

**THE INDIAN RIVER  
JOURNAL**



**THE JOURNAL OF  
THE BREVARD COUNTY  
HISTORICAL COMMISSION**

*Volume XVII, Number 1*

*Spring / Summer 2018*



**This issue features articles on:**

- Electricity comes to Titusville
- Titusville Ad Valorem Property Tax Exemption for Historic Structures
- Forts on the Florida Frontier

**Left: Zachary Taylor's 1839 Map depicting Seminole War Forts and Settlements**

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

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

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# THE INDIAN RIVER JOURNAL

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Volume XVII, Number 1

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### WHAT'S INSIDE:

- 2 Electricity Comes to Titusville, Florida  
*Jim Garmon*
- 17 City of Titusville Adopts Ad Valorem Property Tax  
Exemption Program for Historic Structures  
*Roz Foster*
- 19 Soldiers and Sunshine:  
Article 1 - Forts on the Florida Frontier  
*Molly Thomas*

### DEPARTMENTS:

|                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| About the Historical Commission..... | 28 |
| Museums in Brevard County .....      | 30 |
| Historical Organizations .....       | 31 |
| Online Services .....                | 32 |

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## ELECTRICITY COMES TO TITUSVILLE, FLORIDA

BY JIM GARMON

In 1890 Titusville turned on its electricity, claiming to be the smallest town in the United States to have electric lights. This event was celebrated following the establishment of the Titusville Electric Light Company, founded by James Pritchard and several other enterprising Titusville citizens.

For the first year or so of operation the Titusville Electric Light Company used a system of electricity generation and distribution advocated by Thomas Edison, a system which used low voltage direct current, capable of sending electricity little more than a mile. The competing system was George Westinghouse's high voltage alternating current (AC) system, which could carry electricity over much longer lines. It is said that Edison was very reluctant to adopt the use of AC and, in the early 1890's, was gradually forced out of the company he had helped form—General Electric--because of this resistance to change.

The Titusville Electric Light Company soon realized the advantages of alternating current and converted their generating system to AC in early 1892. This allowed them to serve more distant customers and followed the trend of abandoning direct current.

The electricity generating plant expanded and evolved over the years following its introduction in 1890, soon serving many of the businesses and citizens of Titusville with an essential source of power.

James Pritchard sold the plant to Southern Utilities Company in 1916, after first offering it to the city of Titusville for \$35,000. After a special election held to decide on the purchase resulted in a loss, the City turned Prichard's offer down. Capt. Pritchard then sold the company to Southern Utilities Company for \$35,000. Southern Utilities later sold it to Florida Power & Light Company, who received their franchise May 12, 1926.

Bringing electricity to the town was a huge event in this newly settled section of Florida. As would be expected, the local newspaper, the *Florida Star*, provided full coverage of the event.

The following articles were published in the *Florida Star* newspaper as the plans to install, test, construct and operate an electric light system for the city of Titusville evolved. Microfilm copies of the *Star* are available at the Catherine Schweinsberg Rood Central Library in Cocoa for those who may want to go to the source.

*Florida Star*, August 7, 1890:

### TITUSVILLE'S FIRST ELECTRIC LIGHT--

*The Star Office Lighted by Electricity Last Friday Night as an Experiment.*

*For several weeks past Mr. Ender, with Messrs. Dixon and Gray, has been at work on a dynamo for the purpose of experimenting whether electric lights could not be introduced in our town on a small or large scale. The machine made by Mr. Ender was of 60 volts power, capable of running eight incandescent lamps of sixteen candle power each. The construction of this dynamo is given in detail in one of the numbers of the Scientific American Supplement, and in addition Mr. Ender has added to the dynamo an invention of his own. [The Scientific American article referred to here may have been in the 10 May 1890 issue, an article titled "Electric Lights for Amateur" or one of several other articles on generating electricity published by that magazine in 1890.]*

*All the work having been finished, the dynamo was brought down to the STAR office last Friday night and connected by belt with an engine and a trial made. Eight Eddison [sic] lamps were placed in our office and although the dynamo needed a speed of 2,200 revolutions a minute, very satisfactory results were obtained with less than 2000 revolutions. The wires leading from the battery were afterwards properly connected and on Monday evening the electric fluid was turned on again. Owing to a slipping belt, at first, a speed of only 1,600 revolutions was had, but after stretching and tightening the belt, the 2,000 revolutions were again reached and the lamps gave much better light than last Friday. The best light was produced at about half-past eight o'clock, at which time most of those who had come to see the lights had returned home. Those who were present and were accustomed to electric lights pronounced the eight lamps used equal in brilliancy to those of Jacksonville.*

*Very many of our merchants and business men have signified their willingness to pay twice what kerosene costs them if they can have electric light, and the plan seems very feasible to us that a small stock company could be organized to furnish the means to carry it out. The motive power is the main object. This can be furnished by a gas engine, or the ice factory could furnish all the power necessary from their engine, as they have plenty of it.*

*Messrs. Ender and Gray think that if over a hundred lamps could be introduced, the cost would not greatly exceed that of kerosene; the advantage of electric light being greater brilliancy, cleanliness, requiring no attention, and perfect safety.*

*We hope to be able to say more on this subject shortly.*

**Florida Star, September, 1890:**

**Notice of Incorporation**

*Notice is hereby given of the formation of an organization to be known as the Titusville Electric Light Company, the office of said company to be at Titusville, Fla., the general nature of the business to be the furnishing of electricity in said town; the authorized capital is \$10,000, of which \$3,000 is to be paid in.*

*The corporation shall commence its existence August 30 or as soon thereafter as its Articles of Association and Bylaws are filed with the Secretary of State.*

*The business of the company shall be transacted by the Board of not less than five directors, who shall have power to elect a President, Vice President and Secretary and appoint a General Manager. The directors for the first year shall be James Pritchard, George B. Rumph, H. F. Atkinson, S. F. Gray and S. H. Ray, and the officers shall be selected each year thereafter on the first Wednesday in September. The highest amount of indebtedness which the company can subject itself shall not exceed (\$2,000) two thousand dollars.*

*Jas. Pritchard*

*Ellis B. Wager, D. L. Gaulden, H. F. Atkinson, G. B. Rumph, Jas. Sanders, S. H. Ray, S. F. Gray, J. M. Dixon*

**Florida, Star October 16, 1890, Page 3:**

*The Electric Light Company held a meeting in the director's room in the Indian River Bank building Monday evening at which the full board was present. The Edison system of electric lighting was adopted and a committee of two—Messrs. George B. Rumph and H. F. Atkinson—were appointed to draw up a form for a contract to be used between the customer and company. It was finally decided, also, to purchase a steam plant, capable of being increased to double the capacity which the company intends starting with, which will be a dynamo of 135 lights for the present. Should the town also desire it, facilities will also be furnished in the way of a steam pump for fire extinguishing purposes, and this the company claims can be had at a minimum cost.*

**Florida Star, January 22, 1891, Page 3:**

*At the location for the electric light plant and building on a lot in the rear of Mr. F. T. Budge's new building, everything is in readiness for the machinery which is expected to arrive this week. The well for supplying the boiler, etc., was completed yesterday, and the bed pieces for the engine are in place. Tracers are now out for the delayed machinery, which should have been here several days ago.*

**Florida Star, January 29, 1891, Page 3:**

*The 135-light dynamo for the Electric Light Co. arrived Monday evening, also various other materials of the outfit. All that is lacking now is the engine and boiler.*

**Florida Star, February 5, 1891, Page 3:**

*The engine and boiler for the Electric Light Co. arrived Monday and work is rapidly being pushed forward on the erection of the plant. Captain Pritchard, president of the company, is personally superintending the work and pushing it forward, and Mr. J. E. Ender has charge of the machinery and its erection. The company expects to furnish electric lights by the first of the coming month.*

**Florida Star, March 5, 1891, Page 2:**

*We wish to say to our patrons down the river that if any of their orders have been delayed a day or so longer than they have requested, it has been owing to the fact that our Mr. J. E. Ender has been superintending the erection of the Electric Light Plant. This work, which will be completed in a few days, has required his whole attention in the day time, thus restricting greatly his time for repairing watches, jewelry, etc.*

*J. E. ENDER & Co.*

*Titusville March 5, 1891*

**Florida Star, March 19, 1891, Page 3:**

*Messrs. Ender and Gray have been busy this week erecting the street wires for the electric lights. By to-day the work is pretty well advanced, and it is expected that with fair weather the lights can be turned on in about a week's more time. The wires up and down our street give the town quite a metropolitan appearance. It is quite probable that the company will have to purchase another dynamo at an early date to supply the demand for more lights. In stretching the wires Tuesday morning in front of the Indian River State Bank it was found that the palmettoes were directly in the way of the wires, and Mr. Gray had started to have the leaves of one of them cut off when the President and Cashier interfered. The matter was settled by the main wire crossing to the corner at Dr. Dixon's lot and then continuing to Pine street. A shorter post at the Bank corner will suspend the lamps, and will be connected by a smaller wire from the main line across the street.*

**Florida Star, March 26 1891, Page 3:**

*Mr. J. E. Ender is now engaged in placing the incandescent lamps in the stores and houses where the electric lights are to be used. The STAR office was supplied yesterday.*

**Florida Star, April 2, 1891, page 3:**

*The electric lights were first turned on as an experiment Tuesday night at the drugstore of Messrs. Dixon & Gray, J. F. Lewis' bar room and the Electric Light Station. It is expected that the real lighting will be tonight. We hope that the company will meet with success to-night with their lighting up, as it seems that a little incredulity is prevalent with some of the inhabitants and a successful lighting at the onset would go far toward eliminating it. The advent of electric lights in small towns like our own always shows enterprise and prosperity in the place.*

**Florida Star, April 9, 1891, Page 2:**

**OUR ELECTRIC PLANT**

*Sometime in September last, right after an experiment had been made with a small dynamo which was constructed throughout by Mr. J. E. Ender, who was then engaged at Messrs. Dixon and Gray's, it was decided by a few of our citizens to start the venture of introducing an electric light plant in Titusville. The notice of incorporation was printed in that month, and as soon as possible the company, after careful consideration, decided upon purchasing a dynamo capable of carrying 135 incandescent lamps and sufficient motive power to run two such dynamos, the other dynamo to be purchased and set up as soon as the demand for it was made.*

*The location was decided upon, and material for the whole outfit purchased, and placing of machinery and wires was completed last week. Since last Thursday night the electric light has been successfully operated in Titusville, and it is much to our credit that we say that it is the smallest town today in the United States that is using a system of electric lights. Out of over eighty lamps that were turned on for the first time last Thursday only two were found that did not work perfectly, and those two were promptly regulated.*

*The results of the venture is so successful that everyone is pleased, and those who felt that it would be a failure are now forced to admit that they were mistaken, and the probability is that another dynamo will be set up at an early date to supply the increasing demand.*

*The sixteen-candle power light gives as much brilliancy as two ordinary Rochester or Electric lamps. These lamps use about half a quart of kerosene each per night burning five hours. This makes the cost of two such lamps for one month about one dollar and a half as they use 30 quarts of kerosene at 5 cents per quart. Now, with the electric light at about the same cost we save, first the care of filling, trimming, cleaning and breakage of chimneys, also the trouble of having matches about to light kerosene lamps, the danger of exploding and the unpleasant odor*

*of kerosene oil. All this worry and trouble saved by using the electric light.*

*We are proud to say that our town is now lighted by electricity. It is a step forward that will prove an inducement for many to come here and settle and help build up the place. It shows enterprise and activity, first in its introduction, second in its adoption instead of kerosene or gas. We have reason to congratulate ourselves that we have jumped from oil to electricity without attempting the use of the usual intermediary—gas. We hope the company will meet with success in the management of its affairs, and with good fortune to steadily increase its business, and these we feel sure to follow if guided under the careful hands of its present manager and officers. Capt. Pritchard has spared no time of his in the consideration of the company's interest, both financially and otherwise, while Messrs. Ender and Gray have labored early and late to get everything in smooth working order at as early a date as possible. They all deserve great credit for the interest they have felt and taken in the matter.*

***Florida Star, June 4, 1891, Page 3:***

*The addition to the building of the electric light station has been competed, and the large 400-light dynamo is expected to arrive every day, when the increasing demand for electric lights in the town can be supplied. The Edison dynamo at present used has been exchanged for a Thompson-Houston dynamo, which is claimed to be equal to that made by the Edison Company.*

***Florida Star, July 30, 1891, Page 3:***

*Mr. Englesby, foreman at the works of the Ball Engine Company, of Erie, Pa., arrived here last week to examine the engine used at the Electric Light station which was purchased from that company. Ever since it was first started Mr. Ender has had serious trouble with the governor, which is located in the flywheel, because it allowed the engine to "race," which, in the language of machinists, means that the revolutions of the engine increases and decreases, when the same number of revolutions per minute ought to be sustained by the governor working properly. Complaint was not made at first to the company (who guaranteed the machinery) because it was thought that the different parts of the engine worked a little stiff at first, and might work all right after use a little, but as no improvement was noticed and Messrs. Ender and Gray have exhausted every expedient they could think of for properly regulating the engine, they finally notified the company that under their guarantee they must send a man here to regulate the engine or it would be thrown back on their hands. Accordingly, when Mr. Englesby arrived here last Tuesday evening, he started to work as soon as the elec-*

*tric lights were shut off, took the engine entirely apart, examined every part, but after spending the balance of the night at work on it could not locate the difficulty. He has returned to Erie, Pa., and has shipped another style governor, hoping it might work all right. This little episode shows that Mr. Ender, as a machinist and an electrician, is hard to beat. We thought Mr. Englesby would locate the difficulty without trouble, but that he failed to do so shows that there are some freaks of machinery that are hard to account for even in this enlightened day of mechanics.*

**Florida Star, December 24, 1891, page 3:**

*Mr. George H. Morrison, of Tampa, arrived here a few days ago. He has been engaged to take charge of the Electric Light station here when Mr. Ender goes to DeLand. Mr. Ender's time is up the 26th inst., but he may stay in charge until the beginning of the new year. It is universally regretted by our townsmen that they are to lose so good a mechanic, electrician and citizen as Mr. Ender, and they hope to have him return here not far off in the future.*

**Florida Star, December 24, 1891, Page 3:**

*Mr. H. Ogle, of Atlanta, Ga., State Agent for the Thompson-Houston Motor Co., of Boston, has been in town this week for the purpose of conferring with the Electric Light Co. in regards to selling them an alternating current dynamo, for the purpose of extending the electric lights to long distances. With an alternating current the lights can be furnished several miles from the station, while with the present system the limit has about been reached at Mr. Rumph's residence in North Titusville. The change will be necessitate the purchase of a much more expensive plant, and it is thought to be doubtful whether the business of the company will warrant them investing in such expense.*

**Florida Star, January 14, 1892, Page 3:**

*Quite an addition is being made to the Electric Light station this week for the reception of the new alternating current dynamo which is expected here from the Thompson-Houston Electric Co. the first of next week. The capacity of the new dynamo will be 650 lights of sixteen candle power each, and under the new system only sixteen and thirty-two candle power lights will be used. Mr. Geo. H. Morrison, who is in charge of the station, will reconstruct the street lines and place new wires in all buildings. The meter service will be discontinued and lights in dwellings will be placed at a rate within the reach of everybody. The streets of our town will be supplied with 40 lights of twenty-five candle power in place of 24 sixteen candle power which are in use at present. The railroad and steamboat companies will use electric lights, so that*

*the factory will run all night to supply them and others who want an all-night light. The change to an alternating current system will permit supplying lights at long distances, and with heavier street lines, which are necessary for the increased number of lights, the brilliancy of the light will be considerably increased. The change of system will involve an expense of over \$1,500 to the company and it is hoped the extra service will justify the additional expense put out.*

***Florida Star, January 28, 1892, Page 3:***

*The dynamo for the Electric Light Co. has arrived and Manager Morrison is head over heels in business, stringing the new lines and getting things in shape for an alternating current. Will the lights be turned on next Monday, the 1st?*

***Florida Star, March 10, 1892, Page 3:***

**OUR NEW LIGHTS**

**Something in Regard to the New System Now Used**

*Mr. Geo. Morrison, Superintendent of the Titusville Electric Light Company, has given us a few interesting dots in regard to the alternating current system now used by the Company, which will probably be of interest to many of our readers.*

*The direct current system of lighting was shut off on the 19th day of January, and the new system first was started up on the 26th day of February, a lapse of about five weeks' time which was required to make the change. The new dynamo, made by Thompson-Houston Company, develops a high tension current of over 1,100 volts; consequently all street wires are high tension wires until they reach the transformers where the current is reduced to 52 volts, which renders the currents in residences and stores perfectly safe to handle.*

*The new dynamo now in use will carry 700 incandescent lights, but in order to carry this number of lights a 75 horse-power engine and an 80 horse-power boiler is necessary, which is considerably more power than the present engine and boiler can develop.*

*The Company has resolved to use only 16 and 32 candle-power lights for all except town purposes, which will be run on two systems, viz: one until 12 o'clock, and the other all night. Will run all-night lights about the first of the coming month, or as soon as the new drive wheel for the engine arrives.*

*Connections with all the business houses have been made, and as soon as the railroad dock is lighted the connections with residences will be made.*

*There are now about 225 lights wired for; the railroad and steamboat companies are going to take between 50 and 60 lights which are now being wired for, and the Indian River Ice Factory will also be lighted by electricity at an early date, just as soon as the Company can reach it.*

*The plant of the Company will be just one year old on the 2nd of April and by the time its first annual has been reached it will be running a capacity of 350 lights which is all the present engine can furnish the energy for.*

*The building in which the plant is located has been lengthened 15 feet, a new switchboard has been built and a wire tower placed on the building to lead the wires to the street poles.*

*The town has about doubled the number of lights formerly used on the streets. There are now 40 lights of 25 candle-power placed all over the town from the southern limits of the corporation north to the residence of Mr. G. B. Rumph, a distance of about a mile, and from the river bank west to Canaveral street. Those lights are wired direct from the station at 1,000 voltage pressure, consequently all street lamps and wires are dangerous to handle and should not be touched when the current is on.*

*The regulating devices on the switch-board at the station consist of two rheostats for governing the machines; two lightning arresters to protect machinery from lightning during thunder storms; one pressure indicator and one ampere meter to give quantity of current generated; two feeder blocks and one double pole switch and the bank board from which street lights are run, which latter are on a separate circuit.*

*The cost of making the change is estimated by the officers of the Company to be about \$4,000, over a thousand dollars of which has been paid out for transformers for reducing the current where it enters the buildings*

### CODE OF SIGNALS

*The following code of signals has been adopted for the convenience of the public and the employees of the Company:*

*Two long blasts of the whistle, starting up time.*

*One long blast, stopping time.*

*Six short blasts repeated in succession, fire.*

*One long blast and two short ones, call for station help.*

*One long and one short blast, lamp out.*

*Four short blasts, call for Marshal.*

*Two short blasts, going to shut down, in case of trouble, get your lamps ready.*

**Florida Star, March 31, 1892, Page 2**

*An Ordinance to Protect the Property of the Titusville Electric Light Company*

*SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Titusville, Florida that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tie or hitch any horse, mule, or any other animal to any electric light pole, building or any other property of the Electric Light Company in the Town of Titusville.*

*SEC. 2. Be it further ordained that no bills, notices or cards of any description shall be tacked, pasted or attached to any electric light pole, building or other property of the Electric Light Company.*

*SEC. 3. Be it further ordained that no person or persons shall cut, deface or mutilate in any way any of the electric light poles nor shall they climb any of the poles or interfere in any way with any of the electric light wires or lamps of the Company.*

*SEC 4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding twenty days or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Mayor.*

*Passed at a regular meeting of the Town Council this 29th day of December A. D. 1891.*

*S. H. Ray*

*Chairman of Council*

*Attest: J. W. ROGERS,*

*Clerk and Treasurer*

*Approved this 29th day of December, A. D. 1891*

*B. R. WILSON, Mayor*

*Read first time Dec. 10th, 1891; read second time Dec. 29th, 1891, and passed.*

**Florida Star, April 7, 1892, Page 3:**

**Electric Lights**

*The new driving wheel for the Titusville electric light engine arrived here on the steamer J. W. Sweeney last Friday afternoon and was placed in position the first of this week. This wheel being larger than the old one gives greater speed to the dynamo and increased brilliancy to the lights. Mr. H. Ogle, of Atlanta, representative of the Thompson-*

*Electric Light Company, was here last Thursday and ordered the direct-current dynamo which was formerly used here to be shipped to Atlanta where it will no doubt be disposed of soon.*

*There is some talk of placing an arc light at the intersection of Main street and Washington avenue if our business men will respond a little toward the expense of such a light. The present system used by the Company here permits their running arc lights, whereas formerly only incandescent lights could be given. A 1,200 candle-power arc light at the above mentioned place would be quite an attraction to our town. We hope to see it carried through.*

### **Florida Star, June 23, 1892, Page 3:**

*An accident occurred Saturday afternoon which will deprive Titusville of the arc light which was to be placed at the junction of Main street and Washington avenue, and which would have been an important addition to the illumination of the business section of our town. The parts of the 40-foot iron tower, so kindly donated by Mr. Robert Ranson, were put together in their proper positions and a dozen or more of our sturdiest townsmen willingly offered their assistance in moving the structure from a recumbent to an erect position. But when the tower reached an angle of forty-five degrees the two standards on which it was resting began to bend and despite the efforts of the managers and their assistants the tower turned partially around in the air and fell to the ground with a crash and in a sadly demolished condition. The twelve or fifteen men who were at work directly under the tower scattered in all directions and it was certainly a miracle that all escaped unhurt. Mr. T. W. Smith had the narrowest escape, as he merely ducked his head and the tower fell over him leaving him standing up in the middle of the twisted mass of bended irons and braces and not even a scratch as the results of the experience. When Tom emerged from his iron cage he remarked that if he was ever killed it would not be running.*

### **American Electrician, Volume III, 1892:**

*TITUSVILLE, FLA.--The Titusville Electric Light Company will install a 150 horse power Westinghouse compound engine and a 20 light arc dynamo.*

### **Florida Star, January 19, 1900:**

*Mr. Willie Cleveland, the electrician of the Titusville Electric company was summoned to Rockledge Sunday to locate the trouble with the electric light plant at Hotel Indian River, which refused to start up for some reason. He successfully attended to the same early Monday morning, returning that day.*

**Florida Star, December 21, 1900:****Boiler Tubes Renewed**

*Titusville was deprived of her electric lights on Monday and Tuesday nights, for the first time in the history of the plant for two, consecutive nights. Leaking tubes in the water tube boiler caused the shutdown Monday night, and after these had been replaced several more gave trouble Tuesday, so it was decided to renew all the tubes in that half of the boiler, which was done Wednesday--the workmen commencing at daybreak, and the lights were returned that afternoon. This was a swift and creditable piece of work for Superintendent Cleveland and his little force.*

**Florida Star, April 5, 1901:**

*A mishap to the boiler of the Titusville Electric Light company about 2 o'clock Tuesday morning has caused a shutdown for perhaps two weeks' time to put in a new set of tubes. Everyone was either fixing up old kerosene lamps or providing new ones the next day to use until the lights are on again.*

**Florida Star, April 26, 1901:**

*The electric lights were turned on last night for the first time since the accident to the boiler on April 9th. Everyone has missed the lights very much during the shut-down. A vast amount of work was necessary to put the boiler in shape, but it is now equal to a new one, and no further trouble need be apprehended.*

**Florida Star, March 21, 1902, Page 2:**

*New alternating current on Thompson-Houston dynamos was turned on by the Titusville Electric Light company, Geo. W. Thompson, superintendent. The cost of the change was estimated at \$4,000.*

**Florida Star, June 13, 1902:****Our Electric Light Plant**

*The Titusville Electric Light company has been at considerable expense of late improving the plant and renovating the building, placing the latter upon new foundations, putting in new floor, and making general repairs to the same. The repair and carpenter work was done by Contractor P. J. Hall, who has placed the building in better shape than it ever has been before. The structure has also been painted inside and out, improving the appearance vastly. This work was attended to by Mr. L. Mobley.*

*President Jas. Pritchard and Electrician S. Moody take great pride in the plant and see to it that it is kept in ideal order. The latter has introduced several improvements since he took charge, which are saving labor and fuel every day. The capacity of the plant is not just now taxed to its utmost, but it is carrying as large a number of lights as is usual at this season of the year.*

*A personal inspection of the plant by the editor leads us to say that it is a model one in every respect, and is such that Titusville may well feel proud of, a [missing] which has been a great credit to this place ever since it was first started in 1890.*

**Florida Star, August 7, 1908:**

*Mr. W. P. Giles gave up his position with the Titusville Electric Light Co. last Friday night on account of his embarking in the ice factory business with J. N. Waller. The superintendency of the electric light plant in now in charge of G. L. Mandaville, with Ed Edmondson as engineer.*

**Florida Star, September 17, 1909, Page 1:**

*Messrs. Taylor & Forlaw, dealers in electrical supplies, of Daytona, have opened a branch in Titusville and placed a nice display of electrical goods for the present on sale in the Indian River Music House. They have concluded arrangements with the Titusville Electric Light company to take over all interior wiring for this place. One of the firm expects to be here every Monday at least for this line of work. In the absence of the firm Mr. Frank Skill will attend to all inquiries. The firm are experienced electricians and with their force are capable of attending to any work in this line. They have just installed the new Tungsten system of lighting in Messrs. E. L. Brady & Bro.'s store, and are wiring several residences.*

**Florida Star, December 31, 1909:**

*W. P. Giles returned from Atlanta Monday afternoon with the newly-wound armature for the big dynamo at the electric light station, and the lights were turned on again that night. The lights were very much missed all of last week.*

**New Smyrna Daily News, October 15, 1915**

*Titusville held an exciting election recently to decide the proposition as to whether the town should sell bonds to the amount of \$35,000 for the purchase the old plant of the Titusville Electric company. The issue was defeated by a vote of 90 against to 37 for.*

*Failing to sell the company to the town of Titusville, James Pritchard sold the Titusville Electric Light company to the Southern Utilities Company in 1916. They, in turn, sold to Florida Power and Light in 1926, who continues to provide electricity to customers in Brevard County and to a large part of the State of Florida.*

**Electrical Review, Volume 69, 1916:**

*TITUSVILLE, FLA.--The Southern Utilities Company of Jacksonville, has purchased the electric lighting plant of the Titusville Electric Light Company for \$35,000. The former company owns the Titusville ice plant and intends installing new machinery and otherwise improving it and the electric lighting plant at a cost of approximately \$15,000.*

*IRJ*



**Above: The first electric generating plant in Titusville, it was located in a wooden building on the south side of Nevins Court, just across the alley from the rear of the Pritchard hardware store. (<http://nbbd.com/godo/PritchardHouse/index.html>)**

**Left: Captain James Pritchard, 1904. (Mary Pritchard Schuster)**

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An updated and expanded Landmark Guide for 2016.

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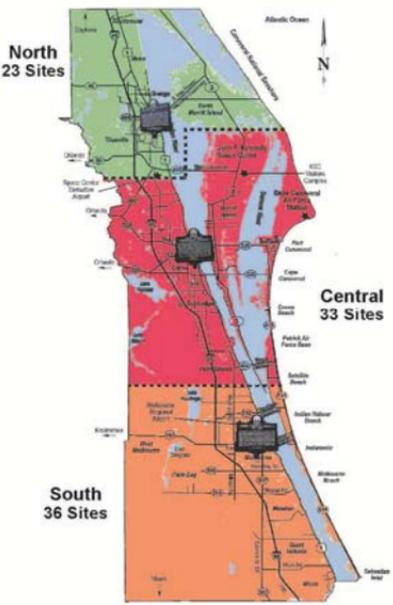


## HISTORIC BREVARD LANDMARK GUIDE

The Landmark Guide provides the location and a brief description of some of the historical landmarks in Brevard County. We don't have all of the historic locations in there yet, but we're working towards that end. In the meantime enjoy the 92 that we have documented, including 50 that have state historical markers. Get your copy free of charge through the Brevard County Historical Commission by writing or calling us.

**HISTORIC BREVARD**

  
Updated in 2016



A FREE PUBLICATION OF THE  
BREVARD COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION  
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# CITY OF TITUSVILLE ADOPTS AD VALOREM PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION PROGRAM FOR HISTORIC STRUCTURES

BY ROZ FOSTER

In 1992, Florida voters overwhelmingly approved an amendment to the Florida State Constitution authorizing local governments to provide a partial ad valorem property tax exemption to owners of Florida historic properties who restore, rehabilitate or renovate those structures.

The City of Titusville Historic Preservation Board has created an ad valorem tax exemption for qualifying improvements of properties designated on Titusville’s Register of Historic Places. It was unanimously approved by Titusville City Council and adopted January 9, 2018. The tax exemption program provides a positive financial incentive for local designation of historic structures; encourages rehabilitation/restoration of locally designated historic structures; stabilizes and improves property values; and improves the appearance of designated historic structures, revitalizing neighborhoods within the City.

The exemption may be provided for up to ten (10) years and is generally limited to up to \$100,000 of residential improvement value and up to \$500,000 of commercial improvement value. Criteria was established allowing the City Council to exceed the improvement limits when a project is of great significance to the City and the value of the assessed improvement exceeds 25% of the assessed built value of the structure; the additional exemption is necessary to save the structure from destruction or the additional exemption is needed to meet governmental building codes to ensure rehabilitation.

The ad valorem tax exemption is applied to the City portion of the annual property tax bill. This exemption helps to offset some of the costs of rehabilitating and renovating locally designated historic structures in the City of Titusville. Currently there are eleven (11) locally designated structures on Titusville’s Historic Register of Places:

- St. Gabriel’s Episcopal Church - 1887      414 Pine Street
- Brady House - 1887                              602 Indian River Avenue
- Judge Carleton House - 1924                820 Indian River Avenue
- Dobson House - 1920                            902 Indian River Avenue
- Conkling House - 1911                         1120 Riverside Drive
- Pritchard House - 1891                        424 S. Washington Avenue
- Carter House - 1915                            126 Grannis Avenue
- Duren Building - 1925                         214 Julia Street

|                              |                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Norwood House - 1920         | 715 Tropic Street |
| Hill Hotel Apartments - 1927 | 422 Julia Street  |
| Hill's Grocery - 1905        | 428 Julia Street  |

The City of Titusville believes that the Historic Property Tax Exemption Program helps to encourage the reinvestment needed for revitalization of historic neighborhoods. The program is a valuable tool to help leverage private investment dollars toward significant historic rehabilitation projects that drive both preservation and economic development through adaptive reuse. The Historic Preservation Tax Exemption Program helps to preserve historic structures by keeping the buildings intact, occupied and relevant to the public so that they continue to play a vibrant role in the community, creating "a sense place" in the City. The preservation of historic structures enhances lives of citizens, revitalizes neighborhoods and promotes community understanding, provides educational opportunities for school children, and promotes heritage tourism that attracts visitors, all contributing to the economic growth of the City of Titusville.

<http://www.titusville.com/CCBIndex.asp?CCBID=24> this link will take you directly to our website for Tax Exemption Info & Application.

For additional information, please contact:  
 Community Development Department  
 P.O. Box 28806  
 555 South Washington Avenue, Titusville, Florida 32781  
 Phone: (321) 567-3782  
[www.titusville.com](http://www.titusville.com)

*An Index of Indian River Journal Articles is  
 available on our website.*

**View oral histories of Brevard on our YouTube channel.  
 See page 1 for the URL.**

# SOLDIERS AND SUNSHINE: ARTICLE 1 - FORTS ON THE FLORIDA FRONTIER

BY MOLLY THOMAS

## **Preface: A note from the author.**

I began researching for this series with the intention of exploring the many ways the Space Coast was impacted by the onset of World War 2 and how many of those impacts are still evident today. The deeper I dug and the more that I looked back on my military history studies in college—I could not with good scholastic conscious write a story about war-driven economic expansion in Florida starting with the year 1940. While the peninsula's dramatic transformation during that period is undeniable, it is unfair to proceed as if it were the first time that had happened. In reality, Florida is the poster child for war-driven economic development, but only recently has that trend been attributed solely to World War 2. It's a pattern that began more than 130 years ago with the arrival of Andrew Jackson and what could be considered the state's first economically viable building boom. Although this agonizingly brief and segmented synopsis lacks the dramatic details and individual stories that made it all possible, the purpose of this series is to illustrate how much of this history surrounds as we go about our lives today.

## **Article 1 – Forts on the Florida Frontier.**

Stop me if you've heard this one before—*Settlers brave the odds to build a community on the uncharted frontier. In the name of American expansion, the military comes along behind to help the settlers defend their claims and keep the fledgling communities connected with the supplies and governance they need to be successful...* Yes, it's Manifest Destiny in a nutshell—but it's not what you'll be reading today. Florida's settlement story went a little differently.

While the rest of the eastern seaboard was settling into its precarious Post-Independence union, Florida was still a foreign territory—complete with Spanish occupied forts, Indian raiding parties and meddlesome British instigators.<sup>1</sup> But unlike other states that suffered native hostilities and European interlopers—the American military arrived several years before the nation could formally occupy the territory.<sup>2</sup> From that point on, martial activity became the dominant catalyst for the state's growth. Beginning with the War of 1812 and the multiple Seminole conflicts that followed, Florida's landscape would change with each generation of the American military. It all began with establishing an American presence in the form of forts and fortified settlements, which laid the groundwork for the region's first phase of infrastructural development; and though many don't realize it—so much of this early development is still evident today.

### Provocation

At the start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Florida was a dangerous wilderness—“infested... by wandering tribes of runaways and outlaws who hold the neighboring country in terror of their ruffian violence.”<sup>3</sup> Escaped slaves found refuge in Spanish Florida and tensions from the Creek War had spilled over the border, making Florida’s backwoods the perfect cover from which to launch attacks on enemy tribes and Georgia settlements. It became evident that Spain was doing little to maintain control over their territory and as a result, it posed a threat to American interests.

To that affect, President James Monroe penned the remark: “To a country over which she fails to maintain her authority, and which she permits to be converted to the annoyance of her neighbors, her jurisdiction for the time, necessarily ceases to exist. The territory of Spain will nevertheless be respected, so far as it may be done consistently with the essential interests and safety of the United States.”<sup>4</sup> It was clear that the Americans were not looking to engage Spain directly, but many had tired of its laxity. Despite his aggressive reputation, Jackson issued a similar disclaimer, in 1818: “Let it be remembered, that the proceedings carried on by me, or this order, is not on the ground that we are at war with Spain, it is on the ground of self-preservation.”<sup>5</sup>

Of course, this wouldn’t be Jackson’s first visit to the Sunshine State, nor was it the first time Spain had harbored American enemies there. Just four years earlier, Jackson had marched his troops into Pensacola to thwart a British incursion in the making—an illicit occupation that Pensacola’s Spanish governor had done little to dissuade.<sup>6</sup> His victory there in 1814 was critical to his success at the Battle of New Orleans a few months later, and was likely the reason he returned—to finish what he started.

Echoing popular public sentiments, the Press showed little restraint in discussing the possibility of Florida becoming an American territory and touting the incentives therein. A Baltimore newspaper published an article in November of 1817, highlighting the violent occurrences in East Florida, and making particular mention that many of its English-speaking residents “would make any sacrifice to obtain security and a protective government.”<sup>7</sup> Just a few months after this article was written, Jackson made his return to Florida with definitive vengeance.

\*\*\*\*\*  
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be added to our mailing list.*  
\*\*\*\*\*

At Mosquito, which is 60 miles south, you find four or five cotton plantations, and a good many negroes. Two or three more settlements, of little consequence, are about cape Florida. All these southern settlements are chiefly from Providence, Bahamas; but, being exposed to various depredations and uncertainties, they, as well as all the inhabitants of Augustine, two thirds of whom, as well as Fernandez, have English for their mother tongue, eagerly desiring, and would make any sacrifice to obtain, security and a protective government.

**Figure 1: Reference to Brevard area settlements in Niles Weekly Register, November 1817<sup>8</sup>**

### Protection

While a full synopsis of his adventures, and subsequent controversies, would exceed the scope of this article, it's important to understand what provoked his arrival in Florida because of the lasting impact it would make. Following Spain's official secession of the territory and the onset of the Seminole Wars, Jackson realized that everything about this wilderness would need to be tamed if Florida were ever going to become a viable settlement. One visitor remarked of East Florida in 1822, "though among the earliest discovered portion of America, seems to have been destined to be the last known."<sup>9</sup> With its oppressive summers, carnivorous wildlife and unrelenting insects, life on the Florida Frontier was less than inviting—for soldiers or settlers alike—and given the notoriety of this inhospitable landscape, infrastructure became the first priority.

When the American army arrived, most of the existing Spanish fortifications were situated along the coastlines, on both the Gulf and Atlantic. For the better part of the 1830s, the interior part of the peninsula remained a remote, uncharted, and unmanaged wilderness, posing both an obstruction and a threat to incoming settlers.<sup>10</sup> To remedy this, the army needed bases of operation to serve as outposts in these areas. While Jackson got the ball rolling, the fort building directive would ultimately be handed down to generals Thomas S. Jessup and Zachary Taylor—and as Jessup reported in 1837, "we have perhaps as little knowledge of the interior of Florida as of the interior of China."<sup>11</sup> Let Florida's first building boom begin!

During the first decade of American occupation, fort building was based on necessity, not strategy—some were built in response to cries for help from settlers, others arose from the soldiers' need for shelter.<sup>12</sup> The army constructed

fortifications where and when they were needed, sometimes only to abandon them soon after. Many of these were not even forts by technical definition. They included such designations as: cantonments, stockades, blockhouses, camps, and depots. Regardless of their structural classification, or the duration of their occupation, most were referred to as forts in contemporary discourse and each one became central to the development of Florida's early infrastructure.



**Figure 2: 1837 Lithograph depicting Fort Barnwell on the St. Johns River<sup>13</sup>**

At one point, it is estimated that the army had constructed as many as 250 forts or martial outposts within Florida territory. Partially resulting from military necessity and partially out of the desire for territorial expansion, these efforts made Florida one of the most fortified frontiers in American history.<sup>14</sup> Though many of these outposts were not considered to be permanent, even as they were being constructed, they undoubtedly impacted settlement patterns in the regions they occupied. To streamline their efforts, General Taylor would eventually implement a strategy for fort construction—creating a gridwork of military districts, measuring 20 square miles each, and placing a fort in each one.<sup>15</sup> As early as 1838, Taylor reported that “he had built or rebuilt 53 forts, 4,000 feet of bridges, and about 1,000 miles of wagon roads.”<sup>16</sup> He would continue this pattern of progress until his departure in 1840—wherein his orders were for his successor, General Alexander Macomb, to keep building.<sup>17</sup>



So many of the Florida's notable modern cities came out of these humble frontier forts to include: Tampa (Fort Brooke, 1835); Clearwater (Fort Harrison, 1841); Ocala (Camp/Fort King, 1825); Lake City (Fort Alligator aka Lancaster, 1830s); Sanford (Fort Mellon, 1837); Orlando (Fort Gatlin, 1838); and Miami (Fort Dallas, 1836, though there was a Fort Miami in the Everglades.)—and of course others whose names remained more intact: Micanopy, Maitland, Kissimmee, Dade City, Chattahoochee, Christmas, Davenport, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Pierce, Fort White and Fort Myers.<sup>19</sup> This is by no means a comprehensive list, but it helps illustrate how the efforts made on the Florida frontier continue to resonate today.

Interlaced with these more tangible memorials of the Seminole Wars, are the empirical ones. Many of these military installations were named for their founding officers, like Major William Lauderdale of Ft. Lauderdale fame—or for recent casualties on the Florida frontier, like Major Francis L. Dade and Captain Upton S. Fraser, victims of the Dade Massacre. As it was effectively a catalyst for the Second Seminole War, it's not surprising that each of the fallen officers from the Dade Massacre had forts named after them.<sup>20</sup> Still others were named for state/national figures, like Fort (Robert R.) Reid and Fort (William Henry) Harrison. While many rarely give these names a second thought, they help to commemorate the otherwise forgotten veterans that helped settle the Florida frontier.

### Progress

While these fortified centers of American occupation attracted settlers and protected them from the native hostilities, perhaps the most critical aspect of these forts in the bigger picture was the infrastructure that came along with them. Forts in the Florida swamps were of little use without connections to the outside world. So much of Florida was an impassable wilderness and without roads to traverse it, there was no chance at developing its remote extremities. It may be an exaggeration to say that the Seminole Wars *put* Florida on the map, but it's entirely fair to say that these conflicts *gave* Florida a map. Upon visiting one of the forts and its neighboring settler community in 1839, General Macomb made the comment, "The Florida War has made this place,"<sup>21</sup> and he was correct. If you compare maps showing the fort locations in 1839 to maps from before and maps from today, you'll see the progress the Seminole Wars inspired and how much of it really remains. If you look even closer, you will also notice trails and wagon roads—including the earliest ones mapped in Brevard County. The faint lines demarcating these paths, run along routes all too familiar to a Florida traveler today: U.S. Highway 1, U.S. Highway 98, Interstate-4, sections of Interstate-95 and parts of the Florida Turnpike.

*See inside back cover for Brevard history books.*



**Figure 4: Vignoles and Tanner, Map of Florida, 1823.** <sup>22</sup>

These roads were not merely laid to connect the forts, they were meant to supply them and the communities they served. But forts and roads were not the only major investment on infrastructure during the Seminole Wars, a good portion of its \$40 million dollar budget went to improve accessibility to the waterways.<sup>23</sup> The Army Corps of Engineers initiated dredging operations to deepen the harbors and clear rivers allowing for steam ships to navigate into major supply depots so they could distribute goods throughout the system of forts.<sup>24</sup> The army was building this frontier from scratch, so much so that Zachary Taylor was noted as saying, “the ax, pick, saw and trowel, have become

more the implement of the American soldier than the cannon, musket or sword.” Since the army preceded the settlers in most areas, the soldiers had to fulfill such roles typically filled by civilian workers.<sup>25</sup> General Jessup wrote to the Secretary of War in 1836 with the complaint, “I am greatly embarrassed by the difficulty of obtaining laborers, drivers and artificers.”<sup>26</sup> He even threatened to import workers from Cuba to fill the void. Luckily, as the new infrastructure blazed a trail through the Florida underbrush, settlers began to venture into these newly accessible regions. In addition to those arriving from outside the territory, many of the discharged soldiers decided to stay after their enlistment was up—even those who had technically deserted.<sup>27</sup> With these open supply lines and an influx of willing residents, Florida was gearing up for its next phase of economic development.

### Promise

Every American territory turned state has a unique story of sacrifice and settlement. Florida is no different, except in how much of its early development depended on the labors and objectives of the American military. While the region still features towns and counties commemorating the officers who led the charge, it is the work of their subordinate soldiers that made the most impact on the eventual settlement of the Florida frontier. The progress made during this era (and the decades to follow) was made possible by the infrastructure they created—and in it, Florida’s new residents would see the promise for growth.

But it wouldn’t be the last time the military would change Florida...

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*IRJ*

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## ABOUT THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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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.

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 for a schedule.

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*

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*“Unless Brevard County history lives in our present,  
it has no future.”*

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**Air Force Space & Missile Museum**

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

**American Police Hall of Fame & Museum**

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

**Brevard County Historical Records Archive**

Catherine Schweinsberg Rood Central Library, 308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922—<http://www.brevardcounty.us/HistoricalCommission/Home>

**Brevard Museum**

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

**Eastern Florida State College Planetarium & Observatory**

Eastern Florida State College, 1519 Clearlake Rd., Cocoa, FL  
<http://www.easternflorida.edu/community-resources/planetarium/>

**Field Manor**

750 Field Manor Drive, Merritt Island, FL 32953  
<http://fieldmanor.org/>

**Florida Surf Museum, Cocoa Beach**

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

**Foosaner Art Museum**

1463 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935  
<http://www.foosanerartmuseum.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.brevardcounty.us/ParksRecreation/North/MooreMemorial/CulturalCenter>

**Historic Pritchard House & Family History Gardens**

424 So. Washington Ave. Titusville, Florida P.O. Box 653 32781  
<http://www.pritchardhouse.com>

**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://myfloridahistory.org/library>

**The North Brevard Historical Museum**

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

**Old Town Hall History Center**

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

**Ruth Funk Center for Textile Arts**

150 W. University Blvd., Melbourne, FL 32901  
<http://textiles.fit.edu/>

**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 Foundation & Museum**

308 Pine St., Titusville, FL 32796—<http://www.spacewalkoffame.com/>

**Valiant Air Command Warbird Museum**

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

**Veterans Memorial Center & Council**

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

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## HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Catherine Schweinsberg Rood Central Library, 308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922

**Brevard Cultural Alliance**

2725 Fran Jamieson Way, C-307, Viera, FL 32940  
<http://www.artsbrevard.org/>

**Brevard Genealogical Society**

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

**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 Chapters**

Abigail Wright Chamberlin – Melbourne, Cape Canaveral – Cocoa Beach  
 Commodore John Barry – Melbourne Beach, Indian River – Titusville Philip Perry – Cocoa  
 Rufus Fairbanks – Satellite Beach  
 For specific contact information for these chapters and the Florida State Society, Historic  
 Preservation Committee see <http://fssdar.com>

**Florida Historical Society**

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

**Florida Historical Society Archaeological Institute (FHSAI)**

2201 Michigan Ave., Cocoa, FL 32926 (321.632.1830 )  
<http://www.myfloridahistory.org/fhsai>

**Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)**

74 King St, St. Augustine, FL 32085 (904.392.8065)  
<http://www.flpublicarchaeology.org/ecrc/>

**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

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**HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)**


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**The Historical Society of North Brevard**

301 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32789

<http://www.nbbd.com/godo/history/>**Indian River Anthropological Society**

Chapter of the Florida Anthropological Society

P. O. Box 73, Cocoa, FL 32923-0073—[irasarchaeology@yahoo.com](mailto:irasarchaeology@yahoo.com)<http://www.nbbd.com/npr/archaeology-iras/>**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

<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/>**Preservation & Education Trust, Inc.**

1219 Rockledge Drive, Rockledge, FL 32955

**Rockledge Heritage Foundation**

11 Orange Avenue, Rockledge, FL 32955 (321.632.2712)

**Sons of the American Revolution**

Ben DuBose, 950 Falls Trail, Malabar, FL 32950 (321.952.2928)

**South Brevard Historical Society**

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)

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**ONLINE SERVICES**


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**Brevard County Historical Commission**<http://www.brevardcounty.us/HistoricalCommission/Home>**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](http://www.floridasmart.com/attractions/museums_hist.htm)**The Florida Historical Society**<http://myfloridahistory.org/default>**The Florida Memory Project**

An interactive Web site of Florida history, photos and letters

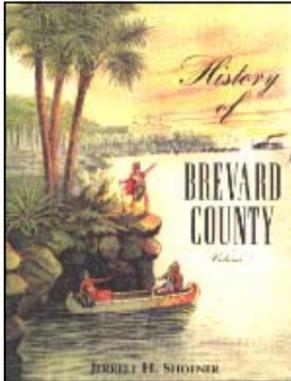
<http://floridamemory.com/>

*Try as we might to keep the previous 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. Call us at (321) 633-1794.*

# THE HISTORY OF BREVARD COUNTY

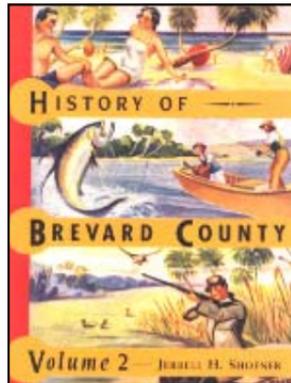
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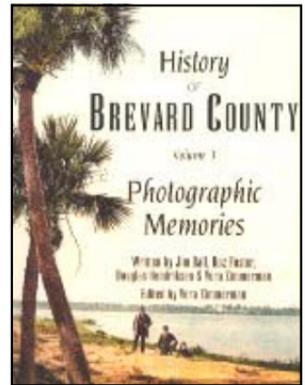


## Volume 1

(Revised 2006)



## Volume 2



## Volume 3

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