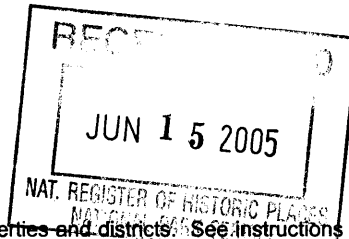


734

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Rossetter, James Wadsworth, House

other names/site number /BR01391

2. Location

street & number 1328 Houston Street N/A not for publication

city or town Melbourne N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL county Brevard code 009 zip code 32935

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara C. Mattick, DSHPO for Survey & Registration 6/14/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, Florida Division of Historical Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Edson H. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7/27/05

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE/Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular
LATE VICTORIAN: Folk Victorian

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete Piers
walls Wood/Clapboard
roof Metal
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture _____
- Commerce _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1908-1921

Significant Dates

1908
1921

Significant Person

Rossetter, James Wadsworth

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Roesch, William/Rossetter, James W.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository

Rossetter, James Wadsworth, House
Name of Property

Brevard, Florida
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	7	5	3	6	7	1	0	3	1	1	1	3	0	0
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting						Northing						
4															

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Muir, Rossetter House Director; Gary V. Goodwin, Historic Preservation Planner

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date June, 2005

street & number 500 South Bronough Street telephone (850) 245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name The Rossetter House Foundation, Inc.

street & number 1320 Highland Avenue telephone (321) 690-1971

city or town Melbourne state Florida zip code 32935

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and amend listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 1

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The James Wadsworth Rossetter House, located at 1328 Houston Street in the City of Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida, is a two-story wood frame vernacular building with Folk Victorian elements. It is composed of three separate buildings, built at different times and locations, assembled into their final configuration in 1908, by James W. Rossetter. The structure consists of two wings formed into an 'offset' T shape. The floor plan of each section is rectangular. They sit on concrete piers. The exterior is clad with wood clapboard and finished with corner boards. The roof consists of metal shingles.

The house is in good condition and has received extensive repair and rehabilitation for museum use over the past five years. Late additions to the house, such as air conditioners and ducts, were completely reworked to reduce their visibility. All exterior utilities were buried and remain out of view, giving the house as close to the original 1908 appearance as possible. Its large scale in relation to the surrounding residential area reflects the success of James W. Rossetter's industrial endeavors.

SETTING

The Rossetter House is set back 500 feet from the western shoreline of the Indian River Lagoon on a coastal sand ridge identified as Astatula-Urban land complex. The property is transected by the line separating sections 16 and 21 of Township 27, south of Range 37, and east of the Tallahassee Meridian. The residential setting of the James W. Rossetter House is separated from the commercial, downtown of the old city of Eau Gallie, Florida, now a part of the City of Melbourne, by State Road 518, known locally as Montreal Avenue. The property is bounded on the north by State Road 518, on the east by Houston Street, on the south by Old Oak Street, and on the west by Highland Avenue.

The natural topography of the area is composed of the broad plains, prairies, and marshes of the Upper St. Johns River Basin; the coastal ridge separating the watershed of the Indian and St. Johns Rivers; broad pine-palmetto Flatwoods, interspersed with hardwood hammocks; and shallow sloughs and ponds drained by numerous streams and creeks. The eastern shoreline is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by barrier islands, including Cape Canaveral and Merritt Island, which help to form broad shallow lagoons, specifically the Mosquito, Banana, and Indian River Lagoons.

EXTERIOR

The west wing of the Rossetter House was originally built in 1890 on the bluff south of the Eau Gallie River, for John Aspinwall, a wealthy New York industrialist as a winter residence. The Aspinwall house was constructed on a point of land known today as Aspinwall Point. Rossetter purchased the house from Aspinwall in 1908. He then had the structure disassembled and rebuilt at its present location. The Folk Victorian west

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 2

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

wing is a two-story, four-unit, box house with a central hall and staircase. This section consists of a low-pitched hip roof, wood siding, and a symmetrical façade (Photo #1). The central entrance has a rectangular transom with sidelight surrounds and a two-story tiered porch. The front door is a modern paneled replacement, but the original side and transom lights remain. The porch has a hip roof supported by turned wooden posts with balustrade. The windows are double hung sash with 2/2 configuration on the second floor and 1/1 on the first floor. The upstairs porch door with arched glazing in the upper half is original. The door has sidelights but no transom (Photo #2). The balloon frame is covered with beveled siding, and rests on concrete piers separated by wooden lattice. This wing is connected to the east wing by an open-air breezeway on both the first and second floors (Photo #3).

At the rear or east wing section is the kitchen portion of the house that has a south elevation entrance that features a glass paneled door with sidelights (Photo #4). This wing is composed of two buildings. It contains elements of a one-story ante-bellum structure originally located on the site, and is the only portion of the house that employs some mortise and tenon framing methods of construction. Later, a second story was added, and the windows and much of the siding were replaced when James W. Rossetter purchased and reconfigured the property in 1908. It is best described as two-story with balloon framing, a gabled roof, and wood drop siding (Photo #5). The windows are double hung sash 6/6 on the first floor, and 2/2 on the second floor. The rest of the east wing, built about 1885, was relocated to the site from another section of the property and attached to the kitchen portion by Rossetter in 1908. There is a stucco brick chimney for a stove on the east end of the south elevation (Photo #6), and an exterior, open staircase to the second story located on the north elevation of this wing (Photo #7).

INTERIOR

The overall layout is specific to the period of significance and reflects the lifestyle of its occupants during that time. The interior primary spaces on the first floor of the west wing consist of two parlors divided by a central hall (Photo #8). The first floor of the east wing includes a dining room/parlor, pantry, and kitchen. There is a full fireplace with a brick hearth in the east wing dining room/parlor that was originally the parlor of the 1885 structure (Photo #9). All the rooms are furnished with a collection of antiques that include period desks, clocks, and furniture. The first-floor interior walls are painted beadboard, and the floors are v-notched tongue and groove lumber.

The central staircase featuring a slender handrail and turned posts provides access to the upper floor (Photo #10). The second-floor of the west wing includes two bedrooms divided by a central hall, and the east wing includes a bedroom, closet, and storage room. Walls are painted, plain, finished lumber and the floors are pine (Photo #11).

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Section number 7 Page 3

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

Special interior features that are important in defining the character of interior rooms and spaces, such as diagonal wall boards, wide baseboards, flat window trim, wood wainscoting, and four-paneled doors, emphasize the original appearance of the house (Photo #12). The interior architecture mainly remains intact, although subsequent remodeling to keep up with current needs, such as air conditioning and ducts, were completely reworked to minimize their visibility (Photo #13). Sometime prior to 1924, a single bathroom was installed on the second floor.

All of the windows, most of which are original, were re-glazed using original techniques, preserving the original glass. Very few panes had to be replaced. Both wings of the house were re-roofed with new pressed tin shingles.

The Rossetter House reflects the historical occupation and development of the old Eau Gallie area of Melbourne. The house contributes to the sense of time, place, and historical setting through its location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 1

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

SUMMARY

The James W. Rossetter House, located in Melbourne, Florida, is significant under Criteria B and C at the local level in the areas of Architecture and Commerce. This property is associated with James Wadsworth Rossetter who played a significant role in the development of the East Coast of Florida in the early 20th century. Rossetter is responsible for the present configuration of the residence. He made extensive modifications to two existing houses when he first purchased the property in 1904 and added the west wing in 1908. During the period Rossetter lived in the house (1904-1921), he was a charter director of the Indian River and Lake Worth Fish Company, owning 20% of the company. Subsequently founding his own commercial salt and freshwater fish wholesale/retail fish and produce company, Rossetter was instrumental in the development of the fishing industry on the Indian River, and at one time, according to his family, had the largest payroll of any business in the area. In 1907, Rossetter built a fish pond at the Bight of Canaveral, precursor of the dredged Port Canaveral of today, and as such, may be considered the ‘father’ of the commercial fishing industry currently operating out of that port. Additionally, as the largest consumer of gasoline for his commercial fishing fleet, Rossetter decided to obtain and operate the Standard Oil distributorship in the central Brevard County area. By securing local control over the distribution of gasoline, Rossetter was able to make the product readily available at a lower cost, which proved a boon to the development of the local economy.

Miss Caroline Postell Rossetter, eldest, and sole surviving child of James W. Rossetter, established an irrevocable endowment to the Florida Historical Society, for the preservation and future maintenance and operation of the James W. Rossetter house and property as a house museum. It was her desire that the house be known as the James W. Rossetter House in honor of her late father.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Brevard County has been occupied by various bands of Native Americans at least since the Early Archaic Period (8,459-6,900 B.P.) and probably much earlier.¹ During the first Spanish occupation of Florida (1565-1763), Brevard County was occupied by Native Americans, known as the Ais or Ays Indians. In 1604, Spanish Governor of Florida, Pedro de Ybarro, sent Lt. Alvar Mexia on a diplomatic mission to the main town of the Ais Indians, which at the time was located near present day Vero Beach, Florida. Mexia made a map of the area and recorded what he saw on his mission, providing one of the earliest accounts of the central East Coast of Florida. During this mission, Mexia visited an Ais village at the confluence of the Ulumay [Banana] and Pentoaya [Indian River] Lagoons. He identified the village as the “winter-time” town of Pentoaya and that directly opposite on the mainland was the “summer-time” town of the same name.

¹ Doran, Glen H. *Windover*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press (2000) p.50-52.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 2

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

This summer-time town of Pentoaya is in the immediate neighborhood of the James W. Rossetter House property. Shell middens, which were remnants of these Ais villages, were removed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries for roadbed material. A preliminary archeological survey of the property revealed a single shard of St. Johns plain ceramics, which may be an indication of the nearby Ais Indian "summer-time" town of Pentoaya.²

Throughout subsequent years, Brevard County remained virtually uninhabited until Congress passed the Armed Occupation Act in 1842, which provided up to 160 acres of free land to heads of households or single men over the age of eighteen, able to bear arms. Applicants were to erect and occupy a habitable dwelling for five years and cultivate at least five acres of the land to qualify. The Indian River area was widely settled as a result of this act, but the threat of Indian hostilities in 1849, caused most of the settlers to abandon their claims prior to meeting the necessary requirements to gain clear title to the land.³ Charles Scobie is known to have settled the previously mentioned winter-time Town of Pentoaya in 1843. It is likely that the summer-time Town of Pentoaya, including the Rossetter House property, was settled at this time, as it contained some of the most desirable land on Indian River, including a deep water harbor, high hammock land, and a spring providing an abundant supply of clean water.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

James Wadsworth Rossetter was descended from the seventeenth-century New England pioneers who settled Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1630. A direct ancestor, Timothy Wells Rossetter of Middleton, Connecticut, served in the American Revolution as Surgeons Mate. After the war, sometime around 1789, Timothy Rossetter and his son Appleton settled in Georgia, Timothy helping to found the town of Sparta in Hancock County, while Appleton, with partners George and Richard Street, were the principal merchants of Darien, Georgia. In the 1820s Appleton Rossetter won lot 214 in the 16th Land District of old Irwin (1818), later Lowndes County, Georgia (1825), in the State Land Lottery where he moved with his family. Subsequently, an official change in the border between Territorial Florida and Georgia, the Rossetters found themselves in Hamilton County, Florida, without ever having moved.

The Rossetters were one of the first families to settle in Hamilton County, residing on the Withlacoochee River. Appleton established a ferry and lived there until his death in 1840. After the Civil War, Appleton's only son Arthur moved with his large family to southern Volusia County, Florida, where they settled in 1866 and engaged in farming, citrus and real estate. Little is known of the early life of Arthur's son James W. Rossetter, except that he was the youngest of 13 children, and that he lived with his aunt for a time in Macon, Georgia,

² Higgs, Charles D. (trans.), *The Derrotero of Alvaro Mexia*, 1605, which appears in Irving Rouse, *Survey of Indian River Archeology, Florida*. New Haven: Yale University Press (1951).

³ Shofner, Jerrell H., *History of Brevard County*. Vol. I., Stuart: South Eastern Printing (1995), p.51-52.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 3

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

while attending school. In an obituary for his father in 1891, James Rossetter is mentioned as being “employed as an express agent from Jacksonville to Atlanta.” By 1895, James had courted and married Miss Ella Maude Rogero in Palatka, Florida, shortly after the death of her parents. By 1900, records show James Rossetter, with his wife and two daughters, was living in Jacksonville and he was still employed as an express agent. Shortly afterward, on March 4, 1902, Rossetter gave his residence as West Palm Beach when he becomes a principal partner and director of the Indian River and Lake Worth Fish Company, owning 20% of the company.⁴ That same year, Rossetter relocated to the village of Eau Gallie, Florida, where he represented the interests of the company.

On March 8, 1904, James W. Rosseter purchased block A of Roesch’s Addition to Eau Gallie and block 56 of the Village of Eau Gallie. According to local newspapers, Rossetter moved into an existing residence on the property in early April with the intention of making improvements.⁵ In 1905, Rossetter expanded his Eau Gallie residence holdings by purchasing lots 1 and 2 of block 1 of the Village Plat of Eau Gallie. Rossetter’s business ventures prospered, and in 1908 he purchased the stately home, but not the land, of wealthy New York industrialist John Aspinwall, who had used the house as a winter residence. The house, which was on the bluff south of the Eau Gallie River, was disassembled, moved, rebuilt and attached to Rossetter’s existing home on block A, north of the Eau Gallie River.

Notes recorded by Weona Cleveland during an interview with Caroline and Ella Rossetter, daughters of James W. Rossetter, for a newspaper article in 1983 state:

Caroline said that much of the lumber used in the building of this house came from the old Aspinwall house on the point. (Aspinwall Point, south of the Eau Gallie River). She believed the lumber had been brought by horse and wagon, but she was a youngster and said that the family went to North Carolina for the summer and the house was built while they were gone.⁶

The house that the Rossetters occupied in 1904 would have been the 1885 Roesch house. It is believed that this residence was built by William Russell Roesch in 1885, utilizing materials from a much older structure. Roesch was a farmer and charter officer of the unincorporated town of Eau Gallie, having been elected the first Town Treasurer.⁷

⁴ Public Records of Brevard County, Florida, Register of Corporations, Book 1, p.91.

⁵ Florida *Star*, April 9, 1904.

⁶ Cleveland, Weona. Notes from an interview with Caroline and Ella Rossetter, 23 June 1983 (Personal Communication).

⁷ Florida *Star*, February 9, 1887.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 8 Page 4

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Folk Victorian

The Victorian architectural period roughly spans 1825-1900. The Victorians drew deeply from history, nature, geometry, theory, and personal inspiration to create their designs. Prior to 1890, designers, though properly trained in the academics of standard architectural systems, still managed to employ their own creative ideas. Early Victorian structures were relatively simple in style, while those built after the Civil War became more complicated. They combined styles as they saw fit. The result was often a stunning visual effect. The building styles of post-Civil War America were elaborate and flamboyant, very much fueled by technologies derived by a new industrial society.

This development was made possible because of industrialization and the growth of railroads, which meant that decorative architectural trim could be mass produced and sent to remote corners of the continent. Also, smaller towns could now obtain sophisticated woodworking machinery. A crate of scrolled brackets might find its way to Kansas or Wyoming, where carpenters could mix and match the pieces according to personal whim. Therefore, the spread of Folk Victorian (and other late 19th century styles) was made possible by railroads expanding into smaller towns and cities. Mass-produced wood features could be transported quickly and cheaply almost anywhere. Home builders often simply added trim and ornament to traditional folk houses. Older folk homes were often updated with new ornamentation, now available everywhere due to pattern books and mass production and sale of wood features.

Classic Folk Victorian homes were created by professional architects and were built mainly by the wealthy. However, eventually the design became obtainable by the middle class who would in turn design their own Victorian homes. The middle class version of the Folk Victorian home was smaller, and plainer than what the wealthy were able to afford.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The west wing of the James W. Rossetter House embodies a number of Folk Victorian elements. Its features include a steeply pitched hip roof and tiered porch. Like many Folk Victorian houses, the porch has a hip roof supported by turned wooden posts with balustrade. The symmetrical façade has a central entrance with a rectangular transom and sidelight surrounds. The house rests on concrete piers.

The kitchen portion (east wing) of the house is believed to be, or to contain elements of an ante-bellum structure, and is the only portion of the house which employs, in part, mortise and tenon methods of

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

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**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

construction. The rest of the east wing is very plain, unadorned vernacular architecture, composed of a two-story balloon frame, with a gabled roof and drop siding, built by locally self-taught builders.

The two wings of the house are connected by an open-air breezeway on both the first and second floors.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

Verbal Boundary Description

Legal description—Roesch's Addition to Eau Gallie all of Block A and all of Bolck 56 West of Houston Street in Plat of Eau Gallie, Plat Book 1, Page 55, in Section 21, of Township 27 South of Range 37 East of the Tallahassee Meridian.

Boundary Justification

The boundary corresponds to the parcel that has historically been associated with the James W. Rossetter House (map attached).

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National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 9 Page 1

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

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Clerk of Court. Brevard County

- Deed Books D, I, G, H, Y, AA, KK, RR, UU.
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- Cleveland, Weona, Brevard County "unofficial" Historian (2003).
Goode, Harry Jr., Ex-Mayor of the City of Melbourne, Florida (2001).
Parks, John, James W. Rossetter House Restoration Architect (1999).
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 1

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

PHOTOGRAPHIC INVENTORY

1. James W. Rossetter House
2. Melbourne, Brevard County, FL
3. Tom Muir
4. February, 2005
5. Rossetter House Museum
6. West (main) elevation, camera facing east
7. Photo #1 of 13

Items 2-5 are the same for the remaining photographs:

6. West (main) elevation, camera facing northeast
7. Photo #2 of 13

6. South elevation, west wing left, east wing right, camera facing north
7. Photo #3 of 13

6. South elevation showing connecting breezeway and east wing entrance, camera facing north
7. Photo #4 of 13

6. South elevation, showing siding, chimneys and fenestration, camera facing northwest
7. Photo #5 of 13

6. Detail close-up showing fenestration, siding and chimney, camera facing north
7. Photo #6 of 13

6. North elevation east wing, showing exterior stairs, camera facing southwest
7. Photo # 7 of 13

6. Interior west wing showing view of stairs from parlor, camera facing south
7. Photo #8 of 13

6. Interior east wing showing ceiling and fireplace in parlor , camera facing south
7. Photo #9 of 13

6. Interior west wing showing main entrance, staircase, second floor, camera facing west
7. Photo #10 of 13

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number PHOTOS Page 2

**ROSSETTER HOUSE
Melbourne, Brevard County, Florida**

-
6. Interior west wing showing second floor bedroom, camera facing southeast
 7. Photo #11 of 13

 6. Interior west wing first floor parlor showing diagonal wall boards, wide baseboards, four-paneled door, camera facing northwest
 7. Photo #12 of 13

 6. Interior east wing second floor bedroom, camera facing south
 7. Photo #13 of 13

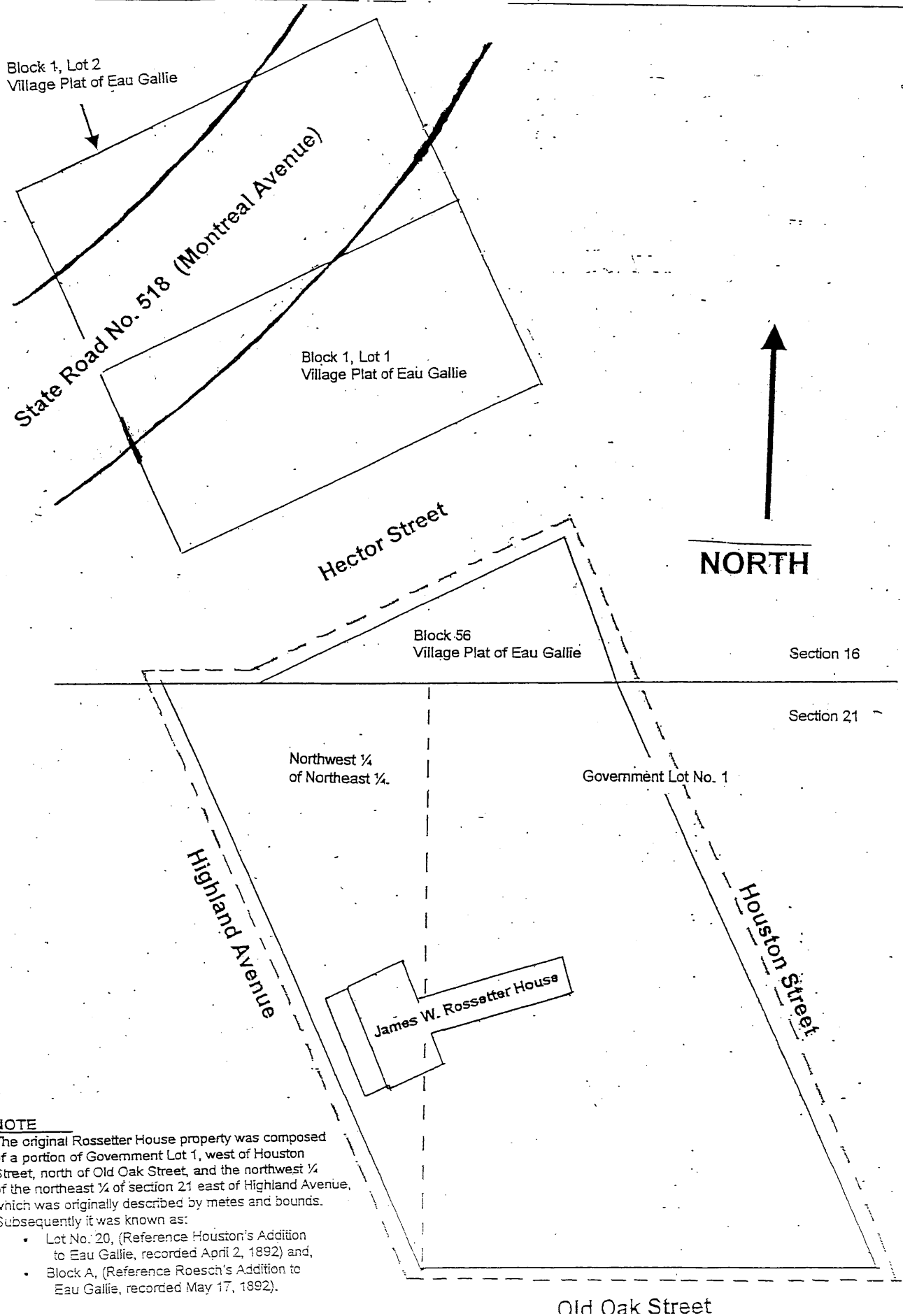
James W. Rossetter House

Boundary Definition

(Sections 16 and 21, Township 27 South of Range 37 East of the Tallahassee Meridian)

James W. Rossetter House

Diagram defining the proposed James W. Rossetter House boundary.



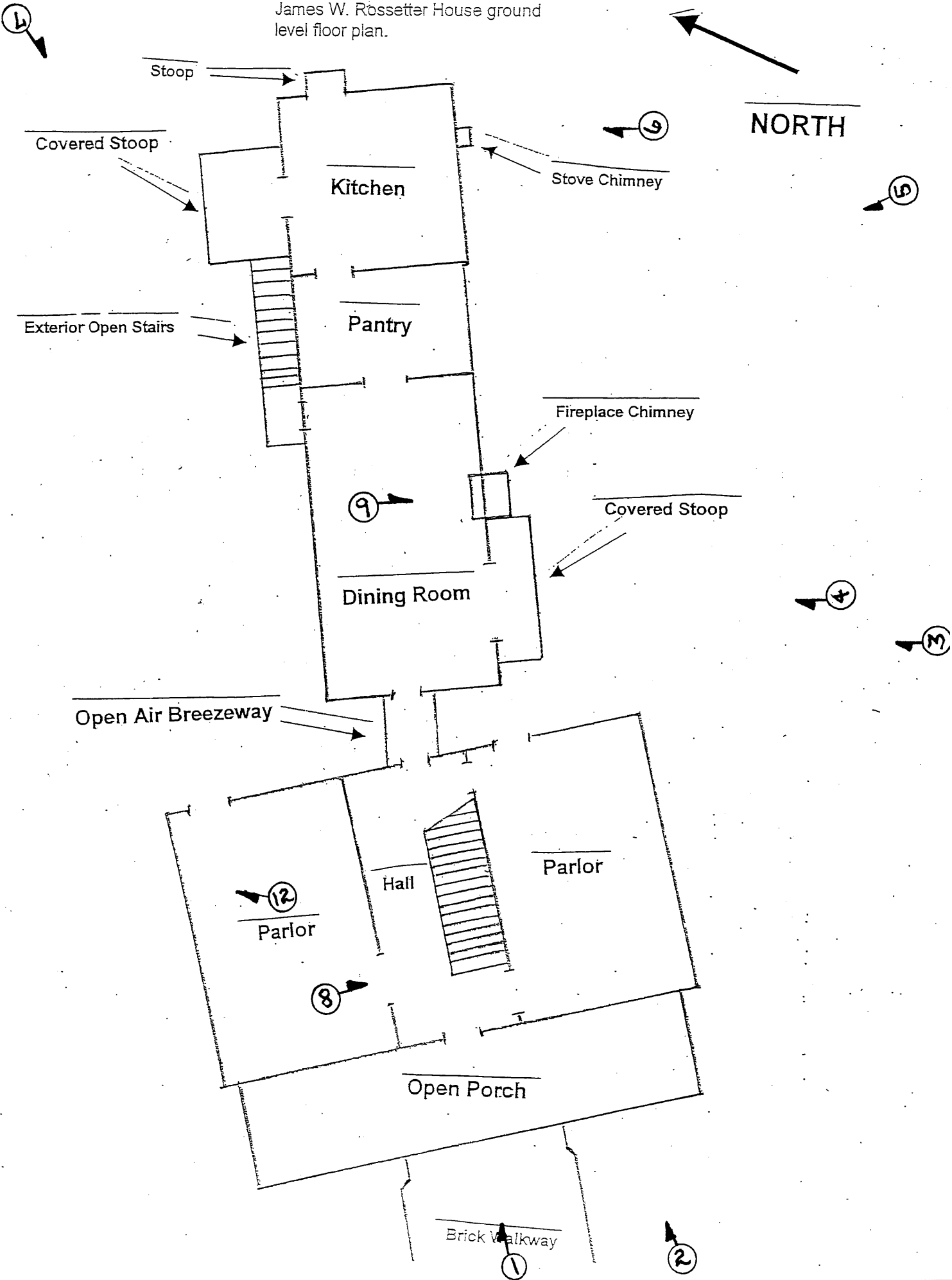
NOTE

The original Rossetter House property was composed of a portion of Government Lot 1, west of Houston Street, north of Old Oak Street, and the northwest ¼ of the northeast ¼ of section 21 east of Highland Avenue, which was originally described by metes and bounds. Subsequently it was known as:

- Lot No. 20, (Reference Houston's Addition to Eau Gallie, recorded April 2, 1892) and,
- Block A, (Reference Roesch's Addition to Eau Gallie, recorded May 17, 1892).

James W. Rossetter House

James W. Rossetter House ground level floor plan.



James W. Rossetter House

James W. Rossetter House second level floor plan.

