

BLACK PIONEERS IN DELRAY: THE FOUNDING OF A COMMUNITY

STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	BENCHMARKS	REFERENCES	SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS
1600 - 1914	<p>A.2 Understand how beliefs, decisions, and chance events have been used in the process of writing and interpreting history.</p> <p>A.3 Identify and understand themes in history that cross scientific, economic and cultural boundaries.</p> <p>A.5 Use chronology, sequencing, patterns and predication to examine interpretations of an event.</p>	<p>Bryant, Isa H. <u>We Are Florida</u>. Florida Black Historic Research Project, West Palm Beach, Florida, 1996.</p> <p>Cayce, Pat. <u>Designation Report of the Susan Williams Historic House</u>. Historic Planner for the City of Delray Beach, 1997.</p> <p>Colburn, David R. and Jane Landers. <u>The African American Heritage Of Florida</u>. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Tallahassee, Tampa, Boca Raton, Pensacola, Orlando, Miami, and Jacksonville. Board of Regents of the State of Florida, 1995.</p> <p>Deans, Helen E. by and Patricia F. Spears. <u>Florida Pathways To Progress</u>. Pathways Publishing Company, Inc., 1979.</p> <p>Farrar, Margoann and Cecil W. <u>From Sapling To Sturdy Oak</u>. Star Publishing Company, Inc., Boynton Beach, Florida. 1975, St. Paul's Church in Delray Beach, Florida.</p> <p>Porter, Kenneth. <u>The Black Seminoles</u>. Revised and edited by Alcione M. Amos and Thomas Senter. Board of Regents of the State of Florida, 1996</p> <p><u>Delray Beach - 1895 – 1995</u> A pamphlet produced in honor of the Diamond Jubilee of the City of Delray Beach. Historical advisors: Kenneth Ellingsworth, Tina Eno, Buster Musgrove, Leroy Croft, Spencer Pompey and Roy Simon. Copyright 1986. Published by Delray Beach Chamber of Commerce.</p>	<p>SS.A. 5.3.2 SS.A. 5.4.8</p>
			GOAL 3 STANDARDS
			<p>3.1 Information Managers</p> <p>3.2 Effective Communicators</p> <p>3.3 Numeric Problem Solvers</p> <p>3.4 Creative and Critical Thinkers</p> <p>3.5 Responsible and Ethical Workers</p> <p>3.6 Resource Managers</p> <p>3.7 System Managers</p> <p>3.8 Cooperative Workers</p> <p>3.9 Effective Leaders</p> <p>3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</p>



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GOAL: Students will understand the Black pioneers as they contributed to the founding of Linton/Delray

INFUSION POINT

OBJECTIVES

1600 - 1914

Students will be able to:

- Explain the process that resulted in the inception of the City of Delray Beach.
- Explain the reasons why African American settlers moved to Southeastern Florida.
- Recognize the contributions of individuals and families toward building the Delray Beach **community**.
- Recognize the obstacles that the pioneers of Delray Beach faced.



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INFUSION POINT	CULTURAL CONCEPTS/INFORMATION
1600 – 1914	<p>During the 17th Century, many Africans, who were enslaved in the Americas, and the Seminole Indians, who were also enslaved in South Florida, ran away from their “masters” and settled in the southeast section of Florida. The Africans and Native Americans became friends and formed an army to fight the slave masters who tried to take them back to the slave plantations. The slave trade was legally ended in South America in 1807 and in the United States in 1808, but continued illegally and the practice of slavery in the Americas continued to flourish. It was not until after the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862, that enslaved persons were officially free to live in Florida without hiding. In order to survive and to carve out an existence, the African and Native American pioneers fought alligators, mosquitoes, snakes and gnats.</p> <p>In 1868, when Captain George Gleason purchased this land we now call Delray Beach for \$1.25 an acre, Africans, Seminole Indians and Black Seminoles had already been living in South Florida. In 1894, William S. Linton, from Michigan, bought 160 acres of land from Gleason. He re-sold the land to a group of people. The town of Linton was organized in 1894 by this group.</p> <p>Many African American families came in search of a place to work independently, to own land, and to raise their children. However taxing and severe the conditions were in Southeastern Florida, they were better than those from which they came, and thus, the move to send back for their kin to come to the territory was most pronounced. Spencer Pompey describes the families that journeyed to Southeastern Florida in search of independence and economic advancement:</p>



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1600 – 1914	<p>“The earliest black pioneers, forming the West Florida Connection, came in 1894, led by Fagan Henry and his aunt, Jane Monroe, who was in fact the matron and real matriarch of the illustrious “Monroe Clan.” Aunt Jane, the eldest of the 14 Monroe children from Midway, Gadsden County, was instrumental in inducing cousins, George and Josie Green to come in the fall of 1894. Joseph and Carrie Green came in 1896, brother Lee in 1897, cousin Fagan Conyers in 1889, and by 1900, three sisters, Irredean, Lula and Minnie, who themselves were brides of pioneers, and cousin Richard Green, youngest of the enterprising brothers.”</p> <p>Many families came to Southeastern Florida from the Carolinas, the Bahamas, and other parts of Florida. The settlers from the Bahamas had lived on land that was surrounded by water. They were skilled in fishing. Those from North Florida who lived inland were skilled in farming; therefore, the primary jobs were fishing and farming. In addition to their jobs, they also had certain tasks such as: clearing and draining the land, digging canals and hewing out trails and roads, and working in the pineapple fields and tomato canning plants. Mary Cohen, an African American woman who arrived with her husband in 1896, was a trained midwife. She took over the birth of every baby in Linton from 1895 through 1897. When medical problems occurred, someone went to West Palm Beach to get Dr. Hood, who was the only medical doctor in the area at that time. Occasionally, by the time he arrived in Linton, the mother and baby were dead. However, in 1898, Susan Williams, a trained midwife and general nurse practitioner from the Bahamas, came to the town and helped with the medical problems among all</p>



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1600–1914	<p>the people of Linton. Also, in the late 1800's Rebecca Jane Smith, who arrived from Bimini in the Bahamas, was a midwife to the community. Her knowledge of the use of herbs in healing was widely utilized, even by the Anglo community.</p> <p>The European American settlers of Linton came in anticipation of the Florida East Coast (FEC) Railway reaching the town in 1896. Some of the African Americans and others hoped to work on the railway track. The railway was being built south through Linton on its way to Miami. These men worked in teams. They used heavy spike hammers. As they worked, a crew leader would lead a chant or song, intended to help keep the rhythm of their work steady. Section crews sang, they were sometimes called "gandy dancers," which set a pattern, for they motivated and enabled the men to work in unison as they performed their potentially dangerous work with precision. The name "gandy dancers" is said to have come from the tools they used which were made by "The Gandy Company."</p> <p>The settlers, because of their hopes of economic betterment, anticipated the coming of the railway. The winter fruit crop and vegetable produce of the agriculture-based Linton economy could be quickly and economically shipped North by FEC Railway freight boxcars. African American settlers from the Bahamas and the Southeastern United States were more familiar with farming in a hot climate than settlers from large Michigan cities. The enterprising African Americans settlers soon became farmers and farm workers and owned at least one agricultural produce packing business, as well as small service businesses, for the residents of their community. Most of the crops not used for immediate local consumption were shipped from the FEC</p>



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1600 – 1914	<p>station North to New York, Boston and Chicago.</p> <p>Africans brought with them their religious styles and beliefs and many were allowed to practice throughout slavery. During slavery, Africans were introduced to other styles of worship, which some of them accepted. Regardless of the differences in the way they worshipped, African Americans have always felt the need for religious and spiritual guidance in their lives, from which they receive encouragement and comfort. Therefore, the church has always been a vital force in the African American community. Consequently, the African American settlers in Linton immediately set out to satisfy their spiritual needs. They grouped themselves according to their religious experiences and organized their churches. The pioneer churches in the African American community of Delray Beach are Mt. Olive Baptist, the oldest Christian church in Delray Beach, that was organized in March, 1896; and St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal, originally called MT Tabor, that was organized in November, 1899; St. Matthews Episcopal that was organized in 1911; and St. John Primitive Baptist was organized in 1914. These churches are still in existence.</p> <p>-</p>



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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
1600 – 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1605 - King James I charters the London Company. ➤ 1607 - First English settlers land in Jamestown, Virginia. ➤ 1607 - The London Company awards first land grants to European settlers. ➤ 1618 - English government grants monopolies to slave trading companies. ➤ 1619 - African indentured servants arrive in Jamestown, Virginia. ➤ 1619 - Cycle of African debasement begins. ➤ 1624 - First Black child born in English America is christened “William” in the Church of England. ➤ 1625 - International slave trading increases. ➤ 1634 - Slavery is introduced into Maryland and Delaware colonies. ➤ 1634 - Doctrine of Unequal Exchange begins with the Native Americans. ➤ 1639 - Maryland Assembly enacts edict that excludes Blacks from White society and becomes the basis for a national public policy on the use of Blacks. ➤ 1640 - Maryland and Virginia enact slavery laws. ➤ 1641 - Massachusetts becomes the first colony to legalize slavery. ➤ 1643 - Virginia enacts fugitive slave law. ➤ 1645 - The “Rainbow” makes first slavery voyage from the North American colonies. ➤ 1662 - England enacts Navigation Acts. ➤ 1664 - All colonies legalize Africans as slaves. ➤ 1667 - England passes act to regulate slave behavior on British-owned plantations.

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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
1600 - 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1670 - France issues royal order allowing slavery in French colonies. ➤ 1680 - A Spanish chronicle “Cadornega” estimates that over a million slaves were taken from Africa to Spanish America. ➤ 1687 - Runaway slaves begin arriving in North Florida from Georgia and the Carolinas. ➤ 1696 - The term “Hispaniola” is used to refer to the island divided between the Republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. ➤ 1697 - Treaty of Ryswich; Spain grants France the western territory of Hispaniola, Saint-Domingue. ➤ 1780 - Kreyòl is recognized as distinct language from French. ➤ 1791 - Slave revolt in Haiti led by Toussaint L’Ouverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines and Henri Christophe. ➤ 1800 - Slaves obtained control of the northern part of Saint-Domingue. ➤ 1804 - Forces of Haitian generals defeated an army deployed by Napoleon Bonaparte; Haiti wins independence from France. ➤ 1820 - Henri Christophe kills himself; Haiti assists in the Independence Movement of other Latin American countries. ➤ 1822 - Haiti conquers Santo Domingo. ➤ 1839 - “Amistad” slave mutiny. ➤ 1843 - Haiti witnesses 22 changes in government as it continues through 1915. ➤ 1844 - Santo Domingo breaks away from Haiti and becomes the Dominican Republic. ➤ 1857 - Dred Scott Decision; “Clothilde”, the last slave ship to arrive in America, lands at Mobile, Alabama. ➤ 1860 - Catholicism becomes official religion in Haiti; voodoo is recognized as an integral part of the culture. ➤ 1863 - Lincoln signs Emancipation Proclamation.



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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
1600 – 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1865 - 13th Amendment is enacted. ➤ 1866 - 14th Amendment is enacted. ➤ 1866 - President Andrew Johnson vetoes “40 acres and a mule” for freed Black slaves. ➤ 1868 - Pinckney Stewart Pinchback sworn in as first African American Governor of Louisiana. ➤ 1870 - 15th Amendment is enacted. ➤ 1877 - President Hayes removes federal troops from South; end of Reconstruction Era; northerners unite with southerners. ➤ 1888 - Over 2,800 Blacks lynched as the Nadir continues through 1896. ➤ 1894 - William S. Linton buys 160 acres of land from G. Gleason. ➤ 1894 - Fagan Henry – First Black pioneer of Linton/Delray. ➤ 1895 - The Atlanta Compromise speech is delivered by Booker T. Washington. ➤ 1896 - Mt. Olive Baptist Church (oldest Christian church in Delray Beach) is formed. ➤ 1896 - White vigilante activities increase throughout the United States of America. ➤ 1896 - George “pa” Hanna comes to Linton from Bimini in the Bahamas. ➤ 1896 - Joseph and Carrie Green, earliest African American pioneers to form the West Florida Connection. ➤ 1896 - Mary Cohen – First Black trained midwife. ➤ 1897 - St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church is organized in November. ➤ 1901 - William “Bro” Rev. Robinson comes to Linton. ➤ 1904 - European immigration increases.



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INFUSION POINT	LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY
1600 – 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 1904 - Mary McLeod Bethune establishes Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, which later becomes Bethune-Cookman College. ➤ 1909 - NAACP is established to fight for the rights of African Americans. ➤ 1910 - United Negro Improvement Association is formed by Marcus Garvey. ➤ 1911 - The National Urban League is formed to fight for economic development and the rights of African Americans. ➤ 1911 - African Americans begin mass northern migration. ➤ 1911 - St. Matthew Episcopal Church is organized. ➤ 1914 - World War I begins and continues to 1918. ➤ 1914 - St. John's Primitive Baptist church is organized. ➤ 1917 - Thirty-nine African Americans are killed in riots in East St. Louis, Illinois. ➤ 1918 - Pan African Congress is organized by W.E.B. DuBois. ➤ 1921 - Black Culture is recognized through the beginning of artistic works embarked upon during the Harlem Renaissance ➤ 1926 - The first Negro History Week is organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson. ➤ 1929 - The Great Depression in the United States begins to expand.

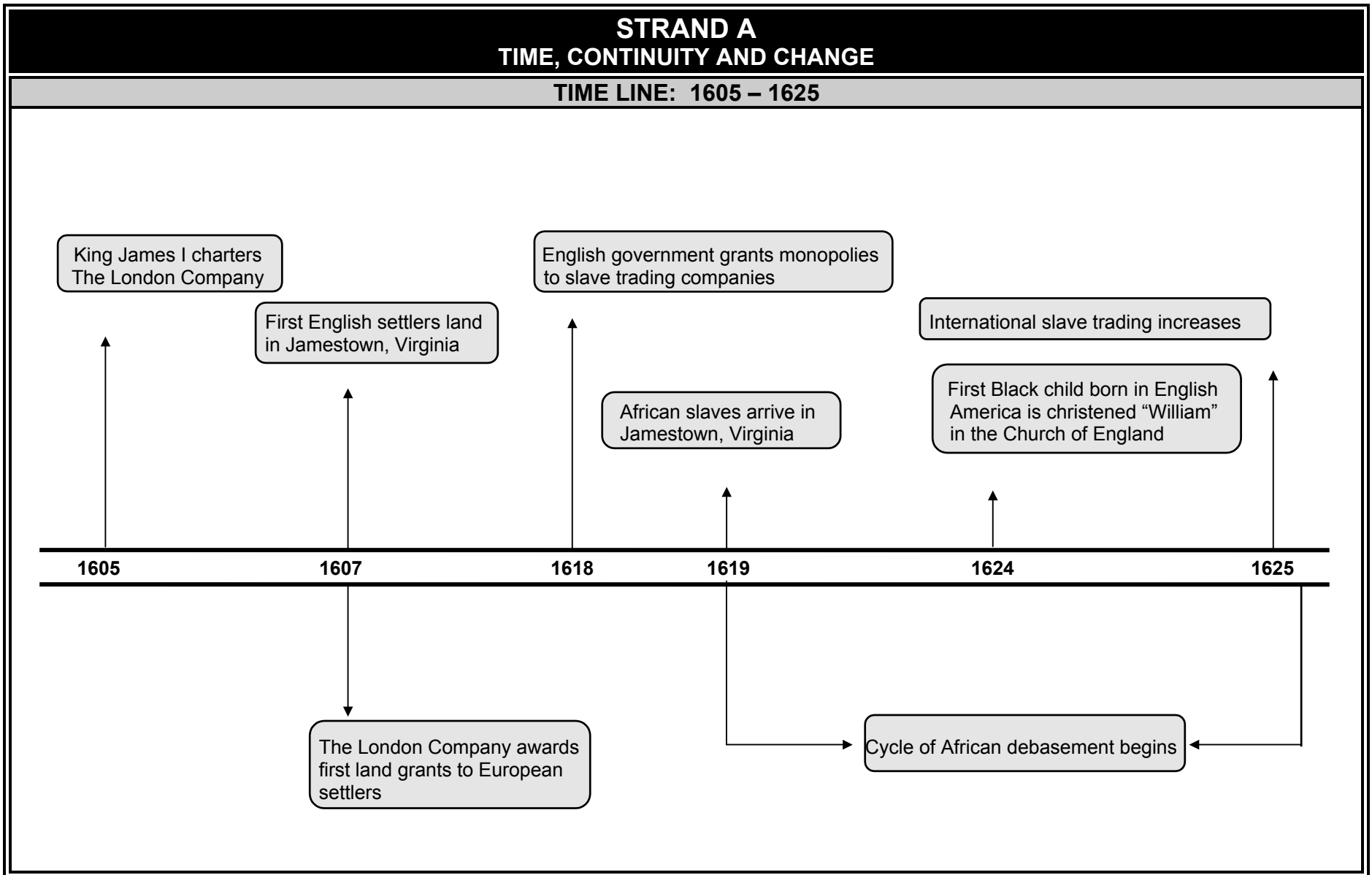


BLACK PIONEERS IN DELRAY: THE FOUNDING OF A COMMUNITY

STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1605 – 1625

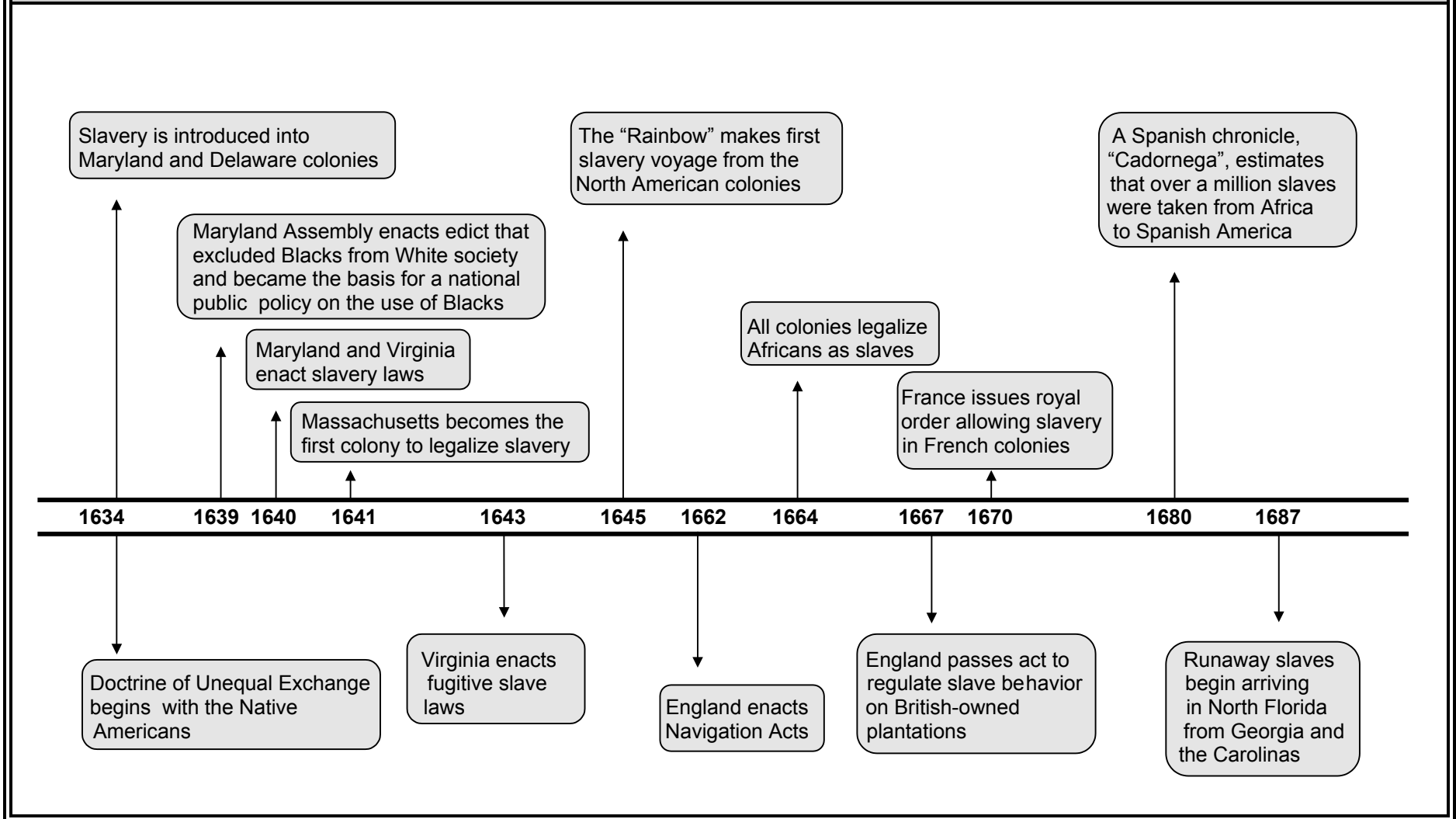


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STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1634 – 1687

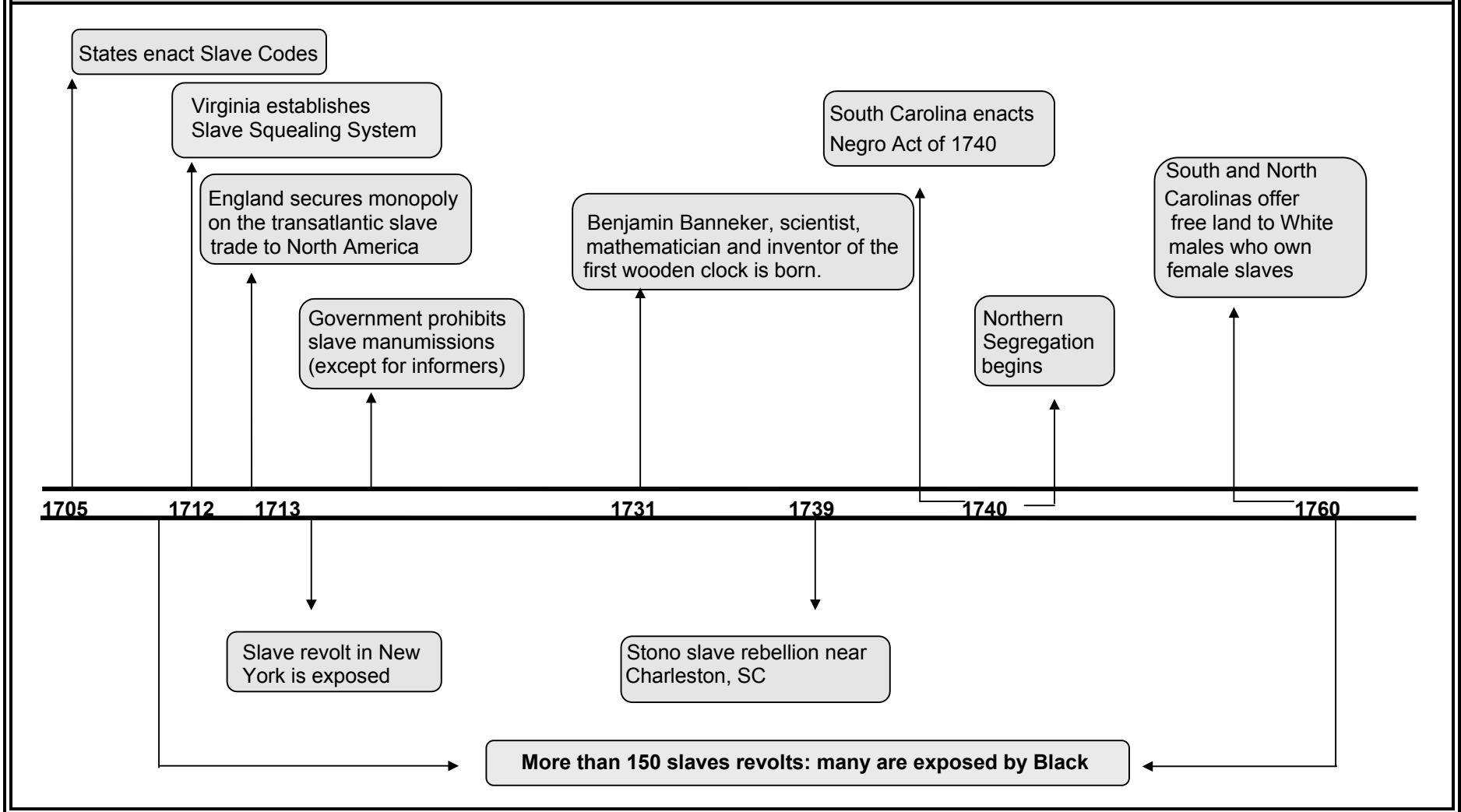


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STRAND A

TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1705 – 1760

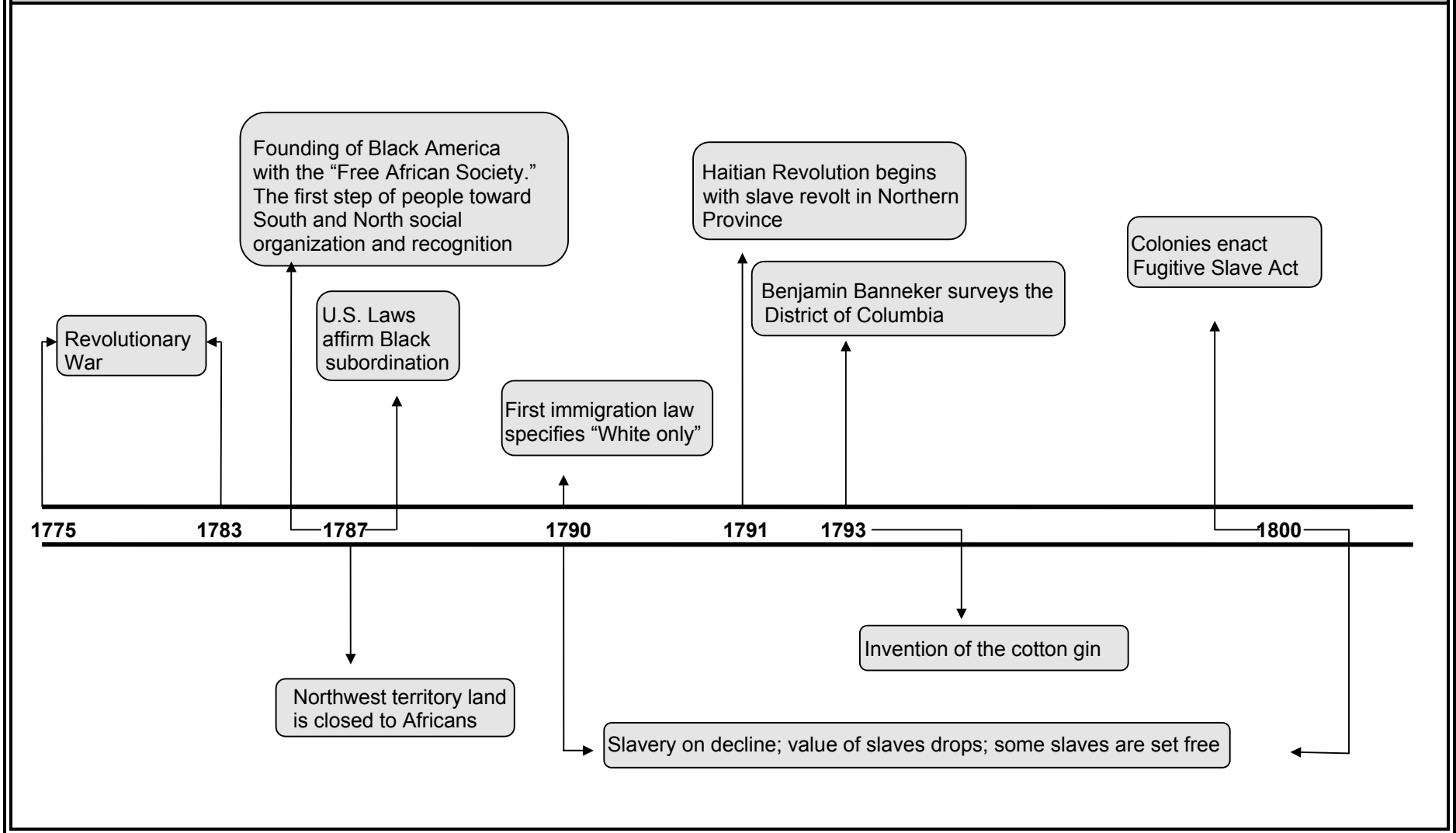


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TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

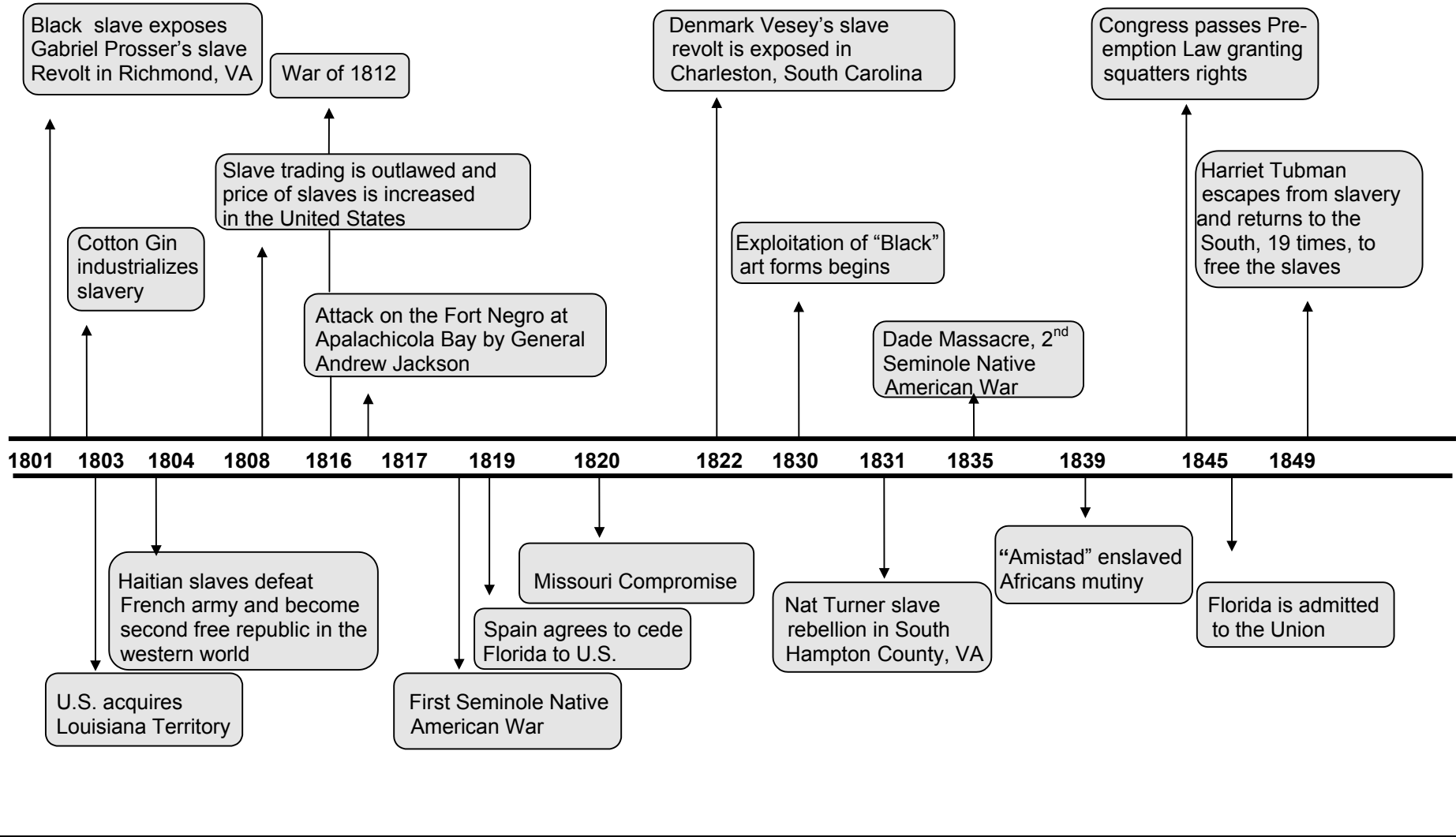
TIME LINE: 1775 – 1800



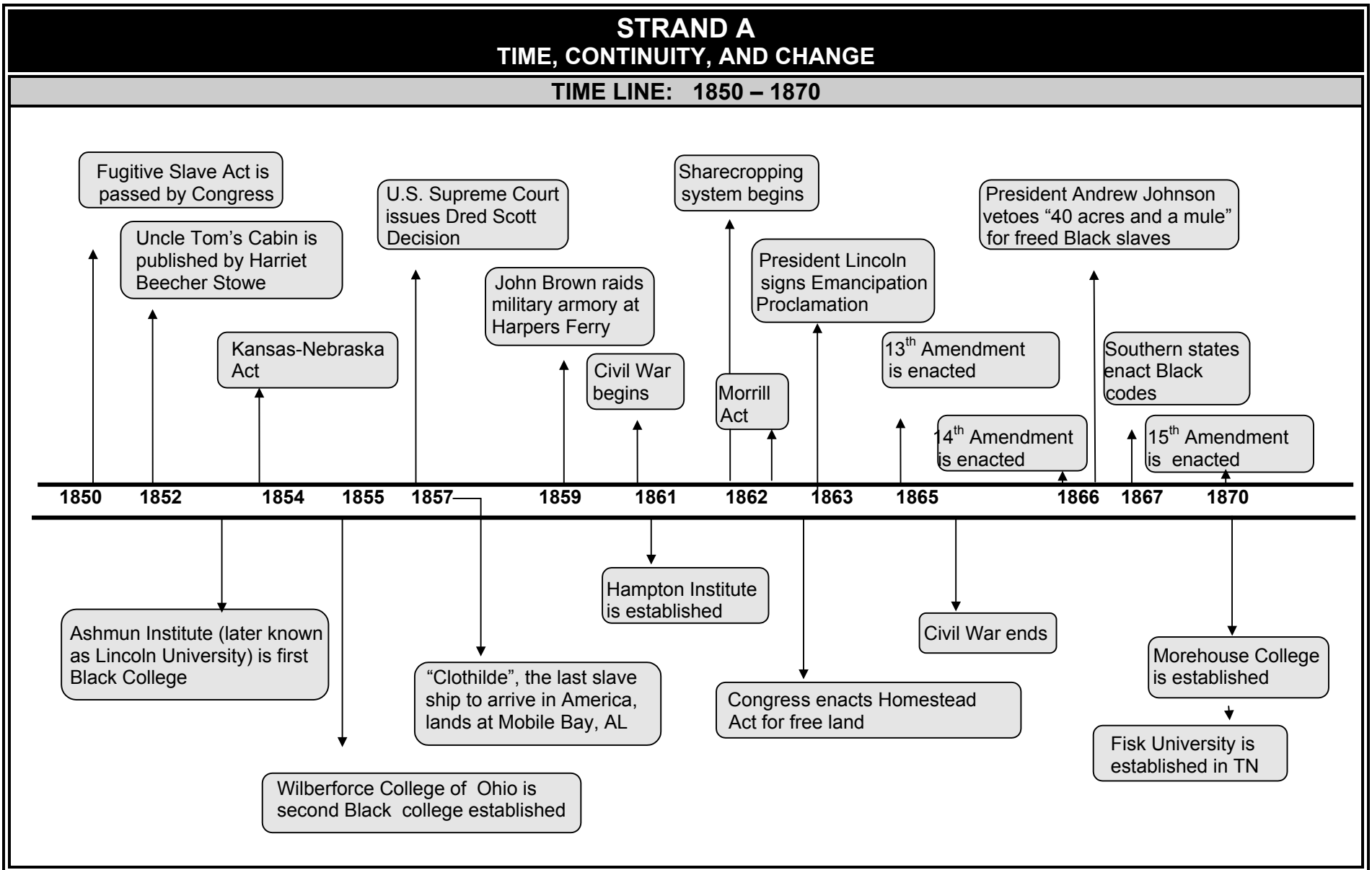
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TIME LINE: 1801 – 1849



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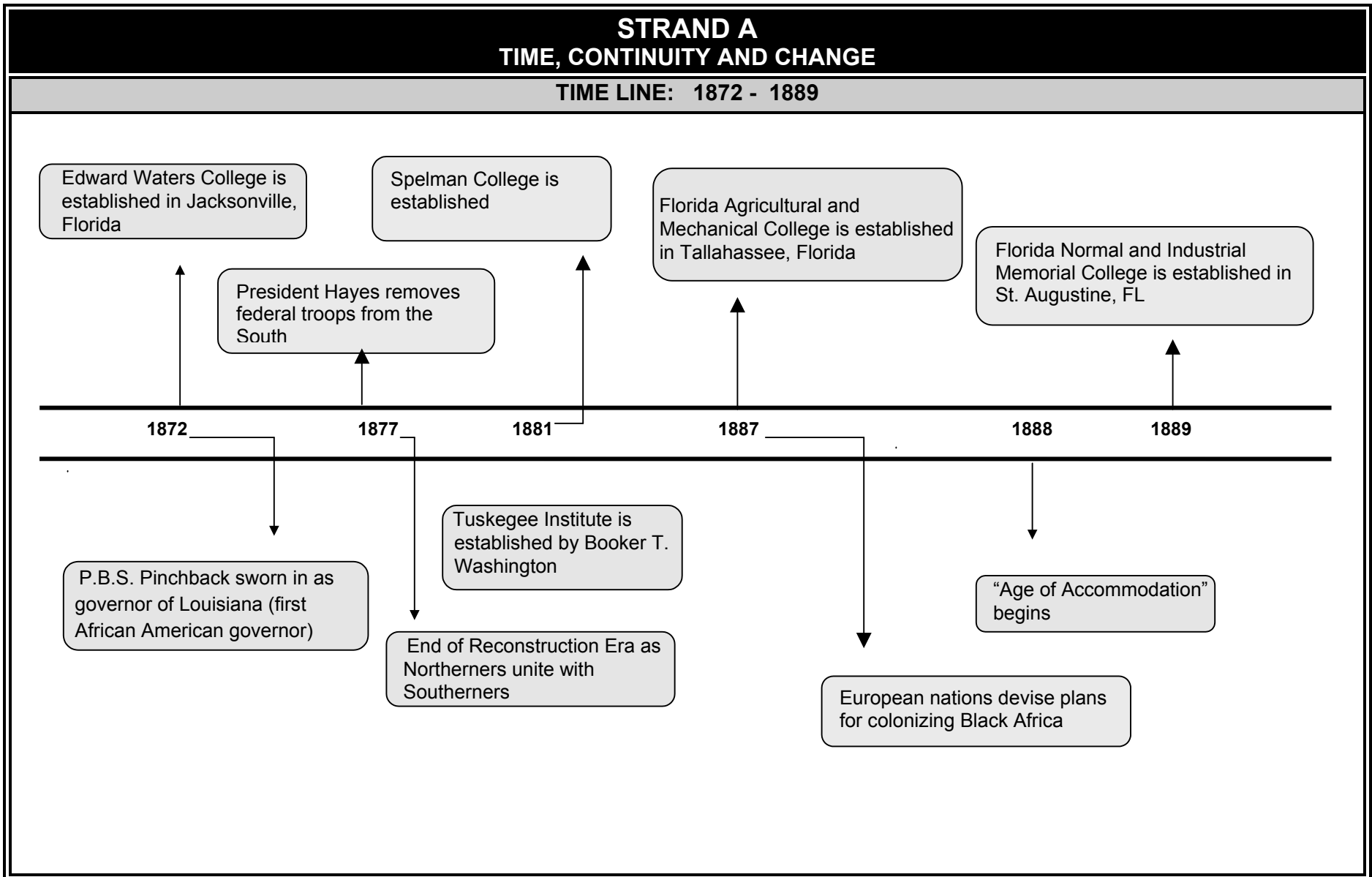


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TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

TIME LINE: 1872 - 1889

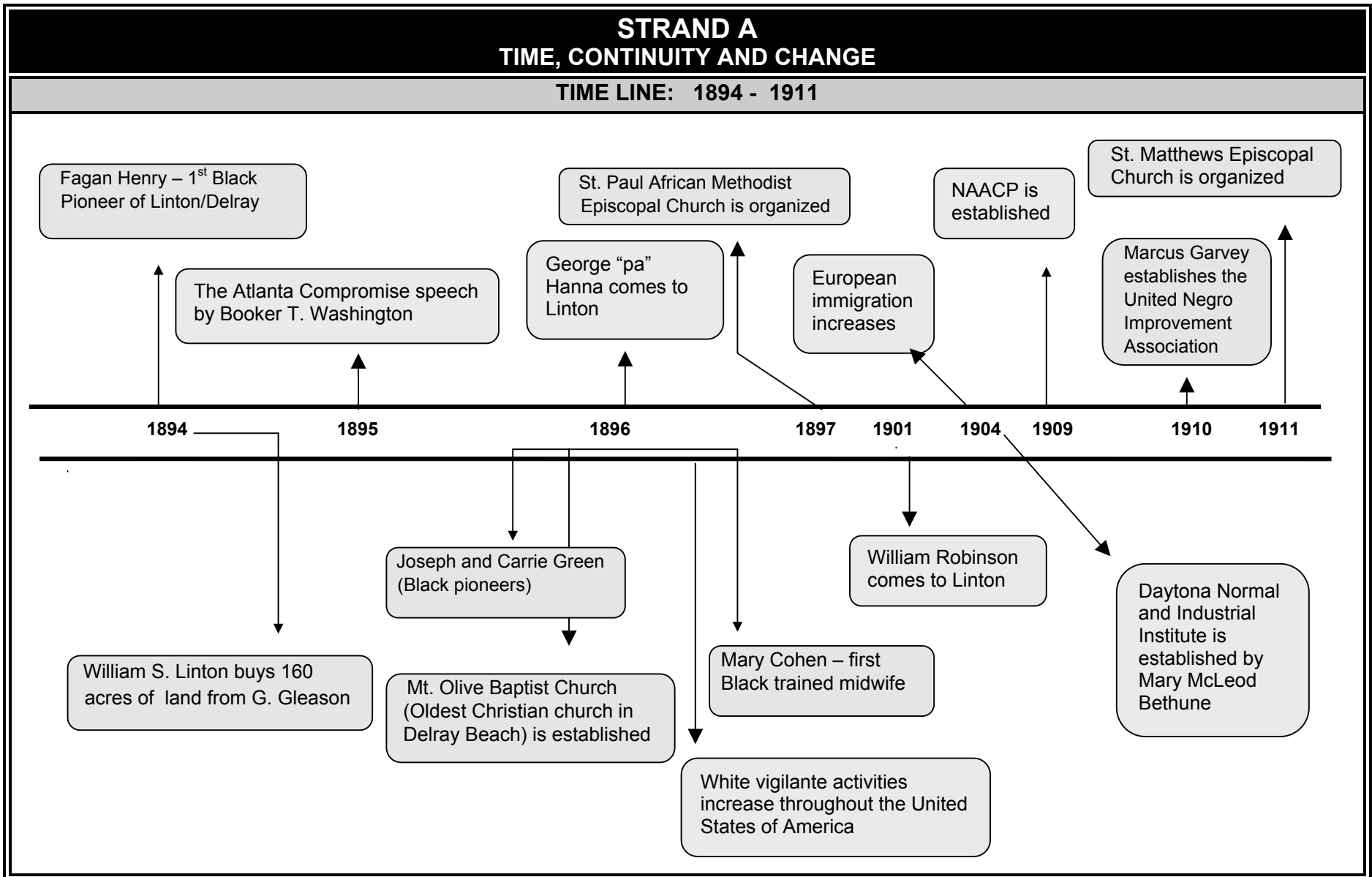


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TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

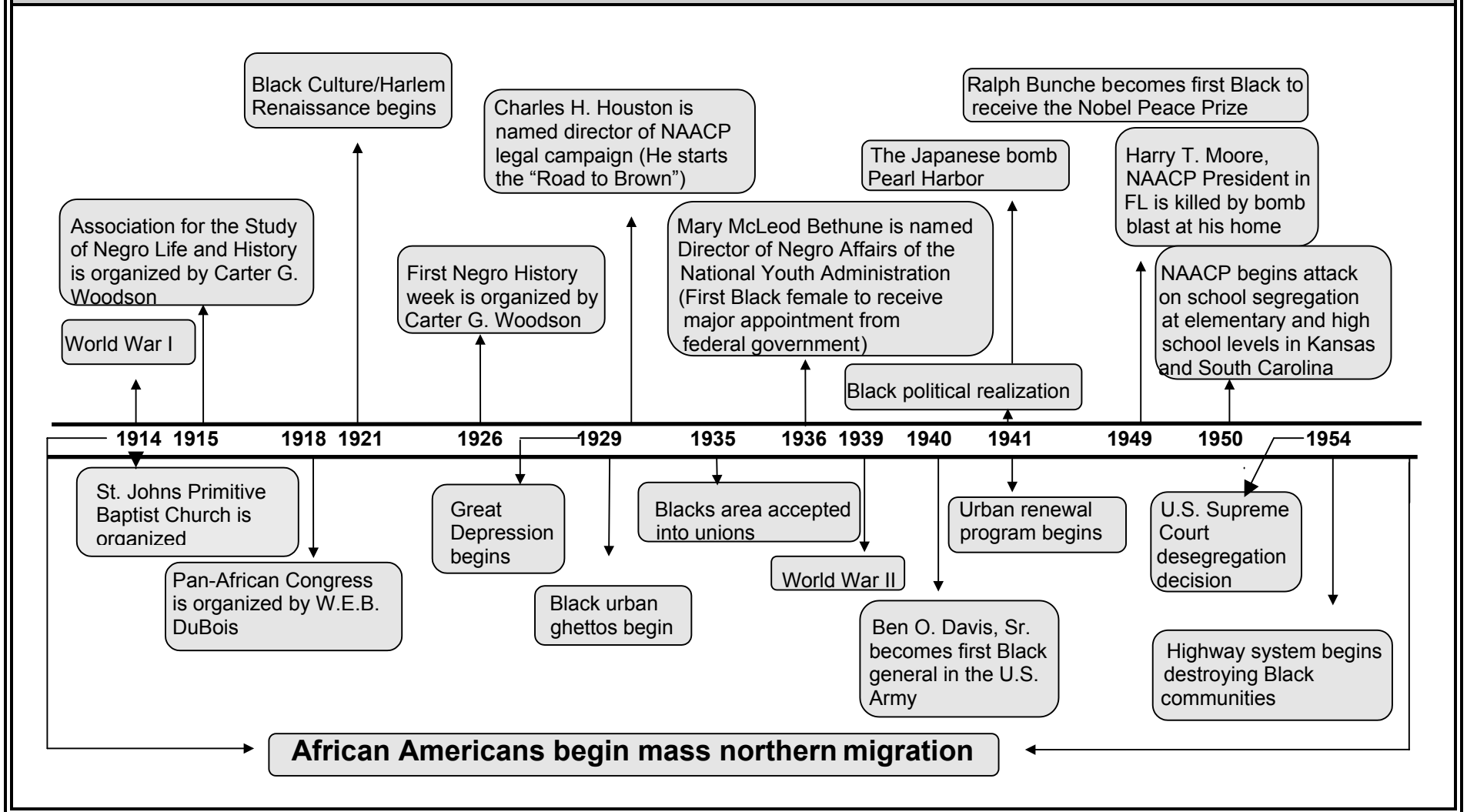
TIME LINE: 1894 - 1911



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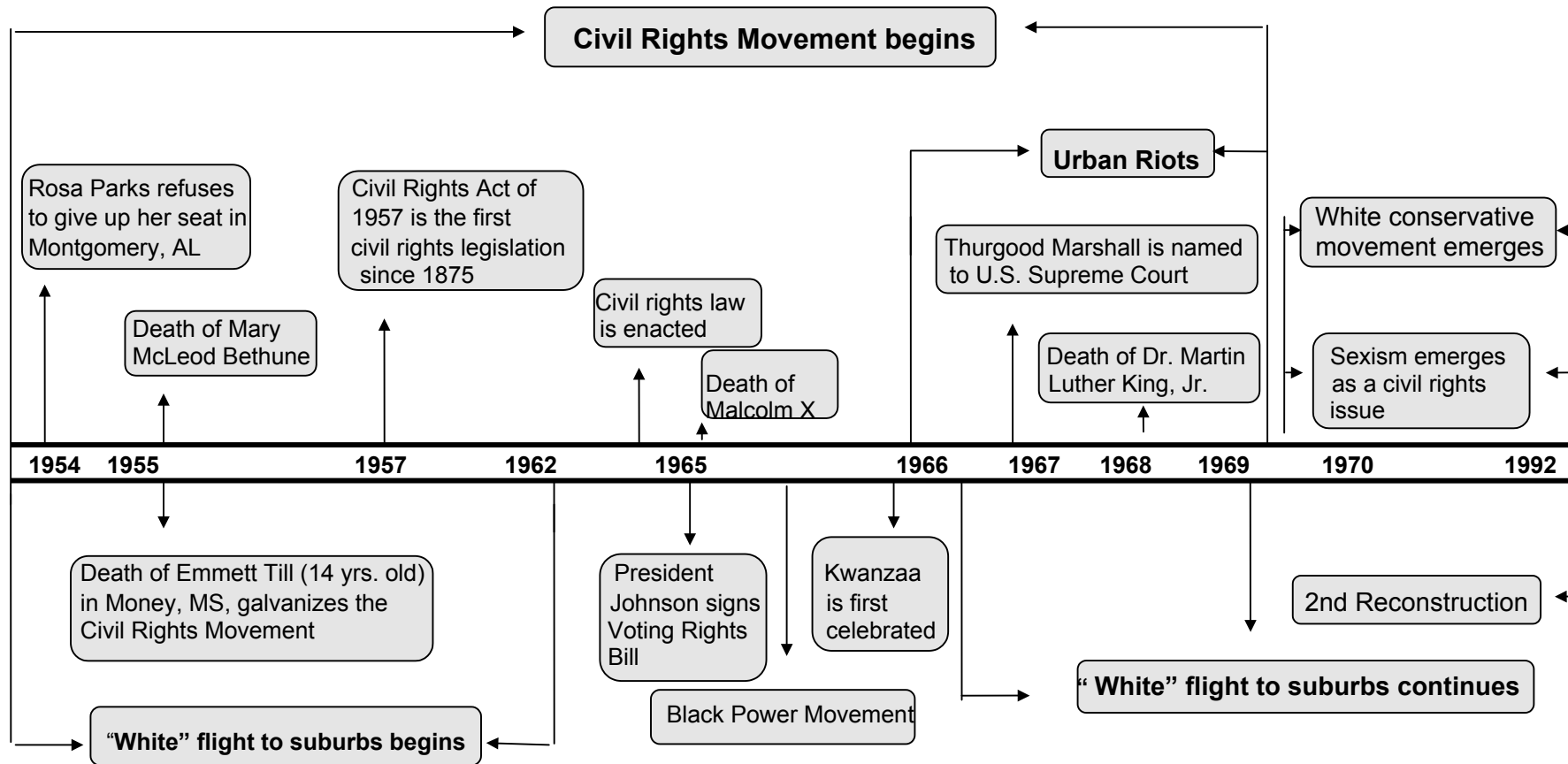
TIME LINE: 1914 - 1954



BLACK PIONEERS IN DELRAY: THE FOUNDING OF A COMMUNITY

STRAND A PEOPLE, PLACES, AND ENVIRONMENTS [GEOGRAPHY]

TIME LINE: 1954 – 1992



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STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

INFUSION POINT	DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS
1600 - 1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community – A group of people living in the same area and under the same system of government. ➤ Emancipation Proclamation – A document issued by President Lincoln in September 1862, which officially freed the slaves. This document came as a result of slave organization and revolt, coalition with abolitionists, economic upheaval, and the Civil War. ➤ Enterprising – Showing imagination, initiative, and readiness to undertake the adventurous or risky; ambitious. ➤ Found – To originate or establish something; create; set up to establish the foundation of. ➤ Kin – Relatives, family. ➤ Kith – Friends and neighbors. ➤ Midwife – A woman who assists other women in childbirth; midwives were often used instead of doctors. ➤ Pioneers – Those who venture into unknown or unclaimed territory; innovators. ➤ Practitioner – One who practices an occupation, profession, or technique.



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TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Language Arts

- Write an essay on the definition of family in different societies and in different time periods. What are the advantages of having an extended family?
- In order to survive the animals, heat, and at times, the unexpected cold of Florida, families from different backgrounds had to pull together. Write a story about two people or two families who entered a new place, such as a new school, neighborhood, or county. Do they help each other or stay apart?
- Create a three-week travel log about a typical family relocating to South Florida.

Science

- Besides word of mouth and documentation, how can a person identify their biological family?
- Have a midwife come to the class and explain what she does for a living. What are the different professions involving infants?
- Many of the early settlers were from the Bahamas. What were the climate, terrain, and food stocks of the Bahamas during this time, and how might this have helped them survive in Florida?

Curriculum Infusion

Mathematics

- The census report of 1909 said there were 250 people in Delray. How is a census report done? How accurate are the reports? How many more people are there in Delray today? In Palm Beach County? Include the topics of estimation, rounding, or standard deviation.
- When Gleason bought the land that is now Delray, it was \$1.25 an acre. How much would it cost to buy the land your house rests on? The land your school rests on?
- Find the perimeter of Delray in 1868 and in the present and compare the two perimeters.

Social Studies

- Write a paper on the importance of the census to public policy.
- Interview your family on the importance of family.
- Many of the families who settled in Delray were from the Bahamas. Research the Bahamas and write a journal of fiction or non-fictional persons who might have traveled here from the Bahamas.



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TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Humanities/Arts

- Make a family tree of the family mentioned in the cultural context. Make your own family tree with a design that reflects your family's background. Where has your family traveled and why?
- Develop a play or role-play sketch which captures the daily routine of a "gandy dance."
- Construct a scale model of Delray in 1868.

Curriculum Infusion

Critical Thinking Skills

- Have the class act as an extended family that found a city in Florida, or elsewhere in the world. What are the obstacles and what must be accomplished? What are the skills of different people in the class and how can they help to overcome the obstacles and establish a **community**?
- The last sentence of the cultural content says that the continuity of black communities is in part due to "segregation and economics". What does this mean? Have a class discussion or a class debate on the separation of residential communities by race.
- Prepare a scrapbook on the early pioneers of Delray.

Research Skills

- Research the founding of your city or **community**. Who were the first families who settled here under the name of America? Were there other families here before this land was named America? Could there have been undocumented families?
- Do an extensive research project on your family tree and genealogy.
- Prepare a research report on why many families settled in Southeast Florida.

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INFUSION POINT	RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION
1600 - 1914	<p>1) Students will be assessed on their knowledge of the factors and history leading to the modern city of Delray Beach</p> <p>2) Students will be assessed on their understanding of the terms community and extended family</p> <p><i>Pre/Post Assessment</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE – FORMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument. Determine students’ knowledge of the historical progress of the community of Delray Beach. <p>W. WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED? PROCESS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use unit contents and formulate assessment items. ➤ Use journals, presentations and portfolios in the process <p>K. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Use journals and portfolios, to assess gains. ➤ Use essays, debates, and genealogical exercises. ➤ Use product evaluation of projects. </div>

