

EPOCH: EXPANDING AND PRESERVING

| STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE | | | |
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| INFUSION POINT | BENCHMARKS | REFERENCES | SUNSHINE STATE STANDARDS |
| 1995 - 1997 | <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><u>The Miami Herald</u>, February 5, 1996, Page 5 B.</p> | <p>SS.A. 5.3.2 SS.A. 5.4.8</p> <hr style="border: 1px solid black;"/> <p style="text-align: center; background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">GOAL 3 STANDARDS</p> <p>3.1 Information Managers 3.2 Effective Communicators 3.3 Numeric Problem Solvers 3.4 Creative and Critical Thinkers 3.5 Responsible and Ethical Workers 3.6 Resource Managers 3.7 System Managers 3.8 Cooperative Workers 3.9 Effective Leaders 3.10 Multiculturally Sensitive Citizens</p> |

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GOAL: Students will appreciate and understand the historical account of expanding and preserving our cultural heritage – (EPOCH)

| INFUSION POINT | OBJECTIVES |
|----------------|---|
| 1995 - 1997 | <p>Students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compare and contrast the city of Delray Beach before and after EPOCH was founded.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Describe the tools that individuals used to create EPOCH.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construct a time line depicting significant events in the developing of EPOCH.<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrate through a collage, the role EPOCH played in Delray Beach. |



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STRAND A TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

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|----------------|--|
| 1995 – 1997 | <p>Historical Account of Expanding & Preserving our Cultural Heritage – (EPOCH).</p> <p>“EPOCH” is the acronym for the official name of our organization, which is “Expanding & Preserving Our Cultural Heritage.”</p> <p>“EPOCH” began on February, 1995 when Vera Rolle Farrington met with Sam McGhee, Executive Director of TED center; City Commissioner, David Randolph, and the Archivist of the Delray Beach Historical Society, Dottie Patterson. The meeting was held in the Cornell archive room for the purpose of bringing about an awareness of the limited amount of information that was on file about local African American citizens and their contributions to Delray Beach. It was also noted that if this information became available there would be very little space to store it and make it available to interested persons. The group emphasized historical studies about the Holocaust and African American History in the public schools’ curriculum. But, as the need for more information increased, we decided that we should organize immediately and begin collecting our historical information and try to get a building (museum) at a later date.</p> <p>Several surveys and meetings were held where the interest and support from the local citizens were garnered. A proposal was presented to the City of Delray Beach. On February 13, 1996 Mayor Thomas E. Lynch and the city commissioners voted unanimously that the proposal was a necessary project that the city would support. They advised us to get in touch with Bob Cullen and the Delray Beach Historical Society (DBHS) to see how we could work together to expand the historical accounts of our city. Two months, and two joint meetings later, held at Cason Cottage, we decided that:</p> |

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| <p>1995 – 1997</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DBHS would endorse EPOCH. ➤ EPOCH would share information with DBHS and visa versa. ➤ EPOCH would maintain its identity. ➤ EPOCH and DBHS would share newsletters. ➤ A member of EPOCH would sit on the Board of Directors of DBHS. <p>On May 15, 1996, immediately following this agreement EPOCH became officially organized and applied for a 501 c (3) IRS tax-exempt status.</p> <p>The major objectives of EPOCH are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ provide knowledge and respect for the contributions of minority citizens to the city of Delray Beach. ✓ provide another site for displaying memorabilia and exhibits of the city's African American cultural heritage. ✓ establish a center of attraction in an area that has historical significance. ✓ develop more respect and initiative for the property in the area. <p>In the late 1800's when the United States government sold the land we now call Delray Beach the purchasers found runaway slaves, Seminole Indians and Seminole Negroes living here. Negro is the name the slave traders gave the Africans that were brought from West Africa. It was later used to identify all African slaves. In 1995, EPOCH initiated and worked with the city of Delray Beach Historic Planner, Pat Cayce, to identify the areas, heirs and home sites of a few settlers. EPOCH gathered and documented the necessary information, (1996), to have these sites designated and placed on the city's register as</p> |



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| 1995 - 1997 | <p>historic sites. Our first project was the Spady House, 170 NW 5th Avenue. This is the former home of Solomon D. Spady, the second public school principal of African American children in this area.</p> <p>Our second project was the William's House, 30 NW 3rd Avenue in Delray Beach. This home was the part time residence of an African American nurse, Susan Williams who worked with Dr. Cason, a white doctor who came here in 1905. At one time "Nurse" Williams delivered all the babies in the town. This home was sometimes shared with her daughter, especially during her declining years.</p> <p>EPOCH's third project was the home of community activist, William Robinson who settled here in 1901. His home was built in 1907 and was used during the 1920's and early 1930's as a Red Cross shelter during hurricanes. This house sits on its original foundation.</p> <p>The fourth successful effort of EPOCH is the initiation and designation of West Settlers Historic District. We continued to use the old city records and maps to verify and document the entire areas the African American settlers lived, upon their arrival. We used this information in accordance with the local development guide and came up with an area bounded on the north by Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., on the east by the alley running north and south in Block 43 NW 3rd Avenue between NW 1st street and the east-west alley of Block 36. The southern boundary is 1st Street between NW 3rd Avenue and the alley in Block 43, the east-west alley in Block 36 and 28 and the south property line of Lot 13 Block 20. The western boundary is the north-south</p> |



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| <p>1995 - 1997</p> | <p>alley and the eastern ½ of the block south of the alley of Block 19; the north-south alley in the north half of Block 20.</p> <p>In 1989 four sites within the Palm Beach District were designated to the Local Register of Historic Places. In 1990, the Florida legislature created a study commission on African American History with the State. This was an effort to increase public awareness of the many contributions of African Americans to Florida history by establishing the publication, “The Black Heritage Trail”. Four of these sites which are listed in the publication are located in the newly established, West Settlers Historic District.</p> <p>On the trail are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Greater Mt. Olive Missionary Church, 40 NW 4th Avenue, established in 1896. ➤ St. Paul African American Methodist Church, 119 NW 5th Avenue, established in 1896. ➤ The mini park on the site of the first African American school – School #4 colored, established in 1894 and completed in 1895. The mini park is named for B.F. James and Frances Jane Bright, the first teachers of African American children in this community. ➤ The Free and Accepted Mason Lodge Building, 85 NW 5th Avenue. <p>Another Landmark recognized from this study is St. Matthews Episcopal Church, 40 4 SW 3rd Street. This building is not Within the West Settlers Historic District.</p> <p>Essie Robinson and Alice Muse McCray contributed greatly to these studies and reports. These direct heirs of settlers gave</p> |



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| 1995 - 1997 | <p>oral accounts of living and growing up in Delray Beach. Thanks to Mr. J.B. Smith, you may view a video tape in the Cornell Archives Room located in Old School Square, of Essie and Virginia Robinson in conversation with LeBelle Priest Clark, reminiscing about their childhood experiences in Delray.</p> <p>Essie and Alice made a passionate appeal to the city commissioners at their meeting February 18, 1997 after which the commissioners voted unanimously to designate and add to the city register the West Settlers Historic District.</p> <p>EPOCH will continue to work with the Community Redevelopment Agency and the Technical Enterprise Development center to continue an orderly process in revitalizing and beautifying our city.</p> <p>EPOCH's fifth and largest project to date is the acquisition and establishment of the S.D. Spady Cultural Arts Museum. This project is our main priority at this time. We are pleased to report that we have the full support of the city of Delray Beach, the Community Redevelopment Agency, local organizations and citizens. We thank all who contributed toward our trip to Tallahassee, February 15 to lobby for a \$40,000 matching funds grant from the State of Florida. We did not get the grant, but we did develop skills and gained recognition to proceed with this project.</p> <p>We gained recognition and support of Delray Beach Community Redevelopment Agency, which applied for two matching grants from the state of Florida.</p> |



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| INFUSION POINT | LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY |
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| 1995-1997 | <p>The achievements of EPOCH to date include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EPOCH earned the respect and support of city officials. 2. EPOCH earned the respect and support of the Delray Beach Historical Society. 3. EPOCH is on the mailing list of the Secretary of State, Division of Cultural Organizations. 4. EPOCH is on the mailing list of Palm Beach County Cultural Council and other local and national cultural organizations. 5. EPOCH has achieved corporate status. 6. With the help of the Community Redevelopment Agency and the city of Delray Beach, EPOCH lobbied successfully for a \$40,000 matching grant from the state of Florida. 7. Cooperated with “Old School Square” Cultural Arts Center and two portable historical exhibits about the historical elements of Delray Beach. 8. Cooperated with “Mt. Olive Community Development Center” in creating an exhibit that depicts pioneer African American citizens of Delray Beach and the roles they played in the development of Delray Beach. 9. Displayed and exhibited in the local high school during Black History Month. 10. Displayed, exhibited and conducted classroom discussions in the local Middle School. 11. Displayed, exhibited and initiated classroom discussions with an after school care group. 12. Displayed, exhibited and initiated discussions with students at Mt. Olive Christian school. |



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| 1995 – 1997 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Participated for two years with the Visions of Perfect Harmony and Roots Cultural festivals. 14. Initiated and worked to have three homes west of Swinton Avenue added to the city's register as Historic Sites. 15. Has become a recognized source for historical information regarding African American citizens of Delray Beach. 16. Conducts an annual S.D. Spady fund raising activity. 17. Participated in a planning session with local city officials and agencies regarding the renovations and use of the Spady house. 18. With the help of the Community Redevelopment agency, applied for \$500,000 special categories grant from the state of Florida. We were awarded \$151,000. 19. Received \$1,000.00 from Old School Square Cultural Arts Center. 20. Received \$25,000.00 from Delray Beach Historical Society. 21. Awarded \$5,000.00 from Forrest C. Lattner Foundation. 22. Constructed several oral history videotapes for our files. 23. Presented jointly with the Delray Beach Public Library a program and exhibit during Black History Month. 24. Acquired Internal Revenue 501 c (3) tax designation status with an advance-ruling period beginning June 28, 1996. |



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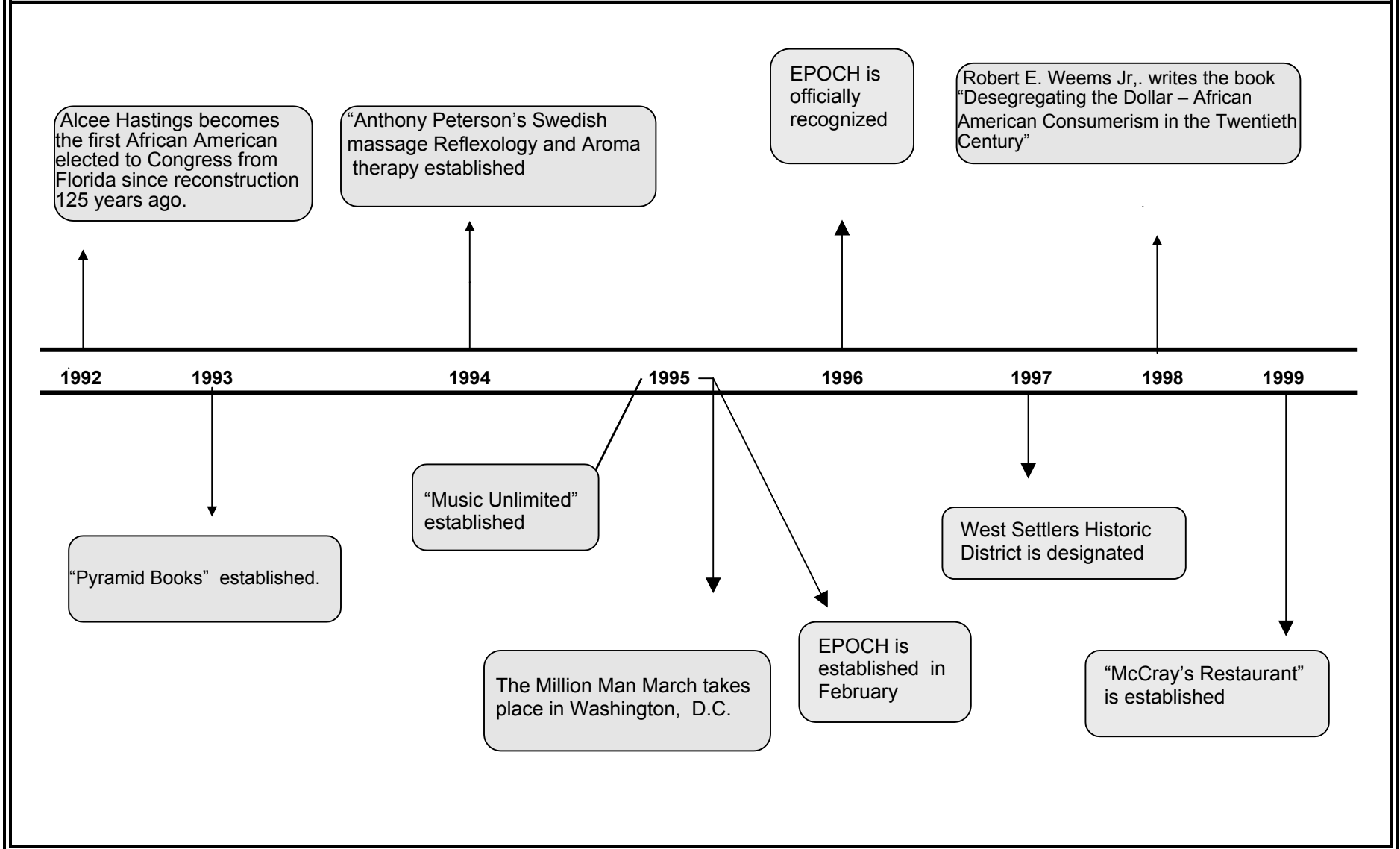
| INFUSION POINT | LINKAGES TO AMERICAN HISTORY |
|----------------|--|
| 1995-1997 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ 1992 – Alcee Hasting becomes the first African American elected to Congress from Florida, since reconstruction, 125 years ago.➤ 1993 – “Pyramid Books” of Boynton Beach, FL is established. “Akbar”, owner.➤ 1994 – “Anthony Peterson’s Swedish Massage, Reflexology and Aroma Therapy” is established.➤ 1995 – “Music Unlimited” is established. Eddy & Debbie Estime, owners.➤ 1995 – The Million Man March takes place in October in Washington, D.C.➤ 1995 – “EPOCH” is established.➤ 1996 – “EPOCH” is officially recognized.➤ 1998 – Robert E. Weems, Jr., writes the book “Desegregating The Dollar – African American Consumerism in the Twentieth Century”.➤ 1999 – “McCray’s Restaurant” of Delray Beach, FL is established.➤ 1999 - Remembering “A History of Florida’s South Palm Beach County”, Copyrighted 1894 – 1998 by Sandy Simon |



EPOCH: EXPANDING AND PRESERVING

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TIME LINE: 1992 TO THE PRESENT



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| INFUSION POINT | DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS |
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| 1995 - 1997 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ COMMUNITY REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY – A branch of government that renovates areas of a city➤ DBHS – Delray Beach Historical Society➤ EPOCH – Expanding and Preserving Our Cultural Heritage➤ FUND RAISING – The process of earning money through donations➤ GRANT - A sum of money to be used for a specific purpose➤ MEMORABILIA – Things worthy of remembering or noting |



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RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Language Arts

- Students will write an essay or poem on the contributions of minority citizens to the city of Delray Beach.
- Write a letter to the Editor of the Palm Beach Post expressing support for EPOCH as a viable community organization in Palm Beach County.
- Create a proposal that would have been presented to the city of Delray Beach, Florida by EPOCH.

Science

- Document the specific contributions of Africans and African Americans in Florida, especially Delray Beach or South Florida.
- Interview three individuals who are African Americans with professions in the sciences.
- Identify what agricultural, technical or medical products are manufactured in Delray Beach, Florida.

Curriculum Infusion

Mathematics

- Use the data to develop a time line, which traces the birth of EPOCH.
- Use a time line about EPOCH to calculate the total income the organization received since its inception.
- Interview the President of EPOCH and analyze the budget for the past 2 years. (Include income/expenses, number of persons served and unit cost person.)

Social Studies

- Research and report on the leaders of EPOCH and DBHS.
- Develop a scrapbook which depicts the cultural history of African Americans in Delray Beach
- Visit the Delray Beach Historical Society and prepare a report on the history, purpose and linkages established with EPOCH.

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RECOMMENDED STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Humanities/Arts

- Create a display of the supporters of EPOCH and DBHS.
- Prepare a mural (pictorial) of the African American leader who lived in Delray Beach and who contributed to the securing of equal and Civil Rights of African Americans, Florida.
- Develop a play or role-play sketch, which captures the meeting that established EPOCH.

Curriculum Infusion

Critical Thinking Skills

- Re-enact the establishment of EPOCH
- Maintain an interactive journal based on knowledge of Delray Beach.
- Create a discussion group to discuss the impact that EPOCH had on Delray Beach.

Research Skills

- Use an interactive journal to develop a process to analyze and critique EPOCH and DBHS.
- Read the newspapers for the past six (6) months and document the types of stories that were written on Delray Beach, Florida.
- Using the interview method, visit the Preservation Society on Delray Beach and review what events occurred during the Civil Rights period, 1950 – 1970. Provide a power point presentation of the report.



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| INFUSION POINT | RECOMMENDED STUDENT EVALUATION |
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| 1995-1997 | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Students will be assessed on their ability to construct a collage and timeline depicting the history of EPOCH.2) Students will be assessed on their ability to research and orally present an essay on EPOCH.3) Students will be assessed on their ability to locate places on a city map of Delray Beach. <div data-bbox="441 519 1218 1088" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"><p>K. CURRENT KNOWLEDGE – FORMATIVE</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Use a teacher made assessment instrument.<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 of assessing student knowledge of the content.<p>L. WHAT WAS LEARNED? SUMMATIVE</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Use journals and portfolios to assess gains.➤ Use multiple choice exams of the unit content.➤ Use product evaluation of a scrapbook of insurrectionists.➤ Use research papers and assess with a matrix.</div> |

