



CITY OF TITUSVILLE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD

AGENDA

Regular Meeting

February 3, 2025 - 1:00 PM

Council Chamber at City Hall

555 South Washington Avenue, Titusville, FL 32796

All persons who anticipate speaking on any Public Hearing item must fill out an Oath Card to be heard on that agenda item and sign the oath contained thereon. These cards are located on the table near the entrance to the Council Chamber or may be obtained from the Recording Secretary. This meeting will be conducted in accordance to the procedures adopted in Resolution #24-1997.

Those speaking in favor of a request will be heard first, those opposed will be heard second, and those who wish to make a public comment on the item will speak third. The applicant may make a brief rebuttal if necessary. A representative from either side, for or against, may cross-examine a witness.

Anyone who speaks is considered a witness. If you have photographs, sketches, or documents that you desire for the Commission to consider, they must be submitted into evidence and will be retained by the City. Please submit such exhibits to the Recording Secretary.

1. CALL TO ORDER

2. ROLL CALL

3. DETERMINATION OF A QUORUM

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

A. Minutes January 6, 2025

Approve Minutes

5. QUASI-JUDICIAL CONFIRMATION PROCEDURES

6. CONSENT AGENDA

A. Florida Division of Historic Resources Small Matching Grant

Provide input on the grant abstract.

7. OLD BUSINESS

A. Recognition of Historic Structures Without Designation

For Discussion

B. HPB Annual Workshop May 22, 2025

Provide direction to staff regarding the speakers, details, and timeline of the HPB Annual Workshop on May 22, 2025 at the Harry T. Moore Center at 5:30 PM.

8. NEW BUSINESS

9. PETITIONS AND REQUESTS FROM THE PUBLIC PRESENT

10. REPORTS

A. HPB Semi-Annual Report - July 2024 - December 2024

No Action

11. ADJOURNMENT

Any person who decides to appeal any decision of the Historic Preservation Board with respect to any matter considered at this meeting will need a record of the proceedings, and for such purpose, may need to ensure that a verbatim record of the proceedings is made, which record includes the testimony and evidence upon which the appeal is to be based.

The City desires to accommodate persons with disabilities. Accordingly, any physically handicapped person, pursuant to Chapter 286.26 Florida Statutes, should, at least 48 hours prior to the meeting, submit a written request to the chairperson that the physically handicapped person desires to attend the meeting.

City of Titusville
"Gateway to Nature and Space"

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Board
From: Brad Parrish, Community Development Director
Subject: **Minutes January 6, 2025**
Department/Office: Planning

Recommended Action:

Approve Minutes

Summary Explanation & Background:

Minutes January 6, 2025

Alternatives:

Item Budgeted:

Source/Use of Funds/Budget Book Page:

Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Impact:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. 01.06.25 Minutes Draft

The Historic Preservation Board (HPB) of the City of Titusville, Florida met in regular session at City Hall in the Council Chamber, located at 555 South Washington Avenue on Monday January 6, 2025 at 1:00 p.m.

XXX

Chairman Kiesel called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. Present were, Vice Chairman Petyk, Secretary Adams, Member Shifalo, Member Jonas, Member Gaetjens, Member Foster and Alternate Member Davis. Alternate Member Crofton was absent. Also attending were Redevelopment Planner Sue Williams, Planner Tabitha Armstrong and Recording Secretary Laurie Dargie.

XXX

Vice Chairman Petyk motioned to approve the minutes from the December 2, 2024 meeting as presented. Member Foster seconded. There was a unanimous voice vote in favor.

XXX

Old Business

Recognition of Historic Structures Discussion

The Historic Preservation Board members commented that the application looks good and had comments about formatting the “date of construction” line and they requested to add a parenthesis of (Architectural & Landscape etc.) to the “Significant original elements still remaining intact” section of the application.

The Historic Preservation Board Members had discussion regarding the criteria for being a recognized structure. The members agreed to keep the criteria simple as this is a promotional tool that is being used to help entice the property owner to move forward with an actual local designation.

The Historic Preservation Board members spoke about doing their own research and coming back to the February 3, 2025 Historic Preservation Board meeting with two potential properties per Historic Preservation Board member to present for discussion and then narrowing down the properties for recognition to one or a maximum of four properties to be recognized. It was specified that the structures do need to be significant.

Redevelopment Planner Sue Williams suggested that the Historic Preservation Board have their requested round table discussion after their regularly conducted meeting on February 3, 2025. The Historic Preservation Board members agreed to this date for the round table discussion.

New Business

XXX

Historic Preservation Board Annual Workshop 2025 Discussion

Ms. Williams asked if the Historic Preservation Board members had ideas for their annual workshop and if they would like to set a potential date to reserve a location. The Historic Preservation Board members decided that May 22, 2025 would be the date to reserve if available and requested it to be at the Harry T. Moore Center.

The Historic Preservation Board members discussed continuing the topic of Joynerville & Beyond. Member Shifalo suggested looking into using the business display wall and creating a historic gateway greenspace. Member Shifalo also suggested getting the youth involved with youth projects in the community. Member Shifalo suggested reaching out to Mr. Ennis Davis regarding youth involvement projects.

Member Davis added that a group of Boy Scouts in the City of Melbourne discovered an African American cemetery on a city owned fenced lot on Line Street in Melbourne. There has been a \$50,000.00 grant that has been used to do ground sonar which discovered numerous gravesites. Additional research is being done. Member Davis said that the Black Cemetery Network is a resource to contribute historical information on cemeteries.

Member Foster said she has a contact name and number that she can provide to Ms. Williams in order to see if someone could come to a Historic Preservation Board meeting or the annual workshop to speak about the business wall art, Line Street etc.

Member Adams asked if the Boy Scout leader or a couple of the Boy Scouts who made the discovery might be able to come to the workshop and tell their discovery story.

Vice Chairman Petyk suggested that a speaker from the Joynerville Community be invited to the annual workshop to tell their history in the area.

Member Davis said he has a few different individuals in mind that he will reach out to, to see if they might be interested in coming to share their stories and history during the workshop.

The Historic Preservation Board members thought it would be good to have three or so speakers from the Joynerville community to come to share at the workshop.

Secretary Adams suggested that a short presentation could be given on how to correctly give an oral history.

XXX

Petitions & Request

None

XXX

Draft

Reports

Redevelopment Planner Sue Williams said that Stantec will be giving their Joynerville & Beyond presentation to City Council on February 25, 2025 at 5:30pm.

XXX

Adjournment 1:53pm

DRAFT

City of Titusville
"Gateway to Nature and Space"

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Board
From: Brad Parrish, Community Development Director
Subject: **Florida Division of Historic Resources Small Matching Grant**
Department/Office: Community Development

Recommended Action:

Provide input on the grant abstract.

Summary Explanation & Background:

The Florida Department of State is soliciting applications for Small Matching Grant-in-Aid assistance for historic preservation projects for FY2026. The application submission period will open April 1, 2024, and close at 5:00 p.m. (Eastern) on June 3, 2024. Project types include, survey, planning, nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, heritage education, and state historical markers. The maximum award amount is \$50,000 (depending on project type). The match requirement is 1:1, unless the applicant is a Certified Local Government (CLG). The City is a CLG; therefore, a match is not required.

The Joynerville and Beyond historic report was funded by a small matching grant in FY2025. The report documented the history of Titusville's African-American community and provided several preservation related recommendations. The recommendations beginning on page 102 of the report include:

- 6.2 Continuing Oral History Efforts
- 6.2.1 Archival Material
- 6.3 Survey and Identification Efforts
- 6.4 Recognition and Designation of Landmarks
 - 6.4.1 Local Designation
 - 6.4.2 Legacy Business Program, Historic Homes Plaque and other forms of recognition
 - 6.4.3 National Register of Historic Places
- 6.5 Potential Landmarks (The report identified specific structures and sites)
 - 6.5.1 Public and Community Buildings and Facilities
 - 6.5.2 Historic Businesses
 - 6.5.3 Historic Homes
- 6.6 Heritage Education
 - **6.6.1 Public Education. Expansion of the City's History Webpage and**

**Explore Historic Titusville Mobile
Application through the Integration of a Walking Tour or Historic
Interpretive Sign**

**Program (e.g. Newtown Alive, pocket park). Table 10 describes
possible tour routes and interpretive panel themes and topics**

- 6.6.2 Community Recognition
- 6.6.3 Youth Education and School Curricula

At the regular meeting in January, the Board decided to explore a public education grant (Recommendation 6.6.1).

Enclosed is an abstract of a grant for the Board's review and input.

In 2024, the City of Titusville received a Small Matching Grant for a project that involved the comprehensive research and documentation of the history, events, and landmarks within the City's historic African-American neighborhood and commercial district. The project, referred to as Joynerville and Beyond, consisted of a report with recordings of oral histories, construction of a community timeline, mapping of historic sites, branding recommendations, and narratives for future interpretive signage/historic markers. The City will seek a heritage and education grant to acknowledge and promote the legacy of Titusville's African-American history. The grant will help build on the Joynerville and Beyond report by implementing the public education recommendation; specifically, to develop a branding and education program. The grant will be utilized to develop an interpretive sign program to create a recognizable and consistent design to highlight historic African-American heritage sites, events and resources. The City will create a walking tour brochure and update the Explore Titusville interactive online map application. Signage and other interpretive material may integrate photos and historical information for resources, along with text or audio clips from oral histories, to highlight places that are important to the community. Some of these resources or structures might still be in existence, while others might have been lost through demolition or no longer serve the same purpose.

Alternatives:

Item Budgeted:

Source/Use of Funds/Budget Book Page:

Strategic Plan:

Strategic Plan Impact:

ATTACHMENTS:

1. fy2026-sm-solicitation-notice
2. Joynerville Recommendations Report

**Small Matching Historic Preservation Grants
Formal Solicitation for Applications
April 1, 2024 – June 3, 2024
for Fiscal Year 2026**

The Florida Department of State is soliciting applications for Small Matching Grant-in-Aid assistance for historic preservation projects. Applications will be accepted **online** at dosgrants.com. The application submission period **will open April 1, 2024, and close at 5:00 p.m. (Eastern) on June 3, 2024** (as June 1st is not a business day). Applications will only be accepted electronically and must be complete to be considered for evaluation.

SMALL MATCHING GRANTS PROGRAM

The purpose of the Small Matching Grants Program is to provide funding to assist local, regional and state-wide efforts to preserve significant historic and archaeological resources, and to promote knowledge and appreciation of the history of Florida. The program does not fund operational support for historic preservation organizations.

Project types include: Survey; Planning; Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; Heritage Education; and state Historical Markers. For questions about project types or the eligibility of a project or work item, please refer to the *Small Matching Grant Guidelines* on FLHeritage.com/grants.

STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PRIORITIES

Though the Division of Historical Resources will accept applications for all eligible project types, this cycle's priorities are:

- Projects to survey historic resources within the boundaries of (or within close proximity to) active Florida Main Street communities
- Projects that support survey of unrecorded historic sites, or sites that have not been surveyed in 10 or more years
- Projects that support survey of resources in coastal areas or areas vulnerable to flooding.

ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

Eligible Applicant Organizations are either a public entity or an active Florida nonprofit. For questions about eligibility, please refer to the *Small Matching Grant Guidelines*.

AWARD AMOUNT AND MATCH REQUIREMENTS

Maximum award amount: \$50,000 (depending on project type).

Match requirement: 1:1, unless waived as explained below, with a minimum cash match contribution of 25 percent.

Match waiver: Applicants that are Certified Local Governments (CLGs), Florida-based accredited Main Street Programs, and all National Register Nomination projects are eligible for match waivers as stipulated in the *Small Matching Grant Guidelines*. A waiver is also available for projects proposed to be located within REDI-qualified counties or communities at the time of application submission, as stipulated in the *Small Matching Grant Guidelines*. State agencies, state colleges, or state universities are not eligible for a waiver regardless of project location.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

An Applicant Organization may submit only one (1) Small Matching Grant Application under a single application deadline for a particular application cycle. State agencies, county or city governments, or universities may submit single applications from more than one division or department under a single application cycle provided that those divisions or departments are separate and distinct budgetary units, and provided that applications do not address the same facility, project, property, or site.

CLG applicants may submit separate applications for federal funding and state funding under a single application submission period. When applying for federal funds, a CLG Applicant Organization shall apply only for Survey, Planning and National Register Nomination projects. CLGs may also submit a separate application for Heritage Education to compete for state funds. However, no more than two (2) grant applications, one for federal funding and one for state funding, may be submitted under a single application deadline using the CLG match waiver.

APPLICATION REVIEW AND PROJECT SELECTION

Eligible applications will be evaluated on a competitive basis by a Secretary of State appointed Grant Panel in a public meeting. The Grant Panel will review and score applications pursuant to criteria in the *Small Matching Grant Guidelines*, and recommend to the Secretary of State those applications that should be forwarded to the 2025 Legislature for funding consideration in State Fiscal Year 2026.

The Grant Panel's recommendation to the Secretary of State will not result in any immediate grant award. The award and level of funding for each Small Matching project will be subject to specific legislative appropriation.

RELEASE OF FUNDS

For projects receiving funding from the 2025 Legislature, funds will become available after July 1, 2025, which is the beginning of the 2025-2026 State Fiscal Year. To receive grant funds, grantees will be required to sign a Grant Award Agreement containing specific administrative responsibilities. Any unexpended balance of grant funds will revert to the state at the end of the 12-month period, on June 30, 2026.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

If you have any questions regarding proposed projects, eligibility, or the online application form, please call the Historic Preservation Grants Program, Division of Historical Resources, at 800.847.7278 or 850.245.6333 or email at DHRgrants@dos.myflorida.com.

6 Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

6.1 Best Practices

There are a number of potential programs and activities which support the preservation of historic resources. The City of Titusville already has an approved ordinance establishing the Historic Preservation Board, a local register, and a certificate of appropriateness process to review alterations. Continue this protection and expand upon it by following up on eligibility recommendations in prior surveys. The Board also has the ability to recommend variances to the requirements for setbacks, parking, height, signage, density, and floor area ratio requirements for historic sites in order to encourage the retention and reuse of historic resources. The City could also adopt an ad valorem tax exemption for the rehabilitation of historic properties to encourage the preservation and reuse of designated buildings. An education campaign regarding this benefit as well as sharing information on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties could encourage the retention of more historic buildings as well as improve their integrity. Significant commercial buildings can take advantage of the Federal Tax Credit for a substantial rehabilitation if they pursue NRHP listing. Measures can also be included in the Future Land Use Map designations in the Comprehensive Plan and in the Land Development Regulations to encourage adaptive use by allowing additional uses for specific types of buildings or limiting the required parking for certain uses.

In addition to buildings, notable structures, sites, and objects, including historic signage, should be identified for preservation. An inventory and ordinance to allow for the preservation and maintenance of historic signs (which often do not meet current codes) could provide an avenue for preservation. The City of St. Petersburg, which is another Certified Local Government program, has passed such legislation which has been helpful in identifying historic signs and allowing a means for its retention.

6.2 Continuing Oral History Efforts

Despite the initial target of eight interviews, 21 participants were recruited between April and July 2024, demonstrating substantial community interest in oral history initiatives. Many participants expressed interest in conducting additional interviews or inquired about future opportunities to contribute. Comments from the Historic Preservation Board's Annual Workshop on May 16, 2024, also reinforced the interest in conducting additional oral history interviews. Although financial constraints of this grant limited the extent of interviews, ongoing efforts should be conducted. Recommendations for oral history themes and topics are discussed in more detail in **Section 5.5**. The value of these interviews is evidenced in the history developed as part of this project. Not only the interviews conducted as part of this project, but especially those previously conducted of those individuals now deceased were an invaluable source for the locations of significant sites. Future efforts could involve not just professional historians, but student projects interviewing their elders. Seniors may be more willing to share their history with relatives or children in their neighborhood in the way that history was traditionally shared. See **Section 6.5.3** for more on student preservation and oral history initiative recommendations.



6.2.1 ARCHIVAL MATERIAL

As part of the community workshop, participants were invited to contribute family photos and ephemera for scanning and preservation by the City of Titusville. With consent, some of these items were incorporated into the final report and helped shape the project's broader objectives. This approach exemplifies how oral history and community-engaged preservation initiatives often lead to the establishment and increased accessibility of community archives. The digital collections created through such projects require appropriate storage and management to ensure they remain accessible and usable for future generations, preserving the community's cultural legacy in a format that can be easily shared and explored. Key considerations include defining the archive's scope, establishing digital infrastructure, implementing consistent metadata standards, and addressing privacy and ethical concerns. Despite these challenges, community digital archive initiatives enable communities to actively shape their own historical narratives and cultural legacy.²⁵⁵

A digital repository is essential for storing, managing, preserving, and accessing digital collections. The City of Titusville would benefit from partnering with local museums or libraries to store and manage any collected community digital archive materials. These institutions often have the necessary expertise, infrastructure, and resources to properly preserve and provide access to digital collections. Such partnerships can ensure the long-term sustainability of the community's digital heritage by offering secure storage infrastructure with regular backups and comprehensive metadata management. By maintaining detailed information about each item's content and format, the repository enables long-term access to the collection, even as technology evolves.²⁵⁶ Digital archive ethics balances open access with privacy and rights protection. It focuses on authentic preservation, fair selection, and cultural respect. Key principles include equitable access, proper consent, copyright compliance, and transparency.²⁵⁷

²⁵⁵ Edward Benoit III and Alexandra Eveleigh, eds., *Participatory Archives: Theory and Practice*, (Facet Publishing, 2019).

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Society of American Archivists (SAA), *SAA Core Values Statement and Code of Ethics*, 2024, available online, https://www2.archivists.org/statements/saa-core-values-statement-and-code-of-ethics#core_values.



6.3 Survey and Identification Efforts

Survey and identification efforts should be continued in Titusville. Financial constraints of this grant limited the extent of documentation of the buildings in Joynerville. There have been three city-wide historic properties surveys; however, none have focused on documenting Titusville's historic African American neighborhoods and did not consider the history of this area when the FMSF forms were completed. Stantec would recommend a dedicated thematic historic properties survey for Titusville's historic African American community. The survey would revisit previously recorded resources to update the FMSF records, for example, documenting resources that are no longer extant or have been altered, and recording structures that are now historic (50 years old or older).

The 2017 City of Titusville Survey of Historical Resources recommended a potential boundary for a district extending from Main Street on the north, the Florida East Coast Railway on the east, Gilbert Street on the south extending west to DeLeon Avenue and continuing north to Pine Street, then west to Park Avenue, north to Tropic Street, west to S. Dixie Avenue, and then north to Main Street. This still appears generally accurate, but there has been extensive demolition in the neighborhood. Additional survey efforts should focus on a comprehensive survey of the historic area of Joynerville from Tropic to Gilbert Streets and from the Florida East Coast Railway to DeLeon Avenue. This area may form a historic district, but further analysis of alterations and the impact of demolition to the area is needed with analysis performed from the standpoint of the African American history of the neighborhood, not just the architecture. This area may be more appropriately designated as a Traditional Cultural Property. Further investigation into this possibility is warranted.

The public housing constructed in the 1950s and 1960s also appears to form two intact areas. Lincoln Park and Gibson Park also appear relatively intact and cohesive areas of development. Surveys of these areas should also be conducted to determine their integrity and ability to be designated.

Additional survey recommendations include documentation of the Oak Ridge Cemetery and the Davis Memorial Cemetery. A ground penetrating radar survey, especially of the Oak Ridge Cemetery, which was in use by 1916, would help identify any unmarked burials and the actual boundaries of the burials. Due to its early use, it is likely that unmarked burials exist. A comprehensive survey of all of

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH NEEDED

Some properties, although known to exist, were unable to be definitively located on maps. Additional research and oral histories may reveal additional details and their locations.

- Mr. Cutter's boarding house,
- Sadie Wilson's boarding house,
- Reverend Saunders' Grocery store/boarding house,
- Bobby Rivers' pool hall,
- Edna, Lotta, and Alfonso Wilson's restaurant,
- Mrs. Geralan Jordan's Honky Tonk Juke Joint Club/Restaurant,
- Mr. Bobby Joe's barber shop,
- Jake Rogers & Jim Atkinson's movie theater, room/boarding house
- Amos Bell's store-2nd Avenue
- Blue River Store – 2nd Avenue
- Simms Grocery-1st Avenue
- Cotton Club-1st Avenue large building in front of Simms Store
- Benevolent Baptist Church – Wager Street
- Holiness Church – Pine Street
- 1st Born Church-original site on Dummitt Avenue
- New Hope Primitive Baptist Church



the markers in both cemeteries would document current conditions and provide recommendations for continued preservation of the markers by noting environmental and material threats. Transcriptions of markers could also be integrated into a cemetery map which could be hosted online in order to aid visitors and highlight historical figures from the community who are buried in the cemetery.

Furthermore, this area has not been comprehensively surveyed for archaeological sites. An opportunity exists to build on the knowledge of the history of the neighborhood through the material remains left behind beneath the surface. Focused archaeological testing on the two blocks fronting South Street where most of the businesses were located may reveal tangible links to the businesses and people who once used the area. Testing to the south of this area, where railroad worker houses are known to have existed on the east side of the railroad tracks could also provide interesting information into what life was like for the families and workers who lived there in the past. Archaeological survey could also be an opportunity for public education and engagement, with local school groups or community members invited out to participate or observe the process. Artifacts recovered from the survey could be integrated into future public interpretation like museum or community exhibits, or other educational materials.

6.4 Recognition and Designation of Landmarks

6.4.1 LOCAL DESIGNATION

A variety of programs can recognize and encourage the preservation of the history of a neighborhood, but the most effective legal tool available for the protection of historic resources is the local historic preservation ordinance. As required by the Certified Local Government Guidelines, the City of Titusville has an approved ordinance meeting criteria set by the Florida DHR. The City of Titusville's Land Development Regulations, Article VI – Historic Preservation Code, establishes the Historic Preservation Board and provides for the designation of local landmarks. Once designated, the Board can exercise some authority in the review of alterations or demolition of historic buildings through the Certificate of Appropriateness and permitting processes. Although this may not prevent alterations or demolition, this additional review may provide the opportunity for project changes to improve compatibility or for documentation prior to demolition.

6.4.2 LEGACY BUSINESS PROGRAMS, HISTORIC HOMES PLAQUE, AND OTHER FORMS OF RECOGNITION

Although local designation provides the most protection, not all resources are appropriate for designation due to alterations, demolition, or lack of owner consent. Simple recognition through a Legacy Business program or Historic Homes Plaque can bring awareness of the historic nature and importance of a building or site to the community's heritage even if there is not a review of alterations. A historic marker program or historic tours can foster civic pride and encourage tourism. Recognition of lost resources and people also can bring healing and reconciliation to the neighborhood.

Legacy business programs are an important way to recognize small businesses that support community identity and stability through their long tenure. Titusville could establish a program to provide recognition, marketing and business help, and grants to longstanding businesses. Limits may be placed on the size of the business, and it would be required to meet certain age requirements. Often, the business must be an



independent, locally owned commercial establishment, not part of a national chain or franchise. These businesses are the bedrock of the community. Their presence contributes to the vibrancy and unique character of the city. Other cities in Florida that have established such programs include St. Petersburg, Delray Beach, and Miami-Dade County.

6.4.3 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Although well-known as the nation's official listing of significant historic properties, inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places provides protection only in the case of a federally funded or permitted project through the Section 106 Process of the National Historic Preservation Act. In terms of historic resources, this will most often apply to commercial buildings and residences along major roads owned by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT). Although most buildings will likely never be subject to this review, NRHP designation will provide an additional layer of review in the case of federally funded or permitted projects. Additionally, NRHP-listed resources owned by municipalities or non-profit entities are eligible for historic preservation grant funds for planning and rehabilitation.

The standard criteria used by architectural historians and preservationists across the country to evaluate the significance of historic properties are those criteria specified by the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service (NPS) for determining whether properties qualify for listing in the NRHP. Contained in "National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation," these criteria were developed by the NPS as authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. All these criteria are consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.²⁵⁸

Essentially, the NRHP criteria consider two major elements: historic context and integrity. Historic context is defined in the National Register Bulletin 15 as "patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear."²⁵⁹ The historic context for the Joynerville area is provided in **Section 4** of this report. Properties eligible for NRHP listing can be significant at the local, state, or national level.

A property is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP if it meets one or more of the following criteria, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4, and in consultation with the SHPO:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in districts sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; and

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history; or

²⁵⁸ National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. National Register Bulletin 15* (Revised), (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997); National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Register Branch. Washington DC.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1991.

²⁵⁹ National Park Service 1997, 7.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

- B. That are associated with lives of persons significant in the past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Certain properties are not ordinarily considered for inclusion in the NRHP. They include cemeteries, birthplaces or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years.

In addition to meeting one or more of the NRHP eligibility criteria, a property must have maintained its historic integrity. Historic integrity is defined as the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidence by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic period. The question is whether or not the alterations change the appearance, design, or function of the building in a way that would compromise its historic or architectural significance. For example, a change from a flat roof to a hipped roof would change the original design of a building. In general, although the use of a building can be changed, such as from residential to commercial use, the overall historical appearance should be maintained.

Historic resources can be NRHP eligible individually or as part of a district. The NRHP guidelines define a district as having "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development."²⁶⁰ Furthermore, "The identity of a district results from the interrelationship of its resources, which can convey a visual sense of the overall historic environment or be an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties." Even if all the properties in a district do not meet the criteria for listing in the NRHP on their own merits, the district as a collective whole may still be considered eligible.

²⁶⁰ National Park Service 1997, 5.



6.5 Potential Landmarks

The following resources may be eligible for local designation or some form of recognition as an important historic site to the community whether it is as a legacy business, historic home, or important community resource. This information could also be added to the City's history webpage and the "Explore Historic Titusville FL" mobile application.

6.5.1 PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

6.5.1.1 Campbell Park

Isaac Campbell Senior Park at 701 South Street is named for Campbell, who was a student at the Titusville Negro School and later an educator, who organized the first interscholastic football team and baseball team at Titusville Negro High and sought athletic scholarships for Black athletes; and was a Civil Rights leader.²⁶¹ Included on the original 1879 plat of Joynerville, Sylvan Lake was initially a small lake present within the African American community but played an even larger role after the City acquired it in the 1920s. Neighborhood residents filled the pond in order to have a place for baseball games and other recreational activities both school sponsored and privately supported. By 1960, the park, then called Sylvan Park, started receiving improvements such as grading, lighting and fencing. Neighborhood residents held park clean up drives with the Recreation Department (**Figure 45**). The park has also been the location of Boy Scout meetings, voter registration drives, Easter egg hunts, kite flying contests, blood drives, and civil rights activities. The park was expanded to encompass the entire block in the 1970s and renamed in honor of Isaac Campbell in 1998. Throughout its history, it has played an important role in the cultural and recreational life of the African American neighborhood.²⁶²

²⁶¹ Williams et al. 1985.

²⁶² Fisher and Fayson 2019; Davis, 2024; Meyer, "Petition Seeks New Name for Sylvan Park," 1998; *Orlando Sentinel*, "Negro Park Improved," 30 December 1960; *Cocoa Tribune*, "Donation Club Increases Gifts to Two Groups," 18 November 1964; *Orlando Sentinel*, "League Season Launched," 4 April 1965; *Orlando Sentinel*, "5 Ball Diamonds Completed," 14 May 1965; *Orlando Sentinel*, "Rick Harris Receives Rec Department Award," 24 September 1964.





Figure 45. Newspaper article reporting on community cleanup of Sylvan Park, now Campbell Park²⁶³

²⁶³ *Orlando Sentinel*, "New Roof Tops Off Park Cleanup," 16 April 1965.



6.5.1.2 Indian River Lodge #85 F&AM and Order of the Eastern Star Lodge

Located at 1040 First Avenue, the Indian River Lodge #85 F&AM and Order of the Eastern Star Lodge (**Figure 46**) appears to have been built in the mid-1950s but represents a much earlier history of service to the African American community. The Prince Hall affiliated Indian River Lodge #85 was founded January 25, 1890.²⁶⁴



Figure 46. Indian River Lodge #85 F&AM and Order of the Eastern Star Lodge at 1040 First Avenue.

²⁶⁴ City of Titusville, Titusville Proclamation – Indian River Lodge #85 Recognition Day, 8 December 2015, available online, https://archive.org/details/cotitfl-Titusville_Proclamation_Indian_River_Lodge_85_Recognition_Day.

6.5.1.3 St. James AME Church

Located at 625 Dummitt Avenue, the St. James AME Church organized in 1892 (**Figure 47**) and constructed a building in 1902, which was replaced with a new structure incorporating a cornerstone and bell in 1907. The structure was then remodeled in 1927. The church has played a pivotal role in the history of the African American community, both religiously and culturally. It was the site of peaceful civil rights marches starting at the church and walking to Kennedy Space Center in July 1969 and January 1971. The current sanctuary was constructed in 1963.²⁶⁵



Figure 47. St. James AME Church original cornerstone.

²⁶⁵ WPA, "St. James A.M.E. Church," [1941]; Williams et al. 1985.



6.5.1.4 Bethlehem Baptist Church

Initially known as the Colored Baptist Church of Titusville, the Missionary Baptist Church is now the Greater Bethlehem Baptist Church, which officially organized in 1889. The original church faced the railroad. In 1941, Bethlehem Baptist Church was still meeting in its original L-shaped, wood frame building constructed in 1889, but it had been moved slightly and remodeled with additions built in 1935. Bethlehem Baptist Church replaced their 1946 sanctuary with a new one completed in 1963 (**Figure 48**). It now has an address of 801 Dummitt Avenue. Like St. James AME Church, Bethlehem Baptist Church is one of the foundational churches of the Titusville African American community and as such, played an important role in the development of the community.²⁶⁶



Figure 48. Bethlehem Baptist Church at 799 Dummitt Avenue.

²⁶⁶ Williams et al. 1985; WPA, "Bethlehem Baptist Church," [1941].



6.5.2 HISTORIC BUSINESSES

6.5.2.1 Lincoln Barbershop

The Lincoln Barbershop celebrated its 56th anniversary in 2024. Founded by Sammie Lincoln, born in 1944, the shop opened its doors in 1968 on South De Leon Street, where it still stands today (**Figure 49**). Lincoln, who moved to Titusville for work in 1962 and established the barbershop as more than just a place for haircuts. Black-owned barbershops have historically been cornerstones of African American communities. These establishments were safe environments to gather, socialize, and discuss important issues affecting the communities. During times of segregation and discrimination, they provided opportunities for Black entrepreneurship and economic independence serving as spaces for mentorship, cultural transmission, and often centers of civil rights activities.²⁶⁷ The Lincoln Barbershop became a community hub, offering advice, support, and serving as a "motivation center" for locals. The shop has cultivated a multi-generational clientele and has provided services and outreach to youth and elderly community programs. Lincoln's commitment to the neighborhood extended beyond his business, as he collaborated with local ministers and churches to address community needs. For over 50 years, the barbershop has maintained its role as a cornerstone of the Titusville community.²⁶⁸



Figure 49. Lincoln Barber Shop, built in 1969 at 1560 South DeLeon Avenue.

²⁶⁷ Independence Heights Redevelopment Council, *Jackson's Barbershop & Beauty Salon*, Texas Historical Commission, Atlas 22704, Houston, Texas, 2020.

²⁶⁸ Information on Lincoln Barbershop was documented during a phone call conversation with the business owner. Sammie Lincoln to Brandy Black, personal communication, 5 August 2024.



6.5.2.2 Lawson Construction Company

Lawson Construction Company was founded by Joe Lewis Lawson Sr. in 1957. Born in Pinewood, South Carolina, Lawson moved to Titusville where he met and married Mary E. Bradshaw. After serving three years in the US Army, during which he worked with the Army Corps of Engineers, Lawson returned to Titusville to establish his own business. In 1957, he founded Lawson Construction Company, initially focusing on masonry and concrete work. The company operated out of the family home Lawson built ca. 1964 at 925 Wager Avenue. The company grew steadily, relocating to its current location at 1190 Queen Street in 1973 (**Figure 50**). It incorporated in 1975 as Lawson Masonry and Construction Company, and eventually expanded to include an office in Okeechobee, Florida.²⁶⁹

The company undertook a wide range of projects, from residential homes to major commercial and government contracts. He contributed to NASA's Kennedy Space Center, refurbishing Launch Pad 39A and constructing its catacombs, as well as building a food service center on the premises. His company also projects in Moore Haven, and Homestead Florida. His work extended to West Palm Beach where the company was recognized as Minority Business of the Year.²⁷⁰



Figure 50. Lawson Construction Company, relocated and built in 1973 at 1190 Queen Street.

In Titusville, Lawson built several buildings and homes in the Joynerville community, including his family home on Wager Avenue. Lawson had a strong preference for red brick which can still be found throughout

²⁶⁹ Griffin 2024.

²⁷⁰ Ibid.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

the community landscape. Other extant examples include the St. James AME Church at 625 Dummitt Avenue, and homes located along Wager and South DeLeon Streets (**Figure 51**). Lawson was an officer at St. James AME Church, where he designed and installed the stained-glass windows and collaborated on the design of the church's Fellowship Hall. Lawson Construction continues to operate under the leadership of Jacob Lawson, Joe Lewis Lawson Sr.'s son, maintaining its legacy in the construction industry of Titusville and beyond.²⁷¹



Figure 51. St. James AME Church, built in 1963 at 625 Dummitt Avenue.

²⁷¹ Griffin, Karen. Interview by Brandy Black. Stantec. August 14, 2024.



6.5.3 HISTORIC HOMES

6.5.3.1 Gibson Tenant House

The house at 708 South Hopkins Street is the last remaining Gibson tenant house on its original site (Figure 52). It should be designated and preserved on site.²⁷²



Figure 52. Last remaining Gibson Tenant House on original site at 708 South Hopkins Avenue.

²⁷² Brevard County Property Appraiser's office, Property card for Lot 26 of Joynerville Addition to Titusville, no date, on file, Roz Foster files.



6.5.3.2 Ben and Bernice McDowell Warren House

The house at 507 Dummitt Avenue was the home of Ben and Bernice McDowell Warren (Figure 53). The granddaughter of Edward Gibson, Bernice McDowell lost her parents at an early age and raised by her aunt Addie Rivers. With the assistance of her aunt and her work as a domestic, Bernice McDowell graduated from the Titusville Negro School and attended Boylan-Haven High School in Jacksonville. She then attended Bennett College in North Carolina and Bethune-Cookman College in Daytona Beach before returning to Titusville as a teacher in the early 1930s. In addition to her work as a teacher, she also worked as a domestic during the summer months in order to continue her education and build a home. She used her personal money to seal and paint her classroom, purchase supplies for her pupils, and pay for school lunches. She worked especially hard to educate her students about Black history and leadership, having personally met Mary McLeod Bethune, James Weldon Johnson, Booker T. Washington, and George Washington Carver. She shared these stories with her pupils and helped them believe they were “very special” and “to aim high” and give themselves to others in service.²⁷³ Bernice was married to Benjamin Purcell Warren Sr., who was a prominent Titusville resident who owned and operated extensive groves and other real estate, was active in community and philanthropic activities, and was a veteran of World War I. The Warren family was one of the pioneer families of this area of Brevard County.²⁷⁴



Figure 53. Ben and Bernice Warren House at 507 Dummitt Avenue.

²⁷³ Florida Frontiers 2014; Williams 1992.

²⁷⁴ Williams et al. 1985; “Man Led Civic Units,” *Orlando Sentinel*, 16 May 1960; “Negro Leader Dies at 67,” *The Orlando Sentinel*, 15 May 1960.



6.5.3.3 Arthur and Ila Griffin House

The house at 806 Olive Avenue was the home of Arthur and Ila Griffin (**Figure 54**). The house represents an intact example of a Bungalow commonly constructed in the neighborhood during the historic period. Additionally, these early residents played important roles as role models in the neighborhood with Arthur working as a fireman for the railroad, and Ila as an early businesswoman acting as an insurance agent starting in the 1920s.²⁷⁵



Figure 54. Arthur and Ila Griffin House at 806 Olive Avenue.

²⁷⁵ Find-a-Grave.com, "Ila S. Griffin," 2016; Ancestry.com, *1930 United States Federal Census*, 2002.



6.5.3.4 Lawson House

The house at 945 Wager Avenue was the home of Joe Lewis Lawson Sr. (**Figure 55**), owner of Lawson Construction Company. It is representative of his work throughout the neighborhood.



Figure 55. Lawson House at 945 Wager Avenue.

6.6 Heritage Education

The City of Titusville should consider developing a heritage education program for both adults and children. This could be a cooperative program between the City, Brevard County, and organizations such as the library system and school board. Each community has special places from the natural and built environments which represent how those before us lived, struggled, and influenced who we have become. Through heritage education people can learn to value the significance of the historic places and artifacts remaining in their community and become responsible stewards for their environment. Interactive methods such as walking or driving tours, interpretive markers, museum activities, and restoration projects involve students and citizens in physically learning about their heritage.

6.6.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION

Expansion of the City's History Webpage and Explore Historic Titusville Mobile Application through the Integration of a Walking Tour or Historic Interpretive Sign Program

The City could develop an interpretive sign program to create a recognizable and consistent design to highlight historic African American heritage sites, events and resources. The City could also create a walking tour brochure or website documenting the history of the African American community. Such materials could provide educational opportunities as well as creating a sense of place and pride in the community. Signage and other interpretive material could integrate photos and historical information for resources, along with text or audio clips from oral histories, to highlight places that are important to the community. Some of these resources or structures might still be in existence, while others might have been lost through demolition or no longer serve the same purpose. This kind of project could be funded through historic preservation grants.

One similar example is the Newtown Alive project in Sarasota, Florida (<http://www.newtownalive.org/>). Newtown Alive brings together a series of historic markers or interpretive panels, a website, integrated web pages on the City of Sarasota's website, a mobile app, and brochures, along with options for either scheduled guided tours or self-guided tours and is funded through a grant from Sarasota County's Neighborhoods Department (**Figure 56**). By bringing together so many types of interpretive media (on site, print, and virtual) the project is able to reach a broader audience and bring greater recognition and exposure to the history of the Newtown community. A similar project is the St. Petersburg African American Heritage Trail, located just south of the city's downtown. This trail incorporates two corridors, both with different themes, in order to tell the stories of the people and places significant to St. Pete's history (**Figure 57**). The 22nd Street South Corridor focuses on themes of "Community, Culture, and Commerce", with stops at the locations of important former businesses like Harden's Grocery and the Manhattan Casino as well as the first African American hospital in the area. Additional themes for this corridor include the Jim Crow era, changes during desegregation, and the Civil Rights Movement. The 9th Avenue South Corridor covers a slightly different area of the neighborhood and touches on themes of "Faith, Family, and Education", including more personal stories of everyday life in the neighborhood. African American schools, homelife, community organizations, and churches are the main focus of this route.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations



Figure 56. Newtown Alive signage, tours, and website.

Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations



Figure 57. City of St Petersburg African American History trail corridors.

Both Newtown Alive and the St. Petersburg African American Heritage Trail include stops at many locations where historic structures are still in existence, although they do also include resources that have been demolished in the past. In Titusville, the historic Black business district along South Street was demolished in the 1960s, but its presence and importance to the community should still be recognized through heritage interpretation. Traditional interpretive signage like those incorporated into the Newtown Alive or St. Petersburg trails could also be a good option for the South Street area, but because all of the historic Black businesses along this stretch were demolished in the past, additional markers might provide a more interesting and engaging addition to the streetscape. As a way to commemorate Tulsa, Oklahoma's Black Wall Street District after its near total destruction by a white mob in 1921, brass plaques were placed on the sidewalks within the neighborhood providing information on the people and businesses that were once in that location. These "stumble stone" type markers (**Figure 58**), when integrated into a broader interpretive plan with traditional panels or other media, bring the past alive along a modern street and tie history to specific locations where buildings no longer exist.

Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations



Figure 58. Sidewalk plaques within the Black Wall Street District in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Historic Timeline

When creating a walking tour or historic interpretive sign program, it is important to develop an overall timeline of important events to ensure that the places or people included discussed on the tour are placed within a greater historic context. This also provides a guideline for the panels or markers to create a program that touches on all aspects of history, includes all significant topics, and provides a chronology for the visitor or reader to follow. An example of a possible timeline for the African American history of Titusville is shown in **Figure 59**. This could also be added to the City's history webpage and the "Explore Historic Titusville FL" mobile application.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

Potential Themes and Topics

Themes and topics should be broad temporally, incorporating not just early pioneers, but also celebrating local people who might even still be alive and their contributions to area history. Individual markers could be placed at locations which are not within walking distance such as Gibson School, but a number of resources are within a mile to 1.5-miles, the limit of the recommended distance for a walking tour. For example, a tour or marker program covering the history of the African American community in Titusville could include trail routes and marker themes and topics such as those shown in **Table 10**. These are possible ideas, but community input should be solicited to determine what topics and locations for markers, or a tour would be important to the residents.

This information should also be added to the City's history webpage and the "Explore Historic Titusville FL" mobile application. Interpretation should be multi-platform and integrated both in print and online so that trails and information can be accessed both on site and virtually.

Table 10. Possible tour routes and interpretive panel themes and topics.

Route	Interpretive Panel Theme	Interpretive Panel Topics
South Street: At the Crossroads	The Beginning	• Andrew Jackson Gibson, businessman, civic leader and education proponent • Platting of Joynerville, Sylvan Lake, and Titusville • Pioneer families • Boarding houses and home-based businesses
	Railroad and Commerce	• Many African Americans came to Titusville building the Atlantic Coast, St. Johns and Indian River Railroad, the Jacksonville, Tampa, and Key West Railway, and Florida East Coast Railway • Early industries employing African Americans including sawmills, groves, packing houses, farms, service industries, fishing, nursemaids, cooks, laundresses • Impact of the Great Freeze and the Downtown Fire on jobs • William Henry Maxwell and his impact on citrus culture
	Black Business District	• Jim Crow Laws and a culture of exclusion which fostered the need for an independent business district and self-sufficient neighborhood • Overview of types of services provided, atmosphere, and profile individual business such as Lillie Godboldte's grocery, George Denmark's blacksmith shop, Annie Belle Dublin's sweet shop



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville
Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

Route	Interpretive Panel Theme	Interpretive Panel Topics
	In the Name of "Progress"	• Demolition of the Black Business District for the construction of the County Courthouse Annex and a parking lot • Relocation of businesses and homes
	Pioneer Schools	• Early schools from 1883 and 1886 • Titusville Negro School • Teachers and the roles they played in the community • Gibson School • Integration
	Blazing the Way	• Henry T. Moore as teacher, principal, and trail blazer for civil rights and the courage of Harriett Moore as a teacher and wife • Other local Civil Rights leaders and organizations such as the Progressive Action Society and NAACP
Dummitt Avenue: Faith, Family, and Service	Keeping the Faith	• Bethlehem Baptist Church • St. James AME Church • First Born Church of the Living God • Other churches • Camp meetings of the early 1900s
	Caring for families	• Closest medical care in Sanford • Midwives like Mary "Mammy" Fayson, Edith Wheeler, Mamie Dublin who cared for the community
	Recreation and Entertainment	• Acquisition of Sylvan Lake in 1927 • Filling the pond by residents • A place for recreation and other activities, Little League, adult teams and varsity teams • Isaac Campbell • Movies
	Community Landmarks and Civic Associations	• Ben Taylor's Grocery and Elizabeth Taylor's Beauty Salon • Susie "Mother" Anderson's Kindergarten • Indian River Lodge #85 Masonic Lodge
	Housing	• Different types of historic housing • Development of public housing • Development of Lincoln Park and Gibson Park



Campbell Park and the Potential Pocket Park

Per feedback from the oral history conducted as part of this project, residents would like to see interpretive signage in Campbell Park. Interpretive markers and materials in parks serve as valuable educational tools, enhancing the understanding and appreciation of natural, cultural, and historical features. These resources, which may include signs, plaques, interactive displays, and informational kiosks, educate visitors and the community about the site's rich history and cultural significance.

The City is investigating the creation of a pocket park on the southwest corner of South Street and Wager Avenue. Community input is critical in determining the design and content of this possible park. The design of this park could incorporate works by local artists in a variety of mediums. Younger artists or artists from the community can create works that speak to local history in a unique way.

Perry Harvey Park in Tampa is a good example of where this has been successfully done (**Figure 60** and **Figure 61**). It commemorates The Scrub, Tampa's oldest and largest African American neighborhood which was anchored by the Central Avenue Business District. The Construction of Interstate 4 and urban renewal projects followed by riots in 1967 resulted in the closure of the last business in 1974; only a few churches remain. The City, in conjunction with the Tampa Bay History Center, worked on this project incorporating the work of different artists to tell the full and complex story of the contributions of the African American neighborhood. The artwork was partially funded in part by the National Endowment for the Arts.²⁷⁶

This park incorporates a History Walk made of LIFETILES, Timeline Pavers, Leaders' Row, Clay Tile Murals, a bronze statue of Perry Harvey, Sr., and Gateway Sculptures. The timeline mural wall puts the rest of the panels into context (**Figure 60**).



Figure 60. Central Avenue Timeline mural, courtesy City of Tampa.²⁷⁷

²⁷⁶ City of Tampa, "Public Art at Perry Harvey, Sr. Park," 2024, available online, <https://www.tampa.gov/art-programs/perry-harvey-sr-park>.

²⁷⁷ Ibid.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

Gateway Sculptures of musicians, dancers and a jukebox welcome visitors to the park and celebrate the importance of music to the history and culture of the former African American neighborhood. The History Walk LIFETILES are eight murals created from hand cast optical tiles featuring historic photographs of the Scrub and Central Avenue (**Figure 61**). They explore a variety of themes including the Early Years, The Scrub, Central Avenue Business Leaders, Central Avenue Timeline, Central Avenue Heyday, Social and Religious Life, Civil Rights, and Health and Education. Leaders' Row consists of earthen walls, sandblasted and stained concrete with hand plasma cut aluminum which tell the story of the most influential individuals in the community through images and a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Fourteen inset pavers tell the chronological story of the neighborhood, guiding visitors through the park. Three large Clay Tile Murals tell the story of the community using symbolism and nature. Murals and manhole covers in the new development adjacent to the park further celebrate the history of the neighborhood. Recreational amenities include a skate park, interactive fountain, a performing arts space, and basketball courts.²⁷⁸

²⁷⁸ City of Tampa 2024.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

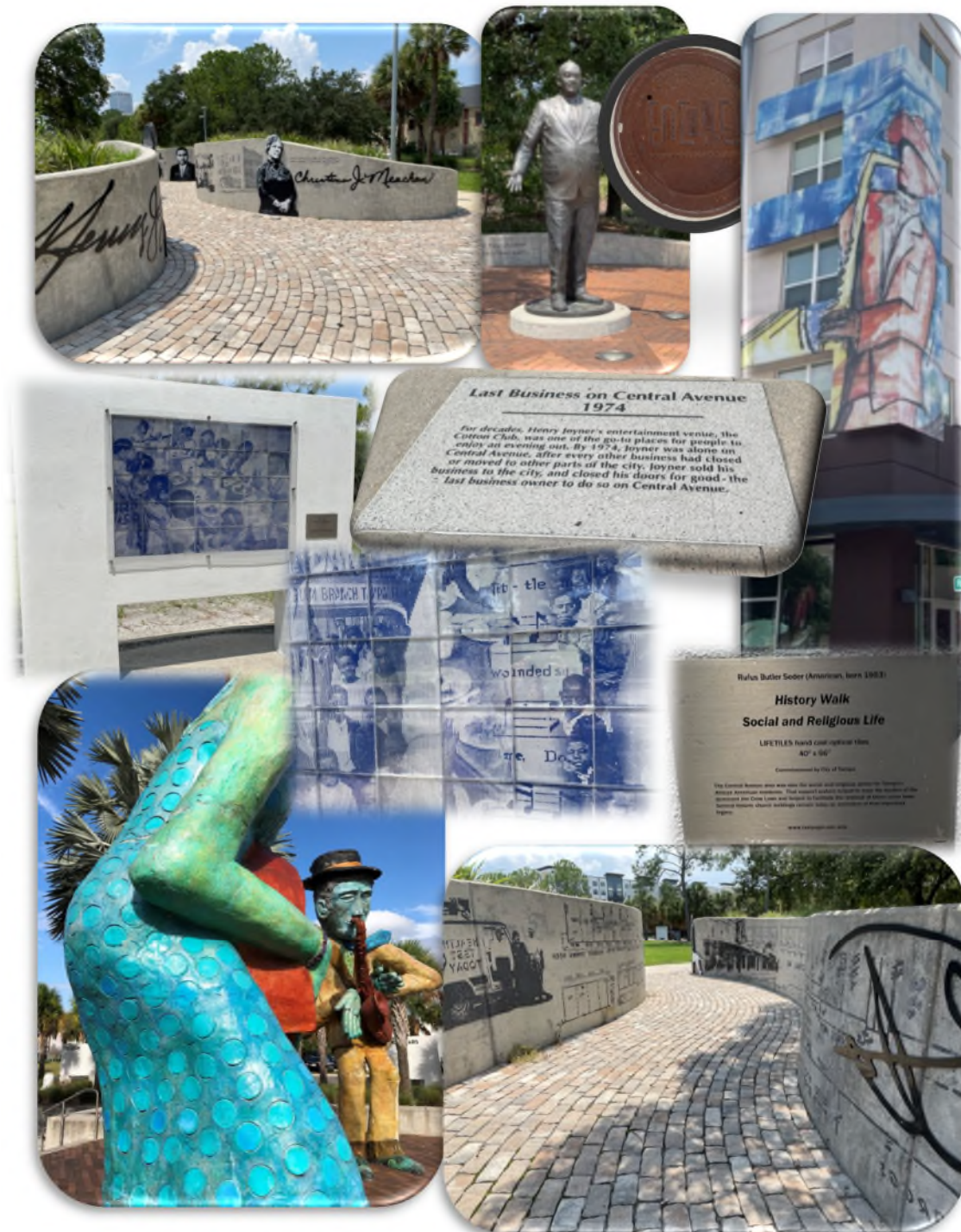


Figure 61. Perry Harvey Park, Tampa



Community Exhibits: Local Library, City Hall, and Brevard County Government Complex on South Street

Panels or display cases in the local library or in the entrance vestibule at City Hall and the Brevard County Government Complex could relate the history of the African American experience in Titusville. Photographs or ephemera in a locked display case could provide a visual reminder of how African Americans lived and worked in the area. If an archaeological survey is complete, a display case could also show artifacts recovered.

Local African American History Museum and Archives

Using Special Category Grants provided through the DHR, the last remaining Gibson Tenant House at 708 South Hopkins Avenue could be converted into a museum for Titusville's African American history. The shotgun form of the house is a clear relic of one of the predominant housing types and its location on the edge of the historic business district provides a perfect backdrop for showing the evolution of the neighborhood. The vacant land at the corner of Hopkins and South Street could provide parking and a location for the construction of an archives for the collection of African American research materials. Another site within the community could also be used.

6.6.2 COMMUNITY RECOGNITION

Street sign markers or toppers indicate the significance and heritage of a neighborhood for people traveling through the community. Signs are attached to or above the municipal street signs at designated locations (**Figure 62**). Street sign markers are an informative way to recognize heritage resources in a specific area.

Street sign toppers are an innovative way to preserve the memory and history of communities that have been impacted by newer development or gentrification.²⁷⁹ These small additions to existing street signs can serve as subtle yet powerful reminders of an area's cultural heritage.

Street sign markers are recommended for the outlying street corners in the Lincoln Park and Gibson Park communities. Both communities are currently experiencing impacts from new housing development and gentrification. This will provide local recognition of the two neighborhoods that developed as segregated housing for African American residents during the 1960s.

²⁷⁹ Davis, Kirk, et al. *Concerned Citizens Group Interview*. Interview by Brandy Black. Stantec. July 18, 2024; Johnson, Faye. Interview by Brandy Black. Stantec. May 23, 2024.





Figure 62. This photograph is an example of a street sign topper, located in Dallas, Texas.²⁸⁰

6.6.3 YOUTH EDUCATION AND SCHOOL CURRICULA

Oral history participants mentioned in many ways that the history of their community is important, and that younger generations should be engaged in learning about the heritage and culture of the African American community of Titusville. Based on the history of the area, types of resources, and recommendations from community members, Stantec has developed a series of recommendations specific to youth education projects that could result from the current study. Recommendations for educational programing include:

- Develop curriculum for the Brevard Public Schools, local Titusville schools, or other educational settings inclusive to Titusville's African American history and African Americans in STEM careers.
- Promote educational programs and projects in local schools that highlight local African American sites, people, and events and bring together different generations in order to share history.
- Encourage field trips to local historic sites (either in-person or virtual).
- Support public archaeology projects.
- Engage students in research or historic preservation projects at local sites.
- Engage with other community groups, clubs (kid or adult), church groups, and even the high school reunion group to develop programs for children relating to their history.

²⁸⁰ Waters, Leah. *Dallas Adopts Strategy to Preserve Aging Neighborhoods, City's Diverse History*. Dallas Morning News. 2024. <https://www.dallasnews.com/news/2024/04/11/dallas-adopts-strategy-to-preserve-aging-neighborhoods-citys-diverse-history/>



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

- Have knowledgeable residents like those who participated in the oral histories for this project participate in teacher in-service days so that they are teaching the teachers about local African American history. Teachers can then incorporate that into their lessons and maybe even use small clips from oral histories.

As one example of what is already been done in Brevard County to highlight local African American history with implications for broader Florida history, the Moore Cultural Complex Board, Inc. has led the development of the Moore Legacy Curriculum which has been taught in Brevard Public Schools since 2021, honoring the legacy of Civil Rights activists Harry T. and Harriette V. Moore. The curriculum includes comprehensive lesson plans at multiple grade levels and an 8th grade field trip to the Moore Cultural Complex (<https://www.brevardschools.org/page/harry-t-harriette-v-moore-legacy>). The Moore Legacy Curriculum is a successful example of how the community and government officials can work together to preserve history through education.

In terms of more local history centered on Titusville's African American history there are many topics, events, people and places in Titusville's history that warrant city or county level curricula. Identifying topics within African American history that will be preserved and taught in schools should prioritize the community's telling of that history. The oral history interviews identified some preliminary topics and themes that could develop into school curriculum (**Table 11**). However, these ideas should be further explored by the City of Titusville with community involvement to better identify the details within each of the broader themes and topics.

Table 11. Topics and Themes for School Curricula.

Theme	Topic	Period
Community Development	Founding Families	ca. 1880–1900
Community Development	Black Business District	ca. 1940–1960
Civil Rights	Local Leaders and Activists; Civic Clubs; NAACP	ca. 1940–1970
Education	Early Education; School Segregation; Educators; The Gibson School	ca. 1880–1970
Religion	Local African American Churches	ca. 1890–1960
Occupation/Innovation	NASA and Kennedy Space Center; Contributions and Employees, African Americans in STEM fields	ca. 1960–1980
Social	Women's History	ca. 1880–1970

Historic neighborhoods, places, and oral histories tied to the places that students live and learn provide a unique educational opportunity and fit well into educational standards for many grade levels. When learning about primary (versus secondary) sources, students might not think of things like a historic building or grave marker, but these objects tell a direct story about the people that built them and history of the communities



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

they reside in. When used within a place-based learning framework, historic structures, neighborhoods, and places (whether still extant or viewable only from historic photographs or maps) can provide engaging sources for students to investigate and explore. Oral histories, like those collected as part of this project, are primary sources that can give students insights into histories that are not generally recorded in history books. In the process of working with historic resources and oral histories as part of a place-based curriculum, students not only learn how to analyze diverse sources in order to understand a topic or period in time, but also learn more deeply about the histories still held within their communities.

As an example of this sort of learning framework, the National Park Service has worked with numerous community partners across the country to develop individual lesson plans within their Teaching with Historic Places program (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/teachingwithhistoricplaces/index.htm>). Using a place-based approach, communities are encouraged to develop lesson plans that engage students in analyzing historic resources as primary documents in pursuit of a greater understanding of larger historical themes and events. Students use historic maps, photos of historic places, oral history extracts, and other primary resources to gain a deeper understanding of both local and national histories while also practicing their skills as historians and researchers. Example Teaching with Historic Places lesson plans related to the theme of African American History can be found at this link: <https://www.nps.gov/articles/african-american-history-teaching-with-historic-places.htm>. An example Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan focused on the Pope House in Raleigh, NC is presented in **Figure 63**.²⁸¹

Titusville's historic African American neighborhood lesson plans could utilize photographs of existing and demolished structures, historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, neighborhood plat maps, historic cemetery records, oral histories, and even family photographs to develop plans that focuses on themes that speak to both local and national topics. With the historical connections to nearby Kennedy Space Center, a lesson plan might also focus on connections to local African American communities as they relate to the development of the space program or African Americans employed in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) jobs at the space center and the local community in which they lived.

²⁸¹ NPS, "An American Success Story: The Pope House of Raleigh, NC," n.d., available online, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/upload/TwHP-Lessons_124pope.pdf.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

Teaching with Historic Places

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



An American Success Story: The Pope House of Raleigh, NC

Visual Evidence

Photo 5: A view of the back of the Pope House in 2003



(Courtesy of the Pope House Museum Foundation, Raleigh, NC)

Teaching with Historic Places

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



An American Success Story: The Pope House of Raleigh, NC

Questions for Photo 5

1) What were some of the modern features Dr. Pope added to his house? Where was the house located? Why do you think the house was such a source of pride to him and his family?

2) If you rode by this house among the skyscrapers of downtown Raleigh, would you notice it? Do you think it would make any difference in understanding the history of Raleigh if the house were to be torn down? Why or why not?

3) Compare Photo 5 to Maps 1 and 2. What has happened to the thriving community of houses, churches, and businesses that once surrounded the Pope house?

4) Are there communities in your area that have been lost due to development? Why do you think it is important to preserve historic sites like the Pope house and learn about the history attached to places in our local communities?

Figure 63. Example Teaching with Historic Places lesson plan focused on the Pope House in Raleigh.²⁸²

If interpretive trails and signage are developed within Titusville's African American neighborhoods these could also serve as locations for field trips for school or other youth groups. Websites or other virtual resources could also be developed to go along with physical trails or pocket parks in future, increasing virtual access to students or groups who might not be able to visit in person. Future interpretive plans and projects should be developed with an eye to create different modes of access so that their audience can be as broad as possible.

6.7 Grant Opportunities

The current project was funded through the Florida DHR' small matching program, and other recommended projects may also be funded through the same program. The State of Florida's Small Matching Grant program provides grants up to \$50,000 to public entities for historic preservation projects, such as survey (to identify, document, and evaluate archaeological and historical resources), planning, National Register of Historic Places nomination, Heritage Education, and Historical Markers. Because the City of Titusville is a Certified Local Government, the match requirement is waived. The City of Titusville could apply for new small matching grant projects, to fund a survey of Titusville's African American neighborhoods or to prepare Heritage Education materials, such as interpretive signage, historical markers, or educational material.

²⁸² NPS, "An American Success Story: The Pope House of Raleigh, NC," n.d., available online, https://www.nps.gov/articles/000/upload/TwHP-Lessons_124pope.pdf.



Joynerville and Beyond: The African American Community of Titusville Education Planning and Preservation Recommendations

The Florida DHR also has funding through their Special Category grant program. Special Category grants can be used to fund historic preservation projects, such as development (preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of historic properties that are regularly open to the public), archaeological research, museum exhibit, and acquisition of a historic property/properties or archaeological site(s) in which all of the resources have the same owner.

Additional sources of funding could involve grants from the National Endowment for the Arts, as well as several grant programs sponsored by the National Park Service including the History of Equal Rights Grant Program, Underrepresented Communities Grant Program, and the African American Civil Rights Grant Program. Main Street America and Smart Growth America have also partnered with T-Mobile to fund T-Mobile's Hometown Grant Program which awards 100 towns a year with project funding for community development projects like building trails and revitalizing historic buildings.



City of Titusville
"Gateway to Nature and Space"

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Board
From: Sue Williams, Redevelopment Planner
Subject: **Recognition of Historic Structures Without Designation**
Department/Office: Community Development

Recommended Action:

For Discussion

Summary Explanation & Background:

During the June 3, 2024, Historic Preservation Board (HPB) meeting, it was the consensus of the Board that the members would research ways to recognize historic structures without being locally or nationally designated and bring those ideas back to the HPB at the July 1, 2024 meeting for discussion.

During the July 1, 2024 HPB meeting, it was the consensus for staff to provide a draft sample certificate of recognition and the Historic Preservation Board will discuss the certificate, procedures and criteria for the recognition at the August 5, 2024, meeting.

The staff researched the process the Brevard Heritage Council Board members utilized during their recognition process. Each Board member researched one property to nominate, spoke with the owner and verified the property information utilizing public records. The Brevard Heritage Council hosted a recognition/celebration ceremony for recipients during their annual meeting in the evening with refreshments. The number of recipients would vary, normally between 2-4 at each recognition ceremony. Each recipient was able to speak about the renovation or rehabilitation of their property, providing valuable information to the Brevard Heritage Council Board members.

During the August 5, 2024, HPB meeting, there was consensus to pursue the recognition of the historic structures. There was also a consensus that the Board members need to come up with a process so that it is done correctly. The HPB Board tabled the discussion until the October 2024 HPB meeting. After discussion at the October 7, 2024, meeting regarding the process and criteria, the HPB tabled this for further discussion at the November 2024 HPB meeting. During the November 4, 2024 HPB Meeting, the Board decided they would like a form for the criteria. Member Foster stated she had a form the Brevard heritage Council utilized and would submit it to the staff. The Historic Preservation board reviewed the forms at the December 2, 2024, meeting and provided direction to staff. The staff created a form for the HPB.

The Historic Preservation Board discussed having a round table meeting to choose possible structures for recognition and presenting the certificates at the HPB Annual Workshop in May. During the January 6, 2025 HPB meeting, there was a consensus to hold the round table meeting directly after the February 3, 2025 Historic Preservation Board meeting is adjourned. There was also a consensus during the January 6, 2025 HPB meeting that each Board Member would bring forward 2 recommendations each for historic structures for recognition without designation for discussion at the roundtable, to narrow the nominations to 4 total to be recognized at the HPB Annual Workshop on May 22, 2025 at 5:30 at the Harry T. Moore Center. The Recognition without Designation final Application and the Historic Preservation Award sample are attached.

Alternatives:

As the Board desires.

Item Budgeted:

Yes

Source/Use of Funds/Budget Book Page:

Historic Preservation Board budget.

Strategic Plan:

Goal 5 - Effective Governance

Strategic Plan Impact:

This action continues the effectiveness of this current advisory board.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Recognition without Designation Application draft
2. Historic Preservation Board Award V2

**CITY OF TITUSVILLE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION BOARD
APPLICATION OF RECOGNITION**

The Historic Preservation Board will present a recognition certificate at the annual Historic Preservation Board workshop in May. Certificates will be presented to the owners of the structures that have been well-maintained in a manner which compliments the historic value of the property and complies with the current Historic Preservation Board's criteria for recognition.

Site Name: _____

Address: _____

Contact Person: _____

Telephone: _____

Present Use: _____

Original Use: _____

Date of Construction: _____ Architectural Style: _____

Architectural Significance: _____

Interesting History or General Information: _____

Criteria: Comment on appropriate information

Roof: _____ Siding: _____

Paint Color: _____ Windows: _____

Enclosures: _____

Addition/Enclosures in compliance with style and materials of original edifice, windows, shutters, screens, awnings, burglar bars, etc.:

Alterations/replacements:

Significant original elements still remaining intact (architectural, landscape, etc.)

Integrity: ALTERED

UNALTERED

ORIGINAL SITE

RESTORED

(PHOTO)

Historic Preservation Board Award

555 S Washington Ave, Titusville, FL



Acknowledging the dedicated efforts in preserving and maintaining a notable historical building in Titusville, Florida and Brevard County.

AWARDED
SEPTEMBER 2024

**Titusville Historical
Preservation Board Chair**

City of Titusville
"Gateway to Nature and Space"

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Board
From: Sue Williams, Redevelopment Planner
Subject: **HPB Annual Workshop May 22, 2025**
Department/Office: Community Development

Recommended Action:

Provide direction to staff regarding the speakers, details, and timeline of the HPB Annual Workshop on May 22, 2025 at the Harry T. Moore Center at 5:30 PM.

Summary Explanation & Background:

At the January 6, 2025 Historic Preservation Board (HPB) meeting there was a consensus to hold the HPB Annual Workshop on May 22, 2025 at the Harry T. Moore Center at 5:30 if this date did not conflict with NAACP May 2025 meeting. Staff confirmed the NAACP meeting in May is May 15, 2025. There was also a consensus to have possibly three speakers from the Joynerville community to share their stories at the Annual Workshop. Member Davis stated he would contact a few different individuals discussed at the January 6, 2025 meeting regarding speaking at the Annual Meeting regarding the Joynerville Community.

The HPB Board members expressed interest in the Line Street Grant presentation in Melbourne in December 2024. The contact information for the Line Street Grant and presentations was provided to staff. Staff will provide a verbal report at the February 3, 2025 meeting regarding the Line Street Cemetery grant and possible speaker for the Annual Workshop.

The Historic Preservation Board will present recognition without designation at the Annual Workshop.

Alternatives:

N/A

Item Budgeted:

Yes

Source/Use of Funds/Budget Book Page:

Historic Preservation Board Budget.

Strategic Plan:

Goal 5- Effective Governance

Strategic Plan Impact:

This will continue the effectiveness of this advisory board.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Budget FY 24.25 Updated 01.29.25

Budget FY24/25

Historic Preservation Board Budget Funds are located in Account # 001-1905-515-3101 (professional services)

Budget FY 24/25 City Council Approved \$25,000.00 to go into effect October 2024

[illegible]

City of Titusville
"Gateway to Nature and Space"

REPORT TO COUNCIL

To: Members of the Historic Preservation Board
From: Sue Williams, Redevelopment Planner
Subject: **HPB Semi-Annual Report - July 2024 - December 2024**
Department/Office: Community Development

Recommended Action:

No Action

Summary Explanation & Background:

2024 Semi Annual Report went to City Council on January 28, 2025.

Alternatives:

N/A

Item Budgeted:

N/A

Source/Use of Funds/Budget Book Page:

N/A

Strategic Plan:

Goal 5 - Effective Governance

Strategic Plan Impact:

This continues the effectiveness of this current advisory board.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. HPB Semi-Annual Report - July -December 2024

Historic Preservation Board (HPB) Semi-Annual Report - July 2024 – December 2024

- The Historic Preservation Board discussed and researched the documentation of the Florida East Coast Railroad (FEC) station in Titusville that is still in use by the FEC. 5.b
- The HPB received the draft Joynerville and Beyond report and made revisions. The final report was sent to the State of Florida Division of Historical Resources, and the grant was completed. 5.b
- The HPB printed 100 copies of the Joynerville and Beyond report and distributed the copies to participants that shared their history to create the report and others in the Titusville Community. The Joynerville and Beyond report is on the City of Titusville website. 5.b
- The Historic Preservation Board reviewed the future educational planning recommendation from the Joynerville report to create a plan of action to create a recognizable and consistent design to highlight historic African American heritage sites, events and resources in the City of Titusville. 5.b
- The HPB created a plan to recognize historic structures at the annual workshop in May 2025. 5.b