HANNIBAL SQUARE,
designed for a church for colored people.
and surrounding it are lots which will be
sold to negro families of good character,
who can be depended upon for work in
the family and in the grove.
might not lose any money with the tax district because if Winter Park’s west side is not redeveloped, property values will drop.

The “blighted” standard applies to the city’s west side because of substandard homes, crime and a declining population. The study reports that in no other part of the city have demolitions outpaced new homes or apartments.

Park Avenue and downtown are considered blighted for far different reasons — namely traffic and parking problems.

The tax district would work this way: Property taxes collected by Orange County and Winter Park would be frozen at current levels. Any tax money collected from increased property values would be used
NAACP Economic Development Board presents

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How can we change this narrative?

A Black Digital Humanities Practice
Making a Case for the Black Digital Humanities

KIM GALLON

The dust has yet to settle around the debates over what the digital humanities is or is not. Boundaries and demarcations continue to shift within a complex and ongoing conversation about the intersection of technology with humanistic fields. This context, I would argue, has generated the ideal conditions in which to engage the question of how humanity is framed in the digital humanities. To this end, I seek to articulate a relationship between the digital humanities and Africana/African American/Black studies (from here on, I will call the field Black studies) so as to highlight how technology, employed in this underexamined context, can further expose humanity as a racialized social construction.
Gus C. Henderson (1862-1917) has been described as "ambitious and aspiring... proud of the prominence he has attained."[1] The latter describes the manner in which Henderson started his career in his native Columbia County.

Henderson was born on November 16, 1862, in Columbia County, located near Lake City, Florida. Henderson's mother died when he was ten years old. As a result, Henderson was left to fend for himself. He worked for low wages in an attempt to take care of himself. He was a curious young man and had a great desire to learn. He studied law and was left to fend for himself and remained in the Columbia County area until he reached the age of twenty. He tried his hand at being a farmer but decided to leave it behind to become a traveling salesman. Although he had some success as a salesman, he soon received a letter asking him to resign from the New York firm he had been working for for several months.[3] When asked for an explanation, the firm stated that they had received threats from white salesmen for hiring an African American. Gus felt disillusioned by this news.[4]

In 1886 he moved to the area that would later become Hamptons Square. Henderson decided to initiate a general printing and publishing company. In 1887 he encountered the African American resident of Hamptons Square to support Loring Chase and Oliver Chapman, who advocated for the incorporation of Winter Park and Hamptons Square as one city. His efforts made the latter possible. Chapman and Chase showed gratitude towards their supporters by selling lots, renting land and providing employment to the African American community.[5] This helped secure many votes. Henderson also encouraged his community to vote for the first African American alderman of Winter Park, Walter B. Simpson.

On May 31, 1889, Henderson released the first issue of the Winter Park Record. It was a weekly newspaper that championed the interests of African Americans. The newspaper was a platform for Henderson's political and social agenda. It advocated for civil rights, equal access to education, and economic opportunities for African Americans. The newspaper played a crucial role in shaping the political landscape of the area.

Since its founding in 1885, Winter Park has been the home of Rollins, "set like a gem amid the water blue," the College of Winter Park has been at the forefront of higher education in the area. The college has grown and evolved over the past 124 years, each drawn from and shared with the other in a symbiotic relationship. Noted one former student, "Winter Park would not be the cultural community of people that it is without the presence of the College. On the other hand, the College would not be what it is today without the town and there are some things that are less interesting and vibrant place to be." To explore and celebrate this heritage, a student-faculty project was launched in summer 2009.

Hamilton Holt (1873-1951), eighth president of the College, coined the term Golden Personalities - "men and women early on were associating with young people, individuals with noble characters." Over his tenure of twenty years, Holt dedicated himself to the task of bringing such people to Winter Park. To honor Holt, this project seeks to document projects at both Rollins College and the City of Winter Park. Those deceased figures include not only the founding fathers and leaders in education, but also influential individuals of town and gown, and community advocates among others.

The members of the project team include: Ali Bigi (111), Angelica Garcia (10), David Irvin (10) and Kerem Rivera (10). The project is supported by the College Archives, and the Center for History Department as faculty leaders. This research project would not be possible without the generous support from the Dean of Faculty Office, and Dr. Thomas Moore, the Coordinator of Rollins Student-Faculty Program. The project team also would like to thank Trudy Llagasboe of Rollins Archives, Barbara White of Winter Park, and Fairly Livingston of the Winter Park Heritage Center for their research assistance, and Paul Gindlesperger of Olin Library for support in web design.
Remember and Reclaim

I. Founding Era
II. A Segregated World
III. Post Civil Rights Decline
IV. Gentrifying Wave
V. Future
• Steven Hahn...
  “political biracialism”
  that depended on electoral alliances with “white insurgents”
Networks

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