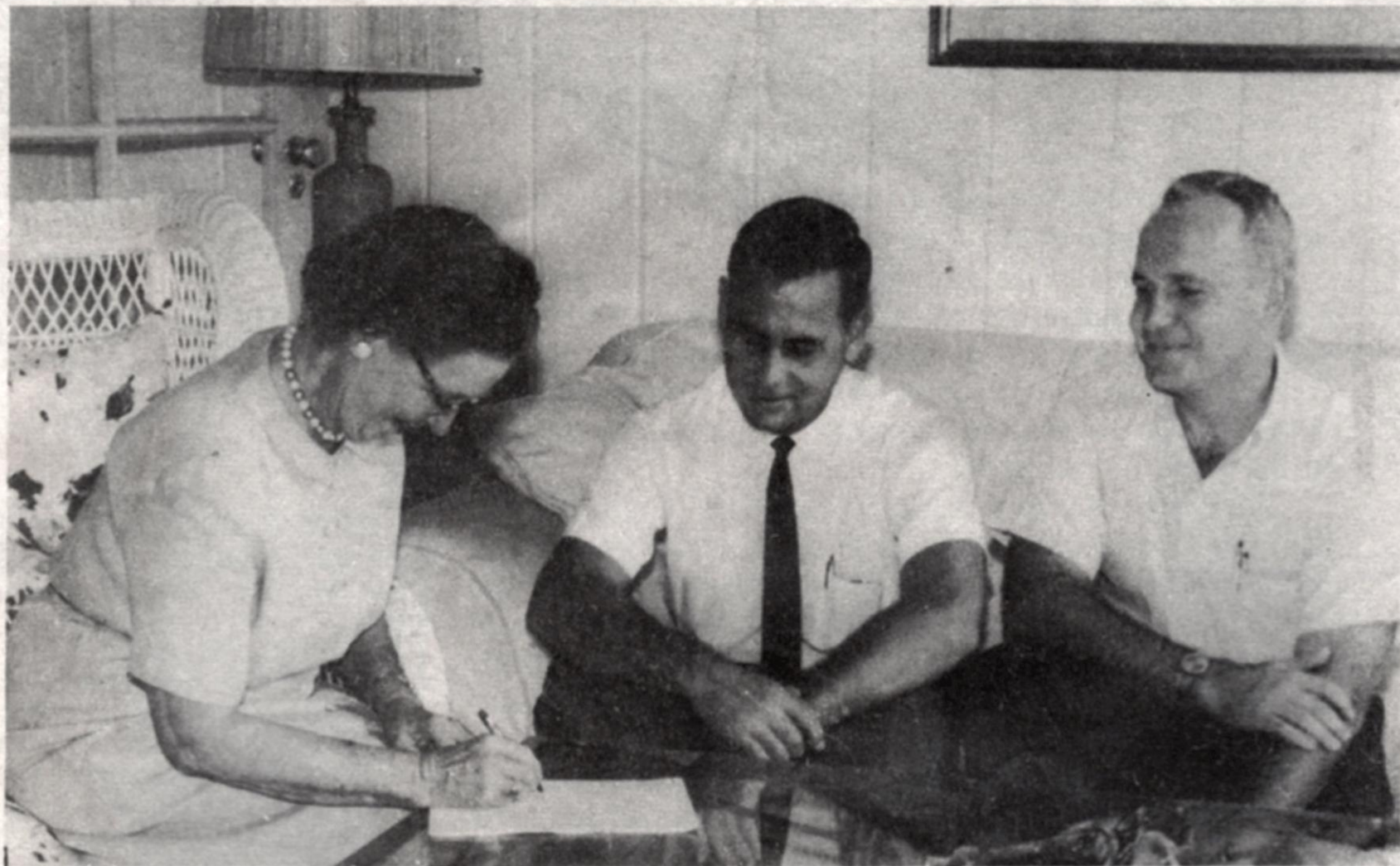




DELRAY BEACH HISTORICAL SOCIETY and HERITAGE GARDENS

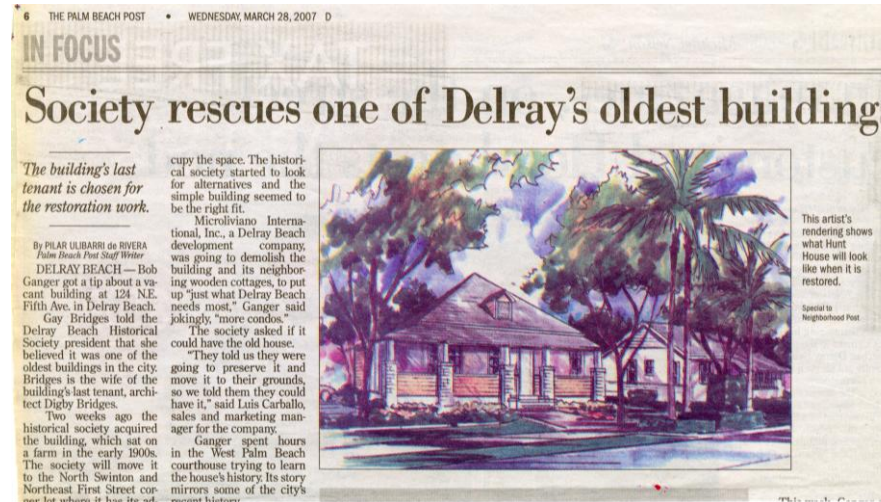


FIRST CHARTER MEMBER—Mrs. Ethel Williams, who came to this area in 1896, signs the charter of the Delray Beach Historical Society. Mrs. Williams was elected president. Waiting their turn to sign are vice-president Roy Diggans, and treasurer William Gwynn. Mrs. Dorothy Bauer was elected secretary.

Charter
Signing:

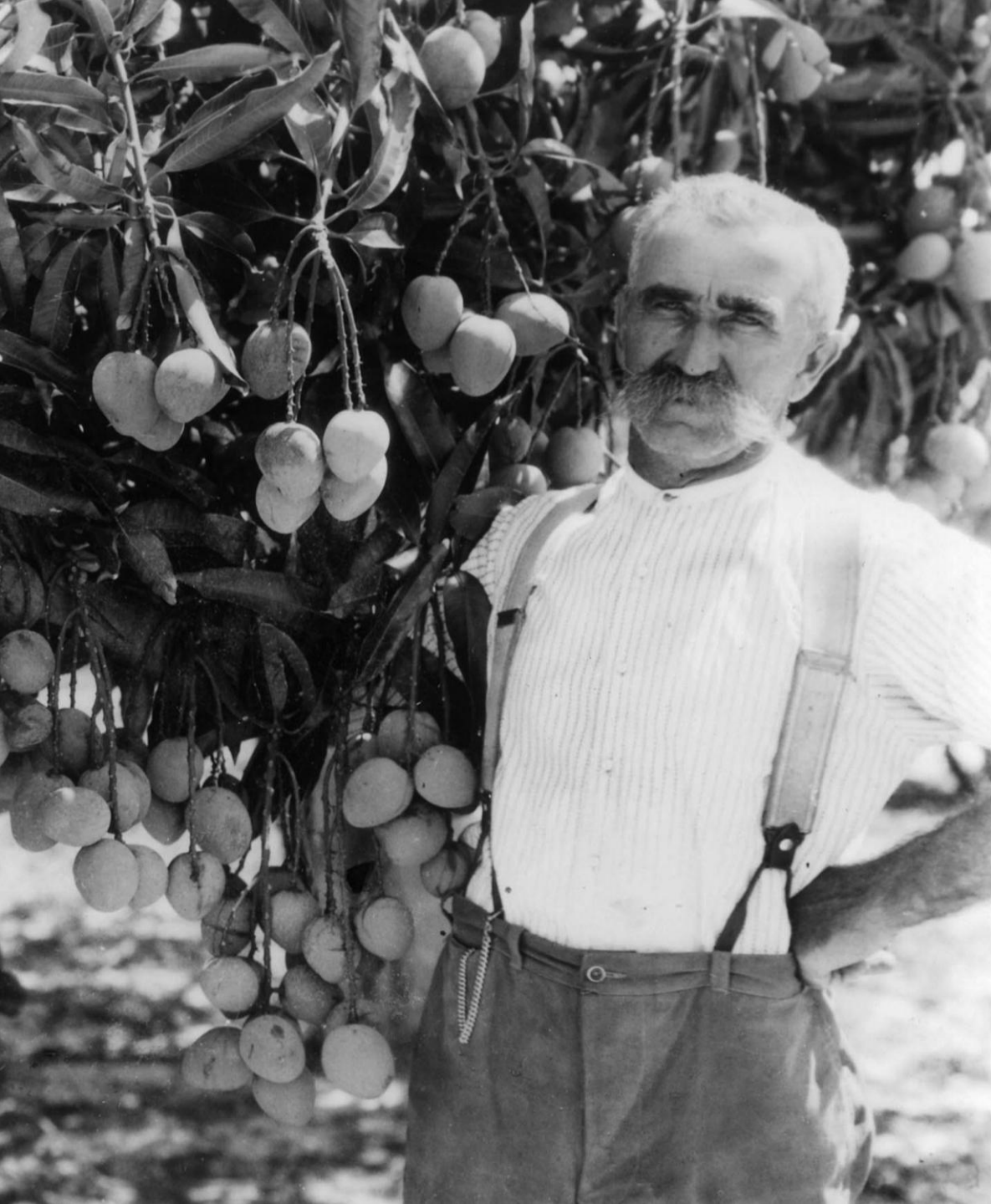
1964

PARTNERS FOR 40 YEARS!




**DELRAY BEACH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**
and HERITAGE GARDENS

















Tourist Boats. Delray, Fla.



CASON COTTAGE

— 1915 —

DEDICATED BY CITY OF DELRAY BEACH



Opportunity

Land of Sunshine and Dreams: 1950s Delray Beach!

DELRAY LANDSCAPE

By 1950, almost half of Delray's developed land was residential. Single-family homes dominated the real estate market, but Delray could not always keep up with the demand. As Delray's real estate boomed, local newspapers frequently reported housing shortages. Construction began a building industry in Delray Beach, especially to construct beach cottages. Delray's growth was a result of numerous factors: transportation, and especially the automobile, gave a major boost. Delray's location on the Atlantic Ocean and A1A.



Local architects designed Florida homes with an emphasis on outdoor living. Even after the introduction of air conditioning, four glass screened porches were common. These porches were a central feature of the house, connected the indoors and outdoors.

Developers planned new communities around Delray's waterfront and created beach resorts. John B. Reid designed many of the houses in his Delray Beach community, including the famous "Little Venice," by the Venetian Palm community. Delray's growth was a result of numerous factors: transportation, and especially the automobile, gave a major boost. Delray's location on the Atlantic Ocean and A1A.

By 1950, there were 12 schools in Delray Beach, serving multiple communities. The first school, Delray Elementary, was founded in 1912. The first high school, Delray Senior High, was founded in 1925. The first junior high school, Delray Junior High, was founded in 1935. The first middle school, Delray Middle School, was founded in 1945. The first vocational school, Delray Vocational School, was founded in 1950. The first community college, Delray Community College, was founded in 1960. The first university, Delray University, was founded in 1970. The first medical school, Delray Medical School, was founded in 1980. The first law school, Delray Law School, was founded in 1990. The first business school, Delray Business School, was founded in 2000. The first art school, Delray Art School, was founded in 2010. The first music school, Delray Music School, was founded in 2020.



Delray Longwing Butterflies Finding a Spot to Rest or Sleep For the Night in Mary's Yard!

















EARLY INHABITANTS
PREHISTORY - 1491



Archaeological evidence indicates that the first human inhabitants of the region arrived in the area around 8,000 years ago. The mound shown in the image is believed to be a prehistoric structure, possibly a ceremonial platform or a dwelling. The area around the mound is now a park, and the mound is a popular site for visitors to see and learn about the region's prehistoric past.

COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS
1492-1699



América, Goetz, Guilford, Richard, Augsburg, 1736.
Image courtesy of John Carter Brown Library, Brown University.

"La Florida"



The British of French Dominion in North America, London, 1733. Image courtesy of the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University.

COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS
1492-1699



América, Goetz, Guilford, Richard, Augsburg, 1736.
Image courtesy of John Carter Brown Library, Brown University.

COLONIAL ENCOUNTERS
1492-1699



ARTISTS IN THE NEW WORLD
Renowned artists had long been in the Americas, and explorers had to rely on them to create the first visual record of the New World. The artists' work was often used to promote the colonies and to attract settlers. The artists' work was often used to promote the colonies and to attract settlers. The artists' work was often used to promote the colonies and to attract settlers.

CLASH OF EMPIRES
1700-1783

THE FIRST WORLD WAR
Through out the 17th and 18th centuries, European empires engaged in almost non-stop war with each other. The British and the French were the main contenders. The British and the French were the main contenders. The British and the French were the main contenders.

AGE OF RELOCATION
1828-1848















Restoring the Gold Coast

Awarded the Impact 100 Grant in 2019, the Restoring the Gold Coast (RGC) program was officially constructed. RGC is on a mission to revive the vibrant coastal ecosystems of southeastern Florida, transforming beach dunes into powerful defenses against climate change and storms. Since 2022, RGC expands to restoring entire barrier islands and waterways, enhancing native plant populations and engaging more local communities. By uniting local efforts through volunteer-driven restoration projects, RGC not only fights erosion but also inspires everyone to be part of the solution to climate change and environmental restoration!

Coastal Ecosystem Conservation
A biologically diverse beach dune is a healthy, resilient defense against sea level rise, climate change, and storms. These dunes support hundreds of species, including sea turtles and birds, while capturing sand to prevent erosion. They also protect beaches vital to tourism and property values. Restoration efforts provide essential habitat for butterflies, migration birds, and other wildlife affected by habitat loss and coastal squeeze from rising sea levels.

Get involved! Check out our event page on our website for upcoming volunteer events! Find us on social media!

www.floridaregionalconservation.org

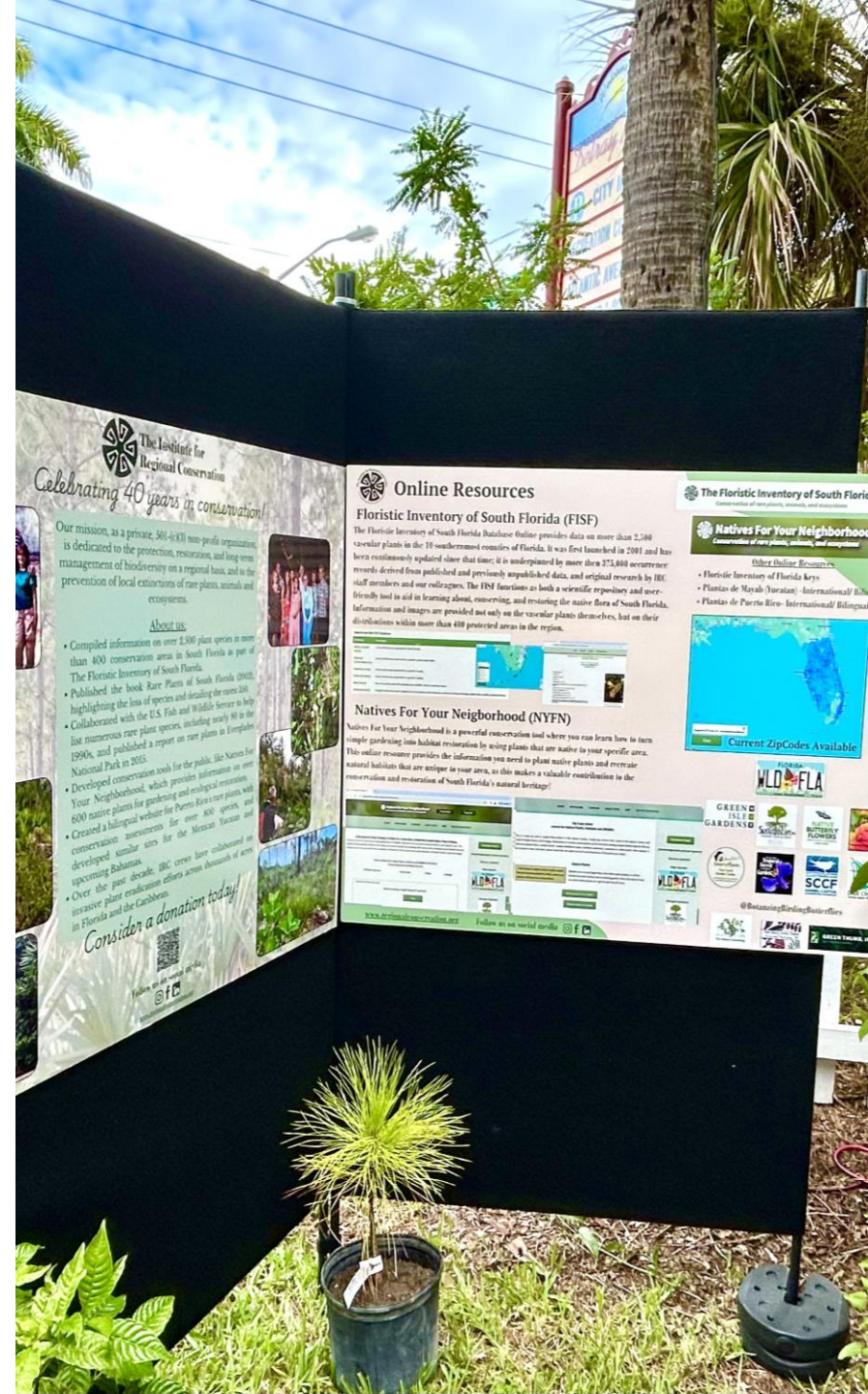
Pine Rockland Initiative

PRI was founded in 2005 with an emphasis on providing support to private owners of pine rocklands, especially for invasive plant control, with primary funding from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). Over the years it has grown and evolved to become a multi-faceted program with many funders and collaborators.

Skills:

- Restoration Plans
- Rapid ecosystem function
- Mechanical methods to fire ecology
- Rare plant monitoring
- Direct seeding and planting
- Invasive species removal
- Community outreach

What is a Pine Rockland? A ecosystem that exists in parts of the Bahamas home to many rare plants and regionally listed plants. RGC are also present, characterized by 1 sometimes covered with soil, a canopy of South diverse understory including a wide range of grasses.



The Institute for Regional Conservation

Celebrating 40 years in conservation!

Our mission, as a private, 501(c)(3) non-profit organization, is dedicated to the protection, restoration, and long-term management of biodiversity on a regional basis, and to the prevention of local extinctions of rare plants, animals and ecosystems.

About us

- Compiled information on over 2,500 plant species in more than 400 conservation areas in South Florida as part of The Floristic Inventory of South Florida.
- Published the book Rare Plants of South Florida (2002), highlighting the loss of species and detailing the reasons 200.
- Collaborated with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to help list numerous rare plant species, including nearly 80 in the last 10 years, and published a report on rare plants in Everglades National Park in 2013.
- Developed conservation tools for the public, like Natives For Your Neighborhood, which provides information on over 600 native plants for gardening and ecological restoration.
- Created a bilingual website for Puerto Rico's rare plants, with conservation assessments for over 800 species, and developed similar sites for the Mexican Yucatán and upcoming Bahamas.
- Over the past decade, IRI crews have collaborated on invasive plant eradication efforts across thousands of acres in Florida and the Caribbean.

Consider a donation today!

Native to the world of Florida

Online Resources

Floristic Inventory of South Florida (FISF)

The Floristic Inventory of South Florida Database Online provides data on more than 2,500 vascular plants in the 18 southernmost counties of Florida. It was first launched in 2001 and has been continuously updated since that time; it is underpinned by more than 275,000 occurrence records derived from published and previously unpublished data, and original research by IRI staff members and our colleagues. The FISF functions as both a scientific repository and a user-friendly tool in aid of learning about, conserving, and restoring the native flora of South Florida. Information and images are provided not only on the vascular plants themselves, but on their distributions within more than 400 protected areas in the region.

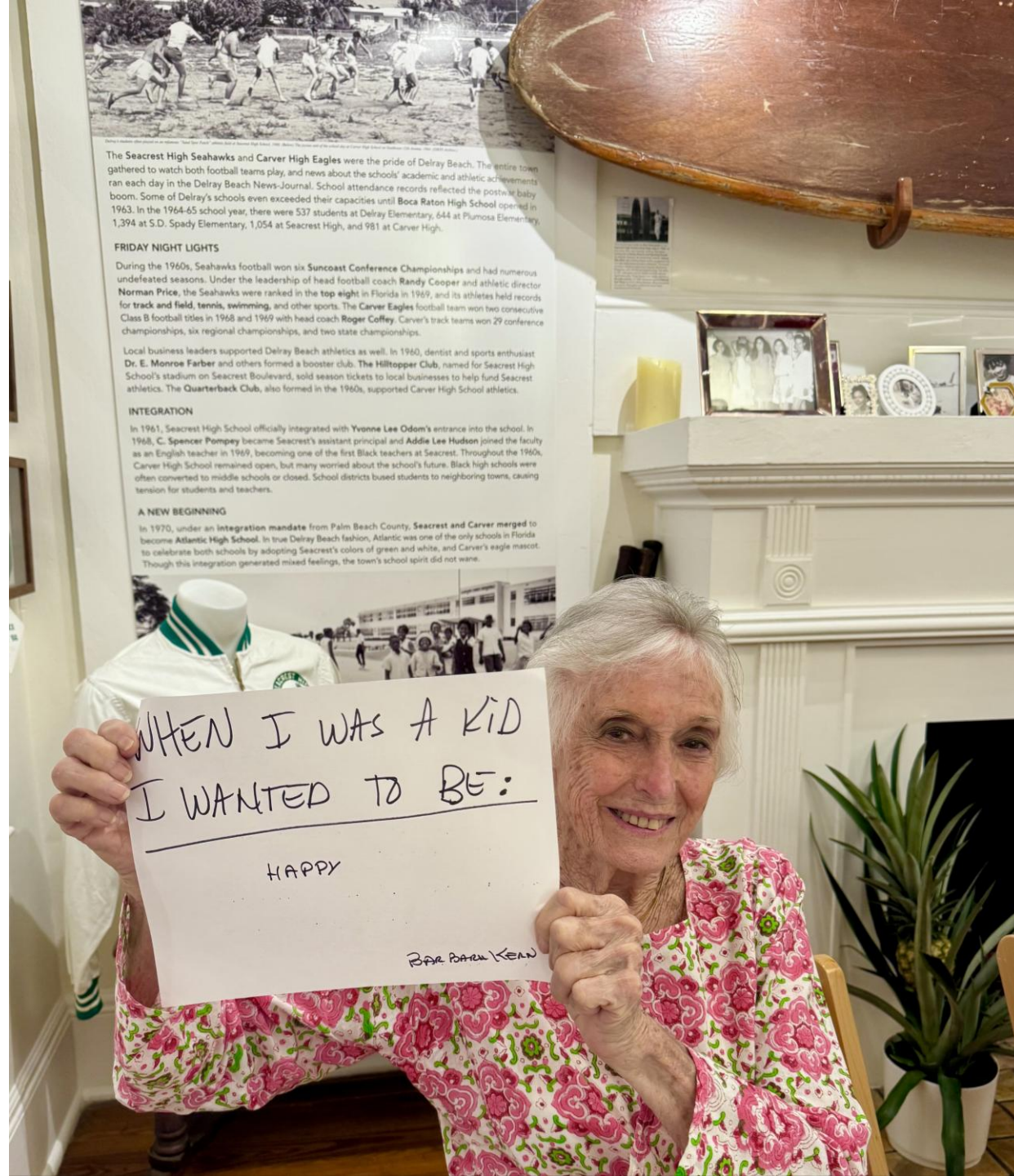
Natives For Your Neighborhood (NYFN)

Natives For Your Neighborhood is a powerful conservation tool where you can learn how to turn simple gardening into habitat restoration by using plants that are native to your specific area. This online resource provides the information you need to plant native plants and recreate natural habitats that are unique in your area, so this makes a valuable contribution to the conservation and restoration of South Florida's natural heritage!

Current ZipCodes Available

www.floridaregionalconservation.org Follow us on social media!







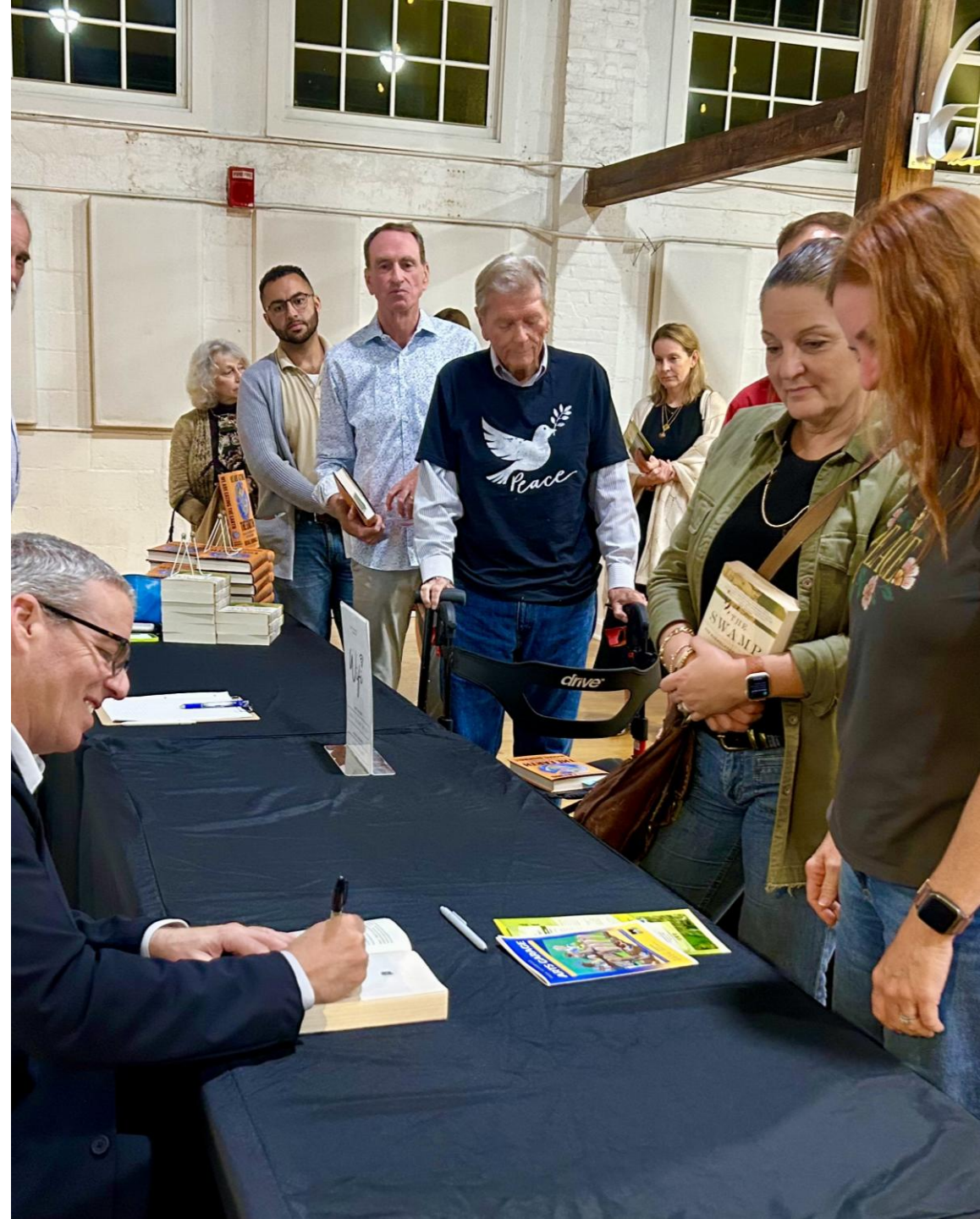




The Black Seminoles of Florida

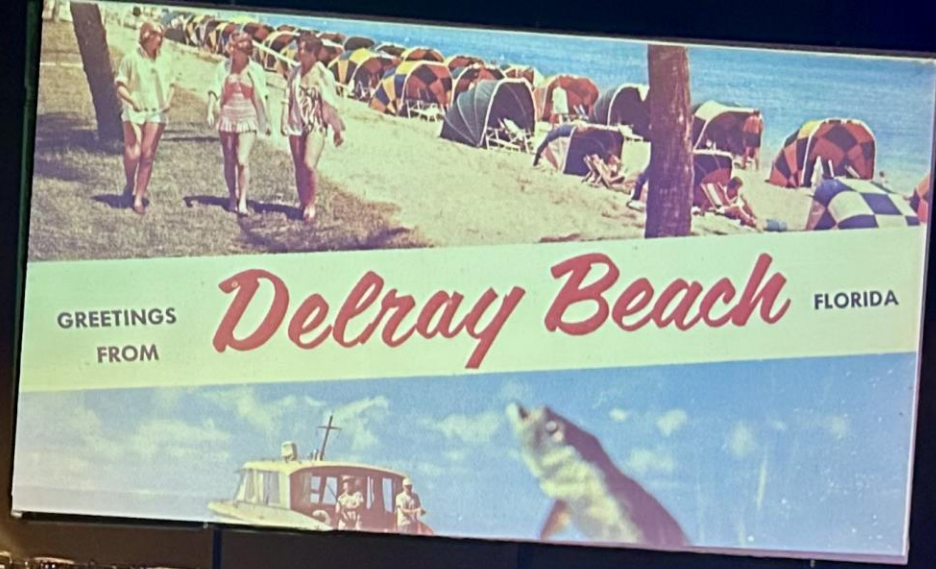
By Dr. Vincent Adajumgbo











CONSUMER ADVISORY

DRINK SPECIALS!
2 Tall Shots \$9.99
\$12.99 NOWADAYS
\$12.99 MYS TE SY DRINK



Land of Sunshine and Dreams: 1950s Delray Beach!

TOURISM: The Sunshine Beckons





Historic Landmark

THE ANCESTRAL PERIOD AND LA FLORIDA

Twelve thousand years ago, the peninsula of Florida had a cooler climate. Mastodon, mammoth, and saber-toothed cats existed here with indigenous people. Two thousand years ago, the local Jeaga tribe built vast mounds, now nearly vanished, recording the evidence of their lives, diets, and crafts. When the first Europeans arrived in the 1600s, more than 200,000 Native people were living in Florida. Within two hundred years, these tribes were gone due to disease and slavery. In the 1700s, various tribes from northern Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas moved further south to escape continuous conflict with European and American forces. Florida's indigenous people became known as Seminoles, or simola-ni, derived from the word "indian" and the word " Seminole." Between 1817 and 1858, the Seminoles fought three wars with the U.S. government, actively resisting removal to Indian Territory out west. While the United States removed over four thousand Seminoles, the remaining survivors escaped into the wetlands.

Courtesy Delray Beach Historical Society



40

Historic Landmark

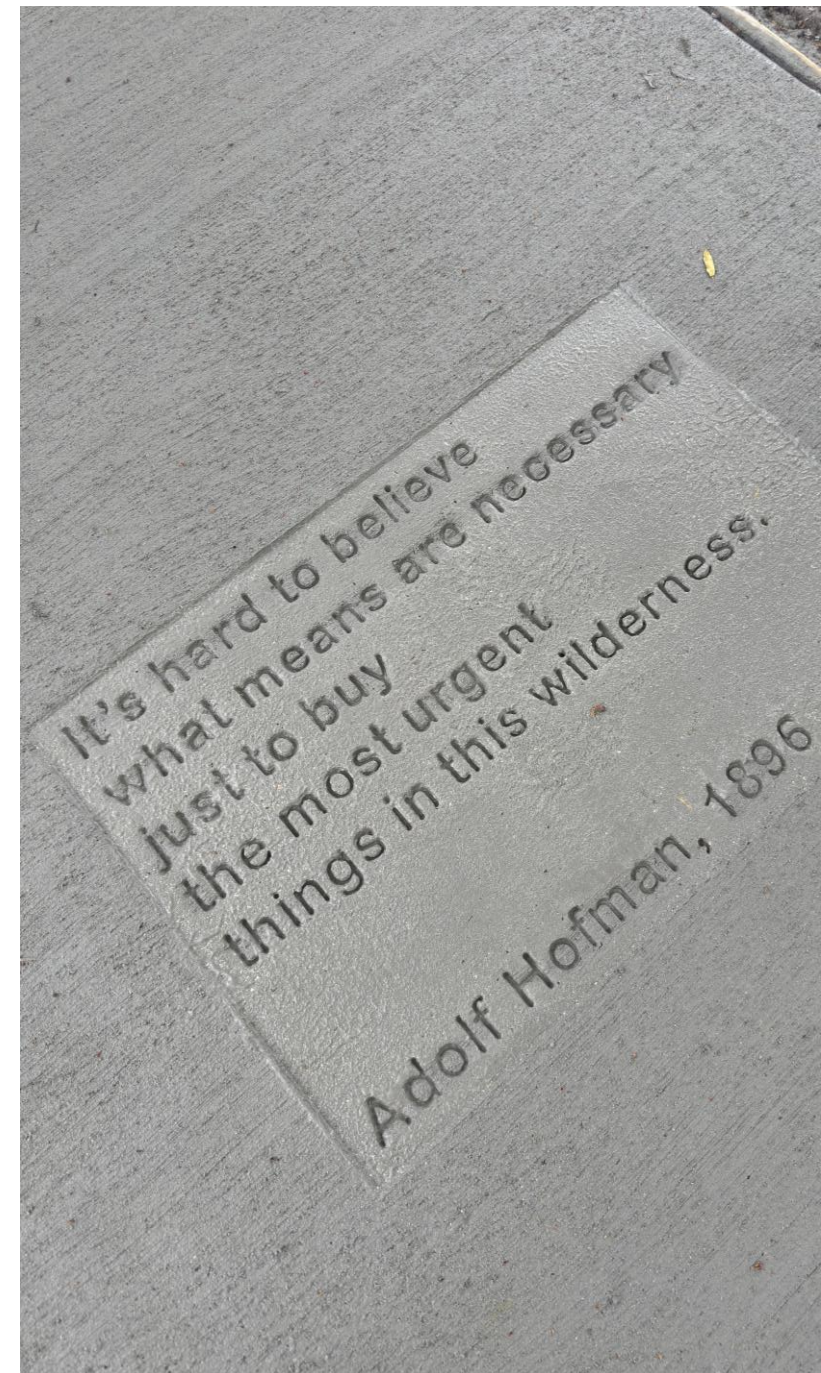
40 is the number of the historic landmark. The plaque is made of stone and has the number 40 at the top. Below the number is a small plaque with text.



HENRY JAMES STERLING

Henry J. Sterling embodied an entrepreneurial spirit and was responsible for the birth of local commerce in Delray Beach. Arriving in 1896, he built a two-story home for his wife Mary and daughter, Ethel. They lived upstairs, while the ground floor served as Delray's first commissary. Henry immediately opened a Delray next door, as well as a lumber company and a bank. Mary Sterling was an early member of the Ladies' Guild, a social hall, and beach pavilion. Ethel Sterling Wilford became one of the most influential women in Delray Beach. In addition to being an educator and community leader, she founded the Delray Beach Historical Society in 1964.

Courtesy Delray Beach Historical Society







Getting Around in Old Delray



**Become a
Member!**



Getting Around in Old Delray

[illegible]

Getting Around in Old Delray



DELRAY BEACH
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
and HERITAGE GARDENS

Sponsoring the Delray Beach Historical Society is an opportunity for your business to invest in the community's past, present and future. Your support helps preserve local history, provide educational programs, and create meaningful events that bring people together — while showing customers that your business is committed to the community it serves.

2006 ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

NAME: JAMES E. HARRIS
ADDRESS: 1000 S. MICHIGAN AVE. SUITE 1000
CITY: CHICAGO, IL 60605
STATE: IL
ZIP: 60605
PHONE: 312.555.1234
FAX: 312.555.1234
E-MAIL: jeharris@uiuc.edu
BIRTHDATE: 01/01/1950

SIGNATURE: [Handwritten Signature]
DATE: 01/01/2006

MEMBERSHIP TYPE: ☒ Individual ☐ Family ☐ Corporate ☐ Student

DONATION: ☒ Yes ☐ No



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delraybeach.com/ypod
f i t



LIFE BY THE SEA



A Long Time Ago. When the earliest American settlers arrived in Delray Beach, they needed to be resourceful in order to survive the rugged conditions. They swayed alone and recipes were rare other as well as with local Seminole Indians. Many of the meals were created out of ingredients from the local environment. Game and fish were abundant.



In 1899, Sara Gleason and the heirs of Wm. Hunt, Belle Rosso and Ella Prater, filed a report detailing the area east of the ocean beach lots and "Ocean Road" to the public. She originally paid \$125 per acre in 1971. On the corner of Atlantic Avenue, the passive park honors her vision which we enjoy today.



In the early days long trips to the ocean were common to escape the heat and mosquitoes.

LIFE BY THE SEA



In 1878, the United States Life-Saving Service constructed five refuges along Florida's coastline for all shipwreck survivors. One of these sites took its name from an ancient indigenous rock wall discovered nearby, standing on one of old orange groves. The wall is widely believed to be the remains of an early Spanish settlement, possibly destroyed during conflicts with Native Americans.

The refuge stations were designed to offer both rescue and relief to those stranded at sea. The two-story structures were built of materials, with the upper floor kept in constant readiness. It was stocked with cans and provisions for up to twenty people, including building, clothing, books, and basic medical supplies. Keepers were also responsible for maintaining daily weather logs and gathering the shoreline after storms in search of survivors. Originally called Dunes, the refuge later operated as a post office from 1883 to 1992.

In 1885, the legendary **Baronet Malabar** began delivering mail along the beach from surfboard Reef Beach on days to operate. Each year, these mail carriers walked nearly 7,000 miles—traveling barefoot, with their shoes hung over their shoulders and mailbags in hand. The refuge closed in 1986.



Inspired by the House of Refuge, a lifeguard has stood near the east end of Atlantic Avenue since the early 1900s. The original structure was destroyed by fire in 1927. It was replaced by another pavilion, which was later washed out to sea during the devastating hurricane of 1962.

Delray's history has always been closely tied to the proximity to the ocean. Before air conditioning and television, early settlers sought relief from the heat and mosquitoes. They would sit on the beach, listening to the waves and watching the ships.



In the earliest days of settlement, "fish camps" dotted the coastline. The 1970 census recorded more than 100 fish camps located near the ocean. Many more existed from the days when the "fish camp" was a place where people would catch and eat fish. The fish camp was a place where people would catch and eat fish. The fish camp was a place where people would catch and eat fish.

LIFE BY THE SEA



After Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese, the entire U.S. coastline was on alert during the rest of World War II. The very beach resort of Gulf Stream had been a place of peace, where the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy had a long history. About 200 beach residents lived in barracks and, armed with guns and rifles, patrolled the coastline at night on horses shipped in from Kansas. Other residents on the beach included the Coast Guard's 1st Cavalry and the U.S. Navy's 1st Cavalry. The beach was a place of peace, where the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy had a long history.



The method of the Secret Hotel on the seaward of Atlantic Avenue was used to identify "spies" who were trained to identify enemy planes. Thankfully, the U.S. East Coast was never attacked during World War II.



In 1940, the Delray Beach and Palm Beach County were merged to form the new city of Delray Beach. The new city was a place of peace, where the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy had a long history.

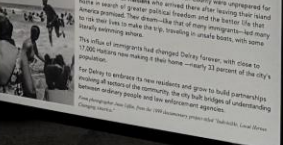
LIFE BY THE SEA



The post-war boom, after World War II, South Florida experienced a massive population boom driven by returning servicemen, retirees, and families seeking a sunny, affordable lifestyle, with the population rising to 90% Delray Beach transformed from a small, seasonal town into a rapidly growing city.



While the post-war boom had brought significant economic expansion, modernization, and a population increase in 1955, Delray Beach's identity was deeply rooted by that of a long and rich history. The city's rich history, from its early days as a small settlement to its current status as a thriving community, is a testament to the resilience and vision of its people.



The city of Delray Beach has a rich history, from its early days as a small settlement to its current status as a thriving community. The city's rich history, from its early days as a small settlement to its current status as a thriving community, is a testament to the resilience and vision of its people.

LIFE BY THE SEA



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LIFE BY THE SEA



Delray Beach's greatest asset is its award-winning municipal beach in Florida by USA TODAY. Ten Best for 2024 and 2025. As a result, the beach has become a major attraction for visitors and residents alike.



The beach is a place of peace, where the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy had a long history. The beach is a place of peace, where the Coast Guard and the U.S. Navy had a long history.



Delray Beach Historic Society

Delray Beach HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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- One year membership to DASH
- One year membership to DASH

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BY THE SEA



Early American settlers arrived in Delray Beach, they needed to be rugged conditions. They swapped advice and recipes with each other. Many of the meals were created out of ingredients from the local abundant.



In 1876, the United States government purchased the beach from the local landowners. The beach was then used as a public park. The beach was then used as a public park. The beach was then used as a public park.



In the earliest days of settlement, the beach was a place of recreation. The beach was a place of recreation. The beach was a place of recreation.

LIFE BY THE SEA



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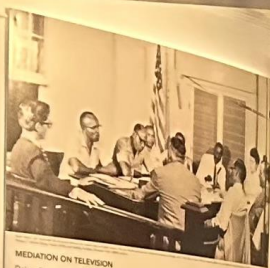


In the earliest days of settlement, the beach was a place of recreation. The beach was a place of recreation. The beach was a place of recreation.

Delray Beach Historical Society

Tickets on Sale!

CULTURE: Skill Num



MEDIATION ON TELEVISION

While it was not quite the antiseptic church golems, and on

was dedicated in a large ceremony
hundreds of Delray Beach residents

Legal suits and protests continue in parks, and schools. In West Palm

Warren G. Grimes for \$350,000. The golf course would not be re-

April 1962 and other public li
 residents stood up for and



"Ballet," as American pop culture, is springing up all over the place. When Americans moved to the suburbs, suburbanites began both recreating and recreating for the suburbanites. In the early 1950s, when there were 10 million people in the suburbs, there were 10 million people in the suburbs.

In 1956, President Eisenhower introduced the Interstate Highway Bill. This authorized 42,000 miles of interconnected highways, including four in Florida: I-4, I-75, I-76, and I-95. The bill also authorized the creation of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1956.



A close-up photograph showing a portion of a wooden ruler and a pencil. The ruler is positioned horizontally, and the pencil is placed vertically against it, likely to indicate a measurement or scale.







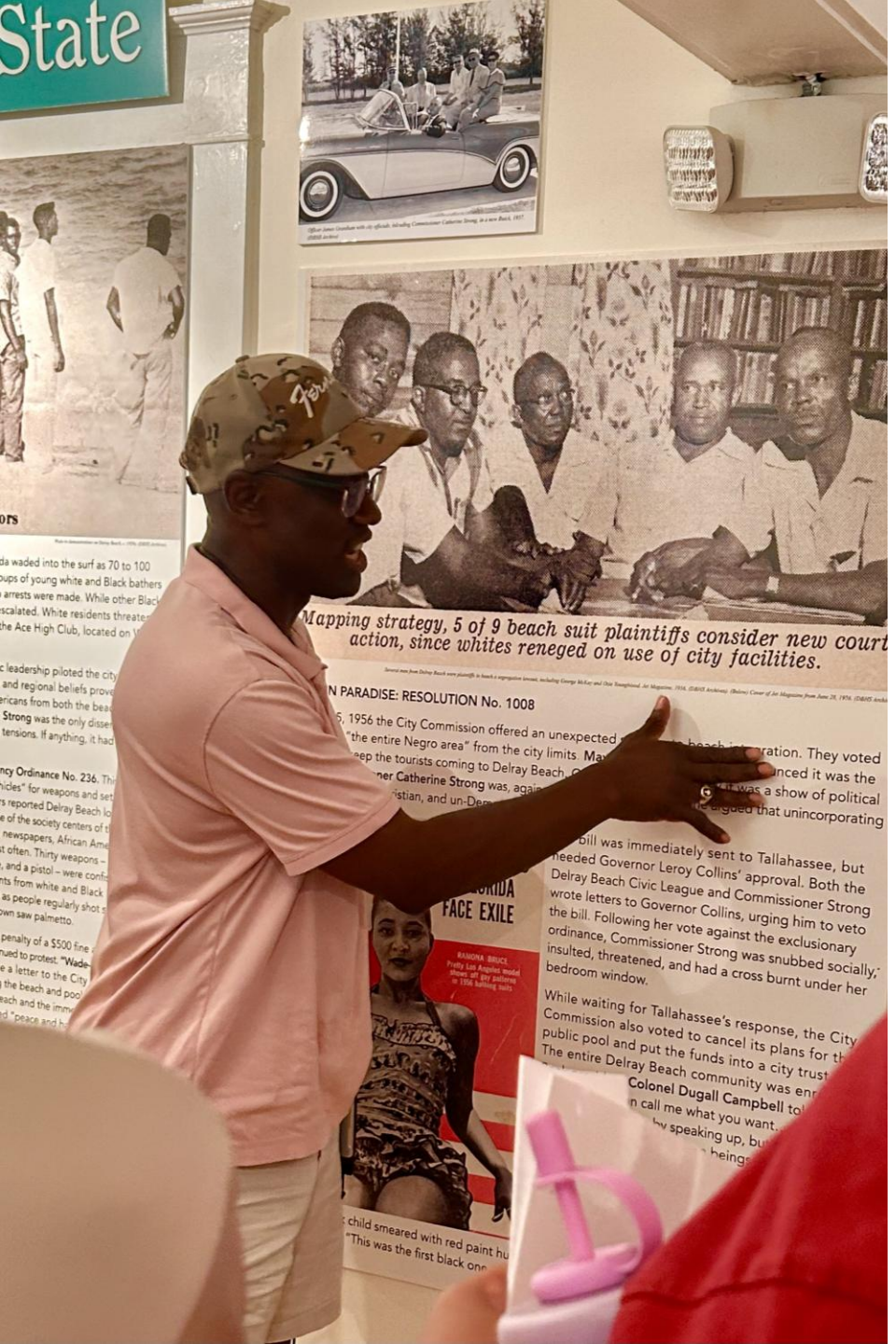




















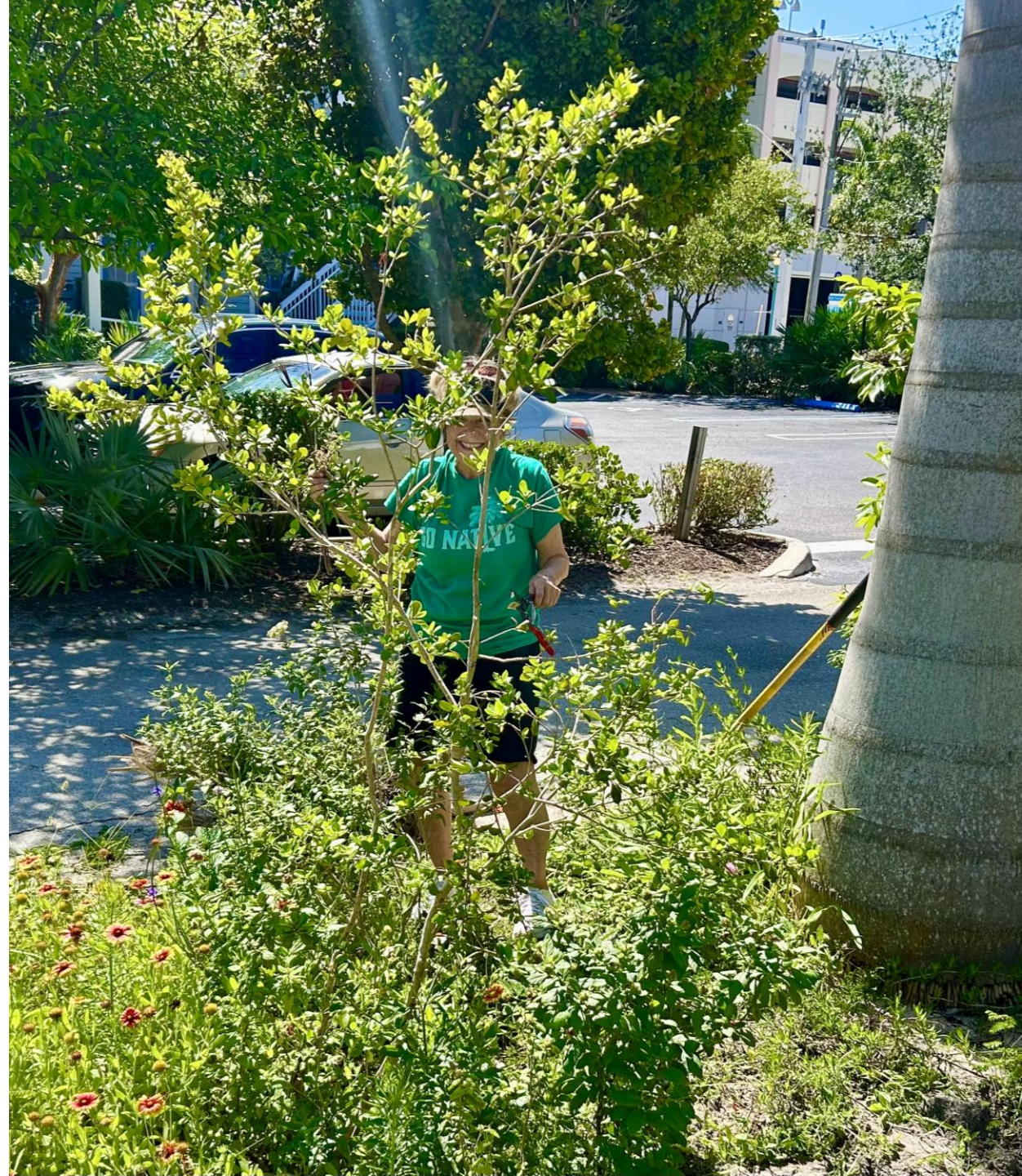








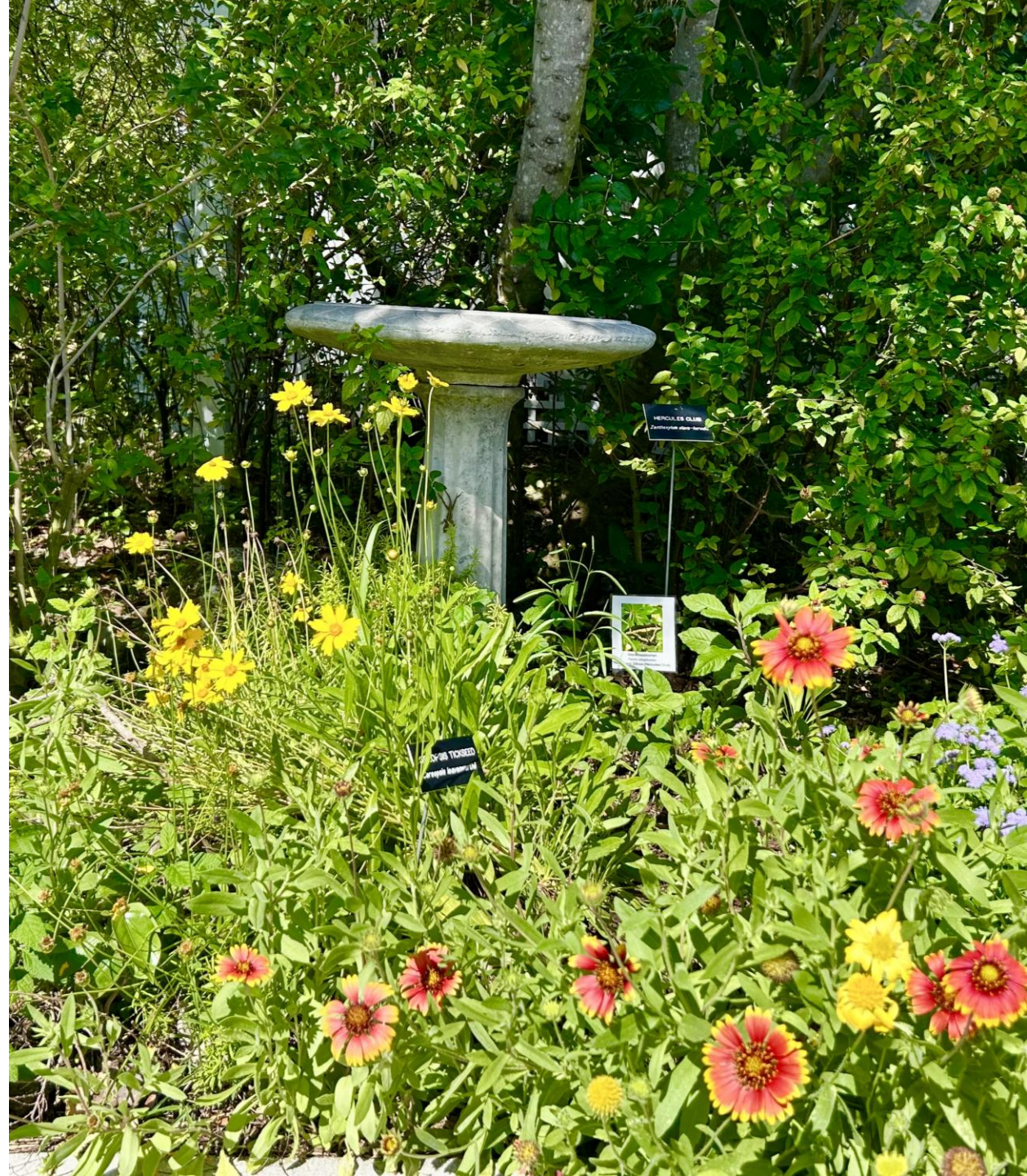
























Getting Around in Old Delray



Delray City Garage line up in front of Delray Beach City, 1940s, c. 1950s



Woman Louisa Taylor, a white from Georgia, traveled around Delray on a motorcycle, c. 1950s



Earl Williams Ford was located on Delray Beach, Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Getting Around in Old Delray



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



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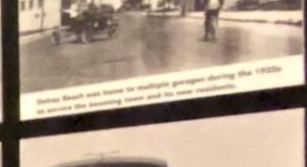
Getting Around in Old Delray



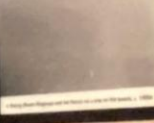
Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



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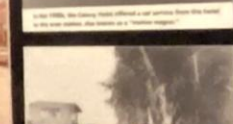
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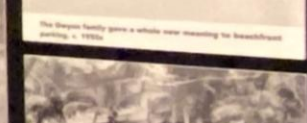
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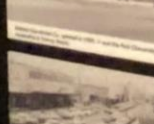
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Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s



Delray Beach, c. 1950s

Donor Wall presented by

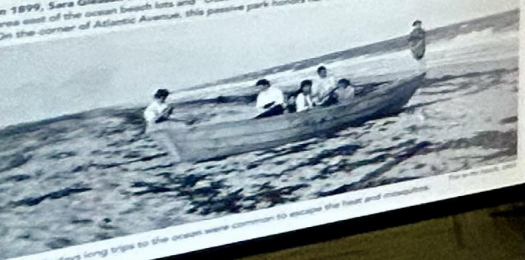
LIFE BY THE SEA



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LIFE BY THE SEA



In 1876, the United States Life-Saving Service constructed five refuges along Florida's coastline to aid shipwreck survivors. One of these also took its name from an ancient rope-making tool and resembled nearly everything an acre of wild orange grove. The wall is widely believed to be the remains of an early Spanish settlement, possibly destroyed during conflicts with Native Americans.

The refuge stations were designed to offer both rescue and relief to those stranded at sea. The two-story structure was carefully constructed, with the upper floor kept in constant readiness. It was stocked with tools and provisions for up to twenty people, including bedding, clothing, books, and basic medical supplies.

Keepers were also responsible for maintaining daily weather logs and patrolling the shoreline after storms in search of survivors. Originally called *Stations*, the refuge later operated as a post office from 1888 to 1892.

In 1885, the legendary *Swampfoot Mailman* began delivering mail along the beach from northern Palm Beach County to Miami, often stopping at the refuge along his route. His round trip journey covered 136 miles and took five days to complete. Each year, these mail carriers walked nearly 7,000 miles—carrying barefoot, with their shoes slung over their shoulders and mailbags in hand. This refuge closed in 1896.



Inspired by the House of Refuge, a pavilion has stood near the end of Atlantic Avenue since the early 1900s. The original structure was destroyed by fire in 1927. It was replaced by another pavilion, which was later washed out to sea during the devastating hurricane of 1962.

Delray's history has always been closely tied to its proximity to the ocean. Before air conditioning and television, early settlers sought relief from the heat and entertained themselves along the shoreline with picnics, swimming and sail races.



In the earliest days of settlement, "fish camps" dotted the coastline. The 1913 census recorded more than 100 men whose occupation was listed as "fisherman." Many stories abound from the days when "the blue was running." As cold weather moved south from up north, schools of bluefish traveled ahead of it. Word would spread quickly, shape-shifted and the entire town would rush to the ocean. The women would set up a just look kitchen at the pavilion, cooking fish-poppers while the men would clean and cook the fish for a rhythmic picnic.

LIFE BY THE SEA



After Pearl Harbor was bombed by the Japanese, the entire U.S. coastline was on alert during the war of World War II. The tiny beach-west of Gulf Stream had world-class polo grounds, which the Coast Guard post to use. About 200 beach watchmen lived in barracks and, armed with pistols and rifles, patrolled the beach at night on horses shipped in from Kansas. Other observers on the water included two Coast Guardmen and two officers on each boat, notified for submarine and rescued survivors of ships.

The rooftop of the Seaweed Hotel on the oceanfront of Atlantic Avenue was used by volunteer "spotters" who were trained to identify enemy planes. Thankfully, the U.S. East Coast was never attacked during World War II.



LIFE BY THE SEA



The post war boom. After World War II, returning servicemen, veterans, and U.S. Navy personnel, many of whom were stationed in the Pacific, began to flock to Delray Beach, drawn by its beautiful beaches and warm climate.

After the war, the beach was transformed into a more modern, family-friendly destination. The Seaweed Hotel was renovated and reopened, and the beach was cleaned up and made more accessible to the public.



LIFE BY THE SEA

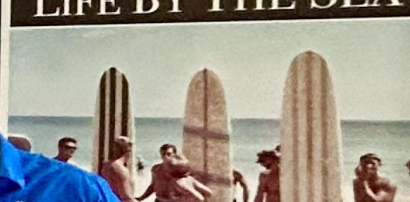


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THE BIG FISH "ROO" BY NORMAN RADIN AND A FRIENDS OF DELRAY BEACH



Lake Ida: A Fisherman's Tale

The Delray Beach Historical Society archive houses a collection of extraordinary handcrafted scrapbooks and diaries created by local fishing legend, **Randall Wilson Davis**, when he was a teenager way back in the 1930s. Randall's family settled in Delray Beach in 1925, and his father, Jacob Davis, and older brother, Orville, started the Davis Transfer Co., in early 1926. Randall graduated from Delray High School in 1937, and his first job was as a guard and recreation director at the Gulf Stream Bath & Tennis. But his true passion was fishing, and Lake Ida his favorite honey hole.

At that time, Lake Ida was a sprawling wetland where bass fishing ruled supreme. And Randall Davis was one of the best fishermen in town. A true sport-fishing fanatic, Randall won many fishing contests, even taking home first prize in 1937 from **Field & Stream Magazine** for the 15 lbs., 12 ounce, 36 inch long bass he landed. When Randall wasn't casting a line into Lake Ida and other area lakes, he was writing about fishing, contributing columns to the local papers. It was his desire to save his articles, stories and fish tales for posterity that got Randall involved in what could be called an early form of scrapbooking.

Randall began documenting everything in elaborate, handmade scrapbooks he crafted using personal photos and little pieces of cut construction paper, glued alongside typed poems and funny anecdotes, cartoon newspaper articles and small, hand-drawn pictures. These pages became unique living works of art documenting life in Depression-era Delray Beach.

In 1990, Davis donated his marvelous scrapbooks and diaries to the Society so we would be able share them with you.



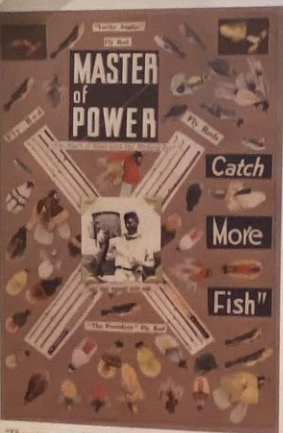
FLORIDA: Land of Gold

Lake Ida: A Fisherman's Tale



ENTRY BLANK AND RECORD OF CATCH
Delray Beach Angler's Tournament
Season 1937

TO REMEMBER
Delray Beach, Florida
Please enter my name as follows:
Name: Randall Wilson Davis
Address: Delray Beach, Florida
Kind of Catch: 15 lbs., 12 ounce, 36 inch long bass
Where caught: Lake Ida
Weight: 15 lbs. Length: 36"
Notes: "I'd been fishing Lake Ida for years and this was my best catch yet."
(Have attested by any store in Delray Beach selling fishing supplies.)



"There is no sport like Black Bass Fishing. Live in the open, enjoy fresh air, Florida sunshine, beautiful tropical scenery, and best of all, the thrill of playing the fighting big mouth bass that pulls, jumps, shows his big head out of the water, and many times gives you merry 'thwips' when he throws the hooks from his mouth, sometimes into your very lap and he is gone again." *Randall Wilson Davis*



Lake Ida: A Fisherman's Tale



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Where caught: Lake Ida
Weight: 15 lbs. Length: 36"
Attest: R.A. Jones - Fishing
(Have attested by any store in Delray Beach selling fishing supplies.)















WHY WE DO IT.

- Our mission: to collect, preserve and share our history.
- Local history curriculum is being minimized in schools; Delray needs green space & gardens to open dialog about sustainability.
- To engage the next generation in historic preservation.
- To elevate civic and social connectivity, inclusion, sense of pride and community.
- To contribute to Delray as a nationally recognized arts & culture destination.
- To foster appreciation for Delray's family histories, unique assets, cultural heritage, natural environment and historically designated landmarks and neighborhoods.

HOW WE DO IT.

- Support from our members, sponsors, grantors, legacy brick sales, City of Delray Beach.
- A committed Board of Governors and passionate staff and volunteers.
- Faithful adherence to our mission, supported by consistent and impactful community outreach.
- Remaining mindful of a changing and growing Delray Beach; offering exciting programs, history exhibits & events.
- Consistently growing our database.
- Making the best use of our grounds with our Educational Heritage Gardens.
- Making history educational ...and FUN!



If we have met your expectations, we are respectfully seeking a total funding amount, at our current level, of \$200,000 for 2026-2027. THANK YOU!