

**RECORD OF ATTENDANCE FOR
TASK FORCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY**

Wednesday, April 11, 2018

Name (Please Print)	Address or City Department & Title (Please include zip code with address)	Telephone Number (Optional)	Email
Hollie Rumsey	1928 Pearl Pl ^(Lake Emond Jax) Jacksonville FL 32206	252 207 9400	HOLLISTERBRUMZ@GMAIL.COM
Joe Hutter	440 N Gillis Ln Dr JAX, FL 32209	904-307 7265	
Jerry Urso	3220 Holly B. Cir JAX FL 32211	813-531-7793	Bro Jerry Urso JAX gmail.com
Tanya Woods	5127 Somerton	904 465 5653	nusc.Hefenitz@
Kirby Overdote	HRIS OFFICE	630-4747	KOverdote@coj.net
Tim Gilmore	FSCJ	646-2334	fgilmore@fscj.edu
Joel McEachin	PDD	255-7835	McEachin@coj.net
John Lumpkin	1405		
Welly Jadd	1761 Sea Oats Dr Atlanta Beach FL 32233	477-8979	wellyjadd625@gmail.com
Marsha Phelps			
Rita Reaga	3506 Musket Trail	714-0706	ritareaga@comcast.net
Steve Patterson	Fla. Times-Vision PO Box 1944 Jacksonville 32231	359-4263	

**RECORD OF ATTENDANCE FOR
CIVIL RIGHTS HISTORY MARKETING SUBCOMMITTEE**

Tuesday, April 4, 2018

Name (Please Print)	Address or City Department & Title (Please include zip code with address)	Telephone Number (Optional)	Email
Tameka Woods	5127 Sumerton Ct	904 4655653	noisette.tanita@yahoo
Steve Patterson	PO Box 1949 Jax 32231	352-4263	
David Cronin	25 N Market St Jax FL	(904) 239-6047	davidscronin99@gmail.com

Special Committee on Safe and Healthy Neighborhoods

AGENDA

Wednesday, April 11, 2018
1:00 PM
Council Chambers 1st Floor, City Hall

Tape No. _____

Carol Owens, Chief of Legislative Services

Reggie Brown, Chair
Lori N. Boyer – **Excused Absence**
Samuel Newby
Garrett Dennis
Bill Gulliford
Anna Lopez Brosche – **Excused Absence**
Katrina Brown

Legislative Assistant: Adri Maguire Segui
Chief Office of General Counsel: Paige Johnston
Research Asst.: Yvonne Mitchell
Administration: Jordan Elsbury
Council Auditors Office: Thomas Carter

Special Committee Meeting
Meeting Convened:
Meeting Adjourned:

Presentations:

- **Security Cameras**
 - Presented by Undersheriff Patrick Ivey.

Period for Questions

Topics of Discussion in the next meeting:

- **Progress report on condition of properties identified in Districts 4 and 8.**
 - Bryan Mosier Chief of Municipal Code Enforcement

Note: Other Items may be added at the discretion of the chair.

The next special committee meeting will be held Wednesday, April 11, 2018.

Civil Rights History Timeline Subcommittee

Dr. Tim Gilmore and Rodney Hurst, Co-Chairs

Meeting Dates

- **April 24th**
 - Input Forms Deadline
- **May 8th**
 - Timeline Workshop Meeting

Timeline Subcommittee meetings are held in
City Council Offices, Suite 425, Conference Room A
11:30 a.m. – 1:30 p.m.

For more information, contact Yvonne P. Mitchell
at ymitch@coj.net or 630-1679

Parking validation provided

Task Force on Civil Rights History Marketing Subcommittee Worksheet

The goal of this exercise is to compile existing things to do that relate to Civil Rights and African American History from our task force and the community. These activities and sites could be used to create packages which community members and visitors may use to discover and engage in our rich Civil Rights and African American History.

You have a friend coming to visit Jacksonville for a weekend. They are bringing their family and wish to make Civil Rights and African American History the focus of their activities while visiting Jacksonville and North Florida. What sites or activities would you suggest?

Friday Night:

Saturday Morning and Lunch:

Saturday Afternoon and Evening:

Sunday Morning:

Sunday Afternoon:

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1564** Fort Caroline was built by French Huguenots along St. Johns Bluff under the command of Rene Goulaine de Laudonniere. The greater majority of the settlers were also Huguenots, but were accompanied by a small number of Catholics, agnostic and “infidels”. One historian identified the “infidels” as freemen from Africa.
- 1813** A naturalized American citizen of British ancestry, Zephaniah Kingsley moved to Fort George Island at the mouth of the St. Johns River. Pledging allegiance to Spanish authority, Kingsley became wealthy as an importer of merchant goods, seafarer, and slave trader. He first acquired lands at what is now the City of Orange Park. There he established a plantation called Laurel Grove. Kingsley traveled frequently, to other cities along the east coast, to the Caribbean and, most likely, even to Africa. During his absences his plantation at Laurel Grove was managed by a slave foreman and perhaps, for a time, by one of his slave mistresses, Anna Madgigine Jai, who bore Kingsley three children. Kingsley eventually freed both the foreman and Anna Kingsley and acknowledged his children by her. Following the destruction of Laurel Grove in the Patriots Rebellion, Kingsley and Anna moved to Fort George Island. There Anna Jai presided over the household during Kingsley's frequent and lengthy absences on business travels. Kingsley held views on race relations that differed markedly from those of his contemporaries in the south and in Florida. While he did not disavow slavery, he espoused rights for freedmen and practiced a liberal policy of granting freedom to his own slaves.
- 1816** April - Isaiah David Hart, who will found the city of Jacksonville, leads a band of cattle and slave wranglers to a plantation on the Northside along the Trout River. The plaintiff records, “They did take away two Negroes of my property namely Pompey and Peggy [and] they have carried the said Negroes into the State of Georgia.” In his book about Hart’s son Ossian, who became governor of Florida, Canter Brown, Jr. writes, “[B]y the summer of 1822 Isaiah Hart had transformed himself from a marauder to a town founder and businessman, based upon the spoils of slave raiding.”
- 1826** After the death of Luigi Giuseppe Frances Richard, his 16,000 acre land grant in south Jacksonville that included a sawmill, was inherited by his son Francis Richard II. Francis Richard II hired John Sammis to manage his sawmill. A native of New York, Sammis was married to Mary Kingsley one of the daughters of Zephaniah Kingsley and his African wife, Anna Madgigine Jai. Expanding his property, Sammis constructed a large house in c.1850 on the Arlington Bluff across Pottsburg Creek from the Richard Residence.¹ Although a slave owner, Sammis was an outspoken Unionist, and was forced to leave the area during most of the Civil War. During the fourth Union occupation of Jacksonville, Sammis returned to Jacksonville where he established a successful mercantile business. Actively involved in the Republican Party, he moved to Mandarin where he died in 1884. Sammis and other members of his family, including Anna Kingsley, were

¹ The John S. Sammis Residence is located at 207 Noble Circle West in the Clifton area of south Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

buried in the Clifton Cemetery near their home on the Arlington Bluff.

- 1838** Bethel Baptist Institutional Church founded... Bethel Baptist Institutional Church is the oldest Baptist congregation in Jacksonville. At its inception in 1838, Bethel had six members: four whites—Reverend James McDonald, the first pastor, Theresa A. Pendarvis, later the wife of Reverend McDonald and Elias C. Jaudon, who became the first deacon, and his wife along with two enslaved persons known as Bacchus and Peggy.
- 1864** In the Union's fourth occupation of Jacksonville, United States Colored Troops occupied an encampment from McCoy's Creek on the South to Hogan's Creek on the north, as a defensive line against Confederate advancement following the Battle of Olustee. Camp Foster, manned by USCT, was located in what soon became Brooklyn, near the intersection of Jackson and Magnolia Streets. [Cassanello, Robert. *To Render Invisible: Jim Crow and Public Life in New South Jacksonville*, 2013.]
- Fall 1865** White officers of the USCT's 3rd regiment hung a black soldier by his thumbs on the Jacksonville parade grounds, a routine punishment for petty theft. But this time, a black private named Jacob Plowden raised a musket against Lieutenant Edmund P. Barker. What ensued was been called the Jacksonville Munity of 1865. Plowden and five other United States Colored Troops were summarily executed. Another seven received long prison sentences. [Fannin, John. F. "The Jacksonville Mutiny of 1865," *The Florida Historical Quarterly*, Winter 2010.]
- 1865** With the end of the Civil War and the start of Reconstruction, the federal government began enacting sweeping political changes aimed at improving conditions for recently freed African Americans. These actions allowed African American men to vote and hold public office for the first time. Branches of the Freedmen's Bureau were also established in Southern cities and towns to provide assistance and protection for these new citizens.
- 1865** Mother Midway Church in East Jacksonville was established as the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida.
- 1865-66** Confederate Veteran Miles Price plats the 300 acres of the old Winter plantation and sells lots for construction of homes many becoming occupied by freedmen and former soldiers from the United States Colored Troops. Contrary to his Confederate sentiments, Price for some reason named the plat as Brooklyn. .. In 1869, Price sold the remaining 500 acres to Boston millionaire John Murray Forbes for the development of Riverside.[Wood, Wayne. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*.]
- 1866** The African Methodist Episcopal Church founds Edward Waters College, now the oldest HBCU in Florida.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1866** Bethel Baptist remained one of the few interracial churches until after the war. It developed that the congregation was facing a split over which pastor to follow, and white members took the opportunity to try to force the Blacks—who were in the vast majority, the church then having 40 white members and 270 Black members—out of the church. They took their case to court, but the court ruled in favor of the Blacks, determining that they were the rightful owners of the Bethel Baptist name and property.
- 1866** Daniel Dustin Hanson, surgeon with the 34 Regiment, United States Colored Troops, purchases land northwest of Jacksonville proper (partly where FSCJ Downtown Campus is today) to lease and sell property to other black veterans and freedmen. He also envisioned a plan where Hansontown residents could work crops communally.
- 1866** Edward Waters College founded by the African Methodist Church. It is the oldest historical black college in Florida and is named for Bishop Edward Waters, the third bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
- 1866** Several freedmen in LaVilla formed the Trustees of the Florida Institute with the stated purpose of increasing educational opportunities for African Americans. With the support of the Freedmen's Bureau, the Trustees established the Stanton Normal School named in honor of General Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Opening in 1869, the Stanton Normal School was located on the block in LaVilla bound by West Ashley Street, West Beaver Street, Clay Street and North Broad Street. The 1.5-acre block, which was purchased from Florida Governor Ossian B. Hart, the son of Jacksonville's founder, Isaiah D. Hart, has been the site of four separate school buildings with the current one being constructed in 1917. Stanton Institute, which later became known as Stanton High School, opened as the first and only public secondary school for African-Americans in Reconstruction Florida.
- 1869** Between 1869 and 1907, 110 African American men served in public office. Most (54) held offices in the Town of LaVilla with another 23 elected to serve the City of Jacksonville. Duval County had 33 public officials holding office. A great variety of positions were held including voter registrar, clerk of the circuit court, tax assessor, tax collector, county commissioner, justice of the peace, constable, municipal judge, clerk, marshal, councilmen, mayor, and treasurer. Many of them held different offices over the years in the three local governments. William T. Garvin was the first black city councilman serving between 1868 and 1889.
- 1869** The historic African American community of Oakland platted as part of the 278 acre property purchased by steamboat captain Charles Willey in 1842. In 1852, Captain Willey and his wife, Francis, deeded four acres to the City of Jacksonville for the purpose of a public cemetery. The cemetery, now known as the Old City Cemetery, was expanded by three acres, with one acre conveyed to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Florida. By 1869, the remaining

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

portions of Captain Willey's properties had come under the ownership of Jesse D. Cole. That same year, Cole filed a plat for the town of Oakland.

- 1869** After the Civil War, the LaVilla tract immediately west of downtown was purchased by Francis F. L'Engle and other white owners who subdivided and incorporated the Town of LaVilla in 1869. A member of one Jacksonville's prominent families that included the L'Engles and the Daniels, Francis F. L'Engle, who had been purchasing property in LaVilla since before the Civil War, leased for ninety-nine years $\frac{1}{4}$ acre plots to forty-one freedmen in 1866. Immediately following the Civil War, many freedmen were attracted to urban areas such as Jacksonville because of potential jobs and housing, as well as the protection and welfare services provided by the Freedmen's Bureau. The LaVilla area specifically attracted union veterans from the three black regiments that had been stationed in Jacksonville during and immediately after the war.
- 1869** Being a majority population, African American males were to play a significant role in the political life of LaVilla. The move to incorporate LaVilla as a separate town in 1869 was initiated by Francis L'Engle and other white property owners. Their efforts may have been motivated by the fear of future expansion into LaVilla by the Republican controlled government in Jacksonville. The first elected government for the Town of LaVilla in 1871 included Frances L'Engle as mayor, and four whites as council members. However, African American males were elected as Town Marshall, Tax Collector, Tax Assessor, as well as five serving as Aldermen. Based on surviving records for the Town of LaVilla (1869 – 1887), two African Americans, Mitchell P. Chappelle (1874-1876) and Alfred Grant (1876-1877) were elected mayor. During this same period, six African American males served as Town Clerk, two as Tax Assessor, three as Tax Collector, one as Town Treasurer, four as Town Marshall, and thirty-six as Councilman. Other African Americans were appointed to perform municipal duties such as police officer, lighting street lamps, and trash removal.
- 1869** Helen Dillet Johnson
- 1870** Reverend James W.C. Pennington arrived in Jacksonville to help organize a Presbyterian Church. Reverend Pennington was the first minister of the new church that later became known as the Laura Street Presbyterian Church. Being in poor health, he died that same year and is buried in the black section of the Old City Cemetery. Before coming to Jacksonville, Reverend Pennington, who was born in 1807, had an amazing life that took him from being a nineteen year old runaway slave in 1827 to becoming one of the leading abolitionists in New York and Connecticut. Within eight years of escaping slavery in Maryland, Reverend Pennington was allowed to audit classes in the Yale School of Divinity after which he became a member and minister of several large Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Connecticut and New York. His churches, as well as his home, became stops in the Underground Railroad. Becoming was one of the

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

most respected abolitionists, Reverend Pennington made several trips to London to attend international conferences on slavery. A popular speaker in both the United States and Europe, Reverend Pennington received an honorary Doctorate of Divinity from the University of Heidelberg. He was author of several books, one being an early history of blacks in America, as well as unsuccessfully challenging discriminatory practices of street car companies in New York.

- 1871** Noted educator, lawyer, journalist, writer, and civil rights leader, James Weldon Johnson, was born in the LaVilla neighborhood. John Rosamond Johnson, the brother of James Weldon Johnson, was also born in LaVilla and went on to have a successful career as a song writer and composer.
- 1872** The Cookman Institute was founded by Reverend S.B Darnell. Darnell named the institute after the Reverend Alfred Cookman, who gave money for the construction of the institute's very first building. The Cookman Institute was the first institution of higher education for African-Americans in the state of Florida, specializing in the religious and academic preparation of teachers.
- 1872** Cookman Institute founded in Jacksonville, and would later merge with Mary McLeod Bethune School for Negro Girls in 1925 and becomes Bethune-Cookman College in 1932.
- 1874** Jacksonville's first African American attorney was Joseph E. Lee who resided in East Jacksonville. A native of Philadelphia, Lee obtained a law degree from Howard University in 1873 before moving to Jacksonville. In 1874 he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives, where he served for six years before winning a seat in the Florida Senate. The Republican Party nominated Lee as a delegate to the Florida Constitutional Convention of 1885. In 1888, he was appointed as municipal judge, as well as later received federal appointments as customs collector for the Port of St. Johns (1890-1894 and 1897-1898) and Collector of Internal Revenue (1898-1913).
- 1882** St. Philips Episcopal
- 1885** A fire broke out in a four-story warehouse behind S.B. Hubbard's Hardware Store on the south side of West Bay Street between North Main Street and North Laura Street. The fire spread to several other buildings in the general area. While fighting the fire, part of the front wall of the Abell Block collapsed injuring three firemen while killing Fireman, Henry J. Bradley is recognized as the first Jacksonville firefighter to die in the line of duty.
- 1885** Boylan-Haven School for Girls
- 1886** Sponsored by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Boylan Industrial Training School for Girls in LaVilla was founded by Miss Harriet Emerson. After relocating in 1910 to a new facility in the Oakland section of East

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Jacksonville, the Boylan Industrial Home and School merged with the Haven Home School in Savannah, Georgia to become Boylan-Haven School in 1932. In 1959, the school moved to Camden, South Carolina after merging with the Mather.

- 1886** James Weldon Johnson hears Frederick Douglass speak at Jacksonville's Sub-Tropical Exposition. He had read *The Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass* after winning it as an academic award at Stanton. Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.
- 1887** The City of Jacksonville annexed adjacent communities and towns such as LaVilla, Oakland, East Jacksonville, Fairfield, Springfield, Hanson Town, Riverside, Brooklyn, New Town, and Durkeeville. This annexation expanded the city from 1 to 8.47 square miles while increasing Jacksonville's population from 11,545 to 21,589.
- 1887** Mount Olive A.M.E., the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, is established at 841 Franklin Street.
- 1888** Jacksonville suffered from a major yellow fever epidemic in the summer and fall that virtually shut the city down and resulted in 430 deaths by the end of the epidemic in November of that year. The first black physician in Jacksonville, Dr. Alexander H. Darnes joined in the fighting the epidemic. Even during the medical crisis, many of the white doctors refused to work with Dr. Darnes and saw him as not being professionally equal to them. As a compromise he was brought on the medical team as a "general convenience physician" and was assigned to a specific area that would require less interaction with white doctors.
- 1888** Abram Grant, a former slave who escaped twice and joined the Union Army, moves to Jacksonville and is elected 19th Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/143142>
- 1889** Liberian activist and pan-Africanist Edward Wilmot Blyden visits Jacksonville, staying at the house of Squire English in LaVilla
- 1891** Asa Philip Randolph, age two, moves with his family to Jacksonville from Crescent City, Florida. He organized the first black labor union, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
- 1892** The Bethel Baptist Institutional Church in 1892, established the Florida Baptist Academy under the direction of its first president, Reverend Matthew Gilbert, and moved to a larger campus in Campbell's Addition in east Jacksonville (current site of Matthew Gilbert Middle School). During his 1905 visit to Jacksonville President Teddy Roosevelt visited the academy and gave a brief speech to an assembly that included several thousand members of Jacksonville's African American community. The Florida Baptist Academy later relocated to St.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Augustine to become the Florida Normal and Industrial Institute before finally moving to Dade County in 1962 where it is known today as Florida Memorial College. Matthew Gilbert Middle School is located on the site of the Florida Baptist Academy.

- 1892** Rev. Matthew William Gilbert, leaves as pastor of the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church to become President of Florida Baptist Academy, which eventually becomes Florida Memorial University.
- 1893 or 95** Blues legend Arthur “Blind Blake” Phelps was born. He played at many black clubs and venues in Jacksonville, as well as recorded several records.
- 1895** Bethel, under the leadership of Rev. John Milton Waldron, constructed the first Institutional Church building to be erected in the South by a “colored” congregation. The new structure was built of red pressed brick and trimmed with Georgia marble. It contained a main auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,150 and nine classrooms. At the time of its construction it was the most convenient and attractive church building in the city, and at a cost of \$26,000.
- 1897** James Weldon Johnson becomes the first Black admitted to the Bar in the State of Florida under an oral exam before a state judge. _.
- 1898** During a reunion of United Confederate Veterans, Confederate veteran Charles C. Hemming donates a statue praising the Confederate soldier in abstract. The statue becomes the centerpiece of the park and influences the city, the following year, to rename St. James Park (named for the St. James Hotel to the north and St. James, the patron saint of pilgrims) *Hemming* Park. This instance is an early part of the South’s revision of why it formed the Confederacy, a revision generally called the “Lost Cause,” which claimed the Confederacy was about the liberty of the South and not slaves. The Confederates themselves were clear their purpose was defending the institution of slavery.
- 1898** The American Mutoscope and Biograph Company records and catalogues for sale film footage of the lynching of a black man in Jacksonville, most likely Edward Heinson, accused of “criminal assault” of a 14 year old white girl. The film was advertised as *An Execution by Hanging*. The company catalogued and sold the film at least until 1902, describing it as “a very ghastly, but interesting subject.” The description further noted, “[T]he body is seen to shoot through the air and hang quivering at the end of the rope.”
- 1898** James Weldon Johnson becomes the first African American admitted to the Florida Bar since Reconstruction.
- 1899** Eartha White builds and teaches in one of the first black schoolhouses in Bayard located in south Jacksonville.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1899-1901** Black businessmen Charles Manigault, John Wetmore, and George Ross are elected as the last black Jacksonville City Council members until the 1960s. [Bartley, Abel. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970.*]
- 1900** Lawton Pratt forms what's now the oldest funeral home in Florida, initially the Lawton Pratt, then Hillman-Pratt, and now Hillman-Pratt and Walton Funeral Home on West Beaver Street in LaVilla.
- 1900** James Weldon Johnson and J. Rosamond Johnson composed *Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing* at their family home in LaVilla. The song was first performed by children in celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. The song became recognized as the "Negro National Anthem."
- James Weldon Johnson writes "Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" ---music by his brother, John Rosamond Johnson.
- 1900** Booker T. Washington formed the National Negro Business League. Business man, A.L. Lewis, Eartha M.M. White, Jacksonville's most noted humanitarian, and other local African American business owners were present at the official meeting when the organization was established. Eartha M.M. White was the only woman present at the meeting.
- 1900** Lawton L. Pratt opened his funeral home which later moved to a new building at 525 West Beaver Street in 1915. Pratt was the second licensed African American funeral director in Florida. He was also one of the organizers of the Florida Negro Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association and worked to open the field of funeral service to women. After his death in 1943, the establishment operated as Hillman-Pratt Funeral Home. The first black owned funeral home in Florida was opened by LaVilla resident, Wyatt J. Geter, in c1895. His nephew, Japhus Baker was the first African American licensed embalmers in Florida.
- 1900** Manhattan Beach, now part of Hanna Park, opens to black beachgoers.
- 1900** LaVilla native and legendary black promoter, Patrick Henry Chappelle premiered his traveling show, "The Rabbit's Foot" in Jacksonville. Noted performers he promoted included Billy Kersands, Gertude "Ma" Rainey and Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton.
- 1901** Brewster Hospital, started under the direction of Harriet Emerson, opened its doors to African Americans in Jacksonville. As part of health training at the nearby Boylan Industrial Training School for Girls, a nursing school, the first for African American women in Florida, was also started. Nurses from the school were well trained and highly recruited by hospitals all over the United States. Originally located in a house at 915 West Monroe Street, the hospital moved to a different location in LaVilla in 1910 before moving to a new facility on North

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Jefferson Street. With the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Brewster Hospital closed in 1966 and was incorporated into the new Methodist hospital, now part of Shands at Jacksonville.

- 1901** Abraham Lincoln Lewis is joined by Reverend John Milton Waldron and others in founding the Afro-American Life Insurance Company (“the Afro”) to provide burial benefits for the “colored” community. The Afro also opened a savings department through which individuals could deposit ten, fifteen, twenty-five cents per week. The company became one of the most important African American owned businesses in the Southeast during the first half of the twentieth century.
- 1901** The City of Jacksonville enacted an ordinance mandating the separation of blacks and whites on the city streetcars. The statute was legally challenged by black Jacksonville lawyer, Judson Douglas Wetmore who successfully overturned the ordinance, a decision that was upheld by the Florida Supreme Court. The City soon modified the ordinance to overcome the legal basis for Wetmore’s suit which allowed for the separation of races on the street cars to be implemented.
- 1901** Reverend Waldron would lead Bethel in a successful boycott of the transportation system of Jacksonville in response to the city’s segregation ordinances, and the Plessy v. Ferguson “Separate But Equal” Decision.
- 1901** The Great Fire of Jacksonville occurred on May 3rd destroying most of Downtown Jacksonville. Although most of LaVilla was spared, there were charges that firemen concentrated their efforts to protect white owned rental houses rather than nearby Stanton School.
- 1901** While leading relief efforts in the black communities, James Weldon Johnson experienced a disturbing and pivotal event in his life. While working at a commissary depot to serve victims of the fire, Johnson agreed to an interview by an African American female writer with a very light complexion who was producing a piece on the fire and its efforts on the black population. Johnson arranged for the interview to occur out of the hot and ash filled downtown area to the cooler and quieter comforts of a new waterfront park recently purchased by the city. Mistaking the writer as white, the streetcar conductor that delivered them to the Riverside neighborhood reported their presence to the militia patrolling downtown. A hostile group of soldiers quickly surrounded Johnson with some of them calling for the group to kill him on the spot. However, the lieutenant in command quickly established control, and the provost marshal later released Johnson and his companion. The incident greatly disturbed Johnson for weeks and contributed to his leaving Jacksonville for good.
- 1901** After the Great Fire of 1901, the Duval County School Board hired Richard Lewis Brown, the city’s first black architect, as its chief builder and repairman, and in the next decade, he constructed several new schools for which no architect was recorded such as Lackawanna Elementary School, Fairfield Elementary School

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

and Public School No. 8, later named J. Allen Axson, near East 17th and Franklin Streets. Brown likely designed these schools as well. He later worked with white architects on Centennial Hall at Edward Waters College and designed Mt. Olive African Methodist Episcopal Church on Franklin Street.

- 1902** Eartha White builds what she first calls the “Colored Old Folks’ Home” at 1627 Milnor Street in the Oakland neighborhood of East Jacksonville.
- 1902** James Weldon Johnson resigned as principal of Stanton High School and moved to New York. There he formed a musical collaboration with his brother John Rosamond and Bob Cole. This talented trio became one of the most successful song writing teams for early Broadway productions.
- 1902** On July 1, 1902, the Jacksonville City Council granted a streetcar franchise to the North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town, and Improvement Company to construct, operate, and maintain a streetcar line starting at Clay Street and West Bay Street northwest to Moncrief Springs. The franchise was awarded to a streetcar company chartered by a group of prominent black businessmen that included D.W. Eschidge, R.R. Robinson, J.C. Myatt, William Young, George H. Ross, S.P. Pratt, D.G. Adgers, and F.D. Robbs. Walter P. Mucklow, H. Mason, F.C. Eleve, and Frank H. McDermott. With a capital stock of \$150,000, the company was organized and incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The Duval County Commission allowed the franchise to continue outside the city limits to Moncrief Springs. The establishment of the black-owned and operated company and the awarding of the streetcar franchise generated national attention, particularly since it was accomplished in the South.
- 1903** The North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town, and Improvement Company ran the line approximately four miles from West Bay Street, up Clay Street, along Kings Road to the Durkee Shell Road (Myrtle Avenue). The line ran north up Myrtle Avenue and turned east at West 13th Street where it turned south on Moncrief Shell Road, continuing along North Davis Street back to West Bay Street. At the city limits near the northwest corner of Myrtle Avenue and West 13th Street, the company opened North Jacksonville Park, which was later renamed Mason Park probably after one of the investors, H. Mason. In addition to a dance and concert hall, Mason Park also included the general office and car barn which is currently occupied by the campus of Stanton College Preparatory School.
- 1903** The Jacksonville Electric Company opened an amusement park for blacks at the end of the Highway Avenue. Called Lincoln Park, it was located approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile beyond the city limits in the Lackawanna area west of downtown and north of Riverside. In addition to a 50’ x 100’ pavilion with stage, Lincoln Park also had a restaurant and dining room. But the highlight of the park was the opening of a large roller coaster in 1904 built by the Southeastern Amusement Company using a design similar to ones in St. Louis, Philadelphia, and Savannah.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Using 60,000 square feet of lumber, the roller coaster was built in the shape of a figure 8 and had a 3,720 foot track that accommodated five cars that completed a ride of 38 seconds. The site of Lincoln Park is currently occupied by Mallison Park on Lenox Avenue across from the Lackawanna Elementary School.

- 1903** Led by Reverend Waldron, Bethel's congregation proceeded to erect one of the most modern and spacious church buildings in the South. It was designed by architect M. H. Hubbard of Utica, New York, and combined elements of Greek Revival and Romanesque Revival architecture. Bethel's members took pride in the fact that "the church was erected by Colored workers, under the direction of Colored contractors. That now historic sanctuary still stands. Rev. Waldron would become the Treasurer of the Niagara Movement, one of the founders of the National Negro Movement both predecessors of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Rev. John Milton Waldron was one of the founders of the NAACP.
- 1904** Eartha White officially founds the Clara White Mission, which offers services to black residents the city itself would not offer. The Mission's work will soon include an orphanage, child placement services, a tuberculosis hospital, a boys' recreational organization, prison ministries, feeding and clothing services, and so on, *ad infinitum!*
- 1904** The Little Savoy opened at the corner of West Forsyth Street and Bridge (Broad Street). It was the first black theatre featuring traveling shows.
- 1904** George Edwin Taylor ran for the presidency representing the National Negro Liberty Party. Taylor is recognized as the first black to run for the president as a candidate of a national political party. Born in Little Rock, Arkansas and educated in LaCross, Wisconsin, George Taylor (1857 – 1925) became a journalist and was actively involved in national politics. As a politician, his biographer, Bruce L. Mouser, history professor at the University of Wisconsin, described Taylor, as a "*utopian socialist educated in the early European Marxism*".¹ Supporting labor, free silver, anti-imperialism, and pensions for former slaves, Taylor changed political parties several times before becoming a member of the National Negro Liberty Party in 1904. At their national convention in St. Louis, Missouri, George E. Taylor was drafted as the party's candidate for the presidency. The small party received no major newspaper endorsements and was not officially listed on any state ballot. However, one estimate is that the party received up to 65,000 votes. In later years, he moved to Jacksonville where he became a leader in Masonic organizations.
- 1905** Rev. John Milton Waldron, pastor of Bethel Baptist Institutional Church (1892) becomes the Treasurer of the Niagara Movement and one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1907** The last year that African Americans served in Jacksonville's city government because of Jim Crow Laws until 1967.
- 1909** The 48 room Richmond Hotel opened under the ownership and operation of Alice Kirkpatrick. The hotel had all the modern amenities of the day along with the famous "Tea Room". The building was the temporary home of such stars as Cab Calloway, Ella Fitzgerald and Billie Holiday when they visited Jacksonville to play in local clubs.
- 1909** The Airdome open by Louis D. Joel and Morris R. Glickstein at 601 West Ashley Street. The first documented performance of the blues in the nation occurred at the Airdome.
- 1912** Jacksonville businessman, Charles Frank Crowd opened the Globe Theatre. The building was later remodeled to become the home of the Clara White Mission.
- 1912** David Dwight
- 1914** At least 48,000 Confederate veterans rally in Springfield's Dignan Park. The "Lost Cause" movement is firmly under way.
- 1914** One of the earliest banks in Jacksonville organized and owned by blacks was opened in the Masonic Lodge from 1914 to 1921. Charles H. Anderson established a very successful seafood and poultry wholesale business housed at 132 North Broad Street in LaVilla under the name, Anderson Fish & Oyster Company. With the assistance of his family, Charles went on to form the Anderson, Tucker & Co. Bankers housed in the Masonic Temple, as well as the Anderson Bank of Harlem in New York City. His brother, Richard D. Anderson, who opened the Anderson Department Store at 965 A. Philip Randolph Boulevard (Florida Avenue) in 1909, served as president of the bank, which reportedly had a quarter of million in assets by 1919.
- 1914** Sugar Hill
- 1915** Jacksonville renames Dignan Park *Confederate* Park and unveils a sculpture by a major American sculptor, Allen George Newman, called "In Memory of our Women of the Southland." The dedicatory plaque praises "those noble women who sacrificed their all upon their country's altar." There's no mention of and no concern for slavery.
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/north/springfield-confederate-park-monument-in-memory-of-our-women-of-the-southland/>.
- 1915** The Strand Theatre opened at 703 West Ashley Street in 1915. It was a movie house with a stage for hosting shows.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1915** As a part of the 1915 bond proposal, the school board for the second time planned to eliminate the Stanton School and replace it with smaller schools in different locations. In response, the trustees along with prominent members of the black community responded with a petition to the school board on February 23, 1915. The petition requested that an equitable portion of the bond money provide a new Stanton that would be adequate for the county's black population in its original location. When the school board refused, the trustees responded by filing an injunction in Circuit Court. The parties settled out-of-court. In September 1915, the school board agreed to construct another Stanton High School on the same site. The new building was opened for classes in the fall of 1917.
- ?** In addition to Genovar's Hall, another popular venue was the six story Knights of Pythias Building in the 700 block of West Ashley.
- 1915** Daniel W. Perkins
- 1916** The Masonic Temple building was completed by the Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge. The fire proof, five-story brick building had commercial and office spaces and became the address of choice for African American professionals and business owners. Some of the early businesses located in the Masonic Temple included Anderson, Tucker & Co. Bank, Pedro Mendez Tailoring Shop and the law offices of Daniel W. Perkins.
- 1917** With the outbreak of World War I on April 16, U.S. Senator Duncan Fletcher and Congressman, William J. Sears was able to convince Secretary of the War, Newton D. Nelson to investigate the establishment of a military camp at Black Point which at the time was serving as a Florida National Guard Camp. Based on the investigation and recommendation of General Leonard Wood, the Federal government took control of the 1,000 acre state reservation south of Ortega (current site of Naval Air Station Jacksonville), and expanded it to serve as a quartermasters training camp named Camp Joseph E. Johnston, after the Confederate General. Opening on November 19, 1917, Camp Johnson eventually housed over 27,000 soldiers of which 2,500 were black soldiers housed in segregated facilities. 4,942 Jacksonville citizens served in combat during World War I with 157 making the ultimate sacrifice in making the "World Safe for Democracy". The deaths included 108 whites and 49 blacks.
- 1917** Under the leadership of Eartha M.M. White, Oakland Playground opened at the northeast corner of East Union Street and Ionia Street adjacent to the Old City Cemetery. It was the first city park specifically opened for blacks.
- 1918** Outbreak of the deadly Spanish Influenza epidemic. Cases of the worldwide pandemic in Jacksonville were first diagnosed that same month, and were quickly declared an epidemic by City Health Officer, Dr. William W. MacDonnell. Within three weeks of first being diagnosed, 20,000 people were reported as being infected.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

In response, all schools, amusement parks, theaters, pool halls, dance halls, soda fountains, and cigar stores were closed. The city's volunteer relief efforts, which were so effective during the 1889 yellow fever epidemic and the Great Fire, were again re-activated in October of 1918 with the establish of the soup kitchens throughout the city. Stanton School again served the black community as a relief center through the operation of one of the soup kitchens, as well as used as an emergency hospital. During a twelve day period, volunteers provided meals for 5,709 whites and 11,084 blacks. Although lasting only a short time, the Spanish Influenza was caught by an estimated one-third of the city's population which represented approximately 30,000 people. Of that number, there were 464 deaths which exceeded the number in the tragic 1888 yellow fever epidemic. Of the 17,000 soldiers at Camp Johnson, 2,178 were infected and 155 died from the flu. Jacksonville black physician, Smart Pope Livingston, who served as assistant City Health Officer, was instrumental in providing medical serves, particularly in the black communities.

1918 Florida Dwight

1919 Two black men, Bowman Cook and John Morine, were arrested and charged with the murder of white insurance manager, George W. DuBose, the brother of Justice of the Peace, John W. DuBose. The murder of DuBose occurred on August 20, 1919 at the intersection of North Broad Street and West Ashley Street in LaVilla. Weeks later, another black man, Edward Jones, was charged with criminal assault on a thirteen year old white girl. Duval County Sheriff William H. Dowling heard rumors of a possible lynching and assumed the intended victim to be Ed Jones. In response, Sheriff Dowling took Ed Jones down to St. Augustine one evening to be placed in the St. Johns County jail. While the sheriff was traveling to St. Augustine, the jailor, A.C. Tucker, was dragged out of the jail by a group of armed men masked with handkerchiefs. Tucker estimated that eight or so men were involved. The vigilante group asked that Ed Jones be released to them.

Once informed that Ed Jones was taken to St. Augustine, the group of men commanded Tucker to release Morine and Cook. Five automobiles including the one with Cook and Morine, left the jail. Tucker and Chief Deputy Sheriff Frank A. Edwards contacted Sheriff Dowling about the incident who immediately left for Jacksonville. At 1:30 AM, residents living in the area around North Main Street and Cemetery Road heard several shots and saw cars speeding out of the area. On investigating the area, residents found the bullet riddled body of Morine. A motorist driving down North Hogan Street discovered Cook's body in front of the Windsor Hotel in Downtown Jacksonville. It appeared he had been shot one time and his body dragged by an automobile before being dumped in front of the hotel. Although the lynching was widely condemned by political, business and religious leaders, no witnesses came forward to provide any information on the identity of the perpetrators. Tucker stated he did not recognize any of the men that kidnapped Morine and Cook. A grand jury was called to investigate the

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

removal and lynching of the two men; however no one was ever charged with the hideous crime.

- 1920** As women receive the right to vote, Eartha White leads voter registration drives to register black women. Strategists hope for a bonus effect from black women's registration—that more black men will find the means to pay poll taxes, thus accompanying the women in their lives to the polls and voting alongside them. The Ku Klux Klan stages an election day parade to intimidate black voters. An NAACP telegram sent to the Duval County sheriff, the mayor of Jacksonville, and Florida's governor reads, "Advertised purpose of parade is to prevent trouble on election day. Real motive terrorization and intimidation of colored voters. Instead of prevention will likely lead to trouble and perhaps bloodshed, responsibility for which would rest upon city and county." Though thousands of black voters showed up at the polls and Republican numbers greatly increased, official campaign results erased all but a few black votes. Eartha White and other activists made election-day counts and estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 black voters had been turned away from their chance to vote. She collected the names and addresses of "qualified electors who stood in line from 8 a.m. to 5:40 p.m." Though they prepared cases on behalf of black people who were denied the vote and planned to present them to the United States Congress when it next reconvened, Eartha White told NAACP officials that many of her claimants were afraid for their safety and refused to speak publicly.
- 1920** James Weldon Johnson becomes the NAACP's first Black General Secretary in 1920.
- 1921** Bessie Coleman was the first woman of African-American woman to hold a pilot license and the first American woman to earn an international pilot license in 1921. During a practice run at Jacksonville's Paxon Field for a Barn Storming May Day performance, Coleman's plane nose-dived, throwing her from the plane and crashed. Here she died on April 30, 1926. Funerals were held for her at Bethel Baptist Institutional Church and the St. Philip's Episcopal Church. *Jacksonville International Airport renamed Bessie Coleman International Airport, 2400 Yankee Clipper Drive, Jacksonville 32218. (2) VERY GOOD, Owned and operated by Jacksonville Airport Authority*
- 1922** Norman Studios begins operation, making feature-length films and shorts in which black actors star in non-minstrel roles, roles comparable to those played by white actors in other movies. The Eagle Film City, which opened in 1916 in the Arlington community of South Jacksonville, was purchased in 1922 by Richard E. Norman, Sr. The property consists of a production building, generator building, a small cottage for visiting actors, a prop storage building, indoor sound stage, and an outdoor pool for water scenes. Norman was one of the first independent movie producers to recognize the commercial potential of making films featuring an all-black cast for viewing in African American communities.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1922** Eartha White becomes the Florida director of the National Anti-Lynching Committee and pushes for anti-lynching legislation.
- 1922** Douglas Anderson leads the effort to convince the Duval County School Board to build a school for black children on the Southside of Jacksonville. It opens as South Jacksonville Grammar School, and Anderson leads the school's free bus transportation service. In 1945, the school board renames it the Douglas Anderson School. <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/south/pine-forest/>
- 1924** The Hollywood Music Store, owned by local African American businessman, Joe Higdon, was opened. The store was a popular hub of activity for both professional and amateur musicians.
- 1924** James E. Whittington of Jacksonville, Lawton Pratt of Jacksonville, Charles Chestnut of Gainesville, and other black funeral directors from across the state form the Florida Negro Embalmers' and Morticians' Association, today's Florida Mortician's Association.
- 1925** Cookman Institute merges with the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, which had been founded in 1904 by Dr. Mary Bethune. When the merger was finalized in 1925, the school became the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute. In 1931, the school's name was officially changed to Bethune-Cookman College.
- 1926** Princess Laura Adorkor Kofi establishes her headquarters in Jacksonville and, after breaking with Marcus Garvey's UNIA, founds her organization, the African Universal Church and Commercial League.
- 1926** Eartha White serves in fundraising capacities for the Community Chest, which helps take care of the ill and homeless.
- 1926** A. L. Lewis builds Lincoln Golf and Country Club in Northwest Jacksonville for Blacks.
- 1926** Bessie Coleman, the first African American woman to obtain a pilot's license, died in an airplane accident in Jacksonville while practicing for an air show at Paxon Field. In Jacksonville, more than 5,000 people were in attendance for her services at Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, followed by another service at St. Philips Episcopal Church. After a service in Orlando, Bessie Coleman, was buried in Chicago at the young age of 33.
- 1927** Wilder Park Branch Library opened. It was the first branch library open to serve Jacksonville's black communities. The library along with the rest of the thirty-acre Wilder Park was removed for construction of I-95.
- 1927** Randolph, A. Philip

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1929** LaVilla Park opened as the second playground and recreational facility for Jacksonville's African-American community. The first such facility was the Oakland Playground that opened on East Union Street adjacent to the Old City Cemetery in 1917. Florida C. Dwight, who had directed the recreational program at the Oakland Playground, was appointed as first director of the LaVilla Playground in 1929. A graduate of Stanton High School and a teacher at Cookman Institute, Mrs. Dwight was a pioneer in recreation work among Jacksonville's African-American community
- 1929** Georgia native, Ellie Lee Weems moves to Jacksonville where he established a portrait studio. Operating for nearly 50 years, Weems took thousands of photographs that recorded African American life in Jacksonville during the first half of the twentieth century.
- 1933** Charles H. Loeb, later called "the dean of black newsmen," writes that the Clara White Mission's "community center atmosphere is an outgrowth of the regularly held religious meetings, supplemented as they are by meetings of outside groups of young people, social clubs, the Lyceums, Red Cross classes, Domestic Science class, old fashioned quilting, mass meetings and sewing bees by members of the Needlework Guild, affiliated with the Mission. These activities aid immeasurably in creating for the Mission a social atmosphere that assists in banishing fear of tomorrow from the face of Jacksonville's unemployed masses."
- 1935** The Jacksonville Negro Welfare League, among whose leaders were Eartha White and Richard P. Daniel, first occupied a space in the Richmond Hotel building at 420 Broad Street.
- 1935** A. L. Lewis develops American Beach, in Nassau County- the most popular Black Beach in the South.
- 1935** The current grandstand for Durkee Field, named for Dr. J.H. Durkee, was constructed. Originally called Barrs Field, organized sports have been played on the site of Durkee Field since 1911. The park was home to the Red Caps of the Negro League, and later the field where baseball legend, Hank Aaron started his professional career with the Jacksonville Tars in 1953. In 1980, the park was renamed the James P. "Bubbling" Small Park in memory of longtime coach and mentor at Stanton High School.
- 1936** Boy Scout pioneer, David H. Dwight, Sr. became the first African American in the country to receive the Silver Beaver, scouting's highest award. Dwight received the honor after he successfully led a campaign for African American boys to join the organization and to be allowed to be allowed to wear the official Boy Scout uniform, as well as opening a Boy Scout camp at New Berlin. .
- 1937** Durkeeville Housing Project opened. It was the first public housing project for African Americans in Jacksonville and one of the earliest in the state.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1937** A. Philip Randolph wins labor contract for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company.
- 1930s (late)** Stetson Kennedy records former-slave Annie Whittaker, at the Clara White Mission, who says she's about 70 years old, but sings a song called "Lord, I'm Runnin', Tryin' to Make a Hundred, 99 and a Half Won't Do." In 1965, Wilson Pickett records a distantly related and differently worded "Ninety Nine and a Half (Won't Do)," and Creedence Clearwater Revival sings Pickett's version at Woodstock in 1969. In 1993, Diana Ross records Annie Whittaker's own gospel blues version, originally recorded at the Clara White Mission almost 60 years before.
- 1940** African American businessman "Charlie Edd" Craddock, who operated numerous businesses in LaVilla that employed over a hundred African Americans, opened the Two Spot Club at 45th Street and Moncrief Road on Christmas Day. The Two Spot could accommodate 2,000 dancers with seating for an additional 1,000 on the first floor and mezzanine. It became the most prominent nightclub for blacks in the city during the 1940s and 1950s.
- 1941** A. Philip Randolph, who grew up in Jacksonville, issues his "Call to Negro America to March on Washington" in his magazine *Black Worker*, after meetings with several Civil Rights leaders, including Jacksonville's Eartha White, in Chicago in 1940. Randolph's call for a march resulted in his meeting with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the end of legal racial discrimination in defense industries and the federal government. Randolph's friend and fellow activist Bayard Rustin criticized him for calling off the march after FDR met these conditions, but Rustin became the chief organizer of the 1963 march.
- 1941** Jacksonville teacher, Mary White Blocker, was the third client in Florida to file suit for equal salaries for black and white teachers. A teacher at the Davis Street School, (Isaiah Blocker Jr. High School) and later Darnell Cookman, Mary Blocker was forced to retire, but Duval County Negro Teacher's Association paid her salary until her death in 1965. She is also credited with starting the first black PTA in Duval County.
- 1942** Blodgett Homes, the third public housing project in Jacksonville, was built for African Americans. The project was named after the wealthy African American contractor, Joseph Haygood Blodgett.
- 1944** Eli B'usabe Nyombolo founds Adorkaville, named for Princess Laura Adorkor Kofi, on the Northside. The 11+ acre property was to include homes for members of the community and a school with the intent to establish business connections between Africa and America.
- 1946** Stetson Kennedy visits the House Un-American Activities Committee asking them to investigate the Ku Klux Klan. The HUAAC refuses.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1945** With the encouragement of the Jacksonville Chapter of the NAACP, Reverend Dallas Graham went to the Duval County Courthouse on March 13 where he attempted to register as a Democrat. He was informed by the register that the Democratic Party in Jacksonville only accepted whites. The action to refuse registering Reverend Graham as a Democrat was legally challenged by black attorney D.W. Perkins and on March 16, 1945, U.S. Circuit Judge Bayard B. Shields ruled that the county's register had to allow him to register as a Democrat. An appeal was made by the Democratic Party, but the decision was upheld by Judge Mites W. Lewis.
- 1946** The Council of Social Agencies, including Eartha White and Richard P. Daniel, publish *Jacksonville Looks at its Negro Community: A Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population in Jacksonville in Duval County, Florida*, which leads to the founding, in— f the Jacksonville Urban League.
- 1946** City officials refused to allow the Montreal Royals, a farm team of the Brooklyn Dodgers, to play at Durkee Field (James P. Small Stadium) due to the presence of Jackie Robinson on the roster, who broke into the majors a year later.
- 1947** The Jacksonville Urban League formed from a merger between the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League and a new Jacksonville branch of the National Urban League.
- 1947** Florida State Senator John Mathews, of Jacksonville, after whom the Mathews Bridge is named, tries, but ultimately fails, to pass a “White Primary Bill,” which would exclude black voters from primary elections. (I believe was successful)
- 1948** Jacksonville native and mason by trade, Wilson Armstrong ran to represent the majority black Ward Five in the city council. Unknown and having no political experience, most of Armstrong's qualifying fees were discovered to have been paid by the Jacksonville Chapter of the National Negro Congress, which was recognized as being affiliated with the communist party. As a result, Armstrong did not receive wide support from the established black leadership and lost to the white incumbent, Claude Smith.
- 1949** Fuller Warren, having served Jacksonville on its City Council from 1931 to 1937, then returns to the Florida House in '39. Nominated to fight racism on the Democratic ticket in 1948, when most Florida Democrats still were “Dixiecrats,” in 1949, Warren calls the Klan “covered cowards and sheeted jerks,” but only after Jax Klansman and Baptist preacher A.C. Shuler outs Warren in a sermon as a former member of the Klan. Governor Warren’s administration refuses to investigate a rash of Klan violence in Miami, including three bombings of newly integrated Carver Village public housing and bombings of a synagogue, a Catholic church, and several homes in predominantly Jewish neighborhoods. When the Klan’s rage led to the deaths of Harry T. Moore and his wife, Warren’s appointed special investigator Jefferson Elliott, another former Klansman, told the

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

press, "The State of Florida is making every effort to find the guilty parties." That didn't seem to be the case.

See <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/all-over-town/jax-klux-klan-politix/>

- 1951** *The Florida Star* is founded by Eric O. Simpson, becomes Northeast Florida's oldest African American newspaper, since mainstream news of the period was hardly reliable for minority populations.
- 1951** Jacksonville Civil Rights activist and writer Stetson Kennedy, amongst several other writers, releases *We Charge Genocide: The Crime of Government against the Negro People* at U.N. meetings in Paris on behalf of an American organization calling itself the Civil Rights Congress.
- 1951** After an earlier unsuccessful attempt by Wilson Armstrong to win a City Council seat representing Ward Five, Porcher Taylor joined with Elcee Lucas in 1951 to enter the City Council race against three white candidates. Since ward elections were done on an at-large basis, the two black candidates had to obtain some of the white votes in order to win. Although the black community was more united and organized than in the previous election with a black candidate, Porcher Taylor and Elcee Lucas were not successful, but did increase their political prestige in black Jacksonville while establishing a solid foundation for future candidates.
- 1952** Porcher Taylor's attempt to be elected as a Justice of Peace in 1952 was thwarted, but was part of a political strategy to seek more minor offices that would receive less attention from whites and thus hopefully prevail in black majority wards. In the 1955 election, Taylor ran again for a seat on the City Council representing Ward Five. Taylor and his two black opponents, Isadore Singleton and Ernest Jackson, lost due to not obtaining enough white votes required by the at-large voting system.
- 1952** Klansman Bill Hendrix dropped out of the race for governor of Florida, the United Press reported he'd "resumed his old job as grand dragon" of the Florida Klan. The UP report continued, "The only reason he entered the governor's race in the first place, Hendrix said, was because he was persuaded to do so by Edgar Waybright, Sr., chairman of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee."
- 1952** Billy Daniels from Jacksonville becomes the first Black to host a Television Show.
- 1953** The Jacksonville Braves along with the Savannah team were the first teams in the Class A - South Atlantic League to break the color line when new team owner, Samuel Wolfson, hired three African American players, Henry "Hank" Aaron, Horace Gamer, and Felix Mantilla. The attendance at games skyrocketed as the presence of these three players drew the curious as well as many African

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

American fans to Durkee Field. Although withstanding a full season of verbal abuse generated by racial hatred, as well as forced to seek accommodations in private homes, nineteen-year old Aaron went on to have a successful season hitting twenty-two homeruns and achieving a batting average of .362. After being named the Most Valuable Player in the League and leading the Braves in winning a pennant, Aaron was promoted to the Milwaukee Braves in 1954.

1953 Manuel and Lucille Rivera. Manuel and Lucille Rivera took Henry "Hank" Aaron into their very fine home when the unknown baseball player from Alabama came to Jacksonville in 1953, Aaron didn't have the option or opportunity to reside in hotels as did his white teammates. One of the first players to integrate the South Atlantic League, Henry Aaron became the league's Most Valuable Player. *Home originally built for family of Manuel and Lucille Rivera. (1) VERY GOOD, Currently owned and occupied by Nancy Scriven-Watts and her niece, Edith Witherspoon.*

1954 Stetson Kennedy, while living in France, has his later-named *The Klan Unmasked* published as *I Rode with the Ku Klux Klan* by existentialist philosopher Jean Paul Sartre. The book refers to Kennedy's infiltration of the Klan, though it fictionalizes himself as its protagonist. He later names his homestead in St. Johns County "Beluthahatchee," a name he says his friend Zora Neale Hurston said meant, in what Indian language or tradition is unclear, a "Florida Shangiri-La." The Klan periodically sent Kennedy death threats at Beluthahatchee, and once set the woods on fire around it. Woody Guthrie wrote a song about it.

1955 Norma Ruth Solomon becomes the first Black female school band and correspondingly the first female band director in Duval County.

1956 The Associated Press reports a new affiliation of Southern and Northern Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, though based solely in the South, claiming Jacksonville as its "imperial city," in place of Atlanta, led by a new "emperor" known only as "Nathan II." The press outs "Nathan II," supposed successor to Nathan Bedford Forest as Jax attorney and Duval County Democratic Party Chairman Edgar Waybright, Sr.

From at least 1956 to at least 1963 The Ku Klux Klan holds flamboyant annual membership rallies across from Jacksonville's Imeson Airport, featuring tall fiery crosses, men in white hoods on horseback, and the mass singing of hymns. These annual events regularly made national *Associated Press* and *United Press International* headlines.

1959 By early 1959, a year and a half into his pastorate at St. Paul Lutheran Church on Edgewood Avenue, James Bouman decides for his family's safety to leave town. In 1957, Bouman had been sent by the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, headquartered in St. Louis, to preach to a mostly black congregation in northwest Jacksonville. Nearby black churches received bomb threats tied to this white

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

preacher's dedication to a black congregation. The Boumans left town for South Florida. See <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/north/magnolia-gardens-gardenvale-st-paul-lutheran-church/>.

1959 A new high school is built on Jacksonville's Westside and named Nathan Bedford Forrest after a Confederate general and first grand wizard of the Ku Klux Klan.

1960 Thirty-five African Americans, mostly from the Youth Council of the NAACP under the leadership of popular history teacher, Rutledge Pearson began staging demonstrations in Downtown Jacksonville seeking access to "whites only" lunch counters at F.W. Woolworth, W.T. Grant, Kress, McCrory's and Cohen Brothers. On August 27, 1960, they were met by over 200 white men carrying axe handles and baseball bats that were used to intimidate and injure many of the demonstrators. Nationally publicized, this event, known "Ax Handle Saturday", was a turning point in Jacksonville's civil rights movement.

The representatives of the local and national NAACP, along with members of the Youth Council, met and decided to hold a mass meeting at St. Paul's A.M.E. (West 13th Street & North Myrtle Avenue). Presided over by Rodney Hurst, President of the Youth Council, the large crowd in attendance heard comments by Alton Yates and Marjorie Meeks, Vice President and Secretary of the Youth Council along with speeches by Rutledge Pearson and by NAACP legal counsel, Earl Johnson. Mrs. Ruby Hurley and Bob Saunders from the regional and national offices of the NAACP also spoke. Those present overwhelmingly approved a resolution by the Youth Council that no further demonstrations would occur for the next two weeks giving the local white power structure the opportunity to respond to other demands, particularly that Mayor Haydon Burns establish a broadly represented biracial committee to address a multitude of issues.

1960 Following the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision, *Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka Kansas* that overturned the "separate but equal" principle, local NAACP attorney, Earl Johnson, working with Sadie Braxton, president of the Jacksonville NAACP and mortician Wendell Holmes chair of the NAACP's Education Committee to desegregate local schools, filed a suit on behalf of seven black parents and fourteen children, charging the Duval County School Board of operating a system of racially segregated schools. Holmes went on to become the first African-American to be elected to a school board in Florida, and later served as Chair of the Duval County School Board.

1960 August 13, 1960-Initial sit-in by the Jacksonville Youth Council NAACP, Downtown Jacksonville Woolworth Department store.

1960 Ax Handle Saturday

1960 Alton Yates

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1960** Local black business owner, Frank Hampton, successfully filed numerous suits requiring the City of Jacksonville to desegregate all municipally owned facilities including golf courses, the Gator Bowl, Civic Auditorium, Wolfson Park, the Jacksonville Zoo and swimming pools along with other parks and playgrounds. The initial response by the City was to close down or sell these facilities to private parties. Another suit was filed requiring desegregation of the Duval County Courthouse, Duval Hospital, beaches and county jail and prison farm. To avoid the lawsuit, the County Commissioners agreed to the desegregation of those facilities.
- 1960** Bi-racial Committee appointed by the NAACP, The White Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance, The Black Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance, and the White business community to discuss a number of Black community grievances after Mayor Haydon Burns refuses to officially appoint a City Bi-racial committee.
- 1960** October 1960-Appointment of Jacksonville Bi-Racial Committee by NAACP, Jacksonville Black Ministerial; Alliance, Jacksonville White Ministerial Alliance, Jacksonville White Business Community to meet at Snyder Memorial Methodist Church...after refusal of Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns to appoint Official Bi-Racial Committee.
- “Kneel-in” by Blacks at Snyder Memorial Methodist Church
- 1960** December 1960-NAACP Attorney Earl M. Johnson files School Desegregation suit against the Duval County School System, on behalf of Sadie Braxton, and her son Daly, and daughter Sharon.
- 1961** Youth Council NAACP president Rodney Hurst and Youth Council Secretary Marjorie Meeks integrate White lunch counters in Jacksonville downtown department stores.
- Integration of Downtown Jacksonville White Lunch Counters at Woolworth, Cohen Brothers, W. T. Grant’s, Kress, McCrory’s Department stores, Jacksonville Florida...by Youth Council NAACP members, Marjorie Meeks, and Rodney Hurst
- 1962** Federal Judge Bryan Simpson ruled that the Duval County School Board must develop a plan for ending total segregation of local public schools. The School Board plan approved by Judge Simpson allowed for the integration of first and second grades in 1963 with a different grade level added each year until in full compliance with the court order.
- 1963** Because of residential segregation, only thirteen black students enrolled in five white schools in September of 1963. The schools included Fishweir, Hyde Grove, Oak Hill, Lackawanna and Venetia Elementary Schools.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1963** On December 1, 1963 at the ½ mile dirt track of Jacksonville's Speedway Park in west Jacksonville, Wendell Scott was the first African American to win on NASCAR's highest level. Unfortunately, his win was not recognized until almost two hours after the race had ended with Buck Baker previously flagged as the winner. The decision not to declare Scott the winner was to avoid having the 5,000 white fans seeing a black man in victory lane with the trophy and performing the ritual of kissing the white beauty queen. Since Scott had never received the trophy, the Jacksonville Stock Car Hall of Fame had one replicated and presented to his family in 2010. In 2015, Wendell Scott was inducted into the NASCAR Hall of Fame.
- 1963** Sollie Mitchell
- 1963** Oscar Taylor
- 1964** 1964 For the most part, re the 1960s and on, I defer to my senior, the Hon. Rodney Hurst, but if anything can be gained or gleaned from my own previous writings on this period, I'd hope my stories and interviews with Donal Godfrey might. After Godfrey became the first black child to attend Lackawanna Elementary School, the Klan bombed his home. The stories can be found at the following links:
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/west/lackawanna-elementary-school/>
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/all-over-town/j-b-stoner-and-the-kkk/>
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/west/murray-hill-heights-kkk-bombing-site-donal-godfreys-house/>.
- 1964** First grader, Donal Godfey, started attending the white Lackawanna Elementary School near his home. He and his mother, Iona Godfrey King were heckled and threaten by white demonstrators while walking to school which was also being picketed each day by a group of white women. The threats got so severe that Donal was escorted to school by police detectives. In February of 1964, a bomb ripped through the Godfrey home located near the intersection of Gilmore Street and Owen Avenue. The explosion did not cause any injuries since it was placed under the house opposite the side containing the bedrooms. Two months later, William Rosecrans, a member of the KKK in Indiana, along with five local Klan members, was charged with placing the bomb. Rosecrans was sentenced to seven years, however, one of the five local Klan members was acquitted and the other four released due to a mistrial. Donal transferred to a black school, but returned to Lackawanna for the 5th grade.
- 1964** Frustrated with the School Board's slow pace in following the desegregation order, the NAACP requested all black students to not attend school during a three day period starting on December 7, 1964. On the first day 17,000 black students did not attend school. Within a three day period, the absent of 34,000 students caused the School Board a loss of \$75,000.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1964** Johnnie Mae Chappel), a mother of 10, was killed as she walked along New Kings trying to find a lost wallet. Her killers were four white men looking for a black person to shoot following a day of racial unrest. Of the four men in the car, only one, J.W. Rich, was ever charged. He was sentenced for ten years on manslaughter charges, but served only three years. In 2000, Johnnie Mae Chappell was recognized as a Civil Rights Martyr and was added to the Civil Rights Memorial in Montgomery, Alabama.
- 1964** As part of their American tour, the Beatles were scheduled to perform at the Gator Bowl on September 11. Being a City owned facility; the Gator Bowl was by municipal ordinance segregated. Five days before the concert, the Beatles released a statement that they would not play unless blacks could attend and sit anywhere. John Lennon stated, "I'd sooner lose our appearance money" than play to a segregated audience. Because of the fear of bad publicity and severe financial losses, the City relented and allowed the show to be open to all.
- 1964** Dr. Robert Hayling, a leader of the St. Augustine Civil Rights Movement and a fellow dentist and friend of Dr. Arnett Girardeau, was viciously beaten by the Ku Klux Klan. Fearful of the treatment or lack thereof that he might receive in St. Augustine's hospitals because of his civil rights activities, friends saw to it that Hayling was taken to Brewster Hospital—a segregated but not segregating Black hospital Jacksonville—in a hearse provided by Leo Chase, a Black funeral director in St. Augustine. Hayling received emergency medical treatment by Black doctors at the hospital, which saved his life. Those Black doctors also maintained their professional medical care of Dr. Hayling until he was healthy enough to return home, and Dr. Girardeau provided extensive oral surgery. All medical and dental care was provided to Dr. Hayling at no cost.
- 1964** Jacksonville native Robert Lee "Bullet Bob" Hayes won two gold medals, one in the 100 meter race and another as the anchor in the US 400 meter relay team at the Tokyo Olympics. At the time, Bob Hayes was called the "World's Fastest Human", and later went on to have professional football career playing for the Dallas Cowboys, where he received two Super Bowl rings.
- 1967** Attorney Earl Johnson, Sallye Mathis, Mary Singleton and Oscar Taylor were the first African Americans to be elected to the Jacksonville City Council since 1907. Sallye Mathis and Mary Singleton were also the first women ever elected to the City Council. Charles E. Simmons, Jr. was elected to the City Civil Service Board after having been appointed to the position in 1966.
- 1967** SNCC leader H. Rap Brown speaks to an audience of 300 at Durkee Field. Governor Claude Kirk, running for reelection, hops the fence, campaigns through the crowd, walks up to Brown at the pitcher's mound, takes the microphone from his hand, and tells Brown he hopes he's not trying to cause trouble.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 1968** Consolidation of Jacksonville and Duval County made the city the largest in land area in the lower 48 states.
- 1969** While parked on Florida Avenue, a white cigarette salesman shot at a group of black youth trying to break into his delivery truck. With one member of the group being shot in the leg, a large angry crowd formed upon hearing of the shooting. Several smaller groups began to riot along eight blocks of Florida Avenue. In response to the Halloween Riot of 1969, Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau, Chairman of the Community Urban Development Council requested Mayor Hans Tanzler to have the Jacksonville Community Relations Commission to investigate the cause of the riot and actions by local police officers. A special committee was formed that had five subcommittees to investigate various aspects of the event. Although containing many sound suggestions, the report produced by the special committee was never seriously implemented.
- 1971** Implementation of the desegregation case was transferred to U.S. District Judge Gerald Bard Tjoflat to re-work the plan. Because of a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision determining that the use of busing was an appropriate action for achieving desegregation, Judge Tjoflat ordered mass busing to integrate Duval County schools which proved to be a burden more on black students.
- 1971** In June of 1971, a police officer shot and killed a black teenager, Donnie Ray Hall, on suspicion of being part of a group that had stolen an automobile. 300 black demonstrators under the local NAACP chapter picketed the Duval County Court House. After the demonstrators dispersed, small groups started looting and burning buildings along Florida Avenue that continued for several days and escalated to other parts of the city. The Community Urban Development Council under Dr. Girardeau began documenting cases of police brutality and harassment and provided this information to Governor Reuben Askew. After a police officer was shot and killed with another one wounded, a grand jury investigated the recent incidents concluding that the actions by the Sheriff's Office demonstrated proper restraint, but recommended better communication between the police and the black communities.
- 1971** City Council member Sallye Mathis and Dr. Andrew Robinson with the University of North Florida successful convinced respected business and community leader, Clanzel Brown (J.J. Daniel ?) to bring together fifteen white and fifteen black community leaders that met at Shiloh Baptist Church. From that meeting the Council of Leadership for Community Advancement (COLCA) was formed under the joint supervision of J.J. Daniel, Dr. Andrew Robinson, Alton Yates. The Council formed five task forces that met to address education, employment, housing, media and law enforcement. With the momentum of the COLCA slowing down in 1972, the recommendations of the task forces were never significantly implemented. As a result the decade ended with the same racial issues confronting the city in the 1950s and 1960s as reflected in the annual

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Status of Blacks in Jacksonville, 1977, produced by the Urban League under President, Clanzel Brown.

- 1976** Lawyer and civil rights activists, Earl Johnson became the first black City Council President.
- 1977** The Jacksonville Urban League's (JUL) annual "State of Black Jacksonville Report" initiated by League Director, Clanzel T. Brown
- 1982** Dr. Arnett Girardeau is the first Black to serve in the Florida Senate from Northeast Florida since Reconstruction and during those terms, he becomes the first Black and only Black to serve as the Florida Senate Pro Tempore.
- 1982** In February, Sheriff Dale Carson fires Robert McMullen, a sheriff's office records clerk when Carson discovers McMullen is "kleagle" for a Jacksonville "klavern." Just over a week later, Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson of Louisiana marches with McMullen, four other Klansmen in front of the Duval County Courthouse. The Associated Press reports that about 300 black counterprotestors peacefully outnumber the Klan members and supporters. A counterprotestor named Rose Marie Seay pulls the white hood from the head of Clyde Wayne Royals, whose Klan title was "Grand Titan of Georgia," places it on her own head in mockery and poses with fist in the air and big smile for the national press.
- Dr. Girardeau was elected to the Florida Senate in 1982 as Florida's first Black senator since Reconstruction. In 1989 Senator Girardeau becomes the first Black person to serve as pro tempore of the Florida Senate.
- 1991** Warren Jones served two consecutive terms as City Council President from July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1993.
- 1993** Dr. Barbara Williams White becomes the First Black dean in the history of the University of Texas.
- 1995** Nathaniel Glover was elected as the first black Sheriff of the City of Jacksonville, and the second black Sheriff in the state of Florida.
- 2011** Alvin Brown was elected as Jacksonville's first black Mayor.
- 2013** The Duval County School Board votes to rename Nathan Bedford Forrest High School, named in 1959 for a Confederate general and first Grand Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan. The school was renamed Westside High School.
- 2014** James Weldon Johnson and A. Philip Randolph inducted in the State of Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame.
- 2015** Sallye Mathis inducted in the in the State of Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame.

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

- 2016** Attorney Earl M. Johnson, and NAACP stalwart Rutledge H. Pearson inducted in the State of Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame.
- 2017** Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau Sr. inducted in the State of Florida Civil Rights Hall of Fame.

Anderson, Charles H.
Anderson-Lewis, Charlotte S.
Blocker, Mary White
Blodgett, Joseph H.
Braxton, Sadie
Brown, Clanzel
Chapell, Johnnie Mae
Dennis, Willye
Dixieland Park
Dixon, Florence
Duval County Armory
Florida Baptist Academy
Floyd, John
Girardeau, Arnett
Hampton, Frank
Hargraves
Holmes, Wendel
Hurstons, Zora Neale
Jackson, Ernest D.
Johnson, Earl and Janet
Johnson, James Weldon
Johnson, James William
Johnson, John Rosamond
Lewis, Abraham Lincoln
Lewis, James Leonard
Lucas, Elcee
Manhattan Beach
Masonic Temple
Mathis, Sallye
McGill, Simuel D.
McKissick, Rudolph Sr.
McLaurin, Benjamin F.
Mother Midway AME
Norman Studios
Pearson, Lloyd

Jacksonville Civil Rights History Timeline

Pearson, Rutledge

Randolph, James & Elizabeth

Ribault Ten

Rutledge, Willamena

Scott, J. Irvin

Singleton, Isadore

Singleton, Mary

St. Pius Catholic State & Davis

Stanton School

Steward, Eddie Mae

¹ Marlene Sokol, "Black Journalist Wrote and Politicked for Change", *Florida Times Union*, February 27, 1984.

**PROPERTIES OWNED BY THE CITY OF JACKSONVILLE THAT HAS
SIGNIFICANCE IN BLACK HISTORY (April 11, 2018)**

1. The Old City Cemetery – 600 Block of East Union Street.
2. James Weldon & John Rosamond Johnson Birth Site and where *Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing* was composed – Northwest corner of North Lee Street and Houston Street.
3. Hemming Park- Block bounded by Duval, Laura, Monroe and Hogan Streets.
4. Brewster Hospital – 843 West Monroe Street.
5. Mallison Park – Site of Lincoln Park – 3100 Block of Lenox Avenue.
6. 601 Ashley Street – Site of the Airdome (first publicized blues performance).
7. Confederate Park – 1000 block of North Main Street.
8. Emmett Reed Community Center – 1093 West 6th Street (Old Mount Herman Cemetery).
9. Genovar's Hall – 636-648 West Ashley Street.
10. Oakland Playground – Northwest corner of East Union Street and Ionia Street.
11. Norman Film Studios – 6337 Arlington Road.
12. LaVilla Park – Bounded by West Beaver, Eaverson and West Church Streets.
13. James P. Small Memorial Stadium (Durkee Field) – Southeast corner of West 8th Street and North Myrtle Avenue.
14. Three shotgun houses – Northeast corner of North Jefferson and West Church Streets.
15. Ritz Theatre – 829 North Davis Street.
16. Catherine Street Fire Station (fire museum) 1406 Gator Bowl Boulevard.
17. Old St. Joseph School – Walter Jones Historical Park (Mandarin).
18. Hanna Park – Site of Manhattan Beach.
19. Old Duval County Armory – 851 North Market Street.
20. Jefferson Street Swimming Pool and Police Substation- West 4th & North Jefferson Streets

REQUEST TO SPEAK / REGISTER – JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL

PLEASE PRINT

NAME: Gerald A. Ursu DATE: 4-11-18

ADDRESS: 3220 Holly Berry Ln PHONE: 813-531-1793

CITY: Jacksonville COUNTY: Duval STATE: FL ZIP: 32277

REPRESENTING: MWUGL of Florida

SIGNATURE: [Signature] I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK

PUBLIC HEARING: Bill Number _____

I Support I Oppose

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Bill Number _____

I Support I Oppose

COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC: Subject Civil Rights TIME LIMIT

CHOOSE
ONE

SPEAKING TIME IS LIMITED TO THREE (3) MINUTES PER SPEAKER.
NO SPEAKER MAY GIVE OR TRANSFER THEIR TIME TO ANOTHER PERSON.

(PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON SPEAKING BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.)

RULE 4.301(b) COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC Comments from the public given during the public comment times of the meeting, except scheduled public hearing comments, shall be limited to three minutes per person and no person shall be allowed to give or transfer his/her time to speak to another person.

RULE 4.806 PRIVILEGE OF FLOOR

(a) General Exclusion: No person, except Council Members and working employees of the Council, shall be admitted within the rail unless permitted by the presiding officer.

(b) Addressing Council: By permission of the presiding officer, the privilege of the floor shall be extended to a citizen or citizens to address the Council on any matter pending before it or which needs the attention of the Council.

Rule 3.604 ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL. At public hearings required by law or fixed by the Council, the presiding officer shall extend the floor to a reasonable number of proponents and opponents of the subject matter of the public hearing, and those filing written requests to be heard with the Chief of Legislative Services shall be heard prior to other persons who appear at the hearing. Each person addressing the Council shall proceed to the place assigned for speaking, give his/her name in an audible tone of voice for the records, (if the person has not filled out a speaker's request card and returned it to the Chief of Legislative Services before addressing the Council, the person shall also give his/her address in an audible tone of voice for the records), and limit his/her address to three minutes, unless a lesser time if fixed for all speakers by the presiding officer, or further time is granted by the Council. All remarks shall be addressed to the Council as a body and not to any member thereof. No person other than a Council Member or the person having the floor shall be permitted to enter into any discussion, either directly or through a member of the Council, without the permission of the presiding officer. All questions to the Council shall be directly through the presiding officer.

RULE 4.505 DISRUPTION OF MEETING Any person, not a Council Member, making personal, impertinent or slanderous remarks or who shall become boisterous while the Council is in session, shall forthwith be barred from further audience before the Council by the presiding officer in his/her discretion. No demonstrations of approval or disapproval from the audience shall be permitted, and if such demonstrations are made, the audience shall be cleared from the Council Chambers. The presiding officer shall call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce directions given by the presiding officer for any violation of this Rule.

REQUEST TO SPEAK / REGISTER – JACKSONVILLE CITY COUNCIL

PLEASE PRINT

NAME: Ollie Mitchell DATE: 4/11/18

ADDRESS: _____ PHONE: _____

CITY: JAY COUNTY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

REPRESENTING: Self

SIGNATURE: _____ I DO NOT WISH TO SPEAK

CHOOSE ONE

PUBLIC HEARING: Bill Number _____

I Support I Oppose

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Bill Number _____

I Support I Oppose

COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC: Subject _____

**SPEAKING TIME IS LIMITED TO THREE (3) MINUTES PER SPEAKER.
NO SPEAKER MAY GIVE OR TRANSFER THEIR TIME TO ANOTHER PERSON.**

(PLEASE READ THE REVERSE SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON SPEAKING BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL.)

RULE 4.301(b) COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC Comments from the public given during the public comment times of the meeting, except scheduled public hearing comments, shall be limited to three minutes per person and no person shall be allowed to give or transfer his/her time to speak to another person.

RULE 4.806 PRIVILEGE OF FLOOR

(a) General Exclusion: No person, except Council Members and working employees of the Council, shall be admitted within the rail unless permitted by the presiding officer.

(b) Addressing Council: By permission of the presiding officer, the privilege of the floor shall be extended to a citizen or citizens to address the Council on any matter pending before it or which needs the attention of the Council.

Rule 3.604 ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL. At public hearings required by law or fixed by the Council, the presiding officer shall extend the floor to a reasonable number of proponents and opponents of the subject matter of the public hearing, and those filing written requests to be heard with the Chief of Legislative Services shall be heard prior to other persons who appear at the hearing. Each person addressing the Council shall proceed to the place assigned for speaking, give his/her name in an audible tone of voice for the records, (if the person has not filled out a speaker's request card and returned it to the Chief of Legislative Services before addressing the Council, the person shall also give his/her address in an audible tone of voice for the records), and limit his/her address to three minutes, unless a lesser time is fixed for all speakers by the presiding officer, or further time is granted by the Council. All remarks shall be addressed to the Council as a body and not to any member thereof. No person other than a Council Member or the person having the floor shall be permitted to enter into any discussion, either directly or through a member of the Council, without the permission of the presiding officer. All questions to the Council shall be directly through the presiding officer.

RULE 4.505 DISRUPTION OF MEETING Any person, not a Council Member, making personal, impertinent or slanderous remarks or who shall become boisterous while the Council is in session, shall forthwith be barred from further audience before the Council by the presiding officer in his/her discretion. No demonstrations of approval or disapproval from the audience shall be permitted, and if such demonstrations are made, the audience shall be cleared from the Council Chambers. The presiding officer shall call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce directions given by the presiding officer for any violation of this Rule.