

**Record of Attendance**  
**Task Force on Civil Rights History – Inventory Subcommittee**  
**5/29/18**

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1. 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. Aaron resided in Rivera home while in spring training for the Jacksonville Braves one of the first two integrated baseball teams in the Southern United States. In the Rivera home, Aaron and his teammate, from Puerto-Rico, Félix Mantilla who could not find lodging in the cities segregated motels were roommates in the Rivera home at 1011 West Eighth Street. Mantilla and Aaron were both called up to the major leagues, playing for the Milwaukee Braves. Both were on the team when they won the World Series title in 1957.
2. 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.
3. Charlotte Scott Anderson, 1840-1928, a widow with seven young children took in laundry, in time she operated a truck garden, acquired vast properties and opened a store and later a warehouse. She helped her sons, Charles H. and Richard D. open the Anderson & Company Bankers in the new Masonic Temple at 402 Broad Street.
4. Dr. Charles B. McIntosh became Jacksonville's first black pediatrician upon graduation from Meharry Medical College in 1955. He set up practice in his boyhood neighborhood at 1009 Jessie Street. The new Charles B. McIntosh Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center Building of UF Shands Hospital at 555 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street is named in his honor. Dr. McIntosh is also a founding physician and volunteers for VIM-JAX, Volunteers in Medicine, located at 41 East Duval Street. Dr. McIntosh, a Jacksonville native, and third generation Floridian is the great grandson of Charlotte Scott Anderson
5. Boylan Home later Boylan-Haven School for girls was founded by the Women's Home Missionary Society in 1885. The school's most outreaching community project was the institution of Boylan Home's nurse training program that became the foundation of Brewster Hospital.
6. Charles "Charlie Hoss" Singleton, writer of more than 1000 songs is best remembered for his lyrics, "Strangers in the Night". He received six Grammy Awards for this Song. His friend Nat King Cole also sang his songs that include: "If I May", "Just As Much As Ever", One Sun: and "My Personal Possession". Pat Boone, Ella Fitzgerald, June Valli, Jack Jones Bert Kaempfert, Elvis Presley Johnny Mathis, Wayne Newton, Andy Williams the Beatles, Peggy Lee and many other notables have recorded Charlie Hoss' songs. "Mama He Treats Your Daughter Mean was the first song of his that sold over one million copies.
7. Dennis Taylor, an established builder came to Jacksonville in 1882 for the purpose of helping, Reverend Brooke G. White (both sons of Philip F. White) with the construction of St. Philips Episcopal Church. By the spring of 1883, the St. Philip's Church Mission had a place to worship. Bishop John Freeman Young proclaimed to the Annual Conference in 1884 the wood and batten Carpenter Gothic St. Philip's was "one of the finest churches built in the Diocese". After the fire on May 3, 1901 destroyed the original church, once more Dennis Taylor served as contractor for the building, designed by Jacksonville's first female architect Henrietta Dozier. St. Phillip's Church remains in its original location at 321 West Union Street.
8. Helen Louise Dillet Johnson a cradle Episcopalian came to Jacksonville with her husband, James, in 1869. In his autobiography James Weldon Johnson wrote of

his mother's first and last visit to the St. John's Episcopal Church. While taking part in the chanting of the services, Helen Johnson's lovely soprano voice rang clear and beautiful throughout the Sanctuary. Upon hearing this melodious voice, parishioners craned their necks to see where the sound came from. "On leaving the church she was politely but definitely informed that the St. John's congregation would prefer to have her worship the Lord elsewhere". Within that same year of the incident with Mrs. Johnson (1869), Bishop Young ordained and installed the Rev. Joseph R. Love, the first Negro Deacon in the history of the diocese at St. John's Church in Jacksonville.

9. James William Johnson in 1881 became pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church in LaVilla. He also served a term as a city councilman from LaVilla.
10. Captain John Wendell Floyd is recorded as the first communicant in the St. Philip's Mission in 1882. Floyd, the son of Fannie and Captain John Floyd was born in 1861 in Pilot Town at the mouth of the St. John's River where it gushes into the body of the Atlantic Ocean. Captain J. W. Floyd plied many sea-going vessels across the straits to Cuba as a filibuster prior to and during the Cuban Revolution and the Spanish American War in the 1890s. Captain Floyd's name is legend in part because of his ship, The Dauntless, and his contributions to free Cuba during the Spanish American Revolution.

1. Joseph H. Blodgett (1858-1934), was hailed among the most noted and skilled black craftsman that this city has known. In 1912 on a knoll at the southeast corner of 8<sup>th</sup> and Jefferson Streets Blodgett constructed for his family, "Blodgett Villa", one of the show places of Florida. Black Biographical Dictionaries 1790-1950 printed, "To J. H. Blodgett is due the credit for the beautiful residence section of elegant homes for Jacksonville's colored population—a section that is unsurpassed for beauty." This Springfield Heights developed by Blodgett became known as Sugar Hill, existing from 1912 until demolished by urban renewal beginning in 1964.
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4. Charlotte Scott Anderson, 1840-1928, a widow with seven young children took in laundry, in time she operated a truck garden, acquired vast properties and opened a store and later a warehouse at (corner of Phelps and Florida Avenue now A. Philip Randolph Boulevard). She helped her sons, Charles H. and Richard D. open the Anderson & Company Bankers in 1919 in the new Masonic Temple at 402 Broad Street.
5. Dr. Charles B. McIntosh became Jacksonville's first black pediatrician upon graduation from Meharry Medical College in 1955. He set up practice in his boyhood neighborhood at 1009 Jessie Street. The new Charles B. McIntosh Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center Building of UF Shands Hospital at 555 West 11<sup>th</sup> Street is named in his honor. Dr. McIntosh is also a founding physician and volunteers for VIM-JAX, Volunteers in Medicine, located at 41 East Duval Street. Dr. McIntosh, a Jacksonville native, and third generation Floridian is the great grandson of Charlotte Scott Anderson
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12. Oscar Taylor was the conductor on the 800 passenger Freedom Car Train for the historic March on Washington, August 28, 1963 for full civil, economic and human rights for blacks and all disenfranchised people. Four years later, 1967 Oscar Taylor became one of four blacks elected to the first City Council of the newly consolidated city of Jacksonville. The March, organized by A. Philip Randolph with the support of many other civil rights and religious groups across the nation.
13. Sollie Mitchell served as a chair car attendant on the 1963 Freedom Train to the March on Washington. Fifty years later in 2013 he returned to commemorate the anniversary of this epic event. In recognition of his lifetime of services the Sollie Mitchell Lodge #377F & AM Prince Hall Affiliated was named in his honor. Sollie is A 33° Mason
14. Asa Philip Randolph's (1889-1979) boyhood home was at 624 Jessie Street. A few years after graduating, valedictorian from Cookman Institute, Randolph moved to New York and in 1925 black porters sought his leadership to organize them into a union for bargaining for working conditions with the Pullman Company. After a 12 year struggle on August 25, 1937, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters became the first black labor union in the country and membership in the American Federation of Labor (AFL).