

Mitchell, Yvonne

From: Chris Hand <cjhishman@gmail.com>
Sent: Monday, May 21, 2018 9:06 PM
To: Mitchell, Yvonne
Subject: Florida's First Racially Integrated Law Firm

Yvonne:

At last week's Inventory subcommittee, I promised to provide some updated language on the above milestone. Please see below and let me know if this works for you.

1972:

Florida's first racially integrated private law firm -- Sheppard, Fletcher, Hand & Adams -- was founded at 215 N. Washington Street in Downtown Jacksonville. The firm consisted of attorneys Bill Sheppard, Lyman Fletcher, Jack G. Hand, Jr., Henry Adams, and later Hugh Carithers. Adams went on to become the first African-American judge in Florida's Fourth Judicial Circuit and the first African-American federal judge in the Middle District of Florida. In 2012, the Jacksonville City Council and Jacksonville Bar Association honored Sheppard, Fletcher, Hand, Adams & Carithers on the 40th anniversary of the firm's founding.

On Mon, May 21, 2018 at 12:14 PM, Mitchell, Yvonne <YMITCH@coj.net> wrote:

Hello all,

This is a friendly reminder of the meetings this week.

Tuesday, May 22nd

10:00 a.m. - Marketing Subcommittee - Conference Room B (4th Floor/City Council)

11:30 a.m. – Inventory Subcommittee – Conference Room A (4th Floor/City Council)

Wednesday, May 23rd

9:00 a.m. – Finance Subcommittee – Committee Room B (1st Floor)

10:00 a.m. – Task Force Meeting – Lynwood Roberts Room (1st Floor)

Mitchell, Yvonne

From: Brosche, Anna
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2018 7:33 AM
To: Mitchell, Yvonne
Cc: Sanders, Jeneen
Subject: Timeline Input from Dr. James Crooks

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Good morning, Yvonne. Please share the following information with the inventory subcommittee, which was offered by Dr. James Crooks.

Recent civil rights history nationally and locally begins with Brown vs. Board of Education, and the attempt to desegregate the public schools. (There were equality of pay issues before 1954, but the big story begins then.) Duval County School Board dragged its feet on desegregation and the story of the NAACP attempting to litigate change is a good one, part of which I tell in the book. It was a torturous effort including the Klan bombing of one family's home. Charlene Taylor Hill has the names of 7 brave young African Americans who successfully desegregated Ribault High School in the early 1970s. Court cases continued until the end of the century.

The second major story concerns public accommodations and I feel sure that Alton Yates and Rodney Hurst have been valuable sources about that effort. However, have they continued the story into 1964 and the Easter disturbances following unsuccessful efforts to continue desegregating cinemas and restaurants?. A biracial committee following the Easter riots had minimal success. Again that story is in my book. Congress passing the 1964 Civil Rights Act finally desegregated public accommodations.

A third story lies with the parks, golf courses and swimming pools that also took a while to desegregate. In the 1980s, black city council members walked out of a council meeting to protest unfair funding of infrastructure in Mandarin at the expense of the north side. Then mayor Tommy Hazouri made some changes which the black community felt were insufficient.

A fourth story focuses on the sheriff's department, its failure to hire and promote African Americans, and police community relations. In the 1980s the federal government threatened to take away federal funding of the sheriff's department until the then sheriff made substantial changes. Law enforcement, however, as you know, remains a challenge

A fifth story is the creation of what is now the Jacksonville Human Rights Commission before city/county consolidation thanks to the leadership of Mayor Hans Tanzler, It was involved in many issues in the latter part of the 20th century, and again under Charlene Taylor Hill in the 21st. One of her major civil rights achievements was to begin study circles. A second was the investigation of the Fire Services, which had a long history of discrimination.

Issues of affirmative action and minority set asides make up another stage of the civil rights history of the past 50 years.

I believe there are other issues in housing, health care and employment that could be looked at. One also could ask whether the recent amendment of the HRO to include LGBTQ residents is another step in our civil rights history.

Thank you,

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Please be advised that due to Florida's very broad public records law, correspondence to and from public officials is considered a public record and must be disclosed upon request.

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1865 Mother Midway Church in East Jacksonville is established as the first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida.

<http://apps.flheritage.com/markers/markers.cfm?county=duval>

1865 Abraham Lincoln Lewis is born. See also 1900, 1901, 1926, 1935.

https://web.archive.org/web/20051225000251/http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/governorsoffice/black_history/bios/abraham_lewis.html

1866 * Bethel Baptist Institutional Church splinters into a black church and a white church. Courts rule in favor of Bethel's black members, determining them rightful owners of the church name and property. White members secede to form First Baptist Church.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1989.

1866 The African Methodist Episcopal Church founds Edward Waters College, now the oldest historically Black college in Florida. The college is named for the third bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

<https://www.ewc.edu/about/our-history/>

1869 * Stanton Normal School, named for Edward McMasters Stanton, second Secretary of War under Lincoln, opens its doors. It's the first public school for black children in Florida.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1989.

1869 William T. Garvin and Cataline B. Simmons become the first black city council members for Jacksonville. Between 1869 and 1907, 110 African American men serve in public office, 54 of them in the Town of LaVilla, 23 in the City of Jacksonville, and 33 for Duval County. Positions include registrar, clerk of the circuit court, tax assessor, tax collector, county commissioner, justice of the peace, constable, municipal judge, clerk, marshal, council member, mayor and treasurer.

Brown, Canter, Jr. *Florida's Black Public Officials, 1867-1924*. Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1998.

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1870 * Reverend James W.C. Pennington organizes and becomes the first minister of Laura Street Presbyterian Church, the first Black Presbyterian church in Jacksonville. Pennington, born in 1807, had escaped slavery at age 19 to become a leading abolitionist in the North, even using his home and churches as stops on the Underground Railroad. Pennington dies the same year he organizes the church.

Pennington, Thomas H. Sands, "Events in the Life of J.W.C. Pennington, D.D.," letter to Marianna Gibbons, Lancaster (Pennsylvania) Historical Society

1871 * Noted educator, lawyer, journalist, writer, and civil rights leader, James Weldon Johnson, is born in LaVilla. His brother John Rosamond Johnson, songwriter and composer, is born in 1873. For Johnson, see also 1886, 1897, 1900, 1920.

Gates Jr., Henry Louis; McKay, Nellie Y., eds. (2004). *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature* (2nd ed.). New York: Norton. pp. 791–792.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

1872 Reverend S.B Darnell founds the Cookman Institute and names it after Reverend Alfred Cookman, who helps fund the school's initial construction. The Cookman Institute is the first school higher education devoted to the religious and academic preparation of Black teachers in Florida. See also 1923.

http://www.cookman.edu/about_bcu/history/

1873 Finishing his law degree at Howard University, Philadelphia-native Joseph E. Lee moves to Jacksonville, where he's admitted to the Florida Bar to become the first Black attorney in Jacksonville. Lee serves in the Florida House of Representatives from 1875 to 1879 and the Florida Senate from 1881 to 1882. See also 1888.

<http://www.floridamemory.com/blog/2014/06/20/jacksonvilles-first-african-american-lawyer-joseph-e-lee/>

Smith, Jr., J. Clay. *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer, 1844-1944*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993.

Virgil Hawkins Florida Chapter National Bar Association, *Florida's First Black Lawyers, 1869-1879*. 2009.

1886 * Sponsored by the Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Harriet Emerson founds Boylan Industrial Training School for Girls in LaVilla. After relocating in 1910 to a new facility in the Oakland section of East Jacksonville, the Boylan Industrial Home and School merges with the Haven Home School in Savannah, Georgia to become Boylan-Haven School in 1932. In 1959, the school moves to Camden, South Carolina after merging with the Mather.

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Peacock, Frances. *Browning Home and Mather Academy: A Fifty Year History*. Camden, SC: Camden Archives, 1937.

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. For Johnson, see also 1871, 1897, 1900, 1920.

Gates Jr., Henry Louis; McKay, Nellie Y., eds. (2004). *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature* (2nd ed.). New York: Norton. pp. 791–792.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

1888 Joseph E. Lee is elected the first Black municipal judge in Jacksonville.

<http://www.floridamemory.com/blog/2014/06/20/jacksonvilles-first-african-american-lawyer-joseph-e-lee/>

Smith, Jr., J. Clay. *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer, 1844-1944*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993.

Virgil Hawkins Florida Chapter National Bar Association, *Florida's First Black Lawyers, 1869-1879*. 2009.

1888 * Dr. Alexander H. Darnes, the first Black physician in Jacksonville, helps treat patients in Jacksonville's largest Yellow Fever epidemic. Since many white doctors refuse to work with Darnes, he's titled "general convenience physician" and assigned work in locations where he'd have less interaction with white doctors. Darnes, a former slave who served as valet to Confederate General Kirby Smith, practices medicine from his home on Ocean Street.

Call, James. "What if Gen. Kirby Smith's Statue Was Replaced by One of His Former Slave, Alex. Darnes, M.D.?" *Tallahassee Democrat*, 05 June 2016.

1891 Asa Philip Randolph, age two, moves with his family to Jacksonville from Crescent City, Florida. Randolph grows up to earn the moniker "Father of the Civil Rights Movement." See also 1925, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1963.

Davis, Daniel S. *Mr. Black Labor: The Story of A. Philip Randolph, Father of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Dutton, 1972.

1892 * Matthew Gilbert founds Florida Baptist Academy at Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, which eventually becomes the only historically Black college in South Florida as Florida Memorial University in Miami Gardens.

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“Florida Memorial University,” *Encyclopedia of the African Diaspora: Origins, Experiences, and Culture*. Edited by Carole Elizabeth Boyce Davies, ABC-CLO, 2008.

“History of Matthew Gilbert School, No. 146”

<http://cdm16025.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p16025coll1/id/90>

1895 Bethel Baptist Institutional Church, under the leadership of Rev. John Milton Waldron, constructs the first church building to be erected South by a “colored” congregation in the South.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville’s Architectural Heritage*. University Press of Florida, 1989.

1897 James Weldon Johnson becomes the first Black person admitted to the Florida Bar since Reconstruction. For Johnson, see also 1871, 1886, 1900, 1920.

Gates Jr., Henry Louis; McKay, Nellie Y., eds. (2004). *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature* (2nd ed.). New York: Norton. pp. 791–792.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

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 James Weldon Johnson writes “Lift Evr’y Voice and Sing,” which his brother J. Rosamond Johnson later sets to music. The song later becomes known, informally, as the “Negro National Anthem.” For Johnson, see also 1871, 1886, 1897, 1920.

Gates Jr., Henry Louis; McKay, Nellie Y., eds. (2004). *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature* (2nd ed.). New York: Norton. pp. 791–792.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

1900 Jacksonville businessman Abraham Lincoln Lewis and humanitarian Eartha White are present at Booker T. Washington’s founding of the National Negro Business League in Boston. By 1902, Jacksonville league members include A.L. Lewis, Joseph Blodgett, and George Whetmore. For A.L. Lewis, see also 1865, 1901, 1926, 1935.

https://web.archive.org/web/20051225000251/http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/governorsoffice/black_history/bios/abraham_lewis.html

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<https://link.springer.com/content/pdf/bbm%3A978-0-230-61550-2%2F1.pdf>

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. See also 1924.

<http://www.floridamorticians.org/our-history.html>

1900 Manhattan Beach, now part of Hanna Park, opens to black beachgoers.

Phelts, Marsha Dean. *An American Beach for African Americans*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1997.

1901 * Brewster Hospital opens its doors to Black patients and incorporates Black nursing training for the nearby Boylan Industrial Training School for Girls. See also 1966.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1989.

Peacock, Frances. *Browning Home and Mather Academy: A Fifty Year History*. Camden, SC: Camden Archives, 1937.

1901 Abraham Lincoln Lewis, Reverend John Milton Waldron and others found the Afro-American Life Insurance Company ("the Afro"), one of the most important Black owned businesses in the Southeast in the first half of the 20th century, to provide burial benefits for the "colored" community. The Afro also opens a savings department through which individuals can deposit 10, 15, or 25 cents per week. For A.L. Lewis, see also 1865, 1900, 1926, 1935.

https://web.archive.org/web/20051225000251/http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/governorsoffice/black_history/bios/abraham_lewis.html

1901 * After the Great Fire of 1901, the Duval County School Board hires Richard Lewis Brown, the city's first black architect, as its chief builder and repairman, and in the next decade, he constructs several new schools for which no architect is recorded. One such school was Public School No. 8, later named J. Allen Axson, near East 17th and Franklin Streets. Brown is likely the school's architect. He later works with white architects on Centennial Hall at Edward Waters College and designs Mt. Olive African Methodist Episcopal Church on Franklin Street.

Gilmore, Tim. "Fairfield: Mount Olive A.M.E. Church" *JaxPsychoGeo.com*, 27 February 2016, <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/the-center-of-the-city/fairfield-mount-olive-a-m-e-church/>.

1902 * Eartha White builds what she first calls the "Colored Old Folks' Home" at 1627 Milnor Street in the Oakland neighborhood of East Jacksonville. See 1904.

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Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

https://www.unf.edu/library/specialcollections/manuscripts/eartha-white/Eartha_White_Biography.aspx

1902 A group of prominent Black businessmen who charter the North Jacksonville Street Railway, Town and Improvement Company receive a franchise from Jacksonville City Council to construct, operate, and maintain a streetcar line starting at Clay Street and West Bay Street northwest to Moncrief Springs. Founding members include 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.

Mann, Robert. *Streetcars of Florida's First Coast*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2014.

Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States. New York, N. Y.: Poor's Railroad Manual Co. 1907.

1903 The Jacksonville Electric Company opens Lincoln Park, the first Black amusement park at the end of the Highway Avenue.

Crooks, Jim. *Jacksonville after the Fire: 1901-1919*. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1991.

1903 * Bethel Baptist Institutional Church builds a new sanctuary, now historic, designed by architect M.H. Hubbard of Utica, New York. Bethel's members take pride in the fact that "the church was erected by Colored workers, under the direction of Colored contractors."

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. University Press of Florida, 1989.

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.

Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

https://www.unf.edu/library/specialcollections/manuscripts/eartha-white/Eartha_White_Biography.aspx

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1905 Black Jacksonville attorney J. Douglas Wetmore challenges the city's ordinance mandating racial separation on streetcars. The Florida Supreme Court upholds Wetmore's legal victory, but the city soon modifies the ordinance to overcome the legal basis for Wetmore's suit and re-implements streetcar segregation.

Smith, Jr., J. Clay. *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer, 1844-1944*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993.

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).

Hurst, Rodney. *Unless WE Tell It...It Never Gets Told!* Jacksonville: KiJas Press, 2015.

1908 Samuel Decatur McGill, later famous for defending the Scottsboro Boys in Alabama in 1931, establishes his law practice in Jacksonville.

Smith, Jr., J. Clay. *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer, 1844-1944*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993.

1912 Durkee Field, named for Union soldier Joseph H. Durkee, opens as Jacksonville's baseball stadium. The park becomes home to the Jacksonville Red Caps of the Negro Leagues and the Minor League Jacksonville Braves, racially integrated by Hank Aaron, Horace Garner and Felix Mantilla in 1953.

Gilmore, Tim. "Durkee Field / J.P. Bubbling Small Stadium," JaxPsychoGeo, 27 April, 2018. <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/north/durkee-field-j-p-bubbling-small-stadium/>

Mason, Herman. *African American Life in Jacksonville*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.

1912 David Dwight became one of the founders of the National Alliance of Postal and Federal Employees. He was also a founder of the Duval County Democratic Alliance which was designed to increase voting among Black people in this city

Does this belong? Is it pertinent to the civil rights struggle? Did he found the NAPFE in Jax?
What year did he found DCDA?

1914 Charles H. Anderson founds Anderson and Company banking institution for Black people.

<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/874>

The Crisis, February 1914

1915 * In response to Duval County School Board's plan to eliminate Stanton

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School and replace it with smaller schools in different locations, the Stanton Board of Trustees files an injunction and the parties settle out-of-court. In September, the school board agrees to construct a new Stanton High School on the site of the earlier three school buildings. The second Stanton School was destroyed in the Great Fire and the inferior construction of its replacement reflected the low priority for black education during Jim Crow. The Board's injunction is considered an early civil rights case victory. The new building opens its doors in 1917.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. University Press of Florida, 1989.

1915 May Lofton Kennedy becomes the first Black public librarian in Jacksonville. She works in the "Colored section" of the Jacksonville Free Public Library. In 1918, Kennedy becomes the first Black librarian in the Library of Congress.

Source?

1916 * The Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge completes the five-story brick Masonic Temple building, which headquarters many black business owners and professionals, including Anderson, Tucker & Co. Bank, Pedro Mendez Tailoring Shop and the law offices of Daniel W. Perkins.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. University Press of Florida, 1989.

1917 * Under the leadership of Eartha M.M. White, Oakland Playground, the first city park opened specifically for Black citizens, opens at the northeast corner of East Union Street and Ionia Street adjacent to the Old City Cemetery.

Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

https://www.unf.edu/library/specialcollections/manuscripts/earthawhite/Eartha_White_Biography.aspx

1918 Florida Dwight is appointed the city's Supervisor of Recreation for Negroes. Dwight organizes a parade from Stanton School at Broad and Ashley Streets to the new Oakland Playground on East Union Street. Dwight remains a champion of youth guidance with after-school sports, crafts, literature, physical and intellectual competitions and community service.

<http://www.coj.net/departments/parks-and-recreation/recreation-and-community-programming/parks/florida-c-dwight-memorial-playground>

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1920 Eartha White leads voter registration drives to register black women. She leads resistance to the Ku Klux Klan, which stages an election day parade to intimidate black voters. Eartha White and other activists make election-day counts and estimate that between 3,000 and 4,000 black voters have been turned away from their chance to vote.

Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

1920 James Weldon Johnson becomes the NAACP's first Black executive secretary. For Johnson, see also 1871, 1886, 1897, 1900, 1920.

Gates Jr., Henry Louis; McKay, Nellie Y., eds. (2004). *The Norton Anthology of African American Literature* (2nd ed.). New York: Norton. pp. 791–792.

Johnson, James Weldon. *Along this Way*. New York: Viking Press, 1968.

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.

Bean, Shawn C. *The First Hollywood: Florida and the Golden Age of Silent Filmmaking*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2008.

1922 Eartha White becomes the Florida director of the National Anti-Lynching Committee and pushes for anti-lynching legislation.

Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

Jones, Maxine D. "'Without Compromise or Fear': Florida's African American Female Activists," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Spring 1999.

1922 * Douglas Anderson leads the effort to convince the Duval County School Board to build a public 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.

Gilmore, Tim. "Pine Forest" *JaxPsychoGeo.com*, 6 April, 2018,
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/south/pine-forest/>

https://web.archive.org/web/20131213103401/http://www.dafierydragon.net/Douglas_Anderson_Alumni_History_Jacksonville_FL.html

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1923 Cookman Institute merges with the Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, which had been founded in 1904 by Dr. Mary Bethune. Losing its Jacksonville presence, the school becomes the Daytona-Cookman Collegiate Institute. In 1931, the school becomes Bethune-Cookman College. See also 1872.

http://www.cookman.edu/about_bcu/history/

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. See also 1900.

<http://www.floridamorticians.org/our-history.html>

1924 Joe Higdon opens the Hollywood Music Store, which functions as a popular hub of activity for both professional and amateur Black musicians.

Smith, Peter Dunbaugh. *Ashley Street Blues: Racial Uplift and the Commodification of Black Performance in LaVilla, Florida, 1896-1916*. Florida State University dissertation, 2006.

<https://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/islandora/object/fsu:168486/datastream/PDF/view>

1925 A. Phillip Randolph organizes the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the first Black labor union. See also 1891, 1937, 1941, 1947, 1963.

Davis, Daniel S. *Mr. Black Labor: The Story of A. Philip Randolph, Father of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Dutton, 1972.

1926 During a practice run at Jacksonville's Paxon Field for a May Day "barn storming" performance, Bessie Coleman's plane crashes, killing Coleman, the first Black woman to hold a pilot's license.

<https://www.nationalaviation.org/our-enshrinees/coleman-bessie/>

1926 * Princess Laura Adorkor Kofi establishes her headquarters in Jacksonville and, after breaking with Marcus Garvey's United Negro Improvement Association, founds her organization, the African Universal Church and Commercial League.

Newman, Richard. "'Warrior Mother of Africa's Warriors of the Most High God': Laura Adorkor Kofey [sic] and the African Universal Church" in Judith Weisenfeld and Richard Newman, eds, *This Far by Faith: Readings in African-American Women's Religious Biography*. Abingdon-on-Thames: Routledge, 2014.

1926 A. L. Lewis builds Lincoln Golf and Country Club in Northwest Jacksonville for Blacks. See also 1865, 1900, 1901, 1935.

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https://web.archive.org/web/20051225000251/http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/governorsoffice/black_history/bios/abraham_lewis.html

1927 Wilder Park Branch Library, Jacksonville's first branch library for Black patrons, opens.

<https://www.jaxpubliclibrary.org/about/history>

1927 Mary White Blocker founds the Florida Conference of Colored Parents and Teachers.

Walch, Barbara Hunter, "Sallye B. Mathis and Mary L. Singleton: Black pioneers on the Jacksonville, Florida, City Council" (1988). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 704.
<http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/704>

1929 Rutledge Pearson, future president of the Jacksonville chapter of the NAACP, is born.

Hurst, Rodney. *It Was Never about a Hotdog and a Coke!* Wingspan Press: Livermore, 2008.

1929 E. L. Weems, first licensed Black photographer in Jacksonville, opens his first studio, designing his own method of colorization before color film was invented. In business for nearly 50 years, Weems becomes the primary photographic chronicler of Black life in Jacksonville.

Mason, Herman. *African American Life in Jacksonville*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.

<http://theclearwhitemission.org/explore/museum/>

1930 Jacksonville's Rosenwald School #143 called West Jacksonville School opens. Westside Elementary. Jewish philanthropist Julius Rosenwald funded construction for around 5,000 schools for Black children around the South between 1917 and 1932.

<https://savingplaces.org/places/rosenwald-schools#.WxrQgopKhPY>

https://fusiontables.google.com/DataSource?docid=1-34RpbShRM9_NQZG23ePfkpkq9UgyCm58LyVrV3q#rows:id=1

1935 * The Jacksonville Negro Welfare League, among whose leaders are Eartha White and Richard P. Daniel, first occupies space in the Richmond Hotel building at 420 Broad Street. Its goal is to "provide advice and help in meeting the needs of African-Americans educationally, economically, socially, and politically.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

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1935 A. L. Lewis develops American Beach, in Nassau County, the only beach for Black people in the Jacksonville area. For A.L. Lewis, see also 1865, 1900, 1901, 1926.

Phelts, Marsha Dean. *An American Beach for African Americans*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1997.

https://web.archive.org/web/20051225000251/http://www.myflorida.com/myflorida/governorsoffice/black_history/bios/abraham_lewis.html

1936 Boy Scout pioneer David H. Dwight, Sr. becomes the first Black Scout leader to receive the Silver Beaver, scouting's highest award. Dwight receives the honor after he successfully leads a campaign for black boys to join the organization opens a Boy Scout camp at New Berlin.

<https://www.jaxpubliclibrary.org/david-dwight-scouting>

1937 The Durkeeville Housing Project opens. It's the first public housing project for Black residents in Jacksonville.

Mason, Herman. *African American Life in Jacksonville*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.

1937 A. Philip Randolph wins labor contract for the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters against the Pullman Company. See also 1891, 1925, 1941, 1947, 1963.

Davis, Daniel S. *Mr. Black Labor: The Story of A. Philip Randolph, Father of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Dutton, 1972.

1937 James Edward Hutchins designs and builds a number of single family dwellings in the Durkeeville and College Gardens subdivisions. He coordinates with the Veterans Affairs department to train Black carpenters, brick masons and architects.

African American Architects, A Biographical Dictionary, 1865-1945.

1941 In his magazine *Black Worker*, A. Philip Randolph issues his "Call to Negro America to March on Washington" after meetings with several Civil Rights leaders, including Jacksonville's Eartha White, in Chicago in 1940. Randolph's call for a march results 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 criticizes him for calling off the march after FDR meets these conditions, but Rustin will become the chief organizer of the 1963 march. See also 1891, 1925, 1937, 1947, 1963.

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Davis, Daniel S. *Mr. Black Labor: The Story of A. Philip Randolph, Father of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Dutton, 1972.

1941 Mary White Blocker files suit against the Duval County Board of Public Instruction for equal salaries for Black teachers. The court's 1942 ruling reads "The defendants, the Board of Public Instruction of Duval County Florida and W. Daniel Boyd as superintendent shall apply a single salary schedule without discrimination because of race or color."

Walch, Barbara Hunter. *New Black Voices: The Growth and Contributions of Sallye Mathis and Mary Singleton in Florida Government*. Jacksonville: B.H. Walch, 1990.
<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/NF00000124/00001>

1942 Blodgett Homes, Jacksonville's third public housing project for Black residents, is built, named for wealthy Black contractor, Joseph Haygood Blodgett.

Mason, Herman. *African American Life in Jacksonville*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.

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.

Duffield, Ian. "Pan-Africanism, Rational and Irrational," *Journal of African History* 18, no. 4, 1977

Gilmore, Tim. "Adorkaville." *JaxPsychoGeo*, 27 December, 2015.
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/north/adorkaville/>

1944 Jacksonville's William Surcey, a "Tuskegee Airman," along with his crew, repair P-40 Warhawks during World War II.

Scanlan, Dan. "William Surcey, 1919-2011: Tuskegee Airman Hailed from Jacksonville," *Florida Times-Union*, 13 May, 2011.

1945 Reverend Dallas Graham attempts to register as a Democrat, though the Democratic Party in Jacksonville accepts only white voters. Black attorney D.W. Perkins challenges the party, and U.S. Circuit Judge Bayard B. Shields rules that in Graham's favor. The Democratic Party files an appeal, but the decision is upheld by Judge Mites W. Lewis.

Walch, Barbara Hunter. *New Black Voices: The Growth and Contributions of Sallye Mathis and Mary Singleton in Florida Government*. Jacksonville: B.H. Walch, 1990.
<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/NF00000124/00001>

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1946 Jacksonville's Stetson Kennedy visits the House Un-American Activities Committee asking them to investigate the Ku Klux Klan. The HUAAC refuses.

Kennedy, Stetson. *The Klan Unmasked*. Tuscaloosa: University of Birmingham Press, 2011.

1946 The Council of Social Agencies, including Eartha White and Richard P. Daniel, publishes *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 1947, of the Jacksonville Urban League.

<https://palmm.digital.flvc.org/islandora/object/unf%3A19389#page/Front+page+iv/mode/2up>

1946 City officials refuse 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 integrates the Major Leagues the following year.

Click, Shav. "Spring Game of Significance: Jackie Robinson Integrated Baseball on This Date 48 Years Ago," *The Los Angeles Times*, March 17, 1994.

1947 The Jacksonville Urban League forms from a merger between the Jacksonville Negro Welfare League and a new Jacksonville branch of the National Urban League.

Gilmore, Tim. *In Search of Eartha White: Storehouse for the People*. Jacksonville: JaxPsychoGeo, 2013.

1948 Wilson Armstrong, a black mortar mixer, loses a City Council race to Claude Smith, 353-278. Smith thanks black voters and organizes the building of the so-called Jefferson Street Pool at Jefferson and Fourth. Armstrong would have been the first black City Council member since Reconstruction.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1951 Eric O. Simpson founds *The Florida Star* by Eric O. Simpson, now Northeast Florida's oldest Black newspaper, since mainstream news of the period was hardly reliable for minority populations.

Andino, Alliniece. "Black-Interest Newspaper Marks 50th." *The Florida Times-Union*, 20 April, 2001.

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.

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https://archive.org/stream/We-Charge-Genocide-1970/We-Charge-Genocide-1970_djvu.txt

1951 Two Black candidates, Porcher Taylor and Elcee Lucas, enter the City Council race for Ward Five against three white candidates. Since ward elections are done at-large, Taylor and Lucas have to garner a certain number of white votes to win. Though losing the election, Taylor and Lucas help establish a solid foundation for future candidates.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1952 The TV variety program *The Billy Daniels Show* first airs. Daniels was born in Jacksonville. His show is the first TV program with a Black host.

<http://www.billydanielsfoundation.org/>

1952 Porcher Taylor, editor of *The Florida Tattler*, seeks office as justice of the peace. His attempt is 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.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1952 * Marian Anderson sings to an racially integrated audience at the Old Duval County Armory after refusing to sing if black and white audience members could not be together. Anderson's Jacksonville and Miami shows are the first integrated concerts in Florida since Reconstruction.

Jet Magazine. 7 Feb, 1952

1953 * Henry "Hank" Aaron, Horace Gamer, and Felix Mantilla integrate baseball's Minor Leagues when signed to the Jacksonville Braves, who play at Durkee Field. Withstanding verbal abuse and racism, forced to seek accommodations in private homes, including that of Lucille and Manuel Rivera, nineteen-year old Aaron hits 22 home runs, achieves a batting average of .362, and is named the leagues' Most Valuable Player.

Gilmore, Tim. "Durkee Field / J.P. Bubbling Small Stadium," *JaxPsychoGeo*, 27 April, 2018. <https://jaxpsychogeo.com/north/durkee-field-j-p-bubbling-small-stadium/>

Mason, Herman. *African American Life in Jacksonville*. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 1997.

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1954 Jacksonville activist and writer Stetson Kennedy publishes the later-named *I Rode with the Ku Klux Klan*, later named *The Klan Unmasked*. The book refers to Kennedy's informing the FBI of his infiltration of the Klan, though it fictionalizes himself as its protagonist. In later years, the Klan periodically sends Kennedy death threats at his St. Johns County home, Beluthahatchee, once setting the woods on fire around it.

Kennedy, Stetson. *The Klan Unmasked*. Tuscaloosa: University of Birmingham Press, 2011.

1955 Norma Ruth Solomon becomes the first Black female public school band director in Jacksonville.

<http://jacksonvillefreepress.com/dr-norma-white-honored-with-own-parkway/>

1955 Porcher Taylor runs 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.

Wright, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1956 Postal clerk Rudolph Daniels initiates a United States Postal Service inspection of Jacksonville's segregated facilities and orders all US Postal facilities desegregated.

<https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/rudolph-daniels-obituary?pid=116474426&view=guestbook>

1957 Rudolph Daniels challenges his personnel assignment to the segregated Black "Army Reserve Unit," which leads to Jacksonville's receiving its first racially integrated Army Reserve Unit.

<https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/rudolph-daniels-obituary?pid=116474426&view=guestbook>

1960 Rutledge Pearson leads a group of 35 Black activists, composed largely of the local NAACP Youth Council, to stage demonstrations at "whites only" lunch counters downtown. On August 27th, more than 200 white men carrying ax handles and baseball bats attack Black protestors. "Ax Handle Saturday" receives national attention and becomes a turning point in Jacksonville's Civil Rights Movement.

At a subsequent meeting at St. Paul's A.M.E. Church, NAACP leaders—including Rodney Hurst, Alton Yates, Marjorie Meeks, Rutledge Pearson and Earl Johnson—approve a Youth Council resolution to cease demonstrations for two weeks to allow white city leaders to respond by other means, particularly for

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Mayor Haydon Burns to establish a biracial committee to address civil rights issues.

Hurst, Rodney. *It Was Never about a Hotdog and a Coke!* Wingspan Press: Livermore, 2008.

1960 Jacksonville NAACP Legal Counsel Earl Johnson, Jacksonville NAACP Chapter President Sadie Braxton, and NAACP Joint Committee for Better Education in Duval County Chairman Wendell Holmes file suits on behalf of seven black parents and fourteen children, charging the Duval County School Board of operating a system of racially segregated schools.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970.* Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1960 Black business owner Frank Hampton leads a group of Black citizens demanding the City of Jacksonville desegregate municipal 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 is to close down or sell these facilities to private parties. Another suit is filed requiring desegregation of the Duval County Courthouse, Duval Hospital, beaches and county jail and prison farm. To avoid the lawsuit, the County Commissioners agree to the desegregation of those facilities.

[I can only find sources relating to Hampton and golf courses. Additional sources needed.]

1960 A biracial committee to address civil rights issues is appointed by the NAACP, the White Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance, the Black Jacksonville Ministerial Alliance, and the white business community after Mayor Haydon Burns refuses to officially appoint the committee.

Hurst, Rodney. *It Was Never about a Hotdog and a Coke!* Wingspan Press: Livermore, 2008.

1961 Adrian Kenneth "Ken" Knight hosts the Ken Knight Show, the Black-hosted television show in Jacksonville, to broadcast, in Knight's words, "the talents of our people in music and other forms of entertainment, but, also, present to the viewing public other fields of achievement by Negroes."

http://cflradio.net/Ken_Knight_bio.htm

1961 Youth Council NAACP President Rodney Hurst and Youth Council Secretary Marjorie Meeks integrate White lunch counters in Jacksonville downtown department stores.

Hurst, Rodney. *It Was Never about a Hotdog and a Coke!* Wingspan Press: Livermore, 2008.

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1962 Federal Judge Bryan Simpson rules that the Duval County School Board must develop a plan for ending public school segregation. The School Board plan approved by Judge Simpson allows 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.

Bartley, Abel. *In No Ways Tired: The NAACP's Struggle to Integrate the Duval County Public School System*. Cocoa Beach: Florida Historical Society Press, 2015.

1963 Because of residential segregation, only thirteen black students enroll in five white schools in September of 1963. The schools included Fishweir, Hyde Grove, Oak Hill, Lackawanna and Venetia Elementary Schools.

Bartley, Abel. *In No Ways Tired: The NAACP's Struggle to Integrate the Duval County Public School System*. Cocoa Beach: Florida Historical Society Press, 2015.

1963 For two hours after his victory, NASCAR, the National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing, refuses to recognize Wendell Scott as winner of the Jacksonville 200, a "Grand National Series" race, at Jacksonville's Speedway Park. Scott's victory is the first NASCAR "top level" win for a Black driver, but NASCAR initially flags white driver Buck Baker as the winner. NASCAR delays the correct announcement to avoid having 5,000 white fans see a black driver hold the trophy and perform the victory ritual of kissing the beauty queen, who is white.

Coble, Dan. "Wendell Scott's Family Gets Long-Lost Trophy, and Closure." *Florida Times Union*, 18 October, 2010.

1963 A. Philip Randolph and Bayard Rustin organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, where Martin Luther King delivers his famous "I Have a Dream" speech. See also 1891, 1925, 1937, 1941, 1947.

Davis, Daniel S. *Mr. Black Labor: The Story of A. Philip Randolph, Father of the Civil Rights Movement*. New York: Dutton, 1972.

1963 Sollie Mitchell, works as attendant with Atlantic Coastline Railroads on the "Freedom Train," the long ride to Washington D.C. of Black attendees to the historic March on Washington.

Rash-Sawyer, Donna. "Inside the 1963 Freedom Train with Sollie Mitchell" *Paper presented at the annual meeting of the 98th Annual Convention, Hyatt, Jacksonville, FL, Oct 02, 2013.*

1964 The Ku Klux Klan bombs the home of Donal Godfrey, a Black first grader, for attending previously all-white Lackawanna Elementary School. Godfrey has been escorted to school by police detectives, due to white demonstrators heckling and

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threatening Godfrey and his mother Ionia. The bomb causes no injuries, because it was placed on the opposite side of the house from the bedrooms. One Klansman is sentenced to seven years, one acquitted, and four other Klansmen released due to mistrial.

Gilmore, Tim. "Lackawanna Elementary School." JaxPsychoGeo, 27 May, 2017.
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/west/lackawanna-elementary-school/>

Gilmore, Tim. "J.B. Stoner and the KKK." JaxPsychoGeo, 27 May, 2017.
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/all-over-town/j-b-stoner-and-the-kkk/>

Gilmore, Tim. "KKK Bombing Site: Donal Godfrey's House." JaxPsychoGeo, 27 May, 2017.
<https://jaxpsychogeo.com/west/murray-hill-heights-kkk-bombing-site-donal-godfreys-house/>.

1964 Frustrated with the School Board's slow pace in following the desegregation order, the NAACP requests black students to strike for three days, beginning on December 7, 1964. On the first day, 17,000 black students stayed home from school. Within three days, 31,000 students participated in the strike.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

Poppell, Judith Bockel, "The Desegregation of a Historically Black High School in Jacksonville, Florida" (1998). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 74. <http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/74>

"State Can't Waive Duval School Loss." *The Florida Times-Union*, 10 Dec, 1964.

1964 Four white men driving the Northside, looking for a Black person to shoot, murder Johnnie Mae Chappel, a mother of 10, as she walks along New Kings Road. Of the four men in the car, only J.W. Rich is charged. He serves three years. See also 2000.

Murphy, Dennis. "Seeking Justice for a Racial Killing, 40 Years Later," *NBC News*, 7 Sept, 2005.

1964 Five days before the Beatles are to play Jacksonville, they release a statement, protesting segregation in the city's municipal facilities and refusing to play unless Black people can attend without being segregated. John Lennon says, "I'd sooner lose our appearance money" than play to a segregated audience. The City relents and opens the concert to all.

"The Beatles Banned Segregated Audiences, Contract Shows," *BBC News*, 18 Sept, 2011.

1964 Leo Chase, a Black funeral director in St. Augustine, takes Dr. Robert Hayling to Brewster Hospital in Jacksonville, after the dentist and St. Augustine Civil Rights leader is beaten by the Ku Klux Klan. Civil Rights leader are afraid of the

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treatment Hayling might receive in St. Augustine. Black doctors at Brewster Hospital provide Hayling emergency medical treatment, which saved his life. They look after Hayling until he is healthy enough to return home, while Dr. Arnett Girardeau provides extensive oral surgery, all at no cost.

Hurst, Rodney. *Unless WE Tell It...It Never Gets Told!* Jacksonville: KiJas Press, 2015.

1964 Jacksonville native Robert Lee "Bullet Bob" Hayes wins two gold medals, one in the 100 meters and another as the anchor in the US 400 meter relay team at the Tokyo Olympics. Bob Hayes is called the "World's Fastest Human." In 1972, playing for the Dallas Cowboys of the NFL, he receives the Super Bowl ring, and becomes the first person to win both a Super Bowl ring and Olympic gold medals.

Hurst, Rodney. *Unless WE Tell It...It Never Gets Told!* Jacksonville: KiJas Press, 2015.

1964 Dr. Andrew A. Robinson becomes founding principal of William Marion Raines High School. Though Duval County School System has been disaccredited, Raines, under Robinson's leadership, becomes the first school in Duval County to be accredited in 1968.

Poppell, Judith Bockel, "The Desegregation of a Historically Black High School in Jacksonville, Florida" (1998). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 74. <http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/74>

1965 Prominent Black physician W.W. Schell, Jr. is accepted on the staff of St. Luke's hospital. The fact that Black physicians received less respect than their white counterparts inspired Schell to become involved in community affairs with the NAACP, the Jacksonville Urban League, etc.

Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1966 After passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, Brewster Hospital closes in 1966 and is incorporated into the new Methodist Hospital, now part of UF Health Jacksonville. A large number of Black doctors lose their positions with the merger.

Jacksonville Historic Landmarks Commission, McEachin, Joel and Wayne Wood. *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1989.

1967 Attorney Earl Johnson, Sallye Mathis, Mary Singleton and Oscar Taylor are the first Black City Council members since 1907. Sallye Mathis and Mary Singleton are also the first women ever elected to City Council. Charles E. Simmons, Jr. is elected to the City Civil Service Board after having been appointed to the position in 1966.

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Bartley, Abel A. *Keeping the Faith: Race, Politics, and Social Development in Jacksonville, Florida, 1940-1970*. Westport: Greenwood Press, 2000.

1969 A white cigarette salesman shoots at a group of young Black men in proximity to his truck on Florida Avenue, hitting Buck Riley in the leg. The incident leads to riots along eight blocks of Florida Avenue. In response to what's called the Halloween Riot of 1969, Dr. Arnett E. Girardeau, Chairman of the Community Urban Development Council requests Mayor Hans Tanzler have the Jacksonville Community Relations Commission investigate the cause of the riot and actions by local police officers. A special committee, the "Task Force on Civil Disorder," is formed with five subcommittees. Suggestions from the special committee's report are never implemented.

<http://www.coj.net/departments/planning-and-development/docs/community-planning-division/plans-and-studies/east-jax-nap.aspx>

Walch, Barbara Hunter (1993) "Highlights of Race Relations in Jacksonville Since Consolidation". For a Symposium sponsored by the University of North Florida Humanities Council and the Florida Council for the Humanities. Jacksonville Public Library (FL).

1969 Wendell P. Holmes, Jr. is elected to the Duval County School Board, becoming the first Black school board member in Florida.

"City Mourns Loss of Longtime Community Trustee Wendell P. Holmes." *Jacksonville Free-Press*, 31 May 2016.

1971 Desegregation implementation of Duval County public schools transfers to U.S. District Judge Gerald Bard Tjoflat, who orders mass busing to integrate Duval County schools, which proves to be a greater burden on Black students bussed out of their neighborhoods.

Jung, William F. "The Last Unlikely Hero: Gerald Bard Tjoflat and the Jacksonville Desegregation Crisis—35 Years Later." *The Florida Bar Journal*, vol. 80, no. 3, March 2006.

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

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proper restraint, but recommended better communication between the police and the black communities.

[I need a source.]

1971 City Council Member Sallye Mathis, Dr. Andrew Robinson, and Clanzel Brown bring together 15 white and 15 black community leaders to meet at Shiloh Baptist Church and form the biracial Council of Leadership for Community Advancement (COLCA) under the joint supervision of white co-chair J.J. Daniel and black co-chair Dr. Andrew Robinson. COLCA forms five task forces addressing education, employment, housing, media and law enforcement. The recommendations of COLCA task forces are never significantly implemented. See also 1977.

Walch, Barbara Hunter, "Sallye B. Mathis and Mary L. Singleton: Black pioneers on the Jacksonville, Florida, City Council" (1988). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 704.
<http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/704>

1971 Eddie Mae Steward, on behalf of her daughter, Alta Oveta Mims, successfully sues the Duval County School Board over continued segregation. Mims v. Duval County School Board alleges the county maintains 113 totally segregated schools—89 white and 24 Black—and that the white schools are staffed by white personnel and Black schools are staffed by Black personnel. Steward becomes president of the Jacksonville NAACP in 1972.

<https://law.justia.com/cases/federal/district-courts/FSupp/329/123/2596160/>

1972 Mary L. Singleton, one of the first Black City Council members since Reconstruction is elected to the Florida House of Representatives, becoming the first Black legislator from North Florida since Reconstruction.

Walch, Barbara Hunter, "Sallye B. Mathis and Mary L. Singleton: Black pioneers on the Jacksonville, Florida, City Council" (1988). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 704.
<http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/704>

1972 * Sheppard, Fletcher, Hand, Adams, & Carithers becomes the first racially integrated private law firm in Florida. The firm continues to operate as Sheppard, White, Kachergus and DeMaggio, PA at 215 North Washington Street.

1973 Reverend C.B. Dailey established the First Baptist Church of Oakland Outreach Center which provided all manner of resources for the needy. Rev, Dailey himself was a past vice president of the NAACP where he organized, led and was ultimately arrested for participating in demonstrations for public accommodations, equal opportunity for jobs and education, and equal representation in government. (1992 JBHC)

[I need a source.]

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1974 Dr. Ezekiel W. Bryant becomes the first Black president / provost in the Florida community college system at Florida Junior College's North Campus in Jacksonville.

<http://www.jbhe.com/latest/index082709.html>

1976 Mary L. Singleton is appointed Florida's first Black Supervisor of Elections.

Jones, Maxine D. *African Americans in Florida*. Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 1993.

1976 Dr. Arnett Girardeau, a local dentist, is elected to the Florida House of Representatives where he advocates for prison reform and social service issues and leads the State of Florida to withdraw investments from South Africa as a protest against Apartheid.

Mitchell, Tia. "Jacksonville Civil Rights Leader, Legislator Arnett Girardeau, Dies at 88." *Florida Times-Union*, 27 Oct, 2017.

1976 Lawyer and Civil Rights activist Earl Johnson becomes the first Black City Council President.

Jet Magazine, 17 June, 1976.

1977 As a result of the city's not taking COLCA (the biracial Council of Leadership for Community Advancement) seriously, the Urban League, under President Clanzel Brown, publishes its annual *Status of Blacks in Jacksonville*, which shows the same racial issues confronting the city as in the 1950s and 1960s.

Walch, Barbara Hunter, "Sallye B. Mathis and Mary L. Singleton: Black pioneers on the Jacksonville, Florida, City Council" (1988). UNF Theses and Dissertations. 704.
<http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/etd/704>

1978 Mary Singleton becomes the first Black candidate for lieutenant governor, with gubernatorial candidate Claude Kirk.

Jones, Maxine D. *African Americans in Florida*. Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 1993.

1982 Dr. Arnett Girardeau is the first Black to serve in the Florida Senate from Northeast Florida since Reconstruction.

Mitchell, Tia. "Jacksonville Civil Rights Leader, Legislator Arnett Girardeau, Dies at 88." *Florida Times-Union*, 27 Oct, 2017.

1988 Dr. Arnett Girardeau becomes the first Black Florida Senate Pro Tempore.

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Mitchell, Tia. "Jacksonville Civil Rights Leader, Legislator Arnett Girardeau, Dies at 88." *Florida Times-Union*, 27 Oct, 2017.

1989 The Jacksonville Black History Calendar is founded to chronicle Black life, history, culture and contributions. The publication wins the Jacksonville Historic Commission's Historic Preservation Award in 2016.

<https://www.jaxpubliclibrary.org/main-library-unveil-2018-black-history-calendar>

1990 Black Jacksonville attorney Leander Shaw becomes the first Black chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court. Shaw had been appointed judge of the Florida Industrial Relations Commission in 1972 and appointed to the First District Court of Appeal in 1979.

<https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/43547>

1991 Warren Jones is the first Black candidate to qualify by petition and then win a seat on the City Council. He serves as president for two consecutive fiscal years.

<http://www.coj.net/city-council/city-council-members/former-council-members/d09warrenjones.aspx>

2000 Johnnie Mae Chappel is recognized as a "Civil Rights Martyr" and added to the Civil Rights Memorial in Montgomery, Alabama. See also 1964.

Murphy, Dennis. "Seeking Justice for a Racial Killing, 40 Years Later," *NBC News*, 7 Sept, 2005.

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 is renamed Westside High School.

Strauss, Valerie. "School Named after KKK Grand Wizard to be Renamed—Finally." *The Washington Post*, 16 December 2013.