

Declaration of Dr. David Jamison
Pursuant to Fl. Stat. Ann § 92.525 and 28 U.S.C. § 1746

1. My name is David Jamison, of Jacksonville, Florida. Since 2018, I have served as an Assistant Professor of History at Edward Waters University, in Jacksonville, Florida. I teach upper and lower level courses in American history up to the Civil War and from the Civil War to present, as well as courses in the African American History curriculum, and courses in the African diaspora and public history. Prior to my current teaching post, I taught Black World Studies, from 2014 to 2018, at Miami University, in Middletown, Ohio. In 2014, I received my Ph.D., in African Diaspora History, at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. My C.V. is attached as Exhibit A to this declaration.
2. I don't believe in confining my teaching and learning about history to an ivory tower. I am constantly learning in my adopted community of Jacksonville, where I live, teach, and frequently meet with community members. That is why in 2019, I became involved in the Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project, which has worked to discover, document, and honor the victims of Jacksonville-area lynching victims alongside the Equal Justice Initiative (EJI), the organization headed by famed civil rights activist and lawyer Bryan Stevenson.
3. Along with other researchers, including Professor Scott Matthews at Florida State College at Jacksonville, we have investigated the stories behind lynchings initially identified by the EJI, and further investigated other killings in this area to determine if they too were lynchings.
4. I have been asked to testify about lynchings in this area, and about events in American and Florida history, if any, that would give rise to distrust in Black communities of government institutions, including the criminal justice system.

Duval County Lynchings

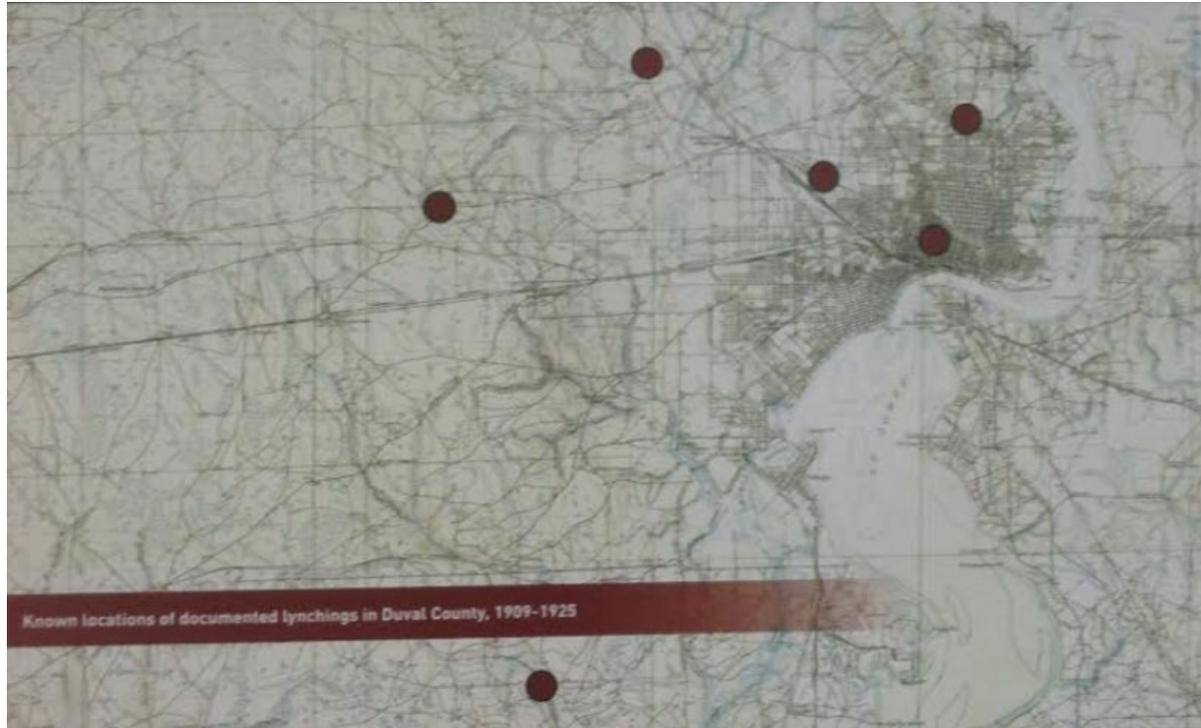
5. The Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project (JCRP) is a project of 904WARD, whose mission is to “create racial healing and equity through deep conversations and learning, trusting relationships and, collective action.” 904WARD's vision is to "end racism in Jacksonville so all people thrive."
6. The JCRP is a volunteer group of historians, journalists, teachers, lawyers, judges, artists, museum curators, activists, civic leaders, and citizens who have documented six racial terror lynchings in which eight people were killed in this community.
7. To make our findings accessible to the public, the JCRP has performed soil collection ceremonies, in which community members collect soil at known lynching sites in this

community to commemorate and honor the lynching victims lost. We have also collaborated with other community institutions to tell the stories of these lynchings.

8. Professor Matthews and I also created the script for a set of eight illustrated text panels telling the stories of the seven documented racial-terror lynchings in Duval County between 1909 and 1925, and the historical context in which they occurred. This exhibit has been displayed throughout our community, including at the Museum of Science and History in Jacksonville and the Jacksonville Public Library. We created it through community support, including from Baptist Health and the Florida Humanities Council, with funds from the National Endowment for Humanities. We worked extremely hard on researching and creating these panels, and they reflect the history accurately as we uncovered it.
9. In this first part of my declaration, rather than recreate the wheel, I have included the text of exactly what Professor Matthews and I have presented to our community in these panels. Several of the panels also feature depictions of contemporaneous newspaper accounts.
10. Historians use newspaper accounts as primary sources, which reflect how historical events were described by the media during the relevant time period and may provide relevant context. Below, when available, I also share the relevant newspaper citations, and I attach the relevant articles to this declaration.
11. Panel 1: *An Era of Racial Terror: Jacksonville's Legacy of Lynching*
 - a. "When we hear the word terrorism, many of us think of a non-Christian foreigner determined to bring death to Americans. This is not always the case. Terrorist acts are those committed by various individuals or groups who seek to send a public political message through death and injury."
 - b. "After President Rutherford Hayes pulled federal troops out of the South in 1877, the deposed white elite who had been running Southern towns before the Civil War worked to reclaim their supremacy over a black population who had been voting, working and prospering since 1865, This new political reality emboldened the most insecure, vile, and cowardly of whites to engage in the practice of abducting and murdering blacks, and in many cases leaving their bodies on display or staging public lynching spectacles complete with souvenirs."
 - c. "This exhibit honors the memories of those whose lives were taken as a political message in a racial battle for social mastery during the Jim Crow Era. This period, spanning from 1877 to 1965, bore witness to tremendous injustice brought about by state laws in the South that reinforced racial segregation, discriminated against blacks, and denied their constitutional rights and freedoms. The legacy of this period of legalized white supremacy remains with us today."

12. Panel 2: *Lynching in Duval County*

- a. “Duval County was like many other parts of the South during the Jim Crow Era. When certain members of its white population felt the need to send a message to the black population at large, they did it. Of the more than 4,000 racial-terror lynchings in the South, more than 300 occurred in Florida, which had the second highest per capita lynching rate in the nation. Duval County ranked 11th out of the 49 Florida counties that experienced lynchings between 1877 and 1950. EJI has documented eight racial-terror lynching victims in Duval County. Local historians continue to research other possible lynchings in our community’s past, including dozens of attempted and prevented lynchings, recognizing that because many such lynchings occurred in the midst of fear, intimidation, and law enforcement inaction, many victims cannot be documented.”
- b. “Duval County’s lynchings were brutal expressions of racial fears and anxieties. Between 1910 and 1930, when most of Duval County’s lynchings occurred, the area’s population more than doubled. With rapid growth came fears of increasing crime and concerns that the legal system was ill-equipped to maintain order. At the same time, new generations of black people demanded equality and respect. Lynching, along with new segregation laws and restrictions on black voting rights, became the foul means of maintaining white supremacy.”
- c. “People who engaged in racial-terror lynchings were never the majority of any region’s residents. However, many white people stood silent while these acts were committed, and quite a few silently or explicitly condoned these crimes. The white press sensationalized these acts and cursory investigations rarely led to the prosecution of white perpetrators.”
- d. The text in this panel is accompanied by a map, indicating the six known sites of eight lynchings in Duval County described below:



13. Panel III: *A Lynching at Cambon*

- a. “At dusk on May 8, 1909, a white mob took a black man into a wooded area near Cambon, ten miles west of downtown Jacksonville. There they shot him multiple times before slitting his throat. This man’s name is lost to history, as are those of his killers. Nevertheless, newspaper accounts reveal how this incident relates to the era’s broader lynching epidemic, in which nearly 25 percent of documented lynchings stemmed from accusations of sexual assault.”
- b. “According to the Florida Times-Union, the mob lynched the ‘unknown’ man after a white woman named Sarah Deas identified him as the person who sexually assaulted her as she herded cattle in her pasture. The newspaper proclaimed the man’s guilt and rationalized his death, characterizing the lynching victim as a ‘brute’—a dehumanizing descriptor commonly used for black men, who were stereotyped as hypersexual threats to white womanhood. In the article, an ‘angered crowd’ told the sheriff that the mob brought the suspect before Mrs. Deas to make sure they had the right person. But the sheriff could not ask friends or relatives of the suspect, nor could he investigate alibis or timelines, because the suspect was dead and any other corroborating evidence was ‘unknown.’ The newspaper did not condemn the lynching, but rather justified the white mob’s actions as ‘quick revenge for the outrageous crime.’ This newspaper practice of proclaiming black men guilty until proven innocent, common at the time, also impeded any attempt to identify and apprehend the members of the mob. No one was held accountable for the lynching.” See *Negro Lynched for His Crime*, Florida Times-Union

(May 10, 1909) (Ex. B); *Negro Brute is Lynched*, Montgomery Advertiser, May 10, 1909 (Ex. C).

14. Panel 4: *The Lynching of Bownam Cook and John Morine*

- a. “Early on September 8, 1919, a mob of fifty white men, facing no resistance from law enforcement, kidnapped two black men, Bowman Cook and John Morine, from the Duval County Jail in Jacksonville. The mob drove both men to the entrance of Evergreen Cemetery on Main Street and fatally shot them. They left Morine’s body in a ditch and dragged Cook’s corpse behind a car for nearly fifty blocks, leaving it on display in front of the Windsor Hotel downtown. The mob had sought to lynch Ed Jones, another jailed black man, but after discovering that Jones has been transferred, the mob focused their rage on Cook and Morine instead.”
- b. “Cook and Morine were military veterans, and their lynchings occurred during the Red Summer of 1919, when major American cities experienced anti-black violence resulting from tension that arose when black WWI veterans returned from service unwilling to accept racism and discrimination after fighting for America abroad. During this conflict, black cab drivers in Jacksonville had staged a protest against the city’s refusal to investigate recent cases in which white riders had murdered black taxi drivers. On August 20, a white man named George Dubose indignantly fired his gun into a black crowd after being denied cab service. Cook and Morine were accused of killing Dubose, and in an era when accusations against blacks rarely faced scrutiny, both were lynched without a chance to stand trial. As with all racial-terror lynchings, this public violence was intended not only to inflict brutal harm upon the individuals killed, but also to send a message of white dominance to the entire black community. No one was ever arrested or charged for the murder of Cook and Morine.” *Two Negroes Charged with Dubose Murder Lynched Early Today*, Florida Times-Union (Sept. 8, 1919) (Ex. D); *Jacksonville Negro Lynched*, The Watchman and Southron (Sumter, S.C.) (Sept. 10, 1919) (Ex. E).

15. Panel 5: *The Lynching of Benjamin Hart*

- a. “On the night of August 24, 1923, a mob of white men, some posing as deputies, arrived at a logging camp near Dinsmore Duval County looking for Benjamin Hart, a black man who worked there and lay sleeping in a shanty. A white girl had accused Hart of peeping into her window early that morning. The mob kidnapped Hart and drove him to a place along Kings Road, three miles northwest of downtown Jacksonville. There, they shot him five times in the back before driving off. Residents nearby heard the gunfire and discovered Hart’s dead body lying in a ditch, handcuffed.”
- b. “The lynching of Benjamin Hart was the tragic consequence of a presumption of guilt hastened by pervasive white fears of sexual contact between black men and white women. While a new generation of young men and women were less beholden to the racial etiquette of the past, the narrative of white supremacy had conditioned many older whites to believe that black men were

threats to white women and needed to be controlled by violence. Hart's fellow black laborers and his white employer had vouched for his whereabouts during the early hours of August 24. The white girl's allegations to police were inconsistent and she refused to go with the mob to identify Hart. None of this mattered to the men involved. 'They lynched an innocent negro,' Duval County Sheriff W.H. Dowling said during his investigation. Though the police promised to do so, no one was ever arrested for the crime." See *Negro Found Hanged Near Jacksonville*, Boston Globe (August 26, 1923) (Ex. F); *Wrong Negro Slain*, Miami News (August 25, 1923) (Ex. G); *Promise Arrests in Connection With Slaying of Innocent Negro*, Tampa Tribune (Aug. 26, 1923) (Ex. H).

16. Panel 6: *The Lynching of Eugene Burnam and Edgar Phillips*

- a. "On December 30, 1923, a Jacksonville Heights resident discovered an exposed part of Edgar Phillips' body in McGirt's Creek, twelve miles southwest of Jacksonville. He had been decapitated and his body weighed down by two railroad irons fastened with wire."
- b. "Later that day, residents along Kings Road reported seeing a black man, Eugene Burnam, screaming for help while inside a car with four white men. Other witnesses said they saw the white men beating Burnam with the handle of an axe or hammer. The car drove to a wooded section near Dinsmore, six miles west of Jacksonville, where witnesses report the men riddled Burnham with bullets before hitting him in the head with the handle. Burnham staggered into a nearby ditch, where he died."
- c. "Eugene Burnam and Edgar Phillips were reportedly moonshine bootleggers and were lynched in Jacksonville within a day of each other, so at the time local police theorized that they were killed because they had been cooperating with federal revenue agents who were shutting down local moonshine stills. Unlike prior lynching cases, Jacksonville police gained confessions and made arrests in the killing of Eugene Burnam. One of the perpetrators, Fleming Pickett, who later became a Jacksonville police officer, spent several months in jail before being released on a \$10,000 dollar bond in late June 1924. Though the case remained on the docket as late as 1926, no one was ever tried for murdering Burnam or Phillips." *Liquor Men Vent Wrath on Negro*, Montgomery Advertiser (Dec. 31, 1923) (Ex. I); *Headless Body Found in Pool That of Negro*, Florida Times-Union (Dec., 1923) (Ex. J).

17. Panel 7: *The Lynchings of Willie Washington and "Unknown"*

- a. "Sensationalized newspaper reports led to the consecutive lynchings of two Jacksonville men in early 1925. On January 30, amidst a gathering mob, a police detective shot and killed Willie Washington, marking the end of what the *Florida Times-Union* described as 'the most intensive man search' in Duval County history. Police believed Washington to be responsible for several recent assaults, including one on the wife of a prominent white

businessman. The only evidence linking Washington to the crime, however, was the identification given by three black men who had given him a ride. Police concluded that the men had picked up Washington after he inexplicably had abandoned a car he had stolen earlier. After headlines of ‘Negro Assaults Prominent Jax Woman’ and ‘Seeking Blacks Who Attacked White Women,’ police displayed Washington’s corpse in the jail’s rotunda for the public to view as an ‘object lesson.’”

- b. “One week later a second white businessman apparently took advantage of the anti-black hysteria. On February 8, another white Jacksonville woman was assaulted. Once reports of a black man attacking *another* white woman flooded the newspapers, mobs formed and began shooting into random black homes. In March, Urban League field secretary Jesse Thomas reported that during that violence ‘a colored man was killed.’ Soon after this lynching, the assault victim shed light on the crime. She had been having an affair with a married local business man, and when she became pregnant, that man hired a white ex-convict to disguise himself in blackface and assault her.” *Negro Attacker of White Woman is Killed by City Detective*, Florida Times-Union (Jan. 31, 1925) (Ex. K); *Negro in Florida Dead, Community Terrorized, When White Man Black Face and Joins Plot to Assault White Woman*, New York Age (March 7, 1925) (Ex. L).

18. Panel 8: *Local Responses to Lynching*

- a. “The lynching epidemic that gripped Jacksonville and the nation galvanized many in the black community. They bravely mobilized to mount various forms of anti-lynching protests, including armed self-defense, civil rights activism, and moral suasion.”
- b. “In 1888, a group of black Jacksonville residents organized a mass meeting to protest the lynching of a black man in Suwanee County. For years later in July 1892, a group of black residents armed themselves and surrounded the Duval County Jail to prevent the lynching of Benjamin Reed. Three years later, Rev. J. Milton Waldron, the pastor of Jacksonville’s Bethel Baptist Church, preached a sermon against the immorality of lynching and the white mobs’ use of violence to maintain social control. In 1919, Jacksonville native and NAACP field secretary, James Weldon Johnson – who himself was almost lynched in the city in 1901 – argued that black laborers in cities like Jacksonville should strike until their communities committed themselves to ending lynchings. Though no strike occurred, many black Jacksonville residents, who resented the Cook and Morine lynchings and had suffered their own disrespectful treatment by white insurance agents, cancelled their policies in favor of a black firm, A.L. Lewis’ Afro-American Life Insurance Company. In 1922, humanitarian Eartha White helped lead Florida’s Anti-Lynching Crusaders Committee for the NAACP.”
- c. “A small number of white people in Jacksonville also joined the anti-lynching cause. In the 1930s and 1940s white Jacksonville women such as Jane Cornell

and Jane Havens chaired Florida's chapter of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching.”

19. In addition to creating these panels with Professor Matthews, I have headed the oral history project for the JCRP. I have interviewed elders in the Black community about their experience of lynching, recorded and posted on the website of 904ward.com, here: <https://904ward.org/jcrp/>. These include interviews of:
- a. Sollie Mitchell, recorded in July of 2019, when he was 101 years old. As an adult, Mr. Mitchell worked as a Pullman porter on the railroads. When a child, Mr. Mitchell's family fled from Georgia after his father got into an argument with a white man. His family fled town to Chicago, after this fight, to avoid being lynched. He ultimately moved to Jacksonville as a child, which would have been precisely during and before the time period of the Duval County lynchings discussed above.
 - b. Issac Carnes, recorded in July of 2019, when he was around 78. Mr. Carnes was an insurance investigator and a former member of the youth branch of the NAACP. He recalled the days when Jacksonville was racially segregated and when the Black community was also segregated by class. He recalled for me an incident where he talked to two white girls who had walked into the neighborhood. His parents found out, and this resulted in one of the only whippings he received as a child. His parents wanted to protect him from the risk of being lynched. “Don't mess with them white women, white girls, because you could get lynched.” He was also a witness to the events of Axe Handle Saturday and reported that it was not until he left Jacksonville that he could see the possibility of equality for Black people.
 - c. Bryant Rollins, recorded in July 2019, when he was 82. Mr. Rollins, a longtime journalist fighter for civil rights and racial justice, was originally from Boston, but later moved to Jacksonville as an adult. During reconstruction, his great great grandfather (Charles Rollins) was travelling throughout north Florida speaking about the Ku Klux Klan. Charles Rollins brought his son Noah, who decided to stay in Jacksonville when they made that stop. But Noah Rollins only stayed briefly. He had an opportunity to move north, to Boston, to work in a different hotel, and took it because of the lynchings and racial terror he faced in the south. Noah Rollins is Bryant Rollins's great grandfather, and Bryant Rollins attributes his growing up safely to his great grandfather's move north.
 - d. Lloyd Pearson, recorded in June of 2019, when he was 98. Mr. Pearson was born in Jacksonville, and was alive for five of the lynchings described above. He told me of the terrifying era of lynching, of police abuse of Black people, segregation, and no Black police officers. He later worked for 30 years for the NAACP registering people to vote, including thousands in Jacksonville. His brother Rutledge Pearson, a former baseball star, fought for civil rights, including as the president of the Jacksonville Branch of the NAACP and the Florida State Conference of the NAACP. Rutledge Pearson was travelling to Tennessee for labor organizing in 1938 when law enforcement reported that

he had been in an accident and perished. Lloyd Pearson and other family members, however, who had seen lynchings in Jacksonville in their lifetimes, feared something more sinister. The funeral director reported to the family that the back of Rutledge Pearson's head had been beaten, which was inconsistent with the accident narrative. Because Lloyd Pearson and his family feared second guessing the law in a small town in the south, due to the history they had witnessed and experienced, they never pursued further investigation.

Other historic racialized violence

20. Not every racialized killing is termed a lynching, but all racialized killings are similarly troubling. Due to our community work in documenting lynchings, Maliza Lang McMillan reached out to us to tell her story. And, in 2019, I documented her oral history. In 1922, during the same era of lynchings described above, and here in Jacksonville, Joe Lang and Ada Lang, parents of six children, were shot to death and someone set their barn on fire. The slain couple were Maliza Lang McMillan's great grandparents; her father was the grandson of Joe and Ada Lang. The night of the killings, the children of the slain Joe and Ada Lang fled, scattering into fields surrounding the family's farm. William and John Higginbotham, white farmers and cousins, were arrested, tried, but acquitted, despite the eyewitness testimony of one of the surviving children, John Lang, who witnessed the shootings and identified them as the guilty culprits. The Langs had owned a large farm, which then became lost to the family because the taxes on the property were not paid. Meanwhile, the Higginbothams paid the taxes on the property, and acquired it. The racial terror, and failure of the criminal justice system to correct it, as well as the government's ultimate awarding of the property to the accused killers caused profound alienation and distrust in this family.
21. Another example is more known nationally, and connects lynching with violence used to punish those who critiqued it. Ida B. Wells crusaded against lynchings, and wrote about them as a newspaper editor. In 1892, while editor of the *Memphis Free Speech*, she wrote of the lynching of three Black businessmen. As a result, her newspaper office was destroyed and her life threatened.

Role of racialized violence and Black massacres

22. Part of my historical teaching includes investigating the massacres of Black people across the nation. Many such massacres mirrored what happened to the Lang family in this same era, but occurred on exponentially greater scales with a greater number of victims. In this declaration, it would be impossible to detail all of this history. But here is a thumbnail: The razing of the Black neighborhoods and business of district in Tulsa of 1921 and the destruction of Rosewood, Florida, in 1923 represent two of the most infamous racial massacres in our history. The Compromise of 1877 resulted in

white supremacists gaining control of governments that had been controlled by a multiracial governments.

Role of executions in maintaining slavery

23. A major part of my historical interest and research has been focused on slave rebellions. Across slave rebellions, the response was consistently an overwhelming use of execution to quell rebellion. The following table illustrates this trend.

Slave Rebellions in the New World	Number of white deaths	Number of Black persons executed
1823 Aponte Rebellion in Cuba	0	1
1816 Bussa Rebellion in Barbados	2	144
1763 Berbice Rebellion in Guyana	<5	27
1831 the Baptist War in South Carolina	0	35
1822 Denmark Vesey Revolt in South Carolina	0	35
1833 Nat Turner Revolt in Virginia	51	56
1835 Bahia Revolt in Brazil	~8	~75

24. These executions were not only overwhelming in number, but also gruesomely torturous. For example, in Guyana, the Dutch hanged the enslaved persons by iron hooks, roasted their bodies over fire, and broke people’s joints on the wheel, leaving them to die. Decapitating bodies and placing heads on stakes served as a reminder to other enslaved persons of their fates should they choose to revolt. These events, many in other parts of the New World, were not lost on Americans, or on Southern plantation owners and the people they enslaved. These rebellions, and the Haitian Revolution of 1791, in which formerly enslaved persons overthrew the French, caused great fear of more rebellions if not revolution, on American soil. The fear remained with Southern plantation leaders throughout the period of slavery. In turn, enslavers, whose conduct was permitted by state laws, kept people in slavery through relentless violence, cruelty, and threat of execution.

Police violence

25. In 2020, after the murder of George Floyd, we turned the JCRP oral history efforts to interviews with Black police officers in Jacksonville, to learn of their experiences. I interviewed Ken Jefferson of the Jacksonville Sheriff’s Office, Sergeant Sherri Luke, who served in that office in the early 1980’s, and Lakesha Burton, the CEO of Jacksonville Police Athletic League and former candidate for Sheriff. In these interviews, I learned of the unfortunate incidents of racial discrimination these

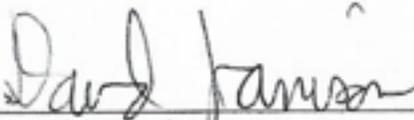
officers endured from their fellow white officers, and of the disrespect that that bred in the communities that they worked in. They informed me of their views that this disrespect will continue until the police finds a way to ensure that racist police officers are not permitted to join and stay on the force.

26. Regrettably, the George Floyd murder in Minnesota was historically foreshadowed in the black community. As recently documented in the Epilogue to Margaret Burnham's *By Hands Now Known* (2022), in nearby St. Augustine, in 1945, an earlier George Floyd was arrested and incarcerated in the St. Augustine Jail. The arresting officer beat this George Floyd to death with a blackjack, but claimed it was an accident.

Conclusions

27. Based on my historical research, community discussions, and oral history interviews, as well as my role on faculty at Edward Waters University, a Historically Black College and University, I can attest that our history, in Jacksonville and in this nation, gives cause for Black people to distrust the criminal justice system in general and the death penalty in particular. And I have witnessed this distrust.
28. I have witnessed the importance of civic participation in Black communities. I have seen the sense of purpose it gives black people.
29. In my opinion, although the privileges and responsibilities of democratic citizenship should extend to all of civil society, these privileges and responsibilities have, for generations, been more difficult to exercise in Black communities, including here in Jacksonville. I applaud any efforts to ensure that these responsibilities and privileges can be exercised by all, and am saddened and concerned to know that those who oppose the death penalty because of their distrust would be excluded from participating in death-penalty cases.

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing declaration and that the facts stated in it are true.



David Jamison



Date

Exhibit A

David Jamison

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david.jamison@ewc.edu

EDUCATION

Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

Ph.D., History–African diaspora, 2014

California State University at Los Angeles

Master’s Degree, History, 2009

University of California at Los Angeles

Bachelor of Arts Degree, English, 1993

DISSERTATION TITLE

“From Resistance to *Maronnage*: Slave Networks and the Forging of Identity in the Dutch Guianas, 1763–1823”

ACADEMIC EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

Edward Waters University; Jacksonville, FL (August 2018–pres.)

Teach upper level courses in American history up to the Civil War and from Civil War to present. Teach and standardize the colleges required African American History curriculum. Teach elective courses in the African diaspora and public history.

Coordinated and hosted a Lunchtime Lecture series, bringing nationally known scholars to the EWC campus in partnership with Jacksonville’s Congregation Ahavath Chesed Temple

VISITING ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF BLACK WORLD STUDIES

Miami University; Middletown, OH (August 2014– August 2018)

Taught introductory courses on Africa, Black World Studies, and cultural diversity. The Africa course focuses on the geography as well as the cultural and political history of both ancient and modern-day Africa. The Black World Studies course analyzes primary-source documents and writers from Africa, the Caribbean, and North America. The course on diversity focuses on the construction of race and the history of American multicultural initiatives.

Headed the African American Male Initiative, a program designed to help students foster a sense of community by establishing and scaffolding achievable goals.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANT

American Historical Review (July 2012—August 2014)

Assigned and coordinated book reviews for premier academic historical journal. Copy edited and revised articles on colonial America and Early Modern to Modern Britain. Researched scholars as possible book reviewers.

INSTRUCTOR

Indiana University; Bloomington, IN (May–June 2013)

Taught a summer course in the history department of my own design entitled “Revolutions and the Civil War: Atlantic Currents.” The course was design to re-examine the standard narratives given about the American Revolution and the Civil War. The course involved a great deal of small-group projects, including creating a museum of Enlightenment thought, a textual scrutinizing of the Haitian Constitution of 1701, as well as a class debate on the best type of government to have in the wake of rebellion.

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR

Butler University; Indianapolis, IN (Sept. 2011—June 2012)

Taught a course in the Global and Historical Studies Department entitled “The Post-Colonial Caribbean” as part of their core requirement component. This course explored how colonial rebellion, particularly Haiti, shaped regional, national, and cultural identities. Also discussed divergent political and racial projects within nations such as Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, and Guyana. Class included some small-group project-based assignments. Developed all lessons and lectures as well as a customized syllabus for a course dealing with global imperialism and the colonial state.

INSTRUCTOR

Indiana University Groups Program (Summer 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014)

Taught a college-preparatory course entitled “Critical Reading and Writing” for high-performing first-generation freshmen who have previously been accepted to Indiana University. Course developed college-level reading, writing, reasoning, and organization skills.

COURSE ASSISTANT

Indiana University; Bloomington, IN (Sept. 2011—June 2012)

Duties included: grading papers and tests for undergraduate courses; assisting professor with classroom duties; consulting with students regarding performance, expectations, etc.

OTHER EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

TEACHER

Today’s Fresh Start Charter School; Los Angeles, CA (Feb. 2008—August 2009)

Administered lessons in English, math, social studies, and science. Assessed and delivered lesson plans, standardized tests and periodic grades.

Piloted a weekly group-counselling program with male students in order to promote the development of leadership skills and model behavior.

Los Angeles Unified School District; Los Angeles, CA (March 2002—February 2007)

Administered lessons in various teaching assignments at the secondary level (7th–12th grade), especially those involving students with various learning and developmental disabilities. Cleared for primary and secondary education.

Thomas Jefferson High School; Brooklyn, NY (Sept. 2000—July 2001)

Taught high school English to children with various learning disabilities, prepared students for state exams; prepared and administered all lessons and activities.

INSTRUCTOR

Summer Institute for the Gifted [UCLA campus] (2007, 2008, 2009)

Developed and implemented lesson plans in zoology, public speaking, philosophy, and xenobiology for 4th – 11th grade students from across the U.S.

EDITOR

Editor in Chief—YAPA Magazine, New York, NY (Nov. 1999—Aug. 2000)

Conceived of most department names and concepts; managed small staff; designed the layout, and crafted feature ideas and cover concepts for young-professionals lifestyle magazine.

Editor in Chief—Players Magazine, Los Angeles, CA (Mar. 1996—Nov. 1999)

Developed stories with freelancers, and made up editorial calendar. Researched art and photography, and developed and conceptualized shoots and illustrations.

Assistant Editor—Westways and Avenues magazines (regional glossy; Mar. 1994--Mar. 1996);

researched and proofread all articles; served as line editor on three departments, writing captions and headlines for those articles; hired and managed stable of freelance fact-checkers

SERVICE

● Confederate Monument Working Group (Aug. 2020 - pres)

Committee of academics, administrators, art historians and art professionals who were tasked by the mayor's office to analyze and suggest solutions to the George Floyd protests' public outcry over Confederate monuments.

● Duval County Public Schools African American History Task Force (Mar. 2020 - pres)

Task Force comprised of teachers, scholars, administrators, and politicians dedicated to bringing more African American history into the county's public-school curriculum.

● Jacksonville History Society -- Board of Directors (Feb. 2020 - pres.)

Sit on the governing board of a historical society dedicated to education and preservation; I have a vote on all matters of important to the society. Chair of the Educational Programming Committee; dedicated to bringing programs and events to our donors.

● Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project (Sept. 2018 - pres)

Led the Oral History aspect of a social-justice campaign to erect monuments of racial terror lynching. The oral histories were designed to capture the stories of community elders who were survivors of the legacy of racial terror lynchings, in conjunction with Montgomery, Alabama's Equal Justice Initiative.

The oral histories were incorporated into a display at Jacksonville's Museum of Science and History's "Legacy of Lynching" exhibit, Sept 2019 - Mar 2020.

Oral History Project

Lloyd Pearson; June 19, 2019

Isaac Carnes; July 1, 2019

Sollie Mitchell; July 3, 2019

Bryant Rollins; July 6, 2019

Rudolph McKissick; August 4, 2019

Maliza McMillan; November 16, 2019

- Leadership Committee of Miami University's Center for Teaching and Learning (2016–2017)
Approved funding requests; helped schedule and organize professional-development workshops and events; edited CTL newsletter. Met with community high school principals to organize a reception between local high school faculty and university faculty to try to establish a unified educational culture.
- Miami University's Diversity Council (2015–2016)
Helped create and plan various events on campus focused on creating a better understanding of various underrepresented groups. Curated a mixed-media exhibition on social justice.

PUBLICATIONS

Refereed

"Woodson, Thomas and Jemima (1790–1879) and (1783–1868)" Oxford University Press' African American Studies Center (January 31, 2019)
<https://oxfordaasc.com/view/10.1093/acref/9780195301731.001.0001/acref-9780195301731-e-78219;jsessionid=819F1229EEB422F35DCE6EAF595BA44B>

Book Review: *Ties That Bound: Founding First Ladies and Slaves* by Marie Jenkins Schwarz *H-Net Reviews in the Humanities and Social Sciences* (April 2018) <https://www.h-net.org/reviews/showpdf.php?id=51224>.

"Guyana" *The SAGE Encyclopedia of War: Social Sciences Perspectives, Vol. II* Paul Joseph, ed. (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 2017), 763

Book Review: *Memories of Madagascar and Slavery in the Black Atlantic* by Wendy Wilson-Fall *International Journal of African Historical Studies*, Vol. 49, no. 2 (2016), 292

"Steps Into the Organic Unknown: How Eighteenth-Century Dutch Slaves Turned a Foreboding Amazon Jungle into a Welcome Refuge" *Wadabagei: The Journal for Scholars, Students, Community Leaders and Sustainable Developers* Vol. 17, no. 1 (Fall 2016), pp. 90–112

"New World Slavery and the Natural Rights Debate" *Journal of Caribbean History* Vol. 49, no. 2 (Dec. 2015), pp. 119–132

"Continental Divide: Money, Power, and Corporate Politics in the Field of African Studies in America 1957 – 1969" *Perspectives: A Journal of Historical Inquiry* Vol. 34 (2007 – 2008) pp. 59 - 74

Nonrefereed

Textbook Review: *U.S. History* by OpenStax College *Open Textbook Library*
<https://open.umn.edu/opentextbooks/> (May 2016)

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

"Communication Networks as a Strategy of Resistance: Slave Agency and the Struggle for Freedom in the Dutch Guianas, 1763 - 1823"

- Third Bi-Annual Africa and the Global Atlantic World Conference (Kent, OH; 2016)

"Hide Me, O Surrounding Verdure": Maronnage as a Utopian/Pan-African Statement of Identity in the Dutch Guianas, 1763 - 1823"

- The Inaugural Pan African Colloquium (Cave Hill, Barbados; 2016)

“Slave Resistance and the Natural Rights Debate in the Americas, 1795 – 1831”

- 99th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (Memphis, TN; 2014)

“Carving Out a New Life: Design Motifs of the Suriname Maroon Arts”

- 41th Annual Conference of the New York African Studies Association on Music and the Arts of Africa and the Diaspora (NYC, NY; 2016)
- 100th Annual Convention of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (Atlanta, GA; 2015)
- 9th Annual Henry Hudson Symposium (Bloomington, IN; 2012)
- 27th Annual Symposium on African American Culture and Philosophy (West Lafayette, IN; 2011)

“Continental Divide: Money, Power, and Corporate Politics in the Field of African Studies in America 1957 - 1969”

- 6th Biennial Conference of the Association for the Study of the Worldwide African Diaspora (Pittsburgh, PA; 2011)
- 35th Annual National Council for Black Studies Conference (Cincinnati, OH; 2010)
- 18th Annual Cal State L.A. Student Symposium on Research, Scholarship And Creative Activity (Los Angeles, CA; 2009; 2nd Place)

AWARDS AND FELLOWSHIPS

Ruth Lilly Research Fellowship (2012) – funded monthlong dissertation research trip to archives in London, UK (\$2,000)

Sally Casanova Predoctoral Scholarship (2008)- funded ten-week research trip to school of choice for advance study, as well as recruiting visits to four national universities. (\$5,150)

INVITED PRESENTATIONS AND LECTURES

“An Era of Racial Terror: Jacksonville’s Legacy of Lynching,” Jacksonville University, February 10, 2021

“In Remembrance: Lynching in America; the Soil Collection Ceremony of Bowman Cook and John Morine,” Jacksonville Community Remembrance Project, Jacksonville, FL Sept. 8, 2019

“Rooted in Duval: History, Memory, Legacy,” with Scott Matthews, Museum of Science and History, Jacksonville, FL, October 11, 2019

“Live Oral History with Isaac Carnes,” Jesse Ball Du Pont Center, Jacksonville, FL, October 22, 2019

“Slave Rebellion in the Americas.” Class presentation given in the African Studies class of Dr. Caralee Jones, Indiana University (June 16, 2013)

“The Birth of Black History Month,” Guest Speaker

- 2016 Black History Month Program, Bethel First A.M.E. Church, Middletown, OH (February 28, 2016)

- 2012 Black History Month Program, Second Baptist Church, Bloomington, IN (February 26, 2012)

MEDIA APPEARANCES

The Angela Spears Show (radio interview), Aug 24, 2019
Leftscape podcast, Oct. 16, 2019

HONORS

Phi Alpha Theta Honor Society
Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society
Golden Key Honor Society

INTERESTS

Volunteer for the Prison Coalition, tutoring LA-area institutionalized youth (1991)
Volunteer Tutor for the Amassi Center Tutoring Project in Inglewood, CA (Los Angeles, 2001–2)
Playwright/Producer:
 Death: or, the Playground (2004)
 The Ballad of Julius Treyshawn Washington (2005)
Festival Planner with the Santa Monica Western Residents Association (2003)
Fundraising Director for the LA-based nonprofit organization UniquEqual (2004)
Volunteer Tutor for the Poseidon School in West Los Angeles (2004)
Volunteer at the Fowler Museum of Culture, Department of Archaeology (2007)
Volunteer for Kairos Prison Ministry (2011)
Volunteer Reader for Greater Miami Goodwill/Easter Seals radio-reading program for the visually impaired (2015)

Exhibit B

EVE OF BATTLE OF BALLOTS IS HERE

City Democratic Primary Will Be Held Tomorrow and All Aspirants Are Confident.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Polling Places and Inspectors Are Announced—Voting Will Cease at 7 O'Clock.

The eve of the first city Democratic primary is here and the mildest campaign in the history of city politics is about to close, that is one-half of it, for it is expected that several races for various municipal offices will have to be settled in a second primary.

Very little if any interest has been evinced by the general public in the present campaign and for this reason a light vote is expected to be polled tomorrow. The size of the vote depends upon the energy and activity of the candidates and their supporters in the different wards in getting out the voters.

It has been very hard to get a line on the probable outcome of the primary because of the absence of interest and enthusiasm, and it will be necessary to wait until the votes are counted tomorrow night. Each candidate, however, is sanguine of success, and in each instance where the number of aspirants for a particular office is sure to throw the contest into the second primary, each candidate is confident that he will be high man when the count is taken.

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The official ballot when handed to the electors tomorrow as they step into the polling places will be as follows:

Vote for one: **MAYOR.**
George T. Christie,
W. S. Jordan,
W. H. Sebring.

Vote for one: **RECORDER.**
G. D. Ackerly.

Vote for one: **COMPTROLLER.**
J. B. Dodge,
E. A. Egan,
L. T. Gregory.

Vote for one: **TREASURER.**
Alex Ray.

Vote for one: **JUDGE OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.**
C. D. Abbott,
Jerome C. Andrew,
W. T. Cowles,
W. M. Dudley,
A. O. Wright.

Vote for one: **CITY MARSHAL.**
R. L. Blocker,
E. H. Haddock,
E. P. Douglass,
Victor O'Brien.

Vote for two: **FOR CITY COUNCILMEN FROM FIRST WARD.**
St. Elmore W. Acosta,
J. E. Dart,
M. Ellison,
P. J. Hoke.

Vote for two: **FOR CITY COUNCILMEN FROM SECOND WARD.**
W. B. Clarkson,
J. C. Connally,
W. H. Harwick,
R. W. McLeod,
S. C. Taylor.

Vote for two:

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR HIS CRIME

Brute Who Assaulted White Woman Near Camden Saturday Killed By Infuriated Mob.

NEGRO WAS UNKNOWN.

Sheriff Bowden Arrived Upon the Scene Too Late to Capture Perpetrator of Crime Alive.

An unknown negro who made a brutal assault upon the wife of John Deas near Camden, a small station west of Jacksonville, at sundown Saturday paid the penalty for his dastardly crime early Saturday night when he was captured by a posse of men and after being identified by the lady was taken out in the woods and shot several times. To make sure of his death, his throat was cut on the right side.

The story of the assault and the resultant death of the perpetrator of the crime as told by the sheriff and others who went to the scene is as follows:

STORY OF CRIME.

Shortly after 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mrs. Deas went out in the pasture where the cows were grazing and started rounding them up when a big burly negro emerged from the woods and grabbed her and after a frantic struggle to break loose from the strong grasp of the negro he succeeded in throwing her to the ground and choking her prevent an outcry.

The plucky woman fought bravely with all her reserve energy but she soon became weak from exhaustion and she was held utterly powerless. After the brute had accomplished his purpose he fled into the nearby wood which is thickly studded with palmetto underbrush. The woman then screamed for help and her distressing appeal was heard by her son, a man about thirty years of age, who promptly rushed to her assistance.

NOTIFIED NEIGHBORS.

After she told him hurriedly of the crime that had been committed she gently assisted her to her home and then went out and jumped on his horse which was already saddled and notified all the neighbors to make a search while he went to the station to telephone to Jacksonville. Sheriff Bowden was communicated with at once and he immediately left for the scene.

Upon his arrival there he found that the negro had already been captured and summarily dealt with by the angered crowd who got quick revenge for the outrageous crime. He learned that while the mob was at the station they saw a negro walking up the railroad track that answered the description of the man who had committed the deed and they made a break for him at once. He made an effort to get away but was quickly overtaken.

To make sure that they had the right man and not desirous of harming an innocent man they carried him to the Deas home and took him before Mrs. Deas who recognized him instantly. The men then marched off into the woods about two miles from the house and killed him and then quietly dispersed to their homes.

LYNCHERS NOT KNOWN.

Of course no one could be found that knew anything regarding the killing, neither could the names of the parties that composed the mob be ascertained.

Marcus Conant, the undertaker, was notified of the killing and Harry Note Deas left yesterday afternoon at 12:30 to bring the body to this city. He returned last night at 7 o'clock with the body of the negro and an inquest will be held this morning at the Conant undertaking rooms.

ANOTHER THEATER FOR JACKSONVILLE

Option Secured By Jake Wells and Associates on Taylor Property on Forsyth Street.

ADJOINS HOTEL SEMINOLE.

Local Parties Are Interested—New Play House Will Be Modern With Unique Features.

There is a well-defined report being circulated throughout the city that Jake Wells, the well known theatrical manager of Richmond, Va., who has a score of theaters in various southern cities, associated with local parties, has secured an option on the Taylor building on Forsyth street, which was recently damaged by fire, and which adjoins the new ten-story Hotel Seminole, and will erect on the property a modern theater. It is known positively that the option has been secured, and it is expected that the actual transfer of the property will be made within the next few days. The local parties who are interested in the deal are Messrs. J. A. Newcomb, proprietor of the Aragon, and J. B. Pound, who is associated with Mr. Newcomb in the enterprise of promoting Jacksonville's first ten-story European hotel, now in the course of construction at the corner of Hogan and Forsyth streets.

MAGNIFICENT THEATER.

While no definite or working plans have been mapped out for the erection of the new house, it is stated that the promoters of the enterprise have in mind the construction of a magnificent theater, thoroughly in keeping with their progressiveness and the substantial growth of Jacksonville.

Among the many unique features which will probably be employed in the building of the theater, will be the construction of an arcade from the playhouse leading to the hotel, which adjoins the structure. It is also stated that the promoters are planning an exterior construction of the proposed new theater, which will permit the removal of the upper exterior walls during the hot weather, and making thereby an ideal summer house, where high-class attractions can be enjoyed with perfect comfort during the summer months.

CAPITAL BEHIND ENTERPRISE.

Should the necessary terms be made for the taking over of the property, there is a large capital behind the enterprise to carry it to a rapid and successful completion, in time for the theatrical season of next winter.

Mr. Wells, who is one of the most successful theatrical men in the country, has made several visits to Jacksonville recently, and it was early rumored that his frequent visits to the metropolis of Florida had something to do with the erection of a new theater in the city. Mr. Wells has been attracted to this city by its rapid and substantial growth, and from the fact that it is considered by all theatrical managers in

FAILURE TO SPEAK COST HIM HIS LIFE

Robert Aldrich, Thought to Be Burglar, Was Shot to Death By His Friend, J. G. Cross.

WAS MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Aldrich Forced His Way Into Front Door of Cross' Home, But His Mission Was a Friendly One.

An unfortunate killing, believed to have been clearly a case of mistaken identity, occurred last night near the plant of the Florida White Pressed Brick Company, northwest of the city limits, when J. G. Cross shot to death Robert Aldrich. Both parties are young white men.

Shortly before 9 o'clock young Cross, who is superintendent of the brick company, and who lives close to the plant, heard some one knock on the front door. It was very dark, there being no light except that from a small lamp in the rear of the hall of the brick house.

Cross asked who was at the door and, according to his statement to Sheriff Bowden, he received no reply. He secured his revolver and then walked to the door and opened it only half way.

Again he asked who was at the door, but received no reply. At the instant the door was opened Aldrich, who could not be recognized in the darkness of the night forced his way into the hall. Young Cross pushed him back through the door and fired three shots, one of them taking effect in the heart. Death had come to the unfortunate man instantly and a telephone message soon reached Sheriff Bowden to the effect that a burglar had been killed, and the location of the killing was given the officer.

BOWDEN TO SCENE.

Sheriff Bowden, accompanied by City Detective Cahoon hurried to the scene in the sheriff's buggy, and upon the arrival of the officers it was ascertained that the dead man had been found to be Robert Aldrich, who conducts the O. K. bakery at the corner of Main and Twenty-sixth street.

As soon as Cross learned that he had killed Aldrich, who he had known for a long time, he was prostrated with grief. Standing at the gate of the yard in which Aldrich was killed was H. Leebock, who had gone to the Cross home with Aldrich.

WHAT WITNESS SAYS.

Leebock says that he and Aldrich went to Trout creek yesterday morning to spend the day fishing. They spent a very pleasant day on the water, and shortly after 7 o'clock last night they decided to return to their homes, and very foolishly they decided to walk. When near the plant of the brick company, Aldrich suggested that the two men go to Cross' home and ask him to take them to their homes in his buggy. This was agreed to, and the men started off through the woods for the Cross home.

When they reached the house Aldrich told Leebock to remain at the gate, saying that he would go in and ask for Cross. He entered the yard and after he had been

SAD DROWNING OF POPULAR YOUNG MAN

John Robinson Fell from Lighter Into Julington Creek Yesterday Morning.

WAS WELL-KNOWN HERE.

Member of Robinson Improvement Company and Had Charge of the Mill on Julington Creek.

John Robinson, one of Jacksonville's most respected young men, and a son of J. S. Robinson of the Robinson Improvement Company, came to his death yesterday morning by drowning in Julington creek, a stream which flows into the St. Johns river about ten miles south of Mandarin.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning when the first news of the untimely end of the young man was received in this city. The first report of the drowning came by telephone from Bayard, the message being to the office of Charles Clark, the well known funeral director.

A launch, with grappling hooks, etc., was quickly sent to the scene of the drowning, and those in charge of the launch had instructions to remain in the vicinity of where the young man went down until his body had been recovered. The boat arrived on the scene shortly before 1 o'clock, but the body had already been recovered by friends of the young man, who had been dragging for it ever since the accident occurred.

FELL FROM LIGHTER.

Young Robinson, who was a member of the Robinson Improvement Company, had entire charge of one of the mills of the company, located on Julington creek. He often came to this city, spending his time while here at the home of his father, 770 Riverside avenue.

The young man was married, and is the father of one little child. His wife and child had been living with him near the mill of which he was in charge.

Yesterday morning the young man boarded a lighter in the creek, and was passing the morning off by trying to remove hyacinths from the creek. The hyacinths had given the men at the mill considerable trouble, and yesterday morning Mr. Robinson decided to try to remove some of the water plants himself. He stepped on one of the lighters in the creek, and securing a long pole he started moving the hyacinths.

FELL INTO WATER.

There was no one directly with him at the time, although there were several men a short distance away, and no one saw the young man when he fell into the creek. He, no doubt, lost his footing and fell beneath the hyacinths never to rise again.

The moment that it was discovered that he had fallen into the creek several men rushed to the lighter on which he had been standing, and securing poles they worked with all their might to recover the body, hoping that life might be brought back to the unfortunate young man should his body be immediately recovered.

WORD WAS QUICKLY SENT TO BAYARD.

The body was brought to the city last night, and removed to Clark's undertaking establishment was immediately sent to the scene, but before the arrival of the launch the body had been recovered by friends of the young man.

BODY BROUGHT HERE.

The body was brought to the city last night, and removed to Clark's undertaking establishment was immediately sent to the scene, but before the arrival of the launch the body had been recovered by friends of the young man.

Kodak Brown
DEVELOPING
your favorite pictures

45-47-49
West Bay
Street

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The time was that it bordered Now the desire for women. refinement to We are making Buttons, and

Socialists Put In a Ticket for the Municipal Campaign

The Socialists of Jacksonville met at Central Union Labor hall 114 Bay street yesterday, and after discussing and voting in the general election and said that they were quite hopeful of a victory in the second ward. Here it was said a recent

Exhibit C

**NEGRO BRUTE
IS LYNCHED**

**Assaulted Wife of Flo-
rida Farmer.**

CAPTURED BY CITIZENS' MOB

**Sheriff Reached Scene Too Late
to Stop Mob.**

After the Negro Had Been Identified,
the Mob Cut His Throat and
Riddled His Body With
Bullets.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 9.—Mrs. John Deas, wife of a well-known farmer residing at Camden, four miles from Jacksonville, was criminally assaulted early last night by an unknown negro, who was later captured by a mob of citizens and lynched.

Mrs. Deas' screams attracted the attention of her son, who came to her rescue, but the negro had made his escape from the scene. When the sheriff reached the scene, the mob had captured the negro, Mrs. Deas had identified him and his throat had been cut from ear to ear and his body riddled with bullets.

The sheriff could gain no information as to the identity of the mob and no one seems to know the negro, claiming he was a stranger in these parts. The body was brought to Jacksonville today.

1909 lynching, Montgomery, Ala paper

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Thu, Jan 31, 2019

Exhibit D

TWO NEGROES CHARGED WITH DU BOSE MURDER LYNCHED EARLY TODAY

BAND OF DETERMINED MEN OVERPOWERED JAILER TUCKER AND TOOK NEGROES FROM THEIR CELLS AND SHOT THEM TO DEATH—COOK'S BODY WAS DRAGGED BEHIND AUTOMOBILE AND CUT LOOSE IN FRONT OF WINDSOR HOTEL—MORINE'S BODY, RIDDLED WITH BULLETS, FOUND AT MAIN STREET AND CEMETERY ROAD.

Men Were Evidently After Negro, Ed Jones, Charged With Criminal Assault Upon Young White Girl. Frustrated By Removal of the Negro to St. Augustine, Band Summarily Dealt With Negroes Charged With Killing of DuBose on Night of Aug. 20.

Jacksonville experienced one of the first lynchings in its history at an early hour this morning, when a quiet and determined crowd of men—variously estimated as between fifty and one hundred—took two negroes, charged with the murder of George W. DuBose, from the Duval county jail and lynched them.

PREVAILING WINDS.
Hatteras to Florida straits: Moderate mostly northeast, fair, except showers off the Florida coast.
East gulf coast: Moderate east and southeast, showers near the coast.
West gulf coast: Moderate southeast, showers near the coast.

quieted down, however, and as each day passed it was thought that there would be no mob violence.

Those responsible for last night's lynching, however, were evidently only biding their time, as subsequent events showed. It was a cool, collected and determined crowd that lynched the negroes, and it was accomplished quickly and without demonstration, showing the earmarks of the most careful planning. Hearing rumors that an effort would probably be made to summarily deal with the negro suspect charged with a criminal assault upon a little girl here on last Saturday, Sheriff W. H. Dowling, on the advice of Judge Daniel A. Simmons, last night took this negro to St. Augustine, and was out of the city when the lynching occurred. Some believe that this rumor was purposely put afloat in order to get Sheriff Dowling out of the county, and that the real purpose was to get the two negroes charged with DuBose's death.

Evidently Knew Men.

That the crowd knew the men they were after was apparent, as none of the other hundreds of prisoners in the jail were molested or liberated. Morine, a tall yellow negro, was the one charged with hitting DuBose repeatedly over the head with a chair on the night he was killed, while Cook, a short, heavy set negro, was charged with using a knife on the white man.

Left With Prisoner.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning A. C. Tucker, jailer of the Duval county jail, had just let Sheriff W. H. Dowling out of the place with Ed Jones, the negro held on the charge of criminally assaulting the 13-year-old white girl Saturday morning. He had not had time to get into bed again before there came a sharp knock at the front door, which was immediately followed by a heavy knock at the rear door of the jailer's house, on Union street, adjoining the jail. Tucker called out and asked who knocked. "Come to the door," was the reply.

Tucker Overpowered.

Tucker went to the back door and opened it. A large and powerful man grasped him by the arm and dragged him from

RELEASED ON BOND, JOE WEST AGAIN ATTEMPTS TO SHOOT UP THE PITTMAN RESIDENCE

PAVING SCHEDULE BEFORE COUNCIL TOMORROW NIGHT

Final Meeting of Paving Committee Before Councilmanic Session Will Be Held This Evening.

The city council will meet in adjourned session tomorrow night for the consideration of paving matters, and such other business as might be presented to it.

During the past week the paving, drainage and sewerage committee has been considering the tentative paving schedule, recently sent to the council by the city commission, and referred to the committee by the councilmanic body.

The committee has held several meetings, and has considered the schedule item by item—as to streets—in an effort to reach an agreement. The final meeting before the council session will be held tonight, when the committee hopes to complete its work for a report to the council tomorrow.

As the paving matter has been hanging fire for many months, councilmen as well as city commissioners are anxious to reach a decision, and begin at once new paving work in the city.

the building, at the same time thrusting a big revolver in his face.

Tucker counted eight men in the narrow alleyway between his house and the jail. These men were surrounding the house. All were masked with handkerchiefs and held revolvers in their hands.

The big man who appeared to be the leader of the gang said: "We want the negro who assaulted that little girl."

"He is not here. The sheriff just left with him," replied Tucker.

"Well," said the leader, "give us the two negroes who were in the killing of George DuBose."

This big masked man reached his hand in his pocket and produced a piece of paper. He scanned the paper and said:

"The two men we want are Bowman Cook and John Morine. Take us to them and take us—quick!"

Overpowered by the men who held their weapons toward the jailer, Tucker got the keys and started toward the jail.

One of the men produced wire cutters and began clipping the electric wires. However, they did not cut the telephone wires, as these are laid underground. They believed, though, that they had cut these wires.

Tucker led the way to the cell of Morine and Cook.

ARMED WITH SHOT GUN WELL KNOWN YOUNG MAN GAINS ENTRANCE TO PHYSICIAN'S HOME.

WAS OVERPOWERED BY POLICE

Fortunately, Dr. Pittman and Members of His Family Away at Time. Following West's Release Yesterday, Physician Asked for Protection of His Home.

Armed with a doublebarrel shotgun, Joe Hunter West, who was liberated by the authorities yesterday, attempted again early last night to shoot up the residence of Dr. J. H. Pittman at 2130 Oak street. West gained entrance to the Pittman home, but fortunately all members of the family were away at the time. He was finally overpowered by the police and is again lodged in the city jail.

After being taken into custody late Saturday when he shot up the Pittman home with a revolver and fired repeatedly at members of the family, West was given his liberty yesterday. He was taken before Justice of the Peace E. E. Willard for a preliminary hearing on the charge of having committed an assault to murder. Justice Willard bound him over for trial and fixed bond at \$1,000. C. B. Rogers and City Commissioner W. A. Evans served as bondsmen, and West immediately obtained his liberty. He was represented by Attorney W. A. Hallowes, Jr.

Made Second Attempt.

Young West had only been free a few hours when he again made an attack upon Dr. Pittman's home. He managed to enter the house and searched it, evidently looking for Dr. Pittman.

When Dr. Pittman learned that West had secured his liberty he immediately asked the police authorities for protection, saying that he was positive that another attack would be made upon his life. Accordingly, Police Officer E. J. Lotsey was sent to the residence. Despite this precaution West had little difficulty in gaining access to the house.

Rode Past House.

At about 7:30 o'clock last evening West rode by Dr. Pittman's home in a large automobile, a public service machine that was being driven slowly by a negro chauffeur. Officer Lotsey saw West leaning out of the car and looking intently at the house, as if making a reconnaissance. He did not stop them but drove slowly past. Officer Lotsey then telephoned to the police station and gave the information that West was in the neighborhood and that he feared trouble.

Assistant Police Chief A. J. Roberts, Detective E.

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Men Surrounded Him.

While he walked the masked men surrounded him. Tucker says few words were spoken. He says you could have heard a pin fall. No one spoke but the leader.

The cell door was unlocked and eight men stepped inside and called out, "Bowman Cook and John Morine."

Both negroes arose and answered to their names. They came forward.

"Come along with us," was all the leader said to them.

Tucker said the two negro men made no protest and said no words. They were seized and were quietly walked out of the jail.

The men then asked Tucker if he had told the truth when he said that the sheriff had taken the negro who attacked the white girl from the jail.

"Show us his cell," demanded the leader. He and three other men went to the cell, where Jones had been confined.

Apparently satisfied, the leader said: "All right boys, let's go."

There Was No Confusion.

There was no confusion. The thing had been carefully planned and the men worked with clock-like precision. All remained silent and they acted under their leader as one man.

"It's a good thing you let us have them without any trouble," was the last thing Tucker heard from the leader.

The two negroes were placed in automobiles and the cars disappeared in the night.

Tucker says that in addition to the eight men there were about twenty others outside of the jail. He says that they used about five automobiles. Four were driven in front of the jailer's residence, and the others were parked at the next street corners. The men on the outside of the jail acted as pickets and were prepared to give the alarm or resist any efforts made by the authorities to thwart their well-laid plan. Two of these outside men went into the criminal court building to prevent the superintendent of the building from giving an alarm.

Only Man on Duty.

At the time entrance was made into the jail Jailer Tucker was the only man on duty there. He says that he was taken completely by surprise and had no way of making any effort to resist them.

"They were a band of quiet, determined persons," said Tucker. There is no doubt that they would have attacked me if I had not yielded to their wishes. I am sorry it happened, especially as the sheriff was not in town, but I could not possibly help what occurred."

Tucker says he did not recognize any member of the crowd. He says all who came in close contact with him were masked completely.

Jailer Tucker and Chief Deputy Sheriff Frank A. Edwards immediately communicated with Sheriff Dowling by long distance telephone. Sheriff Dowling stated that he had arrived safely in St. Augustine with the negro Ed Jones and was coming back to Jacksonville as fast as his automobile would bring him.

At an early hour this morning a force of policemen and deputy sheriffs were on duty at the jail, but no further trouble was expected.

Heard Shots.

Residents in the vicinity of Main street and Cemetery road heard a number of shots at about 1:30 a. m. saw a string of automobiles break up at the intersection of the two roads, and quickly disappear. Investigation revealed Morine's body, bullet riddled, but there was no sign of automobiles on the lonely road. News of the lynching spread rapidly, however.

Shortly after Morine's body was found a passing automobile through deserted Hogan street saw Cook's body in front of the Windsor hotel. No one apparently saw the automobile which dragged the body where it was found.

Both bodies were removed at an early hour.

DANCING TONIGHT AT
4th. SOUTH SIDE PAVILION

Assistant Police Chief A. J. Roberts, Detective E. L. Acosta, T. L. Johnson and Officer L. B. Harvey hastened to the scene in an automobile. They found West in the big automobile about two blocks from the Pittman home. West sat quietly in the machine with a double-barrel shotgun across his knees.

Tried to Stop Him.

Detective E. L. Acosta and Officer L. B. Harvey jumped from their own machine and approached the other car. They told West to surrender and he refused further trouble. For answer, West thrust the shotgun into Acosta's face. "Don't come any further," West warned. Then, to the driver, he said: "Drive away quickly, or I will kill you."

Both officers ran after the big machine. They saw that West shifted his position so he could cover them with his weapon from the rear of his car. The negro driver was panic stricken and he feared to disobey the order. The car sped rapidly away from the policemen who had been running after it.

Forced an Entrance.

West ordered the negro driver to stop the machine in front of Dr. Pittman's home. He sprang out and covered Officer Lotsey telling the policeman that he would shoot him if he made any movement to stop him. West then ran into the doctor's home and began his search of the premises.

As soon as the other officers arrived there they stationed themselves at the door to capture him. Detective Acosta borrowed an automatic shotgun from a neighbor. West, inside the house, did not fire his gun. He made his search slowly. Presently he returned to the front door and came down the steps. The officers sprang out from ambush and the repeating shotgun was trained on West. He was told to surrender and to give up the gun.

Surrendered His Gun.

"All right, you can have it," was all West said in reply. He held the weapon with barrel down and presented it to the officers, stock first.

West rode to the police station in the car he was using. Officer Lotsey rode with him. On the way to the station West attacked the officer violently, making every effort to disarm the policeman. The negro driver, already in a state of intense excitement, drove at furious haste, while West continued to fight with the policeman.

Arriving at the city jail, West was placed in a cell. He became quieted soon afterwards and he asked for some food. Lieut. J. R. Lyons sent to a restaurant and got him sandwiches and a quart milk bottle filled with coffee. Lyons, Officer Harvey and "Dock," a negro man who attends to the department's horses, were in the cell while West ate his meal.

Attacked J. R. Lyons.

West suddenly seized the heavy bottle of coffee and made a sweep with it at Lieut. Lyons's head. The lieutenant avoided the blow and clinched with West. It was some time before the three men could control him.

In his cell West stated that he deliberately went to the home of Dr. Pittman to kill him. He seems to be laboring under the hallucination that Dr. Pittman, who has long been his close friend and confidential physician, has entered into a conspiracy to poison him in order that some imaginary parties may get possession of the estate of the late E. E. West, his father. West made weird statements regarding the imaginary attempts that he seems to believe have been made to poison him.

Says He Is Sane.

"I will not let them get me," he cried. "They will try to say that I am insane. That will be the next move! It's a question of 'an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' on my part."

Dr. Pittman stated that he felt sorry for West in his present condition. He declared that the unfortunate young man is laboring under the impression of some fancied grievance. He stated that for a long time West had been his patient and his confidant.

The police authorities said last night that they would hold West a prisoner until some steps have been taken to place him somewhere for safe keeping. They stated that he is dangerous in his present condition.

Exhibit E

**JACKSONVILLE
NEGRO LYNCHED**

**Unknown Men Break Into Jail
to Secure Victims Charged
With Murder**

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8.—Unknown men broke into the county jail at an early hour this morning, took therefrom two negroes held for the murder recently of George DuBose, carried them in automobiles out into the outskirts of the city, riddled them with bullets, put ropes around their necks and dragged them through the city streets dropping one of the bodies in front of one of the leading hotels.

Sheriff's deputies and police are now out hunting for the other body. The sheriff heard early in the night that there might be an attempt to lynch a negro held in jail on the charge of assaulting a little white girl, so, on advice of Judge Simmons he put this negro in an automobile and sent him to St. Augustine for safe keeping. Arriving at the jail and not finding this negro, the mob took the other two and put them to death.

It is estimated that there were only about 50 men in the crowd that gained entrance to the county jail. Answering a knocking at the front door of the jail shortly after 1 a. m. Jailer Tucker, as he opened the door which was the entrance to his residence, was covered with guns and ordered to make no move or outcry. The jailer was quickly handcuffed, relieved of his keys and ordered to point out the tier of cells in which the wanted negroes were confined. The men evidently knew the negroes and after seizing them left the jail.

1919 Lynchings - Sumter SC paper

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Mon, Aug 13, 2018

Exhibit F

NEGRO FOUND HANGED NEAR JACKSONVILLE

Was Suspected of Being "Peeping Tom"

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug 25—The handcuffed, bullet-riddled body of a negro, found on a road near Jacksonville shortly after midnight, was identified today as that of Ben Hart, 34, farmhand, who had been suspected of being the negro who early Friday morning peeped into the bedroom of a girl in a neighboring community known as Three Mile Branch.

Reports to the sheriff's office, however, were said to indicate Hart was innocent.

Ben Hart Lynching - 1923

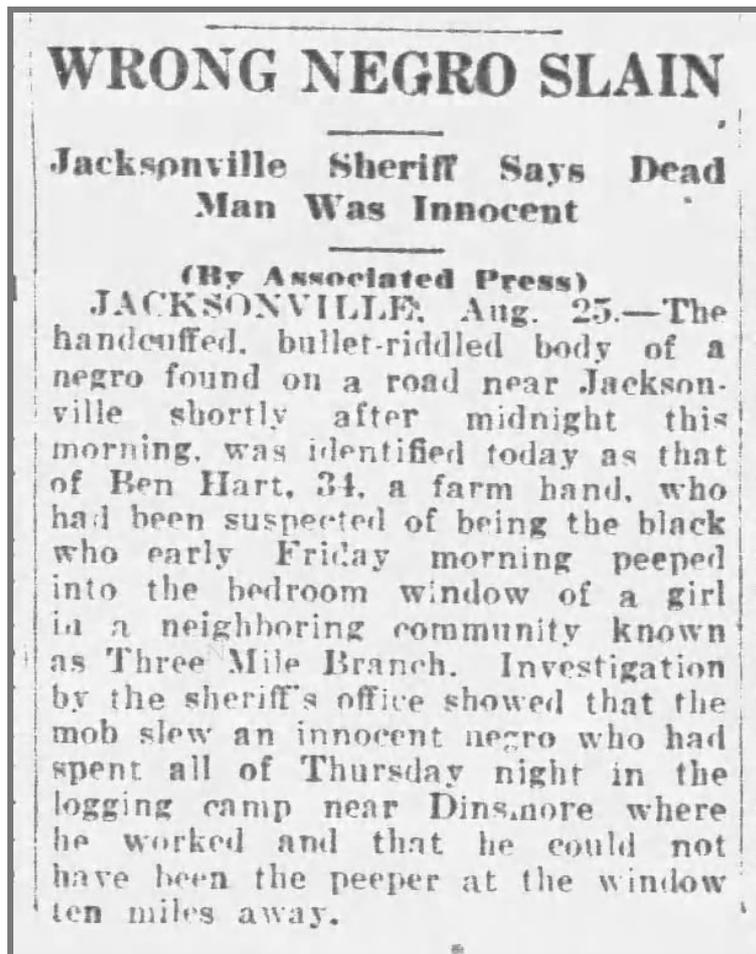
Clipped By:



sm3mb

Tue, Aug 14, 2018

Exhibit G



Ben Hart lynching. AP Story from Miami paper.

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Fri, Feb 1, 2019

Exhibit H

PROMISE ARRESTS IN CONNECTION WITH SLAYING OF INNOCENT NEGRO

**Bullet-Riddled Body of Black With Hands Manacled
Found on Road—Had Been Accused of Peeping Into
Window of Woman; Was Twelve Miles Away at Time**

JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 25.—Arrests were promised shortly by Henry Lillenthal, county detective, tonight after an investigation of the lynching last midnight of Ben Hart, whose bullet-riddled body, with the hands manacled, was found in a ditch along King's Road, three miles from Jacksonville after residents had seen several white men pursuing a negro down the road and firing at him. Hart was struck six times by pistol bullets.

Information gathered by investigators today led them to believe that the mob members had lynched an innocent negro.

At 9:30 o'clock last night about ten unmasked men called at Hart's home, told him they were deputy sheriffs and were going to take him to the

county jail. They represented it was said, that the negro was wanted for peeping in a young woman's window. Hart agreed to go readily, saying he was innocent. It developed today that at the time a negro peeped into the window, Hart was at home twelve miles away and that it was impossible for him to have been the one wanted.

BEVERLY, Mass. Aug 25—Carl Voss of Gloucester was arrested here on a warrant issued by a Gloucester policeman charging him with piracy on the high seas in connection with the shooting of Capt. Arthur Moore, and Harry Harms, cook, on the schooner J. Schott Hankinson, off Rockport, last Monday. He was held here for questioning by the Gloucester police.

Ben Hart - 1923

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Tue, Aug 14, 2018

Exhibit I

**LIQUOR MEN VENT
WRATH ON NEGRO**

Florida Authorities Advance Theory That Bootleggers Were Principals in Lynching

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 30.—The theory that Eugene Burnam, negro, who was lynched near here this afternoon by a party of white men, was the victim of bootleggers or moonshiners who suspected he had given information concerning them to authorities was advanced by officers tonight. He had been arrested on December 27, on a charge of having moonshine in his possession, but was released. Recently there have been a number of stills raided in the vicinity of the spot where the lynching occurred.

Burnam's body was found in a wooded section near Dinsmore, six miles from Jacksonville, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. His body had been riddled with bullets and he had been struck in the head with a hammer. There were said to have been four white men in the lynching party, two of whom were unidentified.

The headless body of a negro, found in a creek near here last night was identified tonight as that of Edgar Phillips, who left his home here December 18, telling relatives he would be back Christmas day. Identification was by means of finger prints Phillips having been arrested some time ago on a charge of breaking and entering.

Police said they had information Phillips had been engaged in moonshining and the theory was advanced that he had been killed by other moonshiners. His head had been severed at the shoulders with a sharp instrument and the body weighted with pieces of iron before being thrown in the creek. When the body was found by a resident last night it was in an upright position, a part of it protruding above the surface.

1923 lynchings - AL Advert.

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Mon, Aug 13, 2018

Exhibit J

which is addressed to Thomas C. ... chairman, and members of the city commission:

Gentlemen: For the past several days I have had under consideration the resolution adopted by the city commission on December 17, 1923, designating me as corporation counsel of the city of Jacksonville for the year 1924.

Some time ago I had concluded that at the expiration of my present term as city attorney, I would engage in the practice of law, giving special attention to municipal and corporation law. If I should accept this position and perform all the duties imposed on the corporation counsel, I would have little or no time to devote to outside matters. I have therefore been constrained to decline the position, which you so kindly offered me.

I am grateful to all officers and employees of the city government for the many kindnesses shown me for the past twenty-odd years that I have been connected with the legal department of the city, and in severing my official relations with the city I am not unmindful of the great work which lies before you in rebuilding Jacksonville. I shall continue to take a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the city and will do whatever I can to promote its growth and prosperity.

In conclusion I wish to thank the public for the loyal support they have given me in my administration of the legal department of the city, and to assure them that while I may have made many mistakes, they have received the very best service that I was capable of rendering, and that I have on every occasion sacrificed my own personal interests for the public good.

With highest personal regards for your honorable body and my acquaintances in office, I beg to remain,

Sincerely yours,
P. H. ODOM.

Moving Offices.

Attorney Odom is now moving his offices from the Bisbee building to rooms 501-503 Graham building. The bulk of his extensive law library is being moved to his residence at St. Johns and McDuff avenues. It will occupy practically the entire third floor of the home, and is considered one of the largest and most valuable collections of law books in the entire state.

Mr. Odom has been city attorney for seven consecutive terms of two years each, and prior to that time he was associated for several years with J. M. Barra, deceased, who was for many years city attorney. He is a native of Lyons, Ga., and was graduated from the University of Georgia, where he was president of the senior class, with the degree of bachelor of law. He was graduated from Emory college with the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts.

In 1891 Mr. Odom came to Florida and established a law practice at Palatka, where he remained for about

Most people are careful buyers and give continued patronage only to those who give satisfactory service.

The Florida Times-Union

HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN POOL THAT OF NEGRO

Positive Identification Is Made Through Finger Prints, Police Officers Claim.

The headless body, found late Saturday in McGirt's creek, twelve miles southwest of Jacksonville, was positively identified yesterday as that of a negro and not a white man, as first believed by city and county authorities.

Police said it was the body of Edgar Phillips, a negro about 30 years old, of 922 Cedar street, who served a six months term at the county stockade in 1920 when convicted in the criminal court on charges of breaking and entering.

Identification was established by prints of Phillips' fingers taken when he was arrested three years ago and compared with the prints made yesterday of two fingers on the left hand of the body. They were identical, the police said.

Further identification was made by the negro's relatives, who described the clothes he was wearing when he left home on December 18, promising to return Christmas eve. They were the same torn from the body Saturday night when it was removed from the creek.

Head Still Missing.

The head was cut off at the shoulders, and no trace of it could be found yesterday, although a rigid search was made of the vicinity in which the body was discovered.

The body was weighted down with two pieces of railroad iron, one of which was fastened by wires to the wrists, around the waist and to the right ankle. The hands were crossed and tied with hay wire. The other iron was fastened by wires to the left leg.

Better was expressed that the man had been killed elsewhere and taken to the creek. The spot where the body was found is in one of the most secluded sections of Duval county, about two miles from the nearest residence.

The body was found by Harry Miller, living in the Jacksonville Heights section, who saw a small portion of the body, which was in an upright position, protruding above the surface.

No Cause Assigned.

Mystery surrounds the murder. County Detective Henry Lilienthal said last night and while officers are trying to unravel the tangled skeins of mystery, the case becomes more baffling, it was said.

A lot of theories were expressed yesterday by different officers as to the motive for the killing but none of them seemed plausible, and the officers are running down other clues, hoping to come to some definite conclusion.

There were no marks on the body.

The Federation of Mothers' Clubs will hold a board meeting Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at the Central Grammar school, Mrs. A. G. Quade, corresponding secretary announced yesterday. All presidents of clubs and all members of the board are urged to be present.

Looking to the formation of a club for the new Junior High schools, all mothers of children who will attend the junior highs are invited particularly to be present.

WALTHALS MOVE TO JAX

Mrs. S. H. Walthall, accompanied by her son, William, 13, arrived yesterday from Richmond, Va., to join Mr. Walthall here. They will be at home to their friends at 920 Riverside avenue. Mr. Walthall is managing secretary of the Jacksonville Motor club.

Justice of the Peace said he would conduct Thursday afternoon a probe further into the negro's body rickets and his head hammer, was found in Dixie Highway, by The body was later identified as negro's sister.

Authorities were told of the Dinmore section unidentified white men the negro to the spot, fired several bullets, and then one of them on the head with Justice Geiger received call shortly after 1 o'clock unidentified man. The justice to go to Grand jury immediately, that a person were about to be arrested. Ten minutes later received another call

Annou

The Atlantic American Trust ... ive at the close of

Depositors find their accounts where they will

Messrs. F. Hoyt, officers of Atlantic National customers, and theidents of the Bank handle this department

With the

your honorable body and my suc-
cesses in office. I beg to remain,
Sincerely yours,

P. H. ODOM.

Moving Offices.

Attorney Odom is now moving his
files from the Elabee building to
rooms 141-503 Graham building. The
bulk of his extensive law library is
being moved to his residence at St.
James and McDuff avenues. It will
occupy practically the entire third
floor of the home, and is considered
one of the largest and most valuable
collections of law books in the en-
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Emory college with the degrees of
bachelor of arts and master of arts.

In 1891 Mr. Odom came to Florida
and established a law practice at Pa-
lmetto, where he remained for about

Most people are careful
buyers and give continued
patronage only to those who
give satisfactory service.

The Florida Times-Union

Has Published

212,185

Paid Classified
Advertisements
This Year

Yesterday, 980

"The more you tell,
The quicker you sell."

These advertisements bring results
— circulation takes care of that.

Total Last Year 218,841

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officers are running down other
clues, hoping to come to some defi-
nite conclusion.

There were no marks on the body,
but the head had been severed with
a sharp instrument. There was no
evidence of a struggle. The body
had apparently been in the water
for several days. It was slightly
decomposed.

Because of the condition of the
body Saturday night, county and
city officers were emphatic in de-
claring it that of a white man. A
few black spots on the body, when
it was found, were believed to have
been caused by the wires fastened
around the abdomen.

Returning to the creek at day-
break yesterday, county officers con-
tinued their investigation through-
out the day and it will be continued to-
day from several different angles, it
was said last night.

Arranging Inquest.

Justice of the Peace J. E. Geiger,
one of the first to view the body,
said he was arranging to conduct an
inquest within the next few days.

Phillips' brother and brother-in-
law, went to police headquarters
yesterday morning after learning
that an unidentified body had been
found. They told Inspector C. H.
Hurlbert that they believed it was
Phillips' body.

Julian Loadholtes, assistant to O.
K. Highsmith, superintendent of the
bureau of identification, made the
finger prints, only two being ob-
tainable, the skin having been taken
from the other fingers. An hour la-
ter, he said the prints were identi-
cal.

The body was turned over to a
negro undertaking establishment to
be prepared for burial.

The Atlanta
American Trust
Company
divided at the close of

Depositors
can
find their accounts
where they will

Messrs. F.
Hoyt, officers of
Atlantic National
Bank
customers, and the
managers of the Bank
handle this depart-

With the
Trust Company
no loan in the line
none too small to

The Atlanta Trust Company OF JACKSONVILLE

STRONG

"He tallies exactly with the description of the assailant given us by the woman and by the three Kohn negroes, who picked up the assailant after the attack Saturday evening and brought him to town.

"We found in his room part of the clothing which he had on at the time the attack was committed. When killed he was wearing the sweater which he had on at the time of the attack. I am glad it's over. I have never worked harder in my life and I was never so glad to complete a task."

Detective Inspector Hurlbert promised his men, in conference yesterday, that they could sleep after last night. He led his group, Detective Lieutenant T. L. Johnson, Detectives Chick E. L. Acosta, Claude Quattlebaum, A. A. Wethington, George Stone, and W. B. Brennan, and several other members of the force to the houses at 426 West Union street where the negro was known to stay.

The group surrounded the house and Inspector Hurlbert knocked on the front door. There was silence and then he heard the slam of a door in the rear. The front door was opened and the detectives entered to make the search and ransacked the house despite the protestations of the other occupants, including the negro's parents, that Willie was not there.

Then the detectives heard him moving in the attic as they searched the second floor. They investigated a room in the rear and found a ladder leading through a trap door to the attic. They commanded the negro to come out. He remained silent. They threatened him, with the tear bombs, but the same result.

His parents also added their pleas to the commands of the detectives to come out. Inspector Hurlbert told none of the men to enter the attic as it was certain the negro was armed. He rushed to the police station and procured an armload of tear gas bombs. Three of them were hurled through the opening into the attic. Wethington was standing directly beneath the hole at the foot of the ladder.

Then, with a shout "I'm comin' out. Look out!" the negro loomed in the opening with a pistol flashing in his hand. Wethington who had his pistol trained on the top of the ladder fired three shots in rapid succession and the long sought negro tumbled down to his feet.

Sheriff Examines Body. Sheriff W. H. Dowling and several of his deputies, who had been working on the case arrived immediately after the shooting. Sheriff Dowling examined the negro and also declared that there was no doubt the negro was the one sought. He complimented Inspector Hurlbert and Wethington for their "good work" in thus solving the case. M. B. Craig, justice of the peace, agreed with the rest of the crowd that the "right man had been shot."

The house was searched again, this time for more evidence. The bloody shirt which the negro wore was found in his room with the rest of the clothing which he wore at the time of the attack. The detectives believed to have been found in the room several articles of clothing which he had on at the time the attack was committed.

Traveled On Foot.
The negro was traced by various clues from the time he abandoned the wrecked car, which he had taken from the woman he kidnapped and attacked. He traveled on foot and was picked up by three country negroes when he asked them to carry him to town. He told them his name was Willie Washington.

Deputies that night arrested the Kohn negroes, who have been held ever since to view the various suspects arrested and brought in. In the meanwhile the trace of the negro, after the Kohn's led him at the edge of town continued. It was discovered that the Essex coach, which was stolen in the 2200 block on St. John's avenue about three hours after the attack that night, and later was found at Ocean and Duval streets had been driven into the yard and washed by the negro at the home of one of his previous employers. The verification that Washington had stolen the coach in his flight to town from the edge of the city convinced the detectives that Washington had given his right name to the Kohn negroes. Many other little strips of evidence were gathered to strengthen the evidence against Washington.

House Was Watched.
The house was watched yesterday and when the time came when the detectives could approach it in secrecy, they quietly surrounded it. That was about 2 o'clock this morning.

The negro had evidently been in trouble last night before he came home, for his overcoat had a quantity of fresh blood on the collar and also a rag bandage soaked with blood was found. No examination was made of him to see whether or not the blood came from some wound of his own or not; none were visible with his clothes on. The blood was not dry. The other clothing in his room had the dry blood on them from the wounds of the woman whom he beat into unconsciousness with his pistol, the detectives said.

The attack Saturday evening was one of the most brutal in the history of the state, and was the culmination of three authenticated attacks on women by a negro armed, all of which occurred in the last three weeks. Police suspect that Washington is guilty of the previous attacks because the description of the attacker in the first two cases, although rather incomplete, were similar to the description of him given by the woman Saturday night.

The woman left her house to drive to a neighborhood grocery store, only a few blocks away. Within sight of her home a negro leaped on the running board and flourishing a pistol in her face commanded silence and her purse. Then he ordered her to drive him as he ordered. The woman was terribly beaten by the pistol which the negro wielded.

**Riverside Baptist
Men's Bible Class
to Hear Judge Luke**

Judge Roscoe Luke, who presides over the Georgia court of appeals, will speak at the Men's Bible Class

**FOR THEMSELVES
SALE 9 A. M.
HURRY
WON'T LAST LONG**

**NONE
C. O. D.**

SHOE SPECIALS



**STRAP PUMPS
SATIN, SUEDE,
PATENT, KID,
CUBAN AND
HIGH HEELS. 2.95**



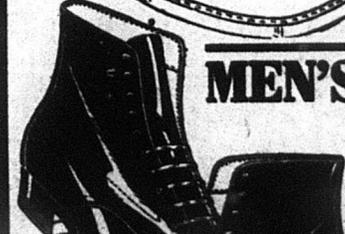
**JAZZ PUMP
TAN CALF
KID, PAT-
ENT, LOW &
CUBAN HEELS 2.95**



**DIXIE TIES
TAN AND
BLACK CALF,
PATENT, LOW
RUBBER HEELS 2.95**



**BOYS' EVERWEAR
BOYS' SHOES
SOLID LEATH-
ER, BLACK
AND
TAN 1.95**



**MEN'S REAL LEATHER
High or Low, Blucher
or Bals, Tan or Black**

- Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream 29c
 - Watkin's Multified Coconut Oil Shampoo .. 26c
 - Elmo Deo—A Rose Scented Deodorant Cream 25c
 - Melba Deodorant Toilet Water 25c
 - Cappl Toilet Soap; 35c or 3 for 1.00
 - Cuticura Soap; cake 13c
 - Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap; 25c cake 70c
 - or 3 for 1.00
 - Woodbury's Facial Soap, cake 13c
 - Three Flowers Toilet Soap; 35c cake or 3 for 1.00
 - Nadine Flesh Soap; cake 13c
 - Colgate's Rapid Shave Cream 35c
 - Woodbury's Shaving Cream 16c
 - Melba Shaving Cream 35c
 - Williams' Shaving Cream 23c
 - Pepsodent Tooth Paste 39c
 - Kolyos Tooth Paste 19c
 - Forhan's Tooth Paste; 60c size 32c
 - Colgat's Ribbon Dental Cream 25c
 - Pebeco Tooth Paste (large) 25c
 - Three Flowers, Gardenia and Vanity Talcum 25c
 - Nadine Talcum 15c
- Limited Quantities

- 2 PACKAGES CHIPSO; SPECIAL
- 6 BARS LUNA LAUNDRY SOAP; SPECIAL
- 2 PACKAGES OLD DUTY CLEANSER; SPECIAL

HOSIERY

**JUST IN, LADIES' M
ELTY SILK
SPORT
HOSE**

In neutral, French Blonde and Sahara shades novelty checks and block terms. The very newest facts in Sport Hose.

**145
1 pr**

SPECIALS FOR MEN

NEW HATS—Just received; two cases decidedly the best Hats we have received this season. They come in Extra Fine Unlined, Smooth Felt. Colors: Light and Dark Tan, Pearl Gray, New Browns, etc., including Black. Regular 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 values. Extra special this lot at 2.95

Men's Fine Outing Flannel Silk Emblem trim. All extra special 1.00

Men's Sweater Special 1.95 and 2.95

Men's Fine Cloth and Suits, only 14.95

Exhibit K

NEGRO ATTACKER OF WHITE WOMAN IS KILLED BY CITY DETECTIVE

"SMOKED" FROM HIS ATTIC RETREAT BY TEAR BOMBS, WILLIE WASHINGTON, 22, CHAUFFEUR, WITH GUN IN HIS HAND, IS RIDDLED WITH BULLETS FROM GUN OF DETECTIVE WETHINGTON.

Inspector Hurlbert States Positive Negro Guilty One

Was Wearing Part of the Clothes He Had on When Attack Was Made Last Saturday Night—Killing Early This Morning Ends Most Intensive Man Search in History of County.

Negro Positively Identified

At an early hour this morning the negro was positively identified from a photograph found in his room. The picture of the attacker was located by the investigating officers and taken to police headquarters and shown to the Kohn negroes, who picked him up on the Orange Park road after the attack. All three instantly stated it was the picture of the negro, who asked them for a ride to town, and the man who told them his name was Willie Washington.

After six days and nights' endless search for the negro who last Saturday night made a brutal attack on a white woman, wife of a prominent Jacksonville business man, detectives last night surrounded him in his home at 426 West Union street and "smoked" him out with tear bombs when he refused to surrender.

He came with his gun in his hand and was met with three bullets from the pistol of A. A. Wethington, detective. He fell down a ladder from the attic, where he had been hiding, at Wethington's feet, dead. His name is Willie Washington, 22 years old, a chauffeur by trade.

Positive Negro Right One.

Detective Inspector C. H. Hurlbert, who unearthed the clue and followed it to its end, locating the negro and his retreat, declared positively last night that the negro killed was the one sought.

"Every bit of evidence gleaned by the detectives and deputy sheriffs in the last week points to this negro," he said.

Here's Bargains That Will Bring th

EXTRA SPECIAL
10 DOZ. WOMEN'S
RICH SHADE CREPE DE
CHINE GOWNS AND
TEDDIES **1.95**

EXTRA SPECIAL
50 DZ. WOMEN'S MUS-
LIN, CREPE and FANCY
VOILE GOWNS, TED-
DIES and STEP-
INS **87c**

The L.
LEONARD P.
"JACKSONVILLE"

785 Dress S-A-L-E --TODAY-- 93 Brand NEW SPRING DRESSES

JUST UNPACKED
In Fine Quality Crepe
Beautiful Combinations
Newest Trimmings and
Styles, All the Favored
Bright Spring Colors

**WONDERFUL
VALUES
SEE WINDOW
THEY TALK
FOR THEMSELVES**

785

TOILET GOODS

**WE UNDERSELL
ALL ADVERTISED
PRICES**

Cappi Theatrical Face Powder	1.00
Pivers' Azurea, Floramye and Pompela Face Powder	69c
Hudnut's Gardenia Face Powder	1.00
Coty's Face Powder; all shades	69c
Mavis Face Powder (white and brunette)	29c
Melba Melbaline Face Powder	25c
Nadine Face Powder	25c
Creme Elcaya (Vanishing Cream)	32c
Marvelous Cold Cream	50c
Nadine Creams	25c
Elcaya Cold Cream	32c
Melba Skin Massage Cream	50c
Elcaya Witch Hazel Cream	32c
Woodbury's Cold or Vanishing Cream	16c
Three Flowers Skin and Tissue Cream	50c
Pond's Vanishing Cream (Jars)	15c
Nadine Almond Lotion	25c
Jergen's Benzoin and Almond Lotion	43c
Hinds' Honey and Al	20c

BANG

GO THE PRICES ON 1,000 **SPRING HATS** FOR TODAY'S SELLING

Salins, Taffetas, the Newest Straw Combinations. Give Your Eyes a Treat. Come and Look. You are Invited.



LAUNDRY

NO PHONE ORDER

4 BARS LARGE SIZE OCTAGON SOAP; SPECIAL

4 BOXES OCTAGON WASHING POWDER

2 PACKAGES CHIRSO

"He tallies exactly with the description of the assailant given us by the woman and by the three Kohn negroes, who picked up the assailant after the attack Saturday evening and brought him to town.

"We found in his room part of the clothing which he had on at the time the attack was committed. When killed he was wearing the sweater which he had on at the time of the attack. I am glad it's over. I have never worked harder in my life and I was never so glad to complete a task."

Detective Inspector Hurlbert promised his men, in conference yesterday, that they could sleep after last night. He led his group, Detective Lieutenant T. L. Johnson, Detectives Chick E. L. Acosta, Claude Quattlebaum, A. A. Wethington, George Stone, and W. B. Brennan, and several other members of the force to the houses at 426 West Union street where the negro was known to stay.

The group surrounded the house and Inspector Hurlbert knocked on the front door. There was silence and then he heard the slam of a door in the rear. The front door was opened and the detectives entered to make the search and ransacked the house despite the protestations of the other occupants, including the negro's parents, that Willie was not there.

Then the detectives heard him moving in the attic as they searched the second floor. They investigated a room in the rear and found a ladder leading through a trap door to the attic. They commanded the negro to come out. He remained silent. They threatened him, with the tear bombs, but the same result.

His parents also added their pleas to the commands of the detectives to come out. Inspector Hurlbert told none of the men to enter the attic as it was certain the negro was armed. He rushed to the police station and procured an armload of tear gas bombs. Three of them were hurled through the opening into the attic. Wethington was standing directly beneath the hole at the foot of the ladder.

Then, with a shout "I'm comin' out. Look out!" the negro loomed in the opening with a pistol flashing in his hand. Wethington who had his pistol trained on the top of the ladder fired three shots in rapid succession and the long sought negro tumbled down to his feet.

Sheriff Examines Body. Sheriff W. H. Dowling and several of his deputies, who had been working on the case arrived immediately after the shooting. Sheriff Dowling examined the negro and also declared that there was no doubt the negro was the one sought. He complimented Inspector Hurlbert and Wethington for their "good work" in thus solving the case. M. B. Craig, justice of the peace, agreed with the rest of the crowd that the "right man had been shot."

The house was searched again, this time for more evidence. The bloody shirt which the negro wore was found in his room with the rest of the clothing which he wore at the time of the attack. The detectives believed to have been found in the room several articles

Traveled On Foot.
The negro was traced by various clues from the time he abandoned the wrecked car, which he had taken from the woman he kidnapped and attacked. He traveled on foot and was picked up by three country negroes when he asked them to carry him to town. He told them his name was Willie Washington.

Deputies that night arrested the Kohn negroes, who have been held ever since to view the various suspects arrested and brought in. In the meanwhile the trace of the negro, after the Kohn's led him at the edge of town continued. It was discovered that the Essex coach, which was stolen in the 2200 block on St. John's avenue about three hours after the attack that night, and later was found at Ocean and Duval streets had been driven into the yard and washed by the negro at the home of one of his previous employers. The verification that Washington had stolen the coach in his flight to town from the edge of the city convinced the detectives that Washington had given his right name to the Kohn negroes. Many other little strips of evidence were gathered to strengthen the evidence against Washington.

House Was Watched.
The house was watched yesterday and when the time came when the detectives could approach it in secrecy, they quietly surrounded it. That was about 2 o'clock this morning.

The negro had evidently been in trouble last night before he came home, for his overcoat had a quantity of fresh blood on the collar and also a rag bandage soaked with blood was found. No examination was made of him to see whether or not the blood came from some wound of his own or not; none were visible with his clothes on. The blood was not dry. The other clothing in his room had the dry blood on them from the wounds of the woman whom he beat into unconsciousness with his pistol, the detectives said.

The attack Saturday evening was one of the most brutal in the history of the state, and was the culmination of three authenticated attacks on women by a negro armed, all of which occurred in the last three weeks. Police suspect that Washington is guilty of the previous attacks because the description of the attacker in the first two cases, although rather incomplete, were similar to the description of him given by the woman Saturday night.

The woman left her house to drive to a neighborhood grocery store, only a few blocks away. Within sight of her home a negro leaped on the running board and flourishing a pistol in her face commanded silence and her purse. Then he ordered her to drive him as he ordered. The woman was terribly beaten by the pistol which the negro wielded.

**Riverside Baptist
Men's Bible Class
to Hear Judge Luke**

Judge Roscoe Luke, who presides over the Georgia court of appeals, will speak at the Men's Bible

**FOR THEMSELVES
SALE 9 A. M.
HURRY
WON'T LAST LONG**

**NONE
C. O. D.**

SHOE SPECIALS



**STRAP PUMPS
SATIN, SUEDE,
PATENT, KID,
CUBAN AND
HIGH HEELS. 2.95**



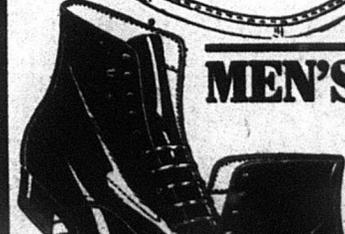
**JAZZ PUMP
TAN CALF
KID, PAT-
ENT, LOW &
CUBAN HEELS 2.95**



**DIXIE TIES
TAN AND
BLACK CALF,
PATENT, LOW
RUBBER HEELS 2.95**



**BOYS' EVERWEAR
BOYS' SHOES
SOLID LEATH-
ER, BLACK
AND
TAN 1.95**



**MEN'S REAL LEATHER
High or Low, Blucher
or Bals, Tan or Black**

- Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream 29c
 - Watkin's Multified Coconut Oil Shampoo .. 26c
 - Elmo Deo—A Rose Scented Deodorant Cream 25c
 - Melba Deodorant Toilet Water 25c
 - Cappl Toilet Soap; 35c or 3 for 1.00
 - Cuticura Soap; cake 13c
 - Colgate's Cashmere Bouquet Soap; 25c cake 70c or 3 for
 - Woodbury's Facial Soap, cake 13c
 - Three Flowers Toilet Soap; 35c cake or 3 for 1.00
 - Nadine Flesh Soap; cake 13c
 - Colgate's Rapid Shave Cream 35c
 - Woodbury's Shaving Cream 16c
 - Melba Shaving Cream 35c
 - Williams' Shaving Cream 23c
 - Pepsodent Tooth Paste 39c
 - Kolyos Tooth Paste 19c
 - Forhan's Tooth Paste; 60c size 32c
 - Colgat's Ribbon Dental Cream 25c
 - Pebeco Tooth Paste (large) 25c
 - Three Flowers, Gardenia and Vanity Talcum 25c
 - Nadine Talcum 15c
- Limited Quantities

- 2 PACKAGES CHIPSO; SPECIAL
- 6 BARS LUNA LAUNDRY SOAP; SPECIAL
- 2 PACKAGES OLD DUTY CLEANSER; SPECIAL

HOSIERY

**JUST IN, LADIES' M
ELTY SILK
SPORT
HOSE**

In neutral, French Blonde and Sahara shades novelty checks and block terms. The very newest facts in Sport Hose.

**145
1 pr**

SPECIALS FOR MEN

NEW HATS—Just received; two cases decidedly the best Hats we have received this season. They come in Extra Fine Unlined, Smooth Felt. Colors: Light and Dark Tan, Pearl Gray, New Browns, etc., including Black. Regular 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00 values. Extra special 2.95 this lot at

Men's Fine Outing Flannel Silk Emblem trim. All extra special 1.00

Men's Sweater Special 1.95 and 2.95

Men's Fine Cloth and Suits, only 14.95

Was Third Attack.

That attack was the third on a white woman in a week. Two other white women were attacked within a few blocks of the downtown district by a negro armed with a pistol. Now it is known that Washington committed these offenses as well as the one last Saturday. It was Washington who struck another woman over the head with his pistol about an hour and a half after the attack for which he paid his life was committed.

She had screamed and fled as he tried to rob her. At least two robberies in Jacksonville have been fixed on Washington since his death and detectives believe he is in all likelihood guilty of a number of other robberies not yet explained.

No Doubt of Identity.

No possible doubt remains that the negro shot was the one sought. Another and more thorough search of the home yesterday by police yielded the rings which the black tore from the woman's fingers. In the room just after his death was found the bloodstained clothing which he wore at the time of the attack. When killed he was wearing the brown sweater vest which he had on at the time of the attack. His picture and, later, his body, as it lay in the undertaker's morgue, was identified by the three Kohn negroes, who picked

to locate lith owners through their reports. Lieutenant Johnson asks that anyone who has lost clothing lately by theft examine the articles with the object of identification.

Body An Object Lesson.

The body of the negro was placed on exhibit yesterday at 11 o'clock following a conference of local officials. It remained on view in the rotunda of the county jail until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. During the day hundreds of persons streamed through the rotunda viewing the remains of the brown criminal who stirred Jacksonville to a pitch of excitement not experienced in decades.

Officials who held the conference yesterday and heard the evidence presented by deputy sheriffs and city detectives included the three circuit judges, George Couper, Gibbs, Daniel A. Simmons, and DeWitt T. Gray. Mayor John T. Alsop, Jr., Sheriff W. H. Dowling, Dr. M. B. Herlong, Police Chief A. J. Roberts; State's Attorney W. M. Madison; County Detective Henry Lillenthal; Councilman Capt. George J. Garcia and E. P. Owen, Jr., secretary to the city commission.

The clue which led to the finding of the negro fugitive was unearthed by Detective Inspector C. H. Hurlbert. Washington, after kidnapping the woman Saturday night, wrecked her car. He was brought to town by three country negroes whom he asked for a ride. He stole a car, not far from the place where he boarded his victim's auto, and drove it several blocks until he met a white woman in a car and tried to hold her up. She leaped from the car and fled, screaming. He pursued and brutally struck her over the head with his pistol, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Then he turned and fled on foot. A few blocks away he stole another car from its parking place on St. Johns avenue. Later the car was abandoned in a spot where Washington had been in the habit of washing the car of a family for whom he was chauffeur until a few weeks ago.

Hurlbert Develops Clue.

Inspector Hurlbert seized on this slight clue and put all his detectives, W. H. Brannen, L. E. Harvey, H. C. Smith, A. A. Wethington, E. L. Acosta, George Stone, Sherman Cannon, A. B. Canova, Lieut. T. L. Johnson, and S. H. Hurlbert, working on the case. Chief A. J. Roberts assigned several uniform men to the plain clothes squad to assist.

At the time the car was found parked the chain of circumstances leading to its abandonment there had not been determined. For a week detectives followed the clue which had many false turnings and twice lodged in the city jail men who were suspected strongly enough to warrant being carried before the woman for identification. Each time she said it was the wrong man. The detectives renewed their efforts and for the last three nights none have had more than a few hours of sleep. Many hypotheses were exhausted and false scents followed before the trail of evidence pointing to Willie Washington was cleared. Then the detectives took up the task of finding him and capturing him. His home was watched.

Laid Trap Friday.

Friday evening a trap was laid for him in a hotel where he had been employed and detectives were secreted in the place awaiting his arrival in response to a decoy telephone call. He failed to show up. Then early yesterday morning, when the detectives had ascertained he was in his home, they surrounded the house. Inspector Hurlbert knocked on the door

Dr. Abraham Cronbach, of the faculty of the Hebrew Union college, Cincinnati, will lecture tonight at 8 o'clock in the Jewish temple, Laura and Ashley streets.

Professor Cronbach is a man of unusual abilities with a national reputation, who has inspired his audiences with a message of deep earnestness and spirituality. He is a teacher of social studies in the college and the community here will be offered the rare opportunity of listening to a man of unusual attainments in his special field of research.

This lecture is free and open to the public, which is cordially invited.

COHEN OFFERS \$10,000

Continued from Page 13.

commodations that would prove an irresistible appeal as a permanent vacation center to tourists.

Suggest Riverfront Location

A large hotel, located somewhere on the picturesque St. Johns river, is thought to be the part of it and far enough out to be all that the beauty-seeking and pleasure-loving Northern tourist asks, has been considered by all to be of undeniable importance.

It has been said that the only thing necessary was to have some one "start it going." Cohen Brothers have supplied the demand.

and heard a door slam in the rear of the house. When they were admitted the other occupants, including relatives of Washington, denied he was there. The house was ransacked. While searching the upper floor detectives heard the fugitive moving in the attic.

Threats and commands had no effect in bringing him out. Inspector Hurlbert, accompanied by Dr. M. B. Herlong, rushed to the police station and obtained an arm load of the tear gas bombs.

The bombs were carried by George Stone. On the way back to the house one of them, jarred by the speeding car, exploded, nearly suffocating Stone and Dr. Herlong.

Three of the bombs were hurled into the attic where Inspector Hurlbert had forbidden his men to go. It was known the negro was armed. As the men searched the upper floor, Washington evidently decided to "shoot his way out," for he shouted: "I'm coming out. Look out!" He loomed in the opening to the attic directly over the heads of Wethington and Capt. Willis Ponder. Wethington saw the flash of the pistol in the negro's hand and fired three shots. The negro's gun dropped at Capt. Ponder's feet and the attacker dead, tumbled through the opening at his slayer's feet.

The house was thoroughly searched again, this time for property, and the fourteen inmates locked up on technical charges.

In Scrape Friday Night.

It was discovered yesterday that Washington had had a shooting scrape earlier in the evening at a gathering of negroes at the negro Knights of Pythias hall. His overcoat had fresh blood on it when found in his room. Lieutenant Johnson began an investigation of that angle and found that instead of reporting to the hotel earlier in the evening, where the trap was laid, Washington had gone to a dance in the hall where he became involved in trouble. He left and returned with a gun and thoroughly "shot up" the place, but none of his bullets found a mark. Then a crowd of negroes rushed him, beat him severely, and threw him out of the hall. He had hardly arrived at his home from this affray when the detectives arrived to get him.

"He was without doubt the most vicious criminal we have ever had to deal with in this county," Chief Roberts declared last night. "No one in town was safe as long as he was alive and in the room he occupies. I am certainly gratified beyond words at the successful termination of this

city. These three men were the original group of men who set a match to the gospel team movement that he has now spread, in four years, all over the South.

According to Mr. Willis, there are now over 250 clubs in existence, with an aggregate number of members, from twelve to fifteen thousand laymen, engaged in gospel team work and personal work.

At 12:30 the delegates from Florida and also from the St. Mary's Gypsy Smith club met at luncheon in the Y. M. C. A. and heard the three speakers again. The floods delayed Jake Brown, president of all Georgia clubs, Judge Roscoe Luke and Walter P. Frazier.

Speakers Today.

All special speakers will be on duty this morning in the various Baptist men's Bible classes in this city, as announced in the program printed specially for the convention. In addition, Judge Roscoe Luke, of Thomasville, Ga., is to be at the First Methodist church to speak to the morning congregation. At night, Judge Luke will speak at the Springfield Presbyterian church, staying there for a series of evangelistic services to last a fortnight.

Dr. Plato Durham will address the Busy Men's Bible class of the First Baptist church, of which Ed Paxon is president. After the class has adjourned, he will preach at the Grace Methodist church, South Jacksonville, where Dr. Sessions is the pastor.

Walter P. Frazier of Pittsburgh, Pa. will be with the Brotherhood Bible class of the Main Street Baptist church this morning and will preach at the evening hour to Dr. Mahon's congregation on Eighth and Main streets.

Speaks in Riverside.

Judge Roscoe Luke will be at the Riverside Baptist church and will speak at a meeting of all the adult Bible classes of that church before he goes to the First Methodist church.

Mr. Willis will be at the Springfield Presbyterian church at the Bible school hours and will be present at the morning service at the same church.

Marvin Thrower will be at the Brotherhood Men's Bible class of the Snyder Memorial Methodist church. Jake Brown will be with the Riverside Park Methodist church for the Bible school hour.

Great preparations are made for the mass meeting at the Duval theater at 3 o'clock today, which will be addressed by Judge Luke. The judge is associate justice of the Georgia state court of appeals, and lives at Thomasville.

At the banquet last night Dr. Durham told the story of the birth of the Business Men's Evangelistic group, which took place near Atlanta at a retreat at which he was privileged to speak. The banquet be-

came for Kentucky and then went with the Citizens-Union National bank here as vice-president. His aggressive methods attracted the attention of Coleman DuPont and Johnston was called to the Columbia bank as vice-president, and later was elected president before he was forty years old.

"Done Right Well."

Julian W. Potter, president of the Coal and Iron National bank of New York, is a native of Bowling Green, Ky. At the time of his appointment as president of the bank, the young man bank cashier in New York. It was said being only thirty-three. He was appointed February 1, 1923.

Born "between two hills" on a little farm in the western part of Kentucky, near the village of Breeding, Adair county, acquiring his schooling in a log schoolhouse with rough benches, Melvin Taylor has "done right well for a country lad." He studied when his daily chores were done, he lived thirty miles from a railroad and he was about twenty years old before he ever rode on a "steam train."

Now, twenty-two years after his first business experience when he invested his entire fortune of \$75 in the right to sell monkey wrenches in Larue county, Taylor has become president of what is said to be the second largest financial institution in America.

The life story of Taylor reads like a chapter out of a Horatio Alger book. He was born of "poor but honest" parents. His father was known over the countryside as "Squire Jim" Taylor, a country magistrate of the old school, with flowing whiskers and a delight for holding legal trials. Squire Jim was a rural Solomon, known far and wide for his wisdom and his keenness.

Melvin Taylor worked on the farm and attended the common school at Breeding until he was eighteen years old. Then he determined to further his education by attending school at Columbia, Ky., and reading law at night. Arrangements were made with an uncle at Columbia whereby the boy was given board in return for his performance of a multitude of household chores.

Melvin's earnestness and application soon attracted the attention of Judge James Garnett, a noted Columbia jurist, who invited the youth to read law in his office at night. So every evening after his work was done Melvin would slip into the judge's office and read law. Each night, too, Judge Garnett would quiz the boy and instruct him.

It was during this period that Melvin bought the rights to sell a patent monkey wrench. Money was scarce in those days and no one knew by what sacrifice and labor Melvin Taylor accumulated the \$75 which represented his entire fortune. But Taylor saw a chance to double his fortune. At first the representative of the monkey wrench rights held out for \$190, but when he found that Taylor had only \$75, he agreed to "make up" the difference himself, because he declared he believed Taylor was a good worker and would prove successful.

Last His \$75.

Taylor turned over his money and received his grant of monkey wrench rights. He started forth with high hopes, but he found that all is not as sometimes promised, and he had farewells to his \$75.

About this time many residents of Adair county were migrating to Texas, and, as he had friends at Hillsboro, that state, Taylor decided to go there. It was then he took his

gan last night at 7 o'clock, with orchestra music with Mrs. Ruby Bird at the piano. Rev. and Mrs. Wiley S. Young, sang a sacred duet. At the close of the meeting those present sang Consecrate Me Lord, and I'll Go With Him Through the Garden.

Officers Elected.

Officers were elected at the banquet session of the convention. Charles T. Paxon, president of the Business Men's Evangelistic Clubs of the state; Frank Valentine, secretary

was called to the Denver bank at Chicago and identified with the First Bank and Trust Company institution he worked the presidency and then the presidency of the First bank of Chicago.

NEGROES WITH SHINING ARRESTED, G

Henry Sherman, negro, 1000 person street, operator of a store, was arrested yesterday by S. H. Hurlbert, of one cabin of moonshine. He was found in his possession, said Sherman was taken to the federal authorities at a hearing on posting bond. His appearance before Carl N. States commissioner, negro, James Simmon, negro, 1000 person street, was arrested by officer Reeves on a charge of the liquor law. He had a fine of \$100. His possession of a fine of \$100 was released.

SIX WHEELS RECOVERED AS RESULT OF

Six bicycles, stolen from persons in Jacksonville, in the past two weeks, were recovered yesterday by Sgt. W. L. Mathews, patroling the arrest of Charles negro 22, 1524 Spaulding Mathews. The negro had wheels in his possession, arrested according to Mathews, he admitted he had hidden at Barrs' Field. Two officers, went to the found the five wheels.

TWO ARRESTED CHARGED DRUNK WHILE

Two men were arrested on charges of driving while intoxicated. B. C. Oak street, 28, a merchant, arrested by James Copeland at headquarters. He is in default of bail of \$250. Millan, 34, living at the corner of Main street, was arrested driving an automobile, was released by George Padgett.

HERE IS REASON G. F. P. IS POPULAR WITH MANY V

Nothing Can Keep Them Praising G. F. P. Quickly Restores Them.

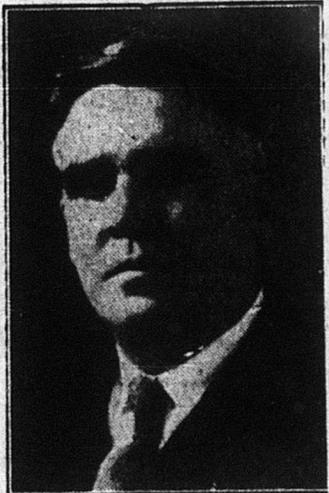
No other medicine has as successful in overcoming irregularity and misery both mental and physical. Joseph's G. F. P. It has successfully introduced in this country, and thousands of the people and women are praising it since it was introduced only a short time ago.

The sale of G. F. P. is increasing, and the reason for G. F. P. is proving the first direct specific for nervous and dreading malady which keeps so many girls and women in a suffering, really don't know what all their troubles.

Women of all classes poor—are using St. Joseph's

Political Advertisement

Tom McGiffin



This is to let the people of Jacksonville know that I am a candidate for the office of City Commissioner. I will greatly appreciate the active support of all the people. I am running because I want the office and I am in to win.

(Paid Political Advertisement)

Moose Attention!

BE ON HAND

MONDAY EVENING

Exhibit L

Negro In Florida Dead, Community Terrorized, When White Man Blacks Face And Joins Plot To Assault White Woman

Married White Man, Responsible For Girl's Moral Delinquency Hires White Ex-Convict To Masquerade As Negro In Attempt To Get Rid Of Woman

The story of a married white man criminally intimate with a white woman, and of the man's bringing in another white man, having him to blacken his face, so as to have the appearance of a Negro, and then to assault the girl, attempting to kill her, thus planning to get out of a situation that meant ruin and disgrace to the man responsible for the girl's condition, is brought out of Jacksonville, Fla., by Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga.

The scheme worked out as planned, the wester ran from the scene of the assault, crying that a "big, burly Negro" had committed the intolerable crime of attacking a white woman, and the mob followed. The whole Negro community was terrorized by gangs of white ruffians, who rode through the streets into the homes of decent, respectable colored families, seeking the "big, burly Negro," and finally a colored man was killed.

But the girl did not die. She was taken to a hospital and it is believed she will live. And she told the true story after regaining consciousness, but too late to get a Negro life or to protect a Negro community from outrage by vandals.

The Jacksonville daily papers broadcast the story as "ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTS A WHITE WOMAN." And one word was given to the world of the truth when it was finally revealed. The story, as told by Mr. Thomas, is as follows:

"COLOR COMPLEX"

The late Bert Williams said once, to the credit that he did not find his color a handicap, but sometimes found it a disadvantage.

There was a white man in jail in Jacksonville who is in the position to say the same thing about his color. It seems that there was a white man of a family name of direct relationship with a young white woman in Jacksonville, to the extent that there was accumulating evidence of a damaging nature to her life and for all intent and purpose to employ an ex-convict to blacken his face and go to a certain place and meet her and the young woman.

This ex-convict proceeded to carry out the instruction of his employer and went to the appointed place at the stated time and saw the arrival of two sweethearts. When the man and woman drove up and got out of the car and walked to a little ways off, made this manufactured Negro ex-convict appear on the scene and assaulted the woman with a brick and beat her into unconsciousness. The purpose was to have killed her if it is supposed.

The man ran back to town and made an outcry to the effect that a big burly Negro pounced upon him and the woman, asking him to stand aside, proceeding to assault the woman with a brick. The usual thing happened. The officers began to arrest, intimidate and beat up every Negro they could catch in that neighborhood.

Automobile loads of young white ruffians proceeded to drive down four of the streets in the Negro settlement and shooting at random in every house they passed. Many colored people narrowly escaped death. One colored man was finally killed and the newspapers did what they can always be depended upon to do, to give large scare-crow lines.

"ANOTHER NEGRO ASSAULTS A WHITE WOMAN" is the mean title the white woman was taken to the hospital and is believed that she will recover. She has already gained consciousness. After being taken through the third degree, whatever that means, this white man, accessory, before and after, finally told the truth.

Some of the newspapers in Jacksonville that were so hasty in releasing the false report have had the courage and the sense of fairness to the Negro to publish the facts to the world. The white and colored people in Jacksonville are the only ones that know the facts. Other people all over the world are still under the impression that a real and not an artificial Negro assaulted this white woman.

It may be convenient to be a Negro permanently, but it does seem that it is advantageous to be a Negro temporarily in some parts of the earth.

Twenty newsboys wanted to sell The New York Age. Good opportunity. Call at The Age office—230 West 135th Street—Thursday or Friday morning.

Mob Violence Jacksonville March 1925

Clipped By:



sm3mb

Wed, Aug 29, 2018