Declaration of Dr. David Jamison

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
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 whereabout 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 Negroid Found
Hanged Near Jacksonville, Boston Glove (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).


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

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.

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

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 4/5/23
Exhibit A
David Jamison
12548 Lake Taylor Lane Jacksonville, FL; (812) 679-7345
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.
Developed and implemented lesson plans in zoology, public speaking, philosophy, and xenobiology for 4th – 11th grade students from across the U.S.

EDITOR

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)


Nonrefereed

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”
- 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)

- 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

NEGRO LYNCHED FOR HIS CRIME

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

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

Filling Places and Inspectors are Announced — Voting Will Cease at 7 o’clock.

The eve of the final city Democratic primary is here and the mildest campaign excitement of the politics is about to begin. This news, that is one of the chief features of the day, is expected to be seen in all the newspapers. The vote will be held tomorrow. The city of Jacksonville is divided into two districts — the vote will be held in the east and west districts.

NEGRO WAS UNKNOWN.

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

An unknown negro who made a brutal assault upon the woman of John Deo near the city on Sunday night at Jacksonville, was at sundown Saturday said to have been known in those parts as “the negro.” He was captured by a party of citizens who were hunting for him. When he was captured he had a rope around his neck, and after being identified by the lady was taken in the woods and shot. The negro was pronounced dead at 8 o’clock.

BRUTAL DEATH OF JOHN DOE.

The story of the assault and the resultant death of John Doe, as told by the negro who was shot, is as follows:

When the negro was brought to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Doe, they found that he was dead, and that he had been shot in the heart. They immediately notified the sheriff, who immediately went to the scene of the crime and captured the negro.

OFFICIAL BOLLARD.

The negro was shot in the back of the head, and the bullet entered the neck. The negro was pronounced dead at the scene of the crime.

NOTIFIED NEIGHBORS.

Negro who was shot was named John Doe.

The negro who was shot was named John Doe. The negro was shot in the back of the head, and the bullet passed through the neck. The negro was pronounced dead at the scene of the crime.

CAPITAL BOND.

The negro who was shot was named John Doe. The negro was shot in the back of the head, and the bullet entered the neck. The negro was pronounced dead at the scene of the crime.

LYNCHERS UNKNOWN.

The negro who was shot was named John Doe. The negro was shot in the back of the head, and the bullet entered the neck. The negro was pronounced dead at the scene of the crime.

Socialists Put In a Ticket for the Municipal Campaign.

The Socialist of Jacksonville met at the Central Union Labor hall last night and nominated their candidates for the municipal campaign. The candidates nominated were:

In the general election and said that they were quite hopeful of a victory in the Jacksonville election.

SAD DROWNING OF POPULAR YOUNG MAN.

John Robinson Fell from Lighter Into Julington Creek Yesterday Morning.

Member of Rhythm Improvement Company and Had Charge of the Mill on Julington Creek.
Exhibit C
1909 lynching, Montgomery, Ala paper

Clipped By:

sm3mb
Thu, Jan 31, 2019
Exhibit D
TWO NEGROS CHARGED WITH DU BOSE MURDER LYNCHED EARLY TODAY

BAND OF DETERMINED MEN OVERPOWERED JAILER TUCKER AND TOOK NEGROS 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, RIDDEN WITH BULLETS, FOUND AT MAIN STREET AND CEMETERY ROAD.


Jacksonville experienced one of the first lynchings in its history at an early hour this morning, when a determined crowd of men—vastly estimated at between five and six hundred—went to the jail and released from confinement the two negroes who had been charged with the murder of George W. DuBose, from the Duval county jail and lynched them.

The negroes were Bowman Cook and John Morine. Both negroes were shot down as they left the jail, and then the bodies were dragged behind an automobile and cut loose in front of the Windsor hotel on Hogan street.

Body Badly Mutilated.

Cook's body was badly mutilated, as it bumped behind the automobile, and the machine showed that it was badly damaged by the heat of the engine. The negro who was killed was found, thrown against, an embankment at the side of the road. The place where the body was found was about three miles north of the city. It was literally riddled with bullets, showing that the death was evidently instantaneous.

Matter of Conjecture.

Just what took place after the negroes were taken to the jail, is not known, but it is believed that the negroes who were in the automobile drove it to the main street and Central road, which is just outside the cemetery, and turned eastward from the intersection the negroes, who had gone out, returned to the city with the bodies, and were behind one of the automobiles.

Murder of DuBose.

The crime for which the negroes were being held, murder of George W. DuBose, brother of the negroes, was committed at Broad and Ashley streets. The negro was shot after a struggle and a large crowd ran high against those responsible for his death. Things quieted down, however, and as each day passed it was thought that there would be no mob violence.

The negroes were Bowman Cook and John Morine. Both negroes were shot down as they left the jail, and then the bodies were dragged behind an automobile and cut loose in front of the Windsor hotel on Hogan street.

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

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

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

The city council will meet in adjourned session tomorrow night for the consideration of paving matters, and 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 city commission.

The final meeting before the council session will be held tonight, when the committee hopes to have the report for the council tomorrow.

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.
We are in business to serve our depositors, to look after their interests, safeguard their money—their success is our success.

You are cordially invited to open an account—large or small—and make this your banking home.

4 per cent interest paid on savings deposits, compounded quarterly.

The Atlantic National Bank
of Jacksonville
Exhibit E
JACKSONVILLE
NEGRO LYNEHD

Unknown Men Break Into Jail
To Secure Victims Charged
With Murder

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 8 — Un-
known men broke into the county
jail at an early hour this morning,
took therefrom two negroes held for
the murder recently of George Du-
Bose, carried them in automobiles
out into the outskirts of the city, rid-
ded them with bullets, put ropes
around their necks and dragged them
through the city streets dragging 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 10 men in the crowd that
gained entrance to the county jail.
Answering a knocking at the front
doors of the jail shortly after 1 a. m.
Jailer Tucker, as he opened the door
which was the entrance to his resi-
dence, was covered with guns and or-
dered to make no move or outcry.
The jailer was quickly handcuffed,
removed 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 setting them left the jail.
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.
Exhibit G
Wrong Negro Slain
Jacksonville Sheriff Says Dead Man Was Innocent

(By Associated Press)
JACKSONVILLE, Aug. 25.—The handcuffed, bullet-riddled body of a negro found on a road near Jacksonville shortly after midnight this morning, was identified today as that of Ben Hart, 31, a farm hand, who had been suspected of being the black who early Friday morning peeped into the bedroom window of a girl in a neighboring community known as Three Mile Branch. Investigation by the sheriff's office showed that the mob slew an innocent negro who had spent all of Thursday night in the logging camp near Dinsmore where he worked and that he could not have been the peeper at the window ten miles away.
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 Lilienthal, county detective, tonight after an investigation of the lynch- ing 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 Jackson- ville after residents had seen several white men pursuing a negro down the road and firing at him. Hart was struck six times by pistol bul- lets.

Information gathered by investiga- tors today led them to believe that the mob members had lynched an inno- cent 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 impossi- ble 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 police- man 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.
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 Burnham, negro, who was lynched near here this afternoon by a group of white men, was the victim of bootleggers or moonshiners who suspected he had given information concerning them to authorities was advanced by officers last night. He had been arrested on December 29, on a charge of having moonshiner 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.

Burnham's body was found in a wooded section near Dinmore, 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.
HEADLESS BODY FOUND IN POOL THAT OF NEGRO

Positive Identification Made Through Finger Prints, Police Officers Claim.

The headless body, found late Saturday in McElrath'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 322 Cedar street, who was reported missing. He was last seen at the city stockade in 1920, and was found six months later in the creek. The police said the prints of his fingers, which were found on the body, confirmed the identification.

Further identification was made by the negro's relatives, who described the clothes he was wearing and the place where he was last seen. The body was found the same night it was reported missing.

The body was removed from the creek and will be sent to the coroner for examination.

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

The Florida Times-Union
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, 939

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

Total Last Year 218,861

The Atlantic National Bank

Depositors can find their accounts, where they will
be handled, at the close of business today.

Messrs. F. H. Hoyt, officers of the Atlantic National Bank, took steps yesterday to handle this department.

With the exception of the Trust Company, no loan is in the line that is not too small to warrant the

The Atlantic National Bank

STRONG
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
192.95

JAZZ PUMP
TAN CALF, KID, PATENT, LOW & CUBAN HEELS
192.95

DIXIE TIES
TAN AND BLACK CALF, PATENT, LOW & CUBAN HEELS
292.95

RUBBER HEELS

BOYS' EVERWEAR BOYS' SHOES
SOLID LEATHER, BLACK & TAN
192.95

MEN'S REAL LEATHER
High or Low, Blueher or Bals, Tan or Black
292.95

2 PACKAGES CHIPS, SPECIAL
6 BARS LUNA LAUNDROMATIC SOAP, SPECIAL
2 PACKAGES OLD DUTCH CLEANER, SPECIAL

HOSTER'S
JUST IN, LADIES' MLN.
ELTY SILK SPORT HOSE

In neutral, French, Blone and Sahara shades, a novelty checks and block styles. The very newest effects in Sport Hose.

145 P. D.

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

Men's Sweater Special 1.95 and 2.95
Men's Fine Clothing and Suits, only 145 P. D.
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 Hurlburt 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 Koke 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 businessman, detectives last night surrounded him in his room at 426 West Union Street and "smoked" him out with tear bombs when he refused to surrender.

He came with his gun in hand and was met with three bullets from the pistol of A. W. 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. Hurlburt, 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 the

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

1.95

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

87c

BANG

TOILET

GOODS

WE UNDERSELL
ALL ADVERTISED
PRICES

Cuppi Theatrical
FACE POWDER

1.00

PIERCE'S AZURE, Floramone
and Pompoela Face
Powder

69c

Huddruff's Gardenia
FACE POWDER

1.00

COY'S Face Powder;
all shades

69c

Mavis Face Powder
(white and brunette)

29c

MELBA'S Mel-ba Face
POWDER

25c

NADINE Face
Powder

25c

CREME Eleya (Van-
ishing Cream)

32c

MARVELOUS Cold
Cream

50c

NADINE Cream

25c

Eleya Cold
Cream

32c

MELBAA'S Skin Massage
Cream

50c

Eleya 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

HIND'S HENRY and Al-
ON CREAM

25c

LAUNDRY

NO PHONE OR
COLOGNE SOAP, SPECIAL

4 BOXES OCTAGON WASHING POWDER

3 PACKAGES CHUBBY SHAMPOO

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1925

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1925.

785 Dress S-A-L-E--TODAY--

93 Brand NEW SPRING DRESSES

JUST UNPACKED

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

WONDERFUL VALUES

SEE WINDOW

THEY TALK

FOR THEMSELVES

BANG

GO THE

PRICES

ON 1,000

SPRING

HATS

FOR TODAY'S

SELLING

Satins, Taffetas,
the Newest Straw Com-
binations. Give Your
Eyes a Treat. Come
and Look. You are
Invited.
FOR THEMSELVES
SALE 9 A.M.
HURRY
WON'T LAST LONG

DIRECT FROM FACTORY
100
c.

NONE
C. O. D.

SHOE SPECIALS

STRAP PUMPS
SATIN, SUEDE, PATENT, KID, CUBAN AND HIGH HEELS

JAZZ PUMP
TAN CALF KID, PATENT, LOW & CUBAN HEELS

DIXIE TIES
TAN AND BLACK CALF, PATENT, LOW & CUBAN HEELS

RUBBER HEELS

BOYS’ EVERS CUSHION SHOES
SOLID LEATHER, BLACK TAN AND 1995

MEN’S REAL LEATHER SADDLE
High or Low Blucher or Bals, Tan or Black

NEW HATS Just received:
two cases decided by 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

SPECIALS

FOR MEN

Hind’s Honey and Almond Cream
29c

Vivian’s Unscented Camomile Shampoo
26c

Elmo Dew-A Rose Scented Deodorant
25c

Milbros Deodorant Toilet Water
25c

Cappellin Toilet Soap
1.00

Culinary Soap
13c

Colgate’s Cashmere Bouquet Soap; 35c cake
70c

Woodbury’s Facial Soap, cake
13c

Three Flowers Toilet Soap; 5c or 3 for
1.00

Azuree Fresh Soap; cake
13c

Colgate’s Royal Swede Cream
35c

Woodbury’s Shaving Cream
16c

Crispin’s Shaving Cream
35c

Williams’ Shaving Cream
23c

Kynoson Tooth Paste
1.50

Forham’s Tooth Paste
1.95

Colgate’s Radium Dental Cream
25c

Pebco Tooth Paste
25c

Three Flowers, Gardenia and Vanity
25c

Natalco’s
15c

Limited Quantities

RIVERSIDE BAPTIST
Men’s Bible Class
to Hear Judge Luke

Judge Rene S. Luke, who presides over the Georgia court of appeals, was in the last week points to this negro, he said.

“He talked 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. He brought them to town.

Then we found in his room part of the clothing which he had on at the time the crime was committed. When killed he was wearing the sweater which he had on at the time of the attack. It was glad it over. I have never worked harder in my life and I was never so glad to complete a task.”

Detective Inspector Hurbert promised his men, in conference that day, that they could sleep after this, he said. In his Deft, T. S. Johnson, W. B. Williams and several other members of the force, at the house at 425 West Union street where the negro was to stay.

The group surrounded the house, and Hurbert knocked on the door. There was silence, then he heard the slam of a door. The front door was opened and the detectives entered to make the search. The room was empty despite the protests of the other occupants, the negro’s parents, that William was watching.

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

Sheriff B. E. Dowling and several of his deputies, who had been working on the case, arrived immediately after the robbery. Sheriff Dowling examined the negro and also declared that there was no doubt that the negro was the one sought. He explained Inspector Hurbert and Wethington for their “good work” in that matter. B. B. Craig, of the services, agreed with the report and that the right man had been shot.

The house was searched again, this time for more evidence. The bloodstained clothes where the negro wore in his room with the rest of the clothing which he wore at the attack was removed. The negro, believed to have killed the woman, was shot about midnight at the home of Judge Rene S. Luke.
Was Third Attack.
That attack was the third on a white woman in a week. Two other white women were attacked within two blocks of the downtown district by negroes armed with a pistol. Now it is known that Washington has been the scene of more than one attack. On Saturday it was Wash-

ington who struck another woman over the head with a pistol and a half after the attack for which he paid his life was commis-

sioned. She had screamed and fainted as if to be robbed. At one of the attacks the negro who shot the woman was also present.

No Doubt of Identity.
No doubt of the negro’s identity. The negro who shot the woman was the one who had shot the other woman a few days before. The negro who shot the woman was also present.

Dr. Abraham Cronbach, a member of the Hebrew Union College in New York, has been notified that he has now arrived in the city.

According to Mr. Cronbach, there are 10,000 negroes in the city, including 15,000 who live in the city.

At 12:30 the delegates from the Jewish Federation of New York met in the hotel. The meeting was attended by 150 people.

"Done Right Well."
Julian W. Potter, president of the Jewish Federation of New York, is a native of B. H. Roof.

SIX WHEELS RECOVERED
AS RESULT OF CRASH

Two men were recovered from the wreckage.

Two men were recovered from the wreckage.

Here is a reason why.
G. F. P. is Pop.

Quickly Restores Traffic

Exhibit L
Mob Violence Jacksonville March 1925