

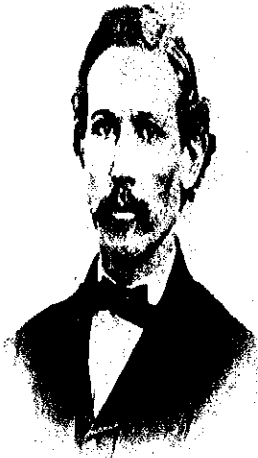
**PHA 1100
Prince Hall, MWUGL, and
Jerusalem Grand Chapter History**

Instructor: Jerry Urso, Past Master
M.W. Walter Gulley, Jr. University of Instruction

**The Tallest Cedars and
Brightest Stars in Florida**

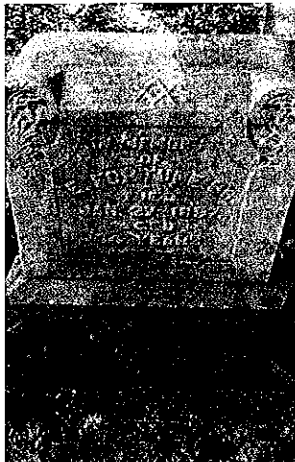


Emanuel Fortune



Born January 3rd, 1832 Marianna Florida
 Died January 27th, 1897 Jacksonville Florida
 Harmony Lodge #1
 Merchant and Carpenter and member of the AME Church
 in Florida
 Jackson County voter registration 1867
 Delegate to the Constitutional Convention 1868
 Washington, Jackson and Calhoun Counties.
 Florida House of Representatives Jackson County
 Sergeant at Arms 1872
 Duval County Commissioner 1873-1877
 Jacksonville Councilman 1888—1889
 Jacksonville Marshal 1873-1875

Emanuel Fortune



Cleveland Gazette (Ohio) 1897
 For 30 years Mr. Fortune had been a prominent figure in
 the political affairs in the State of Florida,
 And he had served his state, county and city in the
 capacities of legislator, election officer, delegate to the
 national conventions, sergeant at arms, city council, city
 marshal and county commissioner of Duval County and a
 member of the City board of health. Perhaps there is not a
 man in the state who was more generally known.

Joseph Robert Love



Joseph Robert Love was born in the Bahamas on the 2nd of October 1839.1 He graduated with a degree in Medicine from the University of Buffalo, and became a curate at the Episcopal Church located in Jacksonville Florida. While residing in Jacksonville, Love became the 1st Grand Master of the Most Worshipful Sovereign Grand Lodge of Florida, from 1870-1872.

Joseph Robert Love



Love was later known as an apostle of black nationalism, Pan-Africanism and as Marcus Garvey's inspiration, he opened the doors of his classroom on Ocean Street in 1869. He was employed as a teacher at a private school located at the intersection of Adams and Catherine Street. He began as a custodian and administrator at the Episcopal Church located on Church and Ashley Street.

Savannah Daily Republican, January 28, 1876

"Even at Trinity Church in New York City, Love's appearance created somewhat of a sensation. Just after he returned to Jacksonville in December Young dismissed him from the Diocese of Florida and transferred the deacon to Savannah. Rumors of moral lapses seemed to follow Love, but other issues likely factored here. Beyond Young's temerity in ordaining a black man as a priest, the young teacher had been circulating quietly to enroll area black men in secret masonic lodges. This was a harbinger, if not an early example, of Love's future radicalism that fit perfectly into the heady atmosphere of Reconstruction-era Jacksonville."

William Middleton Artrell



FOR MUSEUM RECORDS ARTRELL, W.M.

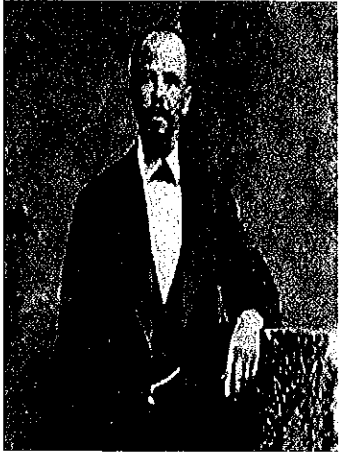
Artrell was born free in Nassau, Bahamas Islands in 1836. As a child, Artrell obtained a fundamental structured education in the British island of Nassau. This formal education, rare for its time, was a major influence in his decision to become a teacher. He later emigrated to Key West, Florida, in 1870. Artrell served as a Teacher and Principal at the Douglass School, which was the first of its kind to educate African-American children in Key West. The school derives its named from Fredrick Douglass, who escaped slavery and went on to become a national abolitionist, statesman, exquisite orator. Douglass, during his trip to Key West in 1871, found time to visit the school.

William Middleton Artrell



Brother Artrell served as the City Alderman in 1874, and was arguably the quintessential core and soul of the Florida grand lodge. He gave up drink in 1874. Artrell relished his steady income from his appointments as a Customs Service Agent and later with the Internal Revenue Service as a result of Republican Presidents. During years where the country was led by Democratic Presidents, Artrell found himself gainfully employed as a school principal and tailor. While in Jacksonville, Florida, he was an active participant in the health of African Americans, specifically the fight against the yellow fever epidemic. 5

Alexander Hanson Darnes



There Artrell worked with Dr. Alexander Hanson Darnes, who was born into slavery in 1840, in Saint Augustine, Florida. Darnes was a servant to the Smith family and forced at age 15, to accompany General E. Kirby Smith (the last Confederate General to surrender) to Texas as his personal valet during the Civil War. He served the General through the war and personally nursed Smith back to health.

Darnes upon his emancipation, was assisted financially by Frances Smith Webster, an older sister of General Smith (born in Connecticut, who maintained her loyalty to the Union during the Civil War). He, after preparation, attended and obtained an undergraduate degree from Lincoln University, a Historically Black College/University. Subsequently, he attended and graduated from Howard University's Medical School in 1880.

Alexander Hanson Darnes



After graduating, he returned to Jacksonville, Florida where he set up his practice and served as the 1st African-American medical doctor in the state. During the Yellow Fever epidemic, when many doctors fled the state, he stayed and helped citizens both black and white. He also served as Past Master of Harmony Lodge in Jacksonville, and Deputy Grand Master in 1893. While practicing medicine two young men cleaned the floors of his office and were mentored by him. They were James Weldon and John Rosemond Johnson.⁶

Stanton School



"Shortly after Emancipation, a group of African Americans from Jacksonville organized the Education Society, and, in 1868, purchased the property on which the Old Stanton school now resides. It was their intent to erect a school building to be known as the Florida Institute. Financial problems, however, delayed progress on the building until December of that year when the first school was built and incorporated through the aid of the Freedman's Bureau. This wooden structure was named in honor of Edwin McMasters Stanton, President Abraham Lincoln's second Secretary of War."⁷

James Weldon Johnson



After graduating Clark Atlanta University, a Historically Black College/University in 1894, James returned home to Jacksonville, Florida. There he became a teacher and ultimately the principal at the Stanton School, where he earned less than half the wages of his white counterparts. He was a Past Master of Paul Laurence Dunbar Lodge 219. ⁸ He studied and challenged the state bar exam becoming the first African-American in Florida to do so after Reconstruction. He would subsequently open a well-respected law practice with George Walter Wetmore. In 1920, he was chosen to be the first African-American Executive Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).⁹

James Weldon Johnson



James Weldon Johnson left an impressive foot print in a path that many would follow. While many consider his involvement with the NAACP to be his most notable effort, his poetry, civil rights activism, literary writings, diplomacy, and legacy are still palpable today. Johnson composed the lyrics of "Lift Every Voice and Sing", originally written for a celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday at Stanton School. The song almost instantly became largely prevalent among the black community. It is commonly known as the Negro National Anthem, a label adopted by the NAACP. In his memoirs, *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man*, he once referenced his initiation into "the freemasonry of the race" to describe his entry into "the best class of colored people" in Jacksonville, Florida.

Rev. Penn Brooke Braddock



REV. PENN BROOKE BRADDOCK,

Reverend Penn Brooke Braddock was a Pastor of East Jacksonville Church and St. Paul's Church in La Villa. He built the first brick church in Florida (AME) and paid for it. He materially assisted the Rev. W.P. Ross in erecting the Divinity High School building which was the pride of the Conference. He was a Past Master of Harmony Lodge #1. {10} It would later become Edward Waters College. He was the Presiding Elder of Jacksonville District, East Florida Conference in 1890. On March 15, 1870, under the leadership of Saint Paul's first pastor, Reverend John R. Scott, Sr., construction of the first frame structure began. In 1883, Reverend P. B. Braddock built the first brick structure. This sanctuary was the first masonry church owned by the African Methodist Episcopal Church in the State of Florida. Saint Paul was remodeled in 1906, under the pastorate of Reverend James Bennett.

Ada Braddock



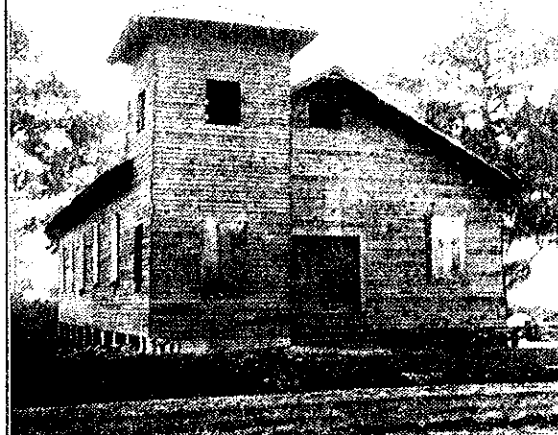
The Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho met at noon yesterday in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Mrs. M. J. Allen presiding, Mrs. Annie Livingston, organist. The singing was excellent. After the opening Mrs. Rachel English presided in second degree with ceremonies, and then in the third degree with Mrs. Annie English presiding. The Court then opened in regular order with the G. M. A. M. Mrs. Ada Braddock presiding. Business was transacted and the Court adjourned. Reconvened at 2:30, p. m. Welcome address by Rev. P. G. Gowens and Hon. H. W. Chandler. Responses by Rev. H. J. Jones and Sister English. Able papers were read by Mesdames Lena Brandham, H. Denham and Julia Thomas. Visitors were Revs. James Dean, P. E., J. W. Duke, P. E., Leesburg district. Meeting then adjourned.

Ada Braddock was one of the most influential woman in Florida during the second half of the 19th century. Under Grand Deputy of the Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of D.C. Tillman Valentine, she became the Grand Most Ancient Matron. She would serve that position until 1907 under Grand Master John H Dickerson. She was a philanthropist and was widely known in Florida for her generosity. After the death of her Husband she then married Rev. Bracy

Ada Braddock



Mrs. Ada Braddock, of Jacksonville, Fla., for twelve years has occupied the office of Most Grand Matron of the Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho of that state and that Grand Court is the only legal and regular recognized Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho in the state of Florida. Mrs. Braddock is also the second Most Worthy Vice Supreme Grand Matron of the Supreme Grand Court of Heroines of Jericho of the United States and Canada.



John Robert Scott Sr.



John Robert Scott Sr. served as the first Pastor of St. Paul A.M.E Church and a prominent member of the Florida House of Representatives (Duval County) from 1868 to 1873, and 1879. He was an appointed by William J. Purman of the Freedman's Bureau. He served as a United States collector at the Port of Jacksonville along with Harry Henry Thompson. Scott Sr. also served as a city councilman for the people of La Villa from 1877-1879. Scott would pass away while in session, in the Florida House of Representatives in 1879.

John Robert Scott Sr.



"Hon. John R Scott, Collector of the Port of Jacksonville, former pastor of the A.M.E. Church in Jacksonville, is a little man in stature he is evidently a big man in heart and brain. At the last State Republican convention, he came within one or two votes short for securing the nomination for Congress. He has done good work for both church and state since the close of the war, and is a man of acknowledge ability and influence" The Christian Recorder states in December 1872, "Mr. Scott will likely be the next speaker of the Florida House of representatives. He is a good parliamentarian, and gives great promise of becoming a great power in the state."11 Thompson would serve as the 1st Grand Master of Union Grand Lodge of Florida followed by Rev. Scott.

John Robert Scott Jr.



The then small town of Columbia, South Carolina, on September 19th, 1862, gave birth to John Robert Scott Jr. Scott Jr., matriculated Wilberforce University, earning a bachelor's degree. Just as his father before him, he was an educator, politician, and minister. The younger Scott served as the 1st president of Edward Waters College, the oldest Historically Black College/University in Florida, affiliated with the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) church and founded in 1866 to educate freed slaves. He also served the Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge of Florida in many capacities.

He also served as a City Councilman in Jacksonville from 1897-1899. "Rev Scott the great Hebrew scholar and one of the strongest young men Wilberforce [University] has ever sent from her walls, is a successful teacher." W.P. Ross

John Robert Scott Jr.



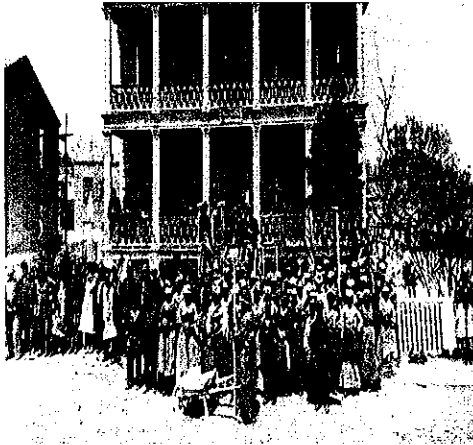
TRUSTEE BOARD EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE—1892



FACULTY BOARD EDWARD WATERS COLLEGE—1892

Florida Times Union February 1889 stated, "For four years he was the principal of the Divinity High School in Jacksonville.: he has been prominently known as an advocate of prohibition, and introduced in the Republican Congressional Convention in 1884 a resolution on temperance which served to almost break up the convention."12 He died on February 18, 1929 in Jacksonville Florida.

Riley Edward Robinson



Riley Edward Robinson was a Methodist Episcopal Minister born in Lincoln, County Tennessee November 4th 1847. He was employed in Nassau County as a carpenter. Robinson served the City of Fernandina as a Councilman from 1875 to 1879, 1883 to 1890, and 1892 to 1894. He was elected to the Florida House of Representatives for a term beginning in 1883 and ending in 1885. Brother Riley Edward Robinson was a member of Island City Lodge # 3. He was a member of the A.M.E Conference

Riley Edward Robinson



- Legislative biographer J.V, Drake wrote, "Robinson was born a slave, he had no advantage of any early education. He moved to Alachua County, Florida in 1858 and remained there until the close of the war. He then moved to Duval County and served five years as an apprentice in the carpenter's trade, and then moved again to Nassau County in 1870, and served three years in the Customs House.15"

H. B. Delaney



- H. B. Delaney, Colored School # 1 Fernandina
- In 1880, a group headed by H.B. Delaney petitioned for a permanent negro school and the original Colored School Number One opened on North 11th Street, in 1884. It served the community until 1927 when a new school opened on North 10th Street and assumed the Colored School Number One designation.¹³ Ray S. Delaney, brother of H.B. Delaney had served on the City Council from 1870 to 1871, and from 1880 to 1881. Born in Georgia, Ray Delaney was a brick mason in Nassau County.¹⁴

Keeper of the Light



Samuel Petty was a member of Island City Lodge # 3, Fernandina, Florida. Samuel Petty was born March 15, 1842 in Duval County, Florida and worked as a carpenter in Duval and Nassau County. Petty would serve as a Fernandina Councilman for the years 1870 to 1872, 1875 to 1879, 1881 to 1882, and 1888 to 1889. He would later be elected to the Florida House of Representatives serving from 1873 through 1874. In 1875, he was a Constitutional Convention Delegate representing Nassau County.

In addition to serving as a councilman, Samuel Petty was a lighthouse keeper for the Amelia Island Light House (1879 – 1880). In his later years of public service, he would represent Nassau County as a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1884 and 1888. Past Master Petty was the acting Grand Treasurer for the Most Worshipful Union Grand lodge of Florida in 1893.

Samuel Petty



Hon. Samuel Petty was the last African American Elected to office in Nassau County when he was elected mayor in 1914

The Fernandina Observer, August 1874, stated, "The work of demolition fell to The Hon. Samuel Petty the present representative from this county, and that the young man did himself great credit by his plain and his earnest and indignant denial of the charges circulated by carpetbagger Liberty Billings. We should judge, leaving out those who were indifferent, that the audience stood four to one for Petty and against billings.¹⁴

Abraham Grant



Abraham Grant.

Abraham Grant was the acting Grand Master of the Union Grand Lodge of Florida, in 1879. He planted the seeds of education in Jacksonville Florida, but had a higher purpose. Grant would become one of the most influential black men in the country. He was a mentor to Booker T. Washington and Marcus Garvey. He would become the 4th Grand master in the State of Texas for prince hall Masonry and would push his education platform throughout the mid-west.

Grant was a prominent educator; vice president of Paul Quinn College, a founder of Payne Theological Seminary, a trustee of Wilberforce University and colleague of Booker T. Washington. He was also associated with Holiness preacher Amanda Berry Smith. {18}

Abraham Grant



At the time of his death he was the President of Western University. He also served on the Committee on Labor with Jesse Lawson under president Roosevelt. {19} Grant and Booker T. Washington rode in President McKinley's coach as they visited the graves of fallen black soldiers of the Civil war. When Bishop Grant became ill, a resolution was sent to him from President Taft. Grants highest honor was his nomination to the Committee on Labor by President Taft. He was held in very high esteem by President Theodor Roosevelt by his reaction to the announcement of Bishop grants death. His legacy exceeds Prince Hall Masonry.

Samuel Harrison Coleman



REV. S. H. COLEMAN,
Presiding Elder, Live Oak District.

Samuel Harrison Coleman was Elected Grand Master in 1888 in a contested Election he would serve for 6 months until he stepped down as Ruben S. Mitchell was elected Grand Master. In 1890, he was elected again until his untimely death in October 24th 1898 in a train accident 1898. He was born August 25th 1855, in Jackson Tennessee. He was the Presiding Elder of the A.M.E. Church in Live Oak Florida. He served on the Education Committee for the A.M.E. Conference and had correspondence with Fredrick Douglass while he was at Wilberforce Academy.

Thomas Warren Long



He was born in Jacksonville Florida January 10th 1839 He served with the Thirty Third USCI 1862-1865

He was a AME Minister Presiding Elder in Madison County and was a D.D.G.M for that district. He served in the capacity as Madison County Superintendent of Schools 1868-1869. He was elected to the Florida Senate and served the following years. 1873, 1874, 1875, 1877, 1879

Thomas Warren Long



Thomas Wentworth Higginson commanding officer of Thomas Long quoted him in vernacular on the liberating effect of becoming a soldier and how that experience prepared him for citizenship.

"If we hadn't become soldiers all might have gone back as it was before; our freedom might have slipped through the two houses of Congress and President Lincoln's four years may have passed by and done nothing for us. But now things can never go back, because we have showed our energy our courage and our natural manhood. Another thing is, suppose you had kept your freedom without enlisting in this army. Your children may have grown up free and been well cultivated..... but it would have been always flung in their faces- Your father did not fight for his own freedom. And what could they have answered? Never can you say that to this of the African race no more.

27. The Florida Senate in 1875. Thomas W. Long stands in the front row holding his hat, while Frederick Hill appears directly above Long and to the right. Robert Meacham looks out from the second row from the top, third man from the right. Washington Pope apparently is the man immediately to the right of Meacham. Courtesy Photographic Collection, Florida State Archives.

Reverend Ruben R. Brooks



Reverend Ruben R Brooks who served as the Grand Trustee over the new Masonic Temple in Jacksonville Florida in 1912. He was the 1st Past Master of Sons of Solomon Lodge. He rose to the forefront of the civil rights movement in Jacksonville Florida.

In 1901 over 50 years before Rosa Parks Andrew Patterson seated himself in the white only car of a black operated trolley car. This set off one the largest boycotts in U.S. History. Rev R. B. Brooks led the protest. The transportation systems were shut down in Pensacola Tampa and Jacksonville as a result of the protest. This incident fueled racial tensions further. The arrest of Andrew Patterson and the subsequent Boycott headed by Rev. R. B. Brooks only galvanized the residents of La Villa.

Bishop Morris Marcellus Moore



Bishop Morris Marcellus Moore was a Pastor in Pensacola Florida and a member of the general conference of the A.M.E Church.

He was the 27th bishop of the AME church. Born Nov. 15, 1856. He received his licensed to preach in 1876 in Quincy. Ordained deacon 1880 and elder in 1881. Elected sec. of the AME church in 1896 and bishop in 1900. Died Nov. 23, 1900 after serving as bishop for only 6 months. {17} He was unable to receive enough funds to start a Normal school in Pensacola. He was later reassigned to the Jacksonville District. Bishop Morris was a member of Excelsior Lodge and a District Deputy Grand Master over Escambia County. He also served as the Grand Chaplain for the Most Worshipful Union Grand Lodge of Florida in 1889.

Hon. Thomas S. Grice



HON. THOMAS S. GRICE, D. D. S. M.

Hon Thomas S. Grice of Pensacola Florida.

A Past Master of Bayman Lodge and the D.D.G.M of Escambia County. Was a Presidential appointee of President William McKinley to the Circuit Court. He was also a member of the Florida State Assembly representing Escambia County. He was elected the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee 1897. Wrote recommendations on a replacement during the Impeachment of Judge Charles Swayne: Evidence before the Subcommittee on the ethics

By United States. Congress. House. Committee on the Judiciary

Hon. Thomas S. Grice



PENSACOLA, FLA., *March 15, 1897.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: At a full meeting of the Republican executive committee of Escambia County, Fla., held in the city of Pensacola on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of recommending to the President of the United States suitable gentlemen for appointment to offices, it was unanimously resolved that Benjamin C. Tunison, esq., be, and is hereby, indorsed and recommended for the office of United States attorney for the northern district of Florida.

Respectfully,

THOS. S. GRICE,
Chairman.

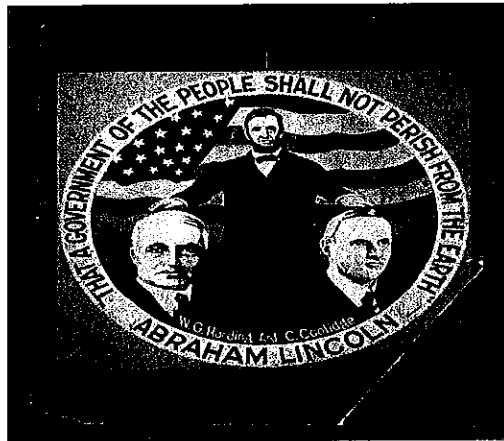
Hon. John H. Stays



- Judge John H. Stays - Fernandina, Florida
- Last black Judicial Official in the post, Civil War era.
- Justice of the Peace from 1888-1901.
- Island city Lodge #3
- Born 1854 Virginia
- Railroad Employee
- Methodist

Died February 18-1937 Fernandina Florida.
 Fernandina Tax Assessor 1884-1887 .Nassau
 County Justice of the peace 1889-1901

July Perry

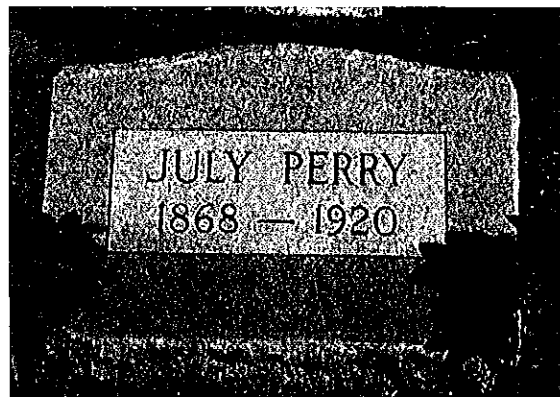


W. M. July Perry Ocoee Lodge 66



- On November 4th 1920 is considered the bloodiest day in American Political History. July Perry and Moses Norman were successful farmers and business leaders in Ocoee, Florida. They were registering black voters for the 1920 election. They had been warned for months not to vote on election day. Moses Norman went on 3 separate occasions to cast his vote. Finally on his 3rd attempt he cast his ballot and was chased from the polling booth. He took refuge at the home of July Perry. Perry fought off 2 of the attackers and Moses was able to flee. July was less fortunate and was beaten and lynched and put on public display from street poll.

Ocoee Lodge and the entire town of Ocoee was burned to the ground. Over 60 African Americans were killed from Nov. 3rd –Nov 4th 1920



Sparta Jenkins / Fuller Hotel



FULLER HOTEL.

S. JENKINS, Prop.
APALACHICOLA, FLORIDA.

Rates, \$2.00 per Day. Cuisine First-class. First-class Rooms and a First-class Service. Porter meets all Steamers.

Sparta Jenkins



- Sparta was the D.D.G.M to Apalachicola District
- Born in 1870 in Eufaula Alabama where he was educated after the Emancipation Proclamation. He came down river to Apalachicola. He was a servant at the hotel for 2 years until the death of William Fuller. He purchased the hotel from the widow of William Fuller for the sum of \$2,000.00. The only hotels in Florida that were grander were the ones owned by William Flagler. Sparta Jenkins was the richest black man in Central Florida. He maintained the hotel until his death in 1942. His wife then took control of the hotel and also provided boat rides from Florida to Alabama.

Inez T. Alston Boyer



- Inez T. Alston Boyer
- Grand Worthy Matron 1906-1956
- Vice president of the NAACP Woman's Club under Mary Bethune
- She later became the 2nd president to serve in that capacity.
- Woman's Suffrage movement.
- She also worked on the Woman's Right to Vote in 1920s
- National Council of Negro woman
- 1st Woman to serve on the Building Committee for the MWUGL of Florida 1906 -1912
- She is on the marker for the Grand lodge dedication 1912

Inez T. Alston Boyer



Inez T. Alston Boyer was the first president of the Tampa Metropolitan Section of the National Council of Negro Women, Inc., when it was organized in 1917. She is seated here with her daughter and daughter-in-law behind her. (R.H.C.)



Hon. Josiah Thomas Walls



- From the darkest pages of United States history, Josiah Thomas Walls rose from its ashes and became the voice of the citizens of Florida in The U.S. Capital. He was a veteran of the Civil War and was often referred to by his peers as General Walls. Josiah was a politician of the highest order and an advocate for education and the welfare of all his constituents. He was a farmer and educator. Josiah T. Walls name is among the Pantheon of great Prince Hall Masons. His dedication to God and Country and all his accomplishments is his testimony as a man and Mason. Rising Sun Lodge # 10



- He was the 1st African American to serve in the U.S. Congress from Florida, and it was nearly 100 years before he was succeeded. He was also only the 4th in U.S. History to hold such a position.
- National Education Fund Act of 1872
- Josiah Walls was the author of the National Education Fund Act of 1872, as he favored appropriating federal funds to support public education.
- 1st African American Mayor of Gainesville and 1st Agricultural Director at FAMU



- 1. National Library of Jamaica
- 2. Jacksonville City Directory 1870
- 3. Savannah Daily Republican, January 28, 1876
- 4. <http://www.keyslibraries.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Black-History.pdf> 10-17-17
- 5. Race and Ethnicity In Secret and Exclusive Social Orders: Blood and Shadow edited by Matthew W. Hughey
- 6. The Evening Telegram, Tuesday February 13th 1894
- 7. Wikipedia James Weldon Johnson 11-12-17
- 8. By-Laws Patti Laurence Dunbar Lodge 219.
- 9. The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man (International Student Edition By James Weldon Johnson
- 10. <http://stpaulamejax.com/history.html> 11-18-17
- 11. Florida's Black Public Officials 1867-1924 Canter Brown
- 12. Florida's Black Public Officials 1867-1924 Canter Brown
- 13. City of Fernandine Beach proclamation February 2016
- 14. Florida's Black Public Officials 1867-1924 Canter Brown
- 15. Florida's Black Public Officials 1867-1924 Canter Brown
- 16. Florida's Black Public Officials 1867-1924 Canter Brown
- 17. Florida Memory Black Past Remembered

