

6-1-1993

Errata for Women and the Civil Rights Movement in Tampa: An Interview with Ellen H. Green

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Recommended Citation

Braukman, Stacy (1993) "Errata for Women and the Civil Rights Movement in Tampa: An Interview with Ellen H. Green," *Tampa Bay History*. Vol. 15 : Iss. 1 , Article 8.

Available at: <https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/tampabayhistory/vol15/iss1/8>

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ERRATA

The following notes were inadvertently omitted from Stacy Braukman's article, "Women and Civil Rights Movement in Tampa: An Interview with Ellen H. Green," which appeared in the last issue of Tampa Bay History, 14 (Fall/ Winter), pages 62-69.

NOTES

1. For a thorough examination of the relationship between black church leaders and white business and civic leaders, see Steven F. Lawson, "From Sit-In to Race Riot: Businessmen, Blacks, and the Pursuit of Moderation in Tampa, 1960-1967," in *Southern Businessmen and Desegregation*, edited by Elizabeth Jacoway and David R. Colburn (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 257-81.
2. Press release from the Tampa Branch, NAACP, October 29, 1963, Robert and Helen Saunders Collection, Special Collections, University of South Florida Library, Tampa, Florida; Helen Saunders, interview by author, Tampa, Florida, November 19, 1991.
3. Port Tampa's Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1889.
4. The Pallbearers Grand Union is a Florida burial society, whose Tampa lodge dates from the 1930s.
5. Central Life Insurance Company was founded in Tampa in April 1922 by a group of black businessmen interested in community development efforts to overcome adverse conditions created by segregation.
6. Clarence Fort, a twenty-one-year-old barber, was president of the NAACP Youth Council in 1960 and led sit-in demonstrations that sparked integration of lunch counters at stores in downtown Tampa. The dispute was mediated by Tampa's Biracial Committee, a recently formed group, that had several black members, including Reverend A. Leon Lowry, who was president of the Florida NAACP and a Tampa resident. Lowry went on to become the first black to attain public office in Tampa in 1977 when he was elected to the school board.
7. St. Paul A.M.E. Church, the second oldest black church in Tampa, was founded in 1870. The current structure, located at the corner of Harrison and Marion Streets, was completed in 1915.
8. Bob Saunders, a Tampa native, and Francisco Rodriguez, an Afro-Cuban attorney, were both active in the civil rights struggle in Tampa, where both served as head of the NAACP.
9. Mary McLeod Bethune founded the Dayton Normal and Industrial School for Girls in 1904, and in 1923 it was joined with the Cookman Institute of Jacksonville to become Bethune

Cookman College, located in Daytona Beach, Florida. In the 1930s she worked as an administrator in Roosevelt's New Deal.

10. The Spring is a private center in Tampa that offers a variety of social services for women.