REMEMBERING AMERICA'S RACIST RIOTS OF 1919

The 'Red Summer'

DATE	PLACE
February 8	Blakeley, Georgia
March 14	Memphis, Tennessee
April 10	Morgan County, West Virginia
April 13	Jenkins County, Georgia
May 10	Charleston, South Carolina
May 10	Sylvester, Georgia
May 29	New London, Connecticut
May 29	Putnam County, Georgia
May 31	Monticello, Mississippi
June 13	Memphis, Tennessee
June 27	Annapolis, Maryland
June 27	Macon, Mississippi
July 3	Bisbee, Arizona
July 5	Scranton, Pennsylvania
July 6	Dublin, Georgia
July 7	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 8	Coatesville, Pennsylvania
July 9	Tuscaloosa, Alabama
July 10–12	Longview, Texas
July 11	Baltimore, Maryland
July 15	Port Arthur, Texas
July 19–24	Washington, D.C.
July 21	Norfolk, Virginia
July 23	New Orleans, Louisiana
July 23	Darby, Pennsylvania
July 26	Hobson City, Alabama
July 27–Augus	st 3 Chicago, Illinois
July 28	Newberry, South Carolina
July 31	Bloomington, Illinois
July 31	Syracuse, New York
July 31	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
August 4	Hattiesburg, Mississippi
August 6	Texarkana, Texas
August 21	New York, New York
August 30	Knoxville, Tennessee
A	-21 Ellenton, South Carolina
A	-29 Omaha, Nebraska
	Elaine, Arkansas
October 1–2	Baltimore, Maryland
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[&]quot;This list is primarily but not exclusively based on" the report by Dr. George Edmund Haynes, "For Action on Race Riot Peril," summarized by the New York Times: October 5, 1919 Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Red_Summer, accessed March 25, 2019



RIOTING

French Give

Above: August 3 headline on the respected African American Chicago Defender newspaper. Right: White children cheer outside an African American residence that they set on fire.

NOTE: The notorious year of 1919 was not alone in this period of "White Supremacy Triumphant" (during which most of the modern-day Confederate memorials were built). These incidents were preceded by such similar horrors as the *East St. Louis* massacre of 1917, and followed by others like *Ocoee*, *FL* (1920), *Tulsa*, *OK* (1921), and *Rosewood*, *FL* (1923) massacres.

Gun Battles and Fighting in Streets Keep the City in an Uproar

4,000 Troops in Armory-Re

THE MOST IMPORTANT STORY,

then and now, is that of how **Black Folk** dealt with this reality, and our need to honor those hundreds of sacrificed lives-that-mattered as well as the heroism of those who rose in opposition to this violence, with no protection from government, including the founders of the **African Blood Brotherhood** and other groups whose armed resistance prevented these losses from being even higher.