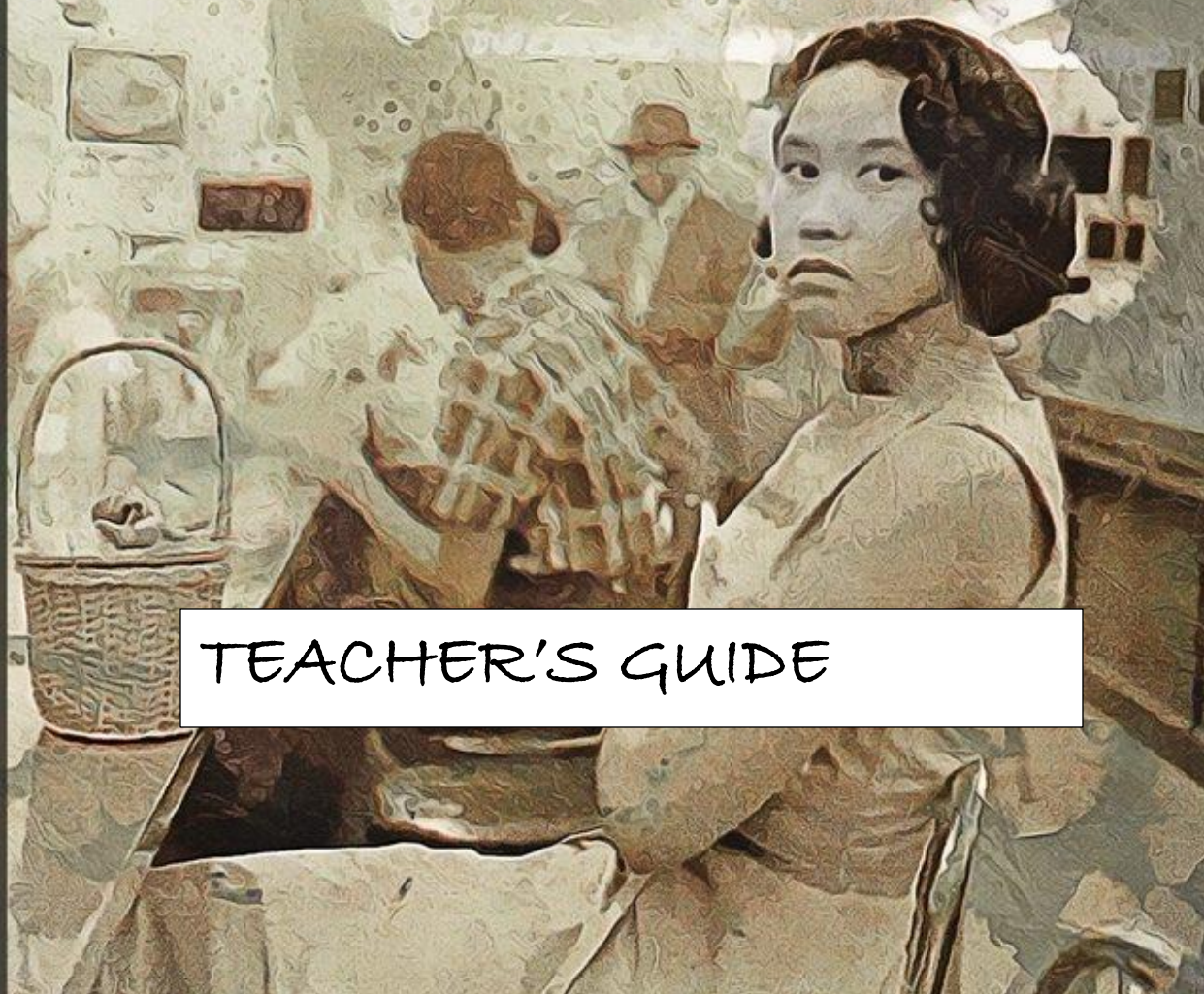


# FORCING CHANGE

JUDY LINDQUIST



TEACHER'S GUIDE



## State Standards:

There are many state Social Studies standards at every grade level from 4<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> that this unit addresses. It also incorporates many of the ELA Informational Text and Literary Text Standards. Below are just a few.....

**SS.4.C.2.2** Identify ways citizens work together to influence government and help solve community and state problems.

**SS.4.E.1.1** Identify entrepreneurs from various social and ethnic backgrounds who have influenced Florida and local economy.

**SS.5.C.2.4:** Evaluate the importance of civic responsibilities in American democracy.

**SS.5.C.2.5:** Identify ways good citizens go beyond basic civic and political responsibilities to improve government and society.

**SS.6.C.2.1:** Identify principles (civic participation, role of government) from ancient Greek and Roman civilizations which are reflected in the American political process today, and discuss their effect on the American political process.

**SS.7.C:** Civics and Government ( entire strand)

**SS.8.A.1.5:** Identify, within both primary and secondary sources, the author, audience, format, and purpose of significant historical documents.

**SS.912.A.1:** Use research and inquiry skills to analyze American history using primary and secondary resources.

**SS.912.A.1.3:** Utilize timelines to identify time sequence of historical data.

**SS.912.C.2:** Evaluate the roles, rights, and responsibilities of United States citizens and determine methods of active participation in society, government, and the political system.

**SS.912.C.2.10:** Monitor current public issues in Florida.

**SS.912.C.2.11:** Analyze public policy solutions or courses of action to resolve a local, state, or federal issue.

**SS.912.C.2.3:** Experience the responsibilities of citizens at the local, state, or federal levels.

**SS.912.C.2.8:** Analyze the impact of citizen participation as a means of achieving political and social change.



## **Teaching the Civil Rights Struggles: Beyond Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks**

There is no denying that the Civil Rights Movement of the 1950s and 60s would not have been the movement it was without its' leaders and heroes like Martin Luther King Jr. and Rosa Parks. And our schools seem to be doing a wonderful job of teaching our students about these amazing and courageous people. However, there were also thousands of others who selflessly put their lives on the line to stand up and defy hate and bigotry. Their nonviolence resistance, in the face of such unjust treatment was awe inspiring. Let us never forget their sacrifices.

This Unit is designed to dig into some of the lesser known people and events that helped to shape our national Civil Rights Movement.

### **Major Components of this Unit:**

- 1) Hook: Begin a with a photo discussion. (A photo is included, but you could use any photo from any civil rights event.)
- 2) Conduct a DBQ on a lesser-known Civil Rights event, such as the Freedom Rides of 1961 or Summer of Freedom in 1964. ( A prepared DBQ on the Freedom Riders is included)
- 3) Conduct Literature Study of Forcing Change
- 4) Dig into primary documents related to events in the book. (some are included in this packet along with links to gather additional documents).



# WHAT DO YOU SEE?



Put this photo up and have students discuss what they see in groups, then as a class.

After discussion, share the following facts with them:

- This is a photo of John Salter, Joan Mulholland, and Anne Moody at a Woolworth's Lunch Counter in 1963 in Jackson, Mississippi.



- John Salter, a professor at Tougaloo College, and Medgar Evers, an activist with the NAACP planned the protest.
- The first to sit at the counter were three black students, Pearlana Lewis, Anne Moody, and Memphis Norman.
- Two of them, Pearlana and Memphis, were pulled off their stools and beaten by the angry crowd of white high school students.
- John and Joan immediately took their places at the counter.
- The crowd grew and began shouting and dumping sugar and mustard on them.
- When the police finally arrived, the protestors were arrested, none of the angry mob was arrested.

**SOURCE: *She Stood For Freedom* by Loki Mulholland**

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### **Document Based Question Project**

- 1) Have students read background essay on the Freedom Riders as a close read.
- 2) Using chart paper, have them pull out the *who, what, where, when, why* and *how* of the Freedom Rides.
- 3) Explain that after they have examined the document packet, they will have to answer the question: Were the Freedom Riders successful?
- 4) Have students examine the documents. ( this will take several days)  
Students may also want to do additional research on the Freedom Riders. There are some amazing interviews and videos available with some of the original Freedom Riders out there.
- 5) Students write an essay in which they answer the question using evidence from the documents to support their thesis.



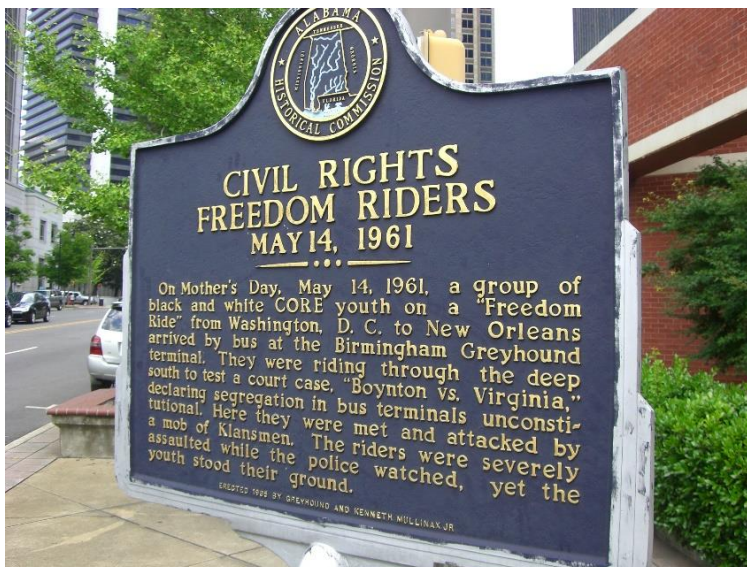
## Freedom Rides Background Essay

The first Freedom Ride began on May 4, 1961. 13 riders (seven black, six white) left Washington, DC, on Greyhound and Trailways buses. Their plan was to ride through Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, ending in New Orleans, Louisiana, where a civil rights rally was planned. The riders ranged in age from 17 to 50.

The Freedom Riders' tactics for their journey were to have at least one interracial pair sitting in adjoining seats, and at least one black rider sitting up front, where seats under segregation had been reserved for white customers by local custom throughout the South. The rest of the team would sit scattered throughout the rest of the bus. One rider would abide by the South's segregation rules in order to avoid arrest and to contact CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) and arrange bail for those who were arrested.

The Freedom Riders challenged this status quo by riding interstate buses in the South in mixed racial groups to challenge local laws or customs that enforced segregation in seating. The Freedom Rides, and the violent reactions they provoked, bolstered the credibility of the American Civil Rights Movement. They called national attention to the disregard for the federal law and the local violence used to enforce segregation in the southern United States. Police arrested riders for trespassing, unlawful assembly, and violating state and local Jim Crow laws, along with other alleged offenses, but they often first let white mobs attack them without intervention.

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) sponsored most of the subsequent Freedom Rides, but some were also organized by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The Freedom Rides followed dramatic sit-ins against segregated lunch counters, conducted by students and youth throughout the South, and boycotts of retail establishments that maintained segregated facilities, beginning in 1960.





# WERE THE FREEDOM RIDERS SUCCESSFUL?

## Document A

Source: Various sources- *Freedom Riders* Photo Archives



Students trying to protect Freedom Riders from angry mob.



Various Freedom Riders arrest photos.



Police releasing dogs onto protesters.



## Document B

Source: From *Freedom Riders- 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice* by Raymond Arsenault



### Continued

In Alabama, on Day 11, they were met with heavy protests. One bus was set on fire and some of the Freedom Riders were beat up.

When the other bus arrived, Bull Connor, a police official, let the KKK and the mob do whatever they wanted to the Freedom Riders from 15 minutes.





Source: Copy of Alabama newspaper from May 15, 1961

**LATE FINAL** **The Birmingham News** **COOLER**  
Clearing to-  
night. Tues-  
day fair, not  
so warm.

74TH YEAR—NO. 63 32 Pages—2 Sections BIRMINGHAM, ALA., MONDAY, MAY 15, 1961 PRICE: 5 CENTS

# INTEGRATIONIST GROUP CONTINUING TRIP AFTER BRUTAL BEATINGS HERE

## Mob terror hits city on Mothers Day

BY TOM LANKFORD, News staff writer

Mothers Day had passed quietly, happily in Birmingham until the moment the huge, dusty bus arrived at the Trailways depot.

Passengers—the public in general—knew nothing of what was to follow.

**JFK meeting with K. now thought likely**

BY DOUGLAS B. CORNELL, PALM BEACH, Fla., May 15—(AP)—A Kennedy-Khrushchev conference on corrosive cold-war problems has become a definite possibility. The chances that one will be held, and held soon, are rated currently at 3 to 2.

But the grave doubts of Lankford and a valid one on nuclear arms could turn out to be formidable barriers. In contrast quick progress toward "agreements" could be made to assist a conference.

PRESIDENT KENNEDY may extend a visit to Europe, which starts May 21, and stay on for his first meeting with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev if things work out as they now appear likely to do. Either Stockholm or Vienna is regarded by the United States as a suitable site for the president and premier to meet face to face across the conference table.

At the moment, it was learned, a meeting definitely is under consideration but no firm decision has been reached. They may come within a week.

Prospects that the leaders of the world's two greatest powers may casually produced both heavy endowments and with them to Page 4, Column 2.

**Today's chuckle**

Why is it that when you call a wrong number, the line is never busy?

**Inside The News**

### Tribute to a hero

First of a series of three articles on the life of Gary Cooper is on Page 32.

- What Khrushchev-Kennedy Summit means, Page 21
- Robert W. Kinney's State of Things, Page 23
- Have you tried the key to Apartment 3G? Page 23

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## 'Freedom' bus target of Anniston mob

Fired by an incendiary bomb hurled through a rear window, a Greyhound bus carrying seven pro-integration "Freedom Riders" goes up in smoke and flame near Anniston yesterday. The passengers, fearful of a threatening mob outside, remained on the bus until nearly all were overcome by smoke. When this picture was taken the band of vigilante whites had been dispersed by the Highway Patrol.

**Kennedy says he'll give help**

BY CHARLIE GRAINGER, News staff writer

The scene of bloody racial violence threatened to shift to Montgomery late today as a battered group of 16 white and Negro integrationists, attacked by gangs here and at Anniston yesterday, decided to carry their bus trip on to the capital city.

As Montgomery authorities braced for the arrival of the bi-racial group, U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy in Washington was making a personal effort to assist the group on their bus rides through the South to test segregation laws.

Kennedy aides said he had been keeping in telephone contact with Alabama officials "and others" today. They said he had also talked on the phone with some members of the integration group here.

An FBI investigation has already begun of two incidents of mob violence in Alabama yesterday.

## More stories and photos, Pages 10, 24

Hoodlums burned a Greyhound bus near Anniston yesterday after trailing it from the bus station there. Twelve persons were treated for smoke inhalation.

Another gang of white men wielding blackjacks and lengths of pipe assaulted passengers of a Trailways bus and bystanders after it arrived at its station here. Nine were injured, but only two were members of the racially-mixed "Freedom Riders," sponsored by the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), an integration organization.

Reports of an influx of Ku Klux Klansmen and other racial extremists came from Montgomery as the CORE leaders planned to depart on one bus.

The bi-racial group planned to group on one bus for the ride to Montgomery after Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy advised by telephone more protection could be offered for the bus than on two, as was originally planned.

Kennedy was making a personal effort to assist the group.

The Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, Negro integrationist leader, said Kennedy told him never long distance this afternoon "that he could offer better protection if we were all together." He did not disclose what protection the attorney general planned to offer.

Police Chief Jamie Moore said the bus station in Birmingham "Turn to Page 10, Column 1."

## Connor statement—Trouble blamed on out-of-towners

Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene (Bud) Connor made the following statement on mob violence in Birmingham Sunday:

"I regret very much this incident had to happen in Birmingham."

"I have said for the last 24 years that these out-of-town hoodlums were going to cause trouble if they kept meddling in the South's business."

"Even reports from our policemen, it seems that both sides were from out of town—the ones who got whipped and the ones who did the whipping."

"IT HAPPENED on a Sunday, Mothers Day, what we try to be as many of our policemen as possible as they spend Mothers Day at home with their families. We got the police in the bus station as quick as we possibly could."

"As I have said before on numerous occasions, we are not going to stand for this in Birmingham. And if necessary we will fill the jail full—and we don't care where they go to sleep."

"I am saying now to these hoodlums from out of our city, the best thing for them to do is to stay out if they don't want to get stomped to jail."

"Our people of Birmingham are a peaceful people and we never have any trouble here unless some people come into our city looking for trouble. And I've never seen anyone get into any trouble who wasn't able to find it."

## Racial fighting erupts at Trailways station

This was one of the scenes Mothers Day at the Birmingham Trailways Bus Depot, as a gaggle of up to 30 strong attacked both a busload of integrationists called the "Freedom Riders" and bystanders alike. Going down under a barrage of blows and kicks, James A. Peck, of New York City, in the dark trousers, reportedly a leader of the group. Eight other persons were injured in the fighting, including a Birmingham Post-Herald photographer, and a WAPV newscaster. Those attacking Peck are unidentified, but the faces of many of them are plainly shown. They are identifiable. Note the man in the dark coat, with a raised length of pipe.



## Document D

Source: From *Freedom Riders- 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice* by Raymond Arsenault



## Chapter 20 Section 2

- Freedom Riders
- Civil Rights activists would ride busses to test the Supreme Court decision that banned segregation on buses and in bus terminals which provoked violent reactions to force the JFK administration to enforce the law
- Riders were tormented and beaten
- Newspaper coverage and the violence provoked JFK to send federal marshals to protect the riders
- Segregation in all interstate travel facilities was banned





Document E

Source: Speech written by Dr. Martin Luther King

STATEMENT BY DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.  
PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP  
CONFERENCE  
DELIVERED AT A RALLY TO SUPPORT THE FREEDOM RIDERS  
SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1961  
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH  
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The words that I will utter tonight were written this morning as I flew at an altitude of 38,000 feet on a jet plane from New York to Atlanta, Georgia. As that gigantic instrument stretched its wings through the air like an eagle and moved smoothly toward its destination, many thoughts ran through my mind. On the one hand I thought of how the technological developments of the United States had brought the nation and the world to an awe-inspiring threshold of the future. I thought of how our scientific genius had helped us to dwarf distance and place time in chains. I thought of how we had carved highways through the stratosphere, and how our jet planes had compressed in to minute distances that once took days. On the other hand I thought of that brutal mob in Alabama and the reign of terror that had engulfed Anniston, Birmingham and Montgomery. I thought of the tragic expressions of man's inhumanity to man that still exist in certain sections of our country. I could not help being concerned about this glaring contrast, this tragic gulf. Through our scientific and technological developments we have lifted our heads to the sky and yet our feet are still firmly planted in the muck of barbarism and racial hatred. Indeed this is America's chief moral dilemma. And unless the Nation grapples with this dilemma forthrightly and firmly, she will be relegated to a second rate power in the world. The price that America must pay for the continued oppression of the Negro is the price of its own destruction. America's greatest defense against communism is to take the offense for justice, freedom, and human dignity.



Literature Study  
Synopsis- *Forcing Change*

It is June 1963 and 15 year old Margaret Jefferson is being arrested at a sit-in at a lunch counter in St. Augustine. The Civil Rights Movement has found its way into her hometown, and Maggie feels a deep need to be a part of it. She believes in the ideals of the movement and the ultimate goal of equality. She also finds the non-violence that the protestors are committed to very comforting.

However, as the summer and fall of 1963 unfold in St. Augustine, their nonviolent protests are met with rising resistance, aggression, and intimidation from both local government officials as well as the Klu Klux Klan. Cattle prods used on protestors, fire bombs thrown into the homes of families trying to integrate the schools, teenagers held in jail indefinitely. No one is safe, it seems.

This story, told through Maggie's innocent and hopeful eyes, will help a new generation of young people to understand the strength and sacrifices of those who worked so hard for Civil Rights in this country. It will also help to shine the spotlight on the role that St. Augustine and Florida, had in the movement.

Acronyms used in the book:

- NAACP : National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- SCLC : Southern Christian Leadership Conference



## **Discussion/Journal Response Questions for *Forcing Change*:**

- Review the list of things that the protestors were taught to do on p. 2. How hard would it be for you to do those things in the face of angry or violent resistance? Why do you think nonviolence was so central to those involved in the Civil Rights Movement? ( Chapter 1)
- After her second arrest, when Margaret finally gets home, she does not feel relieved, she feels terrible. Why? ( Chapter 4)
- Throughout the story, Margaret's emotions swing back and forth between being hopeful that things will change, and feeling defeated and discouraged that they will not change. Do outside events really have that great an impact on our inner emotional lives? Explain and make some connections to your own life and/or current events.
- When JET Magazine published the article about St. Augustine, Margaret was not sure how she should feel about the national attention her home town was getting. Why? (Chapter 12)
- When the Klu Klux Klan marched through Lincolnville, the citizens of Lincolnville met their intimidation by singing songs of love. Why do you think they did that? How do you think that made the KKK members feel? (Chapter 26)
- When Margaret takes part in the Wade-In Protest at St. Augustine Beach, she is badly beaten by a segregationist. Why does she feel proud of herself? Why does she view her injuries as a badge of honor? (Chapter 28)
- Why does Margaret think that when President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act into law that the struggle is over? Do you believe that the Civil Rights Act had the impact that it was meant to have? (Chapter 29)
- Have students select a specific historical event from the book ( see *Timeline of Events* in the book and in this packet) and write a journal entry from differing viewpoints. ( ie. a protestor, a segregationist, a law enforcement officer)



## Activity Ideas:

- Have students select a specific historical event and write a newspaper article as if they were a journalist there, witnessing the event.
- Have students select an actual person who was part of the St. Augustine Civil Rights protests of 1963-64 and research them. Where are they now? What are they doing? Perhaps they could even try to contact them to get some personal perspectives on the events.
- In groups have students discuss and debate, which of the historical events do they think were the most significant and why.
- Students can select specific events and find the primary documents ( photos, arrest records, etc) related to that event and share how the primary documents add to and deepen their understanding of the events.  
<http://cdm16000.contentdm.oclc.org/ui/custom/default/collection/default/resources/custompages/home/timeline.html>
- Put students in groups and give each group a different specific historical event. Groups would then discuss how the local and national Civil Rights Movement would have been impacted if that event had not happened.
- Have students come up with a “profile” of what kind of person became an activist in the 1960s. Have them create a similar profile for someone who may become an activist today. Compare and contrast the profiles.
- Students can compare and contrast the social issues of the 1960s with the social issues of today.
- Have students compare and contrast the strategies and tactics used by activists of today and those of the Civil Rights Movement.
- Students can research some of the national events referred to in the book like the Birmingham Church Bombing or Emmett Till. ( Please consider the age of your students as some of these events are extremely violent and graphic.
- Review the First Amendment, which is the right that protects free speech and peaceful protest. Have student research any contemporary cases being heard by either the State Supreme Court or the US Supreme Court that cite violations of the First Amendment.
- Have students research some historical Civil Rights court rulings like Brown V Board of Education. A great source for this type of thing is:  
[WWW.justiceteaching.org](http://WWW.justiceteaching.org)



## A collection of photos from some of the actual historical events portrayed in *Forcing Change*

**June 18, 1964-** In what is remembered as one of the most significant events of the St. Augustine Civil Rights movement, SCLC activists Al Lingo and J.T. Johnson, along with local foot soldiers, integrate the swimming pool at the Monson Motor Lodge. Hotel owner, James Brock, loses his cool and pours acid into the pool to remove the integrated group of swimmers. Images of Brock pouring acid into the pool end up on front pages of newspapers worldwide.





**June 25, 1964-** Morning and afternoon wade-ins staged at a “whites only” St. Augustine Beach by SCLC activists and local foot soldiers both end in violence as segregationists attack the demonstrators. Numerous arrests are made by Florida Highway Patrol troopers.





**March 30, 1964-** Some 90 demonstrators — including Mrs. Peabody, the mother of a sitting Governor — are arrested for trespass in several different locations. Also among those arrested is Dr. Robert L. Hayling and four visitors from New England, who take seats at the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge. The interracial group includes Mrs. John M. Burgess, Rev. Donald Clark, Judith Creedy, and Rev. William England.





## Timeline of Historical Events

**June 26, 1963-** Teenagers conduct sit-ins at McCrory's, Woolworth's, and Service Drugs. In all three establishments, the lunch counters close immediately and all unoccupied seats are removed.

**June 27, 1963-** Sporadic picketing continues at McCrory's and Woolworth's. Lunch counters at both establishments remained closed. Henry Twine and other NAACP members appear at a City Commission meeting and ask why Negroes have been barred from the public library and city-owned golf putting course. Commissioners reply it was a misunderstanding, that the city itself is fully integrated and any remaining dispute is with private business. The commission then passes an ordinance limiting the size of signs used by pickets and prohibiting loitering or barring the entrance to any business.

**July 18, 1963-** Picketing in St. Augustine, is reported by FBI agents to Director J. Edgar Hoover. However, just before midnight, Washington is notified of 16 arrests at four lunch counters earlier in the day. Among them are teenagers who will come to be known as "The St. Augustine Four," who have been charged during a "sit in" at Woolworth's.

**July 26, 1963-** An editorial in The Daytona Beach Morning Journal is highly critical of the decision of Judge Mathis not to release juveniles unless they promised to refrain from picketing. It quotes a staff member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights as stating, "Can such a thing be true in this country?" The editorial is quickly reprinted and distributed as a flier. Six blacks are arrested for distributing literature on private property.

**Aug. 28, 1963-** On the very same day as the historic "March on Washington," five black students in St. Augustine enroll at a previously white school, Fullerwood Elementary. They are Irvin Brunson, fourth grade; his brother Billy Charles Brunson, sixth grade, his sister, Debbie Jean Brunson, second grade, Michael Coolege Robinson, fifth grade, and Gary Alonzo Robinson, first grade.

**Sept. 2, 1963-** For the first time, Civil Rights demonstrations are held at the Plaza de la Constitucion in downtown St. Augustine. Police use cattle prods on the protesters, and 27 are arrested.

**Sept. 15, 1963-** The Ku Klux Klan bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four girls. This murderous act shocked the nation and galvanized the civil rights movement.

**Sept. 18, 1963-** Civil rights leader Robert B. Hayling and three other men — James Hauser, James Jackson and Clyde Jenkins — are brought at gunpoint to a mass rally of the Ku Klux Klan, beaten and nearly killed.

**Oct. 22, 1963-** Molotov Cocktails are thrown at the homes of all three black families who integrated public schools in St. Johns County earlier in the year.



**Oct. 24, 1963-** A 24-year-old fisherman, William David Kinard, is shot in the head and killed while he and three other white men are riding through the black neighborhood of Lincolnville late at night. When struck by the bullet, the loaded shotgun Kinard is carrying discharges through the floorboard of the car.

**Oct. 29, 1963-** Civil rights leader Robert B. Hayling is arrested on charges of hindering in investigation into violence in connection with an incident after the funeral of William David Kinard.

**Oct. 30, 1963-** Earl Johnson, a Jacksonville attorney representing the NAACP, petitions the Florida Supreme Court to order the release of “The St. Augustine Four.”

**Nov. 4, 1963-** Four white men are acquitted of charges in connection with the beating of Robert B. Hayling at a KKK rally on Sept. 18.

**Nov. 5, 1963-** Five blacks in St. Augustine, including an NAACP leader and several of his relatives, are charged with murder in the Oct. 24 shooting death of a white man, William David Kinard. Goldie Eubanks Sr.; Goldie Eubanks, Jr.; Richard A. Eubanks; Harold Jenkins; Chester Hamilton. A woman, Joyce Green, is held as a material witness. None of those arrested are ever tried for the alleged crime.

**Nov. 9, 1963-** At Ship’s Bar in St. Augustine, three white men are overheard discussing a \$500 reward for the death of a local Civil Rights leader, dentist Robert B. Hayling. Their conversation is reported to the FBI.

**Nov. 21, 1963-** A cover story in Jet Magazine declares “OLDEST CITY IN U.S. MOST BACKWARD IN RACE RELATIONS.”

**Nov. 22, 1963-** President Kennedy is killed.

**Dec. 16, 1963-** A report from the St. Johns County grand jury blames recent violence on militant Negro leaders and the Ku Klux Klan. As part of an investigation orchestrated by State Attorney Dan Warren, the grand jury has heard testimony from 36 witnesses in five days.

**Jan. 13, 1964-** Sheriff L.O. Davis notifies the FBI the whereabouts of missing witness in the William Kinard murder investigation, Joyce Green, remain unknown. Cases against Goldie Eubanks, Sr., and other St. Augustine blacks charged in the shooting death of William Kinard are postponed.

**Jan. 14, 1964-** The state legislature of Florida orders the release of “The St. Augustine Four.” The teenage protesters have been incarcerated for over five months because of their participation in a sit-in at Woolworth’s lunch counter. During that time, the Sunshine State has been subjected to withering criticism in national media and outrage has been expressed in numerous other demonstrations.



**Jan. 21, 1964-** Charles Brunson is attending a PTA meeting at Fullerwood Elementary School in St. Augustine when his car is destroyed by a firebomb at about 8:19 p.m. He is father to three of the five black children who integrated the school nearly a year earlier

**Feb. 7, 1964-** The home of Mr. Roberson on Gault Street is firebombed and destroyed. His son was among the first five black students to enroll at Fullerwood Elementary school the previous year

**Feb. 8, 1964-** Hours after the Roberson house burns to the ground, four loads of buckshot are fired into the home of Dr. Robert B. Hayling at 8 Scott Street. The spray of deadly pellets just misses Dr. Hayling's pregnant wife, but kills his dog.

**March 6, 1964-** Dr. Hayling drives with Goldie Eubanks, Henry Twine, Roscoe Halyard, and several other NAACP members, to meet with aides of Dr. King in Orlando, at a meeting of the SCLC.

**March 11, 1964-** Robert B. Hayling, now identifying himself as a representative for the SCLC, begins recruiting assistance in New England with Hosea Williams, an aide to Martin Luther King, Jr. Students from the North are being asked to participate in demonstrations in St. Augustine from March 21-28 and March 29-April 4

**March 12, 1964-** Mayor Joseph Shelly receives at least two phone calls alerting him to an impending "mass invasion." One is from a St. Augustine student who is attending college in New England. The other is from a Boston radio commentator. Shelly learns the mother of the governor of Massachusetts will be visiting St. Augustine and is asked what he'll do if she violates local segregation law

**March 23, 1964-** About 30 students, faculty members and chaplains from New England arrive in St. Augustine with the stated purpose of staging demonstrations.

**March 28, 1964-** William England, a chaplain from Yale University and 26 demonstrators, most of them white Northerners, are arrested in St. Augustine for trespassing and conspiracy.

**March 30, 1964-** Some 90 demonstrators — including Mrs. Peabody — are arrested for trespass in several different locations. Also among those arrested is Dr. Robert L. Hayling and four visitors from New England, who take seats at the Ponce de Leon Motor Lodge. The interracial group includes Mrs. John M. Burgess, Rev. Donald Clark, Judith Creedy, and Rev. William England.

**March 31, 1964-** Singing freedom songs, about 150 students from Murray High School march to the exclusive Ponce de Leon Hotel, entering the dining room and taking seats at tables set with linen, silverware and glassware. In a scene which draws inevitable comparisons to Birmingham, St. Augustine police respond with cattle prods and dogs on leashes, arresting all the young protesters.



**April 1, 1964-** In a press release, Mayor Joseph Shelly claims members of the national press and network news outlets have “misquoted and distorted” his statements. The mayor harshly criticizes Mary Peabody, stating he deplores her actions — i.e., that the mother of a sitting governor has come to another state with the open intention of breaking the law. He also tells reporters the Civil Rights protests have generated no enthusiasm among local Negroes

**April 2, 1964-** Dr. Robert Hayling, Mary Peabody appear at a hearing in U.S. District Court with co-defendants William S. Coffin and Annie Ruth Evans. Representing the Civil Rights demonstrators in federal court are attorneys John Pratt, Tobias Simon and William Kunstler. Mrs. Peabody testifies, posts bond and is released.

**April 13, 1964-** Mary Peabody appears as a guest on the “Today” show. Leaders in St. Augustine are enraged.

**April 14, 1964-** Trinity Episcopal Church is integrated by five local black Episcopalians. Bishop Hamilton West has ordered all churches in the Diocese of Florida to open their doors to anyone wishing to attend services.

**April 23, 1964-** Protesters resume their activities in St. Augustine.

**April 26, 1964-** The vestry at Trinity Episcopal Church meets and drafts a resolution to Bishop Hamilton West, censuring the National Council of the Episcopal Church for its position on Civil Rights. The vestry members include Dr. Hardgvoe Norris, E. W. Trice, Clayton Stratton and Kenneth Barrett — as well as A. H. Tebeault, publisher of The St. Augustine Record

**May 18, 1964-** Martin Luther King, Jr., visits St. Augustine and characterizes the town as “a small Birmingham.”

**May 19, 1964-** The conservative vestry at Trinity Episcopal Church votes to withhold funds from its diocese. A three-page letter blaming “racial agitators” is published in the church bulletin

**May 25, 1964-** Martin Luther King, Jr. returns to St. Augustine.

**May 29, 1964-** SCLC staffer Harry Boyte, a white aide to Martin Luther King, Jr., reports to police that his parked car was shot up during the night. In addition, Boyte reports to police that the Crescent Beach safe house of King was shot up during the night. Nobody was in the house at the time of the shooting. A photo would be taken later, showing King pointing to a bullet hole in a window of the house.

**May 31, 1964-** FBI agents in St. Augustine report to director J. Edgar Hoover that the overwhelmed Sheriff, L.O. Davis, has been deputizing members of the Ku Klux Klan to provide assistance with maintaining order in town.



**June 3, 1964-** During hearings regarding the ban on night time demonstrations in St. Augustine, Judge Bryan Simpson interrogates Sheriff L.O. Davis on the witness stand. Davis denies that Klansmen have been made special deputies.

**June 5, 1964-** Martin Luther King, Jr. holds a press conference in St. Augustine. In his remarks, King demands that the city desegregate private businesses, hire additional black employees, establish a bi-racial committee, and drop charges against all demonstrators. King threatens to bring a “non-violent army” to St. Augustine should these demands not be met.

**June 9, 1964-** In his Jacksonville federal courtroom, Judge Bryan Simpson rules that the city of St. Augustine cannot legally ban demonstrations during the day or the night, thereby setting the stage for increasingly violent showdowns in the city. That night, SCLC staffer and close aide to Martin Luther King, Jr., Andrew Young, would be tricked by his good friend and fellow staffer, Hosea Williams, into leading a night march to the Slave Market. During the march, Young would be assaulted twice by segregationists while trying to lead marchers across King Street to the Plaza

**June 10, 1964-** Martin Luther King, Jr. returns to St. Augustine and hold a press conference at the Elk’s Rest. During his press conference, King asserts that he and Ralph Abernathy will take part in a demonstration and be arrested if necessary. King also expresses concerns about local law enforcement’s ability to protect demonstrators from segregationist

**June 11, 1964-** For the one and only time in Florida, Martin Luther King, Jr. is arrested. After polite conversation with hotel owner, James Brock, King and others are arrested for an attempted sit-in at the Monson Motor Lodge. Others who were arrested with him include Ralph Abernathy, Bernard Lee, and Clyde Jenkins.

**June 16, 1964-** Retired baseball player Jackie Robinson visits St. Augustine and speaks at a rally attended by 400 people at St. Paul AME Church. While in town, Robinson invites Audrey Nell Edwards and JoeAnn Anderson, of the St. Augustine Four, to vacation at his home in Connecticut.

**June 18, 1964-** In what is remembered as one of the most significant events of the St. Augustine Civil Rights movement, SCLC activists Al Lingo and J.T. Johnson, along with local foot soldiers, integrate the swimming pool at the Monson Motor Lodge. Hotel owner, James Brock, loses his cool and pours acid into the pool to remove the integrated group of swimmers. Images of Brock pouring acid into the pool end up on front pages of newspapers worldwide.

**June 18, 1964-** At the same time the Monson pool is being integrated, 15 rabbis led by Israel Dresner create a distraction in the hotel’s parking lot by leading a Hebrew prayer session. All 15 are arrested in what is still the largest arrest of rabbis in American history

**June 24, 1964-** Segregationist leader Connie Lynch addresses Klansmen and other white citizens during a rally at the Slave Market. During the speech, Lynch alludes to the three missing Civil Rights workers in Mississippi – a remark the crowd greets with laughter.



**June 24, 1964-** After Lynch finishes speaking at the rally, the Ku Klux Klan holds a night march in Lincolnville. Black residents pour into the streets to greet the Klan by singing the words to the hymn, "I Love Everybody." The march takes place without incident.

**June 25, 1964-** Morning and afternoon wade-ins staged at a "whites only" St. Augustine Beach by SCLC activists and local foot soldiers both end in violence as segregationists attack the demonstrators. Numerous arrests are made by Florida Highway Patrol troopers.

**June 25, 1964-** Connie Lynch is joined by Ku Klux Klan attorney J.B. Stoner to lead a rally at the Slave Market for approximately 400 white citizens. Stoner and Lynch both give hate speeches directed at blacks and Jews. Stoner encourages all white men who were hit by troopers at the beach wade-ins to press charges against police.

**July 2, 1964-** The Civil Rights Act is signed into law, making segregation illegal in this country!

\*\*\* Source: Civil Rights Library of St. Augustine, Flagler College

<http://cdm16000.contentdm.oclc.org/ui/custom/default/collection/default/resources/custompages/home/timeline.html>