THE RED SUMMER

SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR: CHICAGO

by Melinda Fries
In the summer of 1919 there were 25 race riots in the United States.

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INTRODUCTION

When I moved into the Back of The Yards neighborhood several years ago I was fascinated by the Stockyards and began to research the labor history of the area. One of the books I discovered was William Tuttle’s Race Riot: Chicago in the Red Summer of 1919. I can’t recommend this book enough. I vaguely knew that there were riots in 1919 but had no idea of the extent of the violence that erupted all over the United States. In re-examining this history I find it to be particularly resonant today.

In putting this booklet together I have quoted extensively from Tuttle’s Race Riot as well as Carl Sandburg’s The Chicago Race Riots, a collection of newspaper articles he wrote in 1919. In 1969, this was reprinted after the 1968 race riots. Ralph McGill wrote in a new forward, “How much do cities, a people, a nation learn in fifty years? Not much.” Well, almost another 50 years has now passed and I have to wonder, have we learned anything now?

After the riot the Chicago Commission on Race Relations was formed and published a massive report that I have also drawn heavily from. The front cover of this booklet is a reprinting of the map of the riot that was included in this report; it shows the locations of all injuries and deaths during the riot. Subsequently you will find: a brief description and background of the riot, a bibliography of sources and some related further reading, a walking tour map that includes several death locations from the riot, and a reprinting of a section of the Commission’s report that lists all deaths during the riot.

THE RIOT

The numbers:
38 killed: 15 white, 23 black, all men
537 injured: 178 white, 342 black, 17 not recorded, only 10 women
1000 were left homeless and destitute

The dates:
On July 27, 1919 the riot began and went uncontrolled for four days. By August 2nd the city began to calm down. On August 8th the state militia withdrew.

Chicago in July 1919 was hot and humid. Blacks used the 25th Street
beach and whites used the 29th Street beach. Several times during the day blacks had tried to swim at 29th Street and were chased out. Tensions were high. At 4:00 Sunday afternoon July 27th, seventeen year old Eugene Williams was swimming offshore near 29th St beach with four friends. A man walked out along the pier and began throwing rocks at them. One hit Eugene Williams and he drowned.

The Commission Report points out that the riot could have been avoided completely:

For an hour both whites and Negroes dived for the boy without results. Awe gave way to excited whispers. "They" said he was stoned to death. The report circulated through the crowd that the police officer had refused to arrest the murderer. The Negroes in the crowd began to mass dangerously. At this crucial point the accused policeman arrested a Negro on a white man's complaint. Negroes mobbed the white officer, and the riot was under way.

The two facts, the drowning and the refusal to arrest, or widely circulated reports of such refusal, must be considered together as marking the inception of the riot. Testimony of a captain of police shows that first reports from the lake after the drowning indicated that the situation was calming down. White men had shown a not altogether hostile feeling for the Negroes by assisting in diving for the body of the boy. Furthermore a clash started on this isolated spot could not be augmented by outsiders rushing in. There was every possibility that the clash, without the further stimulus of reports of the policeman's conduct, would have calmed down.²

Rumors quickly flew up and down the city. Chicago's "athletic clubs got ready for action. The Commission notes: "Gangs and their activities were an important factor throughout the riot. But for them it is doubtful if the riot would have gone beyond the first clash."³ Whites and blacks were both armed and fighting consisted mostly of armed bands of whites invading the black belt and being pushed out by blacks.

Early Monday was quiet as the temperature again reached the nineties. The mayor's only plan was to surround the black belt with police, ignoring the rest of the city. Late Monday the violence erupted again as blacks left work and tried to return home. White gangs waited outside the stockyards and attacked blacks as they tried to leave work. Some managed to escape and jump on streetcars. The cars were stopped and people were pulled off and beaten.⁴ (Blacks, leaving their jobs at the stockyards, had to cross Irish Canaryville to get to their homes in Bronzeville.)

Blacks began to form groups to defend themselves and began to retaliate.

3. Chicago Commission on Race Relations. The Negro in Chicago, 3
ate. A huge group of about 4,000 blacks formed at 35th and State Street. Rumors were rampant that a white army was assembling an invasion and a white peddler that happened to be in the wrong place was stabbed to death.

Tuttle describes scene in the black belt:

Throughout the evening carloads of whites sped through the streets of the black belt discharging their weapons as they passed, and blacks retaliated with sniper fire. Posted as guards around the Wabash Avenue YMCA between 37th and 38th Streets were the numerous black students and war veterans who resided there; crouched on fire escapes and peering out windows; they waited. Then, the YMCA’s director, A. L. Jackson, recalled, the “cars came through, and they came directly east and turned north on Wabash...shooting as they came. My boys, of course, returned the fire.”

Mobs of blacks and whites roamed the south side as the rumors proliferated. Both sides clashed with the police and each other. As the night went on the roaming mobs grew and the death toll rose. The police would break things up on one corner and the mob would regroup a few blocks away. Over 80% of the police force was now stationed around the black belt, leaving the rioters to roam unchecked in other parts of the city.

Tuttle explains that running into the police did not always mean safety.

After being left near death at the hands of a mob, Joseph Scott was commanded to “come out of there, you big rusty brute, you. I ought to shoot you.” The policeman arrested Scott, struck him repeatedly, and pushed him roughly into a patrol wagon. Earlier twenty-five whites had assaulted Scott on a streetcar, but the police had arrested none of them, partly out of fear of the mob. Instances of brutality and actual police collusion with white lawlessness were not rare; indeed, it was often the black victim of the assault rather than the mob itself who was arrested, and policemen frequently vanished into the shadows of alleys and side streets rather than confront the lawless bands of whites. The states attorney, coroner’s jury, and the grand jury investigating the riot all concurred in the opinion that white officers were “grossly unfair in making arrests.

Monday’s death toll was seventeen. An additional 172 blacks and seventy-one whites sustained injuries.

The riots continued though the night. On Tuesday morning the surface and elevated trains stopped running due to a strike. Few black workers reported to work as the violence expanded to other parts of the city. In

5 ibid., 40
6 ibid., 42
7 ibid., 44
the Loop lone blacks were hunted by a mob of over 100 whites that beat and robbed them. Governor Lowden and Mayor Thompson played politics and neither would order the militia to participate. Rumors continued to fly around the city and were printed in the papers contributing to the chaos. The violence picked up again by evening and spread to the North and West Sides.

By Wednesday the death toll had reached 31. The mayor and governor were still not speaking. The city council pleaded for the militia. Employers of blacks and the black community began to pressure the mayor to do something. Tuttle thinks that it was fire that finally got the mayor involved. "Perhaps above all, however, was the fear of a widespread plot to burn the black belt; the fire department reported thirty-seven conflagrations in five hours that evening, many of them set within a few minutes on the same block." By 10:00 p.m. Thompson finally asked for the militia and 6,200 troops moved out of the armories and into the South Side.

On Thursday blacks tried to return to work but a black worker was beaten in the yards. Violence in other parts of the city had subsided. By Friday the trains and streetcars were running again and food and milk deliveries resumed. On Saturday blacks started returning to work escorted by the militia. By Wednesday everyone was back to work. On the afternoon of August 8 the militia withdrew.

Tuttle sums it up:

The withdrawal of the state militia officially terminated the rioting of the past fourteen days. Dead were thirty-eight, including twenty-three black men and boys. At least 537 were injured, of whom 342 were black. Yet even though black people had suffered the brunt of the bloodshed, they had also been arrested by police at twice the rate of whites, prompting one skeptical white judge to declare: "I want to explain to you [police] officers that these colored people could not have been rioting among themselves. Bring me some white prisoners." The police, in addition, had shot to death seven blacks but no whites.

The Chicago riot, unlike the massacre in East St. Louis, where a black enclave in the downtown section had been invaded, homes burned, and defenseless people mutilated, was no "pogrom." Blacks and whites in Chicago waged pitched battles. Indeed, of all the riots in 1919, a historian has observed, it was Chicago "in which Negroes most fully demonstrated their intention to fight back...." To be sure whites invaded the black belt; but they did so horribly, in automobiles, and they often encountered retaliation by sniper fire. In other riots, the bulk of racial clashes erupted in black neighborhoods and their peripheries. Yet, in Chicago, 41 per cent occurred in the predominately white district of the stockyards, and 34 percent in the black

8 ibid., 54
9 ibid., 64
belt. Moreover, although many of America’s race riots had erupted only after whites had charged blacks with such "sacred" violations, but they came later, in the form of rumors, to legitimize, rationalize, and justify the brutality that was happening.

Fundamental to an explanation of the Chicago race riot... is the World War I migration—that influx of Southern black people which doubled the city’s black population in less than three years, thereby bringing to a climax racial tensions and animosities in labor, housing, and politics that had threatened to erupt for years.10

BACKGROUND
“RED” SUMMER

Dan Carlin, in his podcast Hardcore Histories #30 describes 1919 and speaks to where the term came from:

1919 should have been a great year. The First World War had just ended, ... it starts with a strike by the longshoreman in Seattle on January 21st 1919. Thirty-five thousand or more shipyard workers in Seattle walk off the job. They’re quickly joined by more than one hundred other local unions in what’s called a general strike and that’s when these strikes get solidarity and break out across several industries—a general work stoppage.

It shuts the city of Seattle down.... The mayor of Seattle proclaims it all kind of a Marxist Bolshevik thing. He’s got troops he can send in, he’s got police officers, the strike goes on for days. It’s quickly followed by a massive coal strike, I mean the strikes all through 1919 are big, they’re violent, they’re shocking. In Boston the police department goes on strike. President Woodrow Wilson called that a crime against civilization. It seemed to Americans that these groups were being stirred up by union organizers and agitators and the newspapers and the press and the politicians pointed the finger directly at Bolsheviks and anarchists and radical leftists. In league with the same sort of people that recently took over Russia. A committee that had been formed originally to look into German activities in World War I was quickly reformed so that they could look at the influence of Bolsheviks and anarchists and Russia on these strikes sweeping the country and they decided there was a huge connection. A direct result, subversive ideas being transmitted to the lower classes of America. It wasn’t just about ideas though, it had gone straight to violence in some cases. Right before May Day 1919 thirty bombs are discovered in the U.S. mail system. Bombs that had been traced to anarchists. Right after May Day they find eight more. Big bombs. ...

In the American publics’ mind these anarchists and Bolsheviks are all work-
ing together. And they were going after weak spots in the U.S. system. For example they were stirring up trouble amongst America’s minority population. 1919 is also the year of what’s called the red race riots. Now they weren’t really red, [as in Bolsheviks] that’s just what the newspapers and the public dubbed all these racial riots that broke out during the year. In part because African Americans in some of these communities refused to just sit back and take violence being inflicted upon them and actually fought back. 1919 is one of the worst years for racial violence in American history, on both sides, and it was all tied together with these strikes and these anarchists bombings and everything else to create a year that just looked like America was being ripped apart right at a time when things should have been great.

William Tuttle elaborates:

Bolstered by the force of law, and the nation’s mores, the “search for the ‘inner enemy,’ as the sociologist George Simmel observed, ‘became institutionalized after World War I: and then instead of being disapproved by members of one’s group for being prejudiced, one was punished for not being prejudiced.’... The most highly susceptible objects of prejudice in postwar America were its black men and women, not because they were radicals, but because they threatened the accommodative race system of white superordination and black subordination. The white populace had long been inimical to the strivings of black people, and during World War I this hostility became markedly more intense as over 450,000 Southern blacks migrated to the North. There, in crowded cities, they met in bitter competition with whites over jobs, housing, political power, and facilities for education, transportation, and relaxation. Moreover, black people, visibly distinct and with behavior patterns ostensibly alien to whites, were convenient scapegoats, especially for whites who feared that their social status had dropped because of the influx of blacks from the South.... White hostility to individual black people became generalized into a categorical hatred of an entire race.

For their part, black men and women, North and South, entered 1919 with aspirations for a larger share of both the nation’s democracy and its wealth. Tension mounted as these aspirations collided with a general white determination to reaffirm the black people’s prewar status on the bottom rung of the nation’s racial and economic ladder. In 1919 racial uneasiness was evident in cities and towns throughout the country. And there seemed to be a threshold of tension above which racial violence was almost bound to occur, if spurred by a precipitating incident and in the absence of external controls of law enforcement. These various factors coalesced time and again in 1919, to provoke an unpatrolled outburst of racial violence.

12 Tuttle, Race Riot, 21-22
LYNCHINGS

Seventy-eight black people were lynched throughout the country in 1919. This was an increase of fifteen over 1918 and thirty over 1917. Ten of the victims were war veterans, several still in uniform. Tuttle points out the brutality: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had expressed shock in 1918 when lynch mobs had murdered two black men by fire; in 1919, eleven men were burned alive at the stake."\(^{13}\)

Multiple train routes converged in Chicago making it a manufacturing hub as well as the landing place for those escaping the lynchings in the South. Carl Sandburg reported in 1919 that "Every time a lynching takes place in a community down south you can depend on it that colored people from that community will arrive in Chicago inside of two weeks," says Secretary Arnold Hill of the Chicago Urban League..."Better jobs, the right to vote, no Jim Crow cars, less race discrimination and a more tolerant attitude on the part of the whites, equal rights with white people in education--these are the among the attractions that keep up the steady movement of colored people from southern districts to the north."\(^{14}\)

One of the most brutal lynchings occurred in Mississippi in late June. Tuttle describes it:

The day before the lynching, a mob had severely wounded an accused black rapist, John Hartfield, in the canebrakes near Ellisville. Fearing that Hartfield might expire before the hanging and burning scheduled for the next day at "the big gum tree," a doctor prolonged his life. In the meantime, newspapers in Jackson and New Orleans advertised the forthcoming event. "3,000 WILL BURN NEGRO," proclaimed the New Orleans States in bold red type across the top of the front page. Thousands of curiosity seekers flocked to Ellisville, and Mississippi's Governor Theodore G. Bilbo gave the lynching his official sanction. When asked if he planned to prevent it, Bilbo replied: "I am utterly powerless. The State has no troops, and if the civil authorities at Ellisville are helpless, the State is equally so." Moreover, he added, "excitement is at such a high pitch throughout South Mississippi that any attempt to interfere with the mob would doubtless result in the death of hundreds of persons. The negro has confessed, says he is ready to die, and nobody can keep the inevitable from happening." White Mississippians evidently disagreed only about the method of executing Hartfield. The New Orleans States reported that "some of the angry citizens...wanted Hartfield lynched, while others wanted him burned." He was both hanged and burned, and shot.\(^{15}\)

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13 ibid., 22
15 Tuttle Race Riot, 23
Jobs were available in Chicago but housing was problematic. Chicago's black-belt population of 50,000 had more than doubled, to at least 125,000, by 1919. No new houses or tenements were built.

Enterprising realtors touched off artificial panics with rumors that the blacks were "invading," and then proceeded to buy the properties of whites at less than their values and to sell to blacks at sizable profits. Many whites soon blamed blacks for the perplexities of property values, the scarcity of housing, and urban decay.

The Commission Report shows how difficult it was for blacks to move:

Blacks trying to move out of the black belt were confronted with violence including bombings. From July 1, 1917 - July 27, 1919 the day the riot began 24 such bombs had been thrown at houses where blacks had moved into white neighborhoods. The police had been entirely unsuccessful in finding those guilty, and were accused of making little effort to do so.

Tuttle expands on this:

According to the virulent denunciations by the black press of both the bombers and the police who failed to apprehend them, the single most important cause of the riot was housing. Out of the interracial conflict over housing there arose in the black community a marked lack of faith in the willingness and ability of the police to provide impartial protection. This sentiment, in some cases based on actualities and in others unfounded, led blacks to depend more and more on their own resources. Moreover, mobs brandishing brickbats and other weapons and missiles stoned buildings, and intimidation and threats of further violence burgeoned as well. "Look out; you're next for hell," read a "black hand notice." Another was addressed to the black tenants on Vincennes Avenue: "We are going to BLOW these FLATS TO HELL and if you don't want to go with them you had better move at once."

The Chicago Defender June 28, 1919 shows that blacks were fed up and ready to defend themselves. "Why do these things go on unchecked and the perpetrators not apprehended?... Something must be done, and something will be done. If we must protect ourselves we shall do it with a vengeance... This is nature's first law."

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16 ibid., 106
17 ibid., 169
18 Chicago Commission on Race Relations, The Negro in Chicago, 3
19 Tuttle Race Riot, 175
The national unions claimed a united racial front but the local unions were often segregated and exclusionary.

From a union rally reported on by Sandburg:

You notice there ain't no Jim Crow cars here to-day. That's what organization does. The truth is there ain't no negro problem any more than there's a Irish problem, or a Russian problem or a Polish or a Jewish or any other problem. There is only the human problem, that's all.\(^{20}\)

But Tuttle gives us a greater context:

Union leaders claimed that there was no racism involved in this bitterness—that it was simply a labor matter. But it was obviously much more than that by late July 1919; the two issues were inseparably fused. The Irish, Polish, Lithuanian, and other workers who clashed with blacks in other spheres of human relations had their racial antagonisms reinforced if not initiated at the stockyards and in other industries.... The hostility was so intense that, as in 1905, hatred of black scabs could be generalized into a hatred of an entire race. The factors retarding unionization—the black people's distrust of unions and white workers, the manipulation of black workers by management, and, above all, the hatred of black workers by whites arising from racial antipathy and conditioned by strikebreaking and other antiunion acts—left a long legacy of violence and helped produce the bloody 1919 race riot.\(^{21}\)

BLACK MILITANTS A.K.A. THE "NEW NEGRO"

Tuttle shows where it began:

Even Southern racists acknowledged that black soldiers, serving, would earn for their race a stake in democracy—and this prospect alarmed them.... But the government proceeded to draft blacks, more than 340,000, of them; and including volunteers, regular Army units, and the National Guard, upwards of 4000,000 served in all. In addition, 200,000 of these men served in France, 42,000 as combat troops.\(^{22}\)

The Commission Report quotes black veterans returning home.

I went to war, served eight months in France," recalled one of Chicago's

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20 Sandburg. The Chicago Race Riots, 56
21 Tuttle Race Riot, 155-56
22 ibid., 217
ex-soldiers. "I wanted to go, but might as well have stayed for all the good it has done me.... No, that ain't so," he added bitterly, "I'm glad I went. I done my part and I'm going to fight right here till Uncle Sam does his. I can shoot as good as the next one.... I ain't looking for trouble, but if it comes my way I ain't dodging."

The President's inaction during the East St. Louis, Illinois, race riot of the summer of 1917 was ... the event which more than any destroyed the faith of Chicago's black people in their state government's ability and willingness to protect them. The toll of about forty blacks dead and hundreds wounded was ominous, since the tensions which precipitated the tragic riot — job competition, housing, politics — were building in Chicago. During the violence the state militia and local police had connived and often united with the white mobs in shooting, burning, and hanging blacks. Chicago's black community believed it had abundant justification for arming itself.

POLITICS

Carl Sandburg wrote in 1919: The Black Belt of Chicago is probably the strongest effective unit of political power, good or bad, in America.

Tuttle expands on this:

During the years of World War I, Chicago's black vote had twice been decisive in mayoralty elections, and it had installed three black aldermen on the city council. Black people paid a high price for their victories however, for in several significant ways politics was instrumental in precipitating and sustaining the Chicago race riot. The blacks' voting behavior aroused and reinforced the hostility and racial hatred of numerous groups, certain of which reacted violently. The mayoralty race of April 1919, less than four months before the outbreak of the riot, revived the racial issue as part of an extraordinarily partisan campaign. Black votes, in addition, placed in offices irresponsible leaders of the race and corrupt white politicians, under whose auspices vice abounded in the black belt. Finally political factionalism...encumbered functionaries at the city, county, and state levels. The cooperation so necessary to quell the Chicago race riot simply was not forthcoming.

This led to the standoff during the riot over who would call out the State Militia thus needlessly extending the length of the riot.

23 Chicago Commission on Race Relations. The Negro in Chicago, 481
24 Tuttle Race Riot, 231
25 Sandburg, The Chicago Race Riots, 2
26 Tuttle Race Riot, 184
WHITE GANGS

The Commission Report discusses their role leading to the riots:

As part of the background of the Chicago riot, the activities of gangs of hoodlums should be cited. There had been friction for years, especially along the western boundary of the area in which the Negroes mainly live, and attacks upon Negroes by gangs of young toughs had been particularly frequent in the spring just preceding the riot. They reached a climax on the night of June 21, 1919, five weeks before the riot, when two Negroes were murdered. Each was alone at the time and was the victim of unprovoked and particularly brutal attack. Molestation of Negroes by hoodlums had been prevalent in the vicinity of parks and playgrounds and at bathing-beaches.27

These gangs were touted as 'athletic clubs' but mostly they functioned as the muscle for local politicians. The first Mayor Daley is known to have been a member of the Ragen’s Colts during the time of the riots but never admitted any riot activity.28

THE STAGE WAS SET

Temperatures that July were in the 90's. Both white and black papers recommended that people to get out and go to the beaches. Thousands of workers were on strike, kids were out of school and apartments were too hot to sit inside. "Chicago was hot, frustrated, and angry that July. Worse yet, it was sitting atop the volcano of a race war, and that volcano was about to erupt. And on July 27th it did."29

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27 Chicago Commission on Race Relations. The Negro in Chicago. 3
28 Ibid., 11
29 Turtle Race Riot. 241
sources

Further Reading

[No text provided on this page]


FURTHER READING


THE RED SUMMER
SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR

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HOW TO USE THE MAP

On the following pages is the full text of the Epitome of Facts in Red Deaths from the appendix of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations report. All of the 38 listed in the list are included.

The circled red numbers on the map and list indicate the order of the locations on the route. The name of the deceased is next, and the red number indicates who people the relevant text in the Epitome of Facts can be located.

1. Eugene Williams - 17
4. **Henry Goodman**  
   Race: Negro  
   Date of receiving death wound: July 28  
   Time of receiving death wound: 7:30 P.M.  
   Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-ninth Street and Union Avenue  
   Manner of wound: External violence  

   Goodman, with other Negroes was returning from the Stock Yards on an east-bound Thirty-ninth Street car. A truck stalled across the track at Thirty-ninth Street and Union Avenue brought the car to a stop and allowed white men to force an entrance through the front door and beat the Negroes off the rear of the car. The chief weapon was the iron lever used for opening the front door of the car. The Negroes tried to run east to Halsted Street where there were police officers. The crowd pursued, knocked Goodman down, and beat him. Apparently Goodman recovered from the violence, but a week later it was necessary to remove him to the hospital, where a skull fracture, with a small pebble imbedded in the wound, was discovered. He died of tetanus on August 12. The wound was first treated by Dr. William W. Bradley on the evening the deceased was injured. The coroner’s jury said, “Tetanus would probably not have developed had the wound been thoroughly examined and properly cleaned.”

5. **Louis Taylor**  
   Race: Negro  
   Date of receiving death wound: July 28  
   Time of receiving death wound: 9:40 P.M.  
   Place of receiving death wound: Root Street and Wentworth Avenue  
   Manner of wound: Scalp wounds; skull fracture due to external violence  

   Taylor, employed by the Chicago & Great Western Railway Co., had just come off his run and was returning home on a south-bound Wentworth Avenue car. Cars, both north and south bound, were attacked at Root Street and Wentworth Avenue by a mob of 100 white people armed with clubs and bricks. Taylor was found unconscious on the sidewalk, his watch and suitcase missing, when police arrived. He died August 1.

6. **B. F. Hardy**  
   Race: Negro  
   Date of receiving death wound: July 28  
   Time of receiving death wound: 11:30 P.M.  
   Place of receiving death wound: 48th & Cottage Grove Ave  
   Manner of wound: External violence  

   Hardy was the only Negro passenger on a north-bound Cottage Grove Avenue car crowded with white people. At Forty-seventh Street some of these alighted. A mob of whites in the street saw the Negro and jerked the trolley from the wire. The car came to a stop at Forty-sixth Place. White passengers in a panic demanded to be let off. When the front door was opened Hardy tried to hide in their midst and leave the car. He was seen by the waiting mob, knocked down, and pounded with fists until unconscious. He died the next day.

7. **John Simpson**  
   Race: Negro  
   Date of receiving death wound: July 28  
   Time of receiving death wound: 7:30 P.M.  
   Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-first Street
Several accounts have been given of the killing of Simpson. The coroner's jury says: "...Thirty-first Street near the said elevated station, being well filled with a rioting and disorderly mob, mainly colored people, a white man being pursued east on Thirty-first Street, at that time, and that deceased was a police officer of the City of Chicago, and was engaged as a police officer in preserving the peace in and about the point indicated, and that a number of shots were fired from revolvers held in hands of men unknown to this jury." Another account says Simpson was shot by the Negro keeper of a poolroom on account of a previous quarrel. Simpson did not regain consciousness after being shot.

8. **Henry Baker**
   - **Race**: Negro
   - **Date of receiving death wound**: July 28
   - **Time of receiving death wound**: 10:00 or 11:00 P.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound**: 544 East Thirty-seventh Street
   - **Manner of wound**: Bullet wound in skull

   The bullet which caused Baker's death was one of a number fired on the streets at the time. Baker was not on the street but in a second-story window. It is not known whether this shot was one fired by white men from a passing automobile or by one of a crowd of Negroes at Thirty-seventh Street and Vincennes Avenue. The majority of witnesses gave the time of the shooting of Baker as 11:00 P.M., but the coroner in his report names 10:00 P.M. as the hour.

9. **David Marcus**
   - **Race**: White
   - **Date of receiving death wound**: July 28
   - **Time of receiving death wound**: 9:30 or 10:00 P.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound**: 511 East Thirty-seventh Street
   - **Manner of wound**: Bullet

   Only one eyewitness, a white companion of Marcus, testified. He said, a Negro walked up to Marcus and shot him. The witness stopped to pick up his friend, was advised by Negroes to get out of danger, but when he persisted in lifting the wounded man, he himself received a bullet wound in the arm. A bullet also pierced the window of a laundry at this time. The coroner gives the time of shooting as 8:45, though most of the testimony seems to indicate that it occurred about fifteen or twenty minutes after the first shooting from automobiles which occurred at approximately 9:15 to 9:30. The police report gives 10:45 as the hour.

10. **Eugene Temple**
    - **Race**: White
    - **Date of receiving death wound**: July 28
    - **Time of receiving death wound**: 5:30 P.M.
    - **Place of receiving death wound**: 3642 South State Street
    - **Manner of wound**: Stab Wound

   Temple, owner of a laundry at the above address, left his place of business to enter his automobile which stood at the curb. His wife and another young woman accompanied him but were the width of the sidewalk from him when he was attacked by three Negroes, robbed, and stabbed. The murderers escaped in the crowd of Negroes which immediately gathered. It was testified that Temple employed both Negroes and whites and had never had any difficulties of a racial nature with his workers.
11. William J. Otterman
Race: White
Date of receiving death wound: July 28
Time of receiving death wound: 7:10 P.M.
Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue
Manner of wound: Skull fracture due to external violence

A mob of about 500 Negroes at Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue was stopping cars, beating white people, and throwing bricks. An automobile bearing Otterson as a passenger turned from Thirty-fifth Street to go south on Wabash Avenue. One of the stones and bricks hurled at the motor car hit Otterson on the head, and he immediately became unconscious. He was seventy-four years old and a plasterer by trade.

12. Stefan Horvath
Race: White
Date of receiving death wound: July 26
Time of receiving death wound: 2:00 or 3:35 P.M.
Place of receiving death wound: Root and South State streets
Manner of wound: Bullet wound

At the time Horvath was shot, there was a crowd of fifty to seventy-five Negroes on the sidewalk, but only three on the corner where the shooting occurred. The only eyewitness who testified was a policeman who saw the shooting from a distance of 400 feet. The three Negroes ran after firing the shot, and could not be found later.

13. Edward W. Jackson
Race: Negro
Date of receiving death wound: July 29
Time of receiving death wound: 9:00 A.M.
Place of receiving death wound: Fortieth and Halsted Street
Manner of wound: Shock and Hemorrhage due to beating

Jackson had started to walk to work. At Fortieth and Halsted streets he was attacked by four or five white men and beaten. He ran to Thirty-ninth Street, where he was found by the police. Nor further information could be obtained in this case.

14. Samuel Bass
Race: Negro
Date of receiving death wound: July 29
Time of receiving death wound: Between 7:00 and 9:00 P.M.
Place of receiving death wound: Twenty-second and Halsted Sts. or Union Ave.
Manner of wound: External violence

Samuel Bass, on account of the street-car strike, was walking the five and one-half miles from his work to his home when a gang of white men knocked him down three times, and cut gashes in his nose and cheeks with their shoes. Bass hid behind freight cars till a Jewish peddler took him in his cart to State Street. A doctor was visited, but when he learned that Bass had no money, he turned him away without treatment. He was picked up by a passing patrol and taken to the hospital, where his treatment was cursory. Apparently he recovered, but in two weeks gave evidence of a hemorrhage on the brain from which he died September 5.
Joseph Lovings
Race
Date of receiving death wound
Time of receiving death wound
Place of receiving death wound
Manner of wound
Negro
July 29
About 8:00 P.M.
839 Lytle Street
Bullet wound, stab wounds, skull fracture

Lovings, returning home from work on a bicycle, rode through an Italian fracture whose residents were much excited because it had been said earlier in the evening that a Negro employee of a mattress factory near-by had shot a little Italian girl. A mob filled the streets when Lovings was sighted. He tried to escape by running down an alley between Taylor and Gilpin streets, and then jumped back fences and hid in a basement. The mob dragged him out, riddled his body with bullets, stabbed him, and beat him. It was afterward rumored that his body had been burned after being saturated with gasoline. This was proved not to be true.

Deaths due to circumstances creating no criminal responsibility:

1. Nicholas Kleinmark
Race
Date of receiving death wound
Time of receiving death wound
Place of receiving death wound
Manner of wound
White
July 28
About 6:58 P.M.
Thirty-eight Place and Ashland Boulevard
Stab wound

Scott, Brown and Simpson, Negroes, were returning by street car from work in the Stock Yards when the car was boarded by a mob of white men who attacked the Negroes with clubs and bricks. Scott defended himself with a pocketknife, while Kleinmark tried to beat him with a club. One of the blows with the knife went home, and Kleinmark staggered from the car mortally wounded. Scott was jailed and charged with murder. The coroner’s jury commented as follows: “It is the sense of this jury that the conduct of the police at the time of the riot at this point, during the subsequent investigation, and at the preliminary hearing at which Joseph Scott was bound over to the grand jury without council, was a travesty on justice and fair play.”

2. Clarence Metz
Race
Date of receiving death wound
Time of receiving death wound
Place of receiving death wound
Manner of wound
White
July 28
11:30 P.M.
Forty-third Street between Forrestville and Vincennes Ave
Stab wound

Metz was one of an assaulting party of whites which roamed the streets from Forty-third to Forty-seventh streets and from Grand Boulevard to Cottage Grove Avenue on the night of the twenty-eighth. Three Negroes, one of them Lieutenant Washington, U.S.A., were returning from a theater with three Negro women, by way of Forty-third Street. At the place mentioned they were attacked by a mob of whites and beaten with fists and clubs. One of the Negroes was shot in the leg. Lieutenant Washington, threatened with an ax handle, defended himself with his pocketknife. Metz was stabbed as a result. The coroner’s jury said: “We find that the group of coloured people, en route to their home, were acting in an orderly and inoffensive manner, and were justified in their acts and conduct during said affray.”
3. **Berger Odman**
   - **Race:** White
   - **Date of receiving death wound:** July 29
   - **Time of receiving death wound:** 8:30 P.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound:** Sixtieth and Ada streets
   - **Manner of wound:** Bullet wound

   This shooting occurred just inside the Negro neighborhood near Ogden Park. One of the numerous mobs threatening this neighborhood began to move into it from Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Racine Avenue. The vanguard, composed of young boys, went a few feet inside the Negro area and fired directly at a Negro named Samuel Johnson. He returned the fire with a rifle. Other Negroes also fired in the direction of the boys. One of the latter, Odman, was fatally wounded. The coroner's jury said: "We believe and find that the action of Samuel R. Johnson was fully justified and recommend his discharge from police custody."

4. **James Crawford**
   - **Race:** Negro
   - **Date of receiving death wound:** July 27
   - **Time of receiving death wound:** 6:00 P.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound:** Twenty-ninth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue
   - **Manner of wound:** Bullet wound

   A mob of about 1,000 Negroes congregated at Twenty-ninth Street and Cottage Grove Avenue, whence they had chased Officer Callahan, supposed to have refused to arrest the alleged slayer of Eugene Williams. Other policemen attempting to disperse the mob were assaulted. James Crawford, Negro, fired a revolver directly into the group of policemen. They retaliated and Crawford ran. A Negro policeman followed Crawford, attempting to stop him by firing. Crawford was wounded and died on July 29. The coroner's jury asserted: "We further find that the shooting was justifiable on the part of the police officer."

5. **Thomas Joshua**
   - **Race:** Negro
   - **Date of receiving death wound:** July 29
   - **Time of receiving death wound:** 7:00 or 7:30 A.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound:** Fifty-first Street and Wabash Avenue
   - **Manner of wound:** Bullet wound

   About 7:30 A.M., July 29 Lieutenant Day of the Police Department, his son and daughter, and Policemen Mitchell rode down fifty-first Street in an automobile. As the automobile reached Wabash Avenue a colored boy pointed a gun toward it. Day sprang out, drawing his pistol. It is said that the boy fired and Day returned a shot. The boy ran, and Day fired two more shots. A crowd of Negroes running from State Street came upon the scene. The police escaped in a Yellow taxicab. Joshua was shot by Lieutenant Day. While the testimony was a mass of contradictions, the coroner's jury said: "We are of the opinion that Thomas Joshua came to his death from revolver shots fired by the police officer in the discharge of his duty."

6. **Ira Henry**
   - **Race:** Negro
   - **Date of receiving death wound:** July 30
   - **Time of receiving death wound:** 1:30 A.M.
   - **Place of receiving death wound:** 4057 South State Street
   - **Manner of wound:** Bullet wound
Policeman Keal and Sullivan were accompanying three Jewish families from their residences on South State Street to the Fourth Precinct police station. As the party passed 4957, Officer Sullivan saw a Negro in an alley. He ran back to search him and received a bullet wound. He returned fire. Keal ran to his assistance and fired other shots. Henry was killed instantly. A Negro woman who was with Henry testified that the first shot was fired by Sullivan, but this was not substantiated. The coroner’s jury said: “We are of the opinion that the officers were fully justified, owing to the circumstances, in shooting the deceased.”

III. Deaths due to the Angelus riot as to which no recommendations were made by the coroner’s jury:

1. **Joseph Sanford**
   - Race: Negro
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 28
   - Time of receiving death wound: 8.00 P.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

2. **Hymes Taylor**
   - Race: Negro
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 28
   - Time of receiving death wound: 8.00 P.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

3. **John Walter Humphrey**
   - Race: Negro
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 28
   - Time of receiving death wound: 8.00 P.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-fifth Street between Wabash Avenue and the “L”
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

4. **Edward Lee**
   - Race: Negro
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 28
   - Time of receiving death wound: 8.00 P.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: Thirty-fifth Street and State Street
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

The Angelus riot centered at the intersection of Thirty-fifth Street and Wabash Avenue, the location of the Angelus apartment house, occupied at the time by whites; Thirty-fifth Street was crowded all the way to State Street. It was a Thirty-fifth and State streets that a secondary riot occurred, an aftermath of the Angelus riot, yet almost simultaneous with it. The crowd of Negroes on these corners had been growing during the afternoon, and stone throwing had been prevalent. The rumor which raised the mob to riot pitch was that a Negro boy had been shot by a white tenant of the Angelus building. A search by the police failed to produce a culprit. By eight o’clock a mob of about 1,000 Negroes massed on the streets. To cope with the mob were between sixty to 100 policemen on foot and about twelve mounted officers.

About eight o’clock a Negro either threw some missiles or fired a shot at a policeman. Immediately there followed a massing of the police at the north of the intersection of the two streets. Evidence of an order to fire was not produced, but simultaneously with the massing came a volley. During this fire Sanford and Taylor
were killed while trying to escape where a large number of the Negroes ran for protection. Several were wounded, and Humphrey was killed. Almost at the same time shots were fired at Thirty-fifth and State streets, where Lee received his death wound.

The Lee case is the only one in which suspicion of deliberate shooting rested upon anyone. Atrus Lee, brother of the deceased, accused Mounted Policeman Brooks of firing directly at his brother. Brooks said that shots were fired at him from north of the intersection, and that he fired in the air and ran east. Drs. Anderson and Telfner, who saw the shooting from Dr. Anderson’s office windows, bore him out. The coroner’s jury concluded: “We find that deceased was wounded by one of the shots fired at Officer Brooks.”

IV. Deaths in circumstances which seemed to involve specific persons named by the coroner’s jury for further investigation, but as to which no indictments followed:

1. **Joseph Schoff**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receiving death wound</td>
<td>July 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of receiving death wound</td>
<td>5:00 or 5:30 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of receiving death wound</td>
<td>4228 S. Ashland Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner of wound</td>
<td>Stab wound</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Schoff, walking on Ashland Avenue, accosted Jose Blanco repeatedly, “Are you a Negro?” Receiving no response he swung at Blanco with his fist. The latter stabbed Schoff under the heart, then walked on. As he was about to enter the house of a friend the police arrested him. He admitted that he had stabbed a man, but said he had done it in self-defence. The coroner’s jury reported: “We, the jury are unable to agree as to whether the accused, Jose Blanco, should be held to the grand jury upon a charge of manslaughter . . . . We recommend that the coroner present this evidence to the grand jury for consideration and determination.”

2. **Samuel Banks**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Negro</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receiving death wound</td>
<td>July 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of receiving death wound</td>
<td>11:00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of receiving death wound</td>
<td>2729 Dearborn Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner of wound</td>
<td>Bullet wound</td>
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</table>

At 11:00 P.M., July 30, three policemen patrolling State Street at Twenty-eighth Street, heard a shot on Dearborn Street. At Twenty-sixth Place they met about a dozen Negro ex-soldiers acting as police reserves under doubtful orders and asked them to accompany them. They all went into Dearborn Street. Sixteen-year-old Sam Banks saw them and ran for refuge, dodging halted in front of the house steps at 2729. His running was taken as evidence of guilt. The officers halted in front of the house. One Francis, a Negro, also believing that because the boy ran he was guilty, opened his door and pointed out the hiding-place of young Banks. The boy ran into the passageway between the houses. A shot fired by one of the officers took effect. Suspicion rested upon Patrolman O’Connor of the Police Department and two of the ex-soldiers, Adams and Douglas. The coroner’s jury stated: “The jury is unable to determine whether one or more individuals of the group was acting criminally and is not able to determine which individual fired the shot . . . . We find that two of said volunteers, Ed. Douglas and Charles Adams,
are held on a charge of murder in connection with the death of deceased. We find there is evidence of the presence of Ed. Douglas, but no satisfactory evidence of the presence of Charles Adams at the scene of the shooting. We recommend the discharge of Charles Adams from police custody on the charge or murder."

3. **Theodore Copling**

- **Race:** Negro
- **Date of receiving death wound:** July 30
- **Time of receiving death wound:** 10:00 P.M.
- **Place of receiving death wound:** 2934 South State Street
- **Manner of wound:** Bullet wound

A gang of Negro boys passing 2920 South State Street saw the white man and came back. A Negro, one Partee, was sitting outside the store. He warned the watchman to get inside. Almost immediately shots were fired. The only person injured was young Copling, who apparently was not in the crowd but on the outskirts as a sightseer. Suspicion rested upon four persons- Baker, Negro, leader of the gang; Partee, Negro, who warned the watchman and was opposed to the gang; Torcello, white watchman; and Graise, Negro, step-father of Copling, who had on previous occasions threatened to kill the boy because of disagreements between them. The coroner’s jury said: "We recommend that the said Hanson Baker, and the said Norman Partee, and the said Dan Torcello, and the said Louis Graise be held to the grand jury on a charge of murder until discharged by due process of law."

4. **George Flemming**

- **Race:** White
- **Date of receiving death wound:** August 5
- **Time of receiving death wound:** 9:00 or 9:30 P.M.
- **Place of receiving death wound:** 549 East Forty-seventh Street
- **Manner of wound:** Wound (inflicted by bayonet)

The coroner’s jury report said: "We find that deceased, in company with several other young men, was at Forty-seventh Street and Forrestville Avenue when they were ordered to move away by a police officer and that they obeyed and were walking east; that the group were followed by one Edgar D. Mohan, a soldier, armed with a rifle, bayonet fixed; that said Mohan commanded the young men to move faster, accompanying the command by twice stabbing and wounding one Thomas J. Fennessey in the right hip and scrotum; and that he immediately after plunged the bayonet into the back of deceased, the bayonet penetrating through the body. We recommend that the said Edgar D. Mohan be held to the grand jury upon a charge of manslaughter, until discharged by due process of law.

"Being informed by the attorney general of Illinois that the military authorities of the state of Illinois have jurisdiction over acts of the said Edgar D. Mohan while in the military service, and have in fact assumed jurisdiction, a court martial being now in progress, we, the jury, hereby amend the last paragraph of our verdict of September 12, 1919, to read that 'Edgar D. Mohan be held to a court martial' instead of 'Edgar D. Mohan be held to the grand jury.' The court martial exonerated Mohan.

Statements made in the office of the state’s attorney show that Flemming was implicated in attacks in the neighborhood upon Negroes earlier in the riot period and was known as the leader of an unruly group who made a certain poolroom
 Deaths for which specific persons were subsequently indicted by the grand jury:

1. **Casmere Lazzeroni**

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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receiving death wound</td>
<td>July 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time of receiving death wound</td>
<td>4:50 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Place of receiving death wound</td>
<td>3618 South State Street</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manner of wound</td>
<td>Stab wound</td>
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</tbody>
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The defendants were four Negro boys, Charles Johnson, eighteen; Frank Coachman, sixteen; John Green, fourteen; and Walter Colvin, sixteen. Lazzeroni, a sixty-year-old Italian peddler, driving a banana wagon on State Street, was pursued by boys throwing stones who overtook him, jumped on his wagon, and stabbed him with pocketknives. All except Johnson were alleged to have confessed, and the confessions were given before the grand jury by Policeman Deliege as he remembered them. They were not read. The boys who confessed implicated the one who did not, Johnson. Mrs. Dolly Hermann identified all of the boys as being implicated.

The four boys were indicted and tried and on September 19, 1919, a verdict of guilty was rendered against Colvin and Johnson. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for life on December 17, 1919; the cases of Green and Coachman were stricken off with leaves to reinstate.

2. **Joseph Powers**

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<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>White</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of receiving death wound</td>
<td>July 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of receiving death wound</td>
<td>6:00 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of receiving death wound</td>
<td>Root and Emerald streets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manner of wound</td>
<td>Stab wound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 A Negro, William Henderson, was walking west on Root Street on the morning of July 29 going to work at the Stock Yards. He was overtaken by another Negro whom he did not know, but who accompanied him down the street. As they crossed Emerald Avenue they were met by two white men walking east. One of these was Joseph Powers. He walked slightly behind the other white man, whose identity was never discovered. It was not known whether Powers was with this man or not. As the unknown white man passed the two Negroes he stuck out at them. The unknown Negro walking with Henderson struck back, evidently with a knife in his hand, and hit Powers, who was then abreast of the group, mortally wounding him. All the participants ran except Powers. Henderson was the only one overtaken. He was chased through alleys and brought down with stones and bricks and severely beaten. From the description of the second Negro given by Henderson, and the fact that another had been found wounded near this spot, it was supposed at first that the second man was one Henry Rentroe. The coroner's jury said: "We believe that William Henderson was Rentroe, that he was acting in self-defence. We recommend their immediate discharge from police custody. We further recommend that the white man guilty of assault on William Henderson and his companion be apprehended and punished."

Later Judge Tate, Negro, was identified as the companion of Henderson. Both Negroes were indicted by the grand jury. On December 13, 1919, a verdict of not guilty was returned against Tate and the case of Henderson was nolle prossed.
3. Walter Parejko
   Race: White
   Date of receiving death wound: July 29
   Time of receiving death wound: 7:30 A.M.
   Place of receiving death wound: Fifty-first Street near Dearborn Street
   Manner of wound: Bullet wound

4. Morris L. Perel
   Race: White
   Date of receiving death wound: July 29
   Time of receiving death wound: 8:15 A.M.
   Place of receiving death wound: Fifty-first Street and Dearborn streets
   Manner of wound: Stab wound

The same three defendants appear in both these cases, three young Negro boys, Ben Walker, William Stinson, and Charles Davis.

There were no eyewitnesses in either case except the defendants involved, and they did not appear in person before the coroner’s jury, but statements by them were either read or repeated by officials in charge. Davis and Stinson declared that Walker shot Parejko. When the statements were read to Walker, who had so far refused to make a confession, he said Stinson stabbed Perel.

Parejko and his friend Josef Maminaki, laborers on the Grand Trunk Railway, were going to work. According to Stinson the boys were sitting on a bread box in front of a store when they saw the two white men. Walker said, “Let’s get this guy.” Stinson answered, “Not me.” Walker said, “Stand aside now, boys; I will do my stuff.” He fired and Parejko was mortally wounded and Maminaki slightly wounded. Walker denied the shooting. However, he told where the weapon could be found, and it was brought before the coroner as evidence.

Perel was walking to his place of business going west on Fifty-first Street. Near Dearborn Street four or five Negro men or boys jumped on him and stabbed him. When he was found, it was discovered that his gold watch had been forcibly severed from the chain and was missing. Someone said a crowd of boys had been seen running south. According to the statement of Ben Walker, “Fat Stinson jumped on him and stabbed him and hit him with a club at the same time. . . . After he stabbed and hit him the whole gang jumped on him.” Afterward Stinson is reported by Walker to have said, “I surely hit that guy,” and to have displayed a pearl-handled knife.

The coroner’s jury said in the Perejko case: “We recommend that the said Ben Walker, the said William Stinson, and the said Charles Davis be held to the grand jury upon a charge recommend that the said William Stinson be held to the grand jury upon a charge of murder until discharged by due process of law.”

They were indicted by the grand jury, and on January 9, 1920, a verdict of not guilty was returned in each case.

5. Harold Brignadello
   Race: White
   Date of receiving death wound: July 29
   Time of receiving death wound: 10:30 A.M.
   Place of receiving death wound: 1021 South State Street
   Manner of wound: Bullet wound

Harold Brignadello was one of a crown of white men who wandered south on State Street and halted at No. 1021 and stoned the house. It was not brought...
out whether the stone-throwing was done because Negroes lived in the house, or was provoked by taunts from Negroes in the second-story window. A Negro woman and two men appeared at the window, and when the throwing did not stop, the woman raided her arm. A shot was fired into the crowd, fatally wounding Brigade. Police officers found in the flat and arrested Emma Jackson, Kate Elder, John Webb, Ed Robinson, and Clarence Jones. The coroner's jury recommended that they be held to the grand jury upon a charge of murder until discharged by due process of law, and that members of the unknown white mob be apprehended. The five Negroes named were indicted, and on September 20, 1919, a verdict of not guilty was returned as to each.

6. **G. L. Wilkins**
   - Race: White
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 30
   - Time of receiving death wound: 1:30 P.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: 3825 [South] Rhodes Avenue
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

Wilkins, an agent for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, on his rounds collecting, entered the house at 3825 Rhodes Avenue where several Negro families live. While he was inside three young men approached one of the tenants who was sitting on the front porch, and one of them asked who the white man was. This youth is alleged to have said, "We don't want no damned insurance man here. What money we have got we want to keep it." When Wilkins appeared, two of the youths stood on the curb, and one went between two houses which Wilkins had to pass. As he went by he was shot. It was said that Spurgeon Anthony and Willis Powell were the two who stood by the curb, and John Washington was the one who went between the houses. The coroner's jury recommended that the three be held to the grand jury upon a charge of murder, and the grand jury indicted them. On December 16, 1919, a verdict of not guilty was returned as to Powell, and Washington was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

7. **Paul Hardwick**
   - Race: Negro
   - Date of receiving death wound: July 29
   - Time of receiving death wound: 5:00 A.M.
   - Place of receiving death wound: Wabash Avenue and Adams Street
   - Manner of wound: Bullet wound

A mob of white civilians, soldiers, and sailors, who had been chasing Negroes through the "Loop" district for the previous two or three hours, beating and robbing them, and destroying property where Negroes were not found, entered one of Thompson's restaurants where Hardwick was breakfasting. Another Negro, one King, was also in the restaurant. The mob set upon them, throwing food and dishes. Hardwick dodged into the street and King hid behind a dish counter, where he was wounded with a knife. Failing to catch Hardwick as he fled down Adams Street, one of the rioters stepped up to the curb and fired a revolver at him, bringing him down. Several of the crowd robbed the corpse. At the time of the coroner's jury hearing the only one of the mob identified was Ray Freedman, aged seventeen. He was apprehended and charged with murder, malicious mischief, and inciting to riot, but was not indicted. Later Edward Haines was connected with the case, indicted, and on February 21, 1920, sent to Pontiac.
8. Robert Williams
   Race: Negro
   Date of receiving death wound: July 29
   Time of receiving death wound: 6:15 A.M.
   Place of receiving death wound: At or near State and Van Buren streets
   Manner of wound: Stab wound

   The murder of Williams was the second riot killing in the heart of Chicago's business district on the morning of July 29. Before Williams died he said he had been assaulted by white men at State and Van Buren streets. An eyewitness, a Negro, said he saw Williams running west on the car track on Van Buren Street, followed by a mob of about 200 white men. One of them, whom he positively identified as Frank Biga, stabbed the deceased twice, but Williams continued to run for a distance after that. A white man who saw Williams picked up at Harrison and State streets also identified Biga as a man who all during the morning had led gangs chasing Negroes. A woman went to a policeman and pointed out Biga as a leader of riot mobs. The coroner's jury recommended that Biga be held to the grand jury upon a charge of murder. At the time of the identification of Biga by the woman the policeman arrested him, found a broken razor in his possession, and had him booked for disorderly conduct, for which he was fined $5 and costs in the boys' court and sent to the House of Correction. The next day he broke out of the House of Correction and was not again apprehended until he was implicated in the murder of a shoe merchant, Fred Bender, on August 8, 1919. He killed Bender with a blow on the head from an iron pipe. On February 18, 1920, Biga was sent to the penitentiary for life.

9. William Dozier
   Race: Negro
   Date of receiving death wound: July 31
   Time of receiving death wound: 7:15 A.M.
   Place of receiving death wound: Stock Yards, Exchange Avenue about Cook Street
   Manner of wound: External violence

   Dozier, Negro, approached a meat cure employee in the superintendent's office of Swift & Co. to ask if the Negroes were not going to have protection in the Yards that morning. A white worker stepped out of the crowd and struck at Dozier with a hammer. Dozier dodged and caught the blow on the neck. He started to run east on Exchange Avenue. As he ran he was struck with a street broom and shovel and other missiles; near the sheep pens a brick felled him. The meat curer above mentioned and an assistant identified one Zarka as the man who wielded the hammer. Josph Scezak was identified as the man who used the broom. The coroner's jury recommended that these two be held to the grand jury on a charge of manslaughter and also that the unknown participants be held upon the same charge. Zarka and Scezak were indicted for murder, and on May 6, 1920, a verdict of not guilty was returned as to each.
THE CHICAGO RIOT AREAS

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