

<p>FEB 1 1960</p>	<p>Greensboro sit-in prompts debate among students at Lincoln High School in Chapel Hill.</p>
<p>FEB 8-15 1960</p>	<p>Lincoln High School students continue to talk and plan. Evidence in <i>Chapel Hill News</i> 3-part series: "Report On Integration."</p> <p>February 15 report includes an interview with Lincoln High School students in the Lincoln High School cafeteria, where much of the strategy and planning for future action took place.</p> <p>The students interviewed: William Cureton, David Mason, Garrett Weaver, Lonita Terrell, Rene Booth, and Harold Foster.</p> <p>Harold Foster quote, in response to questions about segregated business in Chapel Hill: "We have a 'rebuttal' planned to take place before the next paper comes out. You may have front page news for Monday."</p>
<p>MID-FEB 1960</p>	<p>Core group of Lincoln High School students test segregation status quo at Long Meadow Dairy. "Strike settled without dispute."</p> <p>Planning continues throughout the month at Lincoln High School, "after school at M 'n' N's Grill, and late at night on the Rock Wall"</p>
<p>FEB 28 1960</p>	<p>First organized sit-ins in Chapel Hill occur at Colonial Drug on Franklin Street, staged by Lincoln High School students. Two sit-ins on February 28: morning and evening</p> <p>Protests continue on February 29 and March 1, focused on "four downtown business" with the primary concentration on Colonial Drug</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75-100 Lincoln students at February 29 protests. • Harold Foster named as one of the leaders of the protestors. • High school students inspired separate demonstrations by university students (about 50-100 students from UNC, Duke, and North Carolina College in Durham (now NC Central) • <i>Daily Tar Heel</i> includes name and image of David Dansby holding a picket sign. Dansby is first African American undergraduate student at UNC. • Hilliard Caldwell, age 23, native Chapel Hillian and UNC employee, acts as advisor to Lincoln High School students and is named as a leader in both <i>Chapel Hill News</i> and <i>Daily Tar Heel</i>.
<p>MAR 1 1960</p>	<p>Mass meeting at Roberson Street Community Center leads to formation of Chapel-Hill Carrboro Committee for Racial Equality.</p> <p>Harold Foster is made chair of the Executive Committee. Full roster of the Executive Committee: Hilliard Caldwell, William Cureton, David Dansby, Marion Davis, Lonnie Horton, Charles Jones, Mary Mason, Richard Strowd, Lonita Terrell, Robert Winston</p>

MAR 1960	William D. Blake, Chapel Hill Police Chief, arranges conferences between "adult leaders" of the black and white communities in an attempt to dissuade protests.
MAR 21 1960	Committee for Racial Equality resumes picketing.
MAR 24 1960	Group of ministers place a full-page ad in the <i>Chapel Hill News</i> : "Statement of Convictions" in support of protests against segregated businesses.
MAR 31 1960	850 Townspeople place a full-page ad in the <i>Chapel Hill News</i> in support of merchants who integrate.
SPRING 1960	Chapel Hill Merchants Association proposes of trial period for service to black community.
APR 10 1960	Religious groups at the university, whose memberships are mostly white, sponsor an attempt to desegregate movie theaters (The Carolina Theater and The Varsity Theater). Committee for Racial Equity express support for this action in "Report to the Citizens of Chapel Hill."
APR 18 1960	Picketing is temporarily suspended in favor of negotiation and education. Letters from the Committee for Racial Equity proposing to "cease our picketing activities for a week in order to let the feelings of everyone become more open to confidence in each other" are sent to owners of Colonial Drug, Village Pharmacy, and Long Meadow Dairy. Marion Davis quoted in <i>Chapel Hill News</i> as spokesperson for Committee of Racial Equity. From <i>Chapel Hill News</i> , "Announcement of the moratorium on picketing came nine weeks to the day after it began." This would place the start of picketing in Chapel Hill on February 15, when Lincoln Students first approached Long Meadow Dairy .
MAY 8-9 1960	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr visits Chapel Hill . He speaks at Roberson Street Community Center , University Baptist Church, and UNC. Also notable: connection between the "Freedom Rides" in Summer and Fall of 1961 and the Journey of Reconciliation in 1947 that ended in Chapel Hill.
JULY 25-26 1960	Frustrated by the inaction and ineffectiveness of the protests in changing segregated policies, Lincoln High School students involved in the initial February protests, spontaneously decide to sit-in at Colonial Drug. From Harold Foster oral history, "...we were <i>disobedient</i> to that extent, disobedient to those who told us to be obedient, but obedient to our own consciences as it were." Action is disavowed by the Committee for Racial Equality in a statement.

JULY 26 1960	On July 26, arrest warrants issued for 11 teenagers for sit-ins at Colonial Drug on the evenings of July 25 and July 26. Two boys who were under-age were released to their parents and charges dropped: Thomas Mason , 15 and James Brittian , 15. However the Chapel Hill Nine were charged with trespass: Clarence Merritt, Jr. , 17; Douglas Perry , 17; James Merritt , 16; Harold Foster , 18; Dave Mason, Jr. , 17; William Cureton , 18; Albert Williams , 16; Earl Geer , 16; John Farrington , 17
AUG 2 1960	Trial for Chapel Hill Nine set to take place in Chapel Hill Recorder's Court . Floyd McKissick is defense attorney. Continuance granted at the trial until August 30.
AUG 30 1960	Chapel Hill Nine teenagers found guilty of trespassing. Each fined \$10 and costs and given a suspended 30-day jail sentence. Clarence Merritt, Jr paid the fine. The other eight appealed their cases to the Orange county Superior Court. These "troublemakers" mostly resumed their usual lives and protests and picketing all but ceased for a time.
JAN-FEB 1961	Picketing called for when manager of the Carolina Theater refuses to allow a desegregated showing of <i>Porgy and Bess</i> , a film with a predominately black cast. Movement to integrate Chapel Hill theaters becomes known as Citizens for Open Movies.
SPRING-SUMMER 1961	Sit-downs and picketing re-emerges as protest against segregated business: Long Meadow Dairy Bar , the Bus Station Grill , Colonial Drug , Carolina and Varsity Theaters . School board decides to allow token integration in September 1961. <i>Vickers v. Chapel Hill-Carrboro Schools</i> with Thurgood Marshall as one of the legal representatives for Stanley Vickers .
AUG 17 1961	First blacks attend an integrated showing at the Carolina Theater of "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs" (only black university students allowed): Ann Douglas and Edith Mayfield.
FALL 1961	First schools integrate following Brown V. Board of Education. Stanley Vickers , Ted Stone integrate junior high school, Sheila Bynum becomes first black student at Chapel Hill High
OCT 24 1961	Citizens Committee for Open Movies resolves to picket theaters if they do not open to all. "We will wait no longer than the return from the Christmas holidays for the opening of movies to all..."
NOV 12 1961	After failure of the call for integration, picketing of theaters resumes In response The Varsity begins to allow "university blacks" to attend screenings
FEB 1962	Theaters open to all blacks
SUMMER 1962	Chapel Hill-Carrboro Ministerial Association joins with other local organizations to support civil rights causes.

JAN 1963	Pat Cusick , white student at UNC, organizes local chapter of the Student Peace Union (SPU). Harold Foster becomes early member.
APR 1963	SPU joins boycott of local businesses with segregationist policies
APR 5 1963	Picket of College Cafe on Franklin Street by UNC NAACP & SPU
APR 11 1963	University demonstrator, Paul Hutzler , attacked by white resident of Carrboro, Roy Lee Merritt
MAY 3 1963	Community activist meeting at St. Joseph's CME begins Chapel Hill Committee for Open Business (COB). Includes Pat Cusick, Harold Foster, John Dunne, Quinton Baker and adviser Reverend Charlie Jones .
MAY 23 1963	Chapel-Hill Carrboro Merchants urges its members and other public businesses to end without further delay all discriminatory practices.
MAY 24 1963	Mayor Sandy McClamroch forms committee to find a way to eliminate discriminatory practices in Chapel Hill and forms the Integration Committee
MAY 25 1963	First march held by COB from St. Joseph's to the College Cafe . From John Ehle's <i>The Free Men</i> : "350 citizens of the town, about half of them white and half of them colored, began what was perhaps the first fully integrated public march in support of integration that the South had seen"
JUNE 25 1963	First vote from the Board of Alderman on the public accommodations ordinance to end all segregation in area businesses. It did not pass; the vote was 4-2. Hugh Robinson, the first black alderman in Chapel Hill (voted into office in 1953) was one of the 2 who voted for it.
JULY 1963	COB announces series of mass civil disobedience workshops
JULY 4 1963	Biggest march to date, with 400-500 people.
JULY 19 1963	34 protesters, black and white, arrested at Merchants Association's headquarters (on Franklin St) in first mass civil disobedience demonstration
AUG 14 1963	First Baptist Church (location): COB executive committee votes to remove Harold Foster from the chairmanship of the committee. The full body of the COB refuses to allow Foster to resign. Foster seen as a representative of the black community. Group splinters into CURED (Citizens United for Racial Equality and Dignity) and CORE (Congress of Racial Equality)

<p>FALL 1963</p>	<p>All school transfers are allowed and school district lines are redrawn to assign equal percentages of black and white students to schools. Karen Parker becomes the first black woman undergraduate at UNC when she transfer from Greensboro.</p>
<p>DEC 1963</p>	<p>Chapel Hill Freedom Committee forms. John Dunne chair, Quinton Baker vice chair. Sit-ins at local restaurants become a regular occurrence.</p>
<p>Dec 20-29 1963</p>	<p>Quinton Baker, along with other protesters, doused with Clorox and ammonia at a protests at the Rock Pile. He was taken to the hospital with first-degree burns and had his stomach pumped. More violence at Watts Motel demonstrations. Approximately 200 arrests after protests, including Karen Parker who was part of a group protesting at Leo's Restaurant. Of note: demonstrators never agreed to press charges against any perpetrators of the violence. From John Ehle, "it was a unique aspect of the Chapel Hill movement that this was against policy."</p>
<p>JAN 1964</p>	<p>More mass arrests following protests and sit-in at Watts Grill</p>
<p>JAN 12 1964</p>	<p>"Freedom Walk" from Durham to Chapel Hill. James Farmer of CORE speaks, urging the Chapel Hill Board of Alderman to pass the public accommodations ordinance</p>
<p>JAN 13 1964</p>	<p>Chapel Hill Board of Alderman reject local public accommodations law. 38 protesters begin sit-in in the courtroom in Town Hall (now Historic Town Hall), with others blocking the front door. Some protesters remain for several days. James Farmer issues ultimatum: "if Chapel Hill is not desegregated by February 1, all the resources of the national office of CORE will be focused on the city."</p>
<p>FEB 1 1964</p>	<p>350 meet at St. Joseph CME and marched to Town Hall for rally. "On February 1, 1964, four years to the day after the sit-down demonstration by the "Greensboro Four," and the day proclaimed as "D-Day" by national CORE Director James Farmer, a massive demonstration took place as he promised. Early in the afternoon more than 350 people met at the St. Joseph AME Church to receive instructions and form ranks for the march. Scores of spectators had lined the streets by the time the marchers turned left onto West Franklin Street from Roberson Street. The demonstrators marched to Town Hall where they had a rally. Seventy-five protesters were arrested as a result of the demonstration: twenty-one were arrested at three points along Franklin Street where they sat down in the middle of the street and blocked traffic for about thirty minutes. Several arrests were made in connection with fights that broke out between marchers and members of the hostile crowd of bystanders. That night, forty-four demonstrators were arrested when they staged a sit-in at Brady's Restaurant on the Durham Road, and nine more were arrested at Carlton's Rock Pile Eatery. "</p>

<p>FEB 8 1964</p>	<p>Largest demonstration on one day: "The demonstration came in four waves of 100 or more persons each, which were synchronized to tie up traffic and create mass confusion following the University of North Carolina-Wake Forest basketball game. ...Demonstrators tied up traffic for over an hour at the Franklin Street-Columbia Street intersection, the main intersection in Chapel Hill, and they disrupted the flow of traffic on the Wake Forest highway, the Durham Road and the Pittsboro Road. Chapel Hill was thrown into a state of visible chaos."</p>
<p>FEB 10 1964</p>	<p>Picketing outside Town Hall, 42 demonstrators arrested</p>
<p>MAR 1964</p>	<p>Pat Cusick, LaVert Taylor, John Dunne, and James Foushee hold 8-day "Holy Week Fast" on the post office steps to protest the nearly 30 segregated business in Chapel Hill. Covered in The New York Times daily. The Ku Klux Klan holds a rally of about 700 people at the town's edge on the seventh day.</p>
<p>SPRING 1964</p>	<p>Trials and sentences of demonstrators.</p>
<p>JUNE 1964</p>	<p>Civil Rights Act passed by Congress. Black members of community test civil rights law by visiting formerly segregated eateries. Denial of service and attacks at two eateries: Watts Grill and Clarence's Bar & Grill</p>
<p>JULY 10 1964</p>	<p>Peter Leak charges Austin Watts with assault and threatens a lawsuit. Watts Grill desegregates.</p>
<p>JAN 1965</p>	<p>NC Governor Terry Sanford commutes sentences of 13 demonstrators in his final week in office</p>
<p>1965-1966</p>	<p>Chapel Hill Mayor Sandy McClamroch disbands all the local committees that had fought segregation</p>
<p>1966</p>	<p>Lincoln High School closes. All students attend newly constructed, integrated Chapel Hill High School. Black students forced to give up their school name, their mascot, their principal, their coach, and their school trophies.</p>
<p>SEPT 1 1968</p>	<p>Albert Williams, one of the original Lincoln High School demonstrators, is hired as the first African American firefighter for the Town of Chapel Hill.</p>

<p>1968-1969</p>	<p>Riot at Chapel Hill High School</p> <p><u>From SOHP Interview with Walter Durham</u>: "Durham, along with several of his classmates, used chains to lock down the school. According to Durham, the teachers quickly got the students "back in line" and there was no major violence or damage done to the school....Durham says that what they sought with this demonstration was to have more of a voice at Chapel Hill High School. He again emphasizes the family atmosphere that had characterized Lincoln High School and indicates that they hoped to regenerate a similar feeling at Chapel Hill High School by drawing attention to the fact that they wanted to be included. Ultimately, Durham recalls that little change actually occurred as a result."</p> <p>Ongoing protests at Chapel Hill High School throughout the school year. Student body voted to change the name of their mascot to the Tigers, the former Lincoln High School mascot.</p>
<p>MAY 6 1969</p>	<p>Election of Howard Lee as mayor of Chapel Hill. "In doing so, he became the first African American elected mayor in a predominantly white southern town since Reconstruction." Lee went on to win his next two mayoral elections by large margins.</p>