

### Lynchings Of Women In The United States The Recorded Cases 1851 1946

Between 1880 and 1930, close to 200 women were murdered by lynch mobs in the American South. Many more were tarred and feathered, burned, whipped, or raped. In this brutal world of white supremacist politics and patriarchy, a world violently divided by race, gender, and class, black and white women defended themselves and challenged the male power brokers. Crystal Feimster breaks new ground in her story of the racial politics of the postbellum South by focusing on the volatile issue of sexual violence. Pairing the lives of two Southern women—Ida B. Wells, who fearlessly branded lynching a white tool of political terror against southern blacks, and Rebecca Latimer Felton, who urged white men to prove their manhood by lynching black men accused of raping white women—Feimster makes visible the ways in which black and white women sought protection and political power in the New South. While Wells was black and Felton was white, both were journalists, temperance women, suffragists, and anti-rape activists. By placing their concerns at the center of southern politics, Feimster illuminates a critical and novel aspect of southern racial and sexual dynamics. Despite being on opposite sides of the lynching question, both Wells and Felton sought protection from sexual violence and political empowerment for women. Southern Horrors provides a startling view into the Jim Crow South where the precarious and subordinate position of women linked black and white anti-rape activists together in fragile political alliances. It is a story that reveals how the complex drama of political power, race, and sex played out in the lives of Southern women.

Between 1850 and 1950, at least 115 women were lynched by mobs in the United States. The majority of these women were black. This book examines the phenomenon of the lynching of women, a much more rare occurrence than the lynching of men. Over the same hundred year period covered in this text, more than 1,000 white men were lynched, while thousands of black men were murdered by mobs. Of particular importance in this examination is the role of race in lynching, particularly the increase in the number of lynchings of black women as the century progressed. Details are provided—when available—in an attempt to shine a light on this form of deadly mob violence.

Three pamphlets by a civil rights pioneer chronicle some of the most regrettable incidents in American history. Wells's meticulous research and documentation of crimes from the 1890s offer priceless historical testimony.

Lynchings in Mississippi

Publications Relating to Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

"Stranger Fruit"

Southern Women Look at Lynching

On Lynchings

Plays on Lynching by American Women

The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, 1930-1942

Through extensive archival research, Silkey explores Wells's 1893-94 antilynching campaigns within the broader contexts of nineteenth-century transatlantic reformation. Wells's speaking engagements and newspaper interviews reframed public debates on lynching in Britain and the United States and transformed our understanding of racial violence.

An analysis of over one hundred artistic representations of lynching addresses issues of race and racial violence throughout American history.

**Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases** is an essay by Ida B. Wells-Barnett. It presented the horrors of lynching and advocated ending the practice entirely after the US Civil War.

Lynching Photographs

Southern Churchwomen and Racial Politics

A History, 1865-1965

Lynched

**Lawd, Does Yo' Undahstan'?**, a One-act Play by Ann Seymour

**African American Lynching Plays, Performance, and Citizenship, 1890-1930**

Second Edition

*Presents an analysis of lynching photographs, covering their history, meanings, uses, and displays.*

*After the Civil War, lynching in the American South was a spread occurrence. The authorities tolerated this practice, and there were no formal records for those cases. In the chase for "justice," an angry mob could often punish innocent people, and the blacks were the most frequent victims. The Red Record* by Ida B. Wells-Barnett *prepared an objective survey of those times with the statistics of lynching scenes and events that preceded and followed the killings. This book aimed to spark change.*

*This thesis focuses on resistance strategies used by African American women in the aftermath of lynching in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It examines the ways in which those strategies were shared, modified, and deployed by black women activists throughout the Jim Crow Era and traces the connection to contemporary movements for social justice. The starting point for this study of generational change within African American women's resistance to violence is the transatlantic anti-lynching campaign of Ida B. Wells and an examination of newspaper articles that detailed her actions while abroad with an eye to considering how her approach shaped the reception of her message. Also included in this work is a case study that examines the life of one woman and her family in the aftermath of lynching in order to understand the extent to which that event shaped their lives in the immediate aftermath and as they moved forward. As a result, the importance of family, church, and community to some survivors of racial violence is illuminated. A broader look at the actions of multiple women between 1892-1955 shows that black women in the aftermath of lynching manipulated the gendered language surrounding the ideology of male breadwinners to file civil cases when a male family member was lynched, adding to a collective knowledge of resistance strategies across generations. To trace these survivors' stories, this work engages the use of various secondary and primary sources including newspapers, periodicals, and files from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).*

*Ida B. Wells, Lynching, & Transatlantic Activism*

*Lynchings of Women in the United States*

*Mary Turner and the Memory of Lynching*

*An Illustrated Account of a Lynching*

*Southern Horrors*

*Anatomy of a Lynching*

*An Analytical History*

"These lynching dramas may not present the picture that America wants to see of itself, but these visions cannot be ignored because they are grounded—not only in the truth of white racism's toxic effect on our national existence but also in the truth that there exists a contesting, collective response that is part of an on-going and continually building momentum." —Theatre Journal "A unique, powerful collection worthy of high school and college classroom assignment and discussion." —Bookwatch This anthology is the first to address the impact of lynching on U.S. theater and culture. By focusing on women's unique view of lynching, this collection of plays reveals a social history of interracial cooperation between black and white women and an artistic tradition that continues to evolve through the work of African American women artists. Included are plays spanning the period 1916 to 1994 from playwrights such as Angelina Weld Grimke, Georgia Douglas Johnson, Lillian Smith, and Michon Boston.

Mary Turner and the Memory of Lynching traces the reaction of activists, artists, writers, and local residents to the brutal lynching of a pregnant woman near Valdosta, Georgia. In 1918, the murder of a white farmer led to a week of mob violence that claimed the lives of at least eleven African Americans, including Hayes Turner. When his wife Mary vowed to press charges against the killers, she too fell victim to the mob. Mary's lynching was particularly brutal and involved the grisly death of her eight-month-old fetus. It led to both an entrenched local silence and a widespread national response in newspaper and magazine accounts, visual art, film, literature, and public memorials. Turner's story became a centerpiece of the Anti-Lynching Crusaders campaign for the 1922 Dyer Bill, which sought to make lynching a federal crime. Julie Buckner Armstrong explores the complex and contradictory ways this horrific event was remembered in works such as Walter White's report in the NAACP's newspaper the Crisis, the “ Kabnis ” section of Jean Toomer's Cane, Angelina Weld Grimké's short story “ Goldie, ” and Meta Fuller's sculpture Mary Turner: A Silent Protest against Mob Violence. Like those of Emmett Till and Leo Frank, Turner's story continues to resonate on multiple levels. Armstrong's work provides insight into the different roles black women played in the history of lynching: as victims, as loved ones left behind, and as those who fought back. The crime continues to defy conventional forms of representation, illustrating what can, and cannot, be said about lynching and revealing the difficulty and necessity of confronting this nation's legacy of racial violence.

In this collection of informative essays, Noralee Frankel and Nancy S. Dye bring together work by such notable scholars as Ellen Carol DuBois, Alice Kessler-Harris, Barbara Sicherman, and Rosalyn Terborg-Penn to illuminate the lives and labor of American women from the late nineteenth century to the early 1920s. Revealing the intersections of gender, race, ethnicity, and social class, the authors explore women's accomplishments in changing welfare and labor legislation; early twentieth century feminism and women's suffrage; women in industry and the work force; the relationship between family and community in early twentieth-century America; and the ways in which African American, immigrant, and working-class women contributed to progressive reform. This challenging collection not only displays the dramatic transformations women of all classes experienced, but also helps construct a new scaffolding for progressivism in general.

Revolt Against Chivalry

Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching and the Fellowship of the Concerned

Strange Fruit

Southern Women and the Politics of Racial Violence

Black Men, White Women, and the Mob

The Red Record

"Lynching is Wholesale Murder"

This review of the Association since 1931 provides a good illustration of the leadership women took in the anti-lynching campaign in the southern states.

"A sensitive and forthright analysis of one of the most gruesome episodes in Florida history... McGovern has produced a richly detailed case study that should enhance our general understanding of mob violence and vigilantism." -- Florida Historical Quarterly "[McGovern] has succeeded in writing more than a narrative account of this bloodcurdling story; he has explored its causes and ramifications." -- American Historical Review "A finely crafted historical case study of one lynching, its antecedents, and its aftermath." -- Contemporary Sociology First published in 1982, James R. McGovern's Anatomy of a Lynching unflinchingly reconstructs the grim events surrounding the death of Claude Neal, one of the estimated three thousand blacks who died at the hands of southern lynch mobs in the six decades between the 1880s and the outbreak of World War II. Neal was accused of the brutal rape and murder of Lola Cannidy, a young white woman he had known since childhood. On October 26, 1934, a well-organized mob took Neal from his jail cell. The following night, the mob tortured Neal and hanged him to the point of strangulation, repeating the process until the victim died. A large crowd of men, women, and children who gathered to witness, celebrate, and assist in the lynching further mutilated Neal's body. Finally, the battered corpse was put on display, suspended as a warning from a tree in front of the Jackson County, Florida, courthouse. Based on extensive research as well as on interviews with both blacks and whites who remember Neal's death, Anatomy of a Lynching sketches the social background of Jackson County, Florida -- deeply religious, crushed by the Depression, accustomed to violence, and proud of its role in the Civil War -- and examines which elements in the county's makeup contributed to the mob violence. McGovern offers a powerful dissection of an extraordinarily violent incident.

A lyrical and haunting depiction of American racial violence and lynching, evoked through stunning full-color artwork In late May 1918 in Valdosta, Georgia, ten Black men and one Black woman—Mary Turner, eight months pregnant at the time—were lynched and tortured by mobs of white citizens. Through hauntingly detailed full-color artwork and collage, Elegy for Mary Turner names those who were killed, identifies the killers, and evokes a landscape in which the NAACP investigated the crimes when the state would not and a time when white citizens baked pies and flocked to see Black corpses while Black people fought to make their lives—and their mourning—matter. Included are contributions from C. Tyrone Forehand, great-grandnephew of Mary and Hayes Turner, whose family has long campaigned for the deaths to be remembered; abolitionist activist and educator Mariame Kaba, reflecting on the violence visited on Black women’s bodies; and historian Julie Buckner Armstrong, who opens a window onto the broader scale of lynching’s terror in American history.

What One Woman Can Do to Prevent Lynchings

The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching

The Politics of Memory

Women and the Politics of Rape and Lynching

The Recorded Cases, 1851–1946

Southern Women in the Anti-Lynching Campaign: Document-based Question

Imagery of Lynching

*Revolt Against Chivalry, winner of the Frances B. Simkins and Lillian Smith Awards, is the classic account of how Jessie Daniel Ames – and the antilynching campaign she led – fused the causes of feminism and racial justice in the South during the 1920s and 1930s.*

*Lynchings of Women in the United StatesThe Recorded Cases, 1851–1946McFarland*

*Living with Lynching: African American Lynching Plays, Performance, and Citizenship, 1890–1930 demonstrates that popular lynching plays were mechanisms through which African American communities survived actual and photographic mob violence. Often available in periodicals, lynching plays were read aloud or acted out by black church members, schoolchildren, and families. Koritha Mitchell shows that African Americans performed and read the scripts in community settings to certify to each other that lynch victims were not the isolated brutes that dominant discourses made them out to be. Instead, the play scripts often described victims as honorable heads of household being torn from model domestic units by white violence. In closely analyzing the political and spiritual uses of black theatre during the Progressive Era, Mitchell demonstrates that audiences were shown affective ties in black families, a subject often erased in mainstream images of African Americans. Examining lynching plays as archival texts that embody and reflect broad networks of sociocultural activism and exchange in the lives of black Americans, Mitchell finds that audiences were rehearsing and improvising new ways of enduring in the face of widespread racial terrorism. Images of the black soldier, lawyer, mother, and wife helped readers assure each other that they were upstanding individuals who deserved the right to participate in national culture and politics. These powerful community coping efforts helped African Americans band together and withstand the nation's rejection of them as viable citizens.*

*The Killing of Claude Neal*

*The Lynching of Balck [sic] Women : the Cases of Rosa Jefferson and Marie Scott*

*Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching Papers, 1930–1942*

*Lynching, Prison Rape, & the Crisis of Masculinity*

*Tabulated Statistics and Alleged Causes of Lynching in the United States*

***The Gender of Racial Politics and Violence in America***

First published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Lynching occurred more in Mississippi than in any other state. During the 100 years after the Civil War, almost one in every ten lynchings in the United States took place in Mississippi. As in other Southern states, these brutal murders were carried out primarily by white mobs against black victims. The complicity of communities and courts ensured that few of the Mississippi resulted in criminal convictions. This book studies lynching in Mississippi from the Civil War through the civil rights movement. It examines how the crime unfolded in the state and assesses the large number of deaths, the reasons, the distribution by counties, cities and rural locations, and public responses to these crimes. The final chapter covers lynching in 1965; an appendix offers a chronology.

Perhaps not since Gunnar Myrdal's 1944 classic *An American Dilemma* has a book appeared as synoptic and unsettling as *The Gender of Racial Politics and Violence in America*. Here William F. Pinar elucidates the great «American dilemma», that «peculiar» institution of racial subjugation, especially its gendered - and specifically «queer» - psychosexual dynamics. Exploring imprinting episodes in American racial history - lynching and prison rape - Pinar argues that the gender of racial politics and violence in America is in some fundamental sense «queer». This book will be of interest to students in education, cultural studies, African American studies, women's and gender studies, and history.

The Lynchings in Duluth

The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching Presents *Country Sunday*, a One-act Play by Walter Spearman

Black Woman Reformer

Eradicating this Evil

Jessie Daniel Ames and the Women's Campaign Against Lynching

1936 Lynchings ... 8

Women in the American Anti-Lynching Movement, 1892-1940

*The history of the execution of women in the United States has largely been ignored and scholars have given scant attention to gender issues in capital punishment. This historical analysis examines the social, political and economic contexts in which the justice system has put women to death, revealing a pattern of patriarchal domination and female subordination. The book includes a discussion of condemned women granted executive clemency and judicial commutations, an inquiry into women falsely convicted in potentially capital cases and a profile of the current female death row population.*

*On the evening of June 15, 1920, in Duluth, Minnesota, three young black men, accused of the rape of a white woman, were pulled from their jail cells and lynched by a mob numbering in the thousands. Yet for years the incident was nearly forgotten. This updated, second edition of The Lynchings in Duluth includes a new preface by the author, additional research and notes, and suggestions for further reading. "This account of racial violence in the early twentieth century is a genuinely startling and illuminating contribution to our understanding of racial justice in the United States in the twenty-first. Many Americans have found it convenient to think that episodes like this come only from the Jim Crow-era Deep South. The Lynchings in Duluth is a powerful reminder of the broader American pattern." James Fallows, The Atlantic "A chilling reconstruction of a 1920 racial tragedy. . . . Combining hour-by-hour, day-by-day narrative with expert scholarship based on interviews, suppressed documents and news reports, Fedo skillfully portrays Northern prejudice and violence." Los Angeles Times "This tense book punches out a story of devastating fury. . . . As pointed as a Klansman's cap, this book conveys the horror of mob action—and the disturbing truth that it knows no region." Milwaukee Journal*

*On July 9, 1883, twenty men stormed the jail in Morehouse Parish, Louisiana, kidnapped Henderson Lee, a black man charged with larceny, and hanged him. Events like this occurred thousands of times across the American South in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, yet we know scarcely more about any of these other victims than we do about Henderson Lee. Drawing on new sources to provide the most comprehensive portrait of the men and women lynched in the American South, Amy Bailey and Stewart Tolnay's revealing profiles and careful analysis begin to restore the identities of--and lend dignity to--hundreds of lynching victims about whom we have known little more than their names and alleged offenses. Comparing victims' characteristics to those of African American men who were not lynched, Bailey and Tolnay identify the factors that made them more vulnerable to being targeted by mobs, including how old they were; what work they did; their marital status, place of birth, and literacy; and whether they lived in the margins of their communities or possessed higher social status. Assessing these factors in the context of current scholarship on mob violence and reports on the little-studied women and white men who were murdered in similar circumstances, this monumental work brings unprecedented clarity to our understanding of lynching and its victims.*

*Gender and Lynching*

*The lynching of women in Arkansas*

*1889-1918*

*African American Women's Resistance in the Aftermath of Lynching*

*Southern Women and Lynching*

*Gender, Class, Race, and Reform in the Progressive Era*

*Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases*

**The authors probe the reasons and circumstances surrounding the death and torture of African American female victims, relying on such methodological approaches as comparative historical work, content and media analysis, as well as literary criticism.**

**This dissertation is a study focused on the sexual and racial dynamics that fostered an environment that allowed for, and even condoned the lynching of black women. By examining variables that affected black women's exclusive position in American society, it adds a new perspective to the rape/lynch theory. By exploring lynching through the eyes and experiences of black female lynching victims, the rape and lynching victim becomes one in the same. Organized in five chapters, Chapter One is an analysis of commonly held images and perceptions of black women that helped create an environment in which black women were not only acceptable targets of mob violence but also where their lynching was condoned. Chapter Two examines the history of sexual and physical abuse that black women experienced before and after Emancipation in the name of southern honor. Chapters Three and Four build on the discussion of the previous chapters with the investigations of the lynchings of Rosa Richardson and Marie Scott. In addition to analyzing the lynchings of the two women, Chapter Five focuses on how these lynchings were remembered by individuals and community.**

**Elegy for Mary Turner**

**Living with Lynching**

**What is the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching?**

**The Victims of Southern Mob Violence**

**Women and Capital Punishment in the United States**

**A History of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, 1930-1942**