



From 1882 to 1968, 4,743 lynchings occurred in the U.S., according to records maintained by NAACP. Other accounts, including the Equal Justice Initiative's extensive report on lynching, count slightly different numbers, but it's impossible to know for certain how many lynchings occurred because there was no formal tracking. Many historians believe the true number is underreported.

The highest number of lynchings during that time period occurred in Mississippi, with 581 recorded. Georgia was second with 531, and Texas was third with 493. Lynchings did not occur in every state. There are no recorded lynchings in Arizona, Idaho, Maine, Nevada, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Black people were the primary victims of lynching: 3,446, or about 72 percent of the people lynched, were Black. But they weren't the only victims of lynching. Some white people were lynched for helping Black people or for being anti-lynching. Immigrants from Mexico, China, Australia, and other countries were also lynched.









THOUSANDS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE UNKNOWN VICTIMS OF RACIAL TERROR BECAUSE THEIR NAMES WERE NOT RECORDED. MANY OF THESE NAMES ARE UNKNOWN TO US TODAY.

Arthur St. Clair, a minister, was lynched in Hernando County, Florida, in 1877 for performing the wedding of a black man and white woman.

Jack Turner was lynched in Butler, Alabama, in 1882 for organizing black voters in Choctaw County.

Jim Eastman was lynched in Brunswick, Tennessee, in 1887 for not allowing a white man to beat him in a fight.

Warren Powell, 14, was lynched in East Point, Georgia, in 1889 for “frightening” a white girl.

A black man was lynched in Millersburg, Ohio, in 1892 for “standing around” in a white neighborhood.

After a white man attempted to assault Jack Brownlee’s daughter in Oxford, Alabama, in 1894, Mr. Brownlee was lynched for having the man arrested.

Bird Cooper was lynched in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, in 1908 after he was acquitted of murder charges.

Thomas Miles, Sr., was lynched in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1912 for allegedly writing a note to a white woman.

Anthony Crawford was lynched in Abbeville, South Carolina, in 1916 for rejecting a white merchant's bid for cottonseed.

Grant Cole was lynched in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1925 after he refused to run an errand for a white woman.

Elizabeth Lawrence was lynched in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1933 for reprimanding white children who threw rocks at her.

Seven black people were lynched near Screamer, Alabama, in 1888 for drinking from a white man's well.

William Stephens and Jefferson Cole were lynched in Delta County, Texas, in 1895 after they refused to abandon their land to white people.

After an overcoat went missing from a hotel in Tifton, Georgia, in 1900, two black men were lynched, whipped to death while being “interrogated” in the woods.

David Walker, his wife, and their four children were lynched in Hickman, Kentucky, in 1908 after Mr. Walker was accused of using inappropriate language with a white woman.

Frank Dodd was lynched in DeWitt, Arkansas, in 1916 for annoying a white woman.

Mary Turner was lynched, with her unborn child, at Folsom Bridge at the Brooks-Lowndes County line in Georgia in 1918 for complaining about the recent lynching of her husband, Hayes Turner.

A black man recently discharged from the army and a black woman were lynched near Pickens, Mississippi, in 1919 for writing a note to a white woman.

Henry Patterson was lynched in Labelle, Florida, in 1926 for asking a white woman for a drink of water.



