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# American Anthem Reconstruction To The Present Answers

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**American Anthem**  
UNC Press Books  
"Lyons delivers the history of a song that has inspired generations of African-Americans

to persist and resist Florida, two in the face of racism brothers, one of and systemic them the principal of oppression. . . . A a segregated, all- heartfelt history of a black school, wrote historic anthem."--P the song "Lift Every ublishers Weekly Voice and Sing" so Sing a song full of his students could the faith that the sing it for a tribute dark past has to Abraham taught us. Sing a Lincoln's birthday in song full of the hope 1900. From that that the present has moment on, the brought us. In song has provided Jacksonville, inspiration and

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solace for generations of Black families. Mothers and fathers passed it on to their children who sang it to their children and grandchildren. Known as the Black National Anthem, it has been sung during major moments of the Civil Rights Movement and at family gatherings and college graduations. Inspired by this song's enduring significance, Kelly Starling Lyons and Keith Mallett tell a story about the generations of families who gained hope and strength from the song's inspiring words. --A CCBC Choice --A Notable Social Studies Trade Book for Young People

--An ALSC Notable Children's Book Anthem Cornell University Press U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender. Hoosiers and the American Story

JHU Press

The true story of two African-American brothers who were kidnapped and displayed as circus freaks, and whose mother endured a 28-year struggle to get them back. The year was 1899 and the place a sweltering tobacco farm in the Jim Crow South town of Truevine, Virginia. George and Willie Muse were two little boys born to a sharecropper family. One day a white man offered them a piece of candy, setting off events that would take them around the world and change their lives forever. Captured into the circus, the Muse

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brothers performed for royalty at Buckingham Palace and headlined over a dozen sold-out shows at New York's Madison Square Garden. They were global superstars in a pre-broadcast era. But the very root of their success was in the color of their skin and in the outrageous caricatures they were forced to assume: supposed cannibals, sheep-headed freaks, even "Ambassadors from Mars." Back home, their mother never accepted that they were "gone" and spent 28 years trying to get them back. Through hundreds of interviews and decades of research, Beth Macy expertly

explores a central and difficult question: Where were the brothers better off? On the world stage as stars or in poverty at home? Truevine is a compelling narrative rich in historical detail and rife with implications to race relations today. Sing a Song Basic Books A textbook on the history of the United States up to 1991, illustrated with maps, charts, photographs, drawings, and other supplemental information. **The Silent Shore Civil War America** The post-

World War II occupations of Germany and Japan set standards for postconflict nation-building that have not since been matched. Only in recent years has the United States felt the need to participate in similar transformations, but it is now facing one of the most challenging prospects since the 1940s: Iraq. The authors review seven case studies--Germany, Japan, Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia,

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Kosovo, and Afghanistan--and seek lessons about what worked well and what did not. Then, they examine the Iraq situation in light of these lessons. Success in Iraq will require an extensive commitment of financial, military, and political resources for a long time. The United States cannot afford to contemplate early exit strategies and cannot afford to leave the job half completed.

The American Negro: What He Was, What He Is, and What He May Become, a Critical and Practical Discussion HarperCollins Cole Anthem had faced the horrors of war, but Teardrop, Arkansas, held terrors of its own... While the Anthem family was building a ranching empire in Texas, Cole Anthem was proving himself in war. Now Cole is a man in a 17-year-old's body, using his cunning and skill to make living bounty hunting in Arkansas--until Cole hunts down a half-breed renegade called the Osage Kid.

The town of Teardrop believes the Kid committed a sting of vicious murders. But Cole knows he didn't--and suddenly he and his prisoner are launched into a manhunt for a murderer. With Teardrop swirling with rumor, intrigue, and more than one pretty woman with a plan, the teenage bounty hunter and the wily outlaw are searching the wild Ozarks for something more veil than a killer--and more dangerous than any man... The powerful third novel in Kerry Newcomb's acclaimed Anthem series is a classic novel of law,

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lawlessness and courage on the American frontier. The Battle Hymn of the Republic Rand Corporation Multiple award-winning author Gates takes young readers on a journey through America's past and our nation's attempts at renewal in this look at the Civil War's conclusion, Reconstruction, and the rise of Jim Crow segregation. Dark Sky Rising Anchor When we talk about patriotism in America, we tend to mean one form: the version captured in shared celebrations like

the national anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance. But as Ben Railton argues, that celebratory patriotism is just one of four distinct forms: celebratory, the communal expression of an idealized America; mythic, the creation of national myths that exclude certain communities; active, acts of service and sacrifice for the nation; and critical, arguments for how the nation has fallen short of its ideals that seek to move us

toward that more perfect union. In Of Thee I Sing, Railton defines those four forms of American patriotism, using the four verses of "America the Beautiful" as examples of each type, and traces them across our histories. Doing so allows us to reframe seemingly familiar histories such as the Revolution, the Civil War, and the Greatest Generation, as well as texts such as the national anthem and the Pledge of Allegiance. And it helps us

rediscover forgotten histories and figures, from Revolutionary War Loyalists and the World War I Espionage and Sedition Acts to active patriots like Civil War nurse Susie King Taylor and the suffragist Silent Sentinels to critical patriotic authors like William Apess and James Baldwin. Tracing the contested history of American patriotism also helps us better understand many of our 21st century debates: from

Donald Trump's divisive deployment of celebratory and mythic forms of patriotism to the backlash to the critical patriotisms expressed by Colin Kaepernick and the 1619 Project. Only by engaging with the multiple forms of American patriotism, past and present, can we begin to move forward toward a more perfect union that we all can celebrate. *The Heavens Might Crack* Oxford University Press  
The instant New

York Times bestseller and companion book to the PBS series. "Absolutely brilliant . . . A necessary and moving work." —Eddie S. Glaude, Jr., author of *Begin Again* "Engaging. . . . In Gates's telling, the Black church shines bright even as the nation itself moves uncertainly through the gloaming, seeking justice on earth—as it is in heaven." —Jon Meacham, *New York Times Book Review* From the New York Times bestselling author of *Stony the Road* and *The Black Box*, and one of our most important voices on the African

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American experience, comes a powerful new history of the Black church as a foundation of Black life and a driving force in the larger freedom struggle in America. For the young Henry Louis Gates, Jr., growing up in a small, residentially segregated West Virginia town, the church was a center of gravity—an intimate place where voices rose up in song and neighbors gathered to celebrate life's blessings and offer comfort amid its trials and tribulations. In this tender and expansive reckoning with the political meaning of the Black Church in America, Gates takes us on a journey spanning more than five centuries, from the intersection of Christianity and the transatlantic slave trade to today's political landscape. At road's end, and after Gates's distinctive meditation on the churches of his childhood, we emerge with a new understanding of the importance of African American religion to the larger national narrative—as a center of resistance to slavery and white supremacy, as a magnet for mobilization, as an incubator of musical and oratorical talent that would transform the culture, and as a crucible for working through the Black community's most critical personal and social issues. In a country that has historically afforded its citizens from the African diaspora tragically few safe spaces, the Black Church has always been more than a sanctuary. This fact was never lost on white supremacists: from the earliest days of slavery, when enslaved people were

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allowed to worship at all, their meetinghouses were subject to surveillance and destruction. Long after slavery's formal eradication, church burnings and bombings by anti-Black racists continued, a hallmark of the violent effort to suppress the African American struggle for equality. The past often isn't even past—Dylann Roof committed his slaughter in the Mother Emanuel AME Church 193 years after it was first burned down by white citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, following a thwarted slave rebellion. But as

Gates brilliantly shows, the Black church has never been only one thing. Its story lies at the heart of the Black political struggle, and it has produced many of the Black community's most notable leaders. At the same time, some churches and denominations have eschewed political engagement and exemplified practices of exclusion and intolerance that have caused polarization and pain. Those tensions remain today, as a rising generation demands freedom and dignity for all within and beyond their communities, different

regardless of race, sex, or gender. Still, as a source of faith and refuge, spiritual sustenance and struggle against society's darkest forces, the Black Church has been central, as this enthralling history makes vividly clear.

[A Fiery Gospel Anthem](#)

Companions to Sociology  
ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR:  
NEWSWEEK/THE DAILY BEAST,  
THE NEW REPUBLIC, THE PROGRESSIVE

The definitive history of the reformers, radicals, and idealists who fought for a



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America, from the abolitionists to Michael Moore and Noam Chomsky. While the history of the left is a long story of idealism and determination, it has also been a story of movements that failed to gain support from mainstream America. In *American Dreamers*, Michael Kazin—one of the most respected historians of the American left working today—tells a new history of the movements that, while not fully succeeding on their own terms, nonetheless made lasting contributions to

American society. Among these culture shaping events are the fight for equal opportunity for women, racial minorities, and homosexuals; the celebration of sexual pleasure; the inclusion of multiculturalism in the media and school curricula; and the creation of books and films with altruistic and anti-authoritarian messages. Deeply informed, judicious and impassioned, and superbly written, this is an essential book for our times and for anyone seeking to understand our political history and the people who made it.

American Anthem John Wiley & Sons  
“ A blistering thriller that follows a group of teenagers on an adventure through an apocalyptic America much like our own. ”  
Entertainment Weekly  
Bestselling author of *Before the Fall* and Emmy Award-winning screenwriter Noah Hawley (FX ’ s *Fargo*) returns with a chilling and prophetic allegory of America as it is now and as it could be. It begins with a

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Song... In a country divided by pandemic, climate change, and incendiary rhetoric, a new plague infects American teens via social media: a contagious new meme spreading chaos and fear. Desperate parents look for something, anything to stop the madness. At the Float Anxiety Abasement Center, in a suburb of Chicago, Simon Oliver is trying to recover from his sister's tragic passing. He breaks out to join a woman

named Louise and a man called the Prophet on a quest as urgent as it is enigmatic. Who lies at the end of the road? A man known as the Wizard, whose past encounter with Louise sparked her own collapse. Their quest becomes a rescue mission as those most in danger race to save one life – and the country's future. Anthem is rich with unforgettably vivid characters, as fast and bright as pop cinema. Noah Hawley takes readers along

for a leap into the idiosyncratic pulse of the American heart, written with the playfulness, biting wit, literary power, and foresight that have made him one of our most essential writers. Make Good the Promises Vintage The companion volume to the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture exhibit, opening in September 2021 With a Foreword by

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Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian Eric Foner and a preface by veteran museum director and historian Spencer Crew. An incisive and illuminating analysis of the enduring legacy of the post-Civil War period known as Reconstruction—a comprehensive story of Black Americans' struggle for human rights and dignity and the failure of the nation to fulfill its

promises of freedom, citizenship, and justice. In the aftermath of the Civil War, millions of free and newly freed African Americans were determined to define themselves as equal citizens in a country without slavery—to own land, build secure families, and educate themselves and their children. Seeking to secure safety and justice, they successfully

campaigns for civil and political rights, including the right to vote. Across an expanding America, Black politicians were elected to all levels of government, from city halls to state capitals to Washington, DC. But those gains were short-lived. By the mid-1870s, the federal government stopped enforcing civil rights laws, allowing white supremacists to use suppression

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and violence to Reconstruction, Wells, and  
regain power in yet its scores of other  
the Southern profound Black men and  
states. Black consequences women who  
men, women, reverberate in reshaped a  
and children our lives today. nation—and of  
suffered racial Make Good the the persistence  
terror, Promises of white  
segregation, explores five supremacy and  
and distinct yet the  
discrimination intertwined perpetuation of  
that confined legacies of Rec the injustices  
them to second-onstruction—Libof slavery  
class eration, continued by  
citizenship, a Violence, other means  
system known Repair, Place, and codified in  
as Jim Crow and Belief—to state and  
that endured reveal their federal laws.  
for decades. lasting impact With  
More than a on modern contributions  
century has society. It is by leading  
passed since the story of scholars, and  
the Frederick illustrated with  
revolutionary Douglass, 80 images from  
political, social, Frances Ellen the exhibition,  
and economic Watkins Make Good the  
movement Harper, Hiram Promises  
known as Revels, Ida B. shows how

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Black Lives Matter, #SayHerName, antiracism, and other current movements for repair find inspiration from the lessons of Reconstruction. It touches on questions critical then and now: What is the meaning of freedom and equality? What does it mean to be an American? Powerful and eye-opening, it is a reminder that history is far from past; it lives within each of us and shapes our

world and who we are. U.S. History Penguin Starting in the 1970s, the collective work of revision and rediscovery of a 'new Durkheim' has begun unveiling the richness of Durkheim's sociology, freeing his legacy from the limits of previous interpretations. For some decades now, researchers have begun confronting and revising the traditional

image of Durkheim as a sociologist who has a strong epistemological continuity with positivism, who is ideologically conservative and whose abstract functionalism often lacks a proper historical understanding of political institutions. What links the contributions in this Anthem Companion to Émile Durkheim is a shared conviction of the necessity of moving

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forward and contributing to a new phase characterized by a new vision of Durkheim's theories. The contributions to this volume provide new insights into Durkheim's classical texts and juxtapose them with the reconstruction of his lectures and lesser known writings to offer a wider understanding of his oeuvre. The Anthem Companion to Émile Durkheim intends to offer different

practical attempts to build on Durkheim's legacy and investigate the issues and controversies that characterise contemporary societies and thus contribute to develop further this path of critical enquiry into 'classical sociology'. Shadow Walker Penguin  
In 1835, the city of Washington simmered with racial tension as newly freed African Americans from the South poured

in, outnumbering slaves for the first time. Among the enslaved was nineteen-year-old Arthur Bowen, who stumbled home drunkenly one night, picked up an axe, and threatened his owner, respected socialite Anna Thornton. Despite no blood being shed, Bowen was eventually arrested and tried for attempted murder by district attorney Francis Scott Key, but not before news of the incident spread like wildfire. Within days Washington's first race riot exploded as whites, fearing a slave rebellion, attacked the

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property of free blacks. One of their victims was gregarious former slave and successful restaurateur Beverly Snow, who became the target of the mob ' s rage. With Snow-Storm in August, Jefferson Morley delivers readers into an unknown chapter in history with an absorbing account of this uniquely American battle for justice.

### Civil War

### Monuments and the

### Militarization of

### America

Grand

Central

Publishing

A vivid portrait

of how

Americans

grappled with

King's death and legacy in the days, weeks, and months after his assassination. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. was fatally shot as he stood on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis. At the time of his murder, King was a polarizing figure -- scorned by many white Americans, worshipped by some African Americans and liberal whites, and deemed irrelevant by many black youth. In *The Heavens Might Crack*, historian

Jason Sokol traces the diverse responses, both in America and throughout the world, to King's death. Whether celebrating or mourning, most agreed that the final flicker of hope for a multiracial America had been extinguished. A deeply moving account of a country coming to terms with an act of shocking violence, *The Heavens Might Crack* is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand America's

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fraught racial  
past and  
present.  
May We  
Forever Stand  
Harper Collins  
"A group of  
young men in  
Jacksonville,  
Florida,  
arranged to  
celebrate  
Lincoln's  
birthday in  
1900. My  
brother, J.  
Rosamond  
Johnson, and I  
decided to  
write a song to  
be sung at the  
exercise. I  
wrote the  
words and he  
wrote the  
music. Our  
New York  
publisher,

Edward B.  
Marks, made  
mimeographed  
copies for us  
and the song  
was taught to  
and sung by a  
chorus of five  
hundred  
colored school  
children.  
"Shortly  
afterwards my  
brother and I  
moved from  
Jacksonville to  
New York, and  
the song  
passed out of  
our minds. But  
the school  
children of  
Jacksonville  
kept singing it,  
they went off  
to other  
schools and  
sang it, they

became  
teachers and  
taught it to  
other children.  
Within twenty  
years it was  
being sung  
over the South  
and in some  
other parts of  
the country.  
Today, the  
song, popularly  
known as the  
Negro National  
Hymn, is quite  
generally used.  
"The lines of  
this song repay  
me in elation,  
almost of  
exquisite  
anguish,  
whenever I  
hear them sung  
by Negro  
children."  
—James Weldon



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Johnson, 1935 Pasted into Bibles, schoolbooks, and hearts, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," written by J. Rosamond Johnson and James Weldon Johnson in 1900, has become one of the most beloved songs in the African American community—taught for years in schools, churches, and civic organizations. Adopted by the NAACP as its official song in the 1920s and sung throughout the civil rights movement, it is still heard today at gatherings across America. James Weldon Johnson's lyrics pay homage to a history of struggle but never waver from a sense of optimism for the future—"facing the rising sun of our new day begun, let us march on till victory is won." Its message of hope and strength has made "Lift Every Voice and Sing" a source of inspiration for generations. In celebration of the song's centennial, Julian Bond and Sondra Kathryn Wilson have collected one hundred essays by artists, educators, politicians, and activists reflecting on their personal experiences with the song. Also featuring photos from historical archives, *Lift Every Voice and Sing* is a moving

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illustration of the African American experience in the past century. With contributors including John Hope Franklin, Jesse Jackson, Maya Angelou, Norman Lear, Maxine Waters, and Percy Sutton, this volume is a personal tribute to the enduring power of an anthem. "Lift Every Voice and Sing" has touched the hearts of many who have heard it because its true aim, as Harry

Belafonte explains, "isn't just to show life as it is but to show life as it should be." The Black Church Reaktion Books It was sung at Ronald Reagan's funeral, and adopted with new lyrics by labor radicals. John Updike quoted it in the title of one of his novels, and George W. Bush had it performed at the memorial service in the National Cathedral for victims of September 11, 2001. Perhaps no other song has held such a profoundly significant--and contradictory--place in America's

history and cultural memory than the "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." In this sweeping study, John Stauffer and Benjamin Soskis show how this Civil War tune has become an anthem for cause after radically different cause. The song originated in antebellum revivalism, with the melody of the camp-meeting favorite, "Say Brothers, Will You Meet Us." Union soldiers in the Civil War then turned it into "John Brown's Body." Julia Ward Howe, uncomfortable with Brown's violence and

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militancy, wrote the words we know today. Using intense apocalyptic and millenarian imagery, she captured the popular enthusiasm of the time, the sense of a climactic battle between good and evil; yet she made no reference to a particular time or place, allowing it to be exported or adapted to new conflicts, including Reconstruction, sectional reconciliation, imperialism, progressive reform, labor radicalism, civil rights movements, and social conservatism. And yet the memory of the

song's original role in bloody and divisive Civil War scuttled an attempt to make it the national anthem. The Daughters of the Confederacy held a contest for new lyrics, but admitted that none of the entries measured up to the power of the original. "The Battle Hymn" has long helped to express what we mean when we talk about sacrifice, about the importance of fighting--in battles both real and allegorical--for the values America represents. It conjures up and confirms some of our most profound

conceptions of national identity and purpose. And yet, as Stauffer and Soskis note, the popularity of the song has not relieved it of the tensions present at its birth--tensions between unity and discord, and between the glories and the perils of righteous enthusiasm. If anything, those tensions became more profound. By following this thread through the tapestry of American history, The Battle Hymn of the Republic illuminates the fractures and contradictions that underlie the story of our nation.

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Woman in the  
Nineteenth  
Century Penguin  
“Stony the Road  
presents a  
bracing  
alternative to  
Trump-era  
white  
nationalism. . . .  
In our current  
politics we  
recognize Africa  
n-American  
history—the spot  
under our  
country ’s rug  
where the  
terrorism and  
injustices of  
white  
supremacy are  
habitually  
swept. Stony  
the Road lifts  
the rug.” —Nell  
Irvin Painter,  
New York  
Times Book  
Review A

profound new  
rendering of the  
struggle by Afric  
an-Americans  
for equality after  
the Civil War  
and the violent c  
ounter-  
revolution that  
resubjugated  
them, by the  
bestselling  
author of The  
Black Church.  
The abolition of  
slavery in the  
aftermath of the  
Civil War is a  
familiar story, as  
is the civil rights  
revolution that  
transformed the  
nation after  
World War II.  
But the century  
in between  
remains a  
mystery: if  
emancipation  
sparked "a new

birth of freedom"  
in Lincoln's  
America, why  
was it necessary  
to march in  
Martin Luther  
King, Jr.'s  
America? In this  
new book, Henry  
Louis Gates, Jr.,  
one of our  
leading  
chroniclers of  
the African-  
American  
experience,  
seeks to answer  
that question in  
a history that  
moves from the  
Reconstruction  
Era to the  
"nadir" of the Af  
rican-American  
experience  
under Jim Crow,  
through to World  
War I and the  
Harlem  
Renaissance.

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Through his close reading of the visual culture of this tragic era, Gates reveals the many faces of Jim Crow and how, together, they reinforced a stark color line between white and black Americans. Bringing a lifetime of wisdom to bear as a scholar, filmmaker, and public intellectual, Gates uncovers the roots of structural racism in our own time, while showing how African Americans after slavery combatted it by articulating a vision of a "New Negro" to force the nation to recognize their humanity and unique contributions to America as it hurtled toward the modern age. The story Gates tells begins with great hope, with the Emancipation Proclamation, Union victory, and the liberation of nearly 4 million enslaved African-Americans. Until 1877, the federal government, goaded by the activism of Frederick Douglass and many others, tried at various turns to sustain their new rights. But the terror unleashed by white paramilitary groups in the former Confederacy, combined with deteriorating economic conditions and a loss of Northern will, restored "home rule" to the South. The retreat from Reconstruction was followed by one of the most violent periods in our history, with thousands of black people murdered or lynched and many more

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afflicted by the degrading impositions of Jim Crow segregation. An essential tour through one of America's fundamental historical tragedies, *Stony the Road* is also a story of heroic resistance, as figures such as W. E. B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells fought to create a counter-narrative, and culture, inside the lion's mouth. As sobering as this tale is, it also has within it the inspiration that comes with encountering the hopes our ancestors

advanced against the longest odds. *The East Is Black* Indiana Historical Society In *The Familiar Made Strange*, twelve distinguished historians offer original and playful readings of American icons and artifacts that cut across rather than stop at the nation's borders to model new interpretive approaches to studying United States history. These leading practitioners of the "transnational turn" pause to consider such famous icons as John Singleton Copley's painting *Watson and the*

*Shark*, Alfred Eisenstaedt's photograph *V-J Day, 1945*, Times Square, and Alfred Kinsey's reports on sexual behavior, as well as more surprising but revealing artifacts like Josephine Baker's banana skirt and William Howard Taft's underpants. Together, they present a road map to the varying scales, angles and methods of transnational analysis that shed light on American politics, empire, gender, and the operation of power in everyday life. *America's Role in Nation-Building* St. Martin's

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Paperbacks  
The definitive account of the lynching of twenty-three-year-old Matthew Williams in Maryland, the subsequent investigation, and the legacy of "modern-day" lynchings. On December 4, 1931, a mob of white men in Salisbury, Maryland, lynched and set ablaze a twenty-three-year-old Black man named Matthew Williams. His gruesome murder was part of a wave of silent white terrorism in the wake of the stock market crash of 1929, which exposed Black laborers to white rage in

response to economic anxieties. For nearly a century, the lynching of Matthew Williams has lived in the shadows of the more well-known incidents of racial terror in the deep South, haunting both the Eastern Shore and the state of Maryland as a whole. In *The Silent Shore*, author Charles L. Chavis Jr. draws on his discovery of previously unreleased investigative documents to meticulously reconstruct the full story of one of the last lynchings in Maryland. Bringing the painful truth of anti-Black

violence to light, Chavis breaks the silence that surrounded Williams's death. Though Maryland lacked the notoriety for racial violence of Alabama or Mississippi, he writes, it nonetheless was the site of at least 40 spectacle lynchings after the abolition of slavery in 1864. Families of lynching victims rarely obtained any form of actual justice, but Williams's death would have a curious afterlife: Maryland's politically ambitious governor Albert C. Ritchie would, in an attempt to position himself

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as a viable challenger to FDR, become one of the first governors in the United States to investigate the lynching death of a Black person. Ritchie tasked Patsy Johnson, a member of the Pinkerton detective agency and a former prizefighter, with going undercover in Salisbury and infiltrating the mob that murdered Williams. Johnson would eventually befriend a young local who admitted to participating in the lynching and who also named several local law enforcement officers as ringleaders.

Despite this, a grand jury, after hearing 124 witness statements, declined to indict the perpetrators. But this denial of justice galvanized Governor Ritchie's Interracial Commission, which would become one of the pioneering forces in the early civil rights movement in Maryland. Complicating historical narratives associated with the history of lynching in the city of Salisbury, *The Silent Shore* explores the immediate and lingering effect of Williams's death on the politics of racism in the

United States, the Black community in Salisbury, the broader Eastern Shore, the state of Maryland, and the legacy of "modern-day lynchings."