

Age Jada Smith

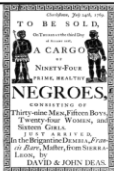


Lockey, Timothy. "Slaveholders and slaves in Savannah's 1860 census"

Monroe, Kristopher. "The weeping time"

In Savannah, GA the "weeping time" was the largest slave auction to take place in North America. 436 men, women, and children were auctioned two miles west of downtown Savannah, GA. It separated families and left a lot of children with no parents. Savannahs enslaved population was diverse. About a third were children aged under 15, but only 53 children were held in bondage without an adult slave present to teach them the best ways to survive enslavement. Even though families were purchased together the children were still very young and often only meet with their parents presence after a hard day of labor.

Gender LaChante' Allen-Sheppard



David and John Dea. "The sale of African Americans in Charleston, SC in 1769"

There's a huge misconception that during the Atlantic Slave trade that men were the biggest targets and even that women weren't put out to do any work in the field. Unfortunately, that is not true. In 1820, many women were put to work either outside in the field or told to do housework. They were also ripped away from the children whether they were infants or not unless the child was also purchased to the buyer's discretion. They also cost less to "buy" due to the thought of women not being able to have the strength and durability with hard work that men do which made the market for them grow. Men and women had different treatment but were equal abuse and torment. Essentially, men and women were treated equally aside from the cliché.

Place Daniel Hill



East River Street in Savannah, GA is a fitting place for the memorial due to the large amount of enslaved African people that were brought there to be sold. The Savannah River where our memorial will be located was used to bring enslaved West Africans into Georgia beginning around 1740. In the early years, enslaved people were brought to Savannah from South Carolina and the Caribbean to be sold, but by 1770, most enslaved people were brought from West Africa directly to Savannah. Nearby, Tybee Island was the site of a quarantine facility, where enslaved people would be held until they were either deemed healthy or died. The slave trade existed in Savannah long after restrictions were being put in place, with evidence showing slave ships arriving until around 1860.

"EXPLORE THE DISPERSAL OF ENSLAVED AFRICANS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WORLD." Slave Voyages.

Bell, Karen. "Atlantic Slave Trade to Savannah." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*.

Western Powers Nick Daut



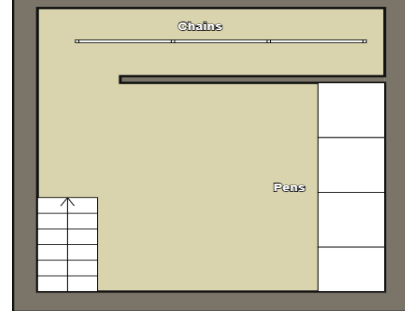
Brazil started the slave trafficking around 1500 and is responsible for 40 percent of all sales. Spain, Portugal, Brazil, Great Britain and France were all major contributors to Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. From 1501-1875 Portugal / Brazil alone embarked and shipped 5.8 million enslaved. Great Britain, 3.2 million. France and Spain sitting at just over 1 million each. The numbers are hard to wrap your head around. It wasn't until 1802 that the Abolition started by Danes. In 1807 the US joined along with Great Britain and with that in 1810 Great Britain started allowing their naval vessels to detain slave ships of other nations. In 1851 Brazil and Cuba took serious action against the slave trade.

Eltis, David. "Eventual Abolition." *Trans-Atlantic - About the Database*, 2007.

The Black House

Our memorial is called "The Black House", and it has many rooms that symbolize the hardships of enslaved Africans who endured the Transatlantic Slave Trade. Savannah was the perfect place to place a memorial due to the incredibly high amount of people that were sold on auction there. Every year on March 2nd and 3rd, Savannah observes a "Weeping Time" to mourn for the 429 that were sold in 1859, making it the largest amount of people sold in one day.

First, you enter through the back door into the kitchen which shows how enslaved women predominantly worked inside. Here, they took on roles such as cooks, cleaners, servants, and also were in charge of looking after the children. From there you move to the kid's room, which hints at shocking details about the amount of enslaved children that were torn from their families. In the basement, you'll find holding pens and chains used for holding enslaved Africans on their voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. They were imported by the United States from major contributors like Brazil, who alone was responsible for 40% of all slave trade. You exit the basement into a warm, inviting, and colorful living room that shows how life was for Africans before the slave trade began.



Lockey, Timothy. "Slaveholders and slaves in Savannah's 1860 census"

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