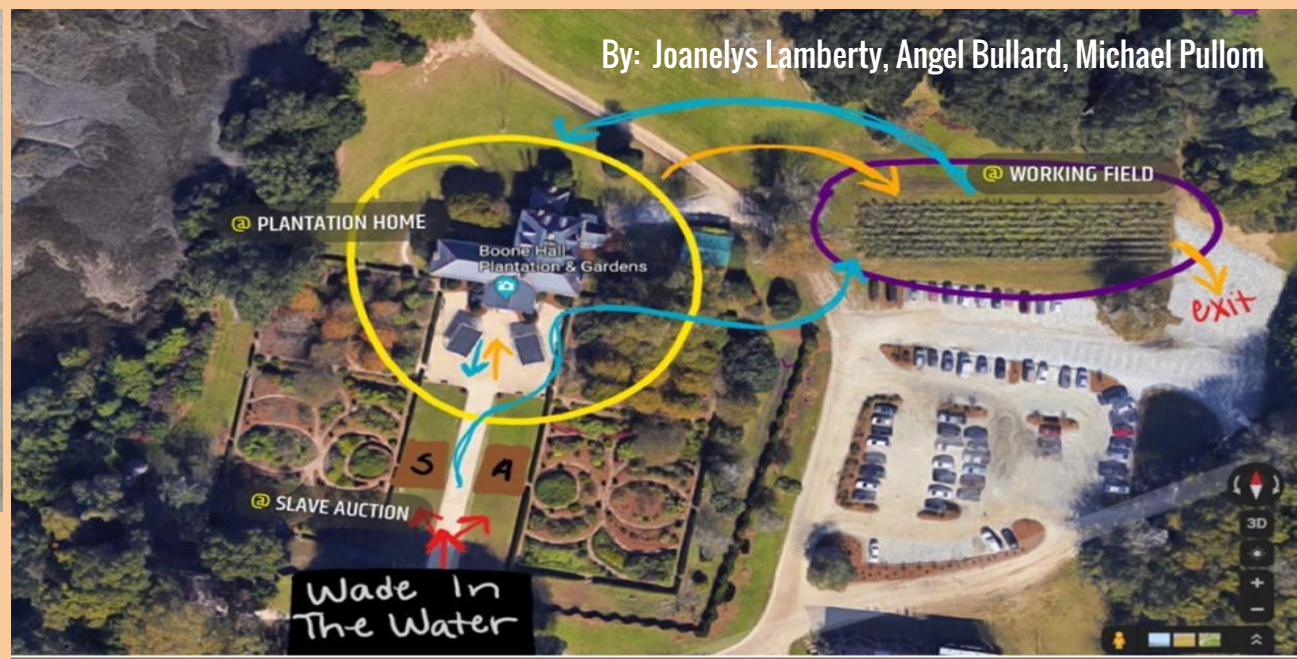


### Itinerary/Tour of Museum:

- Start of the tour: Beginning outside past the initial entrance lies two podiums with the title slave auction with speakers making sound effects of chains moving as specific groups make their way towards the right or the left being labeled as house workers or field workers.
- As each person is "sold" into their group they both make their way towards the entrance of the plantation, but one group goes in while the other takes a detour towards the fields.
- \*The enslaved individuals sold as house workers enter the plantation home, and discover the roles African American slaves played with the home itself, and the owner's families. Tours of the bedrooms, kitchen, and rooms in the home where figures are seen serving plantation owners and their children.
- The other group of enslaved individuals that are labeled as field workers are taken to the back of the plantation where they explore the field, homes of the slaves, and the path they took for freedom due to geographical explanation of the song. The group enters to the sound of the song being played on speakers to give the feeling of the slaves working on the field. They get to explore the surrounds and feel the pressure and heat enslaved people had to experience working on those plantations.
- The tour guides leading the groups then rotate leading the field workers into the home now as home workers, and taking the home workers to go work in the fields, and see the difference between the experiences of the slaves.

By: Joanelys Lamberty, Angel Bullard, Michael Pullom



### Museum: Wade In The Water

The museum Wade In The Water was titled after a freedom song used in the 1800s by slaves to teach through song a passage for safe travel to the North. The location of this museum is located Boone Hall Plantation in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

The Experience: **A cycle of a fight for freedom.** The Transatlantic slave trade evolved in many directions as the years went on from life-spans among slaves ranging from 2 years or less. After economy changes increased more slaves took on roles in plantations both in the home and outside in the fields. The journey through this museum is to bring to life the plantation slave experience from the eyes of the slaves themselves, from the slave auction to the escape towards freedom of the brave few.

### Gender

The percent of women on slave ships started to get higher in the mid-17th century. Each ship had vastly different amounts of women but they did become more prominent on the slave ships in the late 18th century. In the late 18th and early 19th century the number of women aboard these ships increased because they realized what the women could do at the plantations. The women were kept in the house to cook, clean, and to teach the children. The women were sold to plantation owners for very low prices and they occasionally were sold with their children. They were treated better than the men, some of them being provided clothes for summer and clothes and blankets for the winter. <https://www.slavevoyages.org/voyage/database>



## SLAVES!

### LONG CREDIT SALE

#### PLANTATION HANDS

FROM ALABAMA, WITHOUT KNOTS

BY N. VIGNIE, AUCTIONEER,

Agent—No. 1 Bondi Avenue, Phoenix, Ariz., former of Kansas and Indiana City.

### THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1858,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, P. M.

#### Will be sold in the Rotunda of the ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

No. 1. **ERAZIE**, aged 20 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, money a fine, free hand and good wife.

No. 2. **ELL**, aged 15 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed.

No. 3. **TILL**, aged 18 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.

No. 4. **JILL**, aged 20 years, plantation hand, fully guaranteed, except having a defect in the right knee.

No. 5. **FEAR**, aged about 20 years, a plantation hand, fully guaranteed, money a fine, free hand and good wife.

No. 6. **ALFRED**, aged 20 years, plantation hand, a good subject, has worked in this house and is well acquainted.

No. 7. **MELLY**, Negroes, aged 15 years, No. 8. plantation hand and his wife, Walter and Susan, fully guaranteed.

No. 9. **GEORGE**, 6'6", aged about 20 years, good plantation hand and fine wife, John and Susan, fully guaranteed. **MARILEE**, his wife, aged about 15 years, No. 10. **MARY**, aged 15 years, her two children, **EDD**, aged 2 years, **MARY**, aged 4 years, **HENRY**, aged 10 years, and **MELLY**, aged 15 years.

Es. All of the above Slaves are from the State of Alabama, and will arrive at the plantation several days before the above date.

### Age

The amount of people onboard slaves ships and the demographics of children changed dramatically towards the 18th century. The percentage of the children on board increased in the later years as more women and men survived for longer periods of time on plantations. The trade focused on gathering men and women and taking them to the labor plantations due to shorter lifespans, but more children were brought in to plantations to work and be raised there, since during the 17 and 18th century slaves lived longer in the southern region of North America.



Children were not brought in at large numbers during the early stages of slavery due to the lifespan of a slave being only two years. Owners had no interest in spending resources on keeping the same enslaved Africans that arrived on their plantations alive long enough to care for children within that environment.

references: [https://maineic.si.edu/explora/collection/scr3c?edan.q=\\*%3A%26edan.local=1&edan.f6%5B%5D=topic%3A%22Slavery%22](https://maineic.si.edu/explora/collection/scr3c?edan.q=*%3A%26edan.local=1&edan.f6%5B%5D=topic%3A%22Slavery%22)