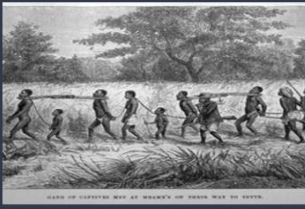


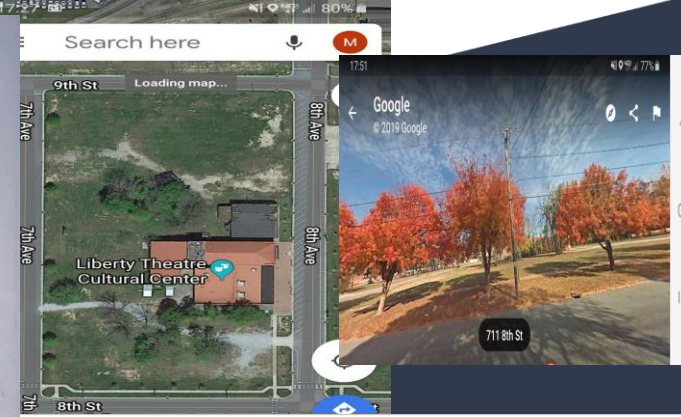
Age



The age demographics was considering a 10 years old or younger. Children receive a rating of half a piezo. Ships left the African coast with varying numbers of men, women and children on board. Many African cultures did not attach importance to knowledge of exact ages. There were 4030 ships carries a certain percent of children. Most of the children were purchased from African but port is unspecified. Depopulation and a continuing fear of captivity made economic and agricultural development almost impossible throughout much of western Africa. A large percentage of the people taken captive were women in their childbearing years and young men who normally would have been starting families. The European slavers usually left behind persons who were elderly, disabled, or otherwise dependent groups who were least able to contribute to the economic health of their societies. A major contributor to the high infant and child death rate was chronic undernourishment. Lacked sufficient nutrients for health and growth.

The Wall Between the Family

Mikaela Wehking, Ashlyn Stafford, Roshin Roychan, Alex Stewart



Our memorial will be located at the Liberty Theatre Cultural Center. The Cultural Center is located between 8th and 9th street and 7th and 8th avenue in downtown Columbus, Georgia. This location was ideal for slavers due to the close proximity with the Chattahoochee River.

Right down the road, at the intersection of 10th street and Broadway, is the location of the Company of A. K. Ayer, one of 4 primary slave companies in Columbus. A second slaving company, "Hatcher & McGehee.. This company was said to have been the last to import slaves to the city. The Hatcher & McGehee Slave Depot was located on the northwest corner of Broadway & 12th Street, Slave depots functioned as active trading sites and as detention facilities where the enslaved were held captive until they were auctioned. The slave ledger now archived at Columbus State University indicates that over 450 slaves were sold by the company between April 1858 and April 1860..." (Columbus State University Archives).

Because our memorial has to do with families being torn apart, we decided that a Theatre and family environment would be a good place to put the monument with our goal being to draw the most emotion possible.

The amount of men and women aboard these ships during the slave trade vary. Although you might think that men were predominately taken aboard these ships, that's not exactly true. There is a large sum of ships that are the majority, if not one-hundred percent, women. This means women were ripped away from their families and children, leaving them behind. If a child was taken as a slave, they were very unlikely to survive. S Jose' Diligente is one example of a ship that was one-hundred percent women, but there are many others. Once on the ship, women were often abused and sexually assaulted. Males also played a big role. Males naturally are physically stronger and more capable to do manual labor which made them a very valuable asset to slave owners. The more profitable you were, the better. They too were ripped away from their families to become slaves without having a chance to see them again.

The primary European Power countries that contributed the majority of slave trades consisted of Great Britain, Netherlands, France, and Denmark/ Baltic. Together, the total number of slaves derived from Europe factored approximately 5,306,221 which is nearly half of the total number of 12,521,337 slaves traded. Great Britain alone contributes 3,259,440 slaves trades from European powers. This is the second largest number of slaves traded from the 1500's to the 1900's right behind Portugal/ Brazil. Portugal/ Brazil itself had over 5,000,000 which is almost half the total number of slaves traded throughout that time.

Although the data research does not specifically state when each country abolished slave trade, they do indicate specific decades in which they slowly declined. There was a divide in Europe dealing with slavery/slave trade. In 1807, Britain and USA both made trade illegal. Soon after, numerous countries followed. Britain soon after started using naval vessels to detain slave ships in the 1840's-50's. From the information presented to me from the essay "Eventual Abolition" it seems like most trades eventually stopped by the mid 1900's. Countries abolished the trade anywhere from the mid 1800's to the early 1900's

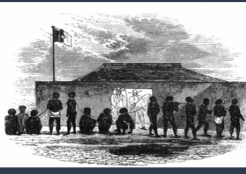
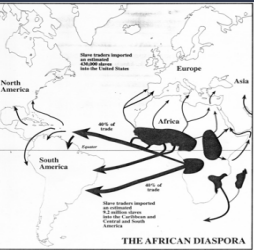


Spain / Uruguay	Portugal / Brazil	Great Britain	Netherlands	U.S.A.	France	Denmark / Baltic	Totals
1501-1600	119,962	154,19	1,922	1,365	0	66	0
1601-1700	146,270	1,011,192	428,262	219,931	4,151	38,435	27,391
1701-1800	10,654	2,213,003	2,545,297	330,014	189,304	1,139,013	67,334
1801-1900	784,639	2,469,879	283,959	3,026	111,871	203,890	16,316
Totals	1,061,525	5,848,265	3,259,440	554,336	305,326	1,381,404	111,041

Gender



Western Powers



This image shows a group of enslaved Africans linked together in a coffle by chain or rope in front of a small building European slave traders in background.

Modern map showing major slaving routes from Africa to Old and New Worlds