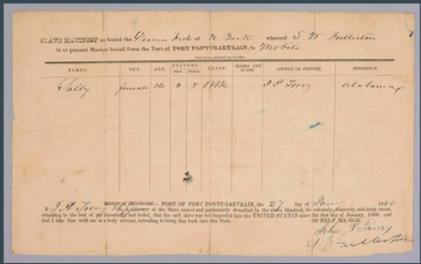


# Age Demographics

From 1545 to 1864 the percentage of total population of captured African peoples taken to the Caribbean for slave labor gradually and steadily increased from 10.9% to 30.9%. Many slave ships to the Caribbean including the Feide and Vestale possessed a much higher rate of child capture, averaging almost 61%. As children were not deemed useful working on sugar cane plantations, mother and child were often separated a few years after birth and sold as "individual products." More adult enslaved Africans were desired just before the crop season, but the sale of young children relied on a different cycle due to their inability to perform the high-intensity slave labor expected. This effectively increased the rate of separation among mother and child during high demand season for slave labor.



Listing for a 14-year-old enslaved female individually

# Location

St.Croix

The Caribbean was the geographical center of the Transatlantic slave trade. It was surrounded on the North, South, and West by the Americas, and to the East was both Europe and Africa. Not only was it the geographical center, it played an important role in the slave trade. Contrary to popular belief, most of the slaves (about 54 percent according to the Slave Voyage Database) that were transported from Africa were taken to the Caribbean. These places were where the harshest conditions were for slaves, many of them dying within two years of their arrival. St.Croix was once known as the wealthiest island in the West Indies for slave labor, producing exports of sugar, rum, and molasses; all of which used sugarcane. It played a major part in the Transatlantic slave trade until slavery was abolished in 1848. Today, some of the sugar mills and plantations can be seen across the entirety of the island.



St. Croix Historical Sugar Mill Ruin, Denise Bemerson, April 14th, 2015

# Gender

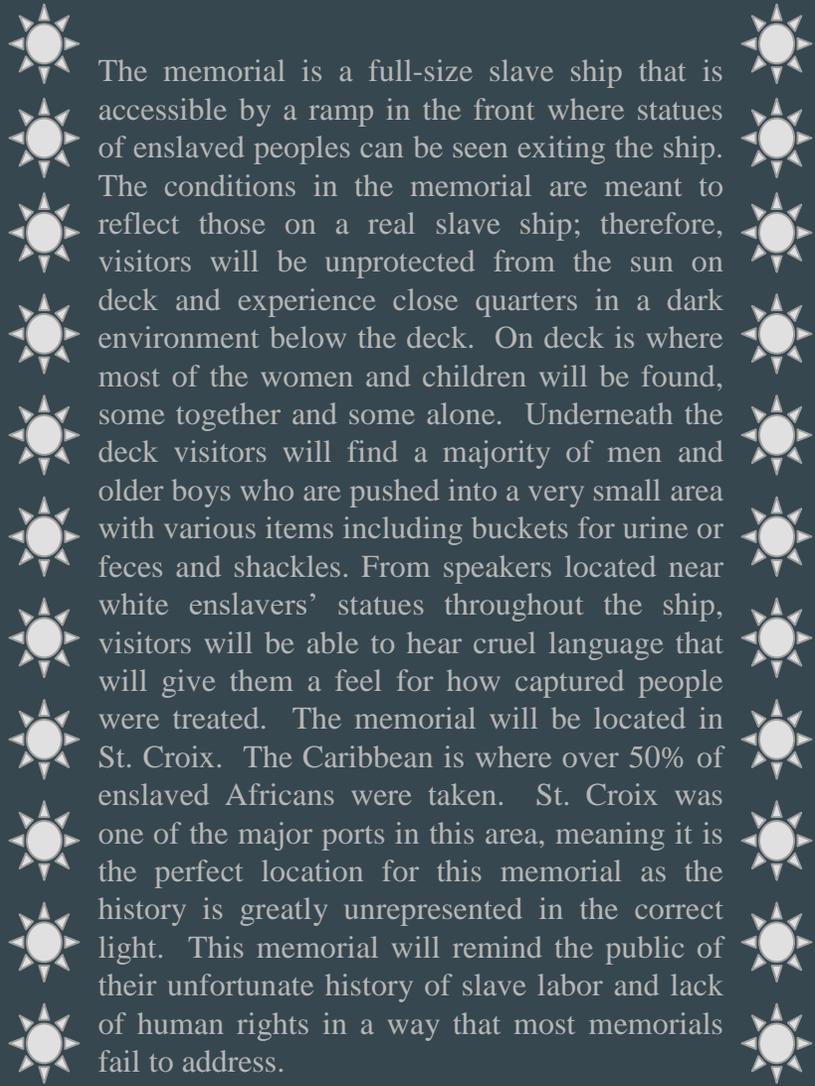
On most ships there would be more males than females. On one particular boat, Reliance, the percentage of males was 75% males. This ship like many others shows that males were more prominent on slave ships. This also applied to children. The percentage of young boys compared to young girls on the same ship is 11.5% of boys to 3.8% of girls. Although women were not very prominent on ships. According to Inhuman Traffick by Blaufarb and Clarke, many times, children and women could remain on deck while the men were shackled together and return to the hold. This led to greater freedom for women and children. With a higher number of women and children on board gave the ship a higher rate of revolts happening. However, this also led to inflated rates of rape.

"Broadside for a New Orleans auction of 18 enslaved persons from Alabama"



# Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Memorial in St. Croix

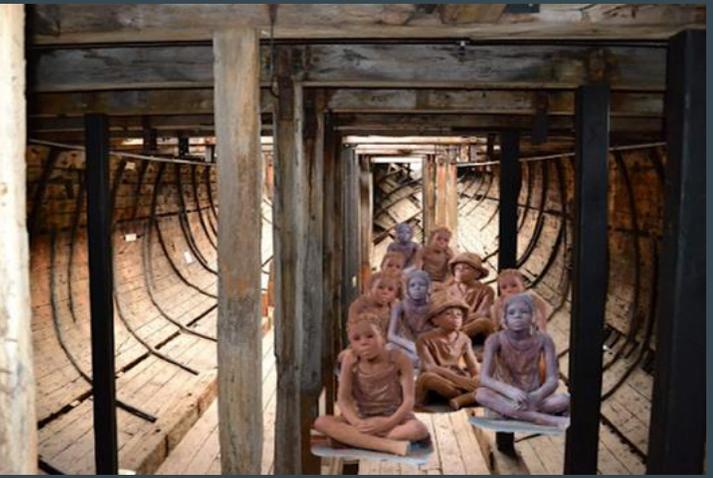
Hope Johnson, Rachel Townley, Glenville Challenger



The memorial is a full-size slave ship that is accessible by a ramp in the front where statues of enslaved peoples can be seen exiting the ship. The conditions in the memorial are meant to reflect those on a real slave ship; therefore, visitors will be unprotected from the sun on deck and experience close quarters in a dark environment below the deck. On deck is where most of the women and children will be found, some together and some alone. Underneath the deck visitors will find a majority of men and older boys who are pushed into a very small area with various items including buckets for urine or feces and shackles. From speakers located near white enslavers' statues throughout the ship, visitors will be able to hear cruel language that will give them a feel for how captured people were treated. The memorial will be located in St. Croix. The Caribbean is where over 50% of enslaved Africans were taken. St. Croix was one of the major ports in this area, meaning it is the perfect location for this memorial as the history is greatly unrepresented in the correct light. This memorial will remind the public of their unfortunate history of slave labor and lack of human rights in a way that most memorials fail to address.



This image depicts our design for the overall memorial including the entrance. At the entrance statues of enslaved Africans can be found chained and being ordered to evacuate the ship and relocate. Here visitors will find information on how place plays an important role in memorializing this piece of history.



This image depicts our design for underneath the deck where one side would show the conditions of enslaved Africans who were transported on these ships and the other side would be an area for visitors to observe and read about gender demographics aboard slave ships. On the upper deck, visitors would find information on age demographics.

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