

Haitian Victory Garden

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Gender



(Clotilda)

- The Majority of the enslaved Africans that were sent to Haiti were male to perform the laborious task of cutting sugar cane.
- Children became common in gradual increments after the potential for free labor was seen
- Few artifacts of the Transatlantic Slave Trade exist, besides the iron ballasts from the São José Paquete África, and the slave ship Clotilda, which was found of the coast of Alabama

(Iron Ballast)



Age

- The youngest slaves t shipped to Haiti were 14 years old
- The oldest slaves shipped were over 30 years old
- Males aboard the ships were about the age of 16-18
- Young woman and children eventually became more common in later years

(Flag of defeat)



Works cited

- Nord Department, Haiti
- Site des Ramiers
- Located near the Citadelle and the San-Souci palaces
- One of the first places to be built by free African-Americans
- The memorial will be a place of remembrance for all the enslaved Africans that lost their lives and those who were freed during the Haitian Revolution. It will serve as a sign of liberty to all Haitians.

- Henthorn, Andrea. "The Top 10 Most Beautiful Places In Haiti". *Culture Trip*, 2019, <https://theculturetrip.com/caribbean/haiti/articles/the-top-10-most-beautiful-places-in-haiti/>.
- Fick, Carolyn E. *The Making of Haiti: The Saint Domingue Revolution from below*. [Place of Publication Not Identified] U of Tennessee, 1990. Web