

Weeping Time Virtual Gallery Walk

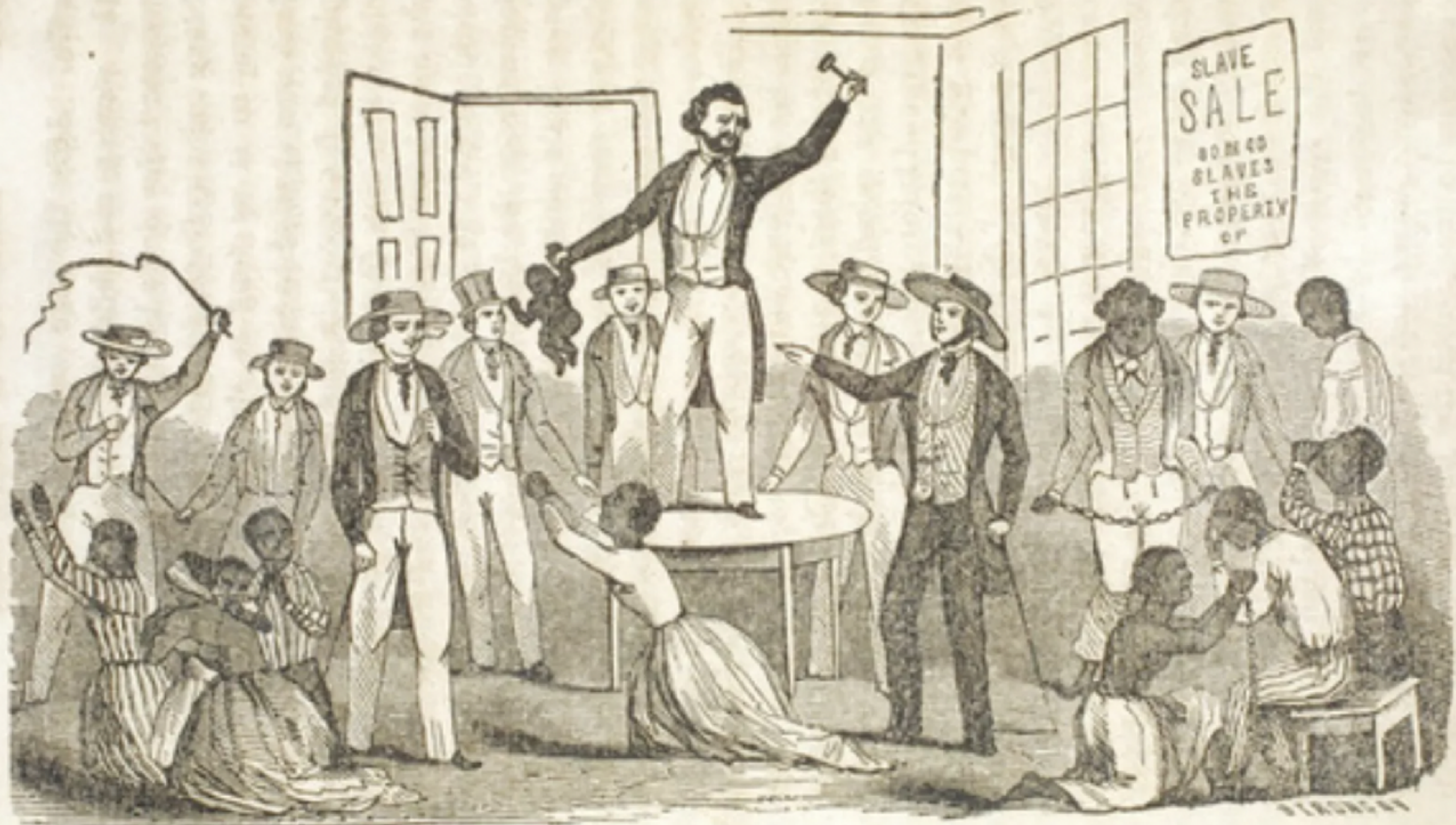


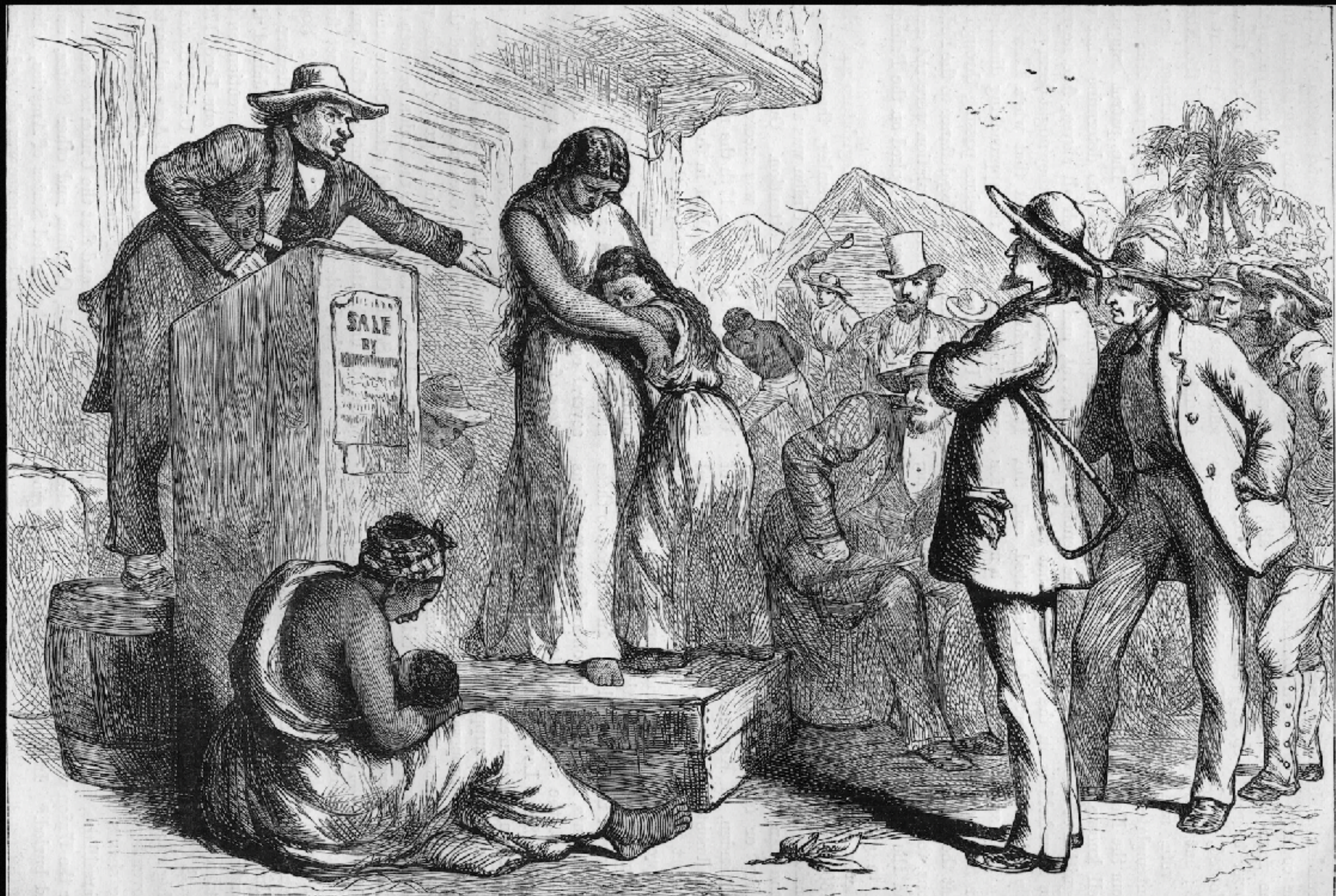
- Respond thoughtfully to 3 of the following images.
- Each sketch came from primary news sources available to the public in pre-Civil War America.





DEALERS INSPECTING A NEGRO AT A SLAVE AUCTION IN VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





FOR SALE.
LONG COTTON AND RICE
NEGROES.

A GANG OF 460 NEGROES, accustomed to the culture of Rice and Provisions; among whom are a number of good mechanics, and house servants. Will be sold on the 2d and 3d of March next, at Savannah, by
JOSEPH BRYAN.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; remainder by bond, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two equal annual instalments, to be secured by mortgage on the negroes, and approved personal security, or for approved city acceptance on Savannah or Charleston. Purchasers paying for papers.



Enslaved People of Butler Island

Hundreds of enslaved Africans produced millions of pounds of rice at Butler Island Plantation during the 19th century. Working under extreme conditions in a difficult environment, the slaves dug canals and irrigation ditches, built tide gates, and cultivated and harvested rice. In March of 1859, 436 men, women, and children were sent to Savannah to be sold in order to pay off debts incurred by plantation owner Pierce M. Butler. This was the largest sale of human beings in U.S. history, known as the "Weeping Time." After the Civil War, some of the formerly enslaved workers returned to Butler Island as freedmen and resumed rice production—working for wages and, in some cases, purchasing nearby land. Many of their descendants remain in the area to this day.

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