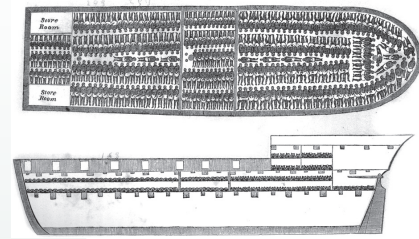


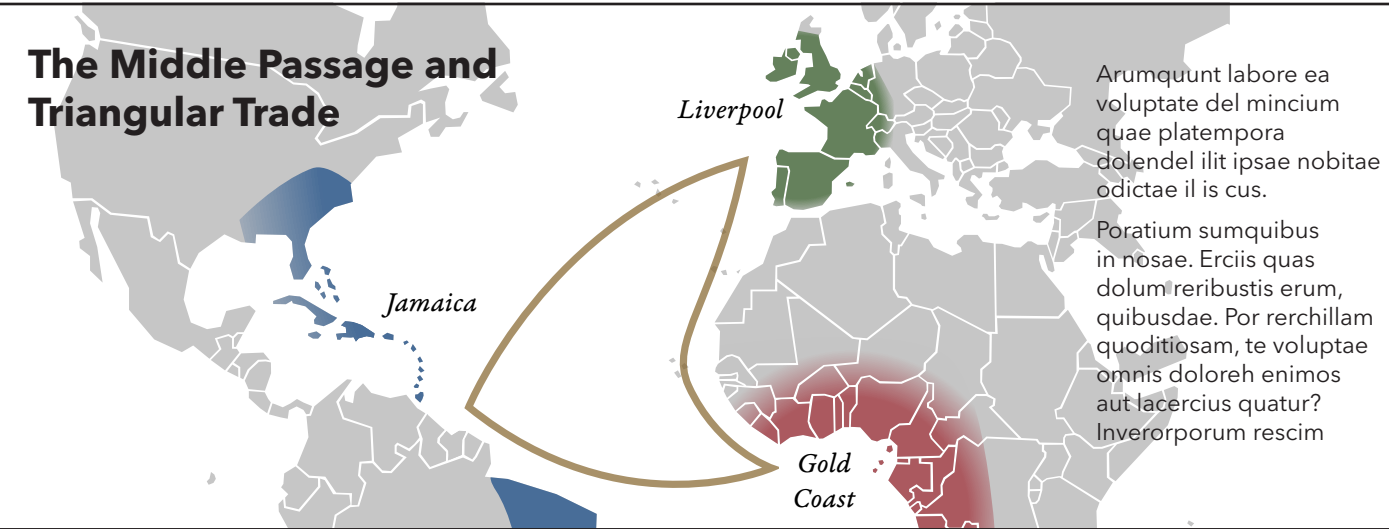
# The Inhumanity of the Slave Trade

Between 1500 and 1866 nearly 12.5 million captured Africans were transported out of the continent on more than 30,000 slave ship voyages. Me qui in vigit; nonsicast? Nihinguludam henirium ne cultora? Palium te, et Cuppliu iam fatique ina ne ium it vil hui publin.

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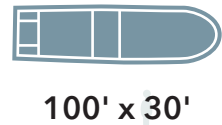
## The Middle Passage and Triangular Trade



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## The Brookes



**487** slaves depicted on diagram of the Brookes

**638-744** slaves on board the Brookes before the Slave Trade Act (1788)

**609** slaves on board the Brookes after the Slave Trade Act

## What it was like

Men shackled and chained to each other at wrists and ankles.

All slaves were naked and lay on bare boards (no blankets given). Friction from ship movement caused bruises, flesh rubbed off shoulders, hips and elbows.

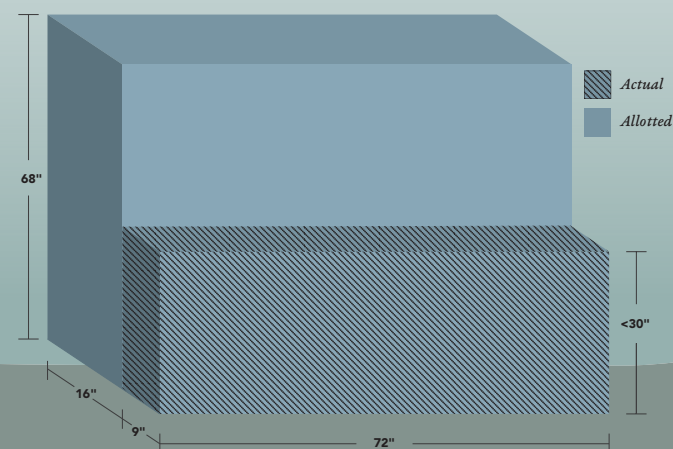
Only allowed a few hours (in good weather) above deck, at which point they are fed (if food remained) and the men are forced to exercise (in chains and shackles) by jumping.

Slaves were so closely packed, the doctor (when provided) had no place to step to reach the sick.

Slaves had to be brought up on deck to reach the water and provisions in the hold. Temperature differences between heat in the hold and inclement weather on deck caused many slaves to sicken.

### Area Occupied by One Male

Actual space given the size of the ship and number of slaves on board, meant that instead of lying on their backs, slaves were laid on their sides. The added half platforms reduced the vertical space such that slaves were unable to even sit up.

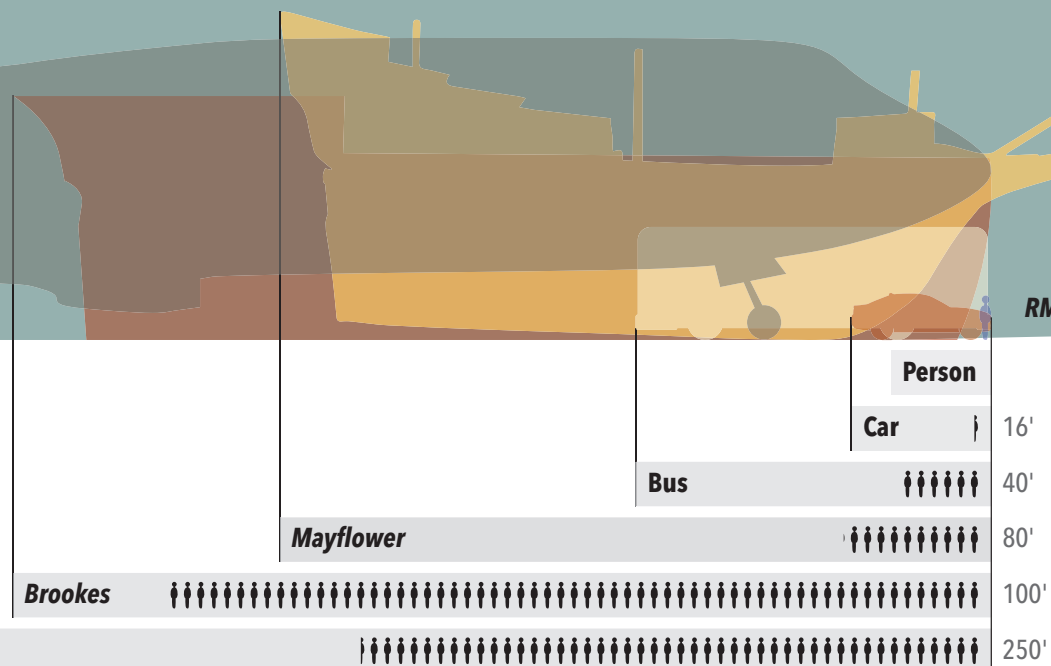


### Number of Slaves Carried

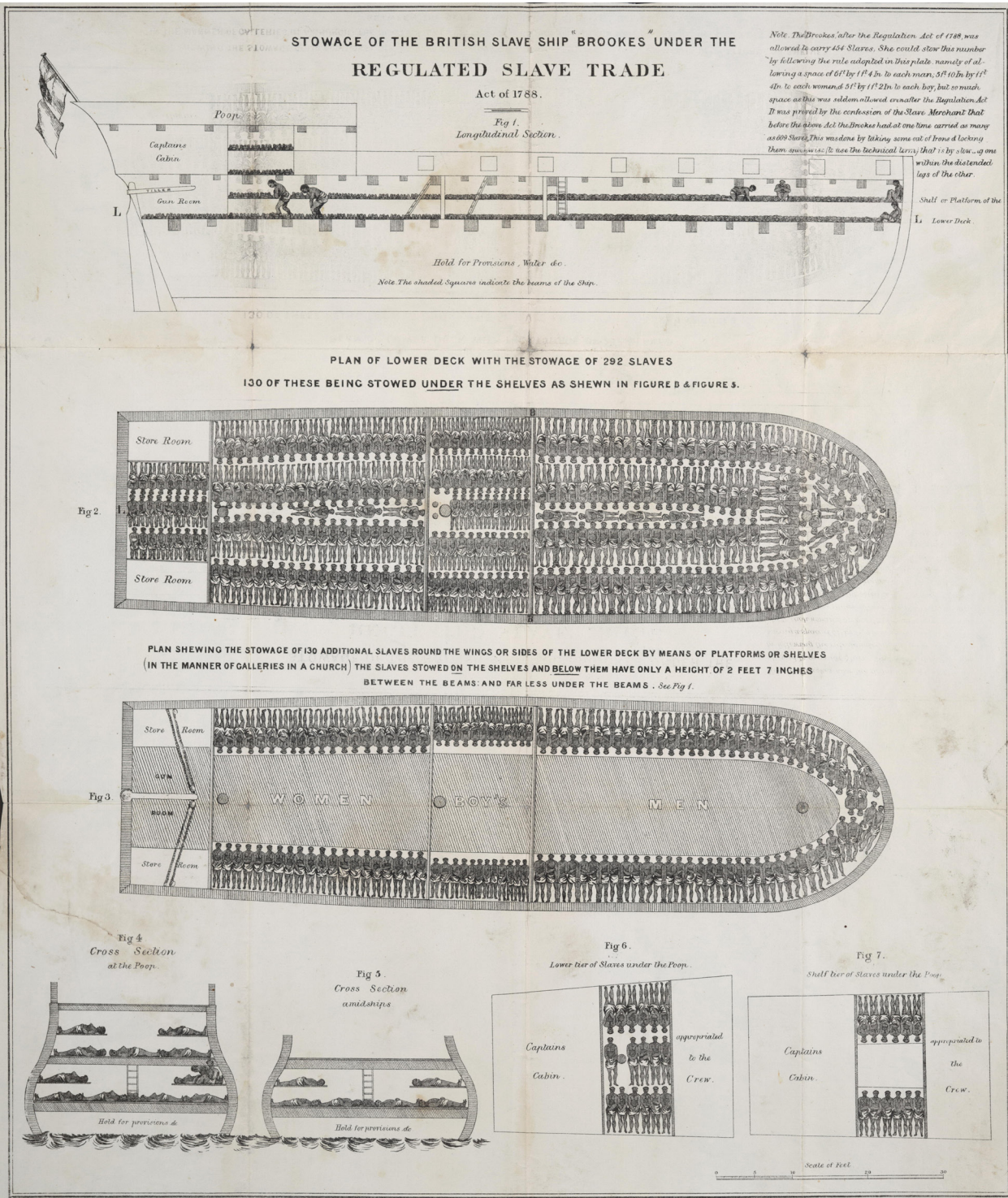
Men were placed in the space allotted to Women, however women were allotted less space than Men due to size.



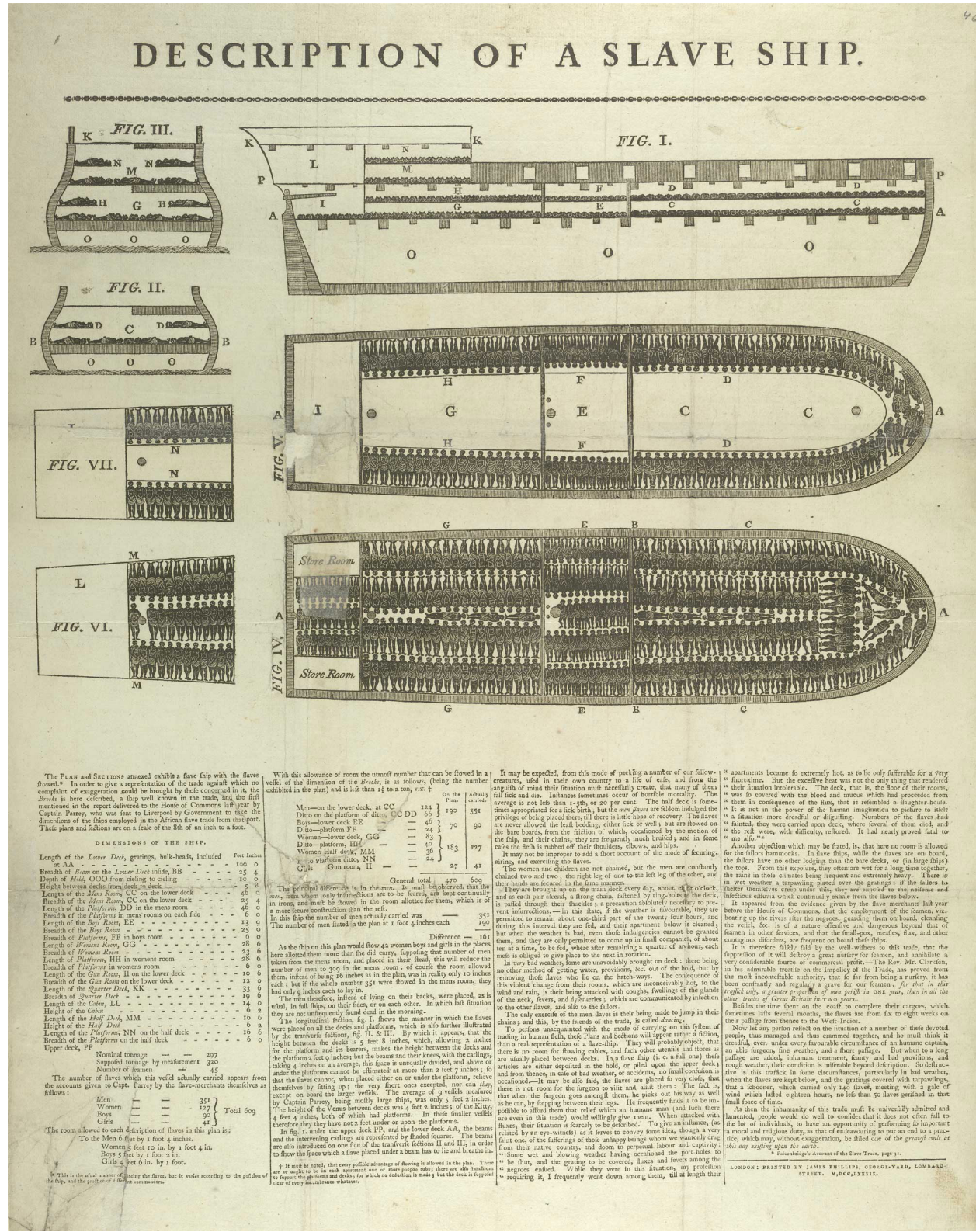
↑ = 10 persons    1" = 10'



Boeing 747-8



William Alfred. Stowage of the British Slave Ship 'Brookes' under the Regulated Slave Trade, Act of 1788, 1790, Lithograph, Broadside Collection, Rare Books and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress.



William Alfred's diagram printed with text describing the conditions on board the Brookes.

William Alfred's diagram was used to describe conditions on board slave ships in England and it was adopted by abolitionists worldwide as evidence of the barbaric nature of the slave trade.

It was created to show the stowage that was allowed under the Slave Trade Act of 1788, that of 487 slaves. The diagram does not depict the reality, however, as noted in the upper right of the poster (left), the journey before the measurements were taken there were actually 638 slaves on board. The following journey had 744 slaves on board. The first journey after the measurements were taken, 609 slaves were on board. The note also explains how, before the Act, they managed to fit so many more slaves by stowing "one within the distended legs of another." There are other inaccuracies in the image with regard to hull thickness, lack of deck hatches, etc.

In actuality, the conditions were much, much worse than depicted by this visualization, and yet its publication and re-publication worldwide seem to indicate it had some measure of success for the abolitionists' cause.

The diagram was added to a poster with text describing the conditions in more detail. It conveys the facts and eyewitness testimony without much judgement or bias.

The technology of the time for visuals was typically some kind of engraving or etching, which could then be printed up alongside type.