

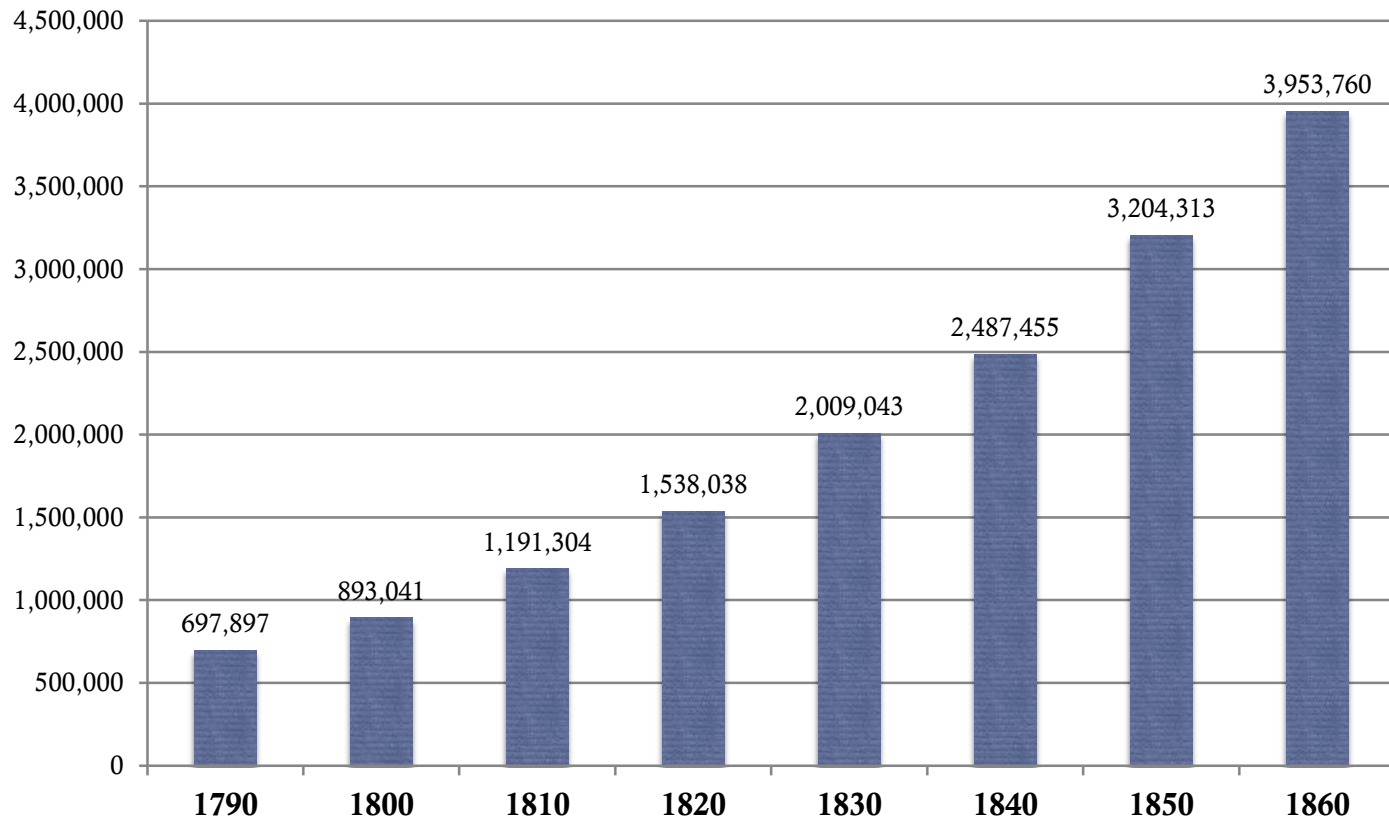


Coming to Terms with Slavery in South Georgia: A Public Forum

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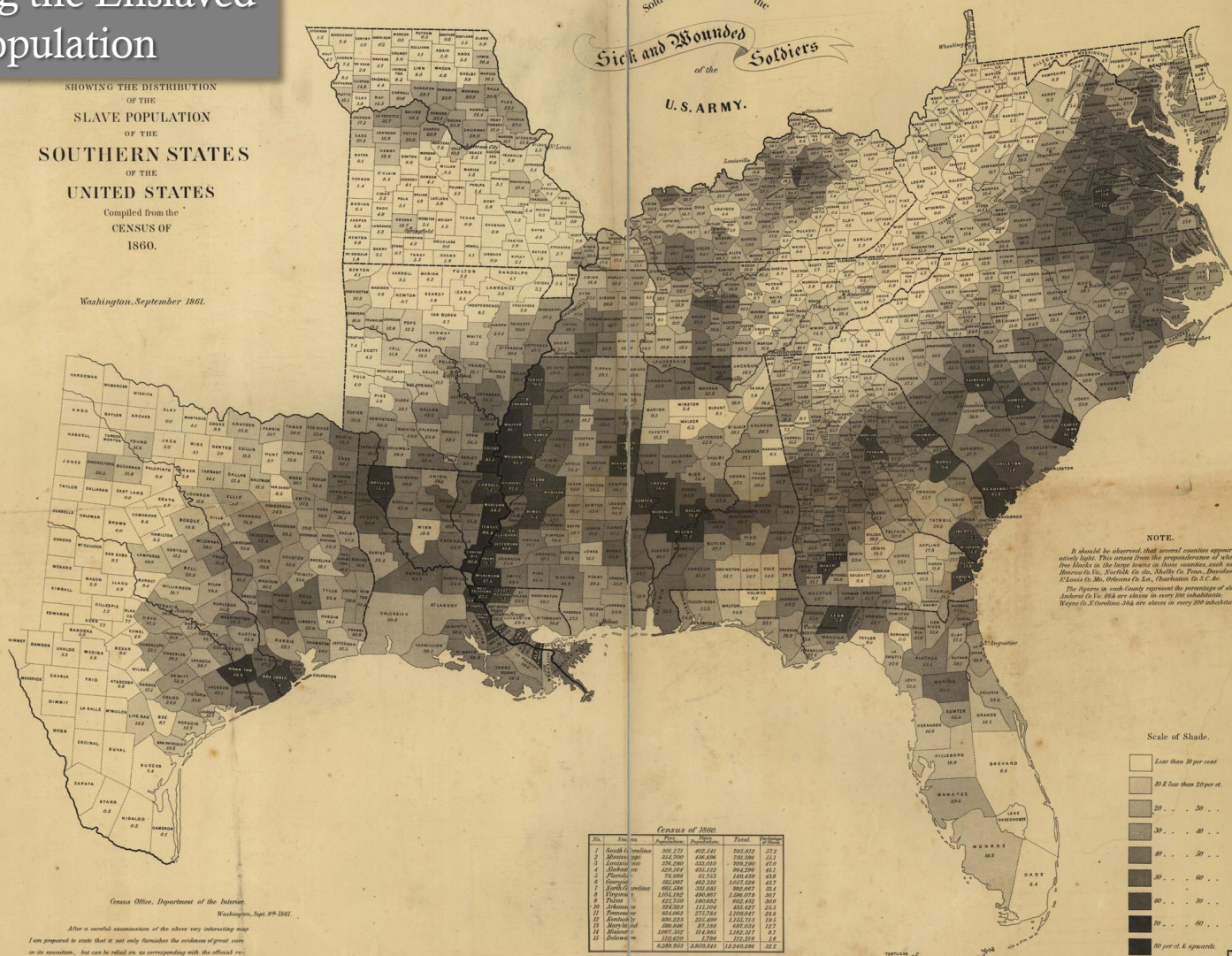
United States Enslaved Population



1860 Census Map Showing the Enslaved Population

SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION
OF THE
SLAVE POPULATION
OF THE
SOUTHERN STATES
OF THE
UNITED STATES
Compiled from the
CENSUS OF
1860.

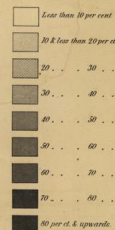
Washington, September 1861.



NOTE.

It should be observed, that several counties appear comparatively light. This arises from the preponderance of whites and free blacks in the large towns in those counties, such as—*Greenville Co. S.C., Franklin Co. Ga., Shelby Co. Miss., Davidson Co. N.C., St. Louis Co. Mo., Orleans Co. La., Charleston Co. S.C. &c.*
The figures in each county represent the percentage of slaves viz.
Alabama Co. Va. 184 are shown in every 100 inhabitants
Waynes Co. N.C. 184 are shown in every 100 inhabitants &c. &c.

Scale of Shade.



No.	State or Territory	Population	Slaves	Free Blacks	Total Colored
1	South Carolina	502,271	402,241	705,412	1,107,653
2	Mississippi	547,200	408,496	705,200	1,113,696
3	Georgia	578,200	323,019	509,200	832,219
4	Alabama	458,214	351,122	504,200	855,422
5	Florida	17,000	11,113	149,419	160,532
6	Louisiana	501,000	402,200	149,200	551,400
7	Arkansas	1,015,232	400,007	1,006,079	1,406,079
8	Texas	1,111,200	400,000	1,000,000	1,400,000
9	Illinois	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
10	Indiana	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
11	Ohio	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
12	Kentucky	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
13	Maryland	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
14	Delaware	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200
15	Virginia	1,111,200	111,120	1,000,080	1,111,200

Census Office, Department of the Interior
Washington, Sept. 24th 1861.

After a careful examination of the above very interesting map
I am prepared to state that it not only furnishes the evidence of great error
in its execution, but can be relied on, as corresponding with the official re-
turns of the 6th Census.

John C. Calhoun
Secretary of the Interior

Engr. by T. L. Smith

Based according to list of Congress, 33rd Session, in the Census Office of the Department of the Interior.

Drawn by E. H. Bingham

Map Shows
5 - AUG 1863
Library of Congress

Census of 1860.

No.	States.	Free Population.	Slave Population.	Total.	Per Centage of Slaves.
1	South Carolina	301,271	402,541	703,812	57.2
2	Mississippi	354,700	436,696	791,396	55.1
3	Louisiana	376,280	333,010	709,290	47.0
4	Alabama	529,164	435,132	964,296	45.1
5	Florida	78,686	61,753	140,439	43.9
6	Georgia	595,097	462,232	1,057,329	43.7
7	North Carolina	661,586	331,081	992,667	33.4
8	Virginia	1,105,192	490,887	1,596,079	30.7
9	Texas	421,750	180,682	602,432	30.0
10	Arkansas	324,323	111,104	435,427	25.5
11	Tennessee	834,063	275,784	1,109,847	24.8
12	Kentucky	930,223	225,490	1,155,713	19.5
13	Maryland	599,846	87,188	687,034	12.7
14	Missouri	1,067,352	114,965	1,182,317	9.7
15	Delaware	110,420	1,798	112,218	1.6
		8,289,953	3,950,343	12,240,296	32.2

Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



In 1860, the largest plantation in Lowndes County was owned by Berry Jones who owned 35 slaves. His home (pictured above on left) sat on the northwest corner of the intersection of Jerry Jones Drive and Gornto Road. Today that location is occupied by the Church of Latter Day Saints (pictured above on right).

Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery

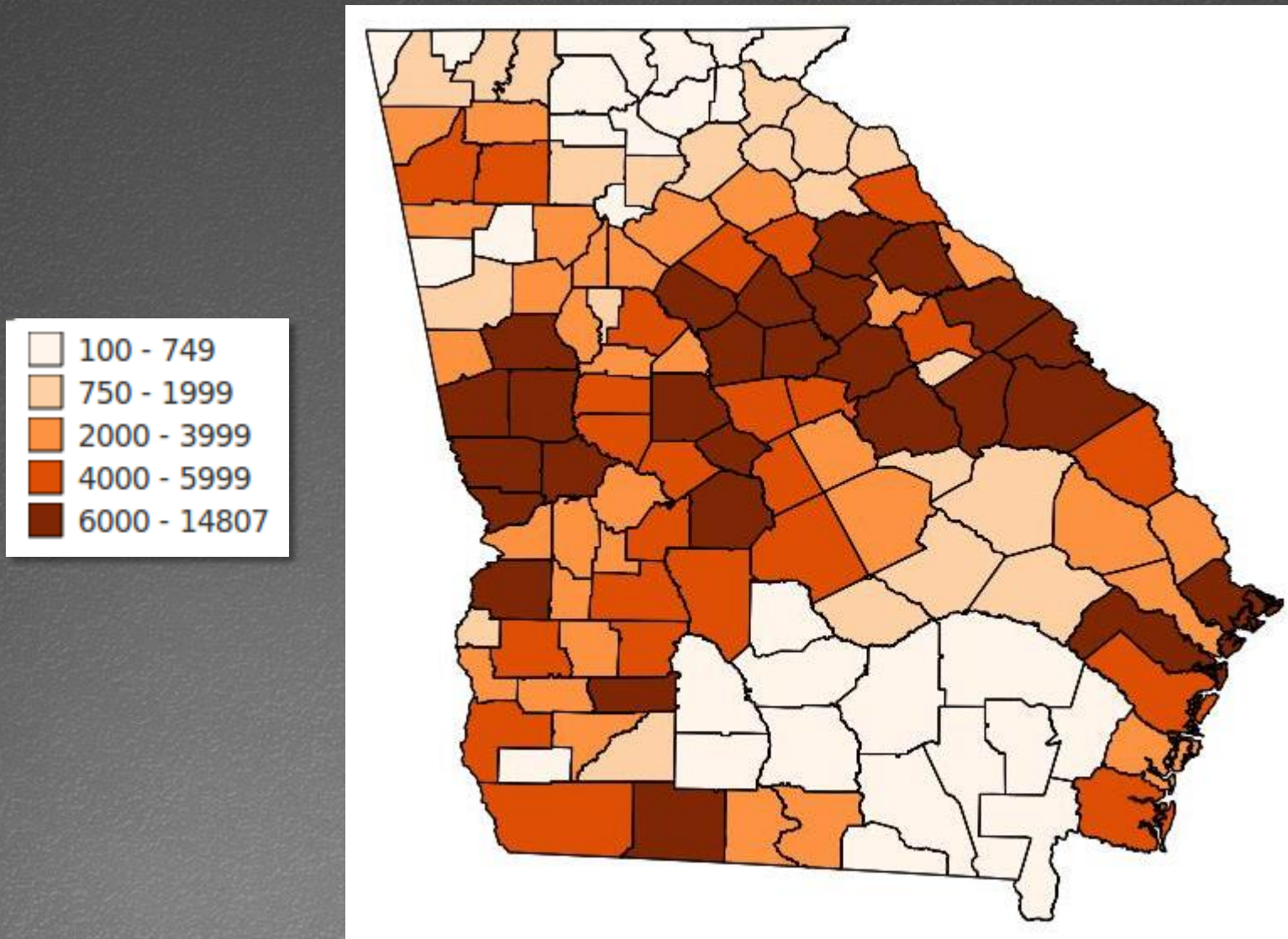


Named for local Confederate Captain James Patterson, owner of 14 slaves in 1860 (ages 50 years old to 1 year old).



Named for William Ashley, owner of 17 slaves in 1860 (ages 50 to 2 years old).

Total Slave Population (1860)



Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



The Converse Building (121 Patterson St.) and Converse Avenue were named for Albert Converse who in 1860 owned 10 slaves (2 to 60 years old).

Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery

The house of J.A. Dasher (413 Central Place) who owned 25 people in 1860 (1 to 44 years old). He built five more houses like this in the Fairview neighborhood.



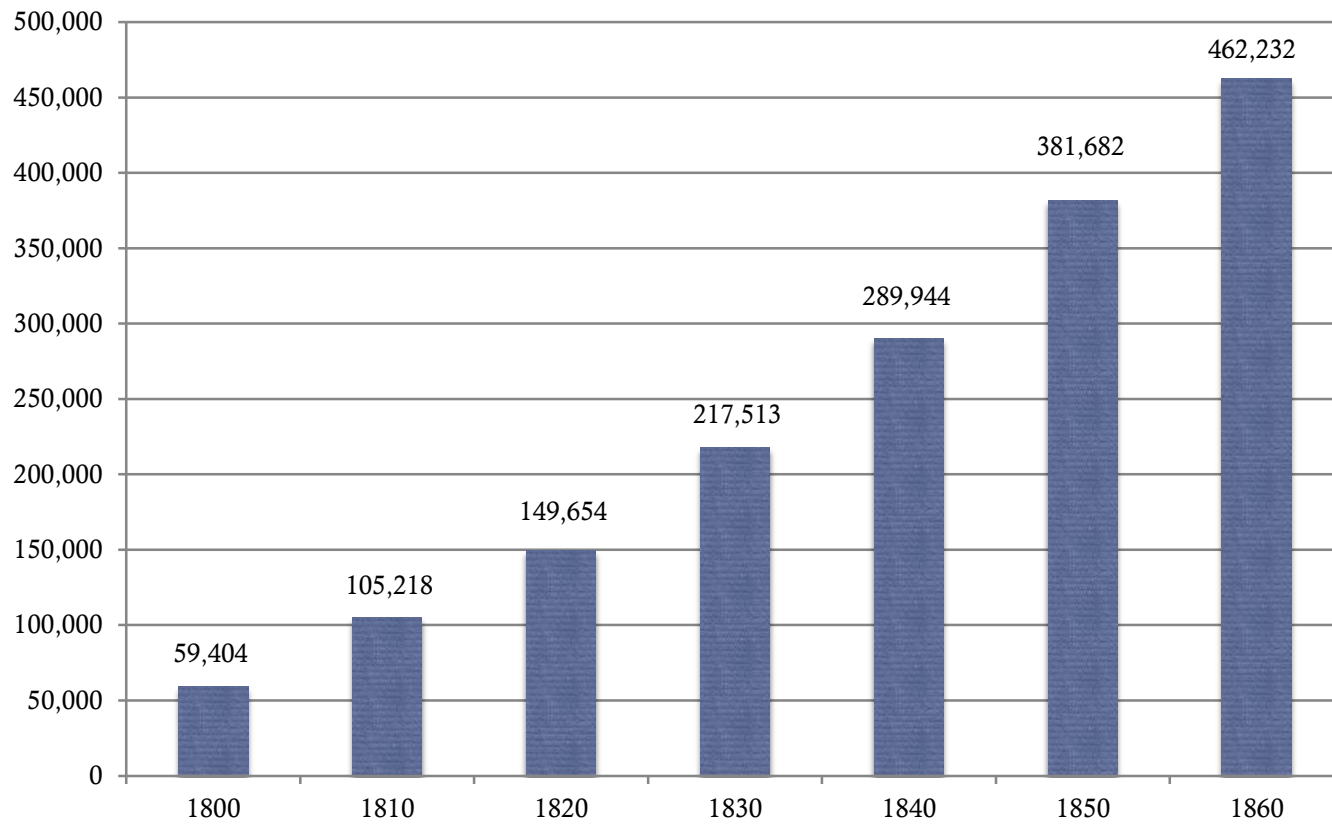


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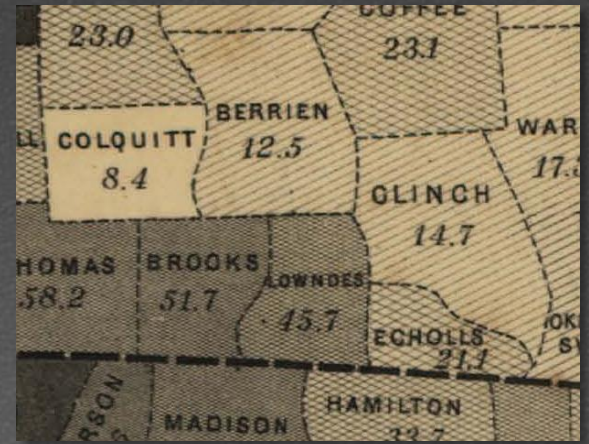
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Georgia's Enslaved Population

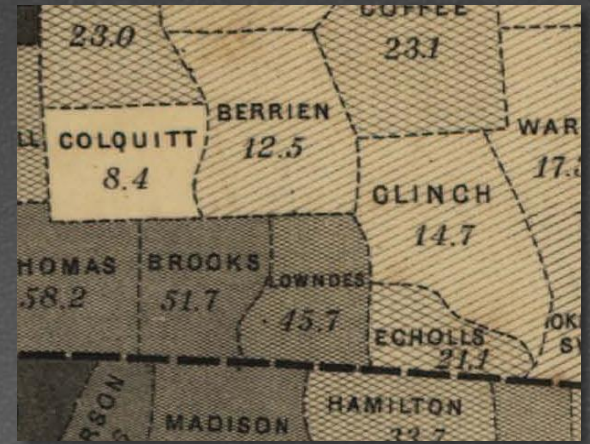


Contiguous County Name Origins: Echols County



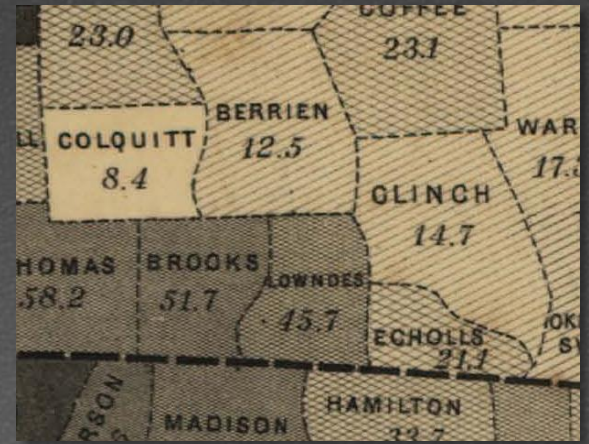
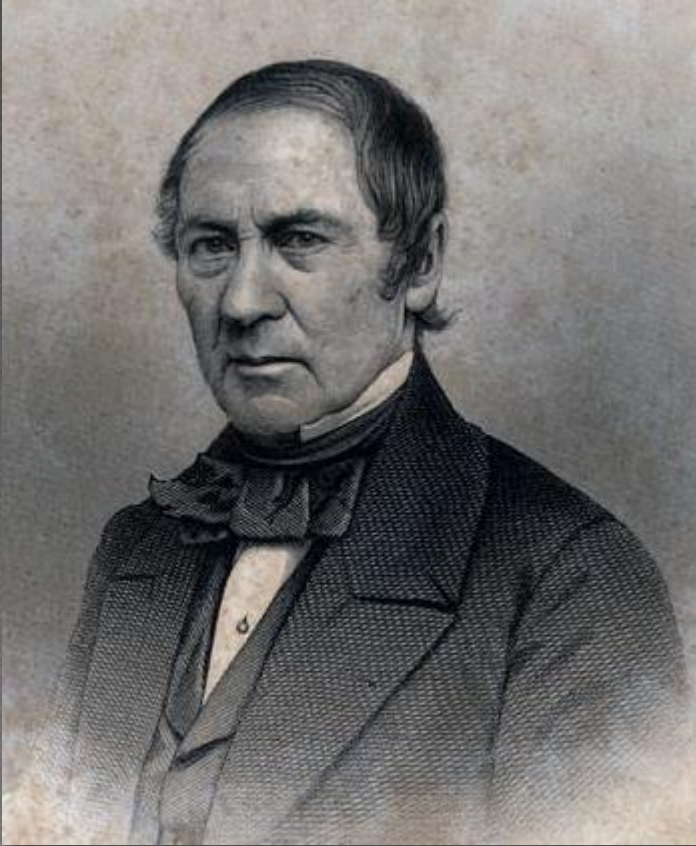
Echols County is named for Robert M. Echols (1798-1847) who in 1830 owned 12 slaves. By 1840 he owned 3 slaves all under the ages of 10 years old.

Contiguous County Name Origins: Clinch County



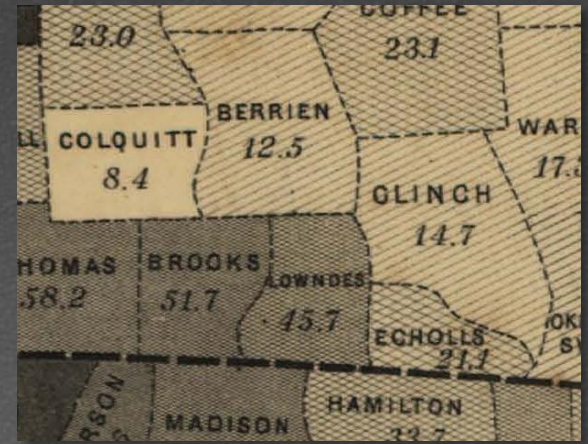
Clinch County named for Gen. Duncan Lamont Clinch (1787-1849) responsible for killing hundreds of fugitive slaves and Seminoles at the Battle of Negro Fort (1816).

Contiguous County Name Origins: Berrien County



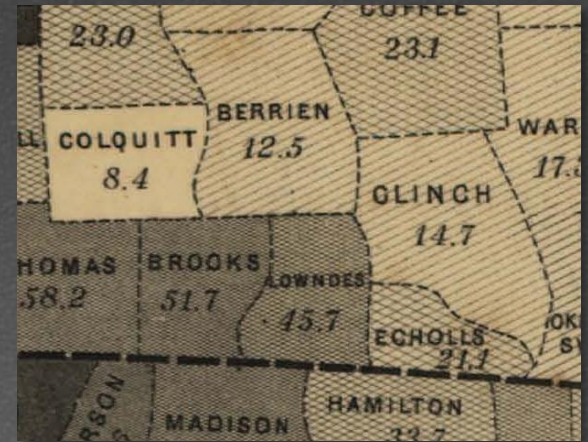
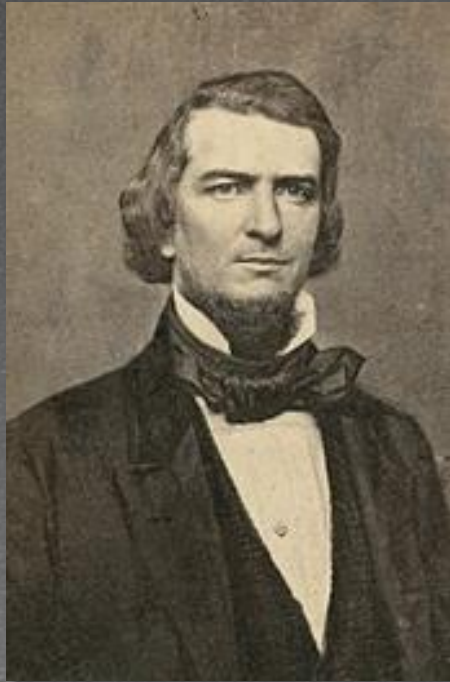
Berrien County named for Sen. John Macpherson Berrien (1781-1856) who owned 142 slaves in 1850 (ages 66 years to one year old).

Contiguous County Name Origins: Colquitt County



Colquitt County is named for Sen. Walter T. Colquitt (1799-1855) who owned 34 slaves in 1850 (60 years to 4 months old).

Contiguous County Name Origins: Brooks County



Brooks County is named for Sen. Preston S. Brooks who owned 18 slaves (ages 1 to 33) in 1850. In 1856, Brooks attacked and nearly beat abolitionist Sen. Charles Sumner to death with a cane on the floor of the U.S. Senate. It took Sumner three years to recover from the brain injury and return to the Senate.

U.S. Census Report from 1860

Census of slaves and free colored.

Census of—	Free colored.	Increase, per cent.	Slaves.	Increase, per cent.	Free colored and slaves.	Increase, per cent.
1790.....	59,466	-----	697,897	-----	757,363	-----
1800.....	108,395	82.28	893,041	27.97	1,001,436	32.23
1810.....	186,446	72.00	1,191,364	33.40	1,377,810	37.58
1820.....	233,524	25.23	1,538,038	28.79	1,771,562	28.58
1830.....	319,599	36.87	2,009,043	30.61	2,328,642	31.44
1840.....	386,303	20.87	2,487,455	23.81	2,873,758	23.41
1850.....	434,449	12.46	3,204,313	28.82	3,638,762	26.62
1860.....	487,970	12.32	3,953,760	23.39	4,441,730	22.07

Probable future population of the United States.

Year.	Free colored and slaves.	Aggregate of whites and colored.	Percentage of colored.
1870	5,421,900	42,328,432	12.81
1880	6,618,350	56,450,241	11.72
1890	7,942,020	77,266,989	10.28
1900	9,530,424	100,355,802	9.50

Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



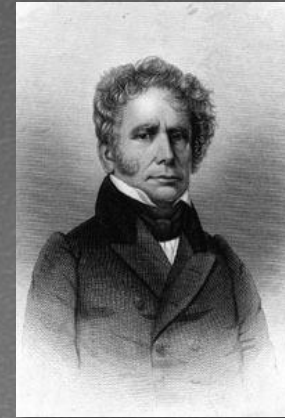
Named for Sen. Benjamin Harvey Hill



In 1860 Sen. Hill owned 60 slaves ranging in age from 50 to 3 years old. Proud of being “unreconstructed” southerner.



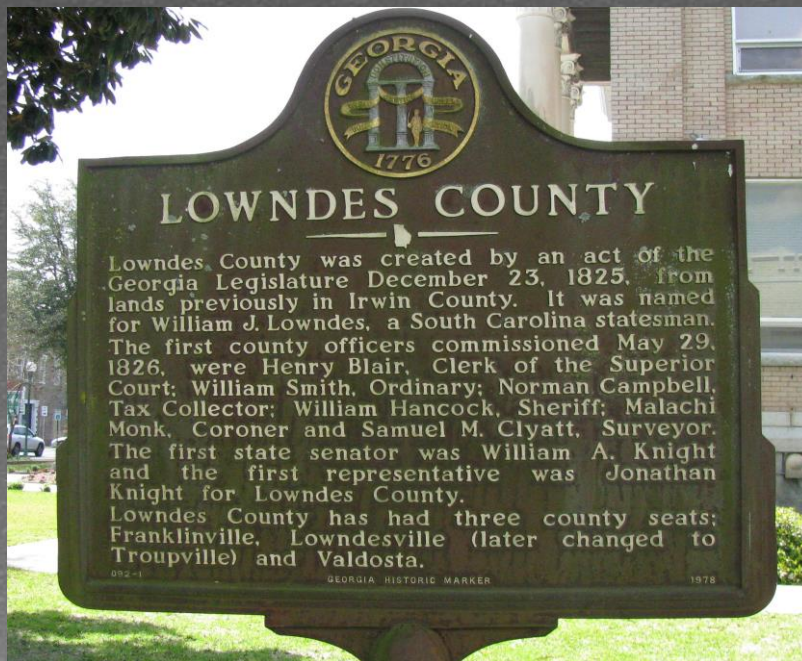
Named for Gov. George M. Troup



In 1850 Governor Troup owned 209 slaves in Laurens and Montgomery Counties (ages 70 to 4 months old).

Lowndes County was established in 1825 from what was then Irwin County. In 1830, sixty-three (3%) of the 2,114 white residents were slave owners and they owned a combined total of 335 people.

County is named for South Carolina congressman William J. Lowndes, who owned slaves, opposed the end of the slave trade, and thought enslavement of Africans to be in the slave's best interests.



Notice: no mention of slavery.

NOTE.

It should be observed, that several counties appear comparatively light. This arises from the preponderance of whites and free blacks in the large towns in those counties, such as Henrico Co. Va., Norfolk Co. do., Shelby Co. Tenn., Davidson Co. do., St. Louis Co. Mo., Orleans Co. La., Charleston Co. S.C. &c.

The figures in each County represent the percentage of slaves viz: Amherst Co. Va. 46% are slaves in every 100 inhabitants; Wayne Co. N. Carolina 38% are slaves in every 100 inhabitants &c. &c.

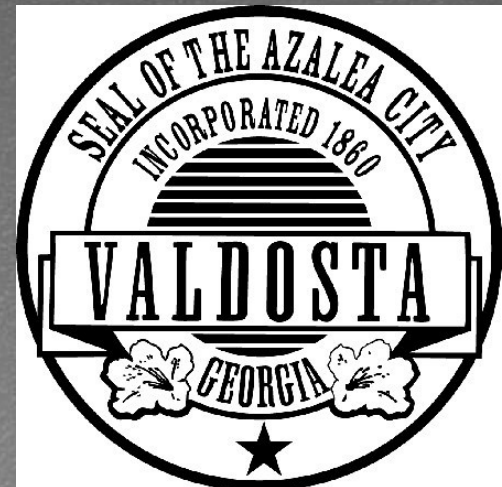
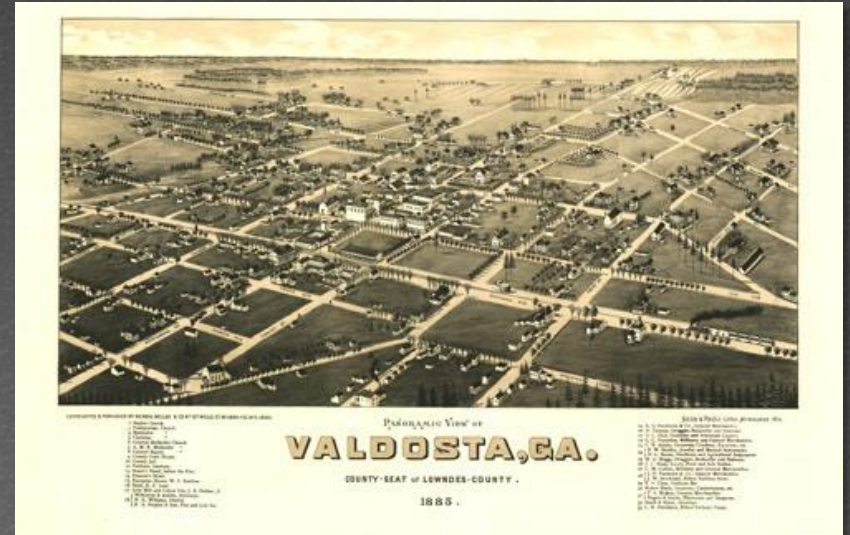
It should be observed, that several counties appear comparatively light. This arises from the preponderance of whites and free blacks in the large towns in those counties, such as ———
Henrico Co. Va., Norfolk Co. do., Shelby Co. Tenn., Davidson Co. do.,
St. Louis Co. Mo., Orleans Co. La., Charleston Co. S. C. &c.

The figures in each County represent the percentage of slaves viz:
Amherst Co. Va. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ are slaves in every 100 inhabitants;
Wayne Co. N. Carolina 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ are slaves in every 100 inhabitants &c.&c

The county seat of **Valdosta** was founded and incorporated in 1860 and named after one of Governor George M. Troup's six plantations, Vald'Aosta.

In 1850, Governor Troup owned 209 slaves in Laurens and Montgomery Counties and they ranged in age from 70 years to 4 months old.

Land for the new town was purchased from William Wisenbaker (owner of 2 slaves in 1860) and two of the four men commissioned to set up Valdosta, William H. Goldwire and James Harrell, also owned slaves (6 and 7 respectively).



Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



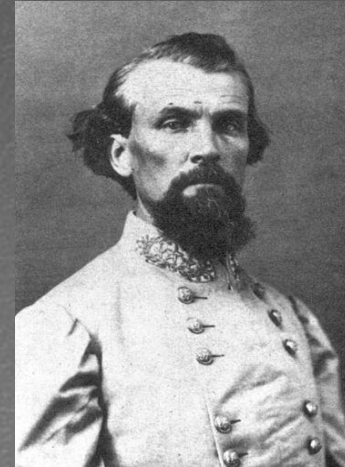
Named for Gen. John Brown Gordon



Gordon was a Confederate general, opponent of Reconstruction, and leader of the Ku Klux Klan during reconstruction.

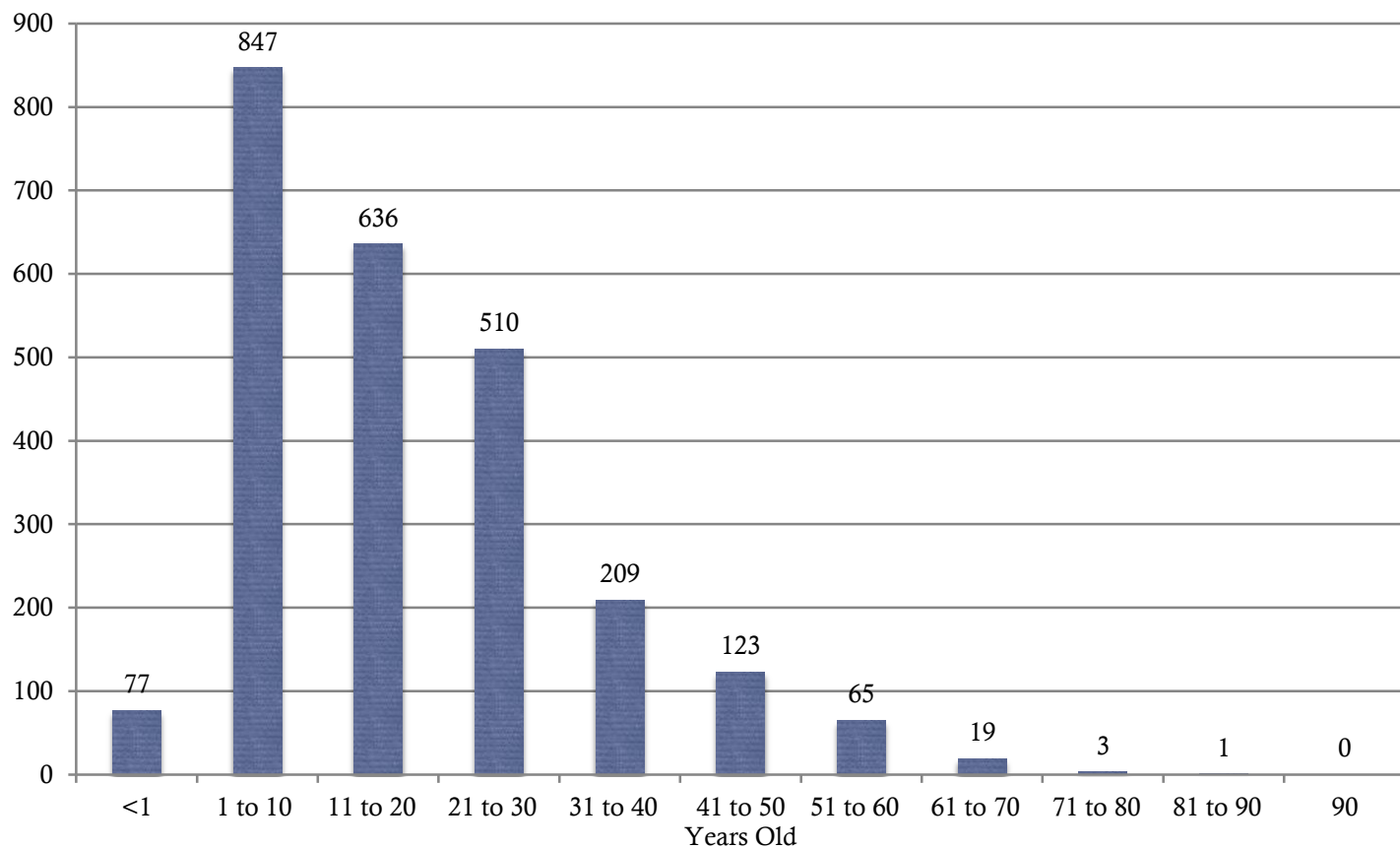


Named for Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest



Forrest was a Confederate general, slave trader, slave owner, and leader in the Ku Klux Klan during reconstruction.

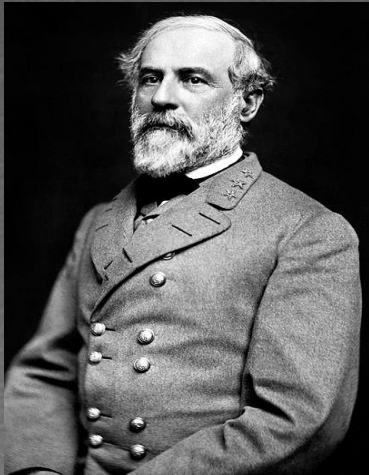
Age Distribution of Lowndes County Slaves (1860)



Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



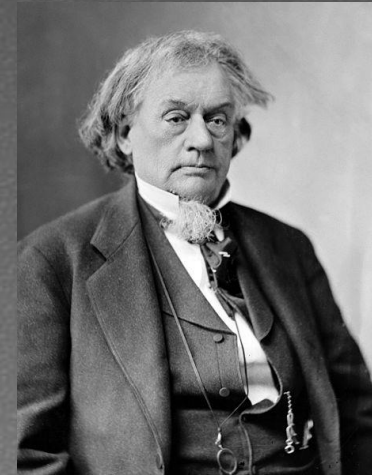
Named for Gen. Robert E. Lee



Commander of Confederate forces during the Civil War. Believed that the “painful discipline” of slavery was “necessary instruction” for the black race.



Named for Robert Augustus Toombs



Toombs was the first Secretary of State for the Confederacy. In 1860 he owned 16 slaves (ages 60 to 2 years old).



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Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery

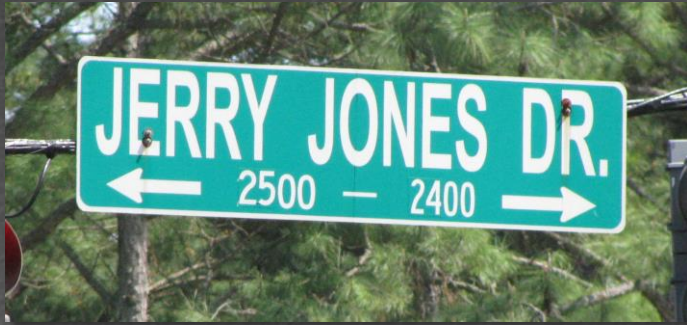


Valdosta's oldest house, the **Wisenbaker-Roberts House** (206 Wells. St.) and the **Wisenbaker Building** (100 N. Patterson St.) were built by William Wisenbaker who owned 2 thirty-five year old slaves in 1860.

Winsenbakers living in Lowndes county in 1860 owned a total of 78 enslaved people.



Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



Jerry Jones Drive is named after Jeremiah “Jerry” Jones, son of Berry and Rebecca Jones. In 1860 Jeremiah Jones owned 12 people who ranged in age from 14 years old to 1 year old.

The “Jo-Ree Millpond” (on Jerry Jones Drive) embankment and dam was constructed by the slaves owned by Berry Jones.



U.S. Census Report from 1860

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

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TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

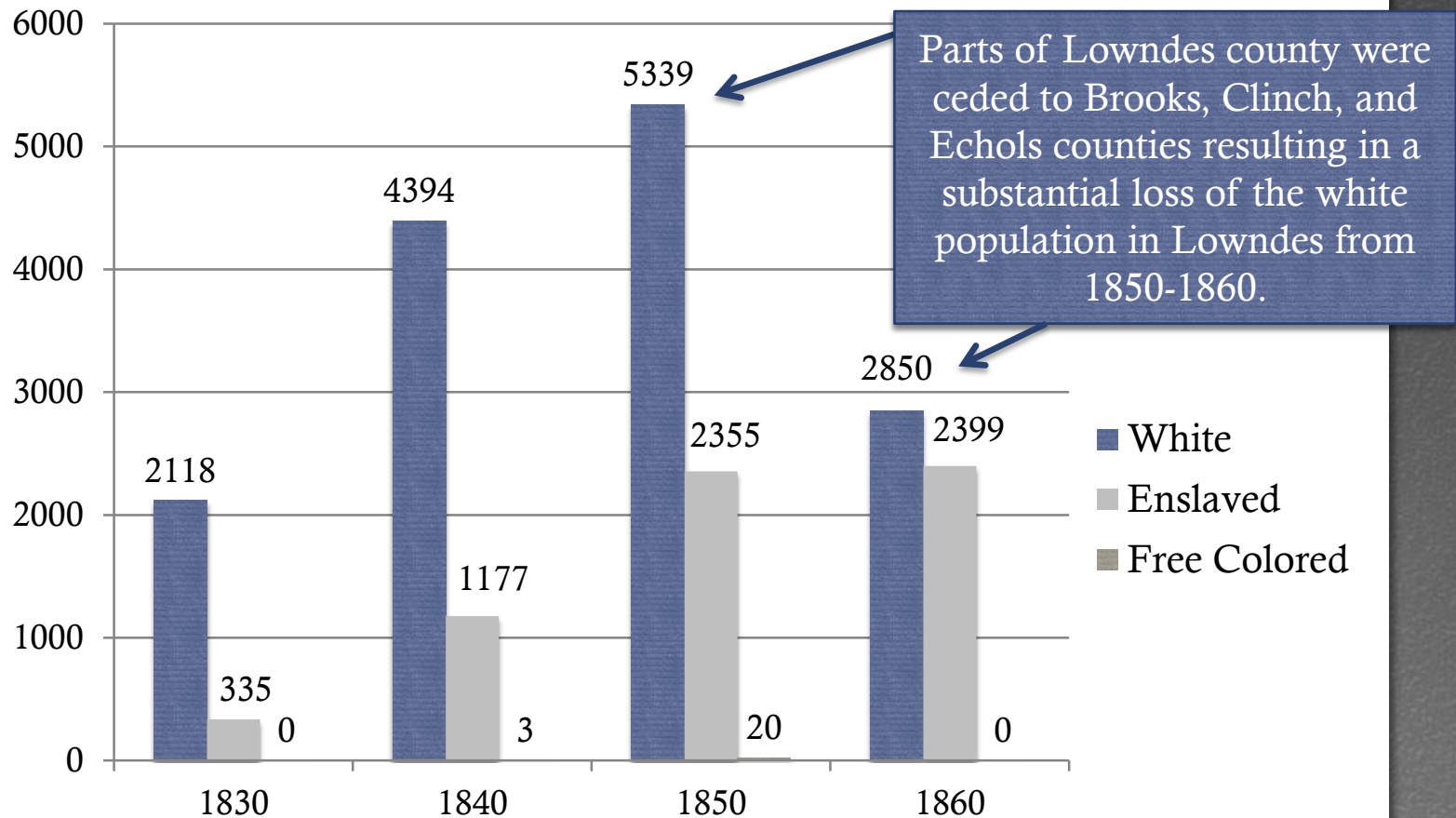
COUNTIES.	WHITES.			FREE COLORED.			Total free.	SLAVES.			Agg'te popula- tion.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Jones	1,566	1,518	3,084	15	19	34	3,118	3,053	2,936	5,989	9,107
Laurens	1,901	1,822	3,723	3	3	6	3,729	1,669	1,600	3,269	6,998
Lee	1,147	1,095	2,242	3	4	7	2,249	2,514	2,433	4,947	7,196
Liberty	1,145	1,139	2,284				2,284	2,997	3,086	6,083	8,367
Lincoln	833	842	1,675	10	13	23	1,698	1,868	1,900	3,768	5,466
Lowndes	1,565	1,285	2,850				2,850	1,232	1,167	2,399	5,249
Lumpkin	2,053	2,103	4,156	21	17	38	4,194	210	322	432	4,626
Macon	1,851	1,724	3,575	3	6	9	3,584	2,350	2,515	4,865	8,449
Madison	1,911	2,013	3,924	4	13	17	3,941	967	1,025	1,992	5,933
Marion	1,912	1,942	3,854	4	3	7	3,861	1,780	1,749	3,529	7,390

Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery



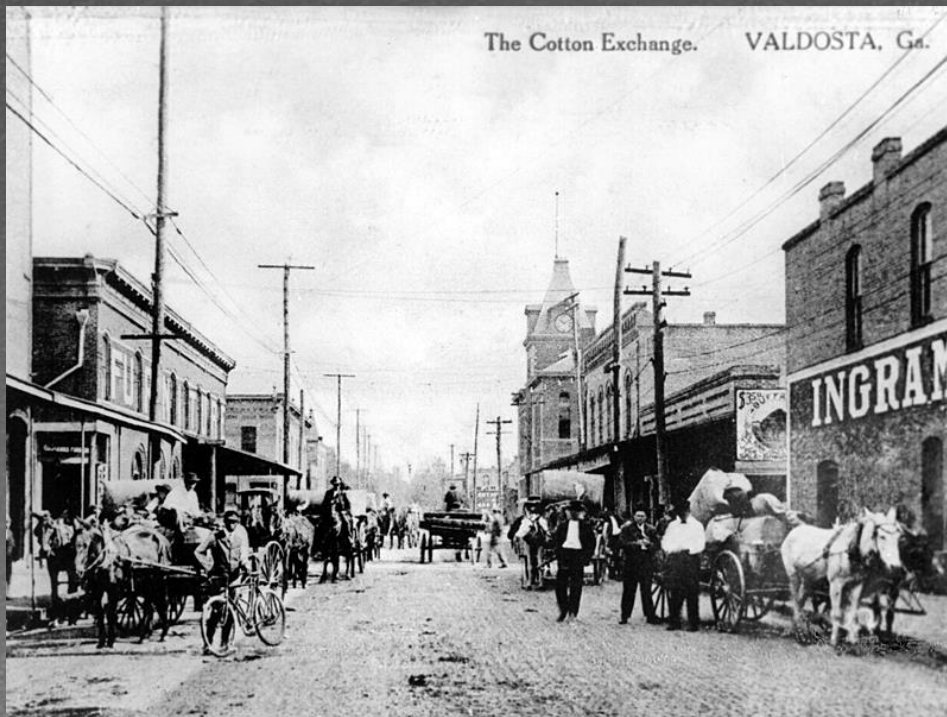
The Peebles Building
(200 N. Patterson) built by
Richard Peebles who owned 4
people in 1860.

Lowndes County Population



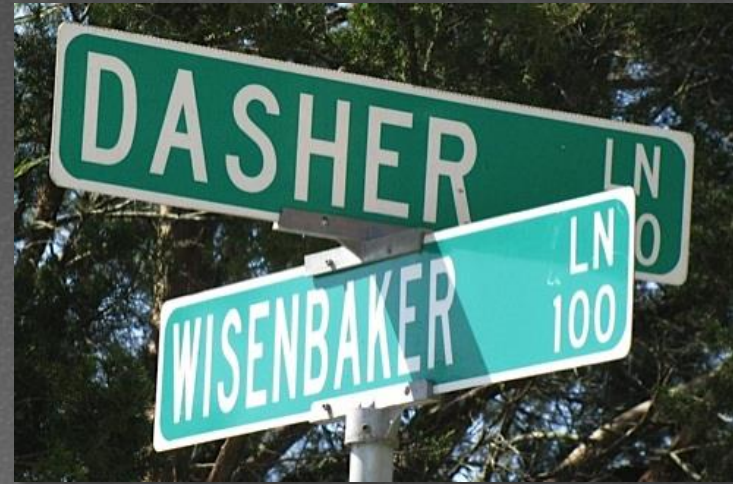
Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery

The “largest inland sea island cotton market in the world” once took place where the main branch of Bank of America is currently located (Southwest corner of Hill Ave. and Patterson. St.).



Local Cultural “Artifacts” from the Era of Slavery

Dasher Lane is named after James A. Dasher who in 1860 owned 25 Slaves ranging in age from 44 years to 6 months old.



Current day Dasher, Georgia in south Lowndes County was settled by James Wisenbaker and C.H. Dasher sometime around 1840.

In 1850 C.H. Dasher owned 20 slaves ranging in age from 58 years to 2 months old. By 1860 he owned 33 slaves ranging in age from 80 years old to 1 month old.

In 1850 James Wisenbaker owned 7 slaves ranging in ages from 26 years to 1 year old. By 1860 he owned 23 slaves ranging in ages from 38 years to 1 year old.

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City of Valdosta Community Development Department | Planning and Zoning Division

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Photographs

Lowndes County Historical Society

National Archives

Georgia Archives

Mary Turner Project