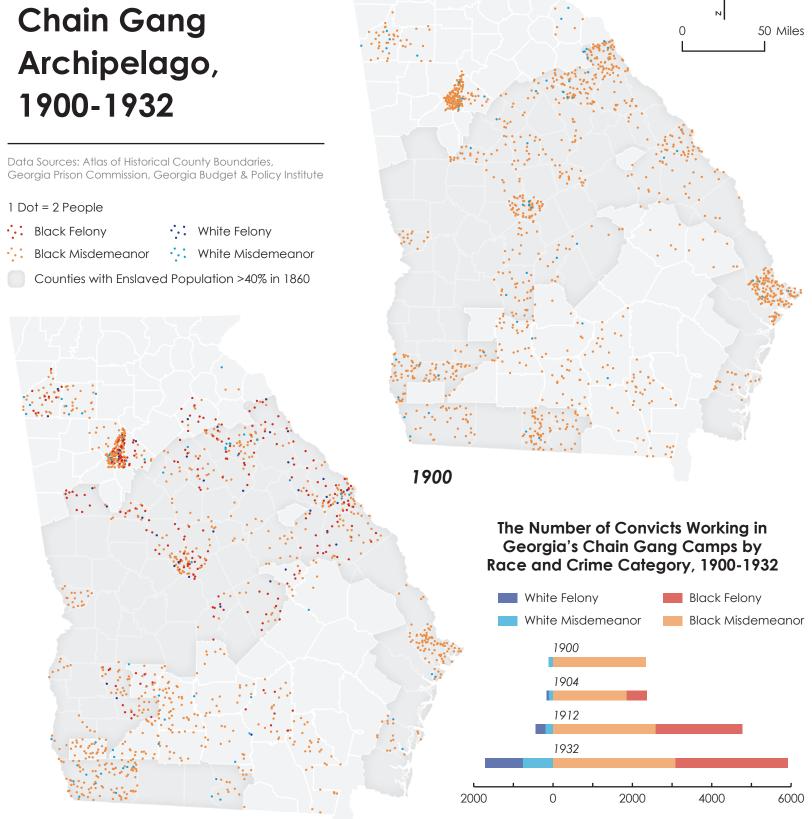
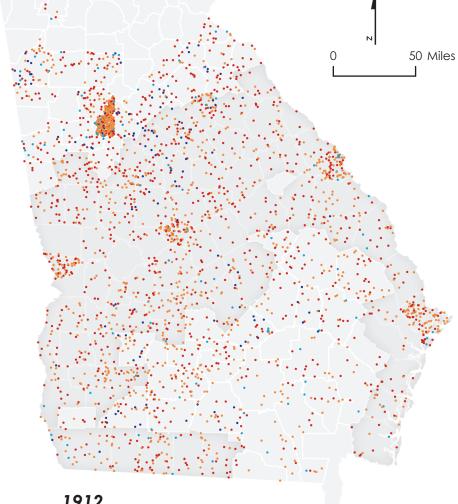
Georgia's **Chain Gang** 1900-1932



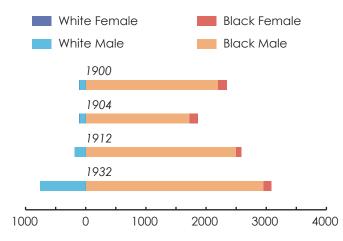


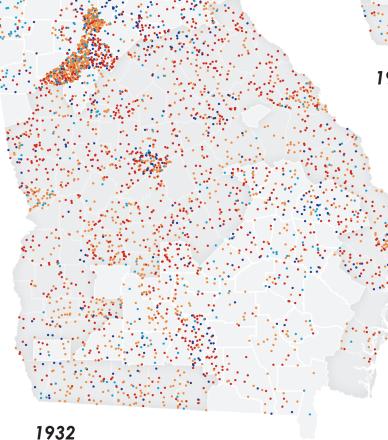
- **1865** 13th Amendment to U.S. Constitution abolishes slavery "except as punishment for a crime"
- 1866 Georgia's first vagrancy law, and establishment of first county-based chain gangs
- 1868 Georgia law decentralizes "all able-bodied convicts" to private industries, inaugurating convict lease system
- 1903 Georgia law makes felony convicts available for labor on public road chain gangs
- 1908 Georgia law abolishes convict leasing, moving all felony convicts to join misdemeanants on county and municipal road chain gangs
- 1924 Georgia law authorizes recently established state highway department to use its own chain gangs, further expanding the system



1912

The Number of Misdemeanor Convicts Working in Georgia's Chain Gang Camps by Race and Gender, 1900-1932





Langston Hughes's 1927 Travels Through the South

Data Sources: Langston Hughes, 1927 Trip South: Memphis, New Orleans, Havana, Mobile, Tuskegee, Zora, New York, Langston Hughes Papers; Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library, Yale University; Arnold Rampersad, The Life of Langston Hughes, volume 1; Yuval Taylor, Zora and Langston: A Story of Friendship and Betrayal; Natural Earth

Memphis

/icksburg

Baton Rouge

New Orleans

100 Miles

Langston Hughes traveled by train (and a small freighter to Cuba) until he reached Mobile, Alabama, where Zora Neale Hurston was conducting her first interviews with Cudjo Lewis, a formerly enslaved man whose life she would detail in Barracoon. From here, Hurston drove them through the South, meeting many people along the way including one young man who had escaped the chain gang.

Decatur

Montgomery

Mobile

Biloxi

Nashville

Huntsville

Berkley

Fort Valley Columbus

Tuskegee

150 Miles

Macon



New York