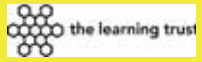


# TIMELINE

Issue 13, March 2007



When **William Wilberforce** was buried there, hundreds flocked to **Westminster Abbey**. So why was it nearly at St Mary's Church in Stoke Newington instead?

One man who collected up facts & figures about the horrors of the slave trade was **Thomas Clarkson**. Before the law changed in 1807 Thomas travelled over **35,000 miles** around Britain. How did Thomas travel?

- a. Bicycle
- b. Horse
- c. Train



Answer on page 7



It has just won top spot in the **I LOVE HACKNEY** competition. Find out inside how Hackney's favourite place of 2007 is connected to the slave trade abolition of 1807. Where is it? **Answer on page 7**

All over the country there are events this year to celebrate. **March 25th** is exactly **200 years** since Parliament banned the shameful Trans-Atlantic slave trade. Read how people from Stoke Newington led the fight to change the law - standing up *against* slavery and *for* **human rights**



**Abolitionist Heroes Quiz**  
Can you match the first and last names?

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| a) Thomas    | 1. Sancho      |
| b) Olaudah   | 2. More        |
| c) William   | 3. Equiano     |
| d) Ignatius  | 4. Sharp       |
| e) Hannah    | 5. Wilberforce |
| f) Granville | 6. Clarkson    |

Answers on page 7



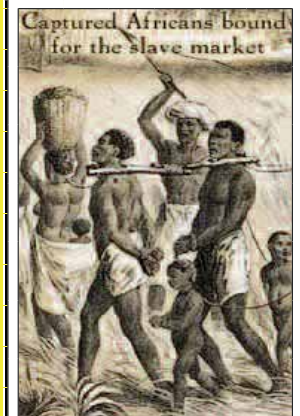
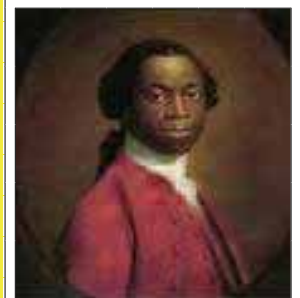
Check out Tony Hall's brilliant **picture story**, made specially for Timeline about the incredible life of **Olaudah Equiano**. Stolen from his African home, he survived slavery to become one of the most famous writers in England.

It was reading his life story that persuaded loads of people that the **slave trade must end**. Even the Queen of England read his petition, sent '**on behalf of my African Bretheren**'.

Now, his picture is on a **1st class stamp**, right next to The Queen's.

His daughter lies buried in Abney Park Cemetery. **Spookily**, just yards from her grave was the home of **James Stephen** - yet *another* Hackney man to play a huge part in ending the brutal slave trade.

**SPECIAL ISSUE FOR THE BICENTENARY OF THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE**



**HACKNEY MUSEUM HAS A GREAT EXHIBITION ABOLITION 07 STARTS MARCH 13TH DON'T MISS IT FOR MORE DETAILS: 0208 356 3500 hmuseum@hackney.gov.uk**

# ALL PART OF THE STORY

## WHAT THE NEW LAW SAID

“.....THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, AND ALL MANNER OF TRADING IN THE **PURCHASE, SALE, BARTER OR TRANSFER OF SLAVES IS HEREBY UTTERLY ABOLISHED, PROHIBITED AND DECLARED TO BE UNLAWFUL; AND IF ANY OF HIS MAJESTY’S SUBJECTS, OR ANY PERSON OR PERSONS RESIDENT IN THIS UNITED KINGDOM, OR ANY OF THE COLONIES, DOMINIONS OR TERRITORIES THERETO BELONGING, SHALL ON AND AFTER THE DAY AFORESAID DEAL OR TRADE IN, PURCHASE, SELL, BARTER OR TRANSFER ANY SLAVE, CONTRARY TO THE PROHIBITIONS OF THIS ACT, HE OR THEY SO OFFENDING, SHALL FORFEIT AND PAY FOR EVERY SUCH OFFENCE THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS OF LAWFUL MONEY OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR EACH AND EVERY SLAVE PURCHASED, SOLD, BARTERED OR TRANSFERRED .....**”.

### LawBreaker Quiz

1. What was the fine for breaking the new law?
2. How much is that worth: now? a) £6,052 or b) £987
3. Who was "His Majesty"? a) Henry VIII or b) George III

Answers on page 7

## ABNEY PARK CEMETERY

has LOADS of links with the fight against the slave trade. There will be a big weekend of celebrations on June 2nd - 3rd, when you can learn more about the stories of people from different religions, beliefs and cultures who played their part in the emancipation story.

To find out more, check out the website on [www.abney-park.org.uk](http://www.abney-park.org.uk) or just go along and have a look

## ABOLITION TRAIL

If you fancy having fun finding out more about some of the local characters that stood up against slavery, why not try out the TimeLine Trail this summer?

- Clue 1: ♦ ♦ & ✕ ♦ ♦ ♦  
 Clue 2: ♁ ☉ □ ♁ ☉ ☽ □ ♦  
 Clue 3: ● ☉ ♦ ☒ ♃ □  
 Clue 4: ♃ □ ♦ ✕ ☉ ■ □  
 Clue 5: ♦ □ ♁ ☉ ♃ ♃ □  
 Clue 6: ■ ✕ ♃ ♃ □ ✕ ☉  
 Clue 7: ☉ ♦ ● ☉ ■ ♦ ✕ ♃  
 Clue 8: □ ♦ ☉ & ♃ □  
 Clue 9: ♦ ♦ ♃ ☉ □  
 Clue 10: ♦ ♦ ○ ☉ □ ☒ ♦

### CodeBreaker

All of these people and places have something to do with the story of the abolition of the slave trade

Answers on page 7

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y

☉ ♁ ♃ ☽ ♃ ✕ ♃ ☽ ✕ ● ○ ■ □ □ □ □ □ ♦ ♦ ♦ ❖ ♦ ☒

TimeLine is a not-for-profit organisation. It aims to use the history of Hackney and its people to act as a creative conduit between Hackney residents and communities today; to pass on stories and memories of Hackney's past; to explore cultural diversity, and to support education in Hackney.

### PLEASE TELL US IF YOU SPOT A MISTAKE

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## KIDS ARE TAKING CARE OF OUR HISTORY

Way back in 2005-6 children from Hackney secondary schools became volunteer leaders in a heritage project: the young researchers asked more than 70 young people in Hackney about their views about museums and archives - and passed on what they had found out to the people who look after the museums and archives.

In 2007 a new group of junior heritage scouts from Hackney schools are volunteering to lead a project - this time to focus on the Bicentenary of the Parliamentary Abolition of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade. The National Maritime Museum, Hackney Museum, Sutton House and Westminster Hall will all take part in more youth consultancy activities.

The scheme is part of the Active Citizenship in Schools scheme, run by The Learning Trust and Cityzen; funded by MLA London

# TimeLine Quiztime

- 1632 Christopher Wren born in Wiltshire
- 1710 Building of St Paul's Cathedral is finished
- 1719 Daniel Defoe's novel Robinson Crusoe is published
- 1745 Olaudah Equiano born in African kingdom of Benin
- 1753 The British Museum is founded
- 1756 Olaudah Equiano is kidnapped and sold into slavery
- 1759 William Wilberforce born in Hull
- 1761 George III buys "Buckingham House" as a royal Palace
- 1768 Thomas Gainsborough paints portrait of Ignatius Sancho
- 1775 Novelist Jane Austen and artist Joseph Turner both born
- 1776 On 4th July American Declaration of Independence
- 1777 St Leonards workhouse hospital opens in Kingsland Road
- 1781 133 slaves thrown from Zong slave ship to save money
- 1783 300 Quakers petition Parliament to end the slave trade
- 1787 Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade is started
- 1788 The Times Newspaper is first published
- 1789 Olaudah Equiano publishes best-selling autobiography
- 1789 The French Revolution starts in Paris
- 1791 Charles Babbage, inventor of very early computer, born
- 1792 MPs vote to end slave trade, but House of Lords refuse
- 1792 Clissold House built for brother of Quaker abolitionist\*
- 1795 Olaudah Equiano's daughter Joanna is born
- 1799 Building of St. John-at-Hackney church is finished
- 1800 Alessandro Volta invents the battery
- 1804 Haiti becomes first black republic after slave rebellion
- 1804 William Wordsworth writes his poem "Daffodils"
- 1807 !!! Parliament passes The Slave Trade Abolition Bill !!!
- 1813 Jane Austen's novel Pride and Prejudice is published
- 1816 David Brewster invents the kaleidoscope
- 1820 The Regent's Canal opens (Paddington to Limehouse)
- 1828 London Zoo opens at Regent's Park
- 1833 Slavery Abolition Act abolishes slavery in British Empire
- 1834 Palace of Westminster is destroyed in a fire
- 1840 Joseph Turner paints The Zong Slave Ship massacre story
- 1857 Equiano's daughter Joanna is buried in Abney Park
- 1864 The Hackney Gazette is first published
- 1865 Slavery is abolished in the USA

\* this was probably the date the house was finished (now the cafe in Clissold Park)

Key :-

- Campaigns against slavery
- Literature and Music
- London Tourist attractions
- Designers & inventors
- People & places in Hackney

## quiz

1. Olaudah Equiano was born in  
a) Jamaica; or b) Africa
2. Which book came first  
a) Pride and Prejudice; or  
b) Robinson Crusoe
3. Which is Thomas Gainsborough is famous for  
a) painting; or b) boxing
4. Who was born first?  
a) Writer, Olaudah Equiano  
b) Artist, Joseph Turner
5. Who invented the battery?  
a) Christopher Wren; or  
b) Alessandro Volta
6. Which is older?  
a) Clissold House; or  
b) The British Museum
7. Who wrote the famous poem about daffodils?  
a) William Wordsworth; or  
b) William Wilberforce
8. Which started first?  
a) The Times; or  
b) The Hackney Gazette
9. Which was the first to become independent?  
a) U.S.A.  
b) Haiti

Answers: 1.b 2.b 3.a 4.a 5.b 6.b 7.a 8.a 9.a

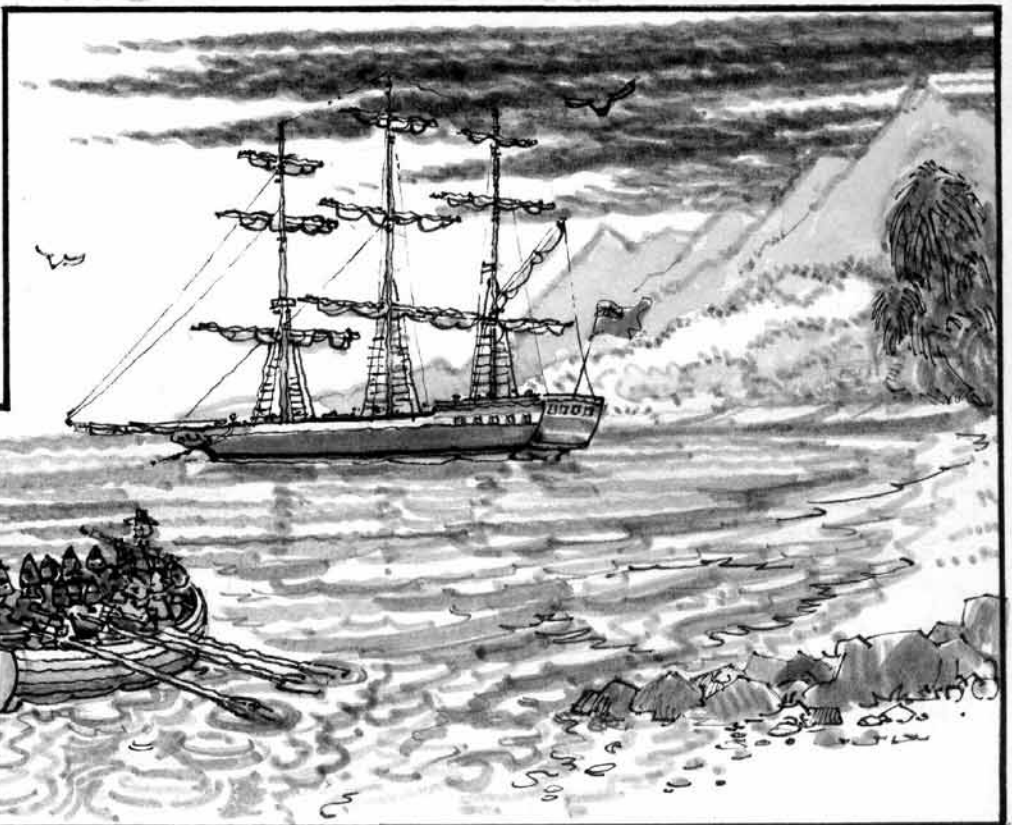
# THE AMAZING LIFE OF OLAUDAH EQUIANO



In the olden days, before Newsround and Blue Peter, before aeroplanes, phones and photographs, how *did* people in England learn the terrible truth about the slave trade? One way that thousands of people found out about it was by reading the brilliant book written by **Olaudah Equiano**. He was born in Nigeria in 1745, but when he was just 11 years old little Olaudah was **kidnapped and sold as a slave**. Years later he wrote down the whole story, to tell us what the slave trade was really like....



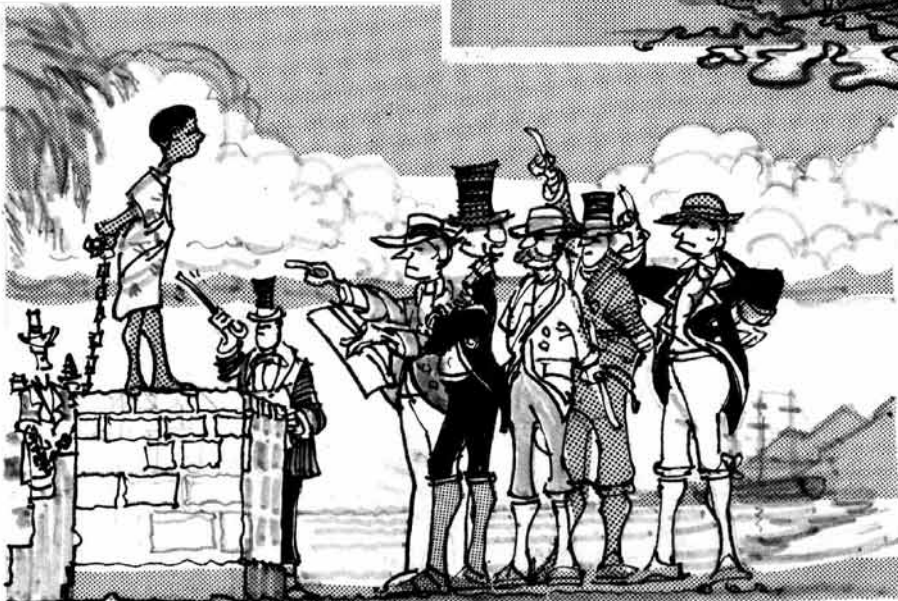
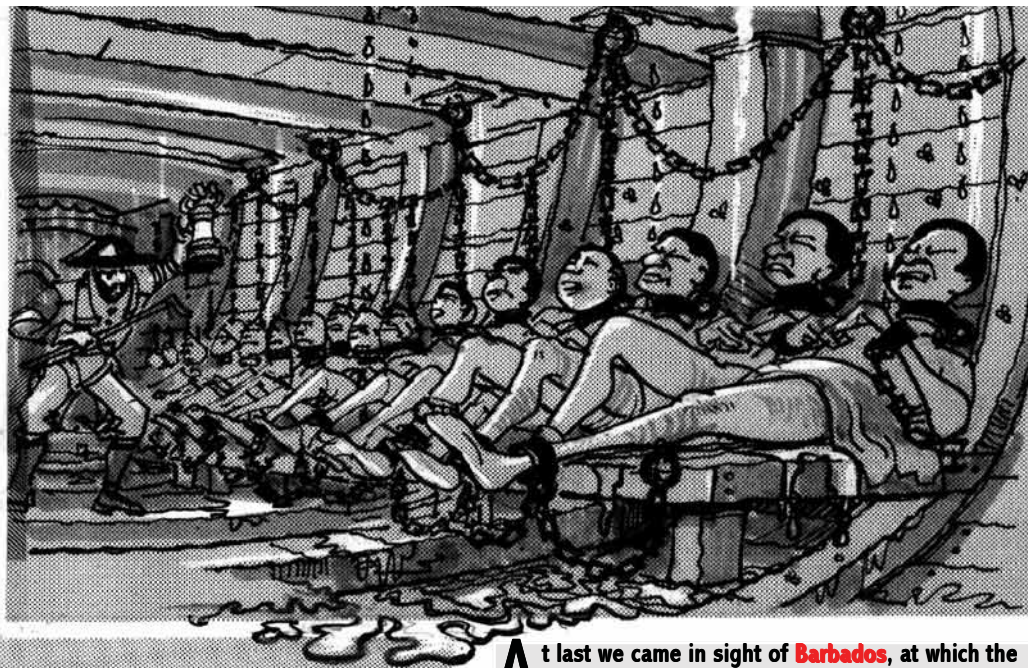
**O**ne day, when all the people had gone out to their works as usual, and only I and my dear sister were left to mind the house, two men and a woman got over our walls and **seized us** both; without giving us time to make resistance, they stopped our mouths and ran off with us to the nearest wood. Here they **tyed our hands** and carried us until night came on .... we were then unbound, but were unable to take any food.... quite **overpowered by fatigue and grief**, our only relief was some sleep .....



**T**he first object which saluted my eyes when I arrived on the coast, was the sea, and a **slave ship**, which was then riding at anchor, and waiting for its cargo. These filled me with astonishment, which was soon converted into **terror**, when I was carried on board. I was immediately handled, and tossed up by the crew to see if I were sound.....I was now persuaded that they were **going to kill me**. Such were the horrors of my fears, if ten thousand worlds had been my own, I would have freely parted with them all to have exchanged my condition with the meanest slave in **my own country** .....

**I** looked round the ship, and saw a large furnace of copper boiling, and a multitude of black people **chained together**, every one of their countenances expressing dejection and sorrow. I no longer doubted of my fate; and quite overpowered with horror and anguish, I fell motionless on the deck and **fainted**. When I recovered a little I found some black people about me, who I believed were those who had brought me on board, and had been **receiving their pay**; I asked them if we were not to be eaten by those white men with horrible looks, red faces, and long hair They told me I was not ....

I was soon put down under the decks, and there I received such a greeting in my nostrils as I had never experienced in my life ... with the loathsomeness of the **stench**, and crying, and so sick and low, I was not able to eat ... I now wished for the last friend, **death**, to relieve me. Two of the white men offered me eatables; on my refusing to eat, one man held me fast by the hands, and laid me across the windlass, and tied my feet, while the other **flogged me** severely. The white men looked and acted in so savage a manner; I had never seen among my people such brutal cruelty. The heat, added to the number in the ship, which was so crowded that each had scarcely room to turn himself, **almost suffocated** me...

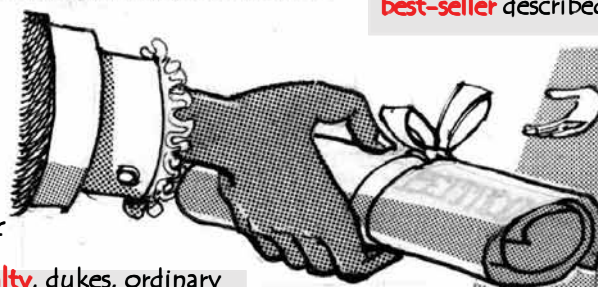


At last we came in sight of **Barbados**, at which the whites on board gave a great shout. Many merchants and planters now came on board. They **examined us attentively**...made us jump, and pointed to the land, signifying that we were to go there. **We thought we should be eaten**. Soon after we were all put down under the deck again; there was much dread and trembling among us. At last the white people got some old slaves from the land who told us we were not to be eaten, and were soon to go on land ...

**B**ut this was just the beginning.... It was such an amazing story that Olaudah wrote it all down. His **best-seller** described....



What life was like as a **slave** - how he was sent first to **America** and then to **England** - what it was like to see **snow** for the first time - his huge **journeys** to **Africa** and the **West Indies** - learning to read - becoming a **Christian** - how he saved money to buy his freedom.... Olaudah's words painted a picture of what it felt like to have it happen to YOU. **Royalty**, dukes, ordinary men and women all learned from Olaudah what really happened to the poor people who were stolen from their homes, and forced into the slave trade going on between **England, Africa and the West Indies**





# AROUND AND ABOUT



NAME: **James Stephen**

JOB: Lawyer; MP



## REASON FOR INVOLVEMENT:

James saw the "trial" of slaves accused of murder in **Barbados**.

The trial was a sham, and everyone knew they were innocent. But they were found guilty - the punishment was to be **burned alive**. James was totally shocked. He already hated the injustice of slavery, and now he decided to devote his life to abolishing it.

## WHAT HE DID TO HELP:

- \* provided abolitionists in England with up-to-date facts and figures from **St Kitts**;
- \* wrote articles in newspapers against the slave trade;
- \* helped to write the anti-slavery laws ;
- \* made speeches and worked in Parliament

## HACKNEY CONNECTIONS:

- \* once lived in house where Summerhouse Road is now
- \* worked with lots of local anti-slavery campaigners
- \* got married in St Leonard's Church, Shoreditch
- \* is buried in St Mary's churchyard, Stoke Newington

## WHAT PEOPLE SAID ABOUT HIM:

"he, more than any other man, gave passion to the Abolitionist movement"

## CONNECTION TO WILLIAM WILBERFORCE:

James was married to William's sister Sarah. When Sarah was buried in Stoke Newington, William chose that as his own final resting place too, so as to be close to her (and his own daughters). But Parliament said he was such a national hero he must be buried in **Westminster Abbey**.

NAME: **Anna Barbauld**

JOB: Poet



## HACKNEY CONNECTION:

- \* lived at 113 Stoke Newington Church St.
- \* buried in St Mary's churchyard

## CONNECTION TO WILLIAM WILBERFORCE :

In 1791 advised him to give up his fight against slavery:

**Cease, Wilberforce, to urge thy generous aim!  
 Thy Country knows the sin, and stands the shame!  
 ... While faithful History, in her various page,  
 Marking the features of this motley age,  
 To shed a glory, and to fix a stain,  
 Tells how you strove, and that you strove in vain.**

NAME: **SAMUEL HOARE**

JOB: Banker

NAME: **JOSEPH WOODS**

JOB: Wool merchant



## WHAT THEY DID TO HELP :

Samuel and Joseph were Quakers, and two of the first people in the whole of England to campaign for slavery to be banned. On 17th June 1783, the very *same day* that James Stephen was getting married in Shoreditch, a famous **petition** against slavery **signed by 300 Quakers** was delivered to Parliament. That was the first of hundreds of petitions that were sent to politicians from ordinary people all over the country, trying to stop the slave trade. In 1787 they were two of a group of twelve people who started the **Society for the Abolition of The Slave Trade**, joining up lots of different groups, all with the same aim in sight. Samuel and Joseph worked hard and never gave up hope.

## CONNECTION TO FAMOUS ABOLITIONISTS:

Samuel and Joseph worked really closely with Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp and William Wilberforce. Year after year they *all* worked, writing, gathering evidence, holding meetings, raising money ... until the laws changed.

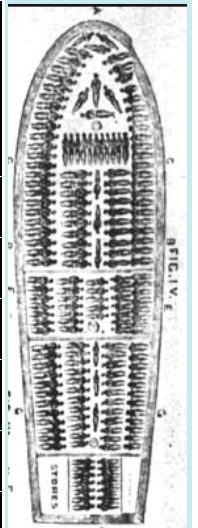
## HACKNEY CONNECTIONS:

- \* They lived in Paradise Row, on Stoke Newington Church Street, just opposite to where the park is now;
- \* The mansion (nowadays the cafe in Clissold Park) was built for **Samuel's brother** Jonathan.

NAME: **Edward Lascelles** JOB: Sugar Merchant  
 Sugar plantations and **slave labour** in Barbados made him rich. He had a grand house in Stoke Newington. In 2007 his descendant is 39th in the line for the British **throne**.

Thomas Clarkson used this famous plan of a ship, and to show people in England what the conditions were like for Africans being transported on the **Middle Passage** across the Atlantic.

For example, a girl would have a space just 4 feet and 6 inches (137cm) long x 12 inches (30.5cm) wide - that's like from the **bottom of this page to the top**. Try and imagine what it was like for hundreds of people to lie there, chained to the person next to them, for sixteen hours or more a day, week after week in a dark, stinking ship. **How sick was that?**



# ABOLITION 07

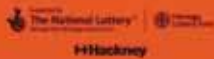
An exhibition to mark the bicentenary of Britain's abolition of the transatlantic slave trade.

Including new work by artist Godfried Donkor

at HACKNEY MUSEUM

13<sup>th</sup> MARCH 2007

14<sup>th</sup> JULY 2007



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Thank you to Nicola Baboneau of the Learning Trust for sending in this rare picture of a slave ship

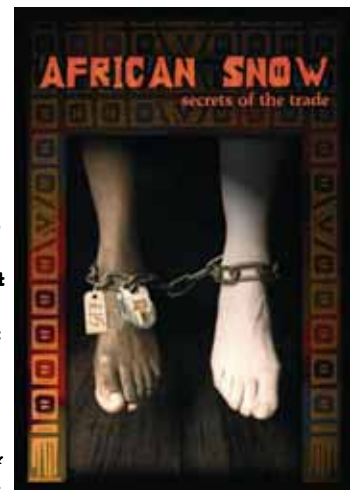
## CAN YOU HELP?

We are collecting up stories about the early days of Tesco - which started right here in Hackney. If you have any memories or stories about those days, please call 07958 578471 OR write to TimeLine at POB 44684 London N16 OXY OR send an email to ebones@blueyonder.co.uk

## AFRICAN SNOW at the HACKNEY EMPIRE

The meeting of two men, cast from opposite sides of the hell of the slave trade - Olaudah Equiano, stolen from his home in West Africa; and John Newton, the converted slave-trader who gave the world its most famous hymn - Amazing Grace. African Snow takes us to the heart of the human condition, to the place where two men are compelled to confront each other....

29th May to 2nd June 2007  
Suitable Ages 11+ 0208 985 2424  
Tickets cost just £1 each (with a voucher)  
More details from [www.ridinglights.org](http://www.ridinglights.org) Offer kindly supported by Jack Petchey Foundation



## THE ANSWERS



Page 1 How did Thomas Clarkson travel? b) - on horseback  
I Love Hackney competition winner: Clissold Park  
Abolitionist Heroes Quiz: a) 6; b) 3; c) 5; d) 1; e) 2; f) 4

Page 2 LawBreaker Quiz: 1) £100; 2) a; 3) b  
CodeBreaker: Clue 1 St Kitts; Clue 2 Barbados; Clue 3 Lawyer;  
Clue 4 Equiano; Clue 5 Tobacco; Clue 6 Nigeria; Clue 7 Atlantic; Clue 8 Quaker; Clue 9 Sugar; Clue 10 St. Marys

Page 8 Quiz 1 Senegal; Quiz 2 Dragon; Quiz 3 Football;  
Joke 1 Norse Code; Joke 2 Octopus; Joke 3 On bunny moon;  
Joke 4 To waspital

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# March 2007

Look Back

Look Forwards

Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
<p>Timeline is celebrating the abolition ...</p>	<p>of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade ...</p>	<p>exactly two hundred years ago</p>	<p>1 2007 Abolitionists' march sets off walking Hull - Westminster</p>	<p>2 1791 John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, dies</p>	<p>3 1847 Alexander Graham Bell born in Edinburgh</p>	<p>4 1936 Timeline Club member, local historian Derek Baker born</p>
<p>5 2007 Take That at no. 1 with Shine</p>	<p>6 1957 Ghana becomes an independent country</p>	<p>7 1917 First ever jazz record released - Dixie Jazz Band One Step</p>	<p>8 1911 First time that International Women's Day is celebrated</p>	<p>9 1998 Timeline Club member Theo Erickson Palmer born</p>	<p>10 1857 Joanna, daughter of Olaudah Equiano, died</p>	<p>11 1702 Daily Courant, first daily newspaper, starts</p>
<p>12 1881 Andrew Johnson is first black player in soccer international</p>	<p>13 2007 Abolition 07 exhibition at the Hackney Museum opens</p>	<p>14 1933 Actor Michael Caine born in Bermondsey</p>	<p>15 1979 Gloria Gaynor at no. 1 with I Will Survive</p>	<p>16 2007 Comic Relief raising money for charities on Red Nose Day</p>	<p>17 1951 Dennis the Menace first appears in The Beano</p>	<p>18 1951 Ben, founder of Ben &amp; Jerry's ice-cream, born</p>
<p>19 1963 Huge fire at Hackney Downs School</p>	<p>20 1727 Scientist Sir Isaac Newton dies</p>	<p>21 1788 O. Equiano sends petition to Queen Charlotte</p>	<p>22 2007 Abolition of the Slave Trade stamps issued by Royal Mail</p>	<p>23 2007 Sing Yer Heart Out For The Lads at Hackney Empire</p>	<p>24 1789 O. Equiano publishes his autobiography</p>	<p>25 1807 Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade is abolished in British Empire</p>
<p>26 1944 Singer Diana Ross born in Detroit</p>	<p>27 1878 George Gilbert Scott, architect of St Mary's Church, dies</p>	<p>28 1760 Anti-slavery campaigner Thomas Clarkson born</p>	<p>29 1981 First ever London Marathon is held</p>	<p>30 1820 Anna Sewell, writer of Black Beauty, born in Norfolk</p>	<p>31 1797 O Equiano dies at his home in London</p>	<p>JOKE 1 What was the Vikings' secret language?</p>
<p>QUIZ 1 Which country has this flag?</p>	<p>JOKE 2 How do fish get to school?</p>	<p>QUIZ 2 What type of animal is a komodo?</p>	<p>JOKE 3 Where do rabbits go when they get married?</p>	<p>QUIZ 3 Which sport is Theo Walcott famous for?</p>	<p>JOKE 4 Where should you go if you get stung?</p>	<p>ANSWERS TO QUIZZES AND JOKES ARE ON PAGE 7</p>