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SLAVERY, THE SLAVE TRADE,
ABOLITION AND EMANCIPATION

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Sheffield
City Council



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FOREWORD

This year marks the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade in Britain and its colonies. After many decades of campaigning, Parliament at last voted to abolish the trade. It was to be another twenty-seven years before British slaves were finally emancipated, but in 1807 a major step towards this was taken.

Many will know of the importance of national figures involved in the abolition campaigns – not least William Wilberforce who was a Member of Parliament for Yorkshire. Less well known, however is the role Sheffield and the surrounding area played in the slave trade and in campaigns to end both the trading and slavery itself. This booklet, produced to commemorate the great step of 1807 towards liberty, seeks to address that.

Sheffield, like many parts of the country, benefited from the slave system – goods manufactured here were needed on the plantations in the West Indies and America. Sugar and coffee produced on the plantations was shipped to England to be bought and sold in Sheffield's markets.

There were active anti-slave trade groups in Sheffield – of both men and women. Over 700 of the town's metalworkers petitioned Parliament against the trade as early as 1789. Women grouped together to raise funds and educate their fellows about the horrors of trading and slavery itself. Children delivered anti-slave trading leaflets to their parents, and those that could afford sugar were encouraged to boycott sugar produced in the West Indies.

This booklet highlights the material available for further study in the City Council's Libraries, Archives and Information Services Department. As we commemorate 200 years since the end of trading I hope many of us will reflect on that momentous step but also remember that in many parts of the world today slavery still exists and trust that one day we can truly say that all forms of slavery can finally be consigned to the history books.

Councillor Jan Wilson,
Leader, Sheffield City Council

INTRODUCTION

For over 250 years Britain was involved in the slave trade – the enforced capture and removal of Africans who were snatched from their homes and transported by ship across the Atlantic to the West Indies and the Americas. This brutal system was sustained for such a great length of time, mainly because it guaranteed the prosperity of the nation. Goods manufactured in England were shipped to Africa where they were used to buy slaves, not only with European traders, but with native African traders too. Slaves were shipped across the sea in what was known as the 'Middle Passage' after which they were sold to work on plantations and farms. The money raised was used to buy products such as sugar, coffee and tobacco which were increasingly popular in Europe. The well-being of many an Englishman or woman was directly tied to the suffering of Black Africans thousands of miles away.

Yet by the late 18th century there were ever louder calls for the trade to be abolished. This was not only on moral grounds – though this was the main motivation for many. Many slaves themselves resisted the slaving system. There were many costly uprisings and rebellions, which interrupted trade. As causes such as rights of men and also of women began to develop, particularly after the French Revolution, it became ever harder to justify the slave system.

This booklet lists sources available within Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives for the study of slavery, the slave trade, the abolition movements and emancipation up to the mid 19th century.

It is not a history of the subject; it merely points the reader who wishes to carry out their own research to what is available within Sheffield Local Studies and Archives.

As more items are catalogued and the collections are used by researchers it is likely that additional references to slavery and slave trading will come to light. More detailed searching of our catalogues for related terms (such as 'West Indies' or 'trade' for example) may reveal additional material. It is always worth contacting the service points or checking our website for updates to this Study Guide. Our contact details are on the back cover.

TIMELINE OF KEY DATES

1562	First recorded English slave trading trip to Africa.	1791	Attempts by William Wilberforce to abolish the slave trade flounder in Parliament.
1625	Britain establishes a Caribbean colony at St Kitts.	1793	A petition against slavery, with 8,000 names is sent from Sheffield to Parliament.
1630	The first slave rebellion in a British Colony. Slave rebellions were a common feature of Caribbean life throughout the next 200 years.	1794	Olaudah Equiano believed to have visited Sheffield.
1640s	Growth of sugar plantations in the West Indies.	1799	The Slave Trade Regulation Act was passed to prevent overcrowding on slave ships.
1672	The Royal Africa Society is established to regulate (monopolise) the slave trade.	1801	Mary Anne Read (later Rawson) born in Green Lane, Sheffield.
1698	Slave trading is formally legalised and open to private traders.	1807	Britain abolishes slave trading in its colonies. Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery established in London.
1730s	Britain is the largest slave trading nation.	1820s-1830s	Hannah Kilham, a Sheffield Quaker, working in West Africa as a teacher, reports on conditions of slaves.
1737	Bristol becomes the major slave trading port in Britain.	c1825	Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Society established. William Wilberforce dies.
1743	The Methodist Church bans the buying and selling of slaves by its members.	1833	Slavery abolished in the British Empire.
1745	Olaudah Equiano, a former slave and anti-slavery campaigner, born.	1833	With the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire, the Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Society is wound up.
1747	Liverpool becomes the main British slave-trading port.	1857	The Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Society is re-established to continue the campaign against slavery around the world.
1750s	Benjamin Spencer of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, trading in Antigua and America.	1887	Mary Anne Rawson dies.
1759	William Wilberforce born. Quakers ban slave trading. Royal Commission established to investigate the slave trade.		
1787	Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade established.		
1789	769 Sheffield metalworkers petition Parliament against the slave trade.		
1790	Olaudah Equiano visits Sheffield.		

A number of merchants based in the Sheffield area were connected to slave trading. Reproduced here is part of a letter written to Benjamin Spencer of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, by John Guerard, dated December 23rd 1755. Guerard, a merchant in South Carolina in America tells Spencer that he might not make the profit he expected from the sale of the slaves.

I understand that five [slaves] died on the passage and three more are like[ly] to go the same way and the rest are meagre and in a poor Condition.

I presumed the great prices Negroes have sold for of Late prompted the said Gentleman to send these Negroes here, but I am sorry they should happen to come at this Cold Season especially as they are in bad order,...



A. Letter from John Guerard in South Carolina to Benjamin Spencer, 23 Dec 1755

B. A 19th century engraving showing African slave traders capturing adults and children to sell on to Europeans

The profits from the sale of slaves came back to England in the form of goods purchased in America as this example shows. This is another letter from John Guerard. It tells Benjamin Spencer that the money made from the sale of the slaves had been used to buy goods which would now be shipped back to England.

have Rec'd a Letter from ... Antigua ... directing me to remit the proceeds of your Negroes in Rice and Indico & to Load the same on said Sloop [ship] for London Consign'd to your Good Self ... I Reckon the Net Proceeds of your Negroes ... will be about £1,697...

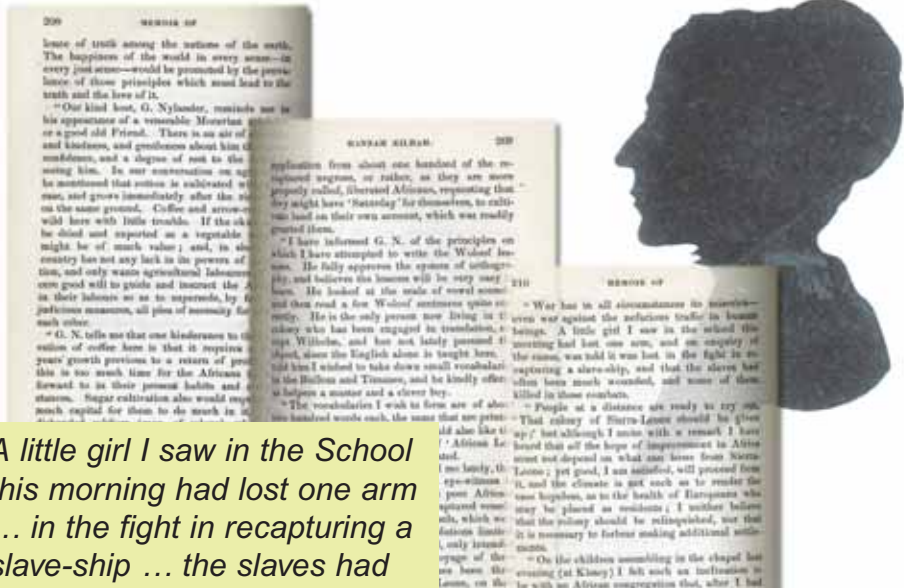


C. Letter from John Guerard in South Carolina to Benjamin Spencer, Feb 1756

D. A typical ship involved in the 'Triangular Trade' between England, Africa and the Americas and back to England.



Many Quakers were ardent campaigners against the slave trade and slavery in general. When William Wilberforce established the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787, nine of the twelve committee members were Quakers. The items produced here are taken from the memoirs of Hannah Kilham, a Sheffield Quaker, who went to West Africa as a teacher in the 1820s and 1830s. It is an important first hand account of living conditions in West Africa.



A little girl I saw in the School this morning had lost one arm ... in the fight in recapturing a slave-ship ... the slaves had often been much wounded, and some of them killed in these combats.

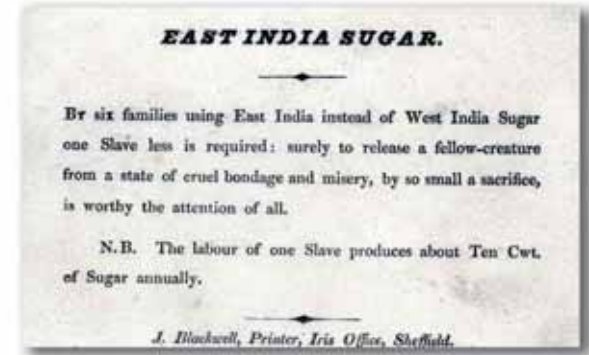
... about 100 of the recaptured negroes, or rather, as they are more properly called, 'liberated Africans', requesting that they might have 'Saturday' for themselves, to cultivate land on their own account, which was readily granted them.

... cotton is cultivated with great ease, and grown immediately after the rice crops, on the same ground. If the okwa could be dried and exported as vegetable soup, it might be of much value so as to supersede ... necessity for selling each other ...

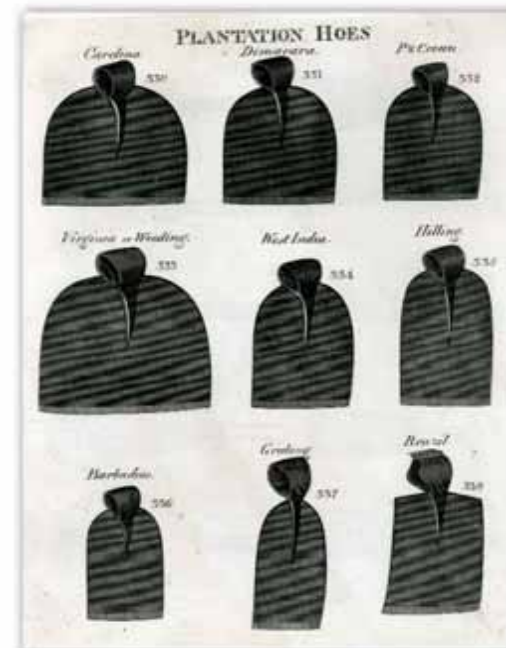
E. A silhouette of Hannah Kilham along with extracts of her memoirs, published in 1837

One of the earliest documentary references in Sheffield's collections to attempts to abolish the slave trade is a pamphlet written by William Fox in 1791, entitled *An address to the people of Great Britain on the utility of refraining from the use of West-India sugar and rum.*

Such early examples of efforts to bring economic pressure to bear on the campaign to end slavery were fairly common. The Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society campaigned for a boycott of sugar and coffee which had been produced in the West Indies – most likely by slaves. They switched to buying East Indian produce.



F. Card appealing to the people of Sheffield to use East India sugar instead of West India sugar



As well as products such as sugar arriving back in Sheffield from the West Indies where they had been produced by slaves, Sheffield's merchants exported goods to be used on plantations.

G. Carolina, Demerara, Virginia, Barbados, Brazil etc - Plantation hoes illustrated by Joseph Smith of Sheffield, 1816

In 1806-1807 abolition of the slave trade was an important political issue, not least in Yorkshire where William Wilberforce, the famous anti-slavery campaigner was a Member of Parliament. In the run-up to the general election of 1807 slavery was referred to in many handbills and fliers.



H. A number of election handbills, 1807

Slavery was not the only issue on which the election was fought, but pro-slavery candidates were unsuccessful and two anti-slavery candidates were returned to Parliament – William Wilberforce and Charles Wentworth-FitzWilliam, later 5th Earl FitzWilliam [Viscount Milton].



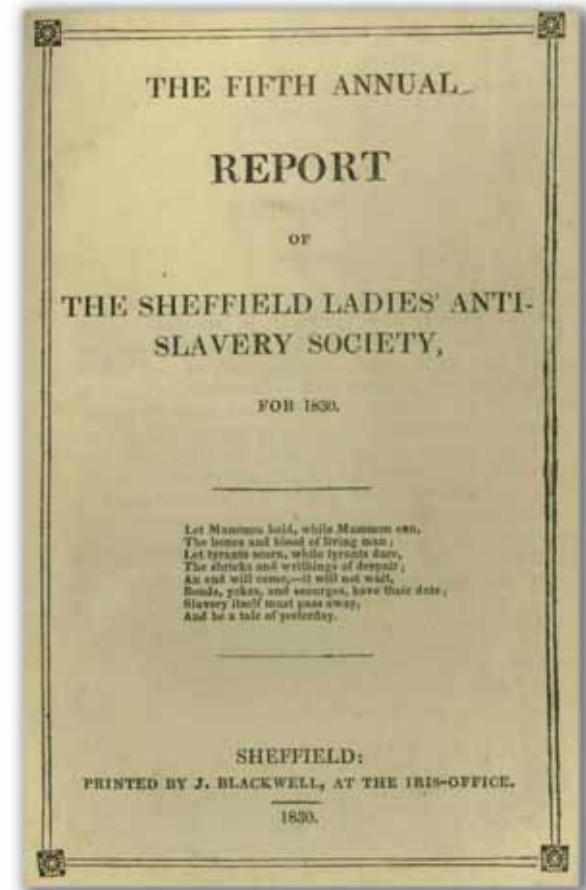
I. "Milton and Yorkshire's Glory", election sash, 1807

In the 1820s a national anti-slavery society was established calling for gradual abolition; however some groups, notably a group of women in Birmingham called for immediate abolition. A Sheffield Ladies Anti—Slavery Society soon followed the establishment of the one in Birmingham. Its literature states it was engaged in the cause of 'light, of liberty, of knowledge, of mercy, of truth and love'. The society was dissolved following emancipation in 1833, but it was later re-established to continue campaigning against slavery in other parts of the world.

A number of the Society's annual reports have survived and these tell us of its activities:

During 1829-1830 the Sheffield Society:

- Distributed 100 anti-slavery Reporters and other pamphlets
- Printed 500 copies of a speech of Mr Brougham in Parliament relating to West Indian slavery
- Distributed 1500 copies of 'an appeal of the Friends of the Negro to the British people on behalf of the Slaves in their Colonies". This pamphlet was mainly given 'to the poor of this town', through female collectors and schools.



J. The Fifth Annual Report of the Sheffield Ladies Anti—Slavery Society for 1830

There were many campaigners against the slave trade and slavery. On the slave plantations themselves there were regular uprisings and insurrections against slave owners and the slave system. Many of these attempts at freedom were brutally crushed, but they were never eliminated.

A well-known anti-slavery campaigner was Olaudah Equiano. Born in what is now Nigeria, Equiano was sold into slavery in childhood. He was eventually sold to a Quaker Merchant and gradually saved enough money to buy his freedom. He went on to write his autobiography - *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa the African* (1789) as part of the anti-slavery campaign. Equiano travelled the country speaking at abolitionist meetings. In 1790 he came to Sheffield and addressed a large gathering.



The arrows of ridicule should be pointed by wit, and shot from the bow of truth, to produce the desired effect; as wit and ingenuity must ever be perverted when they attempt to laugh at laudable purposes. The most painful thing we have lately seen, appeared in the London papers of last week, in the form of a petition from the "Ourang Outangs, Jackoes, and other next of kin to the African Negroes," attempting to prove them of the same species; and under the appearance of admiration, ridiculing the favourers of the abolition. Surely this unfortunate race is sufficiently degraded by being the objects of an iniquitous traffic, without being in every degree levelled with the beasts that perish. With a little alteration, what Shakspeare says of a few may, with great propriety, be applied to the sable race.—"Hath not an African eyes, hands, organs and dimensions, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt by the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as an European?"—Can this be denied? and yet there are people who are weak or base enough to doubt the truth of this comparison, let them see GUSTAVUS VASSA, the free African, now in Sheffield—his manners polished, his mind enlightened, and in every respect on a par with Europeans.

K. Advertisement for "The Life of Olaudah Equiano" and a report stating Gustavus Vassa (his slave name) was in Sheffield, 1790

The most well known campaigner against the slave trade and slavery was the Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, William Wilberforce. Wilberforce wrote many letters to his acquaintance in Sheffield, Samuel Roberts of Park Grange. The letters refer to anti-slavery meetings and petitions, abolition and emancipation etc. In the examples shown here, Roberts had asked Wilberforce about what to do next. Wilberforce replies that a general meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society is about to take place in London and that some county meetings also are about to be convened.



L. Engraving of William Wilberforce, c. 1809

action that out of your letter in which you appear to wish to know what course it is desirable that the friends of the slave should pursue at this time. The question perhaps could be answered positively by your showing that a general meeting of the anti-slavery and its friends is about to take place in

London, and that some county meetings also are about to be convened. In fact we are convinced that our Administration's dependence on the Colonial assemblies is altogether misplaced, and that our only hope must be founded on the general expression of the sense of that great large Portion of the People of this Country who are not interested either from their West Indian property, or that of their friends in the continuance of the existing W.I. system.

Hens' Gore 25th Dec^r 1790
:cular detail, this letter

M. Letter from William Wilberforce to Samuel Roberts, 1824

He goes on to say that 'our administration's dependence on the colonial assemblies is altogether misplaced and that our only hope must be founded on the general expression of the sense of that, I trust large, portion of the people of this country who are not interested either from their West Indian property, or that of their friends in the continuing of the WI [West Indian] system'

Locally, a famous campaigner against slave trading and slavery was Mary Anne Rawson.

N. Mary Anne Rawson, a key anti-slavery campaigner in Sheffield.

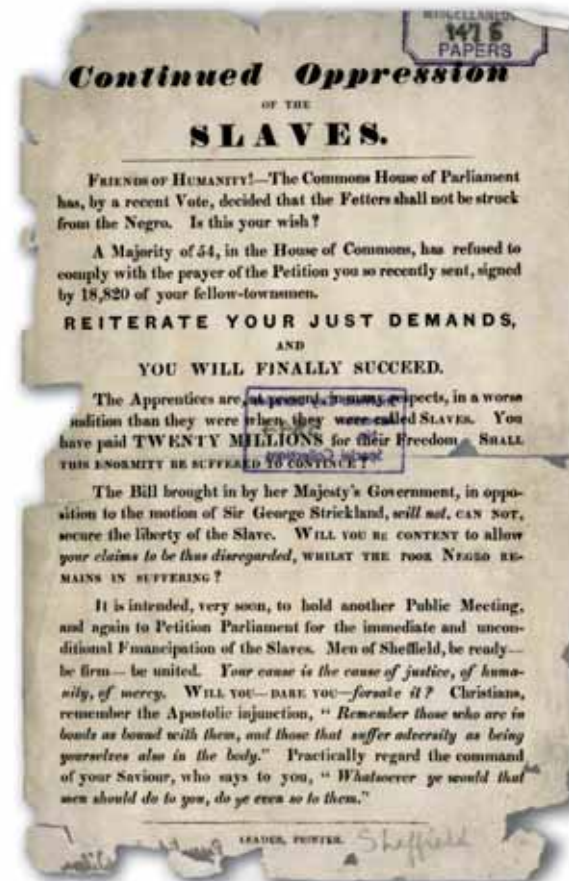
She was born in 1801 at Green Lane, Sheffield into a committed non-conformist family. She married William Bacon Rawson at Ecclesfield parish church in Feb 1828, though William died only 18 months later. Mary became actively involved in a number of philanthropic campaigns – better conditions for chimney sweep boys and better education for the poor etc. She was actively involved in the abolition movement, and continued to campaign for complete freedom after 1833. In 1837 she formed the Sheffield Ladies Association for the Universal Abolition of Slavery. She was still campaigning for the rights of fugitive slaves as late as 1875. Mary Anne died in August 1887.

O. James Montgomery, local reformer, poet and journalist, corresponded with Mary Rawson about slavery.

Even after the Act of Emancipation in 1833 campaigning continued. Twenty million pounds compensation was set aside for slave owners. No compensation was offered to the slaves themselves, who had to remain in apprenticeships for a further four years.

This 'continued oppression' was highlighted in this handbill from 1837. A petition from over 18,000 Sheffield residents had failed to persuade enough Members of Parliament to vote in favour of their cause for complete freedom. Further pressure was requested to bear on Parliament to help those who were 'in a worse position than when they were called slaves'. Later reformers carried on the campaign against slavery as other countries continued to trade in slaves and use slave labour.

Q. Poster against the shipping of slaves to Cuba in 1862



P. Continued oppression of the slaves: a handbill appealing to the people of Sheffield for support, [1837]



REFERENCES

- A. Letter from John Guerard in South Carolina to Benjamin Spencer, 23 Dec 1755
(*Sheffield Archives: Sp St 60549/149*)
-
- B. Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ*)
-
- C. Letter from John Guerard in South Carolina to Benjamin Spencer, 2 Feb 1756
(*Sheffield Archives: Sp St 60549/153*)
-
- D. Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ*)
-
- E. Memoir of the Late Hannah Kilham, 1837
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: B.K 553 SST*)
Full text available to read on www.google.co.uk/books
-
- F. Card appealing to the people of Sheffield to use East India sugar instead of West India sugar, [19th cent]
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 151 S*)
-
- G. Explanation or Key, to the Various Manufactories of Sheffield with engravings of each article designed for the utility of merchants, wholesale ironmongers and travellers. Published and sold by Joseph Smith, Sheffield, 1816
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 672 SSTQ*)
-
- H. & I. Election handbills and sash, 1807
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM E221*)
-
- J. The Fifth Annual Report of the Sheffield Ladies Anti—Slavery Society for 1830
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 129 No 14 and Vol. 130 No. 12 (042 S)*)
-
- K. Advertisement for “The Life of Olaudah Equiano”, 1790
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, 20 August 1790*)
-
- L. Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ*)
-
- M. Letter from William Wilberforce to Samuel Roberts, 1824
(*Sheffield Archives: RP 46*)
-
- N. The Story of Wincobank Chapel and School by R E Wilson, 1955
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 942.74 SST*)
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- O. An engraving of James Montgomery by F A Roberts
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Picture Sheffield S08135*)
-
- P. Continued oppression of the slaves: a handbill appealing to the people of Sheffield for support. [1837]
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 147 S*)
-
- Q. Poster against the shipping of slaves to Cuba, 1862
(*Sheffield Archives: MD 2024*)
-

DOCUMENTS AND PRINTED ITEMS AVAILABLE TO RESEARCHERS AT ARCHIVES AND LOCAL STUDIES:

Many Quakers were ardent campaigners against the slave trade and slavery. The local Quaker records may contain references to their work (e.g. minutes 1673 – onwards)

(Sheffield Archives: QR) 1673 - onwards

Tables showing value of exports and imports of each of the British West Indies

(Sheffield Archives: WWMIR/61/10) 1739 - 1773

Letters to Benjamin Spencer from Africa and America mainly regarding their shipping business (refer to selling of goods and negro slaves, slaving ships and voyages, condition of slaves, death of slaves at sea, slave market etc)

(Sheffield Archives: SpSt/60549-60552, 60550) 1754 – 1758

A Letter from a merchant of the City of London to W... P..., upon the affairs and commerce of North America and the West Indies; our African trade etc. (printed)

(Sheffield Archives: WWMIP/12/5) 1757

Commission: George III appoints John Cotterell, Fort Major to the garrison of the island of Goree (Goree, now part of Senegal in West Africa, was one of the first places in Africa to be settled by Europeans. It was an important and well known slave trading island)

(Sheffield Archives: MD 698) 1760

Analysis of goods exported from North America to Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies and Southern Europe and Africa, and imported from the West Indies, Southern Europe and Africa

(Sheffield Archives: WWMIR/61/20) 1768-1769

The case of our fellow creatures the oppressed Africans respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of the legislature of Great Britain, by the people called Quakers (printed)

(Sheffield Archives: WWMIP/2/3) 1783

A Summary view of the slave trade and of the probable consequences of its abolition by Thomas Clarkson
(Sheffield Archives: WWMIP/2/2) 1787

Letter published in the Sheffield Register opposing the anti-slavery movement, together with a response

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register Jan 1788) 1788

Notice regarding a petition against the slave trade, signed by 2,000 people

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register Feb 1788) 1788

Letter from unknown 'Enemy to Slavery', to Edmund Burke, 2 Apr 1788

(Sheffield Archives: WWMIBk PI/1/2116) 1788

Notice from Rev Dr Coke regarding a school in the West Indies for the 'instruction of poor negroes'.

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register 26 Feb 1790) 1790

Advertisement and notice regarding Olaudah Equiano (Gustavus Vassa)

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register 20 and 27 Aug 1790) 1790

An Address to the people of Great Britain on the utility of refraining from the use of West-India sugar and rum by William Fox. Printed by Joseph Gales, editor of the Sheffield Register

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 120 S. Copy also available at the British Library: 1578/8872) 1791

Reports of a meeting held in Sheffield to consider petitioning Parliament to abolish the slave trade

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris 17 Feb 1792 and Sheffield Register 24 Feb 1792) 1792

Short sketch of the evidence... for the abolition of the Slave Trade
(*Sheffield Archives: Bag C/3471*) 1792

Papers of William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam
(1748-1833):

Letters re Sheffield Constitutional Society, from the Rev. H. Zouch
and others, with enclosures and handbills - queries about effect of
a Bill for Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1792

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/44/15*)

Letter from Duke of Portland, London, to Fitzwilliam [refers to] the
slave trade motion, Apr 1792

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/31/1*)

Letters from Admiral Caldwell (mentions) Leeward Islands [relates
to prisoners and negro population], May 1795

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/115/102*)

Petitions etc., against the Bill prohibiting supplying foreigners with
slaves, May 1806

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/64/72-76*)

Letter from Samuel Allen, Higham Ferrers ... is forwarding petitions
for abolition of slavery, 22 Mar 1826

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/65/86*)

Letter from Adam Girton, Portman Square, to Fitzwilliam - encloses
petition of planters of Demerara and Essequibo against prohibition
of the slave trade, 20 Jun 1806

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/64/78-79*)

Letter from Fitzwilliam, Grosvenor Square, to William Bright - will
have great satisfaction in presenting the petition [from Doncaster,
for Negro Emancipation], 5 Mar 1824

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/87/5*) 1792 - 1826

Proceedings of the Public Meeting held at Sheffield in the open air
on the seventh of April 1794 ... printed for the Sheffield
Constitutional Society

(*Sheffield Local Studies Library:
Local Pamphlets Vol. 80 No. 3*)

1794

Report of a public meeting regarding slavery
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library:
Sheffield Register 11 Apr 1794, page 3, column 3*) 1794

The Trial of Henry Yorke, for a conspiracy etc. before the Hon. Mr
Justice Rooke, at the Assizes, held for the County of York, on
Saturday, July 10, 1795. Henry Redhead alias Henry Yorke was
arrested after presiding at a meeting on Castle Hill, Sheffield on 7
April 1794, which called for the reform of Parliament and the
abolition of slavery. He was charged with conspiracy and sedition

(*Sheffield Archives: SY 240/Z1/1*)

Details are also available in 'A Complete Collection of State Trials
and Proceedings for High treason and Other Crimes ...' by Thomas
Bayly Howell, 1818, the full text of which is available to read on

www.google.co.uk/books 1795

Letter from Admiral Benjamin Caldwell, on the 'Majestic',
Martinique, to Fitzwilliam, 24 Mar 1795 (refers to Martinique affairs)
Martinique was a French colony until April 1794. The French
Government had abolished slavery in 1792, though there was
resistance to this on the island.

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/32/8 and WWMIF/115/101*) 1795

Letter re supposed number of troops at the Leeward Islands
(Includes a statement of the French and English troops at the
evacuation of St Lucia, 19 June 1795)

(St Lucia was French colony and in 1794 slaves were declared free,
however the British invaded soon after and re-established slavery.

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/115/103*) 1795

Letter from Governor Sir John Wentworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to
Fitzwilliam, 25 Sep 1796

Includes reference to true account of the descent of a French
squadron on part of Newfoundland. Halifax well fortified and able to
repel any attacks. Apprehensive about Admiral Murray's Squadron
in the Chesapeake. Satisfactory settlement of maroons [maroons
were escaped slaves] from Jamaica ...

(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIF/128/89*) 1796

Letters and family papers of Mary Anne Rawson and her family, (includes reference to a school in Jamaica)
(*Sheffield Archives: MD2019-2025, MD 5690-5710 and MD 6039-6049*) c.1799 - 1880

Handbill protesting against the slave traffic practised by European powers
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 111 S*) [19th cent]

A Circular addressed to the women of Sheffield, from the members of the "Sheffield Anti-Slavery Association"
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 148 S*) [19th cent]

Card appealing to the people of Sheffield to use East India sugar instead of West India sugar
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 151 S*) [19th cent]

Please to purchase this paper, price one penny, from a poor foreigner: [illustrated anti-slavery broadside]. William Parkin, printer, illustrated
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 203 L*) [19th cent]

Bill addressed to the labouring classes
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 82 L*) [19th cent]

Diaries of Thomas Asline Ward of Sheffield (1781-1871).
T A Ward was a leading member of Sheffield society and noted many local events and affairs in his diaries.
(*Sheffield Archives: SLPS/119-190*) 1804 - 1871

Election handbills etc for the General Election of 1807 for the Yorkshire Constituency
(*Sheffield Archives: WWMIE/221*) 1807

Reference to the abolition of the slave trade
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris 31 Mar 1807, page 3, column 4*) 1807

Articles re the general election and slavery
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris and Sheffield Advertiser, 7 & 12 May 1807*) 1807

Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ*) 1809

Correspondence of James Montgomery (1771 – 1854) from a number of individuals (Maria Weston Chapman and Lydia Child, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Pringle, Samuel Roberts, Mary Ann Rawson. More detailed examination may reveal specific references to the slave trade and slavery.
(*Sheffield Archives: SLPS/36 and SLPS/222/27*) c. 1809 - 1848
Note: Other papers of James Montgomery are available at the University of Sheffield Special Collections and Archives.

Letters to the Dukes of Norfolk from their Sheffield agents include regular updates on life in the town
(*Sheffield Archives: ACM S 478-482*) 1810 - 1860

Correspondence of Samuel Roberts (1763-1848) of Park Grange, Sheffield – 56 letters from William Wilberforce, or his amanuensis (these refer to abolition, 'black clients', petition, anti-slavery society, Quakers, emancipation etc)
(*Sheffield Archives: Roberts Papers*) 1814-1848

Explanation or Key, to the Various Manufactories of Sheffield with engravings of each article designed for the utility of merchants, wholesale ironmongers and travellers. Published and sold by Joseph Smith, Sheffield
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: 672 SSTQ*) 1816

Meetings to consider petitioning Parliament to abolish slavery
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris 29 Apr and 6 May 1823*) 1823

Speech delivered at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Sheffield, on the 30th day of April, 1823, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol. 64 No. 7 (042 S)) 1823

A Brief view of the nature and effects of negro slavery as it exists in the colonies of Great Britain (printed) *[London Society for abolishing slavery in the British Dominions].
(Sheffield Archives: WWMIH/11) [1823]

Negro slavery or, a view of some of the more prominent features of that state of society as it exists in the United States of America and in the colonies of the West Indies especially in Jamaica, Zachary Macaulay
(Sheffield Archives: WWMIP/2/4) 1823
Full text available to read on www.google.co.uk/books

Reports on meetings to consider the best mode of helping the Anti-Slavery Society
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris 15 Aug and 24 Aug 1824) 1824

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 218 M) 1826

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 130 No 19 (042 S)) 1827
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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 129 No 14 and Vol. 130 No. 12 (042S)(2 copies) 1830

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets. Vol.129 No.13 and Vol. 130 No. 18 (042 S)) 1830

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 217 M) 1830

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(Sheffield Archives: WWMIG/83/154)

Miscellaneous correspondence from Downing Street, to Sir C W Burdett: Sir Charles' proposed publication on slavery, 13 Aug 1833
(Sheffield Archives: WWMIG/83/176-178)

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(Sheffield Archives: WWMIG/1-7) 1833

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 176 S) [c. 1836]

An Appeal to the Christian Women of Sheffield, from the Association for the Universal Abolition of Slavery (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol.107 No.5 (042 S)</i>)	1837	A Simple Tale of American Slavery: An Address Delivered in Sheffield (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Mercury 12 Sep 1846</i>)	1846
Memoir of the Late Hannah Kilham (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: B. KIL 553 SST</i>) Full text available to read on www.google.co.uk/books	1837	A Circular addressed to the ministers of Sheffield, stating the objects of the re-organized Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Association, and asking for assistance (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 149 S and MP 121 S</i>)	1857
Continued oppression of the slaves: a handbill appealing to the people of Sheffield for support. (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 147 S</i>)	[1837]	Resolutions of a meeting of the Sheffield Ladies' Anti-Slavery Association held in February (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 150 S</i>)	1857
Friends of Liberty and Justice: a handbill appealing to the people of Sheffield for support. (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 177 S</i>)	[1837]	The Songs of Joseph Mather J Wilson (ed) (the 'File Hewer's Lamentation' refers to 'negro ships' etc (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 MATH S</i>)	1862
Hymns for anti-slavery prayer-meetings [James Montgomery and others] (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol.129. No.9 (042 S)</i>)	1838	Slavery - pamphlet on the American Civil War – by James Reddie, reprinted from the Anthropological Review (<i>Sheffield Archives: Wh MIP/2/1</i>)	1864
A speech on the negro apprenticeship, delivered in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday evening, February 12, 1838, R M Beverley (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol.130. No. 16 and Vol. 135 No. 8 (042 S)</i>)	1838	Accounts of meeting in Sheffield on the Fugitive Slave Circular, with correspondence on the resulting resignation of the Mayor, Sheffield Daily Telegraph 1875 (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: newspaper cuttings relating to Sheffield, vol.12, pp.36-41 (942.74 SQ)</i>)	1875
Ladies' petition for the abolition of slavery (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 216 M and MP 219 M (2 copies)</i>)	1838	Press cuttings re the Fugitive Slave Circular (<i>Sheffield Archives: MD2596</i>)	1875 - 1876
Report of the Sheffield Ladies' Association for the Universal Abolition of Slavery, February 19, 1839. (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 81 L and Local Pamphlets Vol. 130 No. 17 (042 S)</i>)	1839	Memorial Card for Mary Anne Rawson (<i>Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 781 S</i>)	1887
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Development Education Centre (South Yorkshire)

*(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 325.341 SSTQ
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