



Enjoy!

hidden **histories**

IN HERTFORDSHIRE



Enjoy!

Hidden Histories

Welcome to Hidden Histories
in Hertfordshire

As a county of small towns, many miles from the sea, it is easy to think that Hertfordshire had no links with the slave trade. Clues around us, in buildings, monuments and documents, reveal a very different story.

African people came to Hertfordshire as early as 1570. They married local people, brought up their families, and have been part of the community for over 400 years.

Hertfordshire was also home to bankers, merchants and owners of plantations in the Caribbean. The fortunes they made through links with the slave trade paid for their mansions, churches and even schools, and helped shape the Hertfordshire we know today.

Slave resistance played a key part in ending slavery, and the actions of men like Toussaint L'Ouverture had an impact on the lives of people in Hertfordshire as well as the Caribbean.

The monument to abolitionist Thomas Clarkson at Wadesmill shows the strength of the support given to the anti-slavery campaign in Hertfordshire. Petitions in our archives show the names of Hertfordshire people who added their voices to the cry for freedom.

Items mentioned in this guide are not necessarily on permanent display. Please contact the places of interest directly for opening times and availability.



Ayot St Lawrence Church

Enjoy! Ayot St Lawrence

In 1779, Sir Lionel Lyde of Ayot Hall wanted to create an eye-catching view from his drawing room window so he demolished the parish church and built a new church, based on the Temple of Apollo at Delos.

His wealth came from the slave trade. He belonged to the Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers, dealing with slave ships and commodities produced by slaves. He owned at least one plantation in Virginia and made a fortune from slave produced tobacco.

Places to visit nearby:

- Shaw's Corner
www.nationaltrust.org.uk/places/shawscorner
- Brocket Arms Public House
www.brocketarms.com
- Welywn Roman Baths
www.hertsmuseums.org.uk



Grave of William Clarkson

Enjoy! Baldock

In St Mary's churchyard in Baldock, a gravestone to William Clarkson reads: 'he zealously supported his friend Thomas Clarkson ... in promoting measures for the abolition of the slave trade'.

It was thanks to William Clarkson that Baldock can claim to be the first town in the county to petition Parliament for the abolition of slavery in 1823. He won the support of many others, including Hertfordshire's MP, Sir John Sebright, of Beechwood Park, St Albans, which is now a private school.

Quakers in Baldock supported the abolition campaign. In 1830, an anti-slavery meeting at the Friends' Meeting House in Meeting House Lane was so packed that people had to stand on benches outside to hear the speakers.

A medal from 1834, commemorating the ending of slavery, can be seen in Baldock Museum.

Places to visit nearby:

- Baldock Museum
www.hertsmuseums.org.uk
- Standalone Farm, Letchworth
www.standalonefarm.com



William Cowper

Enjoy! Berkhamsted

The anti-slavery poet William Cowper (1731-1800) was born at the Old Rectory, which used to be in Rectory Lane. He went to a school in the High Street, marked today by a blue plaque.

He began writing poems for the abolition movement in the 1780s, encouraged by his friend John Newton, a former slave trader. His popular verses were set to music and sold as street ballads. A poem promoting the boycott of sugar produced by slaves was published on special paper for people to display on their tea tables:

*'I own I am shock'd at the purchase of slaves,
And fear those who buy them and sell them
are knaves;
What I hear of their hardships, their tortures
and groans,
Is almost enough to draw pity from stones.*

*I pity them greatly but I must be mum,
For how could we do without sugar and rum?
Especially sugar, so needful we see,
What? Give up our desserts, our coffee and tea!*



Glass etched window in St Peter's church

A beautiful glass engraving designed in 2000, celebrates the inspiration of William Cowper. This unusual window can be seen in the north aisle of St Peter's Church in Berkhamsted. A stone on the floor of the Lady Chapel commemorates his mother Ann, who died when he was six.

Charles Gordon made his fortune in Jamaica, and used it to buy Pilkington Manor. There is also a memorial tablet to him in the Lady Chapel. The site of the Manor house in the High Street is now covered by modern shops.

Places to visit nearby:

- St Peter's Church
www.stpetersberkhamsted.org.uk
- Berkhamsted Castle
www.berkhamsted-castle.org.uk
- Rex Cinema
www.therexcinema.com
- Ashridge Estate
www.nationaltrust.org.uk



Windhill House

Enjoy! Bishop's Stortford

Francis Barber came from Jamaica as a slave, and became the servant and adopted son of Dr Johnson, who paid £300 for him to go to Bishop's Stortford Grammar School (1767-72). The school was then at Windhill House. This 17th century building next to St Michael's Church was converted into a monastery in the early 19th century and now houses the tourist information centre.

Dr Johnson caused a stir by proposing a toast to 'the next insurrection of the negroes in the West Indies'. It is thought he sent Francis Barber to school here because of Quaker connections with the town, and is said to have enjoyed his visits to Windhill. Francis married an Englishwoman and Dr Johnson left him £70 a year and property near Lichfield, where he became a schoolmaster and has descendants today.

Francis Barber is featured on a striking town mural at Bishop's Stortford Museum. The museum also features works by contemporary artists on Post-Abolition Slavery.

Places to visit nearby:

- Rhodes Arts Complex and Bishops Stortford Museum
www.rhodesbishopsstortford.org.uk





Ayuba Suleiman Diallo alias Job Ben Solomon

Enjoy! Cheshunt

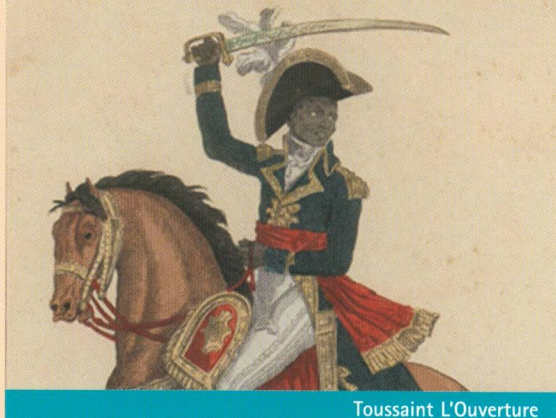
John Hawkins led Britain's first slave trading venture in 1562. Many African people came to Hertfordshire as a result. The earliest traced is 'Fortunatus', baptised at St Mary's church in 1570. He was probably living at Theobalds, the home of William Cecil, chief adviser to Elizabeth I.

Ayuba Suleiman Diallo caused a stir in Cheshunt in 1733. Son of a slave trader in the Gambia, he was captured in 1731 and sold into slavery on a plantation. Handsome and well-educated, he was befriended by Thomas Bluett, who brought him to his house in Cheshunt, probably one of four exclusive 18th century residences on the Theobalds estate. Local gentry were thrilled by Ayuba's stories of his life and helped him obtain his freedom and return to Africa.

Esther Beuzeville (1786-1851) lived in Cheshunt as a child. She wrote *A History of Slavery and its Abolition* (1836). Her forthright and scathing arguments helped bring about the final end of slavery in 1838.

Places to visit nearby:

- Lee Valley Park
www.leevalleypark.org.uk
- Herts Young Mariners Base
www.hymb.com



Toussaint L'Ouverture

Enjoy! Great Gaddesden

It is strange to think that this peaceful village is linked to a slave uprising in the Caribbean. Among letters kept by Frederica Halsey of Gaddesden Place (which is now a private house), are those sent by her grandfather, Henry Johnston, to his wife Jane from St Domingo (now Haiti). He was one of 20,000 reinforcements sent in 1795 to crush the slave resistance led by Toussaint L'Ouverture. The slaves were victorious against the British Army, and Haiti declared independence in 1804.

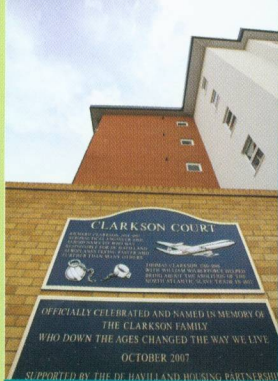
In 1816, Thomas Caezar Waltz, 'born at Erranduth on the coast of Guinea, Africa', was baptised at St John's Church in Great Gaddesden. He was 16 years old, and servant to Captain Arthur Bingham. Ships' captains were often given slaves as a bonus for a successful voyage.

Thomas was baptised by Arthur's father, Rev William Bingham. The Glebe House on Piper's Hill, built in Tudor times, was originally the Vicarage.

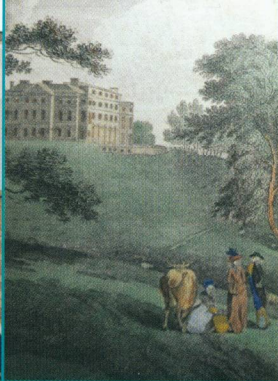
There are fascinating memorials to the Bingham and Halsey families in the church, including one to Henry's son Frederick Johnston.

Places to visit nearby:

- St John the Baptist Church
www.acny.org.uk
- Duke of Bridgewater Monument, Ashridge Estate
www.nationaltrust.org.uk



Clarkson Court



Brocket Hall

Enjoy! Hatfield

As a young man, Thomas Clarkson was so shocked by the horrors of the slave trade that he decided to do everything he could to bring it to an end.

At great personal risk, he travelled 35,000 miles on horseback, winning support and gathering evidence from sailors on the slave ships,

His descendant, the aeroplane designer Richard Clarkson (1904–96), had a memorial to Thomas Clarkson placed in Westminster Abbey. At Clarkson Court in De Havilland Business Park, formerly De Havilland airfield, their achievements are honoured together on a plaque, as in the photograph above.

Brocket Hall was home to African servants.

John Brocket was 12 when he was baptised at St Etheldreda's Church, Old Hatfield, in 1774.

His master was Lord Melbourne, whose son became Prime Minister to Queen Victoria.

A footpath from a lay-by on the B653 crosses the park landscaped by 'Capability' Brown, from which you can admire Brocket Hall, originally built in 1760 and now a conference centre.

Places to visit nearby:

- Hatfield House
www.hatfield-house.co.uk
- Brocket Hall
www.brocket-hall.co.uk



Ryder Memorial, Bovingdon

Enjoy! Hemel Hempstead

Granville Ryder, who lived at Westbrook Hay in Bovingdon, now a school, was tireless in his support for the abolition of slavery. In 1830 he organised petitions across the county, including from Hemel Hempstead, and spoke at packed meetings on the resolution that 'slavery is evil'. The Ryder Memorial at the southern end of Bovingdon High Street commemorates all that Granville Ryder and his family did for the village.

You can also see memorials to the Ryder family in St Lawrence's Church, Bovingdon.

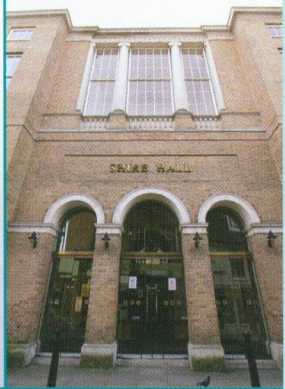
An oil painting of a slave auction is one of the best known works of artist Lefevre James Cranstone, a Quaker, born at 25 High Street, Hemel Hempstead in 1822. Following a visit to America in 1860, he wrote a letter to the Hemel Hempstead Gazette giving a vivid account of slave markets in Richmond, Virginia.

Places to visit nearby:

- Bovingdon Market
www.bovingdonmarket.co.uk
- Old Town Hall, Hemel Hempstead
www.dacorum.gov.uk/arts



Abolition medal 1834



Shire Hall

Enjoy! Hertford

Quakers in Hertford were active in founding a local Anti-Slavery Society in the 1820s. In 1830 a public meeting was held at Shire Hall in Fore Street to consider a petition from Hertfordshire to Parliament for the abolition of slavery. The Hertfordshire Mercury reported that between 1,000 and 2,000 people were present.

This impressive building was designed by Robert Adam in 1769, with the clock added in 1824. The meeting was held in a court on the ground floor, next to an open corn market. Restored in 1990, it now houses the Magistrates' Court.

Hertford Museum, housed in an early 17th century house in Bull Plain, has some fascinating collections. As well as engravings of Thomas Clarkson and other abolitionists, there are medals commemorating the abolition of slavery.

50,000 medals, with an Arabic translation on the back, were made in 1807 when Britain ended the slave trade. Another medal was commissioned in 1834 when all slaves in the British Empire were freed.

The Second Schedule referred unto by the
 above written Deed containing an Account of the Negro
 and Slaves on the several plantations, called
 L'Hermitage and Lac Laymont. -

Men

Leveille, Jean Louis Drivers, La Ramet, Manna Jacques
 Oquello, Siloain, Dnaif, Stripiou, Ambroise, Causainte, Jacques
 Mintel, Paul, Andre, Jean, Jacob, Sepu: Sstantois, Gabriel, Colas Men

Women

Eantot and tier sou Sepu: aged five years, Betty, Betty, Quaquadi
 Perty, Denny, Coteau, Caroline, Catherine, Genevieve Uzoule
 Olive, Felicité, Anne, Marie Julie. Women.....16

Men.....21

Total.....37

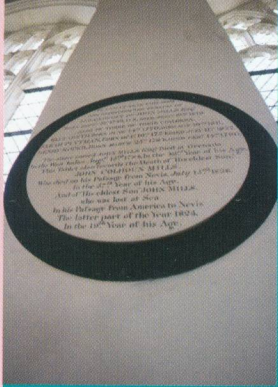
Steph. Mch. Fatio
 Daniel. Mesman
 Lewis Sohn
 Okaville
 Spawell

Deed of Sale of Coffee plantation in Grenada 1772

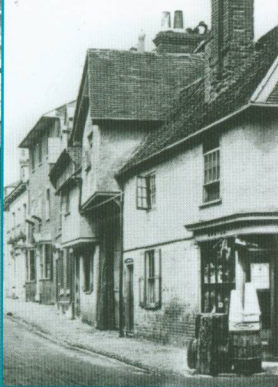
The Archives Centre at County Hall in Hertford is the place to go if you want to find out about your local or family history. Hidden histories of the slave trade are to be found among 3 million documents. You can see slave lists from Caribbean sugar and coffee plantations owned by Hertfordshire people, as well as petitions for the abolition of slavery signed by local people. Volunteers searching parish registers have found the names of many African people who came to Hertfordshire as a result of the slave trade, all with a story to tell.

Places to visit nearby:

- Hertford Museum
www.hertfordmuseum.org.uk
- Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies
www.hertsdirect.org/hals
- Hertford Castle and Grounds
www.hertford.gov.uk
- Salisbury Arms
www.salisbury-arms-hotel.co.uk



Mills Family Memorial



Tilehouse Street

Enjoy! Hitchin

Tilehouse Street was home to some of the richest merchants. Among them was plantation owner John Mills, who bought a house here in 1777. He and his sons commuted from Hitchin to the islands of Nevis and St Kitts to manage their sugar plantations. They brought slaves from the plantations back to Hitchin as servants, including 11 year old Jeanette Eve, baptised at St Mary's Church in 1803. Sarah Mills later gave Jeanette '£20 as a token of my regard for her'.

You can find out what happened to three generations of the Mills family in the Caribbean from their memorial in St Mary's Church.

The town has strong links with both the slave trade and its abolition, illustrating how attitudes changed over time. In 1768, ship owner Thomas Wilshere was trading with Antigua and Jamaica for slave produced sugar. By 1823, William Wilshere, one of his relatives, was an abolitionist. Evidence among his papers shows that enslaved people fought courageously for their freedom.

Quakers in Hitchin were active campaigners for the abolition of slavery. A Hitchin anti-slavery society was set up in 1825, and petitions to Parliament were organised. Names on a Hitchin petition include John Ransom and John Whiting whose descendants still live in the town today. The portraits of these men and other abolitionists, such as Joseph Sharples, can be seen in a remarkable series of sketchbooks by Samuel Lucas at Hitchin Museum.



Joseph Sharples in Samuel Lucas sketchbooks

No women's names appear on the anti-slavery petitions, as they did not have the vote. Women in Hitchin supported the anti-slavery campaign by refusing to buy sugar produced by slaves. Honey was used to sweeten puddings, giving them a 'peculiar flavour' which 'was not nearly so nice'. The sugar boycott had a huge impact on profits and was the first fair trade campaign.

Places to visit nearby:

- Hitchin Museum
www.hertsmuseums.org.uk
- Hitchin British Schools Museum
www.hitchinbritishschools.org.uk
- Hitchin Lavender
www.hitchinlavender.com

1711

Martha daughter of John Lovel, Tanner & } March 26.
 his wife _____

Africk Hunsdon, a native of Africa serv. } April. 5.
 to Mathew Blucke of Hunsdon house 1593

John son of Helix Calvert of Mine Other } June - 5.
 1578 & Elizabeth his wife _____

Mary daughter of George Gladden Lat.^v } Aug - 19.
 his wife _____

Georg son of John Brown, Shoemaker & } Octob. 7
 his wife _____

Thomas daughter of William Blucke of Hunsdon House 1711

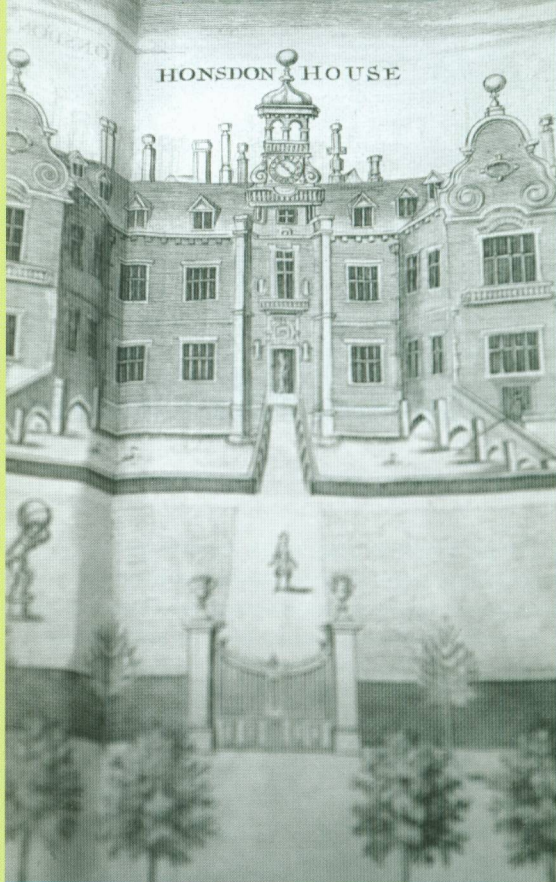
Baptism of Africk 1711

Enjoy! Hunsdon

In 1711, 'Africk Hunsdon, a native of Africa, servant to Mathew Blucke of Hunsdon House' was baptised at St Dunstan's Church. Africk married a local girl, Dorothy Jordan, and they had a son, also called Africk. Their descendants may live in Hertfordshire today. By 1727 Africk Hunsdon was running a local inn.

Opposite the Fox and Hounds in the High Street, notice Quaker Cottage, built in 1695 as a Quaker Meeting House. Quakers were among the first to speak out against the slave trade.

Henry VIII's Tudor palace, Hunsdon House, was once home to William Willoughby, Governor of Barbados, who died in Barbados in 1673. He sold it to the Bluck family, who were close friends with several planter families. In 1756, the Rector of Hunsdon, Matthew Bluck, baptised James March and Francis Dyer, two African servants belonging to Maynard Clarke, a plantation owner from the Caribbean. Their slave names 'Quaw' and 'Neptune' are given in the parish register, as well as a note that they were baptised 'at their own request'.



Hunsdon House

Hunsdon House can be seen from St Dunstan's Churchyard.

Other African servants baptised at Hunsdon in the 18th century were Peter Gordon, named after his master Lord Adam Gordon, and James Lewis Woodley, servant to William Woodley, owner of a sugar plantation in St Kitts.

Places to visit nearby:

- Fox and Hounds Public House and Dining Room
www.foxandhounds-hunsdon.co.uk



Knebworth House

Enjoy! Knebworth

In 1838, people in Knebworth enjoyed an unexpected treat when Mrs Bulwer Lytton of Knebworth House gave out bread, meat and ale to celebrate the end of slavery in all British colonies.

Why did she want to mark the occasion? Her son, Edward Bulwer Lytton, was a well known novelist and friend of Charles Dickens. He was also an MP, and in 1838 delivered a powerful speech to Parliament calling for the immediate end of the apprenticeship system for slaves, set up in 1833. His speech was a huge triumph, and led to the passing of an Act which meant real freedom for enslaved people.

The Lyttons and their descendants have lived at Knebworth House since 1490.

Places to visit nearby:

- Knebworth House
www.knebworthhouse.com
- Benington Lordship Gardens
www.beningtonlordship.co.uk



Hadham Hall

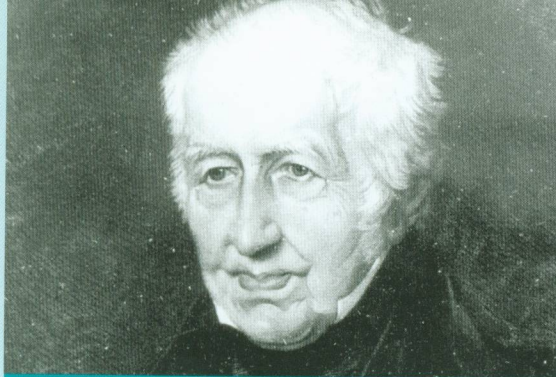
Enjoy! Little Hadham

John Accomy is listed in the East Herts. Muster Book for 1596 as a negro servant to Henry Capel, at Hadham Hall. Baptism was often a sign of freedom, so his baptism in 1599 at Little Hadham Church may have marked this significant occasion. In 1603 he married a local woman, Peronelle May. After her death he moved to Hertford, where he brought up at least five children with his second wife Temperance Swain.

Unusually, Accomy was able to keep his African name. It is spelt in the records as Acome or Ockamy, and his descendants can be traced across Hertfordshire. In 1804 a John Acome married at St Albans, and in 1819 Ruth and Benjamin Acome were living in Little Gaddesden.

Places to visit nearby:

- Forge Museum, Much Hadham
www.hertsmuseums.org.uk/forge
(Closed until late Summer 2008)
- Henry Moore Foundation, Perry Green
www.henry-moore-fdn.co.uk



Edward King Fordham

Enjoy! Royston

Royston gave strong support to the abolition of slavery, and a 1830 petition bears the names of local people. They include Edward King Fordham, founder of the Royston Bank and a prime mover behind the petition. He worked tirelessly for human rights, supporting the reform of Parliament in 1832 which attacked the power of the plantation owners.

Joseph Beldam, born in Royston in 1795, is one of the unsung heroes of the abolition movement. After joining the Anti-Slavery Society in 1827, he wrote most of its publications but rarely put his name to his work, which has been largely unrecognised. After the abolition of slavery in 1833, he used his skills as a lawyer to help end the abuse of the apprenticeship system, collecting evidence to show that the treatment of apprentices was often worse than slaves.

Beldam's home at Banyers (now an hotel), in Melbourn Street, was not far from the Royston Cave, which he re-excavated in 1852, and wrote a book about.

Memorials to Joseph and other members of the Beldam family can be seen in the parish church of St John the Baptist, also in Melbourn Street. Beldam Avenue is named after him.

Places to visit nearby:

- St John the Baptist church
www.roystonparishchurch.org.uk
- Royston Cave
www.roystoncave.co.uk
- Royston Museum
www.roystonmuseum.org.uk



Mary Grimston and her page

Enjoy! St Albans

This painting of Mary Grimston and her African page boy in 1682 can be seen at Gorhambury. A gift by Sir Harbottle Grimston to his favourite grand daughter, the page was taught to dance and play the fiddle to amuse her. The walls of the Great Chamber of the original house can still be seen, but the rest was demolished in the 1770s when the present house was built.

In 1708, Owen Scipio, a 16 year old slave, was baptised at St Albans Abbey. Another African living in St Albans was Henry Stephens, a footman baptised at St Michael's Church in 1816.

Christ Church in Verulam Road, was paid for by Isabella Worley of New Barns, out of the fortune she inherited from her father Joseph Timperon. His enormous wealth was made in Jamaica, through slave-produced sugar.

By the 1820s many people in St Albans supported the Anti-Slavery campaign. An Anti-Slavery lecture tour visited the town in 1831, as a result of which a Ladies Anti-Slavery Society was formed.

Places to visit nearby:

- St Albans Cathedral and Abbey
www.stalbanscathedral.org.uk
- Verulamium Museum
www.stalbansmuseums.org.uk



Unveiling of the Thomas Clarkson Monument 1879

Enjoy! Wadesmill and Ware

On a June day in 1785 Thomas Clarkson sat down by the side of the road at Wadesmill and resolved to devote the rest of his life to the abolition of slavery. The spot where he made his momentous decision is marked today by a monument on the side of the old A10.

The monument was put up in 1879 by Arthur Giles Puller, of Youngsbury, whose family had owned slaves and plantations in the Caribbean in the 18th and early 19th centuries. It was refurbished in 2007 to mark the Bicentenary of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and an interpretation board now tells the story of Thomas Clarkson's outstanding achievement, and how the monument came to be here.

An earlier occupant of Youngsbury was David Barclay, whose family founded Barclays Bank. He was a Quaker and one of the earliest members of the anti-slavery society set up by Thomas Clarkson in 1787. Through his work as a banker he became the owner of an estate in Jamaica, with 32 enslaved people, including 12 children, worth £3,000. He set them free and enabled them to make new lives for themselves in Philadelphia.

Ware has links with another anti-slavery campaigner, Thomas Fowell Buxton. He became the leader of the abolition movement in Parliament on William Wilberforce's retirement in 1825, and was responsible for seeing the Act for the Abolition of Slavery through Parliament in 1833.

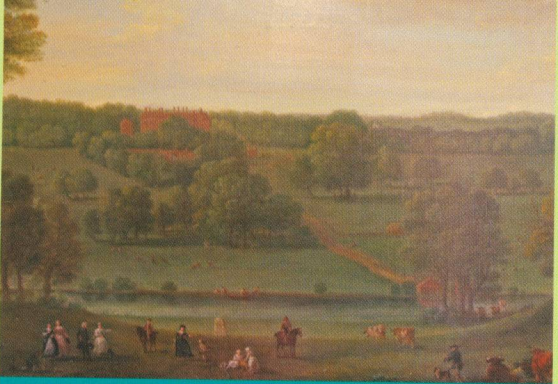


Thomas Clarkson

Easneye mansion was built by his son Thomas in 1866 as a home for his family. Designed by Alfred Waterhouse, it was used as St Trinians School when the stories were first filmed. Today Easneye is the All Nations College for Missionaries.

Places to visit nearby:

- The Feathers Inn, Wadesmill
www.feathersinn.com
- Ware Museum
www.waremuseum.org.uk
- Scotts Grotto, Ware
www.scotts-grotto.org.uk



Cassiobury Park by John Wootton 1748

Enjoy! Watford

Cassiobury Park in Watford is all that remains of the estate of the Earls of Essex. African Caribbean people were brought to Cassiobury at the time of the slave trade. Their identity was often taken away and they were given the name 'Donas', meaning 'gift' in Latin. Records show that Charles 'a negro formerly called Donas' was baptised at Cassiobury in 1727, and Othello in 1730 on the same day as Lady Anne, daughter of the Earl of Essex.

At Watford Museum you can see the painting by John Wootton in 1748, which shows a black servant setting out a picnic for the Earl of Essex and his family.

An amazing story is told on a gravestone in St Mary's Churchyard. Captured as a child in the Gambia and sold into slavery, George Edward 'Doney' was 8 years old when he came to Cassiobury. He spent the next 44 years as a servant to the Earl of Essex, rising from page boy to steward. In 1807 he was painted by Turner, and in 1809 his obituary appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Olaudah Equiano was another African sold into slavery as a child. He bought his own freedom and became one of the leaders of the Anti-Slavery campaign. The Earl and Countess of Essex helped pay for the publication of Equiano's autobiography in 1789, which became a best seller, and convinced many people that slavery was wrong.



Gravestone of George Edward Doney

Anti-Slavery support in Watford began to grow in the 1820s. The Essex Arms, which was then at 69 High Street, in the Market Place, was the venue for a crowded public meeting in 1830.

Places to visit nearby:

- Cassiobury Park
www.watford.gov.uk
- Watford Museum
www.watfordmuseum.org.uk
- Watford Palace Theatre
www.watfordtheatre.co.uk



Westmill Village

Enjoy! Westmill

The Greg family came to live at Coles Park in Westmill in the 18th century.

Two sugar plantations in Dominica owned by John Greg were inherited by his nephew, Thomas Greg, who in 1780 married the daughter of a West Indian planter.

He used his fortune to build up a country estate, starting with the mansion of Coles which he bought in 1783 as well as land in Westmill, Buntingford and Great Munden.

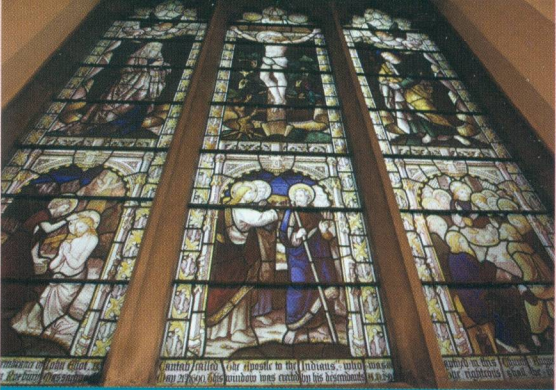
By 1811 he was making £10,000 a year through trade with the Caribbean, insuring ships and their cargoes which included salempores (a blue cotton cloth made in India and exported to the Caribbean for the use of slaves), sugar and coffee.

You can see a memorial to Thomas and Margaret Greg in St Mary's Church.

George Mitchell, 'a black', was living in Westmill in 1784. He is probably the same George Mitchell, 'a black man living at Puckeridge aged 48 years', who was buried at Standon in 1806.

Places to visit nearby:

- Sword in the Hand Public House and Restaurant
www.theswordinnhand.co.uk
- Westmill Tea Room
www.westmilltearoom.co.uk



Memorial window to John Eliot, St John's Church

Enjoy! Widford

One of the first people to speak out against slavery is commemorated in a window in St John's Church. John Eliot (1604–90) was born in Widford, the son of Bennett Eliot, a farmer who also owned land in Hunsdon, Ware and Eastwick. John became a Puritan, emigrating to America in 1631. He became appalled by the treatment of African slaves as well as native Indians. Well known for his campaigning zeal, in 1689 he gave 75 acres for the 'support and teaching' of Indians and Negroes.

The window has panels of stained glass with designs based on famous works by Durer. The fascinating wall paintings date from 13th century.

Places to visit nearby:

- Forge Museum, Much Hadham
www.hertsmuseums.org.uk/forge
(Closed until late Summer 2008)
- Henry Moore Foundation, Perry Green
www.henry-moore-fdn.co.uk



Thank you

Grateful thanks go to the many individuals and organisations throughout the county involved in the production of this leaflet, part of the Hidden Histories project. These include research volunteers, family descendants, community groups and schools as well as the partners listed below.

- Hertfordshire Archives, Libraries, Museums and Arts
www.hertsdirect.org
- Hertfordshire Tourism and Leisure Partnership
www.enjoyhertfordshire.com
- Theatre Is ...
www.theatreis.org
- Minority Ethnic Curriculum Support Services (MECSS)
www.thegrid.org.uk/learning/mecss

Our thanks to the Heritage Lottery Fund for enabling 'Hidden Histories' to commemorate the 2007 Bicentenary of the Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade Act.

Images are courtesy of Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies, Hertford Museum, Hitchin Museum, Royston Museum, Watford Museum, Dr Johnson's Library, The Bridgeman Art Library and Tania Coates ©

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Contact Head of Tourism on 01707 398405.*



Want to know more?

Hertfordshire's 'Hidden Histories' project is using archives to investigate the links between Hertfordshire people, the slave trade and abolition. The project's main aim is to increase understanding of the slave trade, its abolition and the early black presence in Hertfordshire.

For more details see the website at:

www.hertsdirect.org/libsleisure/heritage1/HALS/hidden

Hertfordshire Archives

All the documents shown in this booklet can be seen at the Archives Centre at County Hall. Talks and visits for schools and other groups can be arranged.

For opening hours and more information visit the website at www.hertsdirect.org/hals

Hertfordshire Museums

Items mentioned in this guide are not necessarily on permanent display. Please contact the museums directly for opening times and availability.

For further details see the museums website at www.hertsmuseums.org.uk

Hertfordshire Libraries

Ask at your local library for a copy of the 'Hidden Histories' booklist, 'The Slave Trade, Abolition and Slavery Today', if you would like to explore this topic further.

The booklist is also available on the website at: www.hertsdirect.org/libraries

You can also contact Hertfordshire's Libraries and Archives on: 01438 737333 / 01923 471333

1

2

3

G



Airports



Tourist Information



Motorways



A Roads



Railways



Waterways



County Boundaries

F

E

D

C

B

A

BEDFORDSHIRE

from Peter

HITCHIN

Luton Airport

HARPENDEN

Wheatha

ST ALBANS

from Milton Keynes

Grand Union Canal

Tring

BERKHAMSTED

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD

Redbourn

from Aylesbury

Rickmansworth

WATFORD

Bushey

M25 / M4 to Heathrow - 10 miles
M25 / M23 to Gatwick - 45 miles

from Marylebone

from Euston

from King's Cross
to Gatwick
- Thameslink
from Euston



0 3 6 9 12 Miles

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Enjoy! Hertfordshire

	SATURDAY	SUNDAY	
BALDOCK			
BERKHAMSTED	M	🛒 3 rd	
BISHOP'S STORTFORD	M 🛒 *		
BOREHAMWOOD / ELSTREE	M		
BUNTINGFORD			
GREAT AMWELL			
GREAT HORMEAD	🛒 1 st		
HARPENDEN		🛒 4 th	
HATFIELD	M 🛒 1 st		
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	M		
HERTFORD	M 🛒 2 nd *		
HERTFORD HEATH VILLAGE HALL		🛒 3 rd	
HITCHIN	M		
HODDESDON			
LETCWORTH GARDEN CITY	🏠 🛒 3 rd		
LITTLE HADHAM VILLAGE HALL	🛒 ■		
ROYSTON	M		
ST ALBANS	M	🛒 2 nd	
STEVENAGE	M 🏠		
TRING	🛒 *		
WALTHAM CROSS			
WARE			
WATFORD	🏠		
WOOLMER GREEN		🛒 4 th	

- M** Market
- 🏠** Indoor Market
- 🛒** Farmer Market
- 🏺** Antique Market
- BH** Bank Holiday
- 1st** First week of the month
- 2nd** Second week of the month
- 3rd** Third week of the month
- 4th** Fourth week of the month
- Last Saturday of the month
- *** Check specific dates with TIC

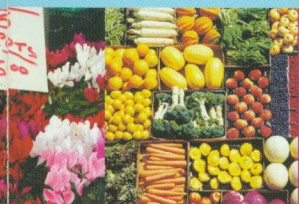
These are our regular markets / events throughout the year



Markets

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
		M		
			M	
	M			
M				
			🚲 1 st	
		M		
		🚲	M	M
	M 🚲 4 th			M 🚲
		M		M
M	M		M	M
		M		🚲 1 st
		M		
		M M	M	M
				M
		M		M
🚲 BH *	M			
	M			M

Markets in the County, watch out for other special seasonal markets throughout the year, like Christmas or French markets.



Contact your local Tourist Information Centre (TIC) for further details. See pages 36-37.

Tourist Information

Listed below are map referenced Tourist Information Centres (TICS) in Hertfordshire offering information on things you can do, places to visit, and advise on accommodation.

- i** **E4/5 Baldock.** Baldock Library, Simpson Drive.
Tel: 01438 737333
- i** **C2 Berkhamsted.** Berkhamsted Library, King's Road.
Tel: 01438 737333
- i** **D7 Birchanger Green TIC.**
Welcome Break Services, J8 M11 Motorway.
Tel: 01279 508656
- i** **D7 Bishop's Stortford TIC.**
The Old Monastery, Windhill.
Tel: 01279 655831
Email: tic@bishopsstortford.org
Web: www.bishopsstortford.org
- i** **E6 Buntingford Visitors Information Point.**
The Manor House, High Street.
Tel: 01763 272222
Email: btc.manorhouse@btclick.com
- i** **B6 Cheshunt.** Windmill Lane.
Tel: 01992 785592
- i** **B5/6 Goffs Oak.** The Library, Goffs Lane.
Tel: 01992 785592
- i** **C/D3 Harpenden Information Point.**
Town Hall, Leyton Road.
Tel: 01582 768278
Email: harpenden.town.council@hertscc.gov.uk
- i** **C2/3 Hemel Hempstead TIC.** Marlowes.
Tel: 01442 234222
Email: stephanie.canadas@dacorum.gov.uk
Web: www.dacorum.gov.uk
- i** **C5 Hertford TIC.** 10 Market Place.
Tel: 01992 584322
Email: tic@hertford.gov.uk
Web: www.hertford.gov.uk

- i E4 Hitchin.** Hitchin Town Centre Initiative,
27 Churchyard.
Tel: 01462 453335
Email: info@htci.org.uk
- i E4 Hitchin.** Hitchin Library, Paynes Park
Tel: 01438 737333
- i C6 Hoddesdon.** 42 Tower Centre.
Tel: 01992 785592
- i E4/5 Letchworth Garden City TIC.**
33-35 Station Road.
Tel: 01462 487868
Email: tic@lethworth.com
Web: www.lethworthgc.com
- i A/B2 Rickmansworth Information Point.**
3 Rivers House, Northway.
Tel: 01923 776611
Email: enquiries@threerivers.gov.uk
- i F6 Royston.** Royston Library, Market Hill
Tel: 01438 737333
- i C3/4 St. Albans TIC.** Town Hall, Market Place.
Tel: 01727 864511
Email: tic@stalbans.gov.uk
Web: www.stalbans.gov.uk
- i D/E4/5 Stevenage.** Central Library, Southgate.
Tel: 01438 737333
- i C1 Tring.** 99 Akeman Street.
Tel: 01442 823347
Email: info@tring.gov.uk
- i B6 Waltham Cross.** 123 High Street.
Tel: 01992 785592
- i B3 Watford.** One Stop Shop, Town Hall.
Tel: 01923 226400

Other Useful Contacts

For Tourist Information:

www.enjoyhertfordshire.com www.hertsdirect.org
www.visitbritain.com www.visitengland.com
www.visiteastofengland.com

To source locally grown produce:

www.growninherts.org.uk www.bigbarn.co.uk

Translation

If you would like a copy of our Great Places to Visit Guide or more tourist information, please contact us on: 01438 737333

আপনি যদি আমাদের 'গ্রেট প্লেসেস টু ভিসিট' নামের গাইড বই-এর একটা কপি চান বা পর্যটন বিভাগের এই প্রচারপত্রটি অনুবাদ করার কাজে কোনও সাহায্য চান, অথবা এই প্রচারপত্রটি বড় হরফে, ব্রেইলে বা অডিও টেপে পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে আমাদের 01438 737333 নম্বরে টেলিফোন করবেন।

如你喜歡我們的名勝遊覽指南，或需要翻譯這旅遊傳單，或更大的字體印刷，或盲人用的點字，或聲帶請聯絡我們。電話：01438 737333

Se desiderate una copia della nostra guida "Grandi luoghi da visitare" o aiuto a tradurre questo opuscolo turistico o la necessitate in caratteri grandi, in Braille o su audiocassetta, contattateci al numero 01438 737333.

Se desejar um dos nossos Guias dos Melhores Locais a Visitar, se precisar de ajuda com a tradução deste folheto turístico, ou necessitar de uma cópia em letra maior, em Braille, ou em cassette audio, é favor contactar-nos através do número de telefone 01438 737333

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਸਾਡੀ ਗਰੇਟ ਪਲੇਸਸ ਟੂ ਵਿਜ਼ਿਟ ਗਾਈਡ (Great Places to Visit Guide) ਦੀ ਕਾਪੀ ਜਾ ਸੈਰ ਸਪਾਟੇ ਬਾਰੇ ਇਸ ਇਸ਼ਤਿਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਅਨੁਵਾਦ ਬਾਰੇ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਚਾਹੀ ਦੀ ਹੈ ਜਾ ਵੱਡੇ ਅੱਖਰਾਂ ਦੀ ਛਪਾਈ, ਬਰੇਲ ਜਾ ਸੁਨਣ ਵਾਲੀ ਟੇਪ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਟੈਲੀਫ਼ੋਨ ਨੰਬਰ 01438 737333 ਤੇ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ.

Eğer bizim Gezilecek Muhteşem Yerler Kılavuzu'nun bir kopyasını ya da bu turizm el ilanının tercümesinde yardım isterseniz, veya büyük harflerle basılmışını, Braille alfabesi ile yazılmışını, kasete alınmasını isterseniz lütfen bizimle 01438 737333 numaralı telefonda kontak kurunuz.

13
21
23
25

Woolston
Robert
Wrenche

A press 1570

Thomas Hoggeson also fuller son of William
Henry dawg of John
Thomas Hoggeson dawg of John
Thomas dawg of Sir
Thomas Stande son of Thomas
Henry Dore son of Edmund
Martinus A black moore of 100 years
or 12 years
Thomas Weed dawg of John gent
John Price dawg of Davy
Thomas Rempton dawg of Edward
Thomas Dore dawg of John
Thomas Cribbons A his wife
Thomas Washie A his Akin son
Thomas Fairfax A his Godfrey widow
Thomas Swinam dawg of Edward
Thomas Dore son of John
Thomas Harebottle son of John
Thomas Lamb son of John
Thomas Ginder son of John

More 1570

How to get here

Outstanding transport links make Hertfordshire the ideal place to visit.

Use it as a base to visit London and Cambridge or just stay a while. Main line stations serve Hertfordshire from London including Kings Cross, St Pancras and Thameslink. The M1 and the A1(M) run through the county and Stansted Airport is situated to the east with Luton Airport on the northern border. Buses and trains link the towns and there is an extensive network of roads with many idyllic country lanes. Hertfordshire really is something special.

Stop and stay a while, experience, discover, explore and relax.

Intalink traveline

Daily: 0700-2200

Tel: 0870 608 2608

National Rail Enquiries

24 hours a day, 7 days a week

www.nationalrail.co.uk

Tel: 08457 48 49 50

www.enjoyhertfordshire.com



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Heritage
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Hertfordshire

E E D A

East of England Development Agency

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