

Carshalton Park House 1

This picture shows a view of Carshalton Park House in 1817. George Taylor, who was born on the island of St Kitts in the Caribbean, built the house in Carshalton Park after buying the land from the Scawen family in 1782 for £14,000 (worth approximately £1,378,000 today). Most of this money must have come from the earnings of the Taylor family's plantations in St Kitts and Nevis. You may find it useful to look at this picture in conjunction with the two maps in 'Carshalton Park House 2'.

🔍 Find the Facts

- Describe the house you can see in the picture.
- How many people are there in the picture? What are they doing?
- What other animals can you see?
- Describe the landscape behind the house.
- What is in the foreground of the picture?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- Although there are some cows in the picture, do you think that Carshalton Park House is a working farmhouse?
- Can you see any crops growing around the house?
- If the family who live here are not farming the land, where do you think their financial income is coming from?
- Do you think that the house and the grounds around it are designed for hard work, or for leisure?
- George Taylor brought at least one of his slaves, Samuel Mudian, from St Kitts to work as his butler at Carshalton Park House. What do you think Samuel thought of the house when he first arrived in Carshalton? Did life at the house offer him a better future than he would have had in the Caribbean?

🔍 Further Research

- The picture of Carshalton Park House makes it look like it was built in a very fashionable style, called Gothic Revival. In fact it was built in the Classical Style and it is likely the artist used some licence or was asked by the Taylor family to make the house look more stylish. One of the first examples of the Gothic Revival style was Horace Walpole's house at Strawberry Hill, in Twickenham. Look at a picture of it on: <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Strawberryhill.jpg>
- How many similarities can you see between the two? Learn more about it at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strawberry_Hill,_London

Carshalton Park House 2

These two maps show Carshalton Park House, and its grounds, where the Taylor family, who owned the plantations and slaves on St Kitts and Nevis, lived in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The older map was drawn when the house and grounds were for sale in June 1893, to show prospective buyers what the place was like. The modern map shows what Carshalton Park looks like today.

🔍 Find the Facts

- How many named roads can you see on the 1893 map?
- How many named roads can you see on the new map?
- On the 1893 map, which river runs through the grounds of the house?
- On the 1893 map, what are the four buildings coloured in red?
- What has happened to Carshalton Park House on the new map? What has appeared in its place?
- What has happened to the size of the park between 1893 and today?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- Looking at the 1893 map, is Carshalton Park House a rich man's house or a poor man's house? How do you know?
- Where do you think the Taylor family, who lived at Carshalton Park in the 18th and 19th centuries, got the money to look after such a large house and garden?
- On the 1893 map, the kitchen garden near the junction between Carshalton High Street and Park Lane was used to produce food for the house. What fruit or vegetables do you think might have been grown there?
- On the 1893 map, the river Wandle is described as an 'ornamental trout stream'. What do you think the owners of the Park might have done to the river? (Clue: Look at the picture of Carshalton Park House, Resource Sheet 1)
- If the Taylors had walked from the big house to the Hogpit Pond across the park, in the 1780s, what would they have seen?

🔍 Further Research

- If you can, visit Carshalton Park as it is today. Take a copy of the old map with you. As you walk, put a tick by the things that have not changed, and a cross by the things on the map that have gone. Perhaps you could draw in any new features you can see! (Clue: Look particularly for the Hogpit, the Frying Pan, and the nearest church)
- What is a grotto? Look at www.sutton.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1387 to find out more about the history of Carshalton Park and its grotto.
- Look at www.sutton.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1233 to find out more about the history of Carshalton and its large country houses.

Carshalton Park House 3

George Taylor had no direct heirs, so when he died in 1814 the house and park passed to his younger brother, John Taylor, who lived there until 1832. John Taylor's will, written in 1826, hints at the gradual decline in the family's wealth. In it, he appeals to his wife Eleanor, asking that she accept a yearly sum of £200, rather than the £400 assigned under a previous settlement. This is because the value of his Caribbean estates no longer equalled the loans he had taken out on them.

John was succeeded by his nephew, also called John, son of Reverend William Taylor. Although this John Taylor continued as Lord of the Manor, by 1838 he had let Carshalton Park House and moved out. He died without a will in 1864, leaving a personal estate of £2,000 to his only son, Captain William Taylor. Carshalton Park House remained in the Taylor family and in 1888 Captain William Taylor's son John William Frederick Blake Taylor moved back in. He was the final Taylor to occupy the house. In 1892 a large part of the Park went on sale and in 1926 the house was demolished.

🔍 Find the Facts

- How does the poster describe the whole house?
- How many reception rooms does the poster say that the house has?
- How many bedrooms does it have?
- What does the poster say about the size of the Deer Park?
- What is the name of the company selling the estate?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- The poster says that the estate represents 'exceptional value for building purposes' and that some 'portions are ripe for immediate building operations'. Do you think the company selling the estate expect one rich man to buy the whole estate and live there, or that it will be broken into small parts and sold for building on?
- Carshalton is described as 'a most popular and improving suburb'. Why do you think that so many people wanted to move out of central London to a place like Carshalton?
- What new type of transport allowed people to live in Carshalton, but also work or shop in central London?
- If you can, visit Carshalton Park as it is today. Walk around and look carefully at it. At least part of its appearance was paid for by money earned through slave labour. Does this make you feel differently about it? Should there be a memorial to the Taylor's slaves in the park? Perhaps you could design one!

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Carshalton Park House 3 continued...

🔍 Further Research

- Read more about the history of Carshalton at www.sutton.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=1233
- Many parks in London originate from the large grounds of old country houses. Look at www.parkexplorer.org.uk to find out about some other examples in the London boroughs of Greenwich, Enfield, Wandsworth and Newham – especially West Ham Park, Grovelands Park, Broomfield Park, Forty Hall Park, and Greenwich Park. Can you find out if there are any other parks in Sutton which began in this way?
- Carshalton Park is an example of the legacy of the Slave Trade in the English landscape. There are many others, in London and elsewhere. English Heritage have recently issued a fascinating new list of listed buildings and monuments connected to Abolition, which can be seen at www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.17487 and www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/ConWebDoc.12888

Looking at Maps 1

This sheet shows two extracts from a map of St Kitts made in 1753 by Samuel Baker, who was a lieutenant in the Royal Navy. The small picture on the left shows the whole of the island, and the picture on the right an enlargement of the area around the island's capital. The upper part of the enlargement shows the plantations around Basseterre; the lower part is part of the sea.

🔍 Find the Facts

- What is the name of the capital of St Kitts?
- What is the name of the star shaped building to the east of the town? (North is at the top, so east is to the right of the map, as you look at it.)
- How many other forts can you see along the coastline?
- What other part of the town is labelled?
- Each parish on the map is painted a different colour. What colour is the parish just north of the town, and what is its name?
- What plantation owner's names can you see on the map?
- What buildings can you see on the land owned by John Taylor? What do you think they were used for?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- The name Basseterre is made up of two French words. What do they mean, and what does this tell you about the land the town is built on?
- There are no fields or fences marked on this map. Why do you think this is? How did the owners know which land was theirs?
- There are a string of military forts along this part of the coast of St Kitts in 1753. What does this tell you about the attitude of the English to the island? What do you think they wanted to protect? Against whom?

🔍 Further Research

- Why do you think the town has a French name, when most of the plantation owners on St Kitts in the 18th and 19th century were English? Find out by looking on
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis
 - www.skyviews.com/stkitts/history.html
 - www.geographia.com/stkitts-nevis/skhist01.htm
- Why do you think the western side of Basseterre has a district called Irish Town? Look on www.thewildgeese.com/pages/jamone.html to find out. Although the page is specifically about Jamaica, what it says about the Irish who were brought to the Caribbean is equally true of St Kitts. Does what you find out change your view of either Britain, or the slave trade as a whole?

Looking at Maps 2

This sheet shows two extracts from a map of St Kitts made in 1828 by William McMahon. The small picture on the left shows the eastern half of the island, and the picture on the right an enlargement of the area around the island's capital. The upper part of the enlargement shows the plantations around Basseterre; the lower part, labelled 'Basseterre Roads' is part of the sea.

🔍 Find the Facts

- What is the name of the capital of St Kitts?
- What is the name of the square at the centre of the town?
- What other building in the town is labelled?
- Each plantation, or estate, on the map is painted a different colour. What colour is the Taylor Estate, just north of the town centre?
- How many fields are there in the Taylor Estate?
- What other buildings are there in the centre of the Estate?
- Who do you think lived in the small huts at the centre of the Taylor Estate, and the others around it?
- What other plantation owner's names can you see on the map?
- What colour are the roads on the map?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- The name Basseterre is made up of two French words. What do they mean, and what does this tell you about the land the town is built on?
- All the fields have numbers in them. This means that their area has been carefully worked out by the island's Surveyor. The plantation owners had to pay the Surveyor to do this, and then pay for copies of the map to be made. Why do you think they wanted him to do this?

🔍 Further Research

- The areas of the field are calculated in old fashioned imperial units – acres, roods, and perches (40 poles = 1 rood, 4 roods = 1 acre). The total area of the Taylor plantation was about 125 acres. Use a website like www.metric-conversions.org/area/acres-to-hectares.htm to convert this into hectares. Can you find out the area of your school site? How does it compare with the area of the plantation?
- If you have access to Google Earth, there are some excellent satellite photographs of St Kitts on it. Try typing 'Basseterre St Kitts' into the search engine, and look at the photograph that comes up. Can you see what has changed, and what has stayed the same since 1828? You will be surprised! What has been built near where the Taylor Estate used to be?

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Looking at Maps 2 continued ...

- Why do you think the town has a French name, when most of the plantation owners on St Kitts in the 18th and 19th century were English? Find out by looking on
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis
 - www.skyviews.com/stkitts/history.html
 - www.geographia.com/stkitts-nevis/skhist01.htm
- Why do you think the western side of Basseterre has a district called Irish Town? Look on www.thewildgeese.com/pages/jamone.html to find out. Although the page is specifically about Jamaica, what it says about the Irish who were brought to the Caribbean is equally true of St Kitts. Does what you find out change your view of either Britain, or the slave trade as a whole?

Plantation Life 1

This picture shows a view across a sugar plantation, on one of the Caribbean Islands colonised by the French, around 1760. It is not a picture of the Taylor plantation in St Kitts itself, but maps of the island suggest that their plantation would have looked very similar to this. It is packed with information about plantation life at the time.

🔍 Find the Facts

- Part of the island is very mountainous, and part, near the sea, is quite flat. Which part is the sugar cane grown on?
- How many people can you see in the picture?
- Are they working or playing?
- The building marked 6 is the sugar mill. Like many others, it is powered by water. How does the water get to the mill, and where does it go after it has passed through the water wheel on the other side of the mill? (Clue: Look at numbers 8 and 9. You might also find it helpful to look at Plantation Life 3)

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- The house on the right, on a hill, numbered 1, is very big and has a verandah and wall all around it. Who do you think lives there?
- The huts on the right are next to the fields. They have no windows, no gardens, and stand in a row. Who do you think lives there?
- What do you think the building marked 12 is?
- Field 5 and Field 3 look quite different. Why?
- At least two men seem to be fishing. Do you think they are slaves, or members of the plantation owner's family? Why?
- Do you think this picture is a realistic one? Did the plantation really look like this in 1760?

🔍 Further Research

- Find out more about the history of sugar plantations on the island of St Kitts. Try looking at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_Saint_Kitts_and_Nevis

Plantation Life 2

This picture shows a view across a field being planted with sugar cane, on one of the Caribbean Islands. It is not a picture of the Taylor plantation in St Kitts itself, but it is likely that their fields would have looked very similar. It is packed with information about plantation life at the time.

🔍 Find the Facts

- How many people can you see in the picture?
- What are they all doing?
- What clothes are they wearing? Do their clothes tell you anything about them?
- What sort of building can you see on the top of the hill?
- What sort of buildings can you see behind the field?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- How many of the people that you can see in the picture are slaves?
How can you tell?
- What jobs do you think the others might have? How can you tell?
- There is a windmill in the picture. If the building beside it is a sugar mill, then what do you think the wind power might be used for? (Clue: You might find it useful to look at the picture on 'Plantation Life 3' to help you with this.)
- What do you think the building on top of the hill is used for? Why?
- The workers are planting pieces of sugar cane stalk in the field, which will sprout and grow new plants. Why do you think they have made small earth walls around each piece?
- Do you think this picture is a realistic one? Did the fields really look like this in the 18th and 19th centuries

🔍 Further Research

- Find out more about the cultivation of sugar cane, both today and in the past.

Try looking at:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugarcane>

www.plantcultures.org/plants/sugar_cane_history.html and

www.britishsugar.co.uk

Samuel Mudian in England 1

George Taylor, the owner of sugar plantations and slaves in St Kitts, was born there around 1736. After inheriting the family plantations in the Caribbean, he divided his time between England and the islands. He bought Carshalton Park in 1782, built a new house, and lived there from 1785. He died in 1814. When he moved to Carshalton, George Taylor brought a young slave called Samuel Mudian over with him. In Resource Sheet 8, you can see a short extract from his much longer will. It relates to his servants.

🔍 Find the Facts

- What are the names of the servants who received one hundred pounds each?
- What are the names of the servants who receive fifty pounds each?
- What is the condition that must be fulfilled before the servants can receive their money?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- Why do you think George Taylor left some servants more money than others?
- The will says that Samuel Mudian can only inherit the money if he has not given notice to stop working for George Taylor, or been given the sack. Does this suggest to you that he still has the status of a slave in England, or not?
- The will also says that if he chooses to return to the West Indies, he will be given his freedom. Without this, what do you think his status back in St Kitt's would be?
- £50 in 1814 would be worth over £2,500 in today's money, according to www.measuringworth.com/ppoweruk/. Why do you think George Taylor was so generous to Samuel? In another place in his will, he refers to his other slaves in the same sentence as his 'live and dead stock' ie farm animals. Was Samuel someone that George took an interest in and brought to England to improve his life? It was not uncommon for slave owners to sleep with their most attractive female slaves. There is NO PROOF, at all, but could there be another reason for his special relationship with Samuel?

🔍 Further Research

- To find out more about the legal status of slaves from the Caribbean who were brought to Britain, look at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abolitionism>, and read the case of James Somerset, an ex-slave. The case was an extremely famous one, which George Taylor and Samuel Mudian had probably heard of.
- Samuel Mudian was not the only ex-slave to make a life and a living in England. English Heritage have assembled an interesting list of some of the others at www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.17488.

Samuel Mudian in England 2

This is a copy of the entry for the marriage of Samuel Mudian and Judith Bluton in St Michael Cornhill church register. St Michael Cornhill is in the City of London. Judith was white, and had been born in Carshalton.

🔍 Find the Facts

- On what date did Judith and Samuel get married?
- What was the name of the curate (junior priest) who married them?
- Who were the two witnesses at the wedding? What relationship did they have to Samuel and Judith?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- What is a 'bachelor'?
- What is a 'spinster'?
- How can you tell by looking at the entry that both Samuel and Judith were able to read and write?
- Both Samuel and Judith lived in the Carshalton area. Why do you think they chose to get married in a church in the City of London?

🔍 Further Research

- To find out more about St Michael Cornhill, look at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Michael,_Cornhill
- Judith and Samuel were not the first couple of different races to marry in Britain in the 19th century. Look at www.soham.org.uk/history/olaudahequiano.htm For more information about mixed race individuals and their parents, look at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Mixed

Samuel Mudian in England 3a and 3b

Land Tax was set up by the British government to increase its revenue. It was introduced in 1692, in the reign of William III and Mary, and not finally abolished until 1963. During the 18th century, it evolved into a tax assessed on land, buildings, and various forms of rent. Land Tax assessments usually record the owner and occupier of the land, and how much rent could be charged if the property was rented out. Annual valuations were undertaken by District Valuation Offices of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, and involved the compilation of Field Books and maps listing all the properties paying a charge. Land tax assessments do not give as much information about individuals as, for example, Census Returns, but they can tell you where someone was living in a particular year, and what their status was in the community.

🔍 Find the Facts

- On Resource Sheet 3b, Samuel Mudian's name is listed sixth from the bottom as 'Moody'. Who was the landlord of the house that he was renting in 1815 and 1821?
- Did Samuel own his own house, or was he renting it from a landlord in 1815 and 1821?
- Judging by the rental value, who has the most valuable house in 1815, and in 1821?
- Did Samuel have to pay more Land Tax in 1815 or 1821?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- Why do you think that Samuel's surname was misspelt on both assessments?
- Mrs Bluton was Samuel Mudian's mother-in-law. Was she living in a rented house or in her own house in both years? Does this tell you anything about her lifestyle?
- Land Tax assessments list the name of the 'head of household' of each property. In the 19th century, the head of a household was usually considered to be the man. Does the fact that Mrs Bluton is listed instead suggest anything about Samuel Mudian's father-in-law?
- Many of the landlords and their tenants in Wallington were the same in 1821 as they had been in 1815. Does this suggest that Wallington was a place with a stable population, or one where they were constantly moving in and out?

🔍 Further Research

- There have been many times in history when officials have mis-recorded the names of those with surnames they find difficult to say or spell. For an excellent interactive game about how East European migrants to England got their names changed a century ago, go to: www.movinghere.org.uk/schools/Victorians/settling_identity.htm.
- To learn more about how Welsh names were changed when they began to be written down in English in the 16th century, go to: www.bbc.co.uk/wales/northwest/sites/familyhistory/pages/surnames.shtml

Samuel Mudian in England 4a, b, c, d

Sheet 4A closes the chapter of Samuel Mudian's life by telling us more about his time and place of death. Judith, his widow, lived on for many years after he died. By looking at Census Returns for 1841, 1851, and 1861, it is possible to trace where she lived, whom she lived with, and what she did for a living. Other records show that she died in 1866. There is no evidence that Samuel & Judith had any children.

🔍 Find the Facts

- Look at the inscription on his gravestone. How old was Samuel when he died?
- Can you work out when he was born on St Kitts?
- Samuel probably came to England with the Taylors in about 1785. How old would he have been when he was brought to Carshalton?
- Look at the 1841 Census Return. How old was Judith in 1841?
- Can you work out when she was born in Carshalton?
- Now can you work out how much older Samuel was than Judith?
- Where was Judith living in 1841?
- Where had she moved to before 1851?
- What job is Judith listed as having in the 1841 Census?
- What job is Judith listed as having in 1851 and 1861?
- What relationship did Maria Morley have to Judith Mudian?
- Can you see anything strange about the ages that Judith is given in the three Census Returns?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- Samuel lived in England for over fifty years. Do you think that he had a better life in England than he would have had if he had stayed in St Kitts?
- Samuel married Judith in 1807. Why do you think he chose not to go back to St Kitts in 1814, when George Taylor died?
- In 1841, two months after Samuel died, Judith was washing other people's dirty clothes by hand in Carshalton. This was a very hard, tiring and unpleasant job. What does it tell you about her financial situation at that time?
- Ten years later, in 1851, she was living in Hastings, running a lodging house, with a servant to help her in the house. What does this tell you about how her life had changed?
- George Brightling wrote his history of Carshalton thirty years after Samuel Mudian died. How do you think he knew that Samuel was black, and had worked as a butler?

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Samuel Mudian in England 4a, b, c, d continued ...

🔍 Further Research

- Look at www.vintageconnection.net/VictorianLaundry.htm to learn about the different tasks involved in washing clothes, and what a very hard job it was in the days before washing machines.
- For a description of lodging houses, both good & bad, in Victorian times, look at www.victorianlondon.org/publications2/daysandnights-6.htm There are also a number of web sites which have reproductions of contemporary illustrations of the worst lodging house conditions.

The Taylors and Their Slaves 1

John Taylor, was George Taylor's youngest brother, and, like George, had his own sugar plantations with slaves on Nevis, the neighbouring island to St Kitts. On Resource Sheet 12, you can see a short extract from his much longer will, written in 1833, just two months before the Slavery Abolition Act was passed by Parliament. In it, he explains how he wants the estate, which he is renting, to continue to be managed after his death.

🔍 Find the Facts

- What is the name of the estate that John Taylor has been renting?
- How far is it from John Taylor's own estate?
- What does John Taylor say is the main difficulty in cultivating the land?
- How does he propose to overcome the problem?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- What do you think is John Taylor's main motive for renting the Kades Bay Estate?
- From this evidence, how would you describe his attitude to his slaves?
- The movement of slaves (sometimes known as the slave trade 'triangle') from Africa to America and the Caribbean and back to Britain, was abolished in 1807. This will was written over 20 years later. What does it tell us about slave ownership in the Caribbean in the 1830s?

🔍 Further Research

- To find out more about plantation economy in the Caribbean, look at www.discoveringbristol.org.uk/showNarrative.php?narId=120&naId=124
- To find out more about the Pinney estate on the Island of Nevis and other traders, look at www.discoveringbristol.org.uk/showNarrative.php?sit_id=1&narId=214&naId=822

The Taylors and Their Slaves 2

Although the buying and selling of slaves was forbidden under the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act of 1807, slavery still continued in the British colonies of the Caribbean. In order to assist in the control of the trade, the public registration of slaves was introduced. The first registration in Nevis was in 1817. This carefully drawn up list was produced for John Taylor's estate at Tower Hill on Nevis. At the top of the list, it says:

"An alphabetical list and Return of all the negro and other slaves now resident on the Estate called Tower Hill and belonging to or in the lawful possession of John Taylor. Given in by me this tenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventeen. Samuel Sturge"

At the top, you can see the first page of the original. The list below it is a transcript of whole of the original document.

🔍 Find the Facts

- How many slaves are there on the Tower Hill Estate in 1817?
- How old is the oldest slave?
- How old is the youngest slave?
- How many slaves are described as Africans? What is their average age? Is this significant? (Clue: Think about the date of this list, written ten years after the abolition of the slave trade)
- How many slaves are described as being of mixed race? What is their average age? Is this significant?

🗨️ Something to Discuss

- Why does the list say 'reputed age' rather than 'age' at the top of the age column?
- Do you think that the slaves of mixed race are more likely to have had a white father and a black mother, or a black father and a white mother? Why?
- What two significant things do you notice about the slaves' names on the list?
- Do you think any of the names show traces of the African origins the slaves or their families once had?
- Why is it not possible to work out the family relationships between the people on this list?
- What do you think it would feel like to lose the name you were given as a baby, and to be given another one in a foreign language? Can you think of another time in history when captive people were deliberately given numbers rather than names? Look at: www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/Holocaust/tattoos1.html to find out.
- What can't you tell about Tower Hill Plantation from reading this list?

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The Taylors and Their Slaves 2 continued ...

- On the island of Nevis, an old slave plantation has been recreated for islanders and tourists to visit, complete with slave huts. It is called Fothergill Heritage Village. Do you think this is a good idea in order to educate people, or is it simply a repetition of the exploitation of the past?
- Some slaves are described as American. How do you think they came to be working on the Taylor estate on Nevis.
- Do you think that the children on the list, who were born on Nevis, were the first or the second generation to be born outside Africa?

🔍 Further Research

- Slave lists, particularly those which contain more information about family relationships, work duties etc can be extremely useful historical sources. Many of the ones which are available on the internet relate to plantations in America, rather than the Caribbean. Read more about the ways they can be useful at:
<http://library.duke.edu/specialcollections/bingham/guides/retrieve/afrolist.html>.
- George Washington, one of the founders of, and the first President of the United States of America, owned a large number of slaves. Lists of his slaves in his mansion and on his farms may be found at
<http://gwpapers.virginia.edu/documents/will/mansion.html>
- Although it is not about the Taylor Estates, there is an excellent Bristol University website about the Pinney family on Nevis, who were contemporaries of John Taylor. The website uses documentary sources, and archaeology to learn a great deal about the lives of individual slaves on the Pinney estate of Mountravers:
<http://eis.bris.ac.uk/~emceee/welcome.html>

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Transcript of the List of Slaves

| No. | Names | Sex | Country | Colour | Reputed age |
|-----|------------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 1 | Amla | Female | African | Black | 55 |
| 2 | Anneese | do | Creole | do | 40 |
| 3 | Abba Margaret | do | do | do | 3 |
| 4 | Ann | do | do | Mulatto | 1 |
| 5 | Adgareen | do | do | Black | 1 |
| 6 | Aberdeen | Male | do | do | 25 |
| 7 | Augusta | do | do | do | 21 |
| 8 | Andrew | do | do | do | 15 |
| 9 | Aron | do | do | do | 14 |
| 10 | Abraham | do | do | do | 14 |
| 11 | Betsy Taylor | Female | do | do | 54 |
| 12 | Betty Minca | do | American | do | 52 |
| 13 | Barbara | do | Creole | do | 31 |
| 14 | Betsy hope | do | do | do | 18 |
| 15 | Bell | do | do | do | 11 |
| 16 | Betty Gundo | do | do | do | 2 |
| 17 | Brown | Male | do | do | 11 |
| 18 | Ben | do | do | do | 10 |
| 19 | Bonaparte | do | do | do | 8 |
| 20 | Billy | do | do | do | 1 |
| 21 | Ceam | do | African | do | 65 |
| 22 | Cuffee | do | do | do | 55 |
| 23 | Charles England | do | do | do | 54 |
| 24 | Clarke | do | Creole | do | 18 |
| 25 | Charles | do | do | do | 6 |
| 26 | Clara | Female | do | do | 76 |
| 27 | Cubba | do | do | do | 46 |
| 28 | Clara | do | do | do | 44 |
| 29 | Chloe | do | African | do | 35 |
| 30 | Cotto | do | Creole | do | 38 |
| 31 | Citty | do | do | do | 34 |
| 32 | Cotteen | do | do | do | 33 |
| 33 | Charlotte | do | do | do | 30 |
| 34 | Cloney | do | do | do | 13 |
| 35 | Charity | do | do | do | 12 |
| 36 | Cotteen | do | do | do | 10 |
| 37 | Caroline | do | do | do | 8 |
| 38 | Cicily | do | do | do | 9 |
| 39 | Charlotte Cole | do | do | do | 7 |
| 40 | Candish | do | do | do | 2 |
| 41 | Charlotte Taylor | do | do | do | 5 |
| 42 | Dianna | do | African | do | 60 |
| 43 | Domingo | do | Creole | do | 1 |
| 44 | Dominica | Male | African | do | 40 |
| 45 | Dilion | do | do | do | 36 |
| 46 | Daniell | do | do | do | 35 |
| 47 | Duncan | do | Creole | do | 19 |
| 48 | Dinney | do | do | do | 4 |
| 49 | Esther | Female | do | do | 75 |
| 50 | Ephy | do | do | do | 70 |
| 51 | Ellsee | do | do | do | 45 |
| 52 | Eliza | do | do | do | 27 |
| 53 | Edmond | Male | do | do | 30 |
| 54 | Edward | do | do | do | 8 |
| 55 | Foe | do | African | do | 63 |
| 56 | Franswa | do | do | do | 36 |
| 57 | Frances | Female | do | do | 32 |
| 58 | Fortune Joan | do | Creole | do | 15 |
| 59 | Grace | do | do | do | 8 |
| 60 | Guinea | Male | African | do | 60 |

Do = ditto

Creole = In this context, almost certainly a black slave born in the Caribbean as opposed to one brought from Africa

Mulatto = A person of mixed race, with one black and one white parent

continues....

| No. | Names | Sex | Country | Colour | Reputed age |
|-----|---------------|--------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 61 | Grant | do | Creole | do | 37 |
| 62 | George | do | do | do | 4 |
| 63 | Hood | do | do | do | 34 |
| 64 | Harry | do | do | do | 45 |
| 65 | Hamlet | do | African | do | 40 |
| 66 | Hamilton | do | do | do | 32 |
| 67 | Harriet | Female | Creole | do | 16 |
| 68 | Hannah Gratia | do | do | do | 6 |
| 69 | Hermis | Male | do | do | 2 |
| 70 | Jimmy | do | African | do | 63 |
| 71 | Joe | do | do | do | 32 |
| 72 | Johnno | do | Creole | do | 50 |
| 73 | Johnny | do | do | do | 32 |
| 74 | Jacob | do | do | do | 29 |
| 75 | Jack Merica | do | America | do | 28 |
| 76 | Jervis | do | Creole | do | 19 |
| 77 | Jim | do | do | do | 17 |
| 78 | Jeffery | do | do | do | 15 |
| 79 | Jupiter | do | do | do | 6 |
| 80 | Jimmy | do | do | do | 5 |
| 81 | John | do | do | Mulatto | 7 |
| 82 | Joan | Female | do | Black | 34 |
| 83 | Jennett | do | do | do | 23 |
| 84 | Jinny | do | do | do | 14 |
| 85 | Jontang | do | do | do | 8 |
| 86 | Jinny Maria | do | do | do | 5 |
| 87 | Judy | do | do | do | 4 |
| 88 | Kitty Monday | do | do | do | 37 |
| 89 | Kildare | Male | do | do | 14 |
| 90 | Lewise | Female | do | do | 30 |
| 91 | Lewsha | do | do | do | 28 |
| 92 | Leah | do | do | do | 26 |
| 93 | Lucretia | do | do | do | 17 |
| 94 | Lucy | do | do | do | 9 |
| 95 | London | Male | do | do | 8 |
| 96 | Lazams | do | do | do | 5 |
| 97 | Mishell | do | do | do | 50 |
| 98 | Moses | do | do | do | 16 |
| 99 | Mimba | Female | do | do | 60 |
| 100 | Mary | do | do | Mulatto | 37 |
| 101 | Mary | do | African | Black | 36 |
| 102 | Myrtella | do | Creole | do | 10 |
| 103 | Molly | do | do | do | 10 |
| 104 | Molly Doll | do | do | do | 13 |
| 105 | Ma ner | do | do | do | 11 |
| 106 | Madlane | do | do | do | 10 |
| 107 | Margret | do | do | do | 7 |
| 108 | Mary Ann | do | do | do | 6 |
| 109 | Martha | do | do | do | 2 |
| 110 | Nanny | do | African | do | 70 |
| 111 | Nannett | do | Creole | do | 75 |
| 112 | Nanny Monday | do | do | do | 46 |
| 113 | Nanny | do | do | Mulatto | 45 |
| 114 | Nannett | do | do | Black | 38 |
| 115 | Nancy | do | do | do | 27 |
| 116 | Nelly | do | do | do | 16 |
| 117 | Nichola | Male | do | do | 20 |
| 118 | Nelson | do | do | do | 17 |
| 119 | Phillip | do | do | do | 55 |
| 120 | Phillip | do | do | do | 37 |
| 121 | Peter | do | do | do | 19 |
| 122 | Plummer | do | do | do | 5 |
| 123 | Pontack | do | do | do | 2 |
| 124 | Prince | do | African | do | 36 |

Do = ditto

Creole = In this context, almost certainly a black slave born in the Caribbean as opposed to one brought from Africa

Mulatto = A person of mixed race, with one black and one white parent

continues....

| No. | Names | Sex | Country | Colour | Reputed age |
|-----|----------------|--------|----------|---------|-------------|
| 125 | Pareen | Female | do | do | 32 |
| 126 | Peggy | do | Creole | do | 52 |
| 127 | Phillis | do | do | do | 50 |
| 128 | Polly Foe | do | do | do | 37 |
| 129 | Patty | do | do | do | 33 |
| 130 | Patience | do | do | do | 36 |
| 131 | Penda | do | do | do | 32 |
| 132 | Pheby | do | do | do | 24 |
| 133 | Penny | do | do | do | 25 |
| 134 | Presence | do | do | do | 21 |
| 135 | Phibba | do | do | do | 10 |
| 136 | Pussey Doll | do | do | do | 7 |
| 137 | Peggy Phillip | do | do | do | 2 |
| 138 | Phillidea | do | do | do | 1 |
| 139 | Quamina | Male | do | do | 7 |
| 140 | Rodney | do | do | do | 36 |
| 141 | Rocwood | do | do | do | 15 |
| 142 | Rachel | Female | American | do | 23 |
| 143 | Roslind | do | Creole | do | 25 |
| 144 | Rossey | do | do | do | 4 |
| 145 | Sarah | do | do | do | 56 |
| 146 | Susannah | do | do | do | 50 |
| 147 | Sophy | do | do | do | 32 |
| 148 | Sally Joan | do | do | do | 12 |
| 149 | Sally Pussey | do | do | do | 12 |
| 150 | Sarah | do | do | do | 9 |
| 151 | Sophisa | do | do | do | 8 |
| 152 | Sally Gusset | do | do | do | 8 |
| 153 | Shuey | do | do | do | 7 |
| 154 | Sancho | Male | African | do | 35 |
| 155 | Scipio | do | do | do | 28 |
| 156 | Sammy | do | Creole | do | 27 |
| 157 | Siah | do | do | do | 26 |
| 158 | Stephen | do | do | do | 20 |
| 159 | Samuel | do | do | do | 11 |
| 160 | Sam Taylor | do | do | do | 8 |
| 161 | Stather | do | do | do | 5 |
| 162 | Turpin | do | do | do | 60 |
| 163 | Toby | do | African | do | 33 |
| 164 | Toney | do | Creole | do | 9 |
| 165 | Thomas Daniell | do | do | do | 5 |
| 166 | Teazel | Female | do | do | 20 |
| 167 | Violet | do | do | do | 60 |
| 168 | Venture | Male | African | do | 45 |
| 169 | Wilson | do | American | Mulatto | 32 |
| 170 | Windsor | do | Creole | Black | 20 |
| 171 | William | do | do | do | 13 |

Total number = 171 Slaves

Do = ditto

Creole = In this context, almost certainly a black slave born in the Caribbean as opposed to one brought from Africa

Mulatto = A person of mixed race, with one black and one white parent

The Taylors and Their slaves 3

🔍 Find the Facts

- Where was George Taylor buried?
- How old was George Taylor when he died?
- How old was Samuel Mudian when he died?
- How does the memorial say that George Taylor passed his time at home?
- What does the memorial say that people thought of George Taylor?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- “People are stratified in death as they are in life. The location of burial is often based on ethnicity, religion, and social class. The size of the grave marker indicates the relative power of males over females, adults over children, and the rich over the poor” www.deathreference.com/Bl-Ce/Cemeteries-and-Cemetery-Reform.html. In the early 18th and 19th centuries it was considered higher status to be buried in the church. Do the burial places of George and Samuel support this idea?
- A Roman philosopher said over 2000 years ago “De mortuis nil nisi bonum” – “Never speak ill of the dead”. Who do you think wrote the epitaph (text about a dead person written on their tombstone) on George Taylor’s memorial? Do you believe what has been said?
- A tombstone was an expensive thing to buy in Victorian times; many poor people were buried in unmarked graves. Because they had no children, Samuel’s widow Judith probably paid for his stone. What does this fact tell us about both of them?
- Split the class into 9 equally sized groups, and do not let them see the text of George Taylor’s memorial. Get each group to read as much as they can about the life of George Taylor. Then ask each group to take on the role of ONE of the following people:
 - 1) Samuel Mudian
 - 2) The Vicar of All Saints Church, Carshalton in 1814
 - 3) Jimmy, a 60 year old slave on the Taylor plantation in St Kitt’s
 - 4) George Taylor’s brother John, who inherited Carshalton Park House
 - 5) A Quaker Abolitionist, who is fighting for the total abolition of slavery in 1814
 - 6) A poor uneducated mother in Sutton who has never heard of St Kitt’s or slavery, but has received help with food, clothes & money from George Taylor
 - 7) A sugar merchant in London in 1814 who has been buying Taylor’s sugar for 20 years.

continues....

The Taylors and Their slaves 3

- 8) Sarah Budd, George's servant, who was left £100 in his will.
 - 9) A modern historian exploring the Black history of St Kitt's in the 21st century.
- Ask each group to write their own epitaph for George Taylor, thinking carefully how their individual would have felt about him. Then compare what has been written. Is it possible to have different views of the same man? Can a slave owner also be a good man? Do we look at George Taylor differently from the way his friends and family did nearly 200 years ago?

🔍 Further Research

- Look at www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USASownership.htm to read memories of, and speeches about, slave owners.

Other Early Black Sutton Residents

Samuel Mudian was certainly not the first Black resident in Sutton, as these entries from the parish registers of Sutton's churches show. A parish register is a book kept by the local church in which are recorded the names of those people who have passed through the religious rituals of the church – baptism, marriage and burial. Churches have not always kept registers. They were introduced in 1538 by Thomas Cromwell on behalf of Henry VIII and continue to be kept up to the present day and are valuable resources for historians.

Until the late 20th century, many historians did not realise how large the number of Black people living in Britain was, nor when the first Black migrants arrived. Careful study of a number of documents in the last twenty years has revealed that by the 18th century, there were probably between 10,000 and 15,000 black residents living in London alone.

🔍 Find the Facts

- What is unusual about the date on which John, Thomas Hoskins' servant, was baptised?
- Who was baptised five days after Charles Caesar?

🗣️ Something to Discuss

- Charles Caesar's baptism date is given as 1 May 1721. A date of birth (left hand column) is given for all the baptisms on the page – but not for Charles Caesar. Why do you think this is?
- Do you think that Charles Caesar's name was chosen by his parents, or by a past slave owner? Why do you think so many male slaves were named after classical heroes and soldiers?
- Samuel Linley is described as 'belonging' to Mrs Smith; Charles Caesar and William Johnson are described as 'servants'. Do you think this different wording is significant?
- Do you think that all these slaves and servants were baptised willingly or not? Were they genuine Christians or did rich people think of getting their servants baptised simply as part of bringing them to England, on a par with getting them a new set of cold weather clothes? Even in the 18th century, there was criticism of servants being automatically baptised.

🔍 Further Research

- Samuel Mudian was not the only ex-slave to make a life and a living in England. English Heritage have assembled an interesting list of some of the others at www.english-heritage.org.uk/server/show/nav.17488
- The Old Bailey Proceedings online contain useful information about tracing the Black presence in the UK. www.hrionline.ac.uk/oldbailey/history/communities/black.html
- The National Archives have an online exhibition about the Black Presence in Britain over the past 2000 years. www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/blackhistory

Useful Websites and Additional Resources

All URLs tested 10 November 2008

- Parliament and the British Slave Trade 1600–1807.
<http://slavetrade.parliament.uk/slavetrade/index.html>
- Understanding Slavery – a free resource for teachers, KS3 and KS4
www.understandingslavery.com/
- Museum in Docklands: London, Sugar and Slavery
www.museumindocklands.org.uk/English/EventsExhibitions/Special/LSS/
- Black History 4 Schools – Slave Trade and Abolition of Slavery
www.blackhistory4schools.co.uk/slavetrade/
- Breaking the Silence: Anti-Slavery International site for teachers
www.antislavery.org/breakingthesilence/about.shtml#
- National Monuments Record: Heritage Explorer: using images to teach
(carry out search on Slavery)
www.heritageexplorer.org.uk/nmrlearningzone/default.aspx
- Citizenship Foundation: Ending Slavery an unfinished business. A resource pack for history, citizenship and RE
www.citizenshipfoundation.org.uk/main/resource.php?s324
- Two BBC websites linking buildings and the local environment to slavery
www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition/local_trade_history_article_01.shtml
www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/abolition/building_britain_gallery.shtml
- History of the Black presence in Britain
www.blackpresence.co.uk/
- Government listing, support and events
www.direct.gov.uk/en/slavery/index.htm
- The National Archives: historical sources and teaching resources
www.learningcurve.gov.uk/snapshots/snapshot27/snapshot27.htm
- Objects and information and an interactive map of the triangular trade
www.nmm.ac.uk/collections/freedom/
- 200 years of history of migration to the UK
www.movinghere.org.uk/

Timeline

George Taylor of Carshalton Park is born – no evidence has been found as to where, but we believe in St Kitts.

Thomas Clarkson, the abolitionist, is born.
Quakers ban slave trading amongst their followers.

Samuel Mudian is born. We know this only from his age at the time of his death. We believe he was born on St Kitts but to date no evidence has been found.

Committee to investigate the slave trade is set up by the House of Commons.
Slavery is declared illegal in Scotland.

George Taylor purchases the Carshalton Park estate and starts to build his house, which is finished by 1785.

Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp form the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. Of the twelve members, nine are Quakers.

1626

First ship of African slaves arrives at St. Kitts.

1736

1757

George Taylor inherits his father's plantations in St Kitts.

1760

1769

Granville Sharp, an abolitionist, publishes *A representation of the injustice and dangerous tendency of tolerating slavery in England*.

c1770

1772

As a result of the James Somerset case, Chief Justice Lord Mansfield concluded that enslaved people in England could not be forced to return to the West Indies.

1778

1781

Commander of the ship *Zong* has sick slaves thrown overboard in order to claim compensation. The case, heard as an insurance claim and not as a murder trial, is taken up by former slave Olaudah Equiano and Granville Sharp.

1782

1783

First petition against the slave trade, signed by more than 300 Quakers, is presented to Parliament.

1787

1788

Prime Minister William Pitt states that Parliament will begin to investigate the slave trade.

continues....

