



## Norfolk and the Abolition of Slavery

### Teachers' Notes

This resource uses Norfolk Record Office material, along with national images to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the transatlantic slave trade. The resource is split into four sections, which contain images and information for pupils along with more detailed notes for teachers. Each section (except the first) includes a local hero. It would be helpful for children to have some understanding of trade, the British Empire, and what a parliamentary Act is. The resource can be used for Key Stage 3 Unit 15: Black peoples of America: from slavery to equality? However, material included in the main four sections is also suitable for Key Stage 2 pupils. References are provided for all images from the Norfolk Record Office, to enable further consultation.

We would like to thank Lord Buxton, the Norfolk Heritage Centre, and Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service for providing some of the images that are in the resource.

We have included a feedback form, please feel free to complete this and return it to us.

## Introduction

A slave is someone who is owned by another person: he or she can be bought or sold like a sack of potatoes and forced to work without payment on whatever job their master chooses for them. Many societies throughout history have used slaves, often people whom they have defeated in battle. There were slaves in Saxon England and some are mentioned in the Domesday Book, written in 1086. Slavery disappeared in England by about 1200, but continued for several centuries in some countries in Europe. Sailors from Europe who were captured by Turks might themselves be made slaves.

The transatlantic slave trade is very important in history for several reasons:

- It represents one of the largest involuntary mass-movements of people in history
- It brought many millions of Africans to the Americas, permanently changing the cultural and social mix there.
- It depopulated Africa in a way that led to the later European takeover of the Continent and, some people argue, caused its present-day underdevelopment.
- The end of the slave trade was the subject of a massive campaign that historians have seen as one of the great turning points in Western moral consciousness. However, other people say that it was really self-interest, and that no country abolished the slave trade before its economic value had very much declined.

## What was it like?

What was it like to be part of the transatlantic slave trade? For the slave there were three separate stages to the experience, each of which must have been terrifying.

### In Africa

Most slaves were captured far inland by other Africans and taken down to the coast, often being separated from parents and relatives. They would be held as prisoners until a slave ship arrived, and then held on board, perhaps for several months as the ship's crew gathered up more slaves. They would often be shackled to prevent any attempts to escape, food was of the most basic and toilets arrangements very primitive, just a few buckets.

### On board the ship

Eventually the ship would set sail, a completely new experience for almost all the slaves. They might be allowed more freedom as escape was now impossible, or they might still be in chains if the ship's crew were afraid that the slaves might rebel and try to capture the ship. The ship owner might not even care if the slaves died on board, as he would be eligible for insurance money for them – in one case, the ship owner deliberately threw many slaves overboard to claim this money. After that, the British Government introduced a law giving ship owners a bonus if fewer than 3 per cent of the slaves died on the voyage, and this made owners look after them a little better.

Water and food took up precious space on a ship and so would be kept to a minimum. Lack of water was something noted by everyone who studied conditions on board a slave ship. Thomas Clarkson said that he had seen slaves almost dying from want of water, while Thomas Buxton was told by a ship's captain that slaves were almost never given more than a pint of water a day, completely inadequate in a hot and crowded ship.

The journey across the Atlantic would normally take about five weeks but could be double this if the wind and the weather were bad. Several observers noticed that the slaves, having never been to sea before, were prone to seasickness: this must have added to the unhygienic conditions on board ship.

### On the other side of the Atlantic

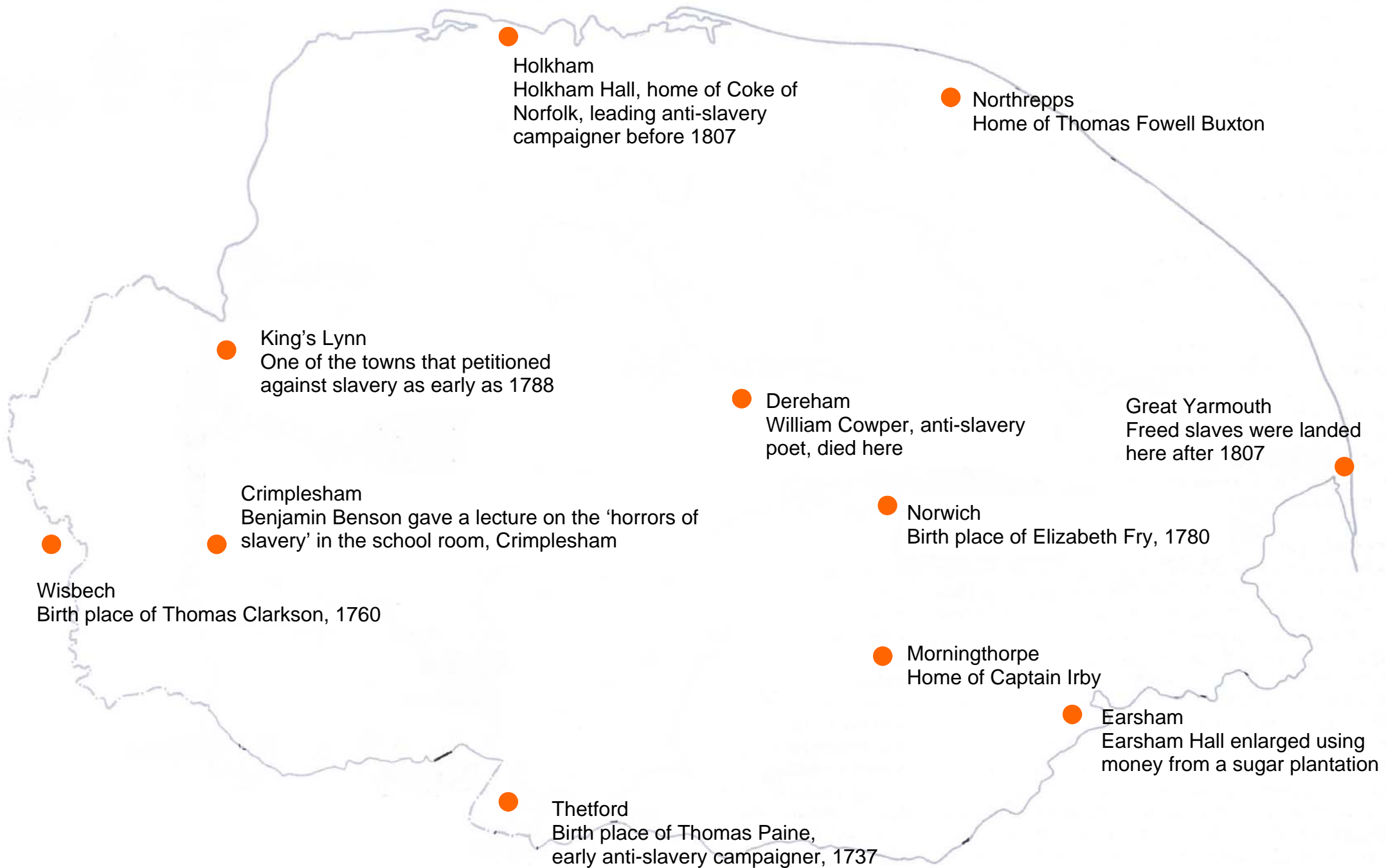
As soon as the ships had reached port, the owner would sell the slaves. Sometimes they were taken off the ship and there was a formal auction. In other cases, there would be a mad scramble as the people wanting to buy slaves would come aboard and choose for themselves the ones they wanted. If a slave had managed to keep together with family or friends so far, they would very likely go to different owners at this stage, and never see their relatives again.

### Who gained from the slave trade?

Europeans made money from the slave trade in two ways:

1. The people who owned the ships made a profit on each voyage as the amount paid for the slaves in the Americas more than met the cost of the goods taken out to Africa for barter and the expenses of the voyage. Most British slave ships operated from Bristol, Liverpool or London: there do not appear to have been any ships engaged in the slave trade operating from anywhere in Norfolk.
2. Many British people owned estates in the West Indies or the United States, on which they grew sugar. Because they did not have to pay their slaves any money to work, they could make enormous profits from the estates. Sometimes they spent some of this money on building large houses on their estates in England. In this way, quite a few of the large houses seen in England today were built or enlarged with money their owners made by profiting from slavery. One example in Norfolk is Earsham Hall, owned by the Dalling family who had a sugar plantation in Jamaica.

# Norfolk connexions with slavery



**Holkham**  
Holkham Hall, home of Coke of Norfolk, leading anti-slavery campaigner before 1807

**Northrepps**  
Home of Thomas Fowell Buxton

**King's Lynn**  
One of the towns that petitioned against slavery as early as 1788

**Dereham**  
William Cowper, anti-slavery poet, died here

**Great Yarmouth**  
Freed slaves were landed here after 1807

**Crimplesham**  
Benjamin Benson gave a lecture on the 'horrors of slavery' in the school room, Crimplesham

**Norwich**  
Birth place of Elizabeth Fry, 1780

**Wisbech**  
Birth place of Thomas Clarkson, 1760

**Morningthorpe**  
Home of Captain Irby

**Earsham**  
Earsham Hall enlarged using money from a sugar plantation

**Thetford**  
Birth place of Thomas Paine, early anti-slavery campaigner, 1737

## THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLAVERY - TIMELINES

*Events relating to Norfolk are in italics*

1772	It is decided by law that slaves cannot be sent away from Britain. Many people thought this meant there could no longer be any slaves in this country.
1786	Thomas Clarkson decides to spend his life helping slaves.
1789	Ouladah Equiano, a former slave, writes a book about his life story and begins to travel around Britain campaigning against slavery.
1791	William Wilberforce tries to pass a law to abolish the slave trade across the Atlantic, but this is rejected in Parliament.
1791	Clarkson writes a book showing how bad the conditions are on slave ships.
1791	<i>Campaigners try to get Norfolk people to stop buying sugar that was grown by slaves.</i>
1794	<i>Many people from Norfolk help pay for new copies of Ouladah Equiano's book to be made.</i>
1795	<i>David Barclay, of the Barclay family of Norfolk, is given an estate and slaves in Jamaica. He frees the slaves and takes them to Philadelphia, USA.</i>
1796	Wilberforce tries to pass another law to abolish the slave trade across the Atlantic, but again this is rejected by parliament.
<b>1807</b>	<b>25 March: success! Wilberforce tries a third time to pass a law to abolish the slave trade across the Atlantic. This time it is passed by Parliament.</b>
1813	<i>Three African boys are rescued from a slave ship by Captain Frederick Irby and are baptised in Saint Peter Mancroft church, Norwich.</i>
1814	<i>A Meeting is held at Saint Andrew's Hall in Norwich to protest against slavery.</i>
1815	Britain gives Portugal £300,000 to stop taking slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.
1820	Britain gives Spain £400,000 to stop taking slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.

1825	<i>A meeting is held at Shire Hall in Norwich. It is agreed to send a petition to Parliament to ask them to pass an Act to stop British people owning slaves. 17,125 people sign the petition. It was nearly 75 m in length!</i>
1828	<i>A meeting was held at Saint Andrew's Hall in Norwich. They agree to send a new petition to Parliament. 10,125 people sign the petition. It was nearly 46 m long!</i>
1833	<i>A law introduced in Parliament by Thomas Fowell Buxton is passed to stop British people owning slaves.</i>
1834	All slaves in countries under British control are free, but they have to work for another four years as apprentices first. Their owners are given money as compensation.
1834	<i>Charlotte Upcher of Sheringham Hall, friend and supporter of Thomas Fowell Buxton, holds a fete to celebrate the end of slavery.</i>
1834-5	<i>Harriet Martineau, a writer from Norwich, goes to America and campaigns against slavery. Supporters of slavery threaten to kill her.</i>
1838	1 August: All slaves finish their four years apprenticeship and are free.
1840	David Livingstone goes to a meeting in London. He decides to go to Africa and fight against slavery.
1841	<i>The Niger Expedition is organised by Buxton. The expedition goes to Africa to trade with the Africans. They hope that better trade will stop slavery, as Africans will not need to make money through selling slaves.</i>
1861-5	Slavery ends in the United States of America in 1865.
1868	The Atlantic slave trade ends in all countries.

## Section 1- Background

### Introduction

The slave trade across the Atlantic Ocean began in 1502, only ten years after Columbus had 'discovered' America. Europeans began to establish farms or plantations in America and the West Indies, most commonly growing sugar cane to produce sugar. There were not enough people willing to work on these plantations so their owners turned to slave labour. The trade routes that were established followed a triangular pattern:

1. Ships from Europe would arrive in Africa full of textiles, iron and rum. The ships would swap these goods for slaves.
2. The ships would set out across the Atlantic, laden with slaves. This leg of the triangle was known as 'the middle passage'. When the ships reached America, the slaves would be sold into captivity.
3. The ships would return to Europe carrying goods produced on farms in the West Indies and America, above all sugar. The sugar was used in Britain to sweeten tea and coffee, and also in making rum. The rum itself might be sold in Africa and so the whole process would start again.

Many people in England earned a great deal of money from the trade. As they did not have to pay their slaves or provide adequate housing, it was easy to make a very large profit from an estate worked by slaves. Many English families used part of their profit to build themselves large houses in England. One example in Norfolk is the Dalling family of Earsham. They owned a sugar plantation in Jamaica, an island in the West Indies. They had a number of slaves. Pictures of their plantation and information about their slaves are included below.

### Documents

Click on an image to see a larger version



Triangular trade



Hispaniola



Earsham Hall



List of slaves



Values of slaves



Sugar plantation



Donnington  
Castle plantation

### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Triangular Trade	Can you work out where slaves were taken from and to, and what Europe received in return?	
Hispaniola	The first slaves taken into the West Indies landed at Hispaniola in 1502. The ships in this image would carry all kinds of goods across the Atlantic, including slaves.	MEA 10/39
Earsham Hall	This was the home of Windham Dalling. He lived in Earsham in Norfolk, but he owned a sugar plantation called Donnington Castle in Jamaica, in the West Indies.	MC 1741/1-34, 822X6
List of slaves	This is a list of slaves for Donnington Castle in 1799. Look at the names they were given. Some were named by what job they did. Do any of the slaves have surnames? Why do you think this is?	MEA 6/18
Values of slaves	This is a list of how much each slave was worth. The table gives their name, their race, their job, whether they were able to work and their price. Why is it important to include whether they were able to work? Why do some slaves not have a price?	MEA 6/12
Sugar plantation	This is a plan of the Donnington Castle Plantation. The fields with lines in them are the sugarcane fields. The slaves lived in the buildings in the centre, shown by small squares, while the man who ran the estate lived in the large building surrounded by a circular hedge. Why do you think this is?	MEA 6/26
Donnington Castle plantation	This is a picture of what the Donnington Castle estate looked like. What do you think the people at the front are doing? Who would have drawn the picture?	MEA 6/29

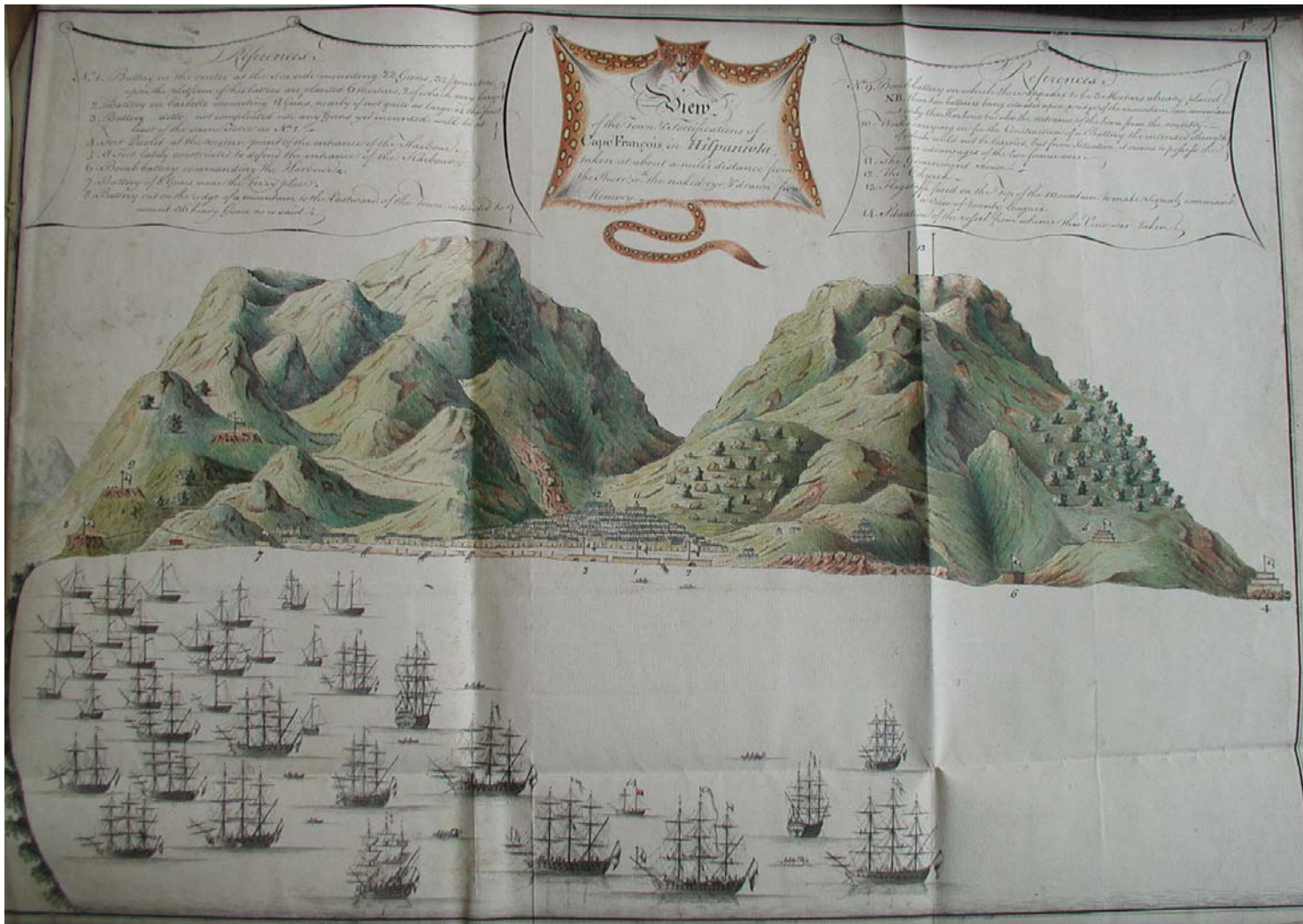
For teachers' notes [click here](#)

For further documents [click here](#)





Triangular trade



Hispaniola



Earsham Hall

The Schedule referred to by the foregoing Indenture

Jamaica - Phibba - Cuba - Becky - Graham - Jimmy  
a Cooper - George a Mason - William a Surveyor - Joe -  
Tom dd - Sarah - present - Munro presents Child - Sarah  
Presents' Child - Quashi - Mary a Mulatto - John, a  
Quadroon Mary's Child - Nancy - John a Mulatto, learning  
to be a Mason - Isaac, a Taylor - Margaret and her three  
Children Names unknown

List of slaves owned by the Dalling family

The Schedule referred to by the foregoing Indenture  
Jamaica- Phibba- Cuba- Becky- Graham- Jimmy  
a Cooper- George a Mason- William a Surveyor- Joe  
Tom old- Sarah- present- Munro presents Child- Sarah  
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Quadroon Mary's Child- Nancy- John a Mulatto, learning  
to be a mason- Isaac, a Taylor- Margaret and her three  
Children Names unknown +

Transcript of the list of slaves owned by the Dalling family

				Value	hire
1	John Coleman	Mulatto, Mason.	able	180	35
	Isaac	Ditto	Cooper	150	30
	George Sawford	Black, Mason	Elderly	150	30
	James Sawford	Ditto	Cooper	140	30
5	Matly	Ditto, Watchman.	Weakly	80	10
	Thomas Thomson	Ditto, Mason.	able	180	35
	Philip Kagg	Quadrone	Idiot	.	.
	William <sup>Women</sup>	Black	Watchman	Weakly	30
	Mary Daley	Mulatto	Hired out	able	150
10	Margaret Kayley	Ditto		Insane	.
	Rachael	Quadrone	Housewoman	Weakly	120
	Sarah	Black	Invalid	Aged	.
	Little Sarah	Ditto	Fida & G	able	150
	Eleanor Thomson	Ditto	Washer	Blind one Eye	120
15	Rosetta Thomson	Ditto	Fida & G	able	150
	Rebecca Thomson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	150
	Mumwe <sup>Boys</sup>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	130
	M. Pherson	Quadrone		Iron Foot	.
	Robert Thomas	Gits	Ditto	Domestic	Weakly
20	Jane Brown	Black	Fida & G	Healthy	70
	William Fawcett	Children			50
	Louisa		Master not working	Young	40
23	Fulton		Black ran away since 1807		
				£ 2180	£ 365

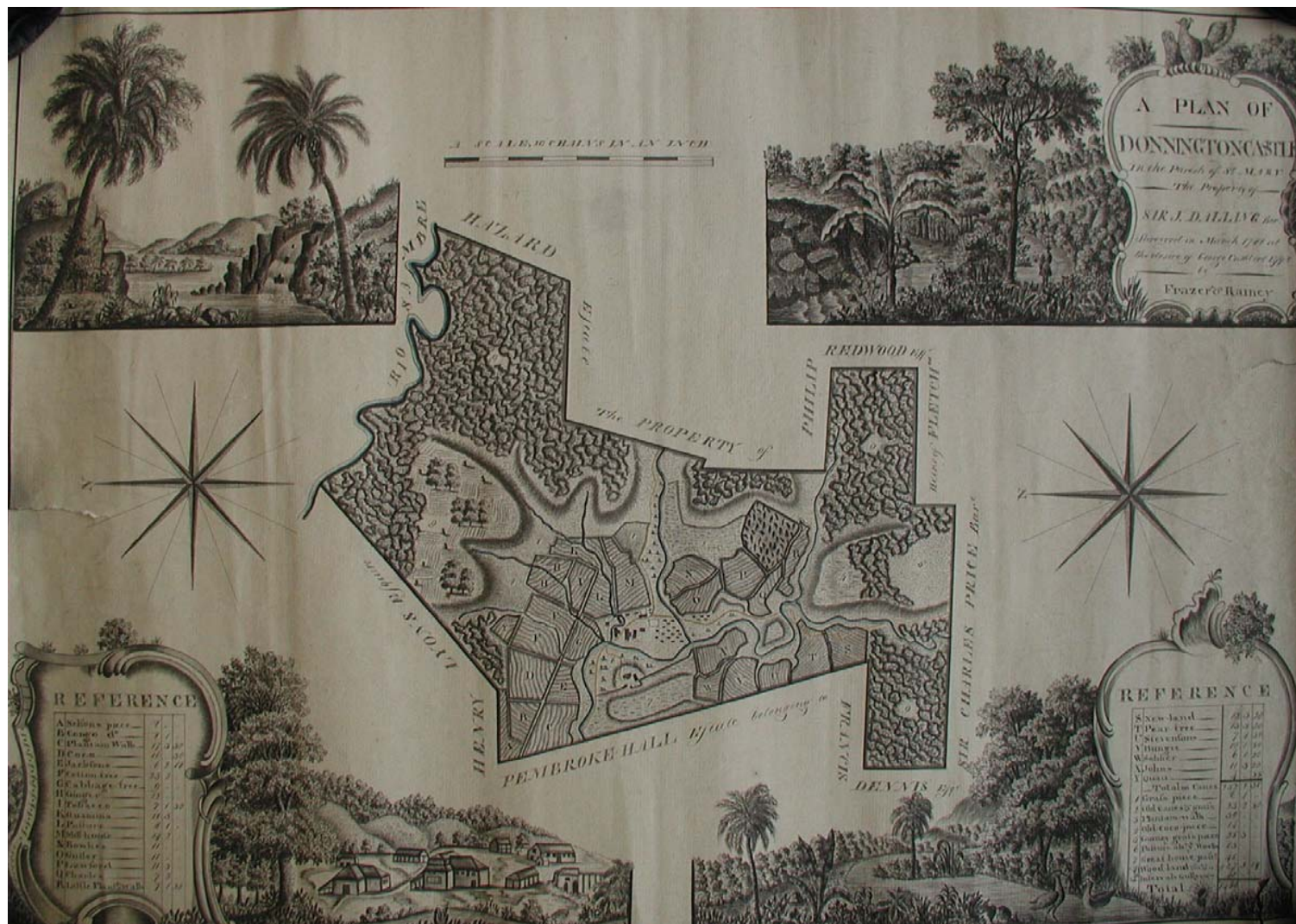
Value of slaves owned by the Dalling family

					Value	Hire
1	John Coleman	Mulatto	Mason	Able	180	35
	Isaac	Ditto	Cooper	Sore Foot	150	30
	George Sawford	Black	Mason	Elderly	150	30
	James Sawford	Ditto	Cooper	Ditto	140	30
5	Matty	Ditto	Watchman	Weakly	80	10
	Thomas Thomson	Ditto	Mason	Able	180	35
	Philip Wagg	Quadroon		Idiot		
	William	Black	Watchman	Weakly	30	10
	Women Mary Daley	Mulatto	Hired out	Able	150	20
10	Margaret Ryley	Ditto		Insane		
	Rachel	Quadroon	Housewoman	Weakly	120	20
	Sarah	Black	Invalid	Aged		
	Little Sarah	Ditto	Field GG	Able	150	25
	Eleanor Thomson	Ditto	Washer	Blind one eye	120	20
15	Rosetta Thomson	Ditto	Field GG	Able	150	25
	Rebecca Thomson	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	150	25
	Boys Munroe	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	130	20
	M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	Quadroon		Sore Foot		
	Robert Thomas	Ditto	Domestic	Weakly	140	20
	Girls Jane Brown	Black	Field SG	Healthy	70	10
20	Children William Fawcett				50	0
	Louisa	Mestees not working- young			40	0
23	Fulton	Black ran away since 1807				
					£ 2180	£365

- Mulatto- someone with a half black ancestry
- Quadroon- someone with a quarter black ancestry

- Field GG- field worker in the great gang
- Field SG- field worker in the second gang
- Cooper- barrel maker
- Invalid- too sick to work

Transcript of the value of slaves owned by the Dalling family



Sugar plantation





Donnington Castle plantation

## Section 2- The Struggle, 1786-1807

### Introduction

#### Local Hero- Thomas Clarkson

Many people thought slavery was wrong and campaigned to stop it. Thomas Clarkson, who was born in Wisbech in 1760, visited many ports where the slave trade was carried out to find out about slavery. He wrote books and gave speeches to tell people about how badly treated the slaves were.

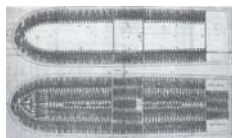
Thomas Paine, born in Thetford, also wrote a pamphlet opposing slavery. A freed slave wrote an autobiography telling people what life as a slave was like. These books are propaganda. They only told one side of the story, and were used to make people feel bad about slavery and want to help put a stop to it. Some people even freed slaves. David Barclay was given a number of slaves in 1795 and took them to America to become apprentices. This meant that they had to learn how to do a job for a number of years before they could be free. In 1807 the campaigners were successful. The British Government abolished the transatlantic slave trade. This meant that British ships could not take slaves across the Atlantic Ocean.

### Documents

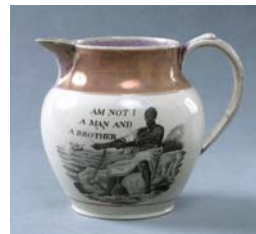
Click on an image to see the larger image



Thomas Clarkson



Clarkson's drawing of a slave ship



Man and Brother jug



Book by Olaudah Equiano



Sugar bowl



Slaves in Africa



List of jobs of freed slaves

### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Thomas Clarkson memorial	Thomas Clarkson spent most of his life trying to abolish slavery. He wrote several books and made speeches about slavery. He thought Europeans would make more money by trading with Africans. He put African objects that could be traded into his 'Africa Box'. This included cotton, spices, gum rubber and different kinds of wood.	Signature taken from MC 342/1 713X5
Clarkson's drawing of a slave ship	This is a drawing of a slave ship, from a book by Thomas Clarkson. The men were kept in room C, the women in room G and the boys in room E. The top image shows a shelf, which was on the wall above the main ship in the bottom image. Slaves under this shelf did not have room to sit up.	
Man and Brother jug	This image was used as a symbol for the abolition of slavery. It can be found on many objects including jugs, plates, and bracelets. It was used between 1787 and the 1830s	From Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Book by Olaudah Equiano	Equiano was born in Nigeria. He and his sister were captured when he was ten and taken to the West Indies, where he was renamed Gustavus Vassa by his owner. A later owner allowed him to earn money through trade, and Equiano was able to pay this owner to become free. In 1789 he published his autobiography. Why did he want people to know about his life?	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Sugar bowl	Some people stopped using sugar made by slaves. This meant that slave owners were not making as much money, because they were not selling as much sugar.	From Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Picture of captured slaves in Africa	This is an image of slaves who have been captured. Who had captured them? Do you think this is accurate? Why was this picture drawn?	
List of jobs of freed slaves	These slaves were given to David Barclay, in 1795. He did not agree with slavery and took them to America to free them. After being freed, they needed to be trained in a skill so that they could earn a living; this took several years. This is a list of their jobs and how long they had to do them before they were free. How old was the youngest slave? Notice some of the slaves have been given his surname. This was not unusual. Common surnames in Jamaica include Johnson and Edwards. People with these surnames are often descendants of slaves of plantation owners with this surname.	RQG 539

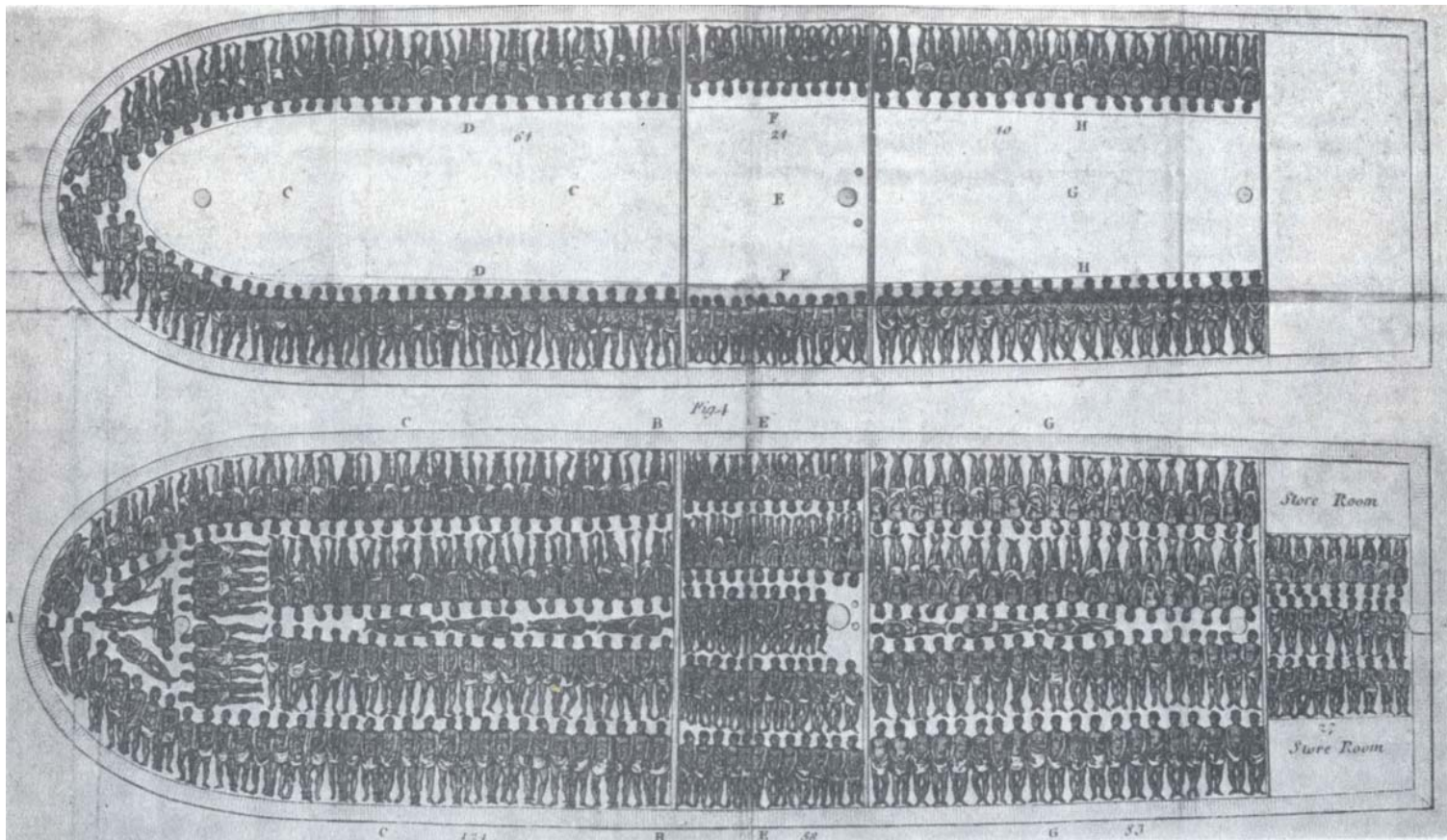
For teachers' notes [click here](#)

For further documents [click here](#)

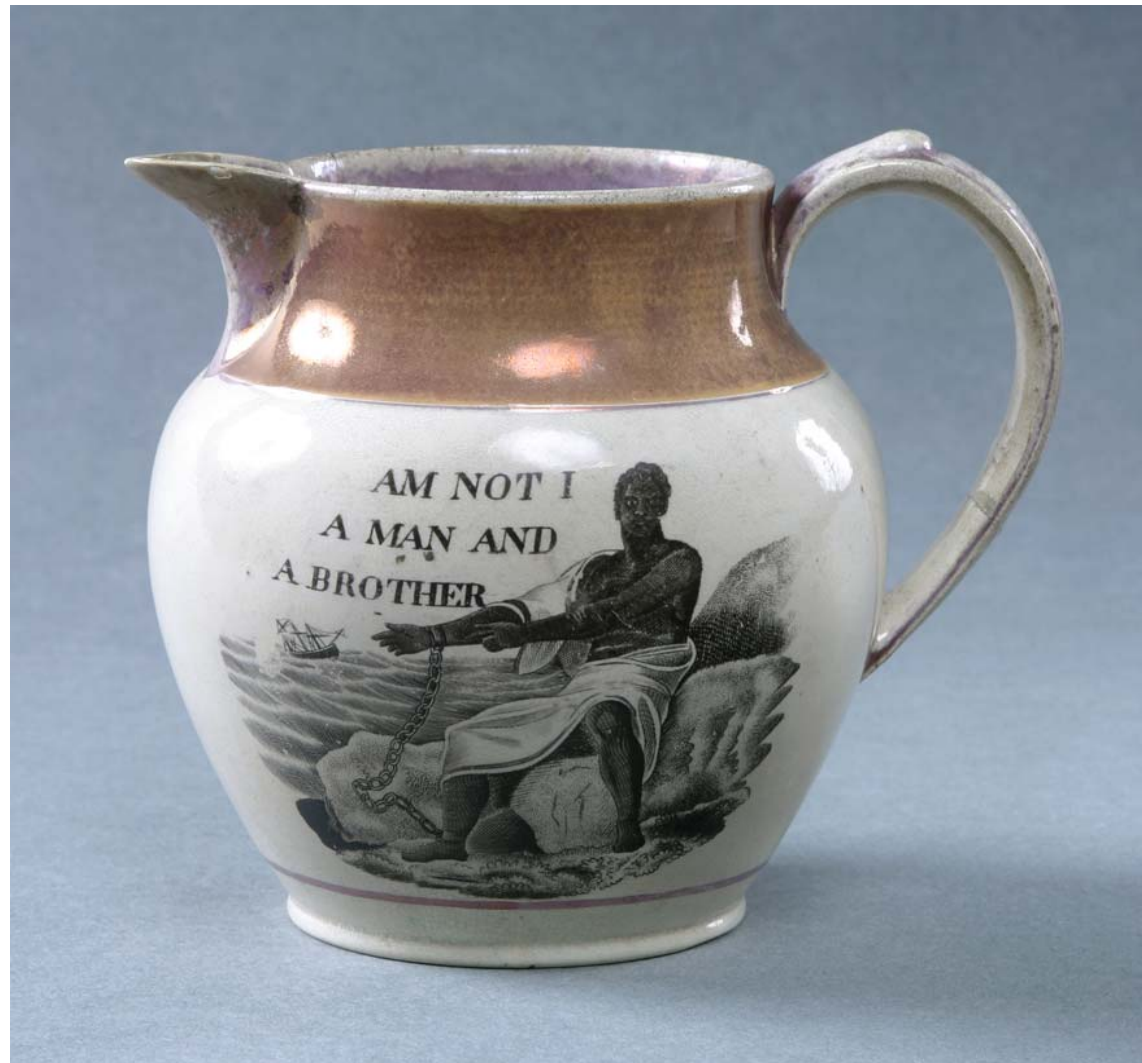


Thomas Clarkson  
2

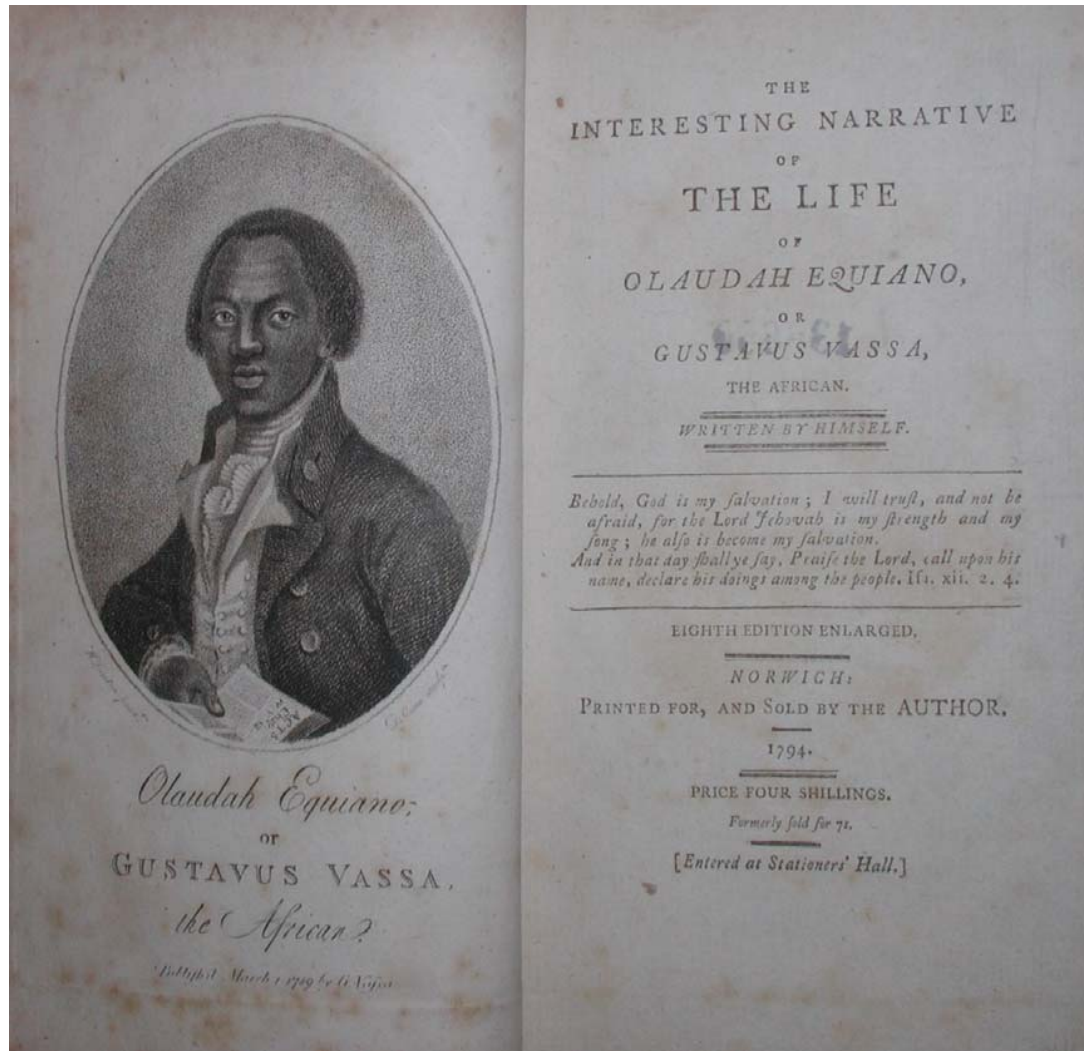
Thomas Clarkson



Slave Ship from Clarkson's book *Abstract of Evidence*, 1791



Man and Brother jug

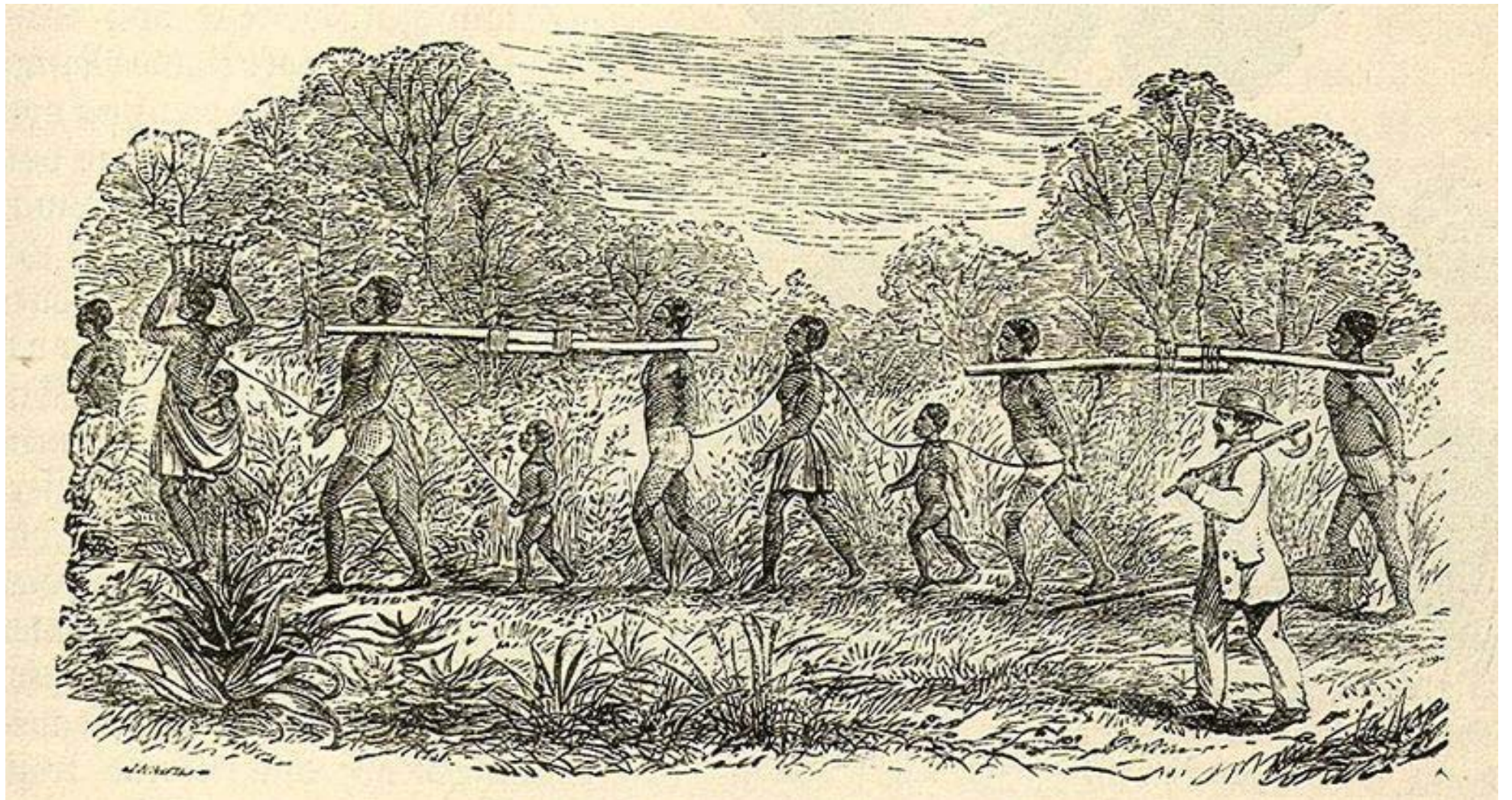


Book by Olaudah Equiano, a freed slave



'Sugar not made by slaves': a sugar bowl used as propaganda against slavery





Picture of captured slaves in Africa being taken to the coast

## A General View of the Appropriation of the Blacks.

<i>Names</i>	<i>about Years old</i>	<i>To whom bound</i>	<i>when bound 1795.</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
Bacchus	23	Lydia Gilpin	4th of 8th Mo.	For 2 years, to be found in clothes, and to be paid 40 dollars when free.
Dido	24	Catherine Parker	ditto	
Juba	14	Jeremiah Paul	ditto	2 years, to be provided with clothes, and to be paid $26\frac{2}{3}$ dollars when free.
Toby	12	Benjamin Creffon	ditto	
Simon	25	Betton & Harrifon	5th of 8th Mo.	4 years, to be taught to read and write, found in clothes, &c. and have freedom dues, viz. two compleat suits of apparel, one of which to be new
Sancho	10	Isaac Parish	ditto	
Prince	14	John Ashley	ditto	9 years, to be taught to pull and cut fur, colour and finish hats, and to read and write, to be found in clothes, &c. and have freedom dues.
Charles	14	William Clifton	ditto	
Mingo	10			
Clarissa	35	Thomas Annesly	7th of 8th Mo.	2 years, to be provided with clothes, &c. and to be paid 40 dollars when free.
Quashie, alias George Barclay	7	Samuel Betton	ditto	
Cæsar		6	Richard Robinett	8th of 8th Mo.
Sukey, alias Sufanna	4	James M'Glathery	ditto	
				7 years, to learn to make nails, be taught to read and write, found in clothes, &c. and have freedom dues.
				2 years, to be found in clothes, and $26\frac{2}{3}$ dollars when free.
				14 years, to be taught to read and write, found in clothes, &c. and have freedom dues, and to be paid 10 dollars when free.
				15 years. He died and was interred in the Potter's field; attended by Absalom Jones, minister of the African church, William Holden, and several of the Committee.
				14 years, to be taught to read and write, found in clothes, &c. have freedom dues, and be paid 10 dollars when free.

Continued in the next page.

List of apprenticeships of freed slaves

## Section 3- Towards Total Abolition, 1807-33

### Introduction

#### Local Hero- Thomas Fowell Buxton

The abolition of the transatlantic slave trade did not stop British people owning slaves. After the abolition, campaigners carried on trying to get slavery abolished completely. Thomas Fowell Buxton was one of the main campaigners. The British Navy set up the West Africa Squadron, which sailed along the African coast rescuing slaves who had been captured against the law by foreign countries. Freed slaves were taken to Sierra Leone where there was no risk of them being captured again. Some freed slaves were taken back to Britain. In 1831-2 there was a ten-day rebellion in Jamaica in which 60,000 slaves took part in a strike against the landowners. These events led to the Slavery Abolition Act of 1833, which abolished slavery in the British Empire. The Act stated that slaves had to be apprentices for four years before becoming free.

### Documents

Click on an icon to see the main image



Thomas Fowell  
Buxton



Speech, 1814



Baptisms of freed  
slave children



Naval ship



Map of  
rebellions in  
1832

### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Thomas Fowell Buxton	Thomas Fowell Buxton lived at Cromer Hall, then Northrepps Hall, in Norfolk. He was a Member of Parliament, and was the man who finally got slavery abolished in the British Empire in 1833.	Portrait courtesy of Lord Buxton Signature taken from MC 342/1 713X5
Speech, 1814	Many people spoke about the slave trade. One meeting was held in Norwich in 1814. Why did people have meetings about slavery?	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Baptisms of free slave children	These three boys were rescued by Captain Frederick Irby, a Norfolk man, and brought to Norwich, where they were baptized. They probably had no one to look after them.	PD 26/4
Naval ship	This is the type of ship that Captain Irby would have used to free slaves.	MC 90/1, 536X6
Map of rebellions	This is a map of towns in Cornwall, Jamaica showing the plantations where slaves took part in the strike in 1832. It shows how many slave plantations there were in Jamaica.	MEA 6/31

For teachers' notes [click here](#)

For further documents [click here](#)



*T. F. Buxton*

Thomas Fowell Buxton

A

**SPEECH**

INTENDED TO HAVE BEEN DELIVERED

AT THE

**PUBLIC MEETING,**

HELD THE FIRST OF JULY, 1814,

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE

**SLAVE TRADE,**

AT

**ST. ANDREW'S HALL,**

**NORWICH.**

*By John Warden Robbards.*

---

PRINTED BY STEVENSON, MATCHETT, AND STEVENSON.

Speech, 1814

		William	Elizabeth	Robinson		Deacon.
		<p>These Children, Paulo Soanda, Edward Makonzie, and Charles Sothman's Freeman were thro the humanity of the Hon. Captain Frederic Paul Joly of Boyland Hall Norfolk brought from Africa in his Majesty's Ship Amelia March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1813</p> <p>C. J. Chapman Minister.</p>				<p>Rev. James Deacon.</p>
					Soldier	Rev. James Deacon.
					Worsted Weaver	Rev. C. J. Chapman Minister.
1813	No. 22.	Paulo,	Soanda	Born of African Parents names unknown	H. Peters Mancroft	Rev. C. J. Chapman Minister
	No. 23.	Edward,	Makonzie	Born of African Parents names unknown	H. Peters Mancroft	Rev. C. J. Chapman Minister
	No. 24.					

Baptisms of freed slave children

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of *St Peter's Mancroft*  
 in the County of *nd City of Norwich* in the Year 1813

When Baptized.	Child's Christian Name.	Parents Name.		Abode.	Quality, Trade, or Profession.	By whom the Ceremony was performed.
		Christian.	Surname.			
1813. May 30th No. 25.	Charles Joshua his brother	Born of African Parents names unknown				Rev. G. J. Chapman Minister
June 1st No. 26.	Emanuel Son of	Emanuel and Mannah	Telstead	St. Peter's Mancroft	Butcher	Rev. G. J. Chapman Minister.
June 6th No. 27.	Frederic Samuel Son of	Samuel and Mary	Tinkley	St. Peter's Mancroft	Cord wainer	Rev. G. J. Chapman Minister

Baptism of freed slave child (top entry)

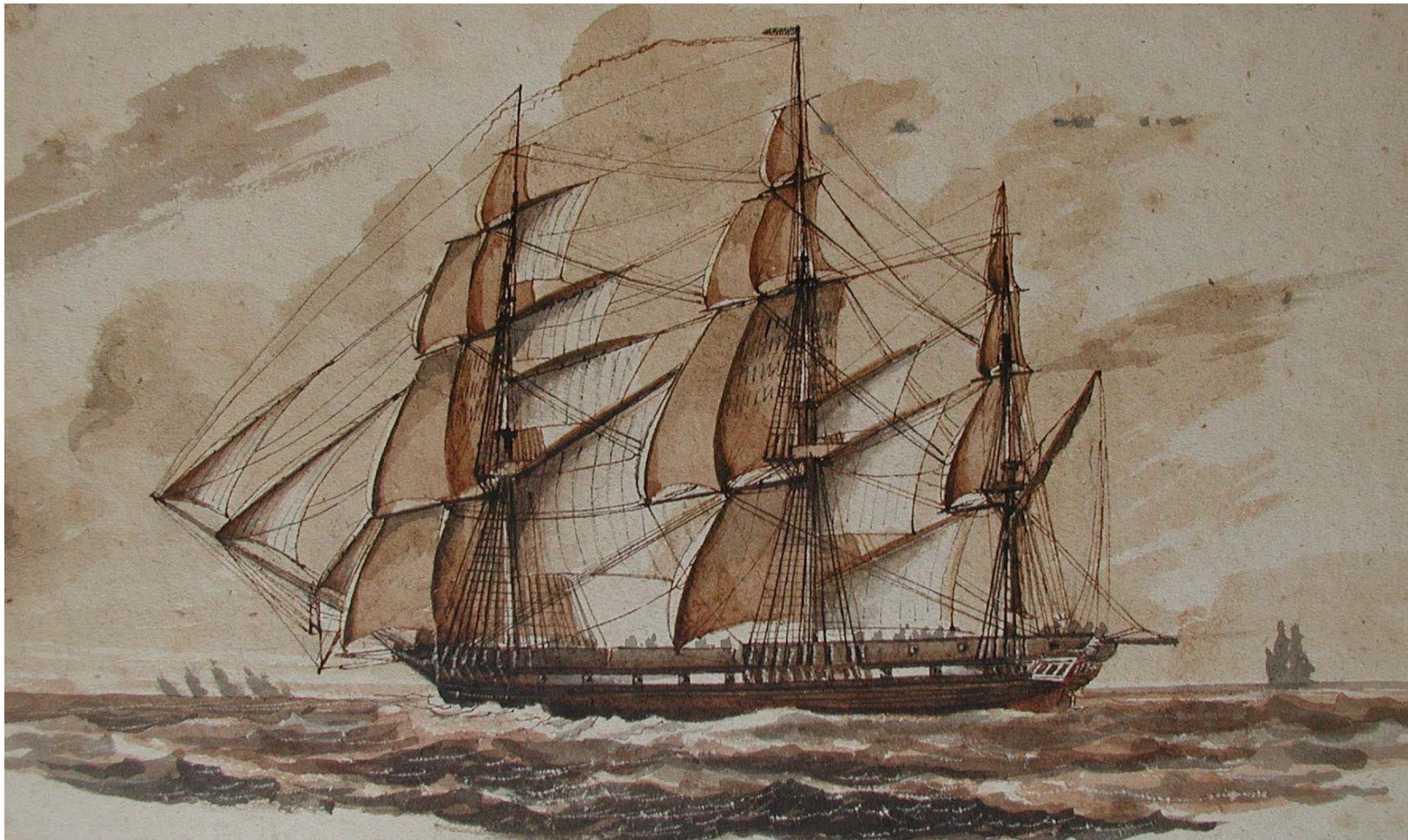


These children, Paulo Loando, Edward Makenzie, and Charles Fortunatus Freeman were thro(ugh) the humanity of the Hon(ourable) Captain Frederic Paul Irby of Boyland Hall, Norfolk brought from Africa in his Majesty's ship Amelia March 22<sup>nd</sup> 1813

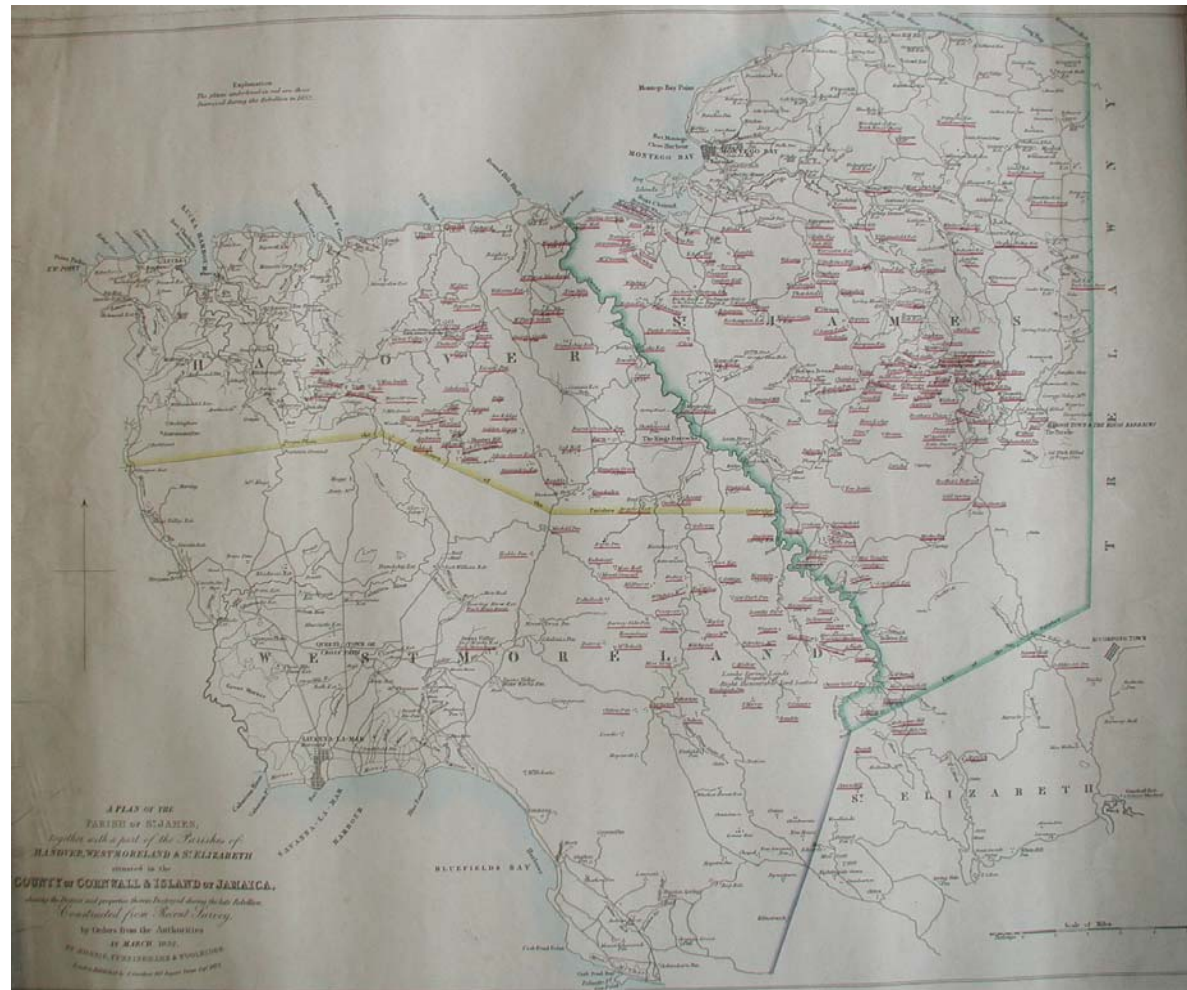
C L Chapman  
Minister

May 30 <sup>th</sup>	Paulo Loando	Born of parents unknown	African names	St Peters Mancroft		Rev. C L Chapman Minister
May 30 <sup>th</sup>	Edward Makenzie	Born of Parents unknown	African names	St Peters Mancroft		Rev. C L Chapman Minister
BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of St Peter's Mancroft In the County and City of Norwich in the Year 1813						
When Baptized	Childs Christian Name	Parents Name		Abode	Quality, Trade or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
1813 May 30 <sup>th</sup>	Charles Fortunatus Freeman	Born of Parents unknown	African names	St Peters Mancroft		Rev. C L Chapman Minister

Transcript of baptisms of freed slave children



Naval ship in the Atlantic Ocean



Rebellions in Jamaica in 1832

## Section 4- The End, 1833-68

### Introduction

#### Local Hero- Elizabeth Fry

After the 1833 act slavery continued in other countries. Elizabeth Fry, a member of the Society of Friends, joined the campaigners in trying to stop this. In 1841 the Niger Expedition was set up. This aimed to send British people to Africa to set up trade with the Africans, stopping the need for slavery. Many members of the group were ill and returned without success. Other members of the Society of Friends helped with campaigning. In 1854 Mrs Elizabeth Doyle invited Benjamin Benson to Crimlesham to talk on the 'horrors of slavery'.

In 1839 the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was set up to stop slavery in other countries. Today this society is called Anti-Slavery International. Some groups say there are still twenty-seven million slaves in the world today. On 27 November 2006 British Prime Minister Tony Blair made a speech stating his sorrow at the British involvement in the slave trade.

### Documents

Click on an image to see a large version



Elizabeth Fry



An Africa free of the slave trade



Woman and Sister



Letter from Harriet Martineau

### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Elizabeth Fry	Elizabeth Fry was born in Norwich. Her sister Hannah married Thomas Fowell Buxton. She is famous for improving conditions of prisoners, but also wanted to stop slavery throughout the world.	Image from MS 4575 Signature taken from MC 118/1-6
An Africa free of the slave trade	This image is intended to show how Africa could look, once freed of the evils of the slave trade: people are able to live, work and exchange goods in peace, instead of having to live in continual fear of capture by slave traders. It was taken from a pamphlet advertising the Niger Expedition. It was hoped that by setting up trade links, slavery would be abolished altogether.	UPC 235
Woman and Sister	This image is similar to the Man and Brother image. It was popular in the 1830s. Who would have produced this image? Why was it produced?	
Letter from Harriet Martineau	This letter was written in 1834. In it Harriet is refusing to go and stay in South Carolina in America because they have slavery. What reason does she give for this	MC 267/1-3

For teachers' notes [click here](#)

For further documents [click here](#)

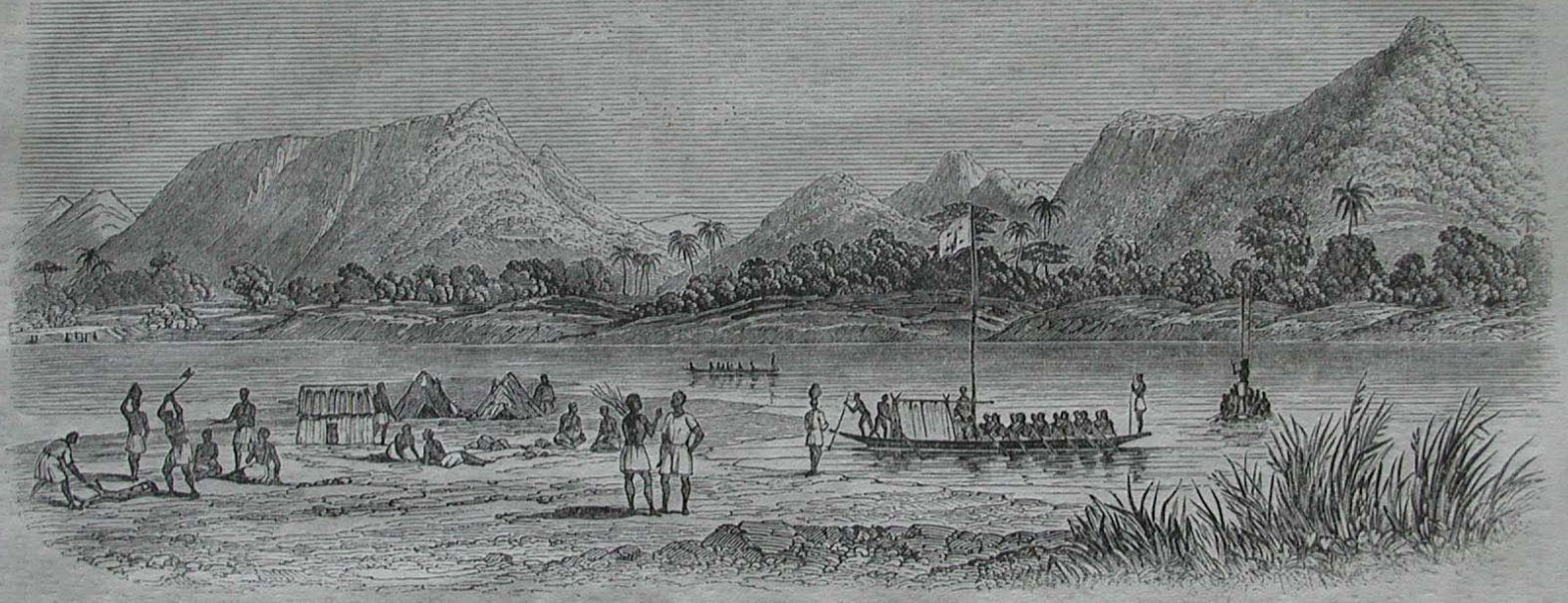


*Elizabeth Fry*

Elizabeth Fry

**Church Missionary Paper**  
FOR THE USE OF WEEKLY AND MONTHLY CONTRIBUTORS.

No. CIII. *Michachus*, 1841.



MOUNTAINS, AND MARKET CANOES, NEAR BOKIWEH, WEST AFRICA.

An Africa free of the slave trade taken from a pamphlet advertising the Niger Expedition



Woman and Sister



I wish I could come again to Charleston,  
this winter, on some accounts, though not on all.  
You w<sup>d</sup> perhaps find courage to speak to me  
now; & your father & mother & I should always  
be happy together. The reasons why I had rather  
not stay long there have nothing to do with  
any of you; & perhaps you can scarcely compre-  
hend them. I am an English woman, & to  
people of my country it is too painful  
to stay long in slave countries. I had  
borne it as long, as I could, by the  
time I got into Ohio; & I believe no  
earthly inducement could tempt me again  
to spend six months in any country where  
there are slaves. I did not know how strong  
that feeling could be till I felt it. -- I wish  
you were here this year, instead of next.  
Remember me when you come, & believe me  
ever your affectionate friend  
Harriet Martineau

Letter from Harriet Martineau

I wish I could come again to Charleston, this winter, on some accounts, though not on all you w<sup>d</sup> perhaps find courage to speak to me now, & your father & mother & I should always be happy together. The reasons why I had rather not stay long there have nothing to do with any of you; & perhaps you can scarcely comprehend them. I am an English woman, to people of my country it is too painful to stay long in slave countries. I had borne it as long as I could by the time I got into Ohio, & I believe no earthly inducement could tempt me again to spend six month in any country where there are slaves. I did not know how strong this feeling could be till I felt it. I wish you were here this year, instead of next. Remember me when you come, & believe me ever your affectionate friend

Harriet Martineau

Transcript of a letter from Harriet Martineau

## Section 1- Background

### Further Documents

#### Documents



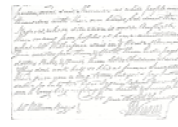
Domesday book



Diary entry of William Gunn



Will of Richard Bunn



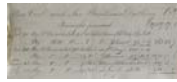
Letter by J Warner



Monthly journal: Donnington Castle



List of slaves for Donnington Castle



Accounts of Donnington Castle

#### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Domesday book	The Domesday Book was a survey of 1086, listing how much land and property each landowner had. This extract includes a number of slaves in the Norfolk village of Merton, and shows that there were slaves in England at this date.	WLS 1/49/1, 407X2
Diary entry of William Gunn	This entry, dated 16 August 1793, mentions white galley slaves. They were prisoners-of-war or convicted criminals who were made to row the ship. In this report these slaves had escaped by rowing to another port.	WGN 2/3
Will of Richard Bunn	Will of Richard Bunn, 1783 a slave owner. In his will he grants Kitty and her daughter Bathsheba freedom on his death, but not the other children. Does this indicate that he was Bathsheba's father?	MEA 6/12
Letter by J Warner	This letter was written by Warner in 1794. It shows the other side of the argument, stating that slaves are well off. Why do you think he feels this? What is his connexion to slavery?	FX 323/1

<p>Monthly journal: Donnington Castle</p>	<p>This journal of Donnington Castle for September 1830 indicates how people thought of the slaves. It lists Negroes and stock (animals) in the similar fashion. This also shows how much work the slaves were expected to do. It appears that the slaves had Sundays off.</p>	<p>MEA 6/21</p>
<p>List of slaves for Donnington Castle</p>	<p>This is a list of slaves for Donnington Castle. They are listed by trade. What was the purpose of this list?</p>	<p>MEA 6/18</p>
<p>Accounts of Donnington Castle</p>	<p>These are the accounts of Donnington Castle for 1809-10. A large amount of money was made through selling sugar and rum.</p>	<p>MEA 6/18</p>

Merton in Domesday book

A.D. 1086

2

Rad

H. Wavelund. Meretuna tēn Ailid. E. r. e.  
III. car. tre. & 1 virgata. Te & p. xvii. uitt.  
m. vi. te & p. III bor. m. i. te & p. vi. ser. m. nullz  
silva cc xl. por. xxxvi. ac pti. semp. III. car. indnto te. III.  
car. hoūm. p. II. m. n. te. v. r. m. III. te. xviii. an. m. xx. II.  
sep. xxiii por. te. cl. ou. m. lxxxx. Sep xxviii. soc. II.  
car. tre. ē omī ēsuetud. pē. vi. te. vii. car. p. m. vi.  
& in Grestuna. i. sochem. xx. ac. te uat. c. sot. m. vi.  
lit. s. reddidit. viii. lit. Totum hē. i. leug. inlang  
& dūm. inlat. & xv dt. degelto.

from Sir H. James Photographic copy.

Entry from the Domesday book

Merton in Domesday book  
A.D. 1086

Hundred of Wayland. Merton. Ailid held three carucates of land and one virgate- there were then and afterwards seventeen villeins, now six. There were then and afterwards three bordars now one- there were then and afterwards six slaves, now none [the text continues with a further description of Merton].

Carucates and virgates are measures of land, bordars and villeins are villagers of different status

Translation of the entry from the Domesday book for Merton, listing the processions before and after the Norman Conquest: there were six slaves before 1066, but none by 1086

Friday Aug: 16 - 1793

Depart from Lome at 3 in the morning  
In a few miles meet 3 Part Loads of Gallies  
Stores about 50 - guarded by Soldiers - part  
of those that had escaped with the Gallies  
a fortnight ago - the greatest Part of the crew  
had concealed themselves in & near Mt.  
Oriste (Socrate) They tell you from  
Saint Oriste - they reward <sup>10</sup> pounds & in  
search of them who are rewarded with a Crown  
for every live & two <sup>5</sup> for every dead Captive

Diary entry of William Gunn

Friday August 16 1793

Depart from Rome at 3 in the morning.  
In a few miles meet 3 Cart Loads of Galley  
Slaves, about 50 - guarded by soldiers - part  
of those that had escap'd with the Galley  
a fortnight ago - the greatest Part of the Crew  
had concealed themselves in and near Mt.  
Oresta (Soracte) they tell you from  
*Saint Oreste* - the Peasants go round and in  
search of them who are rewarded with 10 Crowns  
for every live and 5 for every dead Captive.

Transcript of Diary entry of William Gunn



In the Name of God Amen I Richard Bunn of

Wickham in the County of Dorsetshire being sick and weak in Body but of Perfect mind and memory Do make and ordain this my Last Will and Testament in manner following (That is to say) Principally and first of all I give and recommend my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God that gave it and my Body to the Earth to be Buried in Decent Christian Burial at the Discretion of my Executors herein after named - nothing Doubting but of the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty Power of God - And as touching such worldly Estate wherewith it have Pleas'd God to Bless me with in this Life I give devise and Dispose of the same in the following manner and form

First

I give unto Mary Crosser my hand servant (if she continues to live with me till my decease or she not) the Sum of five Pounds of Lawfull Money to be paid her by my Executors at the end of Twelve Months after my decease. And whereas I have a Property in and to a Negro Woman Named Kitty in the Island of Nevis in America and all that be born of her Body - My will is that the said Negro woman Named Kitty and also her Daughter Named Bathshoba born in April one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy Nine shall both have their freedom But such Children as the said Kitty shall have Born since the Birth of Bathshoba - My will is that they shall be sold for the best advantage and the Money or Effects arising from the Sale of them to be paid to Richard Bunn my Natural Son when he shall arrive at the Age of Twenty one Years - All the rest of my Goods and Chattels of what Nature or Kind both at Wickham in the County of Dorsetshire as also at the Island of Nevis in America or any where else to be found (after my Just Debts Legacies Funeral Expenses Probates of this my will and all other Incidental Charges thereto belonging be paid and Discharged - I give the same unto Richard Bunn my Natural Son in manner following (That is to say) My will is that my Brother John Bunn one of my Executors shall after my decease cause a fair appraisement to be made of all my Goods and Effects and the same to be sold to the best advantage and the Money or Monies arising from the Sale of my Effects with all others that shall be due to me at my decease to be put out on good Security and the Interest arising therefrom to be applied to the sole use of Boarding Clothing and Educating my Natural Son Richard Bunn till he arrives at the Age of Twenty one Years at which time My will is that my Executors shall pay or Cause to be paid unto the said Richard Bunn my Natural Son all the Principal sum arising from my Effects <sup>in part which remain</sup> AND my will is that my Brother John Bunn one of my Executors shall take care and Charge of my Natural Son Richard Bunn as his Guardian until he arrives at the Age of Twenty one Receiving the Interest Money arising from the Principal for that purpose abovesaid - And I do hereby Nominats and Appoint John Bunn of Wickham in the County of Dorsetshire my Brother and My James Chacher in the Island of Nevis in America or any where else to be found Sole Executors of this my Last Will and Testament In WITNESSE whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seal the Twenty first Day of May in the Year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Three - - - -

Signed Sealed Published and Declared  
the above Named Richard Bunn To be his  
Last Will and Testament in the Presence of us  
his Executors and in his presence and in the

Richard



Bunn

Will of Richard Bunn

all my Debts at the end of the  
Twelve Months after my Decease AND whereas I have a Property in and to a Negro Woman Named Kitty in the  
Island of St. Kitts in America and all that be born of her Body - My Will is that the said Negro Woman Named  
Kitty and ~~also~~ her Daughter Named Bathsheba born in April one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy Nine shall  
both have their freedom But such Children as the said Kitty shall have Born since the Birth of Bathsheba -  
My Will is that they shall be sold for the best advantage and the Money or Effects arising from the Sale of  
them to be paid to Richard Bunn my Natural Son when he shall arrive at the Age of Twenty one Years -

Close up of will of Richard Bunn

... And whereas I have a property in and to a Negro woman named Kitty in the Island of Nevis in America and all that be born of her Body, My will is that the said negro woman Named Kitty and her daughter Named Bathsheba born in April one Thousand seven Hundred and Seventy Nine shall both have their freedom But such Children as the said Kitty shall have born since the Birth of Bathsheba My will is that they shall be sold for the best advantage and money or effects arising from the sale of them to be paid to Richard Bunn my Natural Son when he shall arrive at the Age of Twenty one years.

Transcript of will of Richard Bunn

person; wont suit Jamaica. no white people work  
themselves with their own hands, but direct the  
Negroes; whose situation is more comfortable  
then many poor peoples at home: notwithstanding  
what Mr. Wilberforce said in the House of Commons.  
Their masters feed them, & cloath them well. pay  
doctors Bills, & Nurse them like Children when sicke  
& they dont work half so hard as farmers Servants.  
I have given you a long letter, but you'd pay just the  
same for only two lines. I again repeat remember  
me to every body. wishing you health & success I am  
Sir your Obedt. Servant  
W. William Baggs?  
J. Warner

Letter by J Warner

Person, wont suit Jamaica. No white people work themselves with their own hands, but direct the Negroes, whose situation is more comfortable than many poor peoples at home; notwithstanding what Mr Wilberforce said in ye House of Commons. Their masters feed them, and cloath them well pays doctors Bills, and Nurse them like children when sick & they don't work half so hard as farmers Servants. I have given you a long letter, but you'd pay just the same for only two lines. I again repeat Remember me to every body wishing you health and success I am

Your obedient servant

T. Mr William Baggs

J Warner

Transcript of letter by J Warner

Journal of Donnington Castle Estate, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Sept to the 30 Sept 1830

	Hhds.	Trs.	Puns.	Mds.	INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
					Negroes.	Stock.	Negroes.	Stock.
Produce Shipped or Sold.	90	"	36	20				
Made since last Return.	33	"	0	"	Bred & sold of a Female	None	Charles died of disease	Loiswale Steer of Suspect
On the Estate	10	"	2	"	Chico		Miss Robinson	Misses Calf died
At the Wharf	12	"	4	"			Roger & Jover	
Total Made	115	"	42	20				

Average of Gauges.	1st Gang.	2d ditto.	3d ditto.	Tredmen.	At the Works.	Odd Jobs.	Fences.	Watchmen.	Hot House.	Yaws.	Pregnant.	Invalids.	Children.	Nurses.	Slaved.	At Pew.	Constitia.	Cattlemen.	At Hand, & Staff.	Provisionary.	At the Wharf.	Total.
	58	20	15	20	18	13	4	13	12	3	1	16	25	2	2	1	10	8	3	8	258	

General Work done, and Weather. Very severe weather this month

1<sup>st</sup> Week. 1<sup>st</sup> Week. 3 1/2 days cutting Canes on Cox & Plantain Walk P<sup>o</sup> 1/2 day burning trash on Great House P<sup>o</sup> 2 days Cleaning Pastures

2<sup>nd</sup> Week. 3 days cutting Canes on Cox & Plantain Walk P<sup>o</sup> 2 days planting Canes on Dunbar P<sup>o</sup> & 1 day washing Canes on Leau P<sup>o</sup>

3<sup>rd</sup> Week. 4 days washing in Leau & Leau P<sup>o</sup> 2 days cutting Canes on Cox & Plantain Walk P<sup>o</sup>

4<sup>th</sup> Week. 3 1/2 days washing Canes on Leau & Pearson P<sup>o</sup> 1 day breaking in P<sup>o</sup> 1 day burning trash on Cox P<sup>o</sup> 1 day Negro day

Second Gang 4 Weeks. 5 days weeding Canes on Thompsons J. P<sup>o</sup> Mill House P<sup>o</sup>

1<sup>st</sup> Week. 5 days cleaning Canes on John P<sup>o</sup>

2<sup>nd</sup> Week. 1 1/2 days cleaning Canes on John P<sup>o</sup> 2 days weeding Canes on Measwin P<sup>o</sup> 14 days burning Canes on Top Mill House P<sup>o</sup>

3<sup>rd</sup> Week. 5 days burning Canes on Top Mill House P<sup>o</sup> & 1 day Negro day

Monthly journal: Donnington Castle

Journal of Donnington Castle Estate, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Sept to the 30 Sept 1830

	Hhds	Trs	Puns	Hhd	Increase		Decrease	
Produce shipped or sold	90	"	36	20	Negroes	Stock	Negroes	Stock
Made since last return	23	"	6	"	Bridget Hyatt	None	Clausa died of	Teswile the steer died of surfeit
On the Estate	11	"	2	"	of a female		old age and debility	Friendship (an ass) cut
At the Wharf	12	"	4	"	Child		Samuel Pasiou? of consumption	Melly's calf died
Total made	113	"	42	20			Roger of fever	

Average of Gangs	1 <sup>st</sup> gang	2 <sup>nd</sup> ditto	3 <sup>rd</sup> ditto	Tradesmen	At the Works	Odd Jobs	Fences	Watchmen	Hot House	Yaws	Pregnant	Invalids	Children	Nurses	Hired	At Pen	Domestic	Cattlemen	Attending staff	Providing for Stock	Total
	58	26	15	20	18	13	4	13	12	3	1	16	25	2	2	1	10	8	3	8	258

General work done, and Weather. Very severe weather this month.

Great Gang	1 <sup>st</sup> week	3 ½ days cutting canes, 1 ½ day turning trash, ½ day cleaning pastures
	2 <sup>nd</sup> week	3 days cutting canes, 2 days planting canes, 1 day trashing canes
	3 <sup>rd</sup> week	4 days trashing canes, 2 days cutting canes
	4 <sup>th</sup> week	3 ½ days trashing canes, 1 day breaking in corn, ½ day turning trash, 1 day Negro day
Second Gang	1 <sup>st</sup> week	6 days weeding canes
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Week	6 days cleaning canes
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Week	1 ½ days cleaning canes, ½ day weeding canes, 4 days banking canes
	4 <sup>th</sup> Week	5 days banking canes, 1 day Negro day

Steer= cow

Surfeit= ate too much

Puns= Puncheons (318 Litres)

Hhds= Hogshead (238.48 litres)

Yaws= skin disease

Summary of Monthly journal: Donnington Castle

A List of Negroes Purchased from Sibly & Gilling for  
Donnington Castle Estate

Names & occupations	Conditions	Names & H <sup>o</sup>
Masons		George - Gardner weakly Dennis Horsestable D <sup>o</sup>
George	Healthy & able	M. Margaret - sit down D <sup>o</sup>
John	D <sup>o</sup>	In Ratchet House - able
Quahorn	D <sup>o</sup>	20 M. Mary - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>
Sawyer		Tom upper cattle weakly
William	Old & Feeble	John - House - able
Coopers		Present - Diseased
Jammy	Old & rather weak	Sarah - D <sup>o</sup>
M. Isaac	Able	25 Philip Wag - Insane
Wm. Wag	D <sup>o</sup>	M. Thomas a quadrone house with
Fiebil		Sarah Field - Healthy
Matthew	Able	Mama - D <sup>o</sup> - D <sup>o</sup>
Felton	Runaway	M. Thomas a quadrone house D <sup>o</sup>
Quashy	Sickly	Catharine carries hog meat
Joe	Able	31 Titus an infant
Becky	Low Leg	
Greote Cuba	Able	
Blk. Nancy	D <sup>o</sup>	
15 Phabae	Sickly	

List of slaves for Donnington Castle



A list of Negroes purchased from Lady Dalling for  
Donnington Castle Estate

Names and occupations	Conditions	Names of
Masons		George Gardener weakly Dover Horsestable do M Margaret sits down do M Rachel House able M Mary do do Tom after castle weakly John House able Present diseased
George	Healthy and able	
John	Do	
Graham	Do	
Sawyers		Sarah do Philip Wag insane
William	Old feeble	Serviceable children
Coopers		
Jamey	Old rather weak	R Thomas a quadroon house (?) Sarah Field healthy Mouro do do Wm Thomas a quadroon house do Catherine carrier hog meat
Mr Isaac	Able	
Wm Wag	Do	
Field		Sitees an infant
Matthew	Able	
Felton	Runaway	
Quashy	Sickly	
Joe	Able	
Becky	Sore leg	
Creole Cuba	Able	
BL Nancy	Do	
Phoebae	Sickly	

Transcript of list of slaves for Donnington Castle

Acc<sup>t</sup> Curt with Sir Windham Dalling C<sup>t</sup>

		Brought forward	£39537 17 1
1809	Sept. 30	By A <sup>t</sup> Proceeds Sale DC 10 Buns Rum f <sup>r</sup> Mary 169. 6. 10	
	"	By ditto do " 6 do f <sup>r</sup> Pursuit 95. 7. 9	263 14 7
	Nov. 30	By A <sup>t</sup> Proceeds Sale DC 60 Hds Sugar f <sup>r</sup> Mary 1313. 7. 4	
	"	By do do 24 do f <sup>r</sup> Pursuit 557. 10. 2	1870 17 6
1810	Jan'y 15	By do do 9 Buns Rum f <sup>r</sup> William Dent 149 4 "	
	Feb'y 28	By do do 19 Hds Sugar f <sup>r</sup> ditto 451 " 2	

Accounts of Donnington Castle

Acco Curt with Sir Windham Dalling

				Brought forward					£39557 17 1
1809									
Sept	30	By	N <sup>o</sup>	Proceeds sale DC	10	Puns	Rum	Pro St Mary	169.6.10
		"	By	ditto d <sup>o</sup>	6		d <sup>o</sup>	Pro Pursent	94.7.9 263.14.7
Nov	30	By	N <sup>o</sup>	Proceeds sale DC	60	Hhd	Sugar	Pro St Mary	1313.7.4
		"	By	d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	24	d <sup>o</sup>		Pro Pursent	557.10.2 1870.17.6
1810									
Jany	15	By		d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	9	Puns	Rum	William Dent	149.4."
Feby	28	By		d <sup>o</sup> d <sup>o</sup>	19	Hhd	Sugar	ditto	451. ". 2

Acco Curt= Current account

N<sup>o</sup> = Number

DC = Donnington Castle

Hhd= Hogshead (238.48 litres)

Puns= Puncheons (318 Litres)

Pro= for

Transcript of accounts for Donnington Castle

## Section 2- The Struggle, 1786-1807

### Further documents

#### Documents



*Norfolk Chronicle*,  
1791



Pamphlet  
by David  
Barclay



List of freed  
slaves



List of  
apprentices,  
1795



List of  
apprentices,  
1799



Signature  
of  
Olaudah  
Equiano



Subscribers  
to  
Equiano's  
book



Subscribers  
to  
Equiano's  
book

#### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
<i>Norfolk Chronicle</i> , 1791	This article taken from the <i>Norfolk Chronicle</i> newspaper advertises the idea of boycotting sugar. This was a national boycott. The article uses strong language to get the message across.	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Pamphlet by David Barclay	David Barclay produced a pamphlet to highlight how he had freed the slaves that he had been given on an estate in Jamaica. On this page he includes a quotation from an anti-slavery poem by William Cowper, the poet, who died in 1800.	RQG 539
List of freed slaves	This is a list of the slaves left to David Barclay from his pamphlet. The list has been separated into Africans and Jamaicans. Why do you think this is?	RQG 539
List of apprentices, 1795	This is a list of apprenticeships for the freed slaves. Once they have served their apprenticeships they are entitled to settle in Philadelphia.	RQG 539
List of apprentices, 1799	This is a list of the same freed slaves, five years later. Does the emancipation seem to have been successful?	RQG 539

Signature of Olaudah Equiano	This is the signature of the freed slave Olaudah Equiano.	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Subscribers to Equiano's book	Many people subscribed to Olaudah Equiano's book to get it re-printed. It was re-printed seven times during his lifetime.	From Norfolk Heritage Centre

For the Norfolk Chronicle.

*The following is an Extract from a little publication entitled, "An Address to the People of Great Britain on the Utility of refraining from the use of West India Sugar and Rum."*

Why did all creating Nature  
Make the plant for which we toil?  
Sighs must fan it, tears must water,  
Sweat of ours must dress the soil.  
Think, ye masters, iron-hearted,  
Lolling at your jovial boards,  
Think how many backs have smarted  
For the sweets your Cane affords.

The consumption of sugar in this country is so immense, that the quantity commonly used by individuals will have an important effect. A family that uses 5lb. of sugar per week, with the proportion of rum, will, by abstaining from the consumption twenty-one months, prevent the slavery or murder of ONE FELLOW CREATURE; eight such families, in 19 years and a half, prevent the slavery or murder of 100; and 38,000, would totally prevent the slave trade to supply our islands. Nay, so necessarily connected are our consumption of the commodity, and the misery resulting from it, that in every pound of sugar used (the produce of slaves imported from Africa) we may be considered as consuming two ounces of human flesh, besides an alarming number of seamen destroyed by the slave trade, and the inconceivable anguish and misery that must result from parents being torn from their families, villages burnt, and continual suspicion, terror, and dismay spread through an extensive country. A French writer observes, that he cannot look on a piece of sugar, without conceiving it *stained with spots of human blood.*—It is therefore incumbent on US TO ABSTAIN FROM THE USE OF SUGAR AND RUM, until our West India planters themselves have prohibited the importation of additional slaves, and commenced as speedy and effectual a subversion of slavery in their islands, as the circumstances and situation of the slaves will admit; or till we can obtain the produce of the sugar cane in some other mode, unconnected with slavery, and unpolluted with blood.

AN  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
EMANCIPATION  
OF THE  
SLAVES  
OF  
UNITY VALLEY PEN, IN JAMAICA.

---

BY DAVID BARCLAY.

---

*“ I would not have a Slave to till my ground,  
“ To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,  
“ And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth  
“ That finews, bought and fold, have ever earn'd.”*  
COWPER.

---

SECOND EDITION, WITH AN APPENDIX.

---

LONDON:

PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM PHILLIPS,  
GEORGE YARD, LOMBARD STREET.

SOLD ALSO BY  
J. AND A. ARCH, 23, GRACECHURCH STREET.

---

1801.

---

PRICE SIXPENCE.

Pamphlet by David Barclay

The names and ages of the said Blacks are as follows, viz.

11 Women, several of whom  
are Africans.  
2 Girls

{	Sabina.....	about 40
	Bathsheba.....	35
	Clarissa.....	35
	Mintas.....	34
	Patience.....	32
	Amelia.....	28
	Nancy.....	26
	Nanny.....	24
	Dido.....	24
	Phillis.....	22
	Juba.....	14
{	Charlotte.....	5
	Sukey.....	4

5 Men, native  
Africans.  
10 Boys, natives of  
Jamaica.

{	John.....	about 32
	Bacchus.....	23
	London.....	42
	Simon.....	25
	Kingston.....	23
{	Charles.....	14
	Prince.....	14
	Yawo.....	14
	Toby.....	12
	Wiltshire.....	11
	Sancho.....	10
	Mingo.....	10
	October.....	8
	Quashie.....	7
	Cæsar.....	6

Adjourned.

List of freed slaves



## A General View of the Appropriation of the Blacks, continued.

<i>Names</i>	<i>about Years old.</i>	<i>To whom bound</i>	<i>when bound 1795.</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
Kingston	25	Ellis Yarnall	11th of 8th Mo.	2 years, to be found in clothes, and paid 40 dollars when free.
John	32	George Latimer	ditto	Conditions, the same as Kingston.
Sabina	40	Silas Engles	ditto	For 2 years, to be found, &c. and paid 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars when free.
Nanny	24	Samuel Richards, jun.	ditto	2 years, on the same conditions as Sabina, the money to be paid by the master.
Bathsheba	35	Samuel Richards, jun.	ditto	2 years, on the same conditions as Nanny.
Amelia	26	Mary Richie	26th of 8th Mo.	2 years, ditto
Yawo, alias David Barclay	14	James Widdifield	ditto	7 years, to learn the Carpenter's trade, be taught to read and write, and have freedom dues.
October, alias Robert Barclay		John Chapman	26th of 9th Mo.	13 years, to learn the trade of a Windsor Chair-maker, to be taught to read and write, found in clothes, &c. and have freedom dues.
London	42	John Wall	ditto	2 years, to be found in clothes, and paid 40 dollars.
Charlotte	5	Capt. Matthew Strong	2d of 9th Mo.	13 years, to be taught housewifery, to read and write, and have freedom dues.
Mintas	34	_____	_____	Not yet bound; but placed with S. R. Fisher
Phillis	22	_____	_____	In the Pennsylvania hospital.
Wiltshire	11	_____	_____	Ditto.
Nancy	26	_____	_____	Died, and was interred in the Potter's field, the corpse attended by William Holden, some of the Committee, and a respectable company of black people.
Patience	32	_____	_____	Not bound.

N. B. The family name of *Barclay* has been annexed in all the indentures of those who are bound, to distinguish them.

☞ Two years servitude of adults entitles them to settlement.

List of apprentices, 1795

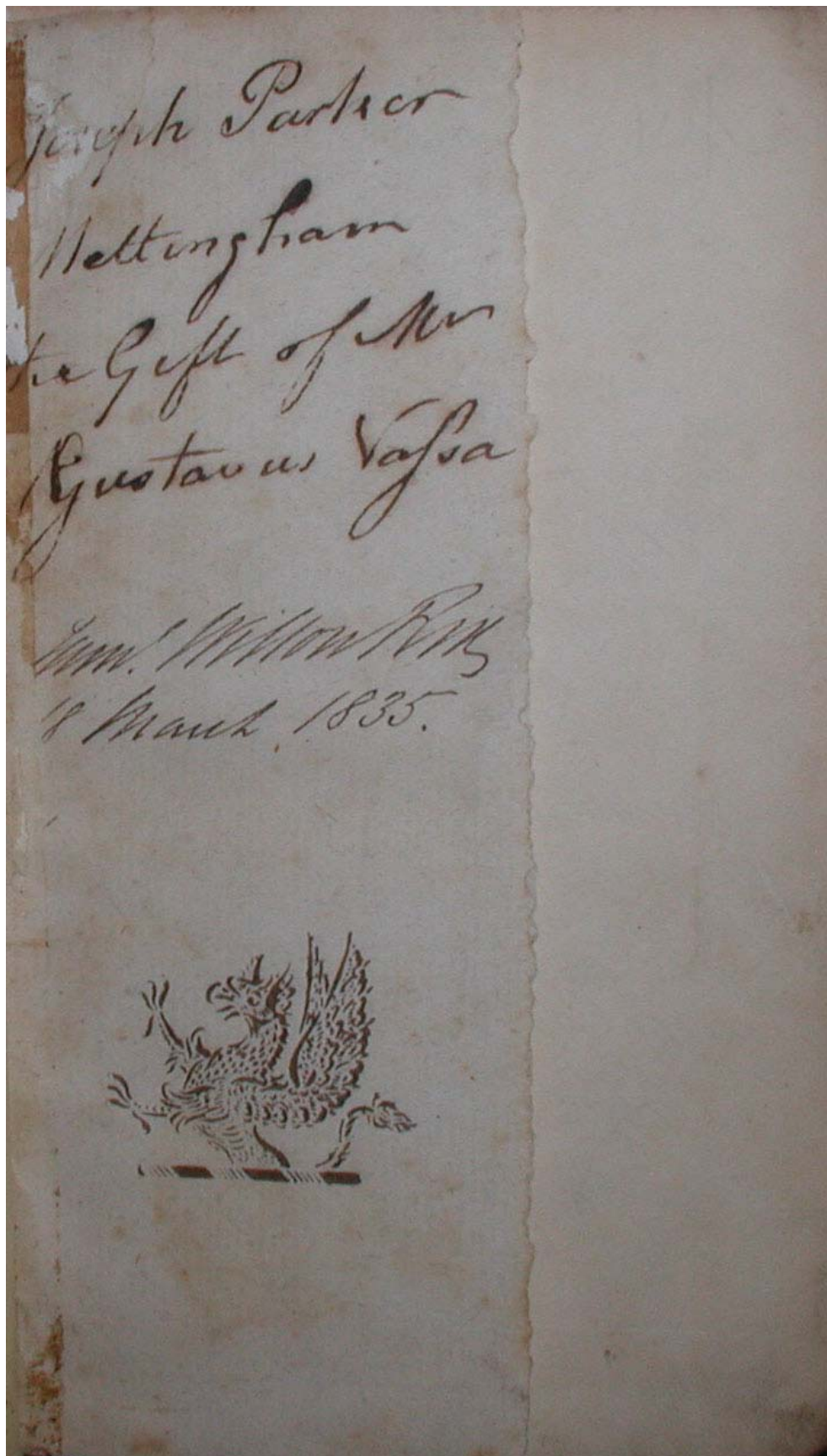
1799—5th Month.

16

List of Blacks liberated by David Barclay, in Jamaica, and placed out in Philadelphia by the Committee of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, and visited by Dr. Thomas Parke.

<i>Names</i>	<i>about Years</i>	<i>To whom bound</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
London Barclay	46	J. Wall	is now married and lives with John.
John	36	G. Latimer	is now married to Amelia, and conducts himself well.
Simon	30	Betton & Co.	conducts himself prudently, and is married to Mintas.
Kingston	28	E. Yarnall	continues in E. Y's service, as a free servant, and is industrious and sober.
Prince	18	J. Ashley	promises to be an useful servant.
Charles	18	W. Clifton	still in his apprenticeship as Nailor.
Yawo, alias David	18	J. Widdifield	ditto
Toby	16	B. Creffon	as Carpenter.
Sancho	14	J. Parish	ditto
Mingo	14	W. Clifton	as Hatters.
October, alias Robert	12	J. Chapman	ditto
Quashie, alias George	11	S. Betton	as Nailor.
Sabina	44	S. Engles	as Windfor Chair-maker.
Bathsheba	39	S. Richards	still an indented servant.
Clarissa	39	T. Annelly	out of her time.
Mintas	38	S. R. Fisher	ditto.
Amelia	32	M. Ritch	ditto.
Nanny	28	S. Richards, junr.	is married to Simon, and conducts herself reputably.
Juba	18	J. Paul	is married to John.
Charlotte	9	M. Strong	deceased—but gave great satisfaction to her employers when living.
Sukey, alias Sufanna	8	J. M. Glathery	term of her servitude being expired, she now lives with her mother Clarissa.
Dido	—	C. Parker	still in her place.
Bacchus	—	L. Gilpin	ditto.
Phillis	—	_____	— — — — died 1798.
Patience	—	_____	— — — — died 1798.
			} perverse disposition and very troublesome, } died 6th Month 25th, 1798.
			{ was boarded in the Alm's house } died 6th Month, 1798.
			ditto ditto

List of apprentices, 1799



Signature of Olaudah Equiano,  
using the name he was given by one of his owners

LIST  
OF  
*SUBSCRIBERS in NORWICH.*

---

<p style="text-align: center;">A</p> <p>Mr. Wm. Atthill, Miss Amelia Alderfon James Alderfon, M. D. Mrs. Aggs Mr. E. Amond, Wyndham Mr. Atkins Rev. L. Ackin J. Addey, Esq. Mr. Hugh Alcock Mr. John Annis</p>	<p>Mr. Isaac Barnes, Bungay Mr. Browne, Coltishall Mr. John Bendeth Mr. William Burt Wm. Buck, Esq. Bury Miss Buck, Do. Rev. C. R. Bond Mr. James Back Mr. Berry Mr. John Bridges Edward Bridgeman, Esq. Botesdale</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">B</p> <p>John Buckle, Esq. Mayor J. G. Bafeley, Esq. Mr. Wm. Barnard, 4 cop. Mr. Wm. Barnard, jun. Mrs. Barnard Sam. Barnard, Esq. 5 cop. Mr. Thomas Barnard Augustus Beevor, Esq. Mr. John Bidwell, 2 cop. Mr. John Barnard Mr. S. C. Barnard Miles Branthwaite, Esq. Mr. Samuel Bond Mr. Blunderfield Mr. Edward Barrow Mr. Edward Booth Mr. John Beckwith Mr. John Corfbie Barnard Mr. Robert Bowen</p>	<p>Mr. Henry Brown, Difs Mr. Thomas Bidwell, Do. Mr. Brownsmith Mr. B. Boardman Mr. Robert Blake, with Mr. Wright Mrs. Baldy Mr. Wm. Barnard, jun. Master Joseph Barnard Mr. Henry Baker Mr. John Bouzell Mrs. Mary Bacon</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">C</p> <p>Mr. Cubitt, Ludham Mr. John Coleman Mr. Bernard Church Mr. Robert Colls Mr. Crouse Miss E. B. Crouse</p>

Miss Coe	Miss Frost
E. Carver	Mr. Fitch
Mr. Cully, Taverham	Miss Firth
Mr. Crickmore, Seething	Mr. Firth
Mr. Cozens	Mr. D. Fromanteel
Mr. Crane	Wm. Foster, jun. Esq.
Mr. Sam. Cole, sen.	Mr. Freshfield, sen.
Mr. Coke	Miss Fellows
Mr. H. Catton, Elmham	G
Mr. Christian	J. Grigby, Esq. Drinkwater
Mr. John Cully	Suffolk
Mr. Wright Coldham	Mrs. Gainsborough
Mr. Joseph Clarke	Bartlett Gurney, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Clover	Miss Gurney
Mr. T. Cattermoul, jun.	Miss H. Gurney
Miss Crisp, Ipswich	Mrs. Gray
D	Mrs. Goddard
E. G. Dillingham, Esq.	Mr. Thomas Goff
Mrs. Dillingham	Mr. J. Gurney
Mr. E. De Hague	Mr. John Graves
Mr. Danter	Mr. Gardiner
Rev. Tho. Drake, Shelton	Mr. F. Gosling, jun.
Mr. Benjamin Dowson	H
Mr. Daveney	James Hudfon, Esq.
Mr. Ditchell, Cromer	Miss Hart
Mr. Dairy	Rev. Peter Hanfell
Mr. Dalrymple	John Harvey, Esq.
Mr. Dinmore	Wm. Herring Esq. 3s
Mr. Tho Dyfon, Difs	Robt. Herring, Esq. 3s
Miss Day	Mr. Samuel Harmer
Mr. John Roach	Mr. Hawkins
E	Mr. James Hayward
Wm. Enfield, LL. D.	Miss Headley
Mr. Joseph English	Rev. P. Houghton
Mr. Ellington	Mr. John Herring
Miss Everett, Wyndham	Mr. Wm. Harwin
Mr. J. Ebbets, Helleston	J. Harvey, Esq.
F	Miss Ann Harvey, C <sup>o</sup>
Rev. Sam. Foster, D. D.	Miss Hagon

Mr. John Harper	Miss Maling, Bury
Mr. William Hanks	N
Miss Hammont	Rev. Samuel Newton
Mr. James Herring	Mr. Wm. Newson
I	O
J. Ives, Esq. Town Clofe	Mr. Olier
Mr. J. L. Johnson	Mr. Edward Ollett
Miss Jackson	Mr. John Oxley
Miss Jarrold	Miss Olier
Mr. Jagger	P
Mr. T. Jeckell	Mr. Pitchford, jun.
K	Mr. Plowman, Bungay
Henry Kett, Esq.	Mr. J. Paul, Mettingham
L	Mr. Prentice, Bungay
Mr. Leyson Lewis	Miss Plumtree
Mr. J. Landley, Long	Mr. Charles Potter
Melford	Mrs. Palmer
Miss Lay	Mr. E. Peckover
Mr. B. Lemon	Mr. Thomas Paul
Mr. John Lovick	Mr. Robert Pearson
Mr. J. Landy	Robert Partridge, Esq.
Rev. Mr. Landley	Mr. Robert Paul, Stariton
Mr. Robert Larke	Mrs. Pullyn, Beccles
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Mr. Thomas Marks	Miss E. Smith
	b 3

Norfolk subscribers to Equiano's book

## Section 3- Towards Total Abolition, 1807-1833

### Further documents

#### Documents



Extract  
from  
speech



Article  
about  
meeting,  
1825



Article  
about  
meeting,  
1828

#### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Extract from speech against the slave trade	This extract from a speech was due to be given at a public meeting about slavery in Norwich in 1814. What does the speaker think about slavery?	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Article about meeting, 1825	Article from the <i>Norfolk Chronicle</i> newspaper about a meeting held in the Shire Hall, Norwich, 1825, with the names of Norfolk men opposed to slavery.	From Norfolk Heritage Centre
Article about meeting, 1828	Article from the <i>Norfolk Chronicle</i> newspaper about a meeting held in Norwich, 1828	From Norfolk Heritage Centre

# *SPEECH.*

---

MR. MAYOR,

I AM happy, Sir, to see that whatever perplexity of debate we may be involved in, there exists among us only one general feeling of detestation and abhorrence at the bare idea of an African Slave Trade. The propriety of making known the apprehensions we feel on account of that stipulation in the late treaty, which allows France to carry on this inhuman traffic five years longer, seems also to be admitted with only one exception. That exception, Sir, has grieved me; for in the quarter whence it has proceeded, I did expect that at least there would have been no disposition to frustrate the objects for which we are convened. The requisition in consequence of which you have called us together, Sir, was signed by that Gentleman, and expressly asked for a meeting to consider what measures it would be proper to adopt by way either of Petition or Address in the present situation of the Abolition of the Slave Trade. In the course of our political experience we must all of us have witnessed too many individual changes of opinion to be much surprised by them; and if this gentleman had in the course of years abandoned his early habits of thinking, and learnt to consider the opinions with which he set out in life as the mere ebullitions of intemperate youth, the visionary ideas of an inexperienced mind—if this

Extract from speech against the slave trade

## BRITISH COLONIAL SLAVERY.

On Thursday last, a meeting of this County was held, in pursuance to advertisement, at the Shirehall, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the immediate mitigation of Slavery throughout the British Colonies, and for its extinction at the earliest, safe, and practical period, in compliance with the Resolution of the House of Commons in May, 1823."

Amongst the Noblemen and Gentlemen present were—Lord Stafford, Lord Suffield, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. Col. Wodehouse, Sir R. P. Jodrell, Sir Jacob Astley, Sir R. J. Harvey, Edm. Wodehouse, Esq. M. P. R. H. Gurney, Esq. M. P. T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P. Dr. Lushington, M. P. J. J. Bedingfield, Esq. E. Lombe, Esq. J. Pétre, Esq. Thos. Hoseason, Esq. H. Lee Warner, Esq. — Gurdon, Esq. M. Elwin, Esq. J. J. Gurney, Esq. J. Ives, Esq. F. Morse, Esq. Rev. W. Chester, Rev. J. Hepworth, Rev. F. Bevan, Rev. Mr. Day, Rev. Mr. Collyer, Rev. Mr. Girdlestone, Rev. H. Wilson, Rev. G. Sandby, Rev. Mr. Cubitt, Rev. Mr. Taylor, &c. &c.

The High Sheriff (Col. HARVEY) having been called to the Chair, expressed great satisfaction in complying with the wishes of the meeting. And he begged briefly to state the intention for which they were called together. It was for the purpose of obtaining if possible the immediate mitigation of Slavery in our Colonies, and its ultimate and final extinction. Upon that point he thought there could be but one opinion and one feeling. He then animadverted upon the gross anomaly which he considered to exist, in the privilege of the slave when he set foot upon the British shores, being from that moment free, and yet that so many thousands of the subjects of England should not only be in a state of slavery but a life of bondage was entailed on the child unborn. This principle was inconsistent with our glorious constitution; it was inconsistent with British feeling and British humanity; and in complete violation of the precepts of our holy religion.



11 2000 continuation.

## ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the City of Norwich, held at St. Andrew's Hall, on Monday, 5th May, 1828.

The MAYOR of NORWICH in the Chair,  
The following Petition to the House of Commons was unanimously adopted on the subject of British Colonial Slavery.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of the City and County of Norwich, feel ourselves bound in conscience once more to express to your Honorable House our unalterable Conviction that the System of SLAVERY maintained in the West Indian and some other Colonies of Great Britain, is opposed to the fundamental principles of Justice, Humanity, and sound Policy, and involves this Country in a fearful measure of Guilt.

While we cordially approve the unanimous Resolutions passed by your Honorable House in May, 1823, respecting the expediency of adopting *Effectual* and *Decisive* Measures for Ameliorating the Condition of the Slaves, with a view of preparing them for a full participation in Civil Rights, we deeply lament that the efforts of Government, in prosecution of this object, have hitherto been, to a great extent, frustrated by Opposition in the Colonies.

Under these circumstances we consider it to be peculiarly objectionable to continue those Bounties on the Export of Sugars, and those Prohibitory Duties on the produce of Colonial Free Labour, by which *Slavery* is so evidently Supported at the Expence of the British Public.

We therefore earnestly implore your Honorable House to repeal all such bounties and prohibitory duties, and to take such other measures as in your wisdom you may deem meet, in order to ensure the immediate Allevation and the ultimate Extinction of British Colonial Slavery.

✍ The Parchments to be fully Signed and brought to the Old Library Room, on Monday, May 19th, at One o'clock.

The PETITION is laying at the Office of the NORFOLK CHRONICLE for Signature.

## Section 4- The End, 1833- 1868

### Further documents

#### Documents



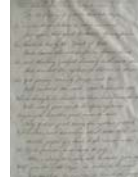
Buxton's  
Plan



Pamphlet  
about the  
Niger  
Expedition



Map of  
Niger area



Poem from  
Charlotte  
Upcher's  
notebook

#### Information about the documents

Image	Information	Reference Number
Buxton's plan	Pamphlet by Thomas Fowell Buxton, to promote his campaign to abolish slavery in Africa itself. The campaigners hope to 'civilise' the Africans. Is this the right way to go about it? What do you think Buxton thinks about the Africans?	UPC 235
Pamphlet about the Niger Expedition	The Niger Expedition was set up in 1841 to establish trade links with the Africans. This pamphlet describes in dramatic language the misery of the slave trade. Who was this pamphlet aimed at? Was this an accurate portrayal of slavery?	UPC 235
Map of Niger area	This map shows where the campaigners were hoping to travel to contact local chiefs.	UPC 235
Poem from Charlotte Upcher's notebook	This poem was found in Charlotte Upcher's notebook. The Upcher family lived at Sheringham Hall: Charlotte was a friend and supporter of T F Buxton. She was influenced by Buxton's plan for the Niger Expedition.	UPC 235

SOCIETY  
FOR THE  
EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE,  
AND FOR THE  
CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

---

INSTITUTED, JUNE, 1839.

---

PRESIDENT—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.

---

PRESENT STATE OF AFRICA.

UPWARDS of 30 years, and more than 15 millions of money, have been consumed in fruitless attempts to put down the Slave Trade; yet it has doubled during this period. The annual loss of life, caused by the Trade, has risen from 17 to 25 per cent.;—170,000 Africans are computed to be annually reduced to slavery;—330,000 more, annually to perish;—and the total annual loss to Africa, to amount to 500,000 persons.\*

Africa, immensely rich in natural resources,—teeming with Inhabitants,—anxious for European Manufactures and Instruction,—still remains, under the desolating influence of the Slave Trade, an uncultivated desert,—degraded by superstition, and deluged with blood.

MR. BUXTON'S PLAN.

Mr. Buxton emphatically declares, that, next to Christianity, (the great and only effectual cure,) the “deliverance of Africa” is to be sought in “calling out her own resources.”

Part of this duty devolves on Government, in enforcing the Treaties already made for the suppression of the Trade; obtaining other and more efficient Treaties, with native Chiefs as well as with European and other Powers; and promoting and protecting the legitimate efforts of individuals engaged in the same object.

Another part devolves on individuals, which he proposes to divide between two Associations, namely,—first, a Benevolent Society to watch over and befriend the interests of Africa; and, secondly, a Company which shall cultivate portions of her soil. The object of the one to be charity—of the other, legitimate gain; distinct, therefore, in their purposes, and separate in their management, yet both accordant in principle, and conducing to the same benevolent end.

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\* *Vide* “The African Slave Trade, and its Remedy,” by T. Fowell Buxton, Esq. p. 202.—*Murray*, 1840.

MS

## NIGER EXPEDITION.

“THE EFFECTUAL FERVENT PRAYER OF A RIGHTEOUS MAN AVAILETH MUCH.”

James v. 16.

IN the very interesting and able Address, published by the Rev. JAMES HALDANE STEWART, inviting the Christian community to united prayer on the 1st January, 1841, a prominent place is given to the subject of the great enterprise which has lately been undertaken for THE EXTINCTION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, AND FOR THE CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

The whole of that Address must meet with the warmest concurrence of every Christian; but though several impressive appeals have been made on the subject, and extensively responded to, yet there is still space for further attempts to explain the views of those who originated the projected undertaking, and to arouse the feelings of the public.

We have heard of the horrors of the Slave Trade from our infancy, and have, perhaps, been ready to turn from the subject in disgust and despair. This would, however, be unworthy of the philanthropist, and still more of the Christian.

Realise for a moment, to your own mind, the condition of Africa—her state of insecurity, alarm, and desolation. Picture to yourself the systematic capture and sale of her inhabitants, to the awful daily average of one thousand human beings. Imagine the untold horrors of the middle passage—the shelves of human beings, with their heads pressed between their knees for want of space either to sit upright or to lie at length—the stench—the thirst—the groans of the dying—the weak cries of the tortured children—the scene of almost unmingled misery and despair! Examine the facts,—the bare dry statistics of this case,—all that is asked is a cold, calculating, criticizing investigation. Alas! not one tittle of the awful catalogue of wrongs and sufferings can be disproved!

The Niger Expedition is an effort—another noble effort—made by the Government of our country for the cure of this evil. It is the fixed conviction of men of the greatest knowledge and experience on this subject, that having hitherto failed in our efforts to put down the Slave Trade by force, we must try another method; and as we cannot *coerce* the Europeans, who are the gainers by the dreadful traffic, we must seek to *influence* the Africans, who are the losers by it, to its abandonment. The Niger Expedition is, therefore, sent forth to form treaties with the Native Princes—to enlighten their minds upon the impolicy, as well as the wickedness of their present course, and thus to pave the way for the introduction of Agriculture, Commerce, and above all—far above all—of Christianity into those desolate regions.

The Expedition is to consist of three iron steam-vessels: the ALBERT, the WILBERFORCE, and the SOUDAN. They carry with them Surgeons and Men of Science, Botanists, Surveyors, Geographers, Geologists, and Agriculturists. They are provided with seeds, implements, medicines, and presents furnished from private, as well as public sources.

One of the main objects of the Expedition, in the minds of its principal promoters, will be to prepare the way for the entrance of Christian Teachers, who will, it is trusted, be poured into Africa from many sections of the Church of Christ; above all, from that people so providentially preparing for this work,—the emancipated Negroes of our West Indian Colonies.

Pamphlet about the Niger Expedition



Map of Niger area of Africa

For, African souls, we are trying to raise,  
By the blessing of God, in these later days,  
In love, we those Nations, to mercy commend,  
And rejoice, that great Whitbee, is officers, friend,  
Sir, Powell, he, has, by the Spirit, of God,  
Made known the sad traffic, in African, blood,  
The soul thrilling subject, himself hath made plain,  
And directed the system, to blot out its stain,  
This God fearing man, by prayer and toil,  
Hath scatter'd the seed, upon England's soil,  
Which, though it should cost him, his life in the end,  
Will surely grow up, to be Africa's friend,  
Long may he live, this great cause to direct,  
May God, in great mercy, the system protect,  
Till culture, and commerce, shall better their state,  
And the gospel of Christ, be the crown on their head,  
The vessels provided, and ready to ply,  
When crossing the seas, will be under God's eye,  
He'll give them the Niger, its waters He'll raise,  
To accomplish His purpose, to Him be the praise.

Poem from Charlotte Upcher's notebook

Poor Africa's sons we are trying to raise,  
By the blessing of God, in these later days,  
In love, we those Nations, to mercy command,  
And rejoice, that Great Britain is Africa's friend,  
Sir, Fowell he has by the Spirit of God,  
Made known the sad traffic in African blood,  
The soul thrilling subject himself hath made plain,  
And directed the system, to blot out its stain.  
This God fearing man, by prayer and toil,  
Hath scattered the seed upon England's soil,  
Which though it should cost him his life in the end,  
Will surely grow up, to be Africa's friend,  
Long many he live, this great cause to direct,  
May God in great mercy, the system protect,  
Till culture and commerce, shall better their state,  
And the gospel of Christ, be the crown on their part,  
The vessels provided, and ready to ply,  
When crossing the seas will be under God's eye,  
We'll give them the Niger, its waters we'll raise,  
To accomplish His purpose, to Him be the praise.

Transcript of poem from Charlotte Upcher's notebook

## Teachers' notes

### Section 1- Background

#### Slave owners

Many eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century houses in Britain were built or improved with money that derived ultimately either from trading in slaves or in exploiting their labour on estates in the West Indies. The Dalling family of Earsham Hall is one example of a Norfolk family who made a great deal of money from an estate in the West Indies worked by slaves: Sir John Dalling purchased the estate at Donnington Castle in Jamaica while he was governor of Jamaica. When Sir John died in 1798, it passed to his son Sir William Windham Dalling. Sir William inherited Earsham Hall from another branch of the family in 1810. From this date his income came both from the farms on the Earsham Hall estate in England and from his slave-worked estate in Jamaica. Records show that the family made a total profit of over £150,000 on the estate between 1799 and 1840, the highest amount in a single year being £8,190 in 1818. No doubt this money helped towards the work done by Dalling on Earsham Hall, including a new library in 1820 and the purchase of many fine paintings.

Not all Norfolk slave owners were of the social status of the Dalling family. One example is Richard Bunn, who, according to land tax records, rented - rather than owned - land in the village of Mileham. His will shows that he owned a female slave in the island of Nevis – and therefore was also the owner of any children that she might have.

#### Documents-

- Earsham Hall
- List of slaves owned by the Dalling family
- Values of slaves owned by the Dalling family
- Sugar plantation
- Donnington Castle
- Monthly journal for Donnington Castle
- List of slaves for Donnington Castle
- Accounts of Donnington Castle
- Will of Richard Bunn

#### Books-

M Lewis, *Journal of a West India Proprietor* (1999)  
E. E. Williams, *Capitalism and Slavery* (1994)



## Other Websites

### Triangular trade

<http://website.lineone.net/~stkittsnevis/slavery.htm>

### General/background

<http://www.brycchancarey.com/slavery/index.htm>

<http://www.blacknet.co.uk/history/index.html>

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire\\_seapower/antislavery\\_01.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/empire_seapower/antislavery_01.shtml)

<http://www.negroartist.com/HARPERS%20WEEKLY/index.htm>

Key Stage three and four resource

<http://www.dur.ac.uk/4schools/Slavery4/default.htm>

Understanding slavery [www.understandingslavery.com](http://www.understandingslavery.com)

## Other Books

### General/background

H. Thomas, *The Slave Trade* (2006)

J. Walvin, *A Short History of Slavery* (2007)

J. A. Rawley, *The Transatlantic Slave Trade: a History* (2005)

E. Kowaleski-Wallace, *The British Slave Trade and Public Memory* (2006)

S. Schama, *Rough Crossings* (2006)

A Hochschild, *Bury the Chains: the British Struggle to Abolish Slavery* (2006)

P Kolchin, *American Slavery: 1619-1877* (1995)

J. L. Tobi and R. G. Dobard, *Hidden in Plain View: a Secret Story of Quilts and the Underground Railroad* (2000)

B Brackman, *Facts and Fabrication: Unravelling the History of Quilts and Slavery* (2006)

P. Lovejoy, D. Anderson, C. Brown, and C. Clapham, *Transformations in Slavery: A History of Slavery in Africa* (2000)

E. Christopher, *Slave Ship Sailors and Their Captive Cargoes, 1730-1807* (2006)

C.L.R. James and J. Walvin, *The Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution* (2001)

## Teachers' notes

### Section 2- The Struggle, 1786-1807

#### Local Hero

##### Thomas Clarkson

Thomas Clarkson was born in Wisbech on 28 March 1760. While at Cambridge University he was asked to write an essay on a set subject – *Is it lawful to make slaves of others against their will?* He became obsessed with the evils of slavery and dedicated the rest of his life to its abolition, first to that of the trade across the Atlantic and later to abolishing slavery itself.

He visited the two main ports in England engaged in the slave trade, collecting evidence about the conditions of slaves. He wrote several books, and travelled the country making speeches and holding meetings.

One of his books *Abstract of the Evidence* [against the Slave Trade], published in 1791, contained an image of a slave ship. This image of the Liverpool slave trader the *Brookes* was first thought up by William Elford of Plymouth in 1788. Ten thousand copies of the book were printed, 3,000 in an especially cheap format so that the price would be within the reach of almost everyone. Many people had the engraving framed and hung up in their living rooms. This is propaganda: is it an accurate portrayal? Some slave traders said that it was not; one even said that the journey across the Atlantic Ocean in a slave ship was 'one of the happiest periods of a Negro's life!' Clarkson and the other campaigners said it was accurate. In fact it appears to be just slightly exaggerated – in reality there would have had to be some spaces to give access to the slaves to feed them – and to clear away the bodies of those who died on the journey.

Clarkson knew that it was important to give traders an idea of the potential that Africa offered them. He collected material in from the Continent that could be traded in a box he called his 'Africa Box'. It contained natural resources from Africa, including cotton, spices, gum rubber and different kinds of wood.

Clarkson died at Playford Hall, Suffolk, on 26 September 1846 and is buried in Playford church. In 1880, the town of Wisbech spent £2,000 on a monument to him in the town centre.

#### Documents-

- Picture and signature of Thomas Clarkson
- Clarkson's drawing of a slave ship

#### Websites-

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/REclarkson.htm>

<http://www.brycchancarey.com/abolition/clarkson.htm>

[http://www.holbrookhigh.suffolk.sch.uk/history/clarkson/Clarkson\\_web/Pages/index.htm](http://www.holbrookhigh.suffolk.sch.uk/history/clarkson/Clarkson_web/Pages/index.htm)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Clarkson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Clarkson)

<http://www.tellinghistory.co.uk/clarkson.htm>

<http://www.qca.org.uk/history/innovating/pdf/remembered.pdf>

#### Books-

E. G. Wilson, *Thomas Clarkson* (1990)

## **Josiah Wedgwood**

The potter Josiah Wedgwood was one of the leading campaigners against the slave trade. He saw the importance of artefacts in arousing public feeling against the slave trade, and which people could display to show their support of its abolition. He designed the Man and Brother image as the official seal of the London Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade – we would now call it its logo. He then created a medallion of the image to be given away or sold, and the image came to be used in many forms – on snuffboxes, bracelets and hair ornaments for example. Clarkson used it extensively on his campaign tours. Because the image promotes the abolition of slavery itself, rather than just the transatlantic slave trade, it continued in use after the abolition of that trade in 1807. In the 1820s and 1830s, when the new campaign was at its height, the image was used especially on china objects – jugs and plates. Many local museums have examples of these.

### **Documents-**

- Man and Brother Jug

### **Website-**

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part2/2h67.html>

## **Olaudah Equiano or Gustavus Vassa**

Equiano is one of the few slaves who have left a written record of their experiences. He was born in about 1745 in what is now Nigeria. He and his sister were captured by neighbouring people when he was ten years old, and at the age of twelve he was taken across the Atlantic to the West Indies. He passed through the hands of several owners, eventually being sold to a British naval officer, who renamed him Gustavus Vassa. Eventually he became the property of Robert King who allowed him to do some trading on his account: as a result he was able to save £40 and buy his own freedom (most slaves could never hope to do this as they could not earn any money of their own).

Equiano was still only twenty-one when he became free. He pursued a career as a sailor, but from 1787 devoted himself entirely to the anti-slavery cause. In 1789 he published his autobiography, *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa, the African*. It went through many editions and has been described as 'the most important single literary contribution to the campaign for the abolition of slavery'.

Norfolk people paid for a new edition of the book to be published in Norwich in 1794. The names of the subscribers are listed in the book. They include many well-known names such as the surgeons James Alderson, Joseph Clover and Edward Rigby, E Peckover, and several members of the Gurney and Martineau families. The Heritage Centre has a signed copy of the book presented by Vassa (as he signs himself) to a local supporter, Joseph Parker.

In 1792, Equiano married Susannah Cullen, a white woman, in Soham, Cambridgeshire. They had two daughters, one of whom died at the age of four. Susannah died in 1796 and is buried in Soham. Equiano himself died in London on 31 March 1797: his place of burial is not known.

### **Documents-**

- Book by Olaudah Equiano, a freed slave
- Signature of Equiano
- Norfolk subscribers to Equiano's book

### **Websites-**

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic\\_figures/equiano\\_olaudah.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/equiano_olaudah.shtml)

<http://www.soham.org.uk/history/olaudahequiano.htm>

[http://www.black-history-month.co.uk/articles/olaudah\\_equiano.html](http://www.black-history-month.co.uk/articles/olaudah_equiano.html)

<http://www.brycchancarey.com/equiano/index.htm>

<http://www.blacknet.co.uk/history/Equiano.html>

### **Books-**

O. Equiano, *The Interesting narrative and Other Writings* (2003)

O. Equiano, *The Life of Olaudah Equiano: or Gustavus Vassa, the African* (1999)

### **Other books giving first hand accounts-**

H. Jacobs, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* (2001)

M. Prince and S. Salih, *The History of Mary Prince: a West Indian Slave* (2000)

H. Louis Gates, *The Classic Slave Narratives* (2002)

P. McKissack, *A Picture of Freedom: the Diary of Clotee, a Slave Girl* (1997)

N. Yetman, *Voices from Slavery: 100 Authentic Slave Narratives* (2000)

## **Sugar Boycott**

Some people who were opposed to the practice of slavery took direct action, boycotting the produce of slave estates. This was principally sugar, and this was also something in which women could take the lead as they usually made the purchases for the household. Some households stopped using sugar altogether but more commonly people only bought sugar guaranteed to have been produced by free labour and not by slaves: this could be compared to people today who only buy free range or organic produce because of their concerns for how the animals are kept or the crops grown.

The boycott was stimulated by a pamphlet by William Fox called *Address to the People of Great Britain, on the Propriety of Abstaining from West India Sugar and Rum*. This was published in 1791 and 70,000 copies were sold. It is estimated that about 300,000 families boycotted sugar from the West Indies as a result: the sugar that they bought instead came from the East Indies. Norwich was known as one of the leading towns in this boycott: a Birmingham newspaper wrote in 1791 that in Norwich 'sugar is now positively banished from the most polite and fashionable tea-tables'.

The boycott was a protest against the use of slaves in general, not just against the transatlantic slave trade. When the campaign to abolish slavery itself took root in the 1820s, the boycott was again an important weapon.

### **Documents-**

- Sugar bowl
- *Norfolk Chronicle*, 1791

## David Barclay

David Barclay was a member of the famous Norfolk Barclay banking family. When his father died in 1769 he and his brother John took over the family firm. This firm comprised of a number of ships, which traded linen with New York, Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake area, and the West Indies. In 1783 due to growing tensions caused by the American War of Independence he closed down the firm. By this time, through family inheritance, he had already become a partner in the newly named Barclay, Bevan and Bening bank, the oldest serving Quaker bank in London. Although his bank financed slave owners he was a strong Quaker and supporter of the anti-slavery movement, and influential in other Quakers' decisions to fight for the cause. In the 1790s he received a Jamaican cattle ranch, including all the slaves, as a settlement for some debts. He used this to set an example by paying for the slaves to travel to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as apprentices, at a cost of £3,000. Once they had completed their apprenticeships they were free citizens. After the success of this project he produced a booklet entitled *An Account of the Emancipation of the Slaves of Unity Valley Pen, In Jamaica*, in 1801. The front cover contains a quote from William Cowper, the anti-slavery poet who died in Dereham in 1800:

'I would not have a slave to till my ground,  
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,  
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth,  
That sinews, bought and sold, have ever earn'd'

### Documents-

- List of jobs of freed slaves
- Pamphlet by David Barclay
- List of freed slaves
- List of apprentices, 1795
- List of apprentices, 1799

### Other Books

E. Metaxas, *Amazing Grace: William Wilberforce and the Heroic Campaign to End Slavery* (2007)

## Teachers' notes

### Section 3- Towards Total Abolition, 1807-33

#### Local Hero

##### Thomas Fowell Buxton

Buxton was born in Essex in 1786: like Clarkson he suffered the loss of his father when he was six years old. He married Hannah Gurney, the sister of Elizabeth Fry, in 1807. He was elected a Member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1818 and became the leader of the campaign to abolish slavery throughout the British colonies. Four of his young children died in one month in 1820 and as a result the family moved out of London. They lived at Cromer Hall until 1828, and then moved to Northrepps Hall.

After many years of struggle, he was successful in getting Parliament to abolish slavery in Britain and its colonies. The Bill received the Royal Assent on 28 August 1833: all slaves would become free people on 1 August 1834. Slaves had to serve an enforced term of apprenticeship instead: slavery only really came to an end in the colonies when this was terminated on 1 August 1838.

Buxton developed Clarkson's belief that it was more profitable to develop trading links with African countries than to enslave their inhabitants. In later years he devoted himself to organising an expedition to the Niger River area of Africa to open up trade: many Norfolk campaigners took an especial interest in this, such as the Upcher family of Sheringham Hall. The expedition was regarded as a failure, and this may have contributed to his illness and death: he died at Northrepps on 19 February 1845 and is buried at Overstrand.

##### Documents-

- Picture and signature of Thomas Fowell Buxton

##### Websites-

<http://www.brycchancarey.com/abolition/buxton.htm>

<http://www.e-n.org.uk/1477-Thomas-Fowell-Buxton-&-the-Liberation-of-Slaves.htm>

[http://www.dacb.org/stories/non%20africans/legacy\\_buxton.html](http://www.dacb.org/stories/non%20africans/legacy_buxton.html)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas\\_Fowell\\_Buxton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Fowell_Buxton)

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/REfowell.htm>

##### Books-

O. Barclay, *Thomas Fowell Buxton and the Liberation of Slaves* (2001)

## West Africa Squadron

In 1807, the British Parliament banned the transatlantic slave trade. This meant that no British citizen could carry on the trade but the law of course did not affect citizens of other countries. However, the British Navy set up the West Africa Squadron, which played a proactive role, patrolling the African coast and intervening to free slaves if there was any doubt as to the legality of the way in which they had been captured. After 1811 the British fleet engaged in this work was led by Captain Frederick Irby, a Norfolk man: the family lived at Morningthorpe. In most cases the freed slaves were taken to the free settlement of Sierra Leone, but a few were bought back to England.

### Documents-

- Baptisms from St Peter Mancroft, Norwich
- Naval ship

### Websites-

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/magazine/4742049.stm>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West\\_Africa\\_Squadron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Africa_Squadron)  
<http://amistad.mysticseaport.org/timeline/africa.html>

## Revolt

The destructive slave revolt in Jamaica in 1831/2 was one of the many factors leading to the abolition of slavery in the British dominions two years later. The Jamaica rebellion by slaves broke out at Christmas 1831, and was led by Sam Sharpe. He convinced slaves that the King of England had or was about to make the slaves free. Thousands of slaves refused to return to work after Christmas and over 200 estates were set alight. Sharpe's protest was deliberately non-violent but about a dozen white men were killed in various incidents. The rebellion was put down with great savagery: some 200 slaves were killed in the fighting and a further 340 executed afterwards, including Sharpe who was hanged on 23 May 1832. News of the revolt reached England in mid-February and on 24 May (the day after Sharpe's execution, although he did not know it) Buxton made a crucial anti-slavery speech in Parliament.

### Documents-

- Map of rebellions in Jamaica in 1832

### Websites-

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave\\_rebellion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slave_rebellion)  
[http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php?article\\_id=9160](http://www.socialistworker.co.uk/article.php?article_id=9160)  
[http://www.jdfmil.org/info/nat\\_heroes/sam\\_sharpe.htm](http://www.jdfmil.org/info/nat_heroes/sam_sharpe.htm)  
<http://www.blackhistory4schools.com/slavetrade/Rt%20rev%20sharpe.doc>

## Teachers' notes

### Section 4- The End, 1833-68

#### Local Hero

##### Elizabeth Fry

Elizabeth Fry was born Elizabeth Gurney in Magdalen Street, Norwich in 1780. The family moved to Earlham Hall when she was six: this house is now part of the University of East Anglia. In 1800 she married Joseph Fry, a merchant. Her sister Hannah married Thomas Fowell Buxton in 1807. All three families were members of the Society of Friends (Quakers). Elizabeth is known throughout the world for her work in improving conditions for prisoners. Her involvement in the campaign against slavery came later in her life. She was on the platform when a World Anti-Slavery Convention was held at Exeter Hall in London in 1840: she was then sixty years old. Many women from America attended the meeting to support the abolition of slavery in their own country: this is now remembered as an important step in the development of the campaign for women's suffrage in America. She addressed the men of the Niger Expedition before they set off in 1841. Elizabeth Fry died in 1845 and is buried in the Quaker burial ground in Barking, Essex.

##### Documents-

- Picture and signature of Elizabeth Fry

##### Websites-

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/REfry.htm>  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth\\_Fry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_Fry)

#### Niger Expedition

Thomas Fowell Buxton thought up the Niger Expedition. The expedition took place in 1841, in which three ships containing surgeons, scientists, botanists, geographers and agriculturalists sailed along the Niger River in Africa to establish trade links. A large amount of campaigning took place before the expedition with pamphlets informing readers about the conditions of the slaves. The aim was to 'civilise' Africa, and the first ships would prepare for Christian teachers to follow and to spread the word around Africa. The expedition failed as many of the party were too ill to continue.

##### Documents-

- An Africa free of the slave trade
- Buxton's Plan
- Pamphlet about the Niger Expedition
- Map of Niger area

##### Books-

H. Temperley, *White Dreams, Black Africa: Antislavery Expedition to the Niger, 1841-41* (1991)



## **Womens' movement**

The woman and sister emblem was an American design to stress that women also have rights. This campaign led white women to consider the notion that they also have rights, which are being suppressed by their male counterparts such as ownership of property, and the right to vote. Eventually this movement led onto women suffragist movements.

### **Documents-**

- Woman and sister
- Poem from Charlotte Upcher's notebook

## **Harriet Martineau**

Harriet Martineau was born in Norwich on 12 June 1802. She was an English writer, who took a journey to the United States of America in 1834. While she was there she became involved in the abolitionist party. After returning to England she wrote a book entitled *The Martyr Age of the United States*, in which gives details on the womens' involvement in the American Anti-Slavery Society.

### **Documents-**

- Letter from Harriet Martineau

### **Websites-**

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet\\_Martineau](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Martineau)  
<http://womhist.binghamton.edu/awrm/doc7.htm>

### **Other Books**

H. Temperley, *After Slavery: Emancipation and Its Discontents (Slave and Postslave Societies)* (2000)

J. Basker, *Amazing Grace: An Anthology of Poems About Slavery, 1660-1810* (2005)

C. Cox, *This Immoral Trade: Slavery in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* (2006)

L. Waugh, *Selling Olga: Stories of Human Trafficking and Resistance* (2006)



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**Archive Education and Outreach Service**  
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