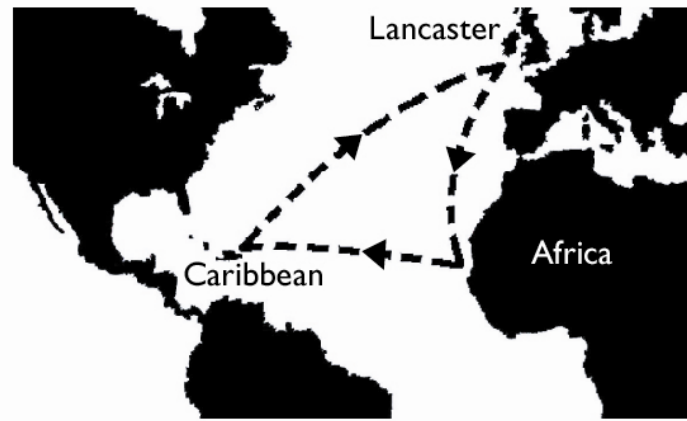


Slavery has existed for thousands of years, in ancient times tribes would capture people from enemy tribes and use them to do their work for them. But slavery only started on a large scale in the 1700s. This century saw the beginning of the Triangular Trade. This was a three-way trade between the Americas, Africa and Europe. Manufactured goods such as *guns* would be shipped from Europe to Africa, and traded for African people who were forced to be slaves. They would then be sent to Africa on ships. Conditions on the ships were so bad that many people died before they even reached America. In America the slaves were sold and with the money the traders bought *tobacco, mahogany, cotton, sugar and rum*, which they brought back here. Lancaster was a major port in the North West and the fourth biggest slave trading port in England. This tour will show you around the houses and buildings connected to the Slave Trade.



Lancaster SLAVE TRADE town trail



© Mike Shell/Black Star

Modern Slavery was officially ended in Britain in 1833, but there were still slaves on American plantations until 1865. But this does not mean that the cruelty of slavery is all in the past. Although it is not allowed by international law, millions of men, women and children are leading the lives of slaves. Although they may not be called slaves, they are sold like objects, and forced to work in terrible conditions for little or no pay. For example in West Africa children are sold to *cocoa plantation* owners and beaten or tied up if they try to escape. In Asia, families are tricked into sending their children to work in carpet workshops, where they work 14 hours a day every day of the week. Even in this country hundreds of people are 'trafficked' – brought here illegally against their will and forced to work for no pay.



Thanks

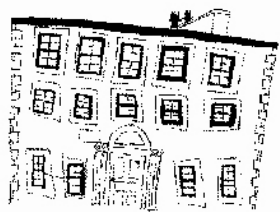
This trail was written and illustrated by the children of Year 5, *Dallas Road Community Primary School*, Lancaster. They were helped by their teachers, *Dianne Tennant, Adam Newton* and *Ruth Davies* of Global Link. *Melinda Elder*, historian, helped with information about Lancaster and the Slave Trade and *Sue Flowers*, artist, helped with the drawing.

If you want to know more about modern slavery and what can be done about it, go to: www.antislavery.org
For resources on slavery in the past and now contact:

Global Link,
24a New Street
Lancaster
Tel: 01524 36201
www.globallink.org.uk.

On the website is more childrens' work on slavery, look on the Radio for Change pages for Slavery.
Lancaster Museums have a teaching pack called *The Slavery Pack*.





1. Start at the *Tourist Information Centre* on Castle Hill. Cross Castle Hill and follow the pavement up the hill and round to the left, into Castle Park. The castle is across the road on your right. Just around the corner look for *No. 20 Castle Park*.

Number 20 Castle Hill

This house belonged to John Satterthwaite. He sold slaves in the West Indies, and got rich. You can see he was rich by looking at this grand house with stables attached. In this house lived a black woman who had been a slave. What would her life have been like?

2. Stay on this pavement and carry on past the castle, until you start to go down the hill past Castle Park and Castle Park Mews. Turn left through the gate onto the footpath through the train station. Walk down past the station entrance and up the other side, going through the big gates onto Meeting House Lane. Turn left, and find *The Friends Meeting House*.

Friends Meeting House

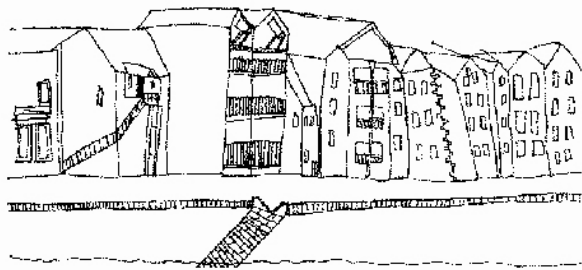
The Quakers have worshipped on this site since 1677. Early Quakers were involved in the Slave Trade, some were even slave traders themselves. But later on some Quakers began to realise that trading slaves was cruel and mean. I think the Quakers were right to protest against slavery otherwise some of my friends would be slaves.



3. Retrace your steps back to Castle Park. Turn left and go round the castle towards the *Priory Church*, you will see a sign saying 'Public Footpath - St George's Quay 300yards.'

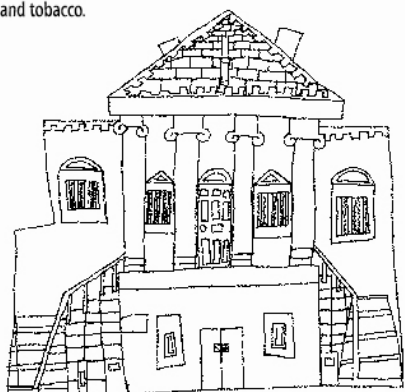
The Priory Church

This building is mainly 15th century. The tower was rebuilt in 1759 and used as a landmark for ships on the River Lune. See if you can spot the memorial inscriptions to the Lindow family (outside the church) and Hinde family (inside the church), who both made money through the Slave Trade.



4. Follow the footpath and signs down to *St George's Quay*. There are 7 steps at one end, and 4 flights of steps at the other end (2 flights can be avoided by a ramp). Once you reach *St Georges Quay*, turn left.

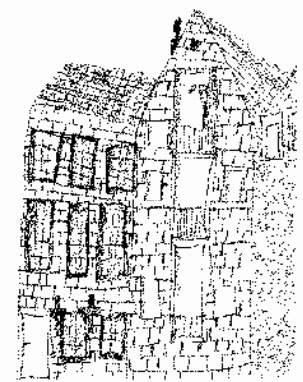
St George's Quay was built between 1750 and 1755, replacing the old muddy bank and so making it easier to load and unload goods from the ships. Lots of money was made here, the Quay grew bigger and many warehouses were built. Imagine being there with all of the noise of the ships coming, with the cotton and the mahogany and tobacco.



5. Turn left along the *Quay* and walk about 200m until you reach the *Maritime Museum*. You may want to cross the road so you can see it better.

The Maritime Museum

This building was built in 1765 and designed by Richard Gillow, the furniture manufacturer. It used to be the Customs House where the ship owners paid taxes for the goods they were trading.



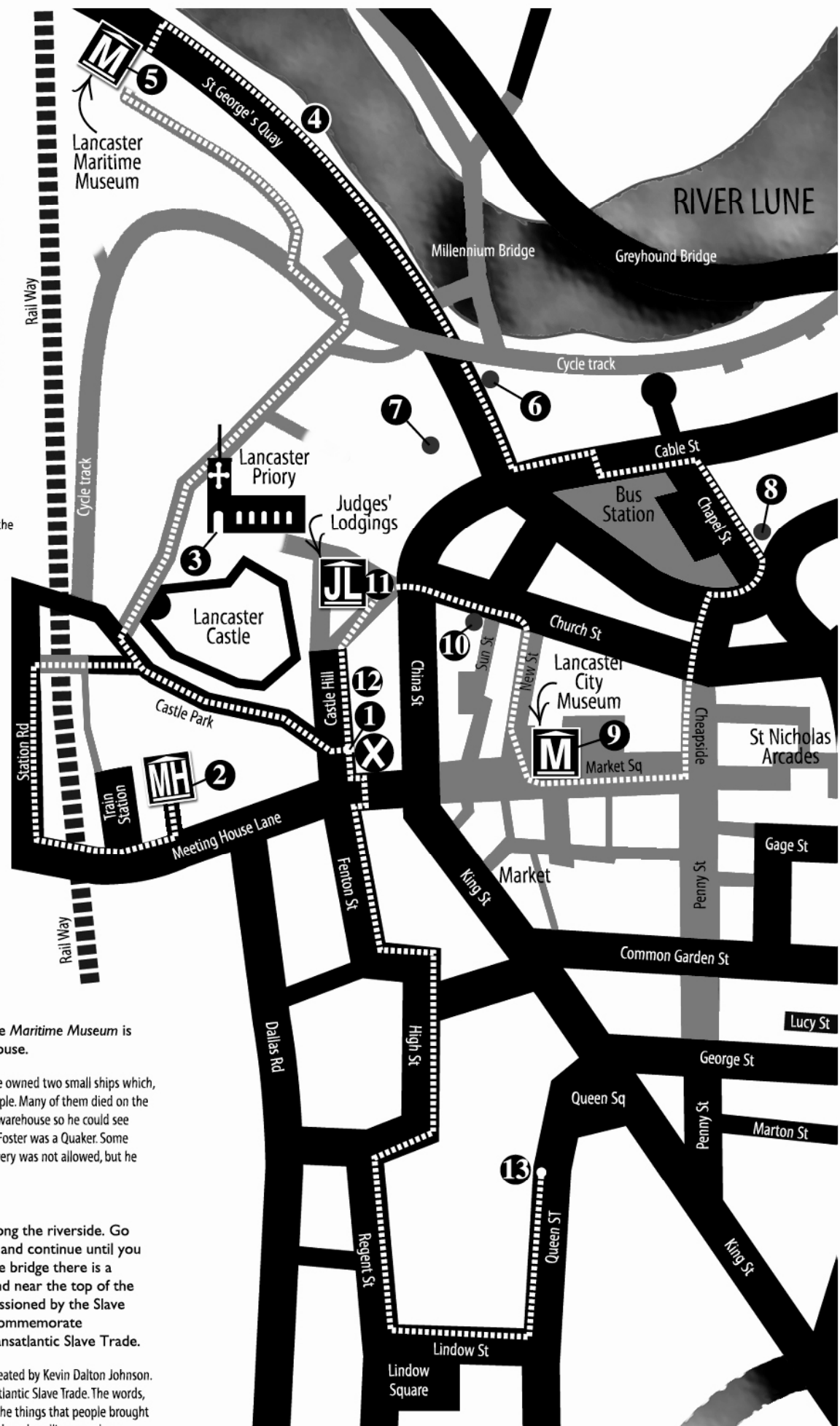
To the left when you are facing the *Maritime Museum* is *Dodshon Foster's* house and warehouse.

Dodshon Foster was a very wealthy man. He owned two small ships which, during five voyages carried 650 African people. Many of them died on the ships. Maybe he built his house next to his warehouse so he could see what was going on on the Quay. *Dodshon Foster* was a Quaker. Some Quakers would later argue and say that slavery was not allowed, but he thought differently.

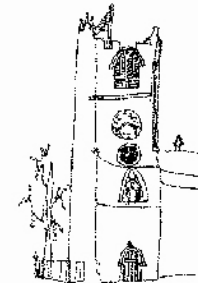
6. Return back along the *Quay* along the riverside. Go past the footpath you came down and continue until you go under the bridge. Just under the bridge there is a slipway going down to the river and near the top of the slipway is *Captured Africans* commissioned by the Slave Trade Arts Memorial Project to commemorate Lancaster's involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade.

Captured Africans is a sculpture that was created by Kevin Dalton Johnson. It is a memorial to the victims of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. The words, sugar, cotton, mahogany, wealth represent the things that people brought from the Americas with the money they had made selling people as slaves. It also names the ships, and captains and how many African people they carried.

Trail Pedestrian area Main Roads Lancaster's Slavery Town Trail Map



7. Continue along *St George's Quay*, going past modern flats on both sides and the *Three Mariners* pub on the right. At the end of the road turn left (watch out for the busy road!). Cross the road at the Pelican crossing in front of the *Bus Station*. Turn left, cross over to the car park and walk around the edge onto *Chapel Street*. Cross *Chapel Street* with care and turn right. Walk to the end, where you will see...

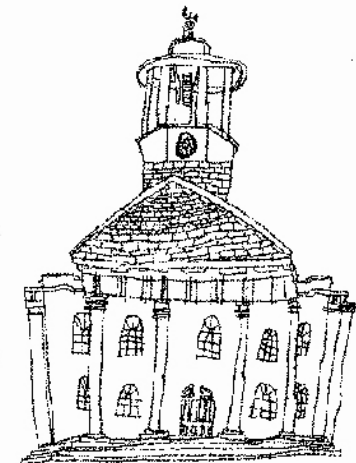


8. *St John's Church* was built around 1754 when Lancaster was prosperous through the Slave Trade. On the side you can see a memorial stone to John Lowther. He and two other men named John owned the last Lancaster slave ship, called 'The Johns'.

9. Return to *Chapel Street* and cross over near the church. Follow the pavement round towards the bus station, but cross at the zebra crossing, turn left at the art shop and walk up *Cheapside*. Turn right by *Next*, then walk up *Market Street*. Here you will find *The City Museum* which was once the *Town Hall*.

City Museum

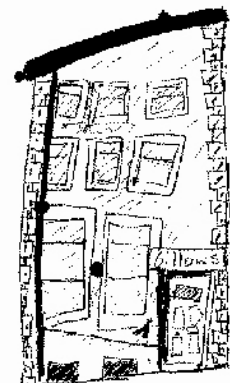
This used to be the *Town Hall*. Here many of the wealthy slave traders were made freemen of the city, or received other honours. Thomas Hinde, who was captain of a slave ship became mayor here. This is a fine building and shows us that Lancaster was prosperous in the 1700s.



11. Continue to the end of *Church Street* and cross *China Street* at the pedestrian crossing near the corner. Walk up *Castle Hill*, a steep cobbled street to the left of the *Judges' Lodgings*. Here you will see *Gillow's Warehouse* there is a sign over the door and a plaque.

Gillow's warehouse

This was the first warehouse of the *Gillows* who were very successful furniture manufacturers. They made their furniture from mahogany which was brought back from the Caribbean as part of the *Triangular Trade*. It was *Richard Gillow* who designed the *Customs House*.



12. Continue up the hill, to the *Tourist Information Centre* where you began. Here you can end the walk if you want, or carry on to one more site...



Number 1 Queen Street

This grand Georgian house was owned by a wealthy man called *William Lindow*. He traded slaves between the different islands in the West Indies. Living at this house as a servant was a man called *John Chance* who had been a slave.

13. Walk past the *Tourist Information Centre*, then down *Castle Hill* towards the main road. Cross at the pedestrian crossing and walk down *Fenton Street* at the side of the *Post Office*. Walk right to the end of *Fenton Street*, turn left at the end then right onto *High Street*. Watch out for the narrow pavements on *High Street*! Go past *Trinity Church* and follow the road as it curves round to the right. Cross the road at the *Girls' Grammar school*. Walk down *Regent Street*. Take the first left, onto *Lindow Square*. Keep straight on until you reach the T junction with *Queen Street*. Turn left here. At the end of *Queen Street*, look for *No. 1 Queen Street*.

You can now either retrace your route to the *Tourist Information Centre* where you began or walk into the town centre.