



Lancaster Slave Trade and Slavery Tour

KS2



Tour Summary

The Facing the Past Slave Trade and Slavery Tour is a collaboration between Facing the Past and KS2 primary school teachers.

The aim of the tour is to encourage children to become proactive learners in their local history.

Each double page spread has key information on the left hand page and tour activities with questions on the right.

The key information supports teachers with historical context. The tour is partially scripted, with scripted content in italics. Throughout there are opportunities for discussion, debate and reflection including example questions, and walking and thinking activities between stops.

The tour introduces information which is then repeated at future stops for maximum educational impact.

The tour pack contains additional resources to be used at the following stops:

- Stop 2 – Trafalgar picture/Transatlantic slave trade map
- Stop 3 – Captured Africans Memorial Questions
- Stop 7 – Sarah Parker Remond Activity

Additional resources can be downloaded from www.facingthepast.org or picked up as part of the teacher's pack kept at the Maritime Museum.

For more historical detail teachers are advised to follow the QR codes and links to information on www.facingthepast.org

The tour starts and ends at Lancaster Maritime Museum. As part of the tour, schools may wish to use the museum's facilities including relevant exhibitions, an educational worksheet, an education room and toilets.

Stop 6 of the tour enters Lancaster Priory which is a working church. Arrangements to enter must be made in advance and checked on the day.

Contact details for the tour partners are found in the appendix.



Index

5	Map of accessible route
6	Map of shorter route
7	Stop 1 – Lancaster Maritime Museum
9	Stop 2 – The Lune Slipway Gate 5
11	Stop 3 – Captured Africans – The Slave Trade Memorial
13	Stop 4 – Gillow Workshop and Offices
15	Stop 5 – 20 Castle Park
17	Stop 6 – The Priory
19	Stop 7 – Giant Axe Field/Priory Field
20	Stop 8 – Millennium Bridge/Maritime Museum

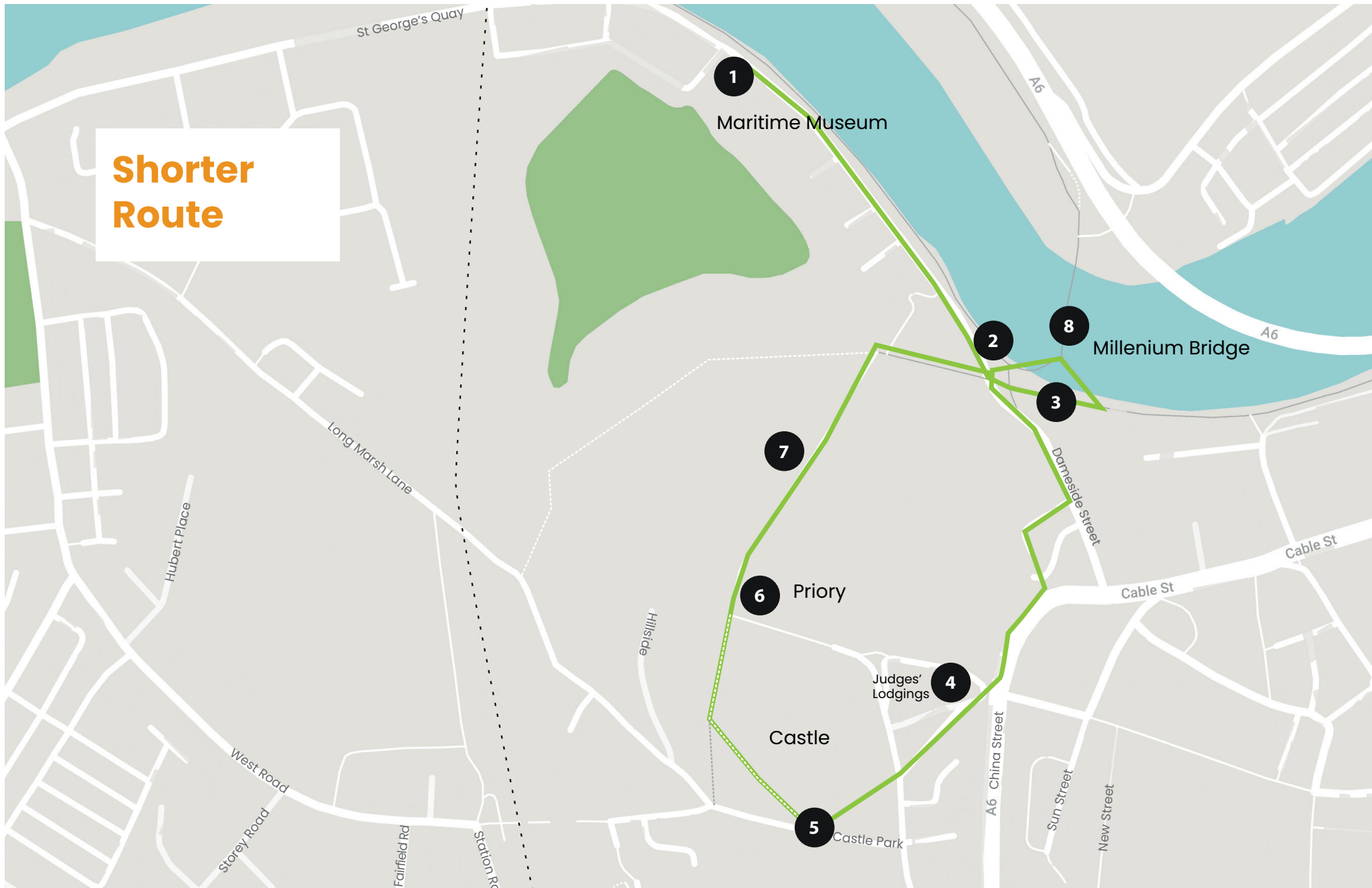
Appendix

21	Harry Hinde Runaway Advert
22	Link for downloading Maritime Museum Worksheet
22	Contact details for tour partners
22	Tour pack details
22	Additional resources
23	Information for risk assessment

Accessible Route



Shorter Route



Stop 1 : Lancaster Maritime Museum

Children leave bags and packed lunches in the education room and use the toilets

Teachers pick up tour resources

The tour takes approximately 1½ to 2 hours



Walking and thinking

“Today we’re going to have a look at a part of Lancaster’s history.”
“Look around you as you walk, what can you see?”

For more info on the Maritime Museum visit www.facingthepast.org/map/records/maritime-museum



Find out more



Key Fact: At least 122 slave ships sailed from Lancaster

- 1736 – 1790s. Lancaster merchants became rich and powerful from the two branches of Transatlantic trade: The larger West India trade (direct two way trade) and the triangular (three way) slave trade
- In the triangular trade Lancaster ships took goods like guns, cloth, kettles, bracelets and beads to Senegambia, Sierra Leone and the Windward Coast where they were exchanged for captive African people
- St George's Quay was a busy working port. The old Customs House (The Maritime Museum), and Georgian warehouses are still visible on St George's Quay. Some of them feature pulley systems used to lift goods into the former warehouses
- 1806. The picture 'The Trafalgar' by Emery depicts the last slave ship to be built in Lancaster. It sailed from Liverpool. Brockbanks shipyard, depicted, was located where the Sainsbury's supermarket is now
- An early Lancaster slave trader was Dodshon Foster. His house and warehouse are next to the museum
- Enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean and mainland North America in horrific conditions and sold on to work in plantations producing sugar and cotton. They also worked harvesting mahogany wood from natural woodland
- Approximately 10% of enslaved Africans died during the voyage
- Ships returned to Lancaster with goods for British people. Colonial slavery made sugar affordable to a wider section of society
- 0.2% of enslaved Africans came to Europe, mostly via the Caribbean. Historical records are scarce, but Black people brought to Lancaster who were almost certainly enslaved were Harry Hinde and Frances Elizabeth Johnson. They both worked in the town as servants
- Harry Hinde was 'owned' by James Hinde (mercator) brother of Thomas Hinde, a former slave ship captain and prominent investor in the slave trade. Frances Elizabeth Johnson was brought to Lancaster from St Kitts by John Satterthwaite and his wife Polly



Walking and thinking

"People who are taken into slavery are called enslaved people. As you walk I want you to think about .. Who was enslaved?"

For more info on the Lune visit <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/j-emery-the-construction-of-the-traffic-at-brockbanks-shipyard>



Find out more

Stop 2 : The Lune – Slipway Gate 5

ACTIVITY: 1

Observing St George's Quay

Look around you what can you see?

What do you think these buildings used to be?

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**Distribute the Trafalgar painting in groups of 2-4**

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Questions

What is the difference between then and now?
What is happening in the picture?
Has anyone ever been to Sainsbury's?
What would the quay have sounded, smelled, looked like?

ACTIVITY: 2

Talking about the triangular slave trade

"Many ships sailed straight to the Americas and back. This was called the West India Trade. But slave ships sailed on another route: the Transatlantic slave trade triangle."

Questions

Where did the ships go?
What did they take with them?
Who did they take with them?
What was the journey like?
What would it feel like to be stolen from your life?
Why Lancaster?

ACTIVITY: 3

Introducing Harry Hinde and Frances Elizabeth Johnson

"A very small percentage of enslaved Africans were brought to Europe. Two Black people who lived in Lancaster at this time, were Harry Hinde and Frances Elizabeth Johnson. They worked as servants to families who lived here in Lancaster and were very probably enslaved. Can you repeat their names?"

Questions

What would it be like for Harry Hinde and Frances Elizabeth Johnson to arrive in Lancaster? Do you think they were free to leave? Were those the names their parents gave them? How do you think they felt? What is the difference between an enslaved servant and a free servant? What did they have in common?

Key Fact: 1 in 10 enslaved Africans died on the 'Middle Passage' from Africa to the Americas

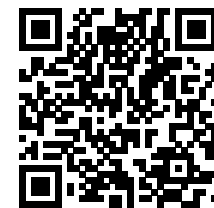
- Approximately 30,000 enslaved Africans were transported to the Caribbean and North America by Lancaster merchants, in 200 voyages, at least 122 from Lancaster
- Most of the Africans who were enslaved had been captured and taken from their home, family, culture and country. In the colonies people could be born into slavery
- Lancaster was the first city in the UK to have a quayside memorial to victims of the transatlantic slave trade
- *Captured Africans* was created by the Black artist Kevin Dalton Johnson in 2005. It tells the story of the Transatlantic slave trade in multiple ways
- The ship's 'mast' has a partial list of Lancaster slaving voyages with names of ships, ship masters, date and the number of enslaved Africans transported
- The 'decks' are Perspex plinths with the names of goods carried on the return leg of a slaving voyage: cotton, mahogany, rum and sugar. Wealth at the top, slaves at the bottom
- The triangular trade is recreated in a map of mosaic tiles at the bottom of the monument
- Sitting on the map are hunched and dejected figures representing enslaved Africans in the horrific Middle Passage
- There was resistance from enslaved Africans in 10% of slave ships, including refusing to eat and mutiny
- There were slave rebellions on Lancaster ships *Mary*, 1761 and *Sally II*, 1774
- As societies in the Americas developed, most of the enslaved people were Black descended from Africans. Racism as a system developed to justify their enslavement and bad treatment
- Thomas Hinde captained 4 slaving voyages and invested in at least 34 slaving voyages. The slave ship captain James Lindow is the brother of the plantation owner and slave trade investor William Lindow. Both Thomas Hinde and William Lindow have streets named after them in Lancaster



Walking and thinking

**“What was it like to be an enslaved African living in Lancaster?
How might you fight back?”**

For more info on the Memorial visit <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/slavery-memorial>



Find out more



Stop 3 : Captured Africans – The Slave Trade Memorial

ACTIVITY: 1

Investigating the Captured Africans memorial

“This memorial is called Captured Africans. It looks a bit like a ship”

“The tall grey part is the mast. The short see through planks are the decks. The ship is sailing on the sea where there is a map and on the map there are some figures.”

Distribute laminates with questions, give children 5 minutes to look at the memorial

Mast – what does the mast show?
Can you find the names Hinde and Lindow?

Decks – what are these and why are they in this order?

Map – why was it called the triangular trade?
Use the memorial to find out.
Can you find Lancaster and Morecambe?

Figures – How do the figures feel? Why?
What was their life like before?

ACTIVITY: 2

Further Thinking

Questions

Who was enslaved?

What is a memorial?

What is missing from this memorial?

What do the “...” dots mean?

Why is the Captured Africans memorial here?

Do you think the captured Africans fought back?

How might they have done that?

What is it called when people are treated badly because of the colour of their skin, their religion or where they are from?

Key Fact: The enslaved Black servant Harry Hinde ran away from the Hinde family in 1764

- In the 1700s, the Gillow workshop and offices were located opposite the Judges' Lodgings
- Tropical hardwood mahogany harvested using enslaved labour in Jamaica and Honduras was important to Gillow's success in fine furniture and cabinet making. The family also had a 12th share in the slaving vessel the Gambia in the 1750s
- The Judges' Lodgings has the largest public collection of Gillow's furniture in the world
- Families like Hinde, Lindow and Gillow made their fortune from different aspects of the slavery business as well as other business interests. They built or bought grand houses and furniture to show off their high status in society. Some gained political power, like becoming MP, mayor or port commissioner
- Primary evidence of runaways shows the hardship endured by the enslaved, their resistance to slavery, and their status value to their owners
- In 1764, adverts looking for the escaped enslaved African Harry Hinde were placed in London and Liverpool newspapers. It is not known if he was found
- There were sizeable Black populations in London and Liverpool at that time
- Lancaster was Britain's 4th largest port in the slave trade. Liverpool, London and Bristol were 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Lancaster was the largest of the small slave ports



Walking and thinking

“Another person who lived in Lancaster at this time who was very probably enslaved, was Frances Elizabeth Johnson. She worked as a servant for the Satterthwaite family. They lived in a very big house with a big black door. As you walk, can you find the house where Frances Elizabeth Johnson lived?”

For more info on Harry Hinde visit <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/harry-hynde>



Find out more

Stop 4 : Gillow Workshop and Offices

ACTIVITY: 4a

Talking about how money from the business of slavery changed Lancaster

Questions

What was the name of the wood on the Captured Africans memorial?

Where was the wood from?

Who produced the wood?

Can anyone see the Gillow workshop?

What was made there?

Who bought the Gillow's furniture?

Who bought the big houses at this time?

Who had big grave stones when they died?

Who got streets named after them?

Why do you think people like the Hindes and Lindows got involved in the business of slavery?

"A lot of racism comes from this history. Lies were made up about African people because European merchants wanted to make money out of slavery. So it got written into law that Black African people were different to Europeans and could be treated much worse."

ACTIVITY: 4b

Learning about the escape of Harry Hinde

"Have you heard the name Hinde before? I have a primary source here with information about someone called Hinde. There are some words which we wouldn't use today, but this was in a newspaper in 1764"

Read aloud runaway advert in the appendix to the tour

Questions

What's has happened?

Why did Harry Hinde run away?

Where do you think he went?

Why might he go to Liverpool or London?

The Hinde family were concerned about Harry's safety and that's why they advertised for his return.

Do you agree and why?

Do you think Harry Hinde was ever found?

Why do you think this?

"We know that Harry Hinde lived because of three pieces of primary evidence - a record from the Priory Church round the corner which tells us that Harry Hinde was baptized there, and two runaway adverts."

Key Fact: Frances Elizabeth Johnson was baptised at the Priory Church in 1778 aged 27

- 20 Castle Park was the home of John Satterthwaite and family from 1781
- John Satterthwaite was a Lancaster merchant who traded directly with the Caribbean and who also invested in a number of slave trading voyages
- He returned to Lancaster from St Kitts in the Caribbean after his marriage to Polly Rawlins, the daughter of a plantation owner
- They brought with them a Black woman called Frances Elizabeth Johnson – probably as a maid servant to Polly. She was very probably enslaved
- Priory records show baptisms, marriages and burials of Black people in the 1700s, enslaved, free, or of indeterminate status, often the only records of their lives we have today
- We know of the existence of Frances Elizabeth Johnson because, like Harry Hinde she was baptised at Lancaster Priory
- Frances Elizabeth Johnson was baptised in 1778 aged 27
- 20 Castle Park is a grand house showing the wealth of the Satterthwaite family. It has an adjoining coach house and stable block
- There is a small window in the attic, where, it has been conjectured, Frances Elizabeth Johnson may have slept
- Satterthwaite family oral history recalls that Frances Elizabeth Johnson's mummified hand was kept as a memento by the family



Walking and thinking

“There were always people who wanted the slave trade to end? Who wanted it to end? Who wanted it to continue and why?”

For more info on 20 Castle Park visit <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/20-castle-park>



Find out more



Stop 5 : 20 Castle Park

ACTIVITY: 1

Exploring the life of Frances Elizabeth Johnson

“It’s important to know that the family who live here now have nothing to do with this history. But we know that in 1781 Frances Elizabeth Johnson lived in this house. What can you see here?”

Questions

Why did John Satterthwaite and his wife Polly bring Frances Elizabeth Johnson to Lancaster?

Where was she from?

How do we know that Frances Elizabeth Johnson lived here?

Where is it mentioned?

What was her day like?

How did she feel about it?

Where might she have slept?

What is the difference between an enslaved and a free servant?

Who might she have missed?

Was she free to leave?

ACTIVITY: 2

Children’s questions

“Do you have any questions?”

ACTIVITY: 3

Learning about a mummified hand said to belong to Frances Elizabeth Johnson

“Please gather closer” “Does anyone know what an heirloom is? Well it seems that in the Satterthwaite family there was a strange heirloom. It was a human hand, the hand of a Black woman. According to Satterthwaite family history it was the hand of Frances Elizabeth Johnson. It seems like the family felt like they owned her body in death as they had believed they owned her in life. Well the hand was passed down through the generations and the youngest member of the family, a woman who is alive today, inherited the hand. When she grew up she realised how wrong it was, and she went on a long journey to work out what best to do to lay the hand to rest with the respect that Frances Elizabeth Johnson deserved. I’ll tell you more about what happened at the next stop.”

Key Fact: The Black Lives Matter protests in Lancaster happened in 2020 following the killing of George Floyd by the US Police Force.

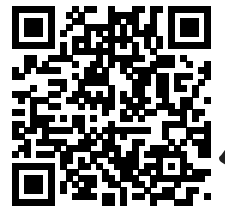
- Inside Lancaster Priory are memorial plaques to John Satterthwaite (on the Quire step between the choir stalls), and Thomas Hinde (right hand wall/south quire aisle). There are also plaques to other members of the Hinde family
- There is a small plaque in the Garden of Remembrance which marks the baptism date of Frances Elizabeth Johnson, and where her supposed mummified hand is buried
- Henry Rawlinson's large family tomb is opposite the garden of remembrance. Henry Rawlinson was active in the West India Trade from Liverpool and invested in the Liverpool slave ship *Molly* in 1776. His brother in law William Lindow is also buried there. William Lindow owned several plantations and invested in a Liverpool slave ship for 2 voyages. There are also people buried there who were not involved in the slavery business, including children
- Prominent Rawlinsons, Abraham Rawlinson, Mary Hutton Rawlinson and Thomas Hutton Rawlinson are buried at the Friends Meeting House
- In 2020 at the time of the Black Lives Matter protests, the Rawlinson/Lindow tomb was sprayed with the words 'slave trader'. The graffiti may be removed once there is an information board in place



Walking and thinking

"There were always people who were against slavery. What would you do to protest about slavery?"

For more info on the Rawlinson Memorial visit <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/rawlinson-memorial>



Find out more



Stop 6 : Lancaster Priory

ACTIVITY: 6a

Priory Church : Discovering slave trader memorials inside the Priory

“This is Lancaster Priory. Frances Elizabeth Johnson and Harry Hinde were both baptised here.”

“You have already heard of John Satterthwaite who invested in slave trading voyages and Thomas Hinde who was a slave trader. You now have 5 minutes inside the church. Can you find memorial plaques to John Satterthwaite and to Thomas Hinde and other members of the Hinde family?”

Questions

Did you find the memorials?
What do the memorials tell you about how much importance was given to these people in their own time?
Did you find any memorials to enslaved African people?
Who would have wanted the slave trade to end? Who would have wanted it to continue and why?

ACTIVITY: 6b

Rawlinson Tomb : Discussing the rights and wrongs of the ‘slave trader’ graffiti

“This is the tomb of a family who were involved in the slavery business.” “Let’s walk around the Lindow/Rawlinson tomb, what can you find?”

Questions

When was this done ?
What happened in 2020?
What else happened at this time?

“The Black Lives Matter movement made the link between racism and slavery. Because the lies told about African people at the time of slavery still affect the lives of Black people today. And those families, organisations and even countries that made their money from slavery often still have the power and the money today.”

Should the graffiti stay?
Why? How should enslaved people be remembered?

ACTIVITY: 6c

Garden of Remembrance : Visiting Frances Elizabeth Johnson’s memorial

“Do you remember I told you about the hand said to belong to Frances Elizabeth Johnson? Well the woman who inherited it went on a long journey to work out what to do. She took the hand to St Kitts where Frances Elizabeth Johnson lived before she came to Lancaster. The people there said that in their culture it is really important that a part of the body is buried as close as possible to the rest of the body. So there was a ceremony to lay Frances Elizabeth Johnson to rest with respect, and the hand is buried here in the Garden of Remembrance.” “There is a small plaque here, you can see from the path.”

Questions

What does it say?
On a grave, what information is usually included?
What would you write on Frances Elizabeth Johnson’s grave?

Key Fact: The Black abolitionist Sarah Parker Remond spoke in Lancaster in 1860

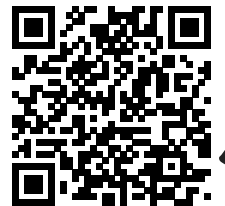
- Examples of resistance we have seen by enslaved Africans include resistance on ships, and escape
- In Britain there were also boycotts of slave produced products, legal challenges, petitions, speeches, leaflets and propaganda
- Abolitionists included the escaped enslaved African Olaudah Equiano, Thomas Clarkson who visited Lancaster in 1787, William Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and Robert Wedderburn
- 1807, Slave trading was made illegal for British ships and British subjects owning enslaved people was made illegal in 1833
- In the 1800s millworkers in Lancashire were making cloth from cotton produced by enslaved people in America
- Frederick Douglas and other former enslaved people came to Britain and Ireland and gave powerful speeches about the horrors of slavery
- Sarah Parker Remond was a free African American born in Massachusetts in 1815
- She passed an exam to go to school but a week later the school decided they would remove all black children from the school and establish a new school for them. She felt this injustice very strongly
- Sarah Parker Remond was angry about racism and injustice and worked to change it. She began campaigning against slavery when she was 16 years old and became a famous speaker for the abolitionist cause. She came to talk in Lancaster in 1860 and spoke to a large crowd at the Palatine Hall on Dalton Square
- She came to talk in Lancaster in 1860 and spoke to a large crowd at the Palatine Hall on Dalton Square



Walking and thinking

“Slavery was banned in the new United States of America in 1865. As you walk I want you to think, was that the end of the story? Are there things that need to be changed in our world today?”

For more info on Sarah Parker Remond <https://www.facingthepast.org/map/records/sarah-parker-remond>



Find out more

Stop 7 : Giant Axe/ Priory Fields

ACTIVITY: 1

Learning about abolition

“Lots of people saw how unfair and wrong slavery was and worked for change.”

Questions

Who resisted slavery? Who protested about slavery?
What would you do to protest about slavery?

“The slave trade was banned in Britain in 1807 was that the end of the story?”

“Owning slaves was banned in the British Empire in 1833, was that the end of the story?”

“The Government paid a huge amount of money to people who had owned enslaved people. This is called compensation. Do you think enslaved people got compensation for all they had suffered?” “ Was that the end of the story?”

“Let’s go forward to 1860. Millworkers here in Lancaster were making cotton cloth from cotton produced by enslaved people in America. Sarah Parker Remond was a free Black American who started campaigning against slavery when she was 16, She came here to Lancaster and gave a speech to a packed audience.”

What was her reason for coming to Britain?

ACTIVITY: 2

Recreating Sarah Parker Remond’s visit to Lancaster

Distribute Sarah Parker Remond activity

“We have the primary evidence of the Lancaster Guardian newspaper report into Sarah Parker Remond’s visit to Lancaster. That report quotes a few of the words she spoke here. But we have a full speech she made in Manchester the year before which is probably similar to the one she made here.”

“Who wants to read from the newspaper?”

“And who will read Sarah Parker Remond’s speech?”

Stop 8 : Millennium Bridge

- The millennium bridge was built to resemble a ship with its masts
- Modern flats on and around St George's Quay were built to resemble the Georgian warehouses.
- Racism, modern slavery, bullying, abuse of power, inequality are still clearly visible in our world today.

ACTIVITY: 1

Returning to the Present Day

There is flexibility where this stop can take place. Choose a place for reflection on the Millennium Bridge, on the circle of seats just off the bridge, or inside or outside the Maritime Museum

Questions

There are modern building here – what do they look like? What does the bridge look like? And the flats?

Why have they been built in that style?

What have you learnt today about slavery and the Transatlantic slave trade? How did it change Lancaster?

We've talked about memorials. What ways have we seen to remember people today?

"This tour is another way to remember people."

Has what you have learnt reminded you of anything in today's world that you think is wrong or unfair?

What would you do to make a change? Can one person make a difference?

What can we do to treat people better?

Appendix

Stop 4 Activity : Harry Hinde runaway advertisement

RUN away from Lancaster, on Friday the 23d Day of November last, a Negro Man named Harry, about twenty Years old, five Feet four Inches high, strong made, and one of his Ears bored; the Colour of his Clothes is unknown, as he absconded in the Night without his Clothes, and is supposed to be gone for London. Whoever secures the said Negro shall be well rewarded, and all Expences paid, upon applying to Mr. James Hinde, Merchant, in Lancaster, or Mr. Smith, Book-keeper, at the Swan-with-two-Necks, Lad-Lane, London.

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Tour Partners

You can download the Maritime Museum worksheet here:

https://visitlancaster.org.uk/wp-content/files_mf/1674657933SlaveryEditionExploreLMM3.pdf

To check prices and arrange a school visit to the Maritime Museum please contact: lancastermaritimemuseum@lancaster.gov.uk

To arrange a school visit to the Priory Church please contact: info@lancasterpriory.org

Teachers' Pack

The full tour pack contains:

- **Tour document**
- **12 x A3 Trafalgar Picture**
- **A4 Captured Africans questions**
- **11 x A4 Sarah Parker Remond Activity**
- **hi vis jackets**

The teachers pack is kept at Lancaster Maritime Museum for school groups to use and return. All documents can be downloaded from www.facingthepast.org

Additional Resources

Lancaster's Slavery Business – The Transatlantic Slave and West Indies Trades by Geraldine Onek
<https://lancasterblackhistorygroup.com/resources/>

Trafalgar Blog by Isabella Tyler
<https://lbsatucl.wordpress.com/2022/08/15/the-last-slave-ship-built-in-lancaster/>



Information for Risk Assessment

There are two routes. The more accessible route is longer, step free and wheelchair accessible.

The shorter route contains a small amount of steps and a steep downwards path. It is not suitable for wheelchair users.

There is a range of terrain including tarmac, pavement and cobbles, suitable footwear is recommended.

The tour is 90% outside. Children will need to dress appropriately for weather conditions.

There are hi-vis jackets in the tour pack for teachers and staff.

The children will cross the road St George's Quay twice .

The tour contains difficult and sensitive information which some children may find distressing.

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Maria Manton, Morecambe Bay Community Primary School
Karl Hodder, Cathedral Catholic Primary School
Gareth Morland, Sandylands Primary School, Morecambe
Charlotte Taylor, St Patrick's Catholic Primary School, Heysham
Katie Greenwood, Stepping Stones Short Stay School, Lancaster





'Trafalgar' Reproduced with kind permission of Lancaster City Museum

Mast

What does the mast show?

Can you find the names
Hinde and Lindow?

Do you think they have
anything to do with the
Lancaster streets 'Lindow
Square', 'Lindow Street', and
'Hinde street'?

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Can you find the names
Hinde and Lindow?

Do you think they have
anything to do with the
Lancaster streets 'Lindow
Square', 'Lindow Street', and
'Hinde street'?

Decks

What are these and why are they in this order?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'wealth'?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'slaves'?



Decks

What are these and why are they in this order?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'wealth'?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'slaves'?



Decks

What are these and why are they in this order?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'wealth'?

What can you see inside the deck that says 'slaves'?





Map

Why was the slave trade called the triangular trade?

Use the memorial to find out.

Can you find Lancaster and Morecambe?

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Why was the slave trade called the triangular trade?

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Figures

Who are the figures meant to be?

How do they feel?

Why?

What was their life like before?



Figures

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Figures

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Sarah Parker Remond Newspaper Excerpts:

Lancaster Guardian, Saturday, 13 October, 1860

1. “An interesting and valuable address was delivered Monday evening, at the Palatine Hall, in this town, on Slavery, by Miss Remond”

Sarah Parker Remond Newspaper Excerpts:

Lancaster Guardian, Saturday, 13 October, 1860

2.

“She has been residing nearly two years in this country, studying at the Ladies' College in London, and delivering anti-slavery addresses during the vacation.”



Sarah Parker Remond Newspaper Excerpts:

Lancaster Guardian, Saturday, 13 October, 1860

3.

“Mr. Bell then said a few earnest words on the subject of American slavery, adverting to the sad and disgraceful scenes of the auction mart which he had witnessed in New Orleans, where men, women, and children were exposed, handled, and sold like cattle, and concluded by introducing Miss Remond who then came forward, and was received by loud and prolonged applause.”

Sarah Parker Remond Speech Excerpts:

From Lancaster:

4. “The truth must be told before the civilised world, in order that they might realise the state in which her suffering countrymen were placed.”

Sarah Parker Remond Speech Excerpts:

From Lancaster:

5.

“People visiting the Southern States never obtained a correct idea of what slavery actually was, because the slaveholders wished to conceal its real nature; and so when a foreigner visited any of the Southern plantations, the slaves were paraded, dressed up for the occasion, and obliged to say to all who inquired that they were happy and contented. A slave woman had told her that the first question asked by the ministers and others was whether they were well treated: and of course she must always say yes, because she was afraid to tell the truth, for if she did so, punishment would be the result. ”



Sarah Parker Remond

Speech Excerpts:

From Manchester: "September 14, 1859 —
The Manchester Athenaeum, Manchester, England"

6. "Although the anti-slavery enterprise was begun some thirty years ago, the evil is still rampant in the land. As there are some young people present — and I am glad to see them here for, it is important that they shall understand this subject —"

Sarah Parker Remond Speech Excerpts:

From Manchester:

7. “The slaves are essentially things, with no rights, political, social, domestic or religious... For the slave there is no home, no love, no hope, no help; and what is life without hope?”

Sarah Parker Remond Speech Excerpts:

From Manchester:

8. “The whole power of the country is in the hands of the slaveholders. For more than thirty years we have had a slaveholding President, and the slave power has been dominant.”

“We have, besides, an international slave trade.”



Sarah Parker Remond Speech Excerpts:

From Manchester:

9.

“We have states where, I am ashamed to say, men and women are reared like cattle, for the market. When I walk through the streets of Manchester, and meet load after load of cotton, I think of those eighty thousand cotton plantations on which was grown the one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars’ worth of cotton which supply your market, and I remember that not one cent of that money has ever reached the hands of the labourers.”

Sarah Parker Remond Newspaper Excerpts:

Lancaster Guardian, Saturday, 13 October, 1860

10.

“On Miss Remond's resuming her seat, she was greeted with great applause, which was renewed again and again.”

Sarah Parker Remond Newspaper Excerpts:

Lancaster Guardian, Saturday, 13 October, 1860

11.

“Mr. Dodd then moved the formation of a “Lancaster Anti-Slavery Committee,”

