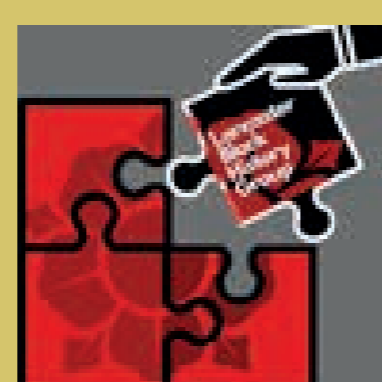
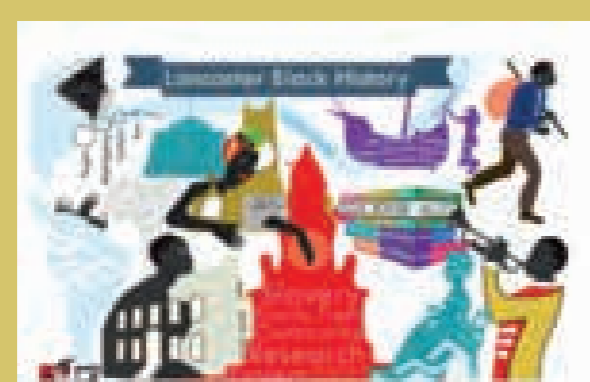


Introduction to the Lancaster Slavery Family Trees Project

Between 1700–1800 at least 122 ships sailed from the port of Lancaster to the coast of Africa where Lancastrian merchants were involved in the capture and sale of an estimated 23,000 African men, women and children.

These enslaved Africans would go on to be sold in the Caribbean and Americas, and while their lives often involved hard labour on plantations, they continuously resisted the violence, torture and degradation they experienced at the hands of European colonists.

Wealthy merchant families spent the profits from slavery and slave-produced goods on house building, investing in trade, enterprise, and infrastructure. They bought luxury goods and commissioned portraits of themselves. To secure their wealth they formed strong business partnerships and married off their children into each other's families. They participated in two type of trades – the triangular transatlantic slave trade and direct trading of goods with the West Indies (Caribbean) and Americas. The effects of this trade are still evident in Lancaster, in the architecture, the road and place names, and graveyards. The legacies of this period persist also in the enduring racism experienced by many Black British citizens today.



INSTITUTE FOR BLACK ATLANTIC RESEARCH



The triangular slave trade

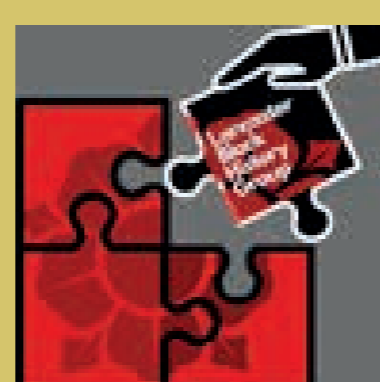
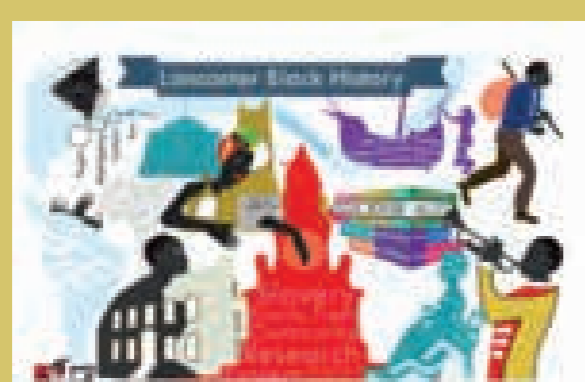


Introduction to the Lancaster Slavery Family Trees Project

Lancaster Black History Group (LBHG) is a grassroots community group working to fight racism through education. The LBHG 'Slavery Family Trees Project' led by Dr Sunita Abraham, Geraldine Onek, Professor Alan Rice, Professor Imogen Tyler, Jamie Reynolds and Dr Nicholas Radburn, has worked with several schools, university students, voluntary organisations, community and faith groups from across the district to research and record some of Lancaster's most prolific merchant families involved in transatlantic slavery.

Sewing Café, Lancaster (community group) collaborated with LBHG to design and create the slavery banner artwork that highlights the key research findings. Members of the community group contributed over 1000 hours towards the project. The research has also inspired Lancaster University library to create the first 'Glocal' Collection (global stories with local links) which focuses on texts associated with Lancaster and transatlantic slavery. With thanks to all who have participated and continue to support the ongoing Slavery Family Trees project.

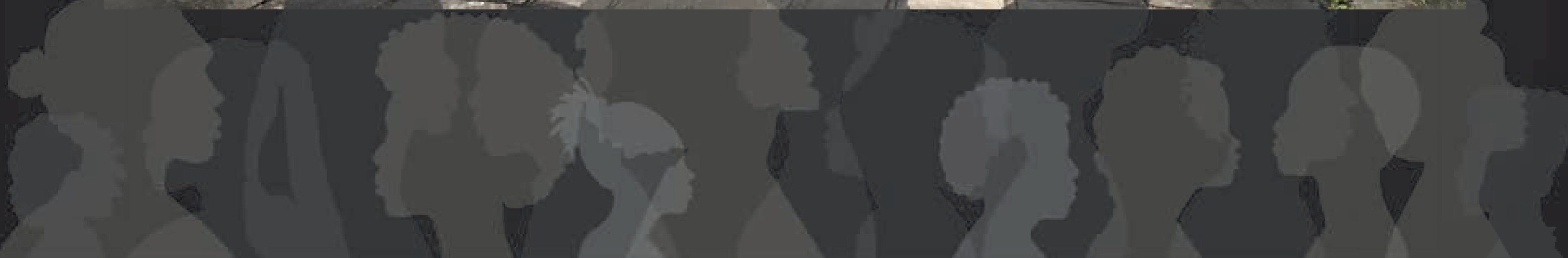
This exhibition draws on research from this project that has examined the intertwining of the familial branches which profited from this abhorrent trade. In facing the past more honestly, it is our hope to transform the future.



INSTITUTE FOR BLACK ATLANTIC RESEARCH



The slave trade memorial, Lancaster St George's Quay. By artist Kevin Dalton-Johnson.



The Rawlinson Family

Abraham Rawlinson was born at Low Hall, Kirkby near Ulverston in Furness, of a Quaker yeoman family. In 1739 he married Ellin Godsolve and they went on to have eleven children, three of whom died young. He and his brother Thomas Hutton Rawlinson became the most significant merchants engaged in the slavery business in Lancaster.

The Rawlinson family's wealth came from the sale of commodities, and the sale and exploitation of enslaved people. Their ships transported an estimated 1454 captive Africans over five voyages between 1749 and 1800. To begin with, they owned three Caribbean plantations: the Gouyave and Maran Estates of Grenada (sugar) and Broom Hall in Demerara (cotton) and traded goods across the Atlantic. By 1796, the family as a whole owned seven plantations. Some, but not all, of the Rawlinson family were disowned by a Lancaster Quaker meeting in 1779, though not from participating in the slave trade, but from profiting from privateering.

Records exist of Isaac Rawlinson, described as 'a negro adult'. Isaac was likely the enslaved African servant of a Rawlinson household. He was baptised in St Mary's Parish Church (the Priory), Lancaster on 3 February 1783.

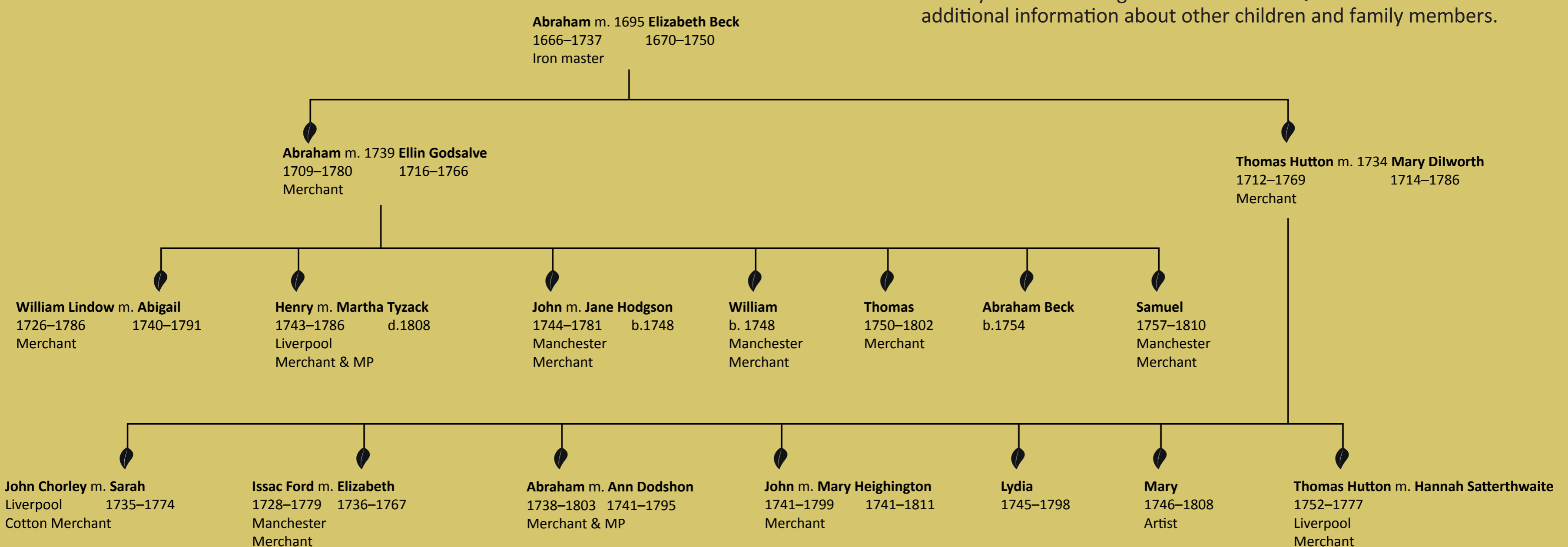
In 2021, members of Lancaster Priory and students from Lancaster University carried out research on the various branches of this family. Ann Morgan from the Lancaster Quaker Meeting House is conducting further research into the involvement of Lancaster Quakers in slavery. Lancaster Priory is also investigating its links to transatlantic slavery as part of a series of 'Facing the Past' projects.



Rawlinson memorial vandalism:

During the 2020 Black Lives Matter protests, the Rawlinson and Lindow family memorial in the graveyard of St Mary's Church (The Priory) was spray painted with the words 'Slave Trader'. Rev Chris Newlands, former Vicar of Lancaster, stated that while he did not endorse the act, he understood the sentiment behind it, and committed to addressing historical ties between the Priory and slavery. This work continues in the 'Facing the Past' projects in collaboration with LBHG.

Family Tree reproduced courtesy of Susan Stuart. In 2021, Amanda Adams from the Slavery Family Trees project further developed this family tree. Ann Morgan from Lancaster Quakers has unearthed additional information about other children and family members.

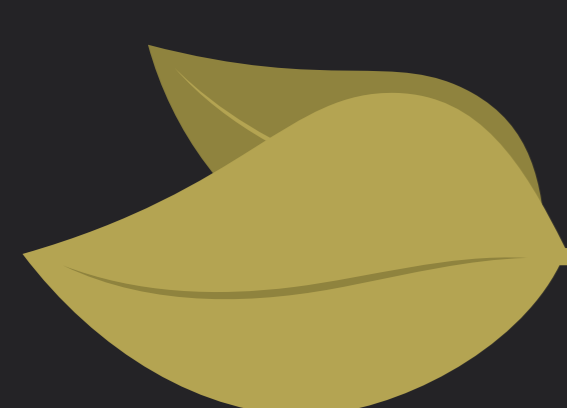


Abraham Rawlinson & Ellin Rawlinson
By George Romney (1734-1802)

Portraits displayed at Lancaster Maritime Museum



The Lindow Family



Ellin Godsolve was the daughter of a Lancaster merchant and married Abraham Rawlinson in 1739. Their eldest daughter, Abigail, married William Lindow in 1771 and joined together two of Lancaster's most influential families.

William Lindow moved to Lancaster in 1752. Over the next twenty years he captained several ships to the West-Indies, trading in goods and captured African people. He also owned two smaller ships including the *Hobby Horse*, *Sarah*, and *Two Friends*, in which he transported captive Africans between Islands in the West Indies where he co-owned several plantations.

By 1771, Lindow was a wealthy Lancaster merchant.

Lindow kept an enslaved man, John Chance, at his home, No.1 Queen Square, Lancaster where he worked as a servant. At the time of William's death in 1786, he owned lands in Lancaster, Ulverston, and the West Indies which, alongside the enslaved Africans he owned, were inherited by members of the Lindow family.

In 2021, pupils at Lancaster Girls Grammar School (LGGS) and their history teacher, Mr. Harry Yearshire, worked with LBGH to research Lindow's history.

Swarthmoor Hall in Ulverston. This and a property in Lancaster were among the many properties left in Lindow's will.



The Satterthwaite Family

Born into a Quaker family in Leeds, Benjamin Satterthwaite (1718 – 1792) was a type of agent, working between Lancaster-based merchants and Caribbean traders. The Satterthwaites invested heavily in different aspects of the slavery business.

Information about their dealings comes from collections of letters held at Lancaster University, written by Benjamin and his son, John.

In 2021, students at Lancaster University worked with LBHG to research the Satterthwaite letter books. They uncovered new information about the lives of enslaved people traded for profit. For example, Benjamin traded Bryan, a child who he described as in ‘a poor physical state’, while he was in Jamaica.

Another individual connected to the Satterthwaites was Frances Elizabeth Johnson, servant to John Satterthwaite, and brought to Lancaster from St. Kitts in 1777 as an adult. It is likely Frances lived at John Satterthwaite’s house in Castle Park.

In Satterthwaite family oral history, it is believed that after she died, the family kept her hand as an heirloom. The hand was buried in April 1997 under Frances’ initials at Lancaster Priory, in a box containing earth from St. Kitts.

In 2021, members of the Priory community and the East Meets West community group worked with LBHG to research Frances and the Satterthwaite family.



The Castle Park house lived in by the Satterthwaite family, and by Frances Elizabeth Johnson.

The Hinde Family



The Hindes were a Lancaster slave-trading dynasty that made their fortune trading in people and commodities out of Lancaster and Liverpool. They profited from slavery well into the early nineteenth century.

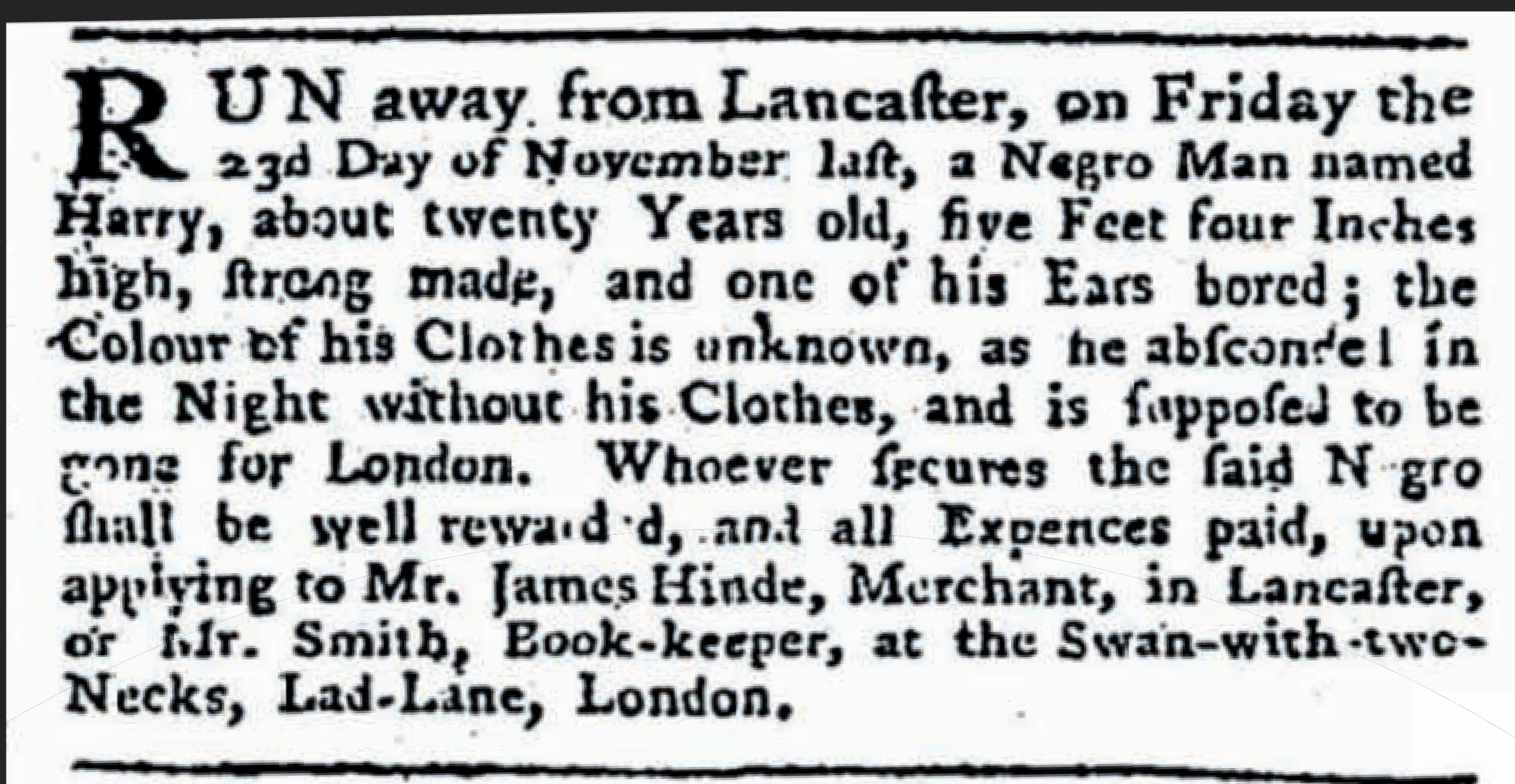
Thomas Hinde was born in Caton in 1720. At the age of 28 he became master of the slave ship the *Jolly Batchelor* and made three further voyages between 1748 and 1754. Hinde transported 711 enslaved Africans across the Atlantic as a slave ship captain, with 87 of his captives perishing during the horrific crossings.

Thomas Hinde became highly influential within Lancaster, latterly working as Port Commissioner. He was also Mayor of Lancaster twice.

Other members of the Hinde family that profited from the slavery business included Thoma's son John Hinde, a Jamaican merchant and his sons, Samuel and William Hinde, who invested in and owned, slave ships trading out of Liverpool.

James Hinde owned Henry (Harry) Hinde, a black servant who was baptised at St Mary's Parish Church (the Priory) in 1761. Harry had likely been brought to Lancaster as 'privilege cargo', a system that allowed slave ship captains like Thomas Hinde to bring one or two enslaved people back to Britain to sell into domestic service. In 1764 Harry ran away from the Hinde household and his return was advertised for in newspapers. We do not know if he was ever recaptured.

In 2021, Lancaster University students researched Harry and the Hinde family with LBHG.

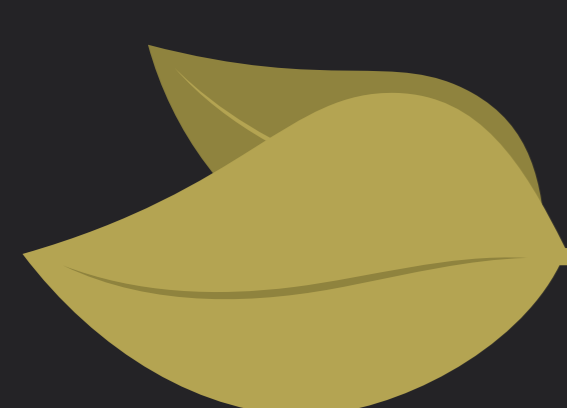


RUN away from Lancaster, on Friday the 23^d Day of November last, a Negro Man named Harry, about twenty Years old, five Feet four Inches high, strong made, and one of his Ears bored; the Colour of his Clothes is unknown, as he absconded in the Night without his Clothes, and is supposed to be gone for 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.

Advert for the capture of Henry Hinde, an enslaved worker of the Hinde family.



The Gillow Family



The Gillow family were important furniture makers in Lancaster in the eighteenth century. Founded by Robert Gillow in the 1720s, his two sons, Robert and Richard, later joined him in the business. Richard Gillow originally trained as an architect before joining the family business. The Lancaster Customs House, located on the Quay, was built to his designs.

During the 1730s Robert Gillow began to expand his interests abroad, exporting furniture made by his firm and importing mahogany, rum and sugar. He was one of the first cabinetmakers to work with exotic woods, brought into Britain from the West Indies.

Gillows relied on the labour of enslaved people who logged mahogany trees and loaded the wood onto boats to be shipped to England. The brutal treatment of the labourers in the Caribbean who farmed the mahogany contrasts with the striking craftsmanship of the furniture made and sold by Gillows.

In 2021, volunteers at the Judges Lodging Museum in Lancaster carried out research on the Gillow family with LBHG. In the same year, the Gillow company's connections to slavery were further researched by historians Melinda Elder and Susan Stuart who conclude that while Robert Gillow had a small financial interest in the Lancastrian slave ship, the *Gambia*, their primary connection to the slavery business was through the import and export of slave-produced goods.

Since 2021, staff at the Judges Lodging Museum in Lancaster have been working with LBHG on further projects to reframe their collections in light of new research findings.



Offices and Workshops of Gillow & Co. on Castle Hill until 1882.



The Gregson Family

Samuel Gregson (senior) worked alongside people engaged in the slavery business but had no direct connection to the trade itself. Rather his interests fit into a wider national picture of middling merchants, lawyers and other professionals who profited from colonial expansion and the wealth created through transatlantic slavery.

Samuel was first apprenticed to Henry Tindall, who was a slave ship captain, West Indies merchant, and Lancaster's Port Commission Collector. Samuel then became the city's Port Commission Collector before becoming secretary to the Lancaster Canal Company (1792–1816). Money from the slavery business was invested by notable local families, including the Rawlinsons and the Bonds. He went on to own Gregson and Co. coal carriers.

Gregson served as Lancaster's mayor in 1817. In 1826, he became a co-founder of Lancaster's joint stock bank.

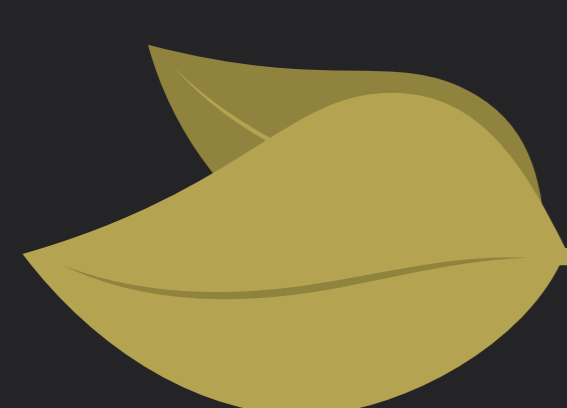
Gregson's relationship to Lancaster Slavery families was researched by Lancaster Royal Grammar school pupils and their history teacher, Mr. Jamie Reynolds in association with Dr Michael Winstanley, Eddy Bayton and LBHG in 2021.



Lancaster from Skerton with a Sailing Ship (unknown artist),
Lancaster City Museums Collection



The Bond Family



The Bond family lived in Dalton Square, and also owned land in Over Kellet, Carnforth and the West Indies. John Bond (1778–1856) married Elizabeth Spooner in 1807 and they had 13 children.

Upon the death of his uncle Thomas Bond in 1817, John became co-owner of the Broom Hall Plantation in Demerara, alongside a descendant of the Rawlinsons (1817–1834). John also inherited several other West Indian land holdings including the Albion cotton plantation in Guyana.

John Bond's wealth, his children's marriages, and various business partnerships meant the family were extremely well-connected with other wealthy Lancastrian trading families including, the Gillows, and the Rawlinsons. Bond was Mayor of Lancaster twice in the early nineteenth century (1819 and 1829).

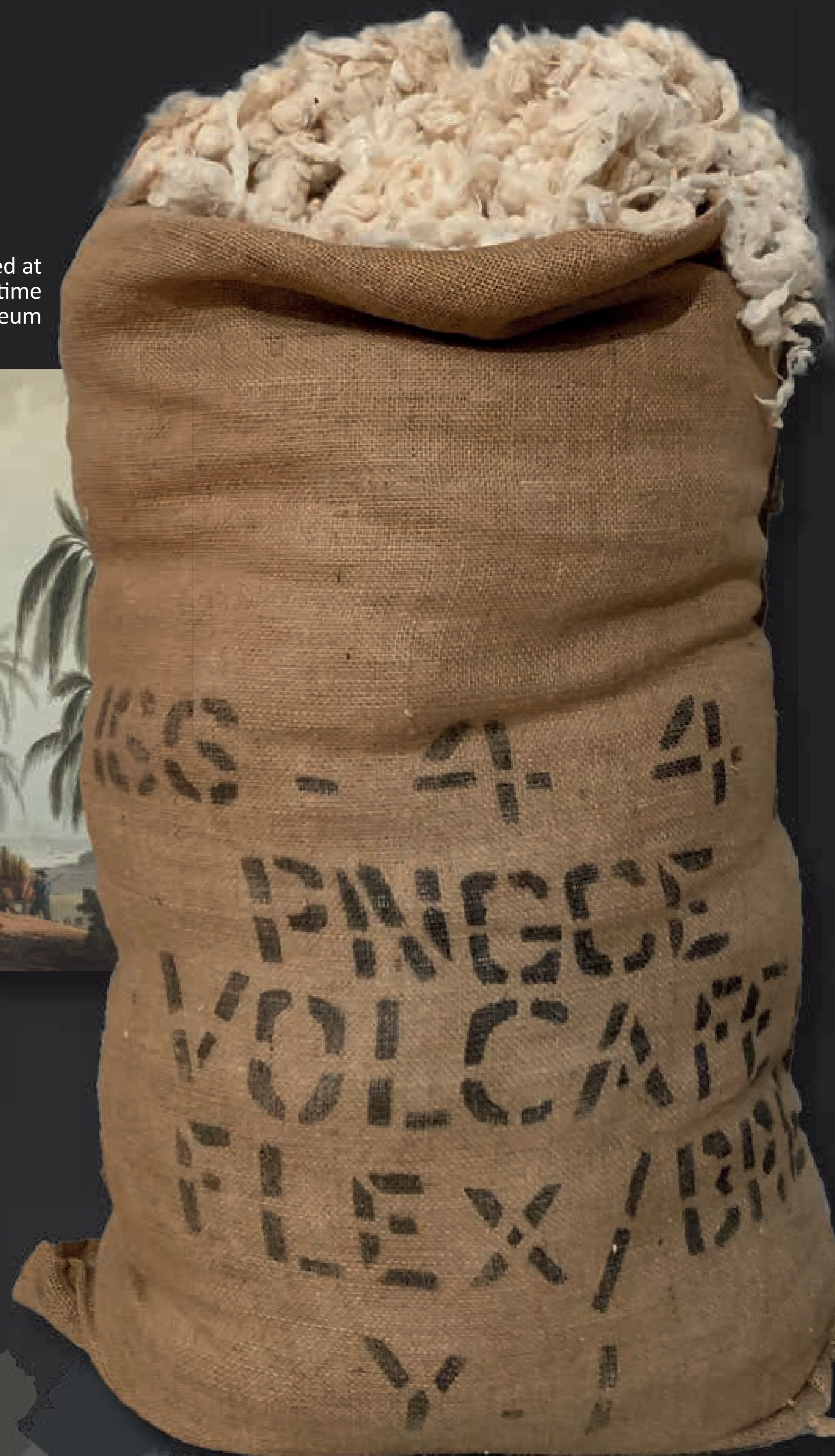
Owning plantations and the subsequent compensation received by slave owners after abolition made the Bond family extremely wealthy. Those enslaved by the family received no compensation from the British government.

In 2021, the Bond family history was researched by members of Lancaster's Cornerstone Methodist community with LBHG. In association with Lancaster Museums, and Professor Alan Rice from LBHG, the findings from the Slavery Family Trees project have been incorporated into a revised edition of Lancaster's Slave Trade, Abolition and Fair Trade Trail.

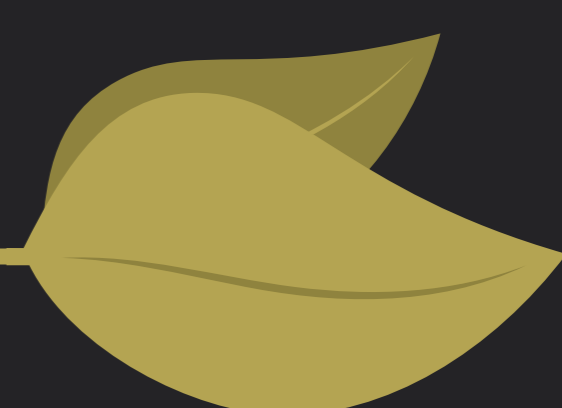
Cotton displayed at Lancaster Maritime Museum



Sugar plantation in the British colony of Antigua, 1823
Released by British Library Images Online. CC.



The Booker Family



In 1815, Josias Booker from Over Kellet was hired by Thomas Bond, to manage the Broom Hall cotton plantation and 200 enslaved people in British Guinea. Booker's brothers later joined him overseas.

The abolition of slave ownership in British colonies in 1834 saw the Booker brothers receive compensation for 52 enslaved people.

They established Booker Brothers, a trading and shipping company in Liverpool, buying and selling ships to transport sugar back to England. As part of the deal struck with the British government, former slave owners retained enslaved labourers as unpaid workers for a further four years. This provided the Booker's with an opportunity to extend their unpaid labour force and land holdings. They bought up plantations from departing colonists and former slave owners.

Booker Brothers Co. was sold in 1886 to their junior partner John McConnell and by 1900 the Company was operating as Booker McConnell.

The company's later investments in the arts made them an obvious choice as sponsors for a new literary prize, the Booker Prize (1969 to present day). When John Berger was awarded the Booker Prize in 1972, he drew links between the historic role of the Booker company in the exploitation of generations of people in the Caribbean, and the enduring poverty and exploitation that endures in the region today. The present-day Booker Prize Foundation has no financial ties with the Booker Group.

In 2021, the Booker family history was researched by LBHG and members of Lancaster's Cornerstone Methodist community. The research drew upon the work of Professor Imogen Tyler.



Lancaster from Cable Street
by artist Julius Caesar Ibbetson (1759–1817).
On display at Lancaster Maritime Museum.

