

SANDWELL'S ABOLITIONISTS

FINDING OUT MORE

- Birmingham City Archives, Central Library, Chamberlain Square, B3 3HQ. 0121 303 4217
- Bishop Asbury Cottage: Newton Road, Great Barr, West Bromwich, B43 6HN. 0121 553 0759. Viewing by appointment, only.
- The Galton Valley Canal Heritage Centre, Brasshouse Lane, Smethwick, B66 1BA. 0121 558 8195
- Dartmouth Park, Dagger Lane, West Bromwich, B71 4BG
- Sandwell Valley Country Park, Salters Lane, West Bromwich. 0121 553 0220
- Smethwick Library, High Street, Smethwick, B66 1AA. 0121 558 2561
- Warley Woods Community Trust, The Pavilion, Lightwoods Hill, Smethwick, B67 5EO. 0121 420 1061

ACKNOWLEDGING THE PAST

The Sandwell Slavery Remembrance Project promotes research and understanding of the African Caribbean community, and the activity of abolitionists, in the development of Sandwell. The development of a shared understanding guides us and helps to determine what we want to become.

The Sandwell Slavery Remembrance project is a partnership between Race Equality Sandwell, Community Action Project, Sandwell Partnership, Schools Directorate, and Sandwell Arts Service.

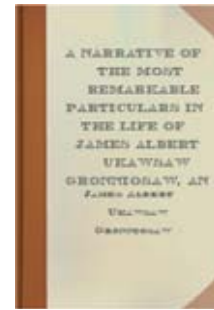
To find out more visit:

- www.equiano.org
- www.connectinghistories.org
- www.revolutionaryplayers.org.uk
- www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/ism
- www.hull.ac.uk/wise
- www.blackandasianstudies.org.uk
- www.bcaheritage.org.uk
- www.archives.sandwell.gov.uk
- www.sandwellslavery.org.uk
- www.visitwestbrom.com



ALBERT GRONNIOSAW

BLACK ABOLITIONIST &
FIRST BLACK BIOGRAPHER



Gronniosaw was an African Prince from Bornu. Freed by his master in New York, he joined the British Army and fought the French. He traded as a merchant in the Caribbean. Gronniosaw was robbed of his savings in Southampton. He married a poor white silk weaver. He left London

for Kidderminster to live in a 'true' christian community. James Albert Ukawsaw Gronniosaw (1725- 1786), died in the West Midlands.

WILLIAM LEGGE SECOND EARL OF DARTMOUTH

AN ARISTOCRAT ABOLITIONIST



The Earl of Dartmouth (1731-1801) was a friend of John Wesley, the abolitionist and founder of Methodism. The Earl of Dartmouth was responsible for the Colonies when America was a British colony. The Earl of Dartmouth supported the publication of the poetry of Phyllis

Wheatley in England. America did not want to publish the work of a former slave.

BISHOP ASBURY

TRANSATLANTIC ABOLITIONIST



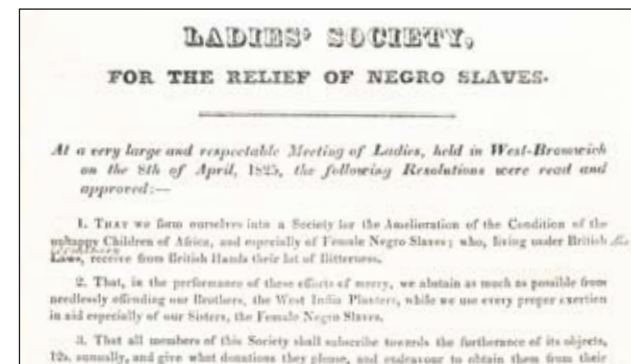
Francis Asbury (1745-1816) grew up in Great Barr. He became a local preacher and later the first bishop of American Methodism. African Americans like Henry Hoosier and Richard Allen, the founder of the first Bethel African Episcopal

Methodist Church, worked with him. Asbury opposed separate worship by white people and petitioned George Washington to abolish slavery.

LUCY TOWNSEND AND MARY LLOYD

WOMEN ABOLITIONISTS

In 1787-8 ten percent of the Abolitionist Society funds came from women. Women raised funds and championed the case of the runaway slave, Mary Prince. They boycotted slave produce and called for the immediate abolition of slavery. There was no women's anti-slavery society in Britain until Lucy Townsend co-founded with Mary Lloyd and others the West Bromwich, Birmingham and District Ladies' Society for the Relief of Negro Slaves in 1825.



GUNS SHACKLES & CHAINS

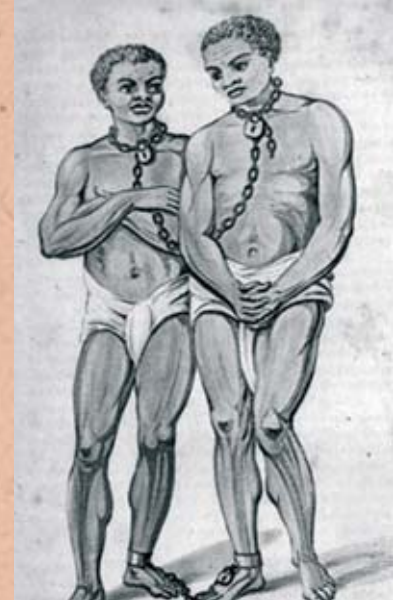
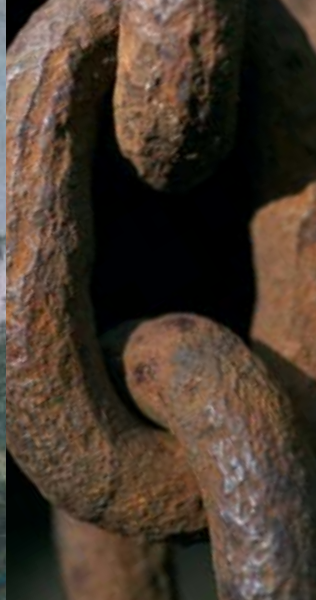
THE SANDWELL SLAVE TRADE CONNECTION



THE AFRICAN CARIBBEAN CONTRIBUTION, TO BRITAIN AND SANDWELL, DID NOT BEGIN WITH THE SECOND WORLD WAR.

(DR DERRICK CAMPBELL, THE DIRECTOR OF RACE EQUALITY SANDWELL).

Slavery and the slave trade cemented the relations between Africa, Europe and the Americas into one of inequality. The industrial revolution in England lies at the heart of this change, and places like West Bromwich and Smethwick were an important part of it. Profit made from the enslavement of millions of Africans fuelled the rise of the iron industry, canals and estates like Warley Woods. The fight by black people and other abolitionists against slavery created an important legacy of opposition to racism and inequality.



SAMUEL GALTON JNR

ARMS/ GUN MANUFACTURER
FOR THE SLAVE TRADE

Samuel Galton Jnr (1753-1832) lived at Great Barr Hall and later purchased Warley Hall Estate. The Galton family were prominent local gun-makers, with a gun works in Smethwick, at a time when over 100,000 guns a year were being sold to slave traders. Guns exported to West Africa were used to capture and enslave Africans. Most were sold to Merchants in the 'African Trade'. The Galtons were also Quakers, but by the 1790s the conflict between being a pacifist Quaker and a gun-maker came to the fore and Samuel Galton was strongly criticised for his links to the slave trade.

Samuel Galton's daughters were against slavery and along with many women at the time, boycotted sugar from slave plantations. Mary Anne Galton (1778-1856) and her sister were committee members of the West Bromwich, Birmingham and District Ladies' Society for the Relief of Negro Slaves.

CANALS

SAMUEL GALTON INVESTOR IN
BIRMINGHAM CANAL COMPANY

Samuel Galton invested in the Birmingham Canal Company. It improved communications and increased demands for all goods. The canal network linked Sandwell to the global economy.

Sandwell's Canal network lies at the heart of the Black Country and Birmingham canal system. Galton Valley Canal Heritage Centre looks after the site of the Watt steam engine produced by the Soho Works.



SAMUEL GALTON

WARLEY WOODS

HOME TO SAMUEL GALTON

In 1792, Samuel Galton with his wife Lucy Barclay purchased Warley Hall Estate and laid the foundation for what we know as Warley Woods and Lightwoods Park.

SOHO FOUNDRY

JAMES WATT & MATTHEW BOULTON-STEAM
ENGINE MANUFACTURERS.

Boulton & Watt opened Soho Foundry in 1795. Plantation owners were key customers and bought Boulton and Watt steam engines to crush sugar cane more efficiently. Boulton & Watt exported more than a hundred steam engines to the Caribbean between 1778 and 1807 despite holding personal views against slavery.

www.sandwellslavery.org.uk