Sources for the Study of Sheffield, the Slave Trade and the Anti-Slave Trade Movement
Front cover illustrations - left to right:

Election handbills, 1807
(Sheffield Archives WWM/E221)

Engraving showing African slaves, from Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(Sheffield Local Studies Library 821 M766 SSTQ)

Poster against the shipping of slaves, 19th cent
(Sheffield Archives MD2024)

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You can download a copy of this Study Guide from www.sheffield.gov.uk/archives
## Contents

- **Introduction** | 4
- **Timeline showing key dates** | 5
- **A selection of images from the collections at Sheffield Archives and Local Studies** | 6
- **List of documents, books, photographs and other items available at Sheffield Libraries, Archives and Information** | 15
- **Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives facilities** | 25
- **Contact details** | 26
Introduction

For over 250 years Britain was involved in the slave trade - the enforced capture and removal of Africans who were snatched from their homes and transported by ship across the Atlantic to the West Indies and the Americas. This brutal system was sustained for such a great length of time, mainly because it guaranteed the prosperity of the nation. Goods manufactured in England were shipped to Africa where they were used to buy slaves, not only with European traders, but with native African traders too. Slaves were shipped across the sea in what was known as the 'Middle Passage' after which they were sold to work on plantations and farms. The money raised was used to buy products such as sugar, coffee and tobacco which were increasingly popular in Europe. The well-being of many an Englishman or woman was directly tied to the suffering of Black Africans thousands of miles away.

Yet by the late 18th century there were ever louder calls for the trade to be abolished. This was not only on moral grounds - though this was the main motivation for many. Many slaves themselves resisted the slaving system. There were many costly uprisings and rebellions, which interrupted trade. As causes such as rights of men and also of women began to develop, particularly after the French Revolution, it became ever harder to justify the slave system.

This booklet lists sources available within Sheffield Local Studies Library and Sheffield Archives for the study of slavery, the slave trade, the abolition movements and emancipation up to the mid 19th century.

It is not a history of the subject; it merely points the reader who wishes to carry out their own research to what is available within Sheffield Local Studies and Archives.

As more items are catalogued and the collections are used by researchers it is likely that additional references to slavery and slave trading will come to light. More detailed searching of our catalogues for related terms (such as 'West Indies' or 'trade' for example) may reveal additional material. It is always worth contacting us or checking our website for updates to this Study Guide.
### Timeline of key dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1562</td>
<td>First recorded English slave trading trip to Africa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1625</td>
<td>Britain establishes a Caribbean colony at St Kitts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1630</td>
<td>The first slave rebellion in a British Colony. Slave rebellions were a common feature of Caribbean life throughout the next 200 years.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1640s</td>
<td>Growth of sugar plantations in the West Indies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1672</td>
<td>The Royal Africa Society is established to regulate (monopolise) the slave trade.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1698</td>
<td>Slave trading is formally legalised and open to private traders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1730s</td>
<td>Britain is the largest slave trading nation.</td>
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<td>1737</td>
<td>Bristol becomes the major slave trading port in Britain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1743</td>
<td>The Methodist Church bans the buying and selling of slaves by its members.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td>Olaudah Equiano, a former slave and anti-slavery campaigner, born.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1747</td>
<td>Liverpool becomes the main British slave-trading port.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1750s</td>
<td>Benjamin Spencer of Cannon Hall, near Barnsley, trading in Antigua and America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1759</td>
<td>William Wilberforce born.</td>
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<td>1760</td>
<td>Quakers ban slave trading.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1775</td>
<td>Royal Commission established to investigate the slave trade.</td>
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<td>1787</td>
<td>Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade established.</td>
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<td>1789</td>
<td>769 Sheffield metalworkers petition Parliament against the slave trade.</td>
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<td>1790</td>
<td>Olaudah Equiano visits Sheffield.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1791</td>
<td>Attempts by William Wilberforce to abolish the slave trade flounder in Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>A petition against slavery, with 8,000 names, is sent from Sheffield to Parliament.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1794</td>
<td>Olaudah Equiano believed to have visited Sheffield again.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1799</td>
<td>The Slave Trade Regulation Act was passed to prevent overcrowding on slave ships.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1801</td>
<td>Mary Anne Read (later Rawson) born in Green Lane, Sheffield.</td>
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<td>1807</td>
<td>Britain abolishes slave trading in its colonies.</td>
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<td>1823</td>
<td>Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery established in London.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1820s-1830s</td>
<td>Hannah Kilham, a Sheffield Quaker, working in West Africa as a teacher, reports on conditions of slaves.</td>
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<td>c1825</td>
<td>Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Society established.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>William Wilberforce dies.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>Slavery abolished in the British Empire.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>With the emancipation of slaves in the British Empire, the Sheffield Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society is wound up.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1857</td>
<td>The Sheffield Ladies’ Anti-Slavery Society is re-established to continue the campaign against slavery around the world.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Mary Anne Rawson dies.</td>
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A selection of images from the collections at Sheffield Archives and Local Studies


From Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ)

A 19th century engraving showing African slave traders capturing adults and children to sell on to Europeans

From Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ)
Many Quakers were ardent campaigners against the slave trade and slavery in general. When William Wilberforce established the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787, nine of the twelve committee members were Quakers. The items produced here are taken from the memoirs of Hannah Kilham, a Sheffield Quaker, who went to West Africa as a teacher in the 1820s and 1830s. It is an important first hand account of living conditions in West Africa.

A little girl I saw in the School this morning had lost one arm ... in the fight in recapturing a slave-ship ... the slaves had often been much wounded, and some of them killed in these combats.

... about 100 of the recaptured negroes, or rather, as they are more properly called, 'liberated Africans', requesting that they might have 'Saturday' for themselves, to cultivate land on their own account, which was readily granted them.

... cotton is cultivated with great ease, and grown immediately after the rice crops, on the same ground. If the okwa could be dried and exported as vegetable soup, it might be of much value ... so as to supersede ... necessity for selling each other ...
One of the earliest documentary references in Sheffield’s collections to attempts to abolish the slave trade is a pamphlet written by William Fox in 1791, entitled *An address to the people of Great Britain on the utility of refraining from the use of West-India sugar and rum.*

Such early examples of efforts to bring economic pressure to bear on the campaign to end slavery were fairly common. The Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society campaigned for a boycott of sugar and coffee which had been produced in the West Indies – most likely by slaves. They switched to buying East Indian produce.

As well as products such as sugar arriving back in Sheffield from the West Indies where they had been produced by slaves, Sheffield’s merchants exported goods to be used on plantations.
In 1806-1807 abolition of the slave trade was an important political issue, not least in Yorkshire where William Wilberforce, the famous anti-slavery campaigner was a Member of Parliament. In the run-up to the general election of 1807 slavery was referred to in many handbills and fliers.

Slavery was not the only issue on which the election was fought, but pro-slavery candidates were unsuccessful and two anti-slavery candidates were returned to Parliament – William Wilberforce and Charles Wentworth-FitzWilliam, later 5th Earl FitzWilliam [Viscount Milton].

“A number of election handbills, 1807
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/E221)

“Milton and Yorkshire’s Glory”, election sash, 1807
(Sheffield Archives? WWM/E221)
In the 1820s a national anti-slavery society was established calling for gradual abolition; however some groups, notably a group of women in Birmingham called for immediate abolition. A Sheffield Ladies’ Anti-Slavery Society soon followed the establishment of the one in Birmingham. Its literature states it was engaged in the cause of 'light, of liberty, of knowledge, of mercy, of truth and love'. The society was dissolved following emancipation in 1833, but it was later re-established to continue campaigning against slavery in other parts of the world.

A number of the Society’s annual reports have survived and these tell us of its activities:

During 1829-1830 the Sheffield Society:

- Distributed 100 anti-slavery Reporters and other pamphlets
- Printed 500 copies of a speech of Mr Brougham in Parliament relating to West Indian slavery
- Distributed 1,500 copies of “an appeal of the Friends of the Negro to the British people on behalf of the Slaves in their Colonies”. This pamphlet was mainly given ‘to the poor of this town’, through female collectors and schools.
There were many campaigners against the slave trade and slavery. On the slave plantations themselves there were regular uprisings and insurrections against slave owners and the slave system. Many of these attempts at freedom were brutally crushed, but they were never eliminated.

A well-known anti-slavery campaigner was Olaudah Equiano. Born in what is now Nigeria, Equiano was sold into slavery in childhood. He was eventually sold to a Quaker Merchant and gradually saved enough money to buy his freedom. He went on to write his autobiography - *The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano, or Gustavus Vassa the African* (1789) as part of the anti-slavery campaign. Equiano travelled the country speaking at abolitionist meetings. In 1790 he came to Sheffield and addressed a large gathering.

Advertisement for “The Life of Olaudah Equiano” and a report stating Gustavus Vassa (his slave name) was in Sheffield, 1790

(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, 20 August 1790)
The most well known campaigner against the slave trade and slavery was the Member of Parliament for Yorkshire, William Wilberforce. Wilberforce wrote many letters to his acquaintance in Sheffield, Samuel Roberts of Park Grange. The letters refer to anti-slavery meetings and petitions, abolition and emancipation etc. In the examples shown here, Roberts had asked Wilberforce about what to do next. Wilberforce replies that a general meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society is about to take place in London and that some county meetings also are about to be convened.

Engraving of William Wilberforce, c. 1809

*From Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809*  
*(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ)*

He goes on to say that ‘our administration’s dependence on the colonial assemblies is altogether misplaced and that our only hope must be founded on the general expression of the sense of that, I trust large, portion of the people of this country who are not interested either from their West Indian property, or that of their friends in the continuing of the WI [West Indian] system’

Letter from William Wilberforce to Samuel Roberts, 1824

*(Sheffield Archives: RP/46)*
Locally, a famous campaigner against slave trading and slavery was Mary Anne Rawson.

She was born in 1801 at Green Lane, Sheffield into a committed non-conformist family. She married William Bacon Rawson at Ecclesfield parish church in Feb 1828, though William died only 18 months later. Mary became actively involved in a number of philanthropic campaigns – better conditions for chimney sweep boys and better education for the poor etc. She was actively involved in the abolition movement, and continued to campaign for complete freedom after 1833. In 1837 she formed the Sheffield Ladies’ Association for the Universal Abolition of Slavery. She was still campaigning for the rights of fugitive slaves as late as 1875. Mary Anne died in August 1887.
Even after the Act of Emancipation in 1833 campaigning continued. Twenty million pounds compensation was set aside for slave owners. No compensation was offered to the slaves themselves, who had to remain in apprenticeships for a further four years.

This ‘continued oppression’ was highlighted in this handbill from 1837. A petition from over 18,000 Sheffield residents had failed to persuade enough Members of Parliament to vote in favour of their cause for complete freedom. Further pressure was requested to bear on Parliament to help those who were ‘in a worse position than when they were called slaves’. Later reformers carried on the campaign against slavery as other countries continued to trade in slaves and use slave labour.
List of documents, books, photographs and other items available at Sheffield Libraries, Archives and Information

Relevant articles and features may appear in local newspapers. The main titles available at Sheffield Local Studies Library include: *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, 1855 - 1986 and the *Sheffield Independent* 1819 - 1938.
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: microfilm)

The British Library British Newspapers website includes over eighteen million pages from over 700 national and local newspapers (including a number of Sheffield titles)
http://www.britishnewspaperarchive.co.uk/

Archives of some national newspapers are available on the internet, notably *The Times* (http://www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/archive/) and *The Guardian* (http://archive.guardian.co.uk)

Many Quakers were ardent campaigners against the slave trade and slavery. The local Quaker records may contain references to their work (e.g. minutes 1673 – onwards)
(Sheffield Archives: QR)

Inventory of the goods of Reginald Wilson, giving value of black slaves, 1694
(Sheffield Archives: RC/159 11552-11592 vol. LXIV)

Tables showing value of exports and imports of each of the British West Indies, 1739 - 1773
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/R/61/10)

*A Letter from a merchant of the City of London to W.... P...., upon the affairs and commerce of North America and the West Indies; our African trade etc.,* 1757 (printed)
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/12/5)

Commission: George III appoints John Cotterell, Fort Major to the garrison of the island of Goree, 1760 (Goree, now part of Senegal in West Africa, was one of the first places in Africa to be settled by Europeans. It was an important and well known slave trading island),
(Sheffield Archives: MD698)

Analysis of goods exported from North America to Great Britain, Ireland, the West Indies and Southern Europe and Africa, and imported from the West Indies, Southern Europe and Africa, 1768-1769
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/R/61/20)

*The case of our fellow creatures the oppressed Africans respectfully recommended to the serious consideration of the legislature of Great Britain, by the people called Quakers*, 1783
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/2/3)
A Summary view of the slave trade and of the probable consequences of its abolition by Thomas Clarkson, 1787
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/2/2)

Letter published in the Sheffield Register opposing the anti-slavery movement, together with a response, 1788
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, Jan 1788)

Notice regarding a petition against the slave trade, signed by 2,000 people, 1788
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, Feb 1788)

Letter from unknown 'Enemy to Slavery', to Edmund Burke, 2 Apr 1788
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/Bk P/1/2116)

Notice from Rev Dr Coke regarding a school in the West Indies for the 'instruction of poor negroes', 1790
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, 26 Feb 1790)

Advertisement and notice regarding Olaudah Equiano (Gustavus Vassa), 1790
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, 20 and 27 Aug 1790)

An Address to the people of Great Britain on the utility of refraining from the use of West-India sugar and rum by William Fox. Printed by Joseph Gales, editor of the Sheffield Register, 1791
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 120 S. Copy also available at the British Library: 1578/8872)

Reports of a meeting held in Sheffield to consider petitioning Parliament to abolish the slave trade, 1792
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris 17 Feb 1792 and Sheffield Register 24 Feb 1792)

Papers of William Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, 4th Earl Fitzwilliam (1748-1833):
Letters re Sheffield Constitutional Society, from the Rev. H. Zouch and others, with enclosures and handbills - queries about effect of a Bill for Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1792
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/44/15)
Letter from Duke of Portland, London, to Fitzwilliam [refers to] the slave trade motion, Apr 1792
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/31/1)
Letters from Admiral Caldwell (mentions) Leeward Islands [relates to prisoners and negro population], May 1795
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/115/102)
Petitions etc., against the Bill prohibiting supplying foreigners with slaves, May 1806
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/64/72-76)
Letter from Samuel Allen, Higham Ferrers … is forwarding petitions for abolition of slavery, 22 Mar 1826  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/65/86*)

Letter from Adam Girdon, Portman Square, to Fitzwilliam - encloses petition of planters of Demerara and Essequebo against prohibition of the slave trade, 20 Jun 1806  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/64/78-79*)

Letter from Fitzwilliam, Grosvenor Square, to William Bright - will have great satisfaction in presenting the petition [from Doncaster, for Negro Emancipation], 5 Mar 1824  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/87/5*)

Copy of marriage settlement lady Mary Wentworth (née Millbanke) to Hon. John gage - moiety of an estate on island of Montserrat, with slaves and stock listed in detail, 1793  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM add box 82-91. List A (page 283) drawer B no. 50*)

Proceedings of the Public Meeting held at Sheffield in the open air on the seventh of April 1794 … printed for the Sheffield Constitutional Society  
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 80 No. 3*)

Report of a public meeting regarding slavery, 1794  
(*Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Register, 11 Apr 1794, page 3, column 3*)

The Trial of Henry Yorke, for a conspiracy etc. before the Hon. Mr Justice Rooke, at the Assizes, held for the County of York, on Saturday, July 10, 1795. Henry Redhead alias Henry Yorke was arrested after presiding at a meeting on Castle Hill, Sheffield on 7 April 1794, which called for the reform of Parliament and the abolition of slavery. He was charged with conspiracy and sedition  
(*Sheffield Archives: SY240/Z1/1*)

Details are also available in ‘A Complete Collection of State Trials and Proceedings for High treason and Other Crimes …’ by Thomas Bayly Howell, 1818, the full text of which is available on [www.google.co.uk/books](http://www.google.co.uk/books)

Letter from Admiral Benjamin Caldwell, on the 'Majestic', at Martinique in the Caribbean, to Fitzwilliam, 24 Mar 1795 (refers to Martinique affairs)  
Martinique was a French colony until April 1794. The French Government had abolished slavery in 1792, though there was resistance to this on the island.  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/32/8 and WWM/F/115/101*)

Letter re supposed number of troops at the Leeward Islands  
(Includes a statement of the French and English troops at the evacuation of St Lucia, 19 June 1795)  
(St Lucia was French colony and in 1794 slaves were declared free, however the British invaded soon after and re-established slavery.  
(*Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/115/103*)
Letter from Governor Sir John Wentworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Fitzwilliam, 25 Sep 1796
Includes reference to true account of the descent of a French squadron on part of Newfoundland. Halifax well fortified and able to repel any attacks. Apprehensive about Admiral Murray’s Squadron in the Chesapeake. Satisfactory settlement of maroons [maroons were escaped slaves] from Jamaica …
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/F/128/89)

Letters and family papers of Mary Anne Rawson and her family (includes reference to a school in Jamaica), c.1799 - 1880
(Sheffield Archives: MD2019-2025, MD5690-5710 and MD6039-6049)

Handbill protesting against the slave traffic practised by European powers, [19th cent]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 111 S)

Circular addressed to the women of Sheffield, from the members of the "Sheffield Anti-Slavery Association", [19th cent]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 148 S)

Card appealing to the people of Sheffield to use East India sugar instead of West India sugar, [19th cent]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 151 S)

Please to purchase this paper, price one penny, from a poor foreigner: [illustrated anti-slavery broadside]. William Parkin, printer, illustrated, [19th cent]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 203 L)

Bill addressed to the labouring classes, [19th cent]
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 82 L)

Diaries of Thomas Asline Ward of Sheffield (1781-1871). T A Ward was a leading member of Sheffield society and noted many local events and affairs in his diaries, 1804 - 1871
(Sheffield Archives: SLPS/119-190)

Election handbills etc for the General Election of 1807 for the Yorkshire Constituency
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/E/221)

Reference to the abolition of the slave trade, 1807
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris, 31 Mar 1807, page 3, column 4)

Articles regarding the general election and slavery, 1807
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris and Sheffield Advertiser, 7 & 12 May 1807)

Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1809
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 M766 SSTQ)
Correspondence of James Montgomery (1771 – 1854) from a number of individuals (Maria Weston Chapman and Lydia Child, Frederick Douglass, Thomas Pringle, Samuel Roberts, Mary Ann Rawson. More detailed examination may reveal specific references to the slave trade and slavery, c. 1809 - 1848)  
(Sheffield Archives: SLPS/36 and SLPS/222/27)  
Note: Other papers of James Montgomery are available at the University of Sheffield Special Collections and Archives.

Letters to the Dukes of Norfolk from their Sheffield agents include regular updates on life in the town, 1810 - 1860  
(Sheffield Archives: ACM S 478-482)

Correspondence of Samuel Roberts (1763-1848) of Park Grange, Sheffield – 56 letters from William Wilberforce, or his amanuensis (these refer to abolition, ‘black clients’, petition, anti-slavery society, Quakers, emancipation etc), 1814 - 1848  
(Sheffield Archives: RP various)

Explanation or Key, to the Various Manufactories of Sheffield with engravings of each article designed for the utility of merchants, wholesale ironmongers and travellers. Published and sold by Joseph Smith, Sheffield, 1816  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 672 SSTQ)

Addressed to the labouring classes [anti-slavery], c. 1820s  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 506 VL)

Meetings to consider petitioning Parliament to abolish slavery, 1823  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris, 29 Apr and 6 May 1823)

Speech delivered at a public meeting held in the Town Hall, Sheffield, on the 30th day of April, 1823, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions, 1823  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol. 64 No. 7 (042 S))

A Brief view of the nature and effects of negro slavery as it exists in the colonies of Great Britain (printed) [London Society for abolishing slavery in the British Dominions, 1823]  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/H/11)

Negro slavery or, a view of some of the more prominent features of that state of society as it exists in the United States of America and in the colonies of the West Indies especially in Jamaica, Zachary Macaulay, 1823  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/2/4)  
Full text available on www.google.co.uk/books

Reports on meetings to consider the best mode of helping the Anti-Slavery Society, 1824  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Iris, 15 Aug and 24 Aug 1824)
Election addresses from candidates in general election of 1826 refer to the issue of the slave trade, 1826
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Sheffield Mercury 10 Jun 1826 page 3)

The Cruelty and oppression of negro slavery, Thomas Clarkson, 1826
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets, Vol. 130, No. 11 and Vol. 131 No. 2 (042 S))

Resolutions at a meeting of the Society for the Relief of Negro Slaves, held at Sheffield, 1826
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 218 M)

Report of the 'Sheffield' Female Anti-Slavery Society, 1827
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 130 No 19 (042 S))
Note: Minutes of the Sheffield Female Anti-Slavery Society, 1825-1833 are available in the Raymond English Anti-Slavery Collection at the University of Manchester John Rylands Library.

The Negro's friend; or, the Sheffield anti-slavery album [Samuel Roberts and others], 1828
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 326 SST)

Petition, signed by leading citizens of Sheffield, to the Master Cutler to call a meeting to consider petitioning Parliament for the abolition of negro slavery in the British Colonies, 2 Jun 1829
(Sheffield Archives: SLPS/222/26)

Letter from Sir Alexander Johnston at Dumfries to James Montgomery, gives a long account of the measures he took on the island of Ceylon for the abolition of domestic slavery, 1828
(Sheffield Archives: SLPS/222/27)

Jonathan Dymond. On Slavery: [an extract from Essays on the principles of morality and on the private and political rights and obligations of mankind], [1828]
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/2/1)
Full text available on www.google.co.uk/books

[Yorkshire Protestant Dissenters Association for the Abolition of Slavery].
[Resolutions passed] at a meeting of friends to the abolition of negro slavery held in Leeds on 28 Sep 1829
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/H/12).
These resolutions also appear in the ‘Baptist Magazine’, Baptist Missionary Society, 1830, the full text of which is available on www.google.co.uk/books

A Word for the slave, by the ladies of the Sheffield Anti-Slavery Association, and A Cry from Africa, James Montgomery, 1830
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 130 No. 12 (042 S)
The Fifth annual report of the Sheffield Ladies Anti-Slavery Society, 1830  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 129 No 14 and Vol. 130 No. 12 (042S) (2 copies))

Appeal of the friends of the negro to the British people; on behalf of the slaves in their colonies, 1830  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets. Vol.129 No.13 and Vol. 130 No. 18 (042 S))

The West Indian slave's address to his inhuman oppressors and the English public, 1830  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 217 M)

Printed election poster for Nottingham issued on behalf of the Committee of the Nottingham Anti-Slavery Association by William Wilson, junior, (1800 - 1866) chairman, 1830  
(Sheffield Archives: SSC/189)

A Report of the Present State of the Colony of Sierra Leone, Hannah Kilham, 1831  
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: Local Pamphlets Vol. 23 No. 17 042 S)

The Anti-Slavery Reporter, No.74, January 5, 1831; No.80, May 9, 1831; No.90, November 30, 1831; No.98, July, 1832  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/P/2/5)

Correspondence of Charles Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, later 5th Earl Fitzwilliam (1786-1857):  
Letter from J. C. Gotch, Kettering, to Lord Milton (refers to the local committee of the Anti-slavery Association) 7 Apr 1832 (Sheffield Archives: WWM/G/83/154)  
Miscellaneous correspondence from Downing Street, to Sir C W Burdett: Sir Charles' proposed publication on slavery, 13 Aug 1833  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/G/83/176-178)  
Letter from Kettering, to 5th Earl Fitzwilliam: election expenses. Requests support for local petition for abolishing apprentice system of negroes in the colonies, 12 May 1838  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/G/83/268)  
Correspondence from Washington, America: detailed account of local affairs, anti-slavery, the President, etc 10 Mar 1849  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/G/83/528)

Correspondence regarding a proposed memorial to Wilberforce from his Yorkshire constituents, 1833  
(Sheffield Archives: WWM/G/1-7)

West India Planters and Merchants Committee. The origin and progress of West India slavery with a circular from the acting committee inviting consideration of the pamphlet, West India Planters and Merchants Committee [London], [1833]
The Bow in the cloud; or, the negro's memorial: a collection of original contributions, in prose and verse, illustrative of the evils of slavery, and commemorative of its abolition in the British colonies, edited by Mary Anne Rawson, 1834
(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 326.8 SST)

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Full text available on to read on www.google.co.uk/books

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A speech on the negro apprenticeship, delivered in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on 12 Feb 1838, R M Beverley
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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 149 S and MP 121 S)

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 821 MATH S)

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(Sheffield Archives: MD2596)

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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: MP 781 S)

‘The Abolitionist Movement in Sheffield, 1823-1833’ by N. B Lewis; with letters from Southey, Wordsworth and others; from the original papers in the John Rylands Library; reprinted from the Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Vol.18, no.2, July 1934
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(Sheffield Local Studies Library: 325.341 SSTQ and Sheffield Archives: TWE/LOCAL)
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