

This memorial has been placed in this church to remember the 220 men, women and children

who were enslaved on the plantations of Hanbury, Russell Place, and Vauxhall plantations, Jamaica.

Our links to slavery

When slavery was abolished in 1833 the Reverend Robert White Almond, the rector of St Peter's, claimed compensation under the Slave Compensation Act 1837.

He was awarded £4,320 13s 10d (equivalent to around half a million pounds in today's money) as compensation for the 'loss' of 220 people.

There were many other enslaved people who were not included in this total. Enslaved people often died on board slave ships, during their labours, in childbirth and at an early age.

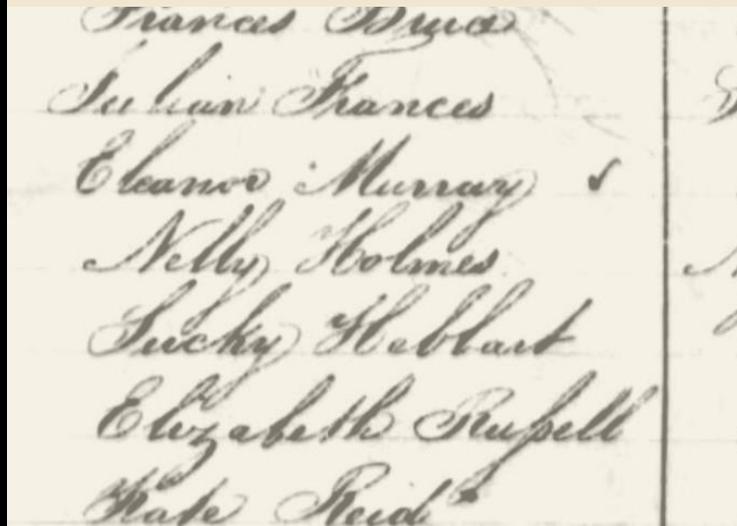
We also remember them.

As a church aspiring to be inclusive, St Peter's believes that it is important to reassess the perception of Reverend Robert White Almond.

Through recognising Almond's complicity in the system of slavery in the Caribbean, St Peter's Church acknowledges with profound sadness the history and legacy of slavery, remembering the many millions of people who were exploited for the wealth of British people and the harm it still causes today.

Dignity was
in their struggle

Memorial to the
enslaved people of
Hanbury, Russell Place,
and Vauxhall
plantations,
Jamaica.



ST PETER'S CHURCH, NOTTINGHAM

Who was the Reverend Robert White Almond?

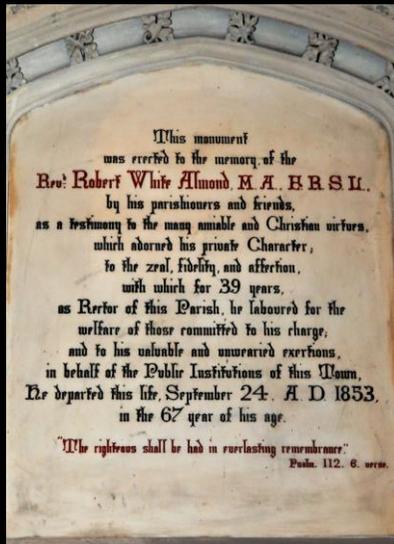
Robert White Almond was born in 1785 to Robert Almond of Nottingham and his wife Mary. He appears to have spent his early life in Nottingham before attending Queen's College, Cambridge.

In 1808, he married Sarah Maria Russell. The couple had seven children.

Almond took deacon's orders in 1809 and was ordained as a priest in 1810. He served as curate of Basford and Bulwell until 1814 and then as the rector of St Peter's Church for 39 years.

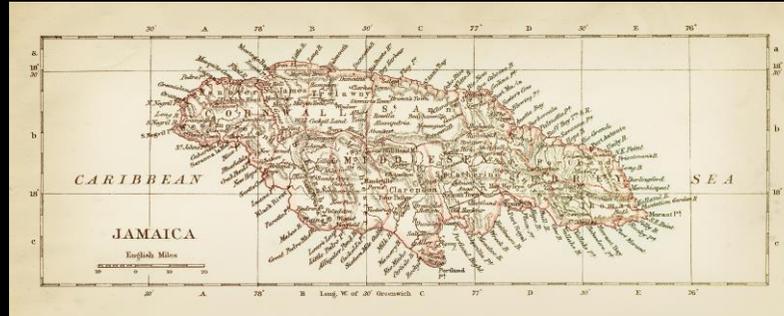


Almond's memorial in this church celebrates his work

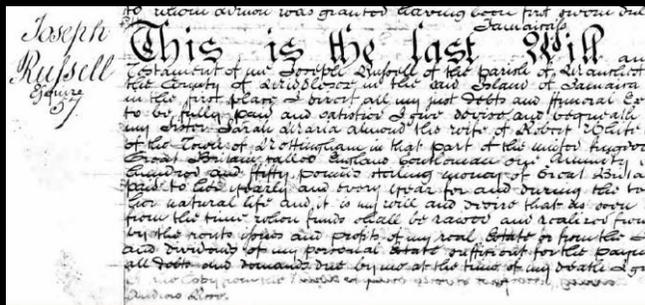


The Russell Family

Almond's wife, Sarah, had a brother, Joseph Russell, who lived for a long time in Manchester, Jamaica. He owned three plantations called Russell Place, Hanbury and Vauxhall, where hundreds of enslaved people were forced to work.



On his death in 1820 Joseph Russell ordered for the plantations to be sold and for the profits to be given to the children of his sister (Sarah) at age 21 or earlier in the event of a daughter's marriage.



Plantation ownership

The plantations were not sold after Russell's death. At this time, any inheritance given to a woman would have automatically passed to her husband.

As the husband of Sarah and the father of their children, who were all under 21 and unmarried, Robert White Almond became the legal owner of the plantations and the people enslaved there, controlling all of the wealth earned from them.

The enslaved people on Russell's plantations remained in bondage under Almond's ownership until they became legally emancipated under the Slavery Abolition Act 1833.

In total, the British government paid £20 million in compensation to slave owners. The debt was finally paid back in 2015.

We still live with so many of the legacies of slavery. We hope hidden stories like this will illuminate the suffering and create change.

