

The Black Presence on the London Stage

1825-1965: Some Key Players and a Timeline

by Stephen Bourne

Introduction

The key players who are listed, and the timeline which follows, covers 150 years, from the 1820s to the 1970s. They focus on some of the pioneers who made an impact on the London stage in the early, formative years, before modern, contemporary Black theatre. A further reading list follows at the end.

Some key players

Ira Aldridge (1807-1867) is recognised as the first major Black Shakespearean actor. Born in the United States, Aldridge settled in Britain and performed extensively in Europe throughout the Victorian era. He made his London debut in 1825 at the Royal Coburg Theatre, now the Old Vic, where his portrait was unveiled in 2004. In 1833 he made his West End debut as Othello. For further information read Martin Hoyles, *Ira Aldridge – Celebrated 19th Century Actor* (Hansib, 2008).

Florence Mills (1896-1927) was a popular and successful American stage 'cross over' artiste, one of the first not to use the traditional 'blackface' makeup expected of Black players. Mills made a huge impact in Britain in the 1920s. Her appearances in sophisticated revues such as *Dover Street to Dixie* (1923) and *Blackbirds* (1926) established her as one of the best-loved stars of the British stage. Her early death robbed the theatre world of one of its most charismatic stars. For further information read Bill Egan, *Florence Mills – Harlem Jazz Queen* (Scarecrow, 2004).

Paul Robeson (1898-1976) was the most famous Black actor of his time. In the 1920s and 1930s this gifted American made many stage appearances in London, including Eugene O'Neill's *The Emperor Jones* (1925) and the musical *Show Boat* (1928) at Drury Lane, in which he introduced his 'theme song', 'Old Man River'. However, in the 1930s Robeson embraced socialist politics and, after turning his back on lucrative West End offers, embraced left wing theatre, acting in C. L. R. James's *Toussaint L'Ouverture* (1936) and supporting Unity Theatre when it was launched, and starring in such politically-charged plays as *Plant in the Sun* (1938). For further information read Martin Bauml Duberman, *Paul Robeson* (Bodley Head, 1991).

Pauline Henriques (1914-1998) was born in Jamaica but settled in London with her family as a young child. Her ambition to become an actress was realised when she attended a drama school in London in 1932, but in student productions she had to play Lady Bracknell and Lady Macbeth in white make up. In the 1940s she found regular work as an actress and broadcaster on BBC radio's popular series *Caribbean Voices*, but her heart lay in theatre. In 1947-48, as an understudy in the long-running London production of the Black-cast American play *Anna Lucasta*, Pauline formed the Negro Theatre Company and staged *Something Different* in 1948. For further information read Stephen Bourne's entry for Pauline in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography* (www.oxforddnb.com).

The Black Presence on the London Stage

Some key players (continued)

Pearl Connor-Mogotsi (1924-2005) was born in Trinidad and settled in London in 1948 where she married the folk singer Edric Connor. Together in 1956 they launched the first agency for Black actors. In 1961 the Connors launched the instrumental Negro Theatre Workshop at London's Lyric Theatre with a production of *A Wreath for Udomo*. In the 1960s the Workshop helped give valuable acting experience to dozens of aspiring new actors from Africa and the Caribbean, including Rudolph Walker and Nina Baden-Semper, as well as British-born actors such as Cleo Sylvestre. The Workshop's production of *The Dark Disciples*, an enactment of the Easter Story by a company of twenty-five Black actors, toured all over Britain and was produced for BBC television in 1966. For further information about Pearl read Roxy Harris and Sarah White (editors), *Changing Britannia – Life Experience With Britain* (New Beacon Books/George Padmore Institute, 1999).

Errol John (1921-1988) was born in Trinidad and started out as an actor. Frustrated with the lack of roles available, Errol wrote the Observer award-winning play *Moon on a Rainbow Shawl* which was staged at the Royal Court in 1958. For further information read Stephen Bourne, *Black in the British Frame – The Black Experience in British Film and Television* (Continuum, 2001).

Barry Reckord was born in Jamaica and while he was a student at Cambridge in the 1950s his play, *Flesh to a Tiger*, was staged at the Royal Court. The jazz singer Cleo Laine made her dramatic debut in this production. Reckord wrote several more plays for the Royal Court including *You in Your Small Corner* (1962).

Wole Soyinka (1934-) was born in Nigeria and became one of the most celebrated writers, poets and playwrights of his generation. In 1986 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the first Sub Saharan African to be recognised. In the 1950s he worked as a play reader at London's Royal Court theatre before returning to Nigeria to study African drama. Soyinka's political speeches criticised government corruption in African dictatorships. As a playwright, in June 1965 Soyinka produced his play *The Lion and The Jewel* for the Hampstead Theatre Club in London.

Carmen Munroe (1932-) was born in Guyana and, in the 1950s, gained early acting experience with the West Indian Students' Drama Group. She made her West End stage debut in 1962 and went on to become one of Britain's best-known and respected Black actresses. For further information read Carole Woddis, *Sheer Bloody Magic – Conversations With Actresses* (Virago, 1991).

The Black Presence on the London Stage

Some key players (continued)

Mustapha Matura (1939-) wrote plays about West Indian settlers in England which were groundbreaking for British theatre. These included *As Time Goes By*, first performed at the Traverse Theatre Club in Edinburgh and the Theatre Upstairs at the Royal Court Theatre in 1971. The cast included Stefan Kalipha, Alfred Fagon, Mona Hammond and Corinne Skinner. On a trip home to Trinidad in 1973 Matura gathered material for *Play Mas* which looked the effects of independence through the lives of an Indian tailor and his mother. *Play Mas* was first performed at the Royal Court Theatre in 1974 with a cast that included Stefan Kalipha, Rudolph Walker, Norman Beaton and Mona Hammond. In 1974 Matura received the Evening Standard's Most Promising Playwright Award. Afterwards, Matura began to examine the different layers and levels of Trinidadian society in plays like *Rum and Coca Cola* (1976), *Independence* (1979), and *The Coup* (1991). He once said: "Living in the UK and writing about Trinidad, that's the perfect distance and the safest way. If I lived in Trinidad I'd write much more, there's so much material just in casual conversations."

Michael Abbensetts (1938-) is a Guyanese writer whose first play, *Sweet Talk*, was first performed at the Theatre Upstairs at the Royal Court Theatre in 1973. The cast included Mona Hammond and Don Warrington and it was directed by Stephen Frears. Abbensetts's success as a playwright led to him writing several memorable dramas for BBC television, including the brilliant family-at-war drama *Black Christmas* (1977), starring Norman Beaton and Carmen Munroe. He then created *Empire Road* (1978-79), one of the first BBC drama series featuring a Black cast.

Alfred Fagon (1937-1986) was one of the most gifted, and ground-breaking Black dramatists of his time. He was born in Jamaica and became an actor, playwright and poet. His first produced play, *11 Josephine House*, was presented in 1972 at the Almost Free Theatre with a terrific cast that included Oscar James, Mona Hammond, Horace James, T-Bone Wilson and Alfred himself. In 1973 he wrote *Shakespeare Country* for BBC television. Once again Fagon took a major role, this time opposite Carmen Munroe. *The Death of a Black Man* was first performed at the Hampstead Theatre in 1975 and *Lonely Cowboy* at the Tricycle Theatre in 1985, the year before his tragic death at the age of 49.

Timeline

1833, Othello, Ira Aldridge makes his West End debut at Covent Garden in Shakespeare's passionate drama.

1903, In Dahomey, A Black-cast company from the United States, led by Bert Williams and George Walker, thrill theatregoers with this musical at the Shaftesbury Theatre.

1926, Blackbirds, American star Florence Mills captivates audiences in this Black-cast revue at the London Pavilion.

1928, Show Boat, American actor and singer Paul Robeson sings his 'theme song' 'Old Man River' in this memorable musical at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

1930, Othello, Paul Robeson makes an impressive but controversial appearance in Shakespeare's drama opposite Peggy Ashcroft at the Savoy Theatre.

1933, At What a Price, The poet and feminist Una Marson stages her Jamaican play at the Young Women's Christian Association hostel in London to help raise funds for the League of Coloured Peoples. Possibly the first play a Black female dramatist to be staged in Britain.

1936, Toussaint L'Overture, Paul Robeson plays the famous Haitian revolutionary leader in a drama by the Trinidadian writer C L R James at the Westminster Theatre (for the Stage Society). Notable as one of the first stage productions by a Black dramatist staged in a London theatre.

1946, All God's Chillun Got Wings, The left-wing Unity Theatre staged this production with the Guyanese actor Robert Adams taking the leading role originally played in London by Paul Robeson in 1933.

1946, Ballet Negres, The Jamaican dancer Berto Pasuka formed this celebrated dance company.

1947, Deep Are the Roots, This American drama introduced Gordon Heath to London audiences. Heath went to play Othello on an Arts Council tour in 1950.

1947, Anna Lucasta, This American drama, staged at His Majesty's Theatre, imported a Black cast from Broadway but gave opportunities for British Black actors, such as Pauline Henriques, to gain experience as understudies.

1948, Native Son, Robert Adams starred in this London production of Richard Wright's complex drama at the Bolton's Theatre in London.

1955, Junction Village/A Caribbean Revue, Double bill of West Indian comedy and revue, produced and directed by Edric Connor, featured a Black cast that included Nadia Cattouse and The West African Rhythm Brothers. Staged at the Irving Theatre.

1958, Moon on a Rainbow Shawl, Errol John's Observer-award winning play, set in the West Indies, was staged at the Royal Court.

1958, Flesh to a Tiger, Barry Reckord's play was staged at the Royal Court with Cleo Laine making her dramatic debut in the lead.

Timeline

1958, *Hot Summer Night*, Powerful drama by the left-wing dramatist Ted Willis featuring the Jamaican actor Lloyd Reckord. Controversial as one of the first West End stage productions to feature a kiss between a Black actor and a white actress. Staged at the New Theatre.

1959, *A Raisin in the Sun*, Lorraine Hansberry's famous American play, centering on the trials and tribulations of a family living in a ghetto in Chicago, had starred Sidney Poitier on Broadway. It was staged at London's Adelphi Theatre with a mixed American and British cast. Earle Hyman and Juanita Moore starred.

1960, *La Mere/The S Bend*, A Clifton Jones double-bill was staged at the Theatre Royal, Stratford E15 by the New Negro Theatre Company. Jones directed and Carmen Munroe made an early appearance in the second production.

1960, *Six in the Rain/Sea at Dauphin*, A Derek Walcott double-bill, set in the Caribbean, directed by Lloyd Reckord, was staged at the Royal Court by the New Day Theatre Company.

1961, *A Wreath for Udomo*, Written by a Black South African, Peter Abrahams, this play, staged at the Lyric Hammersmith, starred Edric Connor, Earl Cameron and Lloyd Reckord. This play launched Edric and Pearl Connor's Negro Theatre Workshop.

1961, *The Blacks*, Jean Genet's Black-cast French drama staged at the Royal Court with Lloyd Reckord.

1962, *Black Nativity*, Langston Hughes's American production staged at the Criterion Theatre.

1965, *Man Better Man*, Errol Hill staged his Trinidad Theatre Company production at London's Scala Theatre for the Commonwealth Arts Festival.

1965, *The Road*, Wole Soyinka's play was staged at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East for the Commonwealth Arts Festival.

1969, *Martin Luther King*, The Scottish actor, director and manager opened the Greenwich Theatre on 21 October 1969 with his own production, a tribute to the African American civil rights leader who had been assassinated in 1968. The production featured a largely Black British cast including Bari Johnson as King and Jumoke Debayo as Coretta King.

1973, *Sweet Talk*, One of Michael Abbensetts's most widely performed plays, it premiered at the Theatre Upstairs at the Royal Court Theatre.

1973, *Sizwe Banzi is Dead*, Athol Fugard's memorable drama about apartheid in South Africa featured John Kani and Winston Ntshona. It was adapted for BBC television in 1975.

1974, *Play Mas*, Mustapha Matura's play, set in Trinidad, which looked the effects of independence through the lives of an Indian tailor and his mother. *Play Mas* was first performed at the Royal Court Theatre in 1974 with a cast that included Stefan Kalipha, Rudolph Walker, Norman Beaton and Mona Hammond.

1975, *The Black Mikado*, Based on Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado*, this popular musical success opened at the Cambridge Theatre and featured Norman Beaton, Derek Griffiths, Floella Benjamin and Patti Boulaye.

1975, *The Death of a Black Man*, Alfred Fagon drama staged at the Hampstead Theatre Club.

Further Reading

Stephen Bourne, *Black in the British Frame* – The Black Experience in British Film and Television (Continuum, 2001). Though primarily about film and television, this book also includes many references to stage actors, writers and productions and includes profiles of, amongst others, Paul Robeson, Robert Adams, Edric Connor, Errol John, and Nadia Cattouse.

Edric Connor, *Horizons* – The Life and Times of Edric Connor (Ian Randle Publishers, 2007). Autobiography of pioneering Trinidadian actor (the first Black actor to play a Shakespearean role at Stratford-Upon-Avon). He died in 1968 but this manuscript remained unpublished for almost forty years.

Cy Grant, *Blackness and the Dreaming Soul* (Shoving Leopard, 2007). Autobiography of pioneering Black actor.

Errol Hill, *Shakespeare in Sable: A History of Black Shakespearean Actors* (University of Massachusetts Press, 1984). Excellent study of the work of Black actors in Shakespearean productions with some references to British theatre (though mainly concentrating on the USA).

Martin Banham, Errol Hill and George Woodyard, *The Cambridge Guide to African and Caribbean Theatre* (Cambridge University Press, 1993). Thoroughly researched and accessible study of African and Caribbean theatre.

Debbie Jacob, *Macmillan CXC Study Companion: Moon on a Rainbow Shawl by Errol John* (Macmillan Education, 2006). Helpful study aid to Errol John's play.

Bruce King, *Derek Walcott and West Indian Drama* (Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1995). Study of West Indian drama which takes an academic, theoretical approach.

***Black and Asian Performance at the Theatre Museum: A User's Guide*, edited and written by Susan Croft with Stephen Bourne and Dr Alda Terracciano** (Theatre Museum, 2003). This is the only published source on the history of Black theatre in Britain, available only to users of the Theatre Museum. It is intended only as a guide to the holdings of the Museum and does not include any analysis.

Norman Beaton, *Beaten But Unbowed: An Autobiography* (Methuen, 1986). Autobiography of one of Britain's best-loved actors.

Alfred Fagon, *Plays* (Oberon Books, 1999). Includes 11 Josephine House, The Death of a Black Man and Lonely Cowboy.

Mustapha Matura, *Six Plays* (Methuen, 1992). Includes As Time Goes By, Play Mas, Independence, Welcome Home Jacko, Nice and Meetings.

Michael Abbensetts, *Four Plays* (Oberon Books, 2001). Includes Sweet Talk, Alterations, In the Mood and El Dorado.

Websites

V&A Theatre Collections

Black Performance

www.vam.ac.uk/tco/subjects/black_performance/index.html

The Theatre Collections contain an enormous amount of material that relates to black theatre history: collections of playbills and programmes, library books, videos etc. Online resources include the Blackgrounds and Blackstage interviews with black theatre practitioners. Has timeline http://www.vam.ac.uk/tco/subjects/black_performance/1735_BP_timeline/index.html and reading list providing details of further sources focusing on Black and Asian performance.

BBC 1xtra: Black History

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/1xtra/blackhistory/index.shtml>

Documents year by year events within the Black community. Very informative. Details general happenings, what happened in music, notable releases and awards. Contains links to timelines relating to each year. Link to UK events timeline which dates from pre 1960s to the present day, has pictures relating to each event and able to get more detail.

Backstage

www.backstage.ac.uk

Backstage provides a single point of entry for finding and searching performing arts collections in the UK. It is aimed at the research community, plus anyone with an interest in the performing arts. It contains a directory of institutions and collection descriptions.

National Archives

The National archives inc. the public records office

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk

The National Archives is a government department and an executive agency of the Secretary of State for Justice. It brings together the Public Record Office, Historical Man The Vision of The National Archives is to lead and transform information management, guarantee the survival of today's information for tomorrow and bring history to life for everyone.

Learning Curve

www.learningcurve.gov.uk

Learning Curve is a free online resource for teaching and learning history. It follows the National Curriculum for key stages 2 to 5. Teachers will find original documents, photographs and film from The National Archives, supported with background information, worksheets and lesson plans. Students will find games and activities for thinking and learning about our past, and advice on studying and revision.

Black Presence: Asian and Black History in Britain, 1500 - 1850

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/blackhistory

An online exhibition developed by The National Archives, in association with BASA, that presents a selection of relevant records held by The National Archives and other sources, on the Black presence in Britain throughout this time period. Thumbnail image links to digitised archival documents are presented throughout the site, along with two 'interactive learning journeys'.

Websites

Caribbean Histories Revealed

www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/caribbeanhistory

The history of the British Caribbean is explored in this exhibition through government documents, photographs and maps dating from the 17th century to the 1920s and discovered during a cataloguing project at The National Archives of the United Kingdom.

Family Records

www.familyrecords.gov.uk

This site will help you find the government records and other sources you need for your family history research. The FamilyRecords.gov.uk consortium is made up of partners that hold much of the primary source material.

Untold London – discover the diversity of London's Communities

www.untoldlondon.org.uk

This site tells you where to look for the history of all of London's races and faiths: what you can see and find in London - the objects, the pictures and the first-hand accounts that bring the history books to life. Searches centre on museums, but also includes libraries, archives, galleries and the work of community groups. Search collection information by cultural group, read the news about multicultural history events, explore archives.

Community Archives

www.communityarchives.org.uk

Meeting-place where community archives can publicise their work and share their experiences. It was set up by the Community Archive Development Group (CADG), which is affiliated to the National Council on Archives.

Archive Awareness

www.archiveawareness.com

Archive Awareness Campaign is co-ordinated by The National Council on Archives with support from The National Archives and MLA. The events directory will tell you about special events going on in an archive near you throughout the year. Sources come from archives across the UK.

BBC Schools, History and Newsround Sections

www.bbc.co.uk

Channel4 Learning

www.channel4learning.net

The George Padmore Institute

www.georgepadmoreinstitute.org

The George Padmore Institute, named after the Trinidadian, George Padmore, is an archive, educational resource and research centre housing materials relating to the black community of Caribbean, African and Asian descent in Britain and continental Europe.

Websites

Moving Here Online Archive

www.movinghere.org.uk

Moving Here explores, records and illustrates why people came to England over the last 200 years and what their experiences were and continue to be. It offers free access, for personal and educational use, to an online catalogue of versions of original material related to migration history from local, regional and national archives, libraries and museums.

Connections: Hidden British Histories

www.connections-exhibition.org/young/index_content.html

Young people's website for the Connections Exhibition. The exhibition is part of a project about Britain's 'hidden history' of Asian, Black and Jewish people's experiences. Search for extracts, see the exhibition, interactive games.

British Empire and Commonwealth Museum : Images of Empire

www.imagesofempire.com

Images of Empire is an online resource featuring still and moving images on the British colonial period, the majority sourced from the Museum's own collections. C.135 images specifically relate to slavery and anti-slavery histories.

100 Great Black Britons

www.100greatblackbritons.com

Database showing 100 Great Black Britons. Gives descriptions of them, examples Olaudah Equiano, Mary Seacole, Dame Shirley Bassey. Gives additional resources.

Black History Month

www.black-history-month.co.uk

Celebrates and highlights Caribbean and African activities, with profiles, articles and news plus an Amazon Media store with a range of DVD's, Videos, Books and Posters, plus e bulletin with visitors special offers. Gives information about Black History Month.

The Official Black History Month Guide

www.blackhistorymonthuk.co.uk

Guide to all the activities which are taking place throughout Black History Month. Keeps you updated throughout the year with information relating to Black History, Education, Arts and Culture.

Black History for Schools

www.blackhistory4schools.com

Dedicated to the promotion of Black and Asian British history in schools. The resources are freely available and cover topics ranging from the Romans to the Windrush. The blackhistoryblog (www.blackhistory4schools.com/blog/) features regular insights into the teaching of multicultural history, endorsements and recommendations and the occasional competition.

Websites

National Maritime Museum

Understanding Slavery

www.understandingslavery.com

A citizenship and history curriculum-related online resource for teachers and educators planning lessons on the transatlantic Slave Trade for young people studying at Key Stages 3 -4. The site contains selected digitised artefacts from museum collections, historical information organised into eight chronological themes, lesson plans and activities for use in school or community contexts.

Wisbech & Fenland Museum

A Giant with One Idea: Thomas Clarkson and the Anti-Slavery Movement

www.wisbechmuseum.org.uk/clarkson/index.html

A website developed to accompany a museum exhibition about Thomas Clarkson's role as a key architect of the British anti-slavery movement (NB: Clarkson was born in Wisbech in 1760). In addition to biographical information about Clarkson himself and a general overview about the history of transatlantic slave trading, the site also contains photographs of c.12 museum artefacts specific to Clarkson's life and work

Anti-Slavery International

Anti Slavery: Today's fight for tomorrow's freedom

www.antislavery.org

The website of Anti-Slavery International featuring PDF documents, documentary photographs, exhibition materials, maps and campaign posters relating to modern forms of slavery – such as child labour, bonded labour and trafficking.

Breaking the Silence: Learning about the Transatlantic Slave Trade

www.antislavery.org/breakingthesilence

Educational website from Antislavery International featuring information and learning resources about the transatlantic Slave Trade. The site has a large section of 'Pick and Mix Resources for the Classroom' (with freely downloadable lesson plans in MS Word and PDF formats)

British Empire and Commonwealth Museum

Breaking the Chains - The Fight to End Slavery

www.empiremuseum.co.uk

A page on the British Empire and Commonwealth Museum that describes and provides a photographic tour of the Museum's £1 million Heritage Lottery Funded exhibition, 'Breaking the Chain' - created to mark the significance of 2007 in consultation with community members, and in partnership with Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives.

National Maritime Museum

Freedom – A Key Stage 3 History Resource about Britain and the Transatlantic Slave Trade

<http://www.nmm.ac.uk/freedom>

A website aimed at teachers and young people containing a searchable database of objects relating to the transatlantic Slave Trade

National Museums Liverpool International Slavery Museum www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/about/capitalprojects/slavery.asp

Online exhibition with artefacts from the museum's collections

and accompanying teachers' notes

Websites

Parliamentary Archives of the United Kingdom

Parliament and the British Slave Trade: 1600 – 1807

<http://slavetrade.parliament.uk/slavetrade/index.html>

The Parliamentary Archives site marking the bicentenary of the abolition of the slave trade. The site features an 'Explore' section which uses selected digitised archival materials, sound recordings of poetry extracts and a 'Writer's Choice' online exhibition section, selected by the poet and playwright Rommi Smith. There is also a 'Your Voice' area for visitor feedback.

Bristol City Council

Port Cities - Bristol and Transatlantic Slavery

<http://www.discoveringbristol.org.uk>

This website provides an online history of Bristol's role in the transatlantic slave trade: Who was involved, what was bought and sold, who stopped it, and the effect of the trade on the city today. There is also a 'Learning Journeys' area that features 5 sets of digitised images and narratives about: How slavery developed, John Pinney, A Georgian House (Gt. George St.) & the Island of Nevis. Tyne and Wear Museums (North East)

Royal Navy / Ministry of Defence

www.royal-navy.mod.uk/server/show/nav.3938

Royal Navy website providing an historical overview of the trade in slaves, illustrated with digitised archive material

Slaves' Stories

www.diduknow.info/slavery

Historical site aimed at schoolchildren following four enslaved Africans on the Middle Passage

BBC World Service

The Story of Africa: Slavery

www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/features/storyofafrica/index_section9.shtml

A website featuring written information about the history of slavery and its impact throughout the African continent. The site also contains freely accessible sound recordings of broadcasts from the BBC landmark radio series 'The Story of Africa', presented by Hugh Quarshie, and a 'Forum Feedback' section.

Hull County Council

Wilberforce 2007

www.wilberforce2007.co.uk

A portal for events in and around Hull, home of abolitionist William Wilberforce, including teaching resources and an online gallery of digitised images relating to Wilberforce's life and also the commemorative events that have taken place in Hull to mark the bicentenary.

Memorial 2007

Remembering Enslaved African and their Descendants, 1807 – 2007

www.memorial2007.org.uk

The website of a voluntary campaign group who are fundraising and lobbying to establish a national memorial in Britain to remember enslaved Africans and their descendants.

Heritage Lottery Fund

<http://www.abolition200.org.uk>

General website featuring information about the Lottery Distributors' involvement in the Abolition 200 Bicentenary. The site features a searchable calendar of commemorative events and exhibitions.