



We Need to Walk About Empire

Did you know that Liverpool used to be called the 'second city of the empire', after London? This walking tour will highlight Liverpool's role in the British Empire and show you the impact that it had on the city, which can still be seen in the city's buildings and monuments today.

Church of Our Lady and St Nicholas
The river used to run directly past this church for seafarers.
Things to spot: A golden ship at the top of the church tower.

Memorial to Sir Alfred Lewis Jones
This statue shows the owner of a local shipping line.
Things to spot: A ship on top of the globe.

Port of Liverpool Building
One of the Three Graces built to show the maritime wealth of Liverpool.
Things to spot: Two kinds of ships. What did each one carry?

Water Street and Martins Bank Building
This was the main road to the town from the river bank.
Things to spot: Buildings on Water Street called *New Zealand House* and *West Africa House*, after places that were part of the British Empire.

Liverpool Town Hall
Money from the slave trade was used to fund this government building.
Things to spot: Pineapples hidden in the railings.

Exchange Flags - First World War Memorial
Millions of people from the British Empire fought for Britain in wartime.
Things to spot: A woman standing at the top of the monument. Which empire does she represent?

Albert Dock
Ships from all over the world would unload their cargo here.
Things to spot: Warehouse windows.

Start here

Streets shown: Chapel Street, Rumbolt St, St Nicolas Pl, Tower Gardens, Water Street, Fenwick St, Dale St, North John Street, High St, Water St, The Strand, Drury Lane, Brunswick St, James St, Strand Street, Canning Dock, Mann Island, Brunwick St, Carade Blvd.

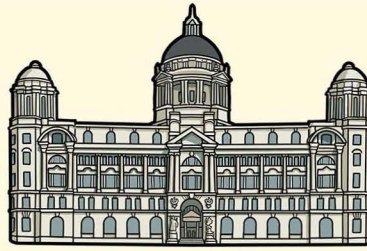
Docks shown: Albert Dock, Salthouse Dock.

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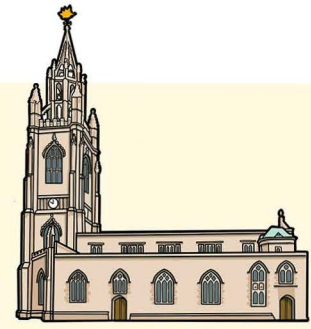
Albert Dock

The Albert Dock opened in 1846 so that ships arriving from the empire could have their cargoes of cotton, tea, silk, sugar and tobacco taken directly into warehouses. Some of these goods had been produced by enslaved Africans that ships from Liverpool had taken to Caribbean and American plantations in previous decades.



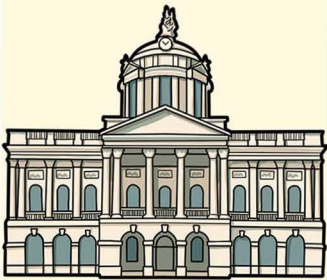
Port of Liverpool Building

The Port of Liverpool building was built in 1907 on the site of Old George's Dock, which had become too shallow for newer ships and had been filled in. It was intended to show off the wealth of Liverpool's docks and their importance as a "link in the chain of empire".



Church of Our Lady and St Nicholas

Before Old George's Dock was built, this churchyard backed onto the river where sailors, ship fitters and dockers worked. This is why the Church is named after St Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors. Many people worshipped here, including slave traders. Liverpool's first known black resident, Abell, was buried here in 1717.



Liverpool Town Hall

The town hall was built in 1759 by a group of merchants who made their fortunes through involvement with the transatlantic slave trade and other commerce within the British Empire. It has a decorative frieze on the High Street side of the building, which features elephants, lions and the faces of African people.



Exchange Flags - First World War Memorial

Exchange Flags was a marketplace for maritime trade, but enslaved Africans were also bought and sold here. This memorial helps us to recall those people from across the empire who arrived in Liverpool on route to the fronts in France and Belgium. Many empire soldiers and nurses died helping Britain in both world wars.



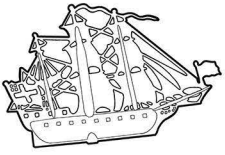
Water Street and Martins Bank Building

Water Street was one of Liverpool's original seven streets - the main approach from the river. It became the place for shipping lines, brokers, and banks, which profited from imperial links, to have their premises. These connections were symbolised in the buildings, for example, in the reliefs on Martins Bank, which opened in 1932.



Memorial to Sir Alfred Lewis Jones

Jones made his fortune importing goods, including fruit, from the empire through the Elder Dempster shipping line. He also represented King Leopold of Belgium's private colony in the Congo in Liverpool. Leopold used a forced labour system in Congo that cost millions of lives, but Jones used his position to block reports that exposed these deaths.



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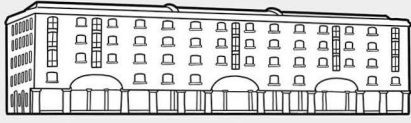
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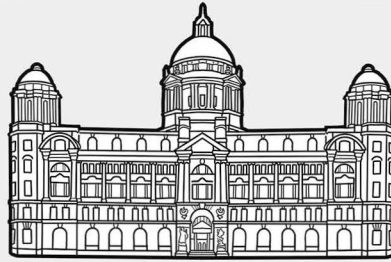
Other labels: River Mersey, Albert Dock, Salthouse Dock, Canning Dock.

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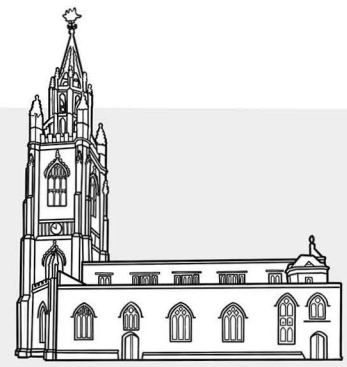
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