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1. **Leo Schultz**
2. **William Wilberforce**
3. **Charles Henry Wilson**
4. **Andrew Marvel**
5. **William De La Pole**
6. **Lilian Bilocca**
7. **Philip Larkin**
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HEY Children's University Hull Ambassadors Tour



Sir Leo Schultz, 1900–1991

Sir Leo Schultz was known as the 'Lion of Hull' for the way he worked hard for the benefit of his city. He dedicated his life to public service for many years, as an MP, Lord Mayor and leader of the Hull City Council. During the Second World War, he campaigned for bomb shelters, which saved many lives. In 1946, he received an OBE for this, followed by a knighthood in 1966 for his services to local government.

DID YOU KNOW? Have you noticed something different about this statue compared to the other ones in Hull? Sir Leo is smiling! This is to represent his happy nature.



William Wilberforce, 1759–1833

William Wilberforce was a politician and led the campaign to abolish the slave trade. For 18 years, he introduced anti-slavery motions in parliament until, in 1807, a bill to abolish the slave trade became law. This did not, however, free those who were already slaves. William continued to push forward and by 1833 an act was passed that gave freedom to all slaves in the British Empire.

DID YOU KNOW? He did not actually live to see the outcome of his efforts: the Slavery Abolition Act was passed one month after his death.



Charles Henry Wilson, 1833–1907

Charles Henry Wilson, as the eldest son of Thomas Wilson, inherited the family business (Thomas Wilson Sons & Co.) and expanded it into one of the largest in Britain. In his later years, he served as high sheriff of Hull and as a Liberal MP representing Hull West. In 1899, he was given Freedom of the City of Hull and became Baron Nunburnholme in 1906.

DID YOU KNOW? Although he was opposed to the Boer War, he actually lent his finest vessel, Ariosto, to the government to use.



Andrew Marvell, 1621–1678

Andrew Marvell was a poet and politician. Over time, he became so frustrated with politics that his poems began to represent this. Marvell wrote several poems that were so politically sensitive they would have been too dangerous to publish under his name! Instead, they were printed anonymously until well after his death.

DID YOU KNOW? Marvell's first poems were written in Greek and Latin!



William De La Pole, c.1290–1366

Sir William de La Pole was a wool merchant that moved to Hull in the early 1310s. He played a huge part in Hull's early development, understanding how important it was as a trading port. In 1332, he became Hull's first ever mayor, serving also as MP and, in 1339, was made Baron of the Exchequer. He spent his later years founding a hospital for the poor people of Hull and a religious house that was completed by his son, Michael, after his death.

DID YOU KNOW? William was so wealthy that he became a royal moneylender for King Edward III. This relationship soon turned sour, with the king arresting and imprisoning him. In 1354, in exchange for his pardon, William signed a document cancelling all the debts the king owed him.



Lillian Bilocca, 1929-1988

Lillian Bilocca was part of the Headscarf Revolutionaries who fought for better safety conditions onboard trawler ships. With her husband and son both being fishermen, she was appalled by the news of the Triple Trawler Tragedy and famously said 'enough is enough'. The Headscarf Revolutionaries made 42 demands and gathered 10,000 signatures in 6 weeks. Because of this, every ship now has a radio onboard.

DID YOU KNOW? Although she was only trying to help, Lil was not very popular because the new measures meant that the fishermen were not making as much money as they were when things were more relaxed.



Philip Larkin, 1922-1985

Philip Larkin was one of post-war England's most famous poets. He worked in libraries his entire life, spending thirty years as librarian at the Brynmor Jones Library, University of Hull. Although he was born in Coventry, it was the city of Hull that adopted him as an ambassador, unveiling this statue (and the many frogs dotted around the city) at a festival 25 years after his death.

DID YOU KNOW? He was considered as poet laureate in 1984 but preferred to avoid the limelight, being quite a shy man.



Amy Johnson, 1903-1941

Amy Johnson was the first woman to fly solo from London to Australia. She set many long-distance records during the 1930s before flying in the Second World War as part of the Air Transport Auxiliary. In 1941, she disappeared after her plane crashed into the Thames Estuary; her body was sadly never recovered.

DID YOU KNOW? The first aircraft she bought was a secondhand de Havilland DH.60 Gipsy Moth, which she named 'Jason' after her father's business.

