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| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Panel 1/1625)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **HISTORY TEXT (200 max)**  (Title: Brandon Hill – Bristol's very own speaker's corner)  Brandon Hill takes its name from the Irish St Brendan who sailed in search of the Western Isles. Initially owned by the Earl of Gloucester, it was sublet to farmers for grazing until 1625. In 1625, Brandon Hill was handed over to the Bristol Corporation as a public park for "unrestricted recreational pursuits". Brandon Hill is therefore the eldest public park in Bristol and probably the oldest municipal park in the country. Brandon Hill continued to be used for leisurely pursuits in an overcrowded city or for domestic chores such as carpet beating or drying the washing.  Due to the magnificent views across the city, Brandon Hill also became a space of observation, demonstration and celebration in the 18th and 19th century. Locals watched the burning merchant houses at Queen Square during the Bristol riots in 1831 and celebrated the launch of the SS Great Britain in 1843.  Protest marches about bread and meat prices followed by the riots of the Great Reform Dinner in 1832 established Brandon Hill, much like Speaker's corner at Hyde Park in London, as a location for radical speeches.  In 1897, Brandon Hill saw the opening of a more silent feature: Cabot Tower. The tower celebrates the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's voyage from Bristol to Newfoundland in the *Matthew*. | **Title**  Caption  *Brandon Hill ca. 1800*  *Bristol Archives*  (high resolution scan requested)  http://archives.bristol.gov.uk/GetImage.ashx?db=Catalog&type=default&fname=picbox_2a_bvu_62.700x700.jpg  Caption:  *Depicts sheep grazing on Brandon hill with buildings, spires and chimneys in the background. Postcard picture by Judges Ltd., Hastings*.  *Source: Bristol Archives*  http://archives.bristol.gov.uk/GetImage.ashx?db=Catalog&type=default&fname=43207-40-2-003.700x700.jpg |
| **MUSIC TEXT (200 max)** | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Panel 2/1790)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **HISTORY TEXT (200 max)**  (Title:1790 – The Merchants move in… Great George Street, Charlotte Street and Berkeley Square)  At the turn of the century, the wealthy merchants of Bristol began to seek better living conditions beyond the city's boundaries. One of the first families to establish residence on site was the Pinney family living at No.7 Great George Street. Swiftly followed other famous merchant families such as the Fry family (founders of the Fry chocolate company) and the John Harvey family (founder of the wine and sherry business John Harvey & Sons).  The area's proximity to the Bristol Royal Infirmary also attracted wealthy surgeons. Dr George Wallis lived in Great George Street and had a particular interest in anatomy, so much so that he was caught red-handed stealing bodies from a Bedminster churchyard!  Further land was sold in 1837, by the Major Alderman and Burgesses of Bristol to Cam Gyde Heaven. It was stipulated in the contract that the ground "shall not be used for the trade or occupation of a Butcher, Slaugtherman, Coppersmith, Blacksmith or any other offensive noisome or noisy trade or calling", establishing the local area firmly as an upper-class neighbourhood!  Graham William Arthur Bush comments in his book *Bristol and its municipal government 1820-1851* that "the fact that 50% of the members of the Corporation changed their abode between 1820 and 1835 is a mark of their affluence, as well as evidence of new building developments." | **Title**  *Particulars of the Corporation's property in Great George Street proposed for sale*  *Bristol Archives*  High res scan requested |
| **MUSIC TEXT (200 max)**  1790s music – Death of Mozart? | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Panel 3/1832-3)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **HISTORY TEXT (200 max)**  (Title: Political upheavals in the new parish)  As a new parish, St George's Brandon Hill had to face serious political challenges. The Great Reform Act of 1832 reformed the electoral system allowing new powers to men who owned property or earned more than £10.00 per year. A celebratory dinner was arranged at Brandon Hill for 6,000 invited guests. However, 14,000 uninvited guests overcame the barricades, enjoying the feast and causing mayhem at Brandon Hill. Barrels of beer were rolled down the hill towards Jacob's Wells Road and even a wagon full of puddings were captured. Unfortunately, the evening fireworks were equally troublesome with some gentlemen having their possessions stolen including shoes.  A year later in August 1833, the wealthy merchants living at Great George Street and Charlotte Street were faced with the abolition of slavery across the British Empire. Whilst they received a compensation for the loss of their slaves, e.g. John Pinney received for his plant in British Guyana **£2,968 16S 10D** which equates to approximately £150,000.00 today. Slaves themselves continued to endure harsh living conditions. | **Title**  *Caption: The Grand Reform Dinner, 1832 (w/c on paper)*  *Credit/Copyright: The Grand Reform Dinner, 1832 (w/c on paper), Rowbotham, T. L. (1783-1853) & Muller, William J. (1812-45) / Private Collection / Bridgeman Images*  The Grand Reform Dinner, 1832 (w/c on paper) |
| **MUSIC TEXT (200 max)**  1830s music… | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Panel 4/1900s)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **HISTORY TEXT (200 max)**  (Title: 1900s – Impoverished Parish, a struggle as the church turns 100)  The parish of St George's, Brandon Hill, was always characterised by a great disparity of wealth. Whilst the successful merchants resided in their residences at Great George Street, Charlotte Street or Berkeley Square, the working classes had to cope with poor living conditions at Lime Kiln Lane (today George Street), Frogmore Street or Denmark street.  Around the turn of the century, the situation became increasingly worse. The wealthy merchants had moved 'further up the hill' to the leafy suburb of Clifton. Consequently, church income decreased leaving the parish in a poor state.  Reverend Pitt describes the fate of the parish in a newspaper article in 1902: "The shoe now pinches very painfully, as in the course of the past 30 years, the wealthy who inhabited the upper portion of the parish have all left. Berkeley Square is full of institutions and vicarages, Park Street has not one single private residence left, Great George Street can afford but little assistance. On the other hand, the once wealthy College Green is inhabited by artisans and labourers and we have in our courts and slums a large population of very poor people. | **Title**  Caption: Picture of centenary appeal  *Credit/Copyright*  Picture of Centenary appeal (in the parish minutes, needs high resolution scan)  high resolution requested |
| **MUSIC TEXT (200 max)**  1900s music… | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Touchscreen/Key Dates – 6 Pages)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **TEXT (400 max)**   * The Great Reform Act of 1832 intended to reform the electoral system by including previously enfranchised people. Yet, the vast majority of the people were still excluded. In celebration of the new act, a celebratory dinner was organised at Brandon Hill. Tickets for 6,000 wealthy tradesmen were issued and whilst they were waiting patiently to be seated, 14,000 uninvited guests stormed the barricades and enjoyed the feast. Waiters were punched and tradesmen were stabbed. Barrels of beer were rolled towards the poor districts of Hotwells Road where a wagon full of puddings was also intercepted. The fireworks in the evening went ahead but were equally unsuccessful. Respectable men were systematically robbed by 'gangs' and had their hats and shoes stolen. | **Title**  Caption The Grand Reform Dinner, by Thomas Leeson Rowbotham ©Bristol Museum, Galleries & Archives (Mb3959).tif |
| **TEXT (400 max)**   * Soon after Reverend R.L. Hooper commenced working at St George's it was decided to provide the local children with parish schools. On the southern slopes of Brandon Hill, a new school for boys, girls and infants was built under the headmaster Mr Bond and opened in 1847. He was followed by Mr Griffiths and a separate building was erected in 1871 at St George's Road for infants which also served as a Mission Hall. | **Title**  Caption Senior School at Brandon Hill  *Credit/Copyright Bristol Records Office 43207-19-22-001* |
| **TEXT (400 max)**   * In June 1860, a meeting was held at Brandon Hill to discuss the exorbitant meat prices which had led many people (in particular labourers and unskilled workers) to abstain from eating meat completely. The meeting was organised by operatives of the Bristol and Exeter Railway companies and Bristol United Gas Company. Between 12,000 and 15,000 people gathered to discuss interventions. A list of measures, amongst them the complete boycott of meat consumption, were agreed to force butchers to the lower the prices. The Globe reported in July 1860 that the campaign to boycott meat consumption had been successful. | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright*  Waiting for archives |
| **TEXT (400 max)**   * The foundation stone for Cabot Tower was laid on 24th June 1897, the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's journey to the New World. Simultaneously, the foundation stone for "Cabot Signal Tower" at St John's in Newfoundland was laid on 22nd June on the other side of the Atlantic. Cabot Tower was designed by Mr W.V. Gough who adapted the design from a similar tower in the Department of the Loire in France. The tower is built of red Mansfield Stone with Bath Stone dressings. The gilded figure on the top represent the Angel of Peace. Fixed to the balustrade of the upper balcony are four brass plates, presented by Bristol gentlemen, which indicate the distance between various places in England and abroad, from Canada in the West to Constantinople in the East. By July 1898, the tower had been completed at the cost of £3250.00. The tower was officially opened by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, former general-governor of Canada and several dignities from Canada and America. A huge crowd dissented on Brandon Hill to watch the opening of the tower. To this day, Cabot Tower provides magnificent views across the city and no ship passes the floating harbour without viewing the tower. | **Title**  Caption  *Credit/Copyright* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Touchscreen/Brandon Hill, The People’s Hill – 2 Pages)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **TEXT (400 max)**  A public park:  Before its official subscription as a public park, Brandon Hill was already used for leisure and domestic pursuits. Residents were allowed to beat their carpets or dry their washing between 6am and 9pm. During the civil war (1642-1646), Brandon Hill was a key point to defend the city. A fort was placed on the hill and substantial earthworks were erected, the remnants are still visible today.  The housing developments of Great George Street and Charlotte Street encroached on Brandon Hill in the 18th century and a collection of £800.00 was made for the building of walkways to ensure that Brandon Hill remains a public park.  In 1854, captured Russian powder guns were hauled up Brandon Hill accompanied by a joyful crowd.  In 1936/37 the area around Cabot Tower was landscaped to include water gardens and shrubs and trees were planted. Today, Brandon Hill remains a much-needed green space within in the city and is also a nature reserve managed by Avon Wildlife Trust. | **Title**  Caption Waterfall at Brandon Hill  *Credit/Copyright Bristol Archives* |
| **TEXT (400 max)**  Brandon Hill – a place for demonstration  In 1860, meat prices in Britain had reached unaffordable prices. This resulted in public meetings at Brandon Hill organised by the railway companies of Exeter and Bristol discussing the impact of these high prices. It was agreed that people would boycott the butchers in order to force them to lower their prices. Even a protest song was created against the high prices, below is an extract:  *In Bristol, and in Leicester, and in the town of Walsale too*  *They have all joined the club with an exception of a few*  *They have sworn to one another, the butchers they will beat*  *For they will not buy of them, till they lower down their meat.* | **Title**  Caption Protest Song High Meat Prices  *Credit/Copyright National Library of Scotland* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Touchscreen/Residents – 2 Pages)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **TEXT (400 max)**  Wealthy merchants began to explore the area of Great George Street, Charlotte Street and Park Street as a better residence beyond the city's boundaries and away from their trade premises. Notable merchant families in the area were the John Harvey family (who founded the sherry company Harvey & Sons), the Fry family (founders of the chocolate company), the Mogg family (wine and spirit merchants), the Thomas brothers (soap manufacturers), Henry Bright (sugar trader) and William Weare (a wealthy merchant who contributed to the development of the city). | **Title**  Caption The Georgian House  *Credit/Copyright St George's Archive* |
| **TEXT (400 max)**  Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence – Suffragette born at Charlotte Street. She later moved to London where she met her future husband Frederick Lawrence. She initially refused to marry him as he did not share her socialist political beliefs. Together with Emmeline Pankhurst she was jailed for 9 months after a violent attack in London. She formed the international organisation "Women's Peace Movement" which exists to this day.  Mary Carpenter – Social reformer. Mary was educated at her father's school (Lant Carpenter) at No2 Great George Street. She founded several ragged schools (charity schools for the poor) across Bristol and was a pioneer in reformatory schools in Britain.  Other notable residents were Henry Cruger, an MP in the UK and the US and NathanCooper, a miniature portrait painter. | **Title**  Caption Plaque on the house occupied by Henry Kruger  *Credit/Copyright: St George's Archive* |
| **Item: Item D – Social Change timeline installation (Touchscreen/Character Audio – 1 Page)** | |
| **Main copy** | **Images, captions, credits & copyright details** |
| **TEXT/TRANSCRIPT (400 max)**  *“We are prepared to hang on till grim death— I say that advisedly—grim death! We shall win in the end. We ourselves may be crushed. One by one the women have died and fallen out of the ranks, but the cause has gone on. We feel liberty is a glorious thing. Oh, liberty! How great art thou! May God defend us, our cause is just.”*  Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence at the Jury Inquest on 22nd May 1912 before being sentenced for nine months.  **AUDIO**  Quote from speech by Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, performed by Amelie Taylor | **Title**  Caption Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence  *Credit/Copyright 7JCC/O/01/036Postcard LSE Women's Library* |