

A Guide to African-Caribbean Sources

in Bristol's Museums,
Galleries & Archives



**Bristol
Black Archives
Partnership**

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Bristol Black Archives Partnership

Front cover pictures

- 1** Protesters demonstrating about arrests during the St Paul's Riots of 1980
- 2** The coffin of the Lady of the House ly-en-Amen-nay-es-nebet-ta, Thebes, Egypt, c.675–640BCE
- 3** Empire Sports Club rugby team, 1969
- 4** Naomi "Sissy / Eve" St Claire
- 5** Reuben & Cleophus St Claire with friends, 1930s
- 6** Pastora Barrant at the Golden Agers Exhibition, Bristol's City Record Office
- 7** Bamboo Club 11th anniversary flyer, 1977
- 8** Henry Parker, a runaway slave from an American plantation who settled in Bristol in the 1850s
- 9** Brass head of an oba (ruler) of Benin
- 10** Tony Benn and Paul Stephenson at the 40th anniversary of the Bristol Bus Boycott, 2003

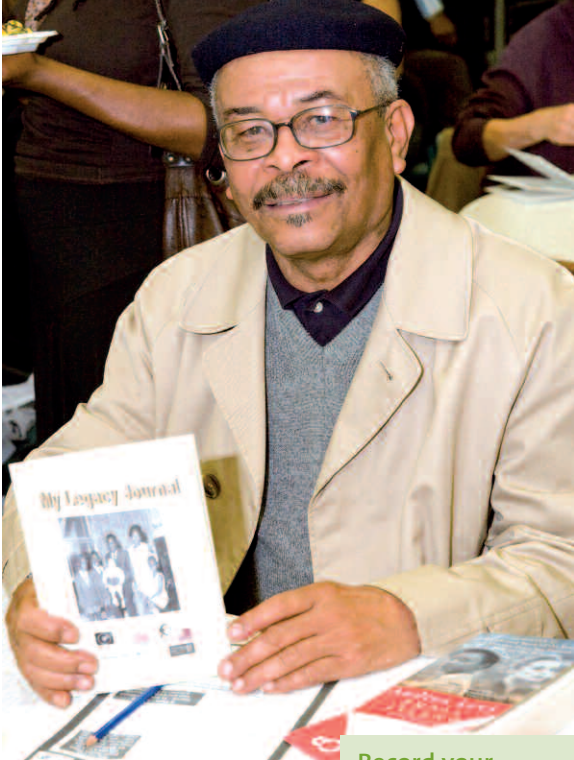
The Bristol Black Archives Partnership (BBAP)

Sixty years since migrants from the Caribbean arrived in Britain on the Empire Windrush on 22 June 1948, 'The Windrush Generation' and their descendants have become a vital part of British society and transformed important aspects of British life. References to people of African descent in the Bristol area start much earlier than 1948 with the first named person, Gylman Ivie, baptised in the parish of Dyrham in 1575. Despite this long period of time, the history of African-Caribbean people in Bristol has often been overlooked and even in danger of being lost forever. However, the Bristol Black Archives Partnership was launched in 2007, thanks to funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, to collect and make available archives and artefacts that help to protect and promote this heritage for present and future generations.

Officially launched by Tony Benn (former Cabinet Minister and Bristol East M.P.) in March 2007, the Partnership embraces African-Caribbean organisations and individuals, Bristol's Museums, Galleries and Archives Service, Bristol's Libraries, the University of the West of England and England's Past for Everyone, H.M. Lord Lieutenant of Bristol and various others committed to looking after and elevating local African-Caribbean history. It was initiated when Paul Stephenson, civil rights campaigner and first Black Honorary Freeman of the City of Bristol, placed his own personal archives with Bristol's City Record Office for safekeeping. In addition to collecting archives and objects, we have created popular *Me, We—Making History* calendars celebrating local African-Caribbean achievers; a *My Legacy Journal*



BBAP touring exhibition at Malcolm X Centre, St Paul's, 2007



Record your history in a My Legacy Journal

and My Legacy Event with Bristol City Council; exhibitions; and a learning resource for all schools in Bristol called *Black Bristolians: People Who Make a Difference*, produced in partnership with Bristol's Children and Young People's Services and Firstborn Creatives.

In order to preserve your archives and objects and to make them accessible, all material collected will be cared for by Bristol's City Record Office and Bristol's Museums, who together form Bristol's Museums, Galleries & Archives Service. Material can be donated as a gift or placed with us for safekeeping but with ownership retained.

For further information about the Bristol Black Archives Partnership please contact:
Karen Garvey,
BBAP Project Manager,
Bristol's City Record Office,
B Bond Warehouse,
Smeaton Road, Bristol, BS1 6XN.
Tel: 0117 922 4239.
Email: karen.garvey@bristol.gov.uk

This guide aims to draw attention to archive and artefact sources that have been identified so far relating to the history of people of African descent in Bristol, which are easily accessible for research in Bristol. It should not be taken as a complete list but as a starting point for research, and an indication of the type of information and material that exists.

It is also important to remember that although the main focus of this guide is concerned with material dating from the 16th century, African history does not begin then—it is likely that human history actually begins in Africa. Scientific research suggests that the earliest human existence has been found in Africa and all human beings are likely to have African ancestors. Early great African cultures and empires, including Ancient Egypt, the Swahili culture on the east coast, the powerful empires of Mali, Songhai, Ancient Ghana and Great Zimbabwe, and the great kingdoms of Kongo, Ife, Asante and Benin, made an immense contribution to the world.



BBAP steering committee chaired by Rob Mitchell, seated centre (Stella Clarke, Madge Dresser, Prof. K. Iwugo and Tennis Russell not pictured).

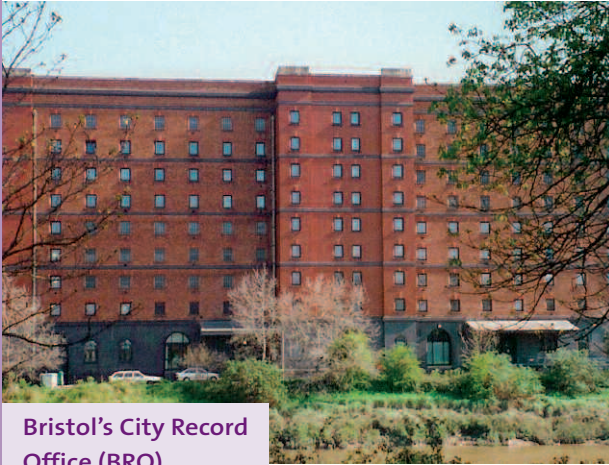
BBAP has brought together many significant collections but it is still crucial for

individuals, organisations and businesses to contact us with further material to ensure that this important heritage is preserved before it is too late. Archival material, such as documents, photos and films, and objects of everyday life and 'ordinary' people need to be collected and kept safe as a legacy for future descendants, and as an essential part of the story of the city.



BBAP at St Paul's Carnival 2008

Bristol's Museums, Galleries & Archives



Bristol's City Record Office (BRO)

City Record Office

Bristol's City Record Office,
B Bond Warehouse, Smeaton Road,
Bristol BS1 6XN
Tel: 0117 922 4224
Fax: 0117 922 4236
bro@bristol.gov.uk
www.bristol.gov.uk/recordoffice

As the second oldest local record office in England, it has over eighty years' experience of looking after the documents, maps, plans, photographs and films that tell Bristol's story and of making them available to everybody. Spanning over 800 years of Bristol's history, its collections include the archives of local government, hospitals, schools, churches, businesses, organisations and ordinary individuals. There are collections that illuminate the experiences and contribution of the African-Caribbean community in Bristol, and the impact of Bristol's involvement in the enslavement of African people.

The Record Office catalogue is online 24 hours a day to enable you to find out whether the Record Office has the records that you need. The address of the online catalogue is: archives.bristol.gov.uk (do not prefix with www.)

You are welcome to visit the Record Office research room to consult documents yourself. There is no admission charge and there will be staff available to help you. The office is open 9.30am–4.30pm Tuesday to Friday, plus 9.30am–7pm on the first two Thursdays of the month and 10am–4pm on the first two Saturdays of the month. Advance booking is not essential but you are advised to telephone in advance to ensure that the office has the records you need.



Research at the Record Office

City Museum & Art Gallery

Queen's Road, Bristol BS8 1RL
(Clifton Triangle)

Bristol's major museum and art gallery houses an outstanding and diverse range of objects, from sea dinosaurs to magnificent art. There are important collections of minerals and fossils, natural history, art, Egyptology and archaeology, which help tell the story of our world from the beginning of time until the present day, and showcase human invention and creativity. Admission to the museum is free.



The new Egypt Gallery,
City Museum & Art Gallery

The new Egypt Gallery

The ancient Egyptian civilisation was one of the greatest cultures in the continent of Africa. This gallery is about the people who lived, worked and died in ancient Egypt. The gallery takes you on a journey through Belief, Life, Death and Afterlife from the point of view of the ancient Egyptians themselves.

The gallery also raises questions about ancient Egypt: should we put human bodies on display? Who were the ancient Egyptians? The displays give different perspectives on these questions, but leave visitors to think for themselves.

The gallery features over 600 objects, most never displayed before, chosen from the best Egyptology collection in the south west. Some of the things you will find are painted coffins, human mummies, animal mummies, figurines, offerings, amulets, statues, toys, tools and jewellery. Visitors can become part of an art installation by Mariele Neudecker, which is also in the gallery.

The Georgian House

7 Great George Street,
Bristol BS1 5RR
(just off Park Street)

Restored to its original glory, this 18th century townhouse was once the home of John Pinney, who was a plantation owner on the Caribbean island of Nevis, and a sugar merchant based in Bristol after 1784. It is also where the enslaved African, Pero Jones, lived who has been commemorated by Pero's Bridge on Bristol's Harbourside. Visitors to the house can discover what life would have been like above and below stairs over 200 years ago. Admission to the museum is free.



The Georgian House

Blaise Castle House Museum

Henbury Road, Henbury,
Bristol BS10 7QS

Situated in the beautiful parkland of the Blaise Estate at Henbury, the Museum is housed in a late eighteenth century mansion, and contains most of the Museums Service's social history collections. Here you can see all sorts of familiar – and not so familiar – items from homes through history, treasured toys including the popular model train collection, and beautiful period costumes. Admission to the museum is free.



An artist's impression of Bristol's new city history museum

The Red Lodge

Park Row, Bristol
BS1 5LJ

The Red Lodge is often described as Bristol's 'hidden treasure' because of its magnificent Tudor rooms. It was built in 1580 as a lodge for a Great House, which once stood on the site of the present Colston Hall. It was subsequently added to in Georgian times. It has had several uses in its past, including a reform school for girls. This was set up in 1854 by Mary Carpenter and a room is dedicated to her memory. Admission to the museum is free.

Kings Weston Roman Villa

Long Cross, Lawrence Weston,
Bristol, BS11 0LP

Kings Weston Roman Villa was discovered during the construction of Lawrence Weston housing estate in 1947. The villa was probably built towards the end of the third century C.E. and may have been the centre of an estate associated with farming. Excavation revealed an almost symmetrical plan which consists of the bath suite and living quarters, both of which had mosaic floors; porticus, porch and gravelled court; and the east wing. The reason for its abandonment is unknown. Admission is with a key (£5 refundable deposit).

Bristol's New City History Museum

Princes Wharf,
Wapping Road,
Bristol, BS1 4RN

The new city history museum, which opens in 2011, will represent the stories of all people in Bristol across time. It will include the past and present stories of people of African descent who live in Bristol or who have some association with the city, and highlight the contributions of African-Caribbean people to the social, economic, political, creative and cultural enrichment of the city.

In particular, the impact of the city's involvement in the transatlantic enslavement of African people will be told from the perspective of enslaved Africans and their descendants, as will the significance of ongoing legacies from Caribbean migration to Bristol.



Collecting stories for Bristol's new museum

For further information about the city's museums telephone (0117) 922 3571 or visit: www.bristol.gov.uk/museums

Sources on the Transatlantic Slave Trade at Bristol's City Record Office

Bristol officially entered the slave trade in 1698. During the early 18th century this trade with Africa and the Americas increased considerably but by the 1750s, Liverpool had overtaken Bristol as the chief British slave-trading port. Known as the



Portrait of Sengbe Pieh "Cinque", Amistad rebellion leader

'triangular trade', manufactured goods (e.g. brass pots and pans, cloth, glassware and jewellery) were shipped from Bristol to West Africa and traded for enslaved Africans, who were shipped to the Americas and sold to produce goods such as sugar, tobacco and rum, which were brought back to sell in Britain.

The majority of captive Africans were bought from African traders. British merchants built coastal forts in Africa where they kept the captured people until the arrival of the slave ships. The slave trade involved many people in Bristol, not just the merchants who invested in the voyage. There were the shipbuilders, the harbour and customs employees, the traders who supplied the trade goods and the people who made them. Many people in the city had an interest, large or small, knowing or unknowing, in the slave trade.

3.1 Slaving Voyages

It is estimated that around half a million enslaved Africans were shipped in Bristol ships over the period 1698–1807, and that the total number of enslaved Africans shipped to the Americas is estimated at about 11 million. Many more died during capture and transportation due to the inhuman conditions and the violent suppression of any resistance.

A slaving voyage normally took about 6 to 8 weeks but bad weather could increase the journey to 13 weeks or more. Typical slave ships contained several hundred captured Africans packed below deck with about thirty crew members. Sailors were commonly forced to join through drink or debt and conditions on board were hard and dangerous. Many captives died from disease or starvation while others died from rebelling against their situation. Ship captains were often cruel and both crew and captives suffered.

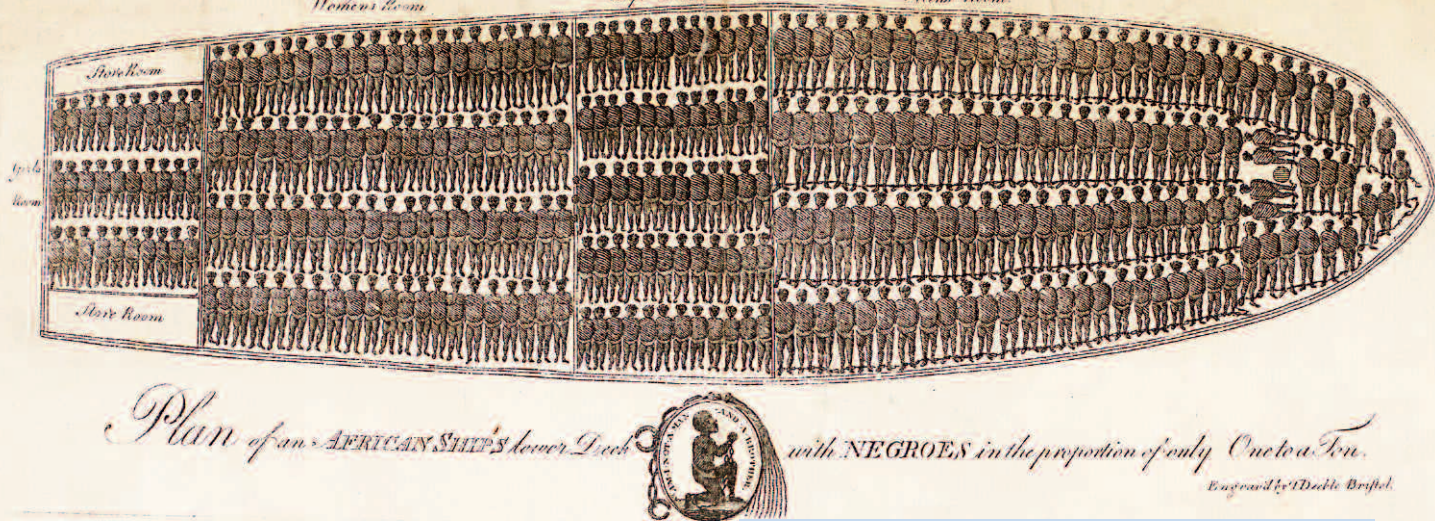
See section 3.5 'Society of Merchant Venturers' (page 14) for further sources.

Parliamentary Reports on the Slave Trade

A major source for slaving voyages is the Parliamentary Reports on the Slave Trade, 1789. The reports include information about the government, religion and customs of the African countries; how people became enslaved and sold; the produce of Africa; slave ships, crews and conditions on the ships; and the treatment of enslaved Africans in the West Indies. [Ref: 08527](#)

Day Family Account Books

Another important source is the account books of the Day family for 1698–1704 and 1729–1753. Members of the Day family



Plan of a slave ship engraved by T. Deeble of Bristol

were leading merchants in the eighteenth century. [Ref: 40044/1-2](#)

Voyage Account Books

Merchant owners in Bristol kept accounts to record their ships' journeys, cargoes, sailing instructions and financial details. Volumes of accounts survive for voyages made by Bristol ships, the Ruby (1758–1763), the Swift (1759–1760), Sally (1767–1772), Nevis Planter (1770–1775), Triton (1770–1790, 1803) and Druid (1790–1792, 1803). [Ref: 39654/1-4](#)

Ship Insurance Policy

An insurance policy for the ship 'Sally' (1672), which carried enslaved Africans from Africa to America. The owner of the ship was Henry Bright, a prominent Bristol merchant and slave trader who was also Mayor of Bristol. [Ref: 16073](#)

Letters to Bristol Merchants

Letters sent to Isaac Hobhouse and Onesiphorous Tyndall, Bristol merchants, from their agents in the West Indies survive for the period 1723–1736. Three of the letters are from Kingston, Jamaica and one is from South Carolina – they contain references to the slave trade. [Ref: 8029/16](#)

Bills of Lading

A bill of lading is a document issued by a ship's owner to confirm that cargo is on board for delivery. These documents contain the record of "a negro man named York" sent to New York on the ship 'Fame' for Thomas Newton, merchant, 11 Sep 1761. [Ref: 40913/Ph/16/3](#)

3.2 Plantations

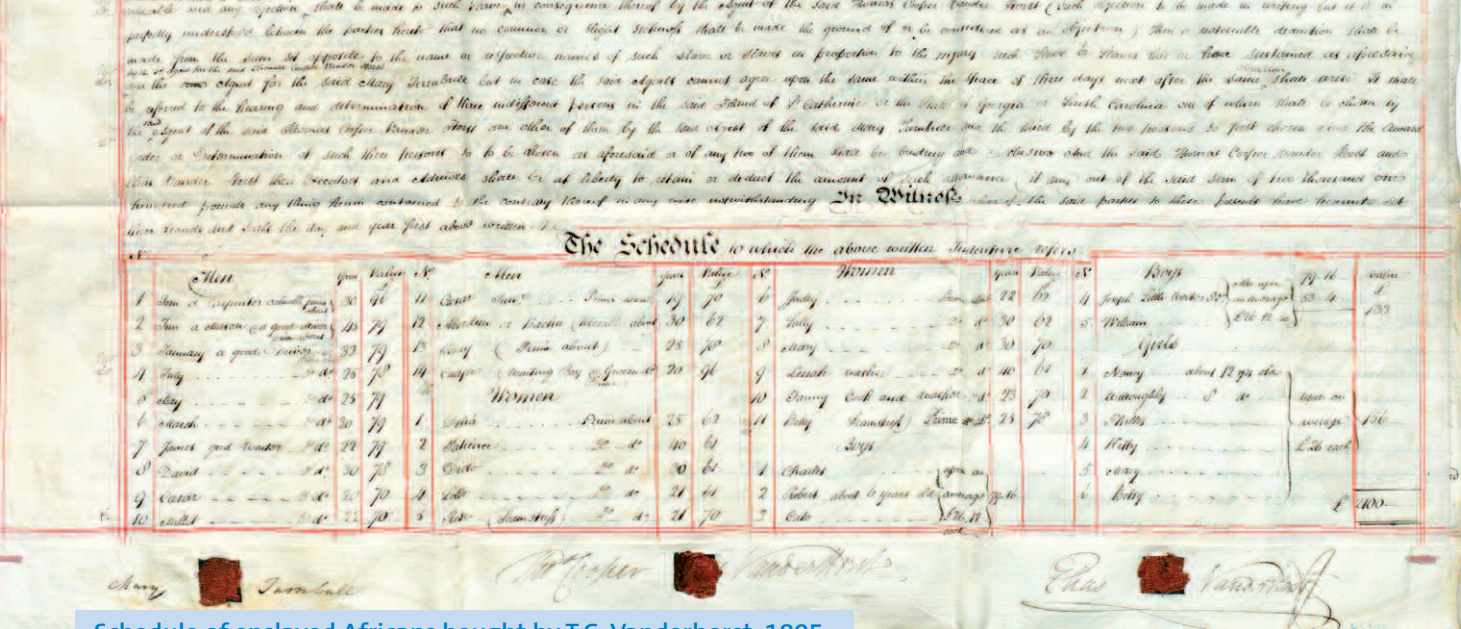
Plantation work required many hands; sugar was particularly labour intensive and everyone was expected to work, even the old people and children. Some men did skilled jobs such as carpentry but women were mainly limited to fieldwork, though some worked as house slaves. Before the 1760s, plantation life was especially brutal. Flogging was common and a runaway slave would have a foot cut off when recaptured.



Ashton Court Archives – Spring Plantation, Jamaica

The major series of documents on this subject relate to the Spring Plantation, Jamaica, which came into ownership of the Smyth family of Ashton Court on the marriage of John Hugh Smyth and Elizabeth Woolnough, a Bristol heiress.

The papers include lists of enslaved Africans and stock on the Spring Plantation, c.1739, which name all the men, women and children and their economic value ([ref: AC/WO/16/23/b/i](#) &



Schedule of enslaved Africans bought by T.C. Vanderhorst, 1805

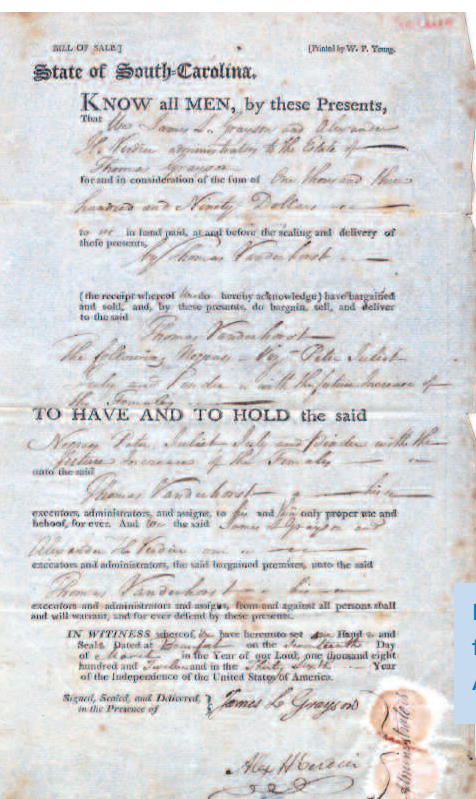
ii); and a drawing of the process of sugar making c.1749 (ref: AC/WO/16/58).
 Ref: AC/WO/16/1-61

Conveyance – Enslaved Africans

A conveyance is a document that records a property transfer. On 30 July 1805, Mary Turnbull of Hammersmith, widow, sells enslaved Africans in Georgia, America to T.C. Vanderhorst and his father, Elias Vanderhorst of Bristol for £2,100. The schedule at the bottom of the document gives the names, ages, occupations and value of the enslaved people. Elias Vanderhorst was the United States of America Consul for the Port of Bristol.
 Ref: 8032/49

Bills of Sale – Enslaved Africans

A bill of sale also records a property transfer. Thomas Vanderhorst buys named enslaved Africans in South Carolina, USA for the period 1810–1812.
 Ref: 8032/50-52



Bill of sale for enslaved Africans

Conveyance – Enslaved Boy

On 26 Jan 1808, Joseph Perrin, Christopher Butler and Hannah Butler of Hanover, Jamaica sell 'one negro boy named Reuben' to Nathaniel Tinsley of Hanover for the sum of £60.
 Ref: 16080/10

Mortgage

John New's estates and named slaves in Nevis, an island in the Caribbean, are mortgaged to Thomas Griffiths for £2,000 on 7 July 1773.
 Ref: 37941/19

Marriage Settlement

A marriage settlement is a contract that a couple make before marriage. Revd. Henry Evans Holder of St. Joseph, Barbados and Elizabeth Murray Holder of St. Philip, Barbados, daughter of John Alleyne Holder, make a marriage settlement on 3 Jan 1788, which includes a plantation called Joes-River in St. Joseph complete with named slaves.
 Ref: 8973/1

Jamaican Plantation Papers

Papers relating to the Jamaican estates of John Spencer and another Jamaican plantation owned by Thomas Masters in the parish of Saint Dorothy, c 1710–1749. The papers relating to Thomas Masters' estate (ref: 43049/3) include an inventory, which lists and values all aspects of the estate including named slave workers, livestock, furniture and materials. There are also lists of merchants in Bristol and families in Clifton.
 Ref: 43049/ 1-3

3.3 Resistance to Enslavement

The enslaved Africans did all that they could to resist their enslavement. From the moment of capture and the journey across the Atlantic Ocean to work on the plantations, enslaved Africans rebelled. After the passing of the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in 1807, the enslaved took part in further revolts to obtain freedom. Slaves continued to rebel against their captors on many Caribbean islands until they achieved full emancipation in 1838.

The following examples provide evidence of the role enslaved Africans played in their own liberation. Other examples are likely to be found after further research.

See section 3.5 'Society of Merchant Venturers' (page 14) for further sources.

Letter Regarding a Rebellion in Jamaica

Tacky's War was an uprising of African slaves that occurred in Jamaica in 1760. The leader of the rebellion, Tacky, had been a Coromantee chief before being enslaved. Like many other slave revolts in the Americas, the rebellion was put down quickly and mercilessly; however, Tacky's actions spurred unrest throughout the island and it took the local forces some weeks to re-establish order. A letter from Foord & Delprath (agents in Jamaica) to Samuel Munckley & Co (Bristol merchants) refers to the effect the rebellion had on the availability of food and other supplies.

Ref: AC/MU/1/11 h

Letter Regarding Slave Revolts in St. Domingo

A letter from Arnoldus Vanderhorst in Charleston, South Carolina on 1 Nov 1802 to his "affectionate cousin" T.C. Vanderhorst regarding the sale of property in St. Helena, which refers to the difficulty of quelling slave revolts in St. Domingo. Toussaint l'Ouverture was the leader of the rebel slaves in St Domingo, leading to it becoming the first Black republic, renamed Haiti, in 1804. Ref: 8032/73

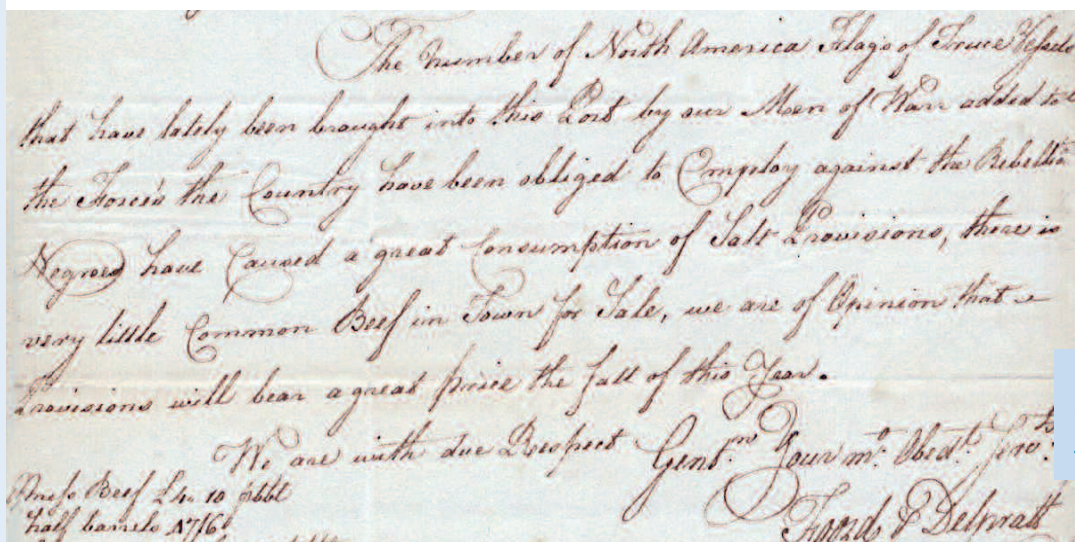
Drawing of Ellen Craft, Runaway Slave

In 1850, Ellen and William Craft escaped from slavery in Georgia to Massachusetts when Ellen, who was mixed-race, disguised herself as a male plantation owner accompanied by 'his' servant – her husband, William. The drawing shows Ellen Craft in disguise.

Ref: 17562/17a



Portrait of Ellen Craft



Letter referring to a slave revolt in Jamaica, 1760

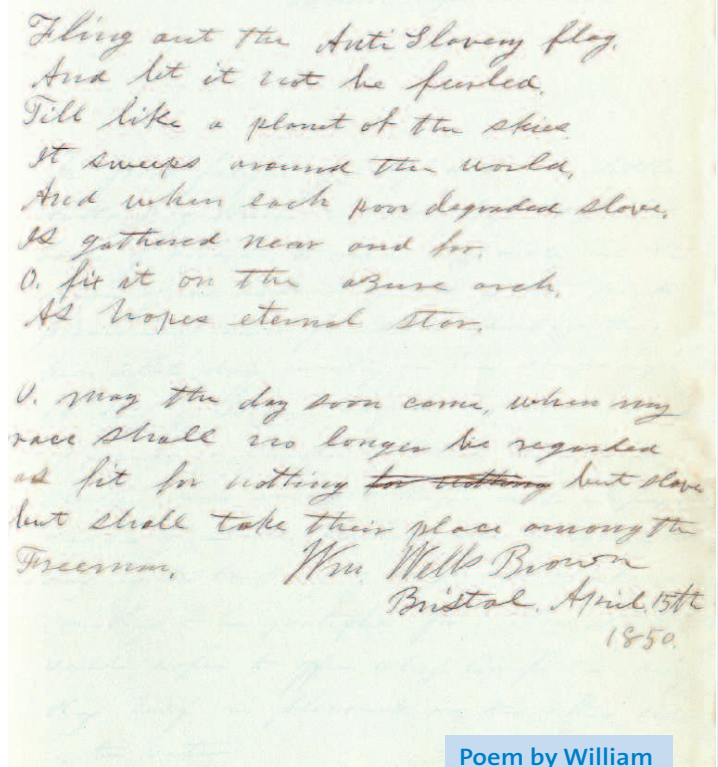
3.4 The Anti-Slavery Campaign and Abolition

Concern about the slave trade and the treatment of African people started to become a social issue in the 1760s. People from all walks of life (including former enslaved Africans such as Olaudah Equiano and Ignatius Sancho, parliamentarians such as William Wilberforce, church leaders such as Thomas Clarkson and ordinary British citizens) signed petitions, marched, lobbied and prayed for change. Enslaved Africans themselves contributed towards the anti-slavery movement by resisting and rebelling against their situation.

Timeline of events

- **1807 25 March:** Slave Trade Abolition Act passed in the British Parliament. Plantation owners received compensation for the “loss of their slaves” but enslaved people received no compensation and continued to face much hardship
- **1807:** British West Africa Squadron (Royal Navy) established to suppress slave trading
- **1833:** Slavery Abolition Act passed in the British Parliament (enforced 1 August 1834). Many people in the British West Indies were legally no longer slaves; however, they were still made to work as unpaid apprentices for their former masters
- **1838 1 August:** Enslaved men, women and children in the Caribbean finally become free after a period of forced apprenticeship
- **1842:** Britain and the United States of America sign the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, banning the trade in slaves
- **1848:** Slavery abolished in France
- **1865:** Slavery abolished in the United States of America
- **1888:** Slavery abolished in Brazil

See section 3.5 ‘Society of Merchant Venturers’ (below) for further sources.



Poem by William Wells Brown

Mary Carpenter’s ‘Poetical Extract Book’

Hannah More was a celebrated playwright who joined the Abolition Society and wrote influential poems, songs and pieces against the slave trade. She was a close friend and adviser to Wilberforce and spent a lot of time founding and running free schools, out of his funds. A handwritten book by Mary Carpenter contains extracts by a number of prominent abolitionists and reformers, such as former slave William Wells Brown, between March 1836 and July 1875. The book also features a portrait of runaway slave Ellen Craft and a written entry by her former slave husband William Craft. (See ref. 17562/17a above for information about the Crafts).

[Ref: 12693/20](#)

Estlin Papers

Papers and prints collected by Mr. John Bishop Estlin (1785–1855) relate to the Anti-Slavery Campaign and the personalities concerned with the campaign, who are mainly American. The drawings include Cinque, chief of the Amistad captives, Henry Box Brown (Virginia slave who escaped by having himself mailed in a container to Philadelphia abolitionists), anti-slavery campaign cartoons, and various others. The

papers also include a leaflet issued by the Plymouth Committee headed by a plan of a slave ship, lower deck packed with enslaved Africans, engraved by T. Deeble of Bristol (ref: 17562/1); and two issues of the weekly newspaper National Anti-Slavery Standard, New York, 10 Dec 1846 and 10 Mar 1853 (ref: 17562/2 a-b). [Ref: 17562/ 1-28](#)

Henry Bright Papers

Henry Bright, a former Mayor of Bristol, was a slave trader living at 29 Queen Street, Bristol who had been an army officer during the Maroon Wars in Jamaica (Maroons were slaves who had run away from plantations and established their own independent communities in the forests and mountains).

The papers, in Henry Bright's handwriting, relate to his pro-slavery views, such as his notes on "the comfort and happiness of the West Indian slave, 1833" (ref: 11168/73/a) and his "Observations on Mr Secretary Stanley's speech on Negro Slavery May 15th 1833" (ref: 11168/73/b). [Ref: 11168/73](#)

Letter from William Wilberforce

William Wilberforce is remembered today mainly for his long parliamentary campaign for the abolition of the slave trade. Working alongside other abolitionists including Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp and, unbeknown to him, the slaves themselves who fought for their very own freedom, the Act of Parliament for the Abolition of the Slave Trade finally became law on 25 March 1807.

On 18 Oct 1821, he sent a letter to Hart Davis in Mauritius, which comments on the judgement of Judge Smith in the case of the French slave ship, 'Succes' and Smith's former pro-abolitionist views. He comments on the religious situation in the colony [Mauritius] and the Moravian missions to instruct "the poor Negroes and other Barbarians"; and asks Davis, in his role as "guardian of the captured negroes",

to press for providing religious and moral instruction. He also comments on the possibility of slaves being smuggled into Mauritius, and on family health. The postscript mentions the possible abolition of slave trading in Zanzibar.

[Ref: 41593/Co/11/47](#)

Letter from William Wilberforce

On 1 March 1815, William Wilberforce sent a letter to John Scandrett Harford, which makes a reference to Justice Thorpe's pamphlet on the slavery question. (See ref: 41593/Co/11/47 above for further material). [Ref: 28048/C/54](#)



Drawing of a Vase

Edward Protheroe was a Bristol MP who was on the side of emancipation of enslaved Africans. Although he had lost the 1830 election, his supporters presented him with a silver vase "as a tribute of their admiration of his ardent exertions on behalf of negro emancipation, 1831". The design includes a child slave kneeling before Britannia, the mythical female figure who represents Britain. [Ref: 13847/55](#)

Papers on the Bristol ‘Slavery Election’ of 1830.

Feelings ran high in Bristol over the question of slavery, especially during the violent election campaign of 1830. The election campaign had two rival candidates: Edward Protheroe was on the side of emancipation of slaves while James Evan Baillie was against. The two fought a bitter election campaign. Baillie won the vote by about 500 votes and was elected as the Whig Party’s Member of Parliament for Bristol.

The papers contain a letter from Edward Protheroe commenting on the newspaper report of the Anti-Slavery meeting, 25 Oct 1830 (ref: 8033/6/b) and a letter concerning an attack on Edward Protheroe, c.1830 (ref: 8033/10). Ref: 8033/1–35

West Indies Report

Reports relating to the West Indies, the slave trade and the manufacture of rum, 1844–1853. Ref: 31644

3.5 The Society of Merchant Venturers

The Society of Merchant Venturers, which still exists today, began in 1552 as an elite body of Bristol merchants involved in overseas trade and control of the Port of Bristol. The London-based Royal African Company had a legal monopoly of the slave trade; however, after much pressure from the Merchant Venturers and rival merchants in other cities, the monopoly ended in 1698. Bristol now officially entered the slave trade.

The Society of Merchant Venturers collection has been given the reference ‘SMV’. The material has been arranged into sections on the Society’s foundation & membership, finance, administration, charities, education, estates management, ports and docks, local trade, and societies. Of particular relevance to this guide are the sections on ‘*Trade with Africa and the West Indies*’ (ref: SMV/7/2/1), ‘*The West India Association*’ (ref: SMV/8/3), ‘*The Seamen’s*

Hospital Fund’ (ref: SMV/9), ‘*Index of ships and captains 1748–1787*’ (ref: SMV/10/5/1/1), ‘*Index to seamen’s petitions 1750–1809*’ (ref: SMV/10/5/2/1), and ‘*Index to slaving voyage muster rolls 1790–1795*’ containing complete lists of crews (ref: SMV/10/5/2/2)

Trade with Africa and the West Indies

- A letter from the Council at Cape Coast Castle, Africa regarding hostilities with the Asante (Ashanti) tribe of the Gold Coast (now Ghana). This letter of 1772 refers to the British giving aid to the Fante tribe against the Asante, as they wanted to protect British forts in Fante country. The Asante King is described as a “despotic tyrannical Prince” and the Asante as “a rude unpolished set of men”. Ref: SMV/7/2/1/11
- Papers opposed to the abolition of the Slave Trade, 1788–1789. They contain petitions from traders and manufacturers and a decision passed by ‘planters, merchants and others interested in the West Indies’ to justify the existence of the slave trade, 19 May 1789. Also contained is a letter from Henry Cruger MP with a plan to overpower abolitionist William Wilberforce. Ref: SMV/7/2/1/15

West India Association

The West India Association grew out of the West India Society formed in 1782 to further the interests of merchants, planters and other traders in the Caribbean. The Society of Merchant Venturers holds the surviving records of the Association because William Claxton, Treasurer to the Society, was also Treasurer of the West India Association.

- Petition from ‘The West India Planters and Merchants’ to King George IV in favour of retaining slavery, 10 Feb 1824. Ref: SMV/8/3/4/1/37

- A letter from George Saintsbury to Charles Payne dated 20 October 1832 regarding a district destroyed by the slave uprising in Jamaica. He notes the economic effects of the devastation caused by the rebellion. The map referred to in the letter is missing.

Ref: [SMV/8/3/3/3/29](#)

- West India Association Minute book. This includes copies of letters to Bristol MPs and memorials and petitions to Parliament regarding the abolition of slavery and demand for compensation, 1822–1838.

Ref: [SMV/8/3/2/3](#)

- A report of the Bristol & Clifton Female Anti-Slavery Society containing the names of subscribers, 1829.

Ref: [SMV/8/3/4/2/27](#)

- A leaflet of the Anti-Slavery Society sent to each Member of Parliament, 30 May 1833.

Ref: [SMV/8/3/4/4/9](#)

- A leaflet by Edward Peart answering accusations by the Anti-Slavery Society, 1830. Peart was a long-time resident of Jamaica.

Ref: [SMV/8/3/4/2/29](#)

Seamen's Hospital Fund

From 1747, all seamen employed in the Merchant Service paid 6d (2.5p) a month out of their pay for the support of any seaman unable to work due to wounds, accidents, misfortunes, or old age, and for the support of widows and children of seamen killed in the Merchant Service. The Society of Merchant Venturers were appointed as trustees for receiving and applying the fund in Bristol but in 1853 this responsibility was handed over to the Board of Trade.

- Ships' Muster Rolls 1748–1795. Muster rolls record contributions to the Seamen's Fund and list the

crew of each ship in order of rank. The rolls also record each seaman's place of abode; the date of entry on board ship and where they had boarded; whether they had been discharged, deserted or died; the previous ship they had worked on and the time served. Each seaman paid 6d (2.5p) a month. Rank and pay were included from the 1790s as was money received from the sale of a dead man's clothes raised for his widow.

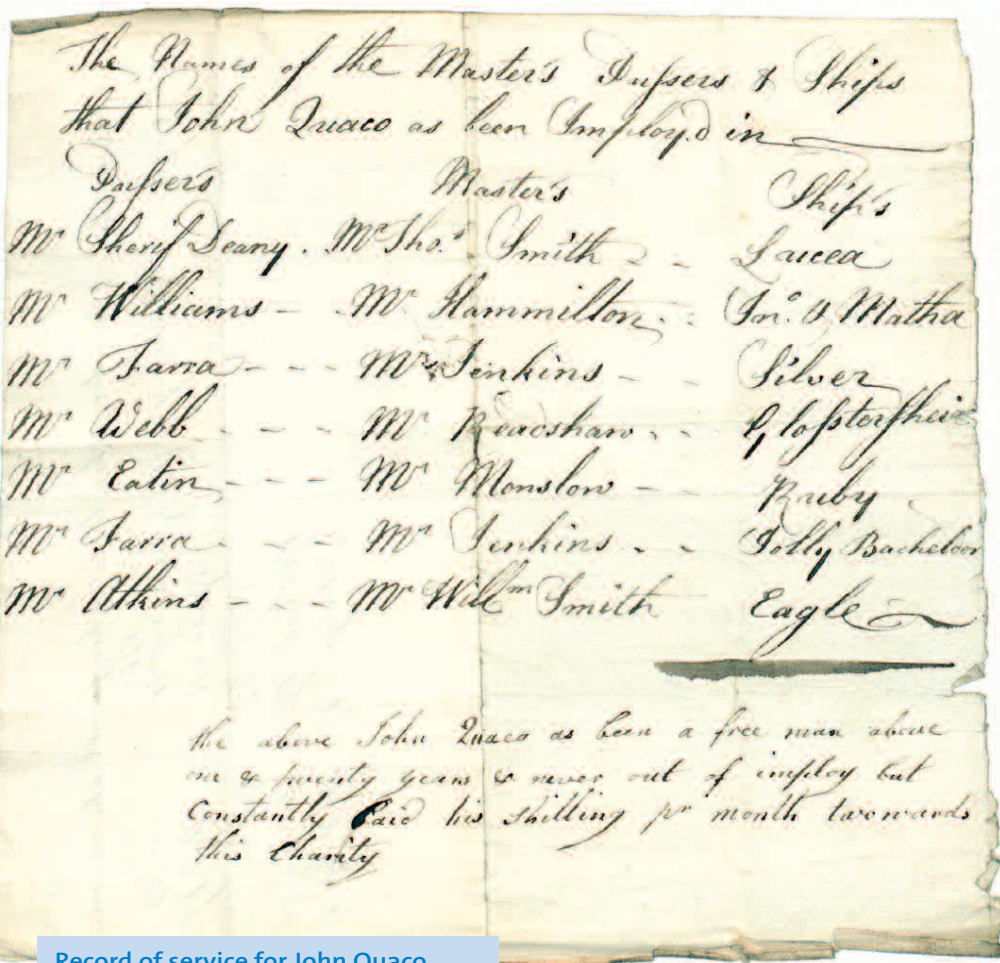
Crew list for the ship, Milford, 1752, including "Othello a negroe"

Mens. Names	When Ent. into pay	When Discharged	Place of Board	in what Ship last	Time Served
Abm. Watson Ma ^r	2 Jan ^y	1 Septem ^r	Bristol	Milford	7.. 29 ✓
John Roberts male	do	do	do	Virginian	7.. 29 ✓
Robert Wallis ?	do	do	do	Milford	7.. 29 ✓
John Skinner	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
John Parrall	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
Thomas Carthy	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
Joseph Blainwell	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
Gab ^l Tringer	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
Samuel Nicholson	do	do	do	Hope	7.. 29 ✓
Peter Doughty	do	do	do	do	7.. 29 ✓
Joseph Baker	do	do	do	Sarah	7.. 29 ✓
Thomas Ambrose	do	do	do	Elybeth	7.. 29 ✓
Walter Rice	do	do	do	Obary	7.. 29 ✓
Othello a Negroe	do	do	do	willamough	7.. 29 ✓
Abm. Spiny	do	19 th Nov ^r	London	do	1.. 9 ✓
W ^m Bridg ^w	do	do 13	Cork	do	1.. 11 ✓
Rub ^l Valahanty	do	do 27	do	do	1.. 25 ✓
Tho ^s Newland	do	do	do	do	1.. 25 ✓
W ^m Williams	do	do	Milford	Mercury	1.. 25 ✓
Narwich Hoobey	do	do	London	do	1.. 25 ✓
James Law	do	do	do	do	1.. 25 ✓
Benj ^m Hogham	do	do	do	do	1.. 25 ✓
Sam ^l Cambriage	do	19 th Jan ^y	Bristol	Milford	5.. 17 ✓
W ^m Hodgson	8 July	1 st Sep ^r	do	Suns	1.. 22 ✓
John Gilbert	do	do	do	two Liens	1.. 22 ✓
James Pope	do	do	do	Planter	1.. 22 ✓
Tho ^s Howes	do	do	London	two Liens	1.. 22 ✓
James Larrill	do	do	Watersford	Molly	1.. 22 ✓
rec ^d . 6. 19. 6					179. 17
Abraham Watson					

The Muster Roll for 1751–1754 (ref: SMV/9/3/1/2) contains an entry on 30 Sept 1752 for the ship ‘Ruby’ naming a Black sailor, John Quaco. Quaco is a Jamaican version of a West African name ‘Kweku’, which means ‘a male born on a Wednesday’. The entry for the ship ‘Milford’ in 1752 lists “Othello a negroe”. [Ref: SMV/9/3/1/1-11](#)

- A petition of 28 Oct 1762 describes how Shadwick Chapman, a sailor on the ship ‘Richmond’, lost his sight and ability to work after catching distemper suffered by enslaved Africans on Bonny River. Distemper was a fever accompanied by vomiting, diarrhoea, and eye and nasal discharge. [Ref: SMV/9/3/3/4/118](#)

- Response to an inquiry from the Lords of the Council for Trade, 1786–1789, regarding seamen lost in West India voyages. [Ref: SMV/9/3/1/16](#)



Record of service for John Quaco

Indexes to ships, captains, crew and seamen’s petitions

- Index of ships and captains, 1748–1787. [Ref: SMV/10/5/1/1](#)
- Index to seamen’s petitions, 1750–1809. [Ref: SMV/10/5/2/1](#)
- Slaving voyage muster rolls, 1790–1795, containing complete crew lists. [Ref: SMV/10/5/2/2](#)

Merchants’ Hall Books (Minutes)

The Hall Books are more commonly referred to as the Hall Minutes. They include minutes of meetings of the Standing Committee of the executive body as well as the minutes of the general meetings of all the members of the society. The books contain a full list of the members.

- Record of service for John Quaco, a free Black sailor, dated 17 Mar 1763. He is described as being a free man for over 21 years, never out of employment and having “constantly paid his shilling per month towards this charity”. [Ref: SMV/9/3/3/4/123](#)
- Certificate for Stephen Blakesley, seaman on the snow (ship) ‘The Matilda’, who was injured during an insurrection of the slaves. Dated 27 Nov 1754. [Ref: SMV/9/3/3/1/33](#)

- Merchants’ Hall Book, 1789–1797 (Volume 12) includes decisions and a petition against the proposed abolition of the slave trade in 1789. [Ref: SMV/2/1/1/12](#)

Sources on Bristol African-Caribbean People at Bristol's City Record Office

prior to the Bristol Black Archives Partnership

Despite transporting over half a million enslaved Africans to America from around 1698 to 1807, Bristol ships brought few Africans to Bristol itself. Nevertheless, some Black people did come to the city. Some came as enslaved servants directly from the Caribbean or were brought over by sea captains, government officials and army officers as 'bonuses', but not all Black people in Bristol in this era were servants or enslaved. Free Black sailors, from both West Africa and the Caribbean, served aboard Bristol ships (including slavers). Black men also served in the British military during this period while others worked in the entertainment industry. West African trading partners of British slave merchants occasionally sent their sons to England to learn English.

4.1 Parish Church Records

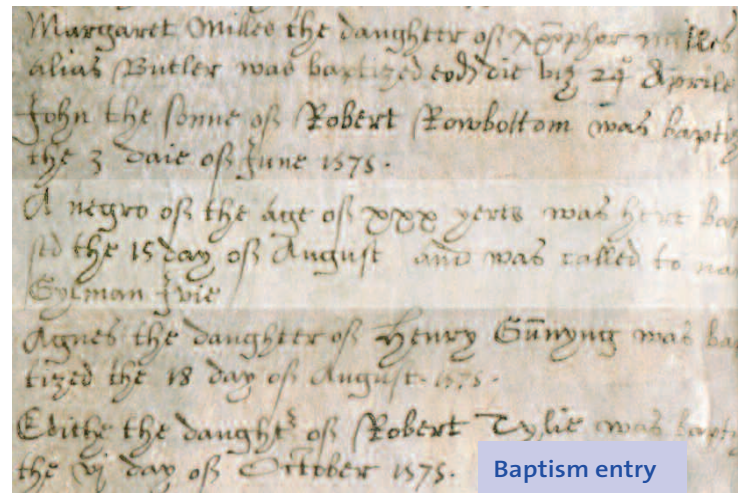
All births, marriages and deaths in England and Wales have been officially recorded by the civil authorities from 1837; before then people went to their local church to record baptisms, marriages and burials. Church of England parish registers of baptisms, marriages and burials are a useful source for locating early references to people of African descent in Bristol. The colour of a person's skin is often mentioned but often not in words that we would find acceptable today. People are variously described as 'Blackamore', 'Negro', 'Ethiopian', 'Dark', 'Mulatto', or 'Black' (mulatto was the term used for a mixed-race person). We cannot avoid using this language in a historical context, however, because changing the words would impose modern attitudes and distort the evidence contained in the material. If the colour of skin is not mentioned it is not always

possible to identify people of African descent because their names were normally changed (see Enslaved Servants below).

Earliest Reference

The earliest reference to a person of African descent found at Bristol's City Record Office is the baptism of Gylman Ivie, 1575, in Dyrham parish register. This pre-dates Bristol's official entry into the slave trade in 1698.

- 15 Aug 1575 A negro of the age of xxx [30] yeres was here baptised and called to name Gylman Ivie [Ref: P/Dy/R/1a](#)



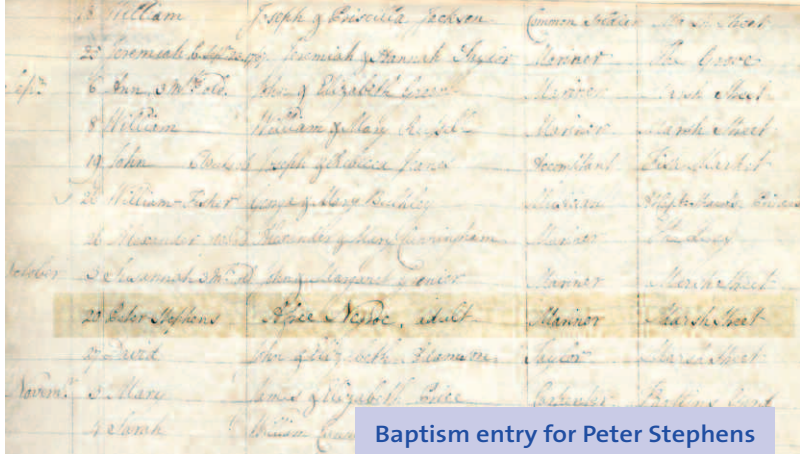
Baptism entry for Gylman Ivie

Enslaved Servants

There are a number of entries for servants / enslaved servants located in Bristol registers. According to the book by Madge Dresser and Peter Fleming, *Bristol Ethnic Minorities 1001-2001* (Phillimore, 2007), just over 100 Africans have been documented in Bristol for the period 1688–1835, so far. It was common practice to change names at baptism; the new first name was typically biblical (e.g. Noah) or a classical sounding Greek or Roman one (e.g. Neptune) or British (e.g. Samuel). The

surname was made up in a number of ways. It could be a place (e.g. Bristol or Jamaica), a master's name or a common local surname (e.g. Smith), while others became part English with African elements. Examples:

- 11 Dec 1803 St Nicholas Church, baptism of Elizabeth Guy, an adult negro of the island of Nevis about 51 years old [Ref: P/St N/R/1/I](#)
- 3 Sep 1721 St Michael on the Mount Church, marriage of Commodore and Venus, two negroes [Ref: P/St M/R/1b](#)



Baptism entry for Peter Stephens

- 20 Oct 1771 Peter Stephens, a free Negro adult, mariner of Marsh Street [Ref: P/St/S/R/1d](#)

Africans Educated in Bristol

Augustine Manga Bell was sent by his father, King Bell, to be educated in Bristol. His baptism can be found in the parish register of St Mary Redcliffe Church

- 24 Nov 1868 Augustine Manga Bell son of King Bell of Cameron River, Native Chief [Ref: P/St MR/R/2/4](#)

Coromantee Names

The Coromantee people on the Gold Coast of Africa (now Ghana) named their children after the days of the week.

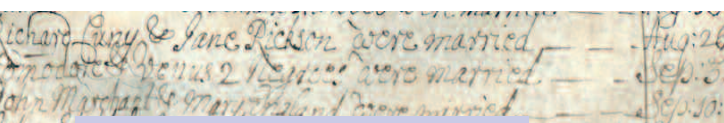
	Male	Female
Sunday	Quashy	Quasheba
Monday	Cudjo	Juba
Tuesday	Cubbenhah	Beneba
Wednesday	Quaco	Cuba
Thursday	Quaw	Abba
Friday	Cuffee	Phibba
Saturday	Quamin	Mimba

Many of the enslaved Africans brought to the Caribbean were Coromantees.

Coromantee names can be found in parish records and other documents in Bristol.

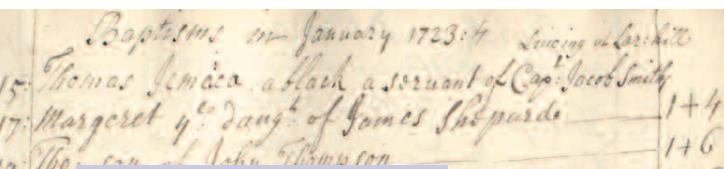
Examples:

- 1 Feb 1803, St Mary Redcliffe Church, burial of Joseph Cudjoe, a negro [Monday man – Cudjo] [Ref: P/StMR/R/1/11](#)



Marriage of Commodore and Venus

- 15 Jan 1723/4 St Philip & St Jacob Church, baptism of Thomas Jamaica, a black, a servant of Capt. Jacob Smith living at Lar. Hill [Lawrence Hill] [Ref: P/StP&J/R/1/6](#)



Baptism of Thomas Jamaica

- 28 Jan 1751/2 St Werburgh Church, burial of John Gambo, a negro [Ref: P/StW/R/1](#)
- 16 Sep 1745 St James Church, burial of John Foly, a Black, murdered [Ref: P/StJ/R/1g](#)

Free Sailors

In the 18th and 19th centuries, British ships employed a large number of sailors of African descent. They worked on merchant ships, the Royal Navy and for licensed privateers (semi-official pirates). This baptism entry was found in the parish register of St Stephen's, Bristol:

February	
1 Joseph Cudjoe, a Negro P. —	35
3 Elizabeth Nichell —	8
10 Agnes Tatt P. —	2
13 Mary Belham — — — —	inst
23 James Jackson — — — —	46
27 James Harding — — — —	1

Burial of Joseph Cudjoe

- 7 Sep 1720, St Stephen’s Church, baptism of Sarah Quashabrack, a black of riper years [Sunday woman—Quasheba] Ref: P/StS/R/1c

Nonconformist Register Entries

References to Black people are also found in the records of Nonconformist (including Roman Catholic) churches, although the latter tend to be in Latin. The following baptism entry was found in the parish records of the Catholic Church, St Mary on the Quay.

- 22 Mar 1793 Josephus Athiops Africanus vulgo dictus Pope. Jos. Cepit Thomas Donovan [Translation: Joseph, an Ethiopian from Africa, commonly called Joseph Pope. He belongs to Thomas Donovan] Ref: 37553/R/1/1

Poor Relief Records

Parishes were responsible for the care of their poor from 1563 until 1834. Overseers of the poor were officers appointed to collect money from ratepayers in their parish, which was then allocated to the poor. References may potentially be found in poor relief documents such as overseers’ account books or settlement papers. The following example was found in the overseers’ account book for the parish of Bitton:

- 1 Jun 1819 1 shilling and 6 pence [worth about £4.51 in 2007] given to “a Black man in distress” Ref: P/B/OP/2e

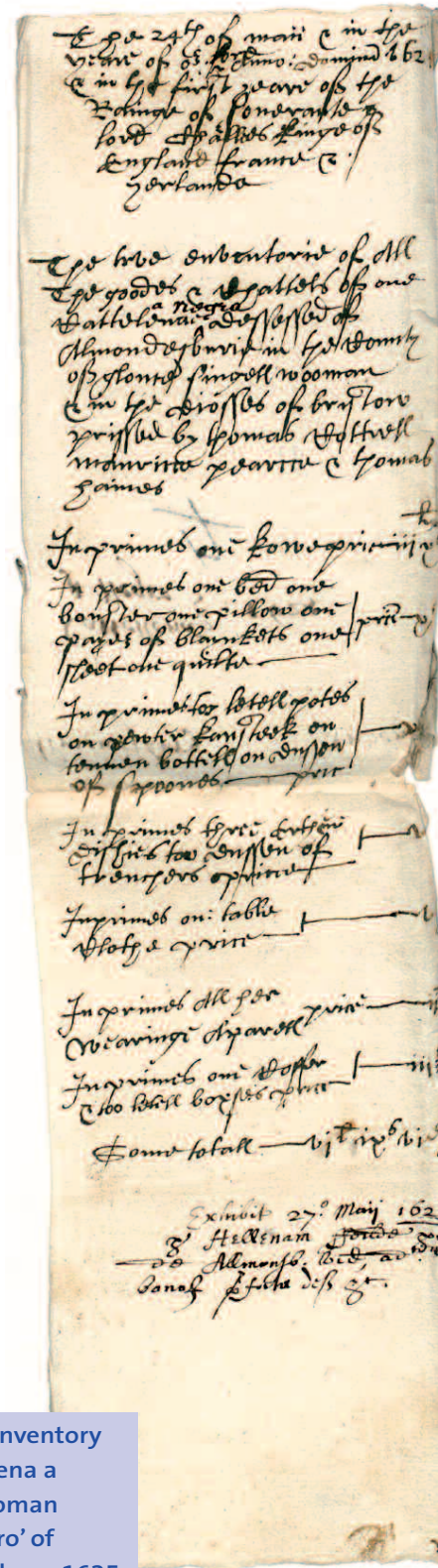
4.2 Wills and Probate Records

People sometimes left a will bequeathing their worldly goods (these sometimes came with a probate inventory listing and valuing the deceased’s property). However it is only possible to identify the wills of Black people if they are described as such. Example:

- Probate inventory of Cattelena, a “singlewoman” and “negro” of Almondsbury dated 1625. The value of Cattelena’s goods in 1625 was £6 pounds 9 shillings and 6 pence [worth about £895 in 2007]. Ref: Probate Inventories 1625/18

More commonly, enslaved people on plantations in the Americas were sometimes bequeathed in the wills of their owners as property:

- Will of Francis Kibblewhite, 1773, a surgeon. Ref: Will of Francis Kibblewhite, 1773
- Will of Francis Darby of Clifton, 1818. Ref: 8032/48



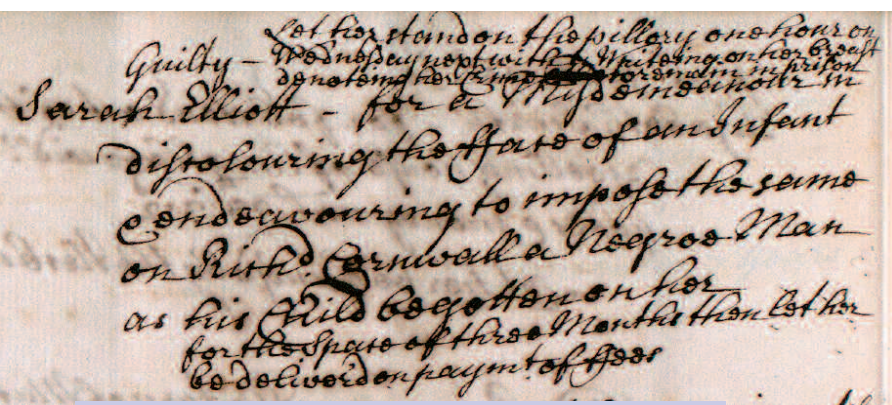
Probate Inventory of Cattelena a ‘singlewoman’ and ‘negro’ of Almondsbury, 1625

4.3 Records Relating to Crime

Records relating to law and order, such as Quarter Sessions records, occasionally refer to people of African descent who were victims of crime, accused of crime or witnesses to crime. The Quarter Sessions were courts held four times a year in each County and County Borough (important towns and cities, like Bristol). Headed by a Justice of the Peace, they dealt with both law and order and administrative tasks that were later carried out by local councils.

■ Quarter Sessions Docket Book, 1733–1737

A docket book records written charges made against individuals and the verdict of the Court. The entry tells us that Sarah Elliott was sentenced to stand in the pillory for an hour and to undergo three months imprisonment for “discolouring the face of an infant, and endeavouring to impose the same on a negro as his child”. The innocent man accused of fathering her child was Richard Cornwall. A pillory was a wooden frame with holes for the head and hands in which offenders were locked to be exposed to public scorn as punishment. Ref: JQS/D/8, 21 March 1737 (actually under 1736 in the book)



Punishment given to Sarah Elliott who discoloured the face of her child and falsely accused Richard Cornwall, a Black man, of fathering the child, 1737

■ File of Papers Entitled ‘Police Liaison Officers with Coloured Populations. West Indians etc.’, 1953–1969

The file contains papers relating to a 1962 dispute when Avonmouth Dockers refused

to work with any “coloured” labour resulting in the dismissal of some 60 Black workers. The dismissed men were mainly Caribbean who had been directed by the Bristol Labour Exchange to help unload a cargo of bananas off the SS Tilapa. One of the workers was said to have assaulted a white foreman sparking the dispute, however tensions had previously been running high.

According to Madge Dresser’s article, *The Avonmouth Dispute of 1962*, “We shall never know whose version of the truth was the more accurate.” The article can be viewed on the England’s Past for Everyone website:

www.englishpastforeveryone.org.uk

Ref: Pol/LG/1/1

4.4 Miscellaneous Material

■ St Clair(e) Family Collection, early 20th cent–1980s

The first member of the St Clair(e) family in Bristol was Joseph St Clair (born c.1876) who is thought to have come from Barbados as a stowaway. Once in Bristol he became a dentist on Bristol Bridge and also a herbalist and lay preacher.

The collection contains copy photographs of members of the St Clair(e) family including Joseph’s son, Reuben St Claire, pictured with fellow Bristol Home Guard platoon officers; his son Raymond, a British prisoner of war at Stalag XXB during the Second World War; daughter Naomi (‘Sissy’) who became a singer using the stage name ‘Eve’; the St

Barnabas rugby team c.1930; and City Road Baptist Church cricket team c.1940. There is also a cassette tape recording of Reuben and Cleophus St Claire, which includes recorded memories and ‘spiritual’ songs composed by Joseph St Clair.

Ref: 41948



Reuben St Claire, a platoon officer in the Home Guard during the Second World War

■ Bristol Rugby Football Club Photographs, 1900–1902

Group photographs of the first XV team featuring Jimmy Peters (1879–1954), the first person of African descent to play rugby for England. Jimmy Peters came to live in Bristol in 1898. There is an entry for him in the 1901 census living at ‘Sidney St, Bristol’ (ref: RG13/2379/62). *The census is available to consult at Bristol’s City Record Office and Bristol’s Libraries – please see section 4.5 ‘Online Resources’ on page 22 for further information.*

Peters was born into the circus family of his West Indian father George and English mother Hannah in Salford and trained as a bare-back rider before George Peters died in a lion’s cage. Joining another troupe, he was abandoned by them after breaking an arm and was raised at orphanages in London. Peters moved to Bristol when he was 19 and played rugby for Dings and Knowle before more progressive members at Bristol persuaded him to join them in 1900. Some club officials resigned and he faced racist abuse from the local Bristol Press. When later playing at international level, however, he became known as the “cleverest half-back in the kingdom bar none” and “a champion athlete” according to newspapers in the opening years of the 20th century. Old editions of Bristol newspapers are available to consult at Bristol Central Library, College Green. Ref: 41582/IM/Ph/1/12–13

■ Photograph of ‘Old Joe’ c.1880

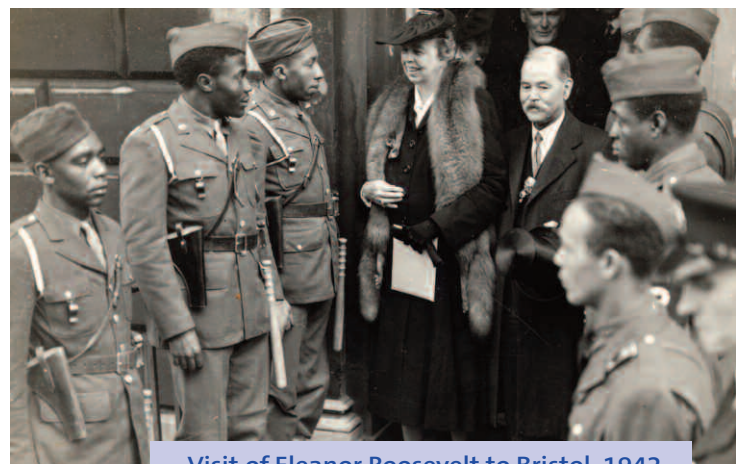
Copy of a photograph showing ‘Old Joe’, who was said to be a freed slave, taken in Bristol, c.1880. He was the crossing sweeper at the top of Blackboy Hill. Ref: 43829



Old Joe

■ Photographs of Black American Soldiers

Photographs of the visit of Eleanor Roosevelt to Bristol in late 1942, during the Second World War, featuring Black American soldiers. Eleanor was the wife of the American President, Theodore Roosevelt. Ref: PicBox/5/EvPh/31/8 & PicBox/7A/WW2/6



Visit of Eleanor Roosevelt to Bristol, 1942



Bristol Housing Committee

■ Photograph of Bristol City Council Housing Committee in 1957

Features an African-Caribbean man. The photograph was taken by Bristol City Council's public relations office.

Ref: 40826/HSG/144

■ Records of the Bristol Racial Equality Council (BREC)

Bristol Racial Equality Council (BREC) was one of the UK's oldest and most established Racial Equality Councils. It ceased to exist in 2006 but was instrumental in promoting good race relations in Bristol and in setting up many local services for Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) communities including Support Against Racist Incidents (SARI) and the Black Development Agency (BDA). The records span the years c. 1960–2000.

Ref: 43129

This collection is currently being catalogued. Please contact the Record Office to discuss how material may be accessed.

■ Newsletters and Minutes of Bristol Council for Racial Equality (BREC)

The records cover 1983–1985, and are contained in the Bristol Constabulary collection. Ref: Pol/LG/1/8/4-8



■ Tobacco Trademarks

Trademarks of various tobacco firms featuring African individuals. The Africans are frequently depicted wearing Native American attire.

Ref: PicBox/7A/ Trade/ 2, 4, 5, 14, 15, 16, 19 (a-c), 23, 25

Tobacco Trademark, 1787

■ Constitution of the Bristol Black Council of Churches, October 2001

Ref: 43077/BBCC/Adm/1

■ Copy of obituary for James Martin, an African Slave, from Felix Farley's Bristol Journal (the local newspaper), 18 Sept 1813

Ref: InfoBox/37/31

■ Picture Entitled 'A Small Parcel of Black Ivory, Welsh Back'

The picture shows enslaved Africans descending from a ship in Bristol.

Ref: PicBox/5/EvPic/ 22

4.5 Online Resources

Ancestry Library Edition

Bristol's City Record Office and Bristol's Libraries subscribe to an Internet service called Ancestry Library Edition that all visitors can use free of charge. Ancestry is the largest family history site online and this version holds more than 1.5 billion names covering the United States, Canada and the UK. Key sources include the UK census from 1841 to 1901, with images of the original records; Slave Registers 1812–1834; and Indexes to Births, Marriages and Deaths for 1837–1983 (not complete).

■ UK Census

The census is a useful resource for discovering family members who were living in the UK between 1841–1901, or for discovering who lived in your street during that time. The census is a survey taken by the government every 10 years to collect information on the population of the United Kingdom. From 1801 to 1831 they were simply head counts but from 1841 personal information on individuals was recorded. Arranged by place, they contain an entry for every household that includes name, age, occupation, place of birth and relationship to the head of the household (from 1851) for everyone present on the night of the census. Census records are closed for a hundred years, so the most recent that may be seen is 1901.

Sources on Bristol African-Caribbean People at Bristol's City Record Office

through the Bristol Black Archives Partnership

The following is a sample of the material donated to or deposited with Bristol's City Record Office via the Bristol Black Archives Partnership. For further material, please consult the Record Office's 24 hour online catalogue: archives.bristol.gov.uk (www prefix not required).

■ Henry Parker and Family Collection

Enslaved on a Florida plantation (slavery was not abolished in America until 1865), Henry escaped and eventually came to Bristol in the 1850s. He married a Bristol woman who taught him to read and write, and he became a lay preacher at the Hook Mills Church (now the Ivy Pentecostal Church) on Ashley Hill, Bristol.

The collection, deposited by one of Henry's great-great granddaughters, contains mostly paper records but also digital copies of original documents that were returned to the owner. They include birth, marriage and burial certificates; copies of census returns relating to the family; papers relating to Private Alfred E Parker and Private Bertie Head (Henry Parker's grandson who was killed in action 23 March 1918); copy photographs from albums, c.1880–1914; and copies of family photographs with biographical notes, c.1915–1950; Henry Parker family history tree and biographical note. (See ref: 43838 below for further material relating to the Parker family).

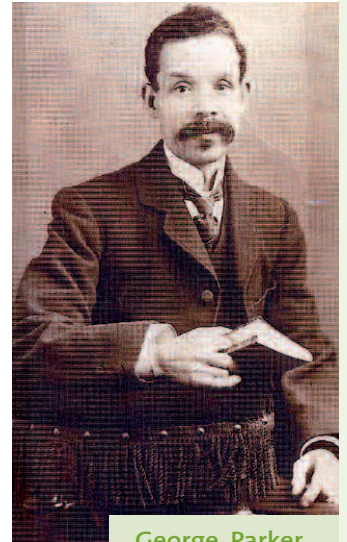
Ref: 43650

■ Henry Parker and Family Collection

Additional copies of photographs featuring descendants of Henry Parker, c.1880–2007, deposited by another of Henry Parker's great-great granddaughters (see ref: 43650

above for background information). The photographs include Henry's son George Parker, and granddaughters, Florence, Susannah and Elizabeth. The collection also contains a family tree of the Parker family.

Ref: 43838



George Parker

■ Black Pyramid Collection

Black Pyramid was formally set up in April 1993 in response to the need for Black communities to find ways to access and participate in the film and video industry.

The collection contains administrative papers, financial records, videos, film and photographs, c.1993–2003 Ref: 43491

■ Dixie Brown and Family Collection

Born Anthony Charles in St. Lucia, 1900, Dixie worked on the Panama Canal before coming to Cardiff in 1919. He became a



The boxer, Dixie Brown

bare-knuckle fighter and moved to Bristol in 1923. During the 1920s and 1930s he became a registered boxer credited with 85 fights. By the late 1930s he was

living in Knowle West with his wife and children, where they later hosted Black American soldiers during the Second World War. Dixie Brown died in 1957 and is buried at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, Arnos Vale, Bristol.

The collection contains digital copies of photographs of the family c.1920s–2007, birth and marriage certificates, Dixie Brown's navy identity card, 1918 and news cuttings. Ref: 43514

■ Roy Hackett Collection

Born in Jamaica, Roy Hackett is a founder member of Bristol West Indian Parents & Friends Association (BWIPFA) and was a key player in the Bristol Bus Boycott campaign of 1963. Previously foreman of 52 employees at St Anne's Board Mill, he was the oldest member of the executive committee of BREC (Bristol Racial Equality Council), a member of St Paul's Festival Committee, chair of the management committee of the Bamboo Club, and warden at Pioneer Council, a hostel for young Black homeless men. He received the Jamaican High Commissioner award for outstanding contribution to his community and Maundy Money from the Queen in 1993 in recognition of his excellent work.

The collection contains personal documents (1955–1976) e.g. Kingston Employment Bureau register card; news cuttings (1963–2005) including a Bristol Evening Post article "How Roy Put Down Roots for His People"; correspondence (1965–1993) relating to BWIPFA, Avon & Somerset Constabulary, Bristol Voluntary Liaison Committee and others; original and scanned photographs (1964–2007) including St Paul's Festival Dance Team and the Festival's Beauty Contest, 1971, BWIPFA, the Hackett family and the visit of Sir Learie Constantine (High Commissioner of Trinidad & Tobago) to Bristol, 1964. Ref: 43743



Bristol West Indies Cricket Club

■ Bristol West Indies Cricket Club (BWICC) Archive

The club is one of the longest running self-funding Caribbean organisations in Bristol. It has its origins in the Montpelier and Multi-Racial Cricket Clubs, which began in the late 1950s and combined in 1962 to form BWICC.

The collection contains minutes, administrative papers, correspondence, development plan, reports and articles of association, 1990–2004. Ref: 43688

■ Paul Stephenson Collection

Paul Stephenson, the first Black Honorary Freeman of the City of Bristol and civil rights campaigner, is best known for the role he played in the Bristol Bus Boycott campaign of 1963, which overturned the refusal of Bristol Omnibus Company to employ Black drivers and conductors. He



Roy Hackett, Tony Benn, Paul Stephenson and Guy Reid-Bailey OBE at the 40th anniversary of the Bristol Bus Boycott Campaign, 2003



Campaigner Paul Stephenson (left) pictured with sports stars, Daley Thompson and John Conteh

then became the first Black member of the Sports Council. While in London he worked with the boxer Muhammad Ali setting up the Muhammad Ali Sports Development Association in Brixton, and he also set up the Cleo Laine Schools' Music Awards from 1977 to 1982 with Cleo Laine and her husband, John Dankworth. In 1975 he was appointed to the British Sports Council and was later appointed to the Press Council, now the Press Complaints Commission. He is a founder member of the Bristol Black Archives Partnership, of which he is a patron.

The collection contains digital copies and photocopies of news cuttings, photographs and other miscellaneous items relating to Paul Stephenson. Much of the material relates to the Bristol Bus Boycott but there are also personal photos, some of which feature celebrities such as Muhammad Ali, the footballer Jackie Charlton and the actor Norman Beaton. [Ref: 42840](#)

■ Records of the Star and Garter Pub

Dutty Ken (Ken Hayles) was landlord of The Star and Garter public house in Montpelier from 1993 to 2005. When his daughters Lorna and Norma became licencees, he continued to maintain a role in the pub's music programme.

The collection contains photographs, videos, printed material including an autobiography of Dutty Ken's uncle, Clifford Mitchell (born Jamaica 1914 who later moved to England), and a copy of the unique petition patrons of the pub put together when the Star & Garter faced closure. [Ref: 43672](#)

■ Arawak Connection – Magazine Produced by Bristol West Indian Parents and Friends Association (BWIPFA)

Originally known as the Commonwealth Coordinated Committee, BWIPFA was established in 1962. Members participated in the Bristol Bus Boycott Campaign of 1963 and the creation of the St Paul's Festival in 1968. Today members meet at St Werburgh's Community Centre, where they organise social events, provide support for people in hospitals or recently bereaved, and exchange community news.

Arawak Connection, 1981–1982 (first and second issues of the magazine). [Ref: 43638](#)

■ Private Deposit

The material includes a Bristol West Labour Party Black Section Annual Report, 1986–1988 and an Inkworks newsletter No. 34, Feb–March 1987. The Inkworks in Hepburn Road, St. Paul's provided a venue for Black arts projects and later became the Kuumba Arts Centre (see ref 43627 for Kuumba material). [Ref: 43517](#)

■ Alfred Fagon Collection

Alfred Fagon, 1937–1986, was a poet, playwright and actor.

The collection includes photographs and news cuttings relating to his death, and material on the Alfred Fagon Awards, which are given to promising young writers. [Ref: 43607](#)



Alfred Fagon



■ Bristol Black Archives Partnership (BBAP) Collection

The records of the Bristol Black Archives Partnership itself. The introduction to this guide provides background information about the Partnership and its work.

The collection contains material generated by the Bristol Black Archives Partnership including *Me We—Making History* 2007 and 2008 Calendars (which celebrate local African-Caribbean achievers), completed *My Legacy Journals* (which contain individual family histories and comments about Bristol) and a *Black Bristolians: People Who Make a Difference* learning pack (which profiles 25 African-Caribbean local positive role models with accompanying lesson plans). [Ref: 43765](#)

■ Guy Reid-Bailey Collection

Guy Reid-Bailey was a key player in the 1963 Bristol Bus Boycott Campaign. He has been a former psychiatric nurse, youth worker, social worker and chair of United Housing Association. He currently works at Signpost Project in Easton and was awarded an OBE for his services to social housing. He is a founder member of Bristol West Indies Cricket Club (BWICC) and has held many positions there including secretary, captain of the First Team and chair.

The collection contains Bristol West Indies Cricket Club material including a badge from the 1970s, an official handbook 2007, photocopy of fixtures 1990 and copies of photographs; personal photographs including Guy receiving his OBE at Buckingham Palace in 2005 and a copy of a letter sent to Nelson Mandela regarding his invitation to come to Bristol in 2007. [Ref: 43745](#)

■ Living Archives – One City Project

The project was established in 2005 by photographers Paul Bullivant and Tony Gill as a means of recording the contribution of the African-Caribbean community to Bristol's social, cultural, political and economic life. Now being developed by the 'Living Archives' group, including writer Dr Edson Burton, the photographers have photographed over 70 members of the community so far.

The collection currently contains a number of copies of the photographs. The complete archive, comprising photographs and detailed interviews of the subjects, will be available in the Record Office during 2011. Until it is completed, much of the collection can be viewed by arrangement with the photographers. Contact Paul Bullivant on 0117 9245200 or email paulbullivant@f2s.com [Ref: 43839](#)

■ Kuumba Arts and Community Resource Centre Collection

Kuumba has been the South West region's leading and oldest Black arts centre since 1974. The centre supports and develops cultural, artistic and educational events and workshops, which reflect the heritage of African and African-Caribbean people.

The collection includes annual reports 2003–2006, publicity material c.1970s–2007, and a staff induction pack 1990. [Ref: 43627](#)

■ Karl Ritchie Collection

Born in Jamaica 1937, Karl took up photography in the 1990s and has covered events in the community ranging from weddings to political occasions. He was a member of the former Bristol Community Growth Association and South West African-Caribbean Association.

Photographer
Karl Ritchie



The collection contains original and digital copies of photographs taken in Bristol and Jamaica, c.1960s–2007, including community events and celebrations, and commemorations for the 200th anniversary of the British Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade in 2007. [Ref: 43496](#)

■ Empire Sports Club Collection

Based in St Paul's, the gym has produced Commonwealth gold and silver medallists, a pro-boxer and various top-flight athletes.

The collection contains digital copies of photographs, e.g. Precious McKenzie the weightlifter, Empire rugby team 1969, and Denis Welch MBE. [Ref: 43816](#)

■ Simba Tongogara Collection



Simba Tongogara performing with reggae group, Misty in Roots, in Zimbabwe, 1981

Baptised as Desmond Aloysius Pierre in Kingston, Jamaica, Simbarashe Tongogara changed his name following a visit to Zimbabwe, Africa in 1981. He has been a Deputy Chair of St Paul's Unlimited, Project Manager of St Paul's Youth Promotion and member of acclaimed UK reggae band, Misty in Roots. He is currently a music producer.

The collection contains original photographs of people demonstrating about arrests made during the St Paul's Riots of 1980, and photographs of Simba Tongogara c.1968–2005. [Ref: 43567](#)

■ Angela Rodaway Collection

Angela Rodaway, who is 90 years old in 2008, founded the DAT West Indian Theatre in the late 1960s—a group of African-Caribbean teenagers in St Paul's. She directed them in plays at St. Agnes Church, encouraged the group to write their own material and obtained funding,

which enabled them to visit Jamaica. One of their plays, 'How Do You Clean a Sunflower?', won The Observer youth theatre competition, and the group performed it at the Theatre Upstairs in Sloane Square, London in the early 1970s.

The collection contains portrait photographs of African-Caribbean writers Alfred Fagon, Ken Pryce and an unidentified individual [c.1960s]. [Ref: 43568](#)

■ Peter Courtier Collection

Peter Courtier is a former Director of Bristol Racial Equality Council (BREC).

The collection includes photographs c.1985–2003 (e.g. Ekomi Dance Company, Justice for Marlon Thomas Campaign, opening of A Respectable Trade Exhibition and opening of Pero's Bridge), Bristol Voluntary Liaison Committee papers 1967 - 1969 and printed material. [Ref: 43609](#)



St George's School football team, c.1972-1973 – Clive Smith is 2nd from right in the top row

■ Clive Smith Collection

Filmmaker and winner of two Royal Television Awards, Clive was the youngest Black boy to play football for Bristol Rovers youth team, a World Disco dancing finalist, music director of Arts Opportunity Theatre (see ref 43798 below for the archives of the Arts Opportunity Theatre), a member of dance group Mahogany and band Kobra, a founder of FTP ('For the People') radio station and later Black FM Radio.

Copies of photographs of Clive Smith, c.1972–1984. Ref: 43746

■ Helen Wilson Roe Collection

Helen Wilson Roe is a Bristol artist whose paintings depict people in tragic circumstances but also show their hope and courage. Her work 'Making Sense a Rwandan Story' was exhibited at Bristol, Birmingham and London, and she gifted this exhibition to the Embassy of Rwanda where it will be on permanent display.

The collection contains 'Making Sense: a Rwandan Story' book, CD and two postcards, and photographs of Helen Wilson Roe. Ref: 43749



Artist, Gloria Ojulari Sule at work in her studio

■ Gloria Ojulari Sule Collection

Gloria Ojulari Sule is a Bristol-based artist whose work draws on her experience as a Black woman of dual heritage and her exploration of Black British identity. She works extensively with local communities and some of her murals and paintings can be seen in public spaces like Grosvenor Street, St Paul's and the library at the Family and Learning Centre, St Paul's.

Postcards designed by Gloria Ojulari Sule and photographs of the artist and her work. Ref: 43747



Hyacinth Hall MBE (middle front row)

■ Hyacinth Hall Collection

Born in Jamaica, Hyacinth was the first Black head teacher in Haringey, London and the first Black head teacher in Bristol. She was awarded an MBE at Buckingham Palace in 2004 for her excellent work in the community.

Original and scanned photographs of Hyacinth Hall, including a photograph of her receiving the MBE award. Ref: 43735

■ Princess Campbell Collection

Princess Campbell was Bristol's first Black Ward Sister in mental health and a founder of United Housing Association. She is a community spokesperson and campaigner and received a 'One Person Can Make a Difference' award in 2006.

Scanned photographs of Princess Campbell, 1960s–2006. Ref: 43846

Princess Campbell, the first Black ward sister in mental health

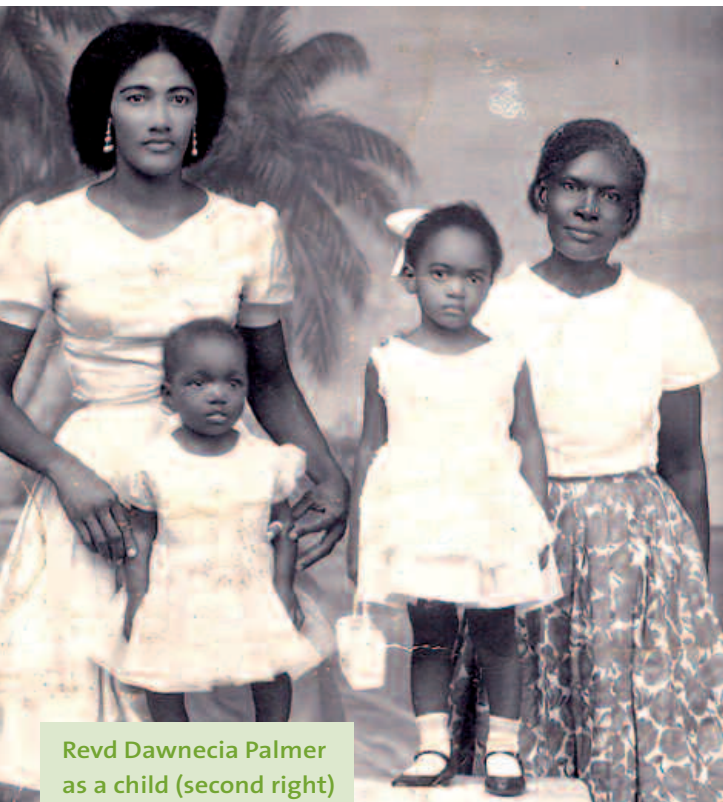


■ Rupert Hopkins Collection

Rupert Hopkins is a jazz poet, who regularly uses photography and music to illustrate his works. He is also an author of books on the peace movement and over the years has organized a number of international poetry and multicultural events in Bristol.

The collection contains scanned photographs of African-Caribbean individuals, events such as the St Paul's Carnival and Community Radio Campaign and posters, c.1990s–2007. Ref: 43515

■ Reverend Dawnecia Palmer Collection



Revd Dawnecia Palmer as a child (second right) pictured with her mother, grandmother and sister in Jamaica

Revd Palmer is best known for her Prayer Patrol group who help to bring peace to

St Paul's and Easton and to encourage people to say no to drugs. They have proved so effective that Revd Palmer was given a special award from Avon and Somerset Constabulary for reducing local crime.

Scanned photographs of Revd Palmer including those with her mother, grandmother and sister in Jamaica in the 1960s. Ref:43734

■ Burgess Family Collection

The Burgess family have owned bars and nightclubs in Bristol for nearly thirty years. The Tropic Club in its heyday saw performances from bands such as the Wild Bunch, Desmond Dekker and The Beautiful South. Lakota, which opened in 1992, put Bristol on the international clubbing map.

The collection contains photographs of Sonia, Denzil, Martino and Benteigh Burgess and others, c.1970s–2006.

Ref: 43736

Uncatalogued Material

The following collections are currently being sorted and catalogued so please contact the Record Office to discuss how material may be accessed.

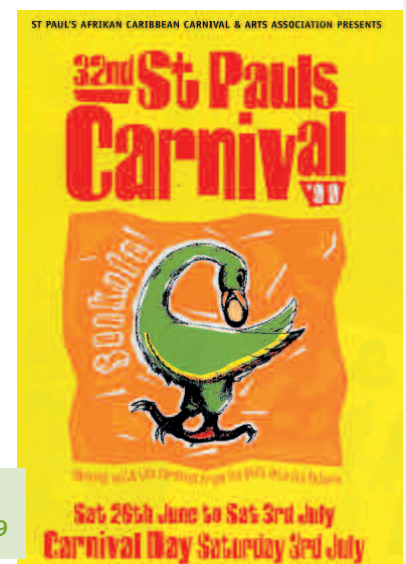
■ St Paul's Carnival Archive

One of the key events in Bristol's cultural calendar, St Paul's Carnival began as St Paul's Festival in 1968—a multicultural celebration of the communities in and around the area of St Paul's. The identity of the festival shifted to a more Caribbean flavour when Trinidadian Francis Salandy became the festival organiser in 1975; by 1986 the main cultural events and stage were almost entirely African-Caribbean. By 1991 the St Paul's Festival was renamed the St Paul's Afrikan-Caribbean Carnival, although it still included other ethnic groups and cultures.

The collection contains files relating to publicity, administration and finance; photographs, posters and other advertising material; T-shirts and children's drawings, c1980s–2005

Ref: 43739

St Paul's Carnival Programme, 1999





Lalel and Tony Bullimore
at the Bamboo Club

■ The Bamboo Club Archive

Tony and Lalel Bullimore opened the Bamboo Club, Bristol's first "West Indian Entertainment Centre", on 28 October 1966. Although the club became famous for hosting famous American and Jamaican musicians like Bob Marley and the Wailers and Jimmy Cliff, it also became a venue to support local musicians and performers. The Bamboo Club was the original headquarters of the Bristol West Indies Cricket Club and members soon introduced other leisure activities to the club, such as darts and domino teams and a vibrant theatre workshop.

The collection contains scanned photographs of the club during the 1960s and 1970s, including club members, Tony & Lalel Bullimore, performers, the West Indies Cricket Club, and flyers. The original archives (photographs and documents) are being sorted and will be deposited at a future date. Ref: 43845

■ Windrush Archive—Pepper Productions (Executive Producer, Trevor Phillips, now Chair of the Equality and Human Rights Commission)

The Empire Windrush was a ship that marks an important moment in the history of modern, multiracial Britain. The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury, Essex on 22 June 1948 carrying passengers from Jamaica wishing to start a new life in the "Mother Country". The passengers were the first large group of Caribbean migrants to the UK after the Second World War. Over the years "the Windrush generation" and their families have enriched British cultural life.

The collection contains video-tapes and papers relating to the TV programme Windrush, which won the Royal Television Society Documentary Series of the Year award in 1998. Trevor Phillips was executive producer of the film and co-wrote *Windrush: The Irresistible Rise of Multiracial Britain* with his brother, the author, Dr Mike Phillips, which was published in 1998. Ref: 43849



Trevor Phillips' visit to the Bristol Black Archives Partnership in 2007 led to the deposit of the Windrush TV series archives



Reynold Duncan, founder of Arts Opportunity Theatre, at his desk during the 1980s

■ Records of the Arts Opportunity Theatre (AOT) and St Paul's Youth Training Scheme

Arts Opportunity Theatre (AOT) was formed in April 1981 as a Youth Opportunities Programme (YOP). It developed from the production of *Freedom City*, a musical by Guyanese musician Reynold Duncan and TV filmmaker Yvonne Deutschman, which opened in August 1981 and received international success.

The project was artistically creative but also provided work experience opportunities for unemployed young people. Initially based in Dockland Settlement in St Paul's, AOT had six departments but later expanded its training areas into other technical skills. In August 1983 AOT became part of the Government funded St Paul's Youth Training Scheme. The organisation then offered a wider variety of training and skills development courses. The base of the initiative also moved to 98-100 Grosvenor Road in St Paul's.

The work of the company resulted in the formation of two reggae bands, Restriction and Zion Band; a jazz-funk ensemble, Kobra; a female vocal backing group, 3Js; and a break dance and body popping dance group, Emperial Force. A group of 30 former trainees also formed a separate self-financing company, The Arts Freedom Theatre.

The collection contains minutes, correspondence, financial records, administrative files, photographs, audio recordings, video recordings, posters, news cuttings, reports, articles, scripts, scores and other material, 1970s–1990s. Most material relates to the Arts Opportunity Theatre, but some relates to St Paul's Youth Training Scheme in its early years. [Ref: 43798](#)

African and Caribbean Sources at Bristol's City Museum & Art Gallery

The Ethnography collections at Bristol's City Museum & Art Gallery include much material from Africa and a small amount of material from the Caribbean. The collections began in 1825 with a donation from Captain C Bowen of "Spears used by the natives of Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra". The museum has been collecting since then, and is still collecting material. The most recent acquisitions were a print by the Namibian artist John Muafenjego and material from Ghana.

The African collection to a great extent reflects the British Empire, with most of the objects collected in British colonial countries from about 1900 to 1950. West African countries such as Nigeria and Ghana are well represented, as are South Africa, Rhodesia and Tanganyika, as the countries were then named when the collecting took place. Within each country there is material from different groups, such as textiles from the Yoruba of Nigeria.

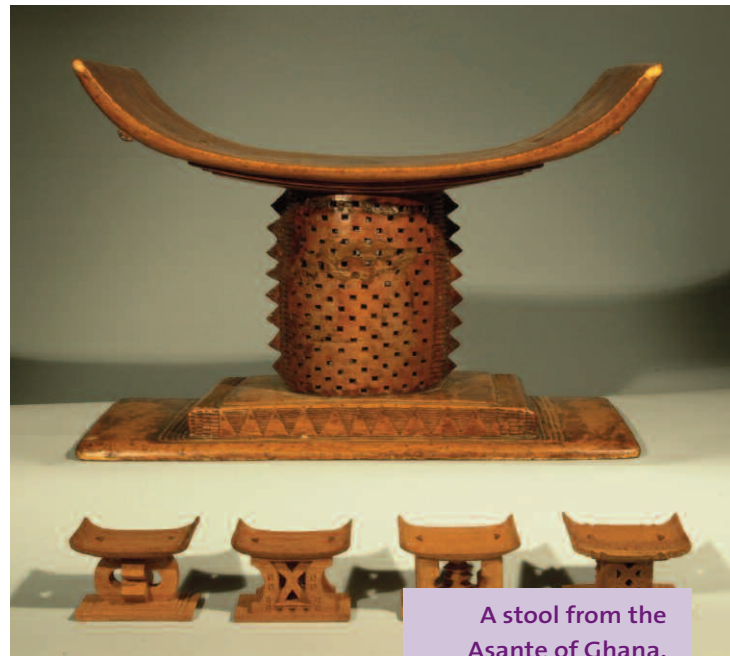
Access to the material

The material is not currently on display but it can be seen by appointment. If you want to know more about the collection, or would like to make an appointment to see it, please contact the curator, Sue Giles, on 0117 922 2635 or sue.giles@bristol.gov.uk

Collection of further material

The Museum is actively collecting contemporary material that shows the change from the colonial period to the modern day: textiles and fashion, new materials such as plastics, recycled materials, art, domestic items, kitchen equipment and instruments, etc. To donate or deposit material please contact the curator, Sue Giles, on 0117 922 2635 or sue.giles@bristol.gov.uk

6.1 African Sources



A stool from the Asante of Ghana. Stools are gifts to mark important stages in a person's life, such as marriage

Nigeria and Benin

A large collection from Nigeria, including clothing, musical instruments and weapons. The most important item is the brass head from Benin, one of the many objects taken from the Oba's (ruler's) palace in 1897 by the British Naval expedition.

Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Tanzania, Madagascar and Uganda

Small collections from Zambia, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Sudan, Tanzania (the biggest collection), Madagascar and Uganda, mostly weapons and jewellery but including kitchen pots, musical instruments and medicines.

Congo area

A large collection from the Congo area, including barkcloth and basketry, power figures, musical instruments, jewellery, weapons and tools.

Chad, Egypt, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon and Ivory Coast

Small collections from Chad, Egypt, Cameroon, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Gabon, including masks, figures and weapons.

Mali

A small collection from Mali: this material was collected recently and is mainly modern, including mud-dyed bokolan cloths, men's shirts, kitchen equipment and wedding blankets.



Cartonnage mask for a woman's mummy, from Hawara in Egypt, dating from the Ptolemaic Period about 2,300 years ago

Ghana

A large collection from Ghana, mostly of brass weights for weighing out gold dust but also including wooden stools.

Ancient Egypt

A large collection from ancient Egypt, some of which is on display in the new Egypt Gallery at the City Museum & Art Gallery.



Voudon (Voodoo) drum from Santo Domingo, Haiti

This collection includes:

- a voudon drum from Santa Domingo, Haiti, dating probably from the early 20th century
- pottery bowls and pots from British Guiana as was (now Guyana) made by the Carib and Taíno (Arawak) peoples, dating from about 1800
- shell adzeheads (tools like axes) from Barbados
- stone axe or adzeheads from Tobago, St Vincent's and Jamaica probably Taíno (Arawak)
- a coconut pot with engraved decoration from Barbados, from about 1900

6.2 Caribbean Sources

The Caribbean material was given by different donors at different times, and covers a time period from about 300 C.E. to the 1990s. The older material (the pottery and stone and shell tools) is probably Taíno (Arawak) or Carib i.e. made by Native Americans. This is an area where the Museum would like to expand the collection, to give a broader representation of the material culture of the modern Caribbean.



Medallion for commemoration of slavery abolition



Detail from a drawing of the slave ship the Southwell, showing trade goods being unloaded in Africa

- pottery masks from vessels, possibly from about 350 C.E., from Grenada
- a coconut polishing brush from Jamaica, from the 1990s
- a calabash bowl from St Kitts, from the 1990s
- a linseed bag from Jamaica, from about 1900
- whips made from the lace bark tree, from Jamaica, date uncertain
- a melted bottle from the ruins of Kingston, Jamaica, following the earthquake and fires of 14 January 1907
- dusters made from the lace bark tree, from Jamaica

Natural History Collections Relating to the Caribbean

In the Natural History History collections, there are two important items: the Elegancies of Jamaica and the Broughton Herbarium.

The Elegancies of Jamaica is by the Reverend John Lindsay. He was rector of Thomas ye Vale in Jamaica in the 1750s and 1760s. He compiled 3 volumes of his watercolours of plants, fish and insects, with the information that he gathered about them. The plants volume is the most

complete, with paintings of trees, fruits, flowers and plants and many notes.

The Broughton Herbarium is a collection of pressed plants made by Dr Arthur Broughton, a doctor at the Bristol Royal Infirmary who went to Jamaica for his health in 1782. He collected many of the plants of the island, pressed and dried them, and created a record of the plants of Jamaica, many only recently discovered and

identified by Europeans, though long known to the Taíno (Arawak) and Carib inhabitants.

There is also a manuscript book of a member of the Long family, of Jamaica. This contains his observations on the natural history of the island.

Leonard Parkinson, Captain of the Maroons



Sources Held Elsewhere

7.1 Bristol Central Library

The Local History section of the Bristol Reference Library in the Central Library at College Green, Bristol holds printed material relating to African-Caribbean people in Bristol and the Transatlantic Slave Trade. This material includes old editions of Bristol newspapers, which contain advertisements for the sale of servants and reports about runaway servants. They also have the 'Cornwall Chronicle' (Jamaica) 1776–1794, and details of slave revolts, plantation sales and runaways. The Library also currently holds the original account book of the ship, *Black Prince*, for a slaving voyage in 1762 and there is also relevant manuscript material in the Jefferies collection and the Southwell Papers. The Estlin Papers have relevant items on American slavery 1830–1860.

Books relating to the history of African and African-descent peoples, the Transatlantic Slave Trade, American civil rights leaders and the Black presence in Britain are also available for borrowing. Titles of new African and African-Caribbean fiction and non-fiction books can be searched on the 24 hour library catalogue. This can be found on the Bristol Libraries website: www.bristol.gov.uk/libraries, as can a list of books relating to Bristol and the slave trade.

Bristol Central Library
College Green, Bristol BS1 5TL
T: 0117 903 7200 (office hours only)
E: bristol.library.service@bristol.gov.uk

Reference Library, Local Studies, Central Library (open 7 days a week)
T: 0117 903 7202
E: refandinfo@bristol.gov.uk

7.2 The University of the West of England

Timed to coincide with the 200th anniversary of the abolition of the slave trade in 2007, the University of the West of England (UWE) carried out a project entitled 'Identity and the City: A History of Ethnic Minorities in Bristol 1000-2001', which explores ethnic identity and how minority ethnic communities have shaped the city's history. The project provides insights into the experiences of African-Caribbean people in Bristol spanning over 400 years.



Bristol : Ethnic Minorities and the City 1000-2001, by Madge Dresser and Peter Fleming

Part of a wider Heritage Lottery funded project called 'England's Past for Everyone', the Bristol Project Team is led by Madge Dresser and Dr Peter Fleming, both respected authorities on immigration and slavery. Madge has contributed to many successful popular broadcasts on the subject.

Website and Slavery Trail

The Bristol section of the England's Past for Everyone website (www.englishpastforeveryone.org.uk) contains detailed information about the project and the publication *Bristol: Ethnic Minorities and the City 1000-2001*. The website also contains the Bristol Slavery Trail, which features an interactive map to guide visitors to real places in Bristol.

The University of the West of England Library at the St. Matthias Campus (Oldbury Court Road, Fishponds, Bristol BS16 2JP T: 0117 965 6261) is open to the public on a reference-only basis. It is the only library in the city to have a run of the history academic journal, *Slavery and Abolition*. There are also other sources available at the library on slavery and their library catalogue can be accessed through the UWE website: www.uwe.ac.uk

7.3 The University of Bristol

Pinney Collection

The Special Collections Department of the University of Bristol holds the archives of the Pinney family, who were involved in the slave trade and owned what is now the Georgian House Museum, Bristol (see section 3 of this guide for further details about the museum). The collection includes accounts, letter-books, family and estate papers, mainly relating to Dorset and the West Indies, 1650–1986.

West Indies Papers

Special Collections also holds miscellaneous personal and estate records, 1663–1929 relating to the Caribbean.

Users wishing to visit Special Collections should always make an appointment.

Contact:

The Archivist, Special Collections,
The University of Bristol

Arts and Social Sciences Library

Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, BS8 1TJ

T: 0117 928 8014

E: special-collections@bristol.ac.uk

Further Reading (Publications and Websites)

Publications

The following are just a small selection of books and pamphlets on African-Caribbean history. For more books on African, Caribbean and British Black history, please contact Bristol Central Library or the University of the West of England Library at the St. Matthias Campus. Contact details can be found in Section 7 of this guide (“Sources Held Elsewhere”).

- **Bantock, Anton**
The Later Smyths of Ashton Court: from their letters 1741 – 1802 (contains a chapter on the Spring Plantation in Jamaica)
- **Bolster, Patrick**
Economics and Morals: the Bristol slave trade abolition debate of the late eighteenth-century
- **Coules, Victoria**
The Trade: Bristol and the transatlantic slave trade
- **Dresser, Madge and Fleming, Peter**
Bristol Ethnic Minorities and the City 1001-2001
- **Dresser, Madge**
Slavery Obscured: the social history of the slave trade in an English provincial port
- **Dresser, Madge**
Black and White on the Buses
- **Eickelmann, Christine and Small, David**
Pero: The life of a slave in eighteenth-century Bristol
- **Grannum, Guy**
Tracing Your West Indian Ancestors
- **Grant, Alison**
Bristol and the Sugar Trade
- **Jones, Pip and Youseph, Rita**
The Black Population of Bristol in the 18th century
- **Jones, Pip**
Satan’s Kingdom: Bristol and the Transatlantic Slave Trade
- **Lindegaard, D.P.**
Black Bristolians of the 18th and 19th centuries
- **MacInnes, C M**
Bristol and the Slave Trade
- **Marshall, P**
The Anti-Slave Trade Movement in Bristol
- **Oldfield, J R**
Popular Politics and British Anti-Slavery: the mobilisation of public opinion against the slave trade, 1787-1807
- **Rediker, Marcus**
The Slave Ship, a Human History
- **Richardson, D**
Bristol, Africa and the 18th century Slave Trade to America, Volumes 1–4
- **Richardson, D**
The Bristol Slave Traders
- **Robinson, Derek**
A Darker History of Bristol
- **Sparks, Randy J**
The Two Princes of Calabar: an eighteenth-century Atlantic odyssey (an account of two African princes in Bristol)

Websites

PORTCITIES Bristol
UK Bristol Hartlepool Liverpool London Southampton

Discovering Bristol - an online history of the port and its people

Bristol and Transatlantic Slavery
Find out about Bristol's role in the transatlantic slave trade. Who was involved, what was bought and sold, who stopped it, and what is the effect of the trade today?

Glass from China
Find out about Bristol's rare collection of Chinese glass. What kinds of objects does it include, how were they made and how were they used?

Exhibitions & Related Displays
at Bristol's Museums, Galleries & Archives include:
Bristol & Transatlantic Slavery (Bristol's Industrial Museum)
Chinese Glass Display (Bristol's City Museum & Art Gallery)
New open: how Egyptology Gallery (Bristol's City Museum & Art Gallery)

Bristol City Council website
Click on the Bristol City Council logo at the bottom of the page to enter the council website

- www.discoveringbristol.org.uk**
PortCities Bristol: Bristol's role in the transatlantic slave trade. Who was involved, what was traded, who stopped it, and the effect of the trade on Bristol

- www.englishpastforeveryone.org.uk**
England's Past for Everyone: the Bristol section includes the University of the West of England's 'Identity and the City: A History of Ethnic Minorities in Bristol 1000-2001', Madge Dresser's work on the Bristol Bus Boycott Campaign and a slavery trail around Bristol

- www.movinghere.org.uk**
Moving Here: this contains a database of digitised photographs, maps, objects, documents and audio items from 30 local and national archives, museums and libraries which record migration experiences of the last 200 years

- www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/blackhistory**
Black Presence: The National Archives online exhibition covers Black and Asian history in Britain from 1500 to 1850

- www.blackandasianstudies.org**
The Black and Asian Studies Association (BASA): the aim of the Association is to foster research and to disseminate information on the history of Black peoples in Britain. They hold annual conferences and take up issues with government departments and other bodies such as English Heritage (regarding Blue Plaques), the QCA (on the National Curriculum for Schools) and MLA (regarding museums, libraries and archives)

B.A.S.A.
THE BLACK AND ASIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

WELCOME

ABOUT BASA...
The Black and Asian Studies Association (BASA; till October 1997 ASCA/HTB) was formed in 1991. The aim of the Association is to foster research and to disseminate information on the history of Black peoples in Britain. We publish a Newsletter three times a year, and hold annual conferences. We take up issues with government departments and quangos, such as English Heritage re Blue Plaques and much else, with the QCA on school curricula, and MLA (formerly Resource) regarding archives, libraries and museums; we also work on specific projects with other organisations, eg., CASBAH, and the National Archives' website on the history of Black peoples in Britain since the mid 16th century.

Making the Most of It: Black History and British Education
The Black and Asian Studies Association is organising a National Education Conference (download the programme here) on **Saturday 12 July 2008** at the University of Northampton to promote inclusive education which draws upon Black history research and resources, involving parents and community groups as well as teachers and pupils. There will be speakers on 'Black History and the new National Curriculum' and 'Black Achievement and the School Curriculum' and Workshops on 'Black History in Schools' and 'Education Beyond the Classroom'

REGISTRATION Please download the **Registration form** and email it to **Julia Bush** if you would like to come to the conference.

The Black and Asian studies association
B.A.S.A. 2007

- www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/BlackPeople.htm**
Spartacus Black People in Britain: biographies of Black achievers
- blackhistory4schools.com**
Black History 4 schools: UK website dedicated to the promotion of Black and Asian British history in schools. Topics range from the Romans to the Windrush arrivals and resources are available for use.

Moving Here
200 years of migration in England

Explore photos, recordings and documents, research your family history and even add the story of how you came to England.

home | about this site | stories | the gallery | schools | migration histories | tracing your roots | search

Search our catalogue

Resources
Moving Here Partners
Indexed by Topic
Community Project Resources
Related Websites
Link to us
CT training manual on how to use Moving Here
4x8 smart game
Text: too small?

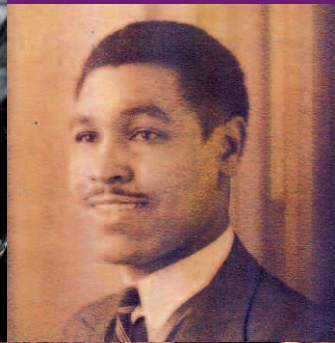
Site Highlights
Custard apples
Botanical painting of a custard apple plant, Calcutta, 1785.
Go to catalogue item

Migration histories
Learn more about migration to England over the last 200 years
Go

Tracing your roots
Find out how to begin your search for your family history
Go

Stories
Read stories
Tell us your story

The gallery
View gallery
Send an e-postcard



For access to archive collections contact Bristol's City Record Office on 0117 922 4224 or bro@bristol.gov.uk

For access to museum collections contact Sue Giles (Curator of Ethnography) on 0117 922 2635 or sue.giles@bristol.gov.uk

For information about the Bristol Black Archives Partnership contact Karen Garvey (BBAP Project Manager) on 0117 922 4239 or karen.garvey@bristol.gov.uk



**BRISTOL
BLACK ARCHIVES
PARTNERSHIP**
HISTORY REMIX

**Bristol's Museums,
Galleries & Archives**



Supported by
The National Lottery
through the Heritage Lottery Fund



Clockwise from top left: Vernon St Claire • The St Claire brothers outside their upholstery shop in Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol • Reuben St Claire • St Barnabas rugby team, 1930s • Joseph St Clair