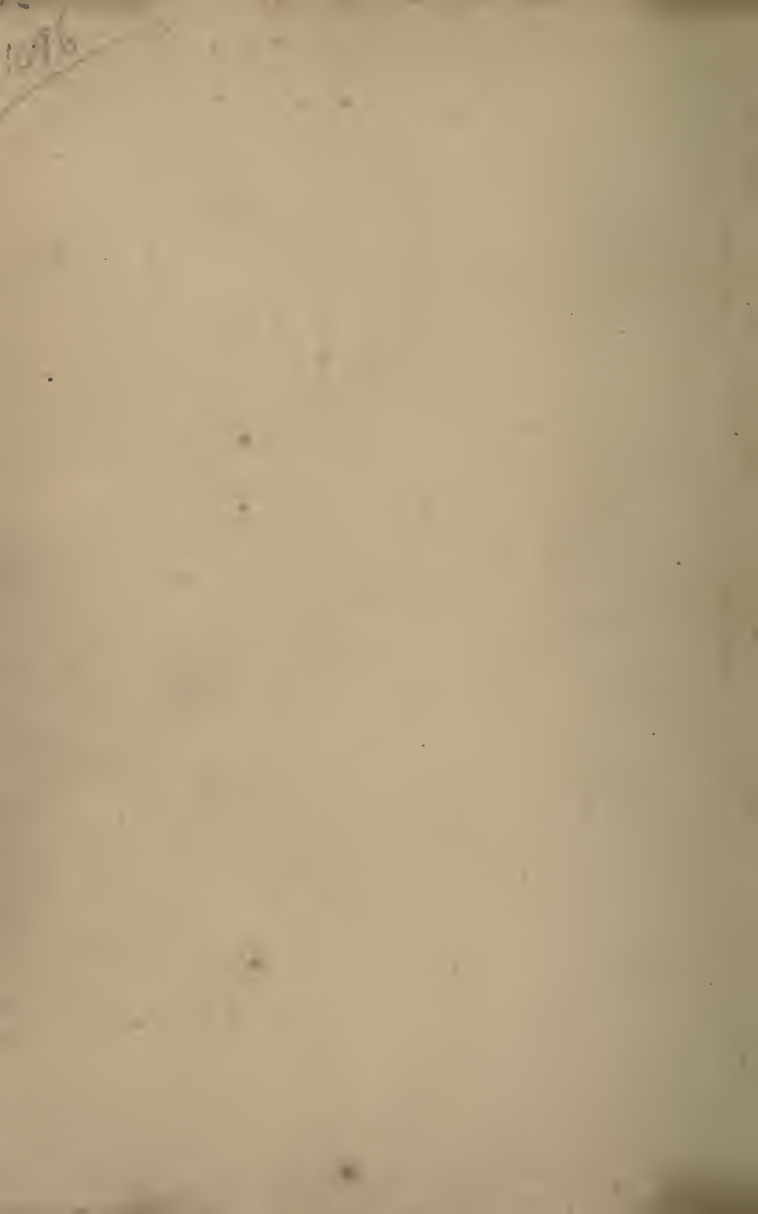


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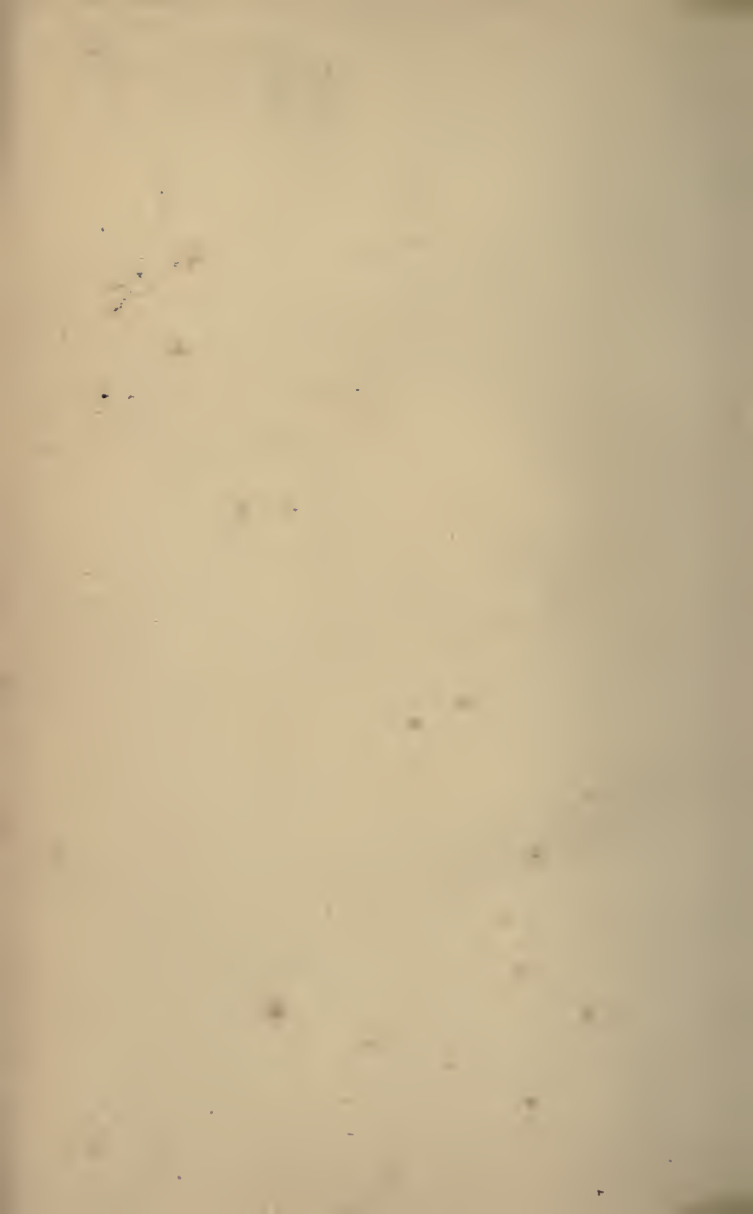
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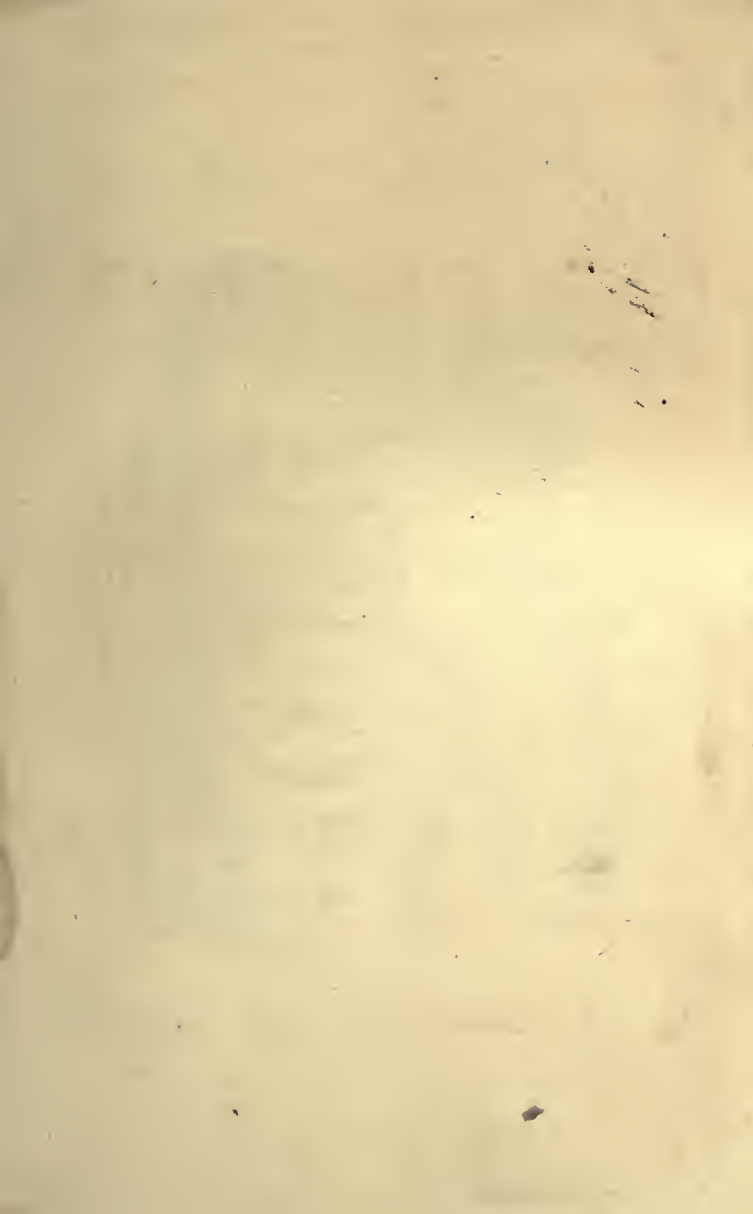
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BRISTOL CATHEDRAL RESTORED.

THE "CANYNGE"

CONCISE GUIDE

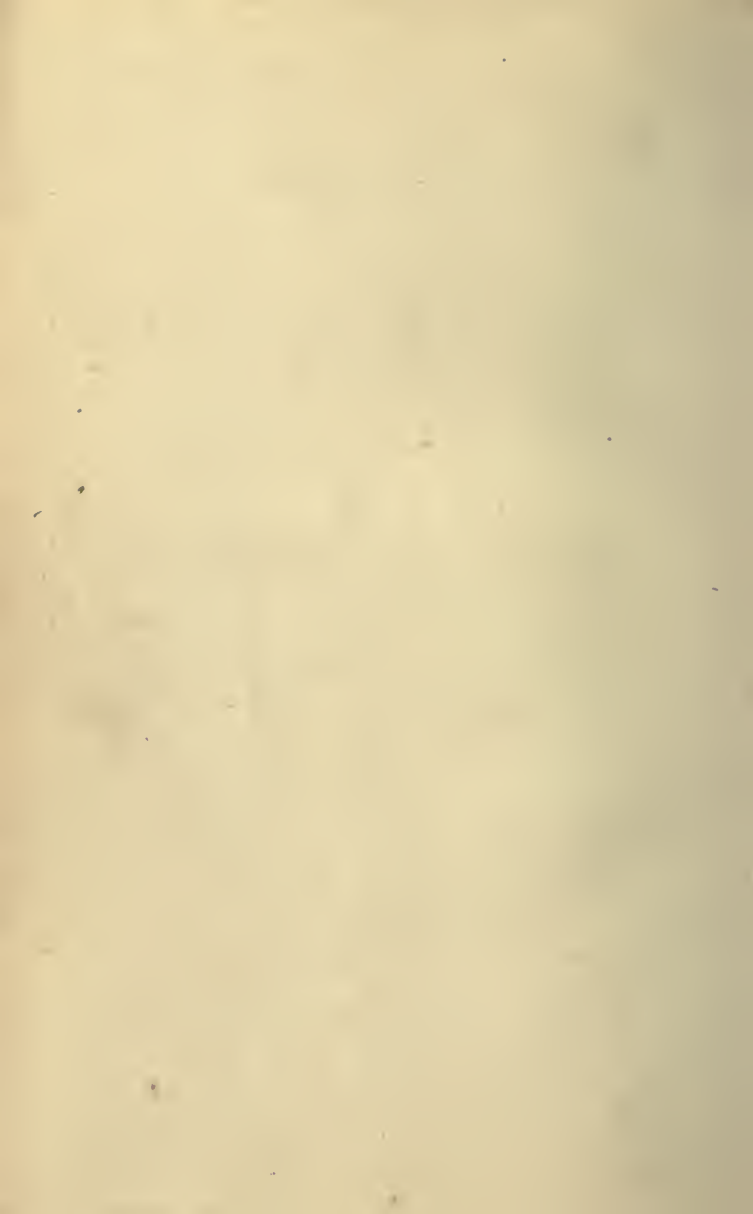
TO

Bristol and Suburbs.

BRISTOL :

Printed and Published by JEFFERIES & SONS, Canynge Buildings.

1878.



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THE "CANYNGE"

CONCISE GUIDE

TO

BRISTOL and SUBURBS.

BRISTOL, the chief city in the West of England, was for centuries the second town in the kingdom; in A.D. 1373 it was made a county, and in A.D. 1542 a city; it lies between Somersetshire & Gloucestershire, upon the river Avon, and its jurisdiction extends from Hanham to the Steep and the Flat Holmes in the Bristol Channel. The city has charter privileges that are extensive and ancient. The corporate body consists of a Mayor, sixteen Aldermen, and forty-eight Town Councillors; a Recorder, High Sheriff, Town Clerk, Treasurer, Coroner, &c., &c. The Duke of Beaufort is Lord High Steward, and it is represented in Parliament by two members; Samuel Morley and Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esqrs., being the present representatives. Its population is estimated at 207,000. Its mean temperature is 48°. Its water supply is from the Mendips, the reservoirs being at Chewton, Harptree, and Barrow Gurney.

The Railways in and out of Bristol are the

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON EXTENSION.

BRISTOL HARBOUR RAILWAY.

BRISTOL AND NORTH SOMERSET.

BRISTOL AND PORTISHEAD.

BRISTOL PORT RAILWAY AND PIER (Avonmouth).

GREAT WESTERN :—

MAIN LINE, Paddington to Exeter.

WILTS AND DORSET.

SOUTH WALES UNION.

CHEDDAR VALLEY.

DEVON AND SOMERSET.

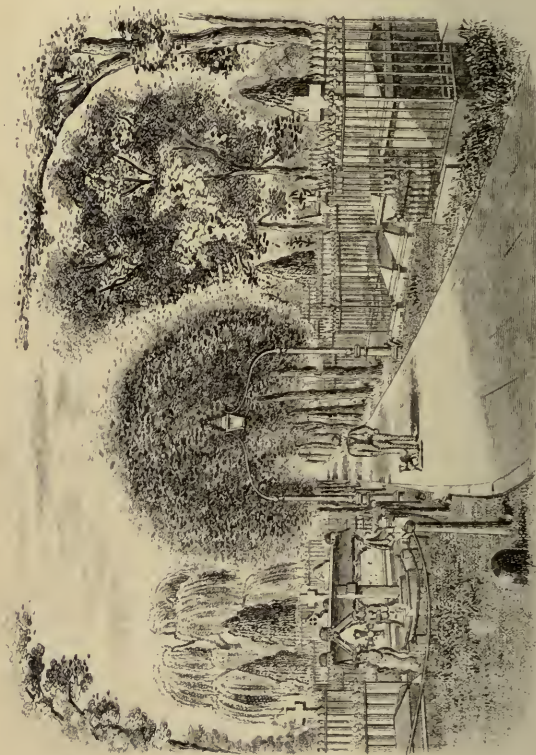
MIDLAND :—

MAIN LINE, to Gloucester, Birmingham, &c.

BRANCH TO BATH.

There is a regular communication with New York, by the Great Western Line, consisting of powerful, fast steam ships ; also, to all the chief ports of Devon, Cornwall, Lancashire, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland.

The Cabs are well appointed, and the fares fixed. The Tram Cars run from the centre of the city to the Downs for two-pence per head ; the other routes are from the Downs to Stapleton, and from the Old Market to Kingswood.



CLIFTON CHURCH AVENUE

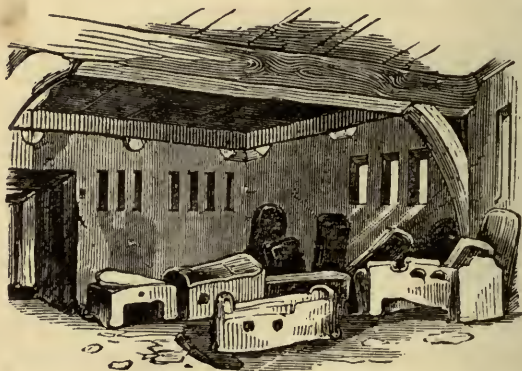
Wherries are licensed to ply on the Floating Harbour at fixed fares.

The picturesque beauty of the narrow-gabled streets, for which Bristol was once famed, has, to a great extent, disappeared, the alleys and lanes are being intersected in every direction by broad and noble thoroughfares, and the city is spreading over the adjoining hills, quadrupling its size, and adding largely thereby to the healthiness of its population.

We purpose, in "Canyng's Guide to Bristol," to enable a stranger coming into the city to follow a route through its chief streets from the Railway Terminus to the Downs (the site of the Royal Agricultural Show); to note in passing the principal edifices, streets, &c.; also, by means of references upon the plan, to enable him to find his way to those places that lie wide of the defined route. Descriptions of these will be found in subsequent pages.

Starting from the front of the Clock Tower of the Railway Terminus, we descend the incline, having before us the large Floor Cloth works of the Messrs. Hare; we now turn to the right hand, and pass under the Viaduct of the Harbour Railway. Close to the Viaduct, on the left hand are Portwall Lane and Pile Street, which lead to St. Mary Redcliff Church, and its

far-famed Muniment Room. We, however, follow the



Muniment Room, Redcliff Church.

main thoroughfare, Victoria Street; upon our left are the New Roman Catholic Chapel and Schools, Levy's Glass Works, &c.; upon the right, the show rooms of the Bristol Wagon Works Co.; further on, the Temple Colston Schools and the New Counterslip Baptist Chapel stand on either hand of the intersection with Old Temple Street. The statue of Neptune at this junction was given by a tradesman of the parish, in 1588, to commemorate the destruction of the Spanish Armada. The leaning Church Tower on the right hand is that of Temple Church, founded A.D. 1145. The tower is four feet out of the perpendicular; the upper part is of more recent construction than the lower, and dates from about 1460.

Temple Street on the right leads to Counterslip Sugar Refinery, St. Philip's Bridge, St. Philip's Church, the large Soap and other Manufactories, Gas Works, &c., situated in the densely populated district of St. Philip's.

The lofty buildings on the left hand are the premises of Messrs. Wills and Williams, and further on the building with the domed tower at the corner of the street is the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. E. S. & A. Robinson; nearly opposite to these are the premises occupied by the Capital and Counties Bank and the Royal Talbot Hotel. Bath Street, at the foot of Bristol Bridge, on the right hand, leads to St. Philip's Bridge.

Redcliff Street, which is on the left hand, contains several Tobacco Factories, notably those of Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills, Purnell, Webb and Co., and of the present Mayor of Bristol; Canynge's House, the well known Book Emporium of Messrs. Jefferies and Sons; St. Mary Redcliff Church stands upon the hill at its southern extremity; and across the New Cut, still further to the south, lies the populous parish of Bedminster. St. Raphael's Church, of notorious fame, the New Gaol, and the General Hospital are situated on the North bank of the New Cut.

Bristol Bridge crosses the Floating Harbour; upon the Northern shore stands St. Nicholas Church, which dates from Saxon days; the present building is, however, of modern date.

The Quay bank here, is known as the Welsh Back; it leads to Queen Square, the Old Theatre, and the City Library, Prince St. Bridge, &c. Baldwin Street was built in the fosse of the wall of the ancient city, and Nicholas Street, to the north of St. Nicholas Church, was part of the inner space kept clear for manning the walls; in this street is the Fish

Market. On the right hand of the bridge foot Bridge Street leads up the hill to St. Peter's Church, St. Peter's Hospital, and so on, by Castle Street and the Old Market Street, to Easton, Stapleton, Kingswood, &c.

High Street commences at the bridge foot, and extends as far as the four ways, where once stood the High Cross; half-way up the High Street the quaint old gabled thoroughfare of St. Mary-le-port St. leads to the Church of the same name, once the Mother Church of the Port; this building is 15th century work, on the site of a Church of the 11th or 12th century. In it may be seen a fine old brass eagle lectern that once belonged to the Cathedral. Opposite to St. Mary-le-port Street is the arcaded entrance to the Markets. The London and South-Western Bank is at the upper left hand corner of High Street, and at the opposite corner is a curious framed building known as the Castle Bank. The tradition is that this house, as well as the two that adjoined it, was brought in one ship from Amsterdam and re-erected.

Of the four streets at whose junction we have now arrived, the one immediately before us, leading northwards, is Broad Street; it contains, on the left hand, the Western Daily Press, Bristol Evening News, and Observer Offices, the Bank of England and the Guildhall; on the right are Christ Church, the Grand Hotel, the Bristol Mercury & Daily Post Office, and St. John's Lane, which leads to the Central Police Station. St. James's Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, St. James's Square, Cumberland Street, Brunswick Square, Portland Square, and so on to the Hook's Mills Orphan Asylum, Ashley Hill, and the far-famed Müller's Orphan Houses.

At the bottom of Broad Street stands the Church of St. John the Baptist; its tower is pierced with arches for the street; this Church dates from the 12th century, and was one of several that were built upon the first wall of the fortified burgh. Passing through the arch we have the Stone Bridge and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary on the left hand, Nelson Street on our right, and before us Christmas Street, Christmas Steps, leading up to St. Michael's Hill, the Children's Hospital, Redland, Royal Infirmary, and Cotham, &c.

Wine Street, on our right hand from the Cross, is one of the chief business streets in the city; the shops are palatial, and its wealth enormous. A beautiful old doorway of perpendicular work, adjoining Messrs. Jones's premises, leads into the old Guard-house passage; opposite to this once stood, in the middle of the street, the Pillory and the Corn Market. Wine Street leads to Union Street, Broadmead, &c.

Continuing our route to the Downs, we, at the cross ways, turn sharply to the left hand into Corn Street. The first building on our right is the Council House, with the court of Petty Sessions annexed; over its front is a fine statue of Justice by E. H. Baily, R.A.; the building is by Sir R. Smirke; it was erected in 1827, at a cost of £14,000. It contains a few pictures of great value, notably one of the Earl of Pembroke by Vandyck. The city swords, maces, and plate are also of great rarity and worth. One item, a silver gilt salver, presented by Alderman Kitchen in 1573, has had a curious history. During the riot of 1831 it was stolen, and cut by the thief into a great number of small fragments; on offering some of these for sale, he was detected, was tried and transported; 167 bits were recovered, only 3 small portions were missing, and the whole were skilfully re-united, making the salver intrinsically of far higher value than before.

The next building is the West of England and South Wales District Bank. Its sculptured front is most elaborate, and its interior arrangements are, for banking purposes, perfect. It was built in 1857. Opposite, with its entrance in All Saints' Lane, is the Church of All Saints; it has some curious portions of the original Norman structure still remaining, and contains the tomb of Colston, and a fine statue, by Rysbach, of that famed Bristol philanthropist. Close by the door is one of the ancient conduits. The Exchange was built by Wood, of Bath, in 1743; it cost £50,000; the inner quadrangle has been within these few years covered with a handsome glass roof. The four singular brass pillars in front of the Exchange originally stood in the Tolzey; they were set up in their present position in 1771. The proverb "down on the nail" arose from the practice of paying upon these pillars ready money for purchases.

The Markets are behind the Exchange. In the Street opposite are the Post Office, built A.D. 1868; the offices of the Bristol Times and Mirror and Felix Farley's Journal; the west front of the New Law Courts, A.D. 1870; the Law Library, which contains some portions of Colston's House; the Bristol Water Works; and the County Court Offices.

The London and South-Western Bank having acquired the site upon which, until 1878, stood the Church of St. Werburgh, the proprietors are erecting a handsome structure thereon. The building adjoining, with a fine Ionic portico, is the Commercial Rooms, next to which is the handsome front of the

Royal Insurance Buildings, A.D. 1864 ; then comes the Old Bank, now amalgamated with that of Messrs. Miles & Harford, and known as the Bank of Miles, Cave, and Co. The West of England Fire and Life Insurance Offices follow ; next to which is the neat front of the National Provincial Bank. The above are all upon our right hand. Upon the left, opposite Small Street, are the Bank Chambers, the Lancashire, the London & Lancashire, the Imperial, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Offices, together with the Athenæum Reading Room and Library, the Wilts and Dorset and Messrs. Stuckey's Banks ; these bring us into Clare Street, which is a continuation of the line of Corn Street, to the Drawbridge.

St. Stephen's Church is recessed a few yards out of the street upon the right hand ; its noble tower, with its elaborate parapet and pinnacles, is exceedingly beautiful. Under its shadow is the oldest Savings Bank in the kingdom.

Crossing the Floating Harbour by the Drawbridge, we come upon one of the termini of the Tramways ; the cars run from hence to within a few hundred yards of the Downs.

The route is by Colston Street, Perry Road, Park Row, &c., they pass Colston Hall, the Red Lodge, Jews' Synagogue, Certified Industrial School, Bristol University College, and the New Theatre.

Pedestrians, however, must turn to the left, ascending into College Green, leaving upon the right Denmark Street, down which is the Red Maids' School, and, passing on the green the Church of St. Augustine, the Royal Hotel, the Civic Cross, with its statue of Edward III, erected in 1850, they will reach the Cathedral. This building was founded A.D. 1140; it was originally the Church of the College of St. Augustine; it became a Cathedral A.D. 1542. The structure has undergone considerable changes, the most important being the recent reconstruction of the Nave, and the erection of the two West Towers. A special feature of this Cathedral is the equal height of the vaulted ceiling of the aisles with that of the choir and the nave.

The chief points of this Cathedral and its surroundings are the Anglo-Norman Chapter House, with its pillared vestibule, lancette mouldings, and groined vaulting; the Norman archway to the Abbot's House; the large gateway leading from College Green into the lower green; and the staircase in the Cathedral leading to the Clerestory. Also, the elegant shafts, with early English Capitals, in the Elder Lady Chapel in the Cathedral opening from the North Transept; the Choir and Chancel (early decorated); the beautiful Jesse window; the Lady Chapel at the S.E. end; the Berkeley Chapel, with its singular vestibule; and the Newton Chapel, with Chantry and other tombs, at the west end of the south aisle.





BRISTOL CATHEDRAL RESTORED.

The new Nave is 123 ft. long, 66ft. 8in. broad. The new Towers (that at the North is dedicated to Bishop Butler) are 135 ft. in height, the old central Tower is 127 ft. The Western elevation is excellent in deeply splayed mouldings; the new North Porch is also very beautiful—it was the gift of W. K. Wait, Esq., M.P. for Gloucester. The Berkeley Tombs and Monuments, the Saxon carved stone found under the Chapter House floor, the “Cadaver” that covers the remains of its first Bishop, the Miserere carvings of the stall seats are all objects of great interest, and will repay careful examination. Divine Service is held twice a day; on Sundays at 10.30 and 3.30, and on week days at 10 and 4. The cost of the rebuilding has been about £50,000.

The road in front of the Cathedral, running west, leads to Cumberland Basin (the entrance from the Avon into the Floating Harbour), the Zigzag, Suspension Bridge, Clifton and Durdham Downs, the Zoological Gardens, &c., &c.

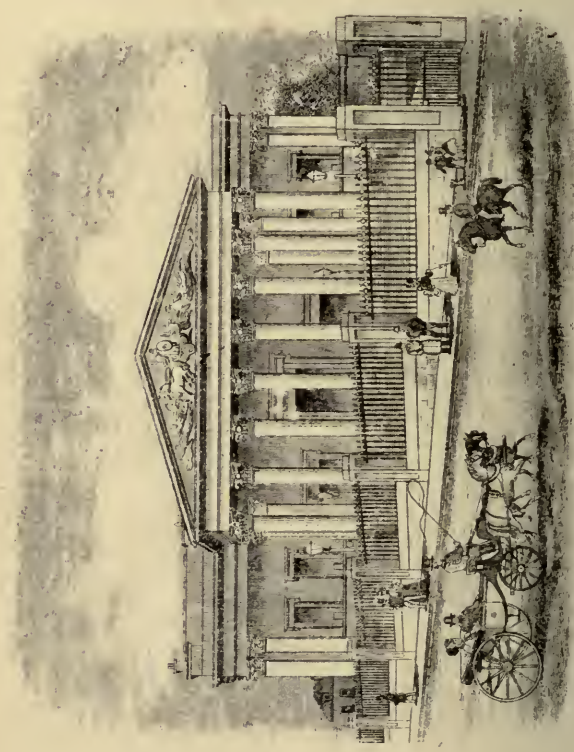
Opposite to the Cathedral stands the Church of St. Mark, better known as the Mayor’s Chapel, founded A.D. 1220; the interior is very beautiful. Behind this Church is the site occupied at present by the Bristol Grammar School. Bartholomew’s Turkish Baths are situated on the left hand side of the Viaduct by which we reach Park Street. The building upon our left at the foot of the hill, with a portico, is the Freemasons’ Hall, built for a Scientific Institution in A.D. 1820; the frieze is by E. H. Baily, R. A.

In the first street as we ascend the hill, on our left hand, at the top of a broad flight of steps, stands the Church of St. George, and at the further end of the same street is Bethesda Chapel, in which Mr. Müller preaches.

The Church facing the top of Park Street is that of the Blind Asylum; the buildings occupy three sides of a square; sixty inmates herein find a home, and are instructed in various trades. This building is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 11 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. On Monday afternoons, at 3 o'clock, the inmates give a concert to the visitors.

The Volunteer Club, the headquarters of the Bristol Rifles, is the next edifice; originally it was the Bishop's College; the large Drill Hall, 150 ft. by 40 ft., stands between it and the Bristol Library and Museum. This handsome institution is supported by subscription. The Library was founded A.D. 1772; the Bristol Institution for the Promotion of Science and Art was founded in 1822; since their amalgamation, and removal to the present site, this Museum and Library has been deservedly successful. It is rich in geological specimens, and has a fair collection of objects of Natural History, besides a noble Library of 40,000 volumes.

Upon the left hand road leading west we see Berkeley Square; behind it is Brandon Hill, with its Russian cannon on the flag crowned summit. About 200 yards further on down



VICTORIA ROOMS. CLIFTON.

the hill stands Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, opposite to which are Hill's Almshouses; a little further down upon the right hand are the Model Lodging Houses. Whilst upon the hill top on the right hand we see the Convent of St. Katherine and the unfinished Roman Catholic Cathedral.

N.B.—This road is a short but very steep way to Clifton, by Clifton Church.

The route now lies along the Queen's Road, passing the Royal Promenade, at No. 19 of which is the Young Women's Christian Association. On the right hand, facing Tyndall's Park, in the recess by the Queen's Hotel, is the Deaf and Dumb Institution, open to visitors on Tuesdays from 10 to 12.30 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

On a beautiful site in Tyndall's Park, comprising $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, the new buildings of the Bristol Grammar School, founded in the 15th century by the Thornes (father and son), are conspicuous. Two Scholarships of £100 each at St. John's, Oxford, and Exhibitions in the Universities worth some £500 per annum, are attached to this most successful school.

The road to the Downs now bears to the right; before us is the noble front of the Victoria Rooms, on one of the finest sites in Clifton; its façade at the head of the broad steps is supported on Corinthian columns; the carvings on the pediment represent the "Advent of Morning." This building was erected in 1840, and

cost £20,000 ; its saloon measures 117 ft. by 55 ft., and contains a fine organ from St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The road upon the left of the Victoria Rooms leads to Clifton, passing Buckingham Baptist Chapel, Clifton Church, Victoria Square, Christ Church, Clifton Down Congregational Church, the Suspension Bridge, Clifton Down Hotel, St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, to the Zigzag, and the Observatory on Clifton Down.

Continuing our route up White Ladies' Road, we note upon our right the Bristol Fine Arts Academy, erected in 1858. It contains a small collection of paintings, and three large pictures by Hogarth, once in St. Mary Redcliff Church. An Exhibition of modern Pictures is held here every year in March. The Government School of Art is upon the ground floor. The next building is the Victoria Wesleyan Chapel.

Passing this the first road upon our right hand leads to Highbury Congregational Church, built upon the site where the Martyrs were burned in the reign of Queen Mary, and whereon afterwards stood the city gallows.

Victoria Park Road upon the left leads to Clifton. &c., "via" St. Paul's Church.

Passing the Volunteer Artillery Ground upon our left hand we come to

Oakfield Road on the same side ; herein are the Oakfield Road Unitarian Church and Pembroke Road Congregational Church, after passing which this road bends northward to the Downs, passing the celebrated Church of All Saints, Clifton, and Emmanuel Church, the Zoological Gardens, and the Clifton College.





Lincoln Hall, Kington

We now reach the Clifton Down Station of the Bristol and Clifton Extension Railway, which, by a tunnel 1740 yards in length under the Downs, connects the Avonmouth Docks with the network of lines belonging to the Midland and Great Western Railways.

Tyndale Baptist Chapel is the next building of note; it is upon our right; it was opened in 1867, and cost £8,000.

Trinity Wesleyan Chapel follows, and then the spire of Redland Park Congregational Church is seen opposite nearly to which is the Church of St. John the Evangelist, at the corner of Apsley Road.

Apsley Road leads to Clifton College and the Zoological Gardens.

We have now reached the Black Boy Hill, on the brow of Durdham Down—before us are two roads; that on the right leads to Westbury-on-Trym, the other is the Stoke Road, and the space between these two is the spot occupied in 1878 by the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

Durdham Down contains 212 acres, and Clifton Down 230 acres; the property belongs to the citizens of Bristol, being secured to them by Act of Parliament.

The panoramic view from these Downs is unsurpassed; it embraces Lansdown, Kelston, Roundhill,

English Coombe, Stanton Bury, Maes Knoll, Leigh Woods, the Avon in its winding gorge, Portishead, the Formidable, Kingroad, the Denny, Welsh Mountains, Blaize Castle, Kingsweston, &c., &c.

Public Buildings, Places of Note, &c.

ALMSHOUSES.

Bristol is famed for the number and excellence of these Asylums for the aged, who, by stress of circumstances, have been reduced to indigence.

All Saints', All Saints' Street—8 aged females, 5/3 per week, and gifts.

Baptist, Milk Street—5 aged females, 4/- per week.

Bruton's, Long Row—16 aged widows, 5/- and extras.

Colston's, St. Michael's Hill—12 men and 16 women, 10/- and 7/- per week.

Foster's, Colston Street—13 men, 15 women, 6/- and extras.

Hill's, Jacob's Wells—

House of Mercy, Colston's Parade—8 women, 3/- weekly.

Merchants', King Street—19 seamen, 12 sailors' widows, 10/- and 6/-

Merchant Tailors, Merchant Street—9 persons, 6/-; (said to be free.)

- Redcliff Hill—14 persons, 2/- and 1/6 per week.
Redcliff Poor House—11 persons, 2/3 and 2/- per week
Ridley's, Milk Street—5 men, 5 women, 4/6 per week.
Spencer's, Lewin's Mead—16 persons, 2/6 per week.
Stevens's, Temple Street—12 women, 4/- per week.
St. James's, Whitsun Street—12 women, 4/- per week.
St. John Baptist, Steep Street—7 women, 3/5 and
extras.
St. Nicholas, King Street—16 women, sundry sums.
St. Raphael's, New Cut—
Trinity, (two hospitals), Old Market—44 women, 12
men, 6/- and extras.
Unitarian, Stokes' Croft—12 women, 3/4 per week.
White's, Temple Street—32 persons, 6/- per week.

BANKS.

These are, the Branch Bank of England, in Broad Street; Capital and Counties Bank, Victoria Street; the London and South-Western, High Street; Miles, Cave, and Co.; the National Provincial Bank; Stuckey's Bank; the West of England and South Wales District Bank; the Wilts and Dorset Bank, in Corn Street; and the Savings Bank in St. Stephen's Avenue.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

Well fitted with newest appliances, large swimming and tepid baths—one on the Weir; another at the Mayor's Paddock, New Cut.

BRANDON HILL

Is the conical hill, crowned with battlements and Russian cannon, that dominates the Cathedral; the ascent of Park Street is over a spur of this hill, once known as Bullock's Park. It is 250 ft. high, and the reserved ground, 25 acres in extent, is the property of the Mayor and Sheriffs of Bristol, the citizens having the right reserved to them of drying clothes thereon. The tradition that Queen Elizabeth gave the Bristol washerwomen this privilege, to compensate them in some degree for their great ugliness, may be placed in the same category as another tradition, viz., that it was from its summit that Oliver Cromwell battered down the Cathedral. Neither of them contains a vestige of truth.

BRIDGES.

Bristol Bridge; St. Philip's Bridge; Prince's Bridge, over that part of the Floating Harbour once the river Avon; the Drawbridge, over that part of the From enlarged into part of the harbour A.D. 1247; Stone Bridge, at the now covered end of the From; Wade's or Traitor's Bridge, over the From; and the Marsh Bridge; Hill's or Bath Bridge; and Bedminster Bridge, over the New Cut, now the river Avon. There are, of course, bridges over the several locks that enclose the harbour; and, last of all, that magnificent structure, the Suspension Bridge.





CLIFTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE

SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Opened in December, 1864; built by a company; this bridge will support a burden of 7,000 tons; it weighs 1,500 tons; the span is 702 ft. 3 in.; its height from low water mark is 287 ft.; it cost over £100,000.

CANYNGES' HOUSE.

This interesting relic of domestic architecture of the end of the 14th century, is the home in which Wm. CANYNGES, the younger, resided; it was built probably by either his father John or his grandfather, the elder William. It had originally a handsome west front, a tower, and bay windows with ornamented arched roofs. On the right hand, upon the ground floor, is the Monks' cellar, together with a number of other rooms, connected by long passages, but containing no special feature. Over the Monks' cellar is the Banqueting room in which Canynges feasted King Edward IV. Evidence of its former splendour may still be traced in the colour, gilding, relics etc., and in its windows. It is now used as a Printing Office.

The Hall, with its finely carved roof, by some called "The Chapel," forms a portion of the shop, and is well stored with the gathered knowledge of "the ages."

Immediately behind the Hall is a lowly ceiled room 'Canynges' Parlour;' its original floor of encaustic

tiles is carefully preserved under a wooden floor. This room is quaintly fitted up with carved oaken furniture, a very fine Jacobean mantelpiece, book-case, with old Bibles, and many a relic of Ancient Bristol.

These extensive premises have a world-wide reputation, and the Book Catalogues of Messrs. C. T. Jefferies and Sons are as well-known on the other side of the Atlantic as they are in England. Visitors on presenting their cards are always welcome.

THE CATTLE MARKET

Lies East, adjoining the Railway Station at Temple Meads. It was opened in 1830; it will accommodate nearly 9,000 head of stock. Market Day, Thursday.

CHURCHES.

The principal are—

All Saints', Corn Street.

All Saints', Pembroke Road, Clifton.

Blind Asylum, Park Street.

Cathedral, College Green.

Christ Church, Broad Street.

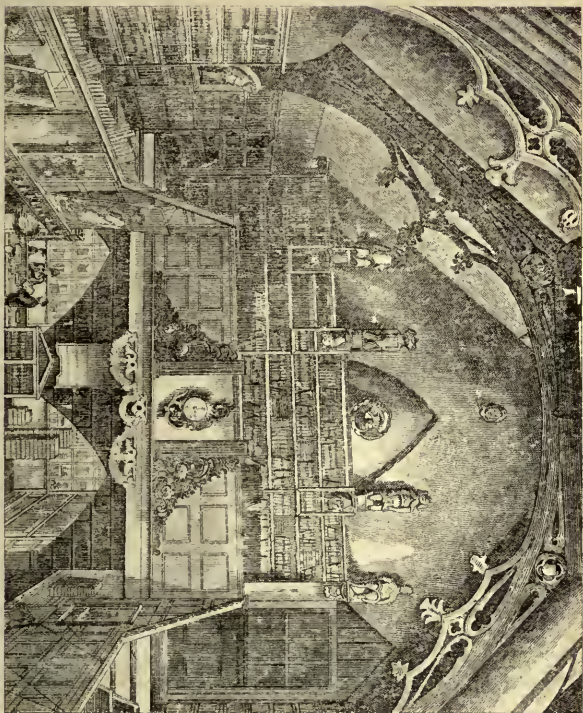
Christ Church, Clifton Down.

Clifton Parish Church of St. Andrew, Clifton Hill.

Emanuel, College Road, Clifton.

Emanuel, the Dings.

Guthrie Memorial, Clifton College.



CHAPEL IN CANYNGES HOUSE.

Hensman Memorial, Merchants' Road, Victoria Square.
Mayor's Chapel (St. Mark's), College Green.
Redland Green.
St. Andrew's, Montpelier.
St. Augustine, St. Augustine's Parade.
St. Bartholomew, Union Street.
St. Clement, Newfoundland Street.
St. George, Great George Street.
St. James, Haymarket.
St. James (the Less), Maudlin Street.
St. John Baptist, Bedminster.
St. John Baptist, Broad Street.
St. John the Evangelist, White Ladies' Road.
St. Jude, Bullring.
St. Luke, Bedminster.
St. Mary Redcliff.
St. Mary-le-Port.
St. Matthew, and St. Nathaniel, Cotham.
St. Nicholas, Bristol Bridge.
St. Paul, Bedminster.
St. Paul, Portland Square.
St. Paul, Victoria Park Road, Clifton.
St. Peter, Peter Street.
St. Raphael, New Cut.
St. Stephen, Clare Street.
St. Thomas, Thomas Street.
St. Werburgh, Baptist Mills.
Temple, Temple Street.
Trinity, West Street, St. Philip's.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,

Pembroke Road, Clifton. This Church, with a ritual of the highest character, has more architectural beauty (though at present in an unfinished state) than any other modern Bristol ecclesiastical edifice. It cost above £37,000, all of which, to the credit of the worshippers, has been raised by their voluntary offerings. It was consecrated in June, 1868.

ST. RAPHAEL'S,

Or the Sailors' Memorial Church, with its little corri-dored nest of Almshouses, is a neat decorated Gothic building, situated on the northern bank of the New Cut, a little to the west of the city gaol. It was built by the Rev. W. H. Miles, and cost £10,000.

For many years its ritual has been of the highest character; latterly the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has withdrawn the license, and now its doors are closed.

ST. MARY REDCLIFF CHURCH.

“Thou seeest this maysterie of a human hand,
The pride of Bristowe and the Westerne Land.”

Queen Bess termed this “the fairest, the goodliest, and the most famous Parish Church in England.”

A competent authority, in writing of it, says, “It surpasses most of the Cathedrals and Conventual





West front of St. Mary, Aachen

Churches of England in symmetry of design, in harmony and in unity of character, in rich and elaborate adornment, in the picturesque composition of exterior forms and parts, and in the fascinating combination of clustered pillars, mullioned windows, panelled walls, and groined ribbed ceilings of the interior; I know of no building to compare with it in all these features in Great Britain, and I feel assured that there is none superior in graceful design and beauty of detail in all civilised Europe."

This beautiful church, with its richly decorated tower, lofty steeple, pierced parapets, flying buttresses, and magnificent north porch, has been the growth of centuries. Redcliff Church is first mentioned in A.D. 1207, when Lord Robert Berkeley gave it a conduit. Indulgences were granted as early as 1232, to those who made pilgrimage to it. In 1293 Simon de Burton, it is said, began to rebuild it. The exquisite inner North porch is, however, of earlier date, say "*circa*" A.D. 1240. The elder William Canynge who was six times Mayor of Bristol, carried on the building until his death, A.D. 1396.

Another Wm. Canynge, who also was five times Mayor, with the help of other townsmen may be said to have again rebuilt it, after the destruction of its spire, and part of its roof, by a terrible storm of lightning and wind, A.D. 1445.

In recent times the North porch has been restored, at a cost of £2,535, by "Nil Desperandum" (the late Alderman Thomas Proctor). The spire is 285 feet high, it cost £5,500, and was finished during the Mayoralty of Mr. Alderman W. Proctor Baker, A.D., 1872, who, with his courageous wife, ascended to lay the top stone on this noble Church. During the last 30 years upwards of £40,000 has been expended. It is cruciform, having lofty vaulted transepts that equal in height the Nave and the Choir. The length of the Church, to the end of the Nave is 240 feet; the Transept is 117 feet; the height of the Nave is 54 feet 9 in.; that of the Aisles 25 feet; the 1,220 bosses are multi-form and beautiful. There is an old Font in the exquisite Lady Chapel, and a very fine one at the West end; several ancient brasses are preserved, stone effigies of Canynge and his Wife, of Wm. Canynge the younger, in his ecclesiastical robes, and of some one traditionally said to be his almoner, also a mailed warrior of the 13th century. In the North Transept there is a beautiful reredos of Caen Stone, by G. Godwin, F.S.A., that cost £800; a fine Organ by Vowles, having 2,110 pipes; a well carved oaken pulpit, and a large number of memorial windows, all of which, together with Penn's Armour, the rib of the so-called "Dun Cow," the muniment room, in which the "marvellous boy" said he discovered the Rowley M.S. will be described by the courteous Sacristan. The Church is open every day.

In unconsecrated ground on the North East side of the church is a modern Monument erected in memory of the poet Chatterton.

Thomas Chatterton was the posthumous child of a subchanter at the Cathedral, who was also master of Pyle Street School. He was born November 20, A.D., 1752. At 8 years of age he became a Colston school-boy. He left school in July, 1767, having been deemed a dull boy; he was apprenticed to Mr. Lambert, an attorney, and it was while in his service that he professed to have discovered in "Mr. Canynges' cofre" the famous MSS. of Thomas Rowley, a priest, who had lived in Bristol during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Possessed of an inventive genius, a fertile imagination, and a most rare poetic faculty; he now began his literary career, forging antique MSS. with a skill that deceived the cognosceuti of the day, and startling the literary world with historic lore, heraldic pedigree, sweet songs and ballads clothed in a language to all appearance at least three centuries old.

Dissatisfied with his position in Bristol—where he had made some good friends, whom, however, he treated scurvily—he rushed off to London, full of dreams of riches and greatness, to be achieved by his pen.

Too soon, alas, were his fond illusions scattered to the winds; in a few short months, in spite of his unwearied industry, he found himself in a state of absolute starvation, which he ended by taking poison; having only reached the age of seventeen years and nine months.

After his premature death, most learned battles were fought over his remains, and even to the present day many believe in that mythical creation of his teeming brain, Thomas Rowley.

CHAPELS.

The principal are—

- Arley, Congregational, Arley Hill.
- Bethesda, Brethren, Alma Vale, Clifton.
- Bethesda, Brethren, Great George Street.
- Broadmead, Baptist.
- Brunswick, Congregational, Brunswick Square.
- Buckingham, Baptist, Queen's Road.
- Castle Green, Congregational.
- Cathedral, Roman Catholic, Clifton.
- City Road, Baptist.
- Clifton Down, Congregational.
- Cotham Grove, Baptist, near Lovers' Walk.
- David Thomas Memorial, Congregational, Bishopston.
- Friend's Meeting House, Rosemary Street.
- Gideon, Congregational, Newfoundland Street.

- Highbury, Congregational, Cotham New Road, St. Michael's Hill.
- Hebron, United Methodist Free Church, Bedminster.
- Jews' Synagogue, Park Row.
- King Street, Baptist.
- King Street, Wesleyan.
- Lewin's Mead, Unitarian.
- Lodge Street, Congregational.
- Milk Street, United Methodist Free Church.
- Moravian, Maudlin Street.
- Old Market, Wesleyan.
- Pembroke, Congregational, Oakfield Road.
- Philip Street, Baptist, Bedminster.
- Presbyterian, St. James's Churchyard.
- Primitive Methodist, Bedminster.
- Primitive Methodist, Eastville.
- Redland Park, Congregational.
- St. Mary, Roman Catholic, Stone Bridge.
- St. Nicholas, Roman Catholic, Pennywell Road.
- Salem, Brethren, St. Augustine's Parade.
- Stapleton Road, Congregational.
- Trinity, Wesleyan, White Ladies' Road.
- Tyndall, Baptist, White Ladies' Road.
- 'Tabernacle, Penn Street.
- Unity and Orchard Street, Brethren.
- Victoria, Wesleyan, White Ladies' Road.
- Welsh Baptist, Maudlin Street.
- Welsh Calvinistic, Broadmead.
- Wesleyan, Bedminster.

Wesleyan, Totterdown.

Zion, Congregational, Bedminster Bridge.

BAPTIST COLLEGE,

For the training of students belonging to the denomination for the ministry. The library contains some treasures, notably, the only known copy of Tyndale's New Testament, and Cooper's miniature portrait, on ivory, of Oliver Cromwell.

CEMETERIES.

There are three—the Bristol General Cemetery, Arno's Vale, a lovely spot on the lower Bath Road; St. Mary Redcliff, on the opposite side of the road; and the Greenbank Cemetery, on the N.E. of the city.

CHARITY TRUSTEES, Queen Square.

These gentlemen, twenty in number, selected from amongst the most eminent of the citizens of Bristol, without regard to party or sect, dispense annually, with great care and judgment, more than £23,000 out of properties left at divers times to the citizens of Bristol.

In conjunction with seven other selected citizens, they are Governors of the Bristol Grammar School, and of the City School, or Queen Elizabeth's Hospital.





In conjunction with six selected citizens, and four selected ladies, they are Governors of the Red Maids' School.

CHRISTMAS STEPS

Lead from Christmas Street to the upper end of Colston Street, St. Michael's Hill, Perry Road, Clifton, etc., etc. There is a Tablet above the Stone Seats on the left hand side, in the end of the little Chapel of Foster's Almhouses, which bears the following inscription, partly effaced:—

This Street was stepped, done, and finished September 1669. The right Worshipful Thomas Stevens, Esqr., then Mayor. Humphry Little, and Richard Hart, Sherriffes, the right Worshipful Robert Yeamans, Knight and Baronet, Mayor elect, Charles Powell and Edward Horne, Sherriffes elect, of this City.

By, and at the cost of, Jonathan Blackwell, Esqr., formerly Sheriffe of this City, and afterwards Alderman of the City of London, and by ye said Sir Robert Yeamans, when Mayor and Alderman of this City. Named Queen Streete.

CLIFTON COLLEGE

Was founded in 1862 by a Company, and has been most successful. The Tower and Chapel are memorials of the late Canon Guthrie.

This College, beautifully situated in its extensive grounds, possesses a Gymnasium, Winter and Summer Swimming Baths, open Racquet and Fives Court, Shops

for mechanical tastes, Botanical Garden, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories, etc., besides Commodious School-rooms for senior and junior Scholars.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Was opened in 1876, in temporary premises in Park Row; its object is to give a higher education in technical science to young people, of both sexes, whose means are insufficient to carry them through the older universities.

COLSTON HALL

Is built on the site of the Carmelite Friary. This was afterwards occupied by the Great House, which became the Colston School, until this latter was removed to more salubrious premises at Stapleton. The Large Hall of this building will accommodate 2650 persons sitting, or 6000 standing. It is 146 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 70 feet high.

The Lesser Hall can seat 700, and the smallest Hall on the ground floor, 400. The Organ cost £3000; it is by Willis, of London. It is blown by hydraulic power, has four manuals, and sixty draw stops. This building cost more than £50,000.

COLSTON SCHOOL.

This school, founded by the great philanthropist of Bristol, in 1708, for 100 boys to be clothed, fed, and

educated in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Church Catechism, until they are 14 years old, and then to have £10 allowed each as an apprenticeship fee, was removed, in 1859, to Stapleton Episcopal Palace, which had been bought by the Society of Merchant Venturers, as Governors of this Hospital. An education more in accord with modern days is now bestowed upon the boys, and eligible lads are in addition taken as boarders at very moderate fees.

CONDUITS AND FOUNTAINS.

The Conduits belong to the old regime. Those at present in use are the All Saints', close by the Church door ; Redcliff, A.D. 1207, under the shadow of the west end of the Church ; St. John's, close to the Church in Nelson Street ; and the Quay Pipe near the Stone Bridge.

The Fountains are very numerous. The first was erected in June, 1859. Those that chiefly merit notice are the handsome one erected by the late Alderman Proctor, opposite the New Mansion House, at the junction of the cross ways near the Zoological Gardens ; one on the Downs, near the Clifton Down Hotel ; another erected near the site occupied, in 1874, by the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society ; one in the Haymarket ; and one at the end of St. Nicholas Church.

COOK'S FOLLY.

The legend runs that a gentleman named Cook, of whose unborn son, and only child, a gipsy had foretold the death, by some secret foe, before his 21st birthday, built this tower, and shut him therein for safety. All went well until the very last day of the 21st year, when the young man was bitten to death by a viper which had crept into the faggot of sticks that he drew up into the tower for firewood.

THE DISPENSARY

In Castle Green, is a most valuable institution, doing a good work.

GAOL.

The New Gaol, which has just passed under Government control, was finished in 1820. It is so constructed that the Governor's house commands unrestricted views of the whole of the prison yards. The Governor, Mr. J. H. Gardner, utilised the labour of the prisoners, and, by the products of their industry, built and furnished, free of cost to the city, an admirably constructed prison chapel, the estimated value of which is £3,500. The same gentleman also provided an organ, at the cost of £350.

The Gaol cost the citizens some £60,000; it was partially destroyed by the Rioters in 1831.

Lawford's Gate Prison, although within the city boundary, belongs to the county of Gloucester.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

Contain the largest and best selection of beasts, birds, and reptiles out of London. The recreation grounds, gymnasium, lake, and aquatic birds make it a favourite resort. Admission, 6d. Open every day.

THE GUILDHALL,

Broad Street, erected 1846; a building in the Tudor style, with statues of Victoria; Edward III.; Charles II.; Foster, the Recorder; Colston; and Dunning, the Recorder.

THE FLOATING HARBOUR

Is a tortuous part of the old river Avon, which originally ran between the ancient City and the populous suburb of Redcliff, Thomas, and Temple. From a bend in the river at Totterdown, to another bend at the Red Cliff, a new Channel was cut for the Avon, in 1803-9. Gates and Locks were thrown across each end of the severed river, and thus 82 acres of water, having an average depth of perhaps 20 feet, were secured in the very heart of the city. This floating dock is crossed by two bridges (Bristol, and Prince) besides those at the extremities (Totterdown, and Cumberland Basin). Three ferry boats ply at intermediate

stairs. The New Cut is rather less than two miles in length; it is crossed by Hill's Bridge, more commonly known as Bath Bridge, near the Railway Station, and Bedminster Bridge. Three Ferries also ply on this water. About half-way, it communicates through Bathurst Basin with the Harbour. The cost of this alteration was £600,000.

Avonmouth Dock, on the Gloucestershire side of the Junction of the Avon with the Severn, opposite "Kingroad," is the property of a Company. Its dimensions are 1400 feet by 500 feet, depth 30 feet, area 16 acres. Depth of water at high spring tides, on the cill of the lock, 44 feet. It cost £500,000. It is connected by railway with the Midland and Great Western Systems.

The Portishead Dock, (unfinished,) having a area of 20 acres, and a timber pond of 13 acres, is not yet opened—the Bristol Corporation have a large interest in this Dock

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL

(The City School) was founded by John Carr, in 1586. The new castellated building, on the N.W. spur of Brandon Hill, was erected for the school in 1847. One hundred and sixty boys are here fed, clothed, and educated; whilst the Charity Trustees devote a sum

of £200 per annum to enable scholars of ability to pursue their studies in a higher school, or, if aptly qualified, to help them enter a profession.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL,

The head quarters of the Bristol Incorporation of the Poor; on the bank of the harbour; between it and the south side of St. Peter's Church is a quaintly gabled house, with elaborate caryatides and arabesque barge boards of the early 17th century, originally the mansion of Norton the Alchemist. In 1695 it became a Royal Mint; in 1698, a Workhouse for the poor; and now it is the head quarters of their guardians. The court-room is a fine specimen of Jacobean architecture; the chimney piece and ceiling are very fine.

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

In the Royal Fort, for which the public are indebted to the philanthropy of Mr. Mark Whitwill (the Children's Friend) is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions.

Everything that can alleviate the pain, soothe the mind of a sick child, and create in it a love for beauty, truth, cleanliness, and comfort, is made in this hospital a matter of daily study.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

On the Banks of the New Cut and Bathurst Basin, founded in 1832; the present edifice was built in 1858. Two eminent Bristol citizens, both of them "Friends," Joseph Eaton and George Thomas, were the chief donors; since their death it has been greatly enlarged.

HOTELS.

The chief are the Clifton Down, Suspension Bridge; Grand Hotel, Broad Street; Queen's, Queen's Road, Clifton; Royal Hotel, College Green; St. Vincent's Rock Hotel, Zion Hill (Suspension Bridge); and the Talbot, Victoria Street; the others, perhaps equally comfortable, are too numerous to be mentioned in our restricted space. A New Hotel is being erected at the Clifton Down Railway.

THE CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

In Park Row, for boys convicted of crime. Average of Inmates, 60 to 70. Highly successful as a Reformatory. Open to Visitors on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,

Marlborough Street, founded by John Elbridge, in 1784, has since been several times enlarged, until at the present time it will accommodate 240 in-patients.

This was one of the earliest Institutions founded for the sick and suffering poor, and was the very first attempt (London excepted) to support an Infirmary by purely voluntary contributions.

LEIGH WOODS

And Nightingale Valley are on the Somersetshire side of the Avon opposite to St. Vincent's Rocks and the Observatory; their combination of rock, river, and undulating woodland scenery is exquisitely beautiful. Access by the Suspension Bridge, or from the Hotwells by Rownham Ferry.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The City Library, King Street, now the Central Free Library, founded A.D. 1613. The first Free Library in the kingdom; it contains an elaborately carved chimney-piece by Grinling Gibbons. It was opened in 1876 as a Free Lending Library, under "Ewart's Act." It has three branches—East Street, Bedminster; King Square; and New Road, St. Philip's. From these 452,000 vols. were issued during the past year, and over 600,000 visits have been made to the News and Magazine Rooms.

LOVERS' WALK

Is a fine avenue of lofty elm trees, leading from Cotham to Redland Court. Close to this beautiful

spot are the Church of St. Nathaniel and Cotham Grove Baptist Chapel.

MANSION HOUSE.

This beautiful building, erected near the junction of the Clifton Promenade with Durdham Down, by the late Alderman Thomas Proctor, at a cost of over £16,000, was by him presented to the citizens as their Mansion House.

MANUFACTORIES.

The Soap trade has been for centuries a noted manufacture in Bristol—the works of Messrs. Thomas and Co., in the Broad Plain, are the largest out of London; the same may be said of the Sugar Works in Counterslip; of Messrs. Fry's Cocoa Factory; and of the immense Shoe Factories of Messrs. Derham Bros., in Barton Street, and Messrs. James Smith and Son, in King Square. The Bristol Wagon Works on Lawrence Hill; the Netham Chemical Works; the Avonside Tannery; the Bristol Ironworks; Powell and Rickets's Glass Works; Price's Stone Ware Pottery; Purnell, Webb, & Co.'s Tobacco & Vinegar Works; Jefferies' Printing and Account Book Works; the Atlas Cabinet Works; Sheldon, Bush, & Co.'s Patent Shot Works; the Bristol Distillery; Young and Neilson's Corset Manufactory, Portland Square; the Great Western Cotton Works; are but specimens of the

vast variety of manufactures for which Bristol is famous—for a complete list we must refer the reader to the Directory.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Press of Bristol may fairly challenge comparison, in point of talent and quality, with that of any other provincial city. The Newspapers are the Bristol Mercury & Daily Post; Bristol Evening News, Western Daily Press, and Bristol Observer, all published in Broad Street; the Daily Times and Mirror and Felix Farley's Journal, in Small Street; and the Clifton Chronicle, Rodney Place, Clifton.

OBSERVATORY.

The Cameras in this building throw exquisite landscapes on a large disc, with all the fidelity of a photograph, and the colour and mobility of nature. By steps you can descend to Ghyston, or the Giant's Cave; Admission daily, 6d.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Hook's Mills, at the foot of Ashley Hill, is a Church of England Asylum for 50 girls; it was founded in 1795.

ORPHAN HOUSES.

Müller's, Ashley Down; these are five in number, and contain 2,114 inmates; the cost of the buildings

was £115,000. This noble institution was founded in a small house in Paul Street, in 1836; the moneys contributed in forty years, for the orphans, and for other congenial work, amounted to £679,663 0s. 4½d.; this enormous sum has flowed in without personal solicitation, in answer to "*the prayer of faith.*"

The houses are open as under :—

No. 1	Boys, Girls, & Infants,	Wednesdays,	2 to 3.30 p.m.
„ 2	Girls only,	Tuesdays,	2 to 3.30 p.m.
„ 3	„	Thursdays,	„ „
„ 4	„	Fridays,	„ „
„ 5	„	Saturdays,	„ „

CENTRAL POLICE STATION,

Bridewell Street; in addition to the old building, handsome courts are now in the course of erection for the magistrates; the unseemly and unwise practice of dragging untried offenders through the public streets will thus be avoided.

QUEEN SQUARE

Is rather over seven acres in extent; it was named after Queen Anne, who visited it in the year of her accession, A.D. 1702. In its centre stands a fine equestrian statue of William III., by Rysbach.

At No. 15, on the east side of the square, David Hume, who afterwards became famous as a historian,

was, for a while, clerk to Merchant Miller, who discharged him for correcting the ungrammatical style of his employer's letters :

“ I tell you what, Mr. Hume, I have made £20,000 by my English, and I won't have it mended.”

At No. 19 lived Capt. Woodes Rogers, who, in his three years' voyage round the world, discovered Alexander Selkirk on the Isle of Juan Fernandez, and so was instrumental in giving “ Robinson Crusoe ” to the world. On the south side are the Sailors' Home and the Seamen's Institute, and not far off is the Bethel Ship. At the north-west corner of the square is the Inland Revenue Office, and in the centre of the north side the Custom House. It was in this square that the outrageous acts of violence that characterized the Riots of 1831 began ; the Mansion House, which stood where No. 9 now stands, the Custom House, the Excise, and the whole of the north and the west sides of the square as far as No. 42, were burned to the ground. Elsewhere, four Toll Houses, three Prisons, and the Bishop's Palace were burned—three days the riot lasted, then the military were set to work in earnest, and in a few hours “ the plague was stayed.” Twelve persons were killed ; the number of those who perished in the flames, as well as of those who, in secret, died of their wounds, was considerable ; and 96 persons were taken to the Hospitals. Four of the rioters were hanged ; 56 others

suffered different degrees of punishment ; and the too humane Colonel, who hoped to check the mob by suavity and kind words, committed suicide.

The loss exceeded, it is said, £200,000. Compensation for damages was paid by the citizens, to the amount of £68,208 1s. 6d.

THE RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Grand Junction Station at Temple Meads, where all the lines into Bristol meet ; its covered platforms measure over 2,000 feet.

St. Philip's, on the Bath, out of Old Market Street, is a branch of the Midland, chiefly used for the Bath, and the Goods traffic.

There is a Station for Clifton on the Somersetshire side of the river, on the Bristol and Portishead Railway.

A Station below the Suspension Bridge, for the Port and Pier Railway to Avonmouth.

On the Bristol and Clifton Extension are the Clifton Down Station, White Ladies' Road, and the Montpelier ; and on the South Wales Union the Lawrence Hill, Stapleton Road, and Ashley Hill Stations.

RED LODGE

Is devoted to the education and reclaiming of convicted girls; it contains usually from 60 to 70 girls, and is open for inspection on Thursdays from 2 to 4 p.m.

This Institution, founded by Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, will ever be associated with the honoured name of her friend, Mary Carpenter, who continued, until her death, the watchful guardian of this, one amongst many of her schemes for raising the fallen and benefiting her race.

The Lodge is a portion of the estate of Sir J. Young, who built it *circa* 1600. It contains a room richly ornamented with carvings in the Elizabethan style.

THE REDMAIDS' SCHOOL,

So called from the dress of the inmates, is a benefaction of Alderman Whitson, A.D., 1627. Eighty girls, born or resident within the Parliamentary Borough of Bristol, are clothed, boarded, and educated herein.

THE SCHOOL BOARD

Consists of 15 members, who hold their meetings in a portion of the Guildhall buildings opening into Small Street; they have altered or erected twelve

schools upon the most approved principles. The first election was in 1871. There is one lady member of this board.

TRADE SCHOOL.

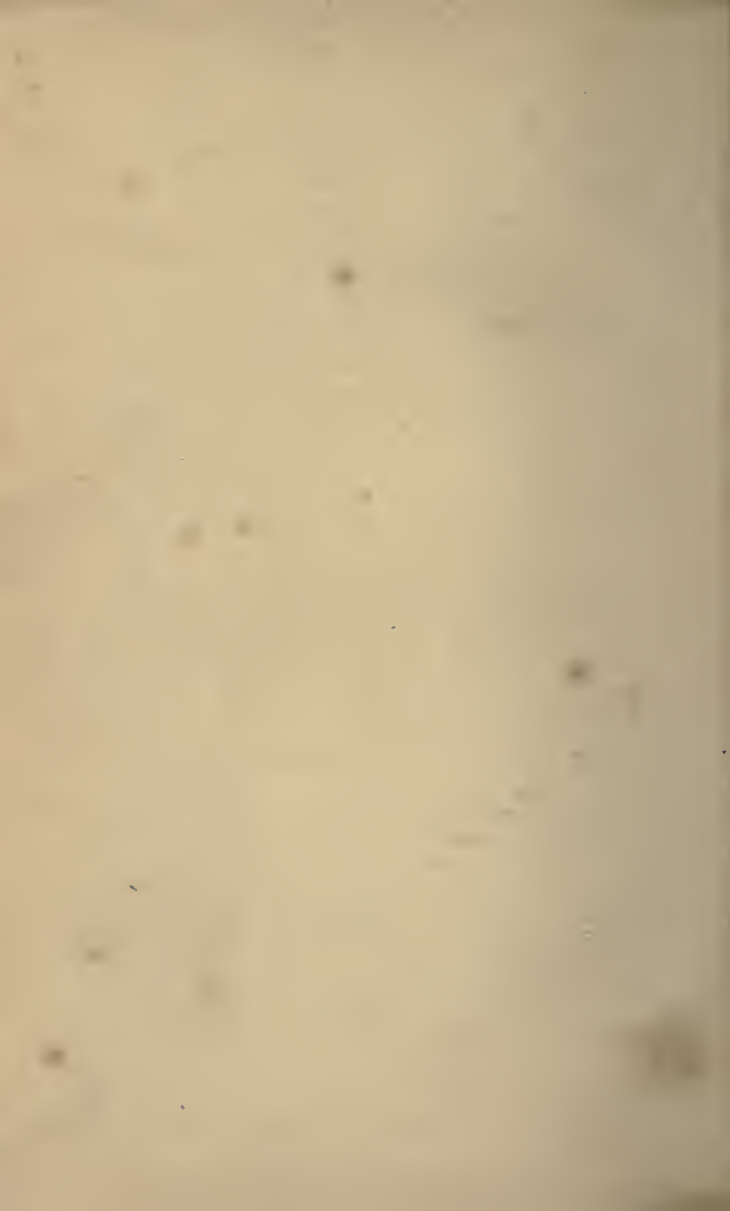
The Bristol Trade School, in connection with the Department of Science and Art, is in Nelson Street. The Governors are the Colston Trustees. Its departments embrace—

1. One for boys under 9 years of age.
2. „ „ 16 „
3. Evening classes for adults; also under the same roof, but as a distinct institution.
4. The Mining School for the study of Applied Science, over 16 years of age.
5. Chemical Laboratory, over 16 years of age.

Prizes to all who reach a given standard, four exhibitions for two years of the annual value of £25 each, at a University, and a scholarship (the Moseley), £20 per annum for two years, are given by the Governors. The Whitworth Scholarship of £100 per annum for three years; and Royal Exhibition, value £50 per annum for three years, are given by the Department of Science and Art.

This School is most deservedly successful.







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