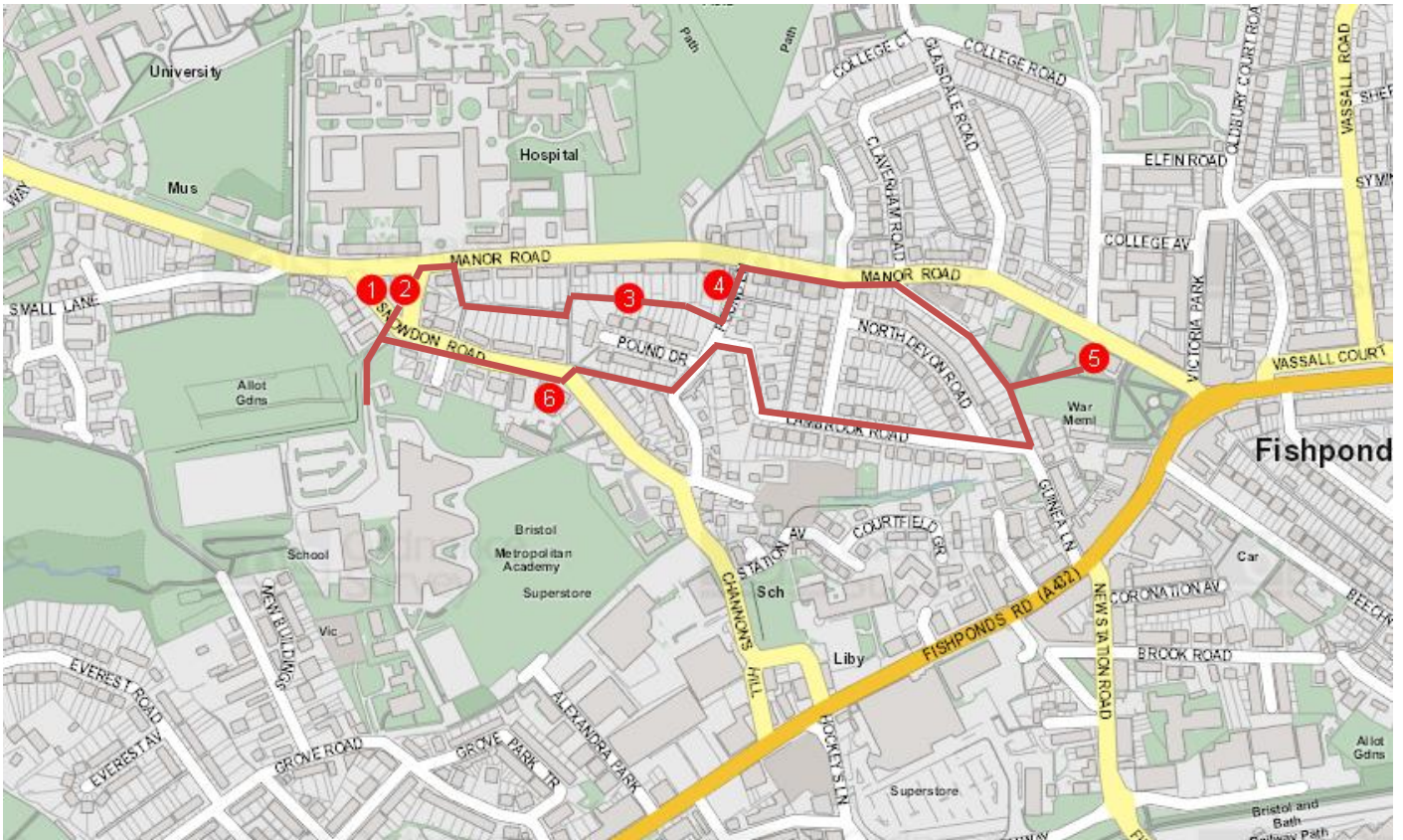


1 The French Prison



1. **When was it built?** 1779
2. **Who was it built by?** The Admiralty (or navy).
3. **Who was it built for?** Spanish and Dutch prisoners from the American War of Independence, later French prisoners during the Napoleonic war (1790—1815).
4. **Why was it built in Bristol?** Bristol was one of the most Westerly ports and therefore nearest to the Americas.
5. **How long did it serve the purpose for which it was originally built?** Prisoners released in 1814 after the Treaty of Paris and the building was used for Admiralty stores until 1830s
6. **Why did it go out of use?** War had ended.
7. **How were the prisoners taken to Bristol?** Most of the ships carrying the prisoners will have docked at Bristol.
8. **Why was Prison Road renamed Snowdon Road by the 1880s?** By the 1880s the prison had been converted to a workhouse and so perhaps it was felt that it was inappropriate to have the road leading to the workhouse being called Prison Road.
9. **What happened to the prisoners in 1814, after the Treaty of Paris?** All released and allowed to return to France.



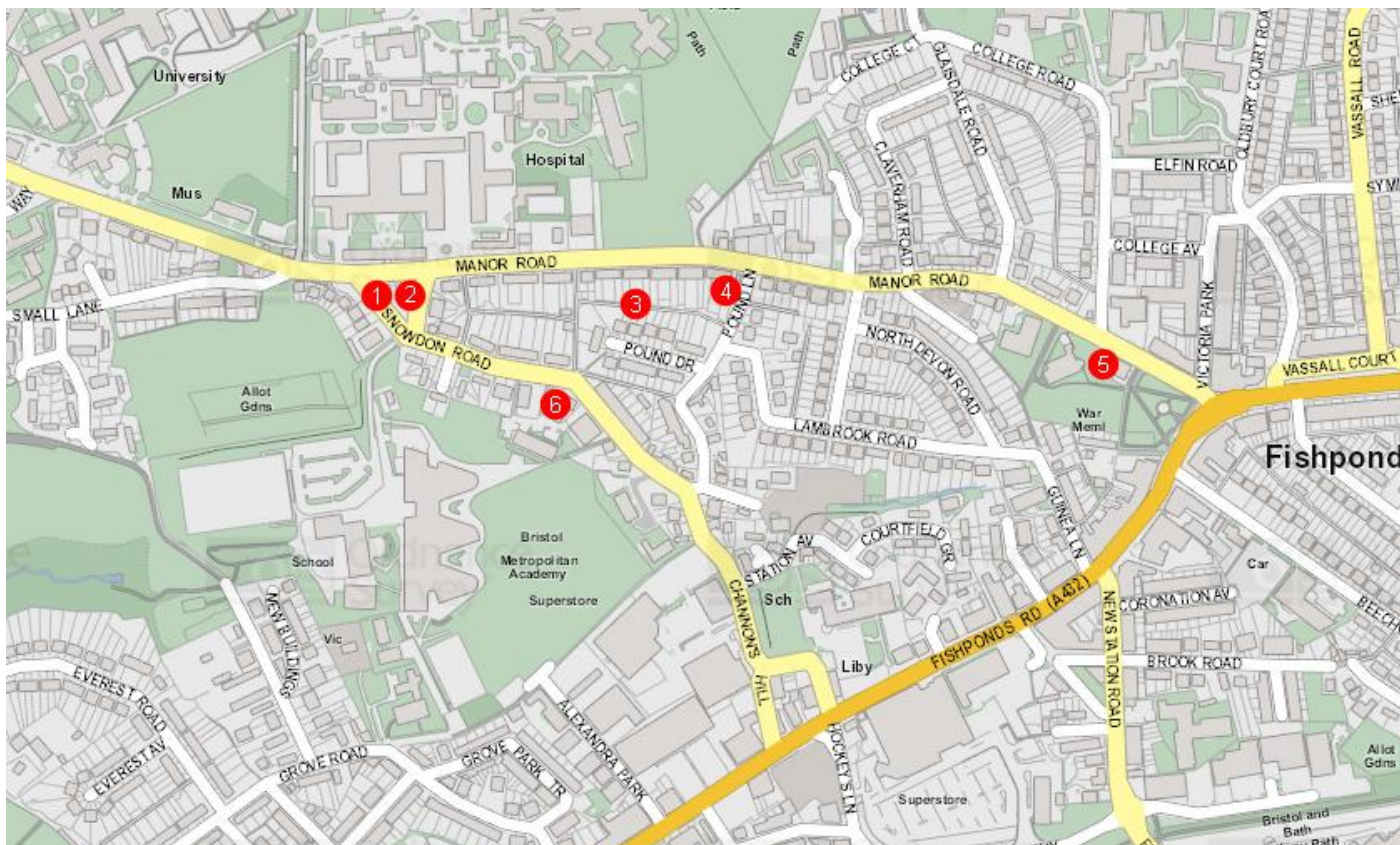
1 The French Prison, 1840



Things to consider

- How the soldiers would have been treated.
- How many were kept at any one time.
- How their release home was organised.
- Whether any of the prison guards spoke French or whether any of the prisoners spoke English.
- What the conditions would have been like bearing in mind this was purpose built as a prison.

2 Stapleton Workhouse



1. **What is a workhouse?**
2. **When was it built?** See 1, but converted to a workhouse in about 1831.
3. **Why did people go there?** People were forced to go there if they were unemployed and homeless.
4. **What were the conditions like for the people that went there?** During the Victorian period it was the belief that people would stop being poor if the workhouse was a particularly unpleasant place so that people would make the effort to get jobs and homes.
5. **When did it change to become the Stapleton Institution for the Maintenance and Workshop Training of certified Mental Defectives?** 1914
6. **When did it become Stapleton Hospital and how many patients did it first have?** 1948 when the NHS was founded.
7. **What improvements were made when the hospital was renamed Manor Park in 1956?** Ward sizes were reduced and farming and work areas were replaced with lush green gardens when it became Manor Park Hospital.

2 Stapleton Workhouse, 1880s



Things to consider

- In 1948, 350 were detained under what was known as the Lunacy Act, 152 were described as mentally handicapped and 80 were described as social misfits. Even in 1948 some patients still worked for their keep, in the kitchens, the farm and the bakery. http://www.bbc.co.uk/bristol/content/articles/2008/05/15/blackberry_hill_feature.shtml
- We don't know to which patients this referred, but it is likely that most will have had no choice about being there in the first place.
- It is worth discussing what language would be most appropriate when referring to these patients and how best to show sensitivity and awareness of how they would have been treated. (In the 1920s, unmarried mothers were deemed insane and were sometimes sent to asylums – possible area for discussion highlighting how society's views and judgements change.)

3-4 Quarries and Pound Lane



1. **What is a quarry?**
2. **What material was being quarried?** Pennant sandstone, the grey stone that was used to build all the buildings in the area until about 1900 including the prison, workhouse and the older houses in the area.
3. **How was the material extracted?** By hand, using picks, hammers etc.
4. **How did quarrying contribute to the name of the area?** There were large fishponds, about the size of football pitches, in the area. These were originally quarries that had gone out of use and had filled with water.
5. **Where did the workers live?** Many of the small stone cottages in the area were quarryman's cottages. You can see some on Pound Lane on the return part of the journey.
6. **What were the working conditions like?** This was hard work, long hours for little pay.
7. **Why was it called Pound Lane?** The cottage at 4 on the map was originally a pound. This was used for securing stray animals like pigs, sheep, cattle or geese. The animals would be kept here until the owner paid a release fee. If no one came to collect the animals were sold at market, the money going to the pound warden.
8. **In what plan (map) does the pound first appear?** 1880s

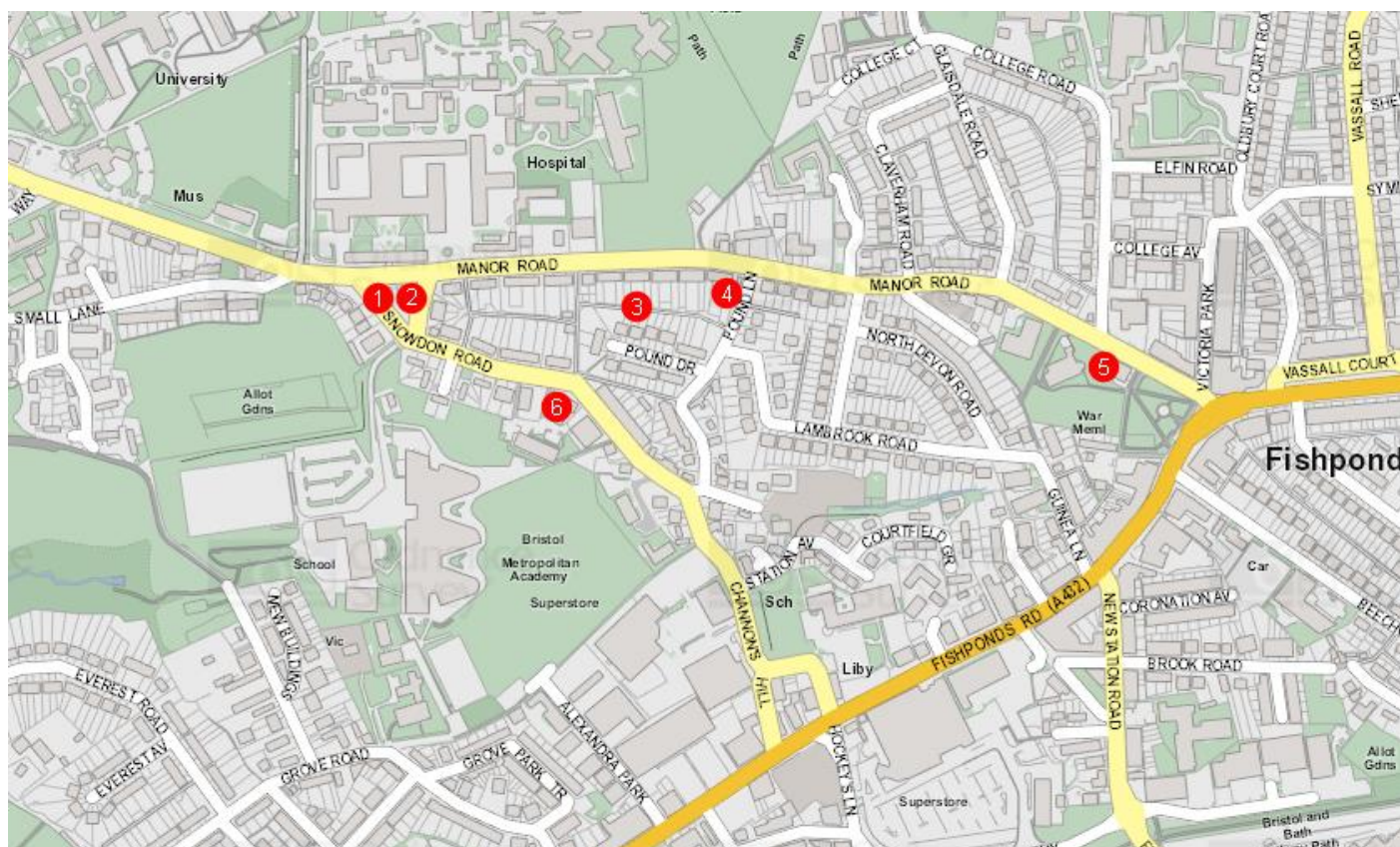
3-4 Quarries and Pound Lane, 1880s



Things to consider

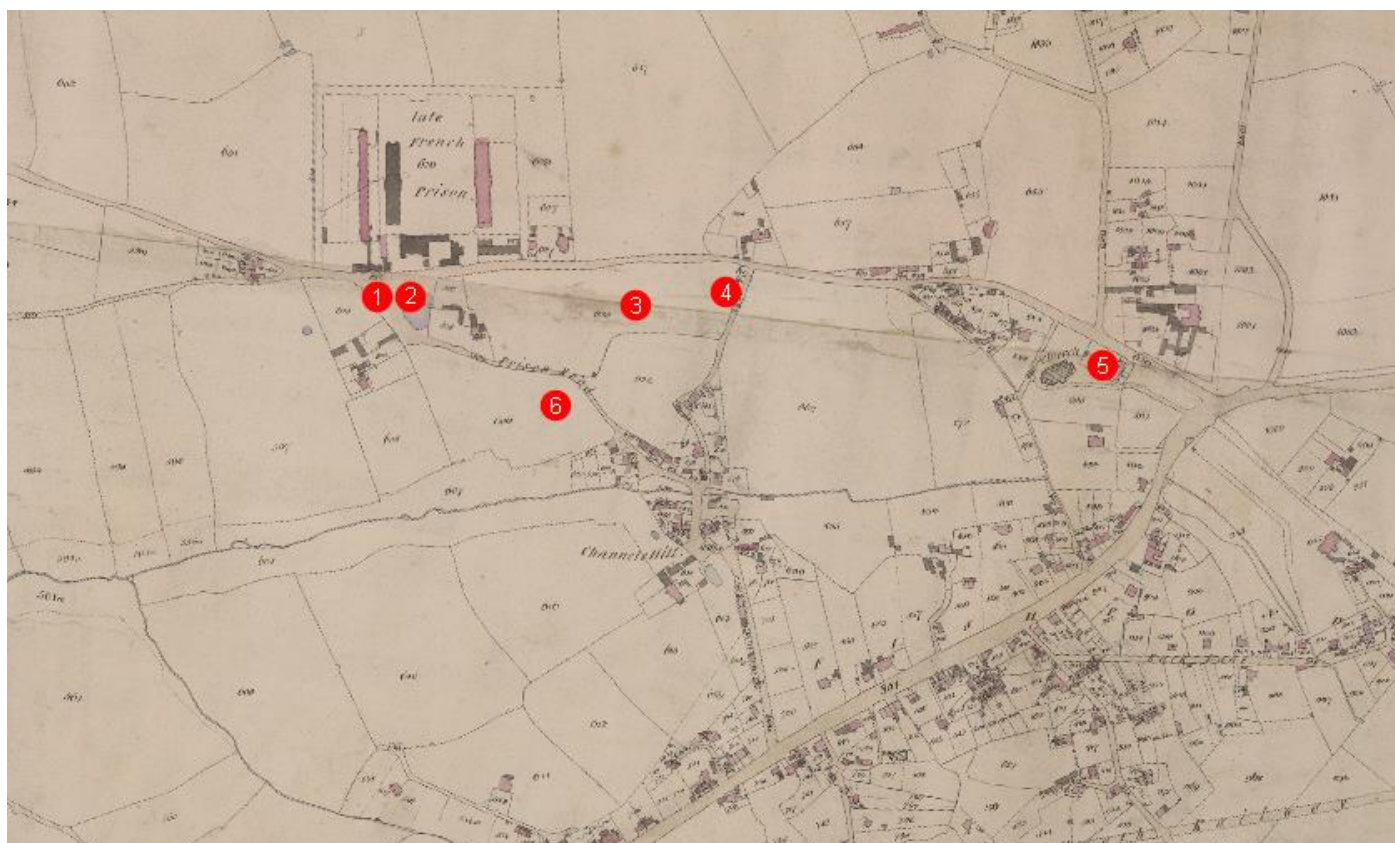
- Dangers of work. What would have happened in the event of an accident and what were the implications for the main breadwinner, given that compensation and sick pay were no guarantee?
- Who do you think would have collected the animals for the pound? How might they have been treated?
- How much might the fee have been to collect the animals and do you think people ever left the animals there because they couldn't afford the fee?
- Which animals (pigs, cows, sheep, geese etc) do you think were most commonly kept at the pound?
- Why do you think the pound was set a little way from people's houses?

5 Hannah More House



1. **What was Hannah More House originally?** One of Bristol's first schools established to educate poor children in the 18th century at a time before compulsory education when only the rich received any form of schooling.
2. **Whose money helped to set up the free school?** The money came from the will of Mary Webb in 1729.
3. **When was it set up?** 1729.
4. **Why was Hannah More born there?** Jacob More (Hannah's father) was master at the school and he and his family would have lived in part of the building.
5. **Who was Hannah More?** Hannah More was an abolitionist (anti slavery campaigner) as well as promoting education for all. She was also a poet.
6. **When did she live?** 1745—1833.
7. **For which two main causes did she fight?** Every child's right to an education and the abolition of slavery.

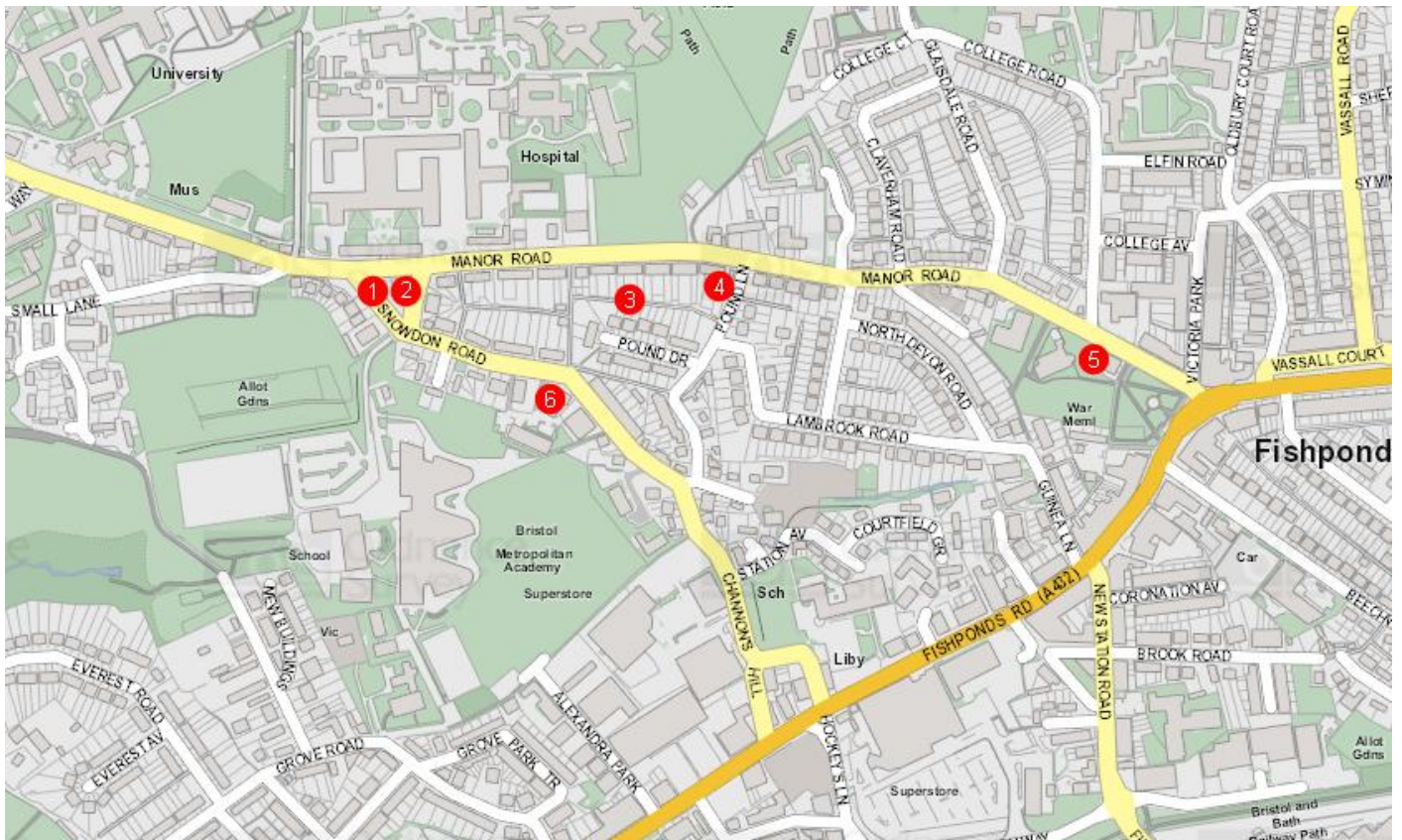
5 Hannah More House, 1840



Things to consider

- In 1734, William Scutt was dismissed for “very obscene practices” towards some of the female students.
- Why it is important that everyone has the opportunity to receive an education and that this should not be reserved for the rich.

6 Children's Homes



1. **What are children's homes?** During the 19th and early 20th century these were essentially orphanages.
2. **When were they set up?** These three buildings were constructed in the 1890s.
3. **How many buildings were there in the complex?** There are three buildings here that were all part of the same children's home.

6 Children's Homes



Things to consider

- Which children would have occupied these homes?
- What were the conditions like?
- The smaller buildings were probably outhouses. Compare with our modern day bathrooms with flushing toilets, hot running water, electric lights.
- We don't know how these children were educated. They may have had a tutor or the boys may have gone to the boys' school on Fishponds Road. This school was surrounded by three Methodist chapels and it is worth considering the rise of non conformism and Methodism through the setting up of the Wesleyan chapels aimed at recruiting the working classes.
- We know very little about these homes and it may be that students are able to discover more from grandparents who grew up in the area. For example, until what age did children stay there?