

## **“Summary Chronology of events in the history of Temple Fee, Bristol, England”**

©Julian Lea-Jones, June 2001 [julianleajones@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:julianleajones@blueyonder.co.uk)

- A.D. 1145 Templars at Bristol, land granted.
- 1242 Two of the Templars' horses, tethered to pillory in Temple Street, pulled pillory over, crushing boy to death. Deodand of twelve shillings paid, being the value of the horses and pillory.
- 1247/8 Bristol Bridge built - unites Bristol, Redcliffe and Temple.
- 1299 Chapel in Temple Church dedicated to St. Catherine, Patron Saint of Weavers (may date back to 1229).
- 1307 Apprehension of Templars, confiscation of lands.
- 1312 Templar estates at Bristol conferred on the Order of St. John; their preceptor at Templecombe having the privilege of the market in Temple Street with assize of bread and ale.
- 1330 Seventy families of clothworkers arrive from the Netherlands.
- 1390 Bernard Obelly and Reginald Taylor bequeathed money for a tower for the new Temple (Holy Cross) Church.
- 1460 Third stage of tower added after strengthening of foundations and attempt to correct lean; still a notable landmark in Bristol to-day - 1989.
- 1472 Tuckers Guilds - account books available from this date.
- 1525 Stallage Cross rebuilt.
- 1541 Possessions of the Order of St. John confiscated during the Re-formation. Bristol Corporation petitioned for a grant of Temple lands and the advowson of Temple Church.
- 1550 Royal Patent granted for Temple to hold an eight day fair on the feast of St. Paul. Profits to the Parish Poor and for maintenance of Temple Conduit.
- 1561 Temple Pump erected in Temple Street.
- 1613 Dr. White, Scholar and Theologian endowed almshouses.
- 1635 Edward Colston born in grandfather's house in Temple Street.
- 1673 Millerd's map shows rope house and rope walk at Temple Back.
- 1682 E. Ward from Brislington buys land in Water Lane for a pottery.
- 1703 Terrible storm sweeps England and the Low Counties. Temple Street navigable by boat from end to end; national report by Daniel Defoe.
- 1774 Mr. Lazarus Jacobs purchases Perrot's Glasshouse and property at 108 Temple Street.
- 1786 The Jews take over the former Weaver's Hall in Temple Street for use as a Synagogue. It was beautifully fitted out at the expense of Lazarus Jacobs. The Jews were previously using Sir John Knight's old house, also in Temple Street. (This subsequently became a famous ale house known as the Stone Kitchen.
- 1790 Parish boundary mark placed on No 9 and 10 Bath Street.
- 1793 250 people in Temple Street reported to be employed in cotton manufacture.
- 1808 Temple Gate "an obstruction". Materials sold to a local builder.

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- 1810 Counterslip Chapel for Calvinistic Independents built.
- 1824 Mr. Graham’s famous balloon flight from nearby gas works.
- 1837 St. Philips Bridge Company formed.
- 1841 Bridge opened, cost £16,000, tolls of one halfpenny per passenger - hence soubriquet even to-day.
- 1857 Conrad Finzel’s Counterslip Sugar Refinery buys the Fourteen Stars tavern for the site.
- 1872 Sugar Refinery uses twenty-five steam boilers to produce 1,200 tons of sugar per week.
- 1881 Closing of Sugar Refinery caused economic disaster for two to three thousand local people.
- 1897 Bristol’s first purpose-built Electricity Generating Station erected on Temple Back.
- 1920’s Corporation policy of improving housing resulted in rehousing population of Temple Parish in new suburbs at Knowle.
- 1940’s Bombing in World War II destroyed most of the area including many of the remaining houses.
- 1960’s Designated a Development Area.
- 1979 District given over to car parks and office buildings and the Crescent Centre becomes home to Sperry Gyroscope.
- 1980 Temple Local History Group formed and major find of Bristol pottery on the Counterslip.
- 1983 Sperry Gyroscope UK taken over by BAE and operation moved to Bracknell, Berks.
- 1990’s Area around Temple Church developed by hotel chains. English Heritage take responsibility for fabric of Temple Church.
- 2002 The future?