

BLACK BRISTOL TRAIL

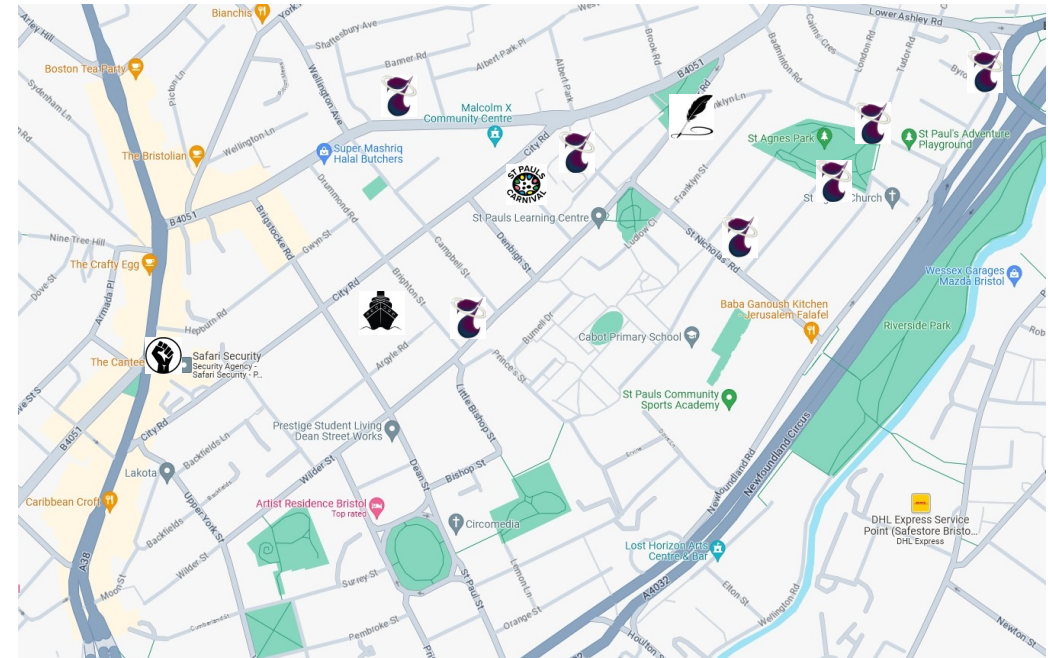
A celebration of Black Joy, Change & Justice








Despite their countless contributions to society, Black people, their History and their achievements have too often been overlooked, ignored or forgotten. This is why Black History Month provides an exceptional opportunity for reflection and learning: a chance to look at where we've been and where we're going.

Childhood plays a hugely important role in the cultivation and development of our future generations and so, we are on a mission to ensure that we learn about the history of the city we live in and how it's been shaped by Black people across time and space.

We encourage you to take a walk around the city and tick off the murals and memorials as you spot them. And remember to take photos of yourselves there for us to display back here at ECCC!



-  The Seven Saints of St. Pauls, by Michelle Curtis
-  Alfred Fagon Statue
-  Commemorating The Windrush Mural
-  50 Years of St. Pauls Carnival Mural, by Inkie
-  Jen Reid Mural, by Mr Cenz





The Seven Saints of St. Pauls, by Michelle Curtis



Roy Hackett was one of the primary organisers of the Bristol Bus Boycott, which protested against the Bristol Omnibus Company's ban on employing black and Asian drivers. Sadly, the rendering that supported the piece collapsed in August 2021 and a blank wall remains where the mural once was. Michelle Curtis started a crowdfunder campaign in order to restore this great loss.



Barbara Dettering was a key member of Bristol West Indian Parents' & Friends' Association and a civil rights campaigner. A social worker by profession, Dettering also co-founded the UHA, the first black-owned housing association in the South West, which helped immigrant arrivals to Bristol find accommodation in an often hostile market.



Clifford Drummond was the inaugural secretary and treasurer of the Commonwealth Co-ordinated Committee (CCC) and ran the Speedy Bird cafe in St. Pauls. The cafe was a social hub for the community and the first meeting place of the CCC.

Co-founder of the Homeland's Travel Service, he helped the black and Asian immigrant communities with complex immigration and citizenship regulations.



Carmen Beckford MBE was a fully trained nurse and became the CCC's Race Relations Officer in 1965. Another co-founder of the St. Pauls festival, Beckford then went on to be the inaugural community development officer at Bristol City Council between 1978-86, being the first black person to hold a high council position.



Nicknamed the 'Mayor of St. Pauls' by residents, **Honourable Owen Henry** was a dominant figure in the community. He co-founded Homeland's Travel Service, chartering cheaper flights to the Caribbean for residents of St. Pauls to visit their families & friends. He was also a key supporter of the bus boycott and a founder of the CCC, both organisations at the forefront of the fight against racial inequality in Bristol for generations.



A founding member of the CCC, involved in the conception of the St. Paul's festival and a coordinator of the Bristol bus boycott, **Audley Evans** was heavily influential in the progression of St. Pauls in the 60's. A cricketer for the Bristol West Indies team, Evans chose to emigrate for a second time, settling in Florida.

A quiet and generous man, Audley always helped people as much as he could.



A co-founder of the St. Pauls Festival Committee, the United Housing Association and the CCC's first female member, **Dolores Campbell** became synonymous with activism in St. Pauls.

A long-serving Trade Unionist, she campaigned for decades for equality in her community.

In later life she chose to foster, caring for more than 30 children whose families could not look after them.



Alfred Fagon Statue



Alfred Fagon was a Jamaican-born poet and playwright and lived in Bristol in the 1960s and 70s. He's remembered as a larger than life character within the community and influenced people who were involved in Race and politics at the time. In 1986 he starred in *Fighting Back* for the BBC, which was filmed in St Pauls.



Commemorating the Windrush Mural



A troopship re-named the *Empire Windrush* brought a first wave of Caribbean migrants into Great Britain. The first voyage arrived in 1948 with 1027 people onboard.

They played a pivotal role in rebuilding our country and our city. They made Bristol their home – starting families, building businesses and serving their communities. Bristol would not be the vibrant, inclusive and dynamic city it is today were it had not been for people like this.



50 years of St. Pauls Carnival Mural, by Inkie

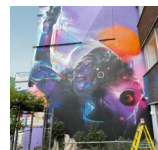


St Pauls Carnival is the longest running celebration of Afro-Caribbean Culture in Britain. The first St Pauls Festival was in 1968. The organisers were local residents and activists who aimed to bring together the European, African-Caribbean and Asian communities who lived in the neighbourhood. They wanted to challenge negative stereotypes of the area.

In the early days, it was very much a community event with local residents selling home-cooked food from their front gardens. Carnival kept growing, and in recent years has attracted tens of thousands of people from all over the UK with its spectacular parade, booming sound systems and food stalls.



Jen Reid Mural, by Mr Cenz



Jen Reid is a British Black Lives Matter activist from Bristol. On 7th June 2020, at a Black Lives Matter protest in Bristol following the murder of George Floyd, the statue of Edward Colston was toppled and pushed into the nearby Bristol Harbour. Reid stood upon the now empty plinth and raised her fist in a Black Power salute. Her husband took a photograph, posted it on Instagram and it was quickly transmitted worldwide.



Edward Colston empty plinth

1945 Colston Ave, BS1 4UA



In 1895, a statue was erected in the city to commemorate the Bristol-born sea merchant and slave trader Edward Colston. Since the 1990s, many locals and organizations had been campaigning to get the statue either removed or adjusted to reflect Colston's history as an enslaver. These proposals were declined or simply ignored. But on 7th June 2020, during the Black Lives Matter protest, a rope was thrown over the bronze figure and pulled it to the ground. The statue was pushed down to Narrow Quay, where it was then heaved into the harbour.



Henrietta Lacks Statue, by Helen Wilson-Roe

University of Bristol, Tyndall Ave, BS8 1TH



This is the first public sculpture of a Black woman made by a Black woman in the United Kingdom.

Henrietta Lacks was an African-American woman who suffered a severe hemorrhage after giving birth to her fifth child. At Johns Hopkins, the only hospital in the area that treated Black patients at the time, she was diagnosed with cervical cancer and died nine months later at the age of 31. During her treatments, two samples were taken from Lacks's cervix and given to cancer researcher George Otto Gey. He later created the first immortalized human cell line in history, known as *HeLa*, which is used for biomedical research to this day.

Despite her posthumous contribution to medical science, neither Lacks nor her family were ever compensated for the use of her cells.

