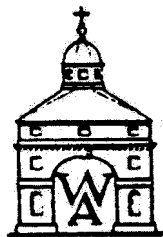


# BATH ABBEY CEMETERY

# MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS



WIDCOMBE  
ASSOCIATION

2009

Issue 1

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Images of the memorials in the catacombs, watercolours of the chapel design and catacomb designs are copyright of Bath Abbey.

Disclaimer: This volume contains transcriptions of memorial inscriptions from graves, some of which are in poor condition, as well as transcripts of hand-written burial register entries. Naturally, despite careful checking, there may be errors and, if in doubt, the originals should be consulted.

Author: Dr P J Bendall

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## Introduction

This document contains a compilation of monumental inscriptions at the Bath Abbey Cemetery transcribed by the Widcombe Association's Abbey Cemetery Working Party during the course of 2007 and 2008. The details of the inscriptions have been checked against other sources to ensure that the dates have been faithfully recorded and this confirmatory information along with any other information is included. The cemetery and chapel belong to Bath Abbey with the maintenance being carried out by the local council under the terms of Section 215 of the Local Government Act 1972 for closed cemeteries.

## History

The cemetery opened in 1844 as a private Anglican cemetery. It was financed by William John Brodrick (7<sup>th</sup> Viscount Midleton) who was rector of Bath Abbey in the period 1839-1854. He had purchased the land from the Roman Catholic Bishop Baines<sup>5</sup> - the Catholic Cemetery is adjacent. It was designed in 1843 by John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843) a Scottish landscaper who had landscaped various farms and property, set up a school for training on farming and had become a city planner, in particular concerning open spaces. He produced designs for two other cemeteries: Histon Road, Cambridge and Southampton Cemetery (in 1842-3). The cemetery's chapel was designed by George Phillips Manners (1786-1866) of Bath who was the Bath City Architect during the period 1823-1862.

J C Loudon's volume contains detailed suggestions on the layout of cemeteries, its planting with trees and shrubs as well as the administrative matters such as how to keep records and charge for the services.

The introductory section has:

"As, to know the best mode of applying the principles of design to any particular object, it is necessary to know the purposes for which that object is intended, we shall commence by considering the *uses* for which cemeteries or burial-grounds are required.

The *main object* of a burial-ground is, the disposal of the remains of the dead in such a manner as that their decomposition, and return to the earth from which they sprung, shall not prove injurious to the living; either by affecting their health, or shocking their feelings, opinions, or prejudices.

A *secondary object* is, or ought to be, the improvement of the moral sentiments and general taste of all classes, and more especially of the great masses of society."

Later (on p 8), it has:

"The secondary object of cemeteries, that of *improving the moral feelings*, will be one of the results of the decorous attainment of the main object; for it must be obvious that the first step to rendering the churchyard a source of amelioration or instruction is, to render it attractive. So far from this being the case at present, they are in many instances the reverse, often presenting, in London and other large towns, a black unearthly-looking surface, so frequently disturbed by interments that no grass will grow upon it; while, in the country, the churchyard is commonly covered with rank grass abounding in tall weeds, and neglected grave-stones."

On page 13 "Churchyards and cemeteries are scenes not only calculated to improve the morals and the taste, and by their botanical riches to cultivate the intellect, but they serve as *historical records*. This is the case with the religious temples and burial-grounds, in all ages and in all countries."

The work draws on his visits to cemeteries in other parts of Europe, such as Frankfurt am Main and Munich, as well as references to Turkish and Chinese cemeteries.

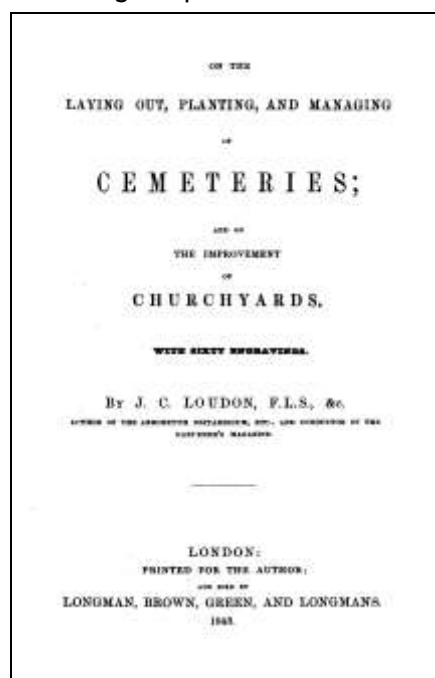


Figure 1 Title page of Loudon's volume

<sup>5</sup> Peter Augustine Baines (1787-1843), OSB, was Vicar-Apostolic and had bought Prior Park for a school and a seminary in Dec 1829. See *Post-Reformation Catholicism in Bath* Volume 1 ed. J. Anthony Williams, Catholic Record Society, 1975

The consecration was reported in *The Bath Chronicle* of Thu 1 Feb 1844 (Vol. 88 No. 4257) page 3:

CONSECRATION OF THE ABBEY CEMETERY, LYNCOMBE VALE

The important question of interment in towns has, for a considerable time past, engrossed a large share of public attention. The recently published Parliamentary Report on the subject has furnished so startling an array of facts, that we have no doubt of speedily witnessing the adoption of a measure to remedy the evils to which that Report bears testimony so forcible. The mischiefs which arise from the burial of the dead amid the daily haunts of the living are so apparent that, at first sight, it seems most surprising that steps have not been long ago taken to prevent the practice. All-powerful usage, however, together with the natural desire which most of us entertain to have our dust laid with that of our forefathers, has prevented generation after generation from meeting the evil in a broad and general way, till at last it has, in innumerable instances, become so serious that the effecting of an alteration is literally a question of life and death to a large number of our population.

Mr. Walker, in his work entitled "Interment and Disinterment," says:-

"If exhalation of gases, unfriendly to, and even destructive of, animal life, is constantly, but more especially in the warm season, taking place from the surface of our grave-yards, from vaults and other receptacles for the dead, what responsibility must rest upon those who, in defiance of energetic remonstrance, continue to place bodies, and even attempt to justify the practice, in masses and side by side in our already overgorged burying places! Let any one look with as unprejudiced eye at the actual state of the metropolitan burying places, densely surrounded, as they generally are, with a swarming living population. Let him examine the vaults crowded with dead, over which frequently, divided only by a thin covering, he must sit during divine service. Let him reflect, that in the body and aisles of many churches and chapels, graves and vaults are employed for the interment of the previous living worshippers, and that the occasional opening of such vaults, charged with deadly products, has produced serious, and even fatal diseases. \* \* \* Let him think of those things, and let him ask himself whether alteration of the present system be not imperatively required, and that immediately. \* \* \* The more one contemplates the serious injury done to the population of our large towns by our present system of internal sepulture, the more is he lost in wonder that the people, generally alive to a perception of what they consider prejudicial to their interest, do not arise up *en masse*, and demand, as an act of justice, and as a matter of right, that many, if not all, these places should cease to be employed. If the necessity of suppressing the nuisance complained of has years since been by others tacitly admitted, how much

more necessary is it that as time progresses, and population continually increases, whilst the burial-places are comparatively decreasing, all who are interested in the well-being of the community should be up and doing. The history of the burial-places, and the modes of burial adopted by the ancients, proves that although they infinitely surpassed us in their veneration for their deceased friends, yet, with a wise prudence, they would not permit the dead to inconvenience the living. Upwards of 2,000 years since, the Decemviri prohibited in the following words the burying or burning of any dead body in the city: —

"Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito."

In England, the *salus populi* is not *suprema lex*. The French, fickle and volatile, alternately generous and brutal, previous even to their most bloody revolution, took care to remove their dead outside the city. Their celebrated catacombs are tenanted by the bones of those who, in the darker ages, rested in the centre of the metropolis. We in England arrogate to ourselves, and in some instances with justice, a superior state of civilization and refinement as compared with other nations, but in this respect our country is in the rear, not the van, of civilization. \* \* \* About 12-13ths of every body must dissipate, and either mix with the earth or pass off in a gaseous form. Hence the corruption of the atmosphere in London can frequently be detected by the sense of smell. This I would term, connected as it is with our subject, a *specific deterioration* — a corruption the more offensive and disgusting as it is the elimination of dead men's products into the air we breathe, which must enter into the lungs and corrupt the body of the living."

The above remarks primarily refer to the metropolis. They apply, however, more or less, to every district in which large masses of dead are interred amid the living. Our Abbey Church is an in[stance] in point. This church has become so full of bodies that it is a work of the greatest difficulty to make fresh graves. And this crowding of corpses has taken place in a church in which daily service is performed!

Soon after the Rev. W. J. Brodrick entered upon the Rectory of Bath, his attention was turned to the above subject, and he liberally determined, at a personal sacrifice, to provide a burial place for the Abbey parish. The result has been the construction of the present Cemetery. The site was chosen by T. B. Coward, Esq., of this city, to whose care the Rector left the selection of a spot. He fixed upon a piece of land in Lyncombe Vale — in extent five acres — which, with the expense of building, laying out, &c., has cost the Rector between £3,000 and £4,000; and from the Cemetery, thus presented by the rev. gentleman to the Abbey parish, he will derive no return but that accruing from the fees during the period of his incumbency. From this time forward, burials will cease in the Abbey Church, excepting in the cases of families of which members are already therein interred.

The Cemetery is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of our vicinity. While its distance from the Abbey is not more than three-quarters of a mile, the Cemetery is quite in the country, and is placed amid a most delightful combination of natural objects. Its site is that sloping tongue of land in Lyncombe Vale upon which grow the fine old elms which form part of the avenue well known as Allen's Road, leading to Combe Down. The Cemetery begins at the first Lodge, and extends to the second. It is difficult to imagine a more lovely spot: it is characterized by the most striking attributes of rural beauty, besides which, it commands some of the most charming views of Bath and the surrounding country which our vicinity affords. It is, in short, just such a place as one would like to associate with the remembrance of departed friends.

The Chapel erected on the ground is in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, and has been built from a design by Mr. Manners. The masonry was executed by Mr. Birch. Under the Chapel are 90 Catacombs. In the centre of the interior is a bier upon which the coffin will be placed, and which is adapted for the lowering of the bodies into the catacombs. When the design of the building is fully carried out, two wings, or sets of cloisters, will be extended over the catacombs, which will tend to take away the heavy appearance which the pyramidal roof of the tower (which however, is in strict accordance with antique precedent) now presents.

The planting and laying out the Cemetery are from a design by the well-known and eminent Mr. Loudon, lately deceased. The plan, indeed, was the last of his efforts, as it was completed only a few days before his death. The ground is admirably arranged in compartments, so as to allow of easy access to any particular vault or grave. The space adjoining the carriage road is intended for the larger vaults, and measures have been taken to allow of their being opened without the necessity of removing the monuments. The strips or borders into which the ground is divided are separated by mounds and green walks, so that the various lines of graves are perfectly distinct and freely accessible.

A singular circumstance connected with the construction of this Cemetery has been the discovery of some stone coffins and human remains, thus shewing that it was formerly a place of burial – most probably before the introduction of Christianity into Britain – the bodies found not being placed East and West, a practice which arose from the general belief in the Lord's speedy coming to set up His Kingdom. A coin of Carausius, and one of Constantine, were also found in the course of the excavations. To

commemorate these discoveries, a chastely executed monument, the gift of T. B. Coward, Esq., has been erected on the side of the road leading to the Chapel. The stone bears the following inscription: - "IN FORMING THE ROAD, OF THIS CEMETERY, THREE STONE COFFINS, CONTAINING HUMAN REMAINS WERE DISCOVERED WITH ANOTHER SKELETON, HERE DEPOSITED: CLOSE TO THE LATTER WAS FOUND A COIN OF CARAUSIUS, AND ONE OF CONSTANTINE. MDCCCXLIII"

The Cemetery will be planted with the choicest trees and shrubs; none are to be planted in the Cemetery without the permission of the Rector, and, when planted, are not to be taken away again, unless with his approval. No tomb or monument is to be erected, or any inscription allowed, without the approval of the Rector; drawings of proposed tombs are to be first submitted. No interments to take place in the Catacombs excepting in coffins of lead. Other necessary regulations have been prepared for the orderly management of the Cemetery. It will be open to the public from nine a.m. to sunset every day, excepting Sundays, when entrance can only be obtained by special permission.

The Cemetery was consecrated on Tuesday by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, who was attended by the Rev. Canon Hamilton, the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law (Chancellor of the Diocese), the Ven. Archdeacon of Bath (the Commissary), the Rectors of Bath, Walcot, Claverton, and Bathwick, with a large number of the clergy of this city and its neighbourhood. There was a great concourse of spectators, but owing to the arrangements made by Capt. Carroll, our excellent chief of police, the strictest decorum was observed. On entering the Cemetery, the Bishop was preceded by two vergers, and the Churchwardens of the Abbey, bearing wands. After the Bishop came the Hon. and Rev. W. Towry Law, Chancellor of the Diocese; the Rev. Canon Hamilton, and the Ven. Archdeacon of Bath, followed by the other clergy; the rear of the procession being brought up by the children of the Blue-coat School and the numerous and highly-respectable body of citizens who attended.

The service commenced, in the usual way, by the Bishop and clergy proceeding round the ground, repeating alternately the 49th and 115th Psalms. On arriving at the portico of the Chapel, the petitions of the Rector, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, and the sentence of consecration, were read by the Hon. and Rev. the Chancellor of the Diocese.

The latter document having been signed by the Bishop, his Lordship completed the ceremony with the usual prayers.

The article refers to 'the recently published Parliamentary Report'. This was the report published by Edwin Chadwick (1800-1890) in 1843 entitled *A Supplementary Report on the Results of a Special Inquiry into the Practice of Interment in Towns*. Edwin Chadwick trained in the law and became a barrister in 1830. In 1832 he accepted the position of Assistant Commissioner to the newly-formed Poor Law

Commission, becoming Chief Commissioner the following year. He was responsible in 1842 for the *Report to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Office from the Poor Law Commissioners, on an Inquiry into the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain* and the 1843 report was a supplement to this. The introduction explains that the consideration of burials had not been included in the original report because the subject was so large. The 279 page report examined the arguments for and against contagion from the deceased and gives a collection of evidence from the different groups involved, including the medical profession, undertakers and gravediggers. It also examined how matters were arranged in other countries and, for the metropolitan district, gives a list of burial grounds with the annual number of burials. It also gives various statistics on mortality at that time, such as the following:

	Total Number of Deaths.	Deaths from Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.	Ratio of Deaths from Epidemic Disease to the Total Number of Deaths.
Liverpool . . .	7,435	1,844	1 in 4
Manchester . . .	6,774	2,006	1 in $3\frac{1}{3}$
Leeds . . . . .	4,388	965	1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$
Birmingham . . .	3,639	747	1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$

	Number of deaths of each class.			Number of deaths from Epidemic disease.	Average age at death of all who die above 21.	Average age at death of the whole class including children.
	Adults.	Children under 10 years.	Total.			
Gentlemen . . .	1724	529	2253	210	60	44
Tradesmen . . .	3979	3703	7682	1428	51	25
Labourers . . .	12045	13885	25930	5469	49	23
Paupers . . . .	3062	593	3655	557	60	49
Undescribed . . .	2996	2761	5757	1051	56	28
Totals . . . . .	23806	21471	45277	8715	53	27

Figure 2 Examples of mortality statistics from Chadwick's report.

The report (Section 45) has the following as part of a question and answer session: ‘The average price of funerals amongst the working classes for adults will be about 4*l*. This sum generally provides a good strong elm coffin, bearers to carry the corpse to the grave, pall and fittings for mourners. For children the average cost is 30*s*. but these charges do not include ground and burial fees. ... In general are not the expenses of burial in the Dissenters' burial-grounds less than those of burial in the grounds belonging to the Established Church? On average one third less. ... What would be the expense of the funeral of a person of the condition of an attorney? From 60*l*. to 100*l*.; but this would not include the expense of tomb or monument, or burial fees. ... Might 100*l*. be taken as the average expense of the funeral of a person of the condition of a gentleman? No; they range from 200*l*. to 1000*l*. I think that 150*l*. would be a low average.’ A review of the report, giving a synopsis, appeared in *The British and Foreign Medical Review or Quarterly Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery* Vol XVII Jan-Jun 1844 pp 403-407.

The reference to “*Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito*” and the Decemviri comes from the board of ten men tasked with drawing up the laws of Rome in 450BC which came up with ten and then, a year later, twelve fundamental laws. These laws are usually referred to as ‘The Law of the Twelve Tables’. The tenth of these laws simply means “no man may be cremated or buried in the city”.

The reference in the press article to the ‘Hon. and Rev. Chancellor of the Diocese’ is to William Towry Law (1809-1886) who was the 5<sup>th</sup> son of Lord Ellenborough and Chancellor of Bath and Wells in the period 1839-1851.

‘Capt. Carroll’ was William Farebrother Carroll (1784-1866), born at Glencarrif, co. Wicklow, who served in the Royal Navy. He was chief of police in Bath for several years. In the 1841 and 1851 censuses William F Carroll and his family were living at Bathwick Street, Bath. In the 1851 census his entry gives his age as 70 and occupation as Rear-Admiral half-pay. In Jul 1853 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at Queenstown (now Cobh) and in 1855 Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Rear-Admiral Carroll, aged 77, died at Greenwich Hospital on 8 Apr 1862. A biography appeared in *The Annual Register or View of the History and Politics of the Year 1862*, J & F H Rivington, London, 1863, page 339. An obituary appeared in *Gentleman's Magazine* of 1862 (vol. XII Jan-Jun, John Henry & James Parker, London, page 645).

T B Coward would seem to be Thomas Brockway Coward (ca 1786-1855) who married Elizabeth Wells on 5 Nov 1811 at Poole. There is a possible entry in the 1841 census at Holloway House, Bath: Thomas Coward,



aged 55, independent], born in Somerset, Elizabeth Coward, aged 45, born in Somerset, two presumed children and two servants.

The stone commemorating the discovery of the Roman remains still exists but the inscription has disappeared. It can be found towards the eastern end of the southern border of Section 2. Carausius (Marcus Aurelius Mauseus) was emperor of the short-lived 'Britannic Empire' in the period 286-296 AD. There were a few emperors by the name Constantine, including Constantine I Chlorus (305-306 AD) and Constantine the Great (-337).

From Kelly's *Directory of Somersetshire and Bristol 1889*:

The Abbey Cemetery, situated at Lyncombe, and commanding an exquisite view of the Bath valley, covers 5 acres: it was purchased by the Rev. the Hon. W. J. Brodrick, laid out by Mr. Loudon, and consecrated 30th January, 1844; there is a mortuary chapel in the Norman style, erected from a design by Mr. Manners, and in the grounds are the tombs of Rev. Edw. Tottenham, formerly minister of Laura chapel, Thomas Carr D.D. bishop of Bombay (1835-51), *d.* 5 Sept. 1859, General Dick and the Rev. Charles Kemble, prebendary of Wells and rector of Bath 1859 to 1874; here also is a memorial column to persons connected with Bath who fell during the Crimean war.

#### Further Reading

- 1 *On the Laying Out, Planting, and Managing of Cemeteries; and on the Improvement of Churchyards*, John Claudius Loudon, 1843 (available online also reprinted 1981 by Iverlet Books with an introduction by Emeritus Professor James Stevens Curl).
- 2 *J C Loudon & The Bath Abbey Cemetery*, A Walter Avon Gardens Trust Newsletter Number 18 (Spring 1997) pp19-27
- 3 *John Claudius Loudon and the Garden Cemetery Movement*, James Stevens Curl *Garden History*, Vol. 11, No. 2 (Autumn, 1983), pp. 133-156
- 4 Burial Order Books for burials in the Abbey Cemetery (1844-present). Bath Abbey Archives, 12 Kingston Buildings, Bath
- 5 Down Among The Dead: Edwin Chadwick's Burial Reform Discourse In Mid-Nineteenth-Century England, Mary Elizabeth Hotz, *Victorian Literature and Culture* (2001), 29: pp21-38, Cambridge University Press.
- 6 *Nineteenth Century Bath: Architects and Architecture*, Neil Jackson, Bath: Ashgrove Press, 1991 pp 100-106

## Layout

The site covers 2ha (5 acres), and overlooks the town with a view of the Abbey’s tower and, beyond that, Lansdown. Over its approximately 225m length, the elevation drops by 20m going from south to north. The cemetery is laid out along a major axis from the chapel of rest at the summit to the lower end of the cemetery in an almost south to north alignment with the main path running along this. (The axis is about 20° west of North.) The major axis is crossed by a wide curving path.

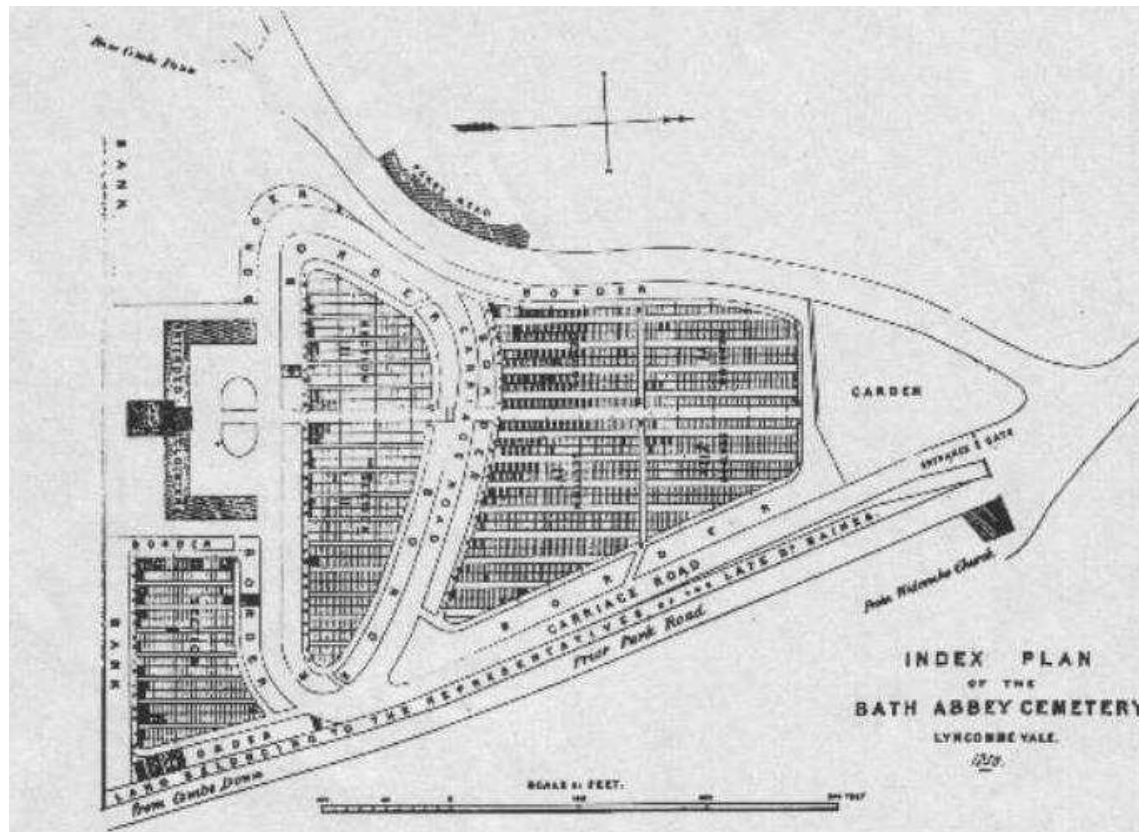


Figure 3 The original cemetery layout from 1850 (the cloisters by the chapel were never built)

The individual sections are numbered as in the Figure 2. Originally it was intended that there be 8 sections with, on the lower part, to the north and east, a garden. Section 8, to the west of the chapel, was never developed although there are some graves bordering it. It is understood that this section belongs to the diocese rather than the parish. The northern part of the garden was used for burials from about 1980.

According to the original architectural drawing of the layout, the basic unit of a grave plot is 7’6” x 2’6” with gaps between the plots of 6”. As evidenced by some rows where the slabs are adjacent the unit can be taken as 8’ x 3’. The gaps between the pairs of rows are 4’ at the top. The path at the top of sections 2 and 3 is 6’ wide. While there is a unit for a ‘plot’, a number of graves use multiple plots and some 1½ units. Graves in the first western border of section 1 are twice the standard length. However, this unit is not consistent and in Section 5 many graves are 2’6” wide, elsewhere mixtures of 3’ and 2’6”. The Table of Fees and Charges clarifies the different dimensions of the graves, as well as setting out a series of other fees. The entries which give the grave dimensions are:

### In the Catacombs.

	Parishioners			Non-Parishioners		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Single Vault for one Coffin, inclusive of all Fees and Charges, excepting closing, and cutting the inscription	9	9	0	11	11	0
Any number of Vaults may be secured for a Family by half the above fees being paid						

for each, the remaining sum to be paid at the time of Interment.

### In the Open Ground,

*On the Principal Borders adjoining the Carriage Road*

	£	s	d
Ground for a Vault, 3ft. 6 in wide, outside measure, with space in front for entrance, &c (which will obviate the necessity of removing any Monument erected over the Vault), including Interment Fees	20	0	0
Every additional foot in width	5	0	0
Every future Interment	3	3	0

### *In other Parts of the Ground*

	Parishioners			Non-Parishioners		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Ground for Vault or Walled Grave, 7 feet 6 inches by 3 feet, outside measure, including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat of Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment	10	10	0	12	12	0
Ground for double Vault, 7 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft.	17	17	0	21	0	0
Each future Interment, for an Adult	3	3	0	3	3	0
Ditto, for a Child under 14 years	2	2	0	2	2	0
For a Private Grave, not walled, 6 ft. 6in. by 2 ft. 6 in. including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment	5	5	0	7	7	0
Each future Interment, for an Adult	2	2	0	2	2	0
Ditto, for a Child under 14 years	1	5	0	1	5	0

Translating the fee of 11 guineas into current money is difficult as there are different measures. Based on the retail price index it is equivalent to £862 but in terms of average earnings it is £8,380 (see Lawrence H. Officer, "Purchasing Power of British Pounds from 1264 to 2006." MeasuringWorth.com, 2007). Calculating in terms of inflation alone, £1 in 1844 is equivalent to £88 today ('Consumer Price Inflation Since 1750' (ISSN 0013-0400, Economic Trends No. 604, pp 38-46) by Jim O'Donoghue, Louise Goulding, and Grahame Allen).

By way of comparing the price to prices of other items:

3/- to rent a house for a week in Wales in 1839	The <i>Diary of Thomas Jenkins of Llandeilo 1826 - 1870</i> (Edited by D. C. Jenkins, Dragon Books, Bala, North Wales, 1986)
£8-8-0 for a steerage passage from Liverpool to Philadelphia in the 1850s	From <i>Philadelphia: Immigrant City</i> by Fredric M. Miller: the cost was considered as "months' wages for a labourer" Also "In the 1820s alone nearly 20,000 immigrants, almost ten percent of the national total, came to the city as two lines of Philadelphia sailing ships ran regularly to Liverpool, the main center for Irish as well as English emigration. Steerage tickets cost between five and seven pounds while a good factory wage in the United Kingdom was one pound per week. "

The current average income of £24K/year is equivalent in 1844 to about £40/year, so £10 is about equal to £6K. Clearly, spending a quarter of a year's wages on a grave, let alone the charges for the undertaker, would put them out of reach of most people.

In the section borders a variety of grave widths can be found. In the main part of this document a plot number has been given. These need to be treated as the relative position within a row. Where a grave is clearly occupying an integral number of plots, this is indicated. However the complication of some graves not being simple multiples of a plot has not been taken into account in the numbering.

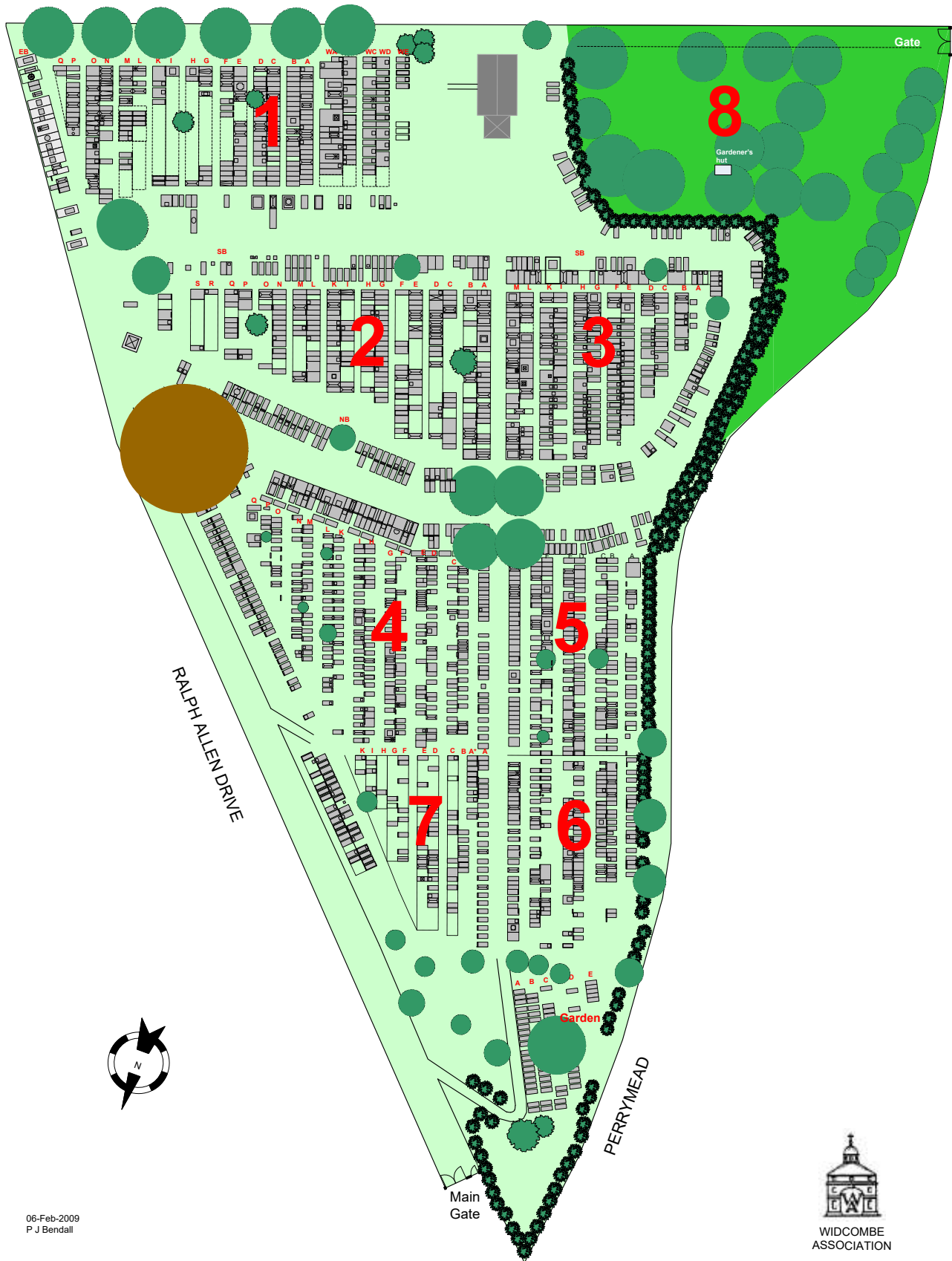


Figure 4 Overall layout

# Bath Abbey Cemetery, LYNCOMBE VALE.

Consecrated January 30th, 1844, by the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

THE RIGHT REVEREND BISHOP CARR, D.D., RECTOR.

## TABLE OF FEES AND CHARGES.

In the Catacombs.			Non-Parishioners.			Parishioners.			
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Single Vault for one Coffin, inclusive of all Fees and Charges, except closing, and cutting the inscription ... ..	9	0	0	11	11	0			
Any number of Vaults may be secured for a Family by half the above Fees being paid for each, the remaining sum to be paid at the time of Interment.									
<b>In the Open Ground,</b>									
<i>On the Principal Borders adjoining the Carriage Road.</i>									
Ground for a Vault, 3 ft. 6 in. wide, outside measure, with space in front for entrance, &c. (which will obviate the necessity of removing any Monument erected over the Vault), including Interment Fees...	20	0	0						
Every additional foot in width ... ..				5	5	0			
Each future Interment... ..	3	3	0						
<i>In other Parts of the Ground.</i>									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Ground for Vault or Walled Grave, including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment ... ..	10	10	0	12	12	0			
Ground for double Vault ... ..	17	17	0	21	0	0			
Each future Interment, for an Adult ... ..	3	3	0	3	3	0			
Ditto, for a Child under 14 years ... ..	2	2	0	2	2	0			
For a Private Grave, not walled, including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment ... ..									
	5	5	0	7	7	0			
Each future Interment, for an Adult ... ..	2	2	0	2	2	0			
Ditto, for a Child under 14 years ... ..	1	5	0	1	5	0			
<i>N.B. No Extra Fee for Burying in Lead.</i>									
For a Single Interment (no Stone allowed)	1	10	0	2	10	0			
Ditto, for a Child under 14 years ... ..	1	1	0	1	18	0			
If buried in Lead, extra ... ..	1	1	0	2	2	0			
<b>Monuments and Tombs.</b>						£ s. d.			
For placing a Tablet in the Chapel, below the Window-table, agreeable to specified design, 27 inches by 13 inches ... ..	5	5	0						
Ditto, above the Window-table, not exceeding 5 Superficial Feet ... ..	7	7	0						
For every additional Foot ... ..	0	10	0						
Placing a Tablet on the Outside Walls of the Chapel, not exceeding 5 Superficial Feet ... ..	3	13	6						
For every additional Foot ... ..	0	5	3						
Permission to erect a Tomb upon a Walled Grave in the Open Ground, above 12 inches in height... ..	2	2	0						
<b>Extra Fees.</b>									
Removing and replacing a Flat or Head Stone in the Ground ... ..	0	5	0						
Turfing a Grave ... ..	0	2	6						
Closing a Vault in Catacombs ... ..	0	5	0						
Clearing the Ground and keeping the Grave in order. First Interment... ..	0	10	6						
Ditto, on each future Interment ... ..	0	5	0						
Tolling the Abbey Bell, Parishioner... ..	0	10	6						
Ditto, Non-Parishioner ... ..	1	1	0						
Burying before 9 o'clock ... ..	2	2	0						
<b>For Digging or Re-opening a Private Grave beyond the Depth of Seven Feet.</b>									
Feet.	s.	d.	Feet.	£	s.	d.			
8 .....	2	0	15 .....	0	18	6			
9 .....	4	0	16 .....	1	1	6			
10 .....	6	0	17 .....	1	4	6			
11 .....	8	6	18 .....	1	7	6			
12 .....	11	0	19 .....	1	10	6			
13 .....	13	6	20 .....	1	13	6			
14 .....	16	0							

### Rules and Regulations.

1. All Orders to be given, and Applications respecting Interments, &c., to be made to the Clerk of the Abbey, No. 6, Terrace Walk, North Parade; and all Dues to be paid before the Ground, Vault, &c., be opened.
2. The Name, Abode, and Age of the Deceased, to be given when the Grave is opened.
3. No Interment in the Catacombs except in Coffins of Lead.
4. No Tomb or Monument of any kind to be erected, nor any Inscription put upon any previously erected, or upon any Vault in the Catacombs, without approval of the Rector, and a Drawing of every Tomb or Monument to be delivered to the Clerk prior to erection. No Tomb to be erected except upon Walled Graves.
5. No Tomb or Railing to extend beyond the size of the Vault or Grave, nor any Railing to exceed Four Feet in height, without special agreement.
6. No Trees or Shrubs to be planted without permission of the Rector; and when planted, not to be removed, unless approved of.

*The Cemetery is open for Public Inspection daily from Nine in the Morning until Sunset, and on Sundays from Two till Five p.m.*

No Person can be admitted to the Catacombs, or a Carriage allowed to enter the Cemetery, without an order from one of the Clergy or Churchwardens of the Abbey, or from the Clerk.

MEYLER AND SON, PRINTERS, HERALD OFFICE, BATH.

Figure 5 Price list from the time that Thomas Carr was Rector (1855-1859)

The approximate number of graves per section are:

Section	Graves with memorials
1	308
2	314
3	295
4	482
5 & 6	448
7	127
G	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>2036</b>

The numbers are approximate as they are the ones found, and do not take into account those graves without gravestones.

The map of 1850 shows that at that time the plots used were principally in the upper parts of sections 1, in particular along row A, and along the upper part of section 2 and 5, with a group in the upper part of section 5.

## The State of Cemeteries in General

The Memorandum by The Association of Gardens Trusts (CEM94) submitted to the Select Committee on Environment, Transport and Regional Affairs in Dec 2000 (printed in Mar 2001) sums up the state of cemeteries in general and has resonances with the situation at the Abbey Cemetery.

“In general cemeteries have suffered a decline during the latter half of the 20th Century. The original cemeteries have nearly all passed into the hands of the local communities and have competed for funding with other more urgent needs. The original cemetery designers anticipated the need for supervision and usually provided accommodation for a resident superintendent. The accommodation is now normally used for offices or other purposes less connected with the cemetery. The reduced supervision and the changes in society have led to a situation where most of the cemeteries are subject to attack by vandals and the theft of carvings from monuments.

The compaction of the ground over burials usually results in subsidence and movement of the tombs and monuments, often leading to collapse. In the majority of cases due to the cost of reinstatement, these constructions are removed and not repaired. Slowly our Victorian heritage of monuments is disappearing and with it our evidence of an important aspect of 19th Century life.

The increasing cost of labour for ground maintenance has also played a part in the erosion of cemeteries. The use of mechanical grass cutters has produced a need to remove stonework and simplify the areas. Many original cemeteries followed the advice of Loudon and created an arboretum on the sites. This tree heritage on many sites is past its maturity and is in decline. Without incentive or encouragement the maintenance of this asset will not be continued for the benefit of the next generation.

In most of our cities there are major changes taking place with the regeneration of inner core areas and old cemeteries are not immune from the effect of these pressures. The existence of open spaces in built-up areas is often threatened by the needs of transport systems. Not only roads but tramways see the cemetery space as an opportunity. In Birmingham the Key Hill Cemetery has been used for part of the route of a light railway. In fairness to the City Council it should be said that a careful study was made to record all monuments and minimise disruption before the scheme was approved.”

In the same consultation exercise, the submission by Bath & North East Somerset (CEM09) in Nov 2000 includes the following:

“The different types of stone from which the monuments are made support a wide range of lichens and mosses. The trees, shrubs and grass provide habitats for small mammals, birds and insects. Lansdown and Haycombe Cemeteries, Bath, contain remnants of limestone grassland, the survival of which is increasingly threatened by development and intensive agricultural practices.

Conflicts can arise here between the interests of those who would prefer to see cemeteries maintained intensively and those who would prefer a more wildlife friendly management regime.

...

Abbey Cemetery is in Widcombe Parish and the Widcombe Association takes a keen interest in Abbey Cemetery. Abbey Cemetery was designed by a Victorian pioneer of cemetery layout, J.C. Loudon, who considered that cemeteries when full should become green places for perpetual public use. He proposed that they should include wide public paths and be planted with suitable trees and shrubs so that the public could enjoy them for peaceful contemplation. Members of the Widcombe Association History Group have conducted research into the lives of the people buried there and have organised guided walks. They designed an interpretation board for the entrance which informs about the history, wildlife and historical and landscape importance of the cemetery.

...

The monuments in many cemeteries, closed and open are of historical and architectural importance. Abbey Cemetery is included in the 1996 Register of Parks and Gardens of Historic Interest and many of the cemetery monuments in Bath and elsewhere in the B&NES area are on the DCMS list of buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest.

...

Local authorities are obliged to take on the management of closed burial grounds if requested to do so by the Parish. There are 29 closed burial grounds and two open cemeteries in the B&NES Council District. **The management and maintenance of the closed burial grounds is mostly the responsibility of the local authority. The local authority are obliged to keep main paths open, the burial grounds clear of regenerated scrub and to inspect all walls, steps and other structures on a regular basis to ensure that they are safe.** Work to make these structures safe is the responsibility of the Council.

...

**The monuments and gravestones remain the responsibility and in the ownership of the occupants and their descendants.** It was often the case that a capital sum was left by the deceased to generate an income in perpetuity for the maintenance of the plot. The sums were often small and through inflation are not now sufficient for the purpose. In some cases the Parishes have added all these small sums together and retained them for other purposes, they are not usually passed over to the local authority along with the closed burial ground. It is difficult to get from the Church Authorities how big these funds are and for what purpose they are being currently used. When monuments cease to be safe irrespective of their architectural merits the Council has only a duty to make them safe, which is usually laying stones flat, or placing them around the edge of the burial ground. Over a period of time this results in the degradation of the character, historical and cultural interest of the site.

**The Parochial Church Councils retain the responsibility for the care of trees that were planted in closed burial grounds which they often have difficulty in funding. ...”**

## The Current State of Bath Abbey Cemetery

Originally there was a cemetery keeper: in the 1871 census Walter Hewes was gardener living at Cemetery Lodge; in the 1881, 1891 and 1901 censuses Edwin Perrin was gardener/cemetery keeper/superintendent living at Cemetery Lodge, Prior Park Road. An element of the funds paid for the graves was intended to be used for the upkeep of the cemetery ‘in perpetuity’, effectively using the interest on those funds to pay for this. The schedule of Fees and Charges has:

	£	s	d
Removing and replacing a Flat or Head Stone in the Ground ..	0	5	0
Turfing a grave	0	2	6
Clearing the ground and keeping the Grave in Order. First Interment	0	10	0
Ditto, on each subsequent interment	0	5	0

The maintenance charge represented about 10% of the charge for a 5 guinea plot. With 2,000 graves and 4,000 burials the maintenance fees should have risen to about £1,500. This is equivalent to half the money invested by Rector Broderick and, in today’s prices, this is equivalent to £0.5m. From these funds the gardener, lodged in Cemetery Lodge, would have been paid. Responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery was transferred to the local Council when it was closed but, as noted in the submissions to Parliament, there are also responsibilities on the parochial council and the owners of the graves. At present the upkeep by the council consists of an annual strimming in November and, during the summer months, periodic mowing of the main pathways.



Figure 6 Cemetery Lodge

Area	
Section 1, 2 & 3	There was considerable undergrowth and slabs and headstones covered in ivy, some to a considerable extent.
Sections 4&7	These two sections were very overgrown. In Section 7 this was such that even the paths are not clear. There are holes in the ground from excavations by badgers.
Sections 5&6	The paths were distinct but the area was much neglected. This has been tidied up.
Western borders	The borders on the west were overgrown by laurel bushes such that it was difficult

Area	
	to make out many of the individual graves.
Southern border	The border to the west of the chapel contains various graves which were obscured by ivy and nettles.
Garden	The garden is overshadowed by trees and suffers less from weeds.

The main problems arise from the uncontrolled growth of:

- Ivy
- Rosebay Willow-herb
- Laurel
- Small trees

The ivy has smothered a number of headstones to the extent that they appear as small trees. Within weeks of clearing a grave, new growth appears. In one instance a 2.5 metre high ‘tree’ covers a 1 metre high tomb.



Section 1 border before and after clearing

A headstone in section 3

Headstones in section 4

Figure 7 Examples of the effect of tidying up the cemetery

Some pitched graves and slabs where delamination has occurred have ivy growing between the layers, prising these apart. Two crosses on the main carriageway are now horizontal through the effects of ivy growth. In both cases, it has been the effect of strong winds on the cross made top-heavy by ivy; in one



the marble upright has snapped, in the other the whole cross was blown over in early 2008 leaving the base.

It is not practicable to just cut the ivy at the base and hope that the dead plant will decay to leave the monument. When alive, the ivy is relatively easy to remove but when dead the stems become more wooden and much more difficult to cut and they adhere more to the stone. If left, these dead stems remain for decades as is evident from previous attempts to tidy up the cemetery.

The Rosebay Willow-herb (*Epilobium angustifolium*) grows in swathes to a height of about 1.5–2 metres, flowering in June–September. It's a hardy perennial and, spreading by rhizomes as well as seed, develops into large patches which are difficult to remove. In Section 1 the border on the western side was completely covered with this weed and in August 2006 a tidying session managed to remove this to reveal the graves. In 2007 in an area in this border which hadn't been mown by the Council, the weed has appeared where it wasn't growing the previous August. Brambles only occur in a small number of places, at least in sections 1, 2 and 3.

There are a number of sites where trees have started to grow between graves. It is clear from the marks on them that some of these have been cut back in the past.

Laurel bushes grow on the western borders of the cemetery. These bushes are now so large that they obscure some graves completely; some graves are over 3 metres behind the existing edge of the border.



Figure 8 Rosebay Willow Herb

There was a problem with some types of bramble, in particular the Himalayan Giant bramble (*Rubus armeniacus*) which was growing in all sections of the cemetery. The council undertook a programme to remove these plants and a rectangular area in Section 7 had the remains of these.

The remains of various bushes and trees are evidence of previous attempts to tidy up the cemetery. An undated copy of a press report from about 30 years ago described how the then Rector, Geoffrey Lester, had organised volunteers to tidy up the cemetery.



Figure 9 Border of Section 7 prior to tree removal and in Jan 2008

As for the gravestones, their condition varies widely. The most resilient seem to be the granite ones and the least those of sandstone, with various headstones of this material suffering from delamination. There are also examples of slate slabs with fine inscriptions which are in excellent condition. Marble tombs are, for the most part, discoloured having turned grey or black. On one example, one side was so dark that it wasn't clear that there was an inscription and it was only an inscription on another part that implied that something must be there and careful cleaning revealed it.

A press release from the University of Bath on 7 Jun 2006 for a talk by Dr Tony Walter of the Centre for Death and Society (CDAS) had:

“Monday 19 June - Abbey Cemetery and its designer

John Loudon *What Brunel did for the railways, John Claudius Loudon did for England's cemeteries!* Tony Walter of CDAS gives an illustrated talk on the extraordinary man whose mid 19th century textbook virtually single-handedly changed the face of the English cemetery. But Loudon himself designed only three, of which

the most picturesque is Bath's Abbey Cemetery. Loudon's story contrasts with the sorry and overgrown state of the cemetery today."

In the B&NES *Green Space Strategy* of March 2007 (p6) it states that "Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds have been excluded from the strategy as they are generally areas with a specific purpose of burial and grieving, so not seen as areas where free public access is encouraged or desirable. There are exceptions to this in the case of a few little used or closed burial grounds which now also serve as excellent examples of natural green space e.g. Lansdown Cemetery in Bath". A map in the same document has the Abbey Cemetery classified as a 'natural green space' as is St James's Cemetery and some other cemeteries, but not the adjacent Catholic cemetery. The sites have been scored according to a methodology that used:

- value criteria under the headings of 'context, type of use and wider benefits' and
- quality criteria under headings such as: access & circulation, natural heritage and cultural heritage.

The Abbey Cemetery has been placed in the 'High Value/High Quality' category (value = 49, quality = 63) along with Lansdown Cemetery (value = 52, quality = 70) whereas St James's is in the 'Low Value/Low Quality' category (value = 44, quality = 46) (see Chapter 6 pp82-83 and Appendices B and C). The 'value' results for the green spaces that the Council considered range from 21-67 out of a possible maximum of 100 and an average of 41. For natural sites the 'quality' results were in the range 40-74 and an average of 57. While the blank assessment sheets are provided, only the overall results per site are given so it is not possible to determine the basis on which the scores were obtained for a particular site; eg did the Abbey Cemetery score highly on 'natural heritage' and poorly on 'facilities', as might be expected?

The same report gives the annual cost for maintaining a natural green space as £15.55 per m<sup>2</sup> (Appendix F Appendix 2 Table 2). For the Abbey Cemetery which occupies 2 ha (=20,000 m<sup>2</sup>) this maintenance cost would be of the order of £310K per year. In practice, a far smaller sum is expended.

## Notes

### Purpose

The Notes against the memorial inscription text contains information used to check the dates of the individuals whose names appear on the inscriptions. Some inscriptions give ages from which it is possible to establish an approximate year of birth, other inscriptions omit this information. Names are sometimes in full, in other places initials or a nickname is used. In addition the condition of some of the inscriptions is such that it is possible to misinterpret letters and numbers. The most common ones are:

'C' and 'G' where, from the style of carving, it might not be obvious

'E' and 'F' where the latter is transformed into the former by weathering

'3', '5', '6', '8' and '9' which may be difficult to distinguish if weathering has eroded part of the character.

As with all determination of years of birth from ages, it is possible to be out by a year. Instead of omitting such years, they have been included as they give sufficient information to be able to distinguish between possible individuals should someone inquire about a possible burial.

In addition a number of inscriptions refer to people not buried there, usually people to whom the individual is related, such as the father, and for whom no dates are provided. To find out who these people are an effort has been used to identify these and provide dates. Some inscriptions are an enigma. For example one just has 'A.E', a date and an age. The research was able to identify the individual and provide an outline of the associated family history.

The research into the individuals also allows an assessment to be made on the background of the people. As noted before, the cost involved in buying a plot and paying for its upkeep 'in perpetuity' inevitably means that the occupants of the cemetery are from the wealthier sections of society. In broad terms the early graves from 1844-1900 are those of: military and civilian staff working in the Empire (in particular India), many 'fundholders', that is, people who had inherited wealth and were living off those funds, and local professionals or trades people. There are significant numbers of Church of England vicars/rectors, usually from wealthy families, or their descendants.

### Sources

In order to establish birth years, census and birth registration information has been used. This information is available online from different suppliers usually on a subscription or pay-per-view basis. The principal sources are:

Source	
1841-1901 censuses	<p>The censuses for England &amp; Wales for the period 1841 to 1901 are available online from different information providers on different forms of subscription. These provide an index and the images themselves. The 1841 census does not give birth location just an indication of whether or not born in the county and it does not include the relationship between the individuals and the head of household. In addition, ages in this census tend to be approximate, for adults usually to the nearest 5 years.</p> <p>The indexes are not necessarily accurate as they rely on interpretation of the enumerator's handwriting in the original schedule. Nonetheless it is often possible to circumvent errors in the indexes by careful use of the search criteria.</p>
Alumni Cantabrigienses	<p><i>Alumni Cantabrigienses</i>. John and J A Venn, Cambridge University Press, 1923-1954. The first set covers alumni from the earliest records to 1752 and the second set from 1752 to 1900. These list known students, graduates, and officers at the University of Cambridge from the university's records and other sources. The entire collection contains 10 volumes in 2 sets. Usually available in reference libraries and online.</p>
Alumni Oxonienses	<p><i>Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714</i> and <i>Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886</i> Parker and Co., Oxford 1888-1892. Information included is typically parentage, birthplace, birth year, date and age of matriculation, and degree obtained with information from other sources. Usually available in reference libraries and online.</p>
Bath Directories	<p>Available at Bath Reference Library. Those from about 1840 are available on the open shelves and those prior to this are available on request.</p>
Crockford's Clerical Directory	<p>An annual directory of Church of England clergy. Gives summary information on the individual's educational background and positions held within the Church. There is also the 'Clergy List' which just gives the then current location without the biography. Typically available in reference libraries.</p>
General Register Office Birth, Marriage and Death Index Entries	<p>For England &amp; Wales civil registration started in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 1837. Volunteers from around the world have been transcribing the indexes and loading these into the FreeBMD site for online access. Entries for the period 1837-1910 are almost complete for births and marriages and, to a lesser extent, for deaths.</p> <p>For the period between about 1910-1982 the images of the indexes are available from information providers but there is as yet no index. Entries after 1983 are held in a database and can be accessed by information providers.</p> <p>The indexes themselves given only outline information and for births do not give the names of the parents; buying the certificate is necessary to establish date and location of birth and the parents. However, the index entry and a corresponding census entry may be all that is needed to establish a link. For birth entries after 1911 the mother's maiden name is included in the entry</p> <p>For deaths the age of the deceased is only present in the entries from 1866. For deaths after 1970 the deceased's date of birth is part of the entry.</p> <p>For marriages the spouse's surname is given in entries after 1911. For entries prior to this, some information providers allow the entries on the same page to be shown and this, in combination with census information, may allow determination of the spouse. For early indexes there are 3 marriages per page, later this becoming 2 per page, sometimes 1.</p>
BathBMD	<p>Online at <a href="http://www.bathbmd.org.uk">www.bathbmd.org.uk</a> is a facility for searching birth, marriage and death registrations in the Bath registration district. The information has been extracted from the original indexes by volunteers. For death registrations this gives the age, something which is absent at the GRO for records prior to 1866. In addition, the full names are given while, after 1911, the GRO only gives the first forename and then just initials for any other forenames. The results do not give the quarter within the year (essential for ordering a certificate) and the GRO index needs to be consulted to obtain this. BathBMD has the year according to when the event occurred, not when it was registered as occurs with the GRO.</p> <p>Comparing ages from BathBMD with those on the MIs, there are several discrepancies in ages ending in an '8' occurring in BathBMD as '6' and may arise from the Victorian form of '8' which is an 'o' with curl at the top.</p>
International Genealogical Index (IGI)	<p>The Church of the Latter-day Saints (Mormons) undertook the gathering of parish register entries and the results are available on microfiche and online. The coverage of English parishes is not universal, particularly as some dioceses refused co-operation. The volume <i>Atlas &amp; Index of Parish Registers</i> (Phillimore) gives for each Church of England parish the extent to which it is covered by the IGI as well as the location in record offices and other places of the original registers and their transcripts. The IGI focuses on births and marriages and has poor coverage of burials, which led to the</p>

Source	
	development of the National Burial Index. Because this source also has material submitted by family historians there are various duplicate entries and some of material is not necessarily accurate.
DocumentsOnline	A website run by The National Archives provides information on (and downloading of) wills prior to 1858 which have been proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The proving of such wills can provide corroborative evidence for a death and, in some cases, gives an address. This site also gives access to other documents, but mainly from the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
Gentleman's Magazine	Produced twice a year, this long-running publication – it started in Jan 1731 and lasted until 1914 – contains articles, correspondence and records of events such as appointments, marriages and deaths. Many of the volumes are now accessible online. The use of the word 'magazine' to indicate a journal was started by this publication; prior to this the name meant a storehouse (as it still does in the military and in French). It has been used to check on dates and provide supporting information.

Various other sources have been used and these are indicated in the text.

### Burial Registers

A limitation in the recording of memorial inscriptions is that, as it omits those graves without memorials, people searching for relatives may be unaware that a relative is buried in the cemetery. The Abbey has three volumes of burial registers which list each burial and reservation of plot. These volumes are distinct from the conventional burial registers in that they are used for the management of the cemetery itself and indicate the location of the graves, any reservation of a plot, the depth and the fees paid. The identification of the individual includes, in addition to name and age: the place of abode at the time of death, sometimes with an addition of where the individual died if this is different, the date of death, the date of burial, the undertaker and the fees paid. The entries are in chronological order. There was no index so that, without a year of death, it is difficult to find an entry. For the management of the cemetery's plot, there is an additional set of records which give, for each plot, who is buried there.

Each entry is given a number. This was intended to be a sequence number but various mistakes have meant that there are duplicates and jumps in the sequence.

The volumes have now been indexed and the index to this volume includes all entries, whether or not a memorial inscription has been found.



Figure 10 Example of a page from the burial books and the volumes

The Burial Register entries, when ordered by location, highlight the areas that were used as common graves. The individuals buried in such graves were primarily from a limited number of places that fall within the parish and include: Hetling Court, Bridewell Lane, Westgate Buildings, Orange Grove Court and the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. 16 Westgate Buildings was the 'Asylum for the Aged'. Some burials in common graves were authorised in the early decades by overseers and later by churchwardens. Other burials came at a low fee. The areas used for such common graves are mainly in the lower parts of Section

6 and throughout Section 7. The Burial Registers also refer to interments in the 'lower border', sometimes specifying that this is the lower border of section 6 or 7. This may be supplemented by a row and plot designation which would seem to indicate an alignment with a row in the main sections. This suggests that the areas of the lower borders are in the area referred to as the garden. A series of such burials have a star by the row number and no explanation of the significance of the star can be found. However, in Section 7, where this mainly occurs, the burials in the second row have been given a location of '7A\*'. There are some memorials which occur here and these face eastwards and are directly behind row 7A, so the use of the star would seem to indicate 'behind the specified row'. There are burials, presumably in common graves, which have not been given a location or just simply the section. Two areas at the ends of rows in Section 4 were used for child common graves. The following map shows the areas used for common graves:



Figure 11 Locations of common graves

Volume 3 of the Burial Register has a record of the re-burial of remains from St James's church on 11-Feb-1960:

"A number of bodies in lead coffins and many human bones, buried under the church of St James Bath were removed prior to the sale of the site of the ruined church and re-interred (sic) by the Archdeacon of Bath, the Venerable Arthur Cook, in a plot of the ground at the lower (or extreme north) corner of the Abbey Cemetery, in the presence of the former Churchwardens of the parish of St James. G. H. Deacon and L. F. Hooper on the 11th February 1960."

## FAQ

Question	Answer
How accurate are the years of birth?	<p>This is variable. Some memorial inscriptions give a precise date of birth, others an age, some no indication whatsoever. Where there is an age, subtraction yields a year which may be out by one. Where a baptism is found, there is no guarantee that that this occurred shortly after birth, although in most cases this is so. Where ages in the census are used the age may not be wholly accurate. Nonetheless, the research to establish the year of birth is important in allowing anyone searching to establish the correct individual.</p> <p>It is noticeable that on many occasions there are discrepancies of one year between ages on the MIs and the corresponding death registration, irrespective of the use of phrases such as 'in his 75<sup>th</sup> year' which indicates an age of 74.</p>
How complete are the	The inscriptions on various graves have disappeared, typically by the stone

Question	Answer
entries in this document?	delaminating from headstones. Some graves have only been found by chance, for example slabs under leaf litter or completely covered by earth. Therefore, it is possible that there remain further graves that have yet to be found. The indexing of the Burial Registers and the reconciliation of those entries with the graves that have been found should lead to a complete set of names. A corollary is that some MIs refer to individuals where there is no entry in the Burial Register, possibly being buried elsewhere by commemorated in this cemetery.
Where can I find information on the burial?	The Abbey has the Burial Registers which list all the burials. The Abbey's archivist can be contacted to enquire about entries in these. The contact details are on the Abbey's website <a href="http://www.bathabbey.org">www.bathabbey.org</a> .
How accurate is the information of whether the individual was actually buried?	The memorial inscriptions have the general form of 'Sacred to the Memory ..' which implies that the individual mentioned is buried there. Some are more explicit in stating that 'the mortal remains are deposited'. There are cases where it is obvious that the individual is not buried there. This may be explicit by stating that the individual is buried somewhere else. In some cases the year of death is such that they cannot have been buried in the cemetery because it is before it opened. There remain a small number of cases such as Frederick Bateman (grave 1A9) who died in France where it was not clear where he was buried until a reconciliation with the Burial Registers was carried out.
Why is information available on where people were born for only some individuals?	For those who were buried before 1851, unless the baptism can be found or the 1841 census entries indicates the county or foreign country, it is not possible to find out the place of birth. For some entries, the individuals returned from abroad to Bath to retire and no census entries that would have established birth location can be found. For 20 <sup>th</sup> century entries the marriage entry is needed to obtain the wife's maiden name and, with the age at death, the birth entry found. Without knowing when the marriage took place, it is not possible to carry this out.

## Occupants

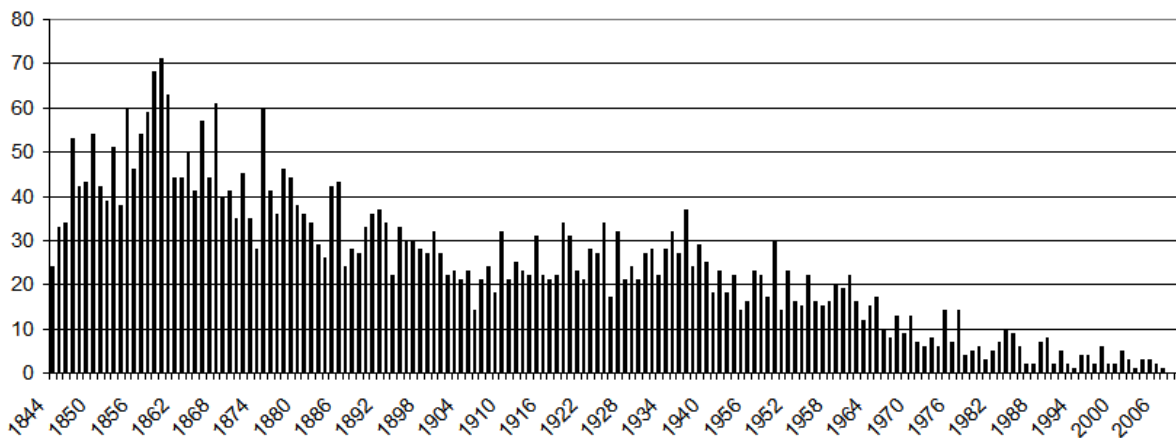


Figure 12 Numbers of burials by year

The number of burials was about one per week in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century but has then diminished steadily so that now it is less than three a year.

## Categorisation

This section gives a summary of the results of analysing the backgrounds of the individuals buried in the cemetery. The profession or trade has been classified into broad categories such as:

- Church of England minister
- Army
- Navy
- Professional
- Trade
- Fundholder

Other attributes of the individuals have also been used, such as:

- Spinster
- Married

• Place of birth

**Profession or Trade**

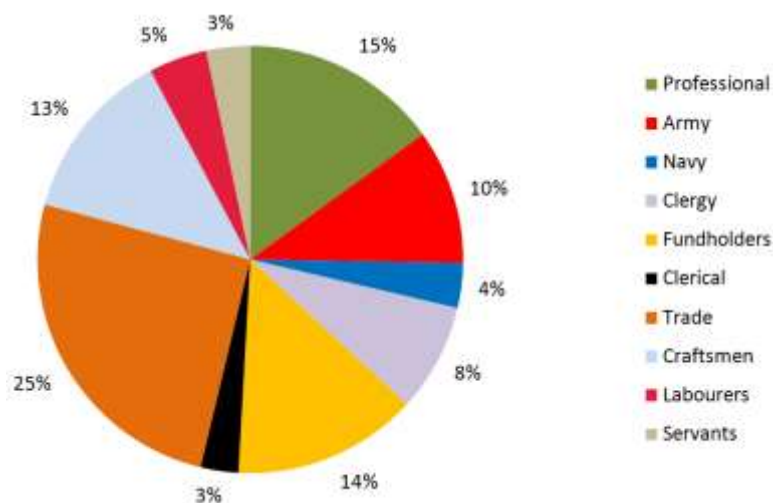


Figure 13 Proportion by Occupation

The pie-chart above summarises the type of occupation of the individuals buried. As noted above, the cost of a plot in the cemetery was such as to put it out of reach of most people. As a result, well over 50% of the male adults were from the professions, the services, clergy or fundholders. The tradesmen tended to be employers and shop-owners.

- The medical profession has a significant number of both English and Scots who trained at Edinburgh.
- The Army has many who were in one of the branches of the Indian Army (Bombay, Madras, Bengal etc). Once retired and returning to Britain but having no home, it would seem that Bath offered what was needed.
- The clergy are mainly from wealthy families and educated at either Oxford or Cambridge.
- There are a small number of servants in some cases buried next to their masters/mistresses.
- Going from sections 1-3 down the slope to sections 4-7 the proportion of local business people increases.

**Age**

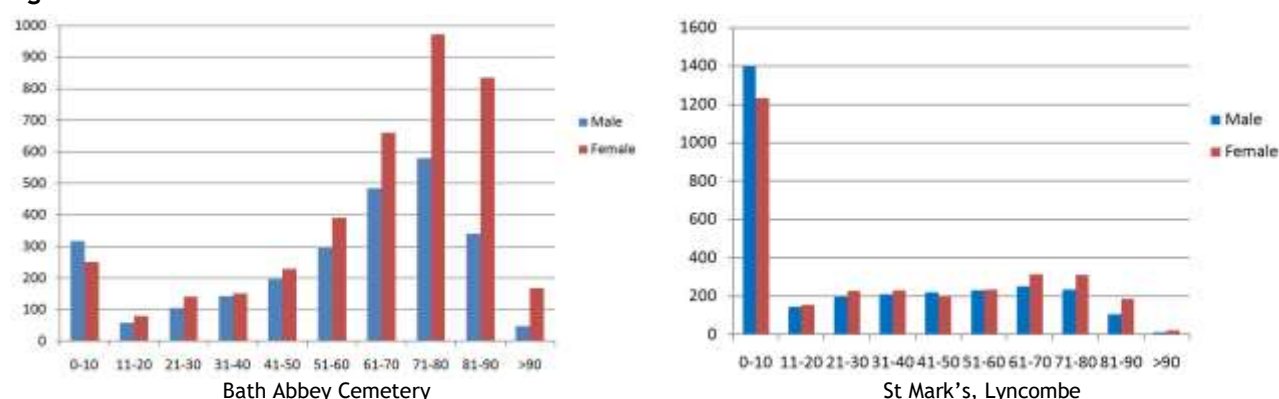


Figure 14 Age Distribution for Bath Abbey and St Mark's Cemeteries

The figure above summarises the number of burials by age at death grouped into 10-year spans. For the Abbey Cemetery it is notable that over 50% died over the age of 70 and there are more females than males in every age group except 0-10 years. The age profile for the cemetery at St Mark's, Lyncombe has a different form with about 43% of burials for children under 11 years and for other age bands a distribution that is almost flat. Those buried at St Mark's were mainly artisans living in the parish, in Holloway, Claverton Street and Dolemeads.

## Origin

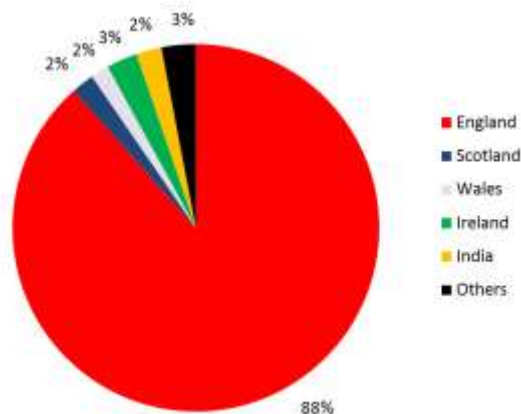


Figure 15 Distribution of Country of Birth

The country and, for Britain and Ireland, the county of birth have been sought. This has only been successful for about 70% of those buried, rather than relatives that are mentioned. The populations of Great Britain and Ireland would suggest that the proportion from England would be about 80% and that from Scotland 10% if there was a random mixture of birthplaces. In fact, the occupants were mainly born in England. The number born in India is significant and arises from British families stationed there. Those born in Ireland include various English people who were posted there, either as clergy or in the services, and some landowners.

## Individuals of Note

	Grave	Reason
Colthurst Bateman (1780-1859)	1A10	Sherriff for Monmouth during the Chartist riots that occurred in 1839.
Henry Madox (1785-1865)	1E21	Participated in the Battle of Waterloo in the 66 <sup>th</sup> Inniskilling Dragoons which made a famous charge.
Peter Williams (1789-1861)	1I24	A veteran of the Peninsular war who was a cutler in Westgate Street.
Stothert	1K23, 1K24, 3A3, 3A4	The founder of the local engineering firm of Stothert & Pitt was buried in the crypt of St James's church but various descendants connected with the firm are buried here.
William Cuninghame Cuninghame (1826-1900)	1N26	One of Queen Victoria's bodyguards.
Walter Allen Sheppard (1835-1915)	1WB7	Born at Bath, he married to Kate Malcolm, the leading suffragette in New Zealand. Kate Sheppard's image appears on the NZ\$10 note. He is buried with their son Douglas. (Kate Sheppard is buried at Christchurch.)
Sir Evelyn Mountstuart Grant Duff (1863-1926)	1WC4	Undersecretary of State for India
Anne Ellice (1759-1847)	2G1	Wife of a successful businessman in British North America. Mother and grandmother of MPs. A son was responsible to amalgamating various fur trading companies into the Hudson Bay Company.
Charles Norris Williamson (1857-1920), Alice Muriel Williamson (1869-1933)	2SS19	Husband and wife who were both novelists with most books written jointly. Some books were made into films.
John Bythesea (1827-1906)	3K18	Admiral. He was one of the first to be awarded the Victoria Cross for a mission in Sweden during the Crimean War.
Ann Partis (1758-1846)	3M1	Wife of a London attorney who founded various charities.
Matthew William Kemble Connolly (1872-1947)	3WB12	A researcher into molluscs in Africa. His son Cyril was an eminent author and literary critic.
Hugh Herbert Edward Nelson Ward (1863-1953)	8NB5	Great-grandson of Horatio & Emma Nelson, grandson of their only child Horatia Nelson who married Rev. Philip Ward.
Benjamin Plim Bellamy (1783-1847)	4A16	Actor, manager of the Theatre Royal, Bath in the period 1827-1833 and lessee and Master of Ceremonies at The Assembly Rooms.
Henry Grattan Guinness (1835-1910)	4EE1	A member of the brewing family but his career was in preaching, writing and training missionaries.
George Moger (1806-1880)	4SS21	Member of a family which owned a bank in Bath.
Robert Pitt (1818-1886)	5C33, 5SN14	Co-founder of Stothert and Pitt and his son who was a Managing Director.
William Grattan Tyrone Power (1797-1841)	5G25	A notable actor and the great-grandfather of the American star of stage and screen Tyrone Power.



## Awards and Titles

<b>OBE</b>		Grave
John Mossom Boyd (1887-1946)	Royal Navy	1NB17
James Miles Townsend Reilly (1855-1936)		1WC16
George Durant Kersley (1906-1993)	Doctor	1WD11
Marie L H A de Blaquiere (1865-1942)		1WD15
W Arnold Ridley (1896-1984)	Actor	2NN28
Thomas Bruce Cooper (1908-1949)	RAF	2O18
George Frederick Cotton (1877-1945)	HM Admiralty	3WB21
Alice M Pursey (1879-1859)		3WB26
George Tanqueray Moger (1912-2000)	Royal Indian Navy	4SS21
George Stanley Murray Moger (1872-1947)		4SS21

<b>Distinguished Flying Cross</b>		Grave
Thomas Bruce Cooper (1908-1949)	RAF	2O18

<b>Military Cross</b>		Grave
Adrian Edmund Hopkins (1894-1967)		2I11
William Herbert Bateman (1892-1974)		3SN10
Thomas Henry Boss (1895-1980)	Indian Army	GE5
William Moxhay Sutton (1885-1949)		2SN11

<b>DSO</b>		Grave
Henry Hamilton Settle (1847-1923)		1WC12
Charles Conan Newham (1871-1959)		1WD10
Ralph Duckworth (1876-1924)		3SN23
William Moxhay Sutton (1885-1949)		2SN11

<b>GCMG</b>		Grave
Harold Orme Garton Sargent (1884-1962)		1WE5

<b>KCMG</b>		Grave
Evelyn Mountstuart Grant Duff (1863-1926)		1WC4
Edwyn Sandys Dawes (1838-1903)		1WC9

<b>KCB</b>		Grave
Henry Hamilton Settle (1847-1923)		1WC12
Claude Martine Wade (1794-1861)		1WA16
Harold Orme Garton Sargent (1884-1962)		1WE5

<b>MVO</b>		Grave
George Frederick Cotton (1877-1943)		3WB21

<b>Knights</b>		Grave
Gabriel Wood (1767-1845)	Army	1C1
Percy Kendall Stothert (1863-1929)		1K23
Claude Martine Wade (1794-1861)		1WA16
Evelyn Mountstuart Grant Duff (1863-1926)	Politician/administrator	1WC4
Edwyn Sandys Dawes (1836-1921)		1WC9
Henry Hamilton Settle (1847-1923)		1WC12
Harold Orme Garton Sargent (1884-1962)		1WE5
William Lockyer Freestun (1804-1862)	Army	1NB11
Charles Granville Stuart-Menteth (1800-1880)		2SS32
George Frederick Cotton (1877-1943)		3WB21
Gerard Aubrey Goodman (1862-1921)		8EB5

<b>Lords</b>		Grave
William de Blaquiere (1856-1920)	6 <sup>th</sup> Baron de Blaquiere of Ardkill	1WD15
Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant (1856-1931)	8 <sup>th</sup> Baron de Longueuil, Canada	3SS12
Charles Henry Somerset Butler (1851-1909)	6 <sup>th</sup> Earl of Carrick, Ireland	3NB10
Arthur Sholto Langford Rowley (1871-1953)	8 <sup>th</sup> Baron Langford, Ireland	3I23

Local Tradespeople

The following table lists the occurrences of various trades when about 70% of the cemetery's occupants had been researched.

Area	Role	Number	
Fuel	Coal Merchant	4	
Food	Grocer	16	
	Butcher	10	
	Baker	2	
	Fruiterer	2	
	Wholesale grocer	2	
	Corn merchant & miller	1	
	Dairyman	1	
	Miller, corn merchant	1	
	Miller & baker	1	
	Tea Dealer	1	
	Tea dealer & grocer	1	
	Drink	Publican	11
		Brewer	3
Brewery manager		1	
Wine merchant		3	
Wine merchant manager		1	
Clothing	Draper	20	
	Cotton broker	3	
	Mercer	3	
	Hosier	2	
	Outfitter	2	
	Berlin wool seller	1	
	Drapers assistant	1	
	Hatter, outfitter	1	
	Lace merchant	1	
	Milliner & dressmaker	1	
	Hide & skin broker	1	
	Straw Hat manufacturer	1	
	Tailor & outfitter	1	
	Trimming buyer	1	
	Wool merchant	1	
Building	Timber Merchant	3	
	Stone merchant	2	
Accommodation	Lodging House Keeper	4	
	Estate agent	1	
	Hotel keeper	1	
Other	Merchant	8	
	Bookseller	5	
	Commercial traveller	5	
	Chemist	4	
	Auctioneer	3	
	Commission agent	2	
	Haberdasher	2	
	Law stationer	2	
	Antique dealer	1	
	Auctioneer's clerk	1	
	Auctioneer & estate agent	1	
	Export merchant	1	
	Iron master	1	
	Member Stock Exchange	1	
	Music seller	1	
	Paper Maker	1	
	Pawnbroker	1	
	Pawnbroker, Silversmith	1	
	Printer	1	
	Printer & toy dealer	1	
	Printer, Bookseller	3	
	Ship store merchant	1	
	Stamp importer	1	
	Tobacco Manufacturer	1	
	Toy dealer	1	

Of particular note are:

- Drapers. This undoubtedly arises from the city having a extensive social life revolving around the fundholders.

- Butchers and grocers. Such individuals typically owned a shop and employed staff.

### Crafts

Area	Role	Number
Buildings	Cabinet maker	7
	Carpenter	6
	Builder	5
	Mason	3
	Upholsterer	5
Clothing	Tailor, tailor's cutter	6
Food	Confectioner	3

### Local Officials

Role	Who	Grave
Mayor	George Woodiwiss (1857-1906)	3G13
	George Durant Kersley (1906-1993)	1WD11
	Adrian Edmund Hopkins (1894-1967)	2I10
	Thomas Washbourne Gibbs (1817-1894)	2SS2
	Sydney William Bush (1856-1937)	2SS12
	James Edward Henshaw (1864-1918)	3G15
	Preston King (1862-1943)	2SS16
	Thomas Wilton (1819-1885)	5D44
	William Hunt (1801-1885)	1EB3
Alderman	Francis Henry Falkner (1782-1866)	1E15
	Thomas Gill (1802-1891)	1I1
	James Hooper (1799-1896)	1N2
	James Clark (1828-1907)	2NN2
	Richard Thomas Gore (1799-1881)	5D13
	Matthias Harris (1781-1874)	IW2
	Beatrice Laugharne Philipps Devenish (1876-1946)	5D2
Councillor	John Palmer (1742-1818)	1WA17
	Evan Davies Jenkins (1891-1952)	2SS15
	Charles Gordon Mackay (1877-1942)	3I12
	William Lewis (1831-1900)	3K27
	Samuel Kemp (1794-1886)	4SN14
	Thomas Wilton (1819-1885)	5D26

### Servants

The servants buried and for which their occupation has been determined are:

Sarah Beachem (1804-1861)	4Q4	servant to Christopher Domville (1789-1859)
Rosa Adelaide Bond (1831-1878)	1NB10	governess
Mary Bradshaw (1787-1862)	5H14	
Elizabeth Bryant (1834-1912)	3L6	buried with her mistress for whom she had been companion housekeeper for 50 years
Caroline Carpenter (1829-1863)	4F44	servant to Mr Cruttwell, solicitor
Anne Carr (1765-1851)	6G5	servant to Mr Hayward
Mary Ann Catling (1848-1935)	3E20	lady's maid, buried in a grave adjacent to her mistress
Mary Collis (1798-1882)	1WA5	housekeeper to the late William Smith (see burial book entry 2892); Mariner's widow from Dorset, buried with her master William Smith
Josiah Cook (1817-1893)	8NB13	
Jane Cook (1806-1890)	8NB13	wife of Josiah Cook
Elizabeth Porter Cox (1835-1888)	6P15	cook at Mrs Whitehead, Manor House, Widcombe
Amey Date (1790-1864)	6F3	formerly housekeeper to G Tugwell
Harriett Drewett (1831-1886)	7F24	parlour maid to Thomas Gill
George Ford (1798-1850)	4N11	servant to Dowager ... Midleton
Mary Frankham (1790-1844)	unknown	servant to T M Cruttwell
Elizabeth Fuley (1779-1855)	7C4	
Elizabeth Gardener (1811-1867)	7A34	housekeeper to Mr Kingham
Mary Ann Gray (1865-1945)	2NN9	
Margaret Graydon (1787-1851)	1N27	

Martha Holt (1848-1900)	3WB7	buried in the same grave as her master and mistress
Elizabeth Holton (1806-1867)	6F30	servant to Mrs William Gardiner of Beechwood
William Hughes (1787-1848)	6G	servant to Mrs Layard, Rivers St
Charlotte Hughes (1813-1884)	7G10	
George Humphries (1775-1848)	5B24	
Mary King Jeffrey (1840-1923)	7EA1	
Elizabeth Jones (1818-1864)	2A21	servant to Miss Rigby
Mary Kemp (1808-1855)	7B9	servant to Mrs Tyndal, Kingston Sq
Charles Megan (1836-1880)	7F5	Butler; St Mary le Bone, London
Helen Mitchell (1864-1920)	1WC9	late of the Pulteney Hotel
Mary Mountjoy (1806-1870)	6F30	
Jessie Sophia Norcott (1851-1914)	4SS2	maid to Mary Catherine Hobart; for 30 years maid & friend, died on the same day as her mistress (daughter of the 1st Anglican bishop of Bombay) and buried in the same grave
Ann Pitcher (1773-1855)	4F16	servant to O Ball Esq
Lambrook Pitman (1790-1850)	4E11	servant to George Warde
Jane Prangle (1807-1857)	6F16	housekeeper to Mr Bennett, tea dealer
Elizabeth Prior (1843-1890)	7C37	
Ann Reed (1773-1855)	1P7	late servant to the late Miss Broadhurst, Lyncombe Lodge; buried in the same grave as her mistress
Thomas Ridgeley (1815-1858)	7D2	
Jane Robinson (1814-1871)	4M11	late nurse at the Rev C Kemble's
John Whitehead (1804-1851)	5C31	servant to Watson Esqre

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We are grateful to Bath Abbey for providing the images of the memorial inscriptions from the catacombs.

Our thanks are also extended to Dr Lucy Rutherford, the Abbey's archivist, for providing information on various graves to determine the occupants and for giving access to the Abbey's Burial Registers.

## Glossary

The following are terms or acronyms found on the memorial inscriptions or supporting information, some of which may be unfamiliar.

Term	Meaning
A.K.C.	The 'A.K.C.' which appears with some entries in Crockford's Clerical Directories means Associate of King's College, London which was a route taken by those studying for a Church of England ministry and not going to either Oxford or Cambridge.
A.L.C.M.	Associate of the London College of Music.
A.R.C.M.	Associate of the Royal College of Music
A.R.I.B.A.	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects
ætat	Latin, abbreviation of 'aetatis': aged. Also occurs as 'aetatis suae' and 'ætat suæ' ie his/her age.
Annuitant	An individual living off an annual allowance (annuity) or pension.
Arm.	Armiger. Used in university entries to indicate that the family were bearers of arms, ie had a coat of arms.
B. CHIR.	Bachelor of Surgery
C.B.	Companion of the Bath
C.M.G.	Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael & St George (see also GCMG). ("Call me God")
C.W.G.C.	Commonwealth War Graves Commission
cler.	Clerk [in Holy Orders]. Used in university entries to indicate that the father or individual was an Anglican priest.
d	A gothic 'd' appears in Crockford's entries indicating 'deacon' (the step before becoming a priest).
D.C.L.I.	The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity
D.F.C.	Distinguished Flying Cross
D.L.	Doctor of Law
F.R.C.O.	Fellow of The Royal College of Ophthalmologists Fellow of The Royal College of Organists
F.R.C.P.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians
F.R.C.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
F.R.G.S	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
F.S.A.	Fellow of the Society of Arts
F-P	Full-pay. Occurs in references to members of the Army and Royal Navy. In the latter the years on full-pay and half-pay are given in the 1849 biographical dictionary.
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St Michael & St George. An order instituted in 1818 by the then Prince Regent for service to the (now) Commonwealth and foreign nations. Mainly awarded to senior members of the diplomatic service. ("God calls me God")
CWGC	Commonwealth War Graves Commission (see <i>Sources</i> )
HEIC	Honourable East India Company. Administration of India was transferred to the Crown in 1857.
HEICS	Honourable East India Civil/Colonial Service
H-P	Half-Pay (see F-P).
ICS	Indian Colonial Service or Indian Civil Service
IGI	International Genealogical Index. A source of parish register information (see <i>Sources</i> ). Where '/AF' is appended, this indicates that it comes from the 'Ancestry File' facility and contains information submitted by researchers.
I.N.	Indian Navy. This is not the post-independence Indian Navy (Bharatiya Nau Sena) but Her Majesty's Indian Navy which succeeded the Bengal Marine and Bombay Marine of the Honourable East India Company and operated under that name in the period 1830-1863, then Bombay Marine 1863-1877 before then becoming the Her Majesty's Indian Marine until 1934, then the Royal Indian Navy until independence in 1948. Originally responsible for protecting the ships of the HEIC.
IHS	In the early Christian centuries Greek characters XP, XΣ or IHΣ and XPΣ for Iesus Christos were used. This original meaning was lost over time and the use of 'IHS' were believed to be the first three letters of 'Ihsus', as a Greek form of 'Jesus'. However the 'H' was the transliteration of the Greek eta and 'S' or 'C' for sigma. Later the explanations as coming from Jesus Hominum Salvator - Jesus Saviour of Men - or Jesus Hierosolymae Salvator - Jesus Saviour of Jerusalem - were offered. Typically found in gothic script at the top of an inscription.
K.C.	Knight of the Crescent of Turkey
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath. One of the levels within the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (formerly The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath) which was

Term	Meaning
	founded in 1725 by George I.
K.C.H.	Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. An order of chivalry instituted in 1815 by the Prince Regent but not conferred once the break with Hanover occurred with the ascension of Queen Victoria to the throne. It also appears as 'K.G.O'.
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael & St. George ("Kindly/Kings call me God") (see also GCMG).
K.C.T.	See K.C. Knight of the Crescent of Turkey
K.E.O.	King Edward's Own [Regiment]
K.H.	Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (see also K.C.H)
K.T.S.	Knight of the Tower and Sword, of Portugal
L.A.C.	Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company
L.S.A	Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries
M.P.S.	Member of the Pharmaceutical Society (from 1989, when 'Royal' was added, this became MRPharmS)
M.V.O.	Member of the Victorian Order. The Royal Victoria Order was created on 21 Apr 1896. Awarded for personal service to the sovereign. There are also grades of: lieutenant, commander and knight/dame commander.
Matric.	Matriculated. Matriculation is an admissions procedure for students at Oxford and Cambridge universities. In some cases the date of admission and matriculation are different.
MRCS	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons
N B	Some locations, particularly in Crockford's, have 'N B' which refers to Scotland as 'North Britain'. This is also seen on some memorials, for example within Bath Abbey itself one which has 'Perthshire N. B.'. (The term 'South Britain' to indicate England and Wales never became accepted and 'West Britain' for Ireland was rarely used, indeed, calling someone a 'West Briton' was used contemptuously in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century to describe an Irish person sympathetic to the United Kingdom.)
O.B.E	Order of the British Empire established in 1917
Obiit	Latin: he/she died
Ob <sup>t</sup>	See obiit
p	A gothic 'p' appears in Crockford's entries to indicate when the individual was consecrated as a priest, usually having first become a deacon (see 'd').
P.C.C.	Prerogative Court of Canterbury. Provincial court having jurisdiction over the estates of the deceased, of which the principal one was that of Canterbury. The Probate Court Act transferred this function to the Court of Probate from 1858.
pleb.	Plebeian. Used in university entries to indicate an individual without rank ie a commoner.
Preb., Prebendary	Cathedral administrator and type of canon in the Anglican church or honorific term for senior parish priests. Prebends (as cathedral income) were suppressed in the Reformation, with some dioceses (such as Bath & Wells) retaining the office and others using it solely as an honorific term.
PROB 11	The National Archives series of probate records containing transcripts of wills with a record of their proving. Entries are qualified by the volume number. There are 2263 volumes covering the period 1384-1858. PROB 10 contains original wills and there are other series concerned with, for example, administrations, pleadings and inventories.
Q.A.B.	Queen Anne's Bounty. An amount set aside for paying Anglican clergy. (In 1947 it was merged with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to become the Church Commissioners.)
R.A.	Royal Artillery
R.A.M.C.	Royal Army Medical Corps
R.E.	Royal Engineers
R.N.R.	Royal Naval Reserve
Relict	An old term for surviving spouse (usually widow) found in wills and on memorial inscriptions.
S.P.	Sine prole. Without children. Usually occurs as 'died s.p.'.
S.P.C.K.	Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge
sizar	A student at Cambridge or Dublin exempted from fees as a result of passing an entrance examination.
T.C.D.	Trinity College Dublin
T.D.	Territorial Distinction (a Territorial Army award)