

SMALLCOMBE VALE CEMETERY, BATH  
MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS

*The Bathwick Local History Society*

2011

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**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.

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## Introduction

This document contains a compilation of monumental inscriptions at the Smallcombe Vale Cemetery at Bathwick, Bath. 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.

## Acknowledgements

The Society wishes to acknowledge with thanks:

- Bath & North-East Somerset Council's Bereavement Service for giving access to its burial order books
- the Record Offices of Bath and Somerset for permission to photograph burial registers and burial order books
- the Rector and Churchwardens of the Bathwick churches for giving access to its burial registers and burial order books
- members of the Bathwick Local History Society (LHS) who have carried out checks on the documentation to verify its accuracy
- the late David Mitchell for his early work recording the names on the memorials, thereby providing a basis for its elaboration with additional information.

## History

The impetus for creating a new cemetery was the same as for the adjacent St Mary's Churchyard, that is, the rapidly increasing population of Bathwick. Widcombe parish had a new graveyard at the bottom of Lyncombe Hill from 1825, the Abbey parish had created a new cemetery in Widcombe in 1844 and St Swithin's parish had been given land by Beckford Tower for a graveyard in 1848. Dissenters, i.e. non-Anglicans, had a series of graveyards:

- a Baptist graveyard from 1762 in Walcot and a second one from 1810 at the bottom of Lyncombe Hill
- a Congregational graveyard on Snow Hill, Walcot
- a Unitarian graveyard in Lyncombe Vale in the 19th century
- a Jewish cemetery at Combe Down
- a Quaker cemetery in Clarendon Road (by Widcombe Crescent)

The *Act to Prevent the Further Growth of Popery* of 1703, amended in 1709, denied Catholics the right either to buy land or to lease property for more than thirty-one years and this prevented the establishment of Catholic burial grounds until the 19th century. As a result burials were in Anglican cemeteries but from 1806 they were in the crypt of the original St John's church in Old Orchard Street prior to laying out a graveyard in Perrymead in 1856.

For a host of Protestant dissenting churches, however, there were only limited burial facilities.

The cemetery dates from 1861. The press reports of the time (see below) show that moves to buy and lay out a new graveyard started in early in 1860.

From the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of Wed 18 Apr 1860:

Mr. E. T. Payne, the clerk of the Burial Board, submitted a report from that body explaining that, at the last vestry, it was stated that the Lords of the Treasury would lend the money at 4 per cent., if repayed in twenty years; but, by a new regulation they required 5 per cent., and extended the payment to thirty years. The report suggested that the money should be thus raised; also, that one acre and

a half of land, adjoining the Smallcombe Cemetery, should be purchased from the trustees of Lord William Powlett for £270,—exclusive of the value of the timber and underwood thereon, and of any compensation for damage occasioned by the works.—Resolutions adopting the recommendations in the report were afterwards proposed, and carried unanimously.

From the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 6 Jun 1860 p3:

BATHWICK CEMETERY.— In accordance with the arrangements of the Burial Board and sanctioned by the parish, one and a half acre has been added to the existing cemetery. The additional space will be equally divided between the Church of England and Nonconformists. A new chapel for the latter is to be erected. There will be a separate entrance for the new part, making it quite distinct from the old ground. The chapel is octagon, in plain early English, in character of random masonry, and cleaned dressings,

with high pitched roof, covered with slates in two colours. There will be an open porch, surmounted by a stone belfry. The principals inside will be arched, and all the timbers shown. The woodwork throughout will be stained, and the floor covered with red and black tiles. It will seat forty persons. The works are expected to be completed in November. Mr. Hill, of Midsomer Norton, is the contractor, and the whole is being carried out under the direction of Mr. Alfred S. Goodridge, architect, of this city.

From the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 12 Dec 1860 p8:

BATHWICK CEMETERY.— In consequence of the inclement state of the weather, the consecration of part of the new cemetery, in

Smallcombe, is postpone[d] until further notice.

From the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 16 Jan 1861 p3:

BATHWICK NEW BURIAL BOARD — It is now definitely determined to consecrate the new

ground, provided by the Burial Board for the parish of Bathwick, on Friday, the 18th inst.

From the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 23 Jan 1861 p3:

#### BATHWICK BURIAL BOARD

A vestry meeting of the parishioners of Bathwick was held on Thursday, for the transaction of business in connection with the Burial Board. The Rev. H. M. Scarth presided. The report of the Burial Board, read by Mr. E. T. Payne, clerk to the Board, stated that they had raised a loan of 1,200*l.* from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, to be repaid by 30 equal annual instalments with interest, at the rate of 5 per cent., charged on the rates of the parish, the first of which instalments will become due in the course of the ensuing summer. The Board have purchased an acre and a half of the field and woodland on the west of Smallcombe cemetery (already provided and laid out by the rector), at a total expense of 390*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, a sum within the limit stated to the vestry in April last. — The Board have accepted the tender of Mr. E. Hill for the execution of the requisite works, at 758*l.*, a sum considerably exceeding the amount for which they had originally hoped to obtain their completion, but which they are advised by their architect was fair and reasonable. The costs of purchase and construction leave but a small margin for the other expenses required for the completion of the undertaking, and the Board therefore asked for a further sum of 150*l.*— The Board brought before the vestry the scale of fees proposed to be submitted by them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for his sanction under the Burial Act. The

preparation of this scale has been perhaps the most formidable duty undertaken by the Board. The Board pointed out to the especial notice of the vestry, that whilst each grave space of 9ft. by 4ft., taking all expenses into account, will have cost the parish about 25*s.*, they yet propose to bury in the lower portions of the ground at the low Board fee of 8*s.* 6*d.*, which, in cases of poverty, will be reduced to the nominal sum of 4*s.*, of these sums 3*s.* 6*d.* represents the cost of digging the grave. To meet the loss to the parish, the Board propose to levy higher fees where persons desire to obtain perpetuities by purchasing walled graves, burying in lead, of laying down flat stones. In justice to the parish and the present generation who bear the expense of providing and laying out the ground, it has seemed to the Board essential to levy the classes and rates and fees proposed by them, and it is to be noted that the total fee payable in the consecrated portion of the ground will generally be found slightly under the fees payable in the three existing cemeteries.— The Board the asked the vestry to take the proper steps to legalize a scale of interment fees to be payable to the rector and clerk for the time being. The Board recommended that as the new ground is situated so far from any part of the parish, in which it would be for the convenience of the parishioners that the clerk should reside, his fees on interments should be altered as follows — As to parishioners — on common earth graves, in the two upper portions of the

ground, from 2s. 6d. to 5s., and in all cases of walled graves, from 5s. to 10s.; and as to non-parishioners — on a common grave to 10s.— To sum up, the Board asked the vestry to approve the proposed scale of Board fees, previously to their being laid before the Secretary of State for this consent; to .... and clerk's fees for interment for the assent thereto of the Lord Bishop of the diocese; and to empower them to raise and expend in the completion of their duties a further sum, not exceeding 150l. In conclusion, the Board express the hope that their fellow-parishioners will appreciate their labours, and unite with them in bearing testimony to the skill displayed their architect, Mr. A. S. Goodridge, in adapting and laying out a very difficult piece of ground, which bids fair in a few years, from its delightful situation and tasteful plantation, to become a favourable place of resort.

Mr. Payne read a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Board as follows:—To advance received from the Public Works Commissioners, 1200l.; interest on sums invested by the Board, 11l. 16s. 11d.; proposed future advance, 150l.; total 1,361l. 16s. 11d. On the other side appeared—mortgages costs, 25l. 5s. 3d.; costs of Board, 14l. 15s. 8d.; purchase money of land, 270l. 1s.; costs of vendors thereon, 72l. 5s. 6d.; ditto of Board, 48l. 1s. 3d.; contractor, 560l.; balance due on contract, 198l.; future expenses—consecration (say) 20l.; architect (say) 60l.; painting (say) 20l.; leaving a balance to meet contingencies of 73l. 8s. 3d.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Board, upon the motion of Mr. F. Smith, seconded by Mr. Duck, for the efficient and economical way in which they had transacted the business, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The press report in the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 3 Apr 1861 p3 concerning a vestry meeting for the election of three Burial Board members had “The burial ground was now completed, and everything finally settled.” There was then an acrimonious discussion on the amount to pay the clerk of the Board with some members of the meeting arguing that, while there had been a great deal to do in the previous year, there would now be little to do and this did not warrant a fee of £30 per year.

The graveyard is in two sections, an Anglican one and a non-conformist one. The whole of the graveyard was administered by the Bathwick Burial Board which set the fees. For burials in the Anglican section there was a cost set by the Bathwick parishes which included the fees to the Bathwick Burial Board.

The first burial occurred on 22 Feb 1861 and was in the non-conformist section, the officiating minister being Octavius Winslow, minister of Kensington Chapel, Bath. There were only three burials during 1861, all in the nonconformist section. The first burial in the Anglican section occurred on 23 Mar 1862 and was for a child aged 4. The second burial in this section was on 14 Jul 1864 and was for a stillborn child. It wasn't until 1870 that the numbers of burials per year exceeded 20 and that the usage of the Anglican section became significant.

The denominations or groups that used the nonconformist section of the graveyard were: Baptist, Congregational, City Missionary,

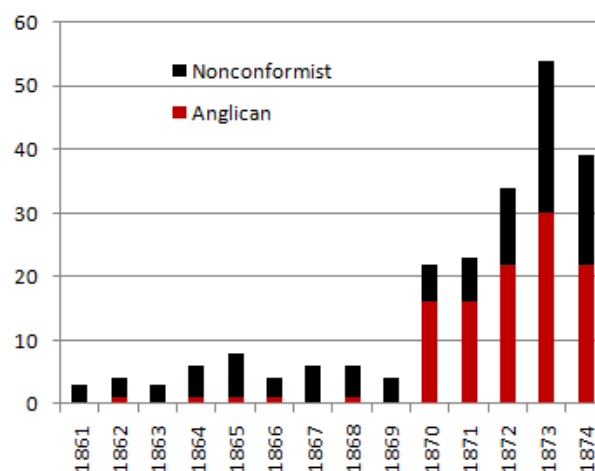


Figure 1 Burials by year 1861-1874

Calvinist, Methodist, Moravian, Protestant Church of England, Presbyterian, Plymouth Brethren, Salvation Army, Swedenborgian and Unitarian.

Naturally, the question arises why would an Anglican from Bathwick be buried in Smallcombe Vale rather than the adjacent St Mary's Churchyard? The answer would seem to be cost. The fee for parishioners for a 'Common Grave with the right of placing a Flat or Head stone over the grave' at St Mary's Churchyard was £3 3s. 0d. while for a 'Common Earth Grave' at Smallcombe Vale the fee was £1 4s. 6d. As noted in the press report of the vestry meeting that set the fees, the fee for a poor person might be reduced to 4s. Given that for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the weekly wage for a skilled labourer was about £1, fees for a burial, a coffin, the service etc would have been a



considerable burden. The occupational profile for Smallcombe Vale (see below) shows that over 70% were labourers.

BATHWICK BURIAL BOARD.					
TABLE OF FEES.					
Total Payable in Consecrated Ground, including Board Fees.		PARTICULARS OF GRAVE.	BOARD FEES.		
Non-Parishioners.	Parishioners.		Parishioners.	Non-Parishioners.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
<b>COMMON EARTH GRAVES, 9 ft. by 4 ft.</b>					
3 17 0	1 4 6	Lower Division	0 8 6	2 7 0	
3 17 0	1 18 6	Middle ditto	1 2 6	2 7 0	
11 6 6	10 12 6	Upper ditto	9 16 6	9 16 6	
<b>RE-OPENING DITTO.</b>					
3 5 0	1 13 6	Middle Division	0 17 6	1 15 0	
5 10 0	2 16 0	Upper ditto	2 0 0	4 0 0	
<b>WALLED GRAVES, 9 ft. by 4 ft.</b>					
12 7 8	6 17 0	Lower Division	2 17 4	5 14 8	
16 7 8	8 17 0	Middle ditto, { Within Borders	4 17 4	9 14 8	
18 7 8	9 17 0	{ Inner ditto	5 17 4	11 14 8	
22 7 8	11 17 0	{ Outer ditto	7 17 4	15 14 8	
32 13 8	17 0 0	Upper Division, Borders and Plots at Entrance and in Middle Division	13 0 4	26 0 8	
<b>FAMILY VAULTS, 9 ft. by 8 ft.</b>					
34 2 4	17 14 4	Middle Division { South Borders	13 14 8	27 9 4	
32 13 8	17 0 0	{ North ditto	13 0 4	26 0 8	
6 12 6	2 17 2	Re-Opening Walled Grave or Vault	1 4 6	2 9 0	
<b>EXTRA FEES.</b>					
3 19 6	3 5 0	Flat Stone and Burying in Lead { Same Board Fees as for Walled Grave in same locality, and a further Board Fee of	0 3 0	0 6 0	
2 2 0	1 1 0	Tomb or Monument with or without Railing, not to exceed 3 feet in height from level of Ground	2 5 6	4 11 0	
2 5 0	1 2 0	Head Stone			
		Head Stone and Foot Stone, or either of them	0 1 0	0 2 0	
		For removing or replacing Flat Stone, Head Stone, or Foot Stone (except on occasions of Interments)	0 5 0	0 10 0	
0 19 6	0 10 6	Child's Grave (under 12 Years of Age) in specified localities		Half the Fees for an Adult in same locality.	
2 2 0	1 1 0	Burying before 9 a.m.			
<b>REGULATIONS.</b>					
All Graves to be at least 10 feet 6 inches in depth; and for every Foot extra there shall be payable Two Shillings in Common Earth Grave, Three Shillings in Walled Grave, and Six Shillings in Double Vault.					
When an Interment takes place at the Expense of the Parish, or the Representatives of the Deceased can produce a Certificate of Poverty,† the Fee for a Common Grave in appropriated parts of the Lower Division will be reduced to Four Shillings.					
Except in the cases specially provided for in the Schedule, Double Vaults will be charged double Board Fees.					
All Designs and Inscriptions are to be approved by the Board before being set up or engraved.					
The Board Fees apply both to the Consecrated and Unconsecrated portions of the Ground, and include all Fees and Charges whatsoever, except those payable to the Rector and Clerk for the time being out of the Consecrated portion.					
<b>N.B.—The Borders of the Roads and Paths and the Plots at Entrance and in Middle Division are specially appropriated for WALLED GRAVES only.</b>					
<i>All Fees are to be paid before the Ground is Broken.</i>					
† CERTIFICATES OF POVERTY may be signed by the Rector, a Curate, or Churchwarden of the Parish, or any Dissenting Minister resident in the City or neighbourhood.					
E. TURNER PAYNE, CLERK					
HAYWARD, PAYNE, & MEYLER, PRINTERS, GREEN STREET, BATH.					

Figure 2 Table of fees



## Burial Order Books

The burial order books for the Smallcombe part of the cemetery are held by Somerset Record Office and by the Council at Haycombe cemetery. The first volume covers the period 1861-1900 and the remaining two volumes the period 1900-1985. These volumes contain information on the location of the grave for each burial. These locations have separate columns for 'consecrated' and 'unconsecrated' ground. The entries include both date of burial and date of death as well as abode and place of death. A column of 'rank or occupation' has been used for information on the individual which in some cases is the trade or profession, in others the relationship to others such as 'widow of', 'wife of' or 'child of'. In some cases it simply states 'widow' or 'spinster'. For the burials in the Anglican part of the cemetery, there should be a separate entry in the statutory burial register for the church.

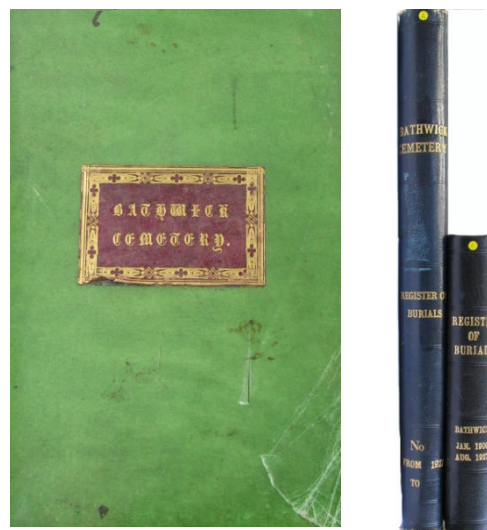


Figure 3 Burial Order Books

CITY OF BATH.									
Register of Burials in Bathwick Cemetery, Bath, established under the Burial Acts.									
Year	Date of Burial	Name of Person Buried	Sex	Age	Date of Death	Place of Burial	Place of Death	Place of Burial	Place of Death
1899	14th January 1900	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1900	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1900	14th January 1900	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1900	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1901	14th January 1901	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1901	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1902	14th January 1902	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1902	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1903	14th January 1903	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1903	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1904	14th January 1904	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1904	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1905	14th January 1905	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1905	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1906	14th January 1906	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1906	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1907	14th January 1907	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1907	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1908	14th January 1908	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1908	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1909	14th January 1909	J. H. H. H.	Female	77	14th January 1909	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick
1910	14th January 1910	J. H. H. H.	Male	77	14th January 1910	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick	Bathwick

Figure 4 Example of part of a page from the second Burial Order Book

## Denominations

For the non-conformist section of the cemetery any search for the original burial register entry needs to establish the denomination. The burial order book has the name of the officiating minister and, in some cases, this gives the church to which the minister belonged. Some churches did not use a minister but a lay preacher and, in such cases, it is more difficult to establish the denomination. The situation is complicated because ministers usually stayed at one place for a small number of years so that it is not straightforward to determine their identity and denomination based solely on a name and transitory residence in Bath. The Bath Directories have lists of clergymen and churches and their ministers. For some non-conformist churches the list of ministers is only given as 'various'. Census entries have also been used to attempt to determine the denominations. Information on the attribution of denominations of officiating ministers is given in an appendix to this document.

Some burials in the non-conformist section were carried out by Anglican clergy. The annotation in the St Mary's burial register states that, for some, 'special prayers' were said, implying that, as 'unconsecrated ground', the standard burial service was not used. For the burial of infants (presumably unbaptised), in many cases there is no entry in the burial register.

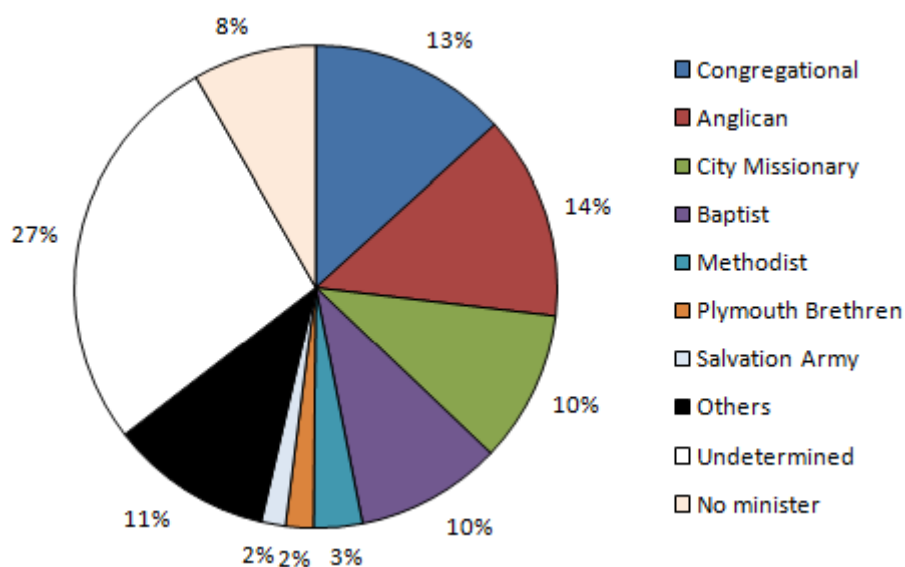


Figure 5 Denominations of officiating ministers for the nonconformist section

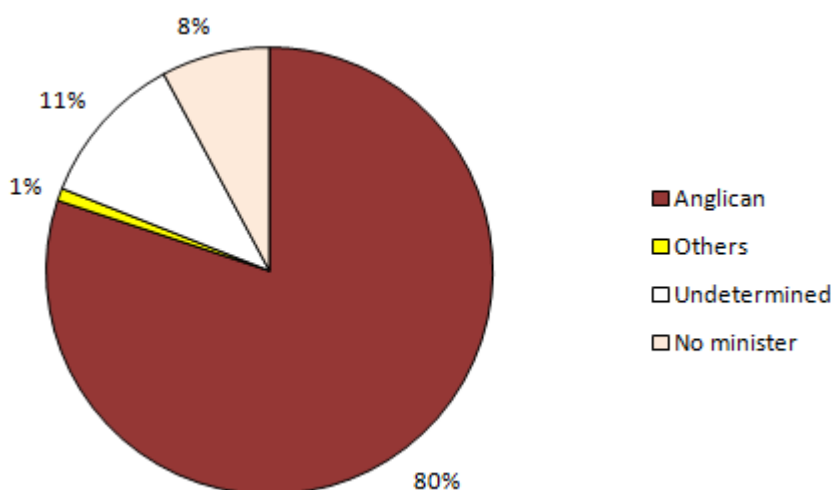


Figure 6 Denominations of officiating ministers for the Anglican section

## Layout

The overall shape of the cemetery is roughly triangular with its apex at the lowest level by the road from Horseshoe Walk to St Mary's Churchyard.

It is surrounded by a stone wall which, in addition to the gate by the road, has two gaps in the eastern wall which lead to St Mary's Churchyard. These gaps would originally have gates as the remains of one was found in the undergrowth.

In conformity with the designs of cemetery in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, influenced by the ideas of John Claudius Loudon who designed Bath Abbey cemetery, most of the paths are winding and, at the lower levels, there are some evergreen trees.

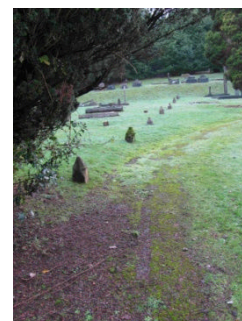


Figure 7 Demarcation stones

On entering the cemetery, on the right-hand side is an octagonal, nonconformist mortuary chapel.

The graves have been laid out in parallel rows which go up the hill. An exception to the use of this grid arrangement is in the lower level on the eastern side where the rows are aligned with a winding path. A line of stones marks the separation between consecrated (Anglican) area on the eastern side and the unconsecrated (non-conformist) areas on the western side. There are two level, east-west paths which, on the eastern end, go into St Mary's Churchyard.

Only about 21% of the burials have a memorial.

The borders on the eastern and western sides are now overgrown by laurel bushes. Those on the western side are very large and hide a small number of monuments. The upper levels have trees and undergrowth to varying degrees.

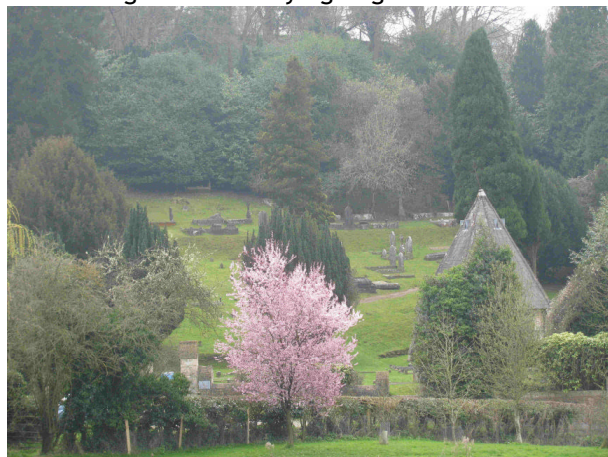


Figure 8 View from Smallcombe Farm



Figure 9 View from the south-east

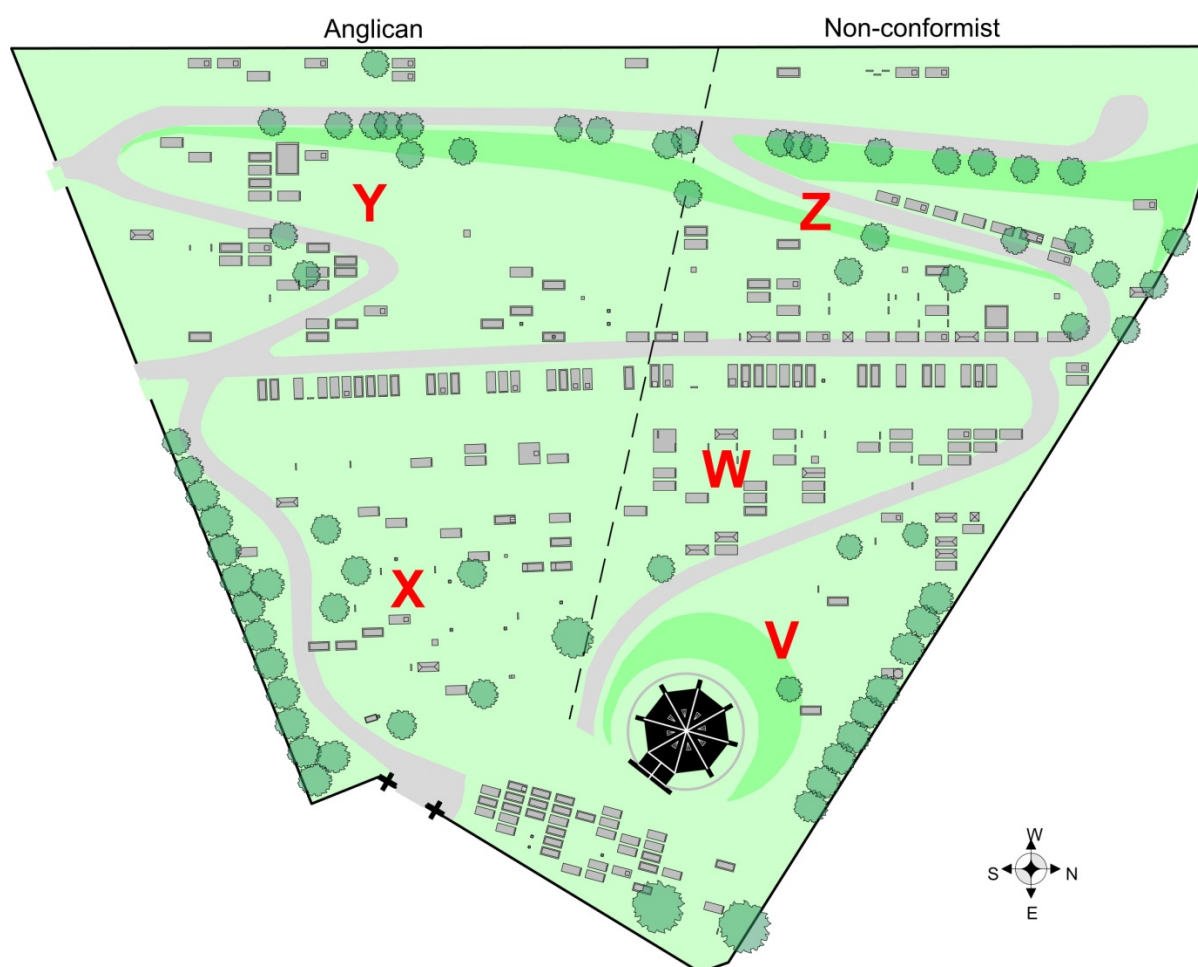


Figure 10 Sections of the cemetery



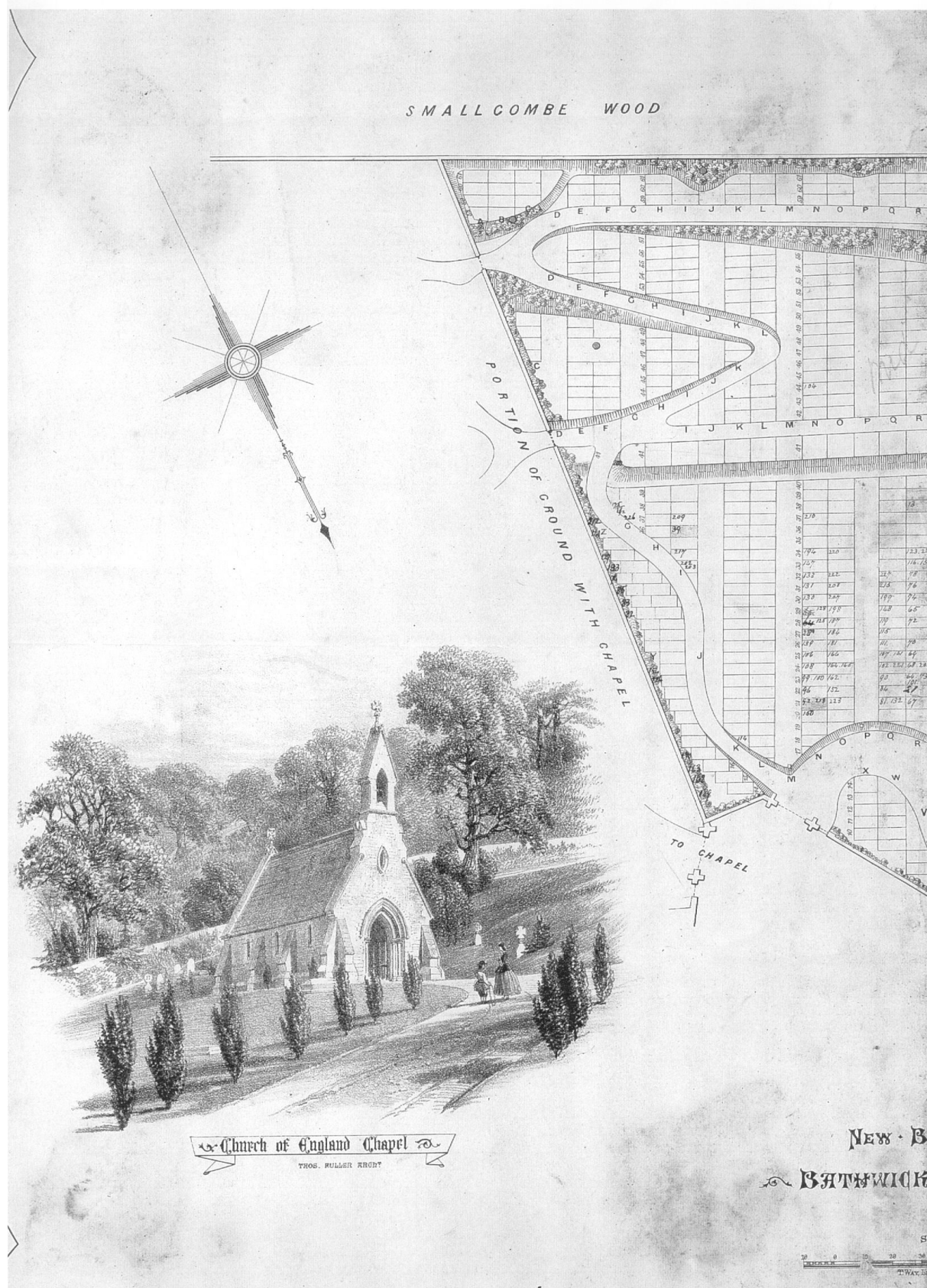
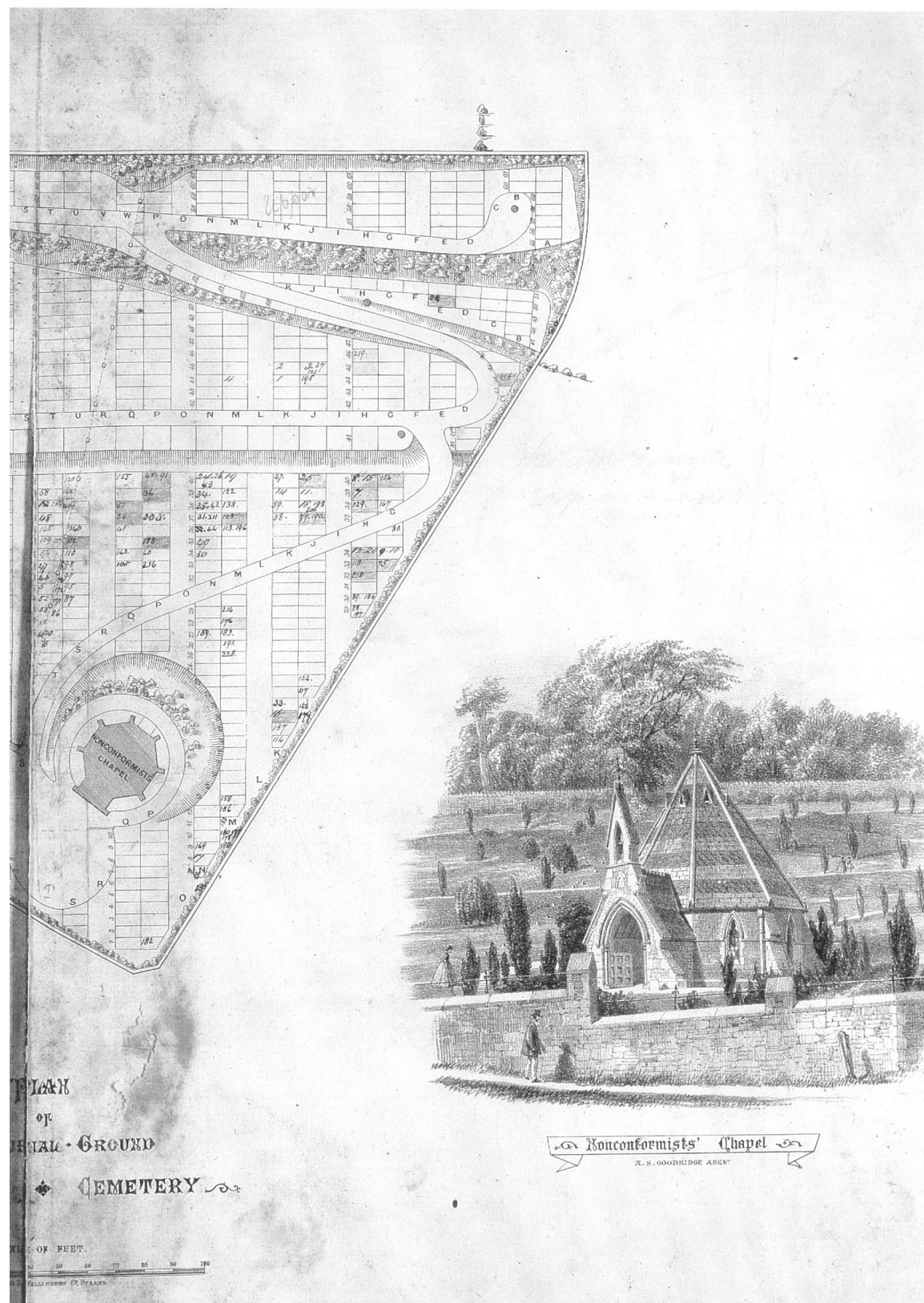


Figure 14 Original Layout



## Mortuary Chapel

The press report of the vestry meeting *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 6 Jun 1860 p3 gave a description of the planned octagonal mortuary chapel for nonconformists and stated that it was due for completion by November of that year. The chapel was designed by Alfred Samuel Goodridge (1828-1915), son of the Bath architect Henry Edmund Goodridge (1797-1864), famous for buildings such as Beckford Tower.

Most of the members of the Goodridge family were buried in Lansdown cemetery but Francis William Goodridge (1831-1864) and his daughter Ella Florence (1862-1863) are buried here, in both cases the officiating minister being Octavius Winslow, minister of Kensington Chapel, Bath.

The belfry acts as a porch and has two gates, painted green. This leads to a wood door, also in green.

The slates on the steeply pitched roof are a mixture of rectangular and hexagons. They are meant to be in two colours but there difference in colour is now not noticeable.

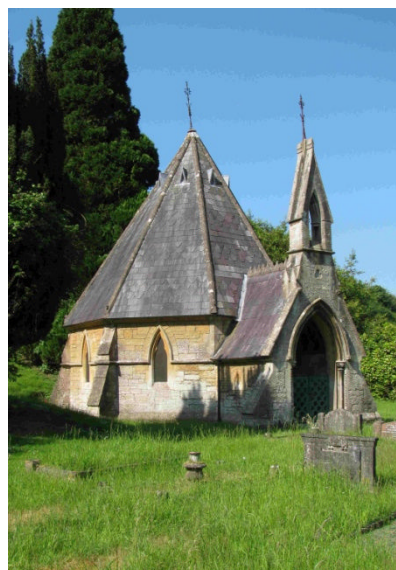


Figure 11 Mortuary Chapel



Figure 12 Chapel entrance and belfry



Figure 13 Chapel from the east.

The entrance arch has a similar form to that for the chapel in St Mary's churchyard but simplified by only having one column rather than two.



## 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 research has been used to identify these and provide dates.

### 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	
1841-1911 censuses	<p>The censuses for England &amp; Wales for the period 1841 to 1911 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>
Bath Directories	Available at Bath Reference Library. Those from about 1840 are available on the open shelves and those prior to this are available on request.
Crockford's Clerical Directory	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.
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>

Source	
	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.
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.</p> <p>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)	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 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.

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

## Burials

As noted before, in the early years the number of burial per year was quite modest, only increasing top over 20 per year in 1870. Thereafter, after increasing to about 40 per year, there was a progressive decline with a modest increase in the 1920s before decreasing to less than 10 per year by the 1960s.

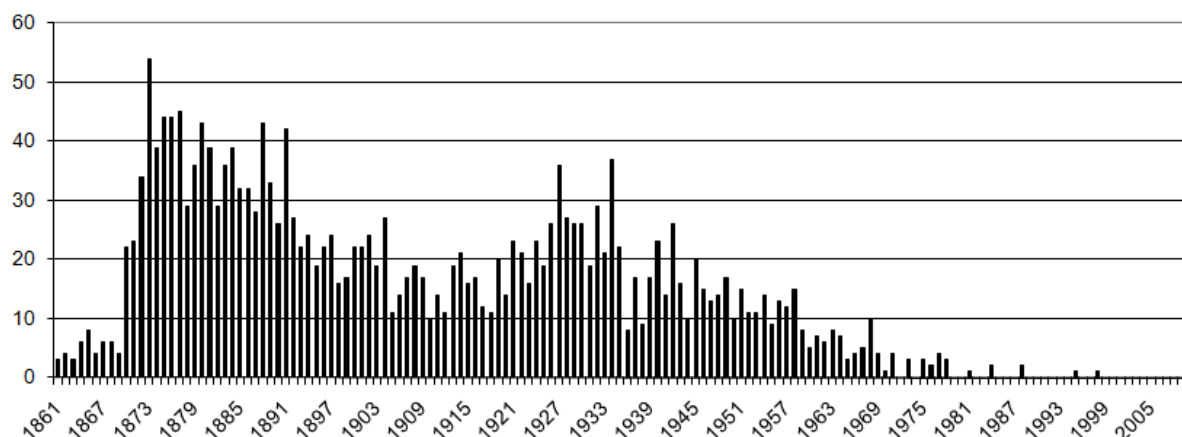


Figure 15 Burials by year

## Occupants

### Occupation

The occupation of those buried has been determined for 62% of males and 6% of females. This has been aided by the burial order book having a column for 'rank or occupation'.

About 70% were one of servant, labourer or craftsman. This is in contrast to the adjacent St Mary's Churchyard where over 55% were in professional occupations, in the military, were clergy or fundholders.

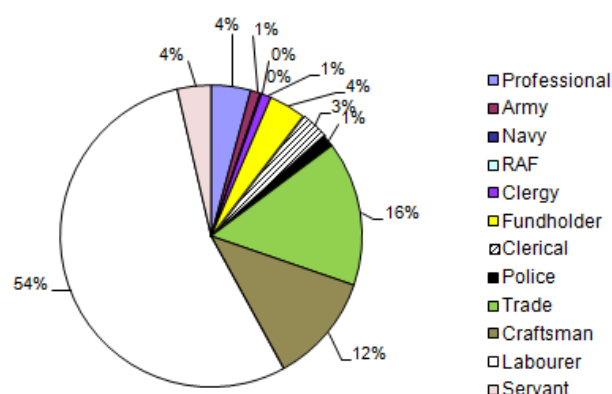


Figure 16 Occupation Categories

### Age at Death

The figure to the right shows the profile of age at death of those buried. 38% were aged over 70 and 20% aged under 11.

At St Mary's Churchyard, and similarly for the Abbey and Lansdown cemeteries, over 50% were aged over 70. The third Lyncombe & Widcombe cemetery at St Mark's, Lyncombe has 40% aged under 11 while for the adjacent St Mary's Churchyard cemetery it is 5%.

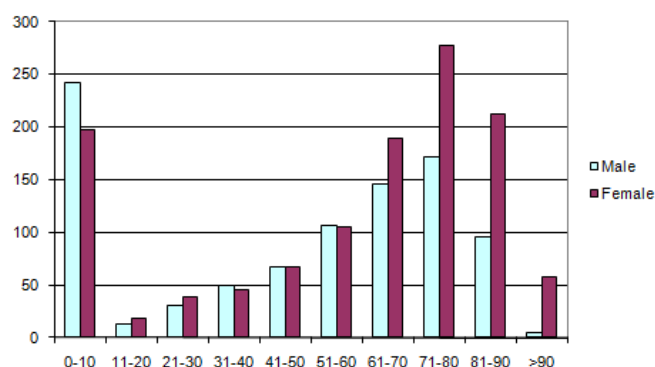


Figure 17 Age at Death

### Country of Birth

The country of birth has been determined for about 43% of those buried.

The country of birth of overwhelmingly England and, of those born in England, 67% were born in Somerset, 9% in Wiltshire, and 4% in Devon.

This differs from cemeteries such as the Abbey, St Mary's Churchyard and Lansdown where about 10% were born outside England with about 2% born in India.

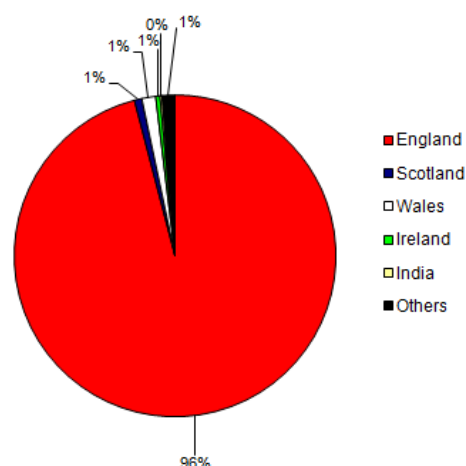


Figure 18 Country of Birth

### Male to Female Ratio

The ratio of males to females buried in the cemetery is 43:57. This ratio is similar to that found for other cemeteries and is in line with the male to female ratio for Bath was 42:58 as found in the 1851 census, as given in the Bath Directory for 1852 on page 268.

### Notable Occupants

Z.K.60	Henry Hanson Schubart (1903-1968) From a German merchant's family he worked in the USA as a picture dealer before becoming a picture restorer in London and then Director of the Bristol Art Gallery. He is buried with his two sisters.
Z.E.49	Thomas Henry Thornton (1832-1913) A judge and member of the legislative in Punjab.
W.H.40	Frank William Goodridge (1831-1864) Architect and son of Henry Edmund Goodridge (1797-1864), architect.
X.A.4	Kinard Baghot de la Bere (1837-1932) An engineer who studied under Brunel. He worked on projects in South America and Ireland before pursuing a career in agriculture. He wrote various books on agricultural topics.

### Frequently Asked Questions

Question	Answer
Just how comprehensive is the list of names of those buried?	By using the burial order books, which specify who was buried where, the list should be complete and includes those for which there is no memorial.
To what extent is the list of memorials complete?	The survey has identified the vast majority of memorials but the possibility remains that there are undiscovered ones.  The state of the cemetery is better than the adjacent St Mary's Churchyard but a series of graves on the upper levels are under trees and undergrowth and are difficult to find.
There are a number of burials of infants and children which do not appear on the maps.	The burial of many infants were in the borders of the individual sections, usually without a memorial. Some of the locations specified in the burial order books are dubious.  This is particularly the case in Sections X and V, along the walls. For Section X the area between the winding path and the wall is meant to have winding rows of graves. Only a few memorials have been found under the laurel bushes.