

ST MARY THE VIRGIN
CHURCHYARD, BATHWICK
MEMORIAL INSCRIPTIONS

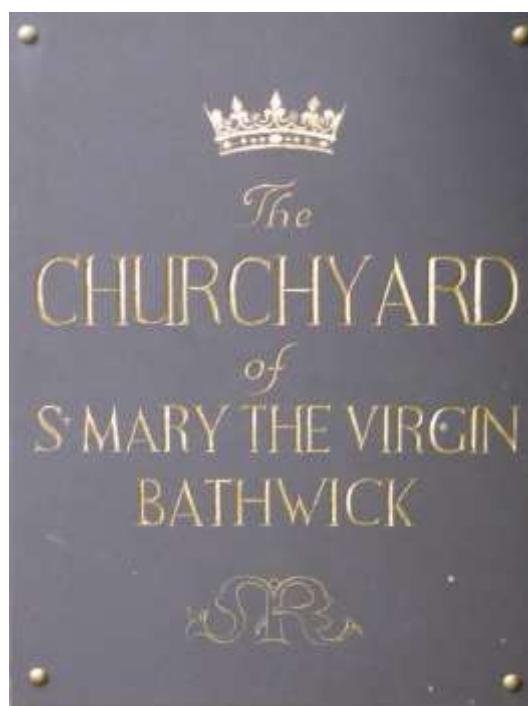
The Bathwick Local History Society

2011

Copyright © 2011 The Bathwick Local History Society. All rights reserved.

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 Philip J Bendall



Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Introduction | 1 |
| Acknowledgements..... | 1 |
| History..... | 1 |
| Layout | 8 |
| The Chapel..... | 10 |
| The Lodge..... | 11 |
| Register & Burial Order Books..... | 11 |
| Burial Index..... | 13 |
| Notes..... | 14 |
| Burials | 15 |
| Occupants..... | 15 |
| Frequently Asked Questions | 19 |
| Glossary | 20 |
| Index by Name | |
| Index by Location | |
| Section A..... | A-1 |
| Section B | B-1 |
| Section C..... | C-1 |
| Section D..... | D-1 |
| Section E | E-1 |
| Section F | F-1 |
| Section G..... | G-1 |
| Section H..... | H-1 |
| Section J | J-1 |
| Section K | K-1 |
| Section L | L-1 |

Except in the cases of the copies of the full set of bound volumes, Sections A-L are available on an accompanying electronic version of the whole document.

Introduction

This document contains a compilation of monumental inscriptions at St Mary the Virgin's Churchyard, Bathwick at Smallcombe, 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 data is included. The cemetery belongs to the parish 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.

Acknowledgements

The Society wishes to acknowledge with thanks:

- the Rector and Churchwardens of the Bathwick churches for giving access to its burial registers and burial order books
- the Record Offices of Bath and Somerset for permission to photograph burial registers and burial order books
- members of the Bathwick 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

St Mary the Virgin, Bathwick

As described in "Bathwick - A Forgotten Village", the late 1700s and early to mid-1800s saw a rapid growth in the population of Bathwick - from around 290 in 1790 to almost 5,000 in 1840. The pressure on the local church authorities to cater for the increasing demand for burial places remained undiminished despite extension to the existing parish graveyard adjoining Henrietta Road and Bathwick Street in 1808. It was therefore decided that a new burial ground would have to be acquired and established.

In the event, the authorities were assisted in their decision by Acts of Parliament during the period 1852 to 1854, one forbidding further burials within metropolitan boundaries, another - the Public Works Loan Act - making finance available towards the costs of establishing new graveyards. The owner of the Bathwick Estate (the Duke of Cleveland) was approached for assistance and he agreed to make available some wooded land in Smallcombe Vale between Bathwick Hill and Widcombe Hill under affordable terms.

The Chapel

The design of the associated mortuary chapel was awarded to Thomas Fuller, son of a Bath mayor. Thomas Fuller was employed as the architect with George Mann as the builder. The corner stone of the Mortuary Chapel was laid on 9 May 1855, using a silver trowel in accordance with the custom at that time. A cavity had been prepared beneath the stone and into which a sovereign, shilling and penny had been deposited. The brass plate covering the stone bore the following inscription:

THE FIRST STONE OF THE BURIAL CHAPEL WAS LAID MAY 9 1855 BY JAMES BRYMER ESQ OF PULTENEY ST, BATH THE REV. H. H. SCARTH, RECTOR OF THE PARISH, JOSEPH LANSDOWN AND WILLIAM THOMPSON, CHURCHWARDENS, THOMAS FULLER, ARCHITECT AND GEORGE MANN, BUILDER

This was an important ceremony in the life of the parish and described in the following way in an article in the *Bath Chronicle* of 10 May 1855:

BATHWICK CEMETERY

Those who have been accustomed to walk on the Claverton side of Bath may have noticed that many of the trees have been cut down on the hollow of the ravine, dividing Bathwick

Hill from Widcombe Hill. The object of this has been to prepare a site for the Bathwick Cemetery, and instead of the eye resting on the quiet dreamy wood, it is somewhat offended by stiff, straight staring stone walls,

mutilated stumps and the unpicturesque signs of building operations. Many years ago, the increase of the population of Bathwick rendered it evident that the necessity must soon arise for the enlargement of the old burial ground, or the formation of a new one. The late Parliamentary enactment relating to burial, left the parishioners no choice but to adopt the latter course. The ground chosen lies on the side of the hill on the edge of Smallcombe Wood, a beautiful spot, commanding a fine view of the city, backed by the Lansdown Hills. What is better, the soil is adapted for the purpose of burial, the situation is secluded and even picturesque and the ground has been obtained on very easy terms through the liberality of the Lord of the Manor of Bathwick. The parishioners, as it happens, have not commenced operations too soon, for scarcely had the site been approved by the central sanitary authorities and the ground enclosed, than an order was issued by the Home Secretary forbidding burials in the churchyards within the city.

Yesterday morning the corner stone of a mortuary chapel was laid in pursuance of ancient custom - a custom almost hallowed in our minds by the imagery of Scripture. The clergy, the churchwardens, the schoolchildren, and a body of gentlemen residing in the parish, assembled at St Mary's Church and walked in procession to the Cemetery. There a large number of persons had already assembled, attracted by the proceedings of the morning, the fineness of the weather, and the pleasantness of a walk through green fields, and the place of death looked gay, filled as it was by the colours and grouping of life. The youngsters as they ever will, mounted the high ground of the slope, and on looking on the crowd - on the fine healthy schoolboys, and on the fair forms and beautiful faces assembled on the occasion, one could not help feeling with Xerxes that a century hence even these would become clods of the valley; one could not help asking who would be the first to be laid there - the old, white-haired man, tottering on his crutches; or the stalwart labourer, now breaking the rock more enduring than himself; or the bright-eyed child, gathering daisies amongst the grass along the pathway to the graveyard! Young's brief epitome of life rose on the memory

“What though we wade in wealth or soar in fame!

Earth's highest station end in “Here he lies!”

And ‘Dust to dust’ conclude the noblest son.”

The congregation having arranged themselves round the stone, the Rev. H. M. Scarth, rector of Bathwick, said - “Dearly beloved in the Lord, we are here met as Christian brethren, to lay the Foundation Stone of a Chapel, to be dedicated to the honour of God, and to the solemn purpose of performing the last rites over those brethren who are called out of the miseries of this sinful world. Let us approach this solemn work in a spirit of devout reverence, and let us lift up our hearts and minds to God, and let us implore Him to teach us so number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom, and that the work which we are now commencing, may be begun, continued, and ended, in Him, for Jesus Christ's sake.”

The rev. gentleman then prayed to God for a blessing on the work, “that the chapel now to be begun at this place, may be built up to Thy honour and glory,” commending the workmen to his care; and besought that the solemn service to be conducted in the edifice “may bring comfort and peace and hope to the afflicted and mourning spirit.” The children of the Sunday Schools then chanted the 119th Psalm, and afterwards the 127th - “Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain who build it.” The music of their young voices rose sweetly on the quiet air, ever and anon swelled by the deeper tones of some of the elder part of the congregation, who catching the spirit of the moment, melted into song, while in the pauses, the birds lying in the grass, or resting on the spray, or floating in the air, gladdened by the glory of the day, sang in gushing notes, a pleasant symphony. The ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed by James Brymer, Esq. a silver trowel having been provided according to the custom of these occasions. A cavity had been prepared beneath the bed of stone, in which a sovereign, shilling and penny were deposited, and it was then covered with a brass plate, bearing the following inscription - “This first stone of the burial chapel was laid May 9 1855 by James Brymer Esq. of Pulteney Street, Bath, the Rev. H.M. Scarth, rector of the parish, Joseph Lansdown and William Thompson, churchwardens. Thomas Fuller, Architect, and George Mann, Builder.” A bed of mortar was then spread, and the ponderous block was slowly lowered into its resting place. On the surface were laid the square and maul, the emblems of the guilds of wandering Lombards, the Freemasons, who were the fathers of Christian architecture. Mr. Brymer then struck the stone at each corner with the maul, and exclaimed - “In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, the glorious,

blessed, undivided Trinity, I fix the stone of this edifice, to be erected for the solemn purpose of a burial chapel, and dedicated to Almighty God." Usually, the amateurs perform their part of the ceremony in dumb show, for the most people are greatly afraid of hearing their own voices, when not accustomed to the sound; but Mr Brymer struck the customary blows and uttered the customary words in a manner which seemed to express a belief that if it were worth doing at all, it was worth doing it well. The music more impressive and affecting again broke the stillness of the air - the noblest of English psalmody, the Old Hundredth which can never be heard without moving the heart, and bearing the spirit as on wings to heaven. Again the assemblage was silent, and the Rev. T. W Fowler, Curate of Bathwick, read the 23rd chapter of Genesis, the affecting narrative of the death of Sarah, while Abraham was a stranger and a sojourner in Canaan, and the buying of the field of Machpelach for a burial place. The chapter finished, the Rev. Rector delivered an appropriate and beautiful address. After stating the circumstances which are detailed above in reference to the necessity for the formation of a new place of burial, he proceeded; - "Very solemn thoughts must arise upon such an occasion as this. It is one of no ordinary importance, and calculated to make a deep impression on our minds, and one that may be turned to our spiritual advantage. In all human probability our own mortal remains, and the remains of those we have known and valued and loved on earth, will rest in this spot, and many a sorrowing heart will pour out its griefs within these walls, and from within this enclosure, and many an aspiration will ascend to the throne of the Most High, that God will hasten that time when there shall be no more crying and no more pain, and the tears will be wiped from every eye. It was from within the precincts of this ground, which will be hallowed by the most touching recollections, that hopes which belong only to the Christian should ascend, for that immortal state which is promised hereafter as the reward of obedience and patient continuance in well-doing, and which state of blessedness all may attain through the merits of their crucified Redeemer, if they endeavour to tread in His blessed footsteps. Here we may learn that blessed truth that death gives us more than Eden lost, and that to the Christian is the gate of life; within the walls of this chapel will be heard that most glorious sound, the assurance of St. Paul, that 'we shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trumpet; for the trumpet shall sound, and the

dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.' Hence it is that from the earliest ages, the places of Christian sepulture were called Cemeteries, i.e sleeping places, in agreement with the words of our blessed Lord, who said of Lazarus, 'our friend Lazarus sleepeth; but I go that I may awaken him out of sleep,' and even spoke of death as of a sleep from which there will be an awakening. Hence in this secluded valley, it will be good that such thoughts should be called up in our minds, and that we should consider our latter end, and should like wise and holy Christians, prepare to meet it in that calm and tranquillity of spirit which is only granted to the Christians who know in whom he hath believed and believes that his Saviour hath overcome death, and become the resurrection and the life.

The reverend gentleman concluded with a seasonable exhortation to the workmen employed in preparing the Cemetery, pointing out that the Temple of Solomon was erected without noise, the stone and timber being prepared where they have been hewn, by which God indicated that he would have all structures built to His honour erected with solemn, holy and chastened feelings. We are sorry that want of space compels us to curtail this admirable address. A fervent prayer was then offered to Him who is "the chief corner stone, hewn out of the mountain without hands, our immutable foundation," that He may be "the beginning and the Increase, and the Consummation of this work, which we this day dedicate to Thy honour and glory," and the service concluded with the Benediction. Some of the elder parishioners now struck the stone, in the customary form, and amongst them Mr. John Vaughan, who, however, disdainful of the holiday maul, wielded the heavy working tool, and struck home with a valiant strength which every one who knows him will hope he may long enjoy. The clergy and many of the parishioners were afterwards entertained at a luncheon by Mr. Brymer, at his residence in Pulteney Street.

The architecture of the chapel is Gothic, of the Early English style, and the edifice, judging from the elevation, will be a little gem in its way. It will be proceeded without delay, and the ground will be covered with sward, and planted during the present year. Perhaps the most impressive ornament of our churchyards are the old yew trees which have more than once survived the churches which have been built near them. A French writer has expressed some quaint conceits relative to the manner of decorating "God's acre," as our Saxon forefathers styled the churchyard. "Let

us shadow those of our country," he says, "with the natural productions which characterise the many diverse tribes of citizens reposing there, let one see grow on the graves of their families those things that have given them bread during their lives; the osiers of the basket maker, the oak of the carpenter, the vine of the vine dresser, let us put there above all, those things always green, which recall the immortal virtue, more useful to a country than trades and talent. "Let the pale violet and the sweet primrose flourish each spring, upon the hillocks of children who have loved their fathers, let the lily display its chaste flowers upon the tombs of beauty always faithful; let the ivy embrace the cypress upon that of couples united until death; let the laurel characterise the virtues of warriors, the olive those of negotiators,

finally let the stones grave with inscriptions to the praise of those who have well merited amongst men, be abided by privet, box, juniper, bushes of sombre holly, of odoriferous honeysuckle; and majestic firs." We may conclude in the words of another;-

So should the dead be honoured, so should be
The last resting place by brook and tree;-
So should affection sprinkle round the tomb,
As Spirit awakes the loveliest flowers that bloom,
Sun, shower, and breeze should quieten - cherish
here -
The freshest, fairest verdure of the year;-
The elm with leaf untouch'd, with bough unruven,
Lift his majestic trunk, and soar to heaven;-
The oak of nameless age, should proudly wave
His hundred hoary arms above the grave
While birds of plaintive voice should the grove
Pour the heart-soothing lay of Pity and Love.

N. T. CARRINGTON

Thomas Fuller (1823-1898) designed the Newark works on the Lower Bristol Road, Bath. He subsequently moved to North America where he designed the Canadian Parliament buildings at Ottawa and later became Chief Architect for the Dominion of Canada. (The Dominion came into existence in 1867.) He was also responsible for the design of various government buildings in the United States.

The author of the article is given as 'N T Carrington'. This may be a *nom de plume* as there was Noel Thomas Carrington (1777-1830) who was a famous Devon poet and Nelson Thomas Carrington born in 1857 at Bath, son of Henry Edmund Carrington & Emily Heywood Johns. Henry Edmund Carrington (1803-1859) was in fact the son of the poet and edited his father's poems which were published by Longmans in 1834.

The chapel's use is governed by covenants which say it may not have any immoral use and cannot be used for the sale of intoxicating liquor. It was offered for sale by auction in 2007 with a guide price of £75K. The owner intended to use it as a residence. However, after purchase, the building was 'listed'.

The article states that the 'late Parliamentary enactment relating to burial, left the parishioners no choice but to adopt the latter course'. The Burials Acts of 1853 and 1855 gave powers to close churchyards made by an 'order in council'. The Act of 1853 states:

"In case it appear to her Majesty in Council, upon the representation of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, that burials in any city or town, or within any other limits, or in any burial grounds or places of burial, should be wholly discontinued, or should be discontinued subject to any exception or qualification, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order that after a time mentioned in the Order burials in such city or town, or within such limits, or in such burial grounds or places of burial, shall be discontinued wholly, or subject to any exceptions or qualifications mentioned in such Order, and so from time to time as circumstances may require: ..."

In the Act of 1855 the Secretary of State could appoint someone to inspect graveyards to ensure compliance with the regulations. An Order in Council of July 1855 ordered the closure of certain cemeteries in Bath and set various limitations. In 1857 an inspection was carried out in Bath with vicars being summoned to the Guildhall to declare whether or not they were adhering to the regulations; the regulations in force at that time included the maximum number of bodies per grave and a minimum distance between graves. (*Burial Ground Accommodation in Bath - Inquiry before P H Holland Esqr at the Guildhall, Bath Novr 18th 1857.*)

Consecration

The consecration of the land by the Bishop of Bath and Wells took place on 15 Feb 1856. This was reported in the *Bath & Cheltenham Gazette* of 20 Feb 1856 in the following way:

BATHWICK NEW CEMETERY

The additional burial ground for the parish of Bathwick, in Smallcombe wood, near the end

of Sydney buildings, which has for some time been in course of preparation, was consecrated on Friday afternoon by the Lord

Bishop of the diocese. The ground comprises two acres of land; admirably chosen as regards situation for the purpose, the one (partly taken out of the wood, and partly of meadow land) was given for the purpose by the lord of the manor and patron of the living, Lord William Powlett, M.P.; the other is taken from the glebe land, and given for the purpose by the rector of the parish. These have been surrounded by a substantial stone wall, which is now nearly hidden with evergreens. The entrance from the horse-shoe road is by a new road formed up the valley by the lord of the manor. The ground is entered by a simple gateway, adjoining which an appropriate lodge is to be erected as soon as the rector can obtain sufficient funds for the purpose – the cost of forming the ground having exceeded the original estimate owing to the quantity of terracing required.

The difficulties in laying the ground out were owing to the steep and uneven ascent on the south side, but they have been overcome by the skill of Mr. D. Butler, nurseryman, of Widcombe, to whom had been entrusted the laying out of the ground.

The whole now presents a very tasteful appearance with a general effect in keeping with the character of the place. A row of Irish yews runs parallel with the road leading from the entrance gates to the door of the chapel, and a belt of evergreens has been planted round the walls, with many ornamental trees studded about in various places. On the south side, the land is elevated very considerably; but the sloping bank thereby gained, by giving a variety to the view, materially adds to the beauty of the arrangements. This portion of the cemetery is, in great measure, an artificial formation, and the material necessary for executing the work (some two thousand loads) was procured from the wood behind, in which there is a deep cutting, though hidden by the boundary wall. It will be conserved as the select division of the ground, and the various monuments which will ultimately be erected here will be seen to great advantage. A gravel walk winds its way by a gentle ascent to the top, and is carried

along the level as far as the opposite side. From this eminence there is an exceedingly beautiful view of the city, with Beacon Hill, Lansdown, and Kelston hill in the background. The land has been thoroughly drained to a depth of ten feet.

The mortuary chapel, in front of which is a small elliptical lawn, stands nearly in the centre. Above the doorway, the embellishments of which are in strict keeping with the style, rises the campanile. The height of this portion of the structure is 45 feet, not including the cross with which it is surmounted, while that of the body is 26 feet, with an extreme length of 44 feet, and a breadth, including the buttresses, of 27 feet. It is lighted by a large window on the east, and three small windows on either side, fitted with stained glass; in the quarry of each is one of the letters, "I.H.S." Mr. Mann was the builder, and Mr. Kidner the carpenter.

Before the ceremony of consecration, Divine service was performed at St. Mary's church, Bathwick, when the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached an impressive and appropriate discourse from Jer. xxxi.40. At the close, he said, "although the cemetery will be consecrated, dedicated, and set apart as a burial place for those in this parish who died members of our Church, yet your minister has incurred a very heavy debt in making this provision for the burial of your dead, which you, as parishioners, may in a great measure be fairly called upon to discharge. You can hardly give your money to a better purpose than to the house of God and the services and ordinances connected with it."

The ceremony of consecration was performed after the accustomed form, many of the principal inhabitants of the parish being present.

In the evening his Lordship, with the clergy and other gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings, dined with the rector of the parish.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells at that time was Robert John Eden (1799-1870) who held that post from 1854 to 1869. He was the son of William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland, and younger brother George Eden 1st Earl Auckland. Educated at Eton and then Magdalene College, Cambridge, he acted as rector and vicar of various parishes before being consecrated in 1847 as Bishop of Sodor and Man. He succeeded to the title of Baron Auckland on the death of his brother George in 1849. He was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1854, a post which he resigned in 1869, and he died at Wells in 1870. (Lord Auckland was a patron of William Hobson, the first governor of New Zealand, and this is the reason for the naming of the city.)

Lord William Powlett MP was William Vane Powlett who was an MP, not for Bath, but St Ives, Ludlow, county Durham and Winchelsea in the period 1812-1857. He first became an MP at the age

of 20. He inherited the title of Duke of Cleveland from his brother in 1864 and, five months later, died aged 73 at Raby Castle, county Durham on 6 Sep 1864 (see *The Times* of Thu 8 Sep 1864; p 6; Issue 24972; col F).

D Butler, nurseryman, would seem to be Daniel Butler who appears in the 1861 census, aged 52, nurseryman, living at Butler's House, Widcombe Hill (two doors away from The White Hart).

Kidner, carpenter, would seem to be William Kidner whose appears in the 1851 census living at 5 Ballance Street, Walcot, carpenter employing 4 men and 2 apprentices. Possibly son of John Kidner (1788-) who was originally from South Petherton but was a builder in Bath. Presumably, he must have got into financial difficulties as a notice appeared in *The Times* of Tue 10 Aug 1858 (p 5; Issue 23068; col A) NOTICE is hereby given that, by a Deed of Conveyance and Assignment, bearing date the 15th day of July 1858, WILLIAM KIDNER, of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, carpenter and builder, GRANTED and ASSIGNED all his REAL and PERSONAL ESTATE whatsoever and wheresoever unto James Lester, of the said city of Bath, timber merchant, and William Holmes, of the same city, timber merchant, upon trust, for the benefit of the creditors of the said William Kidner, who shall execute the said indenture, or assent thereto in writing; which said indenture was duly executed by the said William Kidner on the day of the date thereof in the presence of and attested by Robert Hawkins Hellings, of No. 8 Old King-street, Queen-square, Bath, solicitor, ...

Mr Mann, builder, is identified on the foundation stone as George Mann. The entry for him in the 1851 census has his address as 8 Bathwick Street. He was later buried in this churchyard.

The sermon at St Mary's church is stated as being from Jeremiah Chapter 31 Verse 40. The relevant verses are:

- 38 "The days are coming," declares the LORD, "when this city will be rebuilt for me from the Tower of Hananel to the Corner Gate.
39 The measuring line will stretch from there straight to the hill of Gareb and then turn to Goah.
40 The whole valley where dead bodies and ashes are thrown, and all the terraces out to the Kidron Valley on the east as far as the corner of the Horse Gate, will be holy to the LORD. The city will never again be uprooted or demolished."

The first burial occurred on 9 Mar 1856.



Figure 1. The burial of Fr James Dunn, at the graveside



Figure 2. A funeral procession going along Sydney Buildings

BATHWICK ADDITIONAL BURIAL GROUND, SMALLCOMBE VALLEY.

Consecrated February 15, 1856,
BY THE LORD AUCKLAND, LORD BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.

REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A., Rector.

TABLE OF FEES AND CHARGES.

| Catacombs. | | | In other parts of the Ground. | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|---|-------------|-----------------|
| | Partitions. | Non-Partitions. | | Partitions. | Non-Partitions. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| For making a Catacomb in the Hill Side, single Vault for one Coffin, inclusion of all Fees, except closing and cutting the inscription | 10 10 0 | 12 10 0 | Ground for a Vault or Walled Grave, 9 ft. by 4 ft., outside measure, including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment | 10 0 0 | 12 0 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 the Interment. | | | Ground for a double Vault, 9 ft. by 8 ft. | 17 0 0 | 19 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 Common Grave, with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave | 3 3 0 | 6 6 0 |
| | | | Ditto, for a child under 14 years | 2 2 0 | 4 4 0 |
| | | | ditto... .. | 2 2 0 | 4 4 0 |
| | | | <i>N.B.—No extra Fee for Burying in Lead.</i> | | |
| | | | £ s. d. | | |
| | | | Permission to erect a Tomb in the Open Ground above 12 inches in height | 3 10 0 | |
| | | | Upon a Walled Grave | | |
| | | | Extra Fees: | | |
| | | | Removing and replacing a Flat Stone or Head Stone in the Ground | 0 5 0 | |
| | | | Turning a Grave | 0 2 6 | |
| | | | Clearing the Ground and keeping the Grave in order. First Interment | 0 10 0 | |
| | | | Ditto, each future Interment | 0 5 0 | |
| | | | <i>Charged on all Interments, except Common Graves, in addition to the other Fees.</i> | | |
| | | | Burying before 9 o'clock | 2 2 0 | |

| Upper Terrace. | | | On the Principal Borders | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------|-----------------|
| | Partitions & Non-Partitions. | Non-Partitions. | | Partitions. | Non-Partitions. |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| Ground for a Vault 4 ft. by 9 ft., 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 | 25 0 0 | Ground for Vault or Walled Grave, 9 ft. by 4 ft., outside measure, including Interment Fees, with the right of placing a Flat Stone or Head Stone over the Grave. First Interment | 15 0 0 | 18 0 0 |
| Every additional foot in width | 5 5 0 | 5 5 0 | Ground for a double Vault, 9 ft. by 8 ft. | 20 0 0 | 25 0 0 |
| Each future Interment | 3 3 0 | 3 3 0 | Each future Interment, for an adult | 4 4 0 | 5 5 0 |
| For a Common Grave | 10 10 0 | 10 10 0 | Ditto, for a child | 3 3 0 | 4 4 0 |
| | | | For a Common Grave with the right of placing a Flat or Head Stone over the Grave | 7 7 0 | 8 8 0 |
| | | | Ditto, for a child under 14 years, ditto... .. | 2 0 0 | 3 0 0 |

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. All Orders to be given, and Applications respecting Interment, &c., to be made to the Clerk of Bathwick, 29, Darnel Street; and all Dues to be paid to him before the Ground or Vault, &c., be opened.
 2. The Name, Abode, and Age of Deceased, to be given when the Grave is ordered.
 3. No Tomb or Monument of any kind to be erected, nor any Inscription put upon any previously erected, without approval of the Rector, and a Drawing of every Tomb or Monument to be delivered to the Clerk prior to erection.
 4. No Tomb or Building to extend beyond the size of the Vault or Grave, nor any Building to exceed Four Feet in height, without special agreement.
 5. 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 from Nine in the Morning until Sunset, every day, except Sunday, when it will be open in the Afternoon from Two o'clock till Four in Winter, and from Two o'clock till Five in Summer.

Figure 3 Table of Fees

Layout



Figure 4 Overall Layout of the Cemetery

The original layout of the graveyard included only those sections labelled A-E. The whole area was considered as one simple grid of rows and plot for sections A and C-E with section B as a separate 'upper terrace' with an 'east bank' and a 'west bank' on the slopes to the east and west of Section A. In practice, the rows in the western part of Section A are not quite aligned with the grid and, in Section C, one row has a series of graves along the path that do not conform to the grid.

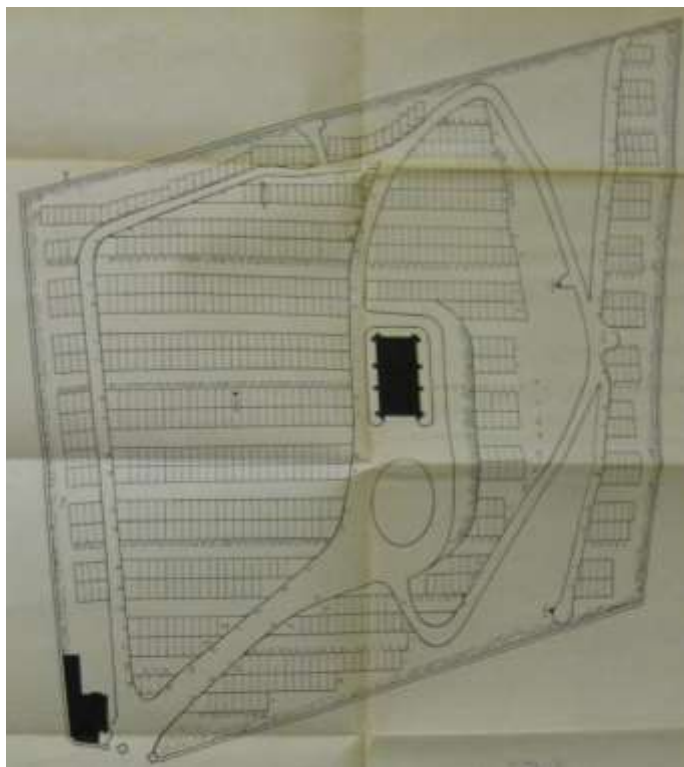


Figure 5 Original layout of the cemetery (East at the top).

The row letters start at 'A' on the eastern side through the alphabet to 'U'. The occurrence of row identifiers such as 'Da' 'Pa' etc suggest that the original layout had pairs of rows with, in between each pair, a path and that, subsequently, the paths were also used. This is confirmed by the map of the pre-1907 layout. Later, rows Y, Z and OZ were added on the eastern border. In the burial order books and the associated index the locations of the graves are given simply by a row letter and plot number. The numbering of the graves is from 1 on the upper, southern side up to 60 on the lower, northern side. There is an exception to this for burials in the area which is designated here as Section B, with only an indication of one of 'upper terrace', 'east bank' or 'west bank'.

In 1907 the graveyard was extended by the addition of the sections labelled F-L. After this the location of a grave was qualified by 'new ground' or 'old ground'. This was necessary because the same alphabetic identification of rows was used for the new ground meaning that a simple row/plot combination would not identify a single grave. The whole of the 'new ground' was considered as single grid with the numbering of the graves starting at 1 on the lower, northern boundary and increasing going up the hill.

For convenience in identifying the location of grave, the identification the row/plot combination has been supplement by an alphabetic area identifier in the range A-L. For Section B, the sub-areas are identified by B1, B2 or B2 as the numbering of plots within a row does not follow a simple scheme.

The Chapel

As described in the press report of its opening, the design of the churchyard's mortuary chapel was awarded to Thomas Fuller, son of a Bath mayor. Thomas Fuller was employed as the architect with George Mann as the builder. The corner stone of was laid on 9 May 1855, using a silver trowel in accordance with the custom at that time. A cavity had been prepared beneath the stone and into which a sovereign, shilling and penny had been deposited.

It was made redundant in 1992 and sold to a builder who intended to make it a music studio. The conversion to a studio never happened and it was then sold by auction in 2008 (guide price £70,000) but on 9 Apr 2008 it was given Grade II listing, for the following reasons:

- The building is a well-preserved and picturesque example of a mid-C19 cemetery chapel.
- It is an elegant and well-proportioned chapel by a recognised architect, Thomas Fuller, who designed other listed buildings in the area.
- The building is largely unaltered since its completion in 1856, and retains its interesting scissor-braced roof structure intact.
- The chapel is intimately connected with its setting, playing a pivotal role in the landscape design of the cemetery.



Figure 6 Chapel

Inside the chapel the pews have been removed. The roof is leaking and plastic sheeting covers it.

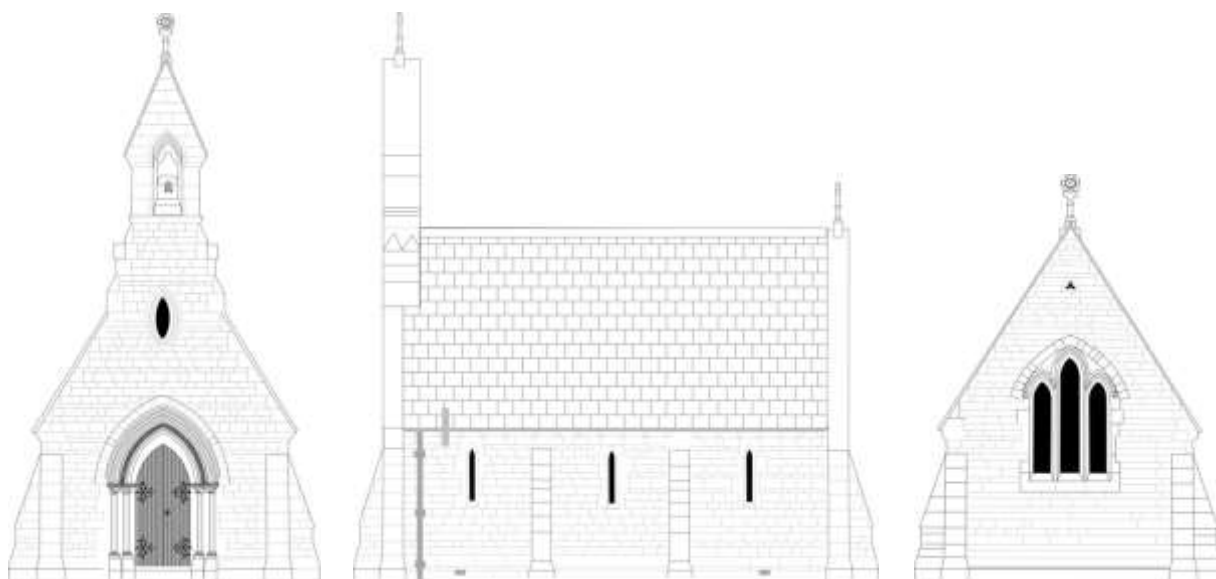


Figure 7 Sketches of the western, southern and eastern walls of the chapel

The design of the stonework around the door is very similar to that found around the two doors of the southern side of St Michael's in Broad Street and the door of the mortuary chapel in Perrymead cemetery. For the latter, the iron-work on the door is the same but the carving around the door has the band of small crosses/leaves replaced by a carved quotation in Latin and there are two heads, one of a pope (because there are three crowns) and a mitred bishop.

The Lodge



Figure 8 The lodge (left) and the entrance to the churchyard (right)



Figures 9 and 10 The lodge from east and west

The lodge by the entrance to the churchyard was for housing the superintendent. According to the press report on the consecration of the cemetery in 1856, it had not been built at that time. The gardeners/superintendants, as listed in the Bath Directories and elsewhere, were:

- John Smith. In the 1861 census at Cemetery Lodge (by Smallcombe Farm), Bathwick, Bath: John Smith, aged 58, grave-digger, born at Milverton (Som), and wife Caroline, aged 30, born at Oakhill (Som).
- George Gammon 1876-1903. He died in 1903 and was buried in Section E, an area close to the lodge
- William Henry Edwards. He died aged 40 in 1907 and the burial register entry has his address as 'The Lodge Bathwick Cemetery'
- Thomas Spanswick to about 1940.
- George Day from about 1947 to about 1968. He lived at Odd Down and the directories show that from 1952 to 1968 the lodge was occupied by someone other than the superintendent.
- J Hames from 1969.

The building was later sold and is now a private residence. During 2009-2010 an extension was built over part of the garden.

Registers & Burial Order Books

The parish registers for St Mary the Virgin for the period up to the beginning of 1886 are available on microfiches produced by Somerset Archives, copies of which are at Bath Record Office.

The following table summarises the availability of the microfiches of the Burial Register for the period covering the cemetery's use:

| Burial Register Microfiches | Date range |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| D/P/batw.m 2/1/20 M289/1-3 | 02-Oct-1851 to 05-Mar-1873 |
| D/P/batw.m 2/1/21 M290/1-2 | 27-Jul-1873 to 22-Feb-1886 |

The following table lists the location of the volumes:

| Document | Location | Date Range |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------|
| Burial Register | Somerset Record Office D/P/batw.m 2/1/18 | 03-Jan-1813 to 30-Dec-1832 |
| | Somerset Record Office D/P/batw.m 2/1/19 | 08-Jan-1833 to 21-Sep-1851 |
| | Somerset Record Office D/P/batw.m 2/1/20 | 02-Oct-1851 to 24-Jul-1873 |
| | Somerset Record Office D/P/batw.m 2/1/21 | 27-Jul-1873 to 30-Mar-1901 |
| | St Mary the Virgin church | 15-Apr-1901 to 09-Jan-1929 |

| Document | Location | Date Range |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Burial Order Book | St Mary the Virgin church | 10-Jan-1929 to 22-Nov-1956 |
| | St Mary the Virgin church | 03-Dec-1956 to 03-Jun-2005 |
| | Somerset Record Office | 09-Mar-1856 to 25-Oct-1909 |
| Index of those buried | St Mary the Virgin church | 27-Oct-1909 to 29-May-1952 |
| | St Mary the Virgin church (copy at Haycombe) | 19-Jun-1952 to 16-May-1993 |

The burial register includes all those buried by the parish irrespective of the burial place.

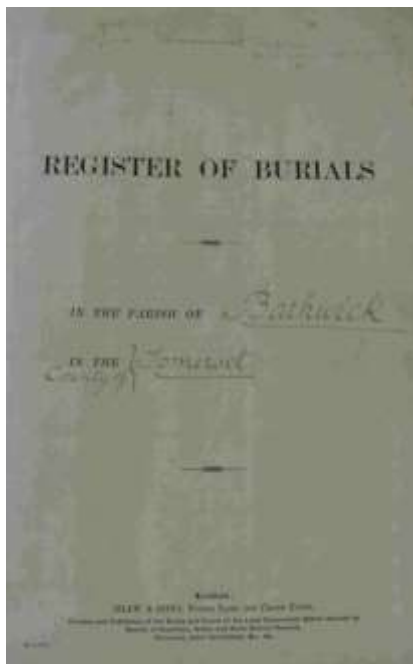


Figure 11 The title page of one of the Burial Registers

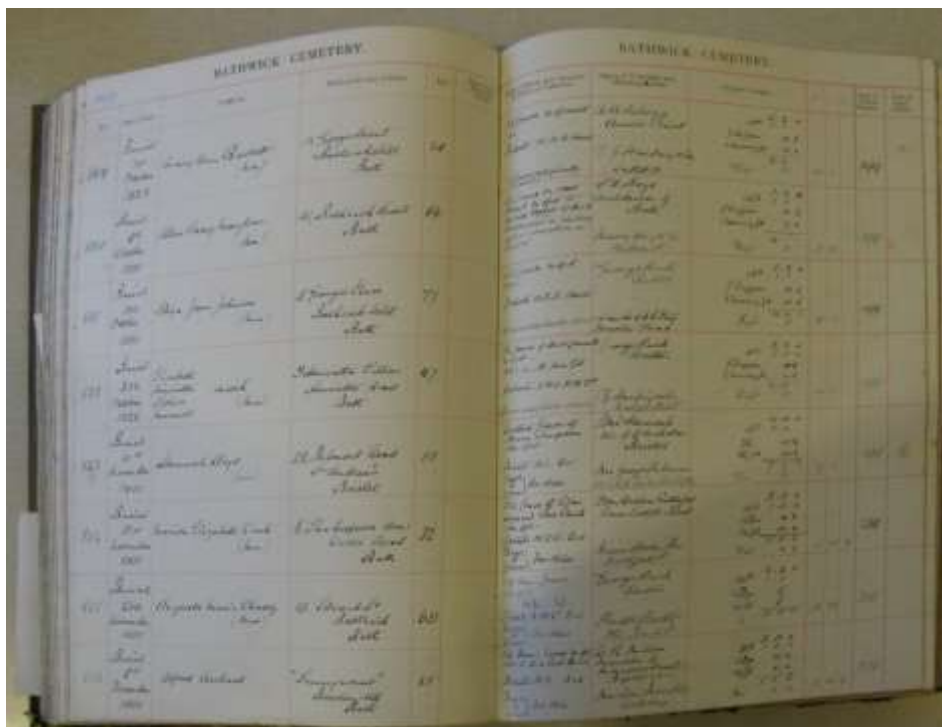


Figure 12 Example of pages from the Burial Order Book

The Burial Order Books have numbered entries with columns for: date of death, name, abode at time of death, age, date of burial, mode & location of burial, names of undertaker & officiating minister, fees & charges, the page in the burial register and the folio of the grave register. The date of death has only been supplied for some entries and it is more common for the column to be used for the date of burial. The abode is sometimes a hospital rather than the home address although some entries have both.

The location of the grave is usually explicit giving a grave number and a row and, after 1907, qualified by whether 'new ground' or 'old ground'. It specifies whether an earth or a walled grave. It also has the number of the burial at the location and if it is now full. For the first burial in a plot, it has the number of burials it has been dug for. There are some cases where the location is not given but refers to the name of an individual previously buried at the location.

The burial order books have a number for each entry that should be sequential. By page 7 of the first volume this scheme had broken down with the omission of a number. The volumes appear to have been revised circa 1904 by adding new sequence numbers in pencil. Further errors in the original numbers have occurred. In 1893 there may be two numbers in ink and, in some cases, a number in pencil. Even the corrected numbers are not without error with an occurrence of two burials originally given separate numbers being corrected to a single one. To be able to go from an index entry to the relevant entry in the burial order book the dual numbering system presents a problem about which one to use.

In volume 2 of the burial order book duplicate series of numbers were used in 1943 and 1944.

Burial Index

In addition to the burial register and burial order books there is an index to the burials. This is based on the initial letter of a surname with the records entered chronologically. Each record has: the name, the location of the grave, 'E' for earth or 'W' for walled, and an indication of the number of burials in that plot. The latter takes the form of 're' to indicate re-opening followed optionally by a number.

Where a burial occurred in the post-1907 areas 'NG' has been added to indicate 'new ground' and 'OG' for 'old ground'.

For each letter in the alphabet there is a line with a date e.g. '20.8.16' (but not the same date for each letter), suggesting that in mid-1916 some sort of move from one grave register to another occurred.

Entries in this index from the mid-1940s also have a date of burial.

The entries in the index have been used to cross-check with the locations given in the burial order books, particularly when the burial order book does not give a location. It was found useful in resolving those cases where it is unclear whether the burial was in the new or old ground.

| Index No. | Name | Date of Death | Date of Burial | Mode | Location |
|-----------|---------|---------------|----------------|------|---------------------|
| 203 | ALBANEZ | Frances | 21 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 204 | ALBANY | Anna | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 205 | ALBANY | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 206 | ALBANY | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 207 | ALBANY | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 208 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 209 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 210 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 211 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 212 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 213 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 214 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 215 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 216 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 217 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 218 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 219 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 220 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 221 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 222 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 223 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 224 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 225 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 226 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 227 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 228 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 229 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 230 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 231 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 232 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 233 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 234 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 235 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 236 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |
| 237 | BELL | John | 27 Feb 1892 | W | Grave No. 10, Row 1 |

Figure 13 An example of a Burial Index page

The reconciliation of the entries in the index with those from the burial order book has shown the following:

- There are some index entries which have no corresponding entries in either the burial order book or the burial register. An example is John G Vaughan.
- Conversely there are some burials which have no entry in the index but appear in the burial order book.
- Some entries specify that a grave has been reopened but there is no entry for the first burial. For example there is no entry in the burial order book for Swithen Shepherd in 1859 but the subsequent burial in 1861 states that the grave was reopened.
- The names in the index are less reliable than in the burial order book with various misspellings of surnames and differences in the forenames. Some years are also in error, for example a burial in May 1994 is given as in May 1993.
- There are some occurrences where it is not clear where the grave is located. Both Sections B and C have a row R but, in the absence of a memorial, it is impossible to determine which section the grave is in. In addition a reference to two burials at '28B' prior to 1907 would be expected to be in Section D but no such row exists.
- The burial order book has burials in Section D rows A and Aa. However, the numbering of the plots corresponds to that subsequently used for the post-1907 Section F.
- A series of burials of ashes refers to row 'XX' but no memorial plaques have been found that would indicate where this is.
- Various child burials after 1907 were in Section D row Y but are without memorials.
- There is inconsistency in the the use of A1 or Y for the same row in Section K.

Notes

Purpose

The Notes against the memorial inscription text contain 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. These have been included as they give sufficient information to be able to distinguish between possible individuals.

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 with only partial or no information surviving. Further research was able to identify the individuals 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. The cost involved in buying a plot and paying for its upkeep 'in perpetuity' inevitably means that the occupants of the cemetery are usually from the wealthier sections of society. In broad terms the early graves from 1856-1907 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 | |
|---|--|
| 1841-1911 censuses | <p>The censuses for England & 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> |
| 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 Central Library and the Bath Record Office. At the former, 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 & Wales civil registration started in the 3rd quarter of 1837. Volunteers from around the world have been transcribing the indexes and loading these into the FreeBMD site for online access.</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 give 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 www.bathbmd.org.uk 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> |
| 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</p> |

| Source | |
|-----------------|---|
| | refused co-operation. The volume <i>Atlas & 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 th century. |

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

Burials

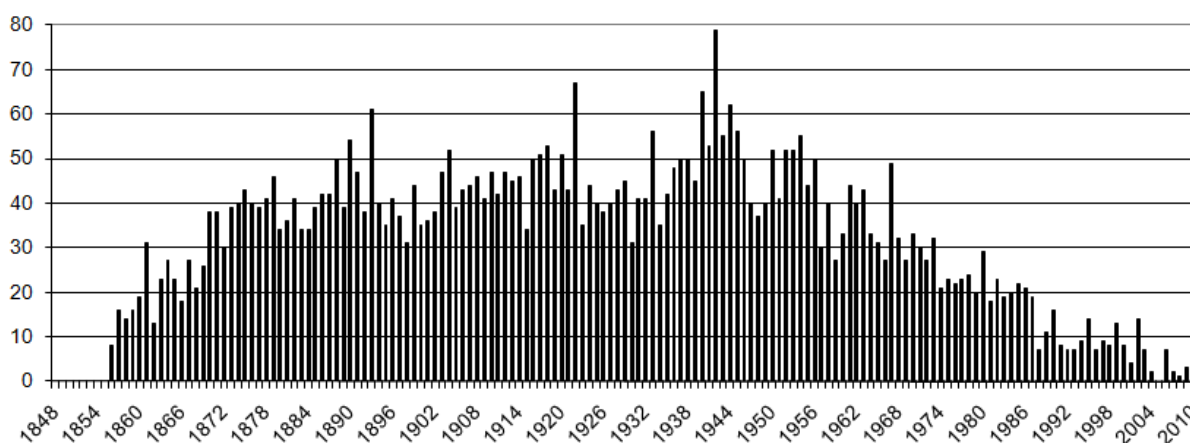


Figure 14 Numbers of burials by year

The number of burials per year was about 40 throughout the later part of the 19th century until the 1950s after which there was progressive decline. Even though the cemetery is considered ‘closed’ a few burials take place for those who already have a plot. In addition burial of ashes occurs, mainly in areas close to the chapel.

Occupants

Occupation

The occupation of those buried has been determined for 44% of males and 12% of females.

Over 55% were in professional occupations, in the military, were clergy or fundholders. Even for those designated as ‘trade’ or ‘craftsman’, many were employers. By contrast, 70% of those buried in the adjacent Smallcombe Vale cemetery have labouring occupations.

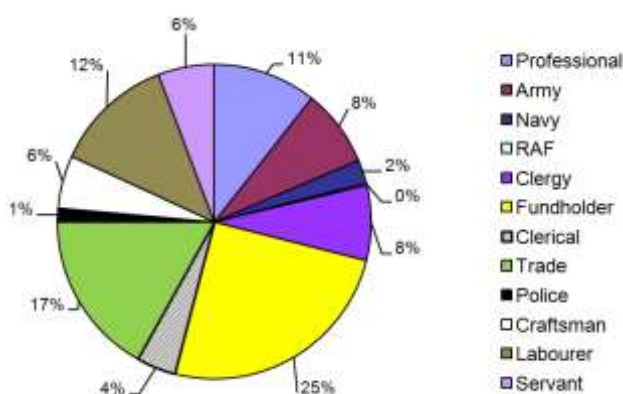


Figure 15 Occupation Categories

Age at Death

The figure to the right shows the profile of age at death of those buried. 54% were aged over 70 and 5% aged under 11. This profile is similar to those found for the Abbey and Lansdown cemeteries and is indicative of the occupants coming from higher socio-economic groups. As a contrast, the third Lyncombe & Widcombe cemetery at St Mark's, Lyncombe has 40% aged under 11 and for the adjacent Smallcombe Vale cemetery it is 20%

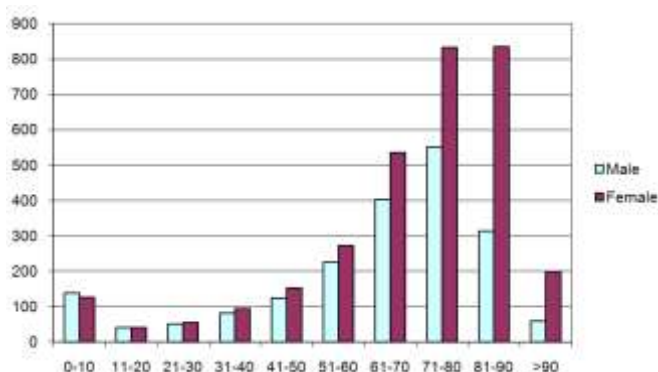


Figure 16 Age at Death

Country of Birth

The country of birth has been determined for about 74% of those buried.

The number born in India is comparable to those born in Scotland, Wales and Ireland and is a reflection of the role of the Empire in the 19th century.

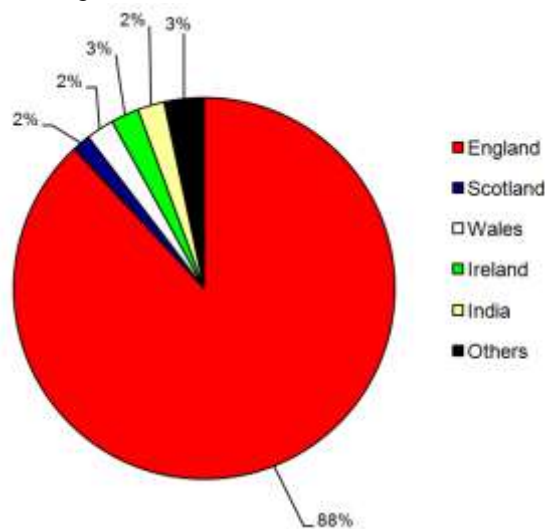


Figure 17 Country of Birth

Male to Female Ratio

The ratio of males to females buried in the cemetery is 40:60. This ratio is similar to that found for Abbey and Lansdown Cemeteries.

The numbers of males and females for each parish, as found in the 1851 census, is given in the Bath Directory for 1852 on page 268. The male to female ratio for Bath was 42:58 and for Bathwick was 35:65.

The excess of females may reflect that there were a significant number of spinsters and widows who retired to Bath. However, it is noteworthy that similar ratios exist for parishes such as St James where such an explanation would not be expected to hold.

| Parishes. | No. of Occupiers. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| St James | 1584 | 2477 | 3385 | 5862 |
| St. Michael's | 702 | 1286 | 1736 | 3022 |
| St. Peter & St. Paul | 614 | 1213 | 1551 | 2764 |
| Walcot | 6703 | 10470 | 16996 | 27466 |
| Lyncombe & Widcombe | 2162 | 4410 | 5563 | 9973 |
| Bathwick | 1086 | 1828 | 3333 | 5161 |
| Batheaston | 387 | 850 | 946 | 1796 |
| Bathampton | 77 | 163 | 193 | 356 |
| Bathford | 197 | 428 | 478 | 906 |
| St. Catharine's | 29 | 71 | 64 | 135 |
| Langridge | 16 | 52 | 39 | 91 |
| Woolley | 13 | 30 | 33 | 63 |
| Swainswick | 132 | 273 | 331 | 604 |
| Charlcombe. | 18 | 46 | 45 | 91 |
| Weston | 628 | 1455 | 1627 | 3082 |
| Twerton | 632 | 1396 | 1563 | 2959 |
| Englishcombe. | 105 | 255 | 245 | 500 |
| Southstoke | 77 | 159 | 178 | 337 |
| Monkton Combe. | 287 | 609 | 661 | 1270 |
| Dunkerton | 232 | 589 | 522 | 1111 |
| Combhay | 55 | 140 | 132 | 272 |
| Wellow | 248 | 581 | 551 | 1142 |
| Claverton | 35 | 76 | 79 | 155 |
| Hinton Charterhouse | 154 | 348 | 370 | 718 |
| Total | 16,173 | 29,215 | 40,020 | 69,863 |

Figure 18 Population by Parish in the 1851 census (from the 1852 Directory.)

Notable Occupants

| | |
|---------------|---|
| A.A.13 | John Hay Maitland Hardyman (1894-1918) Not buried here but there is a memorial. Youngest Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. Awarded a D.S.O. and an M.C. |
| A.Ha.3 | Harriet Malthus (1776-1864) Wife of Thomas Robert Malthus (1766-1834) a noted British scholar whose ideas on society and economics and, in particular population growth, the Corn Laws and Poor Laws were influential on people such as William Pitt the Younger, Charles Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace. Robert Malthus was buried in Bath Abbey. Two of her sisters, Clara Eckersall (1792-1869) and Ann Eliza Wood (1790-1875), are buried in an adjacent grave. |
| B2 | Housman The memorial (a sundial on an octagonal base) is to all the children of Edward & Sarah Housman, of whom one was the author Alfred Edward Housman (1859-1936). A E Housman was buried at Ludlow but a brother and two sisters are buried here. |
| B2.Ca.11 | George Vincent Fosbery (1832-1907) He was awarded a Victoria Cross for daring and gallant conduct during the Umbeyla Expedition of 1863. He invented and patented the semi-automatic self-cocking revolver which bears his name and manufactured by the Webley & Scott Revolver & Arms Company- Webley-Fosbery. |
| C.S.7 | Moses Pickwick (1781-1869) From the family of Pickwicks from Corsham whose ancestor, also Moses Pickwick, ran a coach business and whose name was used by Charles Dickens. |
| C.T.18 | Charles Edward Davis (1829-1902) A notable local architect who was responsible for overseeing the excavation of the Roman Baths. The monument is in the form of a Saxon cross, one of the discoveries during the excavation. |
| D.K.23 | William Clark Russell (1844-1911) He was the author of a large number of novels of heroism and adventure at sea. As a testament to his popularity in the Sherlock Holmes story <i>The Five Orange Pips</i> , Doctor Watson is described as 'deep in one of Clark Russell's fine sea stories'. |
| D.W.42 | George Astley Callaghan (1852-1920) Command-in-Chief of the Home Fleet of the Royal Navy until the outbreak of the First World War. His burial service was in Westminster Abbey. |
| D.Z.28, 29 | Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas George Montgomerie (1830-1878) A member of the Great Trigonometric Survey of India which mapped India and attempted to map Nepal and Tibet using subterfuge to put surveyors into those countries. |
| H.M.51 | Herbert Asquith (1881-1947) and Cynthia Asquith (1887-1960) Second son of the Prime Minister. The memorial describes him as 'poet and soldier'. His wife Cynthia was a close friend of D H Lawrence and in 1918 became secretary to J M Barrie and remained so until his death in 1937. |
| H.T.58 | Frederick Edward Weatherly (1848-1929) Barrister but better known for being the composer of <i>Danny Boy</i> and <i>Roses of Picardy</i> . |

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? | <p>The survey has identified the vast majority of memorials but the possibility remains that there are undiscovered ones.</p> <p>As a result of decades of neglect some memorials, in particular slabs, have been covered with turf and are not visible. Many of these have been identified and the turf removed but it is possible that others remain hidden.</p> <p>The same consideration applies to the completeness of memorial inscriptions. Some inscriptions have been weathered beyond recognition. Others were only made visible by cleaning or using water.</p> |
| In the index some entries do not specify a location. Why is this? | <p>The determination of the location of each grave is based on that specified in the burial order book supplemented by confirmation by surveying the graveyard. In some cases the burial order book does not specify a location and, if there is no memorial, it is not possible to identify the location.</p> <p>For Section B the burial order book does not give a location, only whether in 'upper terrace', 'east bank' or west bank'. The survey has identified the locations of the graves where the memorials survive but cannot determine where other burials in this section without memorials may have occurred.</p> |
| 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. |
| A number of burials of ashes are given as being in Section D or Row Y but do not appear on the map. | The survey has identified the plaques that indicate the location of burial of ashes. However it would seem that several dozen of such burials have no plaques that would identify the position and the burial order books give only an approximate location. Such locations use a numbering scheme that does not correspond with the plot numbers used for the larger memorials and identification of the position is not possible. |
| You have research notes for some but not all people. Why is this? | <p>The research relies to a large extent in identifying the individuals in censuses, which span the period 1841-1911.</p> <p>For individuals born after about 1890 there are no censuses which would allow an occupation to be determined.</p> <p>Determination of maiden names may be difficult in the period from 1911 after which for several decades only the first forename and initials are used in marriage registrations in the GRO index. This may be circumvented in some cases where the event occurred in Bath and BathBMD can be used, as it has the full set of forenames.</p> <p>For some people it is not possible to identify the individuals unambiguously. A census entry may have an exact correspondence with the address given in the burial register but this is not always the case and, if there is no additional information, it may not be possible to make an unequivocal match.</p> <p>There are various people who returned from abroad to retire and for which there are no census entries. This is particularly the case for those military and civilian personnel who served in the colonies.</p> |

Glossary

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

| Term | Meaning |
|------------|---|
| A.M. | Master of Arts (from Cambridge) |
| 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.D | Bachelor of Divinity |
| B S C | Bengal Staff Corps |
| B C S | Bengal Civil Service |
| Bt | Baronet |
| C.B. | Companion of the Bath |
| C.B.E. | Commander of the British Empire |
| C.E. | Civil Engineer |
| 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 ordination as a priest). |
| D.C.L. | Doctor of Civil Law |
| D.C.L.I. | The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry |
| D.D. | Doctor of Divinity |
| D.L. | Doctor of Law |
| D.S.O. | Distinguished Service Order |
| E.I. | East Indies |
| 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. |
| 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.R.I.B.A. | Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects |
| F.R.S. | Fellow of the Royal Society |
| F.S.A. | Fellow of the Society of Arts |
| Fundholder | In census entries, indicates that the individual is living on private funds. |
| G.C.B. | Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Bath |
| G.C.V.O. | Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order |
| CWGC | Commonwealth War Graves Commission (see <i>Sources</i>) |
| H.B.M. | Her Britannic Majesty |
| H E I C | Honourable East India Company. Administration of India was transferred to the Crown in 1857. |
| H E I C S | Honourable East India Company's Service |
| H.M.E.I.C. | When the HEICS was disbanded in the wake of the Indian Munity the British Government took control and the 'H.M.' reflects this. |
| H-P | Half-Pay (see F-P). |
| I.A. | Indian Army |
| I C S | 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. |
| 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 Iesus Hominum Salvator - Jesus Saviour of Men - or Iesus Hierosolymae Salvator - Jesus Saviour of Jerusalem - were offered. Typically found in gothic script at the top of an inscription. |
| 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 founded in 1725 by George I. |
| K.C.T.S. | Knight Commander of the Tower and the Sword |

| Term | Meaning |
|-------------------|--|
| K.D.C | |
| K.H. | Knight of Royal Guelphic Order (Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order). |
| L.A.C. | Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company |
| L.I. | Light Infantry |
| LL.B. | Bachelor of Law |
| L.L.D | Doctor of Laws |
| L.R.C.P | Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians |
| L.S.A | Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries |
| 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. |
| M.C. | Military Cross |
| M.N.I. | Madras Native Infantry |
| 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 th century to describe an Irish person sympathetic to the United Kingdom.) |
| N.I. | Native Infantry |
| O.B.E | Order of the British Empire established in 1917 |
| Obiit | Latin: he/she died |
| Ob ^t | 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. |
| 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. |
| R.A. | Royal Artillery |
| R.A.M.C. | Royal Army Medical Corps |
| R.E. | Royal Engineers |
| R.M.A. | Royal Marine Artillery |
| R.M.L.I. | Royal Marines Light Infantry |
| R.N.R. | Royal Naval Reserve |
| Relict | An old term for surviving spouse (usually widow) found in wills and on memorial inscriptions. |
| S.L.I. | Somerset Light Infantry |
| V.D. | Volunteer Decoration awarded to those who had served the Volunteer Force for 20 years. Created in 1892. |

