

## Documentation

The documentation of the burials consists of a series of burial registers, a series of burial order books (used by the gravediggers) and fee books, all maintained by the Walcot Burial Board. The first two sets contain roughly the same information, the main difference being that the registers have a fuller description of the individual (rank or profession, date of death, place of death) whereas for the burial order books there is a greater emphasis on the actual burial (depth of plot, signature of officiating minister). There is a separate set of fee books (see below) which deal with the payment of fees but do not have plot numbers.

Burial Registers volumes		
1	1-4800	1864-1877
2	4801-9560	1877-1891
3	9561-14310¶	1891-1908
4	14311-20223	1908-1927
5	20234-24923	1927-1943
6	24908-26880	1940-1950
7	27332-29827	1952-1966
8	29380-31010	1962-2010

Burial Order Book volumes		
1	1-7515	1864-1883
2	7516-15805§	1883-1910
3	15806-24097	1910-1940
4	24098-26880	1940-1950
5	26881-29373	1951-1962

¶ In the scanned images, this volume ends with entry 11,180 dated 16-Jun-1897.

§ Missing 13636-13660 from both the burial register and also the corresponding entries in the burial order book

The entry number in the registers and the burial order books (order number) start off the same but diverge. By 1871 they differ by about 140 and in 1912 by 1052. Burial register entry 14689 corresponds to entry 15718 in the burial order books. The sequence number in the burial registers jumps from 1010 to 1111.

Reconciliation between the two found that the burial of stillborn children and very young infants were in the burial order book - as orders to the gravediggers - but not in the burial register. Such unbaptised individuals were buried without a religious ceremony and even in the cases where in the burial register this has 'no service' instead of the name of the officiating minister. Towards the end of the 19th century, burial registers for other places sometimes have that a 'special ceremony' was used. As this was contentious, this was sometimes supplemented by 'as approved by the bishop'. The fee books note if 'unbaptised'. The Burial Laws Amendment Act of 1880 permitted burial without a religious service and Church of England clergy conducting a burial service for a burial in unconsecrated ground.

It was common practice to bury infants in the same grave as another person being buried that day. So, for a burial on 24 Feb 1869 in grave MC315, the burial order book shows that a stillborn was buried in the same grave as Frederick Clark, although the former does not appear in the burial register.

The fee books list for each burial the details of the charges and the partition of the money between the interested parties (churches and burial board). The dates of burial in these - even though stated as date of interment - have been found to differ from those in the burial register and seem to be the date of payment and is typically a couple of days prior to the burial. The fee books note: colour of plot area, consecrated/unconsecrated, parishioner/non-parishioner, if walled or a metal coffin was used, as these determined the fees.

There are also volumes of an index to the register. These are in 3 volumes covering 1864-1917, 1917-1984 and 1985-. Each is arranged by the initial letter of the surname and then, for each letter gives only: register number, surname and forenames. The entries were added chronologically and year numbers have been added to aid navigation. The arrangement broke down as, for some letters, the space allowed for a letter was inadequate and other pages were used. Thus for letter B, for volume 1, this used pages 7-30 and also 233.

## Numbering Scheme

The characterisation of the location of a grave is by: colour, section, area-within-a-section and plot number.

Colour	As discussed elsewhere the fee books show that the 'colour' is an indication of the 'class' of area and hence the cost. These colours were rationalised in the early 20th-century with pink becoming first class and yellow fourth class. As far as determining a grave's location, the colour has no bearing except for Section P (see below).
Section	The sections are indicated by a letter in the range A-Q omitting J . The letter 'O' appears as a section in the registers (often with just a plot number) and the map indicates that it overlaps with St Saviour's Section B. This has been found on the southern border of the St Saviour's area. Section N does not appear on the official map of 1948 but there are over 800 burial register entries for this section in the period 1864-1908.
Area	The area-within-a-section is indicated by one or two letters. In the burial register this is in lowercase (later in uppercase) but in uppercase in the burial order books. In some sections a single letter may be used for several rows but in other sections (notably F) an area might be applicable to just a single row. For some sections (notably P and Q) the area letters are A-Z then AA, BB etc. For other sections (notably I, L and N) all area letters are doubled ie AA, BB etc  The letter is best used as an indication of the <u>general</u> location within a section. A plot given as FF598 in the register is actually at FG598 and there are numerous occurrences where there is such a difference.
Plot	The plot numbers are (mostly) unique within a section. The arrangement of the numbers depend on the area. For Section F, for most of the section, the numbers are sequential within a north-south row. For Section P (part 2), the numbers are sequential within a west-east row.  For Section D the plot numbering is in groups, some large, some small. The area does become significant as plot numbers are not unique.  There are many occurrences of the number having a supplementary letter, usually when the numbering has gone awry or further plots have been added. Thus Section E has a plot 74a where a plot has been added next to plot 74.  Some misnumbering occurred from the outset. When the map of plots was first made someone had to write the plot numbers on it and this was subsequently used to show, for each plot, how many burials had occurred there. In the process mistakes were made and numbers with supplementary letters added. For Section F the sequence 602-634 for one row includes 631a to cater for this. In Section P there are also examples of omission of numbers from the sequence (eg PP2233).

Some plot numbers in 1864 have been altered in the burial order book (but not retrofitted to the register). Such plot numbers refer to sections that do not exist such as HH, GG, R, X and Y. Those with doubled letters became sections L, for example HH became LHH. Various sections such as U, X and Y became KU, KX and KY. These changes ceased in Oct 1864. The plot numbers have been corrected to those in the burial order book as they would be expected to more reliable as they were the working documents for the gravediggers.



### Please note:

The plot numbering takes the form <section><area><plot-number> so FJ980 means section F, area J and plot 980. The <area> is unreliable and numerous inconsistencies have been found in the burial registers, burial order books and the actual locations found. As a result, the area should be used as a general indication of the location within a section.

## Fee Books

RECEIPT OF FEES.					DISTRIBUTION OF FEES.			
Date of Interment.	Name of Deceased.	Parishioner or Non-Parishioner.	Colour on Map.	Particulars of Fees.	Board.	Rector of St. Swithin.	Rector of Trinity.	Total.
1867 Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup>	Ann Rawlings	Parishioner	Blue	Consecrated " 12 " " 8	L s d	L s d	L s d	L s d
" 24 <sup>th</sup>	George Bally Child	Parishioner	Blue	Consecrated " 4 " " 4	"	"	"	"
"	William Bowden	Parishioner	Blue	Consecrated " 12 " " 8	"	"	"	"

Bath Record Office has fee books for the cemetery which list for each burial the details of the charges and the partition of the money between the interested parties (Burial Board, Rector of St Swithin, Rector of Trinity). This has: date of interment. the name of the deceased, whether or not parishioner, the colour on map, the fees, the distribution of fees.

The old map of the cemetery at the Record Office used colour to indicate different areas. The areas seem to be quite arbitrary but, in general terms, those plots next to paths are coloured differently from the less accessible ones. Yellow areas seem to be for paupers and children. By the 1920s the fee book replaces 'colour' by 'class' which uses numbers in the range 1-4. Based on the fees the class-colour arrangement seems to be: 1 pink, 2 green, 3 blue and 4 yellow.

The combinations of: area (colour), whether or not consecrated, whether or not a parishioner, child/adult etc lead to a complicated table of fees. The following has been deduced for entries in the fee book for 1865:

Pink	consecrated	parishioner, family grave	£3-3-0
	consecrated	non-parishioner	£4-14-6
	consecrated	2 <sup>nd</sup> interment	£1-10-0
	consecrated	subsequent interment	£2-2-0
	unconsecrated	non-parishioner	£3-3-0
	unconsecrated	family grave	£2-2-0
Green	consecrated	parishioner, family grave	£2-2-0
	consecrated	parishioner, child	14/-
	consecrated	parishioner, 2 <sup>nd</sup> interment in family grave	£1-10-0
	unconsecrated	parishioner	13/-
Blue	consecrated	parishioner	12/-
	consecrated	parishioner, child	8/-
	unconsecrated	parishioner	8/-
	unconsecrated	non-parishioner	12/-
	unconsecrated	child	4/-
Yellow	consecrated	child	4/-
	consecrated	pauper	4/-
	Gratuitous		2/-
		parishioner, stillborn	2/-

In addition, there were a series of further fees which do not seem to depend on area or parishioner status:

Placing a flat stone	£1-1-0
Placing a plain headstone	10/-
Placing an ornamental headstone	£1-11-6
Placing a headstone and border	15/-
Placing a tomb non-parishioner	£3-3-0
Placing iron railing	£1-11-6
Placing tomb with chain railing	£4-14-6

Metal coffin	£1-1-0
Walled	£2-2-0
Double-walled	£4-4-0
Extra 1 foot	2/-
Extra 2 feet depth	4/-
Extra 4 feet depth	8/-
Burial certificate	3/6

For the unconsecrated burials the Anglican clergy got nothing, all the money going to the Burial Board. The split between St Swithin and Trinity is less obvious. For non-parishioners it's a 50:50 split, but mostly it goes to only one of the parishes, presumably based on their home parish.

As an example of the multiple charges, the following is for a burial on 24 Jan 1866:

Non parishioner	Pink	Unconsecrated family grave double space	£6-6-0
		Walled	£1-11-6
		Lead coffin	£1-1-0

The overall sum of £8-18-6 went to the burial board as the individual was a non-parishioner. For the burial of a parishioner on the same day the £2-2-0 fee was split between the burial board £1-10-0 and St Swithin's 12/-.

It was possible to reserve spaces by paying a proportion of the fee in advance. A reserved space in the pink section cost £2-2-0.

The fee book, ordered by date gives some hint at various events. For example, on 14-Jul-1865 there were thirteen burials, all designated parishioner (poor). On 7-Oct-1865 there were seven burials of pauper parishioners in the yellow section and again on 14 Dec 1865 another eight and 12-Apr-1866 another sixteen and on 28-Sep-1866 another ten. Such burials were invariably in the yellow section.

By 1866 some fees had been increased; placing a headstone went from 10/- to 11/- and a headstone and border from 11s to £1-6-0

The subtotals for the year were made at the end of each quarter, although there are some omissions.

Year	Quarter	Total	Burial Board	St Swithins	Trinity
1865	1	129-13-6	91-6-0	26-7-9	11-19-6
1865	2	113-4-6	74-9-9	31-6-10½	7-7-10½
1865	3	139-14-6	99-16-6	26-1-3	13-6-9
1866	1	141-5-0	98-4-6	31-1-3	11-19-3
1866	2	92-17-6	62-10-0	21-8-6	8-19-0
1866	3	120-2-0	85-5-3	19-4-1½	15-12-7½
1866	4	102-2-6	70-4-3	18-5-10½	13-12-4½
1867	1	156-1-6	111-2-3	35-9-1½	9.10.1½
1867	2	189-19-3	138-7-0	37-9-7½	14-2-7½
1867	3	130-4-3	94-3-3	25-8-10½	10-12-1½
1867	4	178-5-0	130-0-6	30-5-3	17-19-3

One book has a summary of receipts for the period 1877-1906.

A fee book contains a letter from 1921 from the Town Clerk to the Acting Clerk of Locksbrook Cemetery concerning an application for reserving a 'first class' grave. It was the cemeteries sub-committee which decided to grant the application and set the fees as:

	£	S	d
For the exclusive right of burial In first class grave space	4	10	0
Plus 50% for non-inhabitant of Bath	2	5	0
Preparation of grant and stamp		4	0
	6	19	0

The distinction between parishioner and non-parishioner had been replaced by inhabitant/non-inhabitant of Bath indicating that the cemetery was acting as the main municipal cemetery even though other ward-based cemeteries existed at the same time.

*Hansard* of 30 Jul 1925 (vol 187 cc671-3W) has the response to a question from Sir Walter de Frece who had asked the Minister of Labour whether, taking the 12 chief industries of the country, including transport, he will state the average weekly wage. The results were given for 1920 and 1925 and, in broad terms, in 1920 they were between £1 and £2 per week (bricklayers 40s, painters 36s, building labourers 26s. goods porters 19s-23s., engine drivers 45s-50s, tram drivers 30s, ordinary labourers 14s-22s). The amount of about £7 for reserving a grave space therefore represented a considerable sum equivalent to between 3 and 7 weeks' wages. This did not include funeral costs and any additional costs associated with having a memorial and the fee for placing it in the cemetery. According to the Office of National Statistics *Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: May 2022* 'Average weekly earnings for total pay was £615 and regular pay was £558 in March 2022.' Seven weeks' wages is therefore equivalent to about £4,000. It is therefore no surprise that large areas of Locksbrook Cemetery are devoid of memorials and, as found across Bath's cemeteries, only about 20% of those buried have their names on memorials.

## Observations

There are some incorrect spellings of abodes so 'Beaufort Square' doesn't become (the correct) 'Beauford Square' until 1881, and reverts to the incorrect version in 1906 when someone else become responsible for the burial order book. 'Ballance Street' is sometimes 'Balance Street' and 'Rivers Street' is as 'River Street' in early records.

The ages are sometimes out by a year when compared with those given in the death registration.

The dates of death sometimes differ by a day from that given in the corresponding National Probate Calendar entry.

Abodes in the National Probate Calendar specify Bath but, in the register, specification of town/city wasn't considered necessary unless it wasn't Bath. In the 20th century, the addresses are given more formally and include 'Bath' where appropriate.

For burials where the abode is a less fashionable one, such as Milk Street, Avon Street, Morford Street, Hat & Feather Yard and Lampards Buildings, the burial locations are mostly in the northern part of section Q with early burials in section H.

Section P is in two parts. One is a roughly rectangular area which faces the back of the chapels. This is separated by a row of trees and bushes from the area to the west which has both the other part of section P and section Q. In the burial register the first part of Section P is given as 'Pink (extra border)' whereas the main section is designated 'Blue'. This leads to some anomalies. PE145 exists in the border and PD145 in the main section. To avoid confusion the section 'PP' rather than 'P' is used for the plots in this 'extra border' and there is a separate map.

Those who died at Bath Union Workhouse were usually buried there in the period 1848-1900. The burial registers show that, for at least some of Walcot's parishioners, their burials occurred at Locksbrook. Many of those who died in the Workhouse have abodes of Avon Street. The name of the workhouse was changed to 'Frome Road House' in 1914 and this is reflected in the abodes in the burial register entries. Boards of Guardians were abolished by the Local Government Act of 1929 and the workhouses were redesignated as 'public assistance institutions' and control passed to the local council. Under the National Health Service Act of 1946 public assistance hospitals were transferred to the new regional hospital boards.

A death at 'Frome Road House' is not necessarily for someone sent to the workhouse for being destitute. In 1918 a burial has this as the place of death but the grant of probate clarifies that the death was at the 'Workhouse Infirmary' and the individual's estate was worth £485 (equivalent to £25K based on price inflation and £110K based on wage inflation). These infirmaries provided free medical care so people took advantage of that rather than having to pay the fees for a private hospital. There are various accounts of a GP's call-out fee around this time of 5/- (25p) and the 'sick & dividend clubs' which provided subscribers with money for medical expenses.

Where a plot location is difficult to read in the register, the corresponding entry in the burial order book has been used to clarify this. This is not foolproof as the burial order books are faint in places and, for plot numbers for unconsecrated areas, the end may be obscured by the binding. The burial order books seem derivative as the names are as shorted forms with, in many cases, only the first forename and then initials. There are also occurrences of mis-spellings of surnames in the burial order book when compared to the register. The fee books contain information about whether a family grave, walled and if a metal coffin was used, these incurring additional fees. This information gives indications of status. The 'subsequent interment' in the fee book is also an indication that there should be prior burial(s) there. The highest status areas are F and I and the first part of section P.

For a fee, it was possible to convert a public/common grave into one for the exclusive use of a family. Annotations about making graves family ones are initialled 'CG'. This may be C A Gerrish of 1 Chapel Row, Batheaston who is described a 'builder and gravedigger' who had a month's temporary exemption for being called up (*Bath Chronicle* Sat 13 May 1916 p6 col g).

The burial acts of the 1850s (consolidated into the one of 1857) allowed the setting up of secular ward-based burial boards. To accommodate non-Anglicans, when the cemeteries were designed

there were separate areas for Anglicans and non-Anglicans and, because of objections from the Church of England, there were separate mortuary chapels. The Weston-super-Mare burial board selected the design of Charles F Davis (Major Davis), of Bath, for the new cemetery (*Wells Journal* Sat 31 Mar 1855 p8) but it is reported that the Diocese of Bath and Wells, on seeing the plans, insisted on the two separate chapels with at least a 6-inch (15cm) gap. The Bishop wanted the consecrated and unconsecrated sections separated by a wall but the burial board objected and pillars and chains were used instead (*The Western-super-Mare Gazette* Sat 8 Dec 1855 p2). For Walcot parish the cemetery proposed by the Anglican parish planned to make provision for 'one part for Churchmen and the other for Dissenters' (*Bath Chronicle* Thu 20 Jan 1859). From the outset there were to be two mortuary chapels (*Bath Chronicle* Thu 31 Mar 1859 p8). Burials in Locksbrook's unconsecrated areas (a separate column in the register) are in Sections D, E, N and O. Section E surrounds the nonconformist chapel. Section N does not appear on the official plan from 1948. Section O is made up of a few rows between Section L and the St Saviour's area. Curiously in the 1950s three burials in the same plot have two in the consecrated column of the register and the third in the unconsecrated column, this being annotated 'Roman Catholic'. Of those buried about 13% were in the nonconformist sections.

Various burial records refer to hospitals or infirmaries where the death occurred. The Bath United Hospital was established in 1826 by combining the Bath Casualty Hospital founded in 1788 with the Bath City Dispensary and Infirmary founded in 1792. The 'Royal' was added in 1864 (the year the cemetery was opened). In the burial registers and burial order books it appears in full as 'Royal United Hospital' but later abbreviated to 'R U Hospital' and 'RUH'. There are also references to people dying at the 'Statutory Hospital, Combe Down'. This was an isolation hospital set up by the Urban Sanitary Authority as a 'hospital for infectious diseases' (*Bath Argus* 16 Aug 1877 p2, *Bath Chronicle* 25 Oct 1877 p7). The workhouse also had an infirmary and in the registers appears as 'Bath Workhouse Infirmary' and in the early 1900s as 'Infirmary, Odd Down'. While the county mental asylum at Wells had its own burial ground, there are many examples in the Locksbrook burial register of the place of death as 'County Asylum Wells'. The Bath War Hospital established in 1915 at Combe Park (*Bath Chronicle* Sat 23 Oct 1915 p2) became the Bath Pensions Hospital for the treatment of discharged and disabled soldiers which passed from the War Office to the Ministry of Pensions in 1920 (*Bath Chronicle* 3 Jan 1920 p19) and closed in January 1929 (*Bath Chronicle* 19 Jan 1929 p5) the site then becoming the new location for the Royal United Hospital (proposed in 1927, opened in 1932 *Bath Chronicle* 10 Sep 1932 p4 the patients being transferred in Dec 1932).

The abodes can sometimes be deceptive as they imply houses when in fact they were nursing homes. Foremost among these are 27 Oldfield Road, 5-6 Johnstone Street, 44 Rivers Street, Brockley Nursing Home 13 Great Bedford Street, Glenbeigh 1 Upper Oldfield Park, 14 Newbridge Hill, and 8 Upper Church Street. In addition, the Homeopathic Hospital was a 1 Duke Street.

The abode can also be problematical because of changes that have occurred to the parish's urban landscape. The bombing of 1942 led the wholesale destruction of an area within Walcot parish from Kingsmead Square to the river which remained in ruins until cleared and redeveloped in the 1960s. Thus while Avon street persists it is no longer the rows of poor housing and workshops that existed but the site of the technical college. Milk Street still exists but the shrapnel-scarred (and recently redeveloped) Labour Exchange is all that remains. Parts of the side of the hill north of London Road were cleared in a major redevelopment - the Snow Hill estate - in the 1960s and various places such as Upper Dover Street disappeared.

Around 1912 the occurrence of plot numbers with 'a' supplements increases, suggesting that new plots were running out. Section B starts being used in the 1930s. After the cemetery was 'closed' in 1937 burials still occurred for those entitled to use family graves. Usually closure meant that new graves could not be dug but here new graves were being added continually and in the 1940s there seems to have been a 'clearance sale' for Section F. From 1937 the jobs of the gravediggers and superintendent were on borrowed time and the number of burials per year fell from about 200 in the late 1950s to less than 20 from 1992.

It is unclear what scheme was adopted for multiple burials in common graves. Some are obvious in the register where the depth of digging a grave diminishes by 2 feet with each successive burial. When the depth is 4 feet, the plot is considered full and someone had added 'full' to those entries. However in 1912 a burial on one day at 8 feet (PL1421) is followed two days later by another one

there also declared as being at 8 feet. In the early 20th century some multiple burials in the same plot occurred within a few days, mainly where the second burial was for someone from the workhouse.

The rate of burials was variable. The highest number in a day found so far is nine (16-Feb-1927). However some weeks passed without a single burial.

Some burials in unconsecrated sections are annotated 'Roman Catholic' or '(RC)'. It is unclear why this was done as other records don't mention the denomination/tradition.

Various parts of the cemetery were brought into use at different times. The southern border of Section F (plot numbers >1000) is used from about 1910. Section B is from the 1930s.

The interval between death and burial is typically four days. There are some notable exceptions, mainly for infants, where this interval can be weeks rather than days. For example, a death on 4 Feb 1944 has the burial on 23 Feb 1944.

The Bath Burial Index includes information from: the burial registers, the burial order books and the fee books as well as, for some, information from censuses etc. Where occupations are better in census or other information, these are used in preference to those in the register. For example, James Linegar Brock, of 1 Belgrave Crescent, is described as 'artist' in the register but 'portrait painter' in a census.

The burial register entries have annotations that American soldiers who died at Bath War Hospital and originally buried in Locksbrook Cemetery in 1918 were exhumed in 1923 and reburied in the USA. Other annotations show that some non-US soldiers were reburied in the War Graves Plot in 1923. This did not happen for all soldiers and there are Commonwealth War Grave Commission headstones in various parts of the cemetery.

From the *Bath Chronicle* of Sat 30 Sep 1922 p22

Anyone walking past the soldiers' graves Locksbrook cemetery cannot fail to notice a large octagonal excavation to a depth 4ft. 6in. in the plot of ground set apart for the graves of Service men. This excavation, which is for a bed of concrete, is the first step in the erection of Cross of Sacrifice, which is to be put up in the cemetery under the auspices of the Imperial War Graves Commission. The work of making and erecting the cross has been entrusted to Messrs. B. Turvey and Sons, monumental masons, of Locksbrook, who, receiving the working plans on Thursday, can now go ahead with the undertaking which, it is understood, will be completed in the course of three months. Messrs. Turvey, however, are for the present under pledge of secrecy and could give me no information.

It is obvious, however, from the size of the foundations, that the Cross of Sacrifice will be of massive proportions, and the shape of the excavation also indicates that the monument will be octagonal in shape. A large circle has been cut in the turf round the site of the cross, and this circle is, I believe, to be ultimately an enclosure of low evergreens. Trench excavations have also been made between the lines of graves, each of which is to have a headstone in place of the wooden crosses which have hitherto given the names of the fallen.

The 'Cross of Sacrifice' was unveiled by the Marquess of Bath in May 1923 (*Bath Chronicle* Sat 26 May 1923 p19 col a, *Somerset Standard* Fri 1 Jun 1923 p6).

## Technical Issues

In the burial registers there are jumps in the sequence numbers (877 is followed by 888, 1010 is followed by 1111), a few duplicates (1903, 7945), omissions (4303) and omissions from the index. Some double burials use a single register number.

There are gaps in the images of the burial registers and burial order books. The third burial register volume ends with entry 11,180 dated 16-Jun-1897, rather than the declared 14310. Entries 13636-13660 are missing from both the burial register and also the corresponding entries in the burial order book.



Folio 2251 (ending with entry 23804) is followed by 2256 (entry 23815). The missing entries are in the index.

For a time around 1906 the person filling in the entries in the burial order book misinterpreted the sequence numbers such that 14561 became 145061. These have been corrected in the transcript.

As noted elsewhere, the date of interment in the fee books seems to be the date of payment and usually a few days prior to the burial. From July 1906 the two dates align in most cases, although the mismatches resume in 1912.

In 1921 the burial order book has order number 18781 (with register number 17609) followed by both order number and register number of 18782. There is an annotation against register entry 17610 on 2-Jan-1922 (which has the number crossed out and replaced by 18782) which has 'burial register numbers amended to agree with records kept at Cemetery. Discrepancy possibly due to non-record of burial of stillborn children in Clerks Registers.'

There is an overlap in the burial records for the period 1962-1966 with the same entries being made in two volumes (those for 1952-1966 and 1962-2010). There is a difference in register number between the two sets. This discrepancy has been carried through to the index where, from 1966 onwards, the numbers might be out by one. The burial registers around this time seem less reliable with instances of the index having a fuller name than in the register, misspellings of surnames (compared to those in the GRO index) and differences between the abodes in the register and the National Probate Calendar entries.

In 1974 the sequence 30405- in April is replicated in October and November and searching for an entry needs to use the date instead. The entry 30,422 also has 30,404 written beside it, reflecting the mismatch in numbers between two versions which must have been recognised at the time.

The burial order books are not without error. Entry 17490 (in 1917) is followed by 17481 again, 17499 is followed by 17510. After entry 18198, there are a page and a half of corrections to order numbers.

The level of detail and accuracy of the addresses (abode and place of death) depend on the clerk and changes from time to time. For a time in the 1960s the addresses omitted the area of Bath. This can be problematical as there are multiple occurrences of for example, Church Street. The abodes given in the grants of probate tend to be better and, where there is a discrepancy, the one from the probate had been added to 'Notes'.

A preliminary survey in 2016 found the names of a small number of individuals which the transcription of the registers has now revealed are buried in Section N. The location of this section has now been found. It only has a few memorials.

Folio 257  
Year 1871

**WALCOT**  
**REGISTER of BURIALS in the CEMETERY for the Parish of WALCOT,**

No. of Entry.	Date of Burial.	Name of Person Buried.	Place of Abode.	Rank or Profession.	Sex.	Age.
2669	October 11 <sup>th</sup> 1871	William Southerwood	11 New Court Avon Street	Labourer	Male	90

**BURIAL BOARD.**  
Bath, situated at Weston, near Bath, established under the Burial Acts.

Place of Death.	Date of Death.	Colour, Letters, and Number of Grave Space.						Description and Depth of Grave.		Name of Officiating Minister.
		Consecrated.			Unconsecrated.			State if Walled.	Feet.	
		Colour.	Letters.	Number.	Colour.	Letters.	Number.			
11 New Court Avon Street	October 8 <sup>th</sup> 1871	Blue	P.C.	81				Common	8	Tho. Hewan Archdall Curate of St. Pauls

Burial Register fields:

- No. of entry
- Date of burial
- Name of Person Buried
- Place of Abode
- Rank or Profession
- Sex
- Age
- Place of death
- Date of Death
- Colour, letter and number of grave space
- Description and depth of Grave
- Name of officiating minster

The 'rank or profession' takes a variety of forms. For women it might have the name and occupation of a husband, or just an indication of marital status (spinster, widow). Where marital status is given there is no occupation and where an occupation is given, there is no marital status (except in 1912). For children, the father's name and occupation are given in most cases. For men, the field usually has the occupation although occasionally this is as 'gentleman' or 'esquire'. The term 'gentleman' might indicate high social status but is also applied to some retirees. The graves are described as 'common' or 'family' with a depth in feet (typically 6 or 8). It also indicates if walled. There are some annotations when a common grave is made into a family one.

There are ten entries per page.

<b>WALCOT BURIAL</b>						
<b>Register of Burials in the Cemetery for the Parish of Walcot, Bath</b>						
No. of Order.	Name.	Late Residence of the Deceased.	Colour, Letters, and Number of Grave Space where Interred.			
			Consecrated.			Unconsecrated.
			Colour.	Letters.	Number.	Colour. Letters. Number.
884	Hannah Hamman 84	31 Cornwell Terrace	Blue	HV	43	

<b>BOARD: WALCOT</b>		
situated at Weston, near Bath, established under the Burial Acts.		
Description and Depth of Grave.	Date of Burial.	Signature of Officiating Minister.
Rate if Walled. Feet.		
	8 Feet September 16 <sup>th</sup> 1866	James Murray Dixon

Burial Order Book fields:

- No. of order
- Name
- Age (manually added, not a preprinted column in the first volume)
- Late residence of the deceased
- Colour, letter and number of grave space where interred
- Description and depth of grave
- Date of burial
- Signature of officiating minister

There are usually 15 entries per page.

The forenames, in many cases, are shortened versions compared with the register with a first forename and then initials but this is not consistent.