

Trowbridge Civic Society NEWSLETTER

Autumn 2016



In this issue:

Henry Shrapnell George Crabbe
E H Baily

Member of Wiltshire Building Record, ASHTAV and BALH
Registered Charity Number 276765 Website: www.trowbridgescivsociety.org.uk

Bricks - An Introduction

A brick is given a classification based on how it is laid, and how the exposed face is oriented relative to the face of the finished wall.

Stretcher or Stretching brick - A brick laid flat with its long narrow side exposed.

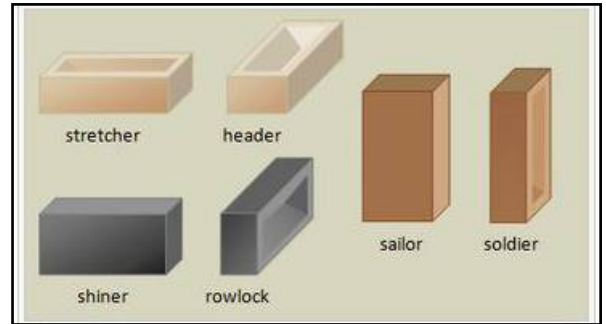
Header or Heading brick - A brick laid flat with its width exposed.

Soldier - A brick laid vertically with its long narrow side exposed.

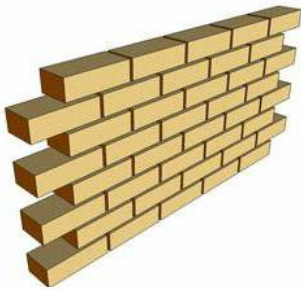
Sailor - A brick laid vertically with the broad face of the brick exposed.

Rowlock - A brick laid on the long narrow side with the short end of the brick exposed.

Shiner or Rowlock Stretcher - A brick laid on the long narrow side with the broad face of the brick exposed.



Stretcher bond



Some common courses found in Great Britain

Stretcher bond - The simplest way, and therefore the most common, the bricks are laid flat long side to the face of the wall.

Header bond - Using only the header (end) of the brick as the facing wall. The width of the wall is the whole length of the brick, so is very strong.

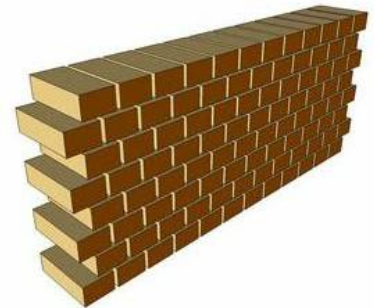
Flemish bond - Bricks are laid flat one long side face and another to header end. Also known as Dutch bond.

English bond - One course is stretcher bond and one course is header bond.

English Garden Wall bond - Three courses in stretcher bond, one in header bond.

Flemish Stretcher bond - One course of flemish to three stretchers courses. Also called Garden wall bond but despite the name, most garden walls are built in flemish or stretcher bond.

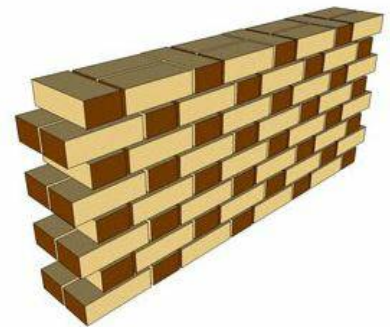
Header bond



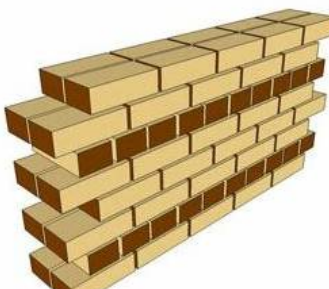
English bond



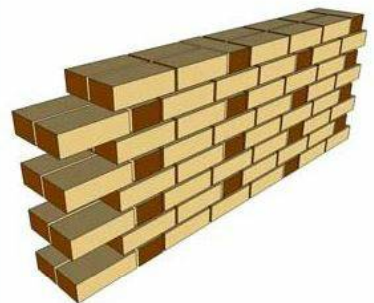
Flemish bond



English Garden Wall bond



Flemish Stretcher bond



What type of course(s) have been used in your house? We would be interested to see some examples used in Trowbridge houses.

Information and illustrations have been taken from <http://www.geograph.org.uk/article/Brick-bonds>

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

This issue is a rather biographical one. There is a fascinating article about the inventor of shrapnell, Henry Shrapnell who at one time lived in Midway Manor. You may have seen the imposing gate posts of the old entrance between Wingfield and the Westwood cross roads. Our other featured local resident is George Crabbe who moved to Trowbridge just over two hundred years ago.

On one of our recent outings, to Holt, Kevin Eames casually pointed out to me an example of Flemish bonding. I soon realised he was talking about the brickwork of one of the houses we were passing. Although I could see the different patterns of brickwork on houses I did not know anything about the different “bonds” that are regularly used. I have therefor included a page illustrating some of the most common types. Perhaps you would like to let us know what kind of bonding is used in your house and include a photograph. On the subject of bricks, we would like to do a piece on the brickworks of Trowbridge. Would anybody like to help with this? Have a look at the brick on page 12 which is very unusual.

You might be surprised to see the connection between a monument in St James Church and Nelson. See page 12 for more information.

Also, we are interested in some of the old farms and farm buildings of Trowbridge. What happened to these and what of the old farmhouses. At the time of writing, the pub, the Wiltshire Yeoman, is up for sale and I can remember when this was still a farmhouse. What happened to the others?

TROWBRIDGE CIVIC SOCIETY INFORMATION

- President: Kenneth Rogers
- Vice Presidents: Michael Marshman;
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- Chairman: Glyn Bridges, 4 Alma
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- Photographic Recorder: Kevin Hartley
- Web Site: Jonathan Hawkes
- Subscription Rates: Single £6, Joint £10, Corporate £30
New members welcome - please contact Membership
Secretary
Deadline for next issue - 6th January

Forthcoming Events

25th October “1016 and 1066 - why the Vikings caused the Norman Conquest”. Talk by Martin Whittock. Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall, 7.30 pm

15th November Public Lecture “The Gothic Revival - a local, national and historical exploration”. Talk by Kevin Eames. Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall, 7.30 pm

2017

10th January New Year Social Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall, 7.30 pm

14th March AGM and talk by Rosemary Hawkes - “The history of Trowbridge Town Hall, part 2”. Courtroom, Trowbridge Town Hall, 7.15pm

From the Chairman

Throughout the summer the town centre has been enhanced by excellent floral displays and they have been very favourably commented on by visitors to the town. The flowers are provided by the Town Council and paid for in part by local businesses.



Less favourable comments have been made about the state of the streets especially in the town centre. Street cleaning is the responsibility of the County Council. We all know that savings have had to be made and the amount of litter one sees is evidence of the fact that the street cleaning budget has been hit particularly hard.

The Town Bridge Garage is often commented on as one of the remaining eyesores in the town. There is an application in for its development and the demolition of the concrete portico around the forecourt. It is an important building as it is one of the earliest purpose built garages so it will be good to see it refurbished and put to good use again.

Glyn Bridges

Planning Matters

We do not usually comment on applications relating to trees but felt that work on trees adjacent to the Civic Centre, St Steven's Place would be of interest to all those passing through or using Trowbridge Park. There have been no objections to work being carried out on a selection of trees including lime, copper beech, pine, cypress and horse chestnut in order to correct leaning, remove dead wood and to clear the footpath, streetlight and play area.

The next two items are concerned with new dwellings in Trowbridge. Planning permission has been granted for change of use and alteration and extensions to The Ship Inn on Frome Road to form eight self-contained flats.

The Case Officer's report states, 'Whilst there is an identified need for the provision of affordable housing within Trowbridge, comments received from the housing officer under the pre-application enquiry identified that the affordable housing policy (CP43) does not apply to converted buildings but only to new build units. As such, no affordable housing is required as part of this application. However, it should be noted that there is an identified need for one- and two-bedroom apartments within Trowbridge, for which this development will provide within this area. It is considered that the proposed development is located within a sustainable location with good access to services and facilities and is considered acceptable in terms of principle.'



However, an application for a proposed new dwelling on land adjoining 15 Honeymans Close has been refused as explained in the Case Officer's report: 'The proposed development, by virtue of the limited plot size, would result in an incongruous and cramped form of development that would have a detrimental impact on the character of the area that fails to integrate into its setting and which would form an incongruous feature in the townscape. The proposal is therefore contrary to Core Policy 57 of the Wiltshire Core Strategy and advice contained in section 7 of the National Planning Policy Framework.'

It is interesting that Wiltshire Core Strategy and the National Policy Framework are quoted in the officer's report as grounds for refusal. This is something the people responsible for the amended plans for 180 dwellings on land SW of Hilperton Marsh (Hilperton Gap) should take into account. *The Society feels that the re-submission seems to take no account of the points that the Civic Society has already made regarding the NPPF and the Core Strategy. Neither does it address the concerns of the significant number of people who have also objected to this application. Our objection to this development stands.*

Sue and Kevin Eames



HENRY SHRAPNEL 1761 - 1842

Major General of the ROYAL ARTILLERY The man who invented the Shrapnel Shell

Most people will be aware of the 'Shrapnel Shell' but few will know that the invention was that of HENRY SHRAPNEL who was born at Midway Manor at Wingfield, little more than 2 miles from Trowbridge.

Much can be found about Henry's public life that showed him to be a dedicated soldier. He entered the Army at the age of 18, rising quickly through the ranks of the Royal Artillery, achieving notoriety for his inventions of destructive weapons. He was, however, to be a disappointed inventor. After spending his lifetime on inventions, notably the case-shot shell, he was to have little reward for his efforts. His shell undoubtedly swung the tide against Napoleon in the Peninsular War. He has been described as a genius with a deadly skill and a devastating talent.

Descended from a 1624 marriage at Norton St Philip, Henry's birth was recorded at Holy Trinity Church, Bradford-on-Avon in 1761, the son of Zachariah & Lydia Shrapnel. Zachariah was from a line of prosperous clothiers in Bradford-on-Avon and Trowbridge, whilst Lydia was the daughter of Rev Joseph Needham, Rector of Colerne.

Marrying later in life, Henry was 49 when he married Esther Squires at St Mary's Church, Lambeth, in 1810, Esther being aged 31. Including an early birth there were 6 children born in the next five years, 4 sons and a 2 daughters. Three of the sons were responsible for many descendants now worldwide.

During his long service in the army Henry spent many years away from home pursuing his chosen career. The Manor House at Midway remained the property of the family throughout his lifetime, occupied during his later years by his children, according to the 1841 Census. It is said that he was back there during the period 1822 to 1828. Around this time, shortly after his retirement, Henry and Esther, together with daughter Esther moved to the South of England, eventually settling at Pear Tree House in Southampton, a magnificent building which in passing became a luxurious retirement home.

Other addresses include the Manor House at Puncknowle and Swyre in Dorset, also Exmouth, Devon, in 1819. An early address in 1785 was the Prebendal Mansion of Sherborne Monastery in the Cathedral Close at Salisbury. Here at the age of 24 he was a tenant of part of the building which now houses the Salisbury Museum. These are but a few of his residences over the years.

In 1837 Henry was a guest of William IV at Brighton when the King personally acknowledged his high regard of Henry's services, signifying desire to bestow on him some honour. Subsequently, the secretary of William IV wrote of the King's readiness to confer a baronetcy upon Henry. However, the King died later in the year, and in spite of petitioning to the Court nothing further was done.

Henry died in 1842 and was buried in the family vault in the Chancel of the ancient Parish Church at Bradford-on-Avon, fittingly near the family seat at Midway. He and his family are commemorated on a large plaque inside the main Church building; oddly, the date of his death is recorded erroneously as 1849. However, there is a brass plaque on the floor which gives the correct detail. A hatchment hangs high above the far aisle in Trinity Church, a permanent reminder of his life, and his aspirations to knighthood which were foiled years earlier. The family before and after Henry had adopted the name Scrope as a middle name but during his lifetime, based on evidence so far, found Henry never used the name Scrope on the many documents and letters that he wrote. Presumably it was at his son Needham's instigation that the name Scrope was entered on his memorial.

Henry was an extensive landowner in West Wilts, especially in Bradford-on-Avon, where there were a number of town centre properties tithed in his name. The alternative family home in Bradford-on-Avon was the building next to Victory Square, opposite the St Margaret's car park. The neighbouring buildings to its right were also owned by the family. His will records that he owned 1200 acres of land in the Bradford-on-Avon area alone but he had spent his private fortune on his inventions, for which he had received little return from Government funds save the £1200 a year pension (which continued to his wife). His son Henry Needham Scrope Shrapnel spent many

years petitioning for compensation to the family, to no avail. Even as late as 1908, some 66 years after Henry's death, his grandson Edward was still writing from his Canadian home to the London 'Times' on the subject.

The family home at Midway in Wiltshire was sold in 1871 to Samuel Gauntlet of Trowbridge and subsequently to Henry Summers Baynton. The house was partly demolished and the present building erected in 1893. The original gate pillars, some 10 feet high, that at one time stood nearer the Manor House, flank the drive. These had been erected by Henry Needham Scrope Shrapnel after he had written to the Board of Ordnance in 1852 applying for the case-shot shell to be known as the 'Shrapnel Shell'. The pillars were each surmounted by a pyramid of Shrapnel Shell cases. Memorial inscriptions commemorating the battles in which the shells were used up to that time were on the sides of the pillars which were moved when the house was rebuilt in 1893.

Until 1994, with a blue plaque at Littlehampton, where he had a workshop, the pillars at Midway were probably the only public memorial in the U.K. to the General's invention.

Presented by: David Shrapnell Guild of One Name Studies

The image above of Henry Shrapnel that is used in family newsletters, etc is taken from an 1817 oil painting by Thomas Arrowsmith. The painting belongs to the Royal Artillery and is at present hung in the Royal Artillery Officers Mess at Woolwich. Permission for use in my publications has been granted.

The image of Midway Manor is how it looked in Henry's time before the rebuild.



Queries

Can you answer either of these questions?

1. A Bristol friend of the editor recently mentioned that, many years ago, he had joined the Trowbridge and District Caged Bird Society which received a mention in the House of Commons in 1971. Does anybody know the history of this organisation?
2. Another friend also asked if there was any connection between the Bythesea and Delamere families in Trowbridge. He wondered whether the Delameres had changed their name during the Napoleonic wars to avoid embarrassment or harassment during those troubled times.

Letter to the Editor

David Feather's article opens up a connection between Bradford Road and Hill Street/Seymour Road which has been discussed for years. With regards to David's proposal, I would agree with it in principle but as the railway is on a high embankment, the bridge would be extremely high. There is already a narrow bridge UNDER the railway at the end of Riverside which could be used as it is if the new link was one way or the bridge would require traffic lights if the new link was to be two way.

Yours sincerely, Roger Newman

[See page 12 for a photograph of the bridge from the town side as it is at present. Editor]

George Crabbe

It seems strange that George Crabbe is as well known as Isaac Pitman as a local historical celebrity yet very few people know much about him or, indeed, have read his poetry. We may know that Benjamin Britten based his opera, *Peter Grimes*, on one of Crabbe's poem but I wonder how many have actually read any of his verse.

George Crabbe was born on 24th December 1754 in the fishing village of Aldeburgh in Suffolk.



Today it is a much-visited seaside town, partly because of Benjamin Britten's association with the place and his opera "*Peter Grimes*" which is largely based on one of Crabbe's poems. In the mid 18th century it was an impoverished place and Crabbe's father was a tax collector, not one of the most popular professions. George early on developed a love of poetry but at the age of 14 he was apprenticed to a local doctor, as it was thought that medicine would bring in a regular income. He later moved to Woodbridge and a different master where he met Sarah Elmy who eventually became his wife and who encouraged her husband in his poetic writings.

Crabbe was determined to make a living by writing poetry and travelled to London in 1780, hoping to make a name for himself. He did not succeed and was almost destitute when he wrote a pleading letter to Edmund Burke, an influential statesman and philosopher. Fortunately, Burke was impressed by Crabbe's work and helped him get one of his poems published. This was "*The Library*". Burke also introduced him to some of the leading artists and writers in London, including Sir Joshua Reynolds and Samuel Johnson who read his poem "*The Village*" before publication and made some minor changes.

Perhaps more importantly, Burke also persuaded Crabbe to enter the church. He was ordained as a clergyman and eventually appointed as chaplain to the Duke of Rutland at Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire. He remained a clergyman for the rest of his life.

By the beginning of the 19th century he was becoming a recognised poet after several of his works were published, but in 1813 his wife, who had given birth to two sons, became ill and died at the age of 63.

Shortly after, in 1814, he became Rector of Trowbridge, a position given to him by the new Duke of Rutland. He remained at Trowbridge for the rest of his life.

He arrived on 1st June and at first probably had some difficulty with the Wiltshire dialect. And probably the locals had trouble understanding his strong East Anglian accent. On the day he arrived he dined with John Waldron, owner of the Bridge Woollen Mills, and his family at Westcroft House.



At this time Trowbridge had a population of about 8000 and, as Ken Rogers tells us, "The early years of Crabbe's incumbency at Trowbridge saw factories and dyehouses built on the site (of the castle), and by the time of his death the town contained some twenty factories and several large dyehouses".

The rectory was the grandest of all the church houses he had lived in. The original mullioned windows on the two principal

floors had been replaced by eighteenth-century sashes, but survived in the attics, and the central doorway was entered through an eighteenth-century door case. He fitted elegant glass-fronted bookcases in his study which were still there when the rectory was demolished 150 years later. The house stood in six acres of grounds, with many fine old trees, the most notable of which may be regarded as Crabbe's mulberry.



Westcroft House

Although she was only in her twenties, Crabbe set off to meet her in Sidmouth where she was on holiday with her family. Nothing came of this, but then he met Elizabeth Charter whom he got to know partly through his friendship with Colonel John Houlton of Farleigh Castle. She was in her thirties.

In 1816 Crabbe's son, John, moved to the rectory in Trowbridge with his wife and served as his father's curate for the next 16 years. This allowed Crabbe to make frequent journeys, not only to Bath, but also to London. His other son, William, married Caroline, the daughter of Thomas Timbrell in 1817 and became the curate of Pucklechurch, twenty miles away. Timbrell was a lawyer and banker and for many years the Lord of the Manor of Trowbridge.

Crabbe apparently disliked writing new sermons and often recycled old ones. He was noted as repeating them at approximately two-yearly intervals. One was discovered to have been used in 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821 in Trowbridge and, also in Pucklechurch in 1817.

In 1818 Crabbe was worried about the General Election. He supported the Whig party and in Trowbridge the Whig candidate was John Bennett, "to whom the manufacturing interest, the prevalent one in this parish, was extremely hostile". The Tory candidate was the nephew of the Duke of Wellington who won the election. His son, who was also his biographer, notes:

"During the violence of that contested election ... he was twice assailed by a mob of his parishioners, with hisses and the most violent abuse. ... He continued to support Mr Bennett; he walked in the streets always alone, and just as frequently as before and spoke as fearlessly."



As it happened, Crabbe had four votes to cast, two in Cambridge and one uncontested and he seems not to have voted in Wiltshire after all.

Crabbe's reputation continued to grow and he was able to visit a wider range of people than a humble vicar might have done. For example, nearby was the poet William Lisle Bowles, who introduced Crabbe to the noble family at Bowood House, home of the Marquess of Lansdowne, who was always

ready to welcome those distinguished in literature and the arts. It was at Bowood House that Crabbe first met the poet Samuel Rogers, who became a close friend and had an influence on Crabbe's poetry. In 1817, on the recommendation of Rogers, Crabbe stayed in London from the

middle of June to the end of July in order to enjoy the literary society of the capital. While there he met Thomas Campbell, and through him and Rogers was introduced to his future publisher, John Murray.

He developed friendships with many of the great literary men of his day, including Sir Walter Scott, whom he visited in Edinburgh, and William Wordsworth and some of his fellow Lake Poets, who frequently visited Crabbe as his guests.



Crabbe's mulberry tree

In 1819, Crabbe published "Tales of the Hall" and spent the last 13 years of his life in Trowbridge, occasionally visiting friends in Bath and making an annual visit to a friend in Hampstead. He began to suffer from frequent attacks of neuralgia so that he visited London less and less. He did manage to visit Walter Scott in Edinburgh during George IV's visit and he was introduced to the king.

In 1834, feeling ill and sad, he went to his son in Pucklechurch. He was able to preach twice for his son, who congratulated him on the power of his voice, and other encouraging signs of strength. "I will venture a good sum, sir," he said, "that you will be assisting me ten years hence." "Ten weeks" was Crabbe's answer, and the prediction was right almost to the day. After a short time at Pucklechurch, Crabbe returned to his home at Trowbridge. Early in

January he reported continued drowsiness, which he felt was a sign of increasing weakness. Later in the month he was prostrated by a severe cold. Other complications arose, and it

soon became apparent that he would not live much longer. He died on 3 February 1832, with his two sons and his faithful nurse by his side.

If you wish to know more the following book is recommended: *George Crabbe : an English life, 1754-1832* Powell, Neil 2004 Pimlico

Trowbridge Connections 7

Esther Lewis (1716 - 1794) was the daughter of the vicar of Holt, John Lewis, wrongly named as James on the spa plaque. She was an English poet who published in the fashionable Bath Journal and occasionally in the Gentleman's Magazine. She is also known by her pen name of Sylvia and her later married name of Esther Clark. After the death of her father she married Robert Clark of Tetbury in 1760 and moved there. She is buried at Tetbury.

Her best known poem is *Advice to a Young Lady Lately Married* (1752). It is an amusing poem with "good advice". Here are some examples.

<i>Small is the province of a wife, And narrow is her sphere in life; Within that sphere to move aright Should be her principal delight; To guide the house with prudent care, And properly to spend and spare; To make her husband bless the day He gave his liberty away;</i>	<i>Should passion e'er his soul deform, Serenely meet the bursting storm; Never in wordy war engage, Nor ever meet his rage with rage. With all our sex's softening art Recall lost reason to his heart; Thus calm the tempest in his breast, And sweetly soothe his soul to rest.</i>
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*But now, methinks, I hear
you cry,
'Shall she pretend, O vanity!
To lay down rules for
wedded life,
Who never was herself a
wife?'
I own you've ample cause to
chide,
And blushing throw the pen
aside.*



As you can see, she finally acknowledges that she herself is not married! The poem is easily found online and is a little like a Pam Ayres poem!

RECENT MEETINGS

Civic Society tour of Holt

The Civic Society members were lucky again with the weather when they visited Holt in June. Aably led by Glyn Bridges and Ken Rogers, the tour walked from St Katherine's church to the Midlands and back again.

The church was looking lovely in the evening sunlight. Its tower is 15th century, but much of the rest was rebuilt in 1891 to designs by the Gothic Revival architect C.E. Ponting of Marlborough. You may know that the firework, the Catherine wheel, is named after the saint who was tortured on a spiked breaking wheel and then beheaded. (It is not known why the saint's name is here spelt with a K, though a recent film biography of her is called "Katherine of Alexandria"!)

To remind us of Katherine's fate there are four stone wheels on the face of the church tower and on one side of the entrance



is another wheel and on the other side a small carving of nails. Inside the church, looking up in the nave it is easy to see the shape of the original roof and other features of the rebuilding which made the church higher and more impressive.

On Ham Green we looked at Ham Green House with its original central door and a delightful semi-circular fanlight.

After that we headed toward the Midlands and the "Glove Factory". According to tradition, the J. & T. Beaven leather and glove company was founded in Holt in 1770. Much of the factory was devoted to tanning. In 1924 100 men and 50 women were

employed in the factory, with several hundred more women making gloves at home. It became a limited company in 1919 and operated a wool department until 1954, and leather glove-making until 1956. It was taken over by Pittard Garner of Yeovil in 1970. J. & T. Beaven Ltd still exists, as one of the major suppliers of chamois leather, among other car care products, in Holt and Belgium and Germany, but manufacture is not continued at Holt.

At present there are plans to convert the old tannery and glove factory site to support up to 50 small businesses. There will also be a café, project space, support for fibre broadband connection and a helpdesk.

Just along the road from here is a reminder that once there was a Holt Spa. All that remains are two stone columns, the remains of a village pump, an architrave with an inscription and a further inscription above the pump. It was a surprise to some of us that there had been a spa in Holt. The



commercial success of spa resorts like Bath and Buxton and on the Continent, like the original Spa in Belgium, inspired the hopeful development of numerous small spas. Taking the waters for health and the associated social scene became all the fashion. Water that was rich in iron salts was found at Holt in 1688 but it was not used as a cure until 1713. The waters were then developed as a commercial concern by Lady Lisle and the Rev. John Lewis (wrongly named as James in the inscription) and promoted by Henry Eyre in London. The waters were bottled and widely sold from 1715 to 1750 and a Great House and other buildings were erected for accommodation of the visitors to the Spa. The water was bottled and sold as far away as London. The Spa declined in 1815 through competition



from the recently discovered waters at Melksham! Before our last stop we admired the sculpture of three reclining lions outside the old Three Lions pub. They probably derive from the lions on the arms of the de Holte and Lisle families, who held Holt. The pub closed in about 1990 and has been converted into sheltered housing.

Our last stop was outside the National Trust property, The Courts. The house that still stands here did not impress Pevsner: "An early façade of five bays, wildly overdone in all its details, an instructive example of what a vulgar mind can do with promising elements". It is not until you look closely at the building that you begin to understand what Pevsner meant, but nevertheless it is still, to my mind, a charming house. Visitors to the Courts today might not realise that it was, at one time, an industrial site. Originally an old house on this site was bought by John Phelps in 1703; by 1731 he had rebuilt it. Being a clothier he also built workshops and a dye house and by 1797 it had passed to John Davis who is thought to have built the factory. The factory was originally water-powered but had changed to steam by 1822. It continued in use until 1885 and was demolished about 1890.

From there we walked along the lane, once a medieval street, to Ham Green and on to our starting point at the church, which itself is by the side of a Saxon way.



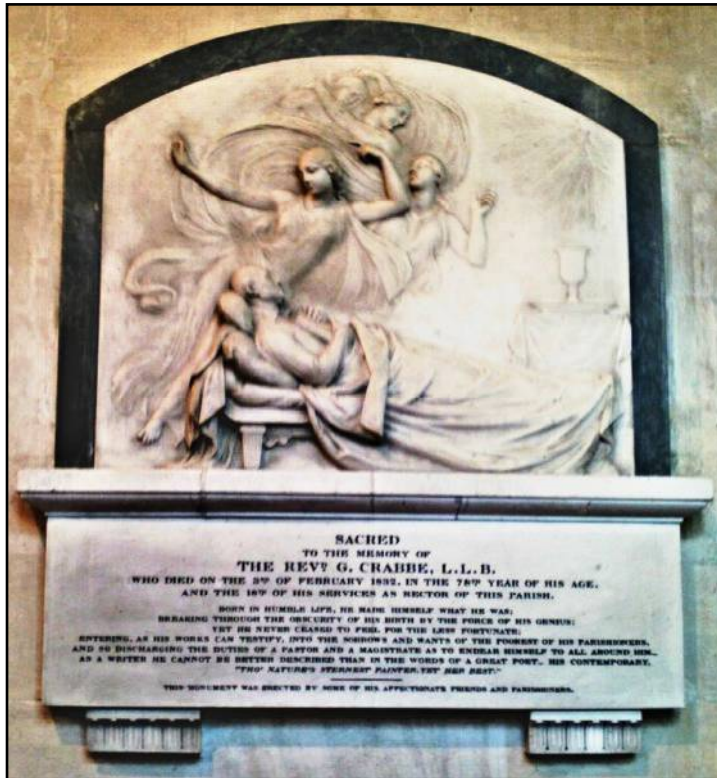
Thanks to Glyn and Ken for such an interesting and informative walk.

[Thanks also to Bradford on Avon Museum for giving permission to use the black and white photographs. There are several more photos of old Holt in the museum, as well as a display on Bevan's].



Trowbridge Connections 8

Edward Hodges Baily RA FRS was an English sculptor who was born in Bristol in 1887.



Baily's father was a carver of figureheads for ships. At the age of fourteen Baily was placed in a mercantile house, where he worked for the next two years. At the age of sixteen he began executing portraits in wax. Two Homeric studies were shown to John Flaxman, a leading British sculptor who praised them. In 1807 Baily became Flaxman's pupil. In 1809 he entered the Royal Academy Schools. He was elected ARA in 1817 and RA in 1821 when he exhibited one of his best pieces, *Eve at the Fountain*, now in Bristol art gallery. In 1832 he created the Crabbe monument in St James's Church in Trowbridge.

Baily's election as a fellow of the Royal Society (FRS) came in 1842. He was entrusted with



the carving of the bas-reliefs on the south side of the Marble Arch in Hyde Park, and executed numerous busts and statues of public figures, including the prominent, well-known statue of Nelson, at the top of Nelson's Column, in Trafalgar Square, 1843.

Financial insecurity was a recurring theme in his life. He was first declared bankrupt in 1831, and again in 1838. After questions in Parliament he was granted a pension.

Baily died on 22 May 1867 and is buried in London's Highgate Cemetery.



The railway bridge referred to in Roger Newman's letter.



Does anyone know if this unusual brick in Wingfield Road was produced in a Trowbridge brickworks?

Corporate Member: **The Trowbridge Museum**