

Somerset Architects and Surveyors:

A Biographical Dictionary of Building Professionals, Artists and Craftsmen 1720-1939

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Home

This Dictionary brings together the names of some fifteen hundred architects and surveyors, side by side with a selection of civil engineers, landscape designers, builders, and a smattering of mainly West Country artists and craftsmen, all of whom worked in the County during a period of some two hundred and twenty years. Starting from the second quarter of the eighteenth century through to the outbreak of the Second World War. Studies of Somerset covering whole towns, as well as individual properties often document the benefactors or property developers, but rarely identify those who brought their proposals into reality. In many cases little is known about local architects and surveyors, or of their works, to make either their careers, or their legacies intelligible. Hopefully, the Dictionary will fill some of these shortcomings. It is however, far from definitive, necessarily selective, and primarily intended as an aid to further research. By way of example, little as so far has come to light about who designed one of the principal Georgian residential developments in Taunton. In 1807, in an area of the town then known as Paul's Field, William Kinglake (1769-1852), a banker and solicitor, laid the foundation stone to formally mark the building of the Crescent. At that time there was no obvious local architects who might have designed the Crescent. Looking farther afield, Thomas Baldwin could be a potential candidate. Working in the City of Bath, he was conversant with the design and layout of squares, crescents and terraces. In 1807 he submitted plans for creating King Square in Bridgwater, which is today lined with brick terraced buildings of a similar form and appearance to those erected in the Crescent at the same time. At the southern end of the terrace, the Chapel of St George was built in 1822, the first Roman Catholic building to be erected in Taunton since the Reformation. Despite the significance of this building the designer has yet to be traced. He may possibly also have been a Bath architect. In 1818 Henry Edmund Goodridge prepared drawings for Downside Abbey, and as such was probably known to the wider Catholic community. In 1834 he designed the R.C. Pro-Cathedral in Bristol.

Supporting the work of the Trust

The findings of this on-going research project are freely available to access, but a donation to support the work of the SBPT would be greatly appreciated, better still why not become a member of the Trust. Contributions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Lockers, Broomfield, Bridgwater TA5 2EP. Every effort has been made to credit all sources, but if any have been overlooked, the Trust will be pleased to acknowledge the omission. Inevitably, with so many individual entries there may well be mistakes. Please send corrections, alterations, or additional information, preferably by email, to the secretary@sbpt.info

Acknowledgements

This Dictionary was inspired by the seminal work of Howard Montague Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, first published in 1954, with a fourth edition in 2008. Subsequently, biographical dictionaries for individual counties have slowly emerged, including the *Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914*, 1991, by Cynthia Brown, Birkin Haward and Robert Kindred, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with work in Wiltshire*, 1996 and 2006, edited by Pamela Slocombe, and the on-line *Sussex Parish Churches*, by John Allen.

In the course of compiling this Dictionary the Trust has received invaluable help and encouragement from a number of people, for which they are very grateful. In particular, Julian Orbach who readily gave access to his research notes, Jon Upsher who provided an insight into the history of long established Taunton practice of Stone & Partners, David Brown who provided invaluable information from his studies into the work of William Brown and Sons of Frome, Oliver Davis for his notes about the architects working in Minehead following the rapid expansion of the town after the arrival of the West Somerset Railway in 1874, and Derek Gibson for his timely publication on the works carried out by the predecessors of his architectural practice. Others who have been supportive or generous with their time and advice include Anne Crawford, the Wells Cathedral Archivist, the late Alan Rome, Cathy Wilson of the RIBA Library, Esther Hoyle and Kate Parr of the Somerset Heritage Centre, Nick Wall, Tony Nicholson, the late Hilary Binding, Diana Crighton, Tom Mayberry, Mick and Janet Jones, Robert Dunning, Jeremy Gould, Ray Stokes, Brian Murless, Catherine Treble of the University of Bristol, and the staff of the Bristol City Reference Library and Taunton Library.

Summary

Prominent architects and surveyors

Not unexpectedly, the lists of buildings and structures are dominated by West Country-based practitioners, although many are now largely forgotten. They include:

John Mountford Allen (practising from Crewkerne), Edward Ashworth (Exeter), Frederick Bligh Bond (Bristol and Glastonbury), Richard Carver (Bridgwater and Taunton), Arthur Basil Cottam (Bridgwater), Arthur Lincoln Cox (Minehead), Charles and Charles Bernard Benson (Yeovil), William George Brown (Frome), Edwin and Evan Down (Bridgwater), Charles Edmund Giles (Taunton and London), Edwin Thomas and Ernest Tom Howard (Wellington), Joseph Nicholson Johnston (Yeovil), John Norton (Bristol and London), George Oatley (Bristol), John Petter, Percy James Warren and William Reginald Roydon Cooper (Yeovil), Percival Birkett Rigg and Ronald Vallis (Frome and Weston-super-Mare), Frederick William Roberts with John Willman (Taunton), Charles Henry Samson, and his son Harold Overall Samson with William Bunter Colthurst (Taunton and Bridgwater), William John Tamlyn (Minehead), and William John Willcox (Bath).

Significant contributions to the character and appearance of the built heritage of the County was also made by a number of better known, and in some cases nationally important architects, in particular, William Douglas Caroe, Ewan Christian, John Ninian Comper, Benjamin Ferrey (the Wells Cathedral architect for nearly forty years), Thomas George Jackson, Edwin Lutyens, James Piers St Aubyn, George Gilbert Scott, John Dando Sedding with Henry Wilson, and the East Anglian architect George John Skipper.

Long-standing practices

A small number of present day Somerset-based practices were formed in the second half of the nineteenth-century or early in the twentieth-century. These include the Bridgwater firm, now known as Smith Gamblin whom are the direct descendents of the Taunton practice of architects and surveyors established by Charles Henry Samson in 1878. He was later joined by Arthur Basil Cottam (following his earlier association with the Down family in Bridgwater), then in turn by Harold Overell Samson and William Bunter Colthurst. The practice title has inevitably undergone changes over the intervening years to reflect the names of the individual partners, such as Louis George Steer (1905-1967), Robin Shirley-Smith (1917-1988), Henry Derek Gibson (b.1927) and Walter John Rigler (b.1938). In 1950 the practice became Steer & Shirley-Smith, and at the same time they took over the Taunton practice of Frederick Roberts & John Willman, founded in 1892. In 1909 another long-standing local practice was established by a Taunton architect and surveyor, Henry Spencer Walcott Stone. Two years later he was joined in partnership by John Williatt Lloyd, and then John Clayton Collingwood Bruce. When John Bruce resigned from the practice in 1922, Stone & Lloyd continued for the next three years, with offices in both Taunton and Minehead. By 1925, however, their partnership had been dissolved, and Harry Stone was joined by Eric Francis, who added his Chepstow office to the practice. Their partnership was in turn dissolved by 1935. The following year Harry Stone took into partnership Reginald Maurice Hewlett and Clement George Toy, and the practice became HSW Stone & Partners. When Harry Stone died in 1951, the architectural practice that he had started forty-two years earlier still continued, and is today known as Stone and Partners of Taunton.

Public and ecclesiastical appointments

The earliest public appointments were made at the Quarter Sessions by the Justices of the Peace who were responsible for the provision and upkeep of buildings for the enforcement of law and order, as well as the construction and maintenance of principal bridges. In the early nineteenth century the Justices of the Peace resolved to appoint a salaried part-time County Surveyor to administer these duties on their behalf. Such appointments were sought after as they did not preclude the post-holder from continuing his own private practice. This was significant as the County Surveyor had regular contact with the Justices, many of whom were drawn from the ranks of the landed gentry and therefore in a position to commission their own building works. However, from 1883 the appointment of a County Surveyor, and later that also of a County Architect, were made by the newly established Somerset County Council.

County Surveyors:

Robert Anstice 1811-1818, George Allen Underwood 1818-1829, Richard Carver 1830-1857,

Arthur Whitehead 1857-1881, Arthur Whitehead with Charles Edmund Norman 1881-1883, Charles Edmund Norman and William John Willcox 1883-1891, William John Willcox 1891-1908, Herbert Turlay Chapman 1908-1914, and Edward John Stead 1914-1945 (Gordon Radmore Folland acted up as County Surveyor when Edward Stead was on military service).

In 1889 Hans Fowler Price of Weston-super-Mare was appointed, by the recently formed Somerset County Council Board of Education, as their architect. But the role of a County Architect does not appear to have existed until at least 1909, when William John Willcox, after retiring from the post of County Surveyor, was retained on a part-time basis until c.1920, to provide architectural services. However, it was not until July 1922 that the full-time post County Architect, was formally created and Albert John Toomer was appointed. He retired in 1938 and was succeeded by Robert Oliver Harris who held the post for the next twenty-two years.

Names of those surveyors, architects, engineers and planners who served the Municipal Borough Councils from 1835, and the Urban and Rural District Councils, from 1894, are to be found in the index.

Also in the index are the names of the professionals retained by the Dean & Chapter, to advise on the repair and maintenance of Wells Cathedral. Surveyors of Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, who worked right across the Diocese of Bath & Wells, advising on all aspects of the estate, in particular vicarages, church schools, and the management of glebe land are listed below:

Arthur Whitehead 1872-1883, Charles Henry Samson 1883-1890, Samson, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, and Edwin Maggs Hipplesey 1891-1906, Wainwright, Hipplesey (until 1907), and Arthur Basil Cottam 1906-1909, Wainwright and Cottam 1909-1911, Wainwright and Percy Hartland Thomas 1911-1919, Wainwright, Thomas (until 1924), and Arthur John Picton 1919-1926, Henry Alexander Ratcliffe Ellis 1926-1930, and Ellis, with his assistant Stafford Drake Mole 1931-1939.

Notable builders and craftspeople

In the eighteenth-century firms of builders employing a permanent team of men skilled in a variety of trades did not generally exist. Skilled building craftsmen, and other tradesmen were normally self-employed. For a large project a master craftsman, usually a mason, carpenter or joiner would gather together the building skills needed, and although some of these might be loosely contracted to one another, all enjoyed relative independence. This was all to fundamentally change in the nineteenth century with the establishment of local building firms.

A number of building firms in Somerset founded in the nineteenth century enjoyed considerable longevity. For example, the Pollard family firm in Bridgwater, first established by William Pollard in 1860. The company still exists today. The Spiller family building business, which was started in Taunton in the 1840's continued until 2018 from Chard as R.G. Spiller, reflecting the fact that Reginald George Spiller, a grandson of the original founder, had moved to Chard by 1910 to develop his own branch of the firm and succeeded to the Taunton-based business. Other long running building firms included William Brown & Sons of Frome, J.W. Burt & Sons of Minehead, Frederick Merrick & Son of Glastonbury, and the Taunton family firms of the Pollards, the Shewbrooks, and the Stansells. Other prominent builders included Henry Davis of Taunton, and Maurice Davis (no relation) of Langport and Curry Rivel.

Nathaniel Ireson of Wincanton, Thomas and John Bayley of Bridgwater, Charles Trask and Arthur Pantin of Norton-sub-Hamdon, together with stained glass artists the Horwood Brothers of Mells, and John Toms of Wellington, were arguable the most significant Somerset-based craftsmen. As for those craftsmen coming from outside the County, particular mention should be made of the Paty family of Bristol, the King family of Bath, and Harry Hems of Exeter.

As should be expected from a male dominated building industry, few women have been included in the Dictionary. The exceptions are the designers Mary Lovelace, Violet Morris, Eleanor Vere Boyle, the nationally important plantswoman and garden designer Gertrude Jekyll, together with the artists Rachel Reckitt, Ann Baker, Margaret Chilton and Alice Mary Erskine, and wood carvers Maude May Berthon and Olive May Morris. Their collective output was, however, comparatively small.

Organisation

In order to keep the Dictionary within manageable proportions, the geographical extent has been restricted to the boundaries of the County of Somerset created in 1974, thereby excluding the former northern rural areas, south of Bristol, and urban areas of Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, and Bath. For much the same reasons, and also because of the general paucity of sources, the timescale for the building works has also been limited. The Dictionary starts from the early eighteenth century, circa 1720, and runs through to the twentieth century, ending in 1939. That is from the reign of George I to that of George VI.

No judgements have been made regarding the importance, or otherwise, of the architects and surveyors included, and for the sake of brevity, detailed descriptions and assessments of individual buildings have not been included. In many instances this information can be found in the *Statutory Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest*, in the two recently revised and expanded publications in *The Buildings of England* series, and in the volumes of the *Victoria County History of Somerset*.

The definition of an *architect* has been taken to mean...*anyone who habitually made, or may be presumed to have made, architectural designs* [Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 11]. Whilst John Soane described an architect's business as that of... *making designs and estimates, directing the works, and valuing the different parts*. In the eighteenth century the word *surveyor* indicated the person was involved in measurement and quantifying activity, and could include engineers, timber merchants, land agents, estate managers or stewards, and mapmakers. The wide scope of these definitions lead to the inclusion of a number of builders and craftsman, who would not today ordinarily be recognised as acting in a professional capacity, as either an architect or a surveyor. Some of the architects and surveyors in this dictionary were probably only builders or masons, and almost nothing is known of their careers. A number of *amateur* or *gentleman* architects have also been included. Problems of identifying individuals with the more common surnames, such names as Davis, Parsons or Smith have arisen, as has been the actual spelling of surnames, which often vary. A further complication can arise where the skills and knowledge of a architect or surveyor were passed down to a son, and not infrequently, the father and the son with the same christian name, who often may also have worked together. Fortunately, by the beginning of the nineteenth century middle names came increasingly into common usage, often incorporating the mothers maiden name, considerably easing the problem of identification. Titles and military ranks have generally been omitted.

The surname of each individual is arranged in alphabetical order. Where names beginning with 'Mc' have been placed as if they were spelt 'Mac', and 'St' as if it were spelt 'Saint'. Those practitioners who are related, and have the same surname, are listed together in family groups, as with the Beard family of James Baron, Joseph, and John Baron. All hyphenated surnames are listed under their last name, for example Clough Williams-Ellis is included under Ellis.

The dates of births and deaths for each individual are given, where they are known. If a date is shown as being circa (c.), this is usually because it has been deduced from information giving the person's age, for example at death. There then follows a brief resume of their education and training, careers, partnerships, appointments, honours, and publications. A name underlined denotes that the individual appears elsewhere in the Dictionary, in their own right. To avoid confusion, designs and other works produced by a partnership, or other close collaboration, have been credited to all the named parties. The reference shown within square brackets gives a source, or sources, for the preceeding work or biographical notes.

The main works of each practitioner have then been catalogued in chronological order, although in some instances, where additional work has been undertaken to the building at a later date, all works have been grouped together under the same entry. The lists of works and projects are not necessarily exhaustive and reflect the present level of knowledge. Sources sometimes disagree about the precise date of construction because of the time taken between drawing the plans, then completing the works. When a date for the works has not yet been traced, the building has been placed at the end of each list. Where the design of a building is attributed to a particular

architect or surveyor, inclusion is normally based on stylistic grounds, or inconclusive documentary evidence. Selected unexecuted designs and drawings of existing buildings, or their details, have also been included.

In most cases, lists of buildings have been compiled from primary or published sources, but have not necessarily been checked on site. The inclusion of a building, should not, therefore, be taken as a guarantee that it was in fact constructed, or is still extant. But when demolition is known to have taken place, this is stated. Most buildings display varying degrees of alteration, adaption or extension. For example, evidence of church works carried out in previous centuries may be difficult to identify, as a result of later *restorations*, which can range from wholesale rebuilding to judicious structural repairs. Throughout the Dictionary the residence of the Anglian clergyman is generally referred to as the *vicarage*, although elsewhere, it might also be known as the parsonage or rectory. Initially, all purpose-built places of Nonconformist worship were referred to either as chapels or meeting houses. But during the later nineteenth century, a number of congregations began to call their buildings churches, this became more general in the twentieth century. However, throughout this Dictionary, *chapel* is used to refer to all non-conformist places of worship.

Before the 1902 Education Act transferred the responsibility for the majority of public education to Somerset County Council, schools could either be *National* or *British*, the former being controlled by Church of England, whilst the latter were the responsibility of non-conformist religions. There were also charity schools and these were for the most part run on Church of England lines. In 1861 a Royal Commission on education recommended the creation of local boards with power to collect a school rate and to build schools. The schools that were subsequently built, unsurprisingly became known as *Board* schools, and they also lasted until the early years of the twentieth century.

Buildings repaired by the SBPT have been noted throughout the Dictionary.

Abbreviations:

attrib.	attributed
c.	circa
dem.	demolished
exhib.	exhibited
ICBS	Incorporated Church Building Society files
mon.	monument
N.T.	National Trust
n.d.	no date
OD	unpublished research on Victorian and Edwardian Architects in Minehead by Oliver Davies
PRIBA	President of the Royal Institute of British Architects
PSANHS	<i>Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society</i>
R.A.	Royal Academy
RGM	Royal Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects
SANHS	Somerset Archaeological & Natural History Society
SBPT	Somerset Building Preservation Trust
SIAS	Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society
SPAB	Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings
SCH	Somerset Heritage Centre, Taunton
<i>Stat. List</i>	<i>Statutory List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest</i>
<i>VCH</i>	<i>Victoria County History of Somerset</i>

Biographical Dictionary

A

ABBOTT, Arthur Joe Bollen 1882-1949 *surveyor and architect*

Arthur Abbott was born at Totnes in Devon, the fifth child of Silvanus Abbott (1841-1905), a railway worker, and his wife Mary Bollen.

He trained locally in an architects office.

In 1908 he was married to Ann Elsie Hosking, and two years later they were living at East Barnet, Hertfordshire. At that time he was working for East Barnet Valley Urban District Council.

Arthur Abbott was a member of the Architects and Surveyors Institute, and also the Association of Sanitary Inspectors.

From c.1927 he had moved, and was living at the Homestead, Noble's Knap, Yeovil, and practising on his own account from offices in the Commercial Chambers, Vicarage Street.

Village Hall, Woolston Road, North Cadbury, 1930 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 489]

East Somerset Memorial Hospital, Balsam Park, Wincanton, 1931-32, dem. [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 108]

Cedar Grove, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil, possibly designed houses for the builder George Wimpey, c.1931 [information from Julian Orbach]

Church Hall (formerly the National School, built 1840), Westonzoyland, conversion, 1933-34 [SCH D/P/w.zoy/5/4/1; dated 1934 on plaque]

ABBS, George Bryan Cooper- see J. Wippell & Company

ABERCROMBIE, Leslie Patrick 1879-1957 *town planner and architect*

Patrick Abercrombie was born in Sale, Manchester into a family of nine children. His father, William Abercrombie, was a stockbroker and businessman, originally from Fife in Scotland.

He was educated at Uppingham School, Rutland, and in Lucerne, Switzerland, before becoming an articled pupil of Manchester architect Charles Henry Heathcote (1850-1938). During his four-year pupilage, Patrick Abercrombie also attended evening classes at Manchester School of Art.

On completion of his articles he worked for the next three years in the office of Liverpool architect Arnold Thornely (1870-1953), before joining the Chester practice of Philip Henry Lockwood (1864-1939) in 1906.

The following year Charles Reilly, the head of the Liverpool School of Architecture, offered him a post as a junior lecturer and studio instructor. By 1915 he had been appointed Professor of Civic Design.

During the inter-war period Patrick Abercrombie became a leading planning consultant, and was author of *Town and Country Planning* in 1933. Two years later he was appointed Professor of Town Planning at University College London, a post he held until 1946.

During the course of a distinguished planning career, Patrick Abercrombie made designs for replanning the city centres of Plymouth, Bath, and Bournemouth, amongst other towns and cities. However, he is probably best known for his post-Second World War plans for rebuilding London.

In 1925 he was elected President of the Town Planning Institute, Vice PRIBA in 1937-9, awarded a knighthood in 1945, and in the following year, the RGM of the RIBA.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Bristol and Bath regional planning scheme, with the Town Planning Officer for the Corporation of Bristol **Bertrand Frederick Brueton** (1885-1954), including northern parts of the post-1974 County of Somerset, around Wedmore and Cheddar, 1930 [Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped- Cartography of the County through the Centuries*, 2016, 202-205, illust]

ABERNETHY, James 1814-1896 *civil engineer*

James Abernethy was born in Aberdeen, the son of engineer George Abernethy. He was sent to a boarding school near Barnard Castle, County Durham. In 1823 the family moved to South Wales, and then in 1826 to London, where his father was a foundry manager.

James Abernethy was then articled to his father, and first worked on London's Eastern Dock. In 1832 he moved with his father to Herne Bay, Kent, to construct a timber pier. The following year, aged just nineteen, he sailed to Sweden to lay out roads for a manganese mine, returning in 1835 to assist his father with the building of the Start Point lighthouse in South Devon.

James Abernethy specialised in marine engineering, constructing docks and harbours, and in 1853 he set up an office in London as a consulting engineer, working both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

He was elected the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1880-81. From 1887 until 1892 James Abernethy was associated with the design of the Manchester Ship Canal.

Three of his sons worked with their father, and in 1893 he took two of them, James and George Abernethy into partnership. His eldest son and namesake, James Abernethy (1844-1897) eventually took over the practice when his father died.

Harbour, Watchet, report on state of structure, 1855, and following the existing walls being storm wrecked in 1859, a new harbour to James Abernethy's design's built 1861-63, resident engineer **Samuel Brown**, contractor William Tredwell, cast-iron lighthouse tower by Hennet, Spink & Else of Bridgwater, 1862, and then following further storm damage, repairs to e. and w. piers, 1869 [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 32, 33 plans illust., 34, 37 and 42]

ACLAND, Thomas Dyke senior-see John Birmingham, and for **Thomas Dyke Acland** junior-see William Sturge

ADAM, Robert 1728-1792 *architect*

Robert Adam was born at Kirkcaldy in Fife, the second son of eleven children of William Adam (1689-1748), a successful architect, builder and entrepreneur. He was educated at Edinburgh University, which he left prematurely in 1745-6 to help relieve pressures in the office of his father. Following the death of his father two years later, Robert, then aged only twenty, and his elder brother, John Adam (1721-1792) entered into partnership to continue the family business. So lucrative was the venture that within six years he had sufficient capital to embark on an extended Grand Tour of the Continent.

Robert Adam saw this as the road to fame and fortune...*in order to become a great man 5 or 6 years well employed in Italy is the only Receipt*. On his return in 1758 he set up business in London, and was joined by his younger brothers, James Adam (1732-1794) and William Adam (b.1738), again becoming extremely busy and prosperous.

Robert Adam was Architect of the King's Works and one of the founding members of the Architects' Club, formed in 1791. He was the author of *Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalatro in Dalmatia*, 1764 and, with his brother James, of *The Works in Architecture of Robert and James Adam*, 1773.

His legacy in Somerset is slight, although he did design Pulteney Bridge in the City of Bath, built in 1769-74.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; David King, *The Complete Works of Robert and James Adam*, 1991; Julius Bryant, *Robert Adam-Architect of Genius*, 1992; A.A. Tait, *Robert Adam-The Creative Mind: from the sketch to the finished drawing*, 1996; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Witham Park, Witham Friary, a new country house for the politician William Beckford (1709-1770) begun in 1762, but abandoned and dem. after 1770, stonework from parts of the house were used for works at Witham Friary Church, as late as 1875. William Beckford also dem. a nearby earlier building then known as *Witham old Mansion House*, built by the previous estate owners, for which the architect and collector **William Talman** (1650-1719) prepared unexecuted drawings for remodelling the front of the house with a columnar screen, c. 1702 [McGarvie, *Witham Friary Church and Parish*, 1981, 16 and 34 illust; Harris, *William Talman Maverick Architect*, 1982, 35, plates 41-42; King, 1991, 9, 105-6; Tait, *Robert Adam-The Creative Mind: from the sketch to the finished drawing*, 1996, 19; Worsley, *Classical Architecture in Britain-The Heroic Age*, 1995, 250 illust. from *Vitruvius Britannicus; Architectural History*, vol.40, 1997, 81-98]

Temple of Harmony (designed by Thomas Prowse), Halswell Park, Goathurst, the interior decoration scheme only partly carried out, the plasterer was Thomas Stocking, and possibly Thomas Paty was the mason-builder, 1764-7. The centrepiece of the Temple was the marble statue of Terpsichore, commissioned from London statuary, **John Walsh** (c.1738-c.1822), now

in the Museum of Somerset collection at Taunton Castle. A Coade stone copy stands in the Temple [drawings are in the Sir John Soane's Museum, London; Bolton, *The Architecture of Robert and James Adam*, 1863 reprinted 2018; *Country Life*, 9 February 1989; King, 1991, 336] The Temple of Harmony was repaired by the Somerset Building Preservation Trust in 1996.

ADAMS, Henry Percy-see Charles Henry Holden

ADAMS, Hugh 1788-1825 *builder, carpenter and joiner* of Glastonbury
Vicarage, Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, 1819 [SRO D/D/Bbm/47; *VCH*, ix, 2006,37]
Walton House (the former Vicarage), Walton, 1821 [*VCH*, ix, 2006, 210; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 647]

ADLAM, George (later George Adlam & Sons Ltd) *iron and brass founders and brewers engineers*
Founded in c.1800 in Fishponds, Bristol, the firm of George Adlam became successful brewery production plant manufacturers, continuing in business until 1965.
Somerset Steam (Ord, Battiscombe & Elwes) Brewery, West Street, Somerton, additions, 1890, builder Thomas Lydford of Castle Cary, largely dem. [Pearson, *British Breweries-An Architectural History*, 1999, 150-1; Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 73]

ADYE, Charles Septimus 1841-1906 *architect and surveyor*

Charles Adye was born in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, the son of Arthur Adye (b. 1798), a doctor and his wife Margaret Josephine Lowe. He was an articled pupil in the practice of George Manners & John Elkington Gill of Bath, then joined Henry Weaver (1816-1886) of Devizes, as an assistant, eventually becoming his partner. By 1865 Henry Weaver had been appointed County Surveyor for Wiltshire, and Charles Adye also worked on a part-time basis for the Quarter Sessions.

In 1871 he was practising from his home town of Bradford-on-Avon, and was an architect to the Diocese of Salisbury, restoring of St Lawrence, Bradford-on-Avon, 1872, and designing St Andrew, Melksham in 1876. Ten years later he was also the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and Surveyor to the Town Commissioners.

In 1889 Charles Adye was appointed, by the newly created Wiltshire County Council, as their first County Surveyor, a post he held until his death in 1906.

By 1895 he had been briefly joined in partnership by his younger brother Arthur Henry Brice Adye (1864-1935), and from before 1899 they practised from Westbury House, St Margaret's Street, Bradford-on-Avon. In 1903 Arthur Adye was also a deputy Registrar.

Ernest Edward Bowden was an articled pupil in their office.

St Mary and St John, Lamyatt, nave roof embellishments, rebuilt chancel, new e. window and general repairs, 1888-90 [ICBS]

AGLIO, Agostino 1777-1857 *painter, decorator and engraver*

Born in Cremona, Northern Italy, Agostino Aglio initially studied at the Brera Academy in Milan, before moving onto Rome to complete his training. In 1803 he came to England to assist architect William Wilkins, in the production of his *Antiquities of Magna Graecia*, which was published in 1807. For many years he was employed in the decoration of theatres, churches, and country houses both in England and Ireland. Between 1820 and 1830 he published several books on art, and also painted the portrait of Queen Victoria, which was reproduced as an engraving. Halswell House, Goathurst, drawings published by Thomas Smyth of Taunton, c.1830

AKERMAN, William Henry Hine 1815-1882 and his son **William Savage** 1851-1937 *cement and brick manufacturers*

After the death of John Board, the firm of John Board & Company Limited, manufacturers of Cement, Lime, Bricks, Ridges and Tiles with offices in Dunball and Bridgwater, established in 1844, was continued by his son-in-law William Henry Hine Akerman. His son William Savage Akerman is credited with the introduction of true Portland cement into the Company. In 1893 a brick kiln in Wylds Road, Bridgwater was designed by Henry Charles Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam for William Akerman [SRO A/CMY/209]

The firm of John Board & Co. Ltd. finally went into liquidation in 1958, after trading for one hundred and fourteen years.

[*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No. 65, 1994]

Oakfield, Wembdon, with Edwin Down & Son, 1880 [*SIAS Bulletin*, No.65, 1994, 3-12]

The Mount, Burnham-on-Sea, built by William Savage Akerman as his family home, largely constructed of concrete with precast decorative elements, 1911, dem. in 1983 [*SIAS*, 1994, 3-12; Winston and Robert Thomas, *The Book of Burnham-on-Sea*, 2011, 104-5]

The Old Vicarage, Rectory Road, Burnham-on-Sea [*SIAS*, 1994, 3-12]

Malvern, Taunton Road, Bridgwater [*SIAS*, 1994, 3-12]

Huntworth House, Huntworth [*SIAS*, 1994, 3-12]

ALEXANDER, George 1810-1885 *architect*

George Alexander was born in Corsham, Wiltshire, the son of Richard Hayward and Mary Alexander. He was educated in Frome, travelled to Rome on a study tour, before starting his own architectural practice in London. Between 1831 and 1849 he exhib. at the R.A. on a number of occasions, including drawings of the interiors of St George's Hall, Liverpool.

George Alexander was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquities, and of the Institute of British Architects. In addition, he was honorary secretary of the Wiltshire Topographical Society (later the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society).

In the 1840's George Alexander was working from No. 9 John Street, Adelphi in London, and entered at least three architectural competitions, winning the Sheffield Athenaeum in 1847. By 1851 he was married and living in Bedford Square.

He worked on a number of churches around Shaftesbury in Dorset, including East Stour, 1841-42, Enmore Green, 1843, Motcombe, 1846, Sutton Waldron, 1847, Marnhull, 1852, and possibly also Moor Crichel, 1850. He also designed St John Baptist, Cove, Hampshire, 1844, and the vicarage at Biddestone, near Chippenham, Wiltshire.

In London George Alexander designed St Paul, Herne Hill, 1844 (but following a fire in 1858 the church was largely rebuilt by George Edmund Street), and St John, Notting Hill, 1845 with John Hargrave Stevens. Elsewhere, he designed the small church of St Cynfil at Penrhos in North Wales.

In late 1839 Charles Edmund Giles, had just completed a three-year pupilage in London, and aged just seventeen joined the office of George Alexander, as an assistant.

In 1841 George Alexander sought permission from Thomas Bunn to submit plans for the proposed Christ Church Sunday and Infants School in Frome. His designs, if made, were not implemented.

By 1861, George Alexander was living in Highworth, back in Wiltshire, and gave his occupation as a magistrate. He died at Westrop House, Highworth in 1885, aged seventy four.

[Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003; *Country Life*, 15 November 2011]

ALEXANDER, George Percy

Gyffarde Street, Taunton, design for three houses, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/505]

ALLEN, Alfred 1868-1943 *builder*

Alfred Allen was born in Shepton Beauchamp, the second son of labourer Edward Allen. In 1888 he married Victoria England, and the couple had six children.

Alfred Allen worked from the village as a bricklayer, then as a builder, and in 1906 his business was known as Allen Brothers.

Stoke Villa, 1911, Touraine and Sunnyside, Owsley Cottages, and Bromsgrove council houses, all in Shepton Beauchamp [Pearce, *Village Buildings*]

Barrington Court, Barrington, extensive works for the architects James Edwin Forbes and John Duncan Tate, 1925 [Forbes, *PSANHS*, vol.lxxi, 1925, 88-92; *Country Life*, 7 November 1925; Master Plan on display at Barrington Court; The National Trust, *Barrington Court*, 1997, 6]

ALLEN, James 1736-1805 *statuary mason, architect & drawing master*

The son of a Bristol statuary mason James Allen the elder (c.1712-1789), James Allen the younger was apprenticed in 1752 to another local statuary mason James Paty. In 1780 he was admitted to the Freedom of City as a carver. Eight years later he had become one of three Bristol City Surveyors. He resigned from this post in 1792, and was declared bankrupt the following year. Subsequently, he only practised as an architect and drawing master. In 1796-97 he rebuilt, all but the tower of St Mary and St Peter, Winford, North Somerset.

By 1804 James Allen was described as being...*the principal architect of Bristol*.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St Edward, Chilton Polden, mon. to Revd. R. Hole (d.1776) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 202]

Hinton House, Hinton St George, undated drawing of gate piers in the Yale Center for British Art [Linstrum, *Sir Jeffry Wyatville: Architect to the King*, 1972, 238; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 69]

ALLEN, James Mountford 1809-1883 *architect & surveyor*

James Mountford Allen was born in Crewkerne, the son of the Revd. John Allen, and his wife Jane Ann Butler. His father was the Headmaster of Crewkerne Free Grammar School from 1800 until 1837, and then vicar of Bleddington, Gloucestershire.

After attending the Grammar School, from 1825 until 1830 James Mountford Allen was an articulated pupil of Robert Cornish, the Surveyor to Exeter Cathedral, and his son Robert Stribling Cornish. Then, at the age of twenty-one, he moved to London to work as an assistant in the office of Charles Fowler (1792-1867), who was born at Cullompton, Devon, but had started in independence practice in London in 1818.

James Mountford Allen later practised on his own account in London. In 1839 he exhib. at the R.A. ...*a view of Honiton Church, Devon, just completed from designs of Mr Fowler*. In 1844 and 1845 he exhib. new vicarages at Stepney, London, and Barnton, Cheshire, All Saints Thelwall, Cheshire, and the e. end of All Saints, Shadwell, Norfolk.

In 1858, at the age of forty-seven, James Mountford Allen returned to Crewkerne where he established an extensive practice, primarily as a church architect from offices in the Market Place. He lived No.46 Middle Path, Crewkerne, a house designed by John Patch.

In Dorset James Mountford Allen worked on a number of churches as at Thorncombe, 1866-67, Drimpton, 1867, Broadwindsor, 1867-68, and Corscombe, 1876-77.

In 1857 he unsuccessfully applied for the post of County Surveyor for Somerset.

James Mountford Allen died on the 27 February 1883, at the Home Hospital, 16 Fitzroy Square, St Pancras in London, while on a visit to the City.

His son Charles Mountford Allen (1855-1905), emigrated to Brisbane, Australia, as a young man, and apparently worked as a lanternist.

[*The Builder*, in his obituary, 23 June 1883, regards his best known works as the rebuilding of St Mary Magdalene, Cricket Malherbie, and the reredos at St Andrew, Chardstock, Devon, 1863-64, that served as a model for other local churches; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004]

National and Infant Schools, West street, Crewkerne, 1847 and 1871 [SRO DD/EDS/6632]

St Giles, Knowle St Giles, chancel, 1849 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1849, 142]

Christ Church, Crewkerne, new church, 1851-54, dem., 1975 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 32-3]

St Mary Magdalene, Cricket Malherbie, rebuilt, 1851-55 [*The Builder*, 23 June 1883]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, new screen and panelling in the vestry, 1853-55 [SCH D/P/crew/4/1/3 and 6/1/2; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 32]

Free Grammar School, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, added classrooms and other works, 1853, builder Henry Perry, school moved to de Combe House in 1882

National School, North Street, Ilminster, 1853-54, builder Henry Perry [SCH DD/EDS/1485; *Taunton Courier*, 4 October 1854]

National School, Shepton Beauchamp, 1856 [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 221; SRO DD/EDS 2954 and C/E 28]

St Mary, Stocklinch Ottersey, rebuilt chancel, 1856 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 578]

Pendomer House (former vicarage), Pendomer, 1857 [SRO D/D/Bbm/128]

St Michael and All Angels, Chaffcombe, enlargement of chancel, rebuilding nave s. wall, extension of n. aisle, rebuilding porch, new roof, 1857-1860 [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 186]

Cemetery Mortuary Chapels, Combe Road, Chard, 1857-59, Lodge, 1860 [Pulman, *Book of the Axe*, 1875, 518-9]

St James, Chillington, body of the church rebuilt, 1858 [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 128]

Vicarage, Misterton, 1859 [SCH D/D/Bbm/133]

Ayres House, No. 6 East Street, Crewkerne, c.1860 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 235]

St Peter, Ilton, n. aisle added, chancel rebuilt, and nave renovated, 1860, builder Charles Munden, mon. by Henry Davis, probably also to designs by James Mountford Allen [*The Builder*, 29 June 1860, 628, and 23 June 1883]

St Mary, Barrington, extensive works including adding a s.aisle and vestry, 1860-61, builder Maurice Davis [*The Church Builder*, 1862, 106; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 120]

St Nicholas, Dinnington, rebuilt, 1862-64 [*Building News*, 31 January 1862; ICBS]

St Martin, West Coker, rebuilding and enlarging n. aisle, new porch, new e. and nave windows, reroofing of nave, reseating and general repairs, 1863-65, builder Edwin Robert Bartlett, plans by Charles Edmund Giles in the archives at the Somerset Heritage Centre [*The Builder*, 1864, 852; *The Church Builder*, 1865, 39; ICBS]

The Grove (former vicarage built in c.1840), Crewkerne, extended 1862-3, and again in 1882 [SCH D/D/Bbm/141 and 253; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 30]

St Margaret, Middle Chinnock, new transepts, organ chapel, chancel arch and nave ceiling, new roofs, 1867-1887, builder Charles Trask [ICBS; SRO D/D/Bbm/200; *Western Gazette*, 17 April 1874]

Cemetery, South Petherton, laid out cemetery with a lodge and two chapels, 1867 [*VCH*, vol.v, 1978, 191; *Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 1994, 340]

St Andrew and St Mary, Pitminster, rebuilt the n. aisle and s. porch, general restoration 1869-70 [ICBS]

St Nicholas, Henstridge, vestry dem., chancel extended, n. arcade and part of n. wall rebuilt, and on the south side, an aisle, porch, vestry and organ chamber added, the latter replacing the w. gallery, 1872-3, rebuilt the upper stage of the tower, 1881 [ICBS; *VCH*, vii, 1999, 118]

All Saints, Closworth, largely rebuilt, except tower, 1875, builder Parsons [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 214]

Harveys Almshouses, High Street, Chard, report on condition of the sixteen chimneys, 1875-6, replaced by builder John Harbour of Chard [Prior, *Harveys-The story of an Almshouse*, 2009, 18-19]

National School, Curry Rivel, 1874-6, builder Samuel Webb of Wiltown, Curry Rivel [SRO DD/EDS/6635; Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, n.d., 93]

Ashland Primary School (Board School), North Street, Crewkerne, 1877 [*The Builder*, 1877, 170]

Board School, Broadway, attrib. on stylistic similarities with his School on North Street, Ilminster, 1877 [information from Julian Orbach]

Board School, Clapton, 1877-8 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

Boys' Grammar School (later Greenflyte Primary School), Wharf Lane, Ilminster, 1878-79, builder John Henry Langdon & Poole [*The Builder*, 23 June 1883; Street, *The Mynster of the Ile*, 1904, 309; Graham, *Ilminster Grammar School 1549-1971*, 1971, 49 and 68 with plans showing the development of the school buildings]

Vicarage, Henstridge, alterations, 1879 [SCH D/D/Bbm/241]

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, repairs, 1880-1 [ICBS]

Vicarage, Crewkerne, additions, 1882 [SCH D/D/Bbm/253]

National School, Chard, 1883 [*The Builder* 23 June 1883]

National School, Combe St Nicholas, c.1883 [*The Builder*, 23 June 1883]

St Andrew, Holcombe, 1884-85, built after his death [*The Builder*, 23 June 1883]

ALLEN & Son *builders, hydraulic and sanitary engineers* of Evercreech Church Hall, North Wootton, 1906 [plaque on building]

ALVES, George 1856-1937 and **Harold Norman** 1886-1964 *architects and surveyors*

George Alves was born in Glastonbury, the sixth child of Alexander Alves (1816-1861), a plasterer and tiler. At the age of fifteen he was a builders clerk living at home in Benedict Street. Ten years later he was described as a carpenter.

By 1891 he was married to Amy Bessie, and with their three children they were living in Norbins Road. By this time George Alves was in partnership with local builder Henry Hawkins, and was also the Borough Surveyor for Glastonbury from 1893 until 1929. In 1902 his full title was listed as...*architect, borough surveyor, sanitary inspector, inspector of common lodging houses and outdoor superintendent of gas works.*

Harold Norman Alves presumably trained under his father, and was appointed architect and surveyor to the Upper Brue Internal Drainage Board (established in 1877), based in Glastonbury. In 1895 John Alves (b.1848), a stonemason and elder brother of George Alves, apprenticed his son Maurice Alves (b.1879) to the Glastonbury builders, Frederick Merrick & Son.

George Alves and Henry Hawkins:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leigh Road, Street, 1893, builder James Pursey of Street [foundation stone; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 195]

Harold Norman Alves:

New Town council housing, Norbyns Road/Wells Road, Glastonbury, for Glastonbury Town Council, 1919-20 [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 19]

Masonic Hall, Harrow Square, Glastonbury, 1928-29, builder E.D. Wright [Yates, *Freemasonry in the Province of Somerset from 1733*, 2010, 92-3]

National Westminster Bank, High Street, Castle Cary, 1931 [Royal Bank of Scotland archives]

Moorlands factory building (locally known as the *Bauhaus* building), Glastonbury, 1930's [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 328]

AMES, Thomas-see James Wilson and William Willcox

ANDERSON, Alexander Frederick Berenbruck-see Robert Atkinson

ANDERSON, William Ellery E.1888-1942 *architect*

William Ellery Anderson was born in Falmouth, Cornwall. In 1901 he was at boarding school at Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol, before working in the office of church architect John Ninian Comper. He was married and living in Streatham, London, before joining Frederick Bligh Bond, in 1911. The partners opened their principal office at the Guild House in Glastonbury. This move enabled Frederick Bligh Bond to concentrate on his archaeological and antiquarian interests at the Abbey, where he had been appointed the Director of the Archaeological Excavations. However, their working relationship ended in acrimony and in 1914, following a court case, their partnership was dissolved.

William Ellery Anderson moved to Cheltenham as the senior partner in the architectural practice of Ellery Anderson, Ernest Alfred Roiser (1907-2004), and Robert Serrell Falconer (1916-2003). In the 1930's he opened an office in Carmarthen, South Wales, and secured church work in the Diocese of St David.

William Ellery Anderson in partnership with Frederick Bligh Bond:

St Mary Magdalene, Stowell, all except the tower rebuilt on new foundations, 1913[SCH D/D/Cf/1912/47; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 160]

Christ Church, Long Load, general repairs, 1913-1915 [ICBS]

St Mary, Kilve, reseating and repairs, 1913-14 [ICBS]

St Mary, Emborough, rebuild, 1913-4 [ICBS, grant submission by William Ellery Anderson rejected; Kenawell, *The Quest at Glastonbury*, 1965, 59]

St John Evangelist, Highbridge, restoration, 1914 [Church guide; Kenawell, 1965, 59]

ANDREW, Thomas Hawkes 1859-1947 *land agent and surveyor*

Born in Exeter to prominent Methodists, Thomas Andrew was the eldest son of Thomas Andrew (1832-1902), a court bailiff.

He trained as a surveyor and land agent, first working in Manchester, then from 1889 joining the family firm of Hawkes & Andrew in Williton and Minehead. His uncle Thomas Hawkes was the senior partner in the practice and surveyor to the Minehead Turnpike Trust.

Thomas Andrew gradually built up the architectural side of the private practice, and after the death of Thomas Hawkes in 1906, he took into partnership surveyor Andrew Webber Hosegood. From 1902 until 1905 Thomas Andrew was also jointly Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council with Alexander Durie Cook.

In 1895 he married Elizabeth Clapham and the couple lived in Watchet, before moving to Northwood in Minehead.

Thomas Andrew in partnership with Thomas Hawkes:

Sherborne Arms Hotel (later the Dunkery Hotel), Wootton Courtenay, 1901 [SCH D/R/wil/24/1/2]

Thomas Andrew:

Croydon Hall, Rodhuish, stables. 1900 [information from Julian Orbach]

Northfield Hotel (formerly Northcliffe, the family home), Norfield Road, Minehead, 1903-4, Entrance Lodge and stabling, 1909, alterations, 1910, additions, 1912-13 [SCH

D/U/M/22/1/181, 263 and 350]
 Bartholomew Thomas Almshouses, Woolston, Sampford Brett, 1904, builders James Chibbett & Sons of Williton [*West Somerset Free Press*, 24 February 1906; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 548]
 Ivythorne (later the Benares Hotel), lodge and stables, North Hill, Minehead, 1904, dem. [SCH D/U/M/22/1/199 and 350]
 The Parade, No. 20, Minehead, alterations, 1904 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/219]
 Vicarage, Minehead, alterations to the kitchens, 1904 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/220]
 Primary School, Watchet, 1904 and 1907 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

Thomas Andrew in partnership with Andrew Hosegood:
 Northwood, Weirfield Road, Minehead, 1908, additions, 1908-9 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/338 and 343]
 Clanville, Marlet Road, Minehead, added studio, 1908, house dem. [SCH D/U/M/22/1/329]
 Martlet House, Northfield Road, Minehead, 1910, cloakroom, 1915 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/402 and 574]
 Parochial School (built 1866), Minehead, alterations and improvements, 1910 [SCH C/CA/School plans]
 Church Hall (formerly the Gymnasium), Bancks Street, Minehead, 1910-11 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/372]
 Metropole Hotel (built 1893), The Esplanade, Minehead, w. extension, 1910-12 [OD]
 Council School for boys, Watery Lane, Minehead, 1912, builder Henry W. Pollard & Son [SCH C/CA/School plans]
 School (built 1870), Exton, alterations and repairs, 1912 [SCH C/CA/School plans]
 Banks Street, No.2, Minehead, coal and coke store, 1912 [OD]
 Middle Moor, Higher Town, Minehead, 1912-13 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/470]
 Brook House, The Parks, Minehead, 1914, builder J.W. Burt & Son [OD]
 Hill House, Minehead, rear alterations, 1915 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/566]

ANDREWS, Robert

Methodist Church, Windmill Hill/Greenway, North Curry, presented plans for the proposed building and superintended the works, 1833 [Dix, *North Curry-A Place in History*, 2006, 113]

ANDREWS, Wallace Lancelot 1909-1944 architect

Wallace Andrews was born in Bridgwater the eldest son of William Andrews, a grocer and his wife Josephine Cecilia Carey of Taunton. He was articled to a Taunton architect before opening his own practice in King's Square, Bridgwater. In 1928 he married Hilda Alice Bryant (1906-1976).

By 1931 his practice was listed as Andrews & Andrews in Hammet Street, Taunton, and four years later in Stoke St Gregory and Minehead. In the late 1930's he moved to a firm of architects in London.

In December 1939 he enlisted in the Royal Engineers and was trained as a bomb disposal officer. At the end of 1940 Wallace Andrews was awarded the George Cross. He died in 1944, aged thirty-five, just before being promoted to Colonel, and was buried in Taunton Cemetery.

ANGEL, John 1881-1960 sculptor

Born in Newton Abbot, Devon, the son of Samuel Angel, a tailor, John Angel became an apprentice to a stone and wood carver in Exeter, probably Harry Hems, or possibly, J. Wippell & Company, whilst studying at the local School of Art. From 1907 to 1912 he went onto the Lambeth School of Art and the R.A. Schools in London, winning a travelling studentship to study art in Greece and Italy. On his return to England he made his home in London and married the American, Elizabeth Day Seymour.

After creating First World War Memorials for Exeter, 1923, and then Bridgwater in 1928 John Angel emigrated to the United States, becoming an American citizen eight years later. At the time of his death in Connecticut he had established himself as one of the foremost sculptors in America.

[David Wilkins, *The Angel of Bridgwater*, *The Somerset Magazine*, November 1994]

War Memorial, King Square, Bridgwater, bronze statue on a granite base, 1924, statue cast by J.W. Singer & Sons Ltd. of Frome [James, *A Century of Statues-A History of the Morris Singer Foundry*, 1984, 35; Wilkins, November, 1994]

ANGELL, builders of Bath

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, rebuilt the n. and w.ranges including the library and dining room, inserted the screen in the Great Hall for Charles Edwin Ponting, 1907-12 [*Building News*, 7 September 1909; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 417-419, illust of ground floor plan; *National Trust guide*, 2001, revised 2016]

Combe, Nettlecombe, removed the original staircase and added a balcony for the scholar and antiquarian Boise Penrose (1902-1976), 1930 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 484]

ANSTICE, Robert, 1757-1845 *civil engineer, geologist and ornithologist*

Born in Bridgwater, Robert Anstice followed his father, William Anstice (d.1783), as a merchant with shipping interests. By 1794 he was also the Customs House Comptroller. However, his interests ranged much wider, being an anti-slavery campaigner, an amateur geologist and ornithologist, a student of advance mathematics, as well as a practising civil engineer. From 1782 until 1796 he also had an interest in the brickworks at Hamp, Bridgwater, and together with his elder brother, the surgeon William Anstice (1756-1815), Robert Anstice was a Commissioner of Sewers.

From 1791 to 1795 he was the resident engineer on the King's Sedgemoor drainage works, designed by William Jessop, and then resident engineer on the drainage of the River Axe from 1800 until 1805, when William Jessop retired. Robert Anstice completed the works the following year, assisted by engineer William Bennet and the surveyor William White.

Robert Anstice reconstructed the sea-walling at Huntspill, 1799, and Blue Anchor, 1817. In Bridgwater he was involved in the design of the proposed waterworks on St Matthews Field, and the replacement of the medieval Town Bridge with a cast-iron structure from the Coalbrookdale ironworks, where he had also family connections.

A Town Councillor from 1799 to 1834, and like his father before him, the Mayor, five times between 1804 and 1833, he first lived near the Town Bridge, but later moved to Dampiet House, Dampiet Street, Bridgwater.

In 1811 he was appointed the first Surveyor to the County of Somerset. He held the post until 1818. In that year he was also elected a Fellow of the Geological Society.

Following his death in 1845, aged eighty-seven, Robert Anstice was buried in the churchyard of St Mary's, Bridgwater, and his antiquarian collection, including shells, minerals, fossils and objects of art, was sold with a number of lots acquired by the British Museum.

[John Bentley, *Robert Anstice-Somerset's first County Surveyor* in the *Somerset Industrial Archeological Society Bulletin*, No. 46, December 1987; R.A. Otter, editor, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994; David Greenfield, in the *Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers*, vol.1, 2002; David Worthy, *Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010]

County Gaol, Ilchester, supervised alterations and improvements, 1811, this may have been his first work as County Surveyor, and in 1821 he examined the condition of the buildings with George Allen Underwood, as part of a Crown Commissioners investigation [*Somerset Industrial Archeological Society Bulletin*, No. 46, 1987, 10-15; Ilchester and District occasional papers, *Ilchester Gaol: Plans, 1822* by George Allen Underwood, 1983]

Bridges repaired, widened or rebuilt included the following structures:

Dulcote Bridge, Dulcot, new Bridge at Weare, Tone and Shuttern Bridges at Taunton, Popple Bridge near Ilchester, Long Load Bridge, Creech St Michael Bridge, Mudford Bridge and Causeway, Sparkford and Compton Pauncefoot Bridges, Bull's Bradford and Murty Bridges near Frome [*SIAS Bulletin*, No. 46, 1987, 10-15]

St Mary, Bridgwater, repairs to the spire following a lightening strike, 1813 [*SIAS Bulletin*, No.46, 1987, 10-15]

Wilton House of Correction, Taunton, building of a County Bridewell, 1814-16 [Chalklin, *English Counties and Public Building 1650-1830*, 1998, 188]

St Andrew, Stogursey, reported on the state of the tower confirming the opinion of Joseph Beard of the previous year that rebuilding was necessary, 1815-16, Richard Carver later replaced Robert Anstice and rebuilt two piers supporting the rood beam [SRO D/P/Stogs 4/1/3; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 156; Ballard, *A History of the Priory Church of St Andrew, Stogursey*, 1977, reprinted 1992]

ANTHONY, Philip A.-see Alfred William Armstrong

APPLEBY, Harry-*see* George Childs

ARMSTRONG, Alfred William 1858-1921 *engineer*

Alfred William Armstrong was born in Plymouth, the son of James Armstrong. By 1891 he was married and living in Willesden, London, and described as an electrical engineer. Later he became chief engineer of new works for the Great Western Railway Company.

He was engineer for the railway lines in Cornwall, linking Chacewater, near Redruth to Perranporth, and then onto Newquay, 1903-5. In 1904 he built the Goods Shed at Bristol Docks. Great Western Railway, new line from Castle Cary to Taunton, including the viaduct across River Cary, the Skew Bridge over the B3153 road, near Somerton, Somerton tunnel, and the Langport Moor viaduct, 1903-6, resident engineer was **Philip A. Anthony** (1873-1949), who was also born in Plymouth, but was living in Shepton Mallet in 1901, contractors Willis & Sons of Westminster

ARMSTRONG, John-*see* Jeffry Wyatt

ARMSTRONG, William 1781-1858 *architect and civil engineer*

William Armstrong was born in Bristol. From 1836 he was appointed a City Surveyor, Architect and Civil Engineer, a position he held until his death in 1858. He worked on a number of buildings in the City including the Church of St Philip and St Jacob, Congregational Chapel in Brunswick Square, and the Friends' School, Broadmead. Elsewhere, he designed the Independent Chapel, Monmouth, the Union Workhouse, Keynsham, and made additions to St Nicholas, Radstock.

Towards the end of his career he was in partnership with Josiah Thomas, who continued the practice after his death in 1858.

Among his articulated pupils were James Hine and Edward William Godwin.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

River Parrett, Bridgwater, proposals for new slipways between the dry dock and the Town Bridge [SCH A/CMY/8]

ARMITAGE, Joseph-*see* Edward Guy Dawber

ARMYTAGE, William Kaye Lewis 1856-1914 *surveyor*

William Armytage was born in Huddesfield, the son of James Armytage (b.1830), a surveyor. By 1871 the family had moved to Preston, and in 1886 William Armytage was married in St Anne's-on-the-Sea, Lancashire, where he was living at that time.

Five years later he had moved to Yeovil and was appointed Borough Surveyor from 1894, a position he held until 1905.

William Armytage died, aged fifty-seven, during the First World War at Tavistock, Devon.

ARTHUR, Oswald Cornish 1822-1870 *architect*

Oswald Arthur was born in Plymouth, the son of Vice-Admiral Richard Arthur (1780-1854).

He served as an articulated pupil of George Wightwick then practised in Plymouth. With a partner, William Dwelley (1802-1885) he won the competition to design the local Poor Law Union Workhouse, built in 1851.

Oswald Arthur rebuilt the Theatre Royal in Plymouth, following a fire in 1863.

St Mary Magdalene, Stockland Bristol, church, 1865-67, the new building replaced an earlier church and was commissioned by Thomas Daniel (1821-1872) of Stoodleigh, near Barnstable for his son, the Revd. Henry Daniel. In 1860 Thomas Daniel had already built Stockland Manor, which may also have been designed by Oswald Arthur. [VCH, vol.vi, 1992, 129; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West Somerset*, 2014, 70 and 577]

ASHMAN & Son *builders* of Leigh-on-Mendip

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Wanstrow, designed and built, 1876-77 [*Somerset and Wiltshire Journal*, 25 November, 1876]

ASHMEAD, George Culley 1801-1895 *land surveyor*

George Ashmead was born in Bristol the son of Peter and Martha Ashmead.

In 1823 he married Sarah Merrick and with their three children the family lived in Clifton. He was Surveyor for the City of Bristol, and compiled plans of the central area dated 1828, 1854 and 1874.

Tithe apportionment Maps for the parishes of Priddy, 1839, Cossington, 1839, Litton, 1840, Westbury-sub-Mendip, 1840, Batcombe, 1843, and Upton Noble, 1843 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 434, 437, 438, 442, 445 and 448]

Highbridge to Glastonbury railway line, station building at Glastonbury with civil engineer Charles Hutton Gregory, 1853-54, contractors J & C Rigby of London, later relocated to Glastonbury town centre car park, [*Illustrated London News*, 26 August 1854; Dunning, *Glastonbury-History and Guide*, 1994, 76]

ASHTON & SONS builders of St Mary Street, Bridgwater, established 1870
Vicarage, Trull, 1908

ASHWORTH, Edward 1814-1896 *architect & surveyor*

Born at Colleton Barton, near Chulmleigh, Devon, Edward Ashworth, like James Mountford Allen before him, was an articled pupil of Robert Cornish, the Surveyor of Exeter Cathedral, and his son Robert Stribling Cornish, and then worked as an assistant in the London office of architect Charles Fowler (1792-1867).

Aged twenty-eight, Edward Ashworth left England for New Zealand, and practised in Auckland until January 1844, when he travelled to Sydney, Australia making sketches of streets and buildings in the City, before moving onto Hong Kong. During the next two years he spent time working in Hong Kong, and travelling on mainland China. In addition to designing buildings he also contributed articles on his experience of building European houses in the Colony, and produced numerous drawings and watercolours, culminating in 1851 when he published *Chinese Architecture*, which included many of these illustrations.

In 1846 Edward Ashworth returned to England and practised from Exeter. He carried out church restoration and rebuilding works across Devon and West Somerset, and was an active member of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

He was unplaced in three architectural competitions for Manchester Assize Courts, 1859, Taunton School, 1866, and Exeter Lunatic Asylum in 1882.

Edward Ashworth was married to Sarah by 1871, and the couple had four children. They lived at Dix's Field in Exeter. When Edward Ashworth died on 8th March 1896, he was buried in the newly created Higher Cemetery in Exeter for which he had designed the lodge and chapels.

A local newspaper commented on his passing stated...*that his immense collections of measured drawings (and watercolours) of churches and other buildings is simply priceless.*

[Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *Devon*, 1989; examples of his illustrations have been reproduced by Todd Gray in *The Art of the Devon Garden*, 2013; Christopher Cowell, A Catalogue of fourteen watercolour studies by *Edward Ashworth, Artist and Architect of Hong Kong and Macau, 1844-46*, 2014]

All Saints, Dulverton, all rebuilt, excluding the w. tower, 1852-55, builder Samuel Shewbrooks of Taunton [ICBS; *The Builder*, 21 March 1896, 259; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 263]

Poor Law Union Workhouse (now known as Exmoor House), Bridge Street, Dulverton, 1854-55, builder Samuel Shewbrooks [Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exebridge*, 2002, 55; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 78 and 264]

Vicarage, Cheddon Fitzpaine, 1854-55, builder William Shewbrooks [SCH D/D/Bbm/116; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 198]

Cemetery of St Mary's and Bishop's Hull, Wellington Road, Taunton, 1854-56, builder William Shewbrooks, chapels dem. [Bush, *Jerboult's Taunton*, 1983, 69 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 631]

St Mary, Cheddon Fitzpaine, new vestry and n. aisle, new e. window, reseating and repairs to roof and walls, 1860-61, builder Edward Jerboult [ICBS; *The Builder*, 21 March 1896, 259]

West of England Dissenters Proprietary School, later Taunton School, unsuccessful in competition, 1866 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

All Saints, Wootton Courtenay, restored, 1866-7 [*The Church Builder*, 1867, 188; *The Builder*, 21 March 1896, 259; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 712]

St John, Heathfield, restored, 1869-70 [SRO D/P/heath 6/1; Pearson, *Tile Gazetteer, A Guide to*

British Tile and Architectural Ceramics Locations, 2005, 302-3; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 350]
Exton House (formerly the vicarage), Exton, 1871 [SCH D/D/Bbm/183; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 301]

Vicarage, Parson Street, Porlock, added cross wing for a new drawing room, schoolroom and scullery, 1874 [SRO D/D/Bbm/207; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 528]

All Saints, Selworthy, roof repairs, reseating including removing some box pews, relaying the nave floor and raising the chancel floor, 1874 [*The Builder*, 21 March 1896, 259]

ASTON, Edward John 1845-1917 *architect and surveyor* of London.

School and Schoolhouse, Cutcombe, 1875-6, builder W. Harrison [SCH DD/BR/ely/17/5]

ATCHLEY, Edward Godfrey Cuthbert Frederick 1869-1945 *surgeon and ecclesiastical writer*

Cuthbert Atchley was born in Bristol, the son of Godfrey Frederick Atchley and his wife Georgina. He practised as a surgeon, but was also an liturgical scholar and a member of the Anglican Alcuin Club. Founded in 1897, the Club was devoted to preserving or restoring in an orthodox manner, church ceremony, arrangement, and ornament.

He was an author of a number of religious publications including, *Essays on Cememonial*, 1904, *The Peoples Prayers*, 1906, and *The churchmans glossary of ecclesiastical terms*, 1923.

St Michael and All Angels, Dinder, lychgate, 1930 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 484]

St Michael, Milverton, altar rail, 1934 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Andrew, Ansford, w.window, 1935 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 96]

St Decuman, Watchet, stained glass windows, 1935-40 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 651]

ATKINSON, Robert 1883-1952, and his son **John Robert** 1908-1989 *architects*

Robert Atkinson was born at Wigton, Cumbria, the son of Robert Atkinson, a joiner and cabinet-maker, and his wife Elizabeth Johnston. By 1896 the family had moved to Nottingham.

Robert Atkinson was a part-time student at Nottingham School of Art, and in 1898 he was an articulated pupil of James Harris in Nottingham. The following year he joined the Newcastle architect John William Dyson (1873-1917). In 1900 he returned to Nottingham and enrolled at the University College.

Robert Atkinson moved to London in 1905 and joined the office of John Belcher and John James Joass (1868-1952). He then worked for Charles Edward Mallows, and the unrelated Robert Frank Atkinson (1869-1923). He also collaborated with Thomas Henry Mawson, illustrating the latter's books, *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*, and *Civic Art*.

After spending nine months in c.1907, travelling in Europe and Algeria, Robert Atkinson set up in practice, initially in association with Charles Gascoyne (1887-1917), Alick Horsnell (1882-1916) and George Nott. However, by 1912 he had joined in a formal partnership with George Luard Alexander (1883-1917), who had also previously worked in the office of Robert Frank Atkinson. The following year Robert Atkinson was appointed Principal of the Architectural Association in London.

Following the death of his partner in the First World War, Robert Atkinson briefly enjoyed a successful partnership specialising in theatre and cinema design with his assistant and later partner, William Thomas Benslyn.

In 1919 he visited the United States to report on American architectural education for the RIBA, and also studied cinema design. On his return Robert Atkinson resigned as Principal of the Architectural Association, and took on the advisory post of Director of Education, so that he could give more time to his practice.

By 1924 he had entered into yet another partnership, this time with the Ecole des Beaux-Arts trained architect **Alexander Frederick Berenbruck Anderson** (1888-1968). His son, John Robert Atkinson entered their practice as an assistant in 1932.

Later in his career Robert Atkinson was employed by Lord Beaverbrook (1879-1964) and amongst his commissions was the interior of the Daily Express Building in London in 1931-32, and alterations to Cricket Court, probably before 1940.

In 1935-39 he designed the Barber Institute of Fine Arts at Birmingham University, the first British purpose-built institution for the study of art history.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (repinted 2007); Paul Spencer-Longhurst editor, *Robert Akinson 1883-1952*, 1989]

Robert Atkinson:

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, appointed assessor on the advice of architect Frank Wills, for a limited architectural competition to design a Science and Art Block, and a War Memorial, the competition was won by Emanuel Vincent Harris, 1923 [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 142-3]

Robert Atkinson in partnership with Alexander Anderson:
Cathanger House, Fivehead, restored and made additions including a porch and garage, rendered the walls and retiled the roofs, 1928 [*Architecture Illustrated*, November 1932, 150-5; Spencer-Longhurst (ed.), 1989, 49]

Robert Atkinson in partnership with John Robert Atkinson:
Cricket Court, Cricket Malherbie, alterations, undated, but possibly before c.1940 [Spencer-Longhurst (ed.), 1989, 45 and 61]

AUST, David-see Henry Edmund Goodridge

AUSTIN, Rupert Claude-see Alfred Hoare Powell

AYCLIFFE, Oliver-see Henry John Paull

B

BABB, William Edward

William Babb was Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1897 until 1913, and then jointly held the post with William Edwin Groves until 1918.

BABBAGE, John c.1754-1833 and his son **James** 1800-1890 *surveyors and land agents*

James Babbage was born in Nettlecombe. In c.1835 he succeeded his father John Babbage as the agent to the Trevelyan Estate at Nettlecombe. The family lived at the nearby Woodford, and it is likely that over the years both father and son were responsible most of the cottages in the hamlet.

In 1839 James Babbage was living at Woodford Cottage. Nearby a terrace dated 1852 and 1865, together with a U-shaped group of buildings, and Woodford House of c.1860's, were all probably by James Babbage.

James Babbage was also involved with the development at Seaton, south Devon, for the Trevelyan Estate, where he built a seaside villa in 1864. By the 1870's he had been appointed a director of the Seaton & Beer Tram Railway Company.

John Babbage:

Pair of Cottages, dated 1824 possibly by John Babbage and Richard Carver, who worked for the Trevelyan Estate from 1819.

James Babbage:

Nettlecombe Court, Nettlecombe, repairs, 1834 [SCH DD/WO/56/4/66]

Vicarage, Treborough, additions, 1847 [SCH D/D/Bbm/99]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, alterations and restoration with Charles Edmund Giles, 1858-1870, James Babbage claimed that...*the new clerestory windows made the church look two centuries older* [SCH DD/WO/55/11/10; Church guide]

Tone Farm (formerly Beverton House), Brendon Hill, Huish Champflower, 1858 [Jones, *The Brendon Hills Iron Mines and the West Somerset Mineral Railway*, 2011, 43]

Hill House (previously Sea View House?), Brendon Hill, Treborough, 1860-61, organised the building of the house for the Brendon Hills Mining Company engineer Morgan Morgans [www.westsomersetmineralrailway.org.uk; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 130]

Nettlecombe Lodge, Nettlecombe, 1877 [SCH DD/WO/55/11/10]

Temperance Lodge, Roadwater, 1877 [SCH DD/WO/55/11/10]

Toll Houses for the Minehead United Trust, Fair Cross, Nettlecombe, 1877 [SCH DD/WO/55/11/10]

BACON, John-see Lancelot Capability Brown

BADDELEY, Edward 1835-1895 *architect*

Edward Baddeley was born in London the eldest brother of John James Baddeley (1843-1926), the vicar of Meare.

In 1878 he designed the Vicarage at Eastbury, near Lambourn as a partner in the architectural practice of J. & E. Baddeley of London.

St Mary, Meare, restored, 1869-71, builder E. Giblett of Meare [Church guide]

BAGSTER, Henry William 1817-1883 *architect & surveyor*

Born in The Strand, London, Henry Bagster was the son of William and Charlotte Bagster.

In 1847 he married Charlotte Louisa Ancona, and the couple lived in Holborn. Later he practised as an architect and surveyor and lived in Lambert, before moving to Covent Garden.

Henry Bagster was in partnership with Joseph Supino Ancona (1819-1900) when they repaired St John the Baptist, Stone, Buckinghamshire in 1842-44.

In 1874 Henry Bagster resigned his commission as a Lieutenant in the 3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps. He died in January 1883, aged sixty-six.

Vicarage, Otterford, 1857 [SCH DD/CC/E/1350; Sparks and Gower, *History of Otterford*, 2000, 71]

BAILEY, Arthur-see Emanuel Vincent Harris

BAILEY, Charles c.1767-1855 and his son **Charles** 1796-1858 *land agents & surveyors*

Charles Bailey junior was born at Home Farm, Nyngham, the tenanted property of his father, the manager of the Sandford Estate. He trained under his father, becoming his assistant.

In the early 1820's he took over as land agent to the Sandford Estate, and in this role helped William Sandford develop projects on his land at Lynton and Lymouth in North Devon. Charles Bailey junior also acted as a freelance surveyor working for the Barnstable Turnpike Trust, and by 1827 for the Blathwayt Estate at Porlock Weir, amongst other clients.

In 1828 he married Charlotte Brown of Crediton, Devon, and they lived at Haywood Cottage on the Sandford Estate.

On behalf of the Sandford Estate, Charles Bailey negotiated the sale of land at Nyngham, firstly to the Grand Western Canal Company, and then to the Bristol & Exeter Railway Company, who were represented by Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

Charles Bailey became very actively involved with the national debate on the review of the Tithe system and gave evidence at a parliamentary inquiry. Subsequently, he was appointed a valuer under the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, a role which also attracted a considerable number of new clients and professional work. So much so that by 1838 he was able to move his family from their farm cottage in Nyngham to a Georgian town house off Oxford Street in London.

In 1841 he also acquired the former manor house, known as Wychelhalse, at Lynton, North Devon. By c. 1850 he had transformed the property into a country mansion, re-naming it Lee Abbey.

Charles Bailey died at his London house and was buried in an impressive stone tomb at Kensal Green Cemetery, a far cry from his father's burial in Nyngham, only some three years earlier.

His eldest son Charles Frederick Bailey (1830-1918) continued the family land agency business until the 1890's.

[David Rabson, *Charles Bailey of Lee Abbey (1796-1858)* in the *Exmoor Review*, vol.43, 2002, 49-55; *The Book of Nyngham-A village on the River Tone*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Charles Bailey junior:

Sir John Popham's Almshouses, Wellington, rebuilt, 1833 (now the St John Fisher R.C. Church converted in 1936-7 by John Willman [Colvin, 1995, 90-1; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 57 illust.]

Map of Wiveliscombe showing the estate of Richard Beadon, 1834 [SHC DD/AS 7]

Tithe apportionment Map of the Parish of Runnington...*surveyed and drawn under Charles Bailey's direction* [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 445]

BAILEY George 1792-1860 *architect*

George Bailey entered the office of John Soane as an articled pupil in 1806. He was admitted to the R.A. Schools in 1813, and exhib. at the R.A. in 1811 and 1822-23.

In 1837, after the death of John Soane, George Bailey became the first curator of the Sir John Soane's Museum, a post he held until his death in 1860. He was also one of two Honorary Secretaries of the newly established Institute of British Architects.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Baptist Chapel, Holyrood Street, Chard, 1842-3 [Bonnington, *Chard Baptists*, 1992, 114]

BAKER, Anne-see Edmund William Buckle

BAKER, A.J.

National and Industrial Schools, Chantry, closed 1949 [SHC DD/EDS/5205]

BAKER, Harold-see Thomas Falconer

BAKER, Herbert 1862-1946 *architect*

Herbert Baker was born in Cobham, Kent, the son of Thomas Herbert Baker (1825-1904), a magistrate and landowner, and his wife Frances.

He was educated at Tonbridge School and Oxford University, before becoming an articled pupil of his uncle Arthur Henry Baker (1841-1896), a church architect, with a practice in Kensington, London. In 1886 Herbert Baker entered the offices of Ernest George & Harold Peto, eventually becoming their chief assistant. Another assistant in the office at that time was Edwin Lutyens.

Herbert Baker also studied at the R.A. Schools and in 1889 he won the RIBA Ashpitel Prize.

In 1890 he left George & Peto, and the following year he was working in South Africa. On leaving South Africa in 1913 he eventually joined up with his former colleague Edwin Lutyens, and for the next twelve years they worked on New Delhi, India.

As an official architect of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Herbert Baker designed over one hundred cemeteries on the Western Front, and was also responsible for twenty-four war memorials in towns and villages all over England. He was knighted for these works in 1923.

Herbert Baker was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1927, and became a Royal Academician in 1932.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (reprinted 2007); Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jane Brown, *Lutyens and the Edwardians*, 1996]

Memorial Shelter adjoining No. 26 High Street, West Coker, in memory of Matthew Nathan, reputed to be by Herbert Baker, possibly erected in 1939, but more likely in 1952 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of West Coker, August 1984]

BAKER, James Victor 1894-1987 *builder*

James Baker was born at Greenham, near Winsham, and established a firm of builders at Broadway, that is still in business.

St George R.C. Church Hall, Taunton, for John Henry Hilary Willman, 1932-33 [Taunton Courier, 21 December 1932]

Memorial Village Hall, Shepton Beauchamp, for John Madge, John Francis Madge and Douglas Richard Nicholls, 1933 [Pearce, *Where the Cider Apples Grow-The Story of Shepton Beauchamp*, 1983, 129]

BAKER, Orlando b.1834 *architect and surveyor*

Orlando Baker was born in Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, the fifth son of Daniel Baker, a mason.

By 1851 he was a carpenters clerk, and ten years later he was working as a builders clerk.

In 1871 he was recorded as living at Highworth, near Swindon, Wiltshire, and was in practice with James Hinton (1842-1907), as auctioneers, architects and surveyors. Their partnership was formally dissolved in December 1875.

Orlando Baker designed the Primitive Methodist Chapel in Swindon, 1876, and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wroughton, Wiltshire, 1878.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, North Down, Chilcompton, 1888 [Kelly's *Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 194]

BALDWIN, Thomas c.1750-1820 *surveyor, architect and builder*

The actual date and place of Thomas Baldwin's birth have yet to be established, but it is generally thought that he was not a native of Bath. Presumably he also received his early training elsewhere as it is not until 1774 he is first recorded in Bath, working as a speculative builder and clerk to Thomas Warr Atwood (c.1733-1775), architect and surveyor of the City Estates. In the following year Thomas Atwood was awarded the contract to build the new Guildhall, but following his sudden death in a building accident, Thomas Baldwin, then only twenty-five, took over responsibility for erecting the building and was appointed to the position of Bath City Surveyor, a post he held until 1793.

From this base he established a successful practice, executing public works and speculative buildings on a grand scale. He consolidated his position in September 1779 when he married Elizabeth Chapman, the daughter of a City Alderman, and a month later he was appointed Deputy Chamberlain to the Corporation.

Thomas Baldwin became one of the principal creators of Georgian Bath designing the Guildhall in 1776, and the Great Pump House of 1791. From 1788 he was also Surveyor to the Pulteney (later Darlington) Estates and planned the development of the new suburb of Bathwick, on land owned by the Pulteney family. In this position he was responsible for the laying out of Great Pulteney Street.

In 1790 he was also appointed to the Office of Architect and Surveyor for the Improvement Commissioners of Bath. This success was, however, shortlived when in 1793 he was dismissed from his official positions for financial irregularities. This situation may have been brought about by overwork to the point of making clerical errors, but others considered that...*he had a history not merely of imprudence, but of deliberate dishonesty*. By 1802 he was declared bankrupt.

Nevertheless, after this time Thomas Baldwin relaunched his career and practised in a private capacity mainly designing buildings away from Bath, as in Wiltshire where he designed the Town Hall in Devizes, in 1806-8, and the Chapel at the Duchess of Somerset's Hospital, Froxfield, 1813.

Thomas Baldwin died in his Great Pulteney Street house, which he had designed, on the 7 March 1820, and was buried at St Michael's, Bath. The register recorded his age as being seventy years old.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath-Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Jane Root, *Thomas Baldwin: His Public Career in Bath 1775-1793*, *Bath History*, vol.v., 1994; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Mendip House and Welshmill House, Welshmill Road, Frome, originally one house, attrib., c.1790 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 109 illust; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 518]

Langham House, Rode, reputed to be by Thomas Baldwin, 1792 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 592]

King Square, Bridgwater, submitted first plans for the layout and development, 1807 [Dunning, *Bridgwater History and Guide*, 1992, 107]

BALFOUR, Robert Shekleton—see Reginald Blomfield

BALL, Theophilus Bradford 1875-1955 and **Frank Kennerell POPE** 1888-1958 *architects and surveyors*

Theophilus Ball was born in Weston-super-Mare, the second son of six children of George Ball (b. 1845), a chemist.

By 1901 he was described as an architect living with his parents at Albert Terrace. Eight years later he married Ethel Gale, and the couple lived at Hill Road in the Town. By this time Theophilus Ball had been appointed chief assistant Surveyor to the local Urban District Council. He designed the War Memorial at Worle, North Somerset in 1922.

He practised as an architect and surveyor, and was joined in partnership by Frank Pope.

Frank Pope was born in Yeovil the third child of George Pope, a printer. In 1901 the family had moved to Weston-super-Mare.

By 1911, he was studying as an art student in Chelsea, and had married Dora Ball.

Theophilus Ball and Frank Pope:

Fifty-two houses for Axbridge Rural District Council, 1919-20 [information from Julian Orbach]

Gardenhurst School, Burnham-on-Sea, annexe, 1922 [information from Julian Orbach]

BAMPFYLDE, Copleston Warre 1720-1791 landowner, landscape designer and artist

Copleston Warre Bampfylde was born at Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, near Taunton, the eldest of nine children of John Bampfylde (1691-1750), Member of Parliament for Exeter and Devon, and his second wife Margaret Warre, the daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Warre. He was educated at Blundell's School, Tiverton, Winchester College and Oxford University.

In 1750, aged thirty, Copleston Warre Bampfylde inherited the Hestercombe estate. As well as being a landowner, he was an artist, and a *gentleman-architect*. He was also sometime Colonel of the Somersetshire militia, and a trustee of the Taunton Turnpike Trust.

From 1763 Copleston Warre Bampfylde was an honorary exhibitor of landscape paintings at both the R.A. and the Society of Artists. In 1784 he drew the ruins in Hagley Park, Worcestershire, designed by Sanderson Miller, and produced illustrations for Christopher Anstey's *An Election Ball*, 1776, and Richard Graves's *Columella*, 1779.

A lifelong friend of Henry Hoare of Stourhead, Wiltshire, and Charles Kemeys-Tynte of Halswell Park, Goathurst, he assisted with both their respective landscaped parklands. In 1786 Copleston Warre Bampfylde erected a friendship urn at Hestercombe in both their memories.

Both Charles Kemeys-Tynte and Copleston Warre Bampfylde were patrons of the *Map of the County of Somerset* published in 1782 by William Day and Charles Harcourt Masters.

Copleston Warre Bampfylde died in August 1791, aged seventy-one, and was buried at the nearby Church of St Mary, Kingston St Mary. He left a widow, Mary Knight (d. 1801), but no children.

[Philip White, *A Gentleman of Fine Taste- The Watercolours of Coplestone Warre Bampfylde (1720-1791)*, 1995; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Hestercombe, Cheddon Fitzpaine, created an Acadian landscape with follies and garden buildings on his estate, 1750-1786, and probably also re-faced the House and carried out alterations, including adding a chimneypiece by Thomas King [Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 87 and 156-9; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 80-85; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 353 and 355]

Market House, The Parade, Taunton, 1770-2 [Savage, *History of Taunton*, 1822, 581; Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 64 and 72, illusts; Colvin, 2008, 94]

Dunster Castle, Dunster, supplied window designs, before 1780 [SHC DD/L/1/22/7; Woodger, *A History of Dunster-The Castle and the Village*, 2014, 77 and 78 illust]

Map of the County of Somerset by William Day and Charles Harcourt Masters, designed and drew the elaborate title cartouche, dated 1782 and published again in 1800 [Chubb, *A Descriptive List of the Printed Maps of Somerset shire 1575-1914*, 1914, 56; Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016, 127 illust]

Hospital, South Road, Taunton, wrote letters to Charles Kemeys-Tynte expressing his concerns about the design and the construction work of Stowey and Jones, 1782 [SRO, DD/S/WH, Box 55; Guy, *Malachi's Monument*, 1986, 4]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, funerary mon. to his his parents, 1786, sculptor Thomas King of Bath [Orbach and Pevner, 2014, 391]

Hammet Street, Taunton, etching showing the completion of the development, c.1788 [Toulmin, *The History of the Town of Taunton in the Couty of Somerset*, 1791, opposite 184, illust; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 36 illust]

The Castle, Taunton, watercolour, c.1791 showing the restoration of the buildings begun in 1786 by Benjamin Hammet [Toulmin, 1791, opposite 44, illust; Bush, *Taunton Castle a Pictorial History*, 1988, 10 illust.]

St Mary, Bridgwater, reputed to have made designs for the plasterwork [information from Julian Orbach]

BANKART, George Percy 1866-1929 architect, ornamental plasterer and leadworker

Born in Leicester, George Bankart was the youngest child of George Bankart, an insurance agent, and his wife Mary Page.

Having studied at the local school of art, he trained as an architect and was an articled pupil of Isaac Barradale (1845-1892), where he would have worked alongside Ernest William Gimson (1864-1919). Ernest Gimson was also born in Leicester and was to become one of the most influential Arts and Crafts architects, and furniture designers. Subsequently, George Bankart moved to London to joining the firm of Whitcombe and Priestley, but also spent time in the Cotswold, where Ernest Gimson was based.

In 1894 he married Evelyn Mabel Fosberry and the couple had two sons.

In 1897 he returned to Leicester to take up a post of instructor at the School of Art. During this period he developed his interest in modelling plaster and carried out a commission in the City for Ernest Gimson.

Two years later he joined the Bromsgrove Guild. The work of the Guild, including plasterwork by George Bankart, was shown in the British Pavilion at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900.

Over the next seven years he continued to design and model plasterwork and leadwork for the Guild, including work on the Great Hall at the Royal Naval College, London in 1903-4.

In 1907 George Bankart set up his own workshop in London and lived in Muswell Hill. He wrote a number of books, in particular *The Art of the Plasterer*, 1908, and a revised version of William Millar's, *Plastering, Plain and Decorative*, 1927.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Webbington, Compton Bishop, plasterwork for Edward John May, 1907-8 [*The Builder*, 5 September 1908]

Barrow Court (formerly known as Weary Hill), High Road, Galhampton, attrib. with plasterwork for Ernest Turner Powell, 1910-12 [Information from Julian Orbach]

Chapel Cleeve, Old Cleeve, richly decorated plaster ceiling probably for Frederick Roberts & John Willman, 1913-14 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 509]

Bowling Green House, Milborne Port, plasterwork for Guy Dawber, the house was begun in 1914, but not completed until 1925 [*Country Life*, 27 November 1926; Gray, 1985, 162-3]

BANKS, Thomas Lewis 1843-1920 *architect & surveyor*

Born in Cockermouth, Cumbria, Thomas Banks was the eldest son of John Banks, an ironmonger. From 1860 he was an articled pupil of James Glode Stapleton (1833-1887), in West Ham, London. He set up in practice on his own account in 1871, in both London and Whitehaven, Cumbria, and won architectural competitions for Raikes Hall Park, Blackpool, 1871, and for a hall, shops and offices, Workington, 1882. From 1884 until 1886 he was joined in partnership by Charles Harrison Townsend (1851-1928), who went on to design the Horniman Museum, London in 1898-1901.

Thomas Banks designed the Congregational and Wesleyan Methodist Churches in Whitehaven, and in 1876 he built the Congregational Church in Weston-super-Mare, now dem.

In 1872 he married Margaret Curwen, and by 1901 he had moved back to London and the couple were living in Richmond.

United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel, Oakhill, 1872-73 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 377]

Pondsmead House, Oakhill, and possibly the rustic summerhouse dem., lodge, and grotto, 1874 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Ashwick*, 1984; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 574]

United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel, Princes Street, Yeovil, 1877-78, closed 2017, Builder Frederick Cox [*Somerset County Gazette*, 5 October 1878; Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West of England*, 1991, 203; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 31 and 32]

BARKER, Edwin Henry Lingen 1839-1917 *architect*

Edwin Barker was born in Hereford, the son of Joseph Barker, a clerk.

At the age of twenty-one he was living in Paddington, London, as an architect, before returning to his home town in 1866, and specialising in the design of schools. He briefly worked in association with his younger brother Anthony Rowland Barker (b.1842), who later practised from London. Edwin Barker was then briefly in partnership with Alfred William Stephens Cross, and also opened an office in Tenby from where he became a prolific restorer of churches in Pembrokeshire and West Wales.

He successfully competed in four architectural competitions for the Cemetery Chapels, Presteign, 1866, Schools, Llanelly, 1884, General Hospital, Merthyr Tydfil, 1886, and a School, Willesden, London, 1899.

Edwin Barker died in Paddington, aged seventy-eight.

Edwin Barker in partnership with Alfred Cross:

Market Cross, Cheddar, restored...on the lines of William Burges's report of 1858-9, 1887 [*Building News*, liii, 1887, 970; Crook, *William Burges and the High Victorian Dream*, 2013, 380]

Edwin Barker:

St Mary, East Brent, partly restored, 1890, with **R. Boughton** [*The Builder*, 1890a, 292; SCH D/D/Cf/1890/11]

School (originally built 1823), Elm, rebuilt, 1896 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

Mission Chapel, Trudoxhill, 1898, closed 1983, altar now in All Saints, Nunney [information from Andy Foyle]

BARLOW, William Henry 1812-1902 *civil engineer*

William Barlow was born near Woolwich, the son of the eminent mathematician and physicist, Peter Barlow (1776-1862). At sixteen he began work with his father before serving an apprenticeship in mechanical and civil engineering in the Woolwich dockyard. In 1832 he was employed by engineers Maudslay & Field, and sent to Istanbul to establish an arsenal for the Turkish government.

On his return to England six years later, William Barlow was appointed assistant engineer to the Birmingham & Manchester Railway Company. After the line was completed in 1842 he was appointed resident engineer to the Midland Counties Railway Company.

In 1857 William Barlow moved to London and set up in private practice. Following the death of Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1859, he completed the Clifton Suspension Bridge in Bristol, with John Hawkshaw (1811-1891). He was also retained by the Midland Railway as a consulting engineer, after the retirement of George Stephenson. With the extension of the railway from Bedford to London, William Barlow was responsible for arranging the company's terminus, St Pancras Station, including building the station shed roof.

In 1882-87, W.H. Barlow & Son (established in 1874, with his son Crawford Barlow) designed the new Tay Bridge in Scotland, following the collapse of the original railway bridge across the River Tay in 1879.

William Henry Barlow retired in 1896, aged eighty-four.

Railway Viaducts at Bath Road and Charlton, Shepton Mallet, 1874, closed 1966 [Biddle, *Britain's Historic Railway Buildings*, 2003, 170]

BARNESLEY, Arthur Ernest 1863-1926 *architect & furniture designer*

Born in Birmingham, the son of a builder, Ernest Barnesley was an articled pupil of Joseph Lanchester Bell (c.1851-1933), then an assistant to William Howard Seth-Smith (1858-1928), before joining John Dando Sedding in 1886, for the next three years.

He then started his own practice in Birmingham, but in 1900 moved to the Cotswolds with fellow furniture designer and architect Ernest William Gimson (1864-1919), who had also been an articled pupil in the office of John Dando Sedding. Their partnership lasted until 1903 when he was joined by his younger brother, Sydney Howard Barnesley (1865-1926), also an architect, and the brothers set up a craft workshop.

Ernest Barnesley was a Master of the Art Workers' Guild.

Rodmarton Manor near Cirencester started in 1909, was probably his most significant building, but was unfinished at his death, and eventually completed by Norman Jewson.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Mary Greensted, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Cotswold*, 1993; Nicholas Mander, *Norman Jewson, architect*, 2011; guide to *Rodmarton Manor*, 2012]

Priest's House, Muchelney, repairs and the addition of a scullery, with Norman Jewson, Ernest

Barnesley also designed the new kitchen dresser and three corner cupboards, 1911, for William Weir (on behalf of the SPAB-who acquired the property in 1901 with financial help from William Morris and Thomas Hardy) [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 113; Mander, 2011, 4]

BARRON, Arthur Douglas b.1883 *engineer, architect and town planner*

Arthur Barron was born in Douglas on the Isle of Man, fifth child of John Barron, a grocer.

By 1901 he was an articled pupil of A.E. Prescott, the Borough Engineer and Surveyor for Douglas. He qualified as an engineer, architect and town planner, and quickly rose through the ranks, eventually becoming Borough Engineer and Surveyor for Douglas in 1915.

In 1920 he was appointed Architect, Surveyor and Engineer to Minehead Urban District Council, and lived at No. 51 Irnham Road.

Arthur Barron was also Surveyor to Minehead Joint Advisory Town Planning Committee, and sometime Vice-President of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers.

BARRY, Edward Middleton 1830-1880 *architect*

Born in London, Edward Barry was the third son of the eminent architect Charles Barry (1795-1860). For a short period he entered the office of Thomas Henry Wyatt as an articled pupil, before joining his father, and also becoming a student at the R. A. Schools.

Between 1853 and 1866 he entered some twelve architectural competitions, winning three.

In 1857 he reconstructed the Royal Opera House at Covent Garden, London, which had recently been destroyed by fire. The following year built the adjoining Floral Hall.

In 1860 his father died suddenly and Edward Barry was entrusted with completing both the new Palace of Westminster, and Halifax Town Hall. The remaining years of his life he designed a series of buildings, including the Royal Opera House in Valetta, Malta, 1866, destroyed during the Second World War.

Towards the end of his life he began working with his brother Charles Barry (1823-1900), who during this time was elected PRIBA in 1876-1879, and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1877. Among their jointly attributed buildings are new chambers at the Inner Temple, London, 1879, and the Great Eastern Hotel at Liverpool Street Station, completed in 1884, after Edward's death.

In 1869 Edward Barry was elected a Royal Academician and four years later, on the retirement of George Gilbert Scott he was appointed Professor of Architecture at the R.A. He exhib. forty-eight architectural drawings at the R.A. from 1850 until 1876, and died aged only forty-nine at a R.A. Council meeting.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Crowcombe Court, Crowcombe, re-planned and decorated the e. facing double drawing rooms and designed the new entrance steps, c.1870 [Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965, 118; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 58; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 243 and 244]

BARRY, Thomas Denville 1816-1905 *architect*

Born the son of a Dr David Barry of Cork, Ireland, Thomas Barry was an articled pupil of H. Prosser in Ireland before coming to England. By 1842 he had married in Clifton, Bristol, and was working from Fore Street, Taunton. Two of his children were baptised at the Church of St Mary Magdalene.

However, by the late 1840's Thomas Barry was living on the Wirral, and was briefly in partnership with William Raffles Brown (1822-1867), practising as architects, surveyors and civil engineers in Liverpool. They designed the Unitarian Chapel in 1848, but in the December of the following year, the partnership was dissolved.

He set up his own office, and in 1850 Hans Fowler Price became his articled pupil.

Thomas Barry went on to be particularly successful in architectural competitions, and won ten of the twelve he entered, coming second in the remaining two. In 1851 he was successful with his designs for the workhouse at Market Drayton, and in 1854 with the Tulse Hill Church in London. His other winning designs, mainly involved cemetery buildings in south Lancashire, and between 1855 and 1860, these included Heywood, Warrington, Atherton, St Helens, Runcorn, and in Liverpool, Anfield and Toxteth Park.

He was then appointed City Surveyor of Norwich where he added the s.front to the Guildhall, 1861, and designed the Corn Exchange, 1863.

Later he moved back to the Wirral and was in partnership with John Murray. By 1868 he had moved again and was appointed Engineer to the Board of Health and Waterworks at Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Towards the end of his career he was joined in partnership by his sons, David and Charles Garrett Barry, and they practised as T.D. Barry & Sons.

Thomas Denville Barry was President of the Liverpool Architectural Society and retired from the family practice in 1895. He died at Toxteth Park ten years later, aged eighty-nine.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Chapel of Ease, Tangier, Taunton, proposed designs, presumably unexecuted, 1844 [*The Builder*, 16 November 1844, 574]

BARTLETT, Percy James 1884-1943 *architect*

Percy Bartlett was born at Highgate, London, the fourth child of advertising agent William Bartlett.

By 1911 he was an assistant architect in the London County Council before working with William Henry Watkins of Bristol. They designed cinemas for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres and Gaumont British Picture Corporation including Exeter, Barnstable, and the Ritz Cinema in Brislington, Bristol. Previously, Percy Bartlett had designed the Andrews Picture Palace in Plymouth in 1910, replaced in 1931 by a Gaumont Cinema.

In 1912 he married Daisy Emily Eungblut.

1930 Percy Bartlett joined the Architects Department of Boots the Chemists in Nottingham, and was responsible for a number of their stores across the country.

Boots, No. 4 The Parade, Minehead, alterations, 1930 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/711]

BARTLETT, Edwin Robert 1831-1907 and Francis Robert 1868-1929 builders

Edwin Bartlett was born at Hardington Mandeville, the second son of carpenter Robert Bartlett (b.1806). By 1851 the family had moved to West Coker.

In 1858 Edwin Bartlett married Charlotte Ash of Exeter, and the couple settled in West Coker, then Yeovil. His occupation was recorded as a builder in 1871, and ten years later he was employing sixteen men and seven boys. His eldest son Francis Robert Bartlett was born in West Coker, and later joined his father in business. By then the firm was known as Edwin Robert Bartlett & Sons, based in Hendford.

Charles Harwood (1820-1879), who worked as a mason-builder from Vicarage Street, Yeovil, had joined the business as a partner by c. 1869.

In 1895 Edwin Bartlett was listed as a builder, bricklayer and undertaker. After his death, Francis Robert Bartlett worked from Preston Plucknett, Yeovil.

Edwin Robert Bartlett & Sons:

St Martin, West Coker, restored for John Mountford Allen, 1863-64 [*The Builder*, 1864, 852]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Vicarage Street, Yeovil, for Alexander Lauder, 1869-70 [SHC D/N/yeo/2/3/8; *The Builder*, 1870, 146]

St John's Church Rooms, Church Street, Yeovil, for Edward Vining, 1896-97 [plaque inside the building]

Francis Robert Bartlett:

Compton and Bassett Cottages, East Coker, c.1920 [Shepherd, *East Coker*, 42-43]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Vicarage Street, Yeovil, repairs after a fire, 1935 [*Centenary History*, 1970, 28]

BASEVI, George 1794-1845 architect

Born in London, George Basevi was the youngest son of George Basevi senior, a merchant in the City.

After schooling in Greenwich, in December 1810 he entered the office of John Soane, signing his articles in the following February. At that time he was one of nine staff that also included George Allen Underwood, who had become an articulated pupil in 1807.

George Basevi entered the R.A. Schools in 1813, where his master had recently been appointed Professor of Architecture. In 1815 he visited Paris, and on the completion of his architectural training in 1816, embarked on a three-year architectural study tour of Italy and Greece.

In 1820 he exhib. at the R.A. and opened his own practice in London with some of his early commissions coming from his extensive family connections. By way of example, his aunt Maria married Isaac D'Israeli, and was the mother of Benjamin Disraeli (1804-1881), the Prime Minister in 1868, and again in 1874-1880.

In 1833 George Basevi was one of the architects invited to submit designs for rebuilding the new Palace of Westminster. Although unsuccessful, in 1835 he won the competition to design the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. Work began in 1837, but was largely completed after his death by Charles Robert Cockerell.

George Basevi was Surveyor to the Guardian Assurance Company, the Trustees of Smith's Charity, and the Thurloe Estate.

He died in 1845, after falling through an opening in the floor of the old bell chamber in the west tower of Ely Cathedral, whilst inspecting repairs. He was buried in the north choir aisle of the Cathedral under a monumental brass.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Vicarage, Dinder, unexecuted design, 1827-9 [*Country Life*, 20 October 1977, 1104, illust; Colvin, 2008, 105; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 484]

BASTARD family, **Thomas** d.1720, and his sons **Thomas** c.1686-1731, **John** 1687-1770, **William** 1689-1766, and **Benjamin** 1698-1772 *joiners, master-builders, masons, and architects*

The Bastard family of Blandford Forum, Dorset, were some of the most respected master craftsmen working in the West Country in the eighteenth century. The founder of the family firm, that was to continue for three generations until the 1770's, was Thomas Bastard who is thought to have been born in the small village of Belchalwell, some six miles north-west of Blandford Forum. He trained as a joiner before becoming, in the words of his sons on the family monument...*eminent for his skill in Architecture*. This progression was not unusual at a time when no formal training was recognised for the role of architect other than a grounding in the building trades. Thomas Bastard established his joinery business sometime during the last quarter of the seventeenth century. He married Bridget, daughter of a local gentleman and a town Burgess, Thomas Creech. Thomas Bastard was also elected a Burgess, and then Bailiff (leader of the Corporation), for the first time in 1713.

The first documented work by the Bastard family of craftsmen is the refitting of rooms at Lulworth Castle in Dorset in 1727. During the next forty years, or so, members of the family transformed the Castle from a hunting lodge into a country house. Throughout their works in Dorset they are often associated with fellow craftsmen, especially Francis Cartwright and also Nathaniel Ireson.

The three eldest sons, Thomas junior, John and William succeeded to the joinery business of their father, but evidence of his architectural and building skills were largely lost in the devastating fire that destroyed Blandford Forum in 1731, including their own workshops and premises. Whilst, Thomas Bastard junior, who was also a respected clockmaker, did not survive the fire by more than a few weeks, the brothers, John and William were primarily responsible for rebuilding the town centre of Blandford Forum, including the Town Hall, built in 1734, drawing on the earlier design by James Thornhill.

In turn John and William Bastard were both Bailiffs of Blandford. They are commemorated by a monument in the Church of St Peter and St Paul, and by a stone obelisk and chest tomb in the churchyard, that records their...*Skill in Architecture and Liberal Benefactions to this Town*.

Benjamin, the fifth son of Thomas Bastard senior had been apprenticed to the Oxford master-mason and architect William Townesend (1676-1739), who had worked for John Vanbrugh (1664-1726) at Blenheim Palace, and also built many buildings for the University colleges. As a statuary mason and a builder-architect, Benjamin Bastard worked from Sherborne, and at the age of only twenty-two he is thought to have built Lord Digby's School (Sherborne House) in c.1720, with the staircase hall decorated by James Thornhill. In 1758-59 he built the stables at Sherborne Castle. When he died in 1772, he owned two inns and other property in Sherborne. He was buried at St Mary Magdalene, Castleton, Sherborne, where a tablet commemorated both him and his son Thomas, who died the same year, aged forty-two.

As for the fourth son, named Samuel, he worked in the royal dockyard at Gosport, and the sixth and youngest son Joseph (d.1783), was described as a builder and surveyor of Basingstoke, Hampshire.

[Howard Colvin, *The Bastards of Blandford*, 1948; John Adams, *The Bastards of Blandford* in the *Architectural Review*, June 1968; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Michael and Polly Legg in *Regional Furniture*, vol. XX1, 2007; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

John Bastard:

Maunsel House, North Newton, works to the house, 1727 [Public Record Office C 107/126; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 296]

John Bastard & William Bastard:

Hazelgrove House, Sparkford, carving and joinery in principal rooms, 1732-33-see also

Humphrey Mildmay [*Country Life*, 18 May 1929 and 18 January 1930]

Shanks House, Cucklington, attrib. with remodelling and adding extension to the e. side, c. 1748, but this work was also attrib. to Nathaniel Ireson [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Cucklington*, January 1985; *Wikipedia* listing for *Nathaniel Ireson*; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 245; Fitzgerald, 2016, after 32 photo, 49, and 65-66; *Country Life*, 22 November

2017, 59 photo., 60-62]

Halswell House, Goathurst, assisted Francis Cartwright with alterations to w.front, 1754
[information from Julian Orbach]

Benjamin Bastard:

St Barnabas, Queen Camel, repaired the s. aisle, 1745, and unspecified works, 1760

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, funerary mon., 1749, originally in St Catherine's Chapel,
but was removed to the cloisters in 1842 [Colvin, 1948, 191; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary
of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 82]

St Martin, West Coker, rebuilt the tower and raised in height, 1759-65 [Nathan, *Annals of West
Coker*, 1957, 412]

BATH, Frederick 1847-1919 *architect & surveyor*

Born in Salisbury, Frederick Bath was the eldest son of Isaac Bath, a carpenter and grocer.

From 1862 to 1872, he was an articulated pupil, then an assistant to John Harding (1821-1910), the
Diocesan Surveyor of Salisbury. He set up in practice on his own account in the Market Square,
then in 1880 relocated to Crown Chambers, Bridge Street, Salisbury. He also kept a London office
from where in 1882 he designed the spectacular Albert Bridge Flour Mills at Battersea, dem. in
the 1970's.

Fred Bath designed and altered many buildings in Salisbury, including the Palace Theatre, 1888,
also now dem. In Hampshire he won the architectural competition for the workhouse at
Fordingbridge, 1883, and designed the new memorial church of St Leonard at Sherfield English,
near Romsey, in 1902.

By 1881 he had married Hannah and the couple had four children. From 1906 the family lived at
Sandown House, Churchfields, Salisbury.

[Pamela Slocombe, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with work in Wiltshire*, 1996]

Summerleaze, Murty Hill, Frome, additions, 1883 [*The Builder*, 1883, 235]

BAYLEY, Thomas d.1773 and **John** 1696-1755 *brassfounders*

The first mention of Thomas Bayley, so far traced, is for 1738 when he was admitted as a free
burgess of Bridgwater, and described as a...*tinman and brazier*. Both Thomas, and presumably his
brother John Bayley, appear to have specialised in the making of distinctive brass chandeliers (or
candelabrum) for churches. These designs are stylistically very reminiscent of Dutch
seventeenth-century designs.

The brothers Bayley also cast church bells, and examples exist at Charlinch of 1743, Dunster,
1744, Bawdrip, 1745, and Westonzoyland. In 1749 when four bells were cast for St Mary,
Cheddon Fitzpaine they were marked Bayley and Street, and the Bridgwater Register of Electors
of 1754 lists Thomas Bayley and **Robert Street** (d.1785) as being...*Braziers and Bell Founders*.
The partners names were also cast into the handle of a skillet of c.1750.

In 1764 six church bells were cast by Thomas Bayley for St Mary, Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire,
and in 1767, one for Holy Cross, Middlezoy. Five of the present six bells at All Saints, Langport
were cast by Thomas Bayley in 1772, the year before he died.

Robert Street continued the business and his name appears on skillet handles.

Thomas and John Bayley:

St John Baptist, Axbridge, three-tier chandelier, possibly by Thomas and/or John Bayley, 1730,
stolen [Pevsner, *North Somerset and Bristol*, 1958, 81]

St Andrew, Stogursey, three-tier chandelier, 1732 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and
West*, 2014, 583]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, three-tier chandelier, 1733 [Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996,
97; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 391]

St Mary, Batcombe, chandelier, possibly by Thomas and/or John Bayley, 1737 [Orbach and
Pevsner, 2014, 112]

St Christopher, Lympham, three-tier chandelier, 1744 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 415]

Thomas Bayley and Robert Street:

St Mary, Cannington, weathercock, 1758 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 174]

St Mary, Ilminster, four chandeliers, 1762 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 376]

St Mary, Stogumber, chandelier, 1770 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 580]

St Andrew, Old Cleeve, chandelier, 1770 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 508]

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, three-tier chandelier, 1773 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 168]

BAYLISS, Frank Charles 1876-1938 *architect*

Frank Bayliss was born in Shipton-on-Stour, Warwickshire, the third son of Eliza Bayliss.

Nothing has so far been traced of his early training and career, but in 1905, aged twenty-nine, he formed a Shopfitting Department for W.H. Smith & Son Limited, the newspaper distributors and stationers. Over the course of the next year he and his staff fitted out one hundred and fifty newly acquired shops. By 1907 he had established a standard shopfront design, which largely continued it into the mid-1930s.

The wide-ranging activities of his department, renamed the Estates Department in 1919, was involved with the identification of new sites, the design of new and converted buildings, maintenance and repair, decoration, lighting and heating. Frank Bayliss designed W.H. Smith's branches at Weston-super-Mare (1928) and Bath.

Occasionally, Frank Bayliss commissioned local architectural practices to design major schemes, as for example in Somerset, where the practice of Rigg, Vallis & Butler carried out alterations and repair works on behalf of company's Estates Department.

Frank Bayliss died in post, aged sixty-one.

W.H. Smith & Son Limited, Wellington [information from Julian Orbach]

BAYLY, Richard *land surveyor*

Richard Bayly of Wells used scales graduated in both chains and ropes for the enclosure maps of Dinder with Croscombe, 1793, and Pilton with North Wootton, 1796. A local unit of measurement for surveyors in parts of Somerset was the *rope*, equal to three of the more traditional Gunter's chains. [SHC Q/R/De 41 and 72; Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 115 and 116]

BEADON, William c.1803-1864 *surgeon, inventor and politician*

William Beadon was a member of a prominent local Taunton family. He lived at No.1 the Crescent, Taunton, and following his marriage in 1827, he acquired and resided on the Otterhead Estate on the Blackdown Hills.

William Beadon was a surgeon at Taunton and Somerset Hospital on East Reach, and in 1849 the first Chairman of the Taunton Board of Health.

A list of some of his inventions were included in the official catalogue for the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1851.

Public meeting rooms, Bath Place, Taunton, possibly to his design, 1838-9, became the Mechanics' Institute by 1844, and then from 1866 to 1889 the School of Art and Science [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton*, 1983, 73-4 and 76 illust.]

Otterhead House, Otterhead, replaced Week (or Wick) Farmhouse, and laid out the grounds with ornamental lakes, after 1841, house dem., 1947 [Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 81]

St Leonard, Otterhead, co-ordinated the renovations carried out by Thomas Hargreaves, 1860-61, there is a funerary mon. to William Beadon in the Church

BEARD family, Joseph 1781-1864, **John Baron** 1791-1858 and **James Baron** c.1793-1842 *architects, surveyors, builders and engineers*

Practices involving a family of architects and surveyors are often particularly difficult to unravel, as is the case of the Beard family. Generally, building accounts only refer to *Mr J. Beard*, making a precise identification of an individual far from easy, especially when they are working at more or less the same time. Their actual family relationships have also so far proved elusive.

Joseph Beard was born at Kingsdon, near Somerton. His early training and education is unknown, but he was practising by 1809 as in a will made by William Beard of Bodmin, Cornwall he... *left his estate to a relative, Joseph Beard of Somerton, architect*. Joseph Beard appears to have then practised from Bath, and by 1811 he was architect to the Palk Estate in Torquay, subsequently building a number of terraces in the town.

Joseph Beard unsuccessfully applied for the post of County Surveyor in 1818.

Almshouses, Church Street, Ilchester, alterations and enlargements, 1810 [VCH, vol.iii, 1974, 203]

Vicarage, North Cadbury, report on condition of building with Evan Owen, 1813, new house by Thomas Ellis [SCH D/D/Bbm/35]

Town and Market Hall, Market Place, Glastonbury, plans requested in 1813, building opened

1817, but not finished until c.1823 [Scott-Stokes, *Annals of Glastonbury Corporation 1705- 1834*, 1925,17; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 112]
St Andrew, Stogursey, report on state of tower with Robert Anstice, 1814-15 [information from Julian Orbach]
St Andrews, Northover, Ilchester, rebuilt the nave and chancel, 1821 [SCH, D/P/north 4/1/1; Colvin, 2008, 112]
Farmhouse (dated 1723), Sock Dennis, alterations, 1820's, remains of a Chapel incorporated into an outbuilding to the farmhouse [SCH, DD/WY, box 84]

John Baron Beard married Marian Goldsworthy, the only daughter of Major Goldsworthy of Yorkshire, at the Church of St James, Taunton. In the Church Register of 1828, and also in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, John Baron Beard was described as being an...*architect of Bath*. From c. 1830 however, he is recorded as practising from Upper High Street, Taunton, but unsuccessfully applied for the post of County Surveyor in that year.

In 1840, according to the *Taunton Courier*, he recommended himself as an auditor to the Guardians of the Poor for Western Somerset. He was still practising as an architect in Taunton in 1850, but by then had moved to East Street.

John Baron Beard does not appear in the local Directory for 1852, and may have by then retired. He died in London, aged sixty-seven.

All Saints, Ashcott, removed the aisles and then reconstructed the n. wall of the nave further n. to provide additional seating, built a three-decker pulpit, partly with seventeenth century woodwork, and replaced the e. gallery with one on the n. side of the chancel, 1831-2 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 8 September 1832; Church guide]

James Baron Beard was a builder-architect of Langport with connections to the local iron foundry in Beard's Yard, sold to Richard Down in 1809.

He was Surveyor to the Fabric of Wells Cathedral, 1812-15. The following announcement appeared in the *Taunton Courier* in March 1829...*John Baron and James Baron Beard respectfully solicit the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of the Western Counties, as ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS and ENGINEERS. (The process of warming and ventilating every kind of Building has occupied a considerable share of Messrs. Beard's attention and experience).*

James Baron Beard died aged only forty-eight in November 1841, and was buried at Somerton.

Vicarage, Kingsdon, 1836, dem. c.1924 [SCH D/D/Bbm/66; Colvin, 2008, 112]

Vicarage, Limington, 1838 [SCH D/D/Bbm/70; Colvin, 2008, 112]

BEAUCHAMP, John 1799-1856 *land surveyor*

Born in the village of West Pennard, John Beauchamp later practised from the St Andrew's area of Wells, producing maps for hundreds and tithes.

Glastonbury Canal, surveyed and estimated the cost of the proposed route from Highbridge to Glastonbury, 1826, construction work commenced after 1827 when John Rennie was employed by the Glastonbury Navigation & Canal Company, completed, 1833 [Body, *The A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013, 32]

Tithe apportionment Map, East Pennard, 1840 [SHC 29/30/328]

BEECROFT, Charles Roy-see Charles Frederick William Denning

BEER, Alfred 1830-1866 *glass painter*

Alfred Beer was born in Exeter, the son of stained glass artist Robert Beer (c.1799-1850), who was formerly named Conibeer.

He continued the family firm after his father's death, and described himself as a...*glass painter*, rather than an artist in stained glass. He exhib. at the Great Exhibition in 1851.

Later the business was known as Beer & Driffild.

[Jim Cheshire, *Stained glass and the Victorian Gothic Revival*, 2004]

St Michael, Greinton, stained glass window for David Mackintosh that...*contains elements that suggest that Mackintosh may have been involved* (in the design), 1853 [Cheshire, 2004, 92; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 335]

BELCHER, John 1841-1913 *architect*

John Belcher was born in Southwark, the son of John Belcher senior (1816-1890), an established London architect and surveyor. In 1865, after serving his articles in his father's office, and spending two years in France as an architectural student, he became a partner in his father's practice.

When his father retired in 1875, John Belcher junior was joined in partnership by James Walter James. Their partnership was dissolved in 1882. In the same year **Arthur Beresford Pite** (1861-1934) entered the practice as an improver, and was made a partner in 1885.

Arthur Pite was born in Newington, London, the son of architect Alfred Robert Pite (1832-1911). Alfred Pite was in partnership with William Gilbee Habershon, and in their office the young Arthur Pite served his articles. Their partnership lasted until 1897 when Arthur Pite left to set up his own practice. In 1900 he was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Royal College of Art.

In 1904-06 John Belcher was elected PRIBA and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1907. Two years later he was also elected a Royal Academician. Amongst his publications are *Later Renaissance Architecture in England* (with Mervyn Macartney), 1898-1901, and *Essentials in Architecture*, 1907.

In 1905 John James Joass (1868-1952) became John Belcher's third practice partner, eventually taking over the business in 1913.

[Alastair Service editor, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

John Belcher in partnership with Arthur Beresford Pite:

Cottage Hospital, St Thomas Street, Wells, 1894-95 [Meek, *The Book of Wells*, 1980, 101, illust; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 697]

BELL, Charles 1846-1911 *architect & surveyor*

Born in Grantham, Charles Bell was the fourth child of Mary Bell. He was educated at the local Grammar School, then he initially worked in the office of his brother, a local builder, before joining London architect John Giles, as his articulated pupil. He remained as his assistant for a short time after completing his articles, before starting his own practice in London in 1870.

During his career Charles Bell designed over sixty Wesleyan Methodist chapels concentrated in London, and the south-east of England. Further afield he designed chapels in Tewkesbury, 1877-78, Bournemouth, c.1880, and Poole, 1886.

Over a period of some thirty years he entered a record number of thirty-three architectural competitions, primarily in and around London, but was successful in only twelve.

The practice was continued after his death by his partners Percy William Meredith (1874-1938) and George Edward Withers (1874-1945).

[*A Dictionary of Methodism in Britain and Ireland*, online]

Florida House (later St John's R.C. Priory), Victoria Road, Castle Cary, 1887-88, builder Edward Oram Francis [*The Builder*, 24 July 1886; *The Building News*, 6 March 1891, 350; Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 126 illust; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 25]

BELL, Edward Ingress-see Sir Aston Webb

BELLAMY, Thomas 1799-1876 *architect and surveyor*

Thomas Bellamy was born in Hampshire. He was an articulated pupil of David Laing (1774-1856), before practising independently in Bloomsbury, London. *The Civil Engineer and Architect* of 1836 published an article by Thomas Bellamy in which he described the design and construction of Nelsons Column in Trafalgar Square.

In 1846 he remodelled the n. front of Corsham Court, Wiltshire, and was awarded fifth prize in the competition to design the Foreign Office, in London, won by George Gilbert Scott.

Kings College Hospital, London, completed in 1857, was probably his most important commission.

Thomas Bellamy was actively involved with the Surveyors and Architects Society, before the creation of the Institute of British Architects in 1834.

Vicarage (now Cypress House), Chilton Cantelo, 1857, builders Mansfield & Son [SHC D/D/Bbm/127; *Taunton Courier*, 17 June 1857]

BELOE, Arthur J. 1816-c.1858 *architect* of Brompton, London.
Vicarage, Litton, 1840, builder Clement York of Chilcompton [SHCD/D/Bbm/88]

BENNET, William *civil engineer*

Little is known of William Bennet's (or more commonly spelt Bennett) early life, or indeed family history. It is thought that he probably originated from Lancashire, where he is first recorded surveying for an extension to the Manchester, Bolton and Bury Canal. Later William Bennet was to prepare plans for the Ivelchester and Langport Navigation, and carried out a survey for the proposed Dorset & Somerset Coal Canal, work which he had completed by c. 1795. When the project ran into serious technical and financial difficulties William Bennet was dismissed, and the scheme was later abandoned.

His subsequent career, is again a bit of a mystery, but it is known that he was involved with an inclined plane from the Bathampton Quarries to the Kennet and Avon Canal, and he worked with Robert Anstice advising on the River Axe drainage works in 1808. Apparently, between 1821 and 1825 he was again living in Lancashire where he prepared a report, with others, on the use of the line of the abortive Dorset and Somerset Canal for building a railway.

[Wikipedia online]

Murtry Aquaduct, Frome, as surveyor to the Dorset and Somerset Canal Company he may have built the structure to carry the intended canal over the Mells stream, c.1796-1800 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 520]

BENNETT, Edward *stonemason* of Wellington
Church House, Nynhehead, rebuilt [SHC DD/SF/16/15/8]

BENNETT, George 1801-1843 *builder-architect*

George Bennett practised from Yeovil. Following his death aged forty-two, Thomas Stent took over his business in early 1844.

St Peter and St Paul, Maperton, added a w. gallery, 1835 [Church guide]

No. 7 High Street (formerly the Savings Bank), High Street, Yeovil, 1838-39, with William Churchouse [*Sherborne, Dorchester and Taunton Journal*, 10 January 1839; Hayward, *Portreeve to Mayor*, 1987, 57]

Vicarage, Sutton Bingham, additions, 1840 [SHC D/D/Bbm/78]

BENNETT, Robert Christie 1831-1893 *architect and surveyor*

Robert Bennett was born in Tonbridge, Kent, the son of Robert and Sarah Bennett.

By 1861 having trained as an architect and was living with his wife Emma Albinia and practising in Weymouth, Dorset.

Among the buildings he designed in Weymouth was the Gloucester Street Congregational Chapel, 1864 (dem.1980) where he was also a deacon. He lived nearby in Gloucester Terrace.

Elsewhere, in Dorset, Robert Bennett built the Congregational Chapels at Abbotsbury, 1870, and Upwey, 1880-1, and added a new chancel to the Church of Holy Trinity, Warmwell in the following year. His buildings for the Congregationalists also extended farther a field, as in 1870 he designed a Chapel in Castle Street, Shrewsbury.

His younger brother, Richard Bennett (b.1835) was a builder, and by 1871 he had also moved to Weymouth. His son Alfred John Bennett (b.1858), presumably trained in his uncle's office and later practised as an architect.

United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel and the Manse, North Street, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1865, opened in 1866 and enlarged in 1875, builder Alfred Reynolds [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West England*, 1991, 193; Dunning, *Somerset Churches and Chapels*, 2007, 77 illust]

BENNETT, Thomas Oatley & Sons *surveyors and land agents* of Bruton

Thomas Oatley Bennett (1801-1878) was born in Bruton, and in 1826 he was appointed agent for Stuckey's Bank Company in the town, and then became the manager in 1840. Two years later he was described as a surveyor.

Amongst his sons was a second Thomas Oatley Bennett (c.1844-1916), who succeeded his father as manager of Stuckey's Bank in 1878, and held the position until 1883. He was also the land agent for William Medlycott of Ven House, Milborne Port, and was also elected a County Councillor.

A grandson also of the same name was born in c.1877.

Map of St Michael and Doultling showing public roads and footpaths, 1818 [SHC DD/BT/1/69]

Map of Charlton Musgrove showing Walk Farm, 1818 [SHC DD/BT/1/16]

Map of Lamyatt, 1825 [SHC DD/BT/1/43]

Map of the Moore Paget estates in the Parishes of Kilmersdon, Babington and Mells, 1830 [SHC archives]

Tithe apportionment Maps for the parishes of Kingweston, 1838, Evercreech, 1839, Kilmersdon, 1839, the district of Sock Dennis, 1839, Milborne Port, 1839, Holcombe, 1840, and Pitcombe, 1849 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 440-2, and 446]

Map of Pitcombe showing proposed new road, 1856 [SHC DD/BT 1/61]

Town Hall, High Street, Bruton, alterations to form an Infants School and Teachers House, c.1875 [Western Free Press, 12 March 1875]

BENSLYN, William Thomas 1886-1947 architect

William Benslyn was born at Cannock, Staffordshire, the oldest son of William John Benslyn (1856-1918). By 1891 the family were living at Oldbury, Worcestershire.

From 1902 to 1906 William Benslyn was an articled pupil of Alfred Long (b.1857) of West Bromwich, then until 1910, an assistant to Edwin Francis Reynolds (1875-1949). He also attended the Birmingham School of Art and the Royal College of Art.

The next year he was living in Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, and described himself as an architect with the County Council, and a lecturer on architecture and building.

By 1918 he was an assistant in the office of Robert Atkinson in London. Later, they briefly enjoyed a successful partnership specialising in theatre and cinema design.

William Benslyn went on to become chief architect to the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, and designed cinemas in Birmingham, Chester, Manchester and Bedford.

In the late 1930's he was appointed the chief architect to the Education Committee of Birmingham City Council.

Gaumont Palace Cinema (later the Odeon), Corporation Street, Taunton, 1932, stone carvings by Newbury Abbot Trent, builder Archibald D. Dawney and Sons Ltd, closed as a cinema in 1981

[*Taunton Courier*, 6 and 13 July 1932; exhib. at the R.A. in 1937; Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 23; The Theatres Trust website]

BENSON, Charles 1826-1911 & Charles Bernard 1857-1929 architects & surveyors

Charles Benson was born at Norton-sub-Hamdon, the second son of the Revd. John Benson (b. 1786). By 1851, he was described as a farmer with twenty-four acres, employing two labourers. In 1861 he had moved to North Street, Martock. After which he married Henrietta, and by 1871 was practising as an architect and land surveyor. His younger brother Bernard George Benson (b. 1830) was also an architect, and was living in Martock with Charles and Henrietta Benson in 1891.

Their son, Charles Bernard Benson was born in Sherborne, Dorset, the eldest of five children. He commenced independent practice in Hastings. In 1881 he joined his father, working from offices at Hendford, Yeovil. In the same year he married Elizabeth Tuck and the couple went on to have four children.

Later Charles Bernard Benson opened offices in Sherborne, and from 1922, in Dorchester. In Dorset he built the Digby Memorial Church Hall in Sherborne, 1909-1910, added the n.chapel at St Mary, Bradford Abbas, 1911-1914, and in 1917 he designed the War Memorial. At St Andrew, Yetminster, father and son completed the restoration of the Parish Church in 1890, and Charles Bernard Benson added the tower and porch screens, 1906, and also the war memorial pulpit in 1921.

One of his articled pupil was Albert Reginald Powys.

Charles Benson:

Vicarage, Mudford, 1860 [SCH D/D/Bbm/137]

Trinity Infant and Sunday School (C of E), South Street, Yeovil, 1862-63, dem. [*The Builder*, 1862, 190; Brookes, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 115 illust]

Town Hall (designed by Thomas Stent, 1847-49), High Street, Yeovil, added a turret for the clock (clockmaker James William Benson of London), 1864, turret taken down in 1887 and replaced by a higher tower designed by Arthur Oddy and Petter & Warren [Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online at www.yeovilhistory.info]

National School, Chilthorne Domer, 1870 [SCH DD/EDS/5777]
 St Andrew, Northover, Ilchester, repaired roofs and replaced chancel, 1874-78, builders Bartlett & Son, Yeovil with Staple & Sons of Stoke-sub-Hamdon [ICBS; *Somerset County Gazette*, 9 November 1878; Redundant Churches Fund, *Churches in Retirement-A gazetteer*, 1990, 117]
 Primary School, Church Street, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1875, extended 1901 [SCH DD/EDS/2424]
 National School, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil, 1875 [SCH DD/EDS/6180]
 Vicarage (now The Lanes Hotel), West Coker, 1875 [SCH D/D/Bbm/211]
 School (C of E), East Lydford, 1876, closed 1949 [SCH DD/EDS/6078]
 National School, Wookey, alterations, 1878, closed 1960 [SCH DD/EDS/1535]
 School, Lopen, 1878 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

Charles Benson and Charles Bernard Benson:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Seavington St Mary, 1885 [*Western Gazette*, 12 December 1884]
 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Long Load, 1885, builder James Walter of South Petherton [*Western Gazette*, 3 April 1885]
 National School, Bower Hinton, Martock [SCH DD/EDS/6095]
 National School (built 1831), Odcombe, alterations, extended again, 1887 [SCH DD/EDS/6127]
 Victoria Temperance Hall, Union Street, Yeovil, 1887-88, builder John Andrews of Thornford [Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 63 and 64]
 Conservative Club, Princes Street, Yeovil, 1888-89, builder John Andrews of Thornford [*Taunton Courier*, 22 August 1888]
 All Saints, Castle Cary, organ chamber, 1891 [SCH D/D/cf/1891/3]
 Stuckeys Bank (now the NatWest Bank), High Street, Castle Cary, 1891 [RBS archives; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 183]
 Baptist Chapel, South Street, Yeovil, infants' classroom, 1891, builder John Andrews of Thornford [Brooke, *Baptists in Yeovil-History of the Yeovil Baptist Church*, 2002, 36]
 Stuckeys Bank (now HSBC), No. 15 High Street, Bruton, 1892 [RBS archives; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 158]
 Braggchurch, Hendford Hill, Yeovil, 1892 [Leslie Brooke collection, Yeovil Library]
 West Coker House, West Coker, attrib. with additions, 1892 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 617]
 Preston Grove estate, Yeovil, new road and sewer, 1894 [*The Builder*, 14 July 1894]
 Liberal Club, Middle Street, Yeovil, 1895 [Community Heritage collection of plans from Yeovil UDC]

Charles Bernard Benson:

Grove Dene, No.38 Preston Road, Yeovil (now the Latimer Lodge Residential Home), his own family home that has the initials CB and EB (Charles and his wife Elizabeth) carved in wood at the side of the building, c.1889 [*rootschat.com*]
 St Andrew, Brympton D'Evercy, repairs to roof and bell tower, 1897 [SCH D/D/Cf/1897/8]
 St Andrew, Ansford, organ chamber, 1898 [*The Builder*, 1898, 414]
 Victoria Hall, Market Square, Crewkerne, former Market House and Town Hall of 1742 and 1836, extensively remodelled, arches infilled, 1900 [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 23]
 Post Office, Middle Street, Yeovil, 1902, closed 1932 [British Postal Museum and Archives, POST 74/139; *The Builder*, 27 September 1902, 280]
 Maincombe, Crewkerne, new house, 1903-4, mostly dem. c.1948 [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 17]
 United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel, North Street, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, added rooms to the rear and a gallery, 1908 [Daniel, Dawson and Thorne, *Chapel Notes for The Chapel Society*, 28 September 2013]
 Holy Trinity, Ash, added vestry to n. chancel, 1902, works to the w. tower, 1919-20, builders Messrs. England of Yeovil [SHC D/D/Cf/1902/31; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 96]
 Blake Hall (Market Hall of 1843), Market Square, South Petherton, altered and extended, 1911 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 569]
 Inglewood, Hendford Hill, Yeovil, minor alterations, 1920 [Leslie Brooke collection, Yeovil Library]
 National School, Ash, addition to playground and minor works [SCH DD/EDS/6390]

BENSON, Hugh Cecil 1883-1915 *architect*

Born in Kensington, London, the eldest child of Cecil Foster Benson (1858-1934), a land agent, and his wife Constance Mary. By 1891 the family was living at Ufford, Northamptonshire, and Hugh Benson went on to be educated at Eton.

He practised as an architect from Bedford Square in London, and in 1908 designed St Thomas, Charlton, near Andover in Hampshire.

Hugh Benson was killed in the First World War, whilst serving as a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, aged only thirty-two.

Vicarage, Bishops Lydeard, 1914-15 [plans in the SCH D/D/Bbm; Hinton, *An Illustrated Social History of Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 117]

BENTLEY, John Francis 1839-1902 architect

John Francis Bentley was born in Doncaster, Yorkshire, the son of Charles Bentley, a lawyer turned wine-merchant. As a youth he expressed an interest in architecture, and volunteered on a local church restoration work. But his father was opposed to such a career and at the age of sixteen he started his career in a locomotive engineering works in Manchester. However, within months he was indentured to a firm of builders Winsland & Holland, in London. A year later his father died and John Francis Bentley joined the architectural practice of Henry Clutton. Having declined a partnership with Henry Clutton, shortly after 1862, he had established his own practice.

John Francis Bentley had also become a Roman Catholic. He developed a distinguished practice in church architecture, culminating with his most important commission, the Westminster Cathedral where he was chosen, in preference to his former master, Henry Clutton. The Cathedral was not however, consecrated until 1910, some eight years after his death.

John Francis Bentley was nominated for the RGM of the RIBA in 1902, but died before this award could be bestowed.

His third son, Osmund Bentley (1884-1950), succeeded to his father's practice, in partnership with J.A. Marshall.

[Winefride M. de L' Hopital, *Westminster Cathedral and its Architect*, 1919; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Convent of the Congregation of Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, Park Street, Taunton, made additions to Paul's House to accommodate the nuns of the Convent that moved from Cannington Court in 1867, the works comprised adding a wing of two floors extending at right angles from the old building, stained glass designed by John Francis Bentley, made by Lavers, Barraud & Westlake, stonework taken from the dem. tower of St James, Taunton, 1871-73, builder Reginald George Spiller, closed 1929, fleche removed [*The Tablet*, 23 November 1872; Winefride de L' Hopital, 1919, 460-3 and 532]

St Mary, Barrington, e. window, 1874 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 105]

St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, three aisle stained glass windows, 1888-97 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 48 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 555]

St Peter, Langford Budville, s.e. window dedicated to John Haviland (1792-1852) who was born at Gunderham, near Langford Budville, and left for Philadelphia in 1816, becoming a major figure in American architecture. He was the originator of the radiating prison buildings layout, 1877. His descendants are buried in the churchyard [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 396]

BERNARD, James 1734-1811 landed gentry

In 1774 James Bernard's wife inherited the Carew family Crowcombe estate, and from c.1776 he remodelled the existing formal gardens, creating pleasure grounds and a picturesque landscape around Crowcombe Court, enlivened by follies built up the combe to the n.e. of the house. Designs for the folly structures were made by Richard Phelps, and built by George Rawle.

James Bernard was also responsible for the building of the folly tower at Willett, in the Parish of Elworthy, also from drawings by Richard Phelps.

In 1811 he died aged seventy-seven, and was buried in the Church of the Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, with a mon. by Richard Westmacott

[Historic England, *Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*, 1 June 1984; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 88 and 89; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 241 and 244]

BERRY, Owen William 1893-1963 *civil engineer*

Born in Dodington, near Stogursey, Owen Berry was the youngest of four children of Alfred Berry, a farmer, and his wife Mary Elizabeth. The family home was Cannington Park Farm.

During the First World War Owen Berry served in the Somerset Light Infantry.

In 1919 he was appointed Surveyor to Wells Rural District Council, a post he held until 1936. Owen Berry qualified as a civil engineer in 1921, and the following year married Kathleen Potbury.

By 1939 he was a Divisional Highways Surveyor for Somerset County Council.

BERRY, Philip Rowland 1878-1952 *architect*

Philip Berry was the son of Thomas Darby Berry (1838-1907), a London estate agent.

Little is known as to his early training or career but later he practised as an architect in London.

He was the son-in-law of Robert Sewers (1806-1873) of Townsend House, Curry Rivel. In 1898 Thomas Darby Berry organised the restoration of the Sewer family stained glass window in St Andrew, Curry Rivel.

Robert Sewers Hall and Technical Institute, Curry Rivel, 1904-7, builders H. Pittard & Son [plaque on building; SCH C/CA/School plans; Curry Rivel News Group, *Curry Rivel Past and Present*, 2014, 46, photo]

BERRY, Thomas, *Army Divisional Surveyor* with **Major CROZIER** *Royal Engineers*

The Cardwell army reforms, introduced in 1872, saw the redistribution of the home military forces, each centred in an area populous enough to sustain a brigade. Regular and local militia battalions were fused into territorial regiments based on a depot or barracks. The depot combined a regimental home, training ground, and a recreational centre. Over half of the centres chosen as the new recruiting areas had been long established, as at Exeter, but new depots were also created, as at Taunton.

The national co-ordinator of architectural and planning work was Major H.C. Seddon, who was assisted by a civilian architect at the head of a team of draughtsman. Thomas Berry and Major Crozier worked under his overall direction, and built the barracks within established guidelines that required a commanding and secure medieval type Keep or armoury.

Jellalabad Barracks, Mount Street, Taunton, the keep and the military barracks for Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, 1879-81, replacing earlier barracks [*Stat. List for Taunton*, 1987; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 629]

BERTHON, Maude Mary-see William Douglas Caroe

BEVAN family, **John** 1843-1904, **William** 1865-1948 and **John** 1867-1950 *architects*

John Bevan was born in Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, the second son of William Bevan (b. 1816), a lithographic artist. By 1851 the family were living in York where John Bevan later became an architects clerk.

In 1864 John Bevan married Sarah Ann Tustin, and by 1871 the couple were living in Horfield, Bristol, and he was practising as an architect. By 1891 the family, then comprising five children, had moved to Berkley Square in the City centre. In 1893-94 he extended the Church of St Paul. Both his sons were articled pupils of their father, with John Bevan junior eventually becoming his partner, and taking over the practice after the death of his father in 1904.

John Bevan junior refaced Nos. 9 and 10 Berkeley Square, 1912, designed Holy Cross, Bedminster, 1921-26, both in Bristol, and Corpus Christi in Weston-super-Mare, 1929.

John Bevan senior:

British School (The Hayes), Cheddar, 1871-72 [SCH DD/EDS/5750; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 441]

Cemetery (St James), Staplegrove Road, Taunton, first prize in the competition which attracted sixty-three entrants, 1875, built 1876-77, lodge, gates, railings and piers [*The Builder*, 1875, 1023; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 149]

John Bevan junior:

Bungalow, Ashwick, Dulverton, 1903 [SRO D/R/dul/24/1/15]

BEYNON, John Ace 1859-1948 *civil engineer and architect*

Born in Bristol, in 1861 after the death of his father, John Beynon was living with his mother, Ellen Cridland at her parents house in Isleworth, London. He was the second of three sons. At the age of twenty-two he was describing himself as a civil engineer, and living with one of his brothers in Acton.

The following year he married Helen Mason, and by 1891 the couple were living at Coleford and by then he was practising as both a civil engineer and as an architect.

In 1901 the family were then living in Blyth House, Nunney Road, Frome, and in the following year until c.1930, he was a joint Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council with William Willcox Purnell and James Bates Holroyd.

St John's College, Wallbridge, Frome, alterations, 1903 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1834), Coleford, alterations and additions, 1910-27 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

BICKERDIKE, Alfred Charles--see Henry John Paull

BIGGS, Josiah Pritchard 1791-1844 *statuary and mason* of Bath

St Leonard, Farleigh Hungerford, mon., 1832 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 108]

BILES, George Thomas of Taunton

Portland Street, three unidentified houses and site for another six, 1871 [SHC DD/DP/68/4]

BIRCH, Eugenius 1818-1884 *civil engineer and artist*

Born in Shoreditch, London, Eugenius Birch was the son of an architect and surveyor, John Birch and his wife Susanne Brannis.

At an early age he showed considerable mechanical and artistic talent, and by the age of sixteen he had joined Bligh's engineering firm as an apprentice. Studying at a Mechanics' Institute in 1837 he received silver medals from the Society of Arts and the Institution of Civil Engineers. Two years later he was elected a Graduate of the ICE, and with his older brother John Brannis Birch (1813-1862) he worked for the engineer Rowland Macdonald Stephenson (1808-1895).

In 1843 however, Rowland Stephenson left England to work on the development of railways in India. At that time the brothers formed a general engineering business, and they worked on a variety of projects including railways, viaducts, and bridges.

By the late 1840's they had moved to India and worked on the design and construction of the Calcutta to Delhi railway. By 1853 they had returned to England.

Eugenius Birch is remembered to today chiefly because of the system of iron promenade piers which he and his brother initiated, and which became a prominent feature of many seaside resorts. Following the death of John Brannis Birch in 1862, Eugenius Birch went onto design Exmouth Docks, Ilfracombe Harbour, Birnbeck Pier at Weston-super-Mare, 1864-67, and Plymouth Pier, 1884, the last of no less than fourteen piers he built around the coasts of England and Wales.

Eugenius Birch also produced a large number of very accomplished watercolour paintings, especially during his travels in Italy, Egypt and Nubia in 1874-75.

[Kathryn Ferry, *The Genius of Eugenius, The Victorian*, July 2018, 5-7; and *Palaces on the sea: The story of the father of promenade piers, Country Life*, 14 July 2018]

Devon and Somerset Railway, Norton Fitzwarren to Wiveliscombe section, 1869-71, contractors

W. & J. Pickering, William Jackson, Robert Relf and Thomas Scott, builder of Milverton and Wiveliscombe stations, J.C. Reed. Richard Hassard replaced Eugenius Birch in 1870 as engineer and completed the railway to Barnstable by 1873 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 15 September 1866; Maggs, *The Taunton to Barnstable Line*, 1980, 3-9]

Egford Hill waterworks, Frome, proposed water courses from Whitbourne Springs, 1870-71

[Miscellaneous documents from the Somerset Estates in the Longleat Estate Records]

BIRD, Francis 1667-1731 *sculptor*

Francis Bird was born in Westminster, London. At about the age of eleven he was sent to Flanders to train as a sculptor. He then went on to Rome, eventually returning home in about 1689. In London he worked under, among others Grinling Gibbons, before spending a further period in Rome.

He finally settled in London shortly after 1700, and in 1706 married Hester Chapman, the daughter of Edward Chapman a successful stonemason and builder.

In stylistic terms his major contribution was the introduction of Italian baroque fashions into English sculpture. His principal achievements are his architectural sculpture for St Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey.

In 1711 he carved a marble standing statue of Queen Anne in coronation robes holding the orb and sceptre, as in Minehead version. The statue was erected in St Paul's yard to celebrate the completion of the Cathedral, but in 1886 it was moved to the grounds of St Mary's School at Hastings, East Sussex.

At that time it was anticipated that other similar statues of the Queen would be ordered from the workshop of Francis Bird, to be set up focal positions in London, at each of the Commission for Building Fifty New Churches. However, the scheme came to nothing, primarily because Queen Anne died in 1714.

[Henry Moore organisation, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain, 1660-1851*]

Life-size statue of Queen Anne, Wellington Square, Minehead, 1719, moved from St Michael's Church, monumental canopy designed by Henry Dare Bryan, 1894 [*The Builder*, 1909, 736-7; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 126; *Nonesuch*, 1996, vol.2, no.2, 41; van Hensbergen, *Queen Anne by the Seaside: Sir Jacob Bancks, Francis Bird and the Minehead commission*, 2012]

BIRD, George 1848-1918 and Alfred William PIPPARD 1859-1909 builders

George Bird was the oldest son of George Bird (b. 1815), a gardener, and later a greengrocer, and Ann Rendall of Belmont Street, Yeovil.

He trained as a carpenter and joiner, and in 1881 he was living with his mother in Park Street. In 1889 he married Alice Appleby, and the couple lived in Middle Street. He then described himself as a builder and joined in partnership with Alfred William Pippard, his next door neighbour. In 1907 their business in Middle Street was listed as builders and undertakers,

By 1911 George and Alice Bird were living at Woodleigh on Hendford Hill in Yeovil.

Alfred Pippard was the son of John Pippard, a master plasterer of Montacute. He trained as a carpenter and joiner and moved to Yeovil as a young man, marrying Alice Sutton in 1887.

His son Alfred John Sutton Pittard (1891-1969) was an eminent research engineer and academic, and he wrote...*Father's approach to his work was quite definitely much like that which I suppose inspired the master builders, masons, carpenters and other craftsmen who were responsible for our fine old churches and cathedrals. Many of them must really have believed that all they did was ad majorem Dei gloriam and I know that Father took that view of craftsmanship of any sort.*

Wesleyan Methodist Bible Classroom, Yeovil, 1892 [information from Julian Orbach]

Girls' High School, No.45 The Park, Yeovil, for Joseph Nicholson Johnston, 1895 [Hatch, *Yeovil Girls' High School-A Short History*, 1991]

Baptist Chapel, South Street, Yeovil, alterations, for Percy Newby-Vincent, 1898-99 [Brooke, *Baptists in Yeovil*, 2002, 41]

Hendford Hill, Nos. 106-108, Yeovil, rebuilt and enlarged for his family, 1905 [Brook Collection, Yeovil Library]

Western Gazette Company Offices, Middle Street, Yeovil, for George Oatley and George Lawrence, 1905-7, external carvings by Gilbert Seale, extension to form a rotary press room, 1938, dem. [Brooke, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 105 photo. of building under construction; Whittingham, 2011, 207 and 218 photographs; Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

Newnam Memorial Hall and Sunday Schoolrooms, South Street, Yeovil, for Percy Newby-Vincent and Egmont Findlay-Smith, 1911-12, dem. [Brooke, *Baptists in Yeovil-History of the Yeovil Baptist Church*, 2002, 62-5]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 38 High Street, Wincanton, for Arthur Brocklehurst, 1915 [*Western Gazette*, 9 May 1913, 10; *Building News*, 14 July 1915, 51 and 1 December 1915, 636]

After the deaths of both George Bird and Alfred Pippard, the firm continued:

Middle Street, No. 103, Yeovil, additions for Percy Newby-Vincent and Egmont Findlay-Smith, 1921 [Community Heritage collection of the former Yeovil Urban District Council, 1169]

Municipal Offices and Town Clerk's Office, King George Street, Yeovil, for John Petter and Percy James Warren, 1926-28 [*Western Gazette*, 23 July 1926; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 431]

Odeon Cinema, Yeovil, for Harold Weedon, 1936-37, closed 2002, builders named as the Bird Brothers, presumably related to George Bird, but not his own sons [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 30; Duffus, *Yeovil Cinemas Through Time*, 2013, 56-89, photos and drawings; photograph on its completion in 1937 in the Historic England archives; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 55 photo., and 56]

BIRD, Francis-see Henry Dare Bryan

BIRD, William Fred 1865-1919 *civil engineer and architect*

Born at Radstock, North Somerset, William Bird was the eldest of seven children of Joseph Bird (b. 1847), a carpenter, and his wife Eliza. The family lived at Writhlington.

In 1892 William Bird married Florence Emily Startup, and they lived at The Island, Midsomer Norton.

William Bird was Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to Midsomer Norton Urban District Council from its inception in 1894 until c.1905. He also practised on his own account.

He was a Methodist with particular interest in education, clerk to the local school attendance committee and designed a number of schools in the area, including Midsomer Norton, Clutton, Englishcombe, and High Littleton Chapel school.

In 1911 William Bird was a member of the Society of Architects, and in the same year his eldest son, Reginald William Bird (1893-1916), joined his father as an architectural assistant.

However, Reginald Bird was killed in the First World War.

William Bird died at Burnham-on-Sea in March 1919, aged fifty-four.

Christ Church, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, reseated, 1897 [SCH D/D/Cf/1897/10]

Reservoir, near Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1905 [*Building News*, 13 January 1905, supplement]

School (built 1881), Hemington, alterations, 1909-11 [SCH C/CA/School plans]

Council School and Teachers House, Coleford, 1915 [*Western Gazette*, 19 February 1915]

BIRMINGHAM, John 1793-1879, **Robert** 1808-1866, and his son **Christopher** 1844-1933 *surveyors and land agents*

John Birmingham was born at Broadclyst, five miles n-e. of Exeter, Devon. Much of the Parish of Broadclyst was at that time part of the Killerton Estate owned by the Acland family.

John Birmingham married Frances (1796-1874), and by the 1840's they are recorded as living in the Ilfracombe area of North Devon. He was then described as a gardener.

Selworthy Green, cottages rebuilt or remodelled to create a model village to provide housing for the aged and infirmed workers of the Holnicote Estate, 1828-9, probably by *Mr Birmingham* (according to Evans, Salway and Thackray in *Remains of Distant Times: archaeology and the National Trust*, 1996, 81-83 this was John Birmingham) working in collaboration with the Estate owner and MP, **Thomas Dyke Acland** (1787-1871) of Killerton.

The Selworthy Green development was reputedly inspired by Blaise Hamlet in Bristol. This picturesque collection of ten thatched cottages were commissioned by John Scandrett Harford (b.1786) a friend of Thomas Dyke Acland and built to the designs of the celebrated architect John Nash (1752-1835) in 1810-11 [Bush, *Somerset-The Complete Guide*, 1994, 177; White, *Cottages Ornes-The charms of the simple life*, 2017, 49 and 50 illust.]

Robert Birmingham was also born at Broadclyst the son of another John Birmingham (1773-1850) and his wife Sarah (1777-1844). The relationship between John and Robert Birmingham is unclear, possibly brothers or nephews, as there is only some fourteen years separating them.

Robert Birmingham married Mary Ann (1811-1852) in October 1835. By c.1839 he was living in Selworthy and he had been appointed land bailiff or agent to the Holnicote Estate, possibly succeeding John Birmingham.

The couple had two sons Robert Martin Birmingham (1839-1868) and Christopher Birmingham. After the death of Mary Ann, in the following year he married Elisabeth Havis (1801-1862).

Robert Birmingham:

Parsonage (now the Manor House), Luccombe, 1844 [SRO D/D/Bbm/91]

Holnicote House, Selworthy, rebuilt after a fire in 1851, 1859-61, in collaboration with Thomas Dyke Acland who also built a thatched cottage orne, extended 1873 and 1899, House burnt again in 1941 and was reroofed in tiles [Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 124 illust; Bush, 1994, 177; Evans, Salway and Thackray, 1996, 82; Haw, *The Book of*

Luccombe and Selworthy, 2001, 90 illust; White, *Cottages Ornes-The charms of the simple life*, 2017, 49 and 50]

Estate improvements also possibly made by Robert Birmingham included the Farmhouse and barn, East Lynch, Nos. 54-56, alterations, and 57-58, Buddle Hill, Selworthy, alterations, Stratford Cottage, Holnicote Cottage and Selworthy Farmhouse [information from Julian Orbach]

Christopher Birmingham was born at Selworthy, the son of Robert and Mary Ann Birmingham. He was educated at Fullands House School, Taunton, and after 1866 he had succeeded his father as land agent to the Holnicote Estate.

In 1871 he had married and lived at Buddle Hill, Selworthy. By 1905 he was living at Holnicote Cottage, Selworthy, before moving onto Nutscale, Parks Lane, Minehead.

Cottage by the churchyard gate, Winsford, for the Holnicote Estate, 1905 [SCH D/R/dul/24/1/27]

Farmhouse, Bradley, Winsford, for the Holnicote Estate, 1906 [SCH D/R/dul/24/1/36]

Two Cottages on road from Week to Bridgetown, Winsford, for the Holnicote Estate, 1907 [SCH D/R/dul/24/1/40]

Nutscale (now Randall House), Parks Lane, Minehead, for himself, 1911 [OD]

BISHOP, Hugh Philip 1892-1986 *engineer*

Hugh Bishop was born at Witheridge, North Devon, the third child of Hugh John Elston Bishop, a Congregational Minister. By 1901 the family had moved to the Taunton area, and living at Fulwood Parsonage, Staplehay.

In 1911 Hugh Bishop was an articled pupil of David Edwards, the Taunton Borough Surveyor.

In 1915 he married Gwendoline Clements, and enlisted in the Royal Marines during the First World War.

Hugh Bishop was Borough Engineer for Bridgwater for two years from 1927 until 1929.

Cemetery, Quantock Road, Bridgwater, including a chapel, 1928, builders Henry William Pollard & Sons [plaque on site]

BLACKER, F. & SONS *monumental masons* of Upper Bristol Road, Clutton.

War Memorial, Bowden Hill, Chilcompton, 1921 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Chilcompton*, 19 August 2016]

BLACKING, William Henry Randall 1889-1958 *church architect*

Born in Wimbledon, Randall Blacking, as he was generally known, was the eldest son of Alfred Blacking (b.1861), a church furnishing company manager, and his wife Bessie Selfe.

He was an articled pupil of John Ninian Comper, and in 1911 he was living with his parents in Purley, Surrey, and working as a designer of church furnishings.

In 1919, following war service, he commenced independent practice in association with Christopher Webb. They set up a studio in Guildford but their association came to an end in 1926, and Christopher Webb moved to St Albans.

In 1927 Randall Blacking married Josephine Margaret Newcome Waymouth, and by 1930 he had moved to The Close, Salisbury, and became a consultant architect to the ICBS and Chichester Cathedral.

After the Second World War, Randall Blacking was joined in practice by his former pupil, Robert Potter (1909-2010), who continue the practice after 1955.

Randall Blacking designed church fittings for Wippell & Company, and was the author of *The Arrangement and Furnishing of a Church*, published in 1954. His collection of sketches and architectural drawings for church sculptures, reredos, etc., dating from 1902 until 1940 are held in the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre.

His son John Anthony Randall Blacking (1928-1990) was an eminent social anthropologist and ethnomusicologist.

St George, Bicknoller, added pulpit, organ, screens, stalls and railings, 1930 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 117]

Lynch Chapel, West Lynch, restored the interior reusing panelling made up from the box pews from All Saints, Selworthy, 1930, e.window by Christopher Webb, builders Huish & Son of Porlock [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 676]

St Dubricious, Porlock, chancel alterations, rearranged choir seating, new reredos and triptych

painted by Christopher Webb, rails and side chapel communion table, 1931-33, repaired the spire, 1933, tower screen and font cover, 1939, builders Huish and Cooksley [SCH D/D/Cf/1930/71 and D/D/Cf/1939/21; ICBS]

All Saints, Norton Fitzwarren, tower arch parclose screen, 1932 [Church guide, 1968]

St Matthew, Wookey, silver-bronze cross, 1934, stolen 1991 [Church guide]

St John, Carhampton, choir vestry screen, 1937 [SCH D/D/cf 1933/37; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 181]

St George, Dunster, repairs to clock and tower louvres, cleaning of rood screen, installation of a lightning conductor, 1936 [Kerr, *Betjeman's Guide to English Parish Churches*, 1993, 487; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 186-7 and 190]

St Michael the Archangel, Alcombe, Minehead, added the chancel and Lady Chapel and sacristy, 1936-37, the original plans for the chancel by Samson & Cottam of 1902-3, were abandoned [information from Hilary Binding]

St Mary, Bruton, rood screen, possibly with Harold Sydney Rogers, 1938 [SRO D/D/Cf/1938/119; Humphey, *Blue Guide of Churches and Chapels of Southern England*, 1991, 483; VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 38]

St Nicholas, Withycombe, treatment of beetle infestation in nave roof and chancel screen, plastering on internal rubble walls, 1938 [ICBS]

St John the Baptist, Wellington, reorganised and altered, the number of pews reduced, a Lady Chapel created in the s.chancel aisle with a marble floor removed from the Chancel, e. Piscina, and a new High Altar, 1938, he also provided a new font cover and oak doors, 1957, some of his last works [W.H. Randoll Blacking, *Report on Wellington Church*, 1937; L.F. Isaac, *A Guide to the Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Wellington*, 1994, 2, 3, 5, 10 and 17]

All Saints, Selworthy, probably designed the font cover, 1930's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 549]

BLACKMORE, James and family *land surveyors*

James Blackmore was presumably born in Cornwall. In 1768 he prepared a book of plans for the farms and tenements in the manors of Penpoll, St Ive and St Germans, and also in that year he was married in the County.

He then moved to the Taunton area in c.1774, and a daughter of James and Ann Blackmore was baptised at St Mary Magdalene three years later. The family apparently settled in the Parish of Churchstanton, on the Blackdown Hills.

A plan of the Parish of Lopen for the Earl Poulett, c.1774 [SCH H/452/45]

Earnshill, Hambridge, estate plan including a drawing of an Orangery, 1774 [Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 72 illust. and 113-4]

Pendomer, plans of farms and tenements, all the property of the Earl Poulett of Hinton St George, 1775 [Lawrences Auctioneers of Crewkerne, Auction Sale, 31 January 2013, Lot 2442]

Other members of the family continued the business as land surveyors preparing Tithe apportionment Maps for Lopen, 1840, Angersleigh, 1840, and Churchingford, 1844.

Enclosure award and Map for parts of the Parish of Churchstanton, 1850, also by a James Blackmore who was married to Sarah Richards [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918*, 2004]

BLAKEMORE, Samuel 1800-1886 *carpenter*

Samuel Blakemore was born in Wellington and worked as a carpenter from Hatch Beauchamp.

St John Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, carved bench-ends, 1839-40, repewed parts of the Church, 1867-68 [*Western Gazette*, 17 April 1868; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 347]

Baptist Manse, Hatch Beauchamp, 1854-55, stonemason John Rowsell [Wingfield, *The Baptist Church at Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset*, 1970, 24]

BLAKEMORE, William

Holy Cross, Sampford Arundel, enlarged, 1827-32

BLOGG, William 1767-1815 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Norwich, the son of Samuel Blogg, a bricklayer, William Blogg entered the R.A. Schools at the age of twenty-four. For a short time in 1791 he was a pupil of John Soane, and produced drawings of the stables at Skelton Castle, Cleveland. In 1793 he joined the office of James Wyatt

from where he exhib. at the R.A. For the next few years William Blogg practised from offices in Pall Mall, London, as an architect and auctioneer. He designed a new street in Brighton, 1797, and cottages in Trewithen, Cornwall, 1798.

But by 1802 he was declared bankrupt, and in the following year returned to Norwich. In 1813 he surveyed Heydon House, Norfolk, and drew up plans for repairs and estimates for the costs. He also reported on other buildings on the estate.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Heatherton Park (built c.1770), Bradford-on-Tone, exhib. at the R.A. a *Design for improving the front of Heatherton House*, 1797, possibly not executed, or perhaps not the same property

[*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Bradford on Tone*, January 1956, revised August 1986; Colvin, 2008, 128]

BLOMFIELD, family **Arthur William** 1829-1899, his sons **Charles James** 1862-1932 and **Arthur Conran** 1863-1935, and his nephew **Reginald Theodore** 1856-1942 *architects*

Arthur William Blomfield was born in Fulham Palace, the fourth son of Charles James Blomfield (1786-1857), a distinguished clergyman, who was Bishop of London from 1828 until 1856. Arthur Blomfield was an articled pupil of Philip Charles Hardwick, following which he took a continental tour with Frederick Pepys Cockerell, before setting up his own practice in London in 1856. Also that year he began to exhib. at the R.A.

From 1863 until 1900 he unsuccessfully entered seven architectural competitions.

His practice rapidly developed and Arthur Blomfield restored many churches, largely through his influential family connections. He had the care of the Cathedrals at Salisbury, Canterbury, Lincoln, Chichester, Peterborough, Salisbury and Hereford at different times, and was the Diocesan Architect for Winchester. Probably his most significant work in the West Country was the family Chapel he added at Tyntesfield, near Wraxall, in 1875.

In 1883 he was appointed architect to the Bank of England.

Arthur Blomfield was elected Vice-President of the RIBA in 1886, knighted in 1889, and was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1891.

Thomas Hardy, the poet and novelist, initially trained as an architect and from 1862 until 1867 he was an assistant in Arthur Blomfield's office. During this time, Thomas Hardy is known to have been visiting relatives in East Somerset and may well have been involved with Arthur Blomfield's commissions at Chilton Cantelo House, and the estate cottages at nearby Mudford.

Arthur Blomfield's two sons, Charles James and Arthur Conran both joined the practice as partners in 1890.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

St James, Chilton Cantelo, rebuilt except the tower, 1860-65 [SCH D/D/cf/1865/4]

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, reseating, repairs, reredos restored, 1861-62, iron screen by Shrivell and Co. of London, gilded and painted by Stansells of Taunton, Hamstone base made by Charles Trask, 1880, also attrib. with the design of the pulpit in memory of Revd. George John Blomfield, the father of Reginald Theodore Blomfield, 1890 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 20 August 1862; *The Builder*, 1862, 624; *Taunton Courier*, 2 February 1881]

Chilton House, Chilton Cantelo, attrib. with remodelling and additions, and possibly the estate cottages, and lodge, 1865-67 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 202]

Estate Cottages, Mudford and Mudford Sock, attrib., c.1867 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Peter and St Paul, Odcombe, westward extension, new transepts and organ vestry, rebuilding of chancel, repairs and reseating, 1870-76 [ICBS]

St Nicholas, Henstidge, rebuilt tower, 1881 [SCH D/D/Cf/1881/5]

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, restored the fabric of the chancel, 1882, and the s.porch, 1890 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 194]

Arthur Blomfield in partnership with Charles James and Arthur Conran Blomfield:

St Mary, Ston Easton, restored, and added organ chamber, chancel largely rebuilt, and roofs renewed, 1890-1 [SCH D/D/Cf/1890/7; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 612]

Cranmore Tower, East Cranmore, structural repairs and partial rebuilding, 1896-97, builders J. & V. Wilcox of Leigh-on-Mendip [de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 91-93]

Charles James or Arthur Conran Blomfield:

Holbrook House, Wincanton, major enlargement and rebuilding, 1901-4, this work has been attrib. to Reginald Blomfield might also have been with, or possibly by one of his cousins Charles or Arthur Blomfield [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 101; *Brief History of Holbrook House*, leaflet published by the Holbrook House Hotel; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 698]

Reginald Blomfield was born at Bow, some eight miles w. of Crediton, Devon, the third son of the Revd. George John Blomfield, who was then the rector of Bow. He descended from two distinct parts of the ecclesiastical Blomfield family. His mother was the daughter of Charles James Blomfield, Bishop of London from 1828 to 1856, and her brother was Arthur William Blomfield.

After the family moved to Dartford, Reginald Blommfield was brought up in Kent. On graduating from university, he admitted that he...*came down from Oxford knowing nothing whatever about architecture*. Nevertheless, in the autumn of 1881 he entered the architectural office of his uncle Arthur Blomfield. The following year he enrolled as a student at the R.A. Schools and went onto win both junior and senior school prizes. Probably, the most stimulating project in his uncle's office during this time was the completion of the Royal Courts of Justice in The Strand, following the death in 1881 of the original architect George Edmund Street.

In the autumn of 1883 Reginald Blomfield completed his formal training and left for a four-month architectural study tour of France. The following year he set up in independent practice.

Reginald Blomfield was a founding member of the Art Workers' Guild, established in 1884. The Guild was largely a social club for artists and craftsmen, and was particularly popular with architects. There were formal evening meetings which were devoted to particular topics or demonstrations of crafts. Reginald Blomfield eventually became the Honorary Secretary of the Guild.

Throughout his long career he constantly made his feelings known about current issues in architecture, as a result, his name frequently appeared in reports and articles in the professional press, and occasionally in national newspapers. He was also the author of a number of influential publications including *The Formal Gardens in England*, 1892, which has an illustration of the balustraded terrace at Brympton d'Evercy, *A History of Renaissance Architecture in England 1500-1800*, 2 vols., 1897, *A History of French Architecture 1494 to 1774*, published in four volumes, 1911 and 1921, *Modernismus*, 1934, *Memoirs of an Architect*, 1932 and *Richard Norman Shaw, R.A., Architect 1831-1912, A Study*, 1940.

Reginald Blomfield was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1913, elected a Royal Academician in 1914, PRIBA in 1912-14, and he was knighted in 1919. From 1907 until 1911, he was also Professor of Architecture at the R.A.

After the First World War he was appointed, with Edwin Lutyens and Hubert Baker, by the Imperial War Graves Commission to superintend the design of cemeteries in France and Belgium. In this capacity he designed a number of War Memorials culminating in 1922 with the Menin Gate at Ypres, Belgium. His Cross of Sacrifice designed for war cemeteries abroad (generally referred to as the *Blomfield Cross*) was widely plagiarised by local stone masons in Britain, and examples in Somerset include Bishops Hull (made by Messrs. Phippard of Taunton), Bishops Lydeard, Old Cleeve, and at Church of the Holy Cross, Mark.

His son, Austin Blomfield (1892-1968) joined the practice after the First World War.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (reprinted 2007); Reginald Blomfield, *Memoirs of an Architect*, 1932; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Richard A. Fellows, *Sir Reginald Blomfield-An Edwardian Architect*, 1985]

Reginald Blomfield, together with fellow architects Edward Prior (1852-1932) and Ernest Newton, made a study tour of the West Country in 1890, sketching the following historic buildings, included in an article *A Week in Somerset*, in *Portfolio*, 21, 1890, 177:

The Tithe Barn, Preston Plucknett, The Borough, Montacute, Montacute House, Newton Surmaville House, Yeovil, Muchelney Abbey, Muchelney, Barrington Court, Barrington, St Mary the Virgin, Chard, Abbey Barn, Glastonbury (repaired by the SBPT), St Mary, Templecombe [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. B, 1972, 89], and Lytes Cary Manor, Charlton Mackrell, drawings of the Great Chamber, before it was restored after 1907 [Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 85, illust]

Montacute House, Montacute, extensively remodelled the n. garden with **Robert Shekleton Balfour** (1869-1942), 1892-4, described by Gertrude Jekyll as a trifle dull during a visit in 1920

[Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 113; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 28, 192 and 201; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 469; Cooper and Moore, *Montacute House*, 2018, 53]

Holbrook House, Wincanton, major enlargement and rebuilding, 1901-4, this work might also have been with, or possibly by one of his cousins Charles James Blomfield or Arthur Conran Blomfield [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 101; *Brief History of Holbrook House*, leaflet published by the Holbrook House Hotel; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 698]

Midelnay House, Drayton, attrib. with designs to rebuild the House, c.1901, not executed

BLORE, Edward 1787-1879 *antiquarian, topographical artist and architect*

The eldest son of Thomas Blore (1764-1818), an antiquary and topographer, Edward Blore was born at Derby. As a youth he lived in Bakewell, and was initially apprenticed to an engraver. Subsequently, he moved to Stamford, Lincolnshire, and began his career drawing architectural illustrations for his father's *History of Rutland*, 1811, and helped to illustrate James Hall's, *Essay on the Origin, History and Principles of Gothic Architecture*, published in 1813. Also at that time he was employed in London by the antiquary, author and editor, John Britton (1771-1857), illustrating his work on Peterborough Cathedral, followed by similar commissions for Durham and Winchester, published in 1817.

The first known architectural designs by Edward Blore are dated November 1816, and are for the enlargement of Abbotsford House at Melrose, in Scotland, for the celebrated author Walter Scott (1771-1832).

Following his father's death, Edward Blore married and established an office in London. Although his plans for Abbotsford were unexecuted, by 1824 Edward Blore's architectural career was taking off, especially in the Scottish borders, through his association with Walter Scott.

At the same time he published his best-known work, *The Monumental Remains of Noble and Eminent Persons*, containing a collection of engravings of medieval brasses and effigies.

Whilst he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1823, he had by then made the transition from an antiquarian draughtsman to a successful architect, nevertheless, a he continued to record medieval English architecture, eventually leaving many volumes of drawings. In 1828-31 Edward Blore designed Goodrich Court in Herefordshire, followed by a commission to rebuild Lambeth Palace in London for the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1832 he completed the building of Buckingham Palace to the designs of John Nash (1752-1835), and went onto to carry out various works at the royal palaces of Windsor Castle and Hampton Court.

Following these works he is said to have refused a knighthood.

Edward Blore was actively involved with the creation of the Institute of British Architects, and was Surveyor to Westminster Abbey from 1827 to 1849 when he retired from practice.

His articulated pupils included Henry Clutton, William Bruges and Francis Penrose.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Bishops Palace, Wells, attrib. with centre porch, before 1824, dem. [Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 161]

Butleigh Court, Butleigh, attrib. with proposals to rebuild house, c.1828, unexecuted

[*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. B, 1972, 90; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 87]

St Leonard, Butleigh, Grenville family chapel adjoining the n. transept and large n. window, 1828-30, chapel largely destroyed by the alterations and additions made by Edward Buckton Lamb in 1859 [Church guide, 1968; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. B, 1972, 90; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 101; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 172]

Cathedral of St Andrew, Wells, unexecuted designs for the Choir, 1830

BOARD, John 1802-1861 *brick and tile-maker, and builder's merchant*

John Board was born into a Huntspill family. By the 1820's he was trading as a coal merchant at Ham having married a girl from nearby Creech St Michael.

In 1844 he established a cement works at Down End exploiting the local limestone strata.

John Board exhibited classical statues at the Great Exhibition of 1851 made from his patent mix of *Portland, Bath and Improved Roman Cement*.

He died in 1861 and was buried in the Wembdon Road Cemetery in Bridgwater.

The firm of John Board & Company Limited, manufacturers of Cement, Lime, Bricks, Ridges and Tiles with offices in Dunball, Dunwear and Bridgwater was continued by his son-in-law William Henry Hine Akerman. The business finally closed in 1958, after trading for one hundred and fourteen years. An extract from their catalogue of January 1934 is reproduced by Brian Murless in his *Somerset Brick and Tile Manufacturers A Brief History and Gazetteer*, 2000, 14.

[*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No.65, April 1994]

Castle House (originally Portland Castle), Queen Street, Bridgwater, 1851-54, reputedly one of the first houses in Britain to be built of concrete, showcasing the properties and versatility of his Portland cement product [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 65, 1994, 3 includes a picture of John Board; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 48]

BODLEY, George Frederick 1827-1907 and Thomas GARNER 1839-1906 church architects

George Bodley was born in Hull, the youngest son of William Hulme Bodley, a physician. Later the family moved to Brighton and his sister married the younger brother of George Gilbert Scott. It was no surprise therefore, when George Bodley joined his brother-in-law's office as his first articulated pupil in 1845. After completing his pupillage he remained as an assistant until 1856, then started his own independent practice, specialising in ecclesiastical work.

In 1868 George Bodley suffered a serious illness that left him permanently disabled, prompting him to take his then assistant Thomas Garner into an informal partnership. Without any legal deed of association, they harmoniously worked together in a partnership lasted some twenty-eight years, from offices at Gray's Inn Square, London.

In 1872 George Bodley married Minna Frances Henrietta Reavely.

As for Thomas Garner he was born at Wasperton Hill, Warwickshire, the son of Thomas Garner (1795-1880), a farmer and his wife Louisa Savage. In 1856 at the age of seventeen, he also entered the practice of George Gilbert Scott, as a successor of George Bodley. In 1861 he returned home and set up in practice in Warwickshire, partly on his own account, and partly continuing as an assistant to George Gilbert Scott. In 1866 he married Rose Emily Smith.

As their commissions steadily increased, whilst church work remained predominant, their practice widened to collegiate buildings in Oxford and Cambridge, and to private houses and offices. The partners also found time to set up two successful companies, Burlison & Grylls to produce stained glass windows and painted decorations, and Watts & Co. (the name of the firm was apparently derived from being asked...*Who was Watts?* and George replied...*What's in a name?*) to supply church furnishings to their own designs. In the case of Watts & Co., which is still in business today, the partners were joined in the enterprise by George Gilbert Scott junior.

George Frederick Bodley was appointed Architect to York Minster, Peterborough and Southwark Cathedrals, and he designed the brass covering the grave in Westminster Abbey of his friend George Edmund Street. In recognition of his distinguished career he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1899, and elected a Royal Academician in 1902. He died on the 21 October 1907, and was buried at Kinnersley, Herefordshire.

In 1897 The partnership between George Bodley and Thomas Garner was formally dissolved. By then Thomas Garner had converted to Roman Catholicism, and following the death of Edward Hansom in 1900, he was appointed architect to Downside Abbey. With Arthur Stratton, he wrote *The Domestic Architecture during the Tudor Period*. The book was published posthumous in 1908. Thomas Garner died on 30 April 1906 at his home, Fritwell Manor House, Oxfordshire, the Jacobean building he had restored in 1893. He was buried at Downside Abbey.

[David Verey, *Seven Victorian Architects*, 1976; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Michael Hall, *George Frederick Bodley and the later Gothic Revival in Britain and America*, 2014]

George Bodley in partnership with Thomas Garner:

Cathedral of St Andrew, Wells, proposed an High Altar and triptych, c.1888 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Mary, Wambrook, inspected the new vestry and repairs to plans by Arthur Robinson & George Gordon, 1891 [ICBS]

George Bodley:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, mon. to his former partner, Thomas Garner, 1906, in the

Choir n. aisle, crucifixion panel, completed after George Bodley's death, by Frederick Walters who also designed the tomb [Martin, 2006, 156; Bellenger, 2011, 146; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 622]

Thomas Garner:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, furnished the St Isidore's Chapel, 1899, submitted plans for the continuation of the s. chancel aisle and cloister, 1900, Choir and the Sanctuary, the Chapels of St Sebastian and St Joseph, and the s. aisle, 1902-5, but his proposals to complete the tower came to nothing [Ware, 1967, 100; Martin, *A Glimpse of Heaven-Catholic Churches of England and Wales*, 2006, 156; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 120-1 and 134-6]

BOMPAS, Edward Gwinnett 1831-1915 *architect*

Edward Bompas was born in Bristol, the only son of George Gwinnett Bompas. By 1851 he was married to Frances Henrietta, and the couple lived in the Stapleton area of the City. But by 1888 he had emigrated to South Africa, where he practised in both the public and private sectors. He died in East London, South Africa during the First World War. Vicarage, Weare, remodelled, 1870 [SCH D/D/Bbm/179]

BOND, Charles 1813-1894 *builder and stonemason*

Charles Bond was born in Barrington the son of Thomas Bond (1791-1868), a stonemason. He was an active member of the local Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and his book of sermons, preached from 1854 until 1874 is in the archives of the Somerset Heritage Centre. School, Barrington, 1848 [Pearce, *Seventeen cum Sunday-Barrington's Story*, 1993, 59] Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Barrington, 1859 [Pearce, 1993, 97] Chard, unidentified house, 1877 [SHC A/AEP/7/1/12] Vicarage, Puckington, alterations, 1878 [SHC A/AEP/7/1/12; Pearce, 1993, 59] School and Teachers House, Puckington, since rebuilt [SHC A/AEP/7/1/12] Burrow Hill Farm, Kingsbury Episcopi, cider house, barn and cowstall [SHC A/AEP/7/1/12] Gig House, Puckington [SHC A/AEP/7/1/12] Prospect Cottage (now North's Land), Barrington [Pearce, 1993, 134]

BOND, Frederick Bligh 1864-1945 *church architect, archaeologist & psychic researcher*

Frederick Bligh Bond was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, the third son of the Revd. Frederick Hookey Bond (1820-1897). From his earliest days he was called Bligh to avoid confusion with his father, and to draw attention to the family's connection with the Captain Bligh of the infamous Mutiny on the Bounty.

In 1875 his father resigned as Headmaster at Marlborough School and the family moved to Bath. After an unsuccessful period of study at Bath College, in 1881 Bligh Bond became an articulated pupil of Bristol architect Charles Francis Hansom. In 1884 the family moved to Weston-super-Mare, and the following year Bligh Bond, having completed his pupilage, joined the London office of Arthur William Blomfield as an improver. In 1887 he returned to Bristol as a partner to his formed master, Charles Francis Hansom.

Following Charles Hansom's death in 1888, Bligh Bond set up in practice on his own account, but was also able to share work with Edward Hansom and his partner Archibald Mathias Dunn. In 1896 he was joined in partnership by the elderly William Bruce Gingell who was then seventy-seven, and they practised together for the next three years.

In 1909 Bligh Bond was appointed Honorary Architect to the Diocesan Societies for the Diocese of Bath & Wells, succeeding Edmund Buckle. He held the post until 1914 when the Diocesan Societies merged into the newly formed Diocesan Board of Finance.

In 1911 he took into partnership the young architect William Ellery Anderson, and they opened their principal office at the Guild House in Glastonbury. This move enabled Bligh Bond to concentrate on his archaeological and antiquarian interests at the Abbey, where he had been appointed the Director of the Archaeological Excavations. However, their working relationship ended in acrimony and in 1914, and following a court case, their partnership was dissolved. Bligh Bond lost the case and later that year he was declared a bankrupt. At that time he left Glastonbury and opened an office in Cardiff.

For a short period Bligh Bond practised alone, then from 1919 until 1924, he worked in Bristol with the Gloucestershire practice of Thomas Falconer & Harold Baker.

He was a very active member of the SANHS, which he had joined in 1903, becoming an authority on church screens. His paper on the subject was reproduced in their *Proceedings* in 1905. This was followed in 1909 by the publication of *Roodcreens and Roodlofts*, with Dom. Bede Camm.

Amongst his many other publications was *An Architectural Handbook of Glastonbury Abbey*, 1909, together with a series of reports on the excavations published in the *PSANHS*. In his book, *The Gate of Remembrance*, 1918, Bligh Bond revealed that he had employed psychical methods to guide his excavation of the ruins. This revelation undermined his credibility, and in 1922, led to his dismissal as Director of Archaeological Excavations. It also destroyed any serious architectural reputation he might have had, largely bringing about his retirement from practice.

This allowed him to actively pursue his psychic research interests in this country, and for long periods in America.

[William Kenawell, *The Quest at Glastonbury-A Biographical Study of Frederick Bligh Bond*, 1965; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Sarah Whittingham, *Nonesuch*, vol.7 (1), 1996, 34-37; Tim Hopkinson-Ball, *The Rediscovery of Glastonbury-Frederick Bligh Bond Architect of the New Age*, 2007]

St Dunstan, Baltonsborough, screen, 1880 [VCH, vol.ix, 2006, 73]

Frederick Bligh Bond:

St John Evangelist, Highbridge, new s. aisle and s. chancel aisle, with rebuilding of s. porch, 1882-3, rebuilding rejected by ICBS, 1913, restoration with William Ellery Anderson, 1914 [Church guide; Kenawell, 1965, 59]

St Joseph and St Teresa, Chamberlain Street, Wells, chancel and nun's choir with Charles Hansom, 1888 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 10-11; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 696]

The Dene, Alcombe, 1891 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 18]

St John, Chilcompton, rebuilding of chancel, aisles and e. wall of nave, enlargement of the chancel arch and general repairs, 1896-7 [ICBS; SCH D/D/Cf/1896/8; Gray, 1985, 120]

School (built 1876), Chilcompton, remodelled, 1897, rebuilt, 1905 [Kelly's *Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 194; Gray, 1988, 120]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, chancel restored with the lay rector, 1899-1900 and church refurnished at various times until 1914 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 32]

House, n. of Chilton Priory, Chilton Polden, 1909-10 and 1918 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 203]

St Peter and St Paul, Chiselborough, w. arch rebuilt, 1911-12 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 204]

St Mary, Chesterblade, e. window, 1911 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 200]

All Saints, East Pennard, renovated, 1911 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007]

St Mary, Ilminster, large stone reredos, 1911-12, and war memorial, 1917 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 83 and 106]

All Saints, Nynhead, nave n. wall rebuilt, 1912 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 503]

Holy Trinity, Sutton Montis, restored, w. gallery and the plaster ceilings removed, chancel arch rebuilt and a new panelled ceiling installed in the nave, 1912-13 [SCH /D/Cf 1912/45]

St John, High Street, Glastonbury, screen to s. aisle chapel, 1912, organ case, 1926, and reconstructed the s. transept oak screen, 1927 [Church guide]

St Michael and All Angels, Angersleigh, carved oak panel and reredos, 1913, the carved bench ends, west screen and pulpit panels, 1903-6 are by **Arthur Edgell Eastwood** (1859-1949) of Leigh Court, Angerleigh [Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 186]

Blessed Virgin Mary, Brompton Ralph, reconstructed screen, 1913 [PSANHS, 1908, 60 and 1925, 30; Crosher, *The Parish of Brompton Ralph*, n.d.]

St Michael and All Angels, Angersleigh, carved oak screen and reredos, 1913 [Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 186]

St Andrew, Curry Rivel, restored the n. chapel, 1914 [Church guide]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, refurbished the sanctuary, added a reredos, reused medieval panelling at the e.end, chancel rose window, 1915 [SCH D/D/Cf/1915/50; PSANHS, vol. Lxxxiii, 1937, 54-7]

St Matthew, Wookey, lychgate, 1915 [SCH D/D/Cf/1915/57]

Holy Trinity, Trinity Street, Taunton, carved stone reredos 1916, executed by Herbert Read [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 611]

St Michael, Blackford, restoration, including new screen, 1916-17 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 106; Dunning, 2007, 107]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, reredos, 1916-17, made by Boulton & Sons of Cheltenham [Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 26]

St Mary, Ilminster, War Memorial in the churchyard, 1917, sculptor Herbert Reed [*Stat. List for the Parish of Ilminster*, 20 January 2005; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 377]

Chilton Priory, Chilton Polden, additions and alterations, 1909-10 and 1918 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 73-75 and 118]

Chalice Well, Chilkwell Street, Glastonbury, well cover, 1919 [Dunning, *Glastonbury-History and Guide*, 1994, 101; Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 120]

War Memorial, Old Bristol Road, East Brent, 1919, unexecuted, the memorial is by A.Ruscombe Emery [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

St John, High Street, Glastonbury, War Memorial in churchyard, 1919-20 [Hopkinson-Ball, 2007, 121; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Glastonbury*, 19 January 2016]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, War Memorial in churchyard, 1919 [Notice for a public appeal, June 1919; information from Ray Stokes]

Holy Cross, Thornfalcon, tower repairs, 1919-1921 [ICBS]

All Saints, Martock, Lady Chapel restored, new screen and altar, 1919-20, cross, candlesticks, vases and processional cross by Omar Ramsden [Church guide]

St Mary Magdalene, Stockland Bristol, screen restored and enlarged, 1920 [VCH, vol.vi, 1991, 130]

St Mary Magdalene, Church Square, Taunton, War Memorial in the churchyard, c.1920 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Taunton*, 7 September 2016]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, War Memorial tablet and the War Memorial in the churchyard, 1921 [Church guide]

Frederick Bligh Bond in partnership with William Ellery Anderson:

St Mary Magdalene, Stowell, rebuilt on new foundations, except tower, 1913 [SCH D/D/Cf/1912/47; ICBS; VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 160]

Christ Church, Long Load, general repairs, 1913-1915 [ICBS]

St Mary, Kilve, reseating and repairs, 1913-14 [ICBS]

St Mary, Emborough, rebuild, 1913-4 [ICBS, grant submission by William Ellery Anderson rejected; Kenawell, *The Quest at Glastonbury*, 1965, 59]

BONELLA, Alfred Augustus-see Henry John Paull

BONEY, William Henry 1863-1944 architect

William Boney was born in Clerkenwell, London, the son of woollen merchant Thomas Boney and his wife Mary Jane Knowles.

The 1891 census shows him living in his parent's property at Hornsey, and his occupation is given as an architect. Four years later he married Mary Dale Carr, and by 1901 the family are living at Highgate. At this time, and again in 1911, he gives his occupation as the unusual combination of a woollen merchant and architect.

The London practice of William Boney and Charles Henry Wainwright (b.1864) designed the screen at St Lawrence, Little Stanmore, Harrow [*American Architect and Building News*, 1900], and the Methodist Church, Highgate, London in 1905.

William Boney died on the 4th October 1944 at Bude in Cornwall.

[Andrew Behan in *London Remembers*, on-line]

Yarlington House, Yarlington, w. extension, 1911-12 [SCH D/D/WRh/13; VCH vol.vii, 1999, 67]

BONFIELD, John 1784-1867 ironfounder, wheelwright and blacksmith

John Bonfield worked from a foundry at Crawley, a hamlet in the Parish of Chardstock, Devon. He was variously described as an iron and brass founder, machinist, wheelwright and blacksmith, and by 1851 he was employing ten men.

For the Chard Turnpike Trust he built tollhouses at Tytherleigh, and Blackdown, both near Chard, but across the county boundary into Devon and Dorset respectively.

His son also named John Bonfield, a wheelwright and carpenter died in 1868, a year after his father.

Toll house for the Chard Turnpike Trust, Snowdon Hill, Chard, 1838 [SCH Q/Rup/89, 95 and 100; Bentley & Murless, *Somerset Roads-The Legacy of the Turnpikes, Phase 1-Western Somerset*, 1985, 25 and 26; Dowding and Taylor, *The Toll-houses of Somerset*, 2013, 63, illust]

BOUGHTON, R.-*see* Edwin Henry Lingen Barker

BOULTON, Richard Lockwood-*see* Henry Davis and Benjamin Ferrey

BOWDEN, Ernest Edward 1877-1961 *architect*

Ernest Bowden was born at Haywards Heath, Sussex. By 1881 he was living with a relative at Hastings in Kent.

From 1895 until 1897 he was an articled pupil of Charles Septimus Adye and Herbert Archibald Adye of Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. He then worked in the office of Ernest Newton until 1900, after which he joined the office of Gerald Callcott Horsley (1862-1917), as an improver, then as an assistant. He was also an assistant to Ambrose MacDonald Poynter (1857-1923), then Edward John May.

Ernest Bowden eventually set up his own independent practice in Battersea, London, in 1904.

St Mary, Batcombe, repairs, 1927-9 [ICBS]

St Nicholas, West Pennard, roof and masonry repairs, 1934 [ICBS]

Court Barn, West Bradley, repairs, 1936, for the NT-*see* also Powys & Macgregor [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 665]

BOWEN, John 1785-1854 *engineer, wine merchant and land agent*

John Bowen was born in Bridgwater and apprenticed to a hardware manufacturer, which he left in the hope of pursuing a theatrical career. He was soon disillusioned, and after joining the navy he eventually ended up in the employ of Trinity House maintaining lighthouses in England, then for the East India Company around the coast of India. Suffering from ill health, he returned home to Bridgwater in 1815.

John Bowen served as engineer to the Bridgwater Turnpike Trust, and built a section of the new Bristol Road.

He also set up in business as a wine merchant in Little Chandos Street, and then built himself a house in Friarn Street. He became involved with local affairs, especially the problem of poverty and the implications of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834.

Later still he apparently lived on the Boconnoc estate in Cornwall, where he was employed as a steward and land agent.

When he died in 1854 John Bowen was buried in St John's Churchyard in Bridgwater.

[*John Bowen and the Bridgwater Scandal*, PSANHS, 1987]

Market Hall Buildings and the Dome, Cornhill, Bridgwater, reputed to have been the designer, 1826-27, builder Thomas Hutchings, railings around the front of the Dome, removed in 1895 [Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 254-5; Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, 4, 56 and 59; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 146; Lawrence, *A History of Bridgwater*, 2005, 136]

BOWRING, Robert 1862-1913 *estate agent, surveyor, auctioneer and timber valuer*

Robert Bowring was born at Polsham, near Wells, the son of Alexander Bowring, a farmer.

In 1881, aged eighteen, he was an architect's assistant. Later practised as a land agent and surveyor from No. 25 Market Place, Wells.

He married Mary Matilda Coles in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in Coxley, and they lived at nearby Polsham House.

In June 1907 he auctioneered off Glastonbury Abbey [Lawrences Auctioneers of Crewkerne, *Catalogue*, Lot 2042, 16 June 2017].

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Coxley, 1891 [*Western Gazette*, 14 August 1891]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wookey Hole, 1891-92 [*Western Gazette*, 18 March 1892]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Downside, 1891-92 [*Western Gazette*, 6 May 1892]

BOYCE, George 1751-1838

Barton Grange, Corfe, rebuilt, c.1794-1824, parts dem., 1931 [named in the building accounts held in SHC archives]

BOYLE, Edmund-*see* Edward Davis

BOYLE, Eleanor Vere 1825-1916 *illustrator, artist and garden writer*

Eleanor Vere Gordon was born in Scotland the youngest of the nine children of Alexander Gordon of Ellon Castle, Aberdeenshire. She was educated at home and her mother was an amateur artist. At the age of twenty, Eleanor Gordon married Richard Cavendish Townsend Boyle (1812-1896), the son of Edmund Boyle, the eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery of Marston House, Marston Bigot. For the previous ten years he had been curate of St Leonard, Marston Bigot, then rector. In 1847 he also became chaplain-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria.

Between 1846 and 1854 the couple had five children, and lived at the Vicarage designed by Edward Davis in 1836-39. A sketch of the sewing room made by Eleanor Boyle survives.

From 1852 until 1877 Eleanor Boyle illustrated fourteen books, the majority fairy tales or nursery rhymes. She also exhibited at the Society of Female Artists, and at the Dudley and Grosvenor Galleries, signing her works with only her initials E.V.B.

Eleanor Boyle was patron of the Frome School of Art from its foundation in 1868.

After her husband retired in c.1871 the family moved to Huntercombe Manor, Buckinghamshire, where she used her skills recreating the estate's extensive gardens, and devoted herself to writing, particularly on gardens and nature.

Eleanor Boyle died in Brighton, but was buried in the churchyard back at Marston Bigot.

[Michael MacGarvie, *Eleanor Vere Boyle (1825-1916): Artist and Illustrator; Her Life, Work and Circle*, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, vol. 26, 1982; Michael MacGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1887]

St Leonard, Marston Bigot, designed two stained glass windows in the n. nave made by the stained glass artist Thomas Willement, 1845-1857, the church was extended and altered by Edward Davis in 1844 [McGarvie, 1987, 145; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 423; *The Building Conservation Directory, Special Report on Historic Churches*, August 2019, 16-18 illust.]

Eleanor's Well, Lower Marston, Marston Bigot, providing fresh drinking water to the local community, 1852 [McGarvie, 1987, 125, 136-7 illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 425]

Drinking Fountain, known as the Boyle Cross, Market Place, Frome, 1871, designed in collaboration with the local sculptor-mason Joseph Chapman [*Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society*, vol. 26, 1982, 95-145; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 513]

BRACEBRIDGE, Edward Ledger 1815-1892 *architect & surveyor*

Edward Bracebridge was born in Gibraltar.

In 1840 he married Anne Jones at Droitwich, Worcestershire, and the couple lived at Poplar, London. He designed the new church of Holy Trinity at Blackdown, Dorset, in 1838-40.

St Peter and St Paul, Chiselborough, rebuilt, except chancel and tower, 1839-44 [ICBS]

BRADDELL, Thomas Arthur Darcy 1884-1970 *architect*

Darcy Braddell was born in Singapore, the son of Sir Thomas Braddell, the Chief Judicial Officer of the Malay States.

He was an articulated pupil of Ernest George and studied at the Architectural Association. In 1908 he commenced in independent practice in London, and in 1920 he designed the village hall and eight cottages for the Melchet Court Estate in Hampshire. Two years later he joined the Art Workers' Guild.

From 1937 he joined in partnership with Humphry Deane, and practised as Deane and Braddell.

Thomas Braddell wrote *How to Look at Buildings*, 1932.

Unidentified small country house, Burnham-on-Sea, c.1920 [*Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

BRADDOCK, Thomas-see Andrew Mather

BRADFORD, William 1844-1919 *architect*

William Bradford was born in Exeter, Devon, the second of nine children of Robert Bradford, a builder.

At the age of sixteen he was working as a builder for his father, but from the late 1860's he worked in the malting and brewing industry, before establishing his own architectural practice in Fulham, London in 1879.

Three years earlier he had married Hannah Laura Barrot, and by 1891 they were living in Ealing with their five children. By 1901 he was residing in Bloomsbury, then he moved out of London, and settled in Folkstone, Kent.

His practice concentrated almost entirely on breweries, malting and ancillary buildings. He built or altered some seventy such buildings, mainly in Southern England, and his best surviving work is the Hook Norton Brewery, Oxfordshire built in 1898-1900.

By 1905 the practice had become W. Bradford & Sons.

[English Heritage, *The Brewery Industry- A report by the Brewery History Society*, 2010]

Malthouse, Canon Street/Priory Avenue, Taunton, 1901, builder Alfred James Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14; Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 81-82 illust.]

BRAKSPEAR, William Hayward 1819-1898, his son **Harold** 1870-1934 *architects and surveyors* William Brakspear was born in Chelsea, and became an articled pupil of the successful London architect Charles Barry (1795-1860).

After setting up in practice in Manchester, in 1845 he joined Thomas Dickson in partnership. Their partnership was formally dissolved in December 1849, and William Brakspear claimed that illness forced him to leave Manchester and return to London.

Whilst the alterations at St Mary Church, Bridgwater were being carried out from 1849, William Brakspear lived in the Town, personally supervising the work, acting as both architect and clerk of works. During this time he also designed the mayoral chair in the Town Hall, and as a member of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society contributed two antiquarian drawings to their collection.

After finishing his commissions in Bridgwater, and marrying in Altrincham in 1853, William Brakspear returned to work in the Manchester area. The family home at this time was at Sale Bank, Cheshire. Locally, he rebuilt the medieval church of St Mary at Bowden, 1851-61, restored St Bartholomew, Wilmslow, 1861-65, and designed the Wesleyan Church of St Paul, also in Bowden, built in 1874.

William Brakspear exhib. at the R.A. on six occasions from 1843 until 1859.

Three of his sons, Hayward Richardson Brakspear (1857-1899), William Sidney Brakspear (b.1861), and Harold Brakspear, where all to become architects. But it was the youngest son, Harold who was to become the best known. He was educated privately, then became an articled pupil and then an assistant to his father. In 1892 he qualified as an architect, and in the following year, aged just twenty-three, he commenced in independent practice from The Priory in Corsham, Wiltshire, where his father had by then retired to live.

Later Harold Brakspear lived at Pickwick Manor, Corsham, and during a distinguished career worked on a number of nationally significant buildings including the Abbeys of Battle, Lacock, Malmesbury and Bath, together with Sherborne Castle in Dorset. He was appointed consulting architect to the Dean and Canons at Windsor, and to the Dean and Chapter at Worcester Cathedral. In 1931 he was knighted in recognition of his most important work, the restoration of St George's Chapel, Windsor.

As well as being an architect, Harold Brakspear was also an archaeologist, and he wrote a paper for the Society of Antiquaries entitled *A West Country School of Masons*.

Harold Brakspear married Lilian Somers, and in c.1934 he was joined in practise by his son Oswald Somers Brakspear (1912-1999), who had studied architecture at Bristol University, and who later undertook much church work in the Bath and Wells, and the Bristol Dioceses.

Both William and Harold Brakspear are buried in the churchyard of St Bartholomew, Corsham.

[*Bath Chronicle and Herald*, 24 November 1934; Pamela Slocombe, editor, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with work in Wiltshire*, part 1, 1996 and part 2, 2006; *Architects of Greater Manchester 1800-1940*, online at manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk]

William Hayward Brakspear in partnership with Thomas Dickson:

St Mary, Bridgwater, Dickson & Brakspear won the competition for renewing and remodelling the interior including the whole of the roof of nave, transepts and aisles, the tracery of the windows and the pews, 1849-54, builder John Westlake Wainwright, David Bradfield-mason and William Shewbrooks-carpenter. William Brakspear acted as his own clerk of works and this...*ungentlemanly, unprofessional activity very much annoyed the guardians of professional standards, and his fee of £570 7s. 4d. On the outlay of £3,946 very much angered his clients* [*The Builder*, 1848, 81, 214, 226 and 250; ICBS; RIBA Drawings Collection; *The Bridgwater Times and Somerset Standard*, 7 June and 20 December, 1849; exhibited at the R.A., 1853; Ferriday, *The Church Restorers*, in the *Architectural Review*, August 1964, 92; Woolrich, *Saint Mary's Church Bridgwater, how it came to be the way it is today*, 2005]

William Hayward Brakspear:

Wembdon Road Cemetery, Bridgwater, Chapel, Lodge and layout, opened 1851, dem. [RIBA Drawings Collection; Woolrich, *Saint Mary's Church Bridgwater, how it came to be the way it is today*, 2005]

St Mary's Vicarage, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater, 1852-53 [SCH D/D/Bbm/113; RIBA Drawings Collection; Woolrich, 2002]

Mayorial chair for the Bridgwater Borough Council, c.1853

Harold Brakspear:

Christ Church, Christchurch Street West, Frome, the works to the e.end of the church started by William Brown, were completed by Harold Brakspear, 1904-5. A permanent roof, level with the nave, was put over the sacristy, sham vaulting and arches flanking the chancel arch removed, 1918, builder Charles Barnes, added a Lady Chapel e. of the n. transept, 1929 [Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 21; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 509-10]

Cothay Manor, near Greenham, restored and added entrance tower, 1926-27 [Miers, *The English Country House*, 2009, 51; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 224 and 225]

Manor House, Vallis, near Frome, examination of the ruins, 1927 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 38]

Rooks House, Horsington, alterations, 1930-31 [Wiltshire Record Office 2512/1-140/5]

BRANDON, David-see Thomas Henry Wyatt

BRAY, Frederick William John 1909-1977 *architect*

Born in Cardiff, Frederick Bray was the son of Frederick Richard Bray (b.1882), a gas fitter. From 1935 he was Surveyor to the Fabric of Wells Cathedral.

BRERETON, Robert Pearson 1818-1894 *railway engineer* and **Cuthbert Arthur** 1850-1910 *civil engineer*

Robert Brereton was born at Brinton, the son of Robert John Brereton (1796-1858) and joined a Norfolk family of notable Victorian engineers.

He joined Isambard Kingdom Brunel aged just seventeen, in 1836, rising to become his chief assistant in 1844. He worked on the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash supervising nearly all the construction. Isambard Brunel described...as *my assistant, a peculiarly energetic perserving young man*.

When Isambard Brunel died in 1859, Robert Brereton took over responsibility for completing his outstanding projects, including designing the West Somerset Railway for which Isambard Brunel had drawn up initial plans in 1858.

Robert Brereton's collection of sixty photographs of *Some Churches Towers of Somerset* were published posthumously in 1905.

[David Worthy, *The Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010]

Wooden viaduct, Frome, 1850, dem. [*Frome Society Year Book*, 3, 45-54]

West Somerset Railway, Taunton to Watchet section for the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company (Chief Engineer Francis Fox), including station buildings, bridges and other structures at Bishops Lydeard, Combe Florey, Crowcombe Heathfield, Stogumber, Williton, Doniford Halt and Watchet, 1859-62, contractor for the line **George Furness** (1820-1900) of London [Mowat, *Railway Magazine*, vol.75, 1934, 263; Clinker & Arend, *The West Somerset Railway*, 1989, 4 and 5; Coleby, *The Minehead Branch 1848-1971*, 2006, 24]

The West Somerset line extension from Watchet to Minehead, with station buildings at Washford (builders William Morse (d.1895) and James Henry Langton), Blue Anchor (builder John Pearse), Dunster (builder, William Harrison) and Minehead (builder, John Pearse), 1872-74, the contractors for building the line were Frederick Furness and William Buxton [Mowat, 1934, 264; Clinker & Arend, 1989, 7]

Cuthbert Arthur Brereton was the son of John Brereton (1813-1861) and also belonged to the Norfolk family of notable Victorian engineers. He was a nephew, and an articled pupil of Robert Pearson Brereton. From 1893 until 1909 he worked for Sir John Wolfe-Barry (1836-1918) & Partners.

Whilst working on the new sea wall at Blue Anchor, following storm damage in 1899, he was asked to inspect the damaged harbour at nearby Watchet. Cuthbert Brereton recommended

reconstruction of the w. breakwater and the building of a floating harbour, neither, however, were built.

[Ben Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002]

BRETTINGHAM, Matthew 1699-1769 *builder, surveyor and architect*

Matthew Brettingham was born in Norwich, the second son of Launcelot Brettingham (1664-1727) and his wife Elizabeth Hillwell. His father was a bricklayer or mason, and would have made his living repairing and altering buildings in the City, and it was in this context, working alongside his father, that Matthew, and his brother Robert (1696-1768), learned their trade. One of the earliest references to Matthew Brettingham is in 1719, when with his older brother, they were admitted to the City of Norwich as freemen bricklayers.

In 1721 he married Martha Bunn (c.1697-1783) and they had nine children, including Matthew Brettingham the younger (1725-1803), who was to become a well-respected architect.

After the death of his father, Launcelot Brettingham, Matthew Brettingham began seeking commissions farther afield, and in 1726 he produced drawings, possibly from designs made by Colen Campbell (1676-1729), for a new grandiose country mansion at Holkham on the Norfolk coast. In 1734 construction on the house finally commenced and he was appointed clerk of works. The architect by then was William Kent (1685-1748).

There is no evidence that Matthew Brettingham ever formally studied architecture, or indeed travelled abroad, but his role at Holkham Hall brought him commissions from the landed gentry and other wealthy local patrons. He also built up a considerable business as a surveyor and building contractor working on important public buildings and bridges in Norwich, including the Gaol, Shirehouse, the Castle, and the Cathedral. Beyond the bounds of East Anglia, he built a number of town houses in St James's Square, London, revolutionising the layout of the interior. He also worked on impressive list of country houses including, Goodwood and Petworth in Sussex, Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, and Marble Hill, Twickenham. In the 1760's he reached the pinnacle of his career, designing York House on Pall Mall, London, for arguably his most illustrious patron, the Duke of York (brother of King George III).

Matthew Brettingham died in 1769 in Norwich, and was buried in the family vault in the local parish church. The words of his epitaph on his memorial, probably designed by his son, Matthew Brettingham the younger, reads...*As a Man his Integrity, liberal Spirit and benevolence of Mind; endear'd him to all that knew his Virtues; and his Talents as an Architect to the Patronage and esteem of the Nobility, the most distinguish'd for their love of Palladian Architecture.*

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Matthew Bettingham-Wikipedia online]

Hinton House, Hinton St George...*transacted business for Earl Poulett...that cannot now be readily identified but may have been internal alterations and the linking of the n. and s. wings to the main building, 1747-1764* [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 42-43; Colvin, 2008, 156, listed under...*Unexecuted Designs*]

BREWER, John 1759-1848 *stonemason* of Church Lane, Dulverton

Landacre Bridge over the River Barle, Withypool, substantial repairs, 1828 [Greenfield, *Exmoor Review*, 1987, *Some Exmoor Bridges*, 27-28]

BREWER, Robert and **John SULLEY** *stonemasons*

St Nicholas, Brushford, rebuilt the s.porch, 1725 [Church guide]

BRIGG, F.B.-see Harold Weedon

BRINDLEY, James-see Robert Whitworth

BRINDLEY, William-see William Farmer

BROCK, Edgar Philip Loftus-see Matthew Edward Haberson

BROCK, Thomas-see John Loughborough Pearson

BROCKLEHURST, Arthur 1879-1960 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Preston, Lancashire, Arthur Brocklehurst was the seventh child of Thomas Brocklehurst, a tailor and draper.

In 1911 he was practising as an architect and surveyor from Newchurch-in-Rossendale, Lancashire, and in 1915 he formed Brocklehurst and Company in Manchester. He was also briefly in partnership in Bury in 1929.

By 1939 Arthur Brocklehurst was living on the Lancashire coast at Southport. He retired from practise in 1947.

The majority of his buildings are to be found in and around Manchester, and elsewhere in Lancashire. He also built a number of Methodist Chapels and Halls throughout the country.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 38 High Street, Wincanton, 1915, builders Bird & Pippard of Yeovil [*Western Gazette*, 9 May 1913, 10; *Building News*, 14 July 1915, 51 and 1 December 1915, 636]

BRODIE, Charles Henry 1859-1943 *architect and surveyor*

Charles Brodie was born at Exeter, Devon, the eldest son of William Brodie (b.1831), a commercial clerk.

In 1891 he was practising as an architect and surveyor, and living with his brother at Islington in London. Five years later he married Edith Mary Carbis Best at Croydon.

He was Surveyor to the National Provincial Bank for twenty years and designed their branches at Ashton Gate, Bristol and Swindon.

National Provincial Bank, North Street, Taunton, 1912, dem. [*Building News*, 113, 1917, 184, Illust; exhib. at the R.A.]

National Provincial Bank (now Barclays), Fore Street, Wellington, c.1912 [information from Julian Orbach]

BROMLEY, Andrew 1855-c.1915 *architect*

Andrew Bromley was born at Farnham, Surrey, the fourth child of Edward Bromley (b.1813), a publican.

By 1881 he was practising as an architect, and living at Battersea in London. Three years later he married Clara Augustus Aylwin, and the family moved to Folkestone, Kent.

Andrew Bromley was briefly in partnership with John Cowell (1855-1888), with offices in both Canterbury and Folkestone. John Cowell had been an articled pupil of John Hall (1835-1887), the Canterbury City Surveyor, but died of typhoid aged just thirty-three years. Their design for a seafront shelter and associated landscaping at Folkestone was published in *The Building News*, 20 April 1888.

In 1897 Andrew Bromley designed the Turkish Baths in Folkestone.

Anchor Hotel, Porlock Weir, large extension for a new smoking room and a sitting room, 1902 [SCH D/R/dul/24/1/4]

BROWN, Alexander Burnett 1867-1948 and **Ernest Robert BARROW** 1869-1948 *architects and surveyors*

Alexander Brown was born in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but by 1871, aged four, he was living with his grandparents on the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Charterhouse School, Godalming, Surrey, and left in 1883, prior to joining the Royal Artillery two years later. In c.1887 he became an articled pupil, and then an assistant to the London architect Arthur Vernon (1845-1926).

By 1891 Alexander Brown was described as an architect and surveyor, commencing in independent practice in 1893, and two years later he was joined in partnership by Ernest Barrow.

In addition to his architectural career, Alexander Brown also served as aide-de-camp to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in Gibraltar, and in 1900 took part in the China Relief Expedition, and was promoted to the rank of major. During his career Alexander Brown held a number of professional appointments with the Worshipful Company of Musicians, Sir Charles Lacock's London Estate, Leicester Fields Estate, French Catholic Church, Convents and Schools, Board of Agriculture, and for the Artisans' Land and Mortgage Corporation. He was also a distinguished freemason.

In 1893 he married Amy Elizabeth Reynolds from Buckinghamshire, and the couple had two sons.

As for Ernest Barrow, he was born in Notting Hill, London, the son of hotel keeper Frederick Barrow (b. 1848).

From 1885 until 1890 he was an articled pupil of Joseph Barker Daniel Wall (1849-1923), and also attended classes at the Architectural Association, and the R.A. Schools. In 1890 he briefly joined Robert Willey (d.1918) as an assistant, before moving onto Benjamin Elson (1841-1929), and in 1892 to the office of Arnold Vernon, where he met Alexander Brown. The following year Ernest Barrow started his own practice, before joining in partnership with Alexander Brown in 1895. Their partnership lasted for thirty-five years coming to an end in 1930.

Like Alexander Brown, Ernest Barrow was a freemason and by 1901 he was married to Edith, and the couple resided in Hastings, Sussex. Then in 1938, at the age of sixty-nine, he married Janet Worth.

Ernest Barrow died in 1948 in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Aldersmead, Manor Road, Alcombe, Minehead, 1908, then extended with a similar sized house adjacent, 1923, gardens laid out, 1925 [OD]

BROWN, Charles 1842-1912 *surveyor*

Charles Brown was born in Wells the second child of Isaac Brown (b.1815), a stone mason.

By 1861 he was a surveyor's assistant, and in 1881 he was practising from Chamberlain Street. He married Louisa Bessey, and the couple had six children, and later they lived at Daneden, Portway.

Charles Brown was Surveyor to Wells City Council from 1884 until he died, aged seventy in 1912. Bricke's Almshouses, St Cuthbert's Street, Wells, probably designed two s. projecting ranges at the w. end, 1884 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset; North and Bristol*, 2011, 701]

Llewellyn's Almshouses, Priest's Row, Wells, rebuilt, 1887-8 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 700]
British School (The Hayes, opened 1872 to designs of John Bevan senior), Cheddar, enlarged, 1887 [*Western Gazette*, 30 September 1887]

Town Hall, Market Place, Wells, added secondary staircase, 1905-7 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 697]

BROWN, Duncan Thomas Glencairn 1879-1953 *surveyor*

Born at Stalbridge, Dorset, Duncan Brown was the fourth child of Andrew Brown (b. 1833), a corn merchant.

By 1901 he was practising as a surveyor from Sherborne, and subsequently worked for the local Urban District Council. In 1911 he married Ethel Louise Northover.

From 1927 he was Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Urban District Council.

BROWN, John 1805-1876 and **John COLSON** 1820-1895 *architects & surveyors*

John Brown was born in Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, and was an articled pupil of a close relative, the Ipswich architect William Brown (1778-1851), before moving to London to commence his own practice. John Brown exhibited at the R.A. from 1820 until 1844.

In 1835 he moved back to East Anglia becoming the County Surveyor for Norfolk, and Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich Cathedral. With offices in both Great Yarmouth and London, in c.1842 he took a young John Colson into partnership.

By 1868 he had become the founder and first secretary of the Association of Architectural Draughtsmen.

John Colson was born in Southampton in 1820. At birth his surname was Passingcomb, for his father was an illegitimate twin son born in 1798 to Elizabeth Passingcomb and John Colson (d.1830). In 1830, his father by then a solicitor, changed his surname to Colson, and with his wife Lucy Corfe and their six children, moved to the village of Shedfield, some eleven miles to the east of Southampton, where they had inherited property. In c.1836 John Colson was an articled pupil of Winchester architect, Owen Browne Carter. After serving his articles by c.1841 he then spent four years in London attending classes and firstly, working as an assistant in the office of Thomas Henry Wyatt, and then in the office of church architect Benjamin Ferrey. Having gained wider experience he became a junior partner of John Brown, practising from Norfolk Street off the Strand. Their practice would appear to have been a thriving one, but the partnership was not a success and lasted barely three years, being dissolved in 1845. In the Autumn of that year he returned to Winchester, and for the next thirty years practised as a sole principal from his home in the City.

Between 1845 and 1862 John Colson entered a number of architectural competitions, including the Great Exhibition in 1850, but was only successful winning the first premium for the Winchester Diocesan Training School in 1859. His practice primarily concentrated on the design

and restoration of churches, vicarages and schools, and he is thought to have built or restored some one hundred and twenty churches in Hampshire. From 1858 he was appointed Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral.

In 1877 he took his eldest son, John Barnes Colson (1851-1908) into partnership, and in 1895 he succeeded his father as Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Brenda Poole, *John Colson: a Hampshire Architect of the Victorian Age*, 2000]

John Brown in partnership with John Colson:

St John the Baptist, Blake Place, Eastover, Bridgwater, foundation stone laid 1841, consecrated, 1846, but not completed to the original designs as the intended broach spire on top of the tower was not built [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1991, 234]

Vicarage, off Blake Place, Bridgwater, attrib., 1845, dem., 1988

BROWN, Lancelot 'Capability' 1716-1783 *gardener, landscape designer and architect*

Lancelot Brown was born at Kirkharle, west of Morpeth, Northumberland, the third son of William Brown (1676-1720), the local steward or estate manager, and his wife Ursula Hall (c.1678-1742). His father died when he was just four years old. As the youngest son he was fortunate in being given an education, probably until the age of sixteen, following which he became an apprentice under-gardener at Kirkharle Hall, where his father had previously worked. In 1739 Lancelot Brown moved south to further his career firstly, in Lincolnshire, before moving onto Kiddington in Oxfordshire, then Wotton Underwood near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Following the retirement of the head gardener at nearby Stowe, Lancelot Brown was appointed to the prestigious post in February 1741, aged only twenty-five. Later still he was promoted to Clerk of Works. The extensive parkland at Stowe with its naturalistic landscape style adorned with temples, follies and garden architecture had been laid out by the Royal Gardener Charles Bridgeman (1690-1738).

In 1744 at Stowe, Lancelot Brown married Bridget Wayet (c.1717-1786) of Boston, and the couple had nine children.

After eight years at Stowe with invaluable training under his belt and a growing list of important contacts, his duties came to an end, and in the Autumn of 1749, Lancelot Brown set about employing his landscape skills and architectural abilities in the service of other members of the landed gentry, including those at Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, Compton Verney and Warwick Castle, Warwickshire, and particularly at Croome Court, Worcestershire, where major works continued for fourteen years, until 1765.

By the summer of 1751 the family had finally left Stowe, and moved to Hammersmith in London, where Lancelot Brown started in earnest to practice on his own behalf as a landscape designer. To further his career in 1758 he petitioned for a royal appointment, but this was not granted until 1764, when he was appointed Master Gardener at Hampton Court, and the family moved into Wilderness House in the grounds of the Palace.

In addition to his landscape designs he also enjoyed a reputation as an architect, but whilst he had little wish to merely design houses he was very conscious of needing to know how to deal with buildings and structures in his parkland commissions. In this respect he collaborated with leading practitioners of the day. In particular, he worked extensively with the master builder Henry Holland (1712-1785), as at Croome Park, and then with his architect son, also named Henry Holland.

In 1771 Henry Holland junior joined in partnership with Lancelot Brown, and two years later married his partner's eldest child, Bridget Brown (1746-1828). Their professional partnership proved highly successful as by this time Henry Holland had become more than a competent architect, so much so that Lancelot Brown left much of the detailing of buildings to his partner, although he continued to participate in the overall scheme. The partnership continued for twelve years and was only terminated by Lancelot Brown's death on the 6th February 1783.

His landscape legacies in the West Country include Ugbrooke in Devon, Bowood and Longleat, both in Wiltshire, Sherborne Castle and Milton Abbas in Dorset.

From early in his career he was recognised as having an uncanny way of readily identifying the *capabilities* of a site (hence his nickname), and of visualising aesthetic changes on a grand scale.

[Joan Clifford, *Capability Brown*, 1974; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Michael McCarthy, *The Origins of the Gothic Revival*, 1987; Peter Brimacombe, *Capability Brown-The Master Gardener*, 2001; Howard Colvin, *Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-*

1840, 2008; Jane Brown, *Lancelot 'Capability' Brown-The Omnipotent Magician 1716-1783*, 2011; Roger Turner, *Capability Brown and the Eighteenth-Century English Landscape*, 2013]

Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, in conjunction with William Pitt...*drew up extensive plans to enhance The Park and landscape the grounds, hundreds of beech, cedar and lime trees were planted, c.1765 onwards* [Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, 1987, 27; Brown, 2011, 184]

The Column (also known as the Parkfield Monument, the Burton Steeple, or the Pynsent Tower), Troy Hill, Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, completed by September 1766 when Lancelot Brown inspected the steeple, newly completed to his design and hoped to hear...*how the Pillar pleases his lordship*, builder Philip Pear of Curry Rivel, mason John Ford, urn commemorating, 1780 by **John Bacon** (1740-1799), top section of the column was probably redesigned by the client, William Pitt the Elder, whom Lancelot Brown had first met in the 1740's whilst working at Stowe [Clifford, 1974, 27; Jones, *Follies & Grottoes*, 1953 reprinted 1989, 383 drawing; *Country Life*, 10 September 1987; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 76-7, Owen, *Burton Pynsent, Somerset: Brown's Column and the Landscape of William and Hester Pitt*, *The Follies Journal*, No.7, 2007, 41-55; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 38; Brown, 2011, 184, 185 and 197]

BROWN, Samuel-see James Abernethy

BROWN, family, **William** 1795-1861 *builder*, **James** 1817-1886 *carpenter*, **Frederick Parfitt** 1825-1891 *builder*, **William George** 1827-1911 *carpenter, surveyor and architect*, and his son **Henry George** 1857-1916

William Brown was born in Somerton, and in 1815 he married Mary Wheeler in Frome. The couple had three children, including James Brown who became a carpenter and worked in family business. He married the daughter of local stonemason Joseph Chapman senior.

Following the death of Mary Brown, in 1822 William Brown married Mary Parfitt at Marston Bigot, and they had two sons, Frederick Parfitt Brown and William George Brown, who both went into the building trade.

William Brown established his building business at No. 4 Willow Vale, originally called Pilly Vale, with his main yard in King Street, Frome. Frederick and William George Brown were born at Pilly Vale, and in turn Frederick raised his own family there.

William Brown frequently worked for the Longleat estate and towards the end of his life, his business was renamed William Brown and Sons, acknowledging the involvement of his sons.

He appointed William Jervis Stent as an executor of his will, no doubt reflecting both their friendship, religious affiliation and shared professional interests. After his death the firm became Frederick and George Brown of King Street, and by 1871 it is recorded as employing some forty men and six boys. The brothers continued to work together, and separately until 1882, when their building business went into bankruptcy.

Frederick Brown was married in Somerton in 1854, and later he retired to the Town, just before his death, living at Selwood House, near The Globe Inn. His obituary was published in the *Somerset Standard* of the 14 April 1891.

By the late 1870's William George Brown was describing himself as a master builder and surveyor, but after the bankruptcy of the family firm, he was listed as practising as only an architect and surveyor, and living at Weymouth Road, Frome. He was briefly joined by his son Henry George Brown, who migrated to South Africa in 1880. Henry George Brown was initially employed in the public works in Grahamstown, South Africa, which is where Sydney Stent was the District Engineer until 1885.

When William George Brown died, aged eighty-four, his obituary, published in the *Somerset Standard* of 24 July 1911, was headlined...*The late Mr William Brown, His Record of Architectural Work*.

William Brown:

Fire House, Christchurch Street West, Frome, 1828 [Frome St John's archives]

Vicarage, Buckland Dinham, 1835 [information from David Brown]

Church School, East Woodlands, estimated the cost of building in accordance with plans by Jeffrey Wyatville, 1835, roof repairs and toilets, 1842-1853 [Longleat estate archives 14/3 2/ 12 11/4/1808, 32/0 2/6/1835, 14/3/32/0 30/9/1842 and 14/3 32/10 9/6/1853]

Vicarage, Marston Bigot, for Edward Davis, 1836 [*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 2 June

1836]

Holy Trinity, Frome for Henry Goodridge, 1836-39 [information from David Brown]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Weymouth Road, Frome, for Sampson Kempthorne, 1837-8 [information from David Brown]

Bath Street, Nos. 16 and 17, Frome, repaired and adapted for the local Board of Guardians, 1837 [account in Frome Museum]

Unidentified house, Vicarage Street, Frome, 1840 [information from David Brown]

Holy Trinity, Chantry, 1843-46, builder and assisted George Gilbert Scott [SHC DD/SVN/2/6; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 436]

St Andrew, Mells, restored s.chapel roof, 1846 [SCH DD/SVN/2/15; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 555]

St Mary, Berkley, removal of side galleries, enclosing pews on the ground floor, reseating, altar and communion rail, reading desk and pulpit, 1848-50 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

St Philip and St James, Norton St Philip, largely rebuilt except tower for George Gilbert Scott, 1849-51 [*Daily News*, London, 17 September 1850]

St Katherine, East Woodlands, repairs, 1848-53, carpentry works, 1860 [Longleat esate archives 14/3 2/12 14/1/1840 and 14/3 2/12/29/9/1858]

All Saints, Tellisford, 1853-54 [SHC archives]

St John's Infant School, Frome, for Thomas Cundy, 1855 [*Wells Journal*, 13 October 1855]

St John Baptist, Frome, repairs, 1855-56 [St John's archives]

William Brown & Sons:

Marston House, Marston Bigot, alterations and additions for Charles Edmund Davis, 1857-8 [*The Builder*, 1857, 620]

St Michael, Gare Hill new church for William Butterfield, 1857-58 [*Somerset Standard*, 14 April 1891 and 24 July 1911]

St George, Beckington, restored the chancel and new tiled flooring, 1858, further extensive works of alteration and renovation, reseating and roof repairs for James Piers St Aubyn, 1872-3 [*The Builder*, 12 July 1873; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

St Mary, Laverton, restored the nave, new fittings including pews, pulpit, reading desk and lectern, 1859-60 works inspected by George Gilbert Scott [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 541]

Frederick Parfitt and William George Brown:

Lamb Brewery, Frome for William Hardick, 1860 [papers in Longleat archives]

Welshmill Villa, Frome, 1860 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

Chalcot House, Frome, extensive alterations and additions, 1860 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

Critchill Gate, Nunney, Toll House for the Frome Turnpike Trust, 1860 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Dowding and Taylor, *The Toll-houses of Somerset*, 2013, 138 illust]

Cottles Oak, Frome, Toll House for the Frome Turnpike Trust, 1861 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Dowding and Taylor, *The Toll-houses of Somerset*, 2013, 139 illust]

Gloucester Farm, Lullington, alterations and enlargement, 1861 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 552]]

Rook Lane Chapel (constructed by James Pope, a local builder), Bath Street, Frome, rearranged interior, floor raised, re-pewed, Schoolroom and vestry remodelled and new classrooms added for William Stent, 1862 [*Frome Times*, 12 March 1862] Chapel repaired by the SBPT

St John Baptist, Frome, extensive works for Charles Edmund Giles, 1862-66 [*Bristol Mercury*, 1866]

Curate's residence, Gare Hill, 1863 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

St Mary, School and Vicarage, Frome for Charles Edmund Giles, 1863 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

St Mary, St John Baptist and All Saints, Witham Friary, new e.window, stained glass by Horwood Brothers, 1865, and renovation works for William White, 1875 [*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 16 November 1865; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

Murtry cross roads, Frome, Toll House for the Frome Turnpike Trust, c.1866 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

Chantry, plans for an unidentified villa, 1867 [SCH DD/SVN/6/6]

St Katherine, East Woodlands, repairs following tree damage, 1866 and works to the chancel and

vestry for Charles Edmund Giles, 1870-1, and naves and aisles for John Loughborough Pearson, 1880-1 [*Western Gazette*, 8 April 1870; *The Builder*, 1880, 39, 340; Longleat estate archives 14/3 2/12 29/9/59, accounts 1859-1868, 14/3 27/0 01/4/1869, and 14/3 27/0/1/1/1870]
 Rock Hill (Holmwood), Welshmill, Frome, 1868 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 All Saints, Nunney, new chancel and chancel arch for John Elkington Gill and Thomas Browne, 1871-74 [*Frome Times*, 18 January 1871]
 St George, Whatley, restored, added the n.transept, w.gallery removed as were all fittings and flooring, for George Edmund Street, 1869-70 [SHC D/P/what S871/6/1/1 and D/D/Cf/1869/7; *Frome Times*, 9 November 1870; Elliott and Pritchard, *Henry Woodyer Gentleman Architect*, 2002, 208 says the architect was Henry Woodyer]
 Frome Union, Bath Street, Frome, minor works, 1872 [Frome Museum archives]
 Vicarage, Whatley, alterations and cottage, 1872 [SHC D/D/Bbm/192]
 Orchardleigh estate, Lullington, various building works, 1873-4, 1876 and 1878 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Wallbridge Mills, Frome, alterations, 1875-80, 1882, and new tucking shops and offices, 1886-7 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 All Saints, Tellisford, new organ chamber, lectern and heating, 1876, and churchyard plan, n.d. [SCH DD/SVN/2/15; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 St Leonard, Marston Bigot, access to w.gallery ringing loft, new staircase, removal of organ from n. transept to priest's vestry, n.transept fitted up as the Cork family pew [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 St Andrew, Mells, repairs, drawings by Henry George Brown, 1877-78 [SCH DD/SVN/2/15; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 555]
 Baptist Chapel, Beckington, renovations and pew replacement for William Hardwick and William Henry Hardwick, 1878 [*Frome Times*, 3 July 1878]
 Waterworks, Frome, engine and boiler house, chimney stack, and cottage, 1879 [*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 1 May 1879]
 Parish Room, Buckland Dinham, 1879-80 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 All Saints, Lullington, window details, drawings by Henry George Brown, 1879-81 [SCH DD/SVN/2/15]

Frederick Parfitt Brown:

Christ Church, Christchurch Street West, Frome, repairs, reseating, installed new heating apparatus, and two new windows ins.aisle given by Harry Hems, 1886-87 [ICBS; SCH D/D/Cf/1896/4; Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 19 and 21]
 St John, Frome, renovation of the Bennett Memorial in the churchyard for William Venn Gough, 1887, added a plinth as a memorial to the cross the Revd. Bennett had brought from St Barnabas, Pimlico [*Western Gazette*, 16 September 1887; *The Building News*, 25 November, 1887, illust; *Somerset Standard*, 14 April 1891]
 All Saints, Rodden, reroofing the nave and entrance porch with F.J. Seward and John Vallis, 1899 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Lindenfels, Robins Lane, Frome, 1889-90 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Holy Bank, Christchurch Street, Frome, 1889-90 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Norton Villa, Christchurch Street, Frome, 1890-95 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 St Martin's and Waverly, Park Road, Frome, 1890-95 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

William George Brown:

Christ Church, Christchurch Street West, Frome, replacement of pews with new seating, enlargement of the chancel, and new choir seats, 1867, stone pulpit, 1883, and new vestries, transepts, and the extension of the church westwards, 1896-97, builder Charles Barnes of Frome [ICBS; SCH D/D/cf/1896/4; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 19 and 21]
 Unidentified farmhouse, Chantry, 1867, possibly unexecuted [Frome Museum archives]
 Critchell Lodge, Frome, alterations and additions, 1868-70 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 St Andrews, Mells, extensive works of restoration for Henry Woodyer, 1878-80 [*Bath Chronicle and Weekly Gazette*, 2 December 1880]
 Building Society, Frome, new frontage, 1880-81 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Bridge Barton, Frome, new assembly hall, 1883 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]

All Saints, Nunney, repairs and reroofing of tower, 1884 [*Frome Times*, 5 March 1884]
 Standerwick Court, new cottages, etc., 1884-5 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Keyford, No.51, Frome, new entrance and dining room, 1885 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Catherine Street, Nos. 53-55, Frome, three dwelling houses and shops, 1885-86 [*The Builder*, 1 May 1886; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Keyford House, Frome, alterations, 1886 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Keyford Asylum, Frome, alterations, 1887-88, and restoration of chapel, 1892 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Holy Trinity School (built 1840), Trinity Street, Frome, extended, 1887 [*The Builder*, 1 May 1886; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 510]
 Christ Church Schools, Park Road, Frome, new classroom, cloakrooms, and other additions, from 1887 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 519; *Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Singers Art Metal Works, Frome, new casting room and modelling shop, 1887 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 All Saints, Rodden, restored, 1889, builders Frederick Brown with F.J. Seward and John Vallis [*Shepton Mallet Journal*, 8 March 1889]
 Holy Trinity, Trinity Street, Frome, new seating, removal of side gallery, new heating, general restoration and decoration, 1891 [SCH D/D/Cf/1891/2]
 Old Savings Bank, The Bridge, Frome, conversion, 1892 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Station Maltings, Frome, additions, 1899 and 1904 [SCH DD/SVN/1/37]
 Berkley House, Berkley, alterations and additions, 1893 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Weymouth Road, two unidentified semi-detached houses, 1893 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West Woodlands, 1894 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 St John's College, Portway, Frome, alterations, 1894 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Poor Law Union Workhouse, Weymouth Road, Frome, alterations, from 1895 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Mansford and Baily's Wine, Bath Street, Frome, alterations and additions, 1895-96 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Great Western Railway Hotel, Frome, 1898-7 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Rook Lane Chapel, Bath Street, Frome, alterations and additions, 1897-98 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 North Hill, Frome, alterations to surgery, 1898-99 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Northcote, Frome, alterations, 1898 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911]
 Henry Baily & Sons, Station Maltings, Frome, extensions and renovation, 1899 [information from David Brown]
 Frome United Brewery, Badcox Street, Frome, alterations and enlargement, 1902-4, dem. 1958 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007 29 illust.]
 Lamb Brewery, Christchurch Street East/Bath Street, Frome, new malthouse and alterations, 1902-4, closed 1957 [*Somerset Standard*, 24 July 1911; Miles, *Perfectly Pure- A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 32-35 illusts.]

BROWN, William 1759-1812 *land surveyor*

William Brown was the eldest son of William and Hannah Brown of Mudgley, near Wedmore. Estate and enclosure maps [Peter Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1979]

BROWN-see John Hole

BROWNE, Thomas 1839-1898 *architect & surveyor*

Thomas Browne was born in the City of London, and from 1852 until 1854 he was a student in the Department of Science and Art at Somerset House, London. The following year he then joined the office of Charles John Shoppee (1823-1897), before becoming a principal assistant to the Bath architect John Elkington Gill. In 1866 he became his partner, then in 1874 he qualified and with the death of John Elkington Gill, Thomas Browne continued the practice. In 1879 Thomas Browne was joined in partnership by Wallace Gill, the son and articled pupil of John Elkington Gill.

[Douglas Bernhardt, a University of Bath doctoral thesis, *A Victorian Practice in Bath: George Phillips Manners, John Elkington Gill, Thomas Browne, Percy Morris and Wallace Gill*, 2003]

Thomas Browne in partnership with John Elkington Gill:

Vicarage, Litton, additions, 1868 [SCH D/D/Bbm/161]

All Saints, Nunney, new chancel and chancel arch, 1871-74, builders Frederick and William George Brown [*Frome Times*, 9 November 1870; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 571]

Thomas Browne:

Vicarage, Rodney Stoke, alterations, 1875 [SCH D/D/Bbm/217]

Vicarage, Draycott, alterations, 1876 [SCH D/D/Bbm/214]

Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, attrib. with additions including entrance porch, smoking room and extension of service wing, 1877 [Foyle and Pevsner, *North Somerset and Bristol*, 2011, 79 and 80]

Thomas Browne in partnership with Wallace Gill:

St James, Ashwick, rebuilt, 1876-1881 [SCH D/D/Cf/18766/2; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 80] and may also have designed the Vicarage, 1881

Beckington Castle, Beckington, kitchen and bathrooms addition, 1896 [Biggs Archive 1001]

BRUCE, John Clayton Collingwood-see Henry Spencer Walcott Stone

BRUETON, Bertrand Frederick-see Leslie Patrick Abercrombie

BRUFORD, Robert 1833-1902 *farmer and brewer*

Farmers who grew barley could turn any surplus into malt and they often considered malting as part of their business. It was then a small step to becoming a brewer as well, as did the Bruford family of Cheddon Fitzpaine. In 1731, farmer Jeremy Bruford of Maidenbrook Farm, listed in an inventory, a malthouse. His grandson, Robert Bruford senior was also a farmer, and with his wife Charlotte, moved to nearby Nerrols Farm in 1809, and probably continued malting there too. He may well be the *Mr Bruford* who owned a crop of hops at Orchard Portman in 1843.

A new malthouse was built at Nerrols Farm in 1856, the work being carried out by Robert Herniman.

Robert Bruford junior leased Nerrols Farm in 1864, together with Canal and Lees Cottages, ten years later. He is listed as brewing there commercially between 1872 and 1883, calling the business *Chreddon Brewery*, and advertised himself as a *Beer and Pale Ale Brewer, Maltster and Hop Merchant*. In 1887 he advertised for plans, specifications, estimates and tenders for a new plant, but this was presumably never taken up as he sold his business to the large local brewery, Starkey, Knight and Ford in 1888.

His son Robert Bruford (1868-1939) was born at Nerrols Farm, and served as an MP for Wells in the 1920's, and was also a JP.

[Mary Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007]

Nerrols Farm, Cheddon Fitzpaine, alterations, 1878 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

BRUNEL, Isambard Kingdom 1806-1859 *civil, railway and marine engineer*

Isambard Brunel was born at Portsea, Portsmouth, the son of French-born engineer, Marc Isambard Brunel (1769-1849). He was educated in Hove, Sussex, and in Paris, before joining his father's office in 1823, and assisting in the building of the tunnel under the River Thames between Wapping and Rotherhythe.

His design for the Clifton Suspension Bridge over the Avon Gorge, won a competition in 1829 when he was only twenty-three years old, and for which he was appointed engineer in 1836. Work was soon suspended through lack of funds and remained unfinished until 1860, a year after his death.

Isambard Brunel was also appointed engineer to the Bristol docks. In 1831 he designed docks at Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, and later at Plymouth, Milford Haven, and elsewhere.

In 1833 he was given, what turned out to be one of his most important commission, the laying out of the railway line from London to Bristol for the Great Western Railway. The main line was opened in 1841, followed by extensions into South Wales, and through Somerset to Cornwall. On these routes he designed the bridges at Chepstow, 1851-2, and Saltash, 1859.

Isambard Brunel also achieved fame as a designer of large steamships including the Great Western, 1838, Great Britain, 1845, and finally the Great Eastern, begun in 1853.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Steven Brindle and Dan Cruickshank, *Brunel: The Man who built the World*, 2006; John Christopher, *Brunel's Kingdom: In the Footsteps of Britain's Greatest Engineer*, 2015]

The Bristol & Exeter Railway, started in 1838 and had reached Bridgwater by 1841, then Taunton in the following year. The work was supervised by William Gravatt for Isambard Brunel until disagreements led to his resignation in 1841. The resident engineer from 1846 was Charles Hutton Gregory. Station buildings and other principal structures on the line included the Somerset Bridge over the River Parrett, Bridgwater (two successive bridges, masonry arch of 1838-41, replaced by laminated timber in 1843, in turn replaced in 1904), Bridgwater Railway Station, 1841-42, platform and forecourt canopies altered 1882, Road Bridge over the Railway, Lyng, Outwood Bridge, Durston, 1842, Taunton Railway Station and the former Great Western Railway District Engineer's Offices, 1842 (the first passenger train arrived on the 1 July and that night Isambard Brunel attended a celebration dinner at the newly completed Great Western Hotel, presumably designed in his office). The original one-sided platform layout by Isambard Brunel was replaced with the orthodox arrangement in 1868, Nynehead Court Railway Bridge and adjoining Lodge, Nynehead, 1843, the contractors included George Hennett [Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 72 and 73 illust; Binney and Pearce, *Railway Architecture*, 1979, 246; Biddle and Nock, *The Railway Heritage of Britain*, 1983, 235 and 236; Bush, *Jerboult's Taunton*, 1983, 27; Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 95; Biddle, *Britain's Historic Railway Buildings*, 2003, 171]

West Moor reclamation scheme consulted by the Parrett Navigation Company, 1839 [SRO D/RA 3/3/5/1]

Exeter to Yeovil Railway with a branch to Chard, then on to Bridport, 1845-46, unexecuted [SRO Q/RUP/189 and 213]

Bristol & Exeter branch railway to Yeovil, 1845-1853, engineer Francis Fox with station buildings at Langport, Martock and Hendford, road bridges near Montacute, viaducts over the Rivers Parrett and Tone, and railway hotels at Durston and Martock, contractors, Joseph and Charles Rigby of London and Swindon, and Hutchinson & Ritson [Jackson, *Yeovil 150 years of Railways*, 2003]

Wilts, Somerset & Weymouth Railway, assisted by Richard James Ward, started 1846, Contractors Tredwells and Messrs, England, Frome Railway Station, Frome, designed in Isambard Brunel's office by Thomas Roberts Hannaford, 1850, builders Barnes and Turner, Goods Shed at Frome Station by **C. Hellman**, accommodation Bridge over the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth Railway at Yeovil Junction Station, Barwick, 1859 with Robert Pearson Brereton [Salisbury and Winchester Journal, 8 November 1851; McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 25; Biddle and Nock, 1983, 236; Biddle, 2003, 169 illust; *Frome Social Year Book*, 3, 47-54]

East Somerset Railway, a branch line from the Wilts, Somerset & Weymouth at Witham Friary to Wells, 1855-1862, Wainwright & Heard surveyors to the Railway Company, Shepton Mallet to Wells section, resident engineer Richard James Ward, contractor Rowland Brotherhood, builder of Wells Station George Beaven [Railway Times, 11 April 1857 and 25 August 1858]

West Somerset line from Norton Fitzwarren to Watchet, station buildings at Bishops Lydeard, Crowcombe Heathfield, Stogumber, Williton and Watchet, surveyed and drew up plans before he died in 1859, for designs of a new harbour at Watchet, 1858, unexecuted [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 32], railway line opened 1862, Isambard Brunel's assistant, Robert Pearson Brereton completed the works [Clinker, *The West Somerset Railway*, 1980]

Devon and Somerset Railway from Wiveliscombe to Barnstable, carried out initial survey, line built by Eugenius Birch and Richard Hassard, opened 1873 [Maggs, *The Taunton to Barnstable Line*, 1980, 3-9]

Steam drag-boat or dredger (mud scraper known as Bertha), Bridgwater Docks, 1845, built by Bush & Beddoe of Bristol, Isambard Brunel had originally designed this form of craft for clearing the mud in the Bristol Floating Harbour [Otter, 1994, 95; Maggs, *The GWR Bristol to Taunton Line*, 2013, 91 illust; Body, *The A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013, 29 illust., and 30]

BRYAN, Henry Dare 1869-1909 architect

Henry Dare Bryan was born in Shrewsbury, but by 1871 his family had moved to Somerset, and were living at No. 25 High Street, Weston-super-Mare. His father was Henry Bryan (b. 1846), a boot and shoe dealer.

From the age of fifteen he was an articled architectural pupil. On completion of his articles and further training, in 1890 he started his own practice in Bristol. In 1900 he was married, and a year later the couple were living at Barton Regis.

In his short career, probably his most important buildings in Bristol are the White House and Grange Fell, Abbotsleigh Road, Leigh Woods, a pair of semi-detached houses built in 1901, and the former Western Theological College of 1903-5. On the outskirts of Clevedon he designed a Pumping Station for the local Water Company, the lodge was added in 1901, and the complex completed in 1904.

Henry Dare Bryan was both the Hon. Secretary and President of the Bristol Society of Architects and a member of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy.

During the illness that eventually led to his death at the age of only forty, he had apparently moved back to the Weston-super-Mare area. At that time he was professionally assisted by Samuel Sebastian Reay, of the Bath architectural practice of Silcock & Reay. A partnership between the two firms was envisaged, but as it transpired Samuel Reay continued the practice alone, following the death of Henry Dare Bryan.

One of Henry Dare Bryan's articled pupils was Charles Frederick William Dening.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Building News*, vol. 91, 1906; *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Sarah Whittingham, *Dandy Design*, University of Bristol magazine, *Nonesuch*, Spring 1996]

Queen Anne Memorial, Wellington Square, Minehead, erected 1894, statue of 1719 by Francis Bird, moved to Wellington Square from St Michaels Church [*The Builder*, 1909, 736-7, which also refers to other unspecified and so far unidentified buildings by Henry Dare Bryan in Minehead; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 126; *Nonesuch*, 1996, vol.2, no.2, 41; van Hensbergen, *Queen Anne by the Seaside: Sir Jacob Bancks, Francis Bird and the Minehead commission*, 2012]

Blue School (the former Girls School, now the Adult Education Centre), Portway, Wells, competition winning design, built 1898-1900, with additions made by others in 1913 [*The Builder*, 1898, 152, 28 January 1899 illust. and 1909, 736-7; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168; *Nonesuch*, 1996, 41]

North Town Board Schools, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, possible competition winning design with Frederick William Roberts, built 1907-8 [Frederick Roberts's entry in *Who's who in Architecture: 1914, 1923, 1926*; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 96 photograph of school in c.1909]

BRYANT, Abraham 1790-1865 *surveyor and builder*

Abraham Bryant was born in Shepton Mallet, the son of Samuel and Jane Bryant.

In 1811 he married Martha Emery and by 1841 he was living in Chamberlain Street, Wells, and practising as an auctioneer and surveyor. Ten years later he is recorded as being a surveyor and builder in Westminster, London, before moving to Great Malvern in Worcestershire, where he died in 1865, aged seventy-five.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, North Street, Castle Cary, 1838-39, builder Robert Francis (d.1849) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 182]

National School, Park Street, Castle Cary, 1840-4, and added a teacher's apartment above the School, 1844 [SHC D/D/ Va 1/4; *Castle Cary Visitor*, November 1908; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 184]

BRYER, Charles 1866-1948 *builder*

Charles Bryer was born in Bridgwater, the eldest son of gardener Charles Bryer senior (b.1841). The family home was in Silver Street.

Charles Bryer trained as a carpenter and joiner, and by 1891 he was describing himself as a builder working out of Friarn Street. He married Ada Louisa Hamblin (1867-1949).

Taunton Road, Bridgwater, proposed houses designed by Arthur Basil Cottam, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/213]

Bath Road, Bridgwater, two cottages designed by Arthur Basil Cottam [SHC A/CMY/65]

Cornation Road, Bridgwater, twenty-four houses for Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/117]

Library, Bridgwater, for Ernest Godfrey Page, 1904, opened 1906 [*Building News*, 2 December 1904, 793; *The Builder* 26 August 1905, 239, and 29 September 1906, 377; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 360]

St Luke and St Teresa, R.C. Church, Wincanton, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, 1907-8, consecrated in 1913 [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 229; Legg, 2005, 106; Dunning, *Somerset Churches & Chapels*, 2007, 73]

Wembdon Road Cemetery, Bridgwater, works to boundary wall, 1937 [Friends of Wembdon Road Cemetery, invoices and receipts, 1926-1942]

BUCK, Samuel 1696-1779 and **Nathaniel** active c.1724-c.1757 *topographical draughtsmen, engravers and printmakers*

Samuel Buck was probably born in Richmond, Yorkshire, but little is known of his parents or early upbringing, or indeed the dates for his brother, Nathaniel. In 1720 he published proposals for two large engraved prospects of Leeds and Wakefield. These prints proved to be the first in a series of town prospects, completed by 1725. By which time he had moved to London, and became actively involved with the Society of Antiquities, attending their meetings and showing specimens of his work.

In 1724 he issued proposals for a collection of twenty-four perspective views of his home county of Yorkshire. These were published in 1726, and were followed by a second series, the next year.

At that time he also announced his intention of systematically recording *ruins* throughout England. The castles, religious foundations, and other remains of antiquity he argued were in a lamentable condition. Accordingly, he would...*rescue the mangled remains of these aged and venerable edifices from the inexorable jaws of time*, by visiting and recording them. His brother Nathaniel joined him in this ambitious project.

The pair travelled around England, and between 1732 and 1736, and covered the counties in the south of England. Samuel and Nathaniel Buck produced engravings for Somerset that included the castles at Nunney, Storgursey, Farleigh Hungerford and Dunster, together with the Bishops Palace at Wells, Montacute Priory and Glastonbury Abbey.

Their survey of England was extended to also cover Wales, and the whole task was eventually completed by 1742. Undaunted by the size of this work, from 1728 the brothers also undertook a parallel enterprise, producing and publishing a series of long prospects of *Cities, Sea ports, and Capital Towns*.

In total they published over four hundred sites of antiquities and eighty-seven prospects, providing an indispensable record of towns and cities, before the industrial revolution.

BUCKLE, Edmund William 1857-1919 *church architect*

Edmund Buckle was born at Twerton near Bath, the second son of the Revd. George Buckle, the vicar of Twerton. His father was then appointed rector of St John, Weston-super-Mare, until 1888, after which he became a Canon and Precentor of Wells Cathedral.

Details of his early training are unclear, but having qualified Edmund Buckle practised from London, and in c.1886 he was made an Honorary Architect to the Diocese of Bath and Wells, an appointment he held until 1907.

He was a member of the SANHS and actively supported the work of the Society leading visits to many historic buildings and reading a number of papers including *Wells Palace*, 1888, *The Old Archdeaconry, Wells*, and *The Lady Chapel by the Cloister of Wells Cathedral and adjacent buildings*, 1894. In November 1900 he accepted an invitation to join the Committee for the establishment of the Victoria History of Somerset.

His older brother, George Earle Buckle (1854-1935) was the editor of *The Times* newspaper from 1884 until 1911, and a biographer of Benjamin Disraeli.

Archdeaconry, St Andrew's Street, Wells, extensive restoration and conversion to a Theological College (now the Cathedral School music rooms), 1886-90 [Meek, *The Book of Wells*, 1980; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 164]

Bishop's Palace, Wells, measured plan drawing, 1888 [*PSANHS*, vol.141, 1998, 93]

St Peter, North Wootton, new organ chamber, 1890 [SCH D/D/Cf/1890/5]

New Place, Bossington Lane, Porlock, a new house and entrance lodge 1890-92, leather frieze in the dining room of 1897 designed by **Anne Baker** of Chapel Knap, Porlock Weir, and made by Philip Burgess and John French [Edmund Buckle's signature mark of a belt *buckle* is carved into the stonework at the left side of the front door to the house; architects' drawings at the house;

Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Porlock, 1980, amended 1986; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, after 364 illust, and 528-9]

St Catherine, Drayton, restored tower, heating and roof repairs, 1891-1897, woodwork by Charles Trask [SCH D/D/Cf/1891/13 and 1896/11]

Churchyard Cross, North Curry, rebuilt except base socket, 1891 [Kirke, *A Short History of Church and Parish*, 1931, 30]

St Andrew, Rowbarton, Taunton, porch extension at w. end forming a narthex, new s. aisle, and extension at e. end with new chancel, s. chapel and sacristy, with vestry and boiler room beneath, 1892-93, builder Henry James Spiller [SCH D/D/cf/1892/5; ICBS; Chipchase, *Taunton Past and Present*, 2007, 65 illust]

St Mary, Charlinch, reredos, subsequently removed from the Church, 1893, builder Henry James Spiller [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 185]

Doverhay Manor and Cottage, Porlock, restored, 1893-94 [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 202]

St David, Barton St David, completed works started by Thomas Jackson in 1872, plans by Edmund Buckle for new s. transept, 1894, tower restored and reroofed, 1908 [ICBS; *VCH* vol.x, 2010, 140]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, excavations to the e. of the cloisters exposing the foundations of an early chapel, 1894, with the archaeologist and antiquary, **Sir William Henry St John Hope** (1854-1919) [Meek, *The Book of Wells*, 1980, 14]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, 1894 [SCH D/D/Cf/1894/1]

All Saints, Nunney, reported that the nave wagon roof...*was in a perilous state, although it could be patched up to survive for a few more years*. He recommended that it should be completely taken down and replaced with a new roof, 1894, the re-roofing was eventually carried out in 1958 by Anthony Methuen [visitnunney.com online]

St Mary, Luccombe, restored and reseated, 1895-6 (in 1894 Edmund Buckle referring to the restoration in 1840 by Revd. Fisher he wrote...*Unfortunately the church was very thoroughly "restored" about fifty years ago, with the result that the building has been made to look about as commonplace and uninteresting as it is possible for it to do*) [SCH D/D/Cf/1895/2; Haw, *The Book of Luccombe and Selworthy*, 2001, 13]

Holy Trinity, Sutton Montis, organ chamber and vestry, 1895, virtual rebuilding of the tower, removal of w. gallery and general repairs to roofs and walls, 1904-5 [SCH D/D/Cf/1895/3 and 1904/107; ICBS]

Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial, Queen Square, North Curry, 1897, builder Charles Trask [Kirke, *A Short History of Church and Parish*, 1931, 30]

All Saints, Martock, repairs after storm damage, 1897 [ICBS]

St Mary and All Saints, Meare, all but the tower restored, 1897 [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 330]

St Andrew, Compton Dundon, repairs, including chancel ceilings, and reseating, 1898-1901 [SCH D/D/Cf/1900/5; ICBS]

Church, Stoke Pero, rebuilt nave and chancel, 1897-98 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 586]

St John the Evangelist, East Horrington, improvements, 1899 [SCH D/D/Cf/1899/5]

St Leonard, Shipham, internal repairs and reordered, 1899 [SCH D/D/Cf/1899/9]

St Nicholas, Henstridge, rebuilt the w. tower with a taller structure, 1899-1900 [SCH D/D/Cf/1899/7; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 118]

All Saints, Wootton Courtenay, new organ chamber and vestry, 1900 [SCH D/D/Cf/1900/16]

St Dubricius, Porlock, improvements and new pulpit, 1901 [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 370; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 526]

Holy Trinity, Godney, removal of vestry, addition of small chancel apse, removal of w. gallery and reseating, 1901-4, deconsecrated 1999 [ICBS]

Vicarage for St John (built 1819), Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, underpinned, 1902 [plans in the SCH archives]

St Michael, Cudworth, underpinning, interior restored, new aisle roof and general repairs, 1902-4 [ICBS; Church guide]

St John Evangelist, Milborne Port, restored the tower, 1906-8, builders Collins and Godfrey of Tewkesbury [McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 186]

St Michael, Haselbury Plucknett, pews and reglazing s. windows, 1907 [SCH D/D/Cf/1907/222]

St Mary, Limington, restored n. chantry chapel [information from Stephen Croad]

BUCKLER family-John 1770-1851, two of his sons **John Chessell** 1793-1894, and **George** 1811-1886, and his grandson **Charles Alban** 1824-1905 *topographical artists, antiquarian illustrators and architects*

John Buckler was born at Calbourne, on the Isle of Wight, the eldest son of Edward Buckler (1741-1792). At the age of only fifteen, and with the help of local family connections, he became clerk to the steward of Magdalen College, Oxford, and began a lifelong involvement in the management of the College's London estate. The work for the College allowed time to serve a seven year pupilage with the Southwark architect, surveyor and accomplished draughtsman, Charles Thomas Cracklow.

In 1791 he married Ann Chessell of Brading, also on the Isle of Wight, and John Chessell Buckler was born two years later, the first of their eleven children.

John Buckler practised as an architect until c.1826, and like Charles Cracklow, he also became a successful antiquarian draughtsman, exhibiting one hundred and forty-three drawings and paintings at the R.A. between 1796 and 1849.

During his lifetime he produced forty-two volumes of sketches, mainly of churches and ancient buildings, some with his eldest son, John Chessell Buckler. The collection is now in the British Museum. From these sketches he was commissioned to produce sets of finished drawings for private patrons, such as the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and John Hugh Smyth-Pigott (d.1853) of Brockley, North Somerset.

John Chessell Buckle trained as an architect and topographical artist working from Oxford. He received art lessons from the landscape artist Sir Francis Nicholson (1753-1844), and from 1810 onwards he worked for his father. Later they were joined by George Buckle, his younger brother. John Chessell Buckle was awarded second prize winner in the competition for the new Houses of Parliament in 1836. He retired in 1860 having exhib. at the R.A. from 1810 until 1844, and according to Howard Colvin his...*pencil drawings of ancient buildings are almost indistinguishable in technique from those of his father.* He published *Views of Cathedral Churches in England*, 1822, in which he wrote the text, but used engravings prepared by his father.

The John Hugh Smyth-Pigott collection of drawings, mostly church exteriors in Somerset in the 1830's by both John Buckler and John Chessell Buckler, was placed in the care of the SANHS in 1858.

Charles Alban Buckler worked with his father John Chessell Buckler as Buckler & Son, and he designed the R.C. Churches at Stroud and Arundel Castle, 1890-1903.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

John Buckler:

Glastonbury Abbey, Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, John Buckler and his son John Chessell Buckler visited the Abbey in 1825 to advise the new owner, Fry Reeves, on the care and development of the site. Subsequently, designed Glastonbury Priory, later called Abbey House and gateway, Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, 1825-1830, exhib. at the R.A. in 1830, builder Frederick Merrick [Colvin, 2008, 180; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society website]

Bishop's Chapel, Bishop's Palace, Wells, restored the original piscina and sedilia, drawings of the interior of the Bishop's Chapel and the Palace, 1834 (before major additions by Benjamin Ferrey) Colchester, *Wells Cathedral: A History*, 1982, 242-4]

John Chessell Buckler:

St George, Dunster, reports on the...*ruinous, damp, draughty and dangerous* state of the church, 1838 [Binding, *Discovering Dunster*, 1990, 46; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 114]

Vicarage to St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, additions, 1872, executive architect Joseph Houghton Spencer, builder Henry Davis [SCH D/D/Bbm/194]

John Chessell Buckler in partnership with Charles Alban Buckler (Buckler & Son):

Butleigh Court, Butleigh, old house burnt down in 1837, new house with offices and lodges, 1845-1851, possibly completed after 1856 by Edward Buckton Lamb, builder Frederick Merrick [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. B, 1972, 115; Synge, *Butleigh a thousand years of a Somerset parish*, 1974, 36; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 400; Colvin, 2008, 181; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society website]

St Leonard, Butleigh, gallery removed, added the transepts and dem. the e. chapel, the

hammerbeam roof to the nave, and the choir stalls with misericords, arches were cut through the walls of the tower, a heating apparatus was installed, 1849-51 [Synge, 1974, 47; Church guide, 1989; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 172]
St Nicholas, West Pennard, repairs to roof and walls, reseated and added a Schoolroom, 1851-54 (George Buckler may also have been involved) [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 152]

BUCKNALL, Benjamin 1833-1895, and his nephew **William** 1851-1944 *architects*

Benjamin Bucknall was born at Rodborough, near Stroud in Gloucestershire, the son of Edwin Bucknall (1791-1869). He was the youngest son of seven children, and in his teens he became a Roman Catholic.

It was intended that he should become an engineer, and he was initially apprenticed to a local millwright. However, in 1852 with the aid of the owner of nearby Woodchester Park, he was articled to Charles Francis Hansom, the architect of the Dominican Monastery at Woodchester.

Inspired by the writings of the French architect, Eugene Emmanuel Viollet-le-Duc (1814-1879), he travelled to Paris bent on becoming his disciple. In the course of the next seven years he learnt French and translated five of Viollet-le-Duc's principal publications.

His earliest commission was a small cathedral at Canton, won in competition. He travelled to China to superintend its erection, and remained there until its completion. On his return to Gloucestershire he continued to work on the Woodchester Mansion, the chapel and estate houses, established himself as an architect. Amongst his first buildings was the R.C. Church of Our Lady and St Michael at Abergavenny, which was consecrated in May 1860.

In c.1863 Benjamin Bucknall and his family moved to South Wales, settling in Oystermouth by 1869. As well as working on churches in the area as at Pantasaph and Allfyferin, he also designed new buildings for Swansea Grammar School.

In the late 1860's he was briefly in partnership with Coventry architect Thomas Richmond Donnelly (1842-1908), and also collaborated with Edward Welby Pugin (1834-1875).

In 1876 Benjamin Bucknall accepted an invitation to stay in Algeria, a popular place for Europeans to visit in the winter months. Finding the climate suited his health, he eventually settled permanently in the Mustapha suburb of Algiers, leaving his wife and family in Gloucestershire. Whilst in Algiers he continued to practise, and built a number of villas for English and French residents in the El Biar district as well as restoring the Villa Montfeld, which is now the residence of the US Ambassador.

Benjamin Bucknall died, aged sixty-one, in Algiers, and such was his local notoriety, that a road was named *Chemin Bucknall* in his honour.

[*Stroud News*, obituary, 2 December 1895; John Bucknall, *Benjamin Joseph Bucknall: Disciple of Viollet-le-Duc*, *Victorian Society*]

St George, Billet Street, Taunton, new R.C. church and presbytery, 1858, consecrated June 1860, similar in design to the R.C. Church, Abergavenny, except that St George's has a w. tower of traditional Somerset character, added 1875, which was to have a spire (the church founder apparently wished that it should be much higher than the prominent tower of the Anglican Parish Church of St Mary Magdalene), builder John Spiller of Taunton [Bucknall, *Benjamin Joseph Bucknall: Disciple of Viollet-le-Duc*, *Victorian Society*, 41-42]. After working on St George's, Bucknall continued to use the services of the painter and decorator, Alfred Stansell to work on his churches in South Wales, as with his wall paintings at Holy Trinity, Allfyferin, near Carmarthen of 1865-78. Together they also visited France to see Viollet-le-Duc's restoration of the Chateau de Pierrefonds, near Compiègne.

St George's Boy School, The Mount, Taunton, attrib., 1870, partly dem. [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 614]

William Bucknall was a nephew of Benjamin Bucknall, and was also born near Stroud, Gloucestershire, the son of John Bucknall the manager of a machine works. He was an apprenticed machine turner before moving to Lambeth, London, where he served his articled pupilage under architect Edward Robert Robson (1836-1917). Whilst working as an improver in the office of George Frederick Bodley and Thomas Garner, he met John Ninian Comper.

In 1888 the partnership of Bucknall & Comper was established with offices in Westminster. William Bucknall was then thirty-seven, some thirteen years older than Ninian Comper.

In 1890 Ninian Comper married William Bucknall's sister Grace.

The architectural partnership was dissolved after sixteen years in 1904.

By 1939 he was living in Fowey and died there five years later.

William Bucknall in partnership with Ninian Comper:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, stained glass windows in the lower e. cloister, 1896, east window of Lady Chapel, 1896-98, nine further windows in the Lady Chapel from 1899 [*A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 8, 11, 14 and 19; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 46 illust., 52, 55, 56 and 296; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 134-5, 138, 154 illust., 56, 158, 160 and 162 illust.]

All Saints, Trull, high altar, 1896 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St John Baptist, Yeovil, furnishings, 1902, central oak figure from war memorial at East Clevedon, 1918, removed to Yeovil, 1957 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 298]

BUDD, Henry Charles-see Joseph Spire

BUDD Brothers of Shepton Mallet

School (built 1859), Chewton Mendip, alterations and additions, 1910 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

BULLOCH, Archibald 1881-1966 *architect*

Archibald Bulloch was born at Stepney, London, the eldest son of Archibald Bulloch (b. 1848). By 1898 he was an articled pupil of Dundee architect John Murray Robertson (1844-1901). When John Robertson died he completed his pupilage with James Findlay (1866-1943). In 1902 he obtained a post with the London County Council Highways Department before moving to the offices of David Barclay Niven (1864-1942) & Herbert Hardy Wigglesworth (1866-1949).

Two years later he joined H.M. Office of Works working initially on generating stations. In 1919 Archibald Bulloch briefly worked in the H.M. Office of Works in Shanghai. The following year he was promoted and rejoined the London office where he specialised in the design of post offices and telephone exchanges, with responsibility for the West of England and Wales. In this capacity he designed the Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges at Bath (1927), Sherborne (c.1930), and the Repeater Station at Tavistock.

In the 1930's Archibald Bulloch was appointed architect to the Air Ministry.

Repeater (automatic radio-relay) Station, Taunton [*British Post Office Buildings and their Architects* on-line]

BUNN, Thomas 1767-1853 *lawyer and benefactor*

Thomas Bunn was born in Kilmersdon, the son of Thomas Bunn (1729-1775), a doctor. His father died when he was only eight, and after training as a lawyer he returned to Frome, and lived in the family home, Monmouth House in Cork Street. In 1793 he was practising as an attorney at law and clerk to the Wilts Assurance office.

Using his inheritance he was anxious that his home town should rival that of nearby Bath in its architectural and cultural attractions. Thomas Bunn was also very active in many public and charitable activities and considered himself...*Frome's arbiter of taste*. To underline his assertion at Monmouth House he installed plaster replicas of the Parthenon frieze in the entrance hall, probably made by **John Henning** (1771-1851), and installed a marble chimney pieces which he described as...*totally unlike anything yet seen at Frome, which was one motive for my purchase*...

Of the many improvements in Frome he promoted the new churches and schools of Holy Trinity and Christ Church, the Market House (now the NatWest Bank), and the National School on Bath Street.

[Derek Gill editor, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman*, 2003]

Bath Street, Frome, credited with the improvement of the Street (named after the Marquess of Bath, Lord Weymouth) which was laid out in 1810 by the Turnpike Commissioners, and by 1820 included terraces of houses that descended to the Market Place, some ornamented by Thomas Bunn with pilasters, classical motifs and the arms of the Marquess of Bath.

Golden Knoll, Christchurch Street West, Frome, an ambitious scheme for the creation of a Literary and Technical Institute, comprising a sweeping classical crescent, designed in conjunction with John Croker, in 1825, improvements made with Edward Davis, 1846, unexecuted except for two sets of ornate stone gate piers at each end of the site by Joseph Chapman and James Davis, one of the surviving piers is now known as the Bunn Pillar.

BUNTING, Alfred Henry-see Henry Alexander Ratcliffe Ellis

BURGES, William (Billy) 1827-1881 *architect & designer of furniture, textiles, metalwork, ceramics and stained glass*

Born in London, William Burges was the eldest son of Alfred Burges, a successful marine engineer. He was educated at King's College, London from 1839, but late in 1844, at the age of sixteen, he left the school to take up an articulated pupilage in the office of Edward Blore, one of the most prestigious architect of the day. When Edward Blore retired from general practice in 1849 William Burges entered the office of Matthew Digby Wyatt (1820-1877), as an improver.

While working for Matthew Wyatt, William Burges formed a friendship with Henry Clutton, who had joined Edward Blore's office in 1834. By 1851 Henry Clutton had become an established architect and in that year William Burges joined him, first as an assistant and then as a partner. William Burges and Henry Clutton worked together on the restoration of the Chapter House at Salisbury Cathedral in 1854-56, and during this time they won the competition for the Cathedral at Lille in France. Their design was not, however, executed and shortly afterwards their partnership was dissolved. William Burges set up his own office and independent practice, describing himself as an...*art-architect*, making the point that he was not the traditional surveyor-architect.

From 1853 William Burges travelled widely in Europe, visiting France (with Henry Clutton), then Italy, Greece, Spain and Turkey. Earlier in his career he preferred to exhibit at the Architectural Exhibition Society, but after 1860, and for the next twenty years he exhibited twenty-four architectural drawings at the R.A., and was eventually elected an Associate.

His major commissions included the rebuilding of Cardiff Castle and the nearby Castel Coch (1865-1875), and Knightshayes, Devon (built in 1869-74).

[Peter Ferriday, editor, *Victorian Architecture*, 1968; Stefan Muthesius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; James Mordaunt Crook, *William Burges and the High Victorian Dream*, 2013]

Market Cross, Cheddar, prepared a report on possible restoration works, 1858-9, the repairs were carried out some thirty years later by Edwin Barker and Alfred W. Cross...*on the lines of Burges's scheme* in 1887 [*Building News*, liii, 1887, 970; Crook, 2013, 380 and 407]

St Peter, Draycott, designed the font, 1860, presented by John Augustus Yatman (1817-1894) the vicar of Winscombe, installed 1862, carved by the London mason **Thomas Nicholls** (1825-1896) [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Rodney Stoke*, 1987; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 488; Crook, 2013, 214 illust., 382 and 408]

Vicars' Hall, Vicars' Close, Wells, restored the undercroft below the Hall working for John Henry Parker, unveiled at the meeting of the SANHS in 1863, some of the decoration still survives together with the fireplace [Parker, *Architectural Antiquities of the City Wells*, 1866; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 166; Hall & Stocker, *Vicars' Choral at English Cathedrals*, 2005, 120 and 124; Crook, 2013, 284, 285, illust., 286 and 409]

Vicars' Close, Nos. 22 and 28, Wells, restored, 1863-64, painting and stencilling by William Burges for John Henry Parker, 1863-4 [Hall and Stoker, 2005, 120 and 134; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 687]

BURGESS, John 1859-1933 and his sons **Sidney John George** 1881-1966 and **William Arthur** 1888-1970 *builders*

John Burgess was born at Porlock, the son of John Burgess, a shoe-maker. He was apprenticed to a stonemason of William Brown & Company in Bristol. In the 1880's he returned to work in West Somerset and was employed on buildings in Minehead designed by James Piers St Aubyn, and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel of 1885-86, by John Foster & Joseph Wood.

In the 1890's he was living at No. 6 Station Cottages, Minehead, and joined in partnership with James Hugh Hurford, before setting up in business as Burgess & Sons, with his sons, Sidney John George and William Arthur.

John Burgess was chairman of Minehead Urban District Council for fourteen years.

According to the church guide for All Saints, Selworthy, in 1900 Sidney Burgess was part of a local woodworking class that carved roof bosses for the n. aisle and bench ends, and made two reading desks. At the same time, a family relative, **Philip Burgess** (1861-1936) a leatherworker of West Porlock, made the embossed and carved leather reredos behind the altar [Friends of Somerset Churches and Chapels, *Church Card*, No.8]. Three years earlier, Philip Burgess had made the leather frieze in the dining-room at New Place, Porlock, with **John French** (1870-1930).

Esplanade Family Hotel (later known as the Metropole), Minehead, foreman for builder John

Henry Langdon, architect James Piers St Aubyn, completed 1893
 The Parade, Nos. 13-21, Minehead, 1893-96, Nos 13-17, with James Hugh Hurford for James Piers St Aubyn [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/51]
 Young Men's Institute (Church Institute), Bancks Street, Minehead, for Frederick Roberts, 1895, opened 1896 [OD]
 Masonic Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, for Frederick Roberts, 1896 [OD]
 Glenmore Road, Minehead, six houses, for Frederick Roberts, 1896-97 [OD]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, two groups of six houses, Frederick Roberts, 1896-7 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/15 and 29]
 Stables, Tregonwell Road, Minehead, 1899
 Summerland Avenue, Minehead, unidentified villa for William Tamlyn, 1899 [OD]
 York House, The Avenue, Minehead, two houses for Frederick Roberts, 1899,
 Two villas, e.side Tregonwell Road, Minehead, for Frederick Roberts, 1899 [OD]
 Tregonwell Road, Minehead, four semi-detached houses for Frederick Roberts, 1904, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/202]
 Post Office, Parkhouse Road, Minehead, for Frederick Palmer, 1913, and enlarged for Harry Seccombe, 1934 [Orbach and Pevsner, Somerset: South and West, 2014, 457]
 Unidentified house, Ponsford Road, Minehead, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/564]
 Park Vale (later Beechfield), The Parks, Minehead, for William Tamlyn, 1920
 Glenmore Road and Ponsford Road, Minehead, ten houses for William Tamlyn, 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/636]
 Huntspill, The Parks, Minehead, for Frederick Stanley Thomas, 1931 [OD]
 Pantiles, The Parks, Minehead, for Adrian and Edward Donati, 1934[OD]

BURGESS, William 1784-1847 *architect & surveyor*

William Burgess was born at Witheridge to the west of Tiverton, Devon, the son of William and Elizabeth Burgess.

In 1807 he married Mary Chave. He practised from Exeter where he designed the Church of St Sidwell in 1812-13, and the Devon & Exeter Subscription Rooms in 1820. Both buildings were destroyed during the Second World War. Elsewhere in Devon, he built the Vicarage at Cullompton, 1820 and Harefield House (now St Peter's School), Lympstone, c.1830.

Taunton & Somerset Hospital (designed by John White), East Reach, Taunton, surveyed the completed building with John Hawkins and gave their ...*unqualified approbation*, 1811 [Taunton Courier, 26 December 1811]

Convent (former Hospital), South Road, Taunton, roof repairs, 1818 [Convent History; Taunton Courier, 4 July and 26 December 1811]

The Victoria Rooms and Market Buildings, The Parade, Taunton, 1821, builder Thomas Norman of Taunton, dem. 1963 [Savage, *The History of Taunton*, 1822, 582; Goldsworthy, *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, after 18 architects initialled elevational drawing; Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton*, 1983, 46 illust.]

St Mary, Ilminster, major alterations including aisles raised and upper part of the nave rebuilt replacing five clerestory windows with three broad windows, reseating and gallery, 1824-5, builder George Pollard [ICBS]

Vicarage, Ashbrittle, 1827 [accounts at the house; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 97]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, prepared layout plans which were subsequently used by Benjamin Ferrey for his works in 1842-50 [ICBS]

BURNELL, Richard White 1845-1921 *surveyor*

Richard Burnell was born in Wootton Courtney, the oldest child of William Burnell (b. 1820), a farmer.

By 1881 he was working as a road surveyor and had married Charlotte Caroline Parker. The couple were living at that time with her parents at Halstock, Dorset. Ten years later he had moved to Yeovil with his family and became Surveyor, and later consultant, to Yeovil Rural District Council from 1894 to 1922. From 1906 he worked jointly with Nathaniel Fish.

BURLISON, John 1843-1891, **Thomas John GRYLLS** 1845-1913 and his son **Thomas Henry GRYLLS** 1873-1953 *stained glass artists*

John Burlison was born at Bilsdale, Yorkshire, the fourth child of John Burlison (b. 1811). He trained as a stained glass artist in the studios of one of the largest stained glass window makers, Clayton and Bell, where he met fellow pupil Thomas John Grylls.

Thomas Grylls was born in St Pancras, London, the eldest child of Thomas Grylls (b. 1817), an organ builder. By 1861 the family were living in Islington.

At the instigation of church architects Frederick Bodley and Thomas Garner, in 1868 they set up the firm of Burlison & Grylls. Thomas Henry Grylls continued the business after the deaths of the founding partners, until after the Second World War.

St John Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, e.window, c.1868 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass In Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 38; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 349]

St Andrew, Stogursey, attrib., w.window, 1871 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 584]

St Aldhelm, Doultling, w.window, 1877 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 486]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, e.window, 1881, chancel side windows, both s.transept windows, probably also n.transept window, after 1914 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 493]

St John, Taunton, n.window attrib. c.1884 [Playfair, 2012, 49]

St Mary, Ilminster, e.window, c.1888 [Playfair, 2012, 11 illust. and 40; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 376]

BURT, family **John Worthy** 1852-1918 and his sons **Arthur John** 1878-1946, **Edwin George** 1882-1944 all *builders*, and **Frederick Henry** 1885-1958 *builder and surveyor*

John Worthy Burt was born at Thurlbear, the third child of Worthy Burt, a butcher and farmer, and his wife Mary Ann.

In 1873 he married Mary Anna Small. Initially, he helped his father on the farm, but by 1901 he was working as a stone mason from the family home at nearby Stoke St Mary. By about 1903, he began trading as a builder in Minehead, and in 1910 he was working from Hestherclay House on Cher Steep. John Worthy Burt died in 1918, aged seventy-two, and his two eldest sons, Arthur and Edwin Burt then ran the family building business until the 1940's.

Arthur Burt was born in Bristol, the eldest child of John Worthy and Mary Anna Burt. In 1899 he married Lydia Martha Truness, and the couple lived in Taunton, where he worked as a journeyman carpenter. By 1911 they were also living on Cher Steep, Minehead. His younger brother Edwin Burt was born in Rowbarton, Taunton, and like his father, trained as a mason, and worked from Stoke St Michael. But in 1906 he married Mabel Phillips, and they lived in Glenmore Road, Minehead.

Frederick Henry Burt was born in West Hatch, the fourth child of John Worthy and Mary Anna Burt. In 1908 he married Laura Reed, and they lived in the Castle Gate House, Dunster, where he was the assistant manager on the Luttrell Estate. Although involved with the family building business he seems to have largely practised as an independent surveyor and builder. In 1914 he became a Freemason of the Minehead Lodge, and by 1939 was living at 'Parklands' in the Town. Other members of the family continued the firm until 2001.

J.W. Burt & Sons:

Lower Cleeve, The Parks, Minehead, for Frederick William Roberts, 1903 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/180]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, six houses for Frederick William Roberts, 1905 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/229]

Cher Steep, Minehead, stable and workshop designed by Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1906 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/259]

Bampton Street, Minehead, stables designed by Arthur Lincoln Cox for J.W. Burt & Sons, 1906 [OD]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, shops with flats over for William John Tamlyn, c.1909, other builders involved since 1901 included John Brown Marley and John Burgess

Alcombe, Minehead, house and shop adjoining Victoria Terrace, 1905

New Road, off Tregonwell Road, Minehead, two houses designed by Arthur Lincoln Cox for J.W. Burt & Sons, 1910 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/362]

Queens Road, Minehead, detached house designed by Arthur Lincoln Cox for J.W. Burt & Sons, 1911 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/417]

Public Shelters, The Esplanade, Minehead for Montague Bertie Smith, 1912

Field House and Broadmeadows, The Parks, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1913 [OD]
 Walcott (now Bridgedale Cottage), Western Lane, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1914 [OD]
 Auvernagne, Whitecross Way, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1914 [OD]
 Brook House, The Parks, Minehead, for Thomas Andrew and Andrew Hosegood, 1914 [OD]
 Park Lane, Minehead, terrace of five houses, 1914, two further houses 1920
 Green Haven, Whitegate Road, Minehead, alterations, 1916 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/585]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, thirty-two houses, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/595]
 Chalford (probably formerly known as Colinwood House), Minehead, for Adrian Donati, 1920 [OD]
 Bandstand, The Esplanade, Minehead, 1921-22 for William John Tamlyn [SHC D/U/M/22/1/639 and 651]
 Clouds (formerly St Julians), Wootton Courtenay, for Eric Francis and Harry Stone, 1925 [SCH D/R/wil/24/1/53]
 Bampton Street, Minehead, eleven cottages for Frederick William Roberts and John Willman, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/177]
 The Parks House, The Parks, Minehead, for Frederick William Roberts and John Willman, 1926 [OD]
 Parks estate development, Minehead, part of consortium that laid out Parkhouse Road, Lower Park, parts of West Park and South Park, from 1929
 Cranham Cottage (now Ambridge), The Parks, Minehead, for Percy Ray Chanin and Frederick Stanley Thomas, 1930 [OD]
 Millbridge Baptist Chapel, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/759]
 J.W. Burt & Sons also built houses in Marshfield Road and Fownes Road, Alcombe, additions to Coteleigh, North Road, Minehead, Addesleigh, The Esplanade, Minehead, addition of schoolroom, house, Glenmore Road/Mart Road, Minehead for Arthur John Burt, the Nutscale Reservoir on Exmoor, sewage schemes at Withycombe, Blue Anchor and Minehead, retaining wall along the River Exe, Bridgtown, Exton

Frederick Burt with J.W. Burt & Sons:

Engadina (now Merton Place), Parks Lane, Minehead, attrib., 1919, extended 1924 [OD]
 High Croft, The Parks, Minehead, attrib., 1923 [OD]
 Winterhur (later called Holside), Whitecross Lane, Minehead, 1926
 Waitoa (later called Glebe House), The Parks, Minehead, attrib., 1927 [OD]

Frederick Burt:

Burtons, Park Street, Minehead, additional shopfront, 1906 [SCH D/U/M/22/1/265]
 Ash Tree House, The Parks, Minehead, 1928 [OD]
 Min Shan (later called Southdale), The Parks, Minehead, 1929 [OD]

BURT, Harold Leopold 1888-1950

Harold Burt was born in Tatworth, the eldest son of Victor Ernest Burt, the manager of a yeast company. The family moved to Bath by 1891, and in 1911 he was working as a sanitary inspector for Bath Corporation. In 1915 he married Winifred Alice Cocks.

From 1939 he was joint Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council with William Widdicombe.

BURTON, Decimus 1800-1881 *architect*

As his name suggests, Decimus Burton was the tenth child of the builder-architect James Burton (1761-1837), alias Haliburton. The first four of the Burton children were christened using the former surname Haliburton, after that, the name was shortened to Burton. James Burton himself was originally of Scottish stock, but by the time of Decimus's birth he was based in Bloomsbury, London.

In 1816 Decimus Burton entered his father's office, where he received practical experience, supplemented by training under the architect and drawing master George Maddox (1760-1843). The following year he entered the R.A. Schools, and in 1821 set up his own practice. He exhibited regularly at the R.A. from 1817 until 1838, and was one of the earliest members of the Institute of British Architects.

He travelled to Venice, and elsewhere on the continent, and later in life, he also toured Canada and the United States of America.

Decimus Burton's first major public building was the Colosseum in Regent's Park, 1823-7 with a domed roof larger than that of St Paul's Cathedral. Important commissions in the Royal Parks followed, including the Wellington Arch of 1825 in Hyde Park, later relocated. Undoubtedly, his most interesting building was the Athenaeum Club in Pall Mall, 1827-30, followed by the former Charing Cross Hospital.

Decimus Burton carried out many schemes of town planning and landscaping, he laid out the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, and was responsible for designing buildings in Kew Gardens, including the Temperate House in 1860. From the earliest days of his career, conservatories or green-houses had featured highly in his work.

Outside London he is probably best known for the development of Calverley Park Estate at Tunbridge Wells, and the planning of the town of Fleetwood in Lancashire, including the North Euston Hotel and the Little Pharos Lighthouse.

Decimus Burton was a founder member, and in 1839 the Vice-President of the Institute of British Architects.

He retired in 1869, and his last articulated pupil was Edward John May. His practice was continued by his nephew and former pupil, Henry Marley Burton (1821-1880).

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Philip Whitbourn, *Decimus Burton, Esquire Architect and Gentleman (1800-1881)*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Ven House, Milborne Port, the works included demolishing the old farmhouse on the e.side of the house, removing the staircase from the central hall and building a new stone staircase elsewhere, adding a conservatory, altering the n. elevation ground floor windows and main entrance, a new dining room, and redecorations, and rebuilding the service court (much of which was dem., in the mid 1990's), 1835-37, the clerk of works was a Mr Fine and the builder was Thomas Cubitt. The tree lined avenue stretching from the n. front of the house up to East Hill was also planted at that time, but has been replanted over the years [plans at the House; *Sherborne Journal*, 28 September 1837; *Country Life*, 24 June 1911; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 278-80; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 153; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 144; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 59-60; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 51-2]

BURTON, Robert b.1786 *land surveyor* of Dunmow, Essex.

Orchardleigh, Lullington, *A Plan for the Manor of Orchardleigh*, 1818-19 [Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens-A Landscape History*, 1998, 120, illust]

BUTLER, Arthur Stanley-see Percival Birkett Rigg and Ronald Vallis

BUTLER, Francis Newcombe 1860-1904 *schoolmaster*

Francis Butler was born in Penn, Buckinghamshire, the sixth child of the Revd. Alfred Butler and his wife Jane. He was educated at Oxford University, and by 1891 he was married to Edith Mary Horseman. In 1901 the couple, and their four children, were living in Minehead. He died three years later aged only forty-four.

Congregational Chapel, Bancks Street, Minehead, plans, 1903, not built [OD]

BUTTERFIELD, William 1814-1900 *church architect and designer*

Born into a nonconformist family in London, William Butterfield was the second of nine children of chemist William Butterfield (1783-1866), and his wife Ann (1793-1867).

At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Thomas Arber, a builder in Pimlico. But in 1833 Thomas Arber was bankrupted, and William Butterfield then embarked on a formal architectural training becoming an articulated pupil for the next three years, to an architect with strong antiquarian interests, Edward Lushington Blackburne (1803-1888). There followed a short period in the office of architects William Inwood (1771-1843) and Henry William Inwood (1794-1843), before finding employment in 1838 as an architectural assistant in the Worcester practice of Harvey Eginton (1809-1849).

In 1840 he returned to London and set up in practice. In 1842 he moved his office to Adam Street, Adelphi. Apparently, he neither possessed a T-square, nor drawing board. All he used was a pair of folding compasses and a two foot rule. His basic drawings were given to his assistants to develop, which he annoyingly corrected in ink (they drew in pencil).

The determining factor in William Butterfield's life and work was his involvement from the early 1840s with the ecclesiological movement. Although brought up as a non-conformist, by this time he had joined the Anglican Church and was elected to the influential Cambridge Camden (later Ecclesiological) Society, contributing designs to the *Ecclesiologist*, and *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*. It was All Saints, Margaret Street, in London, with its clergy-house and school, that became the model for the Ecclesiological Society, and established William Butterfield as a national figure, prompting George Gilbert Scott to write that he had become...*the architect of the High Church party*.

One of his first significant commission was for his uncle, W.D. Wills, the Bristol tobacco manufacturer, for whom he built the Highbury Congregational Chapel, completed in 1843. His practice was, by this time, prosperous but not extensive. He disliked competitions, or even publication of his work, the majority of which was almost entirely concentrated on churches, parsonages and schools. Perhaps his most important building of that period was All Saints, Babbacombe, Devon begun in 1867, and finished by 1874. In 1877 he provided designs for the cathedral at Melbourne in Australia, but probably his most distinguished late work was at Chanter's House, Ottery St Mary, Devon, a remodelling and extension of the family home of his close friend, Sir John Duke Coleridge, the Lord Chief Justice and a leading High Churchman. This work was carried out from 1880 until 1883.

In the following year, after two previous abortive proposals, William Butterfield was finally awarded the RGM of the RIBA.

He published twelve collections of designs for church plate in *Instrumenta Ecclesiastica*, 1844-47, and *Church Seats and Kneeling Boards*, 1885.

William Butterfield did not marry but was deeply attached to his sister. When she died in 1891 he finally retired, and withdrew from architectural practice. He died in 1900, after a period of senility.

One of his pupils, albeit briefly, was Frederick Charles Eden.

[Paul Thompson, *William Butterfield*, 1971; Stefan Muthesius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

St Michael and All Angels, Gare Hill, new church, 1857-58, builder William Brown & Sons, closed 1979 and converted to a house [*The Builder*, 1857, 613; Thompson, 1971, 430; Muthesius, 1972, 75; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 142]

Corner House and Penstone House, Gare Hill, 1857-58 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 305]

Schoolhouse and the Vicarage, Gare Hill, attrib., 1857-58 [Thompson, 1971, 437; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 306]

St John, Bath Street, Frome, appointed to restore the chancel but the work eventually carried out by Benjamin Ferrey, remainder of the church was restored by Charles Edmund Giles, 1860 [*Oxford Archaeological Society*, report, 1860]

St Andrew, Cheddar, restored, including new flooring, seating and altar rails, 1871-73 [ICBS; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 440]

St Michael's (Cheshire Home), Axbridge, a convalescent home for tuberculosis patients, comprising a central chapel with lectern and flagon, 1878-79, candlesticks, 1889, two wards, s. wing extended, and in the park a lodge and a chaplain's house, 1882 [Thompson, 1971, 137 and 142; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 83]

C

CABLE, William-see Maurice Davis

CAPE, William c.1815-1884 *carpenter and builder* of Wellington

North Street, Wellington, terrace of houses [designed and built by William Cape-plaque on buildings]

CAPLEN, Leonard 1883-1921 *surveyor*

Leonard Caplen was born at Tonbridge Wells, Kent, the second son of schoolmaster Walter Caplen (b. 1854).

In 1901 he was an articled surveyor living with his parents. In the following year he married Linda Alice Spinney. By 1911 they were living at Sandown on the Isle of Wight, and he was working as a surveyor with the local authority.

From 1914 until 1921 Leonard Caplen was joint Surveyor to Yeovil Rural District Council with Nathaniel Fish.

He died in November 1921, aged only thirty-eight, and was buried at East Coker.

CAREW, John Edward c.1782-1868 *sculptor*

John Carew was born in Tramore, County Waterford, Ireland, and is thought to have been the son of a sculptor. He may have trained in Dublin, but by 1809 had moved to London where he assisted Richard Westmacott. In 1812 he exhibited his first work at the R.A. and in that year he also won third prize in a competition for a monument to be erected in Rio de Janeiro.

In 1821 he set up his own studio with one of his brothers, although he continued he worked for Richard Westmacott.

A turning point in his career came when he was introduced to George Wyndham, the 3rd Earl of Egremont (1751-1837) of Petworth, Sussex, and Orchard Wyndham. In 1824 George Wyndham bought a statue by John Carew so began a close association between sculptor and patron which lasted until the Earl's death.

John Carew moved to Sussex and undertook architectural projects as well as sculptural works for George Wyndham. After the Earl's death, however, he was beset by financial problems, but he continued to exhibit and undertook a number of prominent public commissions, including a bronze relief at the base of Nelson's Column in Trafalgar Square.

Orchard Wyndham, Williton, Drawing Room marble chimneypiece, 1830's [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 693]

St Andrew, Brympton D' Evercy, effigies recarved, c.1850 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 162]

CAROE, William Douglas 1857-1938 and his second son **Alban Douglas Rendell** 1904-1991, together with **Herbert PASSMORE** 1868-1947 *architects*

William Douglas Caroe was the second son of Anders Kruse Caroe, a Dane who had settled in England as a corn merchant, and also held the position of Danish Consul in Liverpool. In 1879 he became an articled pupil of Liverpool architect, Edmund Kirby (1838-1920). After an introductory year, in 1881 he joined the London practice of John Loughborough Pearson, where he eventually rose to become his chief assistant.

In 1884 William Caroe established his own practice in London, although mainly ecclesiastical, he was very busy employing up to twenty assistants. William Caroe was appointed consulting architect to the Dioceses of Canterbury, Durham, St Davids and Brecon, and architect to the Diocesan Boards of Finance at Bath & Wells, Lichfield and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He assisted Ewan Christian, who was architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the ICBS, succeeding him in both posts in 1895 (jointly with Joseph Henry Christian to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) and held them until the end of his life.

As well as a highly respected architect, William Caroe was also an enthusiastic antiquarian and a distinguished designer of furniture, embroidery, metalwork and sculpture.

His senior assistant, Herbert Passmore, who had previously practised with George Baron Carvill (1867-1931), became his partner initially for the purposes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' work, then a full partner in 1931.

Herbert Passmore was born at Whetstone in Finchley, London, the fifth child of William Passmore (b.1831), a wholesale stationer. By 1911 he was living in Brighton with his wife Florence Edith Victoria Littleton whom he had married in 1907.

After William Caroe's death in 1938 the practice was continued by Herbert Passmore, together with Alban Douglas Rendell Caroe, who had trained under his father and had joined the practice full-time in 1929. Following the Second World War further members of the Caroe family joined the practice, and with other partners they have continued the architectural firm of Caroe & Partners until today, including opening an office in Wells.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jennifer M. Freeman, *W.D. Caroe: His Architectural Achievement*, 1990]

St John, High Street, Glastonbury, nave roof, 1905, rebuilding chancel arch piers and other alterations 1907, designs for new vestries, the door of the vestry incorporates a *Caroe latch* c.1910-12 [Freeman, 1990, 247]

St Hugh, Charterhouse, originally designed as the local lead miners' welfare hall in c.1890, converted to a church by William Caroe who also designed the fittings, 1908-13, builders Dart and Francis of Crediton, fleche added 1923 [Freeman, 1990, 64; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 438]

St Martin, North Perrott, new vestries, repairs and new fittings, 1908-9, new pulpit, 1923, [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 249]

St Mary, Isle Abbotts, repairs, 1908-09, builders Cornish and Gaymer, further repairs in 1917-19 [ICBS]

Abbey, Glastonbury, works included consolidating the ruins of the Lady Chapel, Galilee Chapel and the s. choir aisle, restoration of the Gatehouse and the Abbot's Kitchen, 1908-17, builder Frederick Merrick & Son [Freeman, 1990, 156; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society *website*]

St James, Chillington, reroofing, reseating, removal of gallery and addition of new s. transept and vestry, 1909-11, builders Vile & Son of Puckington [Freeman, 1990, 246, and ICBS]

St John, Yeovil, new vestry, 1914 and formation of new window between organ chamber and n. transept, 1919 [Freeman, 1990, 252]

St James, Ashwick, added s. chapel and extended the chancel, 1915 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 80]

St Martin, Kingsbury Episcopi, repairs 1916-21, statue 1923, sanctuary paving and new altar railings, 1928, tower repairs, 1932 [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 248]

War Memorial, Butleigh, 1919, monumental masons Frederick Merrick & Sons [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset website*]

St Nicholas, Combe St Nicholas, recreated the rood screen from fragments of the 15th century screen as a war memorial and parclose screens, 1919-21 [Freeman, 1990, 246; according to plaque 1923, craftsman V.H. Owsley]

St Mary, Bridgwater, refitted s-e chapel, 1919-20 [SHC D/D/Cf/1919/17, drawing dated 1918]

St Mary, East Brent, repairs, 1921 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Peter and St Paul, Charlton Adam, roof repairs, 1921 [ICBS]

St Michael, Brent Knoll, repairs to floor and vaults, and war memorial in churchyard, 1921, builder John Merrick [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 132]

St Mary the Virgin, Rimpton, roof repairs, 1921-2 [ICBS]

St Mary, Cheddon Fitzpaine, probably designed the lychgate, although Ninian Comper was first approached, 1921, tower repairs 1932, churchyard cross, 1934-5 [Freeman, 1990, 246]

St George, Ruishton, works to the tower, walls and roof, 1922-5 [ICBS]

Holy Cross, Hillfarrance, tower repairs, 1923-25 [ICBS]

St Peter, Ilton, rebuilding tower, 1923-28 [ICBS]

St Mary, Moorlinch, strengthening the tower and other repairs, 1923-24 [ICBS]

St Mary, Wedmore, roof repairs to chapel, 1924 and tower repairs, 1935 [Freeman, 1990, 251]

St James, St James Street, Taunton, screens to s.chapel, two screens exhib. at the British Empire Exhibition, 1924-25, design of w. screen based on parts of the original screen, 1925

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, repairs to walls, windows and buttresses, 1925-26 [ICBS]

Holy Cross, Mark, repairs, 1925 [ICBS]

St Matthew, Wookey, restoration and new vestry, 1925, builder Herbert Dennis of Westbury-sub-Mendip [Church guide; Freeman, 1990, 252]

All Saints, West Camel, repairs to tower and nave roof, 1925-28 [ICBS]

St Michael, Othery, tower repairs, 1925-28 [ICBS]

Windmill, Walton, possibly carried out conversion and alterations, c.1926 [Walton WI, *Our Village Heritage*, 1971, 43]

St Mary, Berrow, reconstructed the fragments of a medieval cross discovered in the wall of the church, with the cross base buried near the porch resting on the bowl of a discarded 13th century font, 1927 [Freeman, 1990, 18]

Vicarage, Butleigh, new vicarage later renamed Butleigh House, 1928 [Freeman, 1990, 252]

St Michael, Milverton, Pulpit, 1928 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 445]

St Peter, Catcott, alterations to the pulpit and desk, enclosed n.side family pew, removed box pews, 1928 [VCH, vol.viii, 2004,32]

St Mary Magdalene, Ditchet, repairs to roofs, walls, pinnacles, parapets and tower, 1928-32, builder Blevins [ICBS]

St Margaret, Middle Chinnock, repairs, 1928 [information in church]

Village Hall, Stogumber, 1929, builder William Henry Pollard [*Stogumber 2000*, 119]

St Andrew, Compton Dundon, repair of porch and tower 1929-31, a new font cover and new altars, 1936 [Freeman, 1990, 246]

St Peter, Treborough, repairs to gables, weatherings, louvers and buttress, 1929-30 [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 251]
 St Thomas, Thurlbear, general repairs, 1929 [ICBS]
 War Memorial, North Curry, designed by Ernest William Pennington, revised and elaborated by William Caroe on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1929-1931 [Kirke, *A Short History of Church and Parish*, 1931, 17; Freeman, 1990, 249]
 St Nicholas (Holy Trinity), Bratton Seymour, repairs to belfry floor, window arches and stonework, 1930 [ICBS]
 St Mary, Withiel Florey, repairs, new tower roof, 1930-34 [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 252]
 St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, lych gate, communion rails, chancel panelling carved by **Maude Mary Berthon** (1857-1939, born in North Curry), and external gates, 1929-31 [Kirke, 1931, 30; Freeman, 1990, 249; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 492 and 493]
 St Gregory, Weare, restored churchyard cross, new tabernacle head, 1930 [SCH D/D/Cf/1930/99]

William Douglas Caroe in partnership with Herbert Passmore and Alban Caroe:
 St John the Baptist, Pitney, rebuilding tower pinnacles, 1931-34 [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 250]
 Diocesan Registry, Wells, adaption and reconstruction, 1931-32, builders Wells Cathedral masons [Freeman, 1990, 167]
 St Mary, Hemington, general repairs, especially to the roof, 1932-33 [ICBS]
 Bishop's Palace, Wells, following a quinquennial survey, works included alterations to the Bishop's Eye gatehouse, repair of a medieval window and the construction of a new bridge across the moat, 1932-33 [Freeman, 1990, 167]
 Town Hall, Market Place, Wells, repairs including reconstruction of portico and principal staircase, 1932-33 [Freeman, 1990, 114]
 St Mary the Virgin, Westonzoyland, replaced Charles Windmill who was originally proposed as architect, but resigned, repaired the nave roof and aisles, added a fan-vaulted rood screen, rood loft, rood, rebuilt the newel stair, added the riddle posts, the pulpit, organ case, the cross and candle-sticks on the high altar, the seating and other fittings, 1932-36, builder Ralph Fry, screen carved by Archie Osborne of Norton-sub-Hamdon [ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 6 March 1937; Freeman, 1990, 229; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 61-2]
 St Nicholas, Withycombe, tower repairs, repaired roofs and removed the gallery, 1933-36 [SRO D/D/Cf/1935/96; ICBS]
 St James, Curry Mallet, work to the tower 1934-ICBS gives the dates as 1936-37 [Freeman, 1990, 247]
 St Mary, Ilminster, reroofing, 1934, [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 375]
 St James, Beercrowcombe, rebuilding parapets and general repairs, 1934-36 [ICBS]
 St Andrew, Curry Rivel, adaption of screen, 1934, font cover, 1936-37 [Freeman, 1990, 247]
 War Memorial Churchyard Cross, West Coker, 1937 [SHC D/D/Cf/1937/47; Freeman, 1990, 251 says that the date is 1919]
 St Margaret, Tintinhull, lighting, 1935, lectern, 1938 [Freeman, 1990, 251]
 St Martin, West Coker, tower arch screen, 1937 [Freeman, 1990, 251]
 St Mary, Woolavington, tower repairs, nave roof repairs, details for turret fleche, 1934-36, builder Ralph Fry [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 252]
 All Saints, Curland, repaired, 1936 [ICBS]
 St Andrew and St Mary, Pitminster, restored the chancel, altar table and sanctuary fittings, 1937
 St Mary, Croscombe, repairs to roofs, floors, seating, etc. after lightning damage in 1936, 1937-39 [ICBS]
 St Mary Magdalene, Exford, altar rails, 1937 [Faculty papers in SCH archives]
 St Margaret, Babington, roof repairs, 1938-41 [ICBS]

Alban Caroe added a reredos and altar to St John the Baptist, Glastonbury in 1955 {Church guide}

CARPENTER, Richard Herbert 1841-1893 *architect*

Richard Herbert Carpenter was born in St Pancras, London, the son of architect Richard Cromwell Carpenter (1812-1855).

His architectural career began in 1857 as an articled pupil of William Slater, who had taken over his father's practice following his sudden death in 1855. In 1863 he became a partner and they

worked together on Ardingly College, Denstone College, and most significantly Lancing College, which his late father had started.

Richard Carpenter is probably best remembered for his re-creation of Holdenby House, a large country house in Northamptonshire. Originally built in the sixteenth century, The House was largely demolished following the Civil War, and was reconstructed by Richard Carpenter from 1873.

Benjamin Ingelow (1835-1926) entered the practice, initially as an improver, then as an assistant to William Slater. After William Slater's in 1872, he became the partner of Richard Herbert Carpenter. Benjamin Ingelow was born in Ipswich, the son of a banker. From 1852 he was an articled pupil of Arthur Shean Newman (1828-1873), and together they built the Chapel Court at Jesus College, Cambridge in 1884.

Richard Carpenter in partnership with William Slater:

St Peter, Podimore, nave roof, 1871 [SRO D/D/Cf/1871/8]

St Bartholomew, Yeovilton, rebuilt the chancel and s. vestry, 1871, builder Charles Trask [SRO D/D/Bbm/184; *The Builder*, 29 June 1872, 513]

St Mary, Bruton, repairs and reseating, n. wall and clerestory were rebuilt and the s. vestry extended eastwards to form an organ chamber, 1870-77, with surveyor **Thomas Court** (b.1834), and builders William Clarke & Son of Bruton. Following William Slater's death in 1872 the works were continued by Richard Carpenter & Benjamin Ingelow, Richard Herbert Carpenter also proposed a fan vault to the tower, 1878, not executed not executed, nave roof repairs by Pepper & Sons, builders of Brighton [ICBS; *The Builder*, 20 July 1872; PSANHS, vol. xxiv, 1878, 33; Bishton, *St Mary the Virgin, Bruton-A brief history*, 2011, 49, 83-88]

Richard Carpenter in partnership with Benjamin Ingelow:

St Mary, Chilthorne Damer, reredos, rebuilding chancel e. and n. walls and general repairs, 1882-84 [ICBS; *The Church Builder*, 1892, 99]

Sexeys School, Bruton, unsuccessful in competition, 1883 [*The Builder*, 1883, 365; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 148]

CARR, Alwyn-see Omar Ramsden

CARTER, Edward 1877-1940 *surveyor and sanitary inspector*

Edward Carter was born at Otterton, Devon, the second of five children of Thomas Carter (b. 1827), a farmer.

He was Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council from 1906 until 1926, then jointly with Field Nicholson from 1931 until 1937.

CARTER, John 1748-1817 *draughtsman and antiquarian*

John Carter was the son of Benjamin Carter, a marble-carver and sculptor whose family had been established in Piccadilly, London, since the sixteenth century. Having left school, aged about twelve, John Carter prepared working drawings for his father. In 1764, following his father's death, he was taken into the office of surveyor and mason Joseph Dixon, with whom he remained for some years. In 1774 he was employed to make drawings of St Paul's Churchyard for the *Builders Magazine*. He continued to draw illustrations for the magazine until 1786, publishing almost thirty designs for Gothic buildings.

His first important work was his *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting*, published in parts between 1780 and 1794. John Carter also published *Views of Ancient Buildings in England* in six volumes between 1786 and 1793. In 1785 he began another extensive work, *The Ancient Architecture of England*, 1795-1814.

In 1795 he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and for the next eighteen years he was engaged in preparing plans, elevations, sections, and specimens of the architecture of ecclesiastical buildings, which were published at intervals by the Society.

John Carter built little as an architect, but Midford Castle, near Bath of c.1775 was probably built after John Carter's design for a Gothic Mansion, published in 1774, and the Rustic Cottage at Stourhead in 1806. His most significant work was St Peter R.C. Chapel at Winchester, commissioned in 1791. In 1797-98 he produced measured plans, elevations, sections and details of Exeter Cathedral and Bath Abbey.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Vicars' Close, and the Liberty, Wells, measured drawings and plans, made between c.1784 and 1795 [Hall and Stocker, *Vicars Choral at English Cathedrals*, 2005, 120]

CARTER, John *builder* of Budleigh Salterton

Vicarage, Clatworthy, extensive alterations, remodelling and repairs, 1814 [SHC D/D/Bbm/ 39; *VCH*, v, 1985, 38]

CARTER, Owen Browne 1804-1859 *architect and topographical illustrator*

Owen Carter was born in Clerkenwell, London, the son of James and Elizabeth Carter. Little is known of his childhood, or indeed his education. However, an *O. Carter*, described as a painter with an address in Greenwich, exhibited at the R.A. in 1820...a *View of the West Front of Wells Cathedral*. This could well have been Owen Browne Carter, revealing a precocious talent, at the age of only fourteen. What is known is that he spent some ten years as an articled pupil, then assistant to William Garbett (1770-1834), who was Architect to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester Cathedral for twenty-five years, from 1809 until his death.

In 1829 Owen Carter undertook a study tour of Egypt, where he made a large number of architectural and topographical drawings, about fifty of which are in the collection of the British Museum. Other drawings were published in 1840 in a folio volume entitled *Illustrations of Cairo*. On his return to Winchester in 1830 he continued working for William Garbett, until the latter's death in 1834. An advertisement Owen Carter placed in *The Hampshire Chronicle*, soliciting patronage, stated that by this time he had had fifteen years experience in every branch of his profession, *ten of which were spent with the late Mr Wm. Garbett*.

Owen Carter worked mainly in Hampshire and Wiltshire, and his overall architectural output was comparatively small, with probably one of his most important buildings being the Corn Exchange in Winchester, now the City Library.

He is remembered primarily as a very accomplished illustrator, and exhib. at the R.A. between 1847 and 1851. He published *Illustrations of the Churches of Wiltshire and Cathedrals of England*, and also contributed articles on stained glass windows to *Weale's Quarterly Papers on Architecture*, illustrated with his own drawings.

Owen Carter is listed as still being in practice as an architect in Winchester as late as 1855, but meaningful commissions appear to have declined in the early 1850's.

A contemporary said of Owen Carter...*He was a coarse man, given to drink and died in Salisbury Infirmary, practically a pauper*. The *Gentleman's Magazine*, however, was less frank with its obituary notice...*Aged 53, Mr Owen Browne Carter, man of great ability in his profession, as his beautiful drawings of many cathedrals and parish churches afford ample example*.

John Colson was an articled pupil in the office of Owen Browne Carter, as was George Edmund Street, a distant relative.

[Robin Freeman, *The Art and Architecture of Owen Browne Carter (1806-1859)*, 1991]

St George, Beckington, stained glass design for the e.window, 1843 [*Sherborne Mercury*, 18 March 1843]

CARTRIGHT, Francis c.1695-1758 *master-builder and architect*

Francis Cartwright hailed from Bryanston, near Blandford Forum, Dorset. In c.1740 he probably built Brook House in Blandford Forum for his family, and worked on the Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul in 1742-43.

In his will he described himself as a...*carver*, but a mon. commemorating his life in St Mary, Blandford St Mary, shows that he also acted as an architect, for on it are carved a T-square, dividers and rule, together with an incised elevation of a house, probably Came House, near Dorchester, built in 1754. Other country houses in Dorset he probably designed or altered include Creech Grange, 1738-41, Kingston Russell House, c.1740, St Giles House, 1740-44, Crichel House, 1743-47, with the Bastard Brothers, with whom he was closely associated, Cranborne Lodge, c.1755, Merly House, 1756, and Sherborne Castle, 1758.

Between 1749 and 1755 Francis Cartwright worked on the Stourhead Estate, Wiltshire, and was often involved undertaking building works for the architect Henry Flitcroft.

St Mary, Bruton, masonry work with Nathaniel Ireson, 1741 [Fitzgerald, *Nathaniel Ireson of Wincanton Architect, Master Builder and Potter*, 2016, 31]

Redlynch House, Redlynch, statue on terrace, carved inscription and other works, 1742 and 1753

Farleigh House, Farleigh Hungerford, paid for work at the quarries and at the House, 1750-51, largely replaced by main block of c.1806-13 [Dorset History Centre, D/FRA/E85]
Halswell House, Goathurst, remodelled the w. front adding a canted bay window and built an ornamental screen across the service yard, 1754, possibly carried out with members of the Bastard family, the north wing was added with principal rooms dated 1689 to designs attrib. to London surveyor and architect **William Taylor** (b.1632), who had previously worked at Chipley House, 1681-83, and possibly Nynehead Court, 1673, Orchard Portman, Dunster Castle and Hestercombe House [*Country Life*, 9 February 1989]

CARVER family, **Daniel** 1764-1811, and his sons **Richard** 1792-1862 and **William** 1798-1874
builder-architects & surveyors

Richard Carver was born in Bridgwater in June 1792, the second of eight children of Daniel and Sarah Carver. His father was listed in *The Universal British Directory of Trade, Commerce, and Manufacture* as a joiner working out of Bridgwater.

From the age of about fifteen, Richard Carver worked for his father before becoming an articled pupil of the fashionable London architect, Jeffry Wyatt in 1810. At that time Jeffry Wyatt was working in the West Country at Endsleigh Cottage, near Tavistock, Devon, Badminton House, Gloucestershire, Longleat House and Dinton Park, both in Wiltshire.

Jeffry Wyatt considered...*the usual period for pupilage as being seven years, as with his own training.* Generally, however, the term was normally about five years. Whilst studying, Richard Carver exhib. a design for a bath at the R.A. But in 1812 following the death of his father, aged only forty-seven, he was forced to abandon his articles, which came with a fee of about one hundred guineas, and returned to Bridgwater to help his mother support the family.

Early in the following year, he set up in practice on his own account in Back Lane, Bridgwater, and a public announcement was placed in the *Taunton Courier* in March 1813 to inform potential clients that...*RICHARD CARVER, ARCHITECT and SURVEYOR, Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that having for the last three years been employed in perfecting himself in his profession, under Mr JEFFRY WYATT, in LONDON, he has determined to commence Business, in the above Branches, in BRIDGWATER; and hopes, by attention and punctuality, to give Satisfaction to those who may honour him with their commands.*

Working from Bridgwater he was also in a position to assist Robert Anstice, the first County Surveyor, until the latter retired from the post in 1818. Richard Carver was, however, unsuccessful with his application to succeed Robert Anstice.

Having initially trained as a carpenter, Richard Carver now practised as an architect and surveyor, yet a decade later in *Pigot's, London and Provincial Commercial Directory* of 1822-3 the following entry appeared.... *Carpenters and Joiners...Carver, Richard (and architect etc) Back Lane, Bridgwater.* As was often normal at that time, Richard Carver practised as an architect but also worked as a builder, offering clients a design service, as well as organising labour and skills for on-site building works. This dual role had probably largely ceased by 1829 when he moved to Taunton.

In the following year he was appointed, at the second attempt, County Surveyor for Somerset, a post he held until he resigned in 1857. At that time such public appointments were part-time and did not preclude the holder from continuing his own private practice. As County Surveyor, Richard Carver was responsible for the design and construction of a wide range and variety of buildings and structures, including courts, police stations, prisons, and bridges.

He lived and practised in Taunton for the rest of his career, firstly from No.3 Mount Terrace, then in 1831 he moved to Lowlands, Trull Road, a house he built to accommodate his increasing family. Ten years later, fifteen members of his extended family, including at that time his brother William Carver, an architectural clerk John Virit, as well as domestic staff, were all living at Lowlands. At that point he moved his office from Lowlands to Hunts Court, now known as Bath Place.

The great majority of his works were in Somerset but he did design the former Vicarage at Silverton, Devon, 1839, and the new church of St James at Cheddington, Dorset, 1840-1.

By 1851 he built another family home, further along Trull Road on the corner with Haines Hill, called Mountswood.

Richard Carver married twice, firstly at Woolavington in September 1818 to Betty Morse (1794-1827), and then in October 1827, at Wiveliscombe, to Harriett Gore (1797-1870). He had one daughter with his first wife, and a further six children with his second wife, five more daughters and only one son, Richard Gore Carver (1834-1853).

In 1844 Charles Edmund Giles bought into Richard Carver's practice as the junior partner, and four years later married his only daughter by his first marriage, Jane Eleanor Carver (1822-1900).

The partners practised almost exclusively in Somerset, but outside the County they worked on the churches at Hemyock, 1846-7, and Honiton, 1848, both in Devon, and Beaminster, 1849-51, in Dorset. However, the partnership between Richard Carver and Charles Edmund Giles was constantly under pressure and their personal relationship became increasingly acrimonious. In his autobiography Charles Edmund Giles describes...*Great difficulties with my partner himself, who could not at all understand Art to be otherwise than a fashion of the times changing with Caprice.* Eventually the partnership was formally dissolved, after eight years, on the 14 August 1852.

Articled pupils and assistants included Charles Corfield Cox from 1830-45, and Edward Shewbrooks, who was his last articled pupil in 1856.

Richard Carver was a freemason, and from 1845 a committee member of the short-lived Bristol and English Channels Direct Junction Railway, in continuance of the North Devon, Bristol and Exeter, and Great Western Railways. From 1849 he was a member of the SANHS. He retired from architectural practice in 1858

Richard Carver died in September 1862, he was buried in the family churchyard plot alongside the s. aisle of St George, Wilton.

One of Richard Carver's younger brothers, William Carver who had moved to Carmarthenshire, advertised in 1827 that he was also practising as an architect. He probably designed his own house, Wenalt at Llanfihangel Abercywyn, and also drew up unexecuted plans for the local parish church in 1830.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Daniel Carver:

Vicarage, Nos. 8-10 Church Street, Woolavington, 1807 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 712]

Richard Carver:

Fairfield House, Stogursey, alterations including the dem., of s-w rooms, new kitchen range, roofs reconstructed, dormers removed and porch tower reduced in height, 1815 [VCH vol.vi, 1992, 140-1]

Hartrow Manor, Elworthy, attrib., c.1815 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 294]

St Andrew, Stogursey, rebuilt two piers supporting rood beam, 1815-16, and extensive repairs in the nave, but proposals for a new aisle on the s. side were rejected by the Parochial Church Council, 1823-24, Carver superseded Robert Anstice of Bridgwater who had originally been appointed, carpenter Davy, engineer Savary [SHC D/P/Stogs 4/1/3; VCH, vol.vi, 1992, 156; Ballard, *A History of the Priory Church of St Andrew, Stogursey*, 1977, reprinted 1992]

Vicarage, West Quantoxhead, 1815 [SRO, D/D/Bbm 40; Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 220-1]

St Audries, West Quantoxhead, Orangery, attrib. before 1817, and works to the House, conservatory, the stables and coach house, 1815-25 and 1835-40 [VCH, vol.v, 1985, 131; Stafford, *The Book of St Audries and West Quantoxhead*, 2006, 16, 25 27 and 29 photos; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 153]

Willett House and probably the South Lodge, Elworthy, 1818-19 [SHC T/PH/bcs 2; VCH, vol.v, 1985, 69-72]

Chapel Cleeve, Old Cleeve (the new house incorporated at its n-w corner the remains of a medieval inn, also the South Lodge probably built at the same time, 1818-23, the obelisk finials in the grounds may have come from Fairfield House, Stogursey where Richard Carver was working in c.1815 [VCH, vol.v, 1985, 44]

Schoolroom, Yarde, Nettlecombe, 1819-21 [SHC DD/WO/35/1/21; VCH, vol.v, 1985, 199]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, restoration, 1820-1 [SHC DD/WO 35/1/21]

Nettlecombe Court, Nettlecombe, alterations inside the house, in Stable Court (dated 1792) created a Gardener's House, c.1820 and probably added service wings, 1820's [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 482 and 484]

Chidgley Farmhouse, near Nettlecombe, alterations probably by Richard Carver for the Trevelyan Estate, c.1820, it is likely that John and James Babbage were responsible most of the cottages in the hamlet of Woodford, one pair dated 1824, possibly with architect Richard Carver, who worked for the Trevelyan Estate from 1819 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 485; Roger White,

Cottages Ornes-The charms of the simple life, 2017, 50]

Estate Lodge, Chidgley, near Nettlecombe, probably by Richard Carver, similar to South Lodge, Willet, Elworthy, c.1820 [SHC DD/WO/35/1/21; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 484]

Holy Trinity, Blackford near Wedmore, new church, 1822-23 [ICBS; Betjeman, *Guide to English Parish Churches*, 1993, 481; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 123]

Guildhall including Town Hall, strong room, lodgings for judges, witness and jury rooms, and Nos. 34-40 High Street, Bridgwater, 1823-27, foundation stone laid 2 June 1824 [*Taunton Courier*, 9 June 1824; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 202; McLaughlin Ross, *Bridgwater Town Hall*, 2008, report for Sedgemoor District Council]

Edington Manor (built between 1794 and 1818), Edington, extended with an addition of a second floor at the rear, 1824, builders Frederick Merrick & Sons of Glastonbury [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 56]

St Peter and St Paul, Bishops Hull, alterations including removal of the arcade and extending outwards the s. wall, added galleries since removed and box pews mostly removed, 1825-27, builder George Herniman [ICBS]

Christ Church, Theale, new church, 1825-28 [ICBS; Pearce, *A History of Wedmore*, 1971, 69; Hudson, *More Wedmore Past-A Pictorial Record of Wedmore Parish*, 1995, 42 illust.]

Langport Arms, Langport, alterations, including adding columned porch, 1826-8 [SRO D/B/La/104]

Hurds (or Herd's, with or without an apostrophe) Hill, Langport, 1826-27, much altered after 1881 [Seaton & Winetrobe, *Hurds Hill-A brief history of the family home of Walter Bagehot*, 2014, 10 and 11 photo of the house before alterations]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, reported on the structural state of the the medieval church which he later demolished and built a new church, 1826-29, carpenter White, inscription in gilt lettering on w. gallery front...*Richard Carver, architect* [SHC D/P/wiv/6/1/3; *Taunton Courier*, 22 April and 30 September 1829; ICBS; Hancock, *A History of the Parish of Wiveliscombe*, 1911, 126-7; *PSANHS*, vol. Lxxxxiii, 1937, 54-57; Little, *Portrait of Somerset*, 1969, 181; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 86, drawing of earlier church]

Chapel, Sutton Mallet, rebuilt, except tower, 1826-1829, builder William Stagg, thickened the tower, 1832-33 [ICBS; Redundant Churches Fund, *Churches in Retirement-A gazetteer*, 1990, 118; Betjeman, *Guide to Parish Churches*, 1993, 489]

St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, alterations, including adding a ringing loft and a vestry room, 1828, builder John Wheeler, removed, 1880-81 by Edmund Ferrey [Vestry minutes, 1828; Pearce, *A History of Wedmore*, 1971, 68-9]

Holy Trinity, Wellington, new church, 1828-31, dem. 1966 [*Taunton Courier*, 13 April 1831; *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1840 (ii), 307; Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 31 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 58]

Original Infants School, Upper High Street, Taunton, 1828 [*Taunton Courier*, 26 March 1828]

Taunton & Somerset Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, enlargement, alterations and repairs, including overhanging roof, matching two-storey wings and pillared porch, 1828 and addition of e. and w. wings, 1839-43, contractor George Herniman, further alterations, 1859-60 [*Taunton Courier*, 29 October 1828 and 27 January 1841; Guy, *Malachi's Monument- the Taunton and Somerset Hospital at East Reach*, 1986, 47-8 and 51-2; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 84, illust.]

Free Grammar School, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, supervised building of a school-house and Master's residence to the designs of John Patch, 1828-29, builder George Pollard [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 9]

The Chard Arms Hotel (originally built in 1763 on the site of the Angel Inn), Fore Street, Chard, rebuilt, 1828-9 [*Taunton Courier*, 25 June 1828 and 11 November 1829; Chard History Group, *The Roads, Canal and Railways of Chard*, 2001, 22 illust.]

Maunsel House, North Newton, extensive exterior and internal alterations, rebuilt the dining room and extended the great hall northwards, added main staircase, 1827-29, builder John Gaylor, plasterwork George Penny, stonemason James Stockman, ironwork Richard Down [SHC DD/SL 38/1 and 38/2; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 296; Robins, *The Book of North Newton*, 1999, 42]

Monty's Court, Norton Fitzwarren, possibly carried out works, 1828-29 and 1836, stables 1838 and alterations, 1844-45 when in partnership with Charles Edmund Giles [SRO DD/SLM Box1; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 55 illust]

Knowle Hall, Bawdrip, 1829, house completed by 1833 [*Taunton Courier*, 26 August 1825; SHC DD/X/LA 11; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 184-8]

HM Prison (built as a House of Correction in the early seventeenth century, became the County Gaol in 1884, replacing Taunton), Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, alterations and additions including Entrance gatehouse, Keepers House, a Chapel, and a female ward, 1830, builder George Herniman of Taunton, 1843-44, builder James Stockham, and 1848 builders Fudge and Gould, closed in 2013 [*Taunton Courier*, 7 July 1830, 22 February 1843, 12 April 1848; SHC Q/AGS/2/4; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Shepton Mallet*, September 1984, amended March 2014]

High Street, No. 71, Wellington, attrib. 1830's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 660]

The Somerset and Wilts Savings Bank (the old Full Moon Inn), Upper High Street at the entrance of Vivary Park, Taunton, 1830-1 [*Taunton Courier*, 15 September, 1830; Barnard, One hundred and fifty years 1817-1967, 2 illust. and 13; Goldsworthy, *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, 1 illust; Bush, *Jerboults Taunton*, 1983, 42 and 44 illust.]

St John the Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, new s.aisle and vestry, repairs, 1831-35 [ICBS]

Schoolhouse, Milverton, 1831-35, extended 1872 by others [Colvin, 2008, 236]

Vicarage (now No.19 Downhill), Minehead, 1831 [Obach and Pevsner, 2014, 454]

Schoolroom, Church Lane, Blackford, near Wedmore, attrib., 1832 [Stone plaque above the doorway dated 1832, removed to the Village Hall]

Town Hall and Market House, Wellington, attrib. 1832-3, open arches to ground floor Market House blocked, 1885, Market and Town Hall Company wound up, 1937 [Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 109 and 111 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 42 and 45 illusts.]

Castle Green, Taunton, plan showing ownerships and possible acquisitions, 1832 [SHC Q/AC/3]

The Castle (Assize Courts), Taunton, proposals for major alterations and improvements, unexecuted, 1832-33 [Webster, *Taunton Castle*, 2016, 31], and 1842

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, works included removal of box pews and reseating, redecoration, 1832-33, builder Thomas Trump [Olivey, *North Curry*, 1901, 196; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 29]

Vicarage, Cutcombe, 1832-33, John Westlake Wainwright signed plans for ground floor rooms, possibly as the builder [SRO, D/D/Bbm/ 60]

Woodlands House (built 1810), Ruishton, enlarged building, c.1833 [Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 175]

Baptist Chapel and Sunday School, South Street, Wellington, 1832-33, builder W.Honeyball [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 33; Marshall, *The Baptist Story, Chapel Building Celebration 1833-1983*, 1983, 14, 15 and 35 interior illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 26 and 27 illusts.]

St Michael, Milverton, alterations, 1833-34 [*Taunton Courier*, 20 November 1833]

St George, Sampford Brett, attrib. alterations, 1833

Hawkers Bridge, Wincanton, 1833, builder John Stone of Yarcombe, Devon, dem. 1973 [VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 211]

Cocks Bridge and Twinney Bridge, Ashwell near Ilminster, 1834, builder Robert Mear [SRO Q/AB 60; Bentley and Murless, *Somerset Roads*, 1985]

Guildhall (Town Hall, market house and butchery), Fore Street, Chard, 1834-35 [SHC, Chard Corporation Minute book, 1779-1835 and D/B/CH Box 18; Lewis, *A Topographical Dictionary of England*, vol.1, 1842]

New Market building, Taunton, 1834, builder George Pollard [*Taunton Courier*, 19 March 1834]

Tone Bridge, Taunton, rebuilt, foundation stone laid, 1834, engineer Thomas Maddicks, dem., 1895 [*Taunton Courier*, 4 June 1834; Murless, *Bridgwater and the River Parrett*, 1983, 15]

Police Station and Gaol, Fore Street, Bridgwater, attrib., 1834, closed by 1875

Market House, Market Place, Wells, 1835 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 378]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, alterations, including replaced aisles, and new font, 1835-7, with surveyor Charles Rawlinson Wainwright senior [ICBS]

Lowlands, Trull Road, Taunton, 1835, the Carver family home until 1856, when they moved to Mountswood on the corner of Haines Hill and Trull Road [John Wood's *Map of Taunton*, 1840; Bush, *Jerboults Taunton*, 1983, 35]

St Mary, North Petherton, reported on the state of the church, 1835, gallery at the w. ends of the aisles removed and tower arch reopened, repewed, 1838-39, [ICBS; VCH, vol.vi, 1991, 310]

The Close (formerly the Rectory), Hatch Beauchamp, c.1835 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 348]

Registry Office, Wellington, 1836-37 [*Taunton Courier*, 25 January 1837; Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 48 illust.]

Registry Office, Middle Street, Taunton, 1836-7, builders George and Robert Herniman [*Taunton Courier*, 22 March 1837; Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 65]

Town Hall, Corn Exchange and Market, High Street, Yeovil, unexecuted, 1836 [Bob Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

St Michael and the Vicarage, Burrowbridge, with Robert Mear, who drew up the specifications for the new church, 1836-38 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1938]

Poor Law Institution Workhouse, Wellington, 1836-37, dem. 1973, builders Hanniball & Bradwell, the first of its kind in the County and was described as...*more like that of a Baronial German palace than that of a building for the due enforcement of industry or the succour of the helpless* [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 92 and 95 illusts; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 72]

Poor Law Institution Workhouse, Taunton, executive architect for Sampson Kempthorne, 1837-38, partially dem. [Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 93 photo of c.1865]

Leigh Court, Angersleigh, rebuilt after a fire possibly by Richard Carver, 1837 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 95]

St James, St James Street, Taunton, rebuilding works including the gallery, extending the s. aisle, the e.end, and probably the roadside railings and gateways, 1837-38 [ICBS]

Registry Office, Langport, attrib. 1837 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 399]

Vicarage (now Rossholme School), East Brent, remodelled, 1837-38 [SHC, D/D/Bbm 71]

Staplegrave Elm (now part of the Nuffield Hospital), Taunton, 1837 [Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 189]

St George, Wilton, Taunton, rebuilt chancel, aisles and e. end of nave, reused window tracery, 1837-38, tower rebuilt in 1852-53 [*Taunton Courier*, 5 July 1837, 10 January 1838, *Somerset County Herald*, 21 August and 11 December 1852, and 26 February 1853; ICBS; *PSANHS*, vol. Lxxxviii, 1942, 7-12]

St John the Evangelist, East Horrington, new church, 1837-38 [ICBS; Phelps, *The History and Antiquities of Somersetshire*, ii, 1839, 25]

Chilliswood, Dipford, near Taunton, attrib. with remodelling and alterations, 1838

Vicarage, Monksilver, 1838 [SHC D/D/Bbm]

St Philip and St James, Burtle, new church and probably the school, 1838-40 [ICBS]

Christ Church, Coxley, new church, 1839-40 [ICBS]

Orchard Wyndham, Williton, alterations involving works to the n.e. wing including an archway link to the new gazebo tower built over the ice house, a large Gothic window over the main entrance, and a conservatory. Alternatively, these works may also have been by James Knowles [Metcalf, *James Knowles Victorian Editor and Architect*, 1980, 21 and 364; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 128; *Country Life*, 28 March 1985, 819]

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, removed n. transept and added n.aisle, 1838-39 [ICBS]

Holy Trinity, Bridgwater, new church, 1838-40, dem., 1958, builder Thomas Hutchings [*Taunton Courier*, 22 March 1837; *Gentleman's Magazine* 1840 (ii), 307; ICBS; Jarman, *A History of Bridgwater*, 1889, 208-9 and 211]

Vicarage, Westonzoyland, 1839, now known as Sedgemoor House [Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 221-2; SHC, D/D/Bbm/73]

National School, Pitminster, 1839 and 1855, builder Richard Bicknell, closed 1921 [SHC DD/EDS/1820]

Holyrood House (former Vicarage, then home of John Wightman), Chard, attrib. early 1830's

Cossington Manor, Cossington, large s. range extension, c.1835 [Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 51 illust; *VCH* vol.viii, 2004, 45]

Holy Trinity, Taunton, new church, 1839-42, builder John Westlake Wainwright [*Taunton Courier*, 19 June and 17 July 1839, and 15 September 1839; ICBS]

Bulland Lodge, Chipstable, enlarged, 1840 [SHC DD/CPL 8; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 27]

Town Hall & Market House, Wiveliscombe, 1840-41, for Lord Ashburton [*Taunton Courier*, 15 September 1841 and 3 August 1842; Hancock, *A History of the Parish of Wiveliscombe*, 1911, 126-7]

St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, restored and added n. vestry and s. porch, new windows in s. wall, 1840 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1991, 169]

Vicarage, Pitminster, 1840 [SHC, D/D/Bbm/80; Dunning, *Pitminster Past and Present*, 2000, 34 illust. c.1874 and 51]

Vicarage, Lyng, c.1840 [*VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 63]

Town Hall, Market Place, Wells, alterations 1840-46, jail at the rear, 1853 [*Somerset County*

Herald, 14 January 1854]

St Mary the Virgin, Cannington, refurbishment and alterations, 1840-42, builder James Stockham of Bridgwater [*The Ecclesiologist*, vol.i, 1845, 292; SHC D/P/Can/6/1/1 and 6/2/1; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 89; Church guide, 2008]

Harveys (Hospital) Almshouses, Chard, rebuilt, drawings prepared in 1837, new plans 1840, works completed 1842, builder Simeon Symes of Chard [Prior, *Harveys-The story of an Almshouse*, 2009, 17 and 18]

School, East Brent, attrib., 1841 [Kerr, *Brent Knoll-A notable hill in Somerset*, 2011, 81 drawing; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 282]

St Paul's, Wells Road, Easton, new church, 1841-44 [ICBS; *The Ecclesiologist*, 1845, 292]

Corporation property, Chard, report on dilapidations, 1841 [*Taunton Courier*, 3 February 1841]

Wilton Goal, Shuttern, Taunton (originally built in c.1755), alterations and enlargements, 1841-3, builder George Herniman, and again in 1856-57 when it became the main prison in Somerset with the closure of Ilchester in 1843 [*Taunton Courier*, 30 June and 11 August 1841; *Somerset County Herald*, 8 January 1853; *Western Flying Post*, 1 January 1857; SHC DD/DN 363; Parrish, *The History of Wilton Gaol*, 202, 24]

Belmont (built 1823), Belmont Drive, Taunton, alterations and enlargements, 1842 [*Taunton Courier*, 7 September 1842]

St Nicholas, Corfe, prepared drawings for new church in 1842, unexecuted, and replaced by Benjamin Ferrey, completed in 1846 [SHC D/P/Crf 9/1/1, Corfe vestry minutes 1792-1860]

St Michaels Sunday School, Minehead, extension, 1842 [*VCH*, vol.12, forthcoming]

Puriton Manor, Puriton, attrib. with stables and the triple-arched entrance gateway incorporating the Greenhill family coat of arms and possibly some earlier material, probably after 1842.

Hadspen House, Pitcombe, substantial ground floor addition and alterations to provide new service accommodation, 1843, not executed [Hadspen archives-information from Robert Dunning]

St Gregory, Stoke St Gregory, repairs and reseating, 1843-44 [*Taunton Courier*, 3 January 1844; ICBS]

Vicarage, Corfe, attrib. c.1844

Hurstbow Bridge, Martock, 1848, mason-builder George Pearce, ironwork by Edward Murch of Bridgwater, rebuilt 1975 [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Journal* No. 2, 1977, 27-30; Maber, *More Martock Memories-The Story of a Somerset Village*, 1993, 110, illust.]

Creech Old Bridge, Creech St Michael, widened on both sides, original bridge dating from 1700, 1848, Edward Murch supplied the ironwork [[Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 1993, 71; South West Regional Institution of Civil Engineers, *Bridges Along the River Tone*, leaflet]

Gaw Bridge, Kingsbury Episcopi, substantial repairs, 1851

Schoolroom, Isle Brewers, 1852 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 384]

St Mary's, Bridgwater, report on the state of the tower and spire, 1853

Assize Court, Shuttern, Taunton, plans drawn up in 1853-4, where abandoned and a competition winning scheme by William Boynton Moffatt was approved by the Justices of the Peace. As County Surveyor, Richard Carver was responsible for supervising the construction of the new building from 1855 until 1857 when he retired as County Surveyor; the building was completed the following year [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

Vicarage, Pitney, 1856-57, builder William Shewbrooks [*Taunton Courier*, 2 and 9 December, 1857; SHC DD/HF/5/3 and D/D/Bbm/124]

County Police Headquarters, Taunton Road, Bridgwater, identified site, 1856, but the Headquarters were eventually built in Glastonbury-see Wainwright & Heard

Police Station, Upper High Street (s. side), Taunton, attrib. 1856-57, extended, 1874, dem. 1963

Market House, The Parade, Taunton, repairs, 1857

Police Station, Somerton, plans for building, 1857-58, probably constructed by his successor as County Surveyor, Arthur Whitehead[SRO Treasurers Account Book]

Cow Bridge, Glastonbury, replaced earlier bridge over the River Brue, 1858 [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 7]

Haines Hill, Taunton, speculative housing development completed by 1858, this project was developed in a manner which was still common at that time by which a number of established artisans (including Henry Davis, William Shewbrooks and Alfred Stansell, amongst others) would take a building lease on an individual plot in an enterprise under the overall control of an architect or surveyor appointed by the ground landlord. In this case Richard Carver fulfilled both roles [*Taunton Courier*, 13 March 1844, 16 January 1856, 29 September 1858 and 29

December 1858; SHC DD/X/HAR 6; Bush, 1983, 31, Terrace illust.; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Garden*, 1998, 124-5]

Other buildings attrib. to Richard Carver include:

Nos 70-72 Wellington Road, Taunton, c.1840's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 631]

Nos. 1 & 2 Hamdon Villas (now Bloreng House), Staplegrove Road, Fons George House, Wilton, The Elms and Ashleigh, Chip Lane, No. 53 Trull Road, Nos.39-47 Trull Road, all in Taunton, Rumwell Hall, Rumwell, 1857, The Willows, and Brent Lodge, Taunton Road, Bridgwater [Squibbs, *A Bridgwater Diary, 1800-1967*, 1968, 46 and 52, illust], National School, Westonzoyleland, Bath House, Aller, and the former Vicarage, Cossington, remodelled in the 1840's

The contracted ten-year partnership between Richard Carver and Charles Edmund Giles commenced in 1844 but was increasingly under pressure and their personal relationship became acrimonious. In his autobiography Giles describes...*Great difficulties with my partner himself, who could not at all understand Art to be otherwise than a fashion of the times changing with Caprice* [SHC T/PH/wln/1/S/2262, 144].

Their partnership was formally dissolved in 1852 and Charles Edmund Giles moved out of the practice office in Bath Place to No. 14 the Crescent.

[*The Spectator*, 14 August 1852].

For Giles's later career and subsequent partnerships-see the individual entry for Charles Edmund Giles.

Richard Carver in partnership with Charles Edmund Giles:

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, restoration and repair works, 1843-45, in consultation with Benjamin Ferrey, who was responsible for works to the chancel, roof raised three feet, chancel restored, stained glass windows installed, one by William Ray, stalls and tower screen, but his pulpit later installed in Temple Methodist Church, Upper High Street, Taunton, 1869, report on the state of the tower, 1852, two years earlier George Godwin (1815-1888), editor of *The Builder*, reported to the RIBA on...*the wretched state of dilapidation and decay of the tower*, consulted by George Gilbert Scott and Benjamin Ferrey on their report which concluded that the tower should be rebuilt, 1858 [Cottle, *The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, 1845, 3, 4 and 6; three lead plaques removed from the Church and sold at GTH auction, 1 November 2018, lots 253-254, stating...*1845 Messrs Carver and Giles, architects and surveyors, A.C. Cox, J.Jerboult, S.C. Easton, Churchwardens, Revd. J.Cottle, Vicar, J. Barlett, plumber; Taunton Courier*, 29 January 1853; Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874, 19-22]

Somerset County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics, Wells, executive architect for George Gilbert Scott & William Moffatt, 1844-47, opened 1848, became Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929, closed 1991 [Taunton Courier, 28 October 1846 and 27 October 1847; SHC Q/ALu Bundles 2-4 and 6-9]

Holy Trinity School, Taunton, c.1844, dem. [SRO T/PH/win/1/S/2262; Bush, 1983, 58, illust.]

St Michaels, Minehead, restored, 1844 [The Ecclesiologist, vol.iii, 1844, 158]

Almshouses, Magdalene Lane, Taunton, rebuilding, 1845-46, builder William Shewbrooks, part dem. [Taunton Courier, 27 August 1845 and 3 June 1846; Bush, 1983, 31 plans]

St Peter and St Paul, Combe Florey, new roof and other repairs, 1845-47 [SHC D/P/cofl 4/1/1] Vicarage, Isle Brewers, 1846-7 [SRO, D/D/Bbm/96]

St Mary the Virgin, Wambrook, proposals to rebuild the church, unexecuted, 1846 [ICBS]

School and school master's house, North Curry, 1846-48 [SHC DD/EDS/2541; Dix, *North Curry- A Place in History*, 2006, 162; Bushell, *The Story of the Village School in North Curry*, 2002, 8 and 16 architects drawings illust]

Church for Rowbarton, Taunton, designs for new church, unexecuted, 1847 [ICBS grant rejected, work not started by 1854 due to...*unexpected difficulties*, a chapel of ease was eventually built, possibly by William Bruce Gingell but dem. in c.1879]

St Mary the Virgin, Charlton Mackrell, extensive restoration works including reconstructing the porch, windows and much of the fabric, the vestry was added and the chancel rebuilt, 1847, perhaps also by Charles Edmund Giles the n.vestry, 1861

Plan for drainage, water supply and street lighting, Taunton with Ralph Ham, 1847, unexecuted [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton-A Victorian Retrospect*, 1983, 62]

St John Baptist, Wellington, dismantled the chancel and the s. chancel aisle, and dem. the n.aisle, extended the church eastwards, and the n.aisle rebuilt wider with gallery, font, repewed providing seating for 878, a medieval the n.door was not reinstated, 1847-51 [The Ecclesiologist, 1849, 37; PSANHS, vol.i, 1851, 30; ICBS; L.F.Isaac, *A guide to the Parish Church of St John the*

Baptist, 1994]

Tremlett House (now Greenham Hall), Greenham, attrib. 1848

School, West Hatch, 1849 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1849, 355]

St Mary, Nether Stowey, rebuilt, except tower and enlarged, 1849-51, builder William Shewbrooks [tablet inside church on w. wall; *Taunton Courier*, 13 September 1851; SHC D/P/n.sty 8/1/1]

SANHS Archaeological Museum, Taunton, plans for the enlargement of the Museum then housed in the Market Buildings, The Parade, 1852, Richard Carver & Charles Edmund Giles working together on behalf of the SANHS [*Somerset County Herald*, 31 January 1852]

Chargot House (built 1826), Luxborough, probably altered, 1840's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 412]

School, Shapwick, attrib., 1840's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 552]

Ilex House, Fitzhead, attrib., 1840's, for Lord Ashburton's agent

Manor Farm, Wiveliscombe, attrib. 1840's, on Lord Ashburton's estate [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 304]

Waterslade, off South Road, Taunton, attrib., 1840's

Musgrove Manor, Barton Close, Taunton, sixteenth century building possibly refronted, c.1850 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 631]

CASE, John 1728-1810 *engineer-architect* of London

High Bridge, Highbridge, repaired, 1769 [*Bath Chronicle*, 17 August 1769]

CHAFFEY, Thomas c.1703-1768 *master mason*

Thomas Chaffey described himself as a...*master mason to His Majesty first in Port Anthony, Jamaica and afterwards in Portsmouth Dockyard* on the mon. to his parents, who died in 1728 and 1737, in the churchyard of St Mary, Stoke-sub-Hamdon. Reset by Charles Trask & Company, 1911 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 591-2]

CHAMPION, William Scott 1846-1922 *church architect*

William Scott Champion was born at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, the eldest son of William Samuel Champion (b. 1815), a grocer and draper.

As a young man he was in partnership with Frederick Rogers until early 1870's. He then practised from Cookham, Berkshire, before moving to Kensington in London, and specialising in church restorations, as at St Peter, Regents Square, illustrated in the *Building News*, 19 October 1877.

Alexander Nelson Hansell was an articled pupil in his office from 1874-77.

St Mary, North Petherton, drew up plans in 1878, but these were later replaced by plans by Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1883-84 [*The Building News*, 2 August 1878, illust. of the interior proposals by William Scott Champion; *The Church Builder*, 1883, 39; ICBS; *Church Building*, 1883, 39]

CHANIN, Percy Ray 1888-1925 and **Frederick Stanley THOMAS** 1891-1945, *surveyors, valuers, auctioneers, land and estate agents*

Percy Chanin was born in Taunton, the eldest child of William Chanin (b. 1859), a brewers clerk and cashier.

In 1911 he is recorded as living in Lincoln, and practising as an auctioneer and estate agent. By 1914 he had set up in practice with Frederick Thomas, as surveyors in Wellington. Frederick Thomas was also born in Taunton, the son of Eli Thomas (b. 1864), an ironmonger. In 1913 he married Gertrude Mary Lewis.

Following service in the Royal Engineers during the First World War, the partners re-established their practice, opening an office in Minehead in 1919.

When Percy Chanin died, aged only thirty-seven, Frederick Thomas, who had also become a well-known local preacher, continued the firm, and was subsequently joined by other partners.

The firm of Chanin & Thomas, with offices in Minehead and Williton, continued after the death of Frederick Thomas, before eventually merging in 2017 with the long established Taunton-based practice of Greenslade Taylor Hunt.

Cranham Cottage (now Ambridge), The Parks, Minehead, 1930, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]

Huntspill, The Parks, Minehead, 1931, builders Burgess & Sons [OD]

CHAPMAN, Herbert Turlay 1870-1938 *civil engineer*

Herbert Chapman was born in Halifax, West Yorkshire, the eldest son of Frederick Chapman (1826-1886) and Elizabeth Jane Holyday.

In 1901, aged thirty-one, he married Ellen Mary and by 1911 they were living at Collingwood House, No. 4 Prince's Road, Shepton Mallet.

In 1908 he succeeded William Willcox as County Surveyor for Somerset County Council, a post he held until the outbreak of the First World War.

Herbert Chapman's notes in the Suveyor's Report Book for Chard Rural District Council from 1909 are reproduced in the *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Journal* No. 37, 1985, 2-5.

Herbert Chapman died at Maidstone, Kent, aged sixty-eight.

CHAPMAN family, Joseph 1784-1853 *stone and statutory marble mason*, his son **Joseph** 1818-1900 *sculptor, marble worker and architect*, and grandson **Ernest Bradley Himes** 1851-1900

Joseph Chapman senior was the son of John Chapman (1745-1795), and his wife Mary Debman (1755-1843). In 1805, aged twenty-one, he established the family firm of stone and monumental masons in Bridge Street, Frome, in the same year he married, Mary Collier (1789-1843). Soon after 1818, the family business moved to North Parade. Later still they moved onto Waterloo Place, and then by 1839 were operating from Portway (in an area known as Behind Town).

The Chapman family were prime movers in the creation of the Dissenters' Cemetery and were responsible for its layout and the design of the buildings on the site. It was therefore fitting that when Joseph Chapman died aged sixty-nine, only two years after the Cemetery was completed, he was buried there with his grave marked by a cross made by his son.

Joseph Chapman junior was born at Bridge Street, Frome, the youngest, and only son of ten children. By 1830's he had joined his father as an apprentice stone mason.

In 1843, J.Chapman & Son built the Church of The Assumption at Hill Deverill, Wiltshire. In the previous year he married Jane Gregory.

By the time Joseph Chapman junior took control of the family business he was describing himself as an...*architect and monumental sculptor*. In c.1866 an advertisement in *Cuzner's Handbook to Frome*, referred to Joseph Chapman ...*as architect, architectural and monumental sculptor* and added that he had...*a collection of designs for monumental erections, from the simplest to the most elaborate, such as can scarcely be surpassed in any provincial town*.

He was an active member of the Zion Chapel in Whittox Lane, where he served as Deacon, and acted as a bible class teacher. The Temperance Movement was a strong influence throughout his life, so much so, according to the *Wiltshire Independent* newspaper on the 13th November 1856...*Joseph Chapman spoke at a Temperance meeting at Malmesbury having walked there from Chippenham* (a distance of over ten miles) *where he had been preparing plans*.

In 1861 the Portway Marble Works was employing six men, and as a young man, his son Ernest Bradley Himes Chapman appears to have been working with his father.

He was also associated with the Mechanics Institute, being Honorary Secretary in 1866, and in 1894 he was elected a Councillor on the first Frome Urban District Council.

Joseph Chapman died at his home, No. 44 Portway, Frome, in 1900, but sadly his son did not succeed to the family firm that had been in business for eighty-five years, as he had died four months earlier.

Joseph Chapman senior:

Baptist Chapel, Commercial Road, Shepton Mallet, wall tablet to Bartlett Giblett (d.1802) [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol* 2011, 600]

All Saints, Tellisford, wall tablets to Edward Crabbe (d.1810) and Ann Crabb (d.1816) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 626]

St John, Bath Street, Frome, stone forecourt screen fronting Bath Street for Jeffry Wyatt, 1814 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 124 and 128 illust.]

St George, Beckington, wall tablet, 1824 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 255]

Mells Park, Mells, probably built the Lodge to the w. of the village, early nineteenth century [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 557]

J. Chapman & Son:

Dissenters' Cemetery Chapel, Superintendent's Cottage, gatepiers and railings, Vallis Road, Frome, 1851 [Stat. List for Frome, 4 May 2014]

Joseph Chapman junior:

Bunn Pillar, Christchurch Street West, Frome, 1846, or possibly by James Davis [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 112]

Dissenters' Cemetery, Vallis Road, Frome, a memorial cross to his father (d. 1853), and resurveyed the cemetery, 1881 [Cuzners *Handbook to Frome*, 1866-7, 138; *Stat. List for Frome*, 4 May 2012]

British School, Milk Street, Frome, 1854, classrooms added, 1875 [SHC DD/EDS/3501; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 31]

St Peter, Treborough, repairs, 1859 [SHC DD/WO/54/11/64 and 65]

Rook Lane Chapel, Frome, mon. and possible enlargement of schoolroom for William Stent, 1862, and new classroom designed by Joseph Chapman, 1882, builder J. Ashley, dem. [*Western Gazette*, 15 September 1882] Rook Lane Chapel was repaired by the SBPT.

Manor House (King Ina's Palace), Silver Street, South Petherton, largely rebuilt, 1863-see Philip Edward Masey [*The Builder*, 17 October 1863; Gunnis, 1951, 97; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 568 illust. and 569]

St Mary Magdalene, Great Elm, memorial Cross to Captain Marrish (d.1864)

Selwood Printing Works (Butler & Tanner), Frome, completed in three stages in 1866, 1870 and 1876 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 123-4; Goodall, 1985, 52-3]

No.44 Portway, Frome, his own home, 1867 [Goodall, 1985, 54]

Joseph Chapman junior with Ernest Bradley Himes Chapman:

Temperance Hall, Frome, 1873-5, dem. 1964 [Goodall, 1985, 35]

Drinking Fountain (known as the Boyle Cross), Market Place, Frome, 1871, in collaboration with the Eleanor Vere Boyle [*Transactions of the Ancient Monument Society*, vol. 26, 1982, 95-145]

Zion Congregational Church (built 1810), Whittox Lane, Frome, refaced, 1888, and screen to Catherine Hill, 1893, probably also built the Sunday School, 1875 [Goodall, 1985, 23-4; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 511]

St Lawrence, Rode, mon.

CHAPPEL, George d.1851 *builder*

Vicarage, Othery, 1828 [SHC D/Bbm/56]

CHARLEWOOD, Henry Clement-see Thomas Mills

CHEDZOY, Henry & Sons *builders*

School (built 1842), Chedzoy, additions, 1876 [Weeks, *Chedzoy*, 1999, 160]

Albert Street School, Bridgwater, 1878 [Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, 91]

CHIBBETT, James 1825-1890 and **William Henry** 1859-1936

James Chibbett was born in Porlock, and subsequently worked as a cabinet maker. In 1848 he married Elizabeth Langdon, and the couple, and their six children lived in Williton.

William Henry was their fifth child. In 1897 he married Grace Mary Elworthy.

James Chibbett & Sons of Williton builders, cabinet-makers and upholsterers:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Manse and School, Tower Hill, Williton, for Robert Curwen, 1883 [SHC D/N/WSC/2/3/3]

Bartholomew Thomas Almshouses, Woolston, Sampford Brett, for Thomas Hawkes Andrew, 1904, [*West Somerset Free Press*, 24 February 1906; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 548]

Unidentified house, Tower Hill, Williton, 1922 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/24]

Great Hillcroft, Hill Lane, Bicknoller, for Charles Henry Holden, 1925-26 [Chidgey, *The Book of Crowcombe, Bicknoller and Sampford Brett*, 2005, 99 illust; Karol, *Charles Holden Architect*, 2007, 178 illust., 180 and 181]

Unidentified pair of houses, Catwell, Williton, 1932 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/71]

Fire Station, Williton, 1938, dem. 1993 [Chedgey, Chedgey and Norman, *The Book of Watchet and Williton Revisited*, 2007, 110]

CHIDGEY, Thomas *stonemason* of Watchet

Quay, Minehead, additions after Daniel Dennell had abandoned his designs, 1713-14, repairs

after storm damage, 1716 [Binding and Stevens, *The Book of Minehead with Alcombe*, 2012, 37]
Pier (built by William Row, 1708-10), Watchet, rebuilt pier head, 1720 [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 1988, 6]
Slipway, Blue Anchor, repaired and lengthened, 1728 [Norman, 1988, 7]

CHILCOTT, Charles c.1764-1843 *land surveyor*

From 1797 Charles Chilcott practised as a land surveyor and mapmaker from the village of Crowcombe.

Enclosure Maps, eight with William White and six others, 1780's and 1790's [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 116]

Estate map for the Earl of Egremont in Stogursey and Lilstock, 1794 [SHC DD/AH/14/10]

Estate map for John Acland in Stogursey, Lilstock and Stringston, 1795 and 1806 [SHC DD/AH/65/12]

Plan of the Manor of Brymore and Withiel in the Parish of Cannington, 1814 [SHC DD/BR/ely 20/6]

Map of Dulverton, 1820 [SHC DD/X/DL/1]

Map of the Forest Grounds and Broadway Common, 1823 [Forum Auctions, London, 22 March 2018]

Minehead United Turnpike Trust, commissioned by the Trustees to produce a report for the eastern districts showing what was necessary...*to put the roads in the shape of turnpike roads*, 1823 [Clarke, *The Minehead United Turnpike Trust*, 2002, 39-42, 47 and 49]

Map of West Moor for James Green and William Summers, c.1833

Tithe apportionment Maps including for Pitminster, with Hezekiah Bartlett Guy, 1838, Ashbrittle with **John Hancock** (1804-1871), Halse, 1839, Stogursey with Thomas Hawkes, 1840, Wembdon with William Danger, 1841, and Crowcombe, 1842 [Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1979, 60; Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 438 and 440]

Fairfield, Stogursey, estate plan [SHC DD/AH/65/12]

CHILDS, George 1859-1948 and **Charles Wilfred** 1892-1964 *monumental masons*

George Childs was born in Montacute, the son of stone mason Charles Childs (1826-1911), and his wife Jane Eglen. By 1881 the family were living in Middle Street, Montacute, and George was listed as a marble mason.

In the winter of 1886 George married Frances Ellen Burnett and they set up home in Yeovil. Five years later the couple were living above the *Stone Mason's Shop*, in Middle Street, and George Childs gave his occupation as a monumental sculptor. The following year Charles Wilfred Childs was born. Charles was the second child of six children, and the oldest boy.

In 1892 George Childs entered into partnership with **Harry Appleby** (1866-1918). The firm of Appleby & Childs, Monumental Masons and Sculptors of Yeovil and Castle Cary was established, and announced in the *Western Gazette* in early July of that year.

In 1901 the Childs family were still living above the works premises in Middle Street. But ten years later they had moved to Penn Hill, and Charles Child, then aged nineteen, gave his occupation as a Letter Cutter.

Appleby & Childs are still in business today at Penn Mill, Yeovil.

[Bob Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History-Appleby & Childs*, on-line]

Headstone of Charles and Jane Childs (died 1911 and 1907 respectively), Churchyard of St Catherine, Montacute, probably carved by George Childs [Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History-Appleby and Childs*, on-line]

War Memorial, The Borough, Yeovil, 1921, designed by Charles Wilfred Childs and carved by Appleby and Childs [*YeovilTown.com* online; Osborn, on-line, illust.]

All Saints, Kingsdon, repairs to nave and s.transept roofs, for the William Francis Dickinson, 1925-26 [ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964]

CHILTON, Margaret Isabel 1875-1962 *stained glass artist*

Margaret Chilton was born in Clifton, Bristol, the fifth child of George Horace David Chilton, a solicitor, and his wife Isabella Todd.

In the early 1900's she attended the Royal College of Art in London, and in c.1906 she returned to Bristol where she set up her own stained glass studio.

After the First World War Margaret Chilton moved to Glasgow to take up a post at the Abbey Studio, and she also taught for a period at the Glasgow School of Art. Whilst there she met Marjorie Boyce Kemp (1886-1975), who was a pupil at the School of Art, and in 1922 they set up in partnership in Edinburgh.

St John Baptist, Pilton, s. nave window, 1907, her first commission [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 520]

CHISLETT, William & John PITTARD *stonemasons* of Somerton
Vicarage, Somerton, additions, 1787 [names found on work at the house]

CHOWINS, William Henry 1873-1951 *municipal engineer*

Born at Great Torrington, Devon, William Chowins was the son of Henry Chowins, a stone mason, who by 1891 was the Bideford Borough Surveyor.

In 1896 he married Rosina Griffin and the couple were living in Lynton, Devon, by 1901.

William Chowins was appointed Surveyor to Burnham-on-Sea Urban District Council from 1906.

CHRISTIAN, Ewan 1814-1895 *church architect*

Ewan Christian was born in Marylebone, London, the seventh of the nine children of Joseph Christian (d.1821), who had descended from an Isle of Man family.

In 1829 Ewan Christian became an articled pupil of Matthew Edward Habershon, studied at the R.A. Schools, and exhibited at the R.A. from 1833. In 1836 he joined the office of William Railton (1800-1877) with whom he worked on drawings for the Houses of Parliament competition. After a period with the Norfolk architect John Brown, in 1841 he undertook a year-long study tour of Europe with his friend Samuel Sanders Teulon. On his return he set up his own independent practice in London, in 1842.

Ewan Christian was appointed consulting architect to the Lichfield Diocesan Church Building Society, which led in 1851 to his appointment as architect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, an influential post that he held until his death. He acted as consulting architect to a number of bodies, most notably the ICBS, and in 1887 the Charity Commissioners.

Ewan Christian was a prolific architect with over two thousand completed works. Many of these were church restorations, but also included ninety new churches, many vicarages, schools and private houses. But probably his best-known building is the National Portrait Gallery, London, of 1850-95.

He attained great prominence within the architectural profession. He was elected Vice-PRIBA in 1880, and then PRIBA in 1884. Three years later he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA.

His practice partners were James K. Colling, Henry Purday, and his cousin Joseph Henry Christian (1831-1906), who took over the practice after Ewan Christian's death in 1895.

William Douglas Caroe, who was an assistant in the office, succeeded Ewan Christian as consultant to the ICBS and the Charity Commissioners.

He was the brother-in-law of John Loughborough Pearson.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Vicarage, Pitcombe, 1860-1 [SHC D/P/pitc 3/4/1; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 58]

St Mary, Ashill, restored the chancel, 1862, builder Edward Jeboult of Taunton [Church guide]

St Petrock, Timberscombe, reputedly restored the chancel, 1862 [VCH, vol.xii, forthcoming]

Vicarage, Pilton, new parsonage replacing an earlier building, 1866 [SHC D/D/Bbm/152]

St Michael, Somerton, consulted over proposed restoration, 1866 [*Western Gazette*, 9 February 1866]

All Saints, West Camel, repairs to roof and walls, and reseating, 1866-67 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1867, 266]

St John Baptist, Pilton, restoration of the chancel, 1871, rest of the church by Albert Edward Gould [*Building News*, 28 April 1871, 319]

Vicarage, Compton Dundon, 1867, additions at the rear in 1873 [SHC D/D/Bbm/195]

St Matthew, Wookey, prepared a report on the state of the church for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1867, by Charles Edmund Giles [Hasler, *The Church of St Matthew, Wookey*, 1990, 3 and 4]

Vicarage (now Tyler's House), North Wootton, 1869 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 499]

St George, Bicknoller, restored the chancel, 1872, builder Henry Davis of Taunton [*The Builder*, 29 June 1872]
 St Stephen, Winsham, reredos made by Harry Hems, 1873 [*Western Gazette*, 12 September 1873; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 700]
 Vicarage, Ilton, 1874 [SHC D/D/Bbm/209]
 Vicarage, Martock, 1873-74 [SRO D/D/Bbm/210; Church guide]
 St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, restored, 1875-79, builders probably Frederick Merrick & Son of Glastonbury [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/10A]
 St Cuthbert, Wells, repairs, 1878-85, [ICBS], grant aid from ICBS rejected for further repairs to nave roof and clerestories, n. aisle walls and windows, n. and s. aisle roofs, 1893
 Old House (formerly the Vicarage), Parsonage Lane, Milverton, restored and added new service wing, 1880-3 [SHC DD/Bbm/243]
 Vicarage, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, 1882 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 324]
 All Saints, Martock, new chancel roof, repairs to other roofs, restoration of nave windows, rebuilding vestry and other repairs, 1883-84 [ICBS]
 Vicarage, Puriton, alterations, 1887, dem. [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 157]
 Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, repairs to the Chain Gate, c.1889-90 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 686]

CHURCH, Richard Frederick-see William Robert Galbraith

CHURCH, Guy 1880-1954 *architect*

Born in Westminster, London, Guy Church was the son of Daniel Harding Henry Church (1853-1915), and his wife Margaret Mary Padfield.

in 1908 he married Christina Mackenzie Hay, and the couple lived in Ravenscourt, Hammersmith, London. At that time he was working in the office of Arthur Beresford Pite. He then worked in both the public and private sectors, mainly in London and Surrey, and taught at the Architectural Association.

Guy Church was also at one time the architectural editor of the *Ideal Home* magazine.

In 1919 he became a Freemason, and was residing in Chiswick, before moving to Bognor Regis, Sussex, by 1939, and with R. Drysdale Smith, he wrote *What about a house again?* in 1947.

Leonard William Last (1905-1973) and Peggy Church contributed the architectural drawings and plans.

Guy Church died in Chichester in 1954, aged seventy-four.

Milton Lane, No. 27, Wells, 1921 [information from Diana Crighton]

CHURCHOUSE, Thomas 1776-1846 *builder-surveyor* and **William** 1784-1860

Thomas Churchouse was in partnership with his brother William until 1813, as builders and cabinet makers of Yeovil.

Thomas Churchouse:

Vicarage, West Coker, 1813 [SHC D/D/Bbm/134]

St John's Sunday Schools, Yeovil, 1818, builder William Thomas, dem. and replaced in 1854 [Brooke, *Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 112]

St Mary the Virgin, Hardington Mandeville, enlargement, 1824 [ICBS]

St Martin, West Coker, enlargement and gallery, 1828-35, with William Wadman [ICBS]

Vicarage, East Coker, 1834-35 [SHC D/D/Bbm]

William Churchouse:

No. 7 High Street (formerly the Savings Bank), High Street, Yeovil, 1838-39, with George Bennett, builder-architect of Yeovil [*Sherborne, Dorchester and Taunton Journal*, 10 January 1839; Hayward, *Portreeve to Mayor*, 1987, 57]

CLARK, James Adams 1821-1880 *architect and surveyor*

James Clark was an articled pupil, and later a partner of Bristol architect Richard Shackleton Pope (c.1793-1884) and John Bindon. Their partnership was dissolved in December 1856. After which he collaborated with Edward William Godwin on buildings in Bristol.

By 1862 James Clark was in partnership with Samuel Thomas Welch, followed by Hans Fowler Price, amongst other local architectural practitioners.

Vicarage, Kingston St Mary, 1871-72 [SHC D/D/Bbm/188]

CLARK, John Aubrey 1826-1890 *surveyor*

John Aubrey Clark was the eldest son of shoe-maker Cyrus Clark (1801-1866) of Street, and his wife Sarah Bull (1800-1866). He was the cousin of Thomas Clark (1793-1864), the botanist. John Aubrey Clark was also a mycologist, producing drawings of fungi with detailed descriptive notes.

Cottage, Street, c.1858, presumably not built as the British School was constructed on the site in 1859 by Samuel Knight Pollard [SHC DD/EDS/5215]

Bowlinggreen Mill, Street, repairs, builders Henry Hawkins of Street and Frederick Huish, added the boiler-house, builder James Pursey, 1877 [McGarvie, *Bowlinggreen Mill*, 1978, 27, 63]

CLARK, R.G. *architect*

National School, Wincanton, 1838 [SHC DD/EDS, layout of schoolrooms]

CLARK, William M. *builder and stonemason*

Lock-up (Round House), Bailey Hill, Castle Cary, 1779 [Byford, *Somerset Curiosities*, 1987, 16 and 17 illust.]

CLARKE, George Row 1829-1908 *architect and watercolour artist*

George Clarke was born at Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire, the son of George and Hannah Clarke. He developed an extensive London practice in Holborn, and a reputation as a watercolour artist, mainly of architectural subjects.

He became a member of a small group of architects including Henry Hall, who met at Lincoln's Inn for mutual improvement classes. Then possibly from the early 1860's onwards he returned to lived in Upton-on-Severn where he designed the local school, cemetery chapels and lodge. Church of the Good Shepherd. Vicarage, Shipham, rear addition, 1870 [SHC D/D/Bbm/178]

CLARKE, Joseph 1819-1888 *architect and surveyor*

Born in London, Joseph Clarke was the son of Joseph and Susanna Clarke.

He started his career as an articled pupil of the architect John Griffith (1796-1888).

In 1848 he married Amey Kendall.

Joseph Clarke regularly exhib. at the R.A. from 1845, and continuing until 1870. In 1850 he qualified as an associate of the Institute of British architects, and from 1853 he was a member of the Ecclesiological Society.

Joseph Clarke was an early promoter of elementary schools, and author of *Schools and School-Houses: a series of Views, Plans and Details for Rural Parishes*, 1852.

He developed a large London practice initially in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and then in Stratford Place, off Oxford Street, concentrating mainly on religious and educational buildings.

Joseph Clarke was a Diocesan Surveyor for Rochester, Canterbury, and later St Albans, and consultant architect to the Charity Commissioners, and the Incorporated Church Building Society. He was elected President of the Ecclesiastical Surveyors' Association.

He died aged sixty-nine, at his home in Craven Hill, Hyde Park, London.

[*The Building News*, vol.54, 16 March 1888, published his obituary; Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969]

Cothelstone Manor House, Cothelstone, rebuilt section of the house destroyed in the seventeenth century, renovated the Gatehouse, and moved the Archway from cross the roadway and rebuilt it facing the house, adding two smaller arches, 1855-56 [Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 30 illust; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 210, illust; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 52-3; Worthy, *The Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010, 24, 28 and 29 illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 227]

CLARKE family of Bruton which probably included **William** d.1810, **James** d.c.1832, **John**, **William** 1811-1899 and his son **William** 1842-1936 *carpenters, builder-architects and auctioneers*

William Clarke designed the Parsonage at Fovant, Wiltshire in 1797 and was Surveyor to the Fabric of Wells Cathedral from 1803 until 1809.

James Clarke was a carpenter, and possibly the brother of William Clarke. His notebook with an inventory of his workshop, dated 1832, is in the archives of the Somerset Heritage Centre [DD/BT/27/9]

St James, Milton Clevedon, alterations including new buttresses, roofs and ceilings, 1811, mason Thomas Rease, mostly removed by the restoration of Edward Lamb in 1865 [Guy, *Milton Clevedon Church*, 1982, 18 from *Milton Church Book 1790-1876*]

John Clarke was presumably the son of James Clarke, and by 1844 worked as a builder-architect from the High Street, Bruton.

Markdanes, Bruton, apparently for himself, 1845-46 [information from Julian Orbach]

Charlton Horethorne, restoration for architect William Slater, 1863 [*The Builder*, 5 December 1863]

Headmasters House, King's School, Bruton [information from Julian Orbach]

William Clarke II:

School, South Brewham, 1863 [SHC EDS/1]

Vicarage (newly built 1839), Milton Clevedon, alterations, 1869 [SHC D/D/Bbm/115]

By c.1871 William Clarke II was joined in partnership by his son also named William, to form William Clarke & Son, builders and auctioneers of Quaperlake Street, Bruton.

Vicarage, North Barrow, 1871 [SHC D/D/Bbm/187]

William Clarke & Son:

St Mary, Bruton, restored for the architect Richard Herbert Carpenter, 1872 onwards [ICBS]

Wesleyan Hall (now the Red Cross Hall), Bruton, 1897 [information from Julian Orbach]

CLARKE, Thomas 1764-1829 *stonemason and sculptor* of Bristol

St Peter and St Paul, Muchelney, pulpit for the Lord Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, 1822-23, removed 1889, and installed at Muchelney [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 65 and 475]

Church (unknown dedication), Low Ham, the tower screen, probably designed by William Edkins for the Lord Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, 1822-23, removed 1889, and installed at Low Ham [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 65, 408 and 409]

CLATWORTHY, Lionel Sidney Oswald 1902-1980 *surveyor and engineer*

Born in North Petherton, Lionel Clatworthy was the third child of Sidney and Emily Rosa Clatworthy.

From 1931 he was appointed Surveyor to Bridgwater Rural District Council, and in the following year married Dorothy Heywood. The couple resided on Taunton Road, Bridgwater.

CLEWETT, John d.1786, **Charles** 1751-1811 and **Samuel** 1771-1848 *builders, masons and architects*

John, Charles and Samuel Clewett were presumably all related and worked out of Wincanton.

John Clewett (also spelt Clewit) was probably born in Wincanton. He was buried in the churchyard of St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton.

John Clewett:

St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, s.aisle, 1735 [Legg, *Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 23]

St John the Baptist, Horsington, added the upper stage of w. tower, 1738 [SHC D/P/hors 4/1/1; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 130]

Charles Clewett:

St Michael, Penselwood, mon. to the Bigings family, c.1800 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 518]

Samuel Clewett:

Congregational Chapel, Mill Street, Wincanton, remodelled, 1799-1800 [Sweetman, *Wincanton Papers*, n.d., 15-16]

CLIFTON, Edward Norton-see William Tite

CLOTHIER, Samuel Thompson 1857-1933 *stone merchant and Clerk to Street Urban District Council*

Samuel Clothier was born in Wells, the son of John William Columbus Clothier (1821-1895) and his wife Catherine Thompson.

He was a member of the Clothier family that with the Clark's established the shoe-making firm in Street in 1825. Samuel Clothier married Esther Bright Clark (1873-1935), the daughter of James Clark

Samuel Clothier owned the lias stone quarry at Marshall's Elm and worked closely with his brother-in-law Roger Clark, head of Clark's building department.

From 1888, until he died in 1933, he was Clerk to Street Urban District Council and as such he had overall responsibility with the District Surveyor for the early municipal housing in the town that was rapidly developing at that time.

[Michal McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986 and the *Book of Street*, 1987]

Whitenights, No. 53 Overleigh, Street (rebuilt in 1878), additions, 1910 [McGarvie, 1986, 21;

McGarvie, 1987, 40 photo and 145; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 600]

Merriman Road, Street, twenty-one houses, 1911-2, believed to be the first municipal housing scheme in Somerset [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 600]

Barn Close, Street, two terraces of houses lining the road to Grange Barn, 1913 [McGarvie, 1986, 25; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 599]

Health Centre (built as a private secondary school, taken over by Somerset County Council in 1920), Street, 1913-14 [McGarvie, 1986, 17]

The Maxime Cinema, Leigh Road, Street, 1920 [McGarvie, 1986, 16; McGarvie, 1987, 145; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 599]

Merriman Gardens, Street, 52 houses for Street UDC, 1920-21, builders Allen & Sons and R.W. Godfrey [McGarvie, 1986, 22]

Park Close, fourteen houses for Street Urban District Council, 1920-21, builder D.R. Dunthorn Limited [McGarvie, 1986, 22]

The Library, Street, 1924, and laid out the gardens with the garden, c.1930 [*Clarks of Street 1825-1950*, 146; McGarvie, 1986, 15; McGarvie, 1987, 145; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 423]

Jubilee Road, Street, 23 houses for Street UDC, 1925-26, builders Allen & Sons, R. W. Godfrey and W. Latcham [McGarvie, 1986, 22]

Ivythorn Road and Garston Close, Street, 36 terraced and semi-detached houses, 1927-28, builders Allen & Sons, R.W. Godfrey and W. Latcham [McGarvie, 1986, 20]

Hindhayes Infants School, Leigh Road, Street, hall, 1924, additions, 1928-29, builders Clarks building department [*Clarks of Street 1825-1950*, 147 and 151; McGarvie, 1986, 17; McGarvie, 1987, 145]

Elmhurst Junior School, Elmhurst Lane, Street, hall, 1929 [McGarvie, 1986, 25; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 596]

Bear Hotel, Street, additions, 1929, builder James Pursey of Street [McGarvie, 1986, 14]

Street Inn, Street, drawing of the existing building [McGarvie, 1987, 116]

CLUTTON, Henry 1819-1893 *architect*

Henry Clutton was the third son of Owen Clutton (1776-1834) of Walworth, Surrey.

On the death of his father, the fifteen-year-old Henry became an articled pupil of Edward Blore, in whose office he remained for a decade. He commenced his own practice in 1844 and over the next ten years, or so, his career developed with commissions for country houses, churches, schools and colleges.

Henry Clutton became prominent in architectural circles, and an author of articles in *The Builder* and *The Ecclesiologist*. His magnum opus, *Remarks with illustrations on the domestic architecture of France from the accession of Charles VI to the demise of Louis XII*, established him as an authority on the subject. In 1851, with William Burges, his assistant then partner, he travelled to France researching the publication. Their collaboration also culminated in competition designs for Lille Cathedral. In 1856 the partners were awarded the first premium, but national and religious prejudice prevented the realisation of their design. About the same time their partnership was dissolved.

Ironically, in 1857 Henry Clutton became a Roman Catholic, but his career had reached a turning point, when commissions from the Anglican establishment ceased. He was appointed architect to

the proposed new R.C. Cathedral at Westminster, for which he spent six years on designs. However, his Cathedral was never built; instead the plans of his former pupil, John Francis Bentley were carried out. Other professional disappointments were to follow, but it was increasing loss of his eye-sight that forced his retirement in 1881.

Henry Clutton exhib. at the R.A. on ten occasions from 1845 to 1861.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Quantock Lodge, Over Stowey, country house, gatehouse, dovecote (reminiscent of the designs of his erstwhile partner, William Burges) and outbuildings 1857-59 [SHC DD/X/DD acc C/2152; Ware, 1967, 66; Girouard, *The Country House*, 1979, 417; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 66 illust]

Pepperhill Farm, Over Stowey, rebuilt and adding an octagonal dairy, 1859 [Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 417; VCH, vol.vi, 1992, 165]

COBBE, William c.1816-1911 *civil engineer*

A descendent of a famous Dublin family, William Cobbe initially pursued a career as an army officer, but later he trained as an engineer. In 1840-2, whilst surveying for the route of the Bristol & Exeter railway through Somerset for William Gravatt, he turned to evangelism under the influence of the Agapemone (*The Abode of Love*) community at Four Forks, Spaxton. The Agapemone was founded by the Henry Price (1811-1899), the curate of the nearby church at Charlinch.

When he died in 1911 William Cobbe was buried at the Agapemone.

Great Bow Bridge, Langport, with William Gravatt and Edwin Down 1839-41 [SHC TA/CQN/1-2] Agapemonite Chapel and House, Four Forks, Spaxton, 1846, designed and endowed the erection of the Chapel, and also preached there [McCormick, *Temple of Love*, 1962, 44, 46-7; Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in South-West England*, 1991, 192; Barlow, *The Abode of Love-A Memoir*, 2006, 67]

COBURN, Frederic Stanley 1880-1933 *surveyor*

Frederic Coburn was born in Sunderland, the youngest of five children of George Coburn, a teacher. He trained as civil engineer, and 1923 was appointed Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council, a post he held until he died in 1933.

COCK, John 1795-1881 *builder*, and his son **John** 1831-1894 *builder-surveyor*

John Cock senior was born at George Nympton, Devon. He worked as a builder in nearby South Molton and may also have been related to Walter Brown Cock (1806-1874) who added the tower and spire to the Church of St Michael in 1828, and built the Pannier Market, completed in 1842, both in his home town of Great Torrington.

John Cock junior was born in South Molton, and by 1861 was described as a master builder. He was also a Town Councillor and edited...*Records of ye antient borough of South Molton, in ye County of Devon*, published in 1893.

The name *Cock* is comparatively common in North Devon, and a firm of builders named John Cock & Sons continued into the twentieth century in nearby Bideford.

John Cock senior possibly built:

Baptist Chapel and the Manse, The Parks, Minehead, 1831-32 [OD]

Nos. 8 and 10 The Parks, Minehead, attrib. 1830-8 [information from Julian Orbach]

John Cock junior:

Vicarage, Oare, additions, 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/216]

St Giles, Hawkridge, restored, 1877 [SHC D/D/cf/1877/7]

COCKERELL, Charles Robert 1788-1863 *architect, archaeologist and writer*

Charles Cockerell was born in London, the third of eleven children of architect Samuel Pepys Cockerell (1753-1827). His grandfather was John Cockerell of Bishop's Hull, near Taunton.

From the age of sixteen, he trained in the architectural practice of his father, who held the post of Surveyor to East India House, and several other London estates. From 1809 to 1810 he became an assistant to Robert Smirke (1780-1867), before setting off on an extended Grand Tour which lasted until June 1817, and included extensive periods on archaeological excavations, and drawing antiquities.

In 1819 Charles Cockerell succeeded his father as Surveyor to St Paul's Cathedral. In 1833 he became Surveyor to the Bank of England, and designed branch offices in a number of cities, including Plymouth (1835) and Bristol (1844-47). His other designs in the West Country included the Library and Chapel at Bowood House, Wiltshire, 1821, and the Chapel at Killerton, Devon, 1838-41, inspired by the Lady Chapel at Glastonbury.

By 1851 Charles Cockerell was in poor health and spent that summer recuperating with his sister in Somerset. During this time he studied Wells Cathedral which led to his publication *Iconography of the West Front of Wells Cathedral, with an appendix on the Sculptures of other Mediaeval Churches in England*, 1851.

Charles Cockerell was elected a Royal Academician in 1836, and three years later he was appointed Professor of Architecture at the R.A. He was awarded the first ever RGM for architecture in 1848, and became PRIBA in 1860, two years before he retired from practice.

[Watkin, *The Life and Work of C.R. Cockerell*, 1974; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

COCKEY, Edward and Sons *ironfounders*

In 1682 Lewis Cockney (1666-1703) moved from Warminster in Wiltshire to Frome, leaving a family of long established clockmakers, to set up a bell foundry. Some twenty-three church towers in Somerset, and over forty in Wiltshire and Dorset have Cockey inscriptions on their bells.

The family business further diversified as braziers and plumbers, and in the early nineteenth century began casting for the Gas Industry.

Christopher Cockey (1748-1792) had seven children, among them Edward Cockey (1781-1860) who became a successful iron-founder, and in 1816 established his own firm. The Frome Gas Company was founded by Edward Cockey, and the Town had gas street lighting as early as 1831.

In 1834 Edward Cockey and his son Henry (d.1891) were appointed as weights and measures inspectors for the Frome district.

By 1851 Edward Cockey & Sons was employing some seventy-six men and boys in their Palmer Street foundry. In 1886 the firm became a limited company, and following the death of Henry Cockey, the managing director and the last family connection, in 1893 the works moved to the Garston area of Frome. By 1914 the limited company, with offices in London, were employing some two hundred and fifty people on the Garston site and elsewhere, working as gas engineers and contractors and making steel work.

The Edward Cockey and Sons Limited was wound up in 1960, leaving a legacy of bollards, drain covers and lamp standards, many displaying the name.

[*Wikipedia* entry for Edward Cockey, on-line; *Grace's Guide* for Edward Cockey and Sons, on-line]

Orchardleigh House, Lullington, ormanental cast-iron veranda, c.1858 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 576]

Gas lighting columns were converted to electricity and adapted with J.W. Singer & Sons decorative Art Nouveau leaf designs, in numerous streets in the centre of Frome, including Whittox Lane, Innox Hill, High Street and Bath Street, 1901-4 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Frome, 16 February 1983] There is an example in the Frome Museum.

A distinctive cast-iron lighting column, first cast by Edward Cockey in the nineteenth century, has been reproduced in a number of historic areas in the County, including the Crescent, Taunton, the Cathedral Green, and the Market Place in Wells.

COLE, Charle Alan Crozier- see William Benjamin Rolfe

COLE, John Kingwell 1860-1928 *architect*

John Cole's family originally came from Wellington, but he was born at Islington in London, where he was an articled pupil of the architect and social worker Nathan Solomon Joseph (1834-1909) and George Pearson.

John Cole commenced in practice on his own account in 1883, and until 1896 he was in partnership with Edward Swann Mansergh (1865-1906). He was declared a bankrupt in 1908.

From c. 1912 he was joined in partnership with Kenneth Wood (c.1869-1943).

John Cole designed numerous churches (including St Joseph, Shooter's Hill, London, 1886-87), chapels, schools and houses, as well as a Maharaja's Palace, near Simla in India.

Metropole Hotel, ballroom, Minehead, 1913 [OD]
Rossclere, Beacon Road, Minehead, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/567]
The Avenue Hotel (now the Winsor Nursing Home), Minehead, added a lounge, 1918 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/590]

COLES, William 1837-1899 *surveyor*

William Coles was born in Halse, the oldest child of carpenter William Coles, and his wife Sarah. By 1881 he was married to Margaret and with their five children lived at Lawn Cottage, Goathurst. At that time William Coles was the Bailiff on the nearby Halswell Estate. Ten years later he was a rural inspector of nuisances and living at Wembdon. National School, Goathurst, 1876 [SHC DD/EDS/6649]

COLLCUTT, Thomas Edward 1840-1924 *architect*

Thomas Collcutt was born in Oxford, the son of James Collcutt. He attended the local diocesan school, and in 1856 became an articled pupil of the London architect Richard Armstrong (1799-1875). At the end of his pupilage he was employed as an assistant by the Manchester partnership of Alexander William Mills (1814-1905) and James Murgatroyd (1830-1894), before joining the Wrantage office of George Edmund Street. In 1867 Thomas Collcutt moved to Brighton as an assistant to the Borough Surveyor Philip Causten Lockwood (1821-1908).

He commenced in practice on his own account in London in 1869, initially with Henry Woodzell (1840-1929), before practising alone from early in 1873. After 1878, Leonard Aloysius Scott Stokes was one of his assistants.

He regularly exhib. at the R.A., and his practice became very successful, winning a number of prestige architectural competitions, including the Public Library and Museum, Blackburn, Wakefield Town Hall of 1877, and the Imperial Institute in South Kensington, 1886, which was completed in 1893.

In recognition of his achievements Thomas Collcutt was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1902, and elected PRIBA in 1906 and 1907.

At about the same time he was joined in partnership by **Stanley Hinge Hamp** (1878-1968), who had been in his office for the previous ten years, firstly as an articled pupil, then as an assistant.

Thomas Collcutt was author *Of the Christian Altar and the Buildings Which Contain It*, 1905, and the *London of the Future*, 1923.

Thomas Collcutt died in 1924 and Stanley Hamp continued the practice. Also in that year, Stanley Hamp supported Reginald Spiller at an inquiry into proposed public conveniences on Castle Bow, Taunton, designed for the Corporation by Harold Samson.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Stavordale Priory, Charlton Musgrove, repairs and added the n. wing on the site of the e. side of the former cloister, 1904-6 [SHC DD/BR/mmd 2; *Country Life*, 4 July, 1963]

COLLIBEAR, James of Ashcott

Vicarage, Moorlinch, 1802-3 [SHC D/D/Bbm/21; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 471]

COLLINGWOOD, Thomas Arthur 1870-1937 *surveyor*

Arthur Collingwood was born in Poole, Dorset, the eldest child of Thomas Collingwood (b. 1840), a tailor, and his wife Susannah. The family lived at Canford Magna in 1891 when Thomas Arthur Collingwood was training as an articled pupil in an architects office. By 1894 he had been appointed Surveyor to Street Urban District Council, a position he held until 1900. The following year he was practising as a civil engineer and living in the Southampton suburb of Sholing. Over the course of the next decade he was married and working as an engineer and surveyor with his local authority, Itchen Urban District Council.

COLLINS, Henry Albert 1879-1935 *architect*

Henry Collins was born at South Hinksey, Berkshire, the son of railway worker Joshua Collins. He was employed by the HM Office of Works in London, designing Post Offices at Eastbourne, Margate, Petworth, Ramsgate, West Bromwich, Bicester, and later in Shanghai, China. Post Office, Market Place, Frome [*The British Post Office: an illustrated Guide to its Buildings and*

Architects online at britishpostofficearchitects.weebly.com, updated 2017]

COLLINS, William Alexander 1871-1915 *surveyor*

Born at Newbury, Berkshire, William Collins was the third child of Alexander Collins an engine fitter.

In 1898 he married Gertrude Marion Blacket, and the couple were living in Wembdon, and he was working as a surveyor and sanitary inspector.

In 1902 William Collins was appointed Surveyor to Bridgwater Rural District Council, a position he held until he died in 1915.

COLMAN, Stuart 1848-1941 *architect*

Stuart Colman was born in Llandaff, Glamorganshire, the son of Charles Frederick and Mary Elizabeth Colman.

In 1876 he married Sarah Elizabeth Watson, and the couple were living in Long Ashton, near Bristol, by 1881.

Stuart Colman designed a large number of buildings in Bristol, including the Clifton High School, Christ Church, Sneyd Park in 1877, David Thomas Memorial Church, Bishopston in 1879-80, houses in St Andrews, Whitehall School, Barton Hill, St Philip's Board School, 1873, and the lecture theatre at the University of Bristol, 1874. In 1879, *The Building News* published designs by Stuart Colman and William John Willcox for the University College. But probably his most important building was in Nottingham, where he designed the Pavement Unitarian Church of 1876, which he won in an architectural competition, three years earlier.

By 1886 he was practising in London, but by 1901 he had retired.

In 1933, despite then being eighty-five years old, Stuart Colman left England for South Africa where he died eight years later.

Board School, Burnham on Sea, 1875, dem. [*The Builder*, 1875, 174]

COLSON, John-see John Brown

COLTHURST, William Bunter 1873-1954 *architect & surveyor*

William Bunter Colthurst was born into a large well-known local family, whose business interests included the firms of Colthurst & Company, timber merchants, and Colthurst Symons, brick and tile manufacturers in both Taunton and Bridgwater.

William Colthurst (known to his friends as 'Bunnie') was the son of George Edward Colthurst and was born at the family home of Northfield House, No. 51 Staplegrove Road, Taunton. In 1883 the family moved to Windsor Lodge at Haines Hill, Taunton, a house designed by Richard Carver.

He was an articled pupil of Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam before starting practising architecture on his own behalf in Bridgwater. Later he joined in partnership with Harold Overall Samson, replacing Arthur Basil Cottam who had died in 1911.

His brother was the artist and teacher Francis Edward Colthurst (1874-1945).

[Derek Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007]

Bunnie Colthurst:

St George's, Ruishton, drawings and e.window, 1900-1 [SHC A/CMY/519]

Muchelney Abbey, Muchelney, drawings, 1900-1 [SHC A/CMY/446]

Steyning Farm, Stogursey, drawings of the panelling, 1904 [SHC A/CMY/524]

Castle House, Taunton Castle, Taunton, drawings of the decorative shell hood porch over the doorway, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/428] Castle House was repaired by the SBPT

James Cook (Bridgwater Town Clerk) memorial, Wembdon Road Cemetery, Bridgwater, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/151]

Barrington Court, Barrington, drawing of the House [SHC A/CMY/551]

St Joseph's Convent, Taunton, a drawing of the clock tower [private collection]

Stonecrop, Wembdon Hill, Bridgwater, his own house

Bunnie Colthurst in partnership with Harold Overall Samson:

School (1859 by Charles Knowles), Bawdrip, alterations and additions, 1910-13 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School, Milverton, alterations and additions, 1911 [SHC A/CMY/483]

School, Langport and Huish Episcopi, alterations and additions, 1911 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School, Highbridge, 1911 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School, West Buckland, alterations and improvements, 1911-12 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St Nicholas, Withycombe, repairs to nave and chancel roofs, 1911-13, enlargement of the vestry, 1933 [SHC A/CMY/493; ICBS; VCH vol. xii, forthcoming]
 School, Coxley, alterations and additions, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Wellington Special Studies Centre, Wellington, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/467 and 547]
 Infants School, Highbridge, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/479]
 Electric Theatre, Bridgwater, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/173]
 Hospital, Salmon Parade, Bridgwater, alterations and additions 1913-14 and 1932 [SHC A/CMY/62, 85, 175 and 217]
 Blake Coffee Tavern, Church Street, Bridgwater, 1913 [SHC A/CMY/143]
 Infants School, Princess Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1913, builder Henry William Pollard [SHC A/CMY/441]
 Council School (built 1875), Lyng, minor works, 1914 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Village Hall, Chedzoy, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/413]
 Chard Brothers, 21 High Street, Bridgwater, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/1a and 413]
 School, Curry Rivel, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/496]
 Art and Technical School, Blake Street, Bridgwater, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/158]
 School, Washford, 1915 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Empire Theatre (Palace), Bridgwater, 1915-16 [SHC A/CMY/132 and 159]
 Wembdon Brewery and White Hart Hotel, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1916 [SHC A/CMY/35]
 YMCA, No.11 Castle Street, Bridgwater, billiard room and alterations, 1919 [SHC A/CMY/56 and 124]
 School (built 1850), Fitzhead, alterations and additions, 1919-20 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Council School (formerly Fox Brothers Limited School built 1855), Coram's Lane, Wellington, 1920 [SHC C/CA/School and plans]
 St Mary Street, No.2, Bridgwater, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/146]
 School, Cossington, additions, 1920 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 A.Pearce Ltd, Chandos Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/199]
 Fore Street, Bridgwater, restaurant and shop alterations for Delaney Hatch, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/130]
 St Andrew, Stogursey, repairs to tower parapets, 1922, further works including exterior rough casting, 1934-5 [ICBS]
 Wesleyan (Methodist) Chapel, King Street, Bridgwater, new schoolroom, 1923 [SHC A/CMY/165]
 Shovel House, North Petherton, 1924 [SHC A/CMY/471]
 School, Berrow, alterations and additions, 1924 [SHC A/CMY/515]
 Eastover, No.43, Bridgwater, alterations to Arcade Hall to cinema, 1925 [SHC A/CMY/196]
 St Michaels, Alcombe, chancel designs, 1925 not built until 1937 when Lady Chapel added [VCH, vol.12, forthcoming]
 Edward Street Bakery, Bridgwater, additions, 1926 [SHC A/CMY/28]
 New Town, and Bristol Road, Bridgwater, new housing scheme for Bridgwater Town Council, 1926 and 1929 [SHC A/CMY/156 and 201]
 Town Hall and Municipal Offices, Bridgwater, 1927 with Francis Parr, Borough Surveyor [SHC A/CMY/69, 89, 99 and 101]
 Avenue Arcade, Bridgwater, construction of Arcade and alterations of shop for Squibbs, 1927 [SHC A/CMY/174 and 195]
 Taunton School, Taunton, new classrooms, 1928 [SHC A/CMY/430]
 Brinnington Private Hotel, Minehead, alterations, 1929
 Bridgwater Building Society, No. 1 King Square, Bridgwater, conversion of building for the Society, 1929 [SHC A/CMY/172]
 Rhode Lane, Bridgwater, new council housing, 1929 [SHC A/CMY/157]
 Electricity generating station, Mount Street, Bridgwater, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/168]
 Quantock Road, Bridgwater, two pairs of houses for Cox, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/112]
 North Street, No. 14, Bridgwater, alterations to house, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/214]
 School, Edington Burtle, cloakroom and toilets, 1931 [SHC A/CMY/419]
 St Mary Street, Eastover, Friarn Street and High Street, Bridgwater, premises for Head and Company, Brewers, 1931 [SHC A/CMY/79, 81, 82, and 184]
 Cornhill, Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 50 St Mary Street, Bridgwater, rebuilding premises for Biddiscombe, 1932 [SHC A/CMY/184]
 Mary Stanley Nursing Home, Castle Street, Bridgwater, 1933 and 39 [SHC A/CMY/137 and 142]

Baptist Chapel, St Mary Street, Bridgwater, drawings 1934
 Bridgwater Mercury newspaper offices, rebuilding, Bridgwater, 1935 [SHC A/CMY/4a and 4b]
 St Mary Street, Bridgwater, new store for Halswell Produce Company, 1935 [SHC A/CMY/ 183]
 Cobbs Cross Farm, Goathurst, cowhouse, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/465]
 Electricity substations, Monmouth Street and Queen Street, Bridgwater, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/66 and 120]
 Clarence Hotel, North Petherton, alterations and additions, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/537]
 Vicar's Cottage and The Row, Edington, alterations, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/415]
 Territorial Army Drill Hall, Bridgwater, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/50]
 Cornhill Nos. 17 and 18, Bridgwater, alterations, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/41]
 Somerset and Wilts Saving Bank, Bridgwater, alterations and new ground floor facade, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/24]
 Bath and West Showground, Bridgwater, proposal, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/166]
 Market House Inn, Bridgwater, alterations, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/61]
 Watergate House, West Quay, Bridgwater, alterations to offices, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/100]
 Wembdon, Bridgwater, house for Ashill, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/185]

COMPER, John Ninian 1864-1960 *church architect and designer*

Ninian Comper (as he was later generally known as) was born in Aberdeen, the eldest son, and fourth child of the seven children of the Revd. John Comper (1823-1903) and his wife Ellen Taylor (1828-1908). He was educated at Kingston College, Aberdeen, and Trinity College, Glenalmond, which he left in 1880 at the age of sixteen. He then attended the local School of Art, and in 1882 briefly studied at the Ruskin School in Oxford. After being introduced to Charles Eamer Kempe he worked voluntarily in his drawing office in London, whilst studying at the South Kensington School of Art.

In 1883, on leaving Charles Kempe's office, Ninian Comper became an articled pupil, for the next four years, of George Frederick Bodley. In 1887 his pupilage came to an end and he commenced independent practice. During his time in George Bodley's drawing office he met had William Bucknall, the a nephew of Benjamin Bucknall. In 1888 they formed the partnership, Bucknall & Comper with offices in Westminster. Ninian Comper was then twenty-four and William Bucknall thirty-seven.

In 1890 Ninian Comper married William Bucknall's sister Grace, and the couple had six children. The architectural partnership was dissolved after sixteen years in 1904.

Ninian Comper is widely known for his church restorations which included interior design, stained glass windows, usually signed with a strawberry motif, and other ecclesiastical furnishings and fittings, both in Britain and overseas.

His articled pupils and assistants included William Anderson, William Henry Randall Blacking, and the stained glass designers Martin Travers and Christopher Rahere Webb.

Writings by Ninian Comper include *Practical Considerations on the Gothic or English Altar and Certain Dependent Ornaments*, 1893, *Of the Atmosphere of a Church*, 1947, and *Of the Christian Altar and Buildings Which Contain It*, 1950, the year in which he was knighted.

His architectural practice was inherited and continued by his eldest son and pupil, John-Baptiste Sebastian Comper (1891-1979).

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Anthony Symondson and Stephen Bucknall, *Sir Ninian Comper: An Introduction to his life and work, with complete Gazetteer*, 2006]

Ninian Comper in partnership with William Bucknall:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, stained glass windows in the lower e. cloister, 1896, east window of Lady Chapel, 1896-98, nine further windows in the Lady Chapel 1899-1927; window in the entrance to the crypt 1912, three windows in the Chapel of the Sacred Heart 1914, and the e. window of the Choir 1934-36. Lady Chapel stone altar screen and Gothic altar 1896-1900, altar frontal for Lady Chapel 1905, reredos for the Lady Chapel 1913, statue at the entrance to the Lady Chapel, 1915, Chapel of St Sebastian 1917-1931, statue of St Benedict 1919, proposed panelling and seats in the Lady Chapel, proposed stalls for the Choir, proposed scheme of decoration for the Choir, and proposed altars and screens in the upper chapels 1919-1926, Lady Chapel gates, hangings and carpets for the upper chapels, and carvings on the desk ends of the choir stalls, 1926-1931 [A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey, 1981, 8, 11, 14 and 19; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 46 illust., 52, 55, 56 and 296; Bellenger,

Downside Abbey-An Architectural History, 2011, 18, 134-5, 138, 154 illust., 56, 158, 160 and 162 illust.]

All Saints, Trull, high altar, 1896 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St John Baptist, Yeovil, furnishings, 1902, central oak figure from war memorial at East Clevedon, 1918, removed to Yeovil, 1957 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 298]

Ninian Comper:

St Pancras, West Bagborough, stained glass windows, 1916, 1922, 1929, 1931, 1934 and 1936, restoration, rood beam with rood, figures and dragons, 1913-41, oak screen for organ gallery, decoration of rood figures, font cover, altar dorsal and curtains, figure of Risen Christ with canopy, 1922-6, memorial brass and gravestone to Canon J.F. Briscoe, 1940, gilt chalice and ciborium, 1941 [SHC D/D/Cf/1921/79; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297 and 298; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 11 illust]

St Thomas of Canterbury, Cothelstone, stained glass e. window, 1919 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 295; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 227]

War Memorial in the churchyard of St Margaret, Tintinhull, 1919-1921 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Tintinhull*, 28 April 1987; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 208; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St John Evangelist, Milborne Port, war memorial tablet in church; village war memorial in churchyard, 1919-1922 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, alterations and redecoration of high chancel, furnishings and vestments, two altars, tester over main altar, chandeliers in chancel, 1919-1938, stained glass, 1924 and 1938, Rood loft and figures, 1945, altar cross and candlesticks in the Lady Chapel [Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 177; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 295; Playfair, 2012, 22 illust]

St Mary, Croscombe, stained glass window s.aisle e.side, 1921-26 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 295; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 483]

St Mary, Cheddon Fitzpaine, consulted over the proposed lych gate, designs of William Douglas Caroe executed, 1921-23 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, stained glass s.window in nave, 1922 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St Mary Magdalene, Church Square, Taunton, processional cross, 1923 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St Mary, St John the Baptist and All Saints, Witham Friary, stained glass windows, 1923 [Kerr, *Betjeman's Guide to English Parish Churches*, 1993, 490; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 298; Playfair, 2012, 55 illust]

All Saints, Selworthy, stained glass window n. aisle, 1923-25 [Eeles, *The Church of All Saints*, Selworthy, 1929, 21; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297; Playfair, 2012, 48]

St Mary Magdalene, Exford, oak screen between the nave and tower, 1923-25 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

St Michael, Penselwood, stained glass window n.wall, 1921-24 [Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 518]

Cathedral Church of Andrew, Wells, Mothers' Union banner, 1929-30, furnishings and decoration of St Stephen's Chapel, altar with wrought-iron posts and screen, 1934-5, altar frontal, vestments, cope and stole, mitre and hood, crozier, 1937 [Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 144; Symondson and Bucknall, 2006, 297]

COOK, George 1835-1911 *surveyor*

George Cook was born in Halberton, near Tiverton, Devon, the son of Nathaniel Cook (b. 1806), a farmer.

By 1871 he was recorded as living in Luccombe, and was married to Jane, and the couple had four children. At that time he was working as a farmer, but over the next few years his occupation was described as a highway surveyor, culminating with his appointment in 1894, as Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council. He held this position until 1911, working jointly with Walter Hyett, until 1901.

COOK, John Thornhill-see Samuel Hancorn

COOK, William 1856-1932 *surveyor*

William Cook was born in Bridgwater the second son of William Cook (1820-1902), a carpenter of West Street, Bridgwater.

Vicarage (built in 1845 probably to the designs of John Brown and John Colson), Bridgwater, minor alterations, 1881 [SHC D/D/Bbm/248]

COOKE, Charles 1852-1915 *architect and surveyor*

Charles Cooke was born in Hadleigh, near Southend-on-Sea, Essex, and initially trained as a carpenter. By 1891 he was an assistant sanitary inspector, however, in 1911 he described his occupation as an architect and surveyor, still in Southend-on-Sea.

Concert stand, sea-front, Minehead, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/652]

COOMBES, Richard *stone mason and builder* of Frome

Blue School, Frome, new school, almshouse and lock-up, largely completed by 1723, figures carved by **William Langley**, 1724 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 85; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 107 illust.; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 718]

COOPER, William Reginald Roydon-see John Petter and Percy James Warren

CORFIELD, Charles Cox 1815-1895 *architect, surveyor and auctioneer*

Born in Bridgwater, at the age of thirty, Charles Corfield opened an office in the High Street, Taunton, after fifteen years working for Richard Carver, first as an articled pupil then as an assistant.

In 1837 he married Levinia Clara Warren and the couple lived at Pitminster.

From 1851 until the end of 1858 he was architect and surveyor to the Taunton Local Board of Health. In 1857 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of County Surveyor, to succeed Richard Carver, after which he moved away from Taunton, firstly to Gillingham, Dorset, where he was a clerk of works, then to Great Yarmouth on the coast of Norfolk. By 1881 he was living in St Pancras, London.

Charles Corfield had retired to Ealing by 1891, and died at Alton, Hampshire, four years later. He was buried in Camden, London, aged eighty.

County Hotel (formerly the London Hotel, now Waterstones Bookshop), East Street, Taunton, proposed addition of a portico, 1856 [*Taunton Courier*, 12 March 1856]

CORNELIUS, Alfred John 1876-1964 *architect*

Alfred Cornelius was born at Teignmouth, Devon, the third child of John Cornelius (1852-1916), a builder, and his wife Honor.

By 1901 he was living in Truro, the County Town of Cornwall, where he worked as the sole assistant to the notable Cornish architect, Sylvanus Trevail (1851-1903). When Sylvanus Trevail committed suicide in 1903, Alfred Cornelius, then aged only twenty-four, took over the practice, completing the Library and Technical Schools in Newton Abbot, Devon in the following year.

He went on to design a number of houses in and around Truro, together with the Gluvain Park Hotel in Newquay, and the Chapel at Trencreek, becoming a successful architect in his own right.

In 1909 he married Olive Caroline Alberta Trounce, and the couple lived in Lemon Street, Truro.

Alfred Cornelius died in Truro, aged eighty-eight, and was buried back in his home town of Teignmouth.

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, villas, detached and semi-detached, 1902, 1903 and 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/160, 174 and 237]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, seven terraced houses, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/208]

CORNICK, John, 1808-1883 *builder-architect*

John Cornick was born in Bridport the son of Jesse and Margaret Cornick.

He seems to have mainly worked as a builder from Bridport, Dorset, and by 1861 he was employing fifteen men and boys. His younger brother, Richard Cornick (b.1814), practised as an architect, and was living at the same address in 1861.

Vicarage, Chiselborough, 1844 [SRO D/D/Bbm/92]

CORNISH, Robert Stribling 1788-1871 *builder, surveyor and architect*

Robert Stribling Cornish was born in Exeter, the eldest son and articled pupil of builder-architect, Robert Cornish (1760-1844). He was the grandson of Robert Stribling.

His father repaired Exeter prison and the Shire Hall in the 1790's, and in 1799 was appointed general surveyor for the care of county buildings in the City. The following year he was appointed Surveyor to Exeter Cathedral.

In 1818-19 Cornish & Sons designed a new prison, and in the following year rebuilt Holy Trinity church (now the White Ensign Club). By this time Robert Stribling Cornish had also opened premises in Fore Street, Exeter selling Roman cement and paints. In 1825 he was awarded the contract for alterations to the goal and house of correction. Three years later he was approached to supervise the building of a school-house and Master's residence for the Free Grammar School in Crewkerne, to the designs of John Patch, this work he declined, and Richard Carver was subsequently appointed.

Also at this time Robert Stribling Cornish joined in a short lived partnership with George Handson Julian (c.1798-1863), trading as builders and surveyors, undertaking the design as well as building works to churches and vicarages. In 1834 they built the Church of St Edmund in Exeter.

In 1838 he had succeeded his father as Surveyor to Exeter Cathedral, and in 1852 was elected mayor of the City.

James Mountford Allen and Edward Ashworth were both articled pupils in the offices of Robert Cornish and his son Robert Stribling Cornish.

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, consulted over the deteriorating state of the tower along with George Philip Manners and George Gilbert Scott, 1854 [Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

CORRICK, James 1787-1840 *builder-architect*

James Corrick was born in Enmore, the son of James Corrick and Mary Headford of Broomfield. In 1812 he married Sarah Manchip in Bridgwater and the couple had six children. He died in Enmore aged fifty-three.

Vicarage, Holford, 1806, largely destroyed by major alterations made by Richard Down in 1832-33 [SHC D/D/Bbm/25a]

Vicarage, Tolland, 1813-17 [SHC D/D/Bbm/33]

COTTAM, Arthur Basil 1861-1911 *architect and surveyor*

Arthur Basil Cottam was born at Putney in London the son of Arthur Cottam, a civil servant. From 1877 until 1880, whilst living with his parents in Watford, he became an articled pupil of John Robinson (b.1829) in London, and worked as his assistant for a further year. He was then an assistant to Thomas Archer and Arthur Green in Hertfordshire.

In 1885 Arthur Cottam moved to Bridgwater to join the partnership of Edwin Down & Son, with Evan Roberts Down. Following the retirement of his partner in the late 1880's, Cottam continued the practice before joining in partnership with architect and surveyor, Charles Henry Samson, with offices in both Taunton and Bridgwater.

Arthur Cottam was also part-time Surveyor to Bridgwater Rural District Council from 1897 to 1901.

The partners designed St Mary, Langford, North Somerset, 1899-1900, before their partnership was dissolved in 1906 when Charles Samson resigned from the practice, and left Taunton to live and work in Rugby. Alfred Cottam then succeeded Charles Samson as a Bath and Wells Diocesan Surveyor.

In 1908 Alfred Cottam was joined in partnership by Harold Overell Samson. Harold was the son of Charles Henry Samson and had been an articled pupil of his father.

Arthur Cottam died, aged only fifty, in 1911, and was buried in Wembdon Road Cemetery, Bridgwater.

[Derek Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007]

Arthur Basil Cottam in partnership with Evan Roberts Down (practising as Edwin Down & Son):

Cornhill, Bridgwater, shop premises and new warehouse for Nicholls, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/58]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, North Petherton, details of seats and pulpit, 1885 [SHC

A/CMY/538]

New Road (Northfield?), Bridgwater, alterations and new houses, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/19]

Hooper's, High Street, Bridgwater, alterations to shop front, 1885 and 1892 [SHC A/CMY/53]

Manchip & Sons, Bridgwater, shop and warehouse, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/60]
 Cattle Market, Bridgwater, new shops and dwelling houses, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/39]
 Fore Street, Bridgwater, alterations and additions for Vinten, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/118]
 Eastover, Bridgwater, office for Edwin Down and shop front, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/206 and 208]
 St George, Edington, alterations including pews and windows, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/510]
 East Terrace, Huntspill, drainage, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/531]
 Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, warehouse for Foster, 1887, plans and elevations by Arthur Cottam, 1889 [SHC A/CMY/23]
 Eastover, Bridgwater, alterations to shop for Rich, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/93]
 Bridgwater Gas Light Company, Old Taunton Road, Bridgwater, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/47]
 Cemetery Chapel, Lodge, gates and drainage, Bristol Road, Bridgwater, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/55]
 Cemetery Chapel, possibly in St John's Cemetery, Bridgwater, 1887, dem [SHC A/CMY/469]

Arthur Cottam in partnership with Charles Henry Samson:

Bridgwater Dairy Supply Company, Bridgwater, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/30]
 Poplar Estate, Burnham, two houses for Henry W. Pollard, builders, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/525]
 Westfields, Bridgwater, alterations to two houses, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/44 and 115]
 King Square, No. 10, Bridgwater, alterations, 1890 [SHC A/CMY/46]
 Shirt and Collar Factory, St Augustine Street, Taunton [*Somerset Industrail Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No.96, August 2004, 5-13, illust]
 Washington Terrace, Bridgwater, now Victoria Road, 1891-96 [SHC A/CMY/74, 88 and 198]
 Eastover, Bridgwater, new business premises for Boucher, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/169]
 Fore Street, Bridgwater, alterations to shop for Davies, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/52]
 St Mary, Huish Episcopi, organ chamber by Charles Henry Samson, 1891-92 [SHC D/D/cf/1891/16]
 High Street, Nos. 23 and 27, Bridgwater, coffee/refreshment room adjacent to Church Passage, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/21]
 Cottage Hospital and dispensary, Edington, 1891, builder Henry James Spiller of Taunton [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 63]
 Vicarage, Northmoor Green, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/461]
 Brymore, Cannington, considerably enlarged the House and added the third floor, 1892 and 1896, now a school [SHC A/CMY/534 and DD/BR/ely/20/13; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 79]
 Old Taunton Road, Bridgwater, new villa, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/177]
 Station House and two cottages, Durston and Lyng, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/400]
 Bridgwater Club, King Square, Bridgwater, new reading room, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/126]
 Bridgwater Oil Mills, Bridgwater for Croad and Brown, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/127]
 West Quay, Bridgwater, warehouse for Peace, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/200]
 Bowerings Mill, The Docks, Bridgwater, 1892 and 1899 [SHC A/CMY/ 25]
 Somerset Trading Co. offices, West Quay, Bridgwater, 1892, dem. [SHC A/CMY/145]
 Manor and Estate, Haygrove, Bridgwater, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/109]
 Queens Head Inn, Minehead, alterations, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/507]
 Market House Inn, High Street, Bridgwater, survey drawings, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/14]
 Wylds Road, Bridgwater, brick kiln for William Henry Hine Acreman, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/209]
 George Hotel, George Street/St Mary Street, Bridgwater, survey drawings, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/94]
 Cab and Posting Company, Clare Street, Bridgwater, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/16]
 Market House Inn and cottage, Frog Street, Minehead, 1894 [SHC A/CMY/508]
 All Saints, Otterhampton, alterations, 1894 [SRO A/CMY/517; *Redundant Churches Fund, Churches in Retirement*, 1990, 156, comments an...*'Awful 1894 restoration'*]
 Cranleigh Gardens, Bridgwater, 1894-6 [SHC A/CMY/45, 84, and 106]
 Lloyds Bank, Cornhill, Bridgwater, new bank, formerly the Fox Fowler Bank, 1894 [an architectural sketch by Arthur Cottam is illustrated in Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice*, 2007, 4; SHC A/CMY/2 and 220]
 Sunday School/Church Room, Huish Episcopi, 1894-96 [SHC A/CMY/459; *VCH*, vol.v, iii, 1974, 10]
 School, Northmoor Green, additions, 1894 and 1904 [SHC A/CMY/549]
 St James, Spaxton, repairs, 1895, builder Henry James Spiller
 Bakehouse, adjacent to Castle House, Queen Street, Bridgwater, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/59]
 Grammar School, The Hill, Langport, science block and lecture room, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/ 490]
 Rosebery Avenue estate, off Bath Road, Bridgwater, twenty-seven houses, 1895 [SHC

A/CMY/102]

Collar Factory (Van Heusen) and Laundry, Dampier Street, Bridgwater, 1895-96, builder Henry W. Pollard [SHC A/CMY/5]

Wembdon, Bridgwater, proposed houses for Hellard, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/51]

Junior Schools, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/150]

Foundry works, Salmon Parade, Bridgwater, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/161]

Vicarage, Henton, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/ 405]

Board School (built 1877), North Newton, additions, 1896, builder John Clatworthy, and plans 1900-04 [SHC A/CMY/448 and 470 and C/CA/School plans]

Haygrove, St Matthews Field, Bridgwater, new house, 1896, alterations, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/171]

District School, North Newton, classroom and cloakroom, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/516]

Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, six villas, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/509]

Board Schools (now County Primary School), New Road, West Huntspill, 1896-98, builder Henry W. Pollard [SHC A/CMY/532; *The Builder*, 22 January 1898; The Parish Community, *The Book of West Huntspill*, 2001, 80 illust and 82; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 112]

Blake Street, Bridgwater, bonded store and malthouse for Starkey, Knight and Ford, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/11]

Holy Trinity, Chilton Trinity, reseating, 1897 [SHC D/D/cf/1891/16]

Edward Street, Bridgwater, proposed shirt factory for Van Trump, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/194]

Taunton Road, Bridgwater, proposed houses for Charles Bryer and Son, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/213]

Bath Road, Bridgwater, two cottages for Charles Bryer and Son [SHC A/CMY/65]

Shirt Factory, Bailey Street, Bridgwater, 1897 [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somersetshire*, 1906]

Northgate Brewery, Bridgwater, additions, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/116]

Wembdon, Bridgwater, proposed farm buildings for Sheppard, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/414]

Albert Street School (built 1878), Bridgwater, toilets, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/103]

Saltlands estate, Bridgwater, proposed development of housing estate, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/54]

Camden Road estate, Bridgwater, new houses and roads, 1897-98 [SHC A/CMY/18, 95,110 and 189]

Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, new store/workshop for Henry W. Pollard, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/216]

Fore Street, Nos.4-6 (formerly Hamlin & Son grocers), Bridgwater, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/210; Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007, 13 illust]

School of Art, No.3 Blake Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1898-99 and additions, 1908-9 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 145]

Memorial pedestal for the statue of Admiral Robert Blake, Bridgwater, 1898-1901, bronze statue by Frederick William Pomeroy [SHC A/CMY/136; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 289-90; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 373]

Bonded Store (for Starkey Knight and Ford), Blake Street/Mill Street, and loading shed at the Docks, both in Bridgwater, 1898, builders Henry W. Pollard [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 5 and 7]

King Street/Queen Street, Bridgwater, alterations to premises on the corner, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/22]

The Elms, Wembdon, alterations, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/68]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, drainage works, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/458]

Bowerman and Sons offices, Westonzoyland Road, Bridgwater, 1898-1906 [SHC A/CMY/13]

Holt Bros. Burnham Brewery, Burnham-on-Sea, alterations, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/410]

Durleigh Road, Bridgwater, housing development, 1898-1900 [SHC A/AMY/57,180 and 181]

Town Hall, The Parade, Taunton, competition winning design of 1898-1902, not executed [SHC A/CMY/427; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

East Croft, Bridgwater, lodge, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/149]

Mansion House Inn, High Street, Bridgwater, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/26]

Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater, roads, sewers and houses, 1899 and 1905 [SHC A/CMY/121 and 212]

Curate's House, Langford Budville, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/530]

Durleigh Road adjoining Park Road, Bridgwater, four houses, 1899, and two houses,1906-7 [SHC A/CMY/182 and 447]

St John Street, Bridgwater, shop and house, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/139] and new shop, 1907 [SHC A/CMY/179]

School, Burrowbridge, alterations, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/504]
 Manor House, Brean, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/462]
 Monmouth Street, house, 1899 [SHC A/AMY/ 140]
 Powlett House, Upper High Street, Taunton, alterations, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/453]
 St Edward, Goathurst, drawings, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/502]
 St Mary, Luxborough, restored, 1900
 Brymore, Cannington, cottages, 1900-1 [SHC A/CMY/408, 416 and 454]
 Nether Stowey, cottages and shop, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/ 528]
 College of Art, Corporation Street, Taunton, drawings 1900, completed in 1905 [SHC A/AMY/456; Pevsner, 1958, 315; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 377]
 St George, Ruishton, alterations, 1900-1
 Parsonage, Burtle, alterations, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/437]
 No.8 Fore Street, Bridgwater, reconstruction, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/125]
 School, Wembdon, internal screen, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/71]
 Constitutional Club, West Quay, Bridgwater, shop front, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/87]
 WH Boys premises, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/129]
 Baptist Chapel, St Mary Street, Bridgwater, interior alterations, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/43 and 170]
 Doctor's premises, King Square, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/178]
 Wills and Sons shop, North Street, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/167]
 St Peter & St Paul, Over Stowey, chancel extended, 1902 [information from Julian Orbach]
 Down House, Shapwick, alterations, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/546]
 Lindenhurst, Thurloxton, porch, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/499]
 Bridgwater Sanitary Steam Laundry, Taunton Road, Bridgwater, boiler house, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/191]
 Hotel, Berrow, proposals, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/513]
 Vicarage, Burnham on Sea, stables, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/529]
 Public Park, Wellington, attrib. with lodge and gates, park laid out by F.W. Meyer with contractors Robert Veitch & Sons of Exeter, 1902-3 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 660]
 St Michael, Alcombe, new church, consisting of a nave and temporary chancel, 1902-3 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 451]
 Enmore Castle, Enmore, alterations including works to the grounds, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/452]
 St Mary, Bridgwater, replaced earlier vestry by William Hayward Brakspear, 1902, builders Gleds Brothers of Bridgwater [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 135]
 St Andrew, Withypool, rebuilding of tower and general repairs, 1902 [ICBS; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Withypool and Hawkridge*, 6 April 1959, amended 2 January 1986]
 St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, chancel extension, 1902 and 1908 [SHC A/CMY/478; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 513]
 St Mary's Hall, King Square, Bridgwater, 1902-3 [SHC A/CMY/163]
 Ball's Copse House, Brent Knoll, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/412]
 Cornhill, Bridgwater, premises restored after fire, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/147]
 King Square, Bridgwater, two houses, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/83]
 St George, Wilton, Taunton, alterations at the e.end, 1903-5 [SHC A/CMY/411]
 Holy Trinity School, West Street, Bridgwater, additions, 1904 [SHC A/CMY/202]
 School (built 1843), Middlezoy, alterations, drainage and improvements, 1904 [SHC A/CMY/443 and C/CA/School plans]
 Library, Bridgwater, unsuccessful competition entry, 1904
 Robins Close, Wellington, new house, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14]
 Malt Shovel Inn, Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, rebuilt, 1904 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 148]
 School (1877), Langport and Huish Episcopi, alterations, 1904 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Dr Morgan's Grammar School, Bridgwater, new science classrooms 1904-9 [SHC A/CMY/131]
 St Bartholomew, Lyng, rebuilt the upper section of the tower, 1904-5, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC A/CMY/435]
 Bishop Fox's School for Girls, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, 1904-5, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14 and 48 illust]
 Fons George, Taunton, new house, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Amberd House, Staplehay, Trull, alterations and addition to stables, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]

Cloth and collar factory, Priory Avenue, Taunton, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 School, Tonedale, Wellington, additions and improvements, 1905, builders Sweet & Burge [SRO C/CA/School plans]
 Village Hall and Institute, Cannington, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/522]
 Nos. 26-28 Eastover, Bridgwater, butchers shop, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/176]
 Cornation Road, Bridgwater, twenty-four houses, 1905, builder Charles Bryer [SHC A/CMY/117]
 Village Hall and Institute, Cannington, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/548]
 Glebe Cottage, Kilve, alterations and additions, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/505]
 Old Taunton Road, warehouse and offices for Treleage, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/160]
 St John, Taunton, wooden entrance vestibule, 1906 [Church guide]
 School, Kingsbury Episcopi, alterations 1906-14, later drawings after 1911 by Samson & Colthurst [SHC A/CMY/476]
 School, new school, Tatworth, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/540 and C/CA/School plans]
 All Saints, Kingston Seymour, alterations, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/450]

Arthur Cottam:

Bramlecroft, Durleigh Road, Bridgwater, Cottam's family home, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/134]
 Hamp Green, Bridgwater, new house on the corner of Hamp Green Rise and Hamp Street, 1907 [SHC A/CMY/15]
 County School, Yeovil, additions and improvements, dem., 1907 [information from Julian Orbach]
 County Offices, Taunton, competition drawings, 1907 [SHC A/CMY/ 426]
 Church House (built in c.1515), Crowcombe, condition report stated that *...It is extremely dilapidated and rapidly becoming ruinous. Prompt measures should be taken if it is to be saved from serious structural failure...*, restoration followed, 1907-8 [Menneer and Brew, *Church House, Crowcombe-a history*, 2016, 22-31, architects drawings and illust]
 School, Northmoor Green (Somerset Bridge), North Petherton, 1907-9, builders James Edward Fursland [SHC A/CMY/474 and C/CA/School plans]
 Church Hall, Waterrow, Chipstable, 1908 [VCH vol.v, 1985, 30]
 Masonic Hall, King Square, Bridgwater, 1908-12, builder A. Green [SHC A/CMY/108 and 190; Yates, *Freemasonry in the Province of Somerset from 1733*, 2010, 73-4]
 Castle, Bridgwater, drawing of the Water gate [Revd. Arthur Herbert Powell, *The Ancient Borough of Bridgwater*, 1907, 48 illust]
 Territorial Drill Hall, off New Road, Bridgwater, attrib [Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007, 15] Arthur Cottam probably also designed the County Territorial Hall, Mountway Road, Taunton
 Cooperative retail premises, Bridgwater, attrib. [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No. 96, August 2004, 13]
 Also Arthur Cottam is attrib. with the Council Schools, The Esplanade, Burnham-on-Sea, and Schools at Ilminster and Highbridge

Arthur Cottam in partnership with Harold Overall Samson:

School (built 1878), Chaffombe, alterations 1908, 1878 [SHC A/CMY/550]
 Infants School, Duck Lane, Chard, 1908 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]
 Dr Morgan's Grammar School, Mount Street, Bridgwater, schoolhouse, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/187]
 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, King Street, Bridgwater, proposed new Sunday school, 1908, survey drawings, 1923, new school [SHC A/CMY/17]
 Durleigh, plan of churchyard, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/521]
 Queens Head PH, Eastover/ St John Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/192]
 Bridgwater Golf Club, beyond St Matthew's Field, Bridgwater, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/10]
 School, Brompton Ralph, alterations, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/440]
 School, North Curry, alterations, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/494]
 Cannington, various works including additions to the Post Office and The Old Malthouse, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/425]
 School (built 1887), Pawlett, alterations and improvements, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 School (1880), Othery, alterations and additions, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Vicarage, Wedmore, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/403]
 School, Holywell Lake, near Wellington, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/526]

School (1889), Otterhampton, alterations, 1909-10 [SHC A/CMY/475 and C/CA/School plans]
 School, Ashcott, 1909, builders James Edward Fursland [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Technical School, Technical Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1909-10, proposed 1906 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St George, Wilton, Taunton, lynchgate, 1909 [SHC D/D/Cf/1909]
 St Mary, Washford, 1909-10 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 649]
 Vicarage, Stogursey, 1910, replacing former vicarage by John Norton [SHC A/CMY/460 and 492]
 School, Coxley, 1910 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St George, Wembdon, alterations and additions, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/424]
 School, Puriton, rebuilt and altered, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/444]
 Penel Orliou, adjoining Green Dragon Lane, Bridgwater, premises for Sheeke, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/105]
 School (built 1842), Ashill, alterations and additions, 1910, builder Jeremiah Layzell
 Laurel Estate (previously known as The Elms Nursey Estate), North Town, Taunton, plans drawn up by Harold Samson in the early twentieth century [SHC A/CMY/489]

COTTON, Benjamin Styles Worgan 1801-1874 *land surveyor* of West Pennard
 Tithe apportionment Map for the Parish of Bab Cary, 1839 [SHC IR 29/30/17]

COTTRELL, Benjamin Thomas 1859-1937 *carpenter*

Born in Dulverton, Benjamin Cottrell was the second child of Thomas Cottrell, an agricultural labourer, and his wife Ann. He trained as a carpenter and joiner, and by 1891 was working in that capacity in Throgmorton Street. He was also an undertaker.

In 1901 he had married Rowena and the couple had five children. By that time he was also a builder.

Unidentified house, Bridge Street, Dulverton, 1904 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/23]

Unidentified house, Addlemead, Dulverton, 1905 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1]

COTTRELL, Jacob Henry 1816-1903 *surveyor and architect*

Jacob Cottrell was born at Bewdley, Worcestershire, into the long standing Quaker family of Henry Fowler Cottrell, a surveyor and his wife Sarah Sturge of Westbury-on-Trim. Henry Cottrell's father-in-law, Jacob Sturge and his two brothers-in-law were all land agents and surveyors.

Sometime after 1817 Henry Cottrell moved to Bath, where in 1828 he became Engineer to the Avon and Gloucestershire Railway, he also worked for the Bath Turnpike Trust, and the Kennet and Avon Canal Company.

In 1841 he moved to Macauley Buildings, in nearby Widcombe, and teamed up with Thomas Cooper to form a practice of land surveyors.

Jacob Cottrell followed his father into the Bath-based surveying profession. As well as being related to the Sturge family, he was also apparently related to the prominent Somerset Quaker family-the Clark's of Street. As a Quaker, at the age of twenty he signed the pledge, and in 1838 he became Chairman of the Bath Juvenile Temperance Society. In 1845 he married Louise Gregory, at which time his father also made him a partner in the firm of Cottrell & Cooper. Father and son acquired land on Prior Park Road in Bath and built two large houses, Henry and Sarah Cottrell moved into The Summer House in 1849, and Jacob, Louise and their baby daughter into Bewdley Villa in 1850, immediately adjacent to the Friends Burial Ground.

On the retirement of his father in c.1852, Jacob Cottrell was joined by the young **Henry Charles Spackman** (1832-1904), a surveyor and land agent. In 1852-4, and again in 1875, they carried surveys for maps of the City of Bath, and in 1868 for the North Leigh Estate at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. In 1862 the partners owned the Manor House, Limpley Stoke, and built a number of houses in the village.

Henry Spackman went onto modernise St John's Hospital in the City, 1877-8.

The firm of surveyors and land agents, subsequently run by Henry Spackman, and then by his son Charles Chantry Spackman (1861-1908), continued until the 1950's.

[Michael MacGarvie, *The Book of Street*, 1987; Nigel Pollard, *The Cottrells of Bath* in the *Proceedings of the History of Bath Research Group*, No.2, 2013-14, 8-10]

Jacob Henry Cottrell:

Friends Meeting House, High Street, Street, 1850, builder Samuel Petvin [McGarvie, *Guide to*

Historic Street, 1986, 13; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 49, 92 photos, 128; Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in South-West England*, 1991, 193]

Jacob Henry Cottrell in partnership with Henry Spackman:

Elmhurst House, Street, built as a home for Cyrus Clark, 1856, now Hyndhurst School [McGarvie, 1986, 25 and 131 photo]

Leigh Holt House, Street, 1870 [McGarvie, 1986, 31; McGarvie, 1987, 55 photo]

COTTRELL, Sidney John 1882-1966 *mason and bricklayer*

Sidney Cottrell was born at Ashbrittle, the only son of Charles Cottrell (1850-1913), a stonemason and his wife Sarah Jane Austin.

In 1901 he was working as a mason-builder. By 1911 he was married and living in Wellington. At that time he described himself as a bricklayer and worked for Harry Hill, a local builder.

Wellington Monument, Blackdown Hills, near Wellington, repairs and repointing, 1906-8

[PSANHS, vol.160, 2017, 141]

COTTRELL, William 1833-1913 *stonemason*

William Cotterell was also born in Ashbrittle, the oldest son of John and Mary Cottrell.

In 1860 he married Mary Ann Mason in Bristol, and the couple lived in Bedminster.

St John Baptist, Ashbrittle, refaced and partly rebuilt, 1862-66 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 96]

COURT, Lewis Henry 1870-1960 *Bible Christian and Methodist Minister, author, poet and historian*

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (replaced the Ebenezer Chapel, built in 1842), Roadwater, provided architectural advice, 1907, builders Hine & Sons [information from Julian Orbach]

COURT, Thomas-see Richard Carpenter

COUSINS, Walter Horace 1885-1963 *surveyor*

Walter Cousins was born in Street, the fourth child of Francis Cousins, a shoe maker.

In 1908 he married Mabel Florence Mockridge and the couple lived in Holswothy, Devon where he was a highways surveyor.

From 1914 he was Surveyor to Street Urban District Council, a position he held until 1918.

Before 1939 he had been working in Taunton for Somerset County Council as a Highways Surveyor.

Walter Cousins was a freemason, and died in Taunton in 1963, aged seventy-seven.

COUSINS, William Henry *surveyor*

William Cousins was Surveyor to Bridgwater Rural District Council from 1924 until 1930.

According to the *Taunton Courier*, 15 July 1925, he built housing for the Council.

COUZENS, Vernon Alfred William 1914-2008

Born at Chippenham, Wiltshire, in 1939 Vernon Couzens married Dorothy Green, and in the same year was appointed Surveyor to Watchet Urban District Council.

COX, Arthur Lincoln 1870-1912 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Cannington, Arthur Cox was the second child of William Cox, a schoolmaster.

By 1881 Arthur Cox was living in Exeter, with his mother Eliza and his grandparents. He possibly trained in the City, as by 1901, he was back in West Somerset practising as an architect in Minehead.

He married Winefrede (b.1873), and lived in Glenmore Road. By 1910 he had moved to No.16 Tregonwell Road, Minehead.

In short career, he died aged only forty-two, all his known works were undertaken in Town.

R.C. Church, Townsend Road, Minehead, Arthur Cox, a worshipper at the Church of the Holy

Heart, painted the sanctuary ceiling, 1896 [Church guide]

Periton Road, Minehead, house and stables, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/100]

Bampton Street, No.15, Minehead, additions, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/113]

R.C. Schools, Convent of St Louis, Selborne Place, Minehead, rebuilt, c.1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/115]

Marston Lodge, St Michaels Road, Minehead, 1901-02 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/124 and 139]

Hill House (formerly Beaconwood), North Hill, Minehead, 1902 and 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/154 and 221]

Summerland Road, Minehead, shop window and proposed alterations to shop and house [SHC D/U/M/22/1/139 and 145]

Summerland Avenue, The Mews, Minehead, 1902 and 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/156]

The Avenue, No. 8, Minehead, 1903, office and extension, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/176, 292 and 369]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, eight houses, 1903 and 1904, for James Hurford [SHC D/U/M/22/1/184 and 211]

Elgin Tower, North Hill, Minehead, stable, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/197]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, Schools, 1904, see Joseph Wood of Foster & Wood [SHC D/U/M/22/1/212]

White Lodge, corner of Townsend Road and Whitegate Road, Minehead, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/232]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, House and stable, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/232]

Irnham Road, Minehead, semi-detached houses and stables, 1905 and 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/252, 269 and 391]

Pit Park estate, Minehead, fourteen cottages, 1905, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/236]

Cher Steep, Minehead, stable and workshop, 1906, builder J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/259]

Bampton Street, Minehead, stable for J.W. Burt & Sons builder, 1906 [OD]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, office, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/274]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, houses for James Hurford, 1907 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/340]

St Louis Convent (Convent of the Sisters of Charity), Selbourne Place, Minehead, alterations, 1907 and 1910-11, largely dem. 1993 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/279, 373 and 418]

Cleeve Cottage, Parks Lane, Minehead, builder James Hurford, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/283]

Harefield (later Amberley House now Laurence House), Parks Lane, Minehead, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/313]

Friday Street, Minehead, premises, 1908, shopfront, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/249 and 335]

Syndal, No. 10 The Parks, Minehead, alterations, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/301]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, detached house, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/304]

Nos. 17-19 The Avenue, Minehead, 1909, builder James Hurford [SHC D/U/M/22/1/334]

Bancks Street, Nos. 17-19, Minehead, pair of houses for James Hurford, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/333]

Beach Hotel, Minehead, alterations, 1909 [OD]

New Road off Tregonwell Road, Minehead, two houses for J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/362]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, detached house, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/401]

Summerlands Avenue, Nos. 62-64, Minehead, attic plans, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/380]

Summerlands Avenue, Minehead, two semi-detached houses, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/ 373a and 407]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, detached house for James Hurford, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/374]

Irnham Road, Minehead, eight terraced houses, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/376]

Carbery, Western Lane, Minehead, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/410]

Queens Road, Minehead, detached house for J.W. Burt & Sons, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/417]

Irnham Road, Minehead, detached houses for Charles Passmore, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/419]

Alexandra Road, Minehead, two detached houses and two semi-detached houses, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/420 and 423]

Irnham Road, Minehead, stable, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/422]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, detached house, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/430]

Pemswell Lane, Minehead, houses, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/432]

Summerland Avenue, The Mews, Minehead, offices, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/437]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/441]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, detached house, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/452]

COX Brothers *builders* of Maidstone, Kent

Stowey Farm, Timberscombe, new farmhouse, 1930 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/60]

COX, Frederick 1825-1887 *builder*

Frederick Cox was born in Yeovil, the son of carpenter, builder and Town Councillor John Cox (1798-1878), and his wife Mary Hancock.

In 1856 he married, and by 1881 he had seven children. The family were living in Middle Street, and Frederick Cox was employing twenty-five hands. His workshops were in Frederick Place (named after him) which linked Middle Street and Vicarage Street.

Frederick Cox was a prominent local Freemason and was Master of the Lodge in 1868.

[Bob Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*]

Medical Hall, The Borough, Yeovil, rebuilt to designs of Frederick Cox, 1860, became a branch of Boots the Chemists in 1925, dem. after being bombed, 1941 [*Sherborne Mercury*, 4 December 1860; Osborn, on-line]

Vicarage, Norton-sub-Hamdon, minor alterations to outbuildings, 1866 [SHC/Bbm/145]

Cottage Hospital (Fiveways), Yeovil, for John Johnson, 1871-72, dem. 1969 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Brooke, *Yeovil A Pictorial History*, 1994, illust. no. 134, photo c.1880]

United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel, Princes Street, Yeovil, for Thomas Lewis Banks, 1877-78, infant school added 1879 [Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West of England*, 1991, 203]

Corporation Baths, Huish, Yeovil, for John Johnson, 1885 [Osborn, online]

COX, George Henry 1854-1893 *architect*

George Cox was born in Birmingham, the son of William Cox, a brass founder.

He was an articled pupil in the City in 1871, and in 1880 he married May Elizabeth Sullivan. The couple lived in Handsworth district, where he practised as an architect.

Between 1866 and 1892 he entered six architectural competitions, all in the West Midlands, with the exception of Milverton, and won all of them.

In the Birmingham area he made additions to R.C. Church of St Peter, 1885, Redditch Library, 1885, and R.C. Church at Stourbridge, 1890.

George Henry Cox died in 1893, aged only thirty-nine.

Schools, Milverton, won the first premium in the architectural competition, 1887 [*The Builder*, 1887, 147; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168]

COX, George & Son *monumental masons* of Keinton Mandeville

George Cox was born in 1841 in Curry Rivel and by 1861, aged twenty, he was described as a stone cutter living in Keinton Mandeville. His son Austin George Cox was born in the village in 1870 and died in 1938.

War Memorial, Market Place, Somerton, built to one of several designs issued by the War Office, 1921 [*Some Memorials for War in the County of Somerset* website]

COX, Harry Ebenezer b.1873 *builder*

Ebenezer Cox was born in Keinton Mandeville the son builder James Cox (b.1846).

St Mary Magdalene, Keinton Mandeville, alterations, including removal of the arcade, 1903 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1903/59]

COX, James E. 1825-1914

St Michael and All Angels, Rowberrow, restored 1851-3 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 594]

COX, John 1846-1914 *stonemason*

Born in Montacute, John Cox was the third child of Robert Cox, an agricultural labourer.

He trained as a stonemason, and in 1869 married Mary Ann Cole. The couple eventually had eight children. By 1901 he worked as a foreman stone cutter.

St Catherine, Montacute, clerk of works for the restoration, architect Henry Hall, described him as being...*indefatigable in his supervision of the work, and in carrying out an important part of the restoration*, 1870-71 [*Western Gazette*, 2 June 1871]

COX, J. stonemason

War Memorial, Sherborne Road, Henstridge, 1922 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Henstridge*, 20 April 2001]

COX, Thomas and Benjamin-see Prebendary Joseph Henry Stephenson

COX, William Collard 1790-1842 *land surveyor and cartographer*

William Cox was born in Wiveliscombe, and was closely related to the local Hancock Brewery family.

In *Pigot's Directory* of 1821 he was recorded as being a surveyor, and became an assistant Overseer of the Poor. By 1834 he was described as an architect, cartographer and a surveyor.

William Cox provided the maps and a drawing of the gateway to Dunster Castle for the *History of the Hundred of Carhampton*, 1830 by James Savage.

He died at the family home, Catwell, Sampford Brett, aged fifty-two. One of his son also named William Collard Cox (1818-c.1895) was a land surveyor.

Map of Cutcombe. 1826 [SHC DD/BR/ely 20/6]

Tithe apportionment Maps for Withycombe, 1839, East Quantoxhead, 1839, Winsford, 1839,

Heathfield, 1839, Hillfarrance, 1840, Luccombe, 1841, Porlock, 1841 and Stoke Pero, 1841 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 440, 442, 445 and 449]

CRANE, George Gower 1892-1947 *engineer*

George Crane was born in Walworth, London, the second son of Alfred Crane, a solicitors clerk. The family lived in Islington, from where he became an apprentice engineer. Later he was an engineer and draughtsman with the Great Western Railway.

In 1938 he was living in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Railway Station, Taunton, added to platform refreshment room, 1935 [*Taunton Courier*, 7 December 1935]

CREASE, William Henry 1851-1943 *architect and surveyor*

William Crease was born in Paddington, London, the son of Peter Crease, a painter and glazier.

By 1861, the family were living in Taunton, and as a teenager William Crease became a surveyor's clerk in the Town. In 1881 he was practising as an architect and surveyor and living in Elm Cottage on The Mount. He then moved to Alma Street, and finally Bath Place.

By 1897 William Crease was working in Gloucester, before moving onto Sheffield.

Lees, Cheddon Fitzpaine, cottages, 1880, builders Samuel and John Pleass with Edwin Gardiner [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Cheddon Road, Taunton, alterations and additions to an unidentified house, 1887, builder Alfred Spiller [*The Builder*, 26 March 1887]

White Hart, East Reach, Taunton, alterations, 1887 [*The Builder*, 19 March 1887]

CRIBB, Isaac 1857-1904 *civil engineer*

Isaac Cribb was born in Neath, Glamorgan, the fifth child of Edward Cribb, a stonemason, and his wife Margaret.

He married Ellen Elizabeth Pettie in 1881, and the couple lived in Orpington, Kent.

In 1894 he was appointed Surveyor to Minehead Urban District Council, but was dismissed in 1899, after his design for a new Market House was rejected.

He moved to Newington, London, and died in December 1904, aged only forty-seven.

Frog Street, Minehead, building for James Hugh Hurford builder and developer, 1895 [OD]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, seventeen houses, 1896, builder Charles Passmore [SHC D/U/M/22/1/8]

Blenheim Road, Minehead, stables for J.K. Ridler, 1896 [OD]

Holloway Street, Minehead, minor alterations for Charles Passmore, builder, 1897 [OD]

Weighbridge, Quay Street, Minehead, 1899 [OD]

Market House and Council Chamber, The Parade, Minehead, not built, 1899 [information from Julian Orbach]

Friday Street, Minehead, stable for Ferris, c.1899, builder James Hugh Hurford [OD]

CRICKMAY family, **George Rackstrow** 1830-1907, and his sons **George Lay** 1858-1921 and **Harry William** 1861-1937 *architects & surveyors*

Born in Oxford, George Rackstrow Crickmay was the eldest son of surveyor and potter, George Hayter Crickmay (1808-1857), and his wife Ester Rackstow. From the age of sixteen, George Rackstrow Crickmay was an articled pupil of his father, then from 1853 until 1855 he was a clerk of works for James Piers St Aubyn. He then returned to Weymouth and joined in partnership with his father, as Crickmay & Son, practising from St Thomas Street.

In 1879 George Rackstrow Crickmay was appointed architect and surveyor to the Dorset Archdeaconry, and church work followed across the County, as did clergy houses. He was also manager of Weymouth waterworks, and was successful in the architectural competitions for the West Worthing estate, Sussex, 1866, and the Town Hall and Corn Exchange, Wareham, Dorset, 1869.

Following the death of the Dorchester architect, John Hicks (1815-1869), George Crickmay acquired his practice and briefly employed, Thomas Hardy, as a part-time assistant in the office.

In 1849 he married Maria Elizabeth Lay in London, and the couple eventually had nine children.

Their eldest son George Lay Crickmay was born in Wandsworth, London, and by 1871 he was an articled pupil of his father. Six years later he became an assistant to Richard William Drew, before embarking on an architectural study tour in France, Italy and Belgium. In 1881 he returned to Weymouth, rejoining his father as a partner in the family firm of G.R. Crickmay & Sons. In 1881-83 they designed the Dorset County Museum in Dorchester, and also built brewery maltings in Dorchester and Weymouth, and Somerset. Many of the new buildings at that time in the popular seaside resort of Swanage were also by G.R. Crickmay & Sons.

As the practice expanded, an office was opened in London in 1890, by which time his younger brother, Harry William Crickmay who had been born in Weymouth, also joined the family firm. In 1898 he married Marie Louise Waydelin, the elder sister of Helena Katherine Waydelin who married George Lay Crickmay.

In 1911 George Lay Crickmay and his family were living in Weybridge, Surrey, and he died there in April 1921.

Four years after the death of his brother Harry William Crickmay had joined in partnership with Charles Edwin Ponting. Other architect members of the family joined the practice in the late 1920's and early 1930's.

Harry William Crickmay died in Weymouth in 1937. After the Second World War offices were also opened in Dorchester, and Penn Hill, then Court Ash in Yeovil. However, their offices in Weymouth and Yeovil had closed by 1993, and in 1999 the Crickmay practice merged with John Stark and Partners to become the John Stark and Crickmay Partnership.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; *John Stark and Crickmay history* online]

George Hayter and George Rackstrow Crickmay (Crickmay and Son):

St Lawrence, Cucklington, extensively restored, replacing single arch to the s. chapel with triptych, pierced the wall between the n. chapel and the chancel, moved the organ there from a w. gallery, and reset the chancel screen in the n. aisle, 1875-80, choir stalls carved by Caroline Phelps, the rector's sister, to designs by George Rackstrow Crickmay [SHC D/D/Cf/1875/11 and D/p/Cuck 2/1/5; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 184; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 244]

G.R. Crickmay & Sons:

Crewkerne United Brewery, Ashlands, North Street, Crewkerne, new malthouse, 1881, closed 1938 [Miles, 2007, 24, illust.]

Grammar School, Crewkerne, added the gymnasium, 1884, and the swimming baths, 1888, and may have also altered the old school premises in Abbey Street [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 374]

Oakhill Brewery, Oakhill, maltings, kiln and stores, c.1889 [Stanier, *Somerset in the Age of Steam*, 2003, 60-61; Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 52-58, illuasts.]

CRISP, Henry 1826-1896 *architect*

Henry Crisp was born in Bristol, the fifth of eight children of Revd. Thomas Steffe Crisp (1788-1868), a prominent Baptist Minister and President of the Baptist College.

By 1845 he was an articled pupil of the Bristol practice of Foster & Sons. From 1864 until 1871 he was in partnership with the architect and designer Edward William Godwin.

In 1865 he married Frances Niblett.

In the early 1880's he was briefly in partnership with John Henry Hirst (1827-1882), then practised alone until 1889 when his assistant, George Herbert Oatley, who had joined the office some ten years earlier, became his last partner. Their partnership lasted until Henry Crisp died in 1896, aged seventy. Henry Crisp was a Freemason and President of the Bristol Society of Architects in 1894.

In his memoirs George Herbert Oatley wrote...*Henry Crisp was hardly an artist, but all his work was sound and good, executed with materials of the best, and supervised with most punctilious care.*

[Sarah Whittingham, *Sir George Oatley-Architect of Bristol*, 2011]

Henry Crisp:

St Cuthbert, Wells, alterations and re-pewing, 1856 [SHC D/D/Cf/1856/1]

Vicarage, Leighland, 1877 [Whittingham, 2011, 62]

Henry Crisp in partnership with Edward William Godwin:

West of England Dissenters Proprietary School, later Taunton School, Taunton, unsuccessful in the competition, 1866, [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983]

CROCKER, family **Abraham** 1742-1821, and his sons **John** 1774-1831, **Philip** 1779-1841, **James** 1782-1820 and **Edmund** b.1785 *printers, surveyors and land agents*

The Crocker family were probably the first to establish a printing office in Frome.

Abraham Crocker originally hailed from Stourton, Wiltshire, but by 1783 he was living in Ilminster, when he was appointed Master of the Bluecoat School in Frome. A position he held until 1815.

In 1793 he worked with Bath land surveyor Charles Harcourt Masters and by 1797 he was printing posters, pamphlets and books. Abraham Crocker was author of a number of books including *The Instruction to children of Sunday Schools*, the *Making of Cider*, 1801, and *Elements of Land Surveying*, 1813. Before he left Ilminster he made a perspective view of the Parish church. In 1791 he produced a map of Somerset (probably based on Day and Masters Map of 1782) for the Revd. John Collinson's *History and antiquities of the county of Somerset*. Later he was joined in the business by his sons John and James. By 1810 James had become a bookseller with a lending library, but John continued to work with his father in the printing side of their activities.

Another son, Philip Crocker, illustrated a *History of Ancient Wiltshire* for Richard Colt Hoare, and later became steward on the Hoare estate at Stourhead, and finally, Edmund Crocker who was a skilled artist and worked for the Ordnance Survey, when the first series of maps was being surveyed in Wiltshire.

Abraham Crocker retired in 1815 and died at Innox Hill, Frome six years later. John continued to run the family printing business from Bath Street, with his younger brother Edmund, who was by then also described as being a surveyor, and land agent to the Duke of Bedford.

[Adrian Webb and Andrew Butcher, *Writing the History of Somerset*, 2018]

Abraham Crocker:

Map of the Manor of Cloford, 1800 [SHC archives]

Estate Map of John Lambert in the Parishes of Babington and Mells, 1801 [SHC archives]

Map of the Manor of Nyland with Batcombe, probably with John Crocker, 1813 [SHC DD/PO/79]

John Crocker:

Vicarage, Marston Bigot, unspecified works, 1812 [SHC D/D/Bbm/32]

Golden Knoll, Christchurch Street West, Frome, plans drawn up for lawyer Thomas Bunn for a crescent of public buildings, including a literary and scientific institute, c.1816, not executed [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 111]

All Saints, Nunney, added w. bays, c.1818-1826, with George Allen Underwood [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 571]

CROCKER, James 1850-1922 *architect and surveyor*

James Crocker was both near Oakhampton, Devon, the son of farmer James Crocker.

He practised as an architect from Exeter, and in Devon restored St Matthew, Cheriton Fitzpaine, near Crediton, 1883-5, St Michael, Spreyton, near Oakhampton, 1913, extended the school buildings at Shebbear, near Holsworthy, 1877-8. Whilst in Exeter he designed the Eastgate Arcade, Exeter, dem. in the 1940's.

James Crocker is probably remembered today for the publication of his *Sketches of Old Exeter*, 1886.

Bible Christian Chapel, Keinton Mandeville, 1881 [*Western Gazette*, 20 May 1881]

CROOK, John-see George Allen Underwood

CROSS, Alfred William Stephens 1858-1932 *architect*

Alfred Cross was born in Greenwich, London, and became an articled pupil in his father's architectural practice, Cross & Wells of London and Hastings. In 1882 he moved to Weston-super-Mare and commenced in practice. He also opened an office at No. 13 Station Road, Taunton, and appears to have briefly been working in association with Edwin Henry Lingen Barker with whom, in the late 1880's, he unsuccessfully entered a competition for the rebuilding of the tower of St Michael and All Angels, Heavitree in Exeter.

In 1885 Alfred Cross moved to Hastings, and then four years later to London, where he joined in partnership with Henry Spalding (1838-1910). The partners entered many architectural competitions and achieved a reputation for designing municipal buildings, including public baths, libraries, schools and laboratories. The partnership of Spalding & Cross was dissolved in 1899.

In the West Country, Alfred Cross remodelled St Mary, Stanton Drew, 1881, designed Glendale, Clevedon, 1887, and partly rebuilt the Merchant Venturers Technical College, Bristol, 1906.

He was author of a definitive publication on public baths and wash-houses of 1906, *Practical notes for Architectural Draughtsmen* (with Alan Edward Munby), 1907, and *The crowning quality of architecture*, 1910. The last two were revised in 1923 and 1930 respectively, with his architect son Kenneth Mervyn Baskerville Cross (1890-1968). Father and son also reproduced James Gibbs's eighteenth century *Book of Architecture*.

Alfred Cross was elected VPRIBA, and also Vice President of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors. His son was elected PRIBA from 1956 to 1958.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Alfred Cross with Edwin Barker:

Market Cross, Cheddar, restored, 1887...on the lines of William Burges's report of 1858-9 [Building News, liii, 1887, 970; Crook, *William Burges and the High Victorian Dream*, 2013, 380]

CROZIER, Major in the Royal Engineers-see Thomas Berry

CRUMP, Thomas Goldsworthy 1867-1940 *surveyor*

Thomas Goldsworthy Crump junior was born in Taunton, the son of **Thomas Goldsworthy Crump** (1836-1901), artist and drawing teacher. For twenty-six years from 1894 to 1923 he was Surveyor to Taunton Rural District Council. From 1894 to 1901 he held the post jointly with Joseph John Goode.

Mary Street Schools, St Mary Street, Taunton, 1885-6, silver medal for his architectural drawings of the proposed building at the Art, Science and Industrial Exhibition in 1885, presumably by Thomas Crump junior, rather than his father [*Somerset County Gazette*, 17 October 1885]

CUBITT, Thomas 1788-1855 and his brother **William** 1791-1863 *master carpenters and builders*

Thomas Cubitt was born at Buxton, Norfolk, the eldest son of Jonathan Cubitt (1761-1807), a carpenter who moved to London towards the end of the eighteenth century. Although living in close proximity to the home of William Cubitt (1785-1861), the two Norfolk families of craftsmen were not apparently related.

As a young man Thomas Cubitt also trained as a carpenter and travelled to India as a ship's carpenter. On his return in 1809 he was able to set up on his own as a master carpenter in Holborn, London. By 1814 he had been joined in business by his brother William Cubitt.

For their first major building, the London Institution of 1815, Thomas decided to set up a comprehensive building establishment of his own instead of following the normal practice of sub-contracting other trades. He built workshops and a yard in Gray's End Road, and engaged carpenters, smiths, glaziers, bricklayers and other tradesmen on a semi-permanent basis.

Although such arrangements may not have been wholly without precedent, Thomas Cubitt's enterprise was seen at the time as being a pioneering approach, and as such is regarded as one of the first recognisable modern building firms.

In order to support this costly venture, the two brothers were dependent on continuity of work which they achieved by undertaking speculative house building on a large scale in various parts of London, including Camden Town, Islington and Hackney, followed in the 1820's by Bloomsbury, Pimlico and Belgravia with Thomas Cundy, the Surveyor to the Grosvenor Estate. Their workmanship was of a high standard, and the architectural design work was often done in their own drawing office.

For this side of the firm's activities his youngest brother, architect Lewis Cubitt (1799-1883), was probably responsible. In the 1830's he set up his own architectural practice and designed King's Cross Station, amongst his other works of railway architecture.

The firm's success was such that they employed a thousand men by 1827, but at that time Thomas withdrew from the management of the business leaving it in the hands of William.

Thomas Cubitt's greatest building enterprise was the conversion of Buckingham House into a royal palace. Later he built the e.front of Buckingham Palace to designs of Edward Blore, and added the ballrooms for Sir James Pennethorne. He was also employed in the housing developments of Kemp Town, Brighton, and in 1845-48 he completed the building of Osborne House on the Isle of Wight under the direction of Prince Albert.

After his death in 1855 on his Denbies estate at Dorking, Surrey, Queen Victoria made the following tribute...*In his sphere of life, with the immense business he had in hand, he is a real national loss. A better, kindhearted or more simple, unassuming man never breathed.*

[*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*; Hermione Hobhouse, *Thomas Cubitt, Master Builder*, 1996; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Ven House, Milborne Port, the works included demolishing the old farmhouse on the e.side of the house, removing the staircase from the central hall and building a new stone staircase elsewhere, adding a conservatory, altering the n. elevation ground floor windows and main entrance, a new dining room, and redecorations, and rebuilding the service court (much of which was dem., in the mid 1990's), for Decimus Burton, 1835-37 [plans at the House; *Sherborne Journal*, 28 September 1837; *Country Life*, 24 June 1911; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 278-80; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 153; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 144; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 59-60; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 51-2]

CUBITT, William 1785-1861 *civil and mechanical engineer* and his son **Joseph** 1811-1872 *railway engineer*

William Cubitt was the eldest of the eleven children of Joseph Cubitt (c.1760-1828), a miller of Bacton Wood near Dilham, Norfolk. Although living in close proximity to the home of Thomas Cubitt, the two Norfolk families of craftsmen were not apparently related.

From an early age William Cubitt worked on the mill, but in 1800 he was apprenticed to James Lyon, a cabinet maker and joiner at Swanton. Four years later he was working for an agricultural machine maker.

By 1812 he had left Norfolk altogether and joined the well-known firm of ironfounders and agriculture implement makers, Ransome & Son of Ipswich, Suffolk, quickly becoming their chief engineer. He remained with Ransome's until 1826 when he moved onto London and practised as a civil engineer.

William Cubitt became extensively employed in canal, then railway engineering. In 1836 he was appointed engineer to the South Eastern Railway, and numerous commissions were to follow.

In 1823 he was made a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and in 1850-51 he was elected its President. In this role he had major responsibility for the erection of the Crystal Palace for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851, for which he was knighted by Queen Victoria.

[*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*]

William Cubitt:

Chard Canal, possibly responsible for overseeing the building of the Canal after James Green was dismissed until 1841, with Sidney Hall as resident engineer, 1834-42 [Hadfield, *The Canals of south-west England*, 1967, 67; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 90, 2 and 3, 2002]

Bridgwater Dock, Bridgwater, consulted over silting problems in the Dock, 1841 [Murless,

Bridgwater Docks and the River Parrett, 1983, 24]

Joseph Cubitt was the only son William Cubitt. He trained as an engineer, specialising in the development of the railway network. He also designed Blackfriars Bridge over the River Thames, and Weymouth Pier.

He was appointed engineer, together with **Robert May**, to the ill-fated Brean Down Harbour Company.

Joseph Cubitt:

Brean Down Harbour, works began on site in 1864 but were abandoned after a storm in 1872

[SHC DD/Wy/box 175; *Weston, Worle and Somerset Mercury*, 6 March 2007, drawing of the proposed harbour; *Body, A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013, 66-68]

CULLEN, John Henry c.1817-1889 *civil engineer and land surveyor*

John Henry Cullen was born near Glasgow, Scotland, the son of Robert Cullen and Margaret Buchanan.

In about 1857 he was employed by Frederick Winn Knight (1812-1897) of Simonsbath to survey the proposed Exmoor Railway line, for the transportation of iron ore from Simonsbath down to the coast at Porlock Weir, for onward shipping to South Wales. Work on the railway began on site, but was abandoned after 1860.

In 1861 he was recorded as living in the White Rock Cottage, Simonsbath, but by 1872 he was married to Lydia Mary Hewitt and the couple were living in the Latchford area of Cheshire.

[Burton, *Simonsbath: The Inside Story of an Exmoor Village*, 1996, 49]

CULVERWELL, James 1833-1911 *ironfounder and engineer*

Born at Durlough, James Culverwell worked locally as a farmer at Wembdon, then moved to Monmouthshire. He returned to Bridgwater in 1878, and by 1881 had acquired the iron foundry previously owned by Edward Murch, then Robert Spence and his brother Edmund Spence.

Amongst his identifiable works in Bridgwater are the bollards on West Quay (stamped Murch & Culverwell), balustrading to the footbridge at the Railway Station (J. Culverwell & Co.), the Churchyard gates at St Mary's (J. Culverwell & Co.), and the gallery ironwork to the Methodist Church, King Street, Bridgwater, and the Hall behind the Town Hall, Bridgwater for Charles Knowles.

Other examples of his works include a steam engine for the Burnham Brewery, c.1890, now at the Westonzoyle Pumping Station, and in collaboration with Charles Sellick of Fiddington, the iron waterwheel at the former Holford Tannery, 1892, now the Combe House Hotel, Holford, and the iron overshot wheel at the Castle Mill, Stogursey.

The foundry closed in 1910, and was subsequently dem.

[Brian Murless, *James Culverwell and the Bridgwater Iron Foundry* in the *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 113, 2010, 6-12]

CUNDY, Thomas 1790-1867 and his son **Thomas** 1821-1895 *architects and surveyors*

Thomas Cundy was the eldest son of architect Thomas Cundy (1765-1825), and his wife Mary Hubert. His father was born at St Dennis, Cornwall, and served his apprenticeship with a builder in Plymouth, before moving to London to pursue a career as a builder-architect.

At an early age, Thomas Cundy joined his father in architectural practice and assisted him on many projects, exhibiting drawings of their works at the R.A. from 1807, aged only seventeen. In 1816 he accompanied his father to Rome.

Following his father's death in 1825, he took over the practice, and also the important post of Surveyor to Lord Grosvenor's London estates, which had previously been held by his father since 1821. Thomas Cundy went on to hold this position for the next forty-one years, during which time the main phase of the development of the Grosvenor estate in Belgravia and Pimlico took place by the speculator and contractor Thomas Cubitt.

Thomas Cundy had three sons, and a daughter, from his marriage to Arabella Fishlake of Salisbury. His youngest son, also named Thomas Cundy, joined his father's office in the late 1840's and assisted with his extensive list of ecclesiastical commissions, especially on the west side of London, including St Paul, Knightsbridge, 1840-43, Holy Trinity, Paddington, 1844-46, and in the Pimlico area, where he lived, St Michael, 1844, St Marks, 1846-47, St Barnabas, 1847-50, St Gabriel, 1851-53, and St Saviour, 1864.

In his later years, Thomas Cundy senior lived at Bromley in Kent, and died there aged seventy-seven. He was succeeded in the practice by his son, who also became Surveyor for the Grosvenor estate. He eventually retired from this position in 1890, thereby bringing to an end nearly seventy years of service by three generations of the Cundy family.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1967; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St John's Infant School, on the site of the former Grammar School, Frome, 1855, builder William Brown [*Wells Journal*, 13 October 1855]

CURWEN, Robert 1849-1915 *architect*

Robert Curwen was born at Fleetwood, Lancashire, the seventh child of Robert Curwen, a timber merchant. By the time he was eleven, the family had moved to Tranmere, near Birkenhead on the Wirral.

Robert Curwen crossed over the River Mersey to become an articled pupil of Liverpool architect Christopher Obie Ellison (c.1833-1904), who mainly designed colleges, chapels and school buildings for the Wesleyan Methodists, a cause which his pupil was later to pursue in his own career.

By 1871 he was living in Kensington, London, and reputedly worked in the office of George Gilbert Scott, although he is not listed as being one of his many assistants in *The Work of Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1980, 232-5, by David Cole. It is possible therefore that he worked for George Gilbert Scott junior, or even his younger brother John Oldrid Scott.

In 1876 at Clifton, Bristol, he married Ann Constance Bowyer, and the couple lived in London at Brentford, then Pinner, and finally in Willesden.

Robert Curwen eventually developed an extensive nationwide practice with offices in both Liverpool and London. In 1883 he won a limited competition for The Leys Wesleyan Methodist School in Cambridge, but probably his most important building for the Wesleyan Methodists was St John, Sunderland of 1888. Locally he designed the former Children's Hospital, Bristol, 1882-5, and the Wesleyan Methodist Chapels at Keynsham, 1887, Radstock, 1901-2, and Portland 1898-1900.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Manse and School, Tower Hill, Williton, 1883, builders James Chibbett & Son [SHC D/N/WSC/2/3/3]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Combe St Nicholas, 1890-91, builders Fowler & Strickland of Combe St Nicholas, extended with double transept, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 217]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Fore Street, Chard, 1894-95 [Devon Record Office 2399D-31/1 and 2; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 189]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cricket St Thomas, 1896 [Chapel centenary history leaflet]

CUTHILL, Alexander Mustard 1862-1951 and his son **George Alexander** 1903-1987 *surveyors*

Alexander Cuthill was born at Meigle, Perthshire in Scotland, the eldest son of George Cuthill and Janet Mustard. He trained in forestry in Scotland before moving to Somerset, becoming the Luttrell Estate Building Manager at Dunster.

He lived at Castle Hill, Dunster, with his wife Jean. George Alexander Cuthill was their eldest son, and by 1939 was working as a Highway Surveyor in Cornwall. In 1935 he married Violet Fisher.

Alexander Mustard Cuthill:

Unidentified house, Higher Town, Minehead, 1897 [OD]

Unidentified shop, Friday Street, Minehead, minor works at the rear, 1898 [OD]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, laid out new street, 1906 [OD]

Irnham Road, Minehead, plan of sewer, 1906 [OD]

Ponsford Road, Minehead, laid out land to the e., 1922 [OD]

George Alexander Cuthill:

Unidentified bungalow, Washford, 1922 [SRO D/U/wil/24/1/18]

D

DAKERS, William Sydnie 1882-1958 *architect*

William Dakers was born in Hampstead, London, the eldest child of nine of builder David Dakers and his wife Isabella. By 1891 the family were living at Willesden, and from 1900 until 1903 he was an articled pupil of William Loben Trant Brown (1867-1925). On completing his pupillage he became an assistant to Edmund Buckle, then worked for a number of other architectural practices.

William Dakers set up his own office in 1910 in London, but moved to Bath with the Admiralty during the Second World War. Later he practised from Bristol.

He died in Bath in 1958, aged seventy-six.

Wellington School, South Street, Wellington, development plan, 1907, added to dining hall and dormitory block, 1912, dem. [Isaac, *The Story of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 57]

DAMPIER, Edward John b.1851 *architect*

Edward Dampier was born in Coggeshall, Essex, the son of William James and Elizabeth Dampier. He practised from Colchester and worked on a number of churches and schools in the County of Essex. He was a Diocesan Surveyor for St Albans in Hertfordshire.

In Devon he added the chancel at St Mary, Ideford in 1883.

In 1906 he left England for Cape Town, South Africa, where he died in 1929.

All Saints, Ascott, removal of w. gallery, private pew over porch, chancel roof and nave ceilings, choir stalls introduced, low stone screen between chancel and nave, font placed under the tower, 1888-89 [SHC D/D/Cf/1888/13; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 23-4]

DANGER, William 1808-1889 *land agent and surveyor*

Born in Chilton Trinity, Bridgwater, William Danger married Elizabeth Starkey in 1837, and the couple with their five children, lived in Wembdon.

Tithe appointment Maps for Chilton Trinity, with Herekiah Bartlett Guy, 1839, Bawdrip, with John Harden of Woolavington, 1841, Othery, with **James Somers** (1823-1876) of Othery, 1841, Wembdon, with Charles Chilcott, 1841, and Bridgwater, 1847 [SHC archives]

Enclosure Map for Cannington and Otterhampton, 1866 [SHC Q/RDE/156]

DARCH, John-see William Day

DAVIES, Archibald John 1877-1953 *stained glass artist*

Born in London, Archibald Davies's family moved to Moseley, Birmingham in 1884, when he was seven. Commonly known as A.J. Davies, he studied at the Birmingham Municipal Central School of Art, and in about 1900 set up his own studio in Moseley. Six years later he moved to the Bromsgrove Guild (founded in 1898) in Worcestershire.

A.J. Davies worked from the Guild for the rest of his career producing some three hundred and fifty windows, of which a hundred were sent abroad, mainly to Canada and South Africa.

[Roy Albutt, *The Stained Glass Windows of A.J. Davies of the Bromsgrove Guild, Worcestershire*, 2005]

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, s. chancel window and St Nicholas Chapel window, 1918 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 67 illust. and 68; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 168]

St John the Baptist, High Street, Glastonbury, n.transept n.window, 1935-36 [Playfair, 2012, 37; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 320]

DAVIES, David *Anglian curate* of Burnham

The development of the seafront at Burnham began after 1820 when the stipendiary curate the Revd. David Davies, who arrived in Burnham during the 1790's, established a spa that became known as *Daviesville*.

In 1801 he built a lighthouse, and was empowered by an Act of Parliament to levy tolls on passing ships. In 1815 he leased the lighthouse to Trinity House, to whom he then sold it in 1829. Evidently, he used his windfall to sink two wells (one sulphureous and the other saline chalybeate), and build the bath house (Stear House), and adjoining villas, near the Parish Church. The spa complex was probably completed by the time of his death in c.1834.

[Robin Bush, *Somerset-The Complete Guide*, 1994; Phyllis Hembry, *British Spas from 1815 to the Present: A Social History*, 1997; Geoffrey Body, *The A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013, 88-90]

DAVIES, Morgan 1832-1899 *architect* of Camberwell, London

Baptist Chapel, Montacute, 1879-80, builders Drayton & Williams of Montacute and S. Guppy of West Coker [Church guide, 1974]

DAVIS, Edward 1802-1852 *architect* and his nephew **Charles Edward** 1827-1902 *architect, surveyor and antiquary*

Edward Davis was born in Bath the youngest of five children of artist Charles Davis and his wife Lydia Winter. From 1824 to 1826 Edward Davis was an articled pupil of John Soane in London, which he said gave him a...*passport for life*.

Each day the pupils' exact time of arrival was entered into day books, together with the projects that they were to work upon on that day. Work began at nine, six days a week, and although the leaving time is not recorded, the extent of the working day was probably governed by the hours of daylight. Christmas Day, Good Friday and Whitsuntide were holidays. In 1825 whilst still working in the office of John Soane at No.13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Edward Davis was awarded a medal by the Society of Arts, presumably for his draughtsmanship.

The following year Edward Davis set up in practice at No.3 Westgate Buildings in Bath, a property that he already owned, and from where he practised for the remainder of his career. From 1828 until 1844 he exhibited designs for houses at the R.A.

In December 1829, despite a letter of support from his former master, Edward Davis was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Surveyor to the County of Somerset. The same year, however, he was commissioned to design the Royal Victoria Park in Bath. Over the next twenty years or so, he went on to design a number of villas in the City. But a major disappointment came in 1846 when he was awarded the first premium in a competition to rebuild Llandilo Church in Camarthenshire, however, his winning scheme came to nothing, and the commission eventually went to George Gilbert Scott.

[Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Michael Forsyth, *Edward Davis: Nineteenth-Century Bath Architect and Pupil of Sir John Soane, Bath History*, vol.vii, 1998; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Marston House, Marston Bigot, attrib. with designing Church Lodge, Weighbridge and Marston Lodges, 1834 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 425]

Vicarage, Marston Bigot, 1836-39, builder William Brown [McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 122, 144 illust.; McGarvie, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, vol. 26, 1982, 101-2; Forsyth, *Bath History*, vol.vii, 1998, 118, 120, illust., and 125]

St Nicholas, Bratton Seymour, possibly responsible for the restoration as according to church records...*a Mr Davies an architect* was employed to see that...*the work be completed according to the approved Plan and Specification*, these works involved rebuilding the nave roof at a lower pitch, reconstructing the n. wall of nave together with a window, and replastering, 1837, builder William Matthews, however... *a Mr Davies an architect* may well have been Maurice Davis, who was working at nearby Sparkford and Wincanton in 1837, or even James Davis of Frome [Whitfield, *In Praise of Bratton St Maur*, 1974, 117; VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 169; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects, 1600-1840*, 2008, 303]

Christ Church Sunday and Infants School, Frome, unexecuted plans, 1840 [Gill, *Experiences of a Nineteenth Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 94-96 and 112]

St Leonard, Marston Bigot, alterations and added a chancel, 1844-45, **Edmund Boyle** (1742-1798), the seventh Earl of Cork and Orrery had the medieval parish church demolished in 1786-87, which he claimed interrupted his privacy and his the view from Marston House, and replaced it on a new site to his own designs, the drawings which exist and are inscribed...*This plan belongs to me, Cork* [McGarvie, 1987, 124, 133 illust.; Colvin, 1995, 295; Forsyth, *Bath History*, vol.vii, 1998, 123-125]

Golden Knoll, Christchurch Street West, Frome, improved plans drawn up thirty years earlier by John Crocker for lawyer Thomas Bunn, for a Crescent of public buildings including a Literary and Scientific Institute, 1846 [Gill, 2003, 111-12]

Charles Edward Davis was also born near Bath, the son of architect Charles Winter Davis (1795-1872), the eldest brother of Edward Davis. He was an articled pupil of his father before commencing in practice on his own account. He served in the Bath Volunteer Rifles and then gained a commission in the Worcester Militia. After which he choose to be known as Major Davis. Throughout most of his career Major Davis undertook a range of church restorations, minor additions and occasionally new buildings. He also extended a number of local country houses, but his appointment as Surveyor of Works to the Corporation of Bath in 1862, in succession to

George Manners, brought a great deal of civic work into his office. He held the post as Surveyor, and later also Architect, for the next forty years.

Major Davis was also an enthusiastic antiquarian. From 1869 he became a leading, if somewhat controversial, figure in the discovery and excavations of the remains of the Roman baths in the City.

Towards the end of life he realised another ambition, to design a hotel in a prominent location in Bath. The Empire Hotel was eventually started in 1899, and completed in 1901, becoming a local landmark.

Major Davis was author of a number local books and pamphlets, including the *Ancient Landmarks of Bath*, 1864, and *The Mineral Baths of Bath*, 1883.

[Barry Cuncliffe, *Major Davis: Architect and Antiquaria*, in *Bath History*, vol.i, 1986; Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath Architects and Architecture*, 1991]

All Saints, Castle Cary, plans for westward extension, new n. and s. galleries, new n. and s. porches, rebuilding of chancel e. wall, 1852-56, not executed, plans by Benjamin Ferrey were adopted [ICBS]

National School, Kilmersdon, 1854 [SHC DD/EDS/5137]

Marston House, Marston Bigot, internal rebuilding works, 1857, builder William Brown & Sons, rebuilt w. wing, 1868-69, and probably added large conservatory or orangery, 1872 [PSANHS, 118, 1974, 21; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 375; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 142-3; McGarvie, *Marston House*, 2005, 21]

School and Schoolmasters House, Lower Marston, Marston Bigot, 1857, later became the village hall, and then in 1984, a private house [McGarvie, 1987, 142]

Police Station, Christchurch Street West, Frome, 1856-58 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 119 illust; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 375]

St Laurence, Rode, restored including adding new n. vestry, organ chamber, a fan-vault in the tower, and a lychgate, 1873-74 [*Bath History*, vol.i, 1986, 60; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 591]

St John the Baptist Chapel of Ease, Barrow Lane, Charlton Musgrove, 1877-78, builders Mitchell of Warminster and Long of Bath [*Somerset County Gazette*, 10 August 1878; *Western Gazette*, 9 August 1878; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 177]

DAVIS, Henry 1811-1892, a *master builder and monumental mason*

Born in the village of Staplegrove, in 1841 Henry Davis appears to be living in Rode, near Frome, working as a mason. However, ten years later he had set up in business in Taunton as a builder with workshops in High Street, then Billet Street.

He married Jane and the couple had eight children and lived from 1868 in Wessex Lodge, Billet Street. He lived there until the end of his life.

In 1851 he was employing four men, but as the business grew by 1881, he had some twenty-three men on his books.

St Michael, Othery, carved roof corbels for John Norton, 1850-7 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 511]

St Mary, Buckland St Mary, for Benjamin Ferrey, 1853-63, Henry Davis also gave the font [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 166]

St Bartholomew, Bathealton, carved the font for Charles Edmund Giles, 1854 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 113]

All Saints, Curland, for Benjamin Ferrey, 1856 [ICBS; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 79]

St Etheldreda, West Quantoxhead, ornamental carving including pulpit and reading desk for John Norton, 1856 [*The Builder*, 8 November 1856]

School, West Quantoxhead, for John Norton, 1857

St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove, presented the octagonal stone font and probably also the credence table, 1857 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 22 August 1857; Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 26 and 27 illust.]

Canns Field House, now Corner House Hotel and terraced houses on the n.side of Park Street, Taunton, for Charles Edmund Giles, 1856 onwards [Bush, *Jerboults Taunton*, 1983, 27; SRO DD/DP/68/4]

St John, Taunton, for George Gilbert Scott, 1858-1863

St Andrew, Chapel Allerton, for Charles Edmund Giles including carving the font, 1858-60 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 187]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, dem. old tower and built facsimile for Benjamin Ferrey and George Gilbert Scott, 1858-62, carved figures in niches by the architectural sculptor and stonemason **Richard Lockwood Boulton** (1834-1905) of Worcester [SHC DD/DP/72/2; Goldsworthy, *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, 25 and after 32 illusts.]

St Peter, Chapel of Ease and School, Greenham Barton, near Wellington, 1860 [*Taunton Courier*, 18 July 1860; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 333, Henry Davis was...*C E Giles preferred builder which explains why it looks like a work of Giles*]

St Peter, Ilton, carved the tomb to Ann Fenwick, probably to designs of John Mountford Allen, 1860 [*The Builder*, 29 September 1860]

St Andrew, West Hatch, for architect Benjamin Ferrey, 1860-61 [ICBS]

St Andrew, Dowlish Wake, rebuilt for Benjamin Ferrey, 1861-62 [*Church Building*, 1863, 75; ICBS]

St Mary, Stoke St Mary, added s. aisle and vestry possibly for Charles Edmund Giles, 1864 [information about Henry Davis from Tom Mayberry]

Vicarage, Langford Budville, for John Hayward, c.1865 [SHC DD/Bbm/143; Nynehead and District Local History Society, *The Book of Nynehead-A village on the River Tone*, 2003, 151]

Central School, Taunton, for Benjamin Ferrey, 1866-67 [Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 76; SRO D/P/tau.m/18/4/4]

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, for Joseph James, 1867-1870 [Bush, 1983, 75]

Springwood (former Vicarage and stables), Nynehead, for John Hayward, 1867-68 [*Wellington Weekly News*, 20 June 1867; SHC D/D/Bbm/155a and 164]

Wessex Lodge, Billet Street, Taunton, 1868, Henry Davis occupied the building for the rest of his life.

St George, Wilton, Taunton, restored for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1870 [*Taunton Courier*, 9 November 1870]

St Audries, West Quantoxhead, major additions for John Norton, 1870-72 [*The Architect*, 21 September 1872, 156]

St George, Bicknoller, restored the chancel for Ewan Christian and the nave for John Dando Sedding, 1872 [*The Builder*, 26 June 1872]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, alterations and decorations for Charles Edmund Giles and Richard Gane, 1872 [SHC D/D/cf/1872/1]

Vicarage, St Mary's, Taunton, additions for John Chessell Buckler and Joseph Houghton Spencer [SHC D/D/Bbm/194]

Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, alterations and additions for Charles Baker Green followed by Henry Hall, 1874-77 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 18 August 1877, 7]

Vicarage, Crowcombe, additions, 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/222]

Henry Davies also built properties in Billet Street, Billetfield (Salisbury House, Hughenden House and Stafford Villa 1886), Cyprus Terrace and Haines Hill, all in Taunton [SRO DD/DP/68/4; Bush, *Jerboults Taunton*, 1983, 27]

DAVIS, James 1791-1854 *builder-architect*

James Davis worked out of Frome and in *Pigot's Directory of Frome and nearby villages*, 1844, he is listed as a carpenter and joiner of King Street.

In 1838 he prepared plans for Longmore Farm, Gillingham.

By c.1850 the firm of James Davis & Son had been established.

The Chantry, Chantry, builder for John Pinch the elder, c.1820-22 [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 53]

St Nicholas, Bratton Seymour, possibly responsible (despite spelling of surname) for the restoration as according to church records...*a Mr Davies an architect* was employed to see that...*the work be completed according to the approved Plan and Specification*, these works involved rebuilding the nave roof at a lower pitch, reconstructing the n. wall of nave together with a window, and replastering, 1837, builder William Matthews, however...*a Mr Davies an architect* may well have been Maurice Davis, who was working at nearby Sparkford and Wincanton in 1837, or even Edward Davis of Bath [Whitfield, *In Praise of Bratton St Maur*, 1974, 117]

Vicarage, Castle Cary, 1845-46 [SHC D/D/Bbm/95]

Bunn Pillar, Christchurch Street West, Frome, 1846, or possibly by Joseph Chapman [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 112]

School, Pitcombe, for Francis Penrose, 1846 [plans in Hadspen House archives refer to *Mr Davis*,

that alternatively could be Maurice Davis
 Baptist Chapel, South Parade, Frome, 1850 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 511]
 National School, The Plox, Bruton, 1851 [SHC DD/EDS/2714]
 Vicarage, Binegar, altered windows and doors, 1852 [SHC D/D/Bbm/108]
 St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, provided the pulpit and desk, 1854 [McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 181]
 Vicarage, East Woodlands for Charles Edmund Giles, 1856-8 [Longleat archives 14/3 2/12 29/9/1852, 14/3 27.5/0 27/5/1855 and 14/3 2/12 29/9/1858]
 St Katherine, East Woodlands, repairs, 1860 [Longleat archives 14/3 2/12 29/9/1858]

DAVIS, Maurice 1812-c.1881 *builder and carpenter-architect*

Maurice Davies was born in Langport, the son of a carpenter and builder. In 1838 he married Clara Maria Randall and the couple lived in Curry Rivel.
 He joined the Freemasons in Yeovil in 1843, and in 1850 he was described as an *architect and builder*, but he appears to have worked primarily as a builder and carpenter from Bow Street, Langpor. In 1871 he employed eight men and two boys.
 After he died, local builder Henry Pittard took over the business.
 Reading Room, adjoining Town Hall, Langport, 1833 [SHC D/B/la/104]
 Poor Law Institution Workhouse, Wincanton, for George Wilkinson, 1836-37 [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 47]
 Langport Arms, Langport, alterations and repairs for Richard Carver, 1836-38 [SHC D/B/la/104]
 Vicarage, Sparkford, 1837-8 [SHC D/D/Bbm/69]
 St Nicholas, Bratton Seymour, probably responsible (despite spelling of surname) for the restoration as according to church records...*a Mr Davies an architect* was employed to see that...*the work be completed according to the approved Plan and Specification*, these works involved rebuilding the nave roof at a lower pitch, reconstructing the n. wall of nave together with a window, and replastering, 1837, builder William Matthews, however...*a Mr Davies an architect* may well have been Edward Davis of Bath, or even James Davis of Frome [Whitfield, *In Praise of Bratton St Maur*, 1974, 117]
 Vicarage, Hinton St George, 1839-41 [SHC D/D/Bbm/76]
 Vicarage, Charlton Horethorne, 1841 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 194]
 St Mary, Seavington St Mary, reseating and w. gallery, 1841 [ICBS]
 Vicarage, South Petherton, 1841 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 192]
 Market House, South Petherton, new Market House, 1843 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 188]
 Stuckeys Bank, Nos. 2-4 Hendford, Yeovil, 1844, dem. 1919 [Leslie Brooke collection, Yeovil Library]
 Three Choughs Hotel, Hendford, Yeovil, 1844 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 721]
 National School, Ash, 1846 [SHC DD/EDS/6390]
 St Mary, Huish Episcopi, restored and repaired the tower, 1846, see also Pollard [Ross, *Langport and its churches*, 1911]
 St Martin, Kingsbury Episcopi, repairs and reseating for architect **William Cable**, 1846-55, carpenter, Durk [ICBS]
 Town Hall and Markets, Yeovil, unsuccessful in competition, 1847 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176]
 Shepton House, Shepton Beauchamp, attrib. 1850 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 556]
 St John the Evangelist, Tatworth, for Charles Pinch, 1851 [ICBS]
 Vicarage, Merriott, additions, 1851 [SHC D/D/Bbm/109]
 All Saints, Castle Cary, nave extended, new tower with spire, n. and s. porches, n. transept or chancel aisle, galleries, reroofed whole church for Benjamin Ferrey, 1853-54 [SHC D/P/cas/6/1/2; VCH, vol.x, 2010, 72]
 Vicarage (now Manor Farmhouse), Puckington, 1853 [SHC D/P/puc/3/4/1]
 St Catherine, Drayton, rebuilt 1854-56 [ICBS]
 Market House, Castle Cary, for Francis Penrose, 1855 [Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 264-5; VCH, vol.x, 2010, 48 and 66]
 St Thomas Schools, St Thomas Street, Wells, for Samuel Sanders Teulon, 1859 [Taunton Courier, 2 February 1859]
 St Mary, Barrington, restoration work for James Mountford Allen, 1860-61, and repairs, 1866 [VCH, iv, 1978, 120; Pearce, *Seventeen cum Sunday-Barrington's Story*, 1993, 115]

All Saints, Merriott, alterations for Benjamin Ferrey, 1861-2 [*Taunton Courier*, 4 September 1861]
 National School, Shepton Mallet, 1861-3 [SHC DD/EDS/5352]
 School, Pitcombe, for Francis Penrose, 1864 [plans in Hadspen House archives refer to *Mr Davis* that alternatively could be James Davis]
 Midleney Place, Drayton, including stables, grooms accommodation a lodge over the road and two gardeners cottages, dem. 1936 for James Piers St Aubyn, 1865-70, in a contract letter the architect wrote to the client, E.B. Cley Trevilian...*There is but one way of meeting Mr Davis viz. to give him formal notice to quit the house-we then can come in and complete the work charging the cost to Davis...*in a subsequent letter James Piers St Aubyn wrote ...*Davis is the most unaccountable builder I have had to with I regret you did not eject him from the house twelve months ago...I have written to and spoken to Mr Davis until I am tire...you must act upon your agreement. I have noticed the condition of the hall floor-I fear your oak was not sufficiently seasoned* [*The Builder*, 14 November 1868, 842; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 441; Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, 1987, 78-9]
 Boy's Charity School (built 1828), South Petherton, extended, 1866 [SHC D/P/pet.s/18/8/1-3; VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 196-7]
 Vicarage (built c. 1850), Hambridge, alterations, 1866 [SHC D/D/Bbm/151]
 Grammar School, Ilminster, unexecuted plans for adapting the building, 1870
 Vicarage, Winsham, refronted, 1872 [SRO D/D/Bbm/193]
 Church of the Good Shepherd, East Street, Chard, founded as a mission chapel to the parish church, the first phase, completed in 1873, comprised the nave and chancel, the s.aisle, porch, n.vestry and organ chamber were added the following year, and the n.aisle added later, no architect named [*The Builder*, 12 April 1873, 296; Pulman, *Book of the Axe*, 1875, 474]
 National School, Fivehead, 1874 [SHC DD/EDS/ 5851]
 Board School and Teachers residence, Langport, for Henry Hall, 1876-77 [*The Builder*, 1877, 70]

DAVIS, Sydney William 1886-1938 architect

Born in Bath, Sydney Davis was the son of Frederick and Rebecca Davis. In 1910 he had married Florence Elsie Girdler and they were living in Barnes, London. He was then working as an architectural assistant, but later he was appointed architect to Trust House Hotels.
 Beach Hotel, Minehead, alterations, 1931 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/729]

DAWBBER, Edward Guy 1861-1938 architect and artist

Guy Dawber was born in King's Lynn, Norfolk the son of merchant John Stockdale Dawber (1819-1898). In c.1877 he became an articled pupil of local architect William Adams (1806-1885), before moving to Dublin as an assistant to Sir Thomas Newenham Deane (1829-1899). In 1882 he returned to England, and the quality of his draughtsmanship secured him a place in the office of Ernest George & Harold Peto, and admission to the R.A. Schools. In 1886 he worked in the Cotswold and this enabled him to study the vernacular architecture of the area, sometimes in the company of Herbert Baker, the chief assistant of George and Peto. He qualified as an architect in 1889 and commenced independent practice at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire, during the following year. In 1891 he opened an office in London and within a decade he had built up a large practice specialising country houses, although he also designed banks and a number of war memorials. In 1896 Guy Dawber married Mary Eccles, the sister of the architect Thomas Edgar Eccles. His distinguished career was recognised with his election as PRIBA in 1925-7, he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1928, appointed a Royal Academician in 1935, and made a knight in 1936. Guy Dawber was a founder member and chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, as well as the author of a number of publications including *Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Kent and Sussex*, 1900, and *Old Cottages, Farm-houses and other Stone Buildings in the Cotswold District*, 1905, with William Galsworthy Davie. His practice was continued under the title Sir Guy Dawber, Fox and Robinson. Albert Robert Fox (1893-1976) joined Guy Dawber in 1910, and became a partner in 1938. Albert Fox compiled a list of works by Edward Dawber. [Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (reprinted 2007); Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]
 Burnworthy Manor, Churchstanton, alterations, 1913 [from the list of works compiled by Albert

Fox]

Bowling Green House, Milborne Port, begun in 1914, completed in 1925, builder Henry Pittard, plasterwork by George Percy Bankart, heraldic carving over door by **Joseph Armitage** (1880-1945), and leaded lights by **John Henry Pye** (1864-1952), Britannia Works, Moreton-in-the-Marsh [*Country Life*, 27 November 1926; Gray, 1985, 163]

Stowell Hill House, Stowell, Templecombe, 1923-24, Gertrude Jekyll drew up plans for the gardens [RIBA Drawings Collection; Reilly, 1931, 84 illust; Ware, 1967, 80; Aslet, *The Last Country Houses*, 1982, 329; Gray, 1985, 162]

Eyewell House, Queen Camel, 1924-27 [*Building News*, 126, 1924; Illustrated at the R.A., 1924; Ware, 1967, 80]

DAWSON, Nelson Ethelred 1859-1941 *painter, metalworker and jeweller*

Born in Stamford, Lincolnshire, Nelson Dawson was the eldest of eight children of Edwin Dawson, a baker and confectioner, and his wife Emma. After leaving Stamford School he joined the office of local architect Joseph B. Corby.

In 1885 he moved to London and studied painting and metal work at the South Kensington Schools before moving to Scarborough and working for his uncle Hayden Hare, a fine art dealer. Whilst there he met, and married the watercolourist Edith Brearey Robinson (1862-1928). The couple married in 1893. Two years later they moved to London and collaborated in the design of a wide range of metalwork, including church plate, jewellery, light fittings, silverware and wall plaques.

In 1900 they exhibited one hundred and twenty-five pieces of jewellery at the Fine Art Society, and during this time he was a founder member of the Artificers' Guild through which artists such as Henry Wilson could sell their jewellery and silverwork.

Nelson Dawson published *Goldsmiths and Silversmiths* in 1907.

Nelson Dawson closed his metal workshop in 1909, and developed his skills as an etcher and painter of maritime scenes. The couple also took artistic trips to the continent, particularly to the art colony at Etaples on the north coast of France. They however, continued to exhibit works in bronze, silver, cloisonné and champlevé enamel in London, and examples of their work can be found in the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum.

After Emma died, Nelson Dawson remarried and returned to Stamford.

St Michael, Minehead, lectern, 1903 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 450]

DAY, George 1787-1858 *master plasterer*

George Day worked out of Wincanton, and probably his most important plasterwork was destroyed when the tower of Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire collapsed in 1825.

George Day was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1830 and became the first minister of the newly erected Church, which he built.

He lived at No.4 South Street (later Hartnell's Bakery) where he installed a decorative plaster ceiling. As a consequence of blindness and other infirmities he retired in 1857.

His gravestone at the Baptist Church commemorates George Day as its founding pastor.

Baptist Chapel, Mill Street, Wincanton, 1832-33 [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 45, 86 illust]

DAY, Henry Richard 1887-1965 *surveyor*

Henry Day was born in Camberwell, London, the son of Richard Adolphus Day (b.1860), a carpenter and builder. By the age of four the Day family moved to Axbridge and lived at No. 55 High Street.

Henry Day married in 1913 and went on to become joint Surveyor to Axbridge Rural District Council from 1935 with James Knight Dunster.

DAY, Joseph 1835-1915 *architect and surveyor*

Joseph Day was born in Glastonbury, the eldest son of Samuel Day (b. 1799).

In 1875 he married Lucy Lovatt, and the couple lived at Lambrook House.

He practised in the Town, and was architect to the Meare School Board, and Surveyor to Glastonbury Town Council.

School, Godney, 1875 [*Western Free Press*, 14 May 1875]

Girl's School, Meare, 1876 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 433]

Board School, West Bradley, 1876 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Edgarley Lodge, Glastonbury, stables, 1879 [plans in Millfield Prep School archives]
Waterworks, Glastonbury, extended, 1886 [*The Builder*, 3 April 1886]
National School, Keinton Mandeville, c.1902-3 [SHC DD/EDS/ 5992]

DAY, William d.1798 *land surveyor and cartographer*

Little is known of the early life and career of William Day, other than he was a resident of Blagdon, in the Parish of Pitminster, near Taunton. In 1856 he married Anne Locke of Pitminster. William Day started survey work in 1765 to produce a map of the County of Somerset, following an announcement from the Society of Arts in 1759, that they proposed... *to give a Sum not exceeding 100L as a Gratuity to any Person or Persons, who shall make an accurate actual survey of any County.*

To assist him in this task, in c.1773 he took **John Darch** (c.1744-1799) of Ashbittle into partnership. His junior partner was the second son of John Darch (d.1784).

In 1778, following a dispute between the two surveyors, the partnership was dissolved. Subsequently William Day appointed new assistants, one of which was Charles Harcourt Masters. As for John Darch he carried out some survey work in Devon, and was possibly working as a land agent in Ashbittle by 1796.

By 1781 William Day had completed the survey work and sent to the engraver Thomas Bonner (c.1741-1826). In 1782 the first map of the County of Somerset, at a scale of one inch to one mile, was published, and then re-published in 1800. The Society of Arts rewarded William Day with twenty guineas and a silver medal for his efforts, while his assistant Charles Harcourt Masters received a silver pallet for his contribution.

[*Somerset Maps-Day & Masters 1782, Greenwood 1822*, in the *Somerset Record Society*, vol.76, 1981; Webb, *New light on William Day of Blagdon, Land Surveyor, Cartographer, and Linen Draper in Writing the History of Somerset*, 2018]

Survey of Barton, Parish of Pitminster, 1759 [SHC DD/SPY 64]

Map of Bradford-on-Tone, 1765 [SHC DD/CH/S/2802]

Map of the Manor of Norton Fitzwarren, 1767 [SHC DD/SAS (C/212)]

Survey of the Durbin estate, Parish of Cossington, 1769 [SHC DD/DK/14]

Survey of the Manor of Huntspill. c.1769 [SHC D/P hun/3/1/5]

Map of the Parish of Goathurst, 1771 [SHC DD/S/GLY/108]

Map of the Parish of Pitminster, 1775 [SHC MAP/DD/X/BLE 3]

Map of the County of Somerset, assisted by John Darch then Charles Harcourt Masters, with the cartouche by Copleston Warre Bampfylde, who acted as treasurer for the publication of the Map, 1782 [SHC archives]

Map of the Parish of East Coker, 1785 [SHC DD/WHh/795]

Survey for the proposed road between Taunton and Honiton for the Taunton Turnpike Trust, 1791 [SHC D/T/Ta/7]

William Day (1797-1845) of London, presumably his son, prepared the Tithe apportionment Map for the Parish of Fitzhead in 1840, and with Louise Haghe (1806-1885) produced a lithograph of St John the Baptist, Wellington.

DEERING, Samuel 1851-1931 *carpenter, architect and surveyor*

Samuel Deering was born in Tiverton, Devon, the son of John Derring (b. 1819), a carpenter, joiner, and builder. Later Samuel Derring, with older his brother William Deering (1846-1930), ran the building firm of J.J. Deering.

Both brothers trained as carpenters, but after the family firm went bankrupt in 1900, Samuel appears to have practised as an architect and surveyor, renovating the Methodist Chapel in Tiverton in 1915.

Bible Christian Chapel, Dulverton, 1902 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 265]

DEJARDIN, C.-see F. Spencer

DENING, Charles 1806-1880 *iron monger and ironfounder*, and his son **Samuel Henry** 1837-1919 ironfounder, and his grandson **Charles Frederick William** 1876-1952 *architect and artist*
Charles Dening was born in Wayford and became an established businessman in Chard, working as an ironmonger, with a branch in Charmouth, Dorset.

In 1842 he joined in partnership with John Wightman. Fourteen years earlier, John Wightman had established an iron foundry in an existing smithy, off Holywood Street, Chard. When John Wightman retired in 1867, and the partnership was dissolved, the firm became C. Denning and Company.

In 1880 one of Charles Denning's four sons, Samuel Henry Denning (1837-1919), took over the business, and it was then known as Denning & Company. The following year he oversaw a move to new premises at the Crimchard, acquiring the former rope and twine works, together with Crimchard House. By 1887 the workforce had increased to fifty-seven, new workshops and a foundry had been built. Samuel's son Henry also joined the family business, having completed his studies at the London Polytechnic.

By 1900 Henry Denning was running the firm assisted by a former college friend, William George Warren. When Henry died in 1906, Bert Denning with his brothers took over the business under the watchful eye of their grandfather, Samuel Denning. After Samuel died in 1919 Bert became managing director, and by 1933, the workforce numbered one hundred and thirty, and the firm's reputation both at home and abroad was high.

Bert and his brother William retired in 1937, thereby bringing to an end the direct Denning family involvement in the foundry.

The business went into liquidation in 1951 and the buildings at Crimchard were dem. in 1986.

[Derrick Warren, *Denning of Chard-Agricultural Engineers 1828-1965*, 1989; Sarah Whittingham, *Bristol Review of Books*, 2009]

Charles Denning in partnership with John Wightman:

St John the Baptist, Chard, attrib. with churchyard gates, 1842 [information from Julian Orbach]

Corn Mill, Combe Sydenham, overshot wheel, 1846 [Exmoor National Park, *HER MS011604*]

Cast iron grave markers and crosses, installed across Somerset, the West Country and as far a field as Scotland, 1876-1904 [foundry marks; Warren, 1989]

Gas lamp posts, Ilminster [foundry marks; Warren, 1989]

John Wightman grave stone iron railings, 1881 [foundry mark; Warren, 1989]

C. Denning & Company:

Buttle's, Hatch Beauchamp, two pairs of gatepiers with gates, flanked by railings, c.1870

[foundry mark; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Hatch Beauchamp*, 21 February 1986]

Boundary post, Dowlish Ford, Dowlish Wake, 1899 [foundry mark; Warren, 1989]

Grey Lodge, Hatch Beauchamp, railings, gatepiers, gates and archway, n.d [foundry mark on ironwork gates; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Hatch Beauchamp*, 21 February 1986]

Cemetery, Winsham, cast-iron gates [foundry mark; Warren, 1989]

Denning & Company:

Cast iron finger post designs for Chard Urban District Council, c.1900 [Warren, 1989, 25 illust.]

Tatworth School, railings, c.1906 [foundry mark; Warren, 1989]

Axbridge, above the town in the remains of a ochre mine a horizontal wheel cast by Denning & Co.

[C.A. and R.A. Buchanan, *The Batsford Guide to the Industrial Archaeology: Central Southern England*, 1980, 114]

Charles Frederick William Denning was born at Chard, the son of engineer Frederick Denning (b.1841) and Emma Fish, and the grandson of Charles Denning. In 1896 he became an articled pupil of Henry Dare Bryan in Bristol, and remained for a time after completing his pupilage, as his assistant. During this period Charles Denning also toured Italy.

By 1902 he was practising as an independent architect, and supervised the building of the Central Library in Bristol for Charles Henry Holden. A partnership with a fellow articled pupil Ernest George Rodway (1877-1962) was dissolved in 1918, and thereafter, he worked alone save for his assistant, **Charles Roy Beecroft** (1910-1980). He designed a number of First World War memorials, including those at Portishead and Portbury, both near Bristol.

As his status grew, Charles Denning was described as...*an elegant man who usually wore a velvet smoking jacket and smoked Burma cheroots, which he kept in an enormous silver box. His professional hours were from 10 am to 4 pm* [*Bristol Review of Books*, 26 April 2012]

He became Advisory Architect to the Bristol City Housing Committee, and from 1926 to 1928 Charles Denning was President of the Bristol Society of Architects. For more than twenty years he was also Chairman of the Royal West of England Academy.

He was the author of *The Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bristol*, 1923, and *The Old Inns of Bristol*, 1943, which he also illustrated.

In 1937 his health began to fail, and during the Second World War Charles Denning allowed his architectural practice to lapse. He died aged seventy-six at his home, The Spinney in Stoke Bishop, Bristol, which he had built in 1924.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Cenotaph, Shepton Mallet, 1920, sculptor Lewis Smallcorn [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Shepton Mallet, 12 April 2006: Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 602]

Chapel Cleeve, Old Cleeve, n.w. additions of a billiard room and a study under the bedrooms, 1925, unexecuted [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/56]

The Rodney Stoke Inn, Wells Road, Rodney Stoke [Chatterton, *Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

DENISON, Edmund Beckett (later Sir Edmund Beckett, then Baron Grimthorpe)-see Hans Fowler Price

DERICK, John Macduff c.1810-1859 *architect*

Confusion surrounds the year in which John Macduff Derick was actually born in County Sligo, Ireland, the son of James Derick, as was also his subsequent education and training. Phil Mottram suggests that he was born in c.1805/6, based on Howard Colvin's claims that he was aged thirty-five in the 1841 census. Other sources state that he was actually born in 1810. According to his obituary in the *New York Evening Post*, he died in September 1859, not 1861, as assumed from delayed notice posted in *The Builder*. His American obituary goes on to assert that after completing his university studies in Dublin, John Macduff Derick was an articulated pupil of John Soane in London, then travelled to France and Italy to complete his architectural training. However, none of these statements have been verified.

But it is known that in his early twenties John Macduff Derick had set up an office in Oxford, later he also had an office in London. He rapidly developed an extensive, mainly ecclesiastical practice and was for a time in partnership with a local architect named Hickman.

In 1839 he was one of the founder members of The Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, that later shortened its name to The Oxford Architectural and Historical Society.

Throughout the 1830's and 40's he worked on a large number of churches in and around Oxford, elsewhere in England, and in Ireland. He also designed the memorial cross for the village of Ilam, Staffordshire, but it was in Leeds that his most significant building was completed in 1845, the new church of St Saviour.

In 1843 he was awarded first premium for his design for the Anglican Cathedral at St John's, Newfoundland, the building was, however, destroyed by fire during construction, and replaced with a design by George Gilbert Scott, and in the same year he designed the unexecuted Afghan Memorial Church for Bombay in India.

Between 1843 and 1852 John Macduff Derick exhib. at the R.A. then during the 1850's he was particularly active in Ireland where he is known to have designed at least three churches, and the country house of Duckett's-grove. He exhib. at the National Exhibition of the Arts, Manufactures and Products in Cork, and the Royal Hibernian Academy, where he was elected an associate in 1854.

Suffering from poor health and financial difficulties he emigrated to the United States of America in the summer of 1858, and died in New York in the following September.

[Phil Mottram, *John Macduff Derick, a biographical sketch*, *Ecclesiology Today*, 32, January 2004, 40-52]

Holy Trinity, Taunton, designed the font, carved by Robert Long of Taunton, 1842 [*Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1842, part II, 190]

DERRICK, William-see Charles Passmore

DEVEY, George 1820-1886 *architect and artist*

George Devey was the second son of Frederick Devey (d.1862), a London solicitor and his wife Ann, the daughter of Durs Egg, a London gunmaker, born in Switzerland.

From 1832 until 1835 George Devey was educated at King's College School where he took drawing classes under the famous Norfolk artist John Sell Cotman (1782-1842). After leaving school he had an ambition to become a professional painter, probably through the influence of

his relative, the artist Augustus Leopold Egg (b.1816). He therefore, continued his studies under the landscape painter, James Duffield Harding (1798-1863).

By the age of seventeen he had become a skilled watercolourist, but the need to earn a living directed him towards architecture, and he joined the office of the London surveyor and architect, Thomas Little (1802-1859), as an articled pupil. During his nine years in Thomas Little's office, George Devey completed his pupillage, and became a paid assistant.

In 1846, following travels to Belgium, Germany, Italy and finally, Greece, he set up in practice, but still assisted Thomas Little on a part-time basis for the next few years. George Devey exhibit. at the R.A. from 1841 until 1848 and specialised in country houses, cottages and lodges on landed estates. After a slow start a steady stream of work followed, especially in Kent, before he came to the attention of the Rothschild family of international bankers, for whom he designed parsonages and schools in Buckinghamshire, and became architect for their estate village at Mentmore.

George Devey also had an interest in garden design, and it played an important role in not only the houses he designed, but also with the garden buildings he designed.

By the early 1870's his practice had expanded enormously and he employed James Williams (1850-c.1914), who later became his chief assistant with Arthur Castings (1853-1913) as his chief draughtsman. Charles Francis Annesley Voysey was engaged as an improver in the office from 1880 to 1881. George Devey was a supporter of the Theistic Church run by Charles Voysey's father.

In 1884-6 George Devey made alterations and additions to Melbury House in Dorset and added a new gateway based upon the medieval Priory Gatehouse at Montacute.

He never married, and in his short retirement he lived with relatives on the south coast at Hastings, where he died in 1886.

In his will he left his practice jointly to James Williams and Arthur Castings, but they chose to practice separately, splitting the uncompleted work between them. James Williams practiced briefly as Williams, West & Slade, then as a single practitioner. In 1895 he made former articled pupil Percy Richard Morley Horder a partner. James Williams retired in 1905 and in 1914 deposited George Devey's drawings and photographs in the archives of the University of Sheffield.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jill Allibone, *George Devey Architect 1820-1886*, 1991]

Lullington, transformed the centre of Lullington around the Green into an estate village for William Duckworth of Orchardleigh installing the canopied pump, pairs of cottages, including Pump Cottages, 1861, Corner Cottages, Keeper's Cottage, 1864 [Allibone, 1991, 63, illust, 64 and 154; Foyle & Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 64 and 552]

Park Farm, Lullington, n.e. of the village, 1863, builder Thomas Ashton [Allibone, 1991, 154; Foyle & Pevsner, 2011, 552]

Lullington House and stables (formerly the Vicarage for the Revd. William Arthur Duckworth), Lullington, 1866-67 [Allibone, 1991, 154; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 552]

DE WILSTAR, John Jacob *surveyor*

Jacob de Wilstar was possibly of Norwegian descent. He trained as a surveyor and was frequently employed by the Corporation of Bristol as one of the City Surveyors. In 1740 he submitted an unsuccessful design for a new Exchange in Corn Street, and in 1746 compiled a survey of the Manor of Clifton. His presentation drawings of the garden front of Redland Court at Bristol for William Strahan are in the British Library.

[*A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, by Howard Colvin]

Halswell Park, Goathurst, compiled the Estate map, 1756 and working with Charles Kemeye-Tynte he may have built the Rotunda in 1755, and the Druids Temple, based on a published design by Thomas Wright, 1756, dem. [*Country Life*, 9 February 1989]

DICKIE, Archibald C.-see William Curtis Green

DICKINSON, Bernard-see Thomas Lee

DICKINSON, Thomas Friend and **William NORRIS** *land surveyors and land agents*

Thomas Dickinson and William Norris were in partnership in High Street, Wincanton until 1839. Thomas Dickinson:

Tithe apportionment Maps for Hornblotton and Lovington, 1839, and Wincanton, 1840 [SHC

archives]

William Norris:

Tithe apportionment Map for Wookey, 1839 [SHC archives]

DICKINSON, William Francis 1877-1964 *architect*

William Francis Dickinson was born in Marylebone, London the eldest son of William Dickinson (1840-1914), and his wife Helen. He was educated at Bradfield College, Epsom, then from 1897 until 1901 he was an articled pupil of architect Arthur John Bolton (b.1844), before joining the practice of Sidney Gambier Parry (1859-1948), as an assistant.

He travelled widely in Italy and France, eventually qualifying as an architect in 1909. He set up in practice in London, specialising in church architecture and in 1914, when his father died, he inherited the family estate at Kingweston.

During the First World War William Dickinson served in the army, beginning in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers, and later as a Captain in the Hampshire Regiment.

In 1932 he moved his architectural practice from London to his home at Kingweston.

William Dickinson was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his charitable works.

[Robert Dunning, *Somerset Families*, 2002]

All Saints, Kingweston, tablet to Francis Henry Dickinson (1853-1890), 1909 [SHC D/D/cf/1909]

War Memorial in the churchyard, St Michael, North Cadbury, 1920, [*Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 488]

War Memorial, Village Road, Hatch Beauchamp, c.1920 [*Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964;

Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Hatch Beauchamp, 17 November 2015]

War Memorial, Templecombe, c.1920 [*Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964]

Dovecote, Kingweston, measured drawings, 1921 [McCann, *The Dovecotes of Historical Somerset*, 2003, 83 illustrated]

All Saints, Kingsdon, repairs to nave and s. transept roofs 1925-26, builders Appleby & Childs of Yeovil [ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964]

Vicarage, Kingsdon, attrib. with new building, 1920's, replacing an earlier Vicarage by James Beard, [information from Julian Orbach]

War Memorial and Garden of Remembrance, Charlton Adam and Charlton Mackrell, 1929-30 [*Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964; *Langport Leveller*, 15 February 2015]

St Peter, West Lydford, prepared report on the condition of the fabric, 1926, repairs to nave roof, as final stage in general restoration, 1929-32 [SHC DD/DN/10/6; ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 21 February 1964]

Holy Cross, Weston Bampfylde, draft report on the condition of the tower, 1935 [SHC DD/DN/10/9]

William Dickinson also had a reputation as an artist. His sketch book, dated 1950, contains illustrations of a number of buildings at Kingweston, including the Dower House, Kingweston House, All Saints Church, Middle Farm and the Old Stables. There are also drawings of the sea front at Minehead with the Bay Hotel, the Abbey, and the War Memorial, at Glastonbury, Wells Cathedral and the Bishops Palace, and Church of St Leonard, Butleigh [SHC DD/DN/12/16]

DICKSON, Thomas 1812-1883 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Thomas Dickson was the eldest child of Thomas and Janet Dickson.

His early training and career are unclear, but by 1840 he had moved to Manchester to act as resident architect at Worsley New Hall for Edward Blore. By 1843 he had joined in partnership with Richard Tattershall (d.1844). After the untimely death of his partner, in the following year Thomas Dickson took William Hayward Brakspear into partnership.

In 1849 he married Jane Helen Renter and the couple lived in the Cheetham Hill area of Manchester. At the end of that same year his partnership with William Brakspear was formally dissolved. His partner claimed that illness forced him to move from Manchester back to London. After which Thomas Dickson seems to have worked alone, and is last recorded in a Manchester directory of 1853. By 1861 he was living back in Edinburgh where he died twenty-two years later.

[*Architects of Greater Manchester 1800-1940*, online at manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk]

Thomas Dickson in partnership with William Hayward Brakspear:

St Mary, Bridgwater, although Dickson & Brakspear won the competition, their partnership was

soon after dissolved, and William Brakspear carried out the works for renewing and remodelling the interior of the Church, including the whole of the roof of nave, transepts and aisles, the tracery of the windows and the pews, 1849-54, builder John Westlake Wainwright, David Bradfield-mason and William Shewbrooks-carpenter. William Brakspear acted as his own clerk of works and this...*ungentlemanly, unprofessional activity very much annoyed the guardians of professional standards, and his fee of £570 7s. 4d. On the outlay of £3,946 very much angered his clients* [*The Builder*, 1848, 81, 214, 226 and 250; ICBS; RIBA Drawings Collection; *The Bridgwater Times and Somerset Standard*, 7 June and 20 December, 1849; exhibited at the R.A., 1853; Ferriday, *The Church Restorers*, in the *Architectural Review*, August 1964, 92; Woolrich, *Saint Mary's Church Bridgwater, how it came to be the way it is today*, 2005]

DINSLEY, William Hugill 1856-1920 architect

William Dinsley was born at Hanslope near Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, the only son of James Dinsley (1832-1902), a Leeds Wesleyan Methodist preacher, and his wife Elizabeth Hugill. When he was four years old the family moved to Norfolk. Ten years later the family were living in Spalding, Lincolnshire, before moving onto Derby by 1881, where William Dinsley worked as an architectural draughtsman.

By 1891 William Dinsley was recorded as living in Clorley, Lancashire, and practised on his own behalf as an architect, land surveyor and auctioneer. From offices in the Town he designed a significant number of Wesleyan Methodist Chapels across the Country, including Pudsey, 1900, Leeds, 1905, Bath, 1906-7, and Bristol Kingswood, 1907.

He died in September 1920 at his home at Warton, on the coast of Lancashire, aged sixty-four.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Monmouth Street, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1910-11, builders

Westbury & Jarman of Bridgwater [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 5 April 1911; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 137]

DIXON HILL & COMPANY architects

Frederick Whittaker Dixon was born in April 1854 at Oldham, Lancashire. From 1880, and for the next decade he worked from Manchester with fellow architects Edward Potts (1839-1909) and George Pickup (1844-1891), mainly building cotton mills and Wesleyan Methodist chapels.

In 1890 he set up his own office and continued to build cotton mills. In 1906 he was joined in partnership by his son Ernest Alfred Dixon (1880-1946). Thirteen years later the Oldham-based architectural practice named changed again to Dixon Hill & Company, when they were joined by Thomas Jackson Hill (1878-1946), Frank Alan Meadows (1891-1980), and **Gordon Kenworthy** (1889-1939), whom had been born in Oldham, and trained under Frederick Dixon. From 1923 until 1928 the enlarged practice also opened an office in Manchester.

By 1896 Frederick Dixon was living in Southport, Lancashire, becoming the town mayor in 1906-07, and also a local Justice of the Peace. He died at Southport in 1935, aged eighty-one.

The practice he had established in 1890 continued for another twelve years but was dissolved in 1947 following the deaths of Gordon Kenworthy and Thomas Jackson Hill.

[*Architects of Greater Manchester 1800-1940*, online]

Wootton Courtenay, bungalow north of the Dunkery Hotel, drawings signed by Gordon

Kenworthy, 1932 [information from Julian Orbach]

DIXON, Joseph 1732-1787 surveyor and mason

Joseph Dixon junior was the son of Joseph Dixon (d.1777), a carpenter of Stamford, Lincolnshire. He established himself in London in partnership with his brother Richard, and built Blackfriars Bridge in 1760-9.

He went onto work for some of the most distinguished architects of the time, including James Adam, Henry Holland and Matthew Brettingham. One of his assistants was John Carter.

Joseph Dixon was declared a bankrupt in 1778.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Coker Court, East Coker, new e. range and inserted a floor in the medieval hall, 1766-70, the design of the e.wing was probably derived from the influential publication by William Chambers (1726-1796) the *Treatise on Civil Architecture*, 1759 [Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 31-2; Dunning, *Somerset Families*, 2002, 54; Colvin, 2008, 315]

DIXON, Joseph Percy 1873-1950 architect and surveyor

Joseph Dixon was born in Nottingham, the second of four children of chemist Charles Dixon and his wife Julia. By 1891 he was still living with his father and describing his occupation as an architect, presumably still undergoing training.

In 1896 he married Sarah Ann Maule and the couple lived in Nottingham. By 1911 he was practising in Long Eaton, Derbyshire before finally moving to Tiverton, Devon, where in 1918 he was recorded as being a Freemason.

Joseph Dixon practised from the Town, and in 1936 designed the Memorial Hall at nearby Holcombe Rogus. After the Second World War he was joined in partnership by Victor Henry S. Prichard (1922-1993). The practice of Dixon & Prichard is still in existence.

Green Meadows housing development, Watchet, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/756]

DONATI, Adrian William 1875-1956 and Edward William 1909-1985 *architects*

Adrian Donati was born in Clerkenwell, London, the eldest child of wood carver Thomas Walter Donati (1847-1910), and his wife Mary Elizabeth (1854-1922). By 1881 the family had moved to Islington, and then to Northleach, Gloucestershire, and finally by 1901 to Bideford, North Devon, where Adrian Donati was a manager of a Builder's Merchant. In 1908 he married Florence Maud Shadwick (1884-1980), and their son Edward William was born in the following year.

Whilst in 1911 Adrian Donati was still managing the local firm of Builders Merchants, he must also have been studying architecture, as by the time of the First World War he was practising as an architect from offices in Minehead. He lived at nearby Holnicote, where he also worked for the Holnicote Estate, then owned by the Acland family, now managed by the N.T.

Adrian Donati went on to be head of the School of Architecture, at the Royal West of England Academy in Bristol, which had opened in 1921 to train aspiring architects returning from the War.

His son, Edward William Donati studied architecture at Academy from 1929 until 1933, and then practised with his father in Minehead. After the Second World War he worked with the Taunton architect Michael Torrens (1911-1996), and his commissions included buildings at Butlins, Minehead, Clarks shoe factory, Street, council housing for Watchet Urban District Council, and the bandstand in Blenheim Gardens, Minehead.

As a local Justice of the Peace he was involved with the infamous Jeremy Thorpe case.

Adrian Donati:

Cloutsham Farm, Luccombe, rebuilt after fire, 1916 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/9]

Parkhouse Farm, Minehead, engine house for the Holnicote estate, 1919 [OD]

Chalford (probably formerly known as Colinwood House), Minehead, 1920, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]

Woodcock's Ley Farm, Luccombe, rebuilt, 1921 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/15]

Bossington Lane, Porlock, house, 1921 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/43]

Arama (formerly Tregonia), Whitecross Lane, Minehead, for the artist James Miller-Marshall (1858-1935), 1923, builder W.E. Dewar of Minehead [OD]

Amberley (formerly Overdale), The Parks, Minehead, 1928 [OD]

Adrian and Edward Donati:

Pantiles, The Parks, Minehead, 1934, builders Burgess & Sons [OD]

Friday Street, Nos. 5-7, Electric Supply Company, Minehead, alterations to office space, 1937 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/770]

DONTORPE, William John-see Jeffrey Wyatt

DOUGLASS, William Tregarthen 1857-1913 *civil engineer*

William Douglass was born at Solve, Pembrokeshire, into a family of lighthouse engineers. He was educated in London, at Dulwich College and King's College. From 1875 to 1878 he was an articled pupil of his father James Nicholas Douglass (c.1801-1881), the Engineer-in-Chief to Trinity House.

William Douglass was then an assistant engineer to Thomas Edmond in the construction of the fourth Eddystone lighthouse, and on the Isles of Scilly he supervised the renovation of the Bishop Rock lighthouse and designed the Round Island lighthouse.

During his career he designed thirty-eight lighthouses all over the world and was responsible for harbour works in Scotland and Cornwall, and elsewhere.

William Douglass was consulting engineer to the Governments of Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria. In 1899 he was commissioned by the Secretary of State for India to inspect and report on all the lighthouses in India and Burma. He was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the Commissioners of Irish Lights, and also engineer to the RNLI, designing numerous lifeboat houses.

Ironically, William Douglass was drowned off Start Point, South Devon whilst out sailing with his son, Edward James Douglass (d.1943).

Lifeboat House, Minehead, 1901, enlarged and altered, 1993 [SRO D/U/M/22/1/112]

Harbour, Watchet, rebuilt after a storm, H.B. Smith, resident engineer 1902-5, contractor C.H.

Walker, the earlier lighthouse by Hennet, Spink and Else was also re-erected [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 51]

DOWER, John Gordon-see W. Harding Thompson

DOWN family-Richard 1778-1848, **Edwin** 1806-1880 and **Evan Roberts** 1850-1924 *engineers, architects & surveyors*

Richard Down was born in Sherborne, Dorset, and started his career as an iron-founder in the Town. But by 1809 he had purchased a foundry at Beard's Yard, Langport, and was in partnership with a Mr White, which lasted until 1813. By the early 1820's he had moved his iron foundry business to Eastover, Bridgwater,

In 1829, however, he sold the business to Messrs. Brownes, Watson and Murch and for the last eighteen years of his life practised as an architect and engineer. Richard Down was then living at Down Villa in Wembdon.

His son Edwin was also born in Sherborne. He practised with his father from 1833 until c.1837, as Down & Son with offices in the Cornhill. By 1861 he moved to Weston-super-Mare.

Evan Roberts Down, Richard's grandson was born in Bridgwater, and eventually joined his father in practice to form Edwin Down & Son. By 1881 he was also living in Wembdon and described as being an architect and surveyor, but shortly afterwards he retired, and by 1891 he had moved to Gillingham, Dorset.

In 1885 Evan Down had been joined in partnership by Arthur Basil Cottam, who eventually continued the practice.

A fourth member of the Down family, Robert Down (b.1832) was Edwin Down's nephew and was listed as an architect's clerk in 1851.

[Derek Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Richard Down:

Long Long, widened bridge, 1814 [SHC Q/A 144; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 42, 1986, 4]

Mark Bridge, Mark, lettering *R DOWN 1824 B.WATER*, 1824, the oldest surviving cast-iron bridge in Somerset, widened in 1924 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Mark, 1985; Slocombe, *Mark- A Somerset Moorland Village*, 2008. 137]

Maunsel House, North Newton, supplied cast-iron beams, architect Richard Carver, 1828 [SRO DD/SL/38/1-2]

Langport Arms, Langport, ironwork on the porch, 1828 [SHC D/B/la/104]

Dodington House (formerly the Rectory), Dodington, 1832 [SHC D/D/Bbm/59]

Richard and Edwin Down (Down & Son):

St George, Edington, enlargement in the form of a n. aisle and gallery, 1833-34 [SHC D/P/ed 2/1/3, 4/1/1 and 6/4/1; ICBS]

Vicarage (built 1806), Holford, alterations, 1832-3 [SHC D/D/Bbm/61; Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 275]

Edwin Down:

Baptist Chapel, Bridgwater, 1837, enlarged 1857-58 providing new schools and a house [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in South-West England*, 1991, 168-9; Building News, 1858, 200]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Bridgwater, executive architect for Sampson Kempthorne, 1837, added hospital range, 1847-48, builder John Wainwright, still extant, various works over the

years up to 1872, remainder now all largely dem. [*The Builder*, 31 July and 25 September 1847; SHC A/CMY/135]

Railway line from Burnham-on-Sea to Bridgwater, 1837-38, for the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company, engineer Isambard Kingdom Brunel, opened 1841 [Murless, *Bridgwater Docks and the River Parrett*, 1983, 21]

Great Bow Bidge, Langport, contractor for William Gravatt and William Cobb, engineers, 1839-41 [SHC A/CQN/1-2 and D/RA 3/3/11]

Baptist Chapel, College Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1843 [SHC A/CMY/555]

Nos. 1 and 2 Provident Place, Bridgwater, 1845 [SHC A/CMY/ 3a and 3b]

Town Hall, Yeovil, unsuccessful in competition, 1847

Hamp Farm House, Bridgwater, 1849 [SHC A/CMY/107]

Bridge, Bawdrip, bridge over drainage stream, 1849, dem. [SHC A/CMY/552]

Gas Works, Bridgwater, 1850, contractor Edward Murch, dem. [SHC A/AMY/9]

Hamp, Bridgwater, new house for S.W. Browne, 1851 [SHC A/CMY/114]

Assize Courts, Bridgwater, alterations, 1854 [SHC A/CMY/154]

Dr Morgan's Endowed Grammar School, Bridgwater, addition of a gallery, 1855 [SHC DD/EDS/2612]

Cornhill, Bridgwater, shops, 1855, rebuilt 1870, workshops, 1876, and shop and warehouse with Evan Robert Down, 1885-87 [SHC A/CMY/6,12 and 58]

National Girls School, Bridgwater, minor works, 1856 [SHC DD/EDS/3622]

Congregational Chapel, Fore Street, Bridgwater, foundation stone laid 1862, opened 1864, builder William & Samuel Shewbrooks, dem. 1964 [SHC A/CMY/113 and 554]

Congregational Chapel, Fore Street, Bridgwater, 1862, dem. 1964 [SHC A/CMY/113]

Etonhurst, Ashcott, attrib. c.1865, also designed the stables in 1869 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 97]

Market House and Town Hall (converted to The Princess Theatre and Arts Centre in 1994), Princess Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1868-9, builders Hawkins & Son [SHC A/CMY/520; *Western Gazette*, 9 July 1869]

Ashcott, works for Captain Hickley, 1869 and 1885 by Evan Roberts Down [SHC A/CMY/406 and 464]

Congregational Chapel (built 1843, now the United Reform Church), North Petherton, added new facade, 1869, [Morris and Co., *Directory of Somerset*, 1872]

Bank, Williton, fencing, 1869 [SHC A/CMY/535]

Vicarage (now Peart House), Spaxton, stables, 1875 [SHC A/CMY/422]

Eastdon, The Hill, Langport, offices and house for W. Hill, 1875 [SHC A/CMY/401]

Bible Christian Chapel, Polden Street, Bridgwater, 1876 [SHC A/CMY/148]

H & G Knight, Bridgwater, alterations and additions, 1876 [SHC A/CMY/96]

Workshops for Thomsom Bros., Cornhill, Bridgwater, 1876 [SHC A/CMY/12, 2]

Working Men's Club, Eastover, Bridgwater, alterations to form club, 1878 [SHC A/CMY/67]

Edwin and Evan Roberts Down (Edwin Down and Son):

Elmhirst, Street, alterations, 1876 [SHC A/CMY/512]

School, Charlton Mackrell, alterations, 1877 [SHC A/CMY/431]

Board School (later converted to a Sunday School and social centre), West Huntspill, 1878, builder Chedzoy and Son, Bridgwater [The Parish Community, *The Book of West Huntspill*, 2001, 61]

St John Cemetery, Bristol Road, Bridgwater, 1878, builder James Hillier Kitch, stonemasons Bradfield & Sons, chapels, lodge, gates, 1887 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 20 July 1878 and 17 August 1878; SHC A/CMY/55 and 469]

Vicarage, Holy Trinity Church, Taunton Road, Bridgwater, 1878-80 [SHC A/CMY/153]

St George, Edington, rebuilt, 1878-9, builders Frederick Merrick & Sons of Glastonbury [SHC D/D/Cf 1878/2 and A/CMY/510; *Building News*, xxxiv, 508 and xxxvi, 618]

George Hotel, George Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1879-83 [SHC A/CMY/7]

West Street, Bridgwater, new house for Plowman, 1879 [SHC A/CMY/133]

Stuckey's Bank, Fore Street, Bridgwater, ground plans, 1879 [SHC A/CMY/32]

Three Crowns Inn, St Mary Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1879 [SHC A/CMY/197]

Oakfield, Wembdon, joinery and masonry details, 1880, with William Savage Akerman [SHC A/CMY/473; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 65, 1994, 3-21]

Lloyd's Bank (formerly Fox, Fowler and Co. Bank), Hammet Street, Taunton, 1880-83, builder

James Henry Spiller, dem. [SHC A/CMY/404]

Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, alterations and additions to Starkey Knight and Ford warehouses, 1880, builder Henry W. Pollard [SHC A/CMY/34]

Evan Roberts Down (practising as Edwin Down & Son):

Vicarage, North Petherton, alterations, 1881-82 [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 27 July 1881]

Chapel, Bridgwater, 1881 [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 17 August 1881]

Eastover, Bridgwater, new shop premises for Humphreys, 1881 [SHC A/CMY/38]

The Cleve, Wellington, small extension, 1882 [Cunningham and Waterhouse, *Alfred Waterhouse 1830-1905: biography of a practice*, 1992]

Sydenham Terrace, Bridgwater, drainage, 1883 [SHC A/CMY/33]

Eastover, Bridgwater, shop front for Babbage, 1883, with Charles Henry Samson & Arthur Basil Cottam, and 1885 [SHC A/CMY/92 and 98]

High Street/Little St Mary Street, Bridgwater, new shop front and warehouse, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/123]

Church Street, Bridgwater, semi-detached villas, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/162]

St Mary, Cannington, new vestry and heating chamber, reseating and general repairs possibly with Arthur Basil Cottam, 1884-86, builder Henry James Spiller [ICBS; *Church Building*, 1884, 105; SHC DD/Cf/1885/5 and A/CMY/423; Church guide, 2008]

Church Street, Bridgwater, semi-detached villas, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/162]

High Street, Bridgwater, additions to shop premises for Trump, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/29]

Heathfield Farm, North Petherton, new stables, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/433]

Evan Roberts Down in partnership with Arthur Basil Cottam by 1885 (practising as Edwin Down & Son):

Cornhill, Bridgwater, shop premises and new warehouse for Nicholls, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/58]

Wesleyan Chapel, North Petherton, details of seats and pulpit, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/538]

Northfield Road, Bridgwater, alterations and new houses, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/19]

Hooper's, High Street, Bridgwater, alterations to shop front, 1885 and 1892 [SHC A/CMY/53]

Manchip & Sons, Bridgwater, shop and warehouse, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/60]

Cattle Market, Bridgwater, new shops and dwelling houses, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/39]

Fore Street, Bridgwater, alterations and additions for Vinten, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/118]

Eastover, Bridgwater, office for Edwin Down and shop front, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/206 and 208]

St George, Edington, alterations including pews and windows, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/510]

East Terrace, West Huntspill, drainage, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/531]

Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, warehouse for Foster, 1887, plans and elevations by Arthur Cottam, 1889 [SHC A/CMY/23]

Eastover, Bridgwater, alterations to shop for Rich, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/93]

Bridgwater Gas Light Company, Old Taunton Road, Bridgwater, 1887 [SHC A/CMY/47]

DOYNE, William 1823-1877 railway engineer

William Doyne was born in County Carlow, Ireland. In 1840 he was articled to Edward Dixon, who at that time was one of the assistant engineers of Joseph Locke on the London and South Wales Railway. In 1854 he was instructed to...*report on the best course for a line to carry iron ore from the Brendon Hills*. He spent months surveying the alternatives eventually preferring a route up the valley towards Luxborough. The Brendon Hills Mines Company then consulted others to assess his work, and following a dispute over his fee he was dismissed in 1855, and replaced by Rice Hopkins.

William Doyne left England and worked on railway designs in India, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, then Tasmania, and Australia where he died.

DRAKE, Frederick 1838-1920, and his sons **Frederick Morris** 1876-1923 and **Wilfred James** 1880-1948 *stain glass artists*

In 1852 Frederick Drake was apprenticed to Exeter stain glass artist Alfred Beer. After 1865 he lived at No. 4 Little Stile, in the Cathedral Close and was a prominent stain glass window designer in the City, and elsewhere. Between 1884 and 1896 he restored the great e.window of the Cathedral, and was author of a treatise on Exeter glass.

Frederick Morris Drake, known as Maurice Drake was born at Teignmouth, Devon and educated at the local grammar school. He was an author, glass painter, and authority on old English stained

glass. He continued the family business of Frederick Drake & Sons after the death of his father in 1920, although he died only three years later.

Wilfred James Drake was also born in Teignmouth, and was an accomplished stain glass artist and restorer. He joined in partnership with Roy Thomas after the death of his older brother.

Frederick Drake and Frederick Drake & Sons:

All Saints, Nyngham, s.aisle, e.window, c.1860's [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 7, illust. and 46; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 504]

St Mary the Virgin, Chard, chancel n. window, 1880, nave windows, 1896-1913, and e.window, 1907 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 188]

St Mary, Stockland Bristol, w.window, attrib., 1882 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 577]

St Mary, North Petherton, e.window, attrib., c.1885 [Playfair, 2012, 44; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 497]

St Martin, North Perrott, 1896 [Playfair, 2012, 17; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 495]

St Augustine, West Monkton, s.e. window, 1898 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 677]

Maurice Drake:

St Leonard, Misterton, e.window, 1907 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 459]

St Luke, Simonsbath, e.window, 1922 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 557]

DRAKE, Richard Milverton 1851-1929 and **Martin John PIZEY** 1860-1914 *architects*

Richard Milverton Drake was born in Kenton, Devon, the third son of John Drake, a turnpike toll collector and his wife Mary.

In 1871 he was a stationers assistant in Exeter, eight years later he had married Isabel Maud Andrews, and the couple lived in Clifton, Bristol. By then his occupation was then a builder and architect.

From 1885 until c.1910 Richard Drake designed a range of buildings in Bristol, Clevedon and Nailsea, including St Vincent's works, Horfield Baptist Church, and houses in Druid Stoke Avenue all in Bristol, St John's School, Clevedon and additions to Nailsea Court.

He was in partnership with Martin John Pizey, who was born in Clevedon, the third child of nine of George Pizey, a surgeon, and his wife Julia. Pizey Avenue in Clevedon was named after George Pizey. By 1881 Martin Pizey was an articled pupil of a local civil engineer. He married Alice Baker in 1895 and the couple lived in Clifton, Bristol, where he practised as an architect and surveyor. Later the family moved to Westbury-on-Trym

The partners designed the Queens Theatre, Swindon (dem. 1959), National Westminster Bank, Redland, and added the vestries to Christ Church, in Bristol. They practised from Bristol and Clevedon, and exhib. at the R.A. from 1905-7.

Martin John Pizey died in 1914 in Weston-super-Mare, and Richard Milverton Drake died fifteen years later in Shrewsbury.

St Michael's Church Hall, St Michael's Road, Pen Mill, Yeovil, 1908 [Kelly's *Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1935, 516]

Opera House, Staplegrove Road/Chip Lane, Taunton [information from Julian Orbach]

DREW, Richard William 1835-1903 *architect*

Richard Drew was born in Westminster, London, the third child of George and Mary Drew. After studying at Cambridge University, he became an articled pupil of William Butterfield.

In 1863 he married his niece, Ann Harvey.

He practised from St Anne's Gate, Westminster, London and designed a number of houses at Streatham together with the local parish church, St Peter, 1870. Other churches he worked on included St Mary, Kington, Herefordshire, 1866, St Luke, Whyteleafe, Surrey, 1866, St Mary, Caterham, Surrey, 1868, Holy Trinity, Shaw, Lancashire, 1870-71, Faith's Church, Havant, Hampshire, 1874, St Peter, Hoxton, 1875, and in the West Country, St James, Parkham, near Bideford, Devon, 1876.

In 1881 Richard Drew was living near Torquay, Devon, before moving to Bletchingley, near Redhill in Surrey.

Vicarage (now called Beauchamp Manor), Shepton Beauchamp, 1873-74 [The *Building News*, 16 October 1874; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 218; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 173 photo]

DREWETT, William *statuary and monumental mason*

William Drewett was foreman to Thomas Paty, then set up his own firm in Bristol, after Thomas Paty's death in 1789. He went on to work with **Henry Jones** and **John Dunn** and in 1800 they advertised their competence in...*monuments, chimneypieces and every description of ornamental work executed with elegance and dispatch on the most reasonable terms.*

Drewett & Co. of Bristol:

St George, Ruishton, tondo mon., with Henry Jones & John Dunn, 1784 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 377; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 544]

St John Baptist, Axbridge, mon., 1798 [Roscoe, 2009, 377]

DRYSDALE, George-see Leonard Aloysius Stokes

DRURY, Alfred Briscoe 1856-1944 *sculptor*

Born in Islington, London, Alfred Drury was raised in Oxford where his father Richard Drury was a beer house keeper.

He attended the Oxford School of Art, and until 1881, the National Art Training School, South Kensington. He then worked in Paris for the next four years under his former tutor Jules Dalou (1838-1902). On his return to England, Alfred Drury worked briefly as an assistant to Joseph Edgar Boehm (1834-1890).

He first exhib. at the R.A. in 1885, becoming a Royal Academician in 1913.

Amongst his body of work are the figures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at the V. & A. Museum, bronzes on Vauxhall Bridge, and the figure of Joshua Reynolds in the forecourt of Burlington House, the home of the R.A.

St Thomas, Cricket St Thomas, churchyard memorial to Viscount Bridport (d.1904) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 239]

DUNGARIN, Charles Boyle-see James Scott

DUNN, Archibald Matthias 1832-1917 *architect*

Archibald Matthias Dunn was born in Northumberland, the son of Matthias Dunn, a mining engineer and a Government Inspector of Mines. He trained as an architect in Bristol under Charles Francis Hansom, and in 1854 set up in practice in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 1871 he was joined in partnership by Edward Joseph Hansom. Nine years later the partners opened an office in London.

The architectural partnership of Dunn and Hansom was the subject of a popular saying of that time that...*Dunn saw it handsome, and Hansom saw that it was done.*

By the time Archibald Dunn retired in 1897, and moved from Newcastle to Branksome Park, Bournemouth, the partnership had made an indelible mark on the R.C. architecture of the North East of England. The nature and extent of their works can be read online in the *Architects to a Diocese: Dunn and Hansom of Newcastle*, 2010. Although he had already retired, by 1906 Archibald Dunn submitted unsuccessful competition designs for the proposed R.C. Cathedral at Westminster.

Archibald Matthias Dunn was the author of *Notes and Sketches of an Architect*, 1886. His son Archibald Manuel Dunn (1863-1925) was taken into partnership in 1887, but left in 1892 and was replaced in 1894 by William Ellison Fenwicke (1863-1952). Following Charles Hansom's retirement Ellison Fenwicke continued to run the practice.

[*Building News*, 18 April 1890]

Archibald Matthias in partnership with Charles Edward Hansom:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, master plans for the monastery and additions to their existing school, including an open-air swimming pool by Charles Edward Hansom, 1872-6, builder Joseph Blackwell of Bath, two additional storeys were added in two phases in 1892 and 1899-1900, Dunn & Hansom resigned from Downside in 1895 (because of Edward Joseph Hansom's ill health), by which time they had largely built the e. end of the Abbey Church, including the Lady Chapel, together with the Transept, a number of adjoining Chapels, the base of the Tower, whilst a foundation stone was laid in October 1873, the foundations themselves were not begun until 1879 and were left incomplete [*The Building News*, 30 May and 13 June, 1879; *A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 4, 5, 10 and 23; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 33-4; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617-8, 619]

perspective illust., 621; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 42, 44-5, 89 illust., 90, 92-3 illust., 94, 96, illust., 98-101 illusts., 100, 102-105 illusts., 114]

DUNN, John-see William Drewett

DUNSTER, James Knight 1884-1969

James Dunster was born at Atherton, Lancashire, the son of James and Harriet Dunster. He trained at Atherton as a civil engineer and surveyor, and by 1910 was living in Winscombe, North Somerset. In 1912 he married Elizabeth Hardwick.

In 1910 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Axbridge Rural District Council, firstly with John Lovell, then from 1935 with Henry Day.

DUNTHORN, Daniel Robert 1867-1942 *builder*

Daniel Dunthorn was born in Bove Town, Glastonbury, the third son of Robert Dunthorn, a tailor and his wife Elizabeth Ann. He trained as a carpenter and joiner and in 1893 married Emily Masters Godfrey. The couple lived in Park Terrace, and by 1901 he was working as a builder. Later they moved to Garthowen, Street Road, and Robert Dunthorn was by this time was also an undertaker.

Fire Station, Glastonbury, 1901 [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 277]

Fourteen houses, Park Close, Street, for Street Urban District Council, 1920-21 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 22]

High Level Reservoir, Glastonbury [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 277]

Low Level Reservoir, Street [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 277]

DURIE, Alexander 1830-1934

Alexander Durie was born in Fife, Scotland, the son of George Durie and Isabella Lumsden.

By 1871 he was living in Sampford Brett and working as a highway surveyor, and from 1902 he was joint Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council, with George Cook, Thomas Hawkes Andrew, and finally Joseph Lamacraft.

DYER, James & Sons

War Memorial, Curry Rivel, 1920 [Curry Rivel News Group, *Curry Rivel Past and Present*, 2014, 76]

DYKE, Walter 1841-1901

Born in Buckland Weston, Dorset, Walter Dyke was the eldest son of John Dyke, a dairyman, and Anna his wife. He married Elizabeth Press in 1866, and by 1871, then aged thirty, he was the railway station master at Sturminster Newton in Dorset. Ten years later he was living in High Street, Wincanton, a widower with four children.

From 1894 Walter Dyke was jointly Surveyor to Wincanton Rural District Council until 1901 with Joseph Unwin.

E

EASTON family, **Josiah** 1761-1848, and his sons **John** 1788-1860, **James** 1796-1871, **Edward** 1799-1898, **Abel** (1807-1848), and **William** (1822-1908) *engineers and land surveyors*

In 1814 Josiah Easton of the Mill House, Hele, near Bradford-on-Tone, then described as a...*farmer, land surveyor and steward to several gentlemen*, gave evidence to the House of Commons Select Committee on the Corn Laws.

He also took an early interest in mechanical engineering acquiring the rights for a hydraulic engine, and by 1820 he had patented an improved version. This seems to have been a joint venture with his fifth son James, who surveyed a projected London Northern Railroad from London to Peterborough in 1825.

From 1795 until 1797 Josiah Easton acted as engineer to the Ilchester and Langport Navigation.

Members of the family were in the forefront of the many engineering projects of the time, such as canal building, fen and levels draining, and heavy foundry works.

Josiah Easton acquired the rights to manufacture the hydraulic RAM and over the years, the firm run by Josiah Easton, and his son James, where known variously as Easton, Amos & Anderson and

Easton, Courteney & Derbyshire. By 1860 they had been responsible for over one thousand installations of their patent hydraulic ram engine, including one at Hestercombe.

A memorial in St Giles, Bradford-on-Tone of the influential Easton family lists Josiah Easton and Hannah Easton's together with their twelve children.

Josiah Easton:

Taunton to Exeter canal route, assisted William Jessop to survey a possible canal line, 1793-4, in the same year he also put forward his own inter-channel scheme to link Uphill on the Bristol

Channel with Seaton on the south coast [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 15-16]

River Parrett, various proposals for improvements to navigation, 1795, unexecuted

River Axe valley, report outfall sluice location for drainage improvement works, engineers

William Jessop and Robert Antice, 1803-10 [SHC SRB/AD4]

Map of Blagrove's Farm, Oake, 1809 [SHC DD/SF/5/1/4]

Bridgwater, proposals for a floating harbour with a ship canal to Combich bypassing a dammed off River Parrett, 1811 (similar plans prepared by John Rennie in 1814 and John Easton in 1824)

River Parrett outfall report with Robert Anstice, 1814 [Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society, Journal No. 46, December 1987, 14]

Bishops Hull, surveyed for road improvements, 1814, Wellington New Road built in 1839 [SHC DD/SAS TN 2/6 and Q/RUP 47]

Vicarage, Runnington, report, 1814, works later by James Parsons [SHC plans in archives]

Kings Sedgemoor Drain and other drains to make navigation from Dunball to Yeovil, with Abel Easton, reports, 1823 and 1829

The Levels, produced a plan... *for draining all the low lands between the Polden Hills and Langport, and supplying them with fresh water for cattle in a dry season* [Taunton Courier, 19 May 1841; Haskell, 1994, 59]

John Easton carried out a survey for John Rennie for the Bristol and Taunton Union Canal scheme (later called the Bristol and Taunton) in 1810. This was probably his first civil engineering work. Later he was engaged as senior surveyor by James Hollinsworth on the Bridgwater and Taunton in 1822, and by 1829 he was working for James Green on the Grand Western Canal. Under an Act of 1830 he was appointed a Commissioner for the area of Othery, Middlezoy and Westonzoyland for the improvement of drainage and the reduction of flooding. From 1838-39 he was working with Ralph Ham in Taunton.

John Easton achieved considerable success working for Local Boards and Turnpike Trusts, where his father Josiah was already established. He also acted as contractor for a number of bridges. In 1819 he unsuccessfully applied to be County Surveyor.

He remained active into the mid-1850s, and had a twenty-one years maintenance contract on the Taunton turnpike between Minehead and Milverton, finishing in 1857.

From 1842 until 1845 he was one of three churchwardens at St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, during which time the repairs and alterations carried out by Richard Carver and Charles Edmund Giles took place.

[A.W. Skempton (editor), *A Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland*, 2002]

Bristol and Taunton canal, surveyed a proposed short linking canal between Huntworth and Bridgwater working for John Rennie, 1810-11, revised alignment, 1823 [Haskell, 1994, 17 and 20]

Knapp Bridge, near Charlton, North Curry, wooden bridge inspected in 1797, built new stone bridge, 1813-17 [Haskell, 1994, 8 illust.; Small, *The Book of Creech ST Michael-The Parish and its People*, 2000, 106, illust.]

Map of the Manor of Wootton Courtney, 1820 [SHC DD/BR/A 3]

Bridgwater, harbour improvements including a canal from Combich to Bridgwater, 1822, revised in conjunction with engineer Henry Jessop, 1824 [Haskell, 1994, 25, 27-8, 40 and 42]

Great Western Canal, completed the survey for the extension of the canal to the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal with James Green, 1829

Tithe apportionment Map for the Parish of Staplegrove, 1837 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995 446]

James Easton ran the family company, Easton & Co. making hydraulic rams. In 1822 he went to London and set up a mechanical engineering firm, firstly in partnership with Leahy, and by 1836

with C.E. Amos. The Company supplied a steam engine for the inclined plane at Wellisford on the Grand Western Canal, 1838, probably supplied pumping engines for Westonzoyland, 1824, Chedzoy, Northmoor, Southlake, East Saltmoor, Allermoor, amongst others.

James Easton retired in 1866. The family company was sold to Green & Carter of Ashbrittle in 1932. A stained glass window in St Giles, Bradford-on-Tone was installed in 1967 in memory of James Easton and Hugh Ray Easton (1906-1965), a stained glass artist. The artist was Gerald Anthony Coles (1929-2004) who had been an assistant to Hugh Easton after the Second World War.

Edward Easton married Sophia Jane Buncombe in Trull in 1825 and the couple lived in Wellington with their five children.

Fulbrook Reservoir and Blagdon Reservoir, near Pitminster, for Taunton Water Company, 1857 and 1879, [*Taunton Courier*, 28 February 1894]

Abel Easton was appointed Surveyor to the Othery, Middlezoy and Westonzoyland Drainage Board in 1830.

William Easton was born in Hillfarance and in 1881 he was living at Portman Terrace, Taunton. He was Surveyor to the Chedzoy and Curry Moor Drainage Boards.

Langford Bridge, Cross Keys, Norton Fitzwarren, supervised alterations, 1854-55 [*Taunton Courier*, 2 February 1855]

West Somerset Railway (Taunton to Watchet), proposed an alternative route which he claimed passed through...*lime rocks and thickly populated areas; causing less damage to ornamental land; and less engineering costs than the Bishops Lydeard route proposed by Isambard Brunel*, 1856 [wsr.org.uk/history]

Curry Moor Pumping Station, Stoke St Gregory, 1864-65, dem. 1954 [Miles, *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, vol. 7, 24]

Chedzoy Pumping Station, 1866-67 [Miles, vol. 7, 23]

EASTWOOD, Arthur Edgell-see Frederick Bligh Bond

ECCLES, Thomas Edgar 1865-1946 and **David Gordon McIntosh** 1873-1956 *architects and surveyors*

Thomas Eccles was born at Huyton, a suburb of Liverpool, Lancashire, the second son of Alexander Eccles, a cotton broker, and his wife Edith May. His younger sister Mary Eccles (b.1867) married the distinguished architect Edward Guy Dawber.

He was the junior partner of Liverpool architect John Woolfall (1838-1919) from 1890 until 1919. Following the death of John Woolfall in 1919, Thomas Eccles took his assistant David McIntosh into partnership. Their partnership lasted for some twenty-seven years, and they designed Midland Bank branches across Britain.

David McIntosh was born in Bromsgrove, Herefordshire, the second son of Donald McIntosh, a draper and clothier. He was an articled pupil of Edward George Jones of Yeates & Jones of Worcester from 1890 to 1894. He remained a further year as an assistant, before joining Frederick T. Beck of Wolverhampton. From 1903 until 1906 David McIntosh served in the Admiralty Works Department before moving to the Liverpool practice of Woolfall & Eccles in Liverpool.

Midland Bank, Fore Street, Wellington, remodelled, 1924 [HSBC archives]

EDEN, Frederick Charles 1864-1944 *church architect and designer*

Frederick Eden was born in Hove, East Sussex, the son of barrister Frederick Morton Eden and his first wife Louisa Anne Parker. He spent much of his early childhood at Broughton House, Northamptonshire, and then at Melford Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk. He was educated at Wellington College, and Keble College, Oxford.

Following graduation in 1886 he joined the office of William Butterfield as a pupil, before moving to the practice of Walter John Nash Millard (1853-1936) and William George B. Lewis (1853-1913). Frederick Eden then became a pupil of a notable textile designer Fairfax Blomfield Wade (1851-1919). Finally, in 1889, to complete his training he joined the office of leading church architects George Bodley and Thomas Garner.

In the following year, Frederick Eden set up his own practice in London, and by 1902 he was briefly in partnership with Percy Benjamin French Freeman (1859-1927) and Victor Tyston Hodgson (b. 1875).

Frederick Eden largely specialised in ecclesiastical buildings, becoming a leading authority on chancel screens. Increasingly, however, he concentrated on designing church furnishings and fittings, and in about 1909 he set up his own stained glass workshop, designing windows for All Saints, Clevedon, and All Saints, Weston-super-Mare, where he also added the aisle and the chapel. His book of some two hundred stained glass window designs from 1913 until 1932 is in the RIBA collection at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Frederick Eden was a member of the Art Workers Guild and curator of the ecclesiastical furnishings display at the British Empire Exhibition of 1924.

Prior to the First World War he contributed articles to architectural journals, and with Francis Bond, wrote *Fonts and Font Covers*, published in 1918.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Chapel of the Seven Sorrows, Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, parclose screen for Giles Gilbert Scott, c.1920 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 622]

St Margaret, Tintinhull, e.window, 1930 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 640]

EDINGER, Philip 1847-1906 *civil engineer*

Philip Edinger was born in Stepney, London, the eldest child of Philip Edinger, an inspector of water works. In 1871 he was working as a civil engineer in Yorkshire, and then Preston, Lancashire, when he married Kate Baddeley. By 1891 he was in Frome and three years later he was appointed Surveyor to Frome Urban District Council, until 1905.

Masonic Hall, North Parade, Frome, 1891, builders Hodder & Sons of Frome [Yates, *Freemasonry in the Province of Somerset from 1733*, 2010, 220-1]

EDKINS, William 1766-1841 *painter and decorator*

William Edkins was born in Bristol, the son of the artisan painter and stainer, Michael Edkins (b.c.1742). He followed in his father's footsteps developing the business and becoming an accomplished painter, specialising in a wide range subjects and materials, including the decoration of carriages, furniture, funerary hatchments, ceramics, glass and theatre props.

Church (unknown dedication), Low Ham, probably designed the tower screen, carved by Thomas Clarke, for the Lord Mayor's Chapel, Bristol, 1822-23, removed 1889, and installed at Low Ham [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 65, 408 and 409]

EDNEY, Joseph-see John Johnson

EDWARDS, Charles Frederick 1837-1899 *architect*

Charles Edwards was born in Bampton, Devon, the second son of John Edwards, a surgeon, and his wife Elizabeth. In 1861 he was living and practising as an architect and surveyor from Axminster, Devon. Ten years later he had married Julia, and was resident in Exeter.

He designed a bank and the police station in Axminster, before being the executive architect for the building of Check House at Seaton in 1866, to designs of the notable Irish architect Benjamin Woodward (1816-1861). Amongst a number of churches Charles Edwards designed or restored in East Devon are St Giles, Kilminster, 1862, St Peter, Sidford, 1867-73, St Nicholas, Dunkeswell, 1868, St Giles, Northleigh, 1868-9, and St Mary, Luppitt, 1870-1 and 1880-1.

By 1891 the family were living in Salisbury, Wiltshire, and he was described as...*living off his own means*.

National School, Dulverton, with **Edward Williams** of Tiverton, c.1861 [SHC DD/EDS/3982]

St James, Upton, proposals for a new church, 1865 [ICBS]

Vicarage, Tatworth, 1870 [SHC DD/Bbm/174]

EDWARDS, David 1878-1952 *civil engineer*

David Edwards was born in Llanbadarn Fawr, Aberystwyth, the eldest of six children of James Edwards, an independent minister and his wife Rachel.

By 1901, aged twenty-three, he was living in Rochdale, Lancashire and practising as a civil engineer. In 1904 he married Violet Annie King in Worcester but the couple divorced eleven years later.

David Edwards was Surveyor to Taunton Borough Council from 1906 until 1919, and lived in Woodstock Road, Taunton.

Former Library, Corporation Street, Taunton, rear addition facing onto Bath Place, 1909-11
[*Somerset County Herald*, opening celebration leaflet]

EDWARDS, Edward Henry 1852-1899 *architect*

E. Henry Edwards was born in Bristol, the oldest son of Henry Edwards, an accountant.

He became an articled pupil of architect John Dando Sedding, who had moved to Bristol in 1868, and by 1881 he was living in the family home in Clifton, and practised on his own account.

Edward Edwards married Eliza and the couple had four children.

His sketch books are deposited in the Bristol Record Office, and include his proposed designs for a tower for All Saints, Clifton, destroyed in 1940. Also in Bristol he designed St Raphaels House of Charity, Almshouse, Rupert Street, the former County Fire Office, St Judes, and the Church of St Michael and All Angels, which was largely rebuilt following a fire in 1926-27, by architect Percival Harland-Thomas.

E. Henry Edwards died in 1899, aged only forty-six.

St Edward, Chilton Polden, rebuilt and extended, with retention of w. window and chancel windows, with John Pollard Seddon, 1888-89 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1880/10; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 40]

EDWARDS, John Ralph, 1891-1972 *architect*

John Ralph Edwards (generally referred to as J. Ralph Edwards) was born in Cardiff, the third son of Alfred Edwards, a colliery company secretary and his wife Margaret Mary. He was an articled pupil of Bristol architects, James La Trobe & Thomas Weston, then in c.1911 he joined the office of George Oatley & George Lawrence as a junior assistant, and worked on the Bristol University buildings. By 1914 he had moved to the office of Ernest George. Finally, in 1920 he became an assistant to Harold Brakspear, and worked on the restoration of St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.

In 1919 J. Ralph Edwards was appointed Architect to the Somerset County Council Smallholdings Committee, and two years later he married Grace Shepherd Westcott.

In 1927 he set up his own practice in Bristol.

After the Second World War, he created a theatre in Nos. 11-13 Castle Street, Bridgwater (the first arts centre in England), and carried out works to the Churches of St Benedict, Glastonbury and St John, Frome, where he also designed the War Memorial, and altered Broomfield Hall (originally built in 1803), near Broomfield.

His works in Bristol included Friary House, Colston Street, 1938, the refurbishment of the Old Vic Theatre, 1943-48, Toll Houses, Clifton Suspension Bridge, 1958, and the design of the Church of Christ the Servant, Stockwood Road, begun in 1963, and completed by John Keeling Maggs (1930-2000).

From 1938 to 1943 he was Honorary Treasurer, then President of the Bristol Society of Architects. In 1943 he was also a Council member of The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

The following list of pre-Second World War commissions was compiled by John Winston from the archives of John Keeling Maggs, who succeeded to the practice of J. Ralph Edwards:

Christian Science Society, Street, 1933

Burnt Wood, Chewton Mendip, 1937

C & J Clark, Street, unspecified works, 1937

Bear Hotel, Street, alterations, 1938

Burton's premises, High Street, Glastonbury, 1938

Pair of bungalows, Green Ore Cross Roads, near Wells, 1938

EDWARDS, S. *builder* of Shepton Mallet

Council School, Ditchat, 1874-75 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

EDWARDS, Solomon *stonemason*

Baptist Chapel, Hatch Beauchamp, internal alterations, including galleries and pulpit, 1825,

carpenter John Roe [Wigfield, *Chapel History*, 1970]

EDWARDS, William Bell

Surveyor to Wells Rural District Council from 1937.

ELGAR, Frederick Samuel 1875-1961 *building surveyor and architect*

Frederick Elgar was born in Lymington, Hampshire, the son of Samuel Elgar, a decorator and dealer in china. He was educated at Taunton School.

In 1906 he married Rosa Bonallack, and the couple lived in Salisbury.

Frederick Elgar was employed by Lloyds Bank, and in the West Country and worked on their premises at Exmouth, Devon, 1921, Melksham, and Malmesbury, both in Wiltshire, 1922-23.

Lloyds Bank (originally built in 1896 to designs of James Piers St Aubyn for the Devon and Cornwall Bank), No.19 The Parade, Minehead, alterations, 1929 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/704]

ELLIS, Bertram Clough Williams-1883-1978 *architect*

Clough Williams-Ellis (as he was generally known) was born in Gayton, Northamptonshire, the second son of John Clough Williams-Ellis (1833-1913), an academic clergyman and noted mountaineer, and Ellen Mabel Greaves (1851-1941), the daughter of an owner of a slate mine. At the age of four the family moved back to Carnarvonshire, but Clough returned to Northamptonshire to be educated at Oundle School, followed by Cambridge University in 1900. After reading natural sciences, but not graduating, he began studies at the Architectural Association, but after only two terms abandoned the course and worked as an assistant to a country builder. Through family connections and talent he received a number of commissions to enable him to set up in practice and from 1909 to 1911 he was in partnership with Samuel B. Scott.

Clough Williams-Ellis served with distinction during the First World War and was awarded the Military Cross. Immediately after 1918 there was little opportunity for the pre-war type of private practice. He therefore plunged himself into causes that continued throughout his career. First came the cheap cottages movement, then followed the Design and Industries Association, the Councils for the Preservation of Rural England and of Rural Wales, and the National Trust. However, in the 1920' and 1930's his practice flourished and he was appointed architect to the British Empire Exhibition held at Wembley in 1923-25. In 1928 he wrote *England and the Octopus*, lamenting the urbanisation of the countryside and loss of village cohesion.

Clough Williams-Ellis served on several government committees concerned with design and conservation, and was one of those instrumental in setting up the British national parks. After 1945 he was briefly Chairman of Stevenage New Town.

The Pleasures of Architecture, 1924, written with his wife Amabel Strachey, was his first general book on the profession of architecture. His list of works published in his autobiography, *Architect errant*, 1971, includes very few commissions in the South-West, but in c.1956 he proposed moving the Temple of Harmony from Halswell Park, Goathurst to his most celebrated work-the Italianate village he had created on his estate at Portmeirion, North Wales.

He was involved with possible alterations at Hadspen House, near Bruton, carried out in 1948-9 by his former collaborator, Lionel Gordon Baliol Brett (1913-2004), with whom he prepared a development plan for Weston-super-Mare.

In 1972, at the age of eighty-nine, he was knighted for his services to the preservation of the environment and to architecture.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931, reprinted 2007; Bertram Clough Williams-Ellis, *Architect errant*, 1971; Andrew Saint, *The Image of the Architect*, 1983]

Longmoor Cottage (formerly a pair of estate cottages), Cricket St Thomas, 1906 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984; Williams-Ellis, 1971, 277]

Stear House, Burnham-on-Sea, alterations, 1920 [*RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984; Williams-Ellis, 1971, 280]

Kilve Court (built 1782-75), Kilve, alterations and added the internal porch or vestibule, 1920 [*RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, Williams-Ellis, 1971, 280]

Manor House, Curry Mallet, remodelled and extended, c.1939 [*RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 79]

ELLIS, Henry Alexander Ratclyffe (also various spelt Ratcliff or Ratclylle) 1875-1951 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Stotfold, near Letchworth, Bedfordshire, Henry Ellis was the fifth child of local vicar Arthur Ayres Ellis.

By 1891 he was living in Northfield, Worcestershire, and training in an architect's office. In c.1900 he joined in partnership with the long established Birmingham architectural practice of Charles Allarton Edge (1845-1907). When Charles Edge retired, Henry Ellis briefly joined the practice of Frederick William Hipkiss (1861-1923) and Samuel Cooper Stephens (1875-1915).

In 1909-10 he designed the Holy Trinity Church in Hinckley, but his designs for the Holy Trinity Schools of 1912 were unexecuted. He was then joined in partnership by **Alfred Henry Bunting** (1881-1955), and they added the Baptistery to the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1929.

Henry Ellis was appointed Surveyor to the Bath & Wells Diocese in 1926, and with his assistant **Stafford Drake Mole** (1900-1938) practised from Stafford House, Taunton. Stafford Mole was born in America, the eldest son of accountant Albert Charles Mole. By 1911 the family were living at The Grove, Pyrland.

Alfred Bunting became the managing partner of their Birmingham practice.

Henry Ellis retired from his position with the Diocese in 1940. He lived at Galmington, and died aged seventy-six at Taunton.

Preston House (formerly the Vicarage), Corton Denham, 1929 [SHC DD/PMN C1110 and D/P/co.d. 9/1/1; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 106]

Ivythorn Manor, Street, additions, 1938 [plans at the house; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 61 and 97 photos]

ELLIS, Thomas 1780-1829 *carpenter and builder*

Probably the son of Thomas Ellis (d.1794) of Sherborne

[*A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, by Howard Colvin]

Vicarage (now the Old Rectory), North Cadbury, 1815 [SHC D/D/Bbm/35 and D/D/Rb 1815]

St John, Yeovil, added a gallery, 1819-20, removed later [ICBS]

St John Evangelist, Milborne Port, tower repairs, 1819, with builders John and Gideon Hyde of

Milborne Port, then added a two-bay nave aisle with surveyor Anthony Gregory Goodridge.

1826, [ICBS; Mckay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 177; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 154]

St Mary Magdalene, Sparkford, largely rebuilt all but the tower, 1824-36 [ICBS]

Free Grammar School, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, approached to supervise building of a school-house and Master's residence to the designs of John Patch, 1828-9, and Richard Carver was actually appointed to oversee the works.

ELSE, Richard Charles 1823-1904 *engineer*

Richard Else was born in Bath. He was in partnership with George Hennet & Daniel Spink, ironfounders and engineers of Bridgwater. Their foundry supplied the caisson lock gates for the Cumberland Basin of Bristol Harbour and carried out a number of large commissions in London, including in 1863-4 a new iron bridge over the Thames at Hampton Court (replaced 1933), and the rebuilding of the old bridge at Walton-on-Thames (dem. after 1953).

After George Hennet died in 1857 he was succeeded by his second son Follett Charles Hennet. In 1865 the partnership was dissolved and the business continued as Hennet and Spink.

Richard Else then practised on his own account from Bridgwater. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1896-7, Town Mayor, and he was also a prominent Freemason. He lived at Bitton House which he sold in 1898 to the Corporation for the creation of Blake Garden.

Richard Else moved to Bristol where he died in 1904 in Clifton.

Richard Else in partnership with George Hennet and Daniel Spink:

Wembdon Brewery, Bridgwater, cask cleaning machine, 1860 [Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 11]

Lighthouse, Watchet Harbour West Pier, Watchet, 1862 [Stainer, *Somerset in the Age of Steam*, 2003, 88]

Richard Else and George Laffan:

Town Bridge, Bridgwater, plans prepared by George Laffan, Richard Else was the consulting engineer, 1883, contractor George Moss of Liverpool, cast-iron by Thomas Gregory at Coalbrookdale [Otter,

Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England, 1994, 94 and 95; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 142]

ELMES, Richard Gervase-see George Wells Owen

EMERY, Arthur Ruscombe 1881-1969 *sculptor and monumental mason*

Arthur Ruscombe Emery was born at Worle St Martin, Weston-super-Mare, the eldest child of Jesse Emery, a stonemason. He trained in Pokesdown, Bournemouth, before setting up as a monumental mason in Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea.

In addition to the memorials he carved in Somerset, he also built the war memorial at Builth Wells in Wales.

In 1902 he married Mabel Watton.

War Memorial, churchyard of St Peter, West Huntspill, 1920 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, Old Bristol Road, East Brent, erected 1920-21, designs by Frederick Bligh Bond of 1919 were unexecuted [*Stat. List of the Civil Parish of East Brent*, 31 May 1985; *Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, Catcott, 1921 [signed Emery, Burnham; *Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 186]

War Memorial, Broadway, c.1921 [signed Emery, Burnham; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Broadway*, 24 September 2015; *Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, churchyard of All Saints, East Huntspill, c.1921 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, churchyard of St Bridget, Brean, c.1921 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

ENGLAND, builders of Yeovil

Holy Trinity, Ash, w.tower for Charles Bernard Benson, 1919-20 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 96]

Dower House (built 1685), Tintinhull, alterations including, windows, reused fireplaces, and entrance arch, with owner Charles Pullen, 1935 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 641]

ERRINGTON, John Edward 1806-1862 *civil engineer*

Born in Hull, John Errington received his engineering training in Ireland before working on railway surveys in England. Whilst preparing plans for the Grand Junction Railway he met Joseph Locke, the engineer for the railway company, and he appointed him the resident engineer on the line. John Errington then worked on a number of railways in the North of England and Scotland, before succeeding Joseph Locke as engineer to the London & South West Railway in 1849.

Yeovil-Exeter Railway line engineer for the London and South Western Railway Company, resident engineer William Robert Galbraith, station buildings at Yeovil Junction, Sutton Bingham, Crewkerne (Misterton), and Chard Road designed by William Tite, 1856-1860, contractors William Taylor of Manchester [Marshall, *A Biographical Dictionary of Railway Engineers*, 1978, 74; Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 51-54]

Branch railway line, connecting Chard with the Yeovil to Exeter main line at Chard Junction, with William Robert Galbraith, opened 1863, contractor James Taylor [Marshall, 1978, 89 and 90]

ERSKINE, Alice Mary 1858-1947 *stained glass artist*

Alice Erskine was born in Hanover Square, London, and lived in Hampstead until c.1901 when she moved to Stamford, Lincolnshire. As a stained glass artist she worked as an associate in the studios of Mary Lowndes (1856-1929) and Alfred John Drury (1868-1940). First established in Chelsea, Lowndes & Drury provided stained glass artists with studio facilities and equipment to enable them to work freelance, making them independent of commercial firms. In 1906 they moved to Fulham and the premises became known as The Glass House, eventually closing in 1973.

St Giles, Bradford-on-Tone, window in n.aisle, 1913 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 67; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 126]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, rose window in sanctuary, 1915 [Playfair, 2012, 56; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 705]

St Mary Magdalene, Stowell, e.window, 1915 [Playfair, 2012, 71; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 594]

St James, Halse, n.w. window, 1919 [Playfair, 2012, 71; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 337]

ETHEREDGE, Henry 1786-1855, and his son **Alfred** b. 1826 *auctioneers and surveyors*

Henry Etheredge was born in Hampshire, and practised as an auctioneer and part-time Surveyor to Yeovil Town Council from 1830 until 1839. He was also manager of the local branch of the Wilts and Dorset Bank.

Alfred Etheredge was born in Yeovil and became Surveyor to Yeovil Town Council in 1849, and also practised as an accountant. In 1851 he married Ann Bale, and the couple lived next door to Henry and his wife Sophia in Wine Street, Yeovil.

F

FALCONER, Thomas 1879-1934 *architect* and **Harold BAKER** 1890-1957 *surveyor*

Thomas Falconer was born in Church Stretton, Shropshire, the eldest of six children of John Egerton Falconer, a land and property owner, and his wife Isabella Charlotte. In 1891 his father served as a County Councillor in Stroud, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Falconer became an architectural pupil, and by 1901 the family were living in Hampstead, London.

Thomas Falconer joined the office of Ernest George, before setting up in practice and initially worked from offices in Lincoln's Inn, London, with Arthur Campbell Martin.

In 1911 he married Florence Edith Sarrell, and the couple also resided in Hampstead, before moving back to the Stroud area.

From 1917 to 1928 he was in partnership with Harold Baker, and they were joined by John Campbell in 1922.

From 1919 until 1924 Falconer & Baker also worked in association with Frederick Bligh Bond from offices in Bristol, and the partners designed the reredos at St Andrew, Kingswood, and War Memorials at Nailsworth and Warminster.

Thomas Falconer was President of the Gloucestershire Architectural Association, and a Freemason in the Architects Lodge.

After his death at Stroud in 1934, aged fifty-five, his practice was continued by his son Peter Serrell Falconer (1916-2003), who before the Second World War was in partnership with William Ellery Anderson and Ernest Alfred Roiser in Cheltenham.

All Saints, East Pennard, restored churchyard cross and added new tabernacle head, 1920

[SHC D/D/Cf/1920/60]

FARE, Arthur Charles 1876-1958 *illustrator and architect*

Bath born Arthur Charles Fare was the fourth child of Frederick and Catherine Fare.

Initially he trained as an architectural pupil in the practice of Thomas Silcock & Samuel Reay, but he was to become one of the most sought after architectural illustrator and watercolour artist of his time. In fact, he sold his first picture aged only sixteen. Whilst still an assistant at Silcock & Reay he was commissioned to do drawings of the Piccadilly Hotel and Regent Street for the architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912). This was the beginning of a series of monumental drawings of London, including Waterloo Bridge for *The Builder*, and the layout of the Trafalgar Square fountains and sculpture for Edwin Lutyens.

Around the turn of the century Arthur Fare was working in the office of Charles William English (1862-1931), a leading perspective artist, who ran what was described as a...*very successful perspective factory*.

In 1919 he was elected to membership of The Savages, the Bristol Society of Artists, and became their President for the year in 1927. He went on to exhibit well over hundred paintings at the Royal West of England Academy.

Arthur Fare's skills illustrating architects projects were used by a number of local practises in particular that of George Oatley and George Churches Lawrence.

Arthur Charles Fare was...*never an enthusiastic practising architect*, but did enter into partnership, firstly, with Frederick Cannon before joining with Alfred John Taylor.

Taylor & Fare designed the Church of St Bartholomew, Lyncombe and Widcombe, near Bath in 1936-8. Later their partnership was joined by Alfred Taylor's daughter and son.

[Alastair Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1988; Andy Leggett, *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, vol. 2, 2005, 10 and 11, vol. 3, 2007, 13-15; Sarah Whittington, *Sir George Oatley-Architect of Bristol*, 2011]

Arthur Charles Fare in partnership with Alfred John Taylor:

Greenbank Swimming Pool, Wilfred Street, Street, 1936-37, changing area and filter room by Jack

Stock, a portrait roundel of Alice Clark (d. 1934) by Henry Parr [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 98]

Museum and shop, Wookey Hole, 1938 [Bath and North East Somerset Record Office 0323/22/3]

FARMER, William 1823-1879 and **William BRINDLEY** 1832-1919 *architectural sculptors*

William Farmer was born in Derby, Derbyshire, the son of John and Hannah Farmer. In 1847 he married Emma Herring, and by 1861 he had founded a company of architectural sculptors in both stone and wood, in Westminster Bridge Road, Lambeth, London.

William Brindley was born in Ripley, Derbyshire, the son of John and Mary Brindley. By the 1850's he was employed as a stone carver by William Farmer, and by 1868 they were in partnership, trading very successfully as Farmer & Brindley. In 1871 he married Emma Pontifax. After William Farmer died, William Brindley continued to run the company, and also acted as an importer and merchant of coloured marbles. In addition, he turned to writing, including collaborating Lawrence Alma-Tadema (1836-1912), on *Marbles their Ancient and Modern Application*.

George Gilbert Scott said of William Brindley that he was...*the best carver I have ever met and best understands my views*. During the 1880's and early 1890's William Brindley travelled through Greece, Turkey and North Africa seeking abandoned marble deposits, and negotiating a concession to re-open quarries and extract any workable stone.

In 1905 Farmer & Brindley became a private limited joint stock company when William Brindley sold the firm and transferred control to his nephew, Ernest Brindley, and his son-in-law Henry Barnes. Then aged seventy-four, William Brindley retired to Christchurch now in Dorset, and took up painting. He continued travelling visiting such countries as Canada, the United States of America and Japan.

For the architect Alfred Waterhouse alone, Farmer & Brindley collaborated on over one hundred buildings, the most significant of which was the National History Museum, London, and Manchester Town Hall. Of the many important significant commissions they produced the architectural carving for the Albert Memorial, for George Gilbert Scott, and marble columns and cladding for Westminster Cathedral for John Francis Bentley.

St Etheldreda, West Quantoxhead, stone corbels and capitals for John Norton, c.1856 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and Wales*, 2014, 684]

St Michael, Othery, mon. to the Revd. John Skipton (d.1864) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 512]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, marble pavement in the Chapel of Isidore [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 623]

FARQUHARSON, Horace Cowley Nesham 1874-1966 *architect*

Horace Farquharson was born in Totnes, Devon the son of Robert Nesham Farquharson of the Bengal Civil Service. He attended Blundell's School at Tiverton, before serving his articles in London with James Gibson (1861-1951) and Samuel Russell (1864-1955). For a year he was an assistant to Edwin Lutyens before setting up in practice on his own account in London in 1897.

Horace Farquharson specialised in the design and restoration of country houses, especially in and around Farnham, Surrey. In Dorset he enlarged West Woodyates Manor House, and added the Bailiff's Cottage, c.1923.

In 1921 he took Donald Hanks McMorran (1904-1965) became his articulated pupil, leaving in 1926 to work in the office of Emmanuel Vincent Harris, before returning to join the practice of Horace Farquharson as a partner in 1935.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Woolston Grange, Sampford Brett, extensively remodelled, 1911 [*Country Life*, 4 March 1911;

Who's Who in Architecture, 1926; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Bicknoller*, 22 May 1969, revised 16 November 1984]

Hele Manor, Brushford, begun 1912, but not completed until after the First World War *Who's*

Who in Architecture, 1926; Gray, 1985, 176; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Brushford*, 4 August 1986]

FAWCETT, Edmund Alderson Sandford and his son **John**-see Reginald Alfred Watson

FAWKNER, James Follett 1829-1898 *architect*

James Follett Fawcner was born in Plymouth, Devon. From 1857 he worked as an architect's clerk in the practice of the brothers William Gilbee Habershon & Edward Habershon, with a view

to running a branch office in Newport, South Wales. In 1861 he was living in Cardiff and two years later, when the brothers parted company, James Fawcner went with William Habershon and his partner Alfred Robert Pite, initially as managing clerk, but from 1870 as a full partner. By the following year, after moving to the practice's London office, he was living in Bromley, Kent. Following the retirement of both his partners in 1877-78, James Fawcner took sole charge of the practice, and by 1881 he had returned to Newport and was employing two clerks and three pupils.

The Elms Nursery Estate, North Town, Taunton, first premium in the architectural competition that attracted some one hundred entrants, 1879, developed from 1880 onwards, but the houses were not necessarily built according to plans, nor were all the sites developed [SHC A/CMY/489; *The Builder*, 1879, 239]

George Williams Memorial Hall (YMCA), Eastover/Salmon Parade, Bridgwater, opened October 1887, dem. [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 12 October 1887; Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, illust. no.174]

FELTON-see John Soane

FERREY, Benjamin 1810-1880 and his son **Edmund Benjamin** 1845-1900 *church architects*

Born in Christchurch, then in Hampshire, now Dorset, Benjamin Ferrey was the youngest son of Benjamin Ferrey senior, a draper and sometime mayor of Christchurch, who traced his descendents to Huguenot emigres. The family ran a prosperous linen drapery, indeed George Ferrey and Sons survived in the Town up until the 1940's.

Benjamin Ferrey was educated at Wimborne Grammar School, then in c.1825, aged just fifteen, he was sent to Great Russell Street in London to study architectural draughtsmanship under Auguste Charles Pugin, alongside Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, who was two years his junior. Benjamin Ferrey remained as a boarder in the Pugin family house for the next seven years.

The Pugins, father and son, published *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, 1831-38, and included studies of the Abbey Barn, Glastonbury (repaired by the SBPT), the Bishops Palace and Vicars Close, Wells, sketched and measured by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, with architectural drawings by Benjamin Ferrey.

In his early twenties Benjamin Ferrey toured the continental Europe accompanied by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, and other fellow pupils. After Auguste Charles Pugin died in 1832 the drawing school closed and the young Benjamin Ferrey continued his formal training under William Wilkins. Whilst working for William Wilkins Benjamin Ferrey assisted with the detailed drawings for the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London.

In 1834 he set up in practice with the Scottish architect Thomas Larkins Walker (1811-1860), another pupil of Auguste Charles Pugin. The partners kept an office in Great Russell Street, next to their former school. Also in 1834 he began exhibiting at the R.A., that continued for most of his career. The partnership with Thomas Larkins Walker was formally dissolved in 1838.

Some of Benjamin Ferrey's earliest work was the layout of parts of the newly developing seaside resort of Bournemouth, including the design of major buildings such as the Bath Hotel of 1838.

In 1836 he married Ann Lucas and the couple had three children, two daughters Alicia and Annie and a son Edward Benjamin.

In 1841 Benjamin Ferrey was appointed Honorary Architect to the Diocese of Bath and Wells, a position he held until the end of his life, although between 1848 and 1856 he held the post jointly with Anthony Salvin. He was one of the consulting architects of the ICBS.

In 1851 Benjamin Ferrey met up with George Gilbert Scott in Germany, and they processed to Prague and Vienna, before touring Northern Italy. Later, George Gilbert Scott was to advise him on a number of ecclesiastical schemes in Somerset, and elsewhere.

Benjamin Ferrey was one of the original members of the Architectural Society, and took an interest in the formation of the Royal Architectural Museum. He became one of the earliest members of the RIBA of which he was twice elected Vice-President, and was awarded the RGM in 1870. He was also Honorary Secretary to the Committee of Architects for the competition for the Houses of Parliament.

Benjamin Ferrey was an exceptionally fine draughtsman, and joint author with Edward Wedlake Brayley of *Antiquities of the Priory Church of Christchurch, Hants*, 1834. He also published *Recollections of A.N. Welby Pugin, and his father Augustus Pugin; with notices of their works*, 1861.

He read a number of papers to members of the SANHS including *St Cuthbert's, Wells*, 1852, and *The w. front of St Andrew's Cathedral, Wells as seen from the scaffolding erected in 1870*.

During the course of his successful career, especially in the West Country, Benjamin Ferrey built up a large architectural practice, primarily concentrating on churches, vicarages and civic buildings.

In his latter years, he was assisted by his son, Edmund Benjamin who was an articled pupil of his father from 1862 until 1867. He then spent 1869 in the office of George Gilbert Scott before rejoining his father as his partner.

Edmund Benjamin Ferrey read a paper to the SANHS on *The Somerset Type of Church compared with that of other Counties*, reproduced in *PSANHS*, 1880, *The Gothic Towers of Somerset*.

[*The Building News*, obituary, 3 September 1888, 261-62; Basil F.L. Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century-A Study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; True Principles-The voice of the Pugin Society, vol.2, no.2, 2001, *Benjamin Ferrey 1810-1880*]

Benjamin Ferrey:

Beryl House, Hawker's Lane, Wells, c.1838 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 702]

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, drawings of the e. front, 1841 [Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 88]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, tower repairs, new seating and gallery with Richard Carver in 1842-50 [Cottle, *The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, 1845, 6; ICBS], pulpit, 1842, later resited in the Temple Methodist Church, Taunton [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton* 1983, 56, illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 615], then with Charles Edmund Giles from 1854-55, before supervising the complete rebuilding of the tower with George Gilbert Scott, 1858-1862, builder Henry Davis, carved figures in niches by the architectural sculptor and stonemason **Richard Lockwood Boulton** (1834-1905) of Worcester [SHC DD/DP/72/2 *Taunton Courier*, 10 September 1862; Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874, 19-22; Goldsworthy, *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, 25 and after 32 illusts.]

St Andrew's Cathedral, Wells, Lady Chapel and Nave restored, 1842 [Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1967, 93; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 29]

St James the Less, Hambridge and Westport, new church, 1842-44 [ICBS]

Congregational Chapel, North Petherton, new chapel, 1843 [SHC A/CMY/485]

Holy Trinity, Peter Street, Yeovil, new church, 1843-46 [ICBS; Hayward, *From Portreeve to Mayor: the growth of Yeovil 1750-1854*, 1987, 118-119; Brooke, *Yeovil A Pictorial History*, 1994, illust. no. 125 early drawing, 126 interior; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 67 and 68]

Holy Trinity, Street, rearranged the interior, plaster ceilings removed, pews rearranged, built a new vestry on the s.side of the chancel, restored the porch and nave roof, 1843 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986; McGarvie, *The Book of Street*, 1987, 128 and 129]

St Peter and St John, Northmoor Green, new church, 1842-52 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 312]

St John, Frome, restored the chancel, St Andrews Chapel, and a canopy over the monument to Bishop Ken, 1844 [Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 9; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 509]

St Nicholas, Corfe, new church, 1842 [SHC D/P/crf 9/1/1; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 222]

Christ Church, Henton, new church, 1844-47 [ICBS]

St Michael, Othery, repairs, reseating and probably added n. vestry, 1845-7, replaced as architect by John Norton [ICBS; Bristol and West of England Architectural Society report, 1847, 27-36; *The Ecclesiologist*, 1848, 196; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 144]

Market Cross, Glastonbury, 1845-46 [*Taunton Courier*, 14 October 1846; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Dunning, *Glastonbury-History and Guide*, 1994, 96 lithograph]

St Peter, West Lydford, new church, 1846 [Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century*, 1968, 113; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 210]

St Edmund, Vobster, new church, 1846, redundant 1983, now a house [Clarke, 1969, 113; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 632]

Bishop's Palace, Wells, extensive restoration works including adding a second floor above the hall, solar and gallery, dormers and chimneys were added to the w. front, 1846-54, commenting on these works Nikolaus Pevsner said...*Ferrey had much to answer for. He added the porch and the silly dormers of the second storey, he evened out the other features, and he created interiors which have neither the charm of the Early Gothic Revival nor the truthfulness of the best of the later c19 Gothicists.* [Pevsner, *The Buildings of England-North Somerset and Bristol*, 1958, 313]

and 314; Ware, 1967, 93; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 159]

St Mary, Charlton Mackerell, restoration, 1847 [Pearson, *Tile Gazetteer*, 2005, 298]

School, Buckland St Mary, attrib. 1851, extended 1883 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 167]

All Saints, Castle Cary, nave extended, new tower with spire, n. and s. porches, n. transept or chancel aisle, galleries, reroofed whole church, 1853-54, builder Maurice Davis [SHC D/P/cas/6/1/2; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 72]

St Mary, Buckland St Mary, new church, 1853-63, builder Henry Davis, roof stencilling by Stansells [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1856, 308; Clarke, 1969, 113; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 20]

All Saints, Curland, new church 1855-57, builder Henry Davis [ICBS; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 79]

Vicarage, Fitzhead, 1865 [*The Building News*, 3 September 1880, 262; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 303]

All Saints, Merriott, nave extended one bay eastwards and a new chancel and chapels added, nave roof renewed, font and pulpit, 1859-61, builder Maurice Davis [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 4 September 1861; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 60]

All Saints, Martock, repairs to roof and walls, reseating, removed the reredos, in consultation with George Gilbert Scott on the proposed works, 1860-62 [ICBS; Church guide]

St Andrew's, Dowlish Wake, westward extension, new n. and s. aisles, new roofs, rebuilding of chancel, reseating and repairs, 1861-2, builder Henry Davis [*Church Building*, 1863, 75; ICBS]

St Andrew, West Hatch, new n. aisle and vestry, repairs to roof and walls, reseating, 1860-62 [ICBS]

St Michael and All Angels, East Coker, plans for improvements including the removal of the gallery, 1862-65

St Mary the Virgin, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, chancel arch renovated, 1862 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1862, 304; Kerr, *Bedjeman's Guide to English Parish Churches*, 1993, 488]

St Benedict, Glastonbury, refaced s-e chapel, reseating and general repairs, including relaying of floors, 1862 [ICBS]

St Mary, East Lydford, new church, 1864, consecrated 1866 [Clarke, 1969, 113; *VCH*, vol.iii, 1974, 128]

St Peter and St Paul, Lufton, new church, 1865-66 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 411]

Central School (St Marys Schools), Church Square, Taunton, a new purpose-built school for St Mary Magdalene Church, 1866-67, builder Henry Davis [Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 76, illust]

St James, Taunton, acted as consultant to Samuel Knight Pollard over the repairs to the tower, 1866-68, the tower was dem. 1871 and rebuilt by Joseph Houghton Spencer [Dunning, *Almost a Tower of Babel*, unpublished paper, 2019]

Wickham's (Womens) Almshouses, Church Lane, Shepton Mallet, 1868 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 602]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, marble pulpit and lectern, 1868 [Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 50-1 and 56]

All Saints, Chipstable, rebuilt, except tower, 1868-70 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 22 September 1869; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 30; Church guide]

School, Bowlish, Shepton Mallet, 1868-69, builders Fudge & Stock

School, Oakhill, 1860's [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 573]

St Andrew's Cathedral, Wells, a report in consultation with George Gilbert Scott, then full-scale restoration of the west front, 1869-74 [Cole, *The work of Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1980, 225; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 31]

St Mary, St Mary's Limington, chancel windows renewed, 1870 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 402]

St Michael, Enmore, new n. aisle, vestry and organ chamber, reseating, and repairs to roof and walls, 1870-73 [ICBS]

St Mary, Huish Episcopi, restored, alterations included the removal of mons. from the chancel, reroofing the nave, re-ceiling s. aisle and constructing a vestry, tower screen installed from Enmore Church, 1872-73 [ICBS; SHC D/P/h.ep 8/3/3; *VCH* vol.iii, 1974, 11]

St Mary, Isle Abbots, tower partly rebuilt, 1875-76 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 382]

Vicarage, Fitzhead [information from Julian Orbach]

Vicarage, Charlton Mackrell [information from Julian Orbach]

School, Dowlish Wake [information from Julian Orbach]

Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp, alterations [information from Julian Orbach]

Benjamin & Edmund Ferrey possibly collaborated on the following buildings:

St Mary, Huish Episcopi, altered and extended, 1872-74 [ICBS; SHC D/P/h.ep/8/3/3; *Western Gazette*, 18 November 1873]

St Mary Magdalene, Wookey Hole, new church, 1873-74 and e.end, 1876-77 [ICBS]

St Mary, Wanstrow, nave and chancel rebuilt, new vestry and other works of repair, 1875-76, builder John Vallis [ICBS; *The Builder*, 2 December 1876; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 648]

Vicars' Close, Wells, restored, 1875 [*Bible Christian*, 30 September 1875]

Holy Cross, Babcary, rebuilt and enlarged n. aisle, reusing old windows, and other repairs, 1875-76 [ICBS]

Well House, Buckland St Mary, attrib., 1876

Vicarage, Kilmersdon, added library wing, 1877 [SHC D/D/Bbm/226]

St Leonard, Rodney Stoke, new s. chapel, general repairs and reseating, 1878-79 [ICBS]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, in the n. transept the canopied memorial to those of the Somerset Light Infantry who died in the South African War of 1878-79 [Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 116]

Edmund Ferrey:

Holy Cross, Weston Bampfylde, removed the n. wall of the chancel and rebuilt to form a larger vestry, blocked the s. chancel door, reopened the w. window, buttressed the porch, relaid the floors, added new seating, 1871-73 [SHC D/D/Cf/1871/7 and D/P/w.bam. 4/1/2; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 679; *VCH*, vol. xi, 2015, 214]

St Nicholas, Kittisford, new porch, new roofs to nave and s. aisle, reseating and restoration, 1872-75 [ICBS]

St Vigor, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, new roofs and general repairs, including three new windows in s. wall, 1874-81 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1879/3]

St Mary the Virgin, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, general repairs and s. transept partially restored, 1876-79 [ICBS]

Vicarage, Kilmersdon, added a library wing, 1877 [SHC D/D/Bbm/226]

St Peter and St Paul, Kilmersdon, enlarged and chancel rebuilt, 1878-81 [SHC D/D/Cf/1878/6]

St Laurence, Priddy, partial rebuilding of nave s. wall, and general repairs to roof and walls, 1880-90 [ICBS]

St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, restored during which the sanctuary and chancel ground levels were altered, the Vestry Room (built by Richard Carver in 1828) removed, the w. gallery taken down, the s. doorway repaired, the old pews replaced, the three-decker pulpit dismantled and its canopy discarded, and the font moved from the w. end of the s. aisle to the s. chancel. The roughcast on the exterior from 1825 was removed and whitewash cleaned off the interior walls, 1880-81, builders Merrick & Sons [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1881a, 742; *Taunton Courier*, 8 June 1881; Pearce, *A History of Wedmore*, 1971, 68]

Holy Cross, Thornfalcon, restored, 1882, builder Henry James Spiller [*The Builder*, 1882b, 23]

St James, Taunton, rebuilt chancel, new side chapel and organ chamber 1884-85, with George Webber, builder John Pearse & Son [SHC D/D/Cf/1884/6; *Western Gazette*, 3 October 1884]

FFOULKES, William Rees 1891-1953 *surveyor*

Born in Carmarthen, West Wales, William Ffoulkes married Margaret Roberts in 1931. In 1935 he was appointed Surveyor to Crewkerne Urban District Council, a post he held until 1938. In the following year he was living back in Wales, describing his occupation as a surveyor, architect and sanitary inspector.

FINDEN, John c.1781-1849 *architect and surveyor*

John Finden was possibly born in Hampshire, and nothing is known of his early training or career. As a young man he practised from Bath, and from Fitzroy Square in London. He exhib. at the R.A. from 1800 until 1838, including his 1811 plans for the alterations to the Lower Assembly Rooms and West of England Club at Bath.

In December 1825, however, he was described in the *London Gazette* as...*a bankrupt architect, builder, surveyor and dealer*. But by the 1840's he was still practising, as *The Post Office London Directory* for 1843 included a reference to Finden & Carter, architects and estate agents of Regent Street, London. At the same address, in February 1847 the *London Gazette* records the formal dissolution of a partnership between John Finden and one William Green practising as architects, surveyors, estate and house agents.

Shortly before his death in Bath he appears to have taken partnership Thomas Hayter Lewis (1818-1898).

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Compton Castle, Compton Pauncefoot, house together with stables, clock tower and two lodges known as Windsor and Sherborne, and other garden buildings, 1821 [*Elevation of a House now building for J.Hussey Hunt Esqr. at Compton Pauncefoot*, exhib. at the R.A., 1821; SHC DD/BT 4/1/14; Colvin, 2008, 375; Slocombe, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with work in Wiltshire*, 1996, 40]

National School, Bath Street, Frome, 1825, dem., 1973 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 114 and 118 illust; Colvin, 2008, 375; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 100 illust]

FIRTH, Charles Phillimore Lewton 1893-1955

Charles Firth was the son of Bernard Alexander Firth of Norton Hall, Sheffield, and Coates Manor, Gloucestershire. By 1918 he was a Squadron Leader in the Royal Flying Corps, and later a Captain in the Worcestershire Regiment.

In 1919 he bought the Manor at Compton Durville, and in 1939 he was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of Somerset.

The Manor, Compton Durville, added new n. crossing with second floor chapel, 1926-27, alterations to stables, 1931, with bellcote from Sandpit Mill, Dorset, dated 1828, alterations to the Dower House, 1934 and 1942, conversion of a barn into a community hall, 1937 [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 182]

FISH, Nathaniel George 1853-1938 and Reginald George B. Fish 1886-1960

Both Nathaniel Fish and his son Reginald were born in Preston, Lancashire, but by 1891 the family had moved to South Petherton.

From 1906 until 1930 Nathaniel Fish was jointly Surveyor to Yeovil Rural District Council with Richard Burnell, Leonard Caplen and finally Charles Harding.

Reginald Fish:

White House (formerly Beveley), Montacute Road, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1935 [Gould, *Modern Houses, 1919-1939*, 1977, 54]

FISHER, George Bowbeer 1827-1917 and his son George Henry 1879-1946 builders

George Fisher was born in Dulverton, the son of sawyer John Fisher and Ann Bell. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his uncle Thomas Bell, a mason of Lady Street, Dulverton. Later he was joined by his son in his building business, and before c.1906 the firm was known as G.B. Fisher & Sons.

George Bowbeer Fisher:

Works to Northmoor Farm, Warmore House and No.23 High Street (Wreneaton), Dulverton, various works, 1889 [information from Julian Orbach]

Carnarvon Arms, Brushford, additions [information from Julian Orbach]

Hele Bridge, Brushford, widened on s.side, 1892 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Dulverton*, 4 August 1986]

G.B. Fisher & Sons:

Police Station and courthouse, Lady Street, Dulverton, for William Willcox, 1902-4, with Henry James Spiller [Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exbridge*, 2002, 92, photo]

Row of four unidentified houses, Brushford, 1906 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/34]

St Nicholas, Brushford, Aubrey Herbert (d.1923) Chapel, for Edwin Lutyens, 1924-26 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 196; Brown, 1996, 220-1]

Vicarage Bridge (built 1835), Winsford, reconstructed for Edward Stead, 1927-28 [Plaque on Bridge; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Winsford*, April 1959, revised January 1986]

FLAWS, Leslie Rayner b.1889 architect

Leslie Flaws was born in Stockport, the eldest son of milliner Ida Flaws.

In 1911 he was still living in Stockport and was described by then as an architect. Later he practised from Northwich, Cheshire.

Doverly, Porlock, unidentified house on s. side of the new road running s-w. from the A39, 1923

FLETCHER, Henry Martineau 1870-1953 *architect*

Henry Fletcher was born in Paddington, London, the oldest child of John Martineau Fletcher (b. 1833), a barrister, and his wife Jane.

He was educated at Marlborough College and Cambridge University. From 1892 until 1896 he was an articled pupil of architect Mervyn Edmund MacArtney (1853-1932).

In 1896 he made an extended study tour of Italy and Greece with fellow architect Sydney Decimus Kitson (1871-1937), after which the pair wrote an article on *The churches of Melos*. On his return he started his own practice in London.

By 1911 he was living in Camberley, Surrey, with his wife Mary and their two children.

Henry Fletcher was Vice-PRIBA in 1929-31 and Honorary Secretary in 1934-39, but he declined the presidency. He was, however, Master of the Art Workers Guild and President of the Architectural Association.

In 1929-30 he designed the Cecil Sharp House in Camden Town, London for the English Folk Dance and Song Society, in collaboration with Godfrey Pinkerton (1858-1937).

Among his publications are *Mapping the Practice and Profession of Sculpture in Britain and Ireland 1851-1951*, and *Some architectural writings-a memory and a portrait*, published posthumously in 1957.

St Catherine, Drayton, wall tablet to the Trevilian family, 1921 [SCH D/D/cf/1921]

Midelney Manor, Drayton, restored house including decorative overmantle, 1926 [*Historic Buildings Council report*, 18 October 1985; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 263]

North Perrott Manor, North Perrott, garden gate [Ford, *The Details of Modern Architecture*, 2004, illust]

FLITCROFT, Henry 1697-1769 *architect*

The son of Jeffry Flitcroft, a gardener at Hampton Court, in 1711 Henry Flitcroft started a seven year apprenticeship with a London joiner, Thomas Morris. By 1720 he had been employed as a carpenter in the house of Richard Boyle (1694-1753), the Earl of Burlington. Apparently he broke his leg by falling from a scaffold, and whilst recuperating he attracted the notice of Richard Boyle as a skilled draughtsman, eventually becoming his architectural assistant, and earning the nickname *Burlington Harry*. In 1726, no doubt through Richard Boyle's patronage, he was appointed to the post of Clerk of Works in the Office of Works. He remained in public service till his death, rising by 1758 to the position of Comptroller of the Works. He was also Surveyor to St Paul's Cathedral for ten years from 1746 to 1756.

Alongside his government position, Henry Flitcroft also built up a successful private practice, especially working on country houses. At Stourhead, Wiltshire, he designed a number of garden buildings and follies, including the Temple of Flora, 1744-5, The Pantheon, 1754-6, and the Temple of Apollo, c.1765.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Redlynch House, Redlynch Park, alterations including chimney pieces, c.1755, builder

Nathaniel Ireson, dem. 1913-14 [Colvin, 2008, 382-3]

The Towers (or Chequers Towers), Redlynch Park, attrib., 1754-5, there is a similar gatehouse at Stourhead [Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 103 illust; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 28; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 118 Colvin, 2008, 383]

The Aviaries, Redlynch Park, attrib. with the menagerie aviary, c.1755 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 541]

Alfred's Tower, Kingsettle Hill, Brewham on the Stourhead estate, designed in 1765, but not completed until after his death in 1772 [Woodbridge, *The Stourhead Landscape*, 1994, 60; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 82; Colvin, 2008, 382]

FOLLAND, Gordon Radmore-see Edward John Stead

FOLLETT, George 1811-1856 *builder*

George Follett worked from Cucklington, apparently with surveyor **John SAVELL** (b.1802).

St Andrew, Stoke Trister, 1839-41 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 594]

National School, Penselwood, 1845, final plan drawn by Jesse Gane [SHC DD/EDS/6181]

FOLLETT, Sydney George 1883-1968 architect

Sydney Follett was born in Peckham, London, the third child of house decorator Albert Follett (b. 1857) and his wife Louisa. At the age of sixteen he became an articled pupil of the Scottish architect Hippolyte Jean Blanc (1844-1917), remaining for a further two years until 1906, whilst also studying at the Edinburgh School of Art.

After travelling in Northern Italy, he joined the practice of Robert Rowand Anderson (1834-1921) and Arthur Forman Balfour Paul (1875-1938).

Sydney Follett won the 1908 Pugin Studentship, and moved to London to work as a draughtsman in the office of Edwin Lutyens.

In 1910 he emigrated to Argentina, but he returned to England on a number of occasions. He was a Freemason in Buenos Aires, and died there aged eighty-five. He left behind a collection of measured drawings of medieval and later domestic buildings, including examples in Somerset [National Monuments Record BB/7/5384-5425]

FOOT, William

Lippincott, South Street, Wellington, 1859, acquired for Wellington School in 1932 [Isaac, *The History of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 172-73]

FORBES, James Edwin 1876-1955 and John Duncan TATE 1880-1959 architects

James Forbes was born in Dalkeith, Scotland, the eldest child of William George Forbes (b.1838) and his wife Janet Tod. The family moved to Edinburgh, where from 1892 to 1896 he was an articled pupil of George Washington Browne (1854-1939), then an assistant in the office of Robert Rowland Anderson (1834-1921). During that time he also studied at the Edinburgh School of Applied Art, and won its travelling scholarship in 1897, spending his time in France.

On his return he became a bursar working in the National Art Survey, concentrating on ecclesiastical buildings and monuments in south-west Scotland. In 1899 he moved to London and became an assistant to Edward William Mountford (1855-1908), where he remained until 1901, before commencing practice on his own account in Birmingham.

In 1905 James Forbes moved back to London and formed a partnership with John Tate, who had previously been his assistant in Birmingham. John Tate was born at Lee, Kent, the eldest son of shipping merchant Frederick Tate and his wife Alice. The partners had a successful residential practice, and were responsible for numerous houses in the Home Counties.

James Forbes married Gwendolen Evans in 1904 and the couple lived at The Shielling, Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire, a house he designed for himself.

He died in Brighton on the 22 April 1955.

Barrington Court, Barrington, master plan for the estate and surrounding landscape for Arthur Lyle, who had taken a lease on the property from the N.T., dated 1917. Apparently, James Forbes had been a neighbour of Arthur Lyle. By 1925 extensive works had been carried out by James Forbes under the supervision of the N.T. as advised by the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. They included restoring the sixteenth century Court House, remodelling the former grand stables Strode House, dated 1674, and completing the quadrangle with a n. side, new estate houses Beachams Farmhouse, Court Farmhouse and Court Cottages, new farm buildings, a racquets court, and walled gardens-planted on the advice of Gertrude Jekyll from 1920 until c.1925, however of her forty detailed drawings only a simplified version of the grand design was realised, building works are mainly by Allen Brothers of Shepton Beauchamp [Forbes, *PSANHS*, vol.lxxi, 1925, 88-92; *Country Life*, 7 November 1925; Master Plan on display at Barrington Court; The National Trust, *Barrington Court*, 1997, 6; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 138; Tankard, *Gertrude Jekyll and the Country House Garden*, 2011, 163-4]

FORD, Albert 1882-1964 carpenter

Arthur Ford was born in Cheddar, the son of builder Isaac Ford. He trained and worked as a carpenter in Cheddar before becoming the joint Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council with Ivor Sanders, in 1939.

FORD, John senior 1711-1767 master-mason and builder and John Ford junior 1736-1803 statutory mason

John Ford of Bath was responsible for building Bath Grammar School in 1752. He was later joined by his son, also named John Ford.

John Ford senior was buried at Colerne, Wiltshire, where his epitaph declares that... *his abilities and enterprise in business in a great measure contributed to the erection of the handsome buildings and streets of Bath.*

John Ford senior:

All Saints, Castle Cary, mon. to John Russ (d.1758) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 473]

St Mary Magdalene, Ditchat, mon. to Philip Day (d.1763) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 258]

Burton Pynsent House, Curry Rivel, attrib. with adding a wing for William Pitt the Elder, then Prime Minister who may have made the designs, 1765-67, now the main section of the house, remainder dem. [Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 24; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 253]

The Column, Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, for Lancelot Brown and William Pitt, 1765-67, stone-mason John Ford and builder Philip Pear of Curry Rivel [*Follies Journal*, 7, 2007, 41-55]

St Mary the Virgin, Strington, mon. to John St Albyn (d.1766) [Roscoe, 2009, 473; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 603]

John Ford junior:

St Andrew, Ansford, mon. to Revd. Samuel Woodforde (d. 1772) [Beresford, *The Diary of a Country Parson: the Reverend James Woodforde*, 1924-31, 113; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 96]

St Mary, Batcombe, mon. to Mary Coward (d. 1773) [Roscoe, 2009, 474; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 112]

FORSYTH family, **James** 1827-1907 *sculptor, carver and gilder*, and sons **William Adam** 1872-1951 *architect and surveyor*, and **John Dudley** 1874-1926 *stained glass and church fittings, designer and manufacturer*

James Forsyth was born in Kelso, Scotland, the son of stonemason Adam Forsyth. By the age of thirteen he was an apprentice carver and gilder in Kelso. Before 1851 he had moved south to Wells where he was employed by the architect Anthony Salvin to work on the Cathedral. He went on to be employed on a number of other projects with Anthony Salvin, and also collaborated with Anthony Salvin's brother-in-law, the architect, William Andrews Nesfield (1793-1881).

By 1853 James Forsyth had moved to London, and was briefly in partnership with the sculptor Theodore Pyffers (1821-1876). He received a number of prestigious commissions, including the renovation of Witley Court in Worcestershire in the late 1850's, a marble font for Worcester Cathedral, and architectural carvings for Alnwick Castle, Northumberland, Sherborne Abbey, Dorset, St Pauls Cathedral, as well as Chichester and Norwich Cathedrals.

James Forsyth was later assisted by his three sons James Nesfield Forsyth (1864-1842) a sculptor, William Adam Forsyth and John Dudley Forsyth.

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, carved the choir stalls and the organ case for Anthony Salvin who restored the choir from 1848 to 1854 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 667]

St Thomas, Wells, font to designs by Samuel Sanders Teulon, 1857 [Brown, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985, 225; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

St John the Baptist, Frome, carved the reredos, a Madonna and Child, a Pieta, statues of Saints Aldelm, Alban, Andrew and George, eighteen medallions, and the Via Crucis in the churchyard for Charles Edmund Giles, 1865-66 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 126; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 508]

St Cuthbert, Wells, reredos and font, possibly for Charles Edmund Giles, 1867 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 695]

St Mary, Buckland St Mary, reredos and pulpit for Benjamin Ferrey, 1888 [Howell and Sutton, *Victorian Churches*, 1989, 20; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West Somerset*, 2014, 166]

William Adam Forsyth served his articles with Robert William Edis (1839-1927) from 1889, and remained in his office as his assistant. He then worked as an assistant to John McKean Brydon, before joining in partnership with **Hugh Patrick Guarin Maule** (1873-1940) in London. Their partnership lasted until 1929.

William Forsyth was consulting architect and surveyor to Salisbury, Southwark, Blackburn, and Rochester Cathedrals and St George's Chapel, Windsor.

He made extensions to Kingswood School (designed by James Wilson), Bath, in 1935, and then again in 1949.

St Leonard, Otterford, repairs, 1923-25 [ICBS]

John Dudley Forsyth was apprenticed to Henry Holiday (1839-1927), then practised from a studio in Hampstead, London.

St John, Bridgwater, stained glass windows, 1899-1900 and 1916 [Field & Dilks, *The Parish of St John Baptist, Bridgwater*, 1946, 17]

St George, Wilton, Taunton, stained glass window and pulpit, 1907 [SHC D/D/Cf/1907/246]

St John Evangelist, Taunton, font cover and panelling, and two stained glass windows, 1911 and 1914 [SHC D/D/Cf/1914/6; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 49]

FORT, Thomas d.1745 joiner/surveyor

Thomas Fort was the son of Alexander Fort (c.1645-1706), a joiner who rose to the post of Master Joiner in the Office of Works, executing work at several royal palaces, including Windsor and Hampton Court.

Thomas Fort unsuccessfully applied for his father's post on his death in 1706. He said that he had been...*bredd up to Building in generall, and particularly to the Joyner's business, wherein hee was employed by his late Majesty at his palace at Loe* (Het Loo in Holland) *as Master Joiner*. Later he was, however, appointed to the post of Clerk of Works at Hampton Court, which he held from 1714 until his death, he also had a similar post at Newmarket Palace from 1719.

Like his father before him, Thomas Fort was employed by Stephen Fox (d.1716) for whom he designed and built Redlynch House.

From c.1720 he was working for James Brydges, the 1st Duke of Chandos (1674-1744), building Cannons House, Middlesex, both as a joiner and as a surveyor. James Brydges acquired the manor and lordship of Bridgwater, with the intention of residentially developing Bridgwater and setting up a soap works, a distillery, a cloth mill and glass works. His original idea was to build a new street, Castle Street to be *...an improvement both ornamental and advantageous to the town*. In 1722, his surveyor, Thomas Fort, visited Bridgwater to draw up the plans with six houses on either side. Thomas Fort worked to builder-architect **Edward Shepherd** (c.1692-1747), who was in charge of the Duke's building operations in Bridgwater and Bath.

James Brydes also decided to layout a square and run the new Castle Street along *...till it comes up to open directly into the middle of the square*. Infact, King Square was not begun until 1807, and largely completed in c.1830, and its central alignment with Castle Street was not realised.

James Brydes eventually sold his failing business interests in Bridgwater in 1734.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Redlynch House, near Bruton, 1708-9, dem., 1913 [Colvin, 2008, 386]

Castle Street, Bridgwater, 1723-27, builder Benjamin Holloway [Baker, *Life and Circumstances of James Brydgers, Duke of Chandos*, 1949, 146-8, 222-4; Jenkins, *Portrait of a Patron-The Patronage and Collecting of James Brydges, 1st Duke of Chandos (1674-1744)*, 2007, 95-6; Colvin, 2008, 386]

FOSTER, Alfred architect

Alfred Foster was the Chief Architect of the Premises Department of Barclays Bank Limited.

Barclays Bank, Yeovil, alterations to basement strong room, 1922 [Community Heritage Collection of Yeovil Urban District Council 1235]

FOSTER, Frederick William 1851-1929 architect

Frederick Foster was born at North Marston, Buckinghamshire, the eight child of Joseph Foster, a farmer, and his wife Mary. He later practised as an architect from offices in Bedford Row, London, building speculative housing in the area of Mayfair.

But by 1874, however, he had married Anne Price and the couple were living in Leamington Spa, Warwickshire by 1881. He was associated with the development of the Spa Gardens in the Town, and also worked for Bristol Grammar School.

Upcott, near Winsford, new house, 1904 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/21]

FOSTER, George Knill 1897-1975 surveyor

George Foster was born in Taunton, the fourth child of Francis Foster, a metal and hay dealer, and his wife Mary Ann. The family lived in Gladstone Street, and as a young man he worked in the railway company office.

From 1931 he was Surveyor to Ilminster Urban District Council.

George Foster died in Torquay, aged seventy-eight.

FOSTER, John c.1820-1880 *architect*

John Foster was a member of a Bristol architectural dynasty. His grandfather, James Foster (1748-1823) was a pupil of Thomas Paty. Like Thomas Paty before him, he combined architectural practise with that of a statuary mason. His sons James Foster junior (d.1836) and Thomas Foster (1793-1849), both joined in partnership with their father, but they appear to have practised exclusively as architects.

John Foster was an articulated pupil of his father, Thomas Foster, and from c.1842 until his father died seven years later, they were in partnership. He then joined Joseph Wood, and their partnership lasted the rest of his career.

Foster & Wood successfully entered three architectural competitions between 1851 and 1858 and went on to design many buildings in Bristol, including Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School of 1844-7, the Grand Hotel and the Colston Hall in the 1860's.

John Foster in partnership with Joseph Wood:

Cemetery, Yeovil, architectural competition winning design from forty entrants, 1858, built in 1861-63, executant architect, Robert Howard Shout, builder Wellsprings of Dorchester [*The Builder*, 1858, 282, 291 and 361; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 90 photo.]

West of England and South Wales Bank, Fore Street, Taunton, 1867 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 23 February 1867; Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 45 and 46, illusts.]

St Andrew, High Ham, repairs to roof and walls, including internal plastering, 1868-70, planned n-e vestry and organ chamber not built [SHC D/D/Cf/1868/6; ICBS]

St Michael and All Angels, Dinder, restored, 1871-72 [SHC D/D/Cf/1871/5]

United Reform Chapel, Paul Street, Taunton, repairs and alterations, 1874 [*Western Gazette*, 25 December 1874]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, 1875-76, builders Brown & Hole, enlarged 1885-86, builder John Pearse, works apparently completed by John Henry Langdon [SHC D/N/wsc/4/2/4]

Paper Mill, Creech St Michael, designed for Alexander and Robert Sommerville, opened April 1875, builder Holbrow of Bristol, closed September 1993 [Pearson, *Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture*, 2016, 136 illust. but states that the Paper Works... *was designed by Joseph Foster, one of the least known members of the Foster dynasty of Bristol architects*]

All Saints, Langport, restored nave, removed gallery, blocked n. door, tower screen, new tracery, restored n. transept roof, wagon ceiling inside nave roof of 1845, aisle ceilings lined with pinewood, 1877 [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/1; Church guide]

Clevelands, Minehead, 1877, enlarged 1899 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 454]

St John the Baptist, North Cheriton, restored all but the tower, added n. aisle, 1878, rebuilt chancel, 1886 [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/3; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 490]

FOURACRE, George 1820-1890 *carpenter and joiner*

George Fouracre was born Pitminster, the son of William and Mary Fouracre. In 1843 he married Elizabeth Poulton at Trull.

By 1871 he was living and working as a carpenter and joiner from Galmington in Taunton.

Chargot, Luxborough two unidentified cottages for A.G. Lethbridge of Eastbrook House, Trull, 1866 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

FOWLER William Henry 1830-1885

National School, Evercreech, 1854-56 [SHC DD/EDS/1393]

FOWLES, E.H.

National School, Wanstrow, 1855 [SHC DD/EDS/1914]

FOWLES, William Henry-*see* Jesse Gane

FOX, Francis 1818-1914 *railway engineer*

Born in Plymouth, the second son of Robert Were Fox, Francis Fox was educated at Croydon, South London, and at Sidcot, North Somerset. In 1835 he became an articled pupil of Cornish architect Edwin Octavius Tregelles (1806-1886). After completing his pupillage he was briefly taken into partnership.

In 1839 Francis Fox was associated with the Cornwall Central Railway project that led to his appointment in 1846 as an assistant engineer in the office of Isambard Kingdom Brunel, working on the South Wales Railway. Eight years later Francis Fox was appointed engineer of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and designed St David's Station at Exeter with Bristol architect Henry Lloyd, 1862-4. He resigned from this post in 1876 when the Company amalgamated with the Great Western Railway.

Later, however, Francis Fox built the Chard and Cheddar Valley railway branches, and was entrusted by the Great Western Railway Company with the design and construction of the Weston-super-Mare loop, and the new passenger station, opened in 1883. He retired at the end of 1893, and died in Teignmouth, Devon, in 1914, aged ninety-five.

[John Marshall, *A Biographical Dictionary of Railway Engineers*, 1978; Colin Maggs, *The GWR Bristol to Taunton Line*, 2013]

Bristol & Exeter Railway branch to Yeovil, 1845-1853, working as engineer under the overall direction of Isambard Brunel with station buildings at Durston, Athelney, Langport, Martock and Hendford (Yeovil), road bridges near Montacute, viaducts over the Rivers Parrett and Tone, and railway hotels at Durston and Martock, contractors, Joseph & Charles Rigby of London and Swindon and Hutchinson & Ritson [Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 20-28]

Bristol & Exeter Railway branch line to Chard, designed stations at Hatch Beauchamp (1866), Ilminster (1866), and Chard Central Joint Railway (1866), bridges at Creech St Michael, Thornfalcon, Donyatt, Ash near Ilminster, tunnel at Hatch Beauchamp, and viaduct at Ruishton (1863), 1847-66, contractors Logan & Rennie, closed 1962 [Sellick, *Railway Magazine*, vol. 100, 1954, 122; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 79, illust. of Thornfalcon Station; Biddle, *Britain's Historic Railway Buildings*, 2003, 68, 169 illust. Chard Central Station; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 166]

Yatton, Cheddar and Wells Railway, opened 1870, assistant John Burn Antis Du Sautoy, contractors John and William Pickering of London, stations built by Messrs. Brock of Bristol, line closed 1963 [Wells Journal, 7 August, 1869; Biddle, 2003, 171]

Black Bridge, Bridgwater, telescope railway bridge over the River Parrett linking the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Bridgwater Docks, 1871, assistant John Burn Antis Du Sautoy, masonry contractors Messrs. Warbuton of Bristol, ironwork by Lloyds Foster & Co. of Wednesbury, machinery dismantled 1973 [Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 96; Biddle, 2003, 167; Maggs, *The GWR Bristol to Taunton Line*, 2013, 90 illusts]

FRANCIS, Robert d.1849 *builder* and **Edward Oram** 1823-1917 *builder, brick and tile maker*

Edward Oram Francis was the son of Robert Francis. He was born at Ansford and spent his life working from premises in nearby Castle Cary. He was declared bankrupt in 1875. Thereafter, the business became Edward Francis & Sons, with his sons John Robert Francis (b.1850) and Leonard Robert Francis (1852-1935) joining the business.

Edward Francis died in Castle Cary, aged ninety-three.

Robert Francis:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, North Street, Castle Cary, for Abraham Bryant, 1838-9 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 182]

National School, Park Street, Castle Cary, for Abraham Bryant, 1840-4

Edward Oram Francis:

St Andrew, Ansford, dem. old church except for tower, for Charles Edmund Giles, 1861 new church 1862, [Sherborne Journal, 22 August 1861; ICBS; VCH, vol.x, 2010, 2 and 100]

All Saints, Alford, repaired churchyard cross top, damaged in a gale, 1869

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (built 1838-39), North Street, Castle Cary, restored and reseated, 1874

Edward Francis & Sons:

All Saints, Alford, restored and alterations that might include reredos and chancel paving, for Thomas Jackson, 1876-8 [Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 137 and 274]
 Congregational Chapel, Galhampton, 1876
 Florida House (later St John's R.C. Priory), Victoria Road, Castle Cary, for Charles Bell, 1887-88, [The Builder, 24 July 1886; The Building News, 6 March 1891, 350; Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 126 illust; VCH, vol.x, 2010, 25]
 Sexey's County School (formerly Sexey's Trade School founded in 1889), Bruton, for George and Frederick Skipper, 1891-92 [Building News, 22 April 1892]

FRANCIS, Eric Carwardine 1887-1976 *architect and artist*

Born in Chepstow, Eric Francis was the son of George Carwardine Francis, a local solicitor. In 1908 he became an articled pupil in the Cheltenham office of Prothero & George Henry Phillott (c.1851-1926), then joined the office of Guy Dawber. On completion of his pupillage, Eric Francis became an assistant to Detmar Jellings Blow (1867-1939) and his French-born partner Fernand Billerey (1878-1951).

Eric Francis set up in practice on his own account, in 1921, and designed the War Memorial in Beaufort Square, Chepstow. The following year he built the country houses of Wyndcliffe Court at St Arvans, and East Cliff at Tutshill. He also worked with the architectural historian and gardener, Henry Avray Tipping on his homes at Mounton and High Glanau in Monmouthshire.

In 1925 Eric Francis joined Henry Spencer Walcott Stone in partnership in Taunton, but he maintained his office in Chepstow. The following year he married Elizabeth Annesley in Kensington. The couple moved to Taunton and lived in South Road before moving to Long Meadow, the house he built in 1930 in West Monkton (the design was exhibit. at the R.A.).

After ten years, the partnership with Harry Stone was dissolved, and from c.1939 Eric Francis practised from offices in North Street. Later he worked out of the offices of the builders, Stansells in Billet Street, from where he designed probably his most notable post-war building, the R.C. Church of St Teresa of Lisieux, Taunton, opened in 1959.

Eric Francis was an accomplished artist, a founder member of the Somerset Society of Artists, and a member of the Royal West of England Academy.

[Helena Gerrish, *Edwardian Country Life*, 2011]

Eric Francis in partnership with Henry Spencer Walcott Stone:

Petrol Station, The Avenue, Minehead, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/673]

Hopcott, Minehead, new house, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/675]

Greenhaven, Whitegates Road, Minehead, additions, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/676]

Wootton Lodge, Wootton Courtenay, 1925-26 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/54]

Clouds (formerly St Julians), Wootton Courtenay, 1925, builder J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/53]

Merrifield, Bossington Lane, Porlock, 1926 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 529]

Manor Farm, Wordsworth Drive, Taunton, proposed house, 1926

Priory Estate, Taunton, two pairs of houses, 1927, builders H. Taylor & Sons [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1259]

Ilminster Road, Taunton, housing layout, 1927 [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1267]

Lambrook Road, Taunton, Co-operative shop, 1927 [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1261]

Laurence House (formerly Harefield), Parks Lane, Minehead, alterations, 1926-27 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/688]

Barclays Bank, The Parade/ Friday Street, Minehead, 1927-30 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/693, 710 and 714]

Motor Showroom for the Metropole Garage, Minehead, 1928 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/697]

Lodge Farmhouse, Washford, remodelled, 1929 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/67]

Long Meadow (now Long Meadow House), West Monkton, designed by Eric Francis as his own home, 1930, builder Potter of Taunton [Architectural Review, December 1931; Country Life, 27th April 1935]

The Dutch House, Milverton, attrib., late 1920's [information from Alan Rome]

The Orchard, Charlton, Creech St Michael, attrib., late 1920's

The Castle, Taunton, alternative proposals for the entrance building, 1931 [plans with Stone & Partners]

Leycroft Almshouses, Hamilton Road, Taunton [Penny, *Some More Memoirs*, 1999, 17 and 18]

Eric Francis:

No. 33 Trull Road, Taunton, 1937

No. 72 Trull Road, Taunton, 1930's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 629]

FREEMAN, Edward Augustus 1823-1892 *historian, architectural artist and writer*

Edward Freeman was born in Harborne, Staffordshire, the only son of John and Mary Ann Freeman.

In 1847 he married Eleanor Eutels and by 1860 they had settled at Somerleaze, near Wells, and he developed a particular interest in ecclesiastical architecture. His papers and sketches are held in the John Rylands Library in Manchester, and include over four hundred drawings, many of buildings in Somerset. Among his publications are the *History of Architecture*, 1849, and the *History of the Norman Conquest*, six volumes, 1865-79.

As a young man he studied at Oxford University, and aged sixty-one in 1884, he returned to become Regius Professor of Modern History. He held this post until he died of smallpox in 1892, in Alicante, Spain.

Burcott Mill, Wookey, attrib. with designing the rebuild as he was then the owner of the property, 1864 [information from Julian Orbach]

FREEMAN, John Trevor Stacy 1880-1960 *architect and surveyor*

John Freeman was born in Wincanton, the only son of Joseph Freeman (b. 1855), a boot maker. By 1891 his mother Mary Ann Freeman had died and the family had moved to Bristol. His father was then described as a commercial traveller.

Ten years later John Freeman was living in Glastonbury and working as a builder's apprentice, however, by 1911 he was living in Southport, Lancashire, married, and like his father before him, working as a commercial traveller. About that time he became a Freemason.

Sometime after the First World War he had trained as an architect and was practising from offices in Princes Street, Yeovil, and living at Sherborne Road. In 1952 he married Gertrude Ewens.

Vincents, Central Road, Yeovil, minor additions, 1929 [Community Heritage Collection of Yeovil Urban District Council 1734]

FRENCH, John-see John Burgess

FROME, William-see Charles Long

FRIPP, Samuel Charles 1813-1882 *architect*

Born in Bristol, Samuel Fripp was an articled pupil of Thomas Rickman (1776-1841). From 1840 until 1872 he was one of three part-time Surveyors for the City of Bristol. In 1854 whilst working for Isambard Kingdom Brunel he designed the Bristol and Exeter Railway offices at Temple Meads Station, and also worked on the station buildings at Keynsham and Bath. Apparently he also did extensive work in Bridgwater, so far unidentified.

From 1859 until 1865 Samuel Fripp was in partnership with Archibald Ponton (1834-1919), and then until he died in 1882, with his former assistant, William Peter Saunders (1852-1906).

Samuel Fripp was declared a bankrupt in 1864.

St Mary, Ilminster, unspecified works, 1841, builder Thomas Pratten [*Taunton Courier*, 17 November 1841]

Orchardleigh House, Lullington, plans for a new house unexecuted, 1855 [*Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, 27, 1983, 132]

FRY, Francis Alec 1906-1973 *architect*

Francis Alec Fry was born in Minehead, the youngest of three children of house decorator Frederick Charles Fry (b. 1866), and his wife Mary. The family lived in Summerland Avenue. Francis Fry joined Edwin Gunn in practice when the latter moved to the town in 1934. By the end of the Second World War they designed fifty-seven council houses in Alcombe and continued working together until c.1950. In 1958 Francis Alec Fry was living in Ruislip, London.

The practice of Gunn & Fry was eventually taken over by architectural partnership of Albert Ewart Aston (1898-1955) and William Eric Marsden (1898-1966).

Francis Alex Fry in partnership with Edwin Gunn:

Elgin Tower, Minehead, converted stables to a house, 1934 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/745]

Open-air swimming pool, Warren Road, Minehead, 1935-36, alterations, 1938, dem.
 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/ 746, 747, 754 and 775]
 Marshfield Road, Alcombe, eight cottages, 1936, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/757]
 Penylan Hotel, Blenheim Road, Minehead, additions, 1936, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/764]
 Village Hall, Alcombe, additions, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/765]
 United Reform Chapel Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/766]
 York House Hotel, The Avenue, Minehead, alterations and addition of third floor, 1938 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/774 and 783]
 Periton Lane, Minehead, unidentified semi-detached houses, 1938 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/779]
 Irnham Lodge, Minehead, conversion to nursing home, 1939 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/784]

FRY, Peter George-*see* Sydney John Wilde

FRY, Ralph 1882-1969 *master builder*

Ralph Fry was born in Kingsbury Episcopi, the sixth child of George Fry, a mason. He worked from the village throughout his successful career as a stonemason and wood carver, specialising in church repairs. In 1905 he married Blanche Lily Rogers.

St Mary the Virgin, Westonzoyland, repaired the nave roof and aisles, added a fan-vaulted rood screen, rood loft, rood, rebuilt the newel stair, added the riddle posts, the pulpit, organ case, the cross and candle-sticks on the high altar, the seating and other fittings, for William Douglas Caroe, 1932-36, screen carved by Archie Osborne of Norton-sub-Hamdon [ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 6 March 1937; Freeman, 1990, 229; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 61-2]

St Mary, Woolavington, tower repairs, nave roof repairs, details for turret fleche, for William Douglas Caroe, 1934-36 [ICBS; Freeman, 1990, 252]

Ballacree, West End, Somerton, alterations, and made barn into a library, 1938 [information from Julian Orbach]

FRY, William *builder*

Langaller Farmhouse, Creech St Michael, alterations with George Leach, 1878 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

FULLER, Thomas 1823-1898 *architect*

Born in Bath, the son of Thomas Fuller, a carriage-maker, and his wife Mary Tiley, Thomas Fuller junior was an articled pupil of James Wilson. In 1845 at the age of twenty-two he left England for the West Indies, where built St John's Anglican Cathedral in Antigua.

On his return to England in 1847 he joined in partnership with William Bruce Gingell in Bristol. The partners had previously met whilst working in the office of James Wilson. They won the competition to design a prison in Plymouth, and the Unitarian Schools in Taunton.

Thomas Fuller was a founder member of the Bristol Society of Architects, but in 1850 he resigned (or was expelled) from the Institute of British Architects, and parted company with William Gingell. By 1852 he had joined in partnership with his former master James Wilson. Their Bath-based partnership ended in 1854, and from then on Thomas Fuller practised alone and built the former Town Hall at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, and the Newark Works for the crane makers Stothert and Pitt in 1857. Two years later he emigrated to Canada and developed a very successful architectural practice, culminating in 1881 with his appointment as the Chief Dominion Architect to the Government, a position he held until 1896.

He married Caroline Ann Green in Bath, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas William Fuller (1865-1951).

Thomas Fuller died in Ottawa

[*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol xii, 1891-1900]

Thomas Fuller in partnership with William Gingell:

Unitarian Schools, Taunton, 1847, dem. and replaced by Mary Street Memorial Schools [*The Builder*, 12 June 1847, 277]

Thomas Fuller in partnership with James Wilson:

Ringwell House, Ditcheat, c.1852 [RIBA Crozier-Cole Drawings Collection]

FURSLAND, James Edward 1873-1938 *carpenter and builder*

James Fursland was born in Bridgwater, the fourth child of James Fursland a lime merchant.

In 1896 he married Elizabeth Ann Moulton, and worked out of Bristol Road. By 1911 the couple were living in Church Street.

School, Northmoor Green (Somerset Bridge), North Petherton, for Arthur Basil Cottam, 1907-9 [SHC A/CMY/474 and C/CA/School plans]

School, Ashcott, 1909, for Arthur Basil Cottam and Henry Overall Sampson [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Clubhouse, Burnham and Berrow Golf Course, 1910 [information from Julian Orbach]

Magistrates Court and Police Station, Mount Street, Bridgwater, for Francis Parr, 1911-12 [plaque on building; *Bridgwater Mercury*, 22 March 1911]

G

GABBUTT, Frederic Herbert Johnson 1886-1962 *architect and surveyor*

Frederick Gabbutt was born at Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, the second child of Fanny Gabbutt, a draper and milliner.

Nothing is known of his education or training, but by 1911 he was living on Taunton Road, Bridgwater, practising as an architect and surveyor. Three years later he married local girl Gwendoline Symons. During the First World War he served in the Royal Engineers.

In 1931 he was running offices in both Bridgwater and at 43 College Road, Burnham-on-Sea.

Frederick Gabbutt died in Weston-super-Mare, aged seventy-seven.

High Street, Bridgwater, unidentified shop premises and fittings, c.1922, builders Gleed Brothers Holford, bungalow for William Tamlyn, 1922 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/20]

Home Farm, Blue Anchor, additions in the form of a pair of cottages and calf-house, 1922 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/22]

Kilve, bungalows w. and n. of Parsonage Barn, 1922-23 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/30 and 42]

Parsonage Barn, Kilve, 1923, alterations and conversion to residential, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/31]

Lysaght Hall, Old Cleeve, village hall and later additions, 1923-28 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/64]

Bristol Road, Bridgwater, factory for H.F. Tottle, furniture makers, 1926, apparently reusing building materials from the old Temple Meads railway station at Bristol [information from Julian Orbach]

Kilve, unidentified house for the builder Henry W. Pollard, 1928 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/58]

Queens Head Hotel, Holloway Street, Minehead, alterations, 1929 and 1934 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/705 and 743]

GADD, John 1846-1928 *mason and builder*

John Gadd was born in Stogumber, the second son of Charles Gadd, an agricultural labourer, and his wife Eliza. In 1878 he married Mary Ann Braley and the couple were living at Chilcombe Barn, Bicknoller by 1891.

School and Clarence House, Bicknoller.

GALBRAITH, Augustus William 1840-1911 *civil engineer and architect*

Augustus Galbraith was born in Trentham, Staffordshire.

In 1861 he was practising as an civil engineer in Stoke Damerel, Devon. Eight years later he married Maria Ellis Oram in Taunton, and lived with her mother. At that time he described his occupation as being an architect and surveyor. By 1881, the couple with their four children were living in Winchester, Hampshire and he had reverted to being an civil engineer. In 1901 he had moved to Southampton where he died aged seventy-one.

Royal Marine Public House, Silver Street, Taunton, 1873, builder Yandall, dem. [*The Builder*, 15 February 1873]

GALBRAITH, William Robert 1829-1914 *railway engineer*

Born in Stirling, by 1846 William Galbraith was an articled pupil of John Edward Errington and worked on railways in the North of England and Scotland. From 1855 he was employed on the London and South Western Railway extension from Yeovil to Exeter. The following year he was appointed resident engineer. He was also resident engineer on the Exeter to Exmouth line.

On the death of John Errington in 1862, William Galbraith, then aged thirty-two, was appointed engineer to the London South Western Railway Company. For the next forty years, he built most

of the LSWR new railway lines in the Home Counties and down to the West Country. With his former pupil, then partner, **Richard Frederick Church** (1838-1924), he promoted independent branch lines to such towns as Swanage, Seaton and Sidmouth, all of which were later acquired by the LSWR.

William Galbraith retired in 1907, aged seventy-eight.

Yeovil-Exeter railway for the London and South Western Railway Company, resident engineer, John Errington, Company Engineer, 1855-1860, contractors William Taylor of Manchester, station buildings at Yeovil Junction, Sutton Bingham, Crewkerne (Misterton), and Chard Road designed by William Tite, 1856-1860 [Marshall, *A Biographical Dictionary of Railway Engineers*, 1978, 74, 89 and 90; Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 51-54]

Branch railway line, connecting Chard with the Yeovil to Exeter main line at Chard Junction, with John Errington, opened 1863, contractor James Taylor [Marshall, 1978, 89 and 90]

GALE, George *Luttrell estate bailiff and surveyor*

George Gale was the steward, clerk, and at times an election agent to Henry Fownes Luttrell (1723-1780). He was also lessee of the Dunster market. From 1764 on the instructions of Henry Fownes Luttrell, George Gale secured the necessary petition to Parliament to create the Minehead United Turnpike Trust. In 1767 he was made surveyor of the Minehead district and in 1782 he relinquished his position with the Luttrell estate, and became surveyor to the entire Minehead United Turnpike Trust.

[L.A. Clarke, *The Minehead United Turnpike Trust*, 2002]

Vicarage (renamed West House), East Quantoxhead, 1808-10, altered and extended in 1840 [SHC DD/L/2/15/83 and 84, DD/HC 89; VCH vol.v 1985, 120-129]

GANE, John 1745-1831 *carpenter and joiner*, **Jesse** 1798-1855 *builder-architect and surveyor*, **Jesse** *mason*, all born in Evercreech

John Gane:

Vicarage (now Batcombe House), Batcombe, rebuilt, 1788 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 112]

Jesse Gane was married to Elizabeth Gane (1802-1837). He designed and built the Clutton Poor Law Union Workhouse at Temple Cloud in 1836-37. At that time he was also working on the Workhouse at Shepton Mallet, in partnership with **William Henry Fowles** (1818-1884), as carpenters, builders and architects. Their partnership ended in 1853 when Jesse Gane presumably retired. William Fowles, who was born in Wells, continued to work as a carpenter and builder, and died in Shepton Mallet some thirty years later.

In 1855 John Moore Paget of Cranmore Hall wrote in his diary...*My faithful old builder and co-actor Jesse (Gane) died. An honest man I believe.* A plaque in St Peter, Evercreech records his death, aged fifty-seven.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Jesse Gane:

St Peter, Evercreech, additions to n.aisle, 1824 onwards, gallery seating 1834-35, new s. aisle and gallery added 1843-44, possibly to designs suggested by George Gilbert Scott who visited the church [ICBS; plaque in church; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Evercreech*, 2 June 1961; Colvin, 2008, 407]

St John, Chilcompton, designed and built the n. gallery, 1826 and rebuilt the nave and aisles, 1835-40 [ICBS; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 407]

Cranmore Cottage, East Cranmore, improvements, 1828-9 [de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The History of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 52]

Vicarage, Lamyatt, extended and remodelled, 1833 [SHC, D/D/Bbm/63; Colvin, 2008, 407]

Jesse Gane in partnership with William Fowles:

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Old Wells Road, Shepton Mallet, adapting an earlier building on the site, 1836, front block by Charles Wainwright, 1848 [Colvin, 2008, 407; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 601]

St Michael, Stoke St Michael, rebuilt church, except tower, 1838 [ICBS; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Stoke St Michael*, 2 June 1961; Colvin, 2008, 407; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 611]

School, West Cranmore, 1840 [de Viggiani, 1988, 53]

Vicarage, East Pennard, new rectory, 1841 [SHC, D/D/Bbm/81; Colvin, 2008, 407]

School, Batcombe, attrib. as being similar to School at West Cranmore, 1842
 Vicarage and stables for the vicar of Doultong, on the site of Cabals, East Cranmore, c.1843 [de Viggiana, 1988, 52]
 St Mary, Batcombe, repairs, reseating and some restoration, 1843-45 [ICBS]
 St James, East Cranmore, builder for Thomas Henry Wyatt, 1845-46 [de Viggiani, 1988, 36-7]
 National School, Penselwood, 1845, final plan drawn by Jesse Gane built by George Follett [SHC DD/EDS/6181]
 National School, Pilton, 1846 [SHC DD/EDS/3656]
 Vicarage, Dinder, enlarged and altered, transforming the thatched cottage by George Basevi, 1846 [SHC D/D/Bbm/98; Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 224-5]
 Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, alterations for Thomas Henry Wyatt, 1847-48 [de Viggiani, 1988, 65]
 St Michael, Penselwood, added n. aisle and vestry, gallery and box pews removed, the chancel and nave rebuilt, 1847-49, Jesse Gane is said to have ...*worked out the design of George Gilbert Scott, who came to see the church*, the initial plans were drawn up by George Follett [ICBS; SHC D/P/pen 8/4/1; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 192]
 Church House (formerly the Vicarage), Evercreech, rebuilt, 1852 [SHC D/D/Bbm/110]

Jesse Gane, presumably a relative was born in Evercreech, He married Mary Ann Elizabeth Carnell in 1893.
 St Mary, Chesterblade, recut the fifteenth century stone pulpit, 1888 [information from Julian Orbach]

GANE, Richard *carpenter*

Withial Farm, East Pennard, repairs, 1742 [Longleat archives, Pennard papers 2/12/1/1/1722]

GANE, Richard-see Charles Edmund Giles

GARLAND, Frederick Isaac 1862-1946 *carpenter and estate clerk of works*

Frederick Garland was born in Barnstable, Devon, the fourth child of Thomas Garland, a builder and his wife Elizabeth. He trained as a carpenter in Barnstable, and later worked as a builder. In 1892 he married Minna Barrett.

By 1901 he was clerk of works on the Fortescue Estate, Castle Hill, Filleigh, North Devon. (The Fortescue Estate acquired the Knight Estate on Exmoor in 1879).

Bailiffs House, Simonsbath, 1905 [SRO D/R/dul/24/1/25]

GANE, Richard-see Charles Edmund Giles

GARNER, Thomas-see George Frederick Bodley

GARTH, Samuel *builder of Tiverton*

Mill Farm, Brushford, repairs, 1840 [Hampshire Record Office 15M52/521]

GARTON, James Archibald 1891-1969 *army officer*

Born in Shepton Mallet, James Garton was a member of the local Anglo-Bavarian brewery family. He served with distinction in the North Somerset Yeomanry during the First World War, eventually rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

From 1920 he lived at Pylle Manor, and was a founder member, and the first Master of the Somerset Guild of Craftsmen from November 1933.

He was also High Sheriff of Somerset in 1937, and appointed Vice-Lieutenant in 1960. In 1958 he was awarded the CBE for public and antiquarian services in the County.

St Thomas A Becket, Pylle, decorations, and may have also designed additions to Pylle Manor [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 536 and 537]

GATELEY, Arthur Ignatius 1854-1938, **Frank Bernard PARSONS** 1860-1939, and his son **Harold Richard PARSONS** 1888-1975 *surveyors and architects*

Born in Birmingham, Arthur Gateley was the sixth child of Thomas Gateley and Elizabeth Williams.

In 1882 he married Eliza Ann Hill and they had eight children. Initially the family lived in Handsworth, Staffordshire, and he described himself as a land surveyor. By 1901 the family were living in Sutton Coldfield before moving onto Kings Norton, Worcestershire.

Arthur Parsons practised in Birmingham in partnership with Frank Parsons, an architect and surveyor. He was also born in the City, the son of Richard Parsons, a publican, and his wife Emma. In 1886 he married Louise Ellinor Stanley, and their eldest son, born in Handsworth, was Harold Richard Parsons. He also later joined the partnership.

Wellington Road, Taunton, house opposite the end of Park Street at the junction with Compass Hill, 1927, dem. [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1266]

Mount Nebo, Taunton, house on the w. side, corner of Brooklands Lane (possibly No. 6 Broadlands Road), 1927 [information from Julian Orbach]

GAYE, Howard 1849-1925 *artist and architect*

Born in Ipswich, the son of the Revd. Charles Gaye, little is known of his early training but Howard Gaye later practised as an architect from offices in London. He was also an accomplished watercolourist and in 1880 exhib. architectural drawings at the R.A. He is perhaps best remembered for his presentation drawings and perspectives he made for the celebrated architect Charles Francis Annesley Voysey.

Christ Church, Crewkerne, altered, 1899, choir stalls, 1900, reredos by Harry Hems, 1902 and 1904, dem. [SHC D/D/Cf/1899/10 and 1904/81]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, reredos, 1902, and added a wooden fan-vault under the tower, 1904 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 233 and 234]

GEORGE, Ernest 1839-1922 *architect, etcher and watercolourist* and **Alfred Bowman YEATES** 1867-1944 *architect, artist and collector*

Ernest George was the second son of John George, a successful London wholesale ironmonger. At school, he showed early skills as a draughtsman and watercolourist, then developed an interest in architecture. From 1856 until 1860, he was an articled pupil of Samuel Hewitt (d. 1877), and studied at the R.A. Schools. After leaving Samuel Hewitt he spent a few months working for William Allen Boulnois (1823-1893). Then for the next year Ernest George toured France and Germany before he set up in practice in 1861 with fellow student, Thomas Vaughan (1836-1875). Following Thomas Vaughan's early death, in March 1876 Ernest George (E.G. as he was known in the office) went into partnership with Harold Ainsworth Peto, fifteen years his junior. For Ernest George there must have been some risks involved in taking on a young and untried partner, but the advantages were clear with the Peto family connections providing a direct entree into the London building world. The partnership was to prove very successful with the *Builder's Journal* observing...*There is no less assertive practioner than Ernest George, and in his partner he found the antithesis to himself.* Commissions followed with the firm's client base expanding rapidly to encompass a wide social spectrum working for the landed gentry, professional classes and industrialists.

Ernest George did much of the designing, and Harold Peto would appear to have taken the role of a...*business man, with qualifications for determining estimates, supervising works and materials as well as meeting the many legal and other problems and difficulties that arise in building operations.* Throughout the 1870's and 1880's, the practice was dubbed *The Eton of offices* with a continuous flow of talented architects, including Edwin Lutyens, Guy Dawber, Herbert Baker, and of more local interest, Joseph Nicholson Johnston, passing through the practice, either as articled pupils or assistants.

The partnership was finally dissolved in 1892, when Harold Peto suffering from ill health, retired from architecture to concentrate on landscape gardening and interior design.

After a distinguished career of over sixty years, Ernest George was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1896, elected PRIBA from 1908-10, and became a Royal Academician in 1917. He was knighted for his services to architecture in 1911.

Although Ernest George was anxious that he be remembered as an architect, he was also widely acknowledged as a draughtsman, watercolourist and etcher of considerable distinction. He exhibited widely, and amongst his sketchbooks held at the Victoria & Albert Museum, are watercolours and drawings, dating from 1915-17 of Minehead, Porlock Weir, Selworthy, Cheddar, Croscombe and Shepton Mallet.

In 1892, Ernest George had been joined in partnership by Alfred Bowman Yeates, who had entered the practice of George & Peto in 1889. Their partnership came to an end with Ernest

George's retirement in 1920, at the age of eighty-one. Throughout his professional life, Ernest George preferred to work in partnership, acknowledging that this arrangement enabled him...to work quietly, sheltered from the worries that disturb single-handed men.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Hilary Grainger, *The Architecture of Sir Ernest George and his Partners*, Doctoral thesis, The University of Leeds, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Hilary Grainger, *The Architecture of Sir Ernest George*, 2011; Hilary Grainger in *The Practice of Architecture-eight architects 1830-1930*, edited by Christopher Webster, 2012]

Ernest George in partnership with Harold Peto:

Glencot, Wookey Hole, new country house and gardens, 1885-87, builder A. Estcourt of Gloucester [exhib. at the R.A., 1887; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 17; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 439; Whalley, *The Great Edwardian Gardens of Harold Peto*, 2007, 21-2; Grainger, 2011, 167, 481; *Building News*, 13 May 1887, 17 and 241, perspective drawing illust. and a photograph of the hall in 1891; Webster, 2012, 199] Brookfield and Glenview Cottages, Titlands Lane, Wookey Hole, c. 1897, built as staff cottages [Grainger, 2011, 481]

Alfred Alfred Yeates was born in Paddington, London, and from 1885 he was an articled pupil of Arthur Cates (1829-1901), before joining the practice of Ernest George & Harold Peto, as an improver in 1889. Three years later he became a partner of Ernest George.

Alfred Yeates continued to practice after Ernest George retired, until his own retirement in 1935, the year he also belatedly married.

As well as being an architect, Alfred Yeates was also an accomplished watercolour artist and a collector of pewter, producing an illustrated catalogue of his extensive collection. In 1918 he was a founder member of the Pewter Society.

Ernest George in partnership with Alfred Yeates:

The Croft, Wookey Hole, attrib. with terrace of estate cottages s.-w. of the paper mill, c.1900-1910 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 723]

Wayford Manor (rebuilt c.1602), Wayford, plans conceived to complete the traditional Elizabethan E-shaped house for Harold Peto's sister Helen Baker were curtailed in some aspects, alterations and additions, 1902-5, Harold Peto designed the loggia linking the s.wing to the courtyard cottage and reconstructing the gardens and terraces, 1900-1910 [*Country Life*, 29 September 1934, 336-341 and 13 March 1958, 494-496; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 70; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 135; Whalley, 2007, 21 and 112-119; Grainger, 2011, 312-5 including drawings dated 1902 showing proposals, and 428-9; Webster, 2012, 186]

St Michael, Wayford, n.arcade to an added aisle, 1906 [SHC D/D/Cf/1905; but not included in the Catalogue of Works and Projects compiled by Hilary Grainger in *The Architecture of Sir Ernest George*, 2011]

GEORGE, John-see John Kemp

GEORGE, Richard 1797-1860 *carpenter and builder*

Richard George was born and died in Wells.

Baptist Chapel (now the United Reformed Church), Union Street, Wells, 1827 [*Bible Christian*, 18 October 1827]

GIBBONS, Grinling-see Christopher Wren

GIBBONS, Owen-see Thomas Jackson

GIBBS, Charles Alexander 1825-1877 and his brother **Alexander** c.1831-1886 *stained glass artists and designers*

Charles and Alexander Gibbs were the sons of Isaac Alexander Gibbs (1802-1851), and both joined the London-based family stained glass firm established in 1848.

In 1858 the firm split up and the brothers went their separate ways.

Alexander Gibbs formed his own studio and was also a talented artist on encaustic tiles. He became a collaborator of the architect William Butterfield.

Alexander Gibbs & Co. flourished from The Bloomsbury Stained Glass Works and continued in business up until the First World War.

Charles Gibbs:

St George, Hinton St George, n.transept window, 1858 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 38; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 360]

St Mary and All Saints, Meare, chancel side windows, c.1871 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 433]

Alexander Gibbs:

St John Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, w. and s. aisle w. windows, 1860 [Playfair, 37 illust. 38; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 347]

St Mary, Shapwick, chancel windows, 1861 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 552]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, w.window, 1862 [Playfair, 2012, vi illust., 50; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 611; Cheshire, *Victorian Stained Glass in the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, n.d., 6]

All Saints, Langport, window, 1865 [Playfair, 2012, 42; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 398]

St Andrew, High Ham, n. aisle e., 1868 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 357]

St Andrew, Cheddar, e.window, 1873 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 440]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, ne.window, 1880 [Playfair, 2012, 32; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 234]

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, s-w possibly by Alexander Gibbs [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 121]

GIBBS, A.H.-see Henry Valpot Francis Valpy

GIBBS, John 1827-1869 *architect*

John Gibbs was born in Oxford, the eldest child of William and Sarah Gibbs. Early in his career he was practising as an architect in Wigan, and then in Manchester. After a short time, however, he returned to Oxford where he built a number of houses in the north of the City. In 1859 he designed the Horsefair Cross, commemorating the marriage of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, and in the same year he designed the Banbury Cross.

In 1861 he married Annie Stone, and died in Birmingham in 1869.

John Gibbs was the author of *Designs for Gothic Architecture*, 1853 and *English Gothic Architecture*, 1855.

All Saints, Nyngham, proposed restoration of churchyard cross, c.1869, unexecuted which might explain the note on drawings which reads...*all wrong could never be like this* [SHC DD/SF/5/1/4]

GIBBS, Samuel d.c.1861 *statuary and stonemason*

In 1833 Samuel Gibbs was declared a bankrupt at the Court in Wells and referred to as being formerly of Axminster, Devon, a grocer and stonemason.

His work was described by Rupert Gunnis in his *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851*, published in 1951, as being...*well above the average of the contemporary small-town statuary of the period*.

All Saints, Kingsdon, mons., 1799 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors 1660-1851*, 2009, 519]

Unitarian Chapel, Hermitage Street, Crewkerne, mon. to Grace Joliffe (d.1810) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 234]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, mon. to Samuel Sparks (d.1813) [Roscoe, 2009, 519]

St Michael, Wayford, mon. to Sarah Pinney (d.1818) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 653]

GILES, Charles Edmund 1822-1881 *church architect and surveyor*, **Walter ROBINSON** 1833-1918 *architect*, and **Richard GANE** 1839-1877 *architect*

Charles Edmund Giles was born in Frome, the third son of William Giles (1783-1853) a carrier, originally of Mark, and his wife Sophie Allen (1790-1841). He was educated in Frome, and at Bridgwater, in a school run by his elder brother, William Giles (1811-1891).

At the age of fourteen, he left Somerset for London to be an articled pupil of Henry Shaw (1800-1873). This offer of a pupilage may have come about through his brother William who had

commissioned Henry Shaw to build a house for him at Windlesham, near Oxford. However, Henry Shaw was more of an architectural illustrator and antiquarian than an architect, and in 1834 published *Details of Elizabethan Architecture*. Charles Edmund Giles seems to have spent much of his time visiting and drawing the landmark buildings of the City, rather than gaining training and experience on new building projects. At the end of a three-year pupilage in 1839, he joined the architect George Alexander, as an assistant, returning to Frome three years later, in 1842.

Charles Edmund Giles was of the opinion that he received an inadequate education and training as an architect, nevertheless, in 1843 he paid a premium of £500 for a ten-year junior partnership share in the established Taunton practice of Richard Carver.

On the 1st March, 1848, he married his partner's eldest daughter Jane Eleanor (1822-1900) at the Church of St George, Wilton, and the couple honeymooned in the Low Countries and Germany. By 1850 they were living at No. 14 the Crescent, Taunton, where their first two children were born, Eleanor Morse (1850-1931) and Edmund Douglas (1852-1926). Two further boys, Edgar (1855-1896) and William Edward (1856-1892) were born after the family moved to the village of Stoke St Mary.

The partners almost exclusively practised in Somerset, but outside the County they worked on the churches at Hemyock, 1846-7, Honiton, 1848 and Beaminster, 1849-51. However, their personal and professional relationship became increasingly acrimonious. In his autobiography Charles Edmund Giles describes...*Great difficulties with my partner himself, who could not at all understand Art to be otherwise than a fashion of the times changing with Caprice*. Eventually the partnership was formally dissolved on the 14 August 1852, and with the death of his father in the following year, Charles Edmund Giles was able to pay off his partnership debt, and then take a six months study tour of Italy.

On his return to Taunton, Charles Edmund Giles, with his assistant Frederick Peck and articled pupil Edward William Stephens, initially practised from the family home in the Crescent, but in 1853 they moved to The Close in the nearby village of Stoke St Mary. In 1855 he went on an architectural study tour to France, taking with him Edward Stephens.

Charles Edmund Giles was a leading member of the SANHS and in their *Proceedings* for 1850 and 1851 they reproduced a series of papers he had given to the learned society on Norman Architecture, Sculpture in Wellington and Taunton churches, Nunney Castle and an ancient doorway in a building in Keyford, Frome. His sketches of decorative stone mouldings in St John, Glastonbury were printed in the *PSANHS* in 1858.

By 1856 he had moved away from Somerset to live and work in Paddington, London. Ten years later the family, together with his architectural pupil Frederick Giles, were living in Shenfield, near Brentwood, Essex. However, throughout this time Charles Edmund Giles continued to work in the West Country, especially on new churches as at All Saints, Clevedon, 1859-60, St John Baptist, Bath, 1861-62, and St Michael, Monkton Combe, 1863-65. Elsewhere, he built the Church of St Mark at Pennington in 1859, and nearby All Saints, Hordle, 1872, both in Hampshire. At the seaside resort of Ventnor on the Isle of Wight he designed the Church of the Holy Trinity in 1860-62. At this time he also was responsible for a number of churches and vicarages in Lincolnshire and Norfolk.

Charles Edmund Giles exhib. at the R.A. in 1864, but in the following year he was suffering from an unnamed illness and lamented in his *Memoirs* that...*I ended my upward career at 43 then an invalid*. In 1868 he resigned from the RIBA, but continued to practise, albeit on a more modest scale. At this time assistants in his office included Henry Lovegrove (1846-1927), and Walter Robinson, whom he invited to become his junior partner. Later Charles Edmund Giles was to complain that Walter Robinson...*was a drinker*, and their partnership was dissolved in 1869. Another former articled pupil, Richard Gane then joined with him in partnership. But four years later as his health seriously declined, Richard Gane took over sole charge of the practice, and completed building a new church at Canning Town, Essex, 1874-76.

With his income from architecture having dried up Charles Edmund Giles was largely dependent on the annual rent of about £150 he received from the farm at Woolavington left to his wife (the home of Betty Morse, Richard Carver's first wife).

In early 1874 he departed England to live in Switzerland. In his latter years he designed alterations to his brother's house, Churchill Court, North Somerset.

By 1879 he had moved onto Italy, firstly to Florence, and then to Rome, where he died two years later. Charles Edmund Giles was buried in the Campo Cestio English Cemetery in the City with the inscription on his gravestone reading...*In loving memory of Charles Edmund Giles born in*

Froome, Somersetshire. Died Rome June 16 1881 in his Fiftyninth Year. There is also a brass plaque to his memory in St Mary, Frome, the church he largely rebuilt, in his home town.

Charles Edmund Giles included a list of his works in an account of his life, probably compiled whilst he was staying in Florence in 1880. In this unpublished autobiography, he claims to have built twenty-one new churches, restored, repaired or rebuilt a further sixty-one, erected twenty-seven schools, sixteen vicarages, and some twenty-five houses, and other buildings. The majority of these works were County of Somerset.

[*Charles Edmund Giles-Autograph Memoirs*, a copy of the original which was sold at auction in 1985 to the Getty Centre, California, United States of America, SHC T/PH/win/1/S/2262]

As for Edward William Stephens (1833-1890) he returned to his home town of Maidstone in 1857, and over the next three years won four architectural competitions working with Frederick Peck, including Catham Workhouse, Churches at Maidstone and Hayham, and the Guildhall, Cambridge. In 1862 he set up his own practice, and went on to become a reasonably successful architect in his own right in Kent, and elsewhere. Frederick Peck (1828-1875) originally hailed from Cambridge, and spent the greater part of his professional career in London as a partner of Edward Coe (1826-1885). He won a further six competitions and his public works included the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Lincoln Gaol, and Poor Law Workhouses at Hertford, Whittlesey and Maldon. In 1869 he also qualified as a civil engineer.

Charles Edmund Giles whilst in partnership with Richard Carver:

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, restoration and repair works, 1843-45, in consultation with Benjamin Ferrey, roof raised three feet, chancel restored, stained glass windows installed, stalls and tower screen, report on the state of the tower, 1852, two years earlier George Godwin (1815-1888), editor of *The Builder*, reported to the RIBA on...*the wretched state of dilapidation and decay of the tower* [Cottle, *The Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, 1845, 3, 4 and 6; three lead plaques removed from the Church and sold at GTH auction 1 November 2018, lots 253-254, stating...*1845 Messrs Carver and Giles, architects and surveyors, A.C. Cox, J. Jerboul, S.C. Easton, Churchwardens, Revd. J. Cottle, Vicar, J. Barlett, plumber; Taunton Courier*, 29 January 1853]

Holy Trinity School, Taunton, c.1844, dem. [SHC T/PH/win/1/S/2262; Bush, 1983, 58, illust]

St Michaels, Minehead, restored, 1844 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1844]

Almshouses, Magdalene Lane, Taunton, rebuilding, 1845-46, builder William Shewbrooks, part dem. [*Taunton Courier*, 27 August 1845 and 3 June 1846; Bush, 1983, 31 plans]

Vicarage, Isle Brewers, 1846-47 [SHC, D/D/Bbm/96]

St Mary the Virgin, Wambrook, proposals to rebuild the church, unexecuted, 1846 [ICBS]

School (C of E) and school master's house, North Curry, 1846-48 [SHC DD/EDS/2541; Dix, *North Curry-A Place in History*, 2006, 162; Bushell, *The Story of the Village School in North Curry*, 2002, 8 and 16 illust. architects drawings]

Church for Rowbarton, Taunton, designs for new church, unexecuted, 1847 [ICBS grant rejected, work not started by 1854 due to...*unexpected difficulties*, a chapel of ease was eventually built, possibly by William Bruce Gingell, but dem. in c.1879]

St Mary the Virgin, Charlton Mackrell, extensive restoration works including reconstructing the porch, windows and much of the fabric, the vestry was added and the chancel rebuilt, 1847, perhaps also by Charles Edmund Giles, n.vestry, 1861 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 195]

St John Baptist, Wellington, dismantled the chancel and the s. chancel aisle, and dem. the n.aisle, extended the church eastwards, and the n.aisle rebuilt wider with gallery, font, repewed providing seating for 878, a medieval the n.door was not reinstated, 1847-51 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1849, 37; *PSANHS*, vol.i, 1851, 30; ICBS; L.F.Isaac, *A guide to the Parish Church of St John the Baptist*, 1994]

School, West Hatch, 1849 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1849, 355]

St Mary, Nether Stowey, rebuilt, except tower and enlarged, 1849-51, builder William Shewbrooks [tablet inside church on w. wall; *Taunton Courier*, 13 September 1851; SHC D/P/n.sty 8/1/1]

SANHS Archaeological Museum, Taunton, plans for the enlargement of the Museum then housed in the Market Buildings, 1852, dem., Richard Carver & Charles Edmund Giles worked together on behalf SANHS [*Somerset County Herald*, 31 January 1852]

Charles Edmund Giles:

All Saints, Kingweston, his first major independent work, 1851-55 [SHC DD/DN 363; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 174-5]

St Mary, Brompton Regis, repairs to walls and roof, reseating, 1852-54 [ICBS]

School and Schoolhouse, Charlton Mackrell, 1853, builders Snaith [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1853, 214, and 1855, 50; Villiers, *Village Schooling in Somerset*, 2012, 86]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, examination of state of tower, responsible for further repairs from 1852-55, builder Joseph Staple of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, the works were later abandoned in favour of complete rebuilding which had been suggested by Charles Edmund Giles in 1852-see entries for George Gilbert Scott and for Benjamin Ferrey [*PSANHS*, 1851, 89; *Taunton Courier*, 24 April 1852; Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874, 19-22]

Peacock House (formerly the Vicarage), Barton St David, 1853-54, builder Alex Higgins [*VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 138]

Wellington Monument (foundation stone laid October 1817 to a design of Thomas Lee), Blackdown Hills, near Wellington, prepared a report upon the condition of the mon. and considered it to be a public danger with its shaft having...*fallen into grievous disrepair, the summit being quite open and apparently unfinished*. A watercolour painting by **Peter Orlando Hutchinson** (1810-1897) of Sidmouth, depicts the state of the mon. at that time. In 1846 the mon. had been struck by lightening causing considerable structural damage, then following the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852, local concerns were galvanised into commissioning the report in which Charles Edmund Giles envisaged completing the mon. as a simple pillar, but without the terminal statue, originally conceived by Thomas Lee. This approach was evidently adopted, but the detailed plans for the works were provided by Henry Edmund Goodridge and Alfred Goodridge [SHC DD/DN 4/4/90; Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 114-5; Girdler, *The Wellington Monument in Somerset-Its History and Construction 1815-2000*, 2001, 6-7, 16, 21-22 and 53; Curl, *The Egyptian Revival: Ancient Egypt as the Inspiration for Design Motifs in the West*, 2005, 320; *National Trust*, unpublished report, 2009, 3 and 4; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 38 and 39 illusts; *PSANHS*, vol.160, 2017, 137, 139 illust., and 140]

St Bartholomew, Bathealton, largely rebuilt, 1853-54 [SHC, T/PH/wln/1/5/2262; D/P/bal/4/1/2]

St John's Hall (originally built as a school), Vicarage Street, Frome, 1853-54, builder H.Dark of Taunton with font by Henry Davis [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 514]

Christ Church, Long Load, rebuild, 1854-7 [ICBS]

Assize Court, Taunton, second premiate in architectural competition, 1855 [*The Builder*, 1855, 59,81 and 190; *Charles Edmund Giles Memoirs*, 1880; SHC T/PH/wln/1/s/2262]

St John's Schools, High Street, Wellington, 1855-56 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1855, 130; Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 99 drawing]

Stuckeys Bank (NatWest), Wells, 1855-6, builder, Knight of Wells, stone carving by William Halliday of Chilton Polden, William Burges writing in the *Building News* commented...*I shall never forget my horror on coming upon a Venetian bank built in freestone in a quiet, dull cathedral town-it was simply an impertinence*. [*Building News*, xii, 1865, 605-6; *Stat. List for the City of Wells*, 1972; Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 37; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 700; Crook, *William Burges and the Victorian Dream*, 2013, 92 and 362]

Stuckey's Bank, Fore Street, Taunton, 1856-57, right-hand side, five bays wide [*Taunton Courier*, 12 March 1856]

Vicarage, East Woodlands, 1856-58, builder James Davis, carving by James Halliday [Longleat estate papers]

Holy Cross, Hillfarrance, new vestry, new chancel and transept windows, reseating and repairs to roof and walls, 1856-7 [ICBS]

Cann's Field House, now the Corner House Hotel, and the adjoining terrace of houses on the n. side of Park Street, Taunton, 1856 onwards, builders Henry Davis and George Pollard [*Taunton Courier*, 11 February 1857, 7; Bush, *Jerboults Taunton*, 1983, 35 illust]

St Peter, Williton, new n. aisle, vestry and porch, extension of s.aisle, new windows to chancel, general repairs to roof and walls, 1856-59 [ICBS]

St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, chancel restored, 1857 [*Taunton Courier*, 10 June 1857]

St John, Staplegrove, major restoration and w.extension, 1857, builder John Spiller, mason, John Macey of Bishops Hull, font and credence table by Henry Davis [*Somerset County Gazette*, 22 August, 1857; Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 15 and 16]

School, Stoke St Gregory, 1857-58, builder W. H. Woodford [*The Builder*, 1857, 497; *Taunton Courier*, 2 November 1857]

St Mary, East Brent, repairs and re-pewing, 1858-59 [ICBS]

St Mary the Virgin, Wambrook, rebuild, unexecuted, 1858-59 [ICBS]

Holy Trinity, Binegar, rebuilt, except tower, 1858-59 [ICBS]

St Andrew, Curry Rivel, repairs to roof and walls, rebuilding of tower and pulpit, 1858-1863, builders Hartnell of Curry Rivel and Staples of Stoke-sub-Hamdon [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1861/2; Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, n.d., 88 and 89]]

St Nicholas, Corfe, westward extension, reseating and repairs to bell and bell frame 1858-59 [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 222]

St Mary's, Bishops Lydeard, new n. aisle, reseating and repairs to roof and walls, rebuilt chancel, 1858-60, builder Edward Ierboult [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1861/2]

St Andrew, Chapel Allerton, new n. aisle and vestry, rebuilding e. wall, reseating, repairs to roof and walls, 1858-60, builder presumably Henry Davis who carved the font [ICBS]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, extensively restored, except tower, 1858-70, with local land agent James Babbage [*Stat.List. for the Civil Parish of Nettlecombe*, 1969; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 120; Church Guide; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 480]

St Giles, Leighland, rebuild, 1859-61 [ICBS]

St Peter the Apostle, Draycott, new church and Vicarage, 1859-1861 [ICBS]

St Mary, Shapwick, submitted restoration plans, not executed, 1850's [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 178]

St Andrew, Ansford, dem. old church except for tower, 1861 new church 1862, builder Edward Oram Francis [*Sherborne Journal*, 22 August 1861; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 2 and 100]

All Saints, Isle Brewers, plans prepared for both repairing the old church and designs for a new building, 1858, the latter was consecrated in 1861, builder John Spiller of Taunton [ICBS; *The Builder*, 8 October 1859, 669; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 155 illust., and 156]

Eastbrook House, Trull, probably designed the gatehouse range, c.1860 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 645]

St John, Frome, completed the restoration and rebuilding (started by Benjamin Ferrey in 1844), and designed the Via Crucis and arched well-head over spring in church wall, 1860-66, builders Frederick and George William Brown, ornamental work and carving by James Forsyth, pulpit by John Birnie Philip (1824-1875) [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 126; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 9-11; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 978]

St Mary, Frome with Church Hall, Vicarage and School, 1860-65, builders Frederick and George William Brown [Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 63-4; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 510]

St Mary, Luxborough, nave largely rebuilt, n. aisle added and tower topped off with saddleback gable, 1861 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 412]

St Mary, Charlton Mackrell, alterations and n. vestry, 1861 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 195]

St John, Cutcombe, added s. chancel and aisle and other alterations, 1862, builders John Pearse and John Hole [*The Builder*, 1862, 790]

All Saints, Trull, box pews removed and whole church reseated, new font installed and pulpit repositioned, 1862-63

St John the Baptist, Carhampton, rebuilt part of the n. wall and re-roofed, screen restored by John Seymour and painted decoration by Stansells of Taunton, reseating, 1862-3, John Seymour also restored the Trevelyan monument [*Church Building*, 1862, 182; ICBS]

St Martin, West Coker, unexecuted restoration plans, 1863 [SHC D/D/cf/1863/7]

St Margaret, Thorne St Margaret, extensive restoration, excluding tower but including new e. and n. walls and new roofs, 1863-65 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf /1864/4]

St Martin, Fivehead, extension at w. end of s. aisle, reseating and repairs to roof and walls, 1863-66 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1864/6]

Holy Cross, Mark, restored, 1863 [SHC D/D/cf/1863/5]

St Mary, Stoke St Mary, possibly added s.aisle and vestry, 1864, builder Henry Davis [Charles Edmund Giles lived and practised from Stoke St Mary from 1853 to 1856; information on builder from Tom Mayberry]

NatWest (formerly Stuckey's Bank), Wellington, attrib., 1864 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 660]

No. 4 Fore Street (formerly the Wilts and Dorset Bank then Draytons Jewellers), Taunton, attrib., 1865 [Bush, 1983, 42 and 44 illust.]

St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, restored by George Edmund Street, with Charles Edmund Giles

possibly acting as executant architect, 1863-65 [*Western Gazette*, 2 June 1865; ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1864/1]

Huish Almshouses, Magdalene Street, Taunton, 1866-67, builder John Spiller [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

All Saints, Norton Fitzwarren, works included rebuilding the n-e chapel and restoring the chancel and reredos, e.window by Clayton & Bell, 1865-66, builder John Spiller [*The Church Builder*, 1866, 41; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 499 and 500]

Taunton College School (King's College), South Road, Taunton, won the limited competition in 1867, built 1868-70, builder John Spiller of Taunton, alterations to the headmasters house, 1877. But by 1879 the Taunton College School was declared bankrupt and the pupils moved back to Richard Huish Grammar School building in Corporation Street. From 1880 the new school buildings became King's College [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/201 and 350; *The Builder*, 1867, 715; *Somerset County Herald and Great Western Advertiser*, 8 October 1870-contemporary description of the buildings; Harper, 1983, 160; Bush, *The Story of Taunton*, 1977, 128, signed architects (Giles & Gane?) drawings reproduced; Pedlar, *A Prep School in Somerset*, 2007, 20]

Kinglake Cross, also known as the Market Cross, The Parade, Taunton, Alexander William Kinglake (1809-1891), an historian and MP for Bridgwater from 1857 until 1868, paid for the Memorial to be erected in memory of his parents, his father, William Kinglake (1769-1852) who was a banker and solicitor, and who promoted the building of the Crescent, erected 1867, dismantled in 1934 [Pooley, *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset*, 1877, 35-6; Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 63, 68 and 69 illusts; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 101 illust; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 17 illust]

All Saints, Langport, restored the chancel, 1867 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 397]

St Cuthbert, Wells, reredos and font by James Forsyth, possibly for Charles Edmund Giles, 1867 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 695-6]

Vicarage, Chapel Allerton, 1868-69 [SHC DD/Bbm/171]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, possibly designed new roof, 1869 [*PSANHS*, vol.liv, 1908, 61]

St Mary Magdalene, Winsford [*Charles Edmund Giles Memoirs*, 1880 SHC T/PH/wln/1/s/2262]

St Mary Magdalene, Sparkford [*Charles Edmund Giles Memoirs*, 1880 SHC T/PH/wln/1/s/2262]

Summerleaze, Murty Hill, Frome

Nos. 41 and 43 Bridge Street, Taunton, attrib.

Walter Robinson was born in the village of Over, n. of Cambridge, the third son of brewer Robert Robinson (b.1816) and his wife Elizabeth. From 1850 until 1856 he was living in Lambeth, London, training as an articled pupil in the office of William Gilbee Haberson and Matthew Edward Haberson. Over the next two years he undertook lengthy sketching tours of both England and France.

By 1861 Walter Robinson had returned to Cambridge to practise as an architect, before becoming an assistant of Charles Edmund Giles. In 1866 Charles Edmund Giles had moved from London to Brentwood in Essex, and with his health failing he took Walter Robinson into partnership. Their partnership was however, dissolved three years later in 1869.

Walter Robinson then returned to Cambridgeshire, practised from Ely, and was elected a Fellow of the RIBA in 1882. By 1901 he had retired from architectural practise, and with his wife Louisa Beatrice, whom he married in 1896, moved from Ely to New Hunstanton in Norfolk. He died there in 1918, aged eighty-five.

Charles Edmund Giles in partnership with Walter Robinson:

St Michael and All Angels, Bawdrip, planned rebuilding abandoned for shortage of funds but extensive alterations undertaken, windows replaced, except w. window, the floor lowered, new seating installed replacing box pews and a gallery in the n. transept, 1864-67 [SHC D/D Cf/1865/1; D/P/baw 6/1/1 and 23/1; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 191]

St Mary, Westonzoyland, repairs to chancel roof and reseating, 1865-66 [ICBS]

St Mary Magdalene, Chewton Mendip, restoration scheme including new vestry and porch on the s. side, pulpit and e. window, 1865, work completed with Walter Robinson [ICBS; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 451]

Vicarage, Chewton Mendip, alterations, 1865 [SHC DD/Bbm/146]

Chapel and school, Frome Selwood, 1865 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1865, 53]

All Saints, Langport, possibly restored the chancel, 1867 [information from Julian Orbach]

Chapel, Leighland, rebuilt and extended as a vicarage, 1867 [*VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 52]

All Saints, Kingsdon, restored the chancel, 1867-68 [SHC D/D/Bbm/160]

St Lawrence, Lydeard St Lawrence, repairs to roof and walls, 1868-71, work completed by

Charles Edmund Giles [ICBS]
National School, Chewton Mendip, attrib. 1868 [SHC DD/EDS/4532]

In North Somerset the partners also worked on the Churches at West Harptree, 1865, and Pensford, 1868-69.

Richard Gane was born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, the son of Richard Gane (1793-1879), a builder-surveyor. He served his articles with Charles Edmund Giles, then joined his father, and uncle Charles Gane (1791-1866), in Gane & Company, building woollen mills and factories in Trowbridge. In 1864 he designed Christ Church, East Kennet, Wiltshire, but he is probably best remembered for the Abbey Mill, Bradford-on-Avon, built in 1874-5.

In 1869, aged thirty, he re-joined his former master as a junior partner, succeeding Walter Robinson. By this time he was married to Emily, and by 1871 the couple had three children. In 1872 the partners restored the church of St Mary, Storrington, West Sussex in 1873, but with Charles Edmund Giles now increasing suffering from poor health, Richard Gane took over sole charge of the practice the following year.

Charles Edmund Giles retired and left England to live in Switzerland, then finally in Italy. In 1877 Richard Gane also left England, but shortly after arriving at Sydney in Australia, he died. According to a plaque in Holy Trinity, Trowbridge (built by his father to designs of A.F. Livesay), he was aged only thirty-eight at the time of his death.

Charles Edmund Giles in partnership with Richard Gane:

St Mary Magdalene, Exford, rebuilt except tower and w. wall, 1868-71, started by the partnership of Giles and Robinson, but plans drawn by Charles Edmund Giles in partnership with Richard Gane; work was completed by Giles alone [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1868/2]

St Mary, Hemington, Richard Gane restored the chancel and added the vestry, 1869 [SHC D/D/Bbm/162]

St Matthew, Wookey, restoration and repairs to walls and the roof, 1869-72, started by Charles Edmund Giles alone but completed by Giles & Gane, builder Charles Knowles of Cheddar and Wrington [ICBS; *The Architect*, 27 April, 1872; SHC D/D/Cf/1871/3; Hasler, *The Church of St Matthew, Wookey*, 1990, after 8, plans illust.]

St John the Baptist, Tolland, repairs and reseating, 1870-71, builders Shewbrooks & Son [ICBS]

St Katherine, East Woodlands, plans for rebuilding but only chancel and vestry built, 1871-72, remainder by John Loughborough Pearson, 1879-81 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 708]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, replanned chancel, redecorated and refurnished, plans for extending the chancel not executed but render removed and tower drastically altered with pinnacles and spirelet removed, 1872, builder Henry Davis [SHC D/D/Cf/1872/1]

National School, Williton, drawings signed by Charles Edmund Giles, 1872-4 [SHC DD/EDS/6443]

St Pancras, West Bagborough, restored, s.wall and porch rebuilt, 1872-74 [SHC D/D/Cf/1872/8]

Cotlake House, (boarding house for Queens College School), Trull Road, Taunton, built 1874-80 [Channon, *History of Queen's College, Taunton*, 43 illust]

GILES, John 1833-1900, **Albert Edward GOUGH** 1842-1908 and **John Evelyn TROLLOPE** 1856-1929 *architects and surveyors*

John Giles was born in Lincolnshire, and became an articled pupil of local architect Pearson Bellamy (1822-1901), and his partner John Spencer Hardy (1815-1871). In 1859 the practice submitted unsuccessful plans for the Manchester Assize Courts, but two years later they won the competition to design the Town Hall at Grimsby.

By 1861 John Giles, then aged twenty-eight, left Lincolnshire to set up his own architectural practice in London. He was almost immediately successful winning first premium in the prestigious competition to design an hotel...*on a scale of comfort and magnificence not hitherto attained in London*. The Langham Hotel on Portland Place was completed in 1865, and in the following year he built the Richmond Hill Hotel.

For a short time he worked with Lewis Angell (1829-1902), who was the District Surveyor for West Ham. They won the competition for the design of the Stratford Town Hall, completed in 1869. By then John Giles was in partnership with Edward Biven (b.1843).

But by 1872, John Giles and Albert Edward Gough had formed a new partnership in Charing Cross, specialising in the design of schools, asylums and hospitals. Their works included Homerton College, Cambridge in 1878, and later Colindale Hospital at Hendon, 1889-1900.

Albert Edward Gough was born in Frome, the eldest child of John and Martha Gough. In 1861 he was an architectural pupil in Finsbury, London, and in 1873 he married Jane Fredsham Chamen. The couple later lived at Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, with their five children.

From 1861 John Giles began exhibiting architectural designs at the R.A. which he continued for the next seventeen years, the last four years in collaboration with Albert Gough.

Charles Bell was an articled pupil, then an assistant in the office of John Giles and Albert Edward Gough until 1870.

From 1884 the partners were joined by John Evelyn Trollope. Born in Lambeth, London, John Evelyn Trollope had been an articled pupil, then an assistant in the office of Arthur William Blomfield.

The practice of Giles, Gough & Trollope flourished for the next sixteen years, until 1900 when John Giles died. From 1868 until 1900 John Giles and his partners entered some forty-four architectural competitions and were successful in sixteen, including two in Somerset.

Albert Edward Gough and John Trollope continued the practice until 1908.

[Wikipedia, *John Giles (architect)*, online]

John Giles in partnership with Albert Edward Gough:

Grammar School, Crewkerne, won the competition to design the School, 1878 [*The Builder*, 28th

August 1880; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 38]

Sexey's County School, Bruton, unsuccessful in competition, 1883 [Harper, 1983, 38]

John Giles in partnership with Albert Edward Gough and John Evelyn Trollope:

Somerset & Bath Mental Hospital (Cotford Asylum then Tone Vale Hospital from 1945), Cotford St Luke, near Bishops Lydeard, first prize in the competition to design the Hospital, 1891, built 1892-97 including the clock tower, builder Henry William Pollard, later addition by others of 1910, closed 1995 and parts dem. [Harper, 1983, 160; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 112]

GILES, William Josiah 1861-1908 stone carver and sculptor

Born in Wellington, William Giles worked from No.76 South Street, next door to his brother, John Giles, who ran a business as an iron and tin plate worker. By 1901 he had moved to Taunton and died aged only forty-seven.

All Saints, Rockwell Green, font and pulpit for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1890 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 543]

Masonic Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, carving on the pediment for Frederick Roberts, 1896 [OD] St James, Halse, pulpit, 1897 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 337]

All Saints, Nynhead, statue of Elijah, late nineteenth century [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 504]

Egerton Burnett's Warehouse (now North Side, Wellington School), coat of arms over the doorway [Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 19]

GILL, Arthur Eric Rowton 1882-1940, stone carver and calligrapher

Born in Brighton, Eric Gill was the son of the Revd. T.A. Gill. In 1897 the family moved to Chichester and Eric Gill went onto study at the local Technical and Art School. In 1900 he moved to London to train as an architect in the practice of William Douglas Caroe. Frustrated with his training, he took evening classes in stone masonry at the Westminster Technical Institute, and in calligraphy at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. In 1903, at the age of twenty-one, he gave up an architectural career to become a calligrapher, letter-cutter and monumental mason.

Working from Ditchling in Sussex with his wife Ethel Hester Moore (1878-1961), Eric Gill began carving stone figures, and his first public success was *Mother and Child*, 1912. He converted to Roman Catholicism in 1913, and the following year he produced sculptures for the stations of the cross in Westminster Cathedral.

In the early 1920's he designed several war memorials, and in 1924 the family moved to Powys, Wales. But by 1928 he had moved back to the South East of England setting up a printing press and lettering workshop in Speen, near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. At that time he carved relief sculptures on the theme of winds for the headquarters of London Electric Railway by Charles Holden, and designed his famous Gill Sans typeface.

In the 1930's Eric Gill was commissioned to produce a sequence of bas-relief panels for the Great Hall of Queen Mary University, and for the League of Nations building in Geneva, Switzerland, as well as the first George VI definitive stamp series for the post office.

[Fiona MacCarthy, *Eric Gill*, 1990; Wikipedia online]

St Andrew, Mells, a small plinth to Mark Horner, designed by Edwin Lutyens, 1908, and a bronze wreath to Raymond Asquith killed in 1916, also designed by Edwin Lutyens with incised lettering carved by Eric Gill below, mon. in the churchyard, 1909 [Arts Council, 1981, 143, 194 and 197; Brown, *Lutyens and the Edwardians*, 1996, 173 and 226; Ridley, *The Architect and the Wife*, 2002, 382; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 555; Church guide]

Public Well and Shelter, Mells, designed by Edwin Lutyens as a memorial to Mark Horner of Mells Manor, who died while a boy at Eton 1909, the carved dedication lettering is by Eric Gill [Arts Council, 1981, 143 and 194; working drawing of 1909 reproduced in Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983, 67]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, inscription on mon. to Edmund Bishop (d.1917), in the Lady Chapel on the n.wall [A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great, Downside Abbey, 1981, 14]

R.C. Chapel, Glastonbury, sculpture of Virgin and Child, 1928, the Chapel was dem. and replaced in 1939, sculpture now in the Glastonbury Abbey Museum [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 310]

St Nicholas, Brushford, brass lettering in the Chapel of St Mary the Virgin designed by Edwin Lutyens as a memorial to Aubrey Hubert (d.1923), 1931, Eric Gill may also have designed the gravestone to Aubrey Herbert (d.1923) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 152]

St Peter, Greenham, lettering on mon. to Admiral Sir John Kelly (d.1936), two other plaques, and a cross outside to Lady Kelly (d.1937) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 333]

St Leonard, Pitcombe, lettering on headstone to Henry Hobhouse (d.1937) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 523]

St Michael, Brent Knoll, churchyard headstone to F.J. Warmsley-Hunter (d.1936)

St Stanilus, R.C. Church (built in 1955 to designs of Albert Richardson), High Street, Dulverton, earlier altar crucifix from nearby Pixton Park Chapel, and Rood [Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exebridge*, 2002, 123; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 264]

GILL, Charles Lovett-see Sir Albert Edward Richardson

GILL, John Elkington 1821-1874 and **Wallace Gill** 1856-1928 *architects & surveyors*

John Gill was born at Pickwick, Corsham, Wiltshire, the son of Coleman Gill (1774-1844), and his wife Mary.

In 1845 John Elkington Gill joined the practice of George Phillips Manners at Fountains Buildings, The Paragon, Bath, and subsequently qualified as an architect in 1854. The previous year he married Isabella Wallace.

In 1862 he succeeded George Manners as City Architect and Surveyor for Bath and from 1864 he ran the practice alone until 1874 when he was briefly joined in partnership by his principal assistant, Thomas Browne.

Wallace Gill was the son and articled pupil of John Elkington Gill. From 1871 he assisted in the offices of William John Green, and of Thomas Edward Munday (1845-1924). In 1879 he qualified as an architect and joined in partnership with Thomas Browne.

Following the death of Thomas Browne in 1899, Wallace Gill was joined in partnership by **Percy Morris** (1867-1945). Percy Morris was born in Lewes, Sussex, and in 1884 he became an articled pupil of the local architect George Fuller for five years. He then joined the London practice of Stock, Page & Stock as a draughtsman, whilst studying at the Architectural Association. He qualified as an architect in 1897.

The partnership between John Gill and Percy Morris was dissolved in 1903. Percy Morris then joined Devon County Council as Architect to the Education Committee, becoming County Architect in 1926. He retired in 1934.

As for Wallace Gill he practised on his own account until 1909 when he retired, aged fifty-three. His practice passed to Mowbray Ashton Green. The architectural office opened in 1846 by George Manners and John Gill, was then closed after sixty-three years of continual practise.

[Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Douglas Bernhardt University of Bath doctoral thesis, *A Victorian Practice in Bath: George Phillips Manners, John Elkington Gill, Thomas Browne, Percy Morris and Wallace Gill*, 2003]

John Elkington Gill in partnership with George Phillips Manners:

Christ Church, Frome, repairs and enlargement of windows, aisle extended westwards, and parapets with pinnacles added, 1849-51 [Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 17]

St Andrew, Compton Bishop, new n. aisle, rebuilding of s. wall with new porch, new roofs and partial reseating, 1850-53 [ICBS]
St John, Glastonbury, recommendation to remove the gallery, before 1856 [VCH, vol.ix, 2006, 39]
Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, enlarged, 1856-7 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 79-80]
National School, Brent Knoll (known as South Brent until the 1880's), 1860-61, builder Eames of Brent Knoll [SHC DD/EDS/4095; *The Builder*, 1861, 722; *Bristol Times*, 12 October 1861]

John Elkington Gill in partnership with Thomas Browne:
Vicarage, Litton, additions, 1868 [SRO D/D/Bbm/161]
All Saints, Nunney, new chancel and chancel arch, 1871-74, builders Frederick and William George Brown [*Frome Times*, 9 November 1870; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 571]

Wallace Gill in partnership with Thomas Browne:
St James, Ashwick, rebuilt, 1876-1881 [SHC D/D/cf/1876/2; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 80] and he may also have designed the local vicarage, 1881
Beckington Castle, Beckington, kitchen and bathrooms addition, 1896 [Biggs Archive 1001]

Wallace Gill in partnership with **Percy Morris**:
Village Hall (Reading Room), Witham Friary, converted from a dovecote, 1900 [Biggs Archive 9103; *The Bath and Country Graphic* 1900-2, 138; McCann, *The Dovecotes of Historical Somerset*, 2003, 38]

GILLET, Benjamin 1806-1884 *builder*

Benjamin Gillett was born in Langport the son of local builder John Gillett (1776-1844). In 1830, together with his elder brother Maurice Gillett (1796-1877), they were recorded as being carpenters working from Bow Street, Langport.
National School (built 1840), The Green, Long Sutton, altered to form the teachers house for the new School, 1871 [SHC DD/EDS/3794; VCH, vol. 3, 166]

GILPIN, William Sawrey 1762-1843 *artist, drawing master, and garden designer*

William Gilpin was born near Carlisle, the son of animal painter Sawrey Gilpin (1733-1807). He specialised in watercolour painting and in 1804 was elected the first President of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours. Two years later he was appointed to the post of drawing master at the Royal Military College, teaching cadets to make accurate records of the landscape and the locations of enemy positions. This position was terminated in 1820, and William Gilpin, then aged sixty, turned to a career as a landscape gardener. He was helped and encouraged in this career change by the Picturesque theorist, Sir Uvedale Price (1747-1829), and soon became remarkably successful.

In 1832 William Gilpin published *Practical Hints upon Landscape Gardening: with some remarks on Domestic Architecture, as connected with scenery*.

Mells Park, Mells, garden improvements, 1825-32 [Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 118]

Marston Park, Marston Bigot, supervised the remodelling the Park with new drives, lodges, and the creation of the lake, c.1820 [Piebenga, *William Sawrey Gilpin (1762-1843): Picturesque Improver*, in the *Garden History Society Journal*, vol.22 no.2, 1994, 175-196; *Historic England, Register of Historic Parks and Gardens*, entry no. 1001149; *Country Life*, 3 January 2018, 44]

GILTISOFF, John 1881-1964 *architect*

John Giltsoff was possibly born in Archangel, Russia. In 1939 he was working as an antique dealer in Wembley, London.

The Old Cider House, Ilton, renovated, 1938 [Ilton Historical Facts, parish history]

In 1948 he restored Impens Farmhouse, North Newton.

GINGELL, William Bruce 1819-1900 *architect*

William Gingell was born in St Pancras, London, the son of William and Sophia Gingell. Whilst studying as an articled pupil of James Wilson in Bath he met Thomas Fuller, and the pair formed a short-lived partnership in 1847, and possibly opened an office in Taunton.

The partners won the competition to design a prison in Plymouth, and the Unitarian Schools in Taunton. But by c.1851 Thomas Fuller had joined in partnership with his former master James Wilson. William Gingell was practising in Bristol, in partnership from c.1851 with **Thomas Royse Lysaght** (1828-1890), a former articulated pupil. Thomas Lysaght won the architectural competition for the Bristol Lunatic Asylum (now Glenside Hospital) in 1857.

William Gingell built banks for the West of England and South Wales Bank Company in Cardiff, Bristol and Weston-super-Mare, and the Jacob Street Brewery in Bristol, 1865. Later he seems to have worked on his own, apart from a brief link up, at the end of his career from 1896 until 1899, with the young Frederick Bligh Bond.

[Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath Architects and Architecture*, 1991]

William Gingell in partnership with Thomas Fuller:

Unitarian Schools, Taunton, 1847, dem., and replaced by Mary Street Memorial Schools in 1885
[*The Builder*, 12 June 1847, 277]

St Andrew, Rowbarton, Taunton, unexecuted designs, 1847, but may have built a chapel of ease
[*The Builder*, 1847, 77]

William Gingell in partnership with Thomas Lysaght:

Court House and Police Station, Shepton Mallet, 1857-58, possibly with Charles Rawlinson Wainwright [*Building News*, 1857, 270; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 377]

Bridge House, South Petherton, 1859-60, largely dem. 1959, e. and w. Lodges on A303, still extant [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 515]

West of England and South Wales Bank (now the Royal Bank of Scotland), Fore Street, Taunton, attrib., 1865, closed 1878 [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton*, 1983, 45 illust]

GODFREY, Richard White 1860-1942, *carpenter-builder*

Born in Street, the son of John and Caroline Godfrey, Richard Godfrey trained as a carpenter. In 1880 married Sarah Amelia Griffin.

Shields Terrace, Nos. 45-49 High Street, Street, four cottages, one dem., now part of Mullions Hotel, No.51 High Street, 1914 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 10]

Merriman Gardens, Street, 52 houses for Samuel Thompson Clothier and Street UDC, 1920-21, with builders Allen & Sons [McGarvie, 1986, 22]

Jubilee Road, Street, 23 houses for Samuel Thompson Clothier and Street UDC, 1925-26, with builders Allen & Sons, and W. Latcham [McGarvie, 1986, 22]

Ivythorn Road and Garston Close, Street, 36 terraced and semi-detached houses for Samuel Thompson Clothier, 1927-28, with builders Allen & Sons, and W. Latcham [McGarvie, 1986, 20]

GODWIN, Edward William 1833-1886 *architect and designer*

Born in Bristol, the son of a prosperous currier and leather cutter, William Godwin and his wife Ann, Edward Godwin was educated in Highbury, London, before returning to Bristol and being articulated to William Armstrong, City Surveyor, Architect and Civil Engineer, with the emphasis very much on engineering. Little is known of his training, and it is thought that he was largely self-taught. He may well have become responsible in the office for building design commissions that might have included the Friends' School, Broadmead, Bristol, dating from 1850, when he was only eighteen.

Probably dissatisfied with the lack of appropriate architectural education in 1854 he set up his own office and travelled to Ireland to assist his brother, a civil engineer, with a design for a railway bridge. James Hine was also a pupil of William Armstrong at that time, and the pair produced an unexecuted scheme for the restoration of St Philip and St Jacob, Bristol in 1854. Between 1858 and 1874 they went on to collaborate on the designs for the Western College and Town Hall, both in Plymouth.

Edward Godwin's first major commission, and one of his most significant, was Northampton Town Hall won in a competition in 1861, and following year moved to London. About that time in his career he made the acquaintance of the celebrated architect William Burges and they became friends, visiting Ireland together.

From January 1864 he was in partnership with Henry Crisp, back in Bristol. However, after the death of his wife in 1865 he re-established a London office, and became increasingly fascinated by Japanese and Chinese art. Following an affair with the renowned actress Ellen Terry, the couple had two children, he was inspired to develop an interest in costume and stage design for

the theatre. Unsurprisingly, his architectural partnership with Henry Crisp was formally dissolved in early 1871.

Through the influence of his friend William Burges, he went onto design a wide range of applied art including furniture, wallpapers, ceramics and tiles, and metalwork, and in the 1870's and 1880's his designs could be found at the fashionable London store of Liberty and Company.

Edward Godwin wrote articles on Japanese art and design, Celtic and Saxon architecture, that were published in the *British Architect*, the *Architect* and *Building News*.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Susan Weber Soros editor, *EW Godwin: Aesthetic Movement Architect and Designer*, 1999]

Edward Godwin in partnership with Henry Crisp:

West of England Dissenters Proprietary School, later Taunton School, Taunton, unsuccessful in the competition, 1866, [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983]

GOODE, Joseph John 1873-1940 *civil engineer*

Joseph Goode was born in Birmingham, the eldest son of Joshua and Lucy Goode. By 1901 he was living in Ruishton and practising as a civil engineer. He was Surveyor to Taunton Rural District Council from 1894 until 1901 with Thomas Crump, then Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council from 1902 until 1909. He then moved to Cirencester, Gloucestershire, with his wife Sarah Ann.

GOODE, Wilfred Joseph 1887-1950 *civil engineer*

Wilfred Goode probably born in West Bromwich, Birmingham, and was presumably related to Joseph Goode. In 1913 he married Elsie Mays. He was Surveyor to Street Urban District Council from 1919 until 1922.

GOODISON, Ingleson Charles- *see* Alexander Colbourne Little

GOODISON, George William- *see* Thomas Mellard Reade

GOODLAND, Edward *architect* and **Joseph WOOD**

St James, Beercrowcombe, enlarged, 1819 [ICBS]

GOODRIDGE, Anthony Gregory c.1788-1854 *architect and surveyor*

Anthony Goodridge was the son of George Goodridge. In 1811 at Seaton, Devon, he married Amy Bowdage (1791-1847).

According to *The London Gazette*, November 1820, reporting the Insolvent Debtors Court, *Anthony Gregory Goodridge, late of Weymouth, County of Dorsetshire, architect and surveyor* was declared bankrupt.

In 1841, the Goodridge are residing in the Sherborne area of Dorset. Nine years later after the death of wife, Anthony Goodridge married Mary Dyer (1808-1854) in Taunton, and lived nearby at Bishops Hull. Three years later Anthony Goodridge, then aged sixty-six, died at Milborne Port.

St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, added a two-bay n.aisle, 1822-27, builder Thomas Ellis

[ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 154]

Glove Factory, Milborne Port, 1825 [Mckay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 198]

GOODRIDGE, Henry Edmund 1797-1864 and **Alfred Samuel** 1828-1915 *architects and surveyors*

Henry Goodridge was born in Bath, the son of James Goodridge (1766-1849), a leading builder in the City who had been involved, since 1794, in the development of the Bathwick Estate for the Pulteney family. From 1808 until 1835, his father acted as agent for the Earl of Darlington, and in partnership with the architect John Pinch senior he was responsible for a number of buildings in Bath. It was from this partnership that Henry Goodridge received much of his early architectural training, before becoming an articled pupil to John Lowder (1781-1829), the Surveyor to the City of Bath from 1817 until 1823.

In 1819 Henry Goodridge set up on his own, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of County Surveyor for Somerset in that year. He built Beckford's Tower at Lansdown, Bath in 1826-8, and designed the R.C. Pro-Cathedral in Bristol in 1830. Later he was appointed a surveyor to the Great Western Railway Company.

Henry Goodridge exhib. on eight occasions at the R.A. between 1828 and 1857, and ran a very successful architectural practice in the City of Bath.

Alfred Samuel Goodridge was the third son of Henry Goodridge and his wife Matilda Yockney (1798-1876). In 1863 his father retired and he succeeded to the family practice. The following year, Henry Goodridge died and was buried in Lansdown Cemetery (adjoining Beckford's Tower), for which he had designed an elaborate gateway in 1848.

Harvey Lonsdale Elmes (1814-1847), the architect of St George's Hall in Liverpool, was one of the assistants in the office of Henry Goodridge.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath-Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Amy Frost, *Adventurous Spirit and Grand Designs: the Architecture of Henry Edmund Goodridge (1797-1864)*, *The Beckford Journal*, vol.12, 2006, 66-85, and University of Bath doctoral thesis, *From Classicist to Eclectic: The Stylistic Development of Henry Edmund Goodridge 1797-1864*, two vols., 2009]

Henry Edmund Goodridge:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, prepared three schemes for extensions to the w. of the early eighteenth century Downside House, to include a chapel and school room, 1818-23, the chapel served as the monastic church from 1823 until 1882 and is now the school chapel [Ware, 1967, 107; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 33-4; *Downside-A Pictorial History*, 1998, 30 illusts; Colvin, 2008, 434; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 36, 64 illust, 65, 67-9 Illusts., 70, 77-8 and 82-3]

Christ Church, Rode Hill, Rode, new church, 1822-24, converted to residential, 1999 [Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 174; Colvin, 2008, 434]

Daubeney House, formerly the Vicarage to Christ Church, Rode, remodelled, 1824 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 592]

Monument, Windmill Hill, Butleigh, to Vice-Admiral Viscount Samuel Hood (1725-1816), the son of Samuel Hood (b. 1689), vicar of Butleigh, and a member of a distinguished naval family, 1830-31, stone masons, Jacob Chapman, James Cornish and William Hunt inscribed inside the dome, Bath builder **David Aust** (1790-1871) signed his name on the plinth [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 28; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 113; Michael Pratt, *Nelson's Duchy-A Sicilian Anomaly*, 2005; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 57-9; Colvin, 2008, 434; Watercolour painting of the monument in the Victoria Art Gallery, Bath]

Dinder House, Dinder, added the Lodge, 1834, [RIBA Library, PAM Q. 8, 441-4; SHC Somerville Papers, Boxes 3 and 4; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 484-5]

Church School, East Woodlands, 1835, builder William Brown of Frome [McGarvie, 1980, 120 illust and 122]

Holy Trinity (formerly Frome Free Church), Frome, new church, with surveyor John Sperring, 1836-39, builder William Brown [SHC DD/LW/220 and 221-engraving; ICBS; Ware, 1967, 107; McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 122 and 127 illust; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 80, 81 illust and 85]

National School (built 1825), Frome, alterations, 1836-39 [Frost, 2009, 7]

Merfield House (built 1810), Rode, added the Lodge [Mowl and Earnshaw, *Trumpet at a Distant Gate*, 1985, 155-6, illust.]

Henry Edmund Goodridge and Alfred Samuel Goodridge:

Wellington Monument (foundation stone laid October 1817 to a design of Thomas Lee), Blackdown Hills, near Wellington, Charles Edmund Giles prepared a report designed to repair and complete the mon. following the death of the Duke of Wellington in 1852. Charles Edmund Giles envisaged a simple pillar, but without the terminal statue originally conceived by Thomas Lee. This approach was evidently adopted, but the detailed plans for the works were commissioned from Henry Goodridge and Alfred Goodridge, apparently following a competition, and Alfred Goodridge was probably the architect, 1853-54, builder **David Aust** [*The Builder*, 16 July 1853, 455; RIBA Drawings Collection, 31389; Girdler, *The Wellington Monument in Somerset-Its History and Construction 1815-2000*, 2001, 6-7, 16, 21-22 and 53; *National Trust*, unpublished report, 2009, 3 and 4; *PSANHS*, vol.160, 2017, 137, 139 illust., and 140]

GORDON, George H.-see Arthur William Robinson

GORDON, Henry Thomas 1845-1922 *architect*

Thomas Gordon was born in London, the eldest child of John Gordon, a merchant, and his wife Elizabeth. In 1871 his occupation was described as a surveyors assistant, and he then was living in Islington. By 1875 he was practising as an architect and was in partnership with **Edward John Lowther** (1846-1900).

In 1885 Josiah Gunton (1861-1930), a former articled pupil also joined the partnership. After the death of Edward Lowther, and the partnership continued as Gordon and Gunton. William Henry Gunton joined the practice as a partner in 1915 and when Henry Gordon retired, the firm became Gunton and Gunton, father and son.

St Mary, Limington, restored and nave roof, 1882 [SHC D/D/Cf/1882/5]

GOSLING, John-see Charles Knowles

GOSS, William *carpenter of Street*

High Street, No 26 (Goss House), Street, for himself, c.1810 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 12]

GOUGH, Albert Edward-see John Giles

GOUGH, William Venn 1842-1918 and **Arthur Reutlinger GOUGH** 1873-1945 *architects and surveyors*

Born in Frome, William Venn Gough was the oldest child of William Gough (b.1802) and his wife Ann. In 1851 the family were living in Pilton, and his father was described himself as being a landowner.

William Gough was an articled pupil of Henry Masters in Bristol, then worked as an assistant in the office of Charles Francis Hansom, before setting up his own practice in Bristol. From 1870 until 1878, he was in partnership with Archibald Campbell Ponton (1834-1919).

By 1871 he was married to Eliza Georgina (1836-1911), and the couple were living in Westbury-on-Trim, Bristol. But within ten years, they had divorced, and William Gough married Elise Fanny (b. 1852 in Zurich, Switzerland-d.1937).

William Gough practised alone until 1908 when his eldest son Arthur Reutlinger Gough joined him in partnership. His works in Bristol included The Cabot Tower, Colston's Girls School, and Queen Square House, formerly the Port of Bristol Authority Docks Office.

Arthur Gough continuing the practice, after his father died, until the 1930's.

[Sarah Whittingham, *Nonesuch*, vol. 7 (2), 1997, 53-55]

William Venn Gough:

St Lawrence, Westbury-sub-Mendip, new vestry and organ chamber, rebuilding of tower, reseating and general repairs, 1886-87 [ICBS]

St John, Frome, The Bennett Memorial, erected in memory of the Revd. William Bennett who rebuilt much of the church, and included a stone cross from St Barnabas, Pimlico, his previous church, 1887, builder Frederick Parfitt Brown [*Western Gazette*, 16 September 1887; *The Building News*, 25 November, 1887, illust; McGarvie, *Frome in old picture postcards*, vol.3, 1985, 15]

Christ Church, Frome, unexecuted plans to dem. the tower so that a new chancel, the same width as the nave could be built, forming an organ chamber and clergy vestry, removing the galleries and the w. front, adding two bays to the nave, 1894 [Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 21]

Arthur Reutlinger Gough:

Mission Church, Burnham-on Sea [*Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

GRANGE, Richard-see Nathaniel Ireson

GRAVATT, William 1806-1866 *civil engineer*

William Gravatt had a distinguished career as a civil engineer and mathematician. He was son of Colonel Gravatt, R.E. of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and an articled pupil of civil engineer of Bryan Donkin (1768-1855). From 1826 William Gravatt was an assistant to Isambard Kingdom Brunel, working on the Thames Tunnel, and then resident engineer on the

Bristol to Exeter Railway. In 1841, after the line had reached Bridgwater, he resigned following a public disagreement between the two men.

Isambard Brunel was also consulting Engineer to the Parrett Navigation Company, and William Gravett, his assistant was the surveyor and engineer to the Company.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; David Greenfield University doctoral thesis, *IK Brunel and William Gravatt 1826-1841-their professional and personal relationship*, 2011]

Westport Canal, two mile extension of the River Parrett Navigation connecting Westport, on the Curry Rivel to Ilminster road, with Langport, and thereby ultimately with Bridgwater, with

Charles Hodgkinson, 1836-40, closed 1875 [Wikipedia, online]

Midelney Bridge, over the Westport Canal, 1837, stonemason William Mead [SHC D/RA 3/3/10/27/3]

Great Bow Bridge, Langport, with William Cobb, 1839-41, contractor Edwin Down [SHC A/CQN/1-2; Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 103 and 104, illust; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 445]

GRAY, George Edward Kruger 1880-1943 *painter, sculptor, medallist and stained glass designer*
Born in Kensington, London, George Kruger added the surname Gray after his marriage in 1918. He attended Bath School of Art and the Royal College of Art, where he studied under William Lethaby.

During the First World War he served in the Artists Rifles and then the camouflage section of the Royal Engineers. During the 1920's and 1930's he was responsible for designing coinage, including that of South African.

St John the Baptist, Horsington, painted wooden panel, c.1920 [SHC D/D/Cf 1914/36; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 368]

GREEN, James Baker 1832-1874 *architect, surveyor and civil engineer*

James Baker Green was born at Spetisbury, Dorset, the third son of Henry Green, a bricklayer and builder. He trained as a joiner, but by 1856 he had been appointed architect to the Corporation of Blandford Forum, where he laid out the local cemetery. He was also manager of the local gas works.

James Baker Green was retained by the Portman family estate at nearby Bryanston, for whom he built the Church of St Peter at Pimperne (1873-4), and designed Wentworth Lodge, their villa in Bournemouth. Elsewhere in Dorset he designed the School, Okeford Fitzpaine, 1872-73.

St Andrew, Corton Denham, new church, 1869-70 [VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 107]

Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, transformed the character and appearance of the house for the Portman family, after his death the works were completed by Henry Hall, 1872-75, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC DD/AS 5; *Somerset County Gazette*, 18 August 1877, 7]

GREEN, James 1781-1849 *civil engineer and land surveyor*

James Green was born into a Birmingham Quaker family, the son of a civil engineer and contractor. He worked for John Rennie in different parts of the country from 1801 to 1807, including in Devon, where he surveyed the River Dart at Totnes. At the age of twenty-six, he left the employ of John Rennie and moved to Devon, and worked on bridges at Ottery St Mary and Newton Poppleford.

James Green was invited to apply for the new post of County Surveyor of Bridges, and was formally appointed in October 1808. In his early years in Devon, James Green also undertook a number of architectural commissions, with perhaps his most notable design being the Church of St David, Exeter, of 1816, demolished 1897.

From 1818 until 1841, James Green was appointed County Surveyor for Devon, responsible for both bridges and buildings, and in 1824 he worked on the House of Correction in Exeter in consultation with George Allen Underwood, the Somerset County Surveyor.

James Green's involvement with canals started with the construction of the Bude Canal, and he went on to extend the Exeter Canal to Turf, near Powderham in 1825, and two years later he completed the Rolle Canal, between Bideford and Torrington.

In 1836, after the failure of the lifts James Green designed on the Grand Western Canal, he went to work at Newport Docks, and on the South Devon Railway. He was declared a bankrupt in the following year. He left Exeter for Bristol in 1841, and then retired to London, where he died at the age of sixty-seven.

[Brian George, *James Green-Canal Builder and County Surveyor*, 1997; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Chard to Yarcombe (Devon) road, reported to the Chard Turnpike Trust on alterations and improvements, 1817 [George, 1997, 94]

Taunton to the English Channel canal, surveyed a possible line, called the English & Bristol Channels Junction Canal, as an assistant to Thomas Telford with proposals for a ship canal across the South-West peninsular, 1822-24 [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 21-3; Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County Through the Centuries*, 2016, 156 and 157 illust]

Wincanton to Upottery (Devon) road, surveyed a possible road line which determined the alignment of the A303, 1825-26 [George, 1997, 93-4]

Grand Western Canal, proposals for connecting the section of the canal in Devon with Taunton by means of an inclined plane and seven perpendicular lifts, 1829-30, work commenced 1831, including an aqueduct over the River Tone, Nynehead, 1833, James Green was dismissed as engineer in early 1836 [George, 1997, 128-130; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal Nos. 78, August 1998, 18-19 and 79, December 1998, 4-6; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 79 illust. of the aqueduct at Nynehead; Harris, *The Grand Western Canal-A Brief History*, 2009, 20-25]

Chard Railway, proposals for building a railway, not executed, 1830 [Chard History Group, *The Roads, Canal and Railways of Chard*, 1988, 37]

West Moor (between Ilminster and Langport), Project Engineer for the Parrett Navigation Company with William Summers as Surveyor of the Works, land drainage, reclamation, bridges and water control structures, 1833-36 [SHC D/RA/19; George, 1997, 136]

Chard Canal, linking the Bridgwater to Taunton Canal at Creech St Michael via Ilminster to Chard, surveyed 1833, plans approved 1834, work started in 1835 but concerns were raised about the technical problems of the lifts that James Green had encountered on the Grand Western Canal, and he was replaced by Sydney Hall as engineer [Chard History Group, 1988, 20 and 30; Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 104 and 105; George, 1997, 132 and 134]

GREEN, Mowbray Ashton 1865-1945 and **John Herbert HOLLIER** 1883-1953 *architects and surveyors*

Born in Lambeth, London, the youngest child of Theophilus and Elizabeth Green, Mowbray Green spent his youth in Thornbury, Gloucestershire, and in Warwick, after the death of his father. In 1884 he became an articled pupil of Bath architect Alfred Samuel Goodridge, and went onto study at the Architectural Association and the University College in London.

By 1891 he had returned to Bath and set up his own architectural firm, gradually building up an extensive and varied practice. In 1909 he took over the long established Bath practice of Wallace Gill, and from 1914 was joined in partnership by John Hollier.

John Hollier was born in Bristol, the son of house decorator George Hollier and his wife Sarah Ann.

After Mowbray Green died in December 1945, and John Hollier retired in 1947, their practice was continued by local architect **Frederick William Beresford-Smith** (1915-1981).

Mowbray Green wrote *The Eighteenth Century Architecture of Bath*, 1905 and established himself as an authority on the eighteen-century architecture of the City.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; David McLoughlin, *Bath History*, vol.iv, 1992]

Mowbray Green in partnership with John Hollier:

St Michael and All Angels, Puriton, tower repairs, 1925-26 [ICBS]

Staplegrove Road, No.63 (Linden House), Taunton, new house, now a dental practice, drawing dated 1926, built 1927, builders Moggeridge & Sons of Taunton [signed plans at the building]

St Michael and All Angels, Stawley, tower repairs, 1928-30 [ICBS]

St Mary the Virgin, Cossington, tower repairs, 1931 [ICBS]

St Andrew, Old Cleeve, floor repairs, 1935-36 [ICBS]

St George, Whatley, plans for the tower, 1936 [Bath and North East Somerset Record Office, 0529/34/34]

St Margaret's Almshouses, Hamilton Road, Taunton, restored and altered for the Rural Community Council, 1938-39, with Frederick William Beresford-Smith [*Historic Buildings Council* report, 1985] repaired by the SBPT, 2001

GREEN, William Curtis 1875-1960 *architect*

Curtis Green was born at Alton, Hampshire, the son of Frederic Green, a barrister. Educated in Devon, he then studied engineering at West Bromwich Technical School, and architecture at Birmingham School of Art. He was an articled pupil of John Belcher, and entered the R.A. Schools in 1895, where he won the Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship.

In 1897 he briefly worked for *The Builder*, before setting up his own practice the following year. Curtis Green provided the architectural shell of a number of electricity generating stations, including the Bristol Tramways Power Stations, 1900. He also acquired a reputation for houses and cottages many of which were illustrated in the *The Builder*.

In c.1900 he was taken into partnership by William Dunn (1859-1934) and Robert Watson (1865-1916). There then followed a brief partnership with **Archibald C. Dickie** (1868-1941), who had also been in the office of Dunn and Watson.

From 1919 to 1927 he practised alone, before finally establishing a partnership with his son Christopher Green, and his son-in-law Anthony Lloyd.

Today, he is probably best remembered for the conversion of Dorchester House in London into a Hotel.

In 1933 he was elected a Royal Academician, and in 1942 he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA. William Curtis Green was a close friend of Edwin Lutyens and in 1944 designed his memorial tablet in St Paul's Cathedral. He eventually retired from practice in 1958, aged eighty-three.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931]

William Curtis Green in partnership with Archibald Dickie:

Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp, minor internal alterations, c.1905 [report by architects Donald Insall Associates]

GREENWAY, Francis member of a family of architects, builders and monumental masons of Bedminster, Bristol

St John and All Saints, Kingstone, mon., 1791 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors 1660-1851*, 2009, 555]

GREENWELL, Allan b.1860 *civil engineer*

Born in Radstock, Allan Greenwell was the son of mining engineer George Clementson Greenwell and his wife Elizabet Gregson.

By the age of twenty he was working as an engineer in Marlborough, Wiltshire, and in 1891 he was in London. That year he also qualified as a civil engineer and married Elizabeth Frances Leader. The couple moved to Frome, where in 1894 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council, with William Purnell.

By 1901 Allan Greenwell was practising as a civil engineer and journalist back in London, living in Putney. Sometime after 1911 he left England for California.

GREENWOOD, Christopher 1786-1855 *surveyor and cartographer*

Born in the Parish of Gisburn in the West Riding of Yorkshire, Christopher Greenwood was probably an articled pupil of a local land surveyor. In 1815 he surveyed and published a map of Yorkshire, followed by a similar survey of Lancashire. Three years later he moved to London where he was joined by his brother John Greenwood (d.1840), also a surveyor. They became partners in 1821 and practised as C.& J. Greenwood.

Up to 1831, when the business fell into decline, Christopher Greenwood produced some thirty-five maps of the Counties of England and Wales, four Scottish Counties, besides a large scale plan of London.

[*Somerset Maps-Day & Masters 1782, Greenwood 1822* in *Somerset Record Society*, vol. 76, 1981]

Map of Somersetshire, surveyed in 1820-21, published in 1822 [SHC archives]

GREGORY, Charles Hutton 1817-1898 *civil engineer*

Charles Gregory was the son of Olinthus Gilbert Gregory (d.1841), a mathematics master at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He was apprenticed to the millwright and engineer Timothy Bramah (1784-1838), after which he was appointed assistant engineer to Robert Stephenson (1803-1859) on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway. In 1840 he was employed as resident engineer on the London & Croydon Railway.

In 1846 he succeeded Isambard Kingdom Brunel as chief engineer of the Bristol & Exeter Railway. After 1854 Charles Gregory was consulting engineer to several major railway construction projects abroad, including in Brazil, Ceylon, Trinidad and the Cape Colony.

After a number of government appointments, Charles Gregory became engineer to the Somerset and Dorset Railway, which was created in 1862, amalgamating the Somerset Central Railway and the Dorset Central Railway. The following year the railway ran from Burnham-on-Sea to Wimborne in Dorset, then an extension from Evercreech was built, to Bath. In 1875 the company was renamed the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway. The main lines closed in 1966, but the branches to Bason Bridge and Highbridge Wharf lasted until 1972.

From 1867 until 1869 Charles Gregory was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was knighted in 1884.

Highbridge to Glastonbury railway line, station building at Glastonbury with George Colley Ashmead, 1853-54, contractors Joseph and Charles Rigby of London and Swindon, relocated to Glastonbury town centre car park, [*Illustrated London News*, 26 August 1854; Dunning, *Glastonbury-History and Guide*, 1994, 76; Atthill, *The Somerset and Dorset Railway*, 1968, 21] Somerset and Dorset Railway, Glastonbury to Wells railway line, bridges at Coxley and Polsham, station yard at Wells, 1858-59, resident engineer F.G. Slessor, contractors Joseph and Charles Rigby, and Messrs. Waring Brothers [*Wells Journal*, 5 March 1859]

GREGORY, Thomas-see James Parry

GRESSWELL, Hugh 1888-1939 *architect*

Hugh Gresswell was born in Battersea, London, the son of bank manager Charles Greeswell and his wife Rose Alice. At the age of seventeen he became an articled pupil of Howard Goadby (b. 1875). In 1910 on completion of his articles, he joined the office of Walter Frederick Cave (1863-1939), as an assistant.

Hugh Gresswell subsequently set up in practice in the London office that was formerly occupied by the architect Frank Norman Reckitt. In 1920 he married Violet Marjorie Williamson.

Hugh Gresswell died in January 1939 at Bodmin, Cornwall.

Forches Gardener's cottage, Golsoncott, Rodhuish, 1931, for Frank Norman Reckitt [plans at the house]

GRESWELL, Charles Herbert 1852-1926 *civil engineer*

Charles Gresswell was born at Kilve, and had the vestry added at the Parish Church of St Mary, in memory of William Gresswell (c.1797-1876). By c.1871 he was working as a civil engineer in India or Ceylon, and in the 1890's he returned to Somerset and bought Manor Farm at Bicknoller in 1898.

In 1901 Charles Gresswell is recorded as being retired and living at The Cottage, Holford Ten years later he was resident in Clifton, Bristol. However, by 1926, when he died, he was back in Somerset, and again living at Bicknoller.

[*The Book of Crowcombe, Bicknoller and Sampford Brett*, 2005]

Wayville House (formerly Manor Farm), Trendle Lane, Bicknoller, alterations and additions for himself, 1904 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 117]

GRICE, William Stanley-see Sir John Hubert Worthington

GRIMSHAW, Harry *architect* of Bridgwater

Village Hall (now a private house), Vicarage Road, West Huntspill, 1929, builder L. Wilkins of Catcott [History of Woolavington Group, *A History of Woolavington*, 2000, 44]

GROCOCK, George Henry-see Charles Edward Mallows

GROSHOLZ, Matthias August Edward-see Joseph Houghton Spencer and Hans Fowler Price

GROVES, John Thomas c.1761-1811 *architect and surveyor*

John Thomas Groves was the son of London master bricklayer, John Groves, to whom he was apprenticed in 1775.

However, he soon demonstrated his skills as an artist and turned his attention to train as an architect. By 1778 he exhibited views of Westminster Abbey at the R.A., and two years later left

England for an extended study tour of Italy, not returning until c.1790. The following year he exhibited a view of the Temple of Sybil at Tivoli, and in 1794 he was elected a member of the Florentine Academy *in absentia*.

He was appointed to the prestigious post of Clerk of Works at Whitehall, Westminster and St James's, and also went on to hold the posts of architect to the General Post Office in 1807, and surveyor for the Improvement of Westminster.

In 1799 he married Jane Sarah Chapman, the daughter of General Richard Chapman, at the Church of St Mary, Kingston St Mary in Somerset.

From 1810-11, probably in part in recognition of his father's reputation, and his own early training, John Thomas Groves was made the Master of the Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company.

During a comparatively short career, he developed a considerable practice designing a number of large houses, including Broomfield Lodge, Clapham Common, c.1797, dem., Tewin Water, Hertfordshire, c.1798, and Morden Surrey, c.1800, dem. He repaired the w. front of Ely Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace, 1795-1808, and designed the monument to Admiral Lord Nelson on Portsdown Hill, overlooking Portsmouth harbour in 1807. But arguably his most original work, and probably one of his last, was the unusual obelisk he erected at Garbally Park, Galway in Ireland, 1811.

John Thomas Groves died, aged just fifty, in 1811, at his home in Great Scotland Yard, London.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Tainfield, Kingston St Mary, reputed to be the architect of a new house for his father-in-law, 1805-10 [information from Alan Hughes]

GROVES, William Edwin

William Groves was joint Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1914 until 1918 with William Babb.

GRYLLS, Thomas John-see John Burlison

GULLICK, John *stonemason* of Evercreech

Village Cross, Evercreech, re-erected in 1781 [village website]

GUNN, Edwin George Henry 1878-1958 *architect*

Edwin Gunn was born in Stratford, Essex, the second child of Henry Newman Gunn, a coal merchant, and his wife Ellen. He qualified as an architect in 1911, and was living in Hampstead. He went on to become the Superintending Architect of the Ministry of Agriculture for whom he published *Farm Buildings, new and adapted*, in 1935. Previously, Edwin Gunn had been the author of *Little Things that Matter to Those that Build*, 1923, and the *Architecture of East Anglia*, 1929. Other publications by Edwin Gunn included *Modern Building Technique-Domestic and Similiar Structures*, 1939.

In 1934, then aged fifty-six, he left London and moved to Minehead, where he continued working until c.1950, in partnership with locally born architect Francis Alex Fry. By the end of the Second World War they had designed fifty-seven council houses in Alcombe.

The practice of Gunn & Fry was eventually taken over by Minehead architects and surveyors, Albert Ewart Aston (1898-1955) and William Eric Marsden (1898-1966).

Edwin Gunn:

Owl's Mead, Whitegate Road, Minehead, 1920 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 457]

Delabole Cottage (Edwin Gunn's home) and Chimney Cottage, Ballfield Road, Minehead, 1926 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 455]

Stone Steps, Ballfield Road, Minehead, 1929 [Chanin & Thomas, *Chartered Surveyors, sale particulars*, May 2013]

Little Stoke (formerly Grixy), The Parks, Minehead, c.1930, builder Burgess & Son [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 457]

Olton, Hopcott, Minehead, 1933 [Penny, *Some More Memoirs*, 1999, 42]

Edwin Gunn in partnership with Francis Fry:

Elgin Tower, Minehead, converted stables to a house, 1934 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/745]

Open-air swimming pool, Warren Road, Minehead, 1935-36, alterations, 1938, dem. [SHC D/U/M/22/1/ 746, 747, 754 and 775]

Marshfield Road, Alcombe, eight cottages, 1936, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/757]
 Penylan Hotel, Blenheim Road, Minehead, additions, 1936, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/764]
 Village Hall, Alcombe, additions, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/765]
 United Reform Chapel Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/766]
 York House Hotel, The Avenue, Minehead, alterations and addition of third floor, 1938 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/774 and 783]
 Periton Lane, Minehead, semi-detached houses, 1938 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/779]
 Irnham Lodge, Minehead, conversion to nursing home, 1939 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/784]

GUTHRIE, Leonard Rome 1880-1958 *architect*

Leonard Guthrie was born in Glasgow, the son of a master painter and decorator. From 1895 until c.1900 he was an articled pupil of William Leiper (1839-1916), and studied at the Glasgow School of Art. He then moved to London and worked in the practice of another Scottish architect William Flockhart (1852-1913), for eight years from 1901, before practising independently. In 1925 he joined in partnership with **Edmund Walter Wimperis** (1865-1946), the son of the landscape painter Edmund Morison Wimperis (1835-1900), and **William Begg Simpson** (1880-1959).

Leonard Rome Guthrie in partnership with Edmund Walter Wimperis & William Begg Simpson: BBC Transmitting Station, Washford, 1932-33, by the BBC civil engineer **Marmaduke Tudsbery** (1892-1983) to designs of Leonard Rome Guthrie who designed Brookman's Park Transmitting Station, Hertfordshire, and subsequent elsewhere based on his plans including a virtually identical station at Westerglen near Falkirk [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 73, 1996, 2-9; [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 649]

GUY, Hezekiah Bartlett c.1794-1851 *land surveyor*

Whilst his precise date and place of his birth are unknown, it may possibly have been in the Stourton area of Wiltshire, as Hezekiah Guy and his wife Mary Ann Draper baptised their son John Charles Guy in 1817, in the local parish church.

It is, however, recorded that Hezekiah Guy practised as a land surveyor from Hinton St George, producing estate and tithe maps in the Counties of Dorset, Wiltshire and Somerset. From 1830 he worked in partnership with **Oliver Stubbs** (1801-1864), practising as Guy & Stubbs.

Another son of Hezekiah and Mary Ann Guy, Henry Wills Guy (1818-1898) was also a land surveyor.

Tithe apportionment Maps for Pitminster, 1838 with Charles Chilcott, Chilton Trinity with William Danger, 1839, and North Perrott, 1839 [Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1979, 60; Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 438 and 440]

H

HABERSHON, Matthew Edward 1826-1900, Henry SPALDING 1838-1910 and Edgar Philip Loftus BROCK 1833-1895 *architects*

Matthew Edward (known as Edward, to avoid confusion with his father), and his brother William Gilbee Habershon (1819-1891), were the sons and articled pupils of the successful London architect Matthew Habershon (1789-1852). Following the death of their father, the brothers took over the family practice and worked together until 1863.

Once on his own Edward Habershon went into partnership with Henry Spalding, a former pupil and assistant. In 1865 they were joined by London born architect Edgar Philip Loftus Brock. Edgar Brock was the son of James Loftus Brock, who originally came from an old Guernsey family. From 1851 he had been an articled pupil of the Habershon brothers and studied at the R.A. Schools, where he won the Silver Medal. He was appointed managing clerk in the practice, then a partner.

Henry Spalding formally qualified in 1873, and subsequently left the partnership to form a new practice, and following the retirement of Edward Habershon in 1879, Edgar Brock continued the practice. He also became a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarian, and in 1881 published a paper on *The round Church towers of Norfolk and Suffolk*.

As for William Habershon he went into partnership with Alfred Robert Pite (1832-1911), a former pupil (and father of Arthur Beresford Pite), and from 1870 they were joined in partnership by James Follett Fawkner, their managing clerk, who had worked with both William and Edward Habershon since 1857. When William Habershon and Alfred Pite retired in 1877-8, James Follett Fawkner took sole charge of the practice.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Edward Habershon, Henry Spalding and Edgar Brock partnership:

Congregational Chapel, High Street, Cannington, 1869, replacing the earlier chapel of 1823 [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West of England*, 1991, 170]

HAGUE, Daniel c.1736-c.1816 *builder-surveyor*

Daniel Hague was the son of Daniel Hague of Corsham, Wiltshire. In 1750 he was apprenticed to Thomas Manley, a Bristol mason. Later he went on to develop a successful business as a builder and surveyor, and in 1784 designed the Royal Infirmary in Bristol, in association with Thomas Paty. He also worked with William Paty.

Daniel Hague laid out Portland Square in Bristol in 1790, and designed St Paul's Church, built 1789-94.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Timothy Mowl, *To Build the Second City-Architects and craftsmen of Georgian Bristol*, 1991; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Mells Park, Mells, additions, 1763, later altered by John Soane [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 556]

HALE, Charles 1838-1914 *surveyor*

Charles Hale was born in Malvern, Worcestershire, the second son of John Hale, a bricklayer, and his wife Mary. In 1871 he was residing in East Stonehouse, Plymouth, and serving in the marines. Ten years later he was a Hotel Keeper in Kingsbridge, Devon.

A further career change saw him appointed Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Urban District Council from 1894 until 1905. In 1911 he was living in Leg Square, Shepton Mallet, where he died in 1914, aged seventy-six.

HALFPENNY, William d.1755 *carpenter-architect and writer*

Possibly born in Yorkshire, William Halfpenny is known to have been working as a carpenter in Richmond, Surrey by 1726. Five years later he was in the Bristol area in search of work. After a period in Ireland, by c.1739 he had moved back to Bristol and completed the Redland Chapel, designed by John Strahan, in 1742-43, and built the Coopers' Hall, 1743-44, now part of the Bristol Old Vic theatre. By 1748 he had moved on to London.

Throughout his career, William Halfpenny (using the pseudonym Michael Hoare) was a prolific and successful author of architectural pattern books, some issued in collaboration with his son, John Halfpenny.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Timothy Mowl, *To Build the Second City-Architects and craftsmen of Georgian Bristol*, 1991; Gordon Priest, *The Paty Family-Makers of Eighteenth-Century Bristol*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St Margaret, Babington, probably by William Halfpenny to a design by John Strahan based on stylistic affinities with the Redland Chapel, Bristol, 1748-50 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of *Kilmersdon*, 1984, description amended 2003]

HALL, Henry 1826-1909 *architect*

Henry Hall was born at Wansford, near Peterborough, the son of Edward and Sarah Hall. He was educated at Cottesbrook, Northamptonshire. By the age of seventeen was an articled pupil of Thomas Pilkington (1797-1852) at nearby Bourne, Lincolnshire. On the completion of his five years of pupillage he spent a short time with Edward Blore, the then Surveyor to Westminster Abbey who retired in 1849, thereafter, he moved to the London office of William Allen Boulnois (1823-1893).

While in the office of William Boulnois, he independently entered architectural competitions and was in 1855, successful on four occasions, including two in Dorset, a cemetery at Bridport, and a school at Sherborne. Shortly after he was offered a partnership by William Boulnois, but in 1858

preferred to set up on his own account. At about that time he was also a member of a small group of architects that included George Row Clarke, who met at Lincoln's Inn in London, for mutual improvement classes.

Henry Hall developed a mainly church, school and country house practice, working predominately in Wiltshire, Dorset and Somerset, but he was also architect to the Dartford School Board in London. He was a member of the SANHS.

In 1865 he was again successful in an architectural competition, winning the Corn Exchange in Dorchester, Dorset. More competitions were to follow, winning the Halesworth Hospital, 1880, and with William Powell, Cheltenham Grammar School, 1885, and three schools in Dartford, 1899. However, this very successful run in architectural competitions finally came to an end when in 1881 he was unplaced, with Andrew Thomas Taylor (1850-1937) for the Glasgow Municipal Buildings, then placed second (with J. Eastwood) competing for the Town Hall at Birkenhead, followed again by being unplaced (again with William Powell) in the Admiralty and War Office competition in 1884.

Henry Hall married Mary Eleanor Cooke in 1868 and the couple lived in Bloomsbury, before moving to Doughty Street, St Pancras. He retired in 1905, aged seventy-nine, and lived in the Stroud Green area, near Finsbury Park in London, where he died some four years later.

His obituary in *The Builder*, 30 October and 6 November 1909 describes him as...*a lesser light Mr Hall shone with a steady and clear effulgence. He stood for upholding the best traditions of the profession, never stooping to anything unworthy, always the soul of honour and absolute integrity, in a word, he was a fine old English gentleman.* In his RIBA obituary Andrew Taylor described him as...*always the soul of honour and absolute integrity and by nature modest and retiring.*

[*Dictionary of Scottish Architects*, online]

National School, Horsington, competition winning design, 1855-57 [*The Builder*, 1856, 68; SHC DD/EDS/2231]

Parochial School (now the Clockspire Restaurant), Milborne Port, 1863-4, builder Alfred Reynolds of Milborne Port, clock and spire added 1878 [*The Builder*, 1864, 657; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 99 and 184; Villers, *Village Schooling in Somerset*, 2012, 86] Vicarage, Rimpton, alterations to house and stables, 1867 and 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/154 and 223]

St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, lengthened and rebuilt the nave, the north aisle and n. transept, 1867-69, builder Alfred Reynolds [SRO D/D/Cf/1867/6; Reynolds, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society*, vol. 1893, 229; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 98, 181-3; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 154; Church guide, 2003]

St Peter and St Paul, Maperton, all rebuilt except tower, 1867-69 [SHC D/D/Cf/1869/5; Church guide]

Schoolmistress's House, West Camel, 1869, now called Bridge Cottage [SHC DD/EDS/4416; *VCH*, vol.iii, 1974, 80]

Vicarage, Compton Pauncefoot, alterations, 1869 [SHC D/D/Bbm/163]

St Catherine, Montacute, restored including new nave roof, partial rebuild of walls, renewal of windows and general restoration and furnishings including the pulpit, reredos and lectern, 1869-72, builder William Prudden of East Coker [ICBS; *The Builder*, vol. 28, 1870, 291; SHC D/D/Cf /1869/5; *VCH*, vol.ii, 1974, 222]

Hazलगrove House, Sparkford, re-sited two late seventeenth century arches from Low Ham to from an entrance archway, and designed Sparkford the Lodge, 1872-74, builder John Thomas [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 76; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 350]

Vicarage, Milborne Port, 1870-72, builder Alfred Reynolds, replaced by new Vicarage in Bathwell Lane designed by Anthony Medlycott in 1937 [McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 99 and 184; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 153]

National School, Henstridge, 1871-72 [*The Builder*, 1872, 792; SHC DD/EDS/5913]

Primary School, Queen Camel, 1872-73 [*Western Gazette*, 6 June 1873; *The Builder*, 1873, 855]

National School and teacher's house, North Cadbury, 1873-5 [SHC DD/EDS/5562]

St Thomas A Becket, South Cadbury, rebuilt chancel and the rest of the church was restored, repaved and re-seated, 1873-75 [SHC D/D/Va; ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 3 April 1874]

Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Henry Hall's original plans rejected in favour of those by James Baker Green who started work in 1872, but died in 1874. Henry Hall took over and completed the alterations and re-fronting of the main elevations. A porte-cochere and n. tower for the water tank were added and the garden terrace laid-out, 1874-7, builder Henry James Davis [*Somerset County Gazette*, 18 August 1877, 7] stables altered, the w. range, dated 1878-

the remainder probably of 1882-9 to designs of George Bere Jewell [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 353]
 St Mary, Rimpton, restored adding new n. transept with vestry, porch rebuilt and west gallery removed, 1875-77 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1875/7 and D/D/Bbm/225; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 239]
 Board School and Teachers residence, Langport, competition winning design, Langport and Huish Episcopi, 1876-77, builder Maurice Davis [*The Builder*, 1877, 70]
 National School, West Coker, 1875-76 [*The Builder*, 1876, 176]
 National School, Ansford and Castle Cary, addition, 1876 [*The Builder*, 1876, 819; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 56]
 Maperton House, Maperton, attrib, with large additions including a conservatory and added stables with cupola, 1876 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 420]
 St Mary, Seavington St Mary, new roofs to chancel and porch, new nave windows and general repairs, 1880-81 [ICBS; *Western Gazette*, 5 November 1880]
 St John Baptist, South Brewham, rebuilding of n. aisle and w. end, new roofs, reseating and other repairs, 1883-84 [ICBS]
 Post Office, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1885 [*The Builder*, 1885a, 815]
 Chapel of Ease and Church Room, Milborne Wick, 1891, builder Alfred Reynolds [*Western Gazette*, 22 October 1891; Mckay, 1986, 113]
 Factory, Crewkerne, for J.H. Waller

HALL, Sydney 1813-1884 *engineer*

Sydney Hall was the second son of Charles H. Hall of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Educated in London, he formed a friendship with fellow pupil Joseph Cubitt, the son of William Cubitt. At the age of eighteen on the advice of William Cubitt he entered the office of engineer George Edwards of Lowestoft, as a pupil. Two years later he became an articled pupil of William Cubitt. He then worked for a number of railway contractors.

In 1838, he joined in partnership with a former colleague in the office of William Cubitt, James Corry Sherrard (1817-1900). Their engineering and surveying practice was dissolved in 1848.

On the recommendation of William Cubitt he was appointed resident engineer on the Chard Canal and in 1841, succeeded James Green, as engineer, successfully replacing the problematic lifts with inclined planes.

Sydney Hall married the daughter of the Rector of Beercrowcombe, and is reputed to have kept the Star Inn in the Village, before moving to South Wales to work on the development of chemical dyes.

Chard Canal, Ruishton to Chard, including the aquaduct at Wrantage, 1836-42 [Chard History Group, *The Roads, Canal and Railways of Chard*, 1988, 30; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, vol.90, 2002, 2 and 3]

HALL, Thomas *steward* to Henry Fownes Luttrell of Dunster Castle.

Dunster Castle, Dunster, possibly responsible for raising the level of the entrance courtyard and the remodelling of the w. end of gatehouse, making the roof of one level and adding two polygonal turrets on the w. end with reused sixteenth century doorway between, 1764-65 [Gibb, *The Mediaeval Castle at Dunster* in the *PSANHS*, vol. cxxv, 1981, 13; Woodger, *A History of Dunster-The Castle and the Village*, 2014, 79 -81 illust]

HALLIDAY, George Eley 1857-1922 *architect & surveyor*

George Halliday was born in Heston, London, the son of Mary Eley. He was educated at Uppingham School, Rutland. From 1876 to 1888 he was an articled pupil, then an assistant to Edward Henry Burnell (1819-1892), before joining the practice of John Prichard of Llandaff, Glamorgan, South Wales.

George Halliday married Elizabeth Jane Cain in 1880 and commenced in practice on his own account in 1883 with offices in Llandaff and Cardiff. From c.1891 he was in partnership with T. H. Anderson, and the following year was appointed Diocesan Surveyor for Llandaff.

Municipal buildings, Christchurch Street West, Frome, 1891 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 375]

HALLIDAY, William c.1810-1899 *wood and stone carver-builder*

William Halliday was born in Heytesbury, near Warminster, Wiltshire. By c.1836 he was working for the antiquarian William Stradling (d.1859), building and acting as caretaker of Chilton Priory at Chilton Polden.

William Stradling, who lived in nearby Tower House from 1832 until c.1839, used the so-called Priory as a private museum to house his collection of local and classical antiquities. The building itself also incorporated architectural fragments taken from Somerset churches in 1838. He published...*A Description of the Priory of Chilton-super- Polden*, 1839.

William Halliday exhibited his works at the Great Exhibition of 1851. By the late 1850's he had moved from Chilton Polden, and was living in Wells, where bought No.35 High Street (then the Somerset Hotel).

In 1885 he acquired No.58 High Street, Wells for his daughter to run as a sweetshop. and over the next twenty-years or so other members of the family also had businesses in the High Street.

Chilton Priory (also known as Stradling's Folly), Chilton Polden, also attrib. to John Westlake Wainwright who had made alterations and additions to the Parish Church in 1828-29, c.1836, also a Gothic Cottage with oak carvings [SHC DD/S/ST 17/6; Headley and Meulenkamp, *Follies Grottoes and Garden Buildings*, 2003, 439; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 63 photo., 64-5; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 203]

Tower House (built early 1800's), Chilton Polden, William Stradling had built grottoes and follies in the grounds, incorporating the medieval porch from Somerton Castle, dem. in 1842 [SHC DD/S/ST 8; Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 81]

St Michael, Othery, carved poppyheads on the pew ends in the s.transept for William Stradling, 1848-50 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 511-12]

St Aldhelm, Doultong ...*The very fine transept roofs were restoration work carried out by Halliday of Wells, about fifty or sixty years ago, but so well done that they appeared original. They were the best local type of XV Century work*, c.1850 [Bligh Bond in *PSANHS*, vol. Liii, 1907, 38]

Stuckkeys Bank (now the NatWest), High Street, Wells, carved stone decoration for Charles Edmund Giles, 1855-56 [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 37]

Recreation Ground, The Moat Walk, Wells, carved shields depicting the arms of the Bishop and the City on entrance gate pillars for Edwin Hippisley, 1887 [Sampson, *Wells The Bishop's Barn- An Archaeological Assessment*, 2013, 14]

HAM HILL Company *stone quarrying and masonry*

War Memorial, Preston Plucknett, Yeovil, 1920 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Yeovil, 8 January 2015]

HAM, Ralph 1791-1849 *surveyor and cartographer*

Ralph Ham was born and died in Taunton. By 1830 he was practising from Middle Street, later he moved to Castle Green. In 1838-9 he collaborated with Josiah Easton.

Tithe apportionment Maps for the parishes of Stoke St Mary, surveyed in 1826, map 1837, Thornfalcon, 1838, Bickenhall, 1838, Norton Fitzwarren, surveyed 1830, map 1839, Old Cleeve, 1839, Taunton, St James and St Mary parishes and Wilton, 1840 and West Hatch, 1841 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 437, 440, 446-448]

Enclosures map with the surveyor Philip Bawler Illett [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918*, 2004, 247]

Plan for Taunton Town drainage, water supply and street lighting with Richard Carver, 1847, unexecuted [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton-A Victorian Retrospect*, 1983, 62]

Map of Taunton, 1849, surveyed and drawn with John Leversedge [reproduced as endpapers in *Goldworthy's Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, and in Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977]

HAMMET, Benjamin 1736-1800 *merchant, banker and politician*

Benjamin Hammet was born in Taunton, the third son of Joseph Hammet, a serge maker and barber-surgeon. He was educated at the local grammar school before leaving Taunton for London.

By 1763, when still in his twenties, Benjamin Hammet was established as a merchant and insurance broker. His future was, however, secured when he married Louisa Esdaile, the daughter of the successful banker, James Esdaile (d.1793). With his father-in-law's financial support, he successfully pursued his interests in property development, and from 1767 financed a series of speculative schemes in the City.

In 1763 he had acquired Wilton House and also expanded his other property interests in Taunton. He was at the forefront of improvements in the Town, especially in terms of communications and transport. He was a member of the influential Market House Society, a Turnpike Trustee, and a partner in the newly established Taunton & Somerset Bank.

Benjamin Hammet became a freeman of the Haberdashers' Company in 1770, and as such he was eligible for election to the Corporation of the City of London. In 1781 he was made a partner in the family bank (Esdaile, Hammet & Esdaile), and in the following year elected an MP for Taunton. His upward progress continued, and in 1785 he was elected an Alderman of the Corporation, and also served as sheriff for the City. In the same year, in Taunton, he bought the offices of Keeper of the Castle, and Bailiff of the Manor and Liberty of Town. He set about restoring the Castle, allaying fears that the Assizes, then held in the building, would be moved elsewhere.

In 1786 Benjamin Hammet was knighted for presenting an address congratulating King George III on surviving an assassination attempt.

Two years later he had laid out Hammet Street, and carried out other building enterprises. It was later said that without his intervention following the collapse of the local woollen industry, Taunton...*might have dwindled to a village*.

Benjamin Hammet begun yet another enterprise in 1791, acquiring the Penygored tinplate works in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. He also purchased the adjoining estate of Castle Malgwyn, where he died on the 22 July 1800.

The restoration of St George, Wilton, in 1777 was undertaken when Benjamin Hammet was a churchwarden, and following his death in South Wales, his body was brought back to Taunton and buried in the churchyard, with a memorial on the wall of the aisle signed by Richard Westmacott. A stained glass panel representing Benjamin Hammet as an elderly man was removed from the Church to the Museum by Joseph Houghton Spencer in 1885.

[PSANHS, vol. Lxxxviii, 1942, 19-23; Mark McDermott, *Sir Benjamin Hammet 1736-1800-A Biography*, 2017]

Wilton House (built 1705), off Upper High Street, Taunton, restored before 1781 when he leased...*all that new built Capital Messuage or Dwelling House* [McDermott, 2017, 10, 11 and 12 illust]

The Castle, Taunton, restored and altered the buildings, including dividing the Great Hall to form two courts, added a grand jury room on wooden columns, and rebuilt the round corner tower, 1786 onwards [McDermott, 2017, 31 and 32 illust]

Taunton and Somerset Bank (also known as the Hammet, Jefferies, Woodforde and Buncombe Bank), Fore Street, Taunton, designed and built by James Stowey, 1788-89, merged with Stuckeys Bank in 1838, dem. 1855 and replaced by new bank premises designed by Charles Edmund Giles [SHC DD/SAS/TN 18 and DD/DP/ Box 96; SANHS collection of illustrations, reference no. 3504; McDermott, 2017, 35 and 36 plans illust]

Borough Lock-up (known as the Nook) and adjoining accommodation for gaoler, Magdalen Street, Taunton, replacing lock-up dem. on Magdalen Lane, 1787 [McDermott, 2017, 29]

Hammet Street, Taunton, replaced Magdalen Lane and laid out a wide straight new road lined with three storey terraced houses, built by Robert Stribling, 1788 onwards [SHC DD/DP 97/1 (a) Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 84, illust; McDermott, 2017, 20-29 illusts.]

Henley's Almshouses (founded 1613), South Street, Taunton, rebuilt those taken down from near St Mary Magdalene, 1788, dem. [Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 138, drawing of the almshouses in 1847; McDermott, 2017, 22]

Bath Place (formerly Hunt's Court), Taunton, proposed straightening and widening the passageway at the e.end, involving dem. No.18 Fore Street, 1792, not executed [SHC DD/DP 93/4; McDermott, 2017, 37]

HAMMETT, Richard 1774-1847 surveyor

Richard Hammett was the son of John Hammett. He worked from Street as a land agent and surveyor. In 1826 he was appointed General Surveyor to the High Ham and Ashcott Turnpike Trust, and the following year he was also made a valuer for village survey assessments.

Galton's Canal, acted principal engineer for Samuel Galton on a short canal crossing Westhay Moor connecting the River Brue to the North Drain, Meare, started 1811 and operational from c.1822, little used from the 1850's and abandoned in 1897 [Wikipedia entry online]

Glastonbury Canal, linking Highbridge to Glastonbury using part of the River Brue and including two locks and two aquaducts, surveyed by Richard Hammett in 1825, but his findings were not

excepted and a second survey and estimate of likely costs of the works was made by John Beauchamp [Hall & Yeates, 1997, 28; Body and Gallop, *The Glastonbury Canal*, 2001, 8; Body, *A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013, 31-34]

HAMP, Stanley Hinge-see Thomas Edward Colcut

HANCOCK, John-see Charles Chilcott

HANCOCK, John 1812-1881 *vicar*

John Hancock was the youngest child of Wiveliscombe banker and brewer William Hancock (1769-1849) and his wife Mary Froude (1772-1819). From 1828 until 1832 he served as an articled clerk to his attorney uncle Philip Hancock, at nearby Ford. By 1841 he was recorded as being the owner of The Three Horseshoes public house at Langley.

In 1843 he belatedly went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and after graduating in 1846 was create a Deacon at Wells. The following year he was appointed curate at Huish Champflower, and after a number of ecclesiastical appointments elsewhere, he returned to Somerset in 1862 as curate at Haselbury Plucknett. Seven years later he became the vicar, a post he held until his death in September 1881.

John Hancock was held in great affection by the parish, and the existing pulpit was erected in his memory. His hobby and great passion was stone sculpture and wood carving.

[Richard Hancock and others, *William Hancock and Mary Froude-their ancestors and their descendents*, 2016]

St Mary the Virgin, Hardington Mandeville, when the church was rebuilt by George Pearce, sections of a Norman arch were uncovered, inspired by this discovery John Hancock carved a neo-Norman transept arch between the chancel and the vestry, 1863-64 [Church guide for Haselbury Plucknett; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 345]

St Michael and All Angels, Haselbury Plucknett, oak lectern, two clergy chairs, carved bench ends, and panels of biblical scenes on the choir stalls, c.1870 [Church guide; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 346]

Vicarage, Haselbury Pluckett, carved wooden panels and stonework for a fireplace, 1870's [Church guide]

HANCORN, Samuel 1837-1868 *architect*

Samuel Hancorn was born in Brecon, the son of Samuel Hancorn, a carpenter and joiner. He was an articled pupil of John Foster & Joseph Wood, before setting up in practice in c.1859 in Bristol and Newport with **John Thornhill Cook** (b.1836). Their partnership was dissolved in 1861.

Samuel Hancorn won architectural competitions in South Wales for a church at Pontypool, 1864, and schools at Merthyr Tydfil, 1866. He continued to practise from Newport, but died in 1868, aged just thirty-one.

Literary and Scientific Institute (now the Parish Hall), Church Street, Cheddar, 1859 [*The Builder*, 15 January, 1859]

HANNAFORD, Thomas Roberts 1819-1853 *architect*

Thomas Hannaford was possibly born in Jamaica in the West Indies.

He married Rebecca Wright at Clifton, Bristol in 1840, and their son William was baptised at St John, Weston-super-Mare in 1843, when they were living in the Town. The following year he added the n.aisle to the Church.

By 1850 the family had move to Kensington, London, and he was working in the office of Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

He unsuccessfully entered the architectural competition for the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Later he resided at Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire, where he died aged thirty-four.

Railway Station, Frome for the Wilts, Somerset & Weymouth Railway, designed for Isambard Brunel, 1850, other stations on the line are attrib. to Richard James Ward, the resident engineer [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 125; Biddle and Nook, 1983, 236; Biddle, 2003, 169 illust]

HANSELL, Alexander Nelson 1857-1930 *architect*

Alexander Hansell was born in Caen in Normandy, France, the son of the Revd. Peter Hansell. His father had been vicar of All Saints, Kingsdon, before being appointed as Consular Chaplain of Caen in 1853. The family returned to Somerset, and after being educated at Winchester, in 1874

Alexander Hansell moved Cookham, Berkshire, where he studied architecture as an articled pupil of William Scott Champion.

Completing his pupillage in 1877, he was then an assistant in a number of practices, including those of Francis William Tasker (1849-1904), Charles Richard Pink (1853-1889), Henry David Davis (1840-1915), and Barrow Emanuel (1842-1904).

In 1882 Alexander Hansell started his own practice in London, but by 1888 he had emigrated to Japan, initially working at a seminary teaching English. His first architectural job came in 1890 with the Harris Science Hall at Doshisha University. Over the next thirty years he was involved in designing public buildings in the foreign settlement at Kobe, as well as housing in the surrounding mixed residential zone.

Alexander Hansell's personal residence in Kobe, built in 1896 and known as the Choueke House, is now a tourist attraction. In 1920 he moved to Hankou in China, to work with Robert E. Hemmings of Hemmings & Berkley, architects and civil engineers, and then finally to Monaco, in the south of France, where he died.

[Wikipedia, *Alexander Nelson Hansell*, online]

St Margaret, Tintinhull, e.window and restoration, 1884-6 [*The Builder*, 1884a, 595; Jerry Sampson; *Report on the Church*, 2010; Orbach and Pevsner, Somerset: *South and West*, 2014, 639]

HANSOM family-Joseph Aloysius 1803-1882, Charles Francis 1817-1888, and Edward Joseph 1842-1900 architects and surveyors

Joseph Aloysius Hansom was the second of ten children of York master-builder, Henry Hansom. He trained as an architect in York under Matthew Phillips (1781-1825), before moving to Halifax in 1825, to continue his training.

Two years later, he set up in partnership with Edward Welch (1806-1868). However, in 1834 he was declared bankrupt over the building of Birmingham Town Hall, which he and Edward Welch had designed. Their partnership was dissolved, and Joseph Hansom went on to pursue other interests.

In particular, he was the founder and editor of *The Builder* in 1843, the first and most influential weekly journal covering the building industry and the architectural world in the nineteenth century. But most famously he was the inventor of the 'Patent Safety Cab' (The Hansom Cab).

His architectural career, however, also continued apace, and between 1845 and 1858, he built twenty-two churches, and six schools or convents.

Joseph Hansom was in partnership with his younger brother Charles Francis Hansom between 1854 and 1859, and with his oldest son Henry John Hansom (1828-1904) from 1859 to 1861. He was then in partnership with Edward Welby Pugin (1834-1875), and from 1869 with his youngest son, John Stanislaus Hansom (1845-1931).

John Stanislaus Hansom took over the practice after his father died, and designed the R.C. Cathedral, Portsmouth, 1880-1892.

Charles Francis Hansom was a pupil of his older brother, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, and then became Surveyor to Coventry Corporation. After a study tour of Belgium, Germany and France he decided to move Clifton in Bristol, and completed the R.C. Pro-Cathedral started by Henry Edmund Goodridge. A large number of commissions followed, including Clifton College, Malvern School, and the early part of Bristol University College.

The Church of the Annunciation in the grounds of Woodchester Priory, near Stroud, was designed in his office by one of his most accomplished assistants Benjamin Bucknall. Another of his pupils and assistants was Archibald Mathias Dunn, who later took in partnership Charles Hansom's only son, Edward Joseph Hansom.

Charles Hansom founded the Bristol Society of Architects, and was its president for several years. In 1887 he was joined in a brief partnership by another of his former pupils Frederick Bligh Bond. Following Charles Hansom's death in 1888, Frederick Bligh Bond worked in association with Edward Hansom and Archibald Matthias Dunn.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Sarah Whittingham, *Nonesuch*, vol.5 (2), 1995, 26-28; Penny Harris, *The Architectural Achievement of Joseph Aloysius Hansom (1803-1882)*, 2010]

Charles Francis Hansom:

St Benedict, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, originally designed as schoolrooms and a teacher's house, c.1847-48, transformed by Dom Alphonsus Morrall into the R.C. parish church, 1857, extended

and spire removed, 1913, interior transformed by Dom Ethelbert Hoare, parish priest for almost half a century-decorated screen and reredos to the designs of the monk-architect Dom Ephrem Seddon of Downside Abbey [Bellenger, *Downside-A Pictorial History*, 1998, 32, illust; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 179; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 26 and 41]

R.C. Franciscan Convent (original built as a general hospital, started 1772, abandoned 1774, and converted to a private residence known as Taunton Lodge, became a Convent, 1807-11), South Road, Taunton, reroofed the earlier chapel, new windows, new chancel and antechamber on an undercroft, 1849-50 [*Catholic Annual Register*, 1850, 123], later he added the Refectory, 1853, cloisters, 1859-60, n-e addition, 1864-5, a farmhouse, 1868, and probably St Damian's shrine and garden arbour, dem., became St Joseph's Convent and School in 1950 then in 2005 the buildings were converted to residential apartments [Berry, *The History of the Convent in Taunton*, 1988, 23, 36, 39, 43, 61, 64 and 66]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, proposals for school buildings (derived from the drawings by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin of 1841-2), 1846, plans for a new monastery and church 1846 built as a western extension to early building by Henry Edmund Goodridge, including an L-shaped block with a very distinctive oriel window, 1853-4, (this window was lost in the later additions made by Leonard Stokes), Ballplace, a stone structure for playing handball, 1854, in partnership with Joseph Aloysius Hansom, plans for a substantial new building attached to the Old House, 1858, and a design for an observatory, 1859, were not executed, [*A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 3; Harris, *The Architectural Achievement of Joseph Aloysius Hansom (1803-1882)*, 2010, 167; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 38 and 41]

St George (R.C.), Taunton, attrib. altar and reredos, c.1860 [Bucknall, *The Life and Work of Benjamin Joseph Bucknall*, 1992]

St Joseph and St Teresa Carmelite Convent, Chamberlain Street, Wells, opened in 1877, added chancel and nun's choir with Frederick Bligh Bond, 1888 [Harding, 1999, 211; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

In 1867 Charles Hansom was joined in partnership by his son Edward Joseph Hansom and practised as Charles F. Hansom & Son. Educated at Downside Abbey School from 1855 until 1858, Edward Hansom worked in the London office of Alfred Waterhouse, before joining his father's practice in Bristol.

Charles F. Hansom & Son:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Steward's House, a building e. of the boys' refectory and a new gatehouse from the village, 1868-71, works mainly by Edward Joseph Hansom [Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 42]

In 1871, Edward Hansom was invited to join the established Newcastle-upon-Tyne practice of Archibald Dunn, who had trained as an architect in Bristol under Charles Francis Hansom. In 1880 the partners opened an office in London.

Archibald Dunn's son Archibald Manuel Dunn (1863-1925) was taken into partnership in 1887, but left in 1892, and was replaced in 1894 by William Ellison Fenwicke (1863-1952), who later continued the practice with various partners.

The partnership of Dunn and Hansom lasted until 1900 and was the subject of a popular saying at that time that...*Dunn saw it handsome, and Hansom saw that it was done*. Archibald Dunn retired in 1897, and by that time he was regarded as being among the foremost R.C. architect in the North-East of England.

Edward Joseph Hansom in partnership with Archibald Matthias Dunn:

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, master plans for the monastery and additions to their existing school, including an open-air swimming pool, 1872-76, builder Joseph Blackwell of Bath, two additional storeys were added in two phases in 1892 and 1899-1900, Dunn & Hansom they resigned from Downside in 1895 (because of Edward Joseph Hansom's ill health), by which time they had largely built the e. end of the Abbey Church, including the Lady Chapel, together with the Transept, a number of adjoining Chapels, the base of the Tower, whilst a foundation stone was laid in October 1873, the foundations themselves were not begun until 1879 and were left incomplete [*The Building News*, 30 May and 13 June, 1879; *A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 4, 5, 10 and 23; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 33-4; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617-8, 619 perspective illust., 621;

Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 42, 44-5, 89 illust., 90, 92-3 illust., 94, 96, illust., 98-101 illusts., 100, 102-105 illusts., 114]

HARBOTTLE, Edward Hall 1842-1927 and **Alfred Charles HARBOTTLE** 1882-1938, *architects and surveyors*

Edward Hall Harbottle was born in the village of Murton, south-west of Berwick-upon-Tweed in the very north of Northumberland, the second son of Joseph Harbottle (b. 1801), a joiner and cartwright, and his wife Alice Scott.

His early education and training as an architect are so far unknown, but by 1871 he was practising in Exeter, and before 1876 he carried out works to the Devon County Prison in the City, in his capacity as County Surveyor for the northern division of Devon.

Although Edward Harbottle practised from offices in Exeter, by 1878 he had moved to live in nearby Topsham, and was married to Sarah Jane. That year the couple were joined in Topsham by his nephew Harbottle Reed, who became his articled pupil, assistant, and finally a partner. Their partnership was dissolved in 1895, when Harbottle Reed, then aged thirty-three, left to set up his own practice in Exeter.

Edward Harbottle went on to become a prominent church architect in Devon, and was also Surveyor to the Dean & Chapter of Exeter Cathedral. He added a new tower to the church of St Michael, Heavitree, Exeter, and in 1893 enlarged the chancel. In the same year he altered and extended County Asylum at Exminster.

In the early twentieth century Edward Harbottle was joined by his son Alfred Charles Harbottle, and the partners altered Sand House, Sidford, 1908-9, and in 1920 designed the Victory Wing at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, where Edward Harbottle was the Surveyor.

Edward Hall Harbottle:

St Peter, North Newton, rebuilt, 1883-85 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 494]

Edward Hall Harbottle in partnership with Alfred Charles Harbottle (EH Harbottle & Son):
St Bartholomew, Oake, alterations, including choir stalls and rebuilding the s-w porch, 1909 [SHC D/D/Cf/1909]

HARBOUR, Jacob-see James Hawker

HARDICK, William 1803-1887 *surveyor*, **Thomas** 1806-1895 *carpenter-builder* and **William Henry** c.1829-1916 *architect and surveyor*

William Hardick practised as a surveyor from Warminster and was employed by the Longleat Estate. In 1838 he built the Vicarage at Norton Bavant, and in 1862 rebuilt the chancel at St Nicholas, Wylde, both in Wiltshire. In the 1870's he was joined in partnership by his son, William Henry Hardick, an architect and surveyor, and together they built the National Schools at Wylde and Boyton in 1872 and 1874, respectively.

[Pamela Slocombe, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with Work in Wiltshire*, part 2, 2006]

William Hardick:

Withial Farm, East Pennard, report on the buildings, 1848, build new buildings, 1862-3, builders Hodder & Sons of Frome [Longleat papers 14/3 19/0 10/5/1848, 1/1/1862 and 1863]

Lamb Brewery buildings, Christchurch Street East/Bath Street, Frome, 1860, builders

Frederick and George William Brown [Miscellaneous documents from the Somerset Estate in the Longleat Records]

William Henry Hardick:

Blatchbridge Lane, Frome, pair of cottages, 1893, builder Thomas Parfitt of Frome

[Miscellaneous documents from the Somerset Estate in the Longleat Records]

School, East Woodlands, new classroom, cloakroom and closets, 1893-94, builders Hodder & Sons [Longleat estate papers 14/3 2/2 1/1/1890 and 14/3 32/0 5/9/1893]

Thomas Hardick of Warminster was presumably the brother of William Hardick. He apparently carried out railway work for Isambard Kingdom Brunel in Somerset and Wiltshire, and built the Baptist Chapels in Devizes and Chippenham. He was also the manager of the Salisbury Gas Company from 1862 to 1895.

HARDING, Charles Reginald 1881-1954 *land agent and surveyor*

Charles Harding was born in Chiswick, London, the eldest child of Harry Reginald and Agnes Harding.

By 1911 he was practising in Newport, South Wales.

In 1930 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Yeovil Rural District Council with Nathaniel Fish.

HARDWICK, Philip Charles 1822-1892 *architect*

Philip Charles Hardwick was the fourth generation of an architectural dynasty descended from a successful builder, Thomas Hardwick (1725-1798). Philip Charles Hardwick was the son of the architect Philip Hardwick (1792-1870), and grandson of the architect and surveyor Thomas Hardwick (1752-1829).

He trained under Edward Blore, then joined his father's practice in 1843. In 1847, with his father now in poor health, he took over the practice. The following year he was appointed Architect to the Bank of England, aged only twenty-six, a post he held until 1868.

Philip Hardwick regularly exhib. his architectural designs at the R.A.

Arthur William Blomfield was an articled pupil in his office from 1852 to 1855.

[Hermione Hobhouse, *Seven Victorian Architects*, 1976; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

St Peter and St Paul (now the Neroche Village Hall), Bickenhall, 1848-49 [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 116]

HARDY, Thomas 1840-1928 *poet and novelist*

Thomas Hardy was born at the hamlet of Higher Bockhampton, east of Dorchester, Dorset, the son of local builder and stonemason Thomas Hardy (1811-1892), and his wife Jemima Hand (1813-1904). He trained as an architect, and from 1856 until 1862 he was an articled pupil of John Hicks (1815-1869) of Dorchester. In 1862 John Norton had agreed that a young Thomas Hardy, who was then seeking employment in a London architect's...*should come daily to the office and make drawings*. Thomas Hardy's stay with John Norton was, however, brief as he found a permanent position in the office of Arthur Blomfield.

During his time with Arthur Blomfield, Thomas Hardy is known to have visited relatives in East Somerset and may well have been involved with Arthur Blomfield's commissions at Chilton Cantelo House, and the estate cottages at Mudford.

For a time Thomas Hardy returned to Dorchester and worked on a part-time basis for George Rackstraw Crickmay, who had bought the practice of John Hicks, following his death in 1869. But in 1872, he gave up architecture altogether to become a full-time writer and poet.

However, he was apparently concerned about his involvement in the restoration and rebuilding of Dorset churches in the 1860's, so much so that in 1881 he joined the SPAB and remained an active supporter for the rest of his life. In 1906 wrote *Memories of Church Restoration*, for the Society.

[Claudius Beatty, *Thomas Hardy, Conservation Architect: His Work for the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings*, 1995; Claire Tomalin, *Thomas Hardy, The Time-Torn Man*, 2012; Kester Rattenbury, *The Wessex Project: Thomas Hardy, Architect*, 2017]

HARGREAVES, Thomas 1817-1879 *architect and surveyor*

Thomas Hargreaves was born at Withnell, near Blackburn, Lancashire, and by 1861 he had married, and practising as an architect and surveyor in Taunton. In July 1864 he had advertised his professional services in the local press.

Thomas Hargreaves was Surveyor to the Taunton Board of Health, and to the Borough of Taunton until c.1869. By 1871 he had returned home to Lancashire and described himself as a retired Town Surveyor.

St Leonard, Otterford, enlarged with n. aisle and restored with William Beadon, 1859-61, builders William & Samuel Shewbrooks [ICBS; SHC DD/DP/72/3]

HARLAND, Peter John Blundell 1900-1973 *architect and lecturer*

John Blundell Harland (Peter was not apparently included on his birth certificate) was born in Wandsworth, London, the son of George Harland, *a gentleman*, and his wife Louisa. He was educated at Charterhouse School at Godalming, Surrey.

From 1918 until 1923 he studied at the Architectural Association in London. His first architectural appointment was in the office of William Henry Ansell (1872-1959), then in 1924 he joined the practice of Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie.

Peter Harland travelled widely in Europe and was appointed a lecturer at the Architectural Association in 1930-33. He practised from Manchester Square, London, as both an architect and a landscape architect.

Peter Harland made his reputation designing refined neo-Georgian houses. However, in 1935 he built Penpits, in the then fashionable *moderne* style for the celebrated composer Arthur Edward Drummond Bliss (1891-1975). At Penpits, the composer worked on the scores for his opera *The Olympians*, and ballets *Miracle in the Gorbals* and *Adam Zero*. Two years later, Peter Harland designed a house for the artist and musician Joy Finzi (1907-1991) at Ashmansworth, near Newbury.

During the 1930's he also worked on a number of Isolation Hospitals including Tolworth, Surbiton, 1935, Mogden, Isleworth, 1938, and South Middlesex Fever Hospital, Isleworth, 1938. At that time he was living with his wife Marie at Rownham Farm, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

Peter Harland died in Lewes, Sussex, aged seventy-three.

Pen Pits, Penselwood, house with a music room in the grounds, 1935 [*The Architect & Building News*, 16 August 1935, 194-7; Gould, *Modern Houses in Britain, 1919-1939*, 1977, 54; *Country Life*, August 1985, 559-63]

After the Second World War he carried out internal alterations at the Vicarage, Exford [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/201]

HARRIS, Emanuel Vincent 1876-1971 *architect*

E. Vincent Harris (as he was generally known, or simply Vincent Harris) was born at Devonport, Plymouth, the son of Major Emanuel Harris and his wife Mary Vincent. He was educated at Kingsbridge Grammar School.

From 1893 until 1897 he was an articled pupil of Plymouth architect James Harvey. He then moved to London to work in a number of architect's offices including those of Edward Keynes Purchase (1862-1923), Leonard Aloysius Stokes, and finally, William Emerson (1843-1924). During his time he also studied at the R.A. Schools. In c.1901 he joined the architect's department of London County Council.

Vincent Harris won the R.A. Gold Medal and travelling Scholarship in 1903 and set up his own practice in following year. From 1908 until 1913 he was in partnership with Thomas Anderson Moodie (1874-1948), and in 1909, briefly with John Stanley Towse (1875-1951).

During the First World War, Vincent Harris served as a Major in the Royal Engineers.

His office regime was apparently strict and austere with no smoking, tea or coffee, and he was considered by some to be rather eccentric. It was also unusual at that time, that the mainstay of his practice was almost wholly dependent on being successful in architectural competition for large commissions, especially for government and municipal buildings.

In the 1920's Vincent Harris had made three visits to the the USA to study best practice and contemporary American classicism. Back in England he built a number of major public buildings, including the Central Library Manchester, Nottingham County Hall, Sheffield City Hall and Leeds Civic Hall. In 1929-30 he was one of the assessors for the new Council House at Bristol. However, the competition proved abortive and was abandoned. The commission was then offered to one of the assessors, the local architect George Churches Lawrence. He declined, and it was then offered to Vincent Harris in 1933, at a time when he was also working on the County Hall at Taunton.

In 1930-1 he prepared a master plan for Exeter and the South-West of England University College (later Exeter University), working with his assistant Sydney Greenslade (1866-1955). He designed a number of Laboratories buildings on the campus from 1931, ending with the Mary Harris Memorial Chapel of the Holy Trinity he presented to the University in 1958, in memory of his mother.

Vincent Harris joined the Art Workers Guild in 1935. He was elected a Royal Academician in 1942, and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1951. He retired to Chard in 1954, and gave his house that he had designed in Highgate, to the Borough of Camden. In 1960-62, despite being in his eighties, designed buildings for Chard School.

Vincent Harris died at Bath in 1971, aged ninety-five, and was buried at St Michaels and All Angels, Chaffcombe where a monument by architect **Arthur Bailey** (1903-1979) marks his grave. Arthur Bailey said, after witnessing Vincent Harris at work in his office...*he had no time for letters, meetings or officialdom...having won a competition, it was there to be built...The purely*

classical proportions were printed indelibly on his mind, and he would take a roll of detail paper, pin it to the top of his drawing board and proceed to detail from cornice to skirting rolling the paper from his feet in the process.

His wife Ethel Maule, whom he had married in 1913, died in 1965. As they had no children, his estate, in accordance with his will, was divided between the R.A. and Chard School.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; *Dictionary of Scottish Architects*-online]

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, Science and Art Block, and the War Memorial, won limited competition, assessor Robert Atkinson appointed on the advice of Sir Frank Wills, 1923-25, builder Reginald George Spiller, War Memorial, carved by Herbert Read [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 142-3]

Somerset County Council offices, Park Street/The Crescent, Taunton, A-block County Hall, 1932-35 [Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 94; Gray, 1985, 206-7; *Stat. List for Taunton*, 5 December 2000, amended 21 December 2011; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, after 364 illust., 619 and 620]

HARRIS, Robert Oliver 1897-1972 *architect*

Born at Kings Heath, Warwickshire, Robert Harris received his early training in architecture as an assistant to his father, John Oliver Harris. After military service in the First World War he recommenced his studies as an articled pupil to Henry Littler (d.1934), the County Architect of Lancashire. After spending a year in Lever Brothers Architects Department at Port Sunlight, in 1923 he joined the Bolton practice of Bradshaw, Gass & Hope.

Two years later, Robert Harris became an assistant architect at Essex County Council, rising to the post of chief assistant. In 1938 he was appointed only the second County Architect to Somerset County Council, a post he held until he retired in 1960.

Middle School (Danesfield), Williton, 1938

Stanchester Secondary School, East Stoke, Stoke sub Hamdon, completed buildings started by his predecessor, Major Albert John Toomer, 1938-40 [SHC C/E/6/10 and C/CA/School plans]

Swanmead Secondary School, Ditton Street, Ilminster, completed buildings started by his predecessor, 1938-39 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Secondary School, Ansford, completed the building started by his predecessor, 1938-39, builder D.R. Dunthorn of Glastonbury [SHC C/E/6/6]

Secondary School, Huish Episcopi, 1938-40 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Bishop Fox's School, Kingston Road, Taunton, 1939, dem.

Police Station, Shuttern, Taunton, designed by the Assistant County Architect, Leonard Mew, 1939-40 [SHC PSCS/5/1]

HARRIS *builder*

A Mr Harris of Blandford Forum, Dorset advised Henry Fownes Luttrell (d.1780) on architectural and building matters.

[Woodger, *A History of Dunster-The Castle and the Village*, 2014]

Dunster Castle, attrib. with courtyard farm buildings, 1755 [SHC DD/L 1/22/7 and 7a; *PSANHS*, vol.150, 2006, 227]

HARRISON, James Park 1817-1901 *church architect*

Born in Bloomsbury, London, James Harrison studied at Oxford University, and then at Lincoln's Inn, London. Initially, he practised as an architect, but increasingly devoted himself to the study of archaeology and ethnography. In 1842 he married Julia Ann Heath, and by 1851 the couple were living in Dorking, Surrey.

All Saints, Monksilver, chancel roof restored, repairs and reseating, 1844-46 [ICBS]

St Mary, Brompton Ralph, repairs, removal of n.gallery, reseating and n.aisle, 1845-47, builder William Sweet Escott [ICBS; Crosher, *The Parish of Brompton Ralph*, n.d; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 149]

HARRISON, William 1834-1909 *carpenter-builder*

William Harrison was born in Carhampton and trained as a carpenter-joiner. By 1871 he was working out of Old Cleeve as a carpenter-builder, employing four men and a boy.

By 1906 William Harrison traded as William Harrison & Son of Bancks Street, Minehead.

Dunster Railway Station for the West Somerset line, Dunster Marsh, for Robert Brereton, the

contractors for building the line were Frederick Furness and William Buxton, 1872-74 [Clinker & Arend, *The West Somerset Railway*, 1989, 7]

Roman Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and adjoining Presbytery, Townsend Road, Minehead, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, 1896-9 [SRO D/U/M/22/1/10, 21 and 89; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 149]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, two semi-detached houses for Francis William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, 1898 [OD]

Nos. 11-13 Bancks Street with workshop and stables, Minehead, with architect Frederick William Roberts, 1900-01 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/110 and 116]

The Old Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, for Frederick William Roberts, 1900 [OD]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, two semi-detached houses, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/87]

Quaker Meeting House (formerly the Plymouth Brethren Meeting Room), Bancks Street, Minehead, for Frederick William Roberts, 1903 [OD]

Crossways, The Parks, Minehead, 1926 [information from Julian Orbach]

HARRISON, Wiliam Henry-see Charles Melville Seth-Ward

HART, Alfred Henry 1866-1953 and **Percy Leslie WATERHOUSE** 1864-1932 *architects*

Alfred Hart was born in Shoreditch, London. He studied at the Architectural Association and entered the R.A. Schools in 1885, winning a Gold Medal and the Travelling Studentship in 1891. He was then an assistant in the offices of Ernest George & Harold Peto, before setting up in private practice in 1893.

Percy Leslie Waterhouse was born in Hobart, Tasmania, and after studying at Cambridge, in 1887 he also joined the offices of George & Peto. From 1890 to 1892 he worked as an assistant to the architect James Osborne Smith (1847-1928), before commencing in practice on his own account in 1894. Percy Waterhouse's son was the eminent art historian Ellis Waterhouse (1905-1985).

Alfred Hart and Percy Waterhouse became partners in 1902. Also in that year Percy Waterhouse published the *Story of the Art of Building*, followed in 1924 by *The Story of Architecture throughout the Ages*.

Barle Combe, Northmore Road, Dulverton, 1906 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/38]

HARVEY, William Alexander 1874-1951 *architect and town planner*

William Harvey was born in Birmingham, and came from an artistic family, both his father John Harvey and his brother Ernest Harvey (b. 1872), were stained glass artists. Between 1890 and 1894 he was an articled pupil of David Smith & Son, and also attended classes at the Birmingham Municipal School of Art, winning prizes for his drawings of local medieval architecture and vernacular buildings. He also frequently travelled abroad, visiting Italy, France, Spain, Germany and America.

He is remembered today for his designs at Bournville, the *garden suburb* built by the Cadbury family, to the south of Birmingham. He was first commissioned by George Cadbury, at the age of only twenty-one, to design cottages for the new Bournville Estate. He left the employment of the Bournville Village Trust in 1904, but continued as their consulting architect, and designed most of the public buildings in the village, including an octagonal Rest House of 1913, the design for which was based on the Yarn Market at Dunster. He was joined in his practice by two former Trust employees, his nephew, Herbert Graham Hicks (1887-1956), and Frank Harold Bromhead (1881-1972).

In 1909 he married Lillian Hernman Morgan (1878-1943).

After the First World War the practice became increasingly involved in municipal housing schemes at Bromsgrove, West Bromwich and Kettering, as well as collaborating with other architects at Oldham, Widnes and Newburn-on-Tyne.

William Harvey was one of the founding members of the Town Planning Institute, and in 1906 published *The Model Village and its Cottages: Bournville*.

He enjoyed a long and distinguished career. Although much of his work was carried out within the geographically confined area of the West Midlands, his influence on the architectural movements was considerable, especially in terms of social housing.

[Michael Harrison, *William Alexander Harvey (1874-1951): Bournville and after*, online]

Leigh Court, Angersleigh, additions and alterations, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14]

HARWOOD, Charles-see Edwin Robert Bartlett

HASSALL, see Thomas Henry Wyatt

HASSARD, Richard 1820-1913 *engineer*

Richard Hassard was born in County Cavan, Ireland, the eldest son of John Hassard. He was educated in Exeter before returning to Ireland and practising as a railway and hydraulic engineer. He briefly served as a surveyor in Londonderry in 1850-1, then for several years he was chief assistant to George Willoughby Hemans, Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

Richard Hassard left Ireland in c.1866 and based himself in London. In 1870 he replaced Eugenius Birch as engineer to the Devon & Somerset Railway Company.

Somerset & Devon Railway from Taunton to Barnstable, including stations at Norton Fitzwarren, Milverton, dem., Wiveliscombe, Dulverton (Brushford), tunnel at Bathealton, and a viaduct over the River Tone at Waterrow, 1871-73, closed 1966-67 [information from Julian Orbach]

HAUGHTON, Samuel Wesley 1855-1936 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Lower Norwood, Surrey, Samuel Haughton was the second son of publisher Samuel and Anne Haughton. By 1871 the family had moved to Tunbridge Wells, Kent, where Samuel Haughton trained and later practised as an architect and surveyor. In 1877 he married Louisa Jane Cox.

By 1901 he was practising in Plymouth, Devon, as S.W. Haughton & Son, and in 1909-11 worked with Ninian Comper on the building of the new church of St Michael, Newquay, Cornwall.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Alcombe, Minehead, 1931 [OD]

HAWKER, James 1811-1892 *carpenter-builder*

James Hawker was born in Chard, the son of James and Mary Hawker. He came from a family of local builders, and initially worked out of Holyrood Street as a carpenter. By 1851 he described himself as a master carpenter employing three men, working from the High Street.

James Hawker was also an elder in the Baptist Church.

Baptist Chapel, Wadeford, designer and builder, 1853-54 [Bonnington, *Chard Baptists*, 1992, 121]

Congregational Chapel, Fore Street, Chard, with **Jacob Harbour** (b.1844 in Chard, emigrated to Ontario, Canada), for architect William Jervis Stent, 1867-68, dem [Pulman, *Book of the Axe*, 1875]

South End Schools, Chard, for iron founder John Wightman, 1874 [Gosling and Berry, *Around Chard, Crewkerne and Ilminster*, 2002, 28]

Baptist Schools, Holyrood Street, Chard, plans for additions dated 1886, completed 1892 [Bonnington, 1992, 121]

HAWKES, Thomas 1786-1857, and his son **Thomas** 1821-1906 *land agents, surveyors and auctioneers*

Thomas Hawkes senior was born in Wiveliscombe and at the age of ten was apprenticed to the Steward of the Earls of Egremont at Orchard Wyndham, Williton. Eventually, he set his own business in Williton as a land agent and surveyor. In the 1820's he was working for various local turnpike trusts, as well as agent for the Wyndham estate.

His notoriety, commemorated in a stained glass window in the Methodist Chapel at Williton, derives from his publication in 1833 of *A Collection of Tunes*, better known as *Hawkes Tune Book*, containing over five hundred tunes.

In retirement he acquired a farm, and his son, Thomas Hawkes junior took over the family firm with offices in Williton and Minehead. In 1889 he was joined in partnership by his nephew, Thomas Hawkes Andrew.

Thomas Hawkes junior was surveyor to the Minehead United Turnpike Trust, and in 1877 sold at auction all the properties owned by the Turnpike [Clarke, *The Minehead United Trust*, 2002, 65 and 67 illust; Dowding and Taylor, *The Toll-houses of Somerset*, 2013, 10 illust.]

Thomas Hawkes senior:

Enclosure Maps, six [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 116]

Tithe apportionment Map for Stogursey with Charles Chilcott (1840), Nether Stowey (1840),

Cutcombe (1841), St Decumans including Watchet and Williton (surveyed by **Daniel Horwood** (1806-1889) of Bristol in 1838, revised by Thomas Hawkes, 1841), and Glastonbury (St John and St Benedict parishes, 1844) [Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1979, 60 and 127; Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 439-40]
Road alterations, at Washford Cross, Bardon Cross and Tombland Hill, 1833 [SHC C/S/O/17]

Thomas Hawkes junior in partnership with Thomas Hawkes Andrew:
Sherborne Arms Hotel (later the Dunkery Hotel), Wootton Courtenay, 1901 [SCH D/R/wil/24/1/2]

HAWKINS, Benjamin 1810-1873, and his son **Henry** 1843-1902 *builders*

Benjamin Hawkins was born in Evercreech, the son of Peter and Nancy Hawkins. By 1861 he was an established builder in Glastonbury, as well as a local Wesleyan preacher. His eldest son Henry was born in Somerton, and trained as a carpenter and joiner, joining the family firm of B. Hawkins & Sons.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, internal fittings, 1866, builders
Frederick Merrick [Central Somerset Gazette, 26 May 1866]

National School, Compton Dundon, closed 1986 [SHC DD/EDS/5768]

Vicarage, Somerton, additions for Charles Knowles, 1867 [SHC D/D/Bbm/1867]

Market House and Town Hall, Burnham-on-Sea, E. Hawkins & Son for Edwin Down, 1868-69
[SHC A/CMY/520; *Western Gazette*, 9 July 1869]

Clarks Factory, High Street, Street, additions, 1877 and 1881 [plans in Clark's archives]

Bowlinggreen Mill, Street, boiler-house for John Aubrey Clark, and addition to cottage, 1877-78
[McGarvie, *Bowlinggreen Mill*, 1978, 27 and 8, 63]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, unsuccessful tender for restoration works by John Oldrid Scott, 1880 [Olivey, *North Curry*, 1901]

Mill Batch (now Millfield School chapel), Street, summer-house, 1881 [plans in Clark's archives]

Baptist Chapel, Glaston Road, Street, 1890 [*Western Gazette*, 6 June 1890; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 38 photo]

Methodist Chapel, Leigh Road, Street, in partnership with architect and surveyor George Alves, 1893, builder James Pursey [foundation stone; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 195]

HAWKINS, Henry Seymour 1877-1957 *carpenter and joiner*

Henry Hawkins was born in Glastonbury, the son of blacksmith John Hawkins (b.1860), and his wife Mary Ann.

In 1912 he married Emily May Bush.

Hillhead, No. 57, Glastonbury, remodelled, 1937 [*UK Modern Houses* on-line]

HAWKINS, John d.1840 *builder* of Bridgwater

Vicarage, Otterhampton, 1801-2 [SHC D/D/Bbm/22]

Taunton & Somerset Hospital (designed by John White), East Reach, Taunton, surveyed the completed building with William Burgess and they gave their...*unqualified approbation*, 1811
[*Taunton Courier*, 26 December 1811]

HAWKSLEY, Thomas 1807-1893 and **Charles** 1839-1917 *civil engineers*

Thomas Hawksley was born at Arnold, near Nottingham, the son of John Hawksley. He was articled to a local firm of architects, but was particularly interested in water supply and coal gas lighting projects, and choose pursued a career in engineering.

He was appointed engineer to the Nottingham Gas Light and Coke Company, and the Nottingham Waterworks Company, positions he held for more than half a century.

In 1852 he established his own engineering practice in Westminster.

In 1863 he was elected the first President of the Institution of Gas Engineers and Managers, and seven years later the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

After studying at University College, London, Charles Hawksley entered the office of his father in 1857, and became a partner in 1867. Like his father before him, Charles Hawksley was also elected the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1901.

Bridgwater Water Works, Ashford, Charlinch, layout scheme drawn up in 1866, treatment works built 1876-79 by Thomas Nicholson, reservoir built in 1931-32

Waterworks, Yeovil, 1873 [*The Builder*, 19 April 1873]

HAY, John Mountford 1841-1887 and **Charles Bryan OLIVER** 1851-1918 *architects and surveyors*

John Mountford Hay was born in Exeter, Devon, the eldest of five children of dentist John Hay. By 1851 the family had moved to Bath, and in 1867 he is recorded as being an architect and a Freemason in the City. By 1881 he was practising as an architect and was living in Islington, London, with his wife Margaret May and their three children.

In 1875 he was joined in partnership by Charles Bryan Oliver who was born in Uppingham, Rutland, the son of Charles Willington Oliver, a bookseller and printer, and his wife Catherine. From 1866, he was an articled pupil, then an assistant to the theatre architect, Charles John Phipps (1835-1897), before becoming an assistant to Arthur Shean Newman (1828-1873) and Arthur Billing (1824-1896). Charles Oliver had commenced in practice on his own account in 1874, with offices in London and Bath, before joining with John Hay.

In 1877 Charles Oliver married Florence Annie Keene, and the couple had four children. Like John Hay he was living in Islington in 1881. But by 1891 he was living in Bath and practising as an architect and surveyor. He was also the lessee of the Assembly Rooms, and in 1905 was elected Mayor of Bath.

The partners won four architectural competitions for new schools in Lincolnshire, Somerset and Staffordshire.

John Mountford Hay died in 1887 at Poplar in London, aged only forty-six.

John Mountford Hay:

St George, Wembdon, Bridgwater, rebuilt, except chancel and tower following a fire in 1868-70, [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 334; Kerr-Peterson and Craig, *Wembdon Church, Village and Parish*, 2017, 58 and 59 before and after photos and a plan]

National School, Wembdon, Bridgwater, 1871 [SHC DD/EDS/6740]

Church of England Schools (Eastover Schools, Cornborough Place), Bridgwater, 1873, builders Harvey & Sons of Torquay [*The Builder*, 1873, 213]

John Mountford Hay in partnership with Charles Bryan Oliver:

Board School, Courtland Road, Wellington, architectural competition winning design, 1875,

[*The Builder*, 1875, 402; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168]

Cemetery for St James, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, unsuccessful in the competition for the design and lay out the new Cemetery, 1875 [Harper, 1983, 160]

Cemetery, Rockwell Green, Wellington, attrib., 1875, two mortuary chapels dem., 1986 [Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 56 illust.]

HAYWARD, Giles 1806-1860 *builder*

Born in Evershot, Dorset, Giles HJayward was the son of Giles and Sarah Hayward.

He worked as a builder from premises in East Street, Crewkerne.

All Saints, Merriott, added gallery, 1830-31, later removed [ICBS]

HAYWARD, John 1808-1891 and his son **Pearson Barry** 1838-1888 *architects*

John Hayward was born in London, the son of a house and ornamental painter, John Pearson Hayward (1777-1849). His mother, Frances Barry, was related to the distinguished architect Charles Barry (1795-1860), the designer of the Palace of Westminster. John Hayward went on to serve his articled pupillage in the office of Charles Barry.

John Hayward was an accomplished painter and draughtsman, and from 1826 he exhibited at the R.A. By 1831 he was residing in Bath from where he submitted competition designs for King Edward VI's School in Birmingham. The competition was however, won by his former master, Charles Barry.

By 1834 he had left the office of Charles Barry and set up in practice in the Cathedral Yard at Exeter. He eventually developed a very successful career, specialising in churches and educational buildings in Devon, Cornwall, Jersey, and elsewhere, including at Oxford University.

From the late 1850's and into the 1860's John Hayward's major works were principally secular, and arguably his most important designs were those he made for St Luke's, College, 1853-54, and the Royal Albert Memorial Museum, Exeter of 1865-6, won in an architectural competition.

He was architect to the influential Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, from its inception in 1841. The Society provided a forum where High Church ideals about liturgical propriety could be

discussed by clergy and laity and it re-established an important role in approving designs placed before the Diocesan Church Building Society. He also served as the Diocesan architect.

John Hayward gained the reputation of being regarded as...*the senior architect in the west of England*.

He was joined in practice by his son Pearson Barry Hayward, whose christian names were inherited from his fraternal grandparents. Hayward & Son restored a large number of parish churches in Devon, and in 1882 they added new buildings to Blundell's School at Tiverton. Pearson Barry Haywood predeceased his father, dying in 1888, aged fifty.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; Chris Brooks and Andrew Saint, *The Victorian Church Architecture and society*, 1995]

John Hayward:

St Michael, Milverton, extension at e, and w. ends of n. aisle, new vestry and porch, new roofs, reseating and repairs to walls, 1849-50 [ICBS]

John Hayward in partnership with Pearson Barry Hayward (Hayward & Son):

Vicarage, Langford Budville, 1865, builder Henry Davis [SHC DD/Bbm/143; Nynehead and District Local History Society, *The Book of Nynehead-A village on the River Tone*, 2003, 151]

St Peter, Langford Budville, restored, n. aisle, reusing existing n. windows, 1866 [SHC D/D/Cf/1866/2; Church guide]

Springwood (formerly the Rectory) and stables, Nynehead, 1867-68, builder Henry Davis [SHC D/D/Bbm/155a and 164; Nynehead and District Local History Society, 2003, 150 illust. and 151]

Nynehead Court Estate Cottages, Nynehead, attrib. [information from the Nynehead Local History Society]

HAYWOOD, John b.1751

John Haywood entered the R.A. Schools in 1772, and exhib. at the R.A. from 1773 to 1794.

Market House, Bridgwater, a design for the elevation, 1780, not executed, but exhib. at the R.A. [Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 509]

HEAL, Samuel d.c.1796 *builder-architect*

A Samuel Heal of Shipham married Ann Clark of Rowberrow in 1743. This might be the same Samuel Heal who was working out of Bridgwater by 1785.

Glebe Court, West Monkton, was built in c.1783 as the Vicarage, and Samuel Heal was giving directions in a letter regarding gutters and drains in 1782 that might imply that he was the builder, also a **George Stellart** of London at that time supplied detailed plans for a plant hothouse [SHC DD/DP/7/13]

Kingweston House, Kingweston, 1785-88, built to plans possibly by Henry Holland [VCH vol.x, 2010, 165]

Nettlecombe Court, Nettlecombe, remodelled the Drawing Room and the Dining Room, 1787-88 [Corbett, *Nettlecombe Court*, 1970, 17 and 18; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 509; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 483]

HEALEY, Alfred John-see Sir John Hubert Worthington

HEARD, Richard and his son **Herbert**-see Charles Rawlinson Wainwright

HEARN, Edward William 1876-1922 *engineer*

Edward Hearn was born in Kensington, London, the first child born to architect Michael Hearn (b. 1846) and his wife Annie.

In 1905 he married Eva Gwendoline Davies, and the couple lived in Islington.

From 1914 until 1922 he was Surveyor to Chard Borough Council.

HELLICAR, Evelyn Arthur Gresley 1862-1929 *architect*

Evelyn Hellicar was born in Bromley, the eldest of four children of the Revd. Arthur Gresley Hellicar (1835-1905). His father was ordained a priest in 1859 and served as vicar of Bromley, Kent, from 1865 to 1905. His grandfather had been vicar of Fivehead.

Evelyn Hellicar was an articled pupil of Thomas Jackson from 1883 until 1888, and also studied at University College, London. According to *The Builder*, Evelyn Hellicar epitomised Jackson's

pupils, as he belonged...*to the order of architects to whom scholarship meant much* [Whyte, *Oxford Jackson: Architecture, Education, Status and Style 1835-1924*, 2006, 221].

He commenced practice on his own behalf in London in 1889, and in the following year entered into a short-lived partnership with the printmaker, artist and architect **Sydney Vacher** (1854-1929).

Evelyn Hellicar designed many buildings in the Bromley area, and went onto become Architect to the Diocese of Rochester.

In 1883 he published his sketches of *Buildings of Normandy, Belgium and Holland*.

Probably, his most accomplished assistant was Albert Edward Richardson who worked in his office from 1898 to 1902.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

St Andrew, Thorne Coffin, general repairs and rebuilding s.wall of the nave and chancel, 1891-93 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1891/19]

Lufton Manor, Brympton, near Yeovil, 1897-1900 [Gray, 1985, 208]

Lattford, Wincanton, rebuilt, 1901 [Wikipedia, *Evelyn Hellicar*, online]

Sharcombe, West Horrington, near Wells [Wikipedia, *Evelyn Hellicar*, online]

Hollands (now part of Yeovil College campus), Ilchester Road, Yeovil [Wikipedia, *Evelyn Hellicar*, online]

HELLMAN, C.-see Isambard Kingdom Brunel

HEMS, Harry 1842-1916, and his sons **Harry Turner** 1873-1952 and **Wilfred Presswell Westenholm** 1885-1941 *stone and wood carvers*

Born in Islington, London the son of Harry Hems, an ironmonger and cutler, Harry Hems junior started work as a cutler, before embarking at the age of fourteen on a seven-year apprenticeship, as a woodcarver in Sheffield. On his return to London he found work on the construction of the Foreign Office, designed by George Gilbert Scott, and then the Langham Hotel, completed in 1865 to the designs of John Giles. After a period working on churches in Italy, he returned to England at the end of 1866 and found employment on the Royal Albert Memorial Museum being built in Exeter, to the designs of John Hayward.

By 1868 he had married Charlotte Presswell Turner (1842-1915), settled in Exeter and started a company that specialised in ecclesiastical sculpture and church fittings, naming it *The Ecclesiastical Art Works*. He commissioned a new works from the church architect Robert Medely Fulford (1845-1910), with whom he had previously collaborated.

Ye Luckie Horsehoe Studio was built in 1881, and was designed as an architectural advertisement for his style in carving and stained glass.

At the company's peak after 1895, Harry Hems was employing over a hundred craftsmen in Exeter, London, Oxford and Ireland. By 1903 the firm became Hems & Sons, when two of his four sons, Harry and Wilfred, joined the family business. When both brothers retired in 1938, the workshop building in Longbrook Street was sold and Harry Hem's personal effects were auctioned, including a collection of medieval woodwork much of which is now in the Royal Albert Memorial Museum.

[Hugh Meller, *Exeter Architecture*, 1989]

St Stephen, Winsham, reredos for Ewan Christian, 1873 [*Western Gazette*, 12 September 1873; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 700]

St George, Dunster, carving of bench ends, pulpit and restoration of monuments for George Edmund Street, 1875-77 [Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 115, 117, 120, 123-31 and 153]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, reredos, 1878 possibly to the designs of John Dando Sedding [Snell, *The Priest of Form: John Dando Sedding (1838-1891) and the languages of late Victorian architecture*, 2006, 57-8, note 94; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 241]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, restored carved figures in porch for John Oldrid Scott, 1880-81, builder Charles Trask [*The Builder*, 16 July 1881; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 28]

St Bridget, Brean, reredos and bench ends for Hans Fowler Price, 1883 [*Building News*, 8 June 1883]

St Michael and All Angels, Pen Mill, Yeovil, screen and other woodwork for new church for Joseph Nicholson Johnston, 1895-97 [Church guide; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 374]

Capital & Counties Bank, High Street, Yeovil, carving for Joseph Nicholson Johnston, 1897-99

[*Western Gazette*, March 1899]
 Cemetery, Chard, memorial to Thomas Loader Brown (1832-1899), in the form of a Celtic Cross [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 189]
 St James the Less, Halse, repaired the rood screen for Charles Edwin Ponting, 1900 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1900/7]
 St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, brass Tablet on e.wall of the chancel in memory of Henry Thomas Stanley (1874-1900), churchyard Cross by **Samuel Angel Roach** (1858-1929) of Plymouth, a replica of a Cross at Filleigh, Devon, and is also in memory of Henry Thomas Stanley [*Boer War Memorials in Somersetshire*, c.1911, 188 illust.]
 Christ Church, Crewkerne, reredos, 1902 and 1904, church dem. [SHC D/D/Cf/1899/10 and 1904/81]

Hems & Sons:

St Michael, Milverton, screen, 1903-4 [SHC D/D/Cf/1903/64]
 Churchyard Cross, Wookey, restored, 1906 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2041, 710]
 War Memorial in the churchyard of St Andrew, Cheddar, for John Egerton Thorpe & Frederick Evelyn Openshaw, 1920 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Cheddar*, 30 March 2016]

HENNET, George 1799-1857 and **Follett Charles** 1835-1893 *engineers, railway contractors and iron founders*

Born in York, the son of Anthony Hennes, George Hennes initially worked as a school master. Following a move to London he developed a talent for surveying, and in 1827, he made a map of the County of Lancashire. During 1828-9 he made a survey of the estuary of the River Ribble, as well as becoming an assistant to Charles Blacker Vignoles (1793-1875) on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

By 1831 George Hennes was engaged on the London and Birmingham Railway that he resurveyed with Robert Stephenson (1803-1859), and then on the London and Southampton Railway, again with Robert Stephenson and his father George Stephenson (1781-1848). Next came survey work on the Great Western Railway line for Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

In 1840 he surveyed for the turnpike road improvements from the City of Wells, and in 1845 he established an iron foundry in Bridgwater, becoming one of the principal contractors to the Great Western Railway Company, and other railway companies.

George Hennes took into partnership **Daniel Spink** (1832-1868) and Richard Charles Else.

George Hennes was particularly interested in Isambard Kingdom Brunel's atmospheric propulsion system. The South Devon Railway, and parts of the Royal Albert Bridge at Saltash were supplied from his iron foundry in Colley Lane, Bridgwater.

After the failure of the atmospheric railway, George Hennes remained in Devon. He acquired a house in Teignmouth and carried out civic improvements, so much so, that it was said that the town and port...*owes its present state of prosperity to his untiring energy and exertions*. However, in 1853 he was declared bankrupt which might well have affected his health as he died four years later.

The firm was continued by his second son, Follett Charles Hennes, and carried out a number of large commissions in London, including in 1863-4 a new iron bridge over the Thames at Hampton Court (replaced 1933), and the rebuilding of the old bridge at Walton-on-Thames (dem. after 1953).

In 1865 the partnership was dissolved and the business continued as Hennes & Spink. From 1873 the firm became Bridgwater Engineering Company Limited, but ceased trading five years later in 1878.

[Brian Murless, *George Hennes (1799-1857)*, *Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland*, 2008]

Hennes, Spink & Else:

Wembdon Brewery, Bridgwater, cask cleaning machine, 1860 [Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 11]

Lighthouse, West Pier, Watchet, 1862 [Stainer, *Somerset in the Age of Steam*, 2003, 88]

Hennes & Spink:

Marsh Bridge, Dulverton, pair of cast-iron lattice girders to designs of Arthur Whitehead, 1866-67 [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No.2, 1977, 47-8; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Dulverton*, August 1986; Stainer, 2003, 88]

Road Bridge over the Cheddar Valley and Yatton Railway, Easton, cast-iron girders similar to Marsh Bridge, Dulverton [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 80, 1999, 12-15]

HENNING, John-see Thomas Bunn

HENSLOWE, John Cecil Edward 1887-1943 *architect*

John Henslowe was born in Kensington, London, the youngest son of civil engineer CWE Henslowe who was born in Tasmania, Australia. By 1891 the family were living at Headley, Hampshire, but he was educated at Westward Ho!, North Devon.

By 1911 John Henslowe was practising as an architect in Maida Vale, London. In 1913 he left England for New York, and married in Canada.

The couple returned to England, and by the 1930's were living at Yeabridge near South Petherton. He died there aged fifty-six, during the Second World War.

Hospital, Crewkerne, new wing for the nurses quarters and outpatients, and alterations to the existing buildings, 1936, builders William Bridge & Sons of Crewkerne [*Somerset County Herald*, 18 July 1936]

HENSON, Samuel-see John Lee

HERNIMAN, George 1785-1842 and his son **Robert** 1811-1877 *surveyors, builders, timber and slate merchants*

George Herniman was born in Lydeard St Lawrence, one of eleven children of Robert Herniman (1758-1844) and his wife Ursula How (1761-1836). Both his parents were buried in the churchyard of the Holy Ghost, Crowcombe.

In 1810 he married Mary (1787-1863), and in turn they had nine children, with Robert being their eldest son.

George Herniman was an active Freemason and died whilst supervising the erection of new buildings at County Gaol at Shuttern. The executors of his will were fellow builder-surveyor George Webber, and Robert Herniman.

In 1838 Robert Herniman married Caroline Savery (1821-1842) and lived at No. 63 East Reach from where he ran his timber and coal business. In addition he also owned adjoining properties together with Herniman's Court, a row of small tenanted dwellings.

Robert Herniman was a churchwarden of St Mary Magdalene, and a member of the Local Board of Health. In 1848 he largely gave up the building business to run his timber and coal yard, and a brickworks in South Street, Taunton, but also practised as a surveyor. At the end of his life he sold the family timber business to Thomas Penny & Son.

Edward Jerboul was apprenticed to Robert Herniman from 1845 until 1848.

[Kember, *Taunton Silver Street-A Baptist Chapel and its Town-The Early Years, 1814-1851*, 1998]

George Herniman:

St Peter and St Paul, Bishops Hull, alterations including removal of the arcade and extending outwards the s. wall, added galleries since removed and box pews mostly removed, for Richard Carver, 1825-7 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol. xiii, forthcoming]

House of Correction, Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, alterations and additions including the entrance gatehouse, Keepers House, a Chapel, and women's ward, for Richard Carver, 1830 [SHC Q/AGS/2/4; *Taunton Courier*, 7 July 1830]

George and Robert Herniman:

Registry Office, Middle Street, Taunton, for Richard Carver 1836-37 [*Taunton Courier*, 22 March 1837; Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 65]

County Gaol, Shuttern, Taunton, alterations and additions for Richard Carver, 1841-43 [*Taunton Courier*, 30 June and 11 August 1841]

Robert Herniman:

Nerrols Farm, Cheddon Fitzpaine, malthouse, 1856 [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 21]

House on the site of the Old Gas Works, South Street, Taunton, 1862 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

St George, Ruishton, repairs and reseating for James Henry Smith, 1865-67 [*Taunton Courier*, 17 October 1866; *Church Building*, 1867, 139; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1866/4]

HERRING, Robert Williams 1898-1950 *surveyor*

Robert Herring was born in Street, the eldest son of shopkeeper William Robert James Herring (b. 1874) and his wife Rosaline Evans. The family lived at No.107 High Street, Street. In 1923 Robert Herring married Dorothy Pople. He was appointed Surveyor to Crewkerne Urban District Council from 1927 until 1934, then Surveyor to Street Urban District Council from 1935.

HEWLETT, Reginald Maurice-see Henry Spencer Walcott Stone

HICKES, Henry William 1832-1891 and **Thomas William Player ISAAC** 1834-1910 *architects and surveyors*

Henry Hickes, who was born in London. By the age of nineteen was living and working with his uncle, the Bath architect Henry Underwood (1788-1868). Later he set up his own practice in the City, designing amongst other buildings, the Church of St Luke, and the Belvedere Tower in Summerhill Park.

Thomas William Player Isaac was born in Montacute, the second child of Quakers Thomas and Mary Isaac. By 1851, then aged seventeen, he was an articled pupil of John Leversedge at Upper High Street, Taunton. But by the following year he had moved to live near Bath, and subsequently joined Henry Hickes, in partnership. The two young partners entered a number of architectural competitions and were locally successful with their designs for Walcot Cemetery, 1859, and the Guildhall Market, 1861.

The partnership was dissolved in 1873, when Thomas Isaac was then living at Abbey House, Charterhouse Hinton with his wife Mary, and his parents. By 1891 he had retired and remarried. By then he was living at Freshford, and a photograph of 1893 shows Thomas Isaac with his family outside Freshford Manor Lodge. In 1901 the family was living at Abingdon, Berkshire.

Woburn Almshouses (originally founded in 1477), Bond Street, Yeovil, competition won in 1855, built in 1860-62, builders Harwood & Rawlins of Yeovil [*The Builder*, 1855, 298; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983; Brooke, *Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 120 illust. and 123; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 66 and 67]

Labourers cottages, plans for competition by Chard, Crewkerne and Ilminster Labourers Friendly Society, 1857 [SHC DD/X/MAR/1]

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, restoration including reseating of church and galleries, replaced the pulpit, reading desk and clerk's desk; s. transept became a vestry room, 1859-60 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 194; plaque in church]

Drainage plan for the Borough of Yeovil, 1859 [SHC D/H/yeo/24/4/1]

Drinking Fountain, Market Place, Shepton Mallet, 1868 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 601]

HIGHLEY, Ebenzer, John-see Reginald Alfred Watson

HILEY, Harold Gladstone-see Thomas Mills

HILTON & RAWLINGS-see James Moore

HINCHCLIFFE, Daniel 1873-1953 *surveyor*

Born in Bradford, the son of Daniel Hinchcliffe, a mason and his wife Emily, Daniel Hinchcliffe was Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Urban District Council from 1906 until 1926. He died in Weymouth aged eighty.

HINE, George Thomas 1841-1916 *architect*

Thomas Hine was the son of the well-known Nottingham architect Thomas Chambers Hine (1814-1890). He entered his father's office in 1858.

In 1864 we spent three years working on a sheep farm in Australia, before returning to Nottingham and becoming a partner in his fathers practice. When his father died, George Hine commenced independent practice and moved to London with his former pupil and managing clerk **Hallam Carter Pegg** (1862-1929).

The practice specialised in asylum buildings and in 1897 George Hine was made a consultant architect to HM Commissioners in Lunacy. He entered some ten architectural competitions for asylums, and was the judge in four others.

Hallam Pegg became his partner in 1910.

North Town Nursery Estate, Taunton, second premium in the competition, 1879 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

Somerset and Bath Mental Hospital (Tone Vale Hospital), Cotford St Luke, second premium in the competition, 1891 [Harper, 1983, 160]

Somerset County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics, East Horsington, additions to the wards, 1901 (became Somerset & Bath Asylum about 1880, then Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929), closed 1991 and converted to residential accommodation [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 703]

HINE, James 1830-1914 and Alfred NORMAN 1823-1893 architects and surveyors

James Hine was born at Ilminster, the son of the Revd. Thomas Collins Hine. By 1851 the family had moved to Plymouth, and James Hine became an articled pupil of William Armstrong, the Bristol City Architect and Engineer. A fellow pupil was Edward William Godwin and the pair produced an unexecuted scheme for the restoration of St Philip and St Jacob, Bristol, in 1854, and between 1858 and 1874 collaborated on the designs for the Western College and the Town Hall, both in Plymouth.

From 1868 James Hine was in partnership with Alfred Norman. The partners won the competition to design the Town Hall, Plymouth (1870-74), which was destroyed in the Second World War.

Alfred Norman was born in Devonport, and was an articled pupil of George Wightwick. He set up his own practice in c.1850. After Alfred Norman's death James Hine was joined in practice by Charles James Odgers (b.1875 in Cornwall), and in 1906 they were joined by William Henry May (1879-1958).

James Hine was a founder member of the Devon & Exeter Architectural Society.

[Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *Devon*, 1989; Susan Weber Soros (editor), *EW Godwin: Aesthetic Movement Architect and Designer*, 1999]

Literary and Scientific Institute (now the Museum), Frome, 1868-69, gifted to the town by mill owner John Sinkins (1805-1869), a relative of James Hine [*Architect*, 7 August, 1869; McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 125 and 130 photo; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 34; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 511 and 512 illust]

Library and Reading Room, Ditton Street, Ilminster, 1889 [Street, *Mynster of the Ile*, 1904]

HINE, John 1842-1914 and his son John Knox 1870-1943 builders

John Hine was born at Ugborough, near Totnes, Devon, the third of four children of Susan Hine. He trained as a mason and by 1871 he was working in Dunster, where he later established himself as a builder. By 1901 he had been joined by his eldest son John Knox Hine and the firm then became JH Hine & Sons.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bossington, for Joseph and John Wood, 1894-95, [Haw, *The Book of Luccombe and Selworthy*, 2001, 18]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (replaced the Ebenezer Chapel, built in 1842), Roadwater, for Lewis Henry Court, 1907, [information from Julian Orbach]

Farmhouse, Timbercombe, 1924 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/51]

HIPPISLEY family, Joseph 1787-1852, Edwin 1815-1897, Edwin Maggs 1845-1907, and William John 1853-1901 surveyors and land agents

Edwin Hippisley was born in Wells, one of three sons of Joseph Hippisley, who was probably related to the Hippisley family of Ston Easton.

In 1850 Edwin joined his father in practice as J. & E. Hippisley. In 1830 another member of the family, William Hippisley was listed as an auctioneer practising from Horrington, near Wells.

Edwin Hippisley subsequently worked from an office in Chamberlain Street in Wells, and held a number of positions. He was surveyor to the Tudway estate, Surveyor to the Burial Board of Wells, and most significantly, Surveyor to the Fabric of Wells Cathedral, from 1853 until 1897.

By c.1887 he was joined in partnership by his sons, Edwin Maggs Hippisley and William John Hippisley, and they managed the Dickinson estate at Kingweston until c.1905.

Edwin Maggs Hippisley was retained by the Diocese of Bath and Wells as a Surveyor of Ecclesiastical Dilapidations for the last sixteen years of his life.

The practice of Hippisley & Sons was then continued by other members of the family.

Joseph and Edwin Hippisley:

East Paper Mill, Dulcote, report on fire damage and estimation of rebuilding costs, 1850

[*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No. 101, 2006, 14]

Vicarage, Wookey, alterations and new front, 1850 [SHC D/D/Bbm/105]

Edwin Hippisley:

Plan of the valley roadway between Croscombe and Shepton Mallet for the Wells Turnpike Trust, 1852 [SHC D/R/WEL/89; *SIAS Bulletin*, No. 110, April 2009, 4]

Cemetery, Wells, following competition, 1855 [*Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, March 1855, 102]

Vicarage, Timberscombe, rear additions, 1856 [SHC D/D/Bbm/126]

Central School, St John's Street, Wells, 1858-59 [SHC DD/EDS/5306; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 700]

St Mary, Shapwick, submitted restoration plans, not executed, 1850's [VCH, vol.viii, 2004, 178]

Butleigh Court, Butleigh, survey drawings of the Court, Church and the village, after 1860

[*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 132]

St Cuthbert, Wells, repairs and reseating, 1861 and later [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1861/9]

Vicarage, Coxley, 1866, dem. [SHC DD/Bbm/149]

Vicarage, Burnham on Sea, repairs, 1867 [SHC D/D/Bbm/158]

Vicarage to St John (built 1819), Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, reroofed, 1869 [SHC D/D/Bbm/166]

Vicarage, Horsington, stables, 1871 [SHC D/D/Bbm/182]

Vicarage, North Curry, side addition, 1875 [SHC D/D/Bbm/213]

Vicarage, Wedmore, w. additions, 1877 [SHC D/D/Bbm/229]

Canonical House, Wells, rear alterations, 1880 [SHC D/D/Bbm/244]

The Deanery, Wells, alterations, 1880 [SHC D/D/Bbm/246]

National School, Wookey [SHC DD/EDS/1535]

Hippisley & Sons:

Bishop's Barn and adjoining lands, Wells, survey plans for the creation of the Recreation Ground, including entrance gates and stone gate pillars on the Moat walk bearing the carved shields depicting the arms of the Bishop and the City, carved by William Halliday, builder Joseph William Merrick, 1887 [Sampson, *Wells The Bishop's Barn-An Archaeological Assessment*, 2013, 14 and illu.; plans with Mendip District Council]

Vicarage, East Woodlands, survey for repairs, 1891 [Longleat 14/3 27.5/0 22/1/1891]

Board School, Priddy, 1902 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Cemetery, Meare, 1930 [layout plan in Parish Church]

HOARE, Prince 1711-1769 sculptor and statuary

Probably born near Eye, Suffolk the youngest child of John Hoare, a prosperous farmer and land agent, Prince Hoare trained in the London studio of Flemish sculptor Peter Scheemakers (1691-1781). He settled in Bath in the 1730's, but spent much of the following decade in Italy, returning to the City in 1749. Following his marriage to Mary Colthurst, the daughter of a wealthy Melksham clothier, he moved into No.5 Prince's Buildings in George Street, part of a terrace of six houses he built as a speculative development in 1764-65.

Examples of his funerary mons. are in a number of churches in North Somerset, including Holy Trinity, Newton St Loe, 1749, All Saints, Weston in Bath, 1750, and St Luke, Priston, 1766. His chimney-pieces survive in Corsham House, Wiltshire, of 1760-62.

Prince Hoare was joined in Bath in 1738 by his older brother William Hoare (1707-1792), a prominent portrait painter and printmaker. William Hoare had spent some ten years in Rome from 1728 where he had lodged with among other artists and sculptors, Peter Scheemakers.

[Evelyn Newby, *The Hoares of Bath, Bath History*, 90-127, 1986]

St Peter and St Paul, Kilmersdon, mon. to Mary Goodman (d.1745), 1749 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 623; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 538]

St Mary, Chedzoy, two memorials to the Stradling family, mid 18th century [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 199]

HODGKINSON, Charles-see William Gravatt and James Hollingsworth

HOLE, John 1822-1896 *painter, glazier and carpenter*

John Hole was born in the village of Dunster. He initially traded as a painter-joiner but later he described himself as a carpenter and worked with a partner named Brown, as builders.

John Hole leased six newly erected cottages on The Ball, Dunster from the landowner Sir Thomas Dyke Acland. By 1843 the properties were referred to as *Hole's Parade*. John Hole lived in The Ball until he died aged seventy-four.

In 1906 the local Directory also included Edward E. Hole, carpenter and Alfred L. Hole.

St Mary, Nettlecombe, estimates for woodwork and alterations to the pews, 1848 [SHC DD/WO/54/11/48]

St John, Cutcombe, added s. chancel and aisle and other and alterations for Charles Edmund Giles, 1862, with John Pearse [*The Builder*, 1862, 790]

Nettlecombe Court, cabinets, 1864 [SHC DD/WO/54/11/75]

Brown and Hole:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, for John Foster & Joseph Wood, 1875-76 [SHC D/N/wsc/4/2/4]

School, Timberscombe, 1876 [SHC D/P/timb 18/7/1]

HOLDEN, Charles Henry 1875-1960 *architect*

Born in Bolton, Charles Holden was the fifth and youngest child of a milliner-draper, Joseph Holden (1842-1919). At the age of sixteen he entered the office of his brother-in-law, David Frederick Green (1859-1915), a surveyor in Bolton, before beginning his formal pupilage in 1892 with Manchester architect Everard William Leeson (1862-1915). Having completed his articles in 1896 he briefly worked for Jonathan Simpson in Bolton before moving to London in the following year, becoming an assistant to Charles Robert Ashbee (1863-1942).

In 1899 Charles Holden joined the successful practice of **Henry (Harry) Percy Adams** (1865-1930) as chief assistant, and studied at the R.A. Schools. Harry Adams had built his practice mainly on the design of hospitals, but in 1902 he won the competition for the Central Reference Library in Bristol, which Holden, assisted by Charles Denning, built in 1903. Charles Holden became a partner of Harry Adams in 1907.

A friend of Charles Holden, **Lionel Godfrey Pearson** (1879-1953), joined the practice in 1903, and became a partner ten years later, the practice was then known as Adams, Holden & Pearson. Henry Percy Adams's son, Percy Webster Adams became a partner in 1925.

Charles Holden went on to design a number of important buildings in London, including Underground Stations, and the Senate House of the University, together with First World War cemeteries in Belgium and France for the Imperial War Graves Commission.

Charles Holden was elected Vice-PRIBA, and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1936. In 1942, having been elected a member of the Town Planning Institute, in the last two decades of his career, he was increasingly occupied with major reconstruction and planning schemes. In 1943 he declined a knighthood, and finally retired from practice in 1958, aged eighty-three.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Eitan Karol, *Charles Holden Architect*, 2007]

Willoughby Cleeve, Hodder Combe, Holford, 1922-23, builders Henry W. Pollard & Sons [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/25; Karol, 2007, 178 illust., 180]

Great Hillcroft, Hill Lane, Bicknoller, a house for H.B. Mayor, a master at Clifton College, Bristol, 1925-26, builder James Chibbett & Son [Chidgey, *The Book of Crowcombe, Bicknoller and Sampford Brett*, 2005, 99 illust; Karol, 2007, 178 illust., 180 and 181]

HOLDING, Edward George de Wilde 1886-1958 *architect*

Edward Holding was one of four sons, born to the Northampton church architect, Matthew Henry Holding (1846-1910) and his wife Edith de Wilde. Matthew Holding was also Surveyor to the Diocese of Peterborough. When his father retired in 1909, Edward Holding completed his unfinished works at the churches of the Holy Trinity and Christ Church, both in Northampton.

Later he was appointed architect to the Wessex Kinema Company Limited based in Bournemouth, and built a number of cinemas in and around the Town, including the Moderne in 1935. Elsewhere, in the West Country he built the Devon Cinema, Honiton, Devon, opened in c.1930, now dem.

Edward George de Wilde Holding returned to Northampton where he died in 1958.
Plaza Cinema, South Street, Wincanton, 1934, closed 1992 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 28]
Wellesley Cinema, Mantle Street, Wellington, 1936-37 [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 71; Hornsey, 2002, 25; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 54 illusts.]
Cedric Cinema, Fore Street, Chard, 1937, closed 1962 [Hornsey, 2002, 9]

HOLLAND, Henry 1745-1806 *architect*

Henry Holland was born in Fulham, the first son of a successful master builder, of the same name, Henry Holland (1712-1785), and his wife Mary Byrom. Henry Holland senior worked for the landscape gardener Lancelot Brown. After a modest architectural training in his father's business, in 1771 Henry Holland junior entered into partnership with Lancelot Brown, gradually assuming responsibility for the architectural side of the practice. Their partnership lasted until Lancelot Brown died in 1783.

In 1773 whilst building Claremont House at Esher, Henry Holland married Lancelot Brown's eldest daughter, Bridget Brown (1746-1828) at the church of St George, Hanover Square, London. In the course of his work with Lancelot Brown, he made the acquaintance of an extensive number of influential clientele. These contacts were particularly valuable for a young architect who had not received the benefit of neither a professional pupilage, nor experienced foreign travel. This lack of a recognised architectural education led John Soane, who began his architectural career as an assistant in Henry Holland's office, to disparagingly describe his former master as... *a bricklayer architect*. Nevertheless, Henry Holland was proud of his early training, and styled himself as a builder in his marriage settlement with Bridget Brown. Indeed, long after he acquired professional status, he continued to pursue building issues and innovations, including such diverse matters as fireproofing, the use of cob in agricultural buildings and the adoption of scagliola and graining for interior decorations.

The first important independent work which Henry Holland undertook was Brooks's Club, St James's Street, London in 1776-8. Other prestigious projects followed and in 1783 the Prince of Wales employed him to rebuild his London residence, Charlton House.

Whilst he chose not to exhibit his designs at the R.A., he did take an active part in establishing the Architects' Club in 1791.

Henry Holland died in the house he built for himself off Sloane Square in London in 1806, within five weeks of his sixty-first birthday.

[Dorothy Stroud, *Henry Holland-His Life and Architecture*, 1966; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Kingweston House, Kingweston, prepared plans for building a new house, 1783, built under the supervision of Samuel Heal of Bridgwater, possibly adapting Henry Holland's plans, 1785-88 [SHC DD/DN 242; Colvin, 2008, 530; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 165]

HOLLIER, Herbert-see Mowbray Ashton Green

HOLLINSWORTH, James 1763-1828 *mason and civil engineer*

James Hollinsworth trained as a mason, and by 1787 he was working on the final section of the Oxford Canal. In 1792 he was awarded the contract for building the Town Bridge at Lechlade, and was described as being...*a mason of Banbury*. Three years later he was employed by William Jessop on the Braunton Tunnel on the Grand Union Canal. The following year James Hollinsworth was then living at Seend, Wiltshire, and working on the Kennet and Avon Canal for John Rennie, a close association that would continue for the rest of his life.

In 1810 he assisted John Rennie on the proposals for a canal link between Bristol and Taunton. In 1822 he prepared an estimate for a scheme to bypass the navigable River Tone from Taunton to Bridgwater and was appointed engineer to the Bridgwater & Taunton Canal Company.

His last great work was on London Bridge, designed by John Rennie, where he was joined by his sons. When James Hollinsworth died in 1828 he was living at Rumboldswyke near Chichester, West Sussex.

Bridgwater and Taunton Canal, including the engine house at Charlton, Maunsell Locks together with a series of bridges, assisted by **Charles Hodgkinson**, 1824-27 [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton-A history of the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal and the River Tone navigation*, 1994; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 231 and 546].

HOLLIS, Henry Clifford-see Herbert Archibald Welch

HOLLOWAY, Benjamin d.1740 *carpenter and master builder*

As a local tradesman, Benjamin Holloway was employed by James Brydes, the 1st Duke of Chandos, in his speculative building developments at Bridgwater. The Duke of Chandos thought Benjamin Holloway...*a very great knave. But being a good workman and the only one thereabouts tis necessary to employ him.*

[Collins Baker, *James Brydes, Duke of Chandos*, 1949; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Castle Street and Chandos Street, Bridgwater, 1723-78, the s. side of Castle Street was probably not completed until as late as 1734 when James Brydges, the Duke of Chandos sold his business interests in the Town [VCH, vol.vi, 1992, 200; Jenkins, *Portrait of a Patron-The Patronage and Collecting of James Brydes, 1st Duke of Chandos (1674-1744)*, 2007, 96; Colvin, 2008, 532]

St Peter and All Hallows, West Huntspill, *surveyed* the altarpiece built by **Thomas Willis**, 1726-27, removed in 1860-61 [SHC D/P/hun 13/2/1-3; VCH, vol.viii, 2004, 109]

The Lions, West Quay, Bridgwater, c.1730, house for himself [illustrated in William Halfpenny's, *Perspective Made Easy*, 1731; Colvin, 2008, 532]

HOLM, Laurence Anderson-see Thomas Prowse

HOLROYD, James Bates 1867-1930 *surveyor*

Born in Halifax, James Holroyd, the son of Samuel Holroyd, a woollen spinner. He trained as a joiner and by 1901 he was married and working as a highway surveyor and sanitary inspector in Ashby-de-la Zouch, Leicestershire.

From 1906 he was joint Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council until 1930, with John Benyon. He was at that time living in Mells.

HOLWILL, Joseph *surveyor*

He was jointly Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council from 1894 until 1901 with Robert Smith and John House.

HOOPER, Henry 1793-1868 *builder-surveyor*

Henry Hooper of Exeter was in partnership with his brothers, William and William Wills Hooper until 1852. In the City he built St David's Station for the railway engineer Francis Fox, and also the Markets.

He was mayor of Exeter twice in 1843-44, and again in 1857-58.

Harbour, Watchet, probably designed the Esplanade, 1843, builder John Allen of Watchet [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 25]

HOPE, Sir William Henry St John-see Edmund William Buckle

HOPKINS, Roger 1775-1847 and **Rice** (or Rhys) 1807-1857 *civil engineers*

Rice Hopkins was born in Swansea, the eldest son of Roger Hopkins, and the grandson of Evan Hopkins, both well-known civil engineers in South Wales. In 1822 he commenced his professional career, on the Plymouth & Dartmoor tram-road, as an articled pupil of his father. Roger Hopkins also designed the original timber Shaldon Bridge at Teignmouth, built between 1825 and 1827, and the Royal Union Baths at Plymouth of 1829.

In 1837 Roger Hopkins was appointed engineer to the Bath and Weymouth Railway, and Rice Hopkins was employed in South Wales on various tramroad and railway schemes.

Later Rice Hopkins entered into partnership with his father, and after his father's death, he joined up with his brother Thomas Hopkins. He went onto undertake works in Devon, Dorset and South Wales.

In 1854, he became engineer to the Watchet Harbour Commissioners and the West Somerset Mineral Railway, replacing William Doyne, who had surveyed the possible railway line in 1853. He identified the best route for the line and also drew up plans for improvements to Watchet Harbour. He held the post of engineer until his death, before the railway had been completed.

William Roberts, his former assistant, took over temporally as engineer until Morgan Morgans was appointed engineer and completed the construction of the Comberow incline.

Roger Hopkins:

Great Western Union Railway, surveyed the proposed line from Bath to Weymouth, via Frome and Yeovil, 1836, known as the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth Railway it was eventually completed by 1857 [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 45]

Rice Hopkins:

Mineral Railway line from Watchet to the Brendon Hills, resurveyed the route and prepared working drawings, plans and sections including details for twelve bridges, 1859-1865, contractor John Gunn of Maundon [Sellick, *The West Somerset Mineral Railway*, 1970, 19, 24 and 29; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 91, 2002, 15-22]

Harbour, Watchet, drew plans for an enlarged harbour, 1857, not built [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 31]

HOPPER, Humphrey 1765-1844 *monumental mason and sculptor*

Born at Wolsingham, County Durham, Humphrey Hopper was the son of Humphrey Hopper and his wife Margaret. He exhibited three works at the R.A. shortly before moving to London in 1800. In the following year he enrolled in the R.A. Schools, winning their Silver Medal in 1802, and then the Gold Medal in the following year. He continued to exhib. at the R.A. until 1835.

Monuments in the West Country by Humphrey Hopper include those in the Cathedrals of Exeter, 1829, Salisbury, 1834, and Gloucester, 1839.

In his later years he worked from Wigmore Street in Marylebone, London.

[Rupert Gunnis, *Dictionary of British Sculptors 1660-1851*, 1951; Wikipedia, *Humphrey Hopper*, online; Bob Speel, *Humphrey Hopper (1765-1844)*, online]

St Michael, Haselbury Plucknett, mon. to Martha Best (d.1834) [Gunnis, 1951, 209; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 346]

St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, mon. to William Coles Medlycott (d.1835) [Gunnis, 1951, 209; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 441]

St Edward, Goathurst, mon. to Elizabeth Tynte (d.1836) [Gunnis, 1951, 209]

St Nicholas, Corfe, mon. to Frederick Cooper (d.1840) [Gunnis, 1951, 209; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 222]

HORDER, Percy Richard Morley 1870-1944 *architect*

Born in Torquay, Devon, Morley Horder, as he preferred to be known, was the son of William Garrett Horder (1841-1922), a Congregational minister. The family lived at St John's Wood and Morley Horder was educated at the City of London School. In 1886 he became an articled pupil of George Devey. Morley Horder's mother was the niece of Samuel Morley MP, a successful hosiery manufacturer in Nottingham. Samuel Morley commissioned George Devey to build him the country house, Hall Place, Kent, and this connection probably resulted in Morley Horder joining the office of George Devey. However, George Devey died shortly after Morley Horder started his articles, and so he trained under the chief assistant James Williams (1824-1892). James Williams went on to make him a partner in the practice shortly before he also died.

Known affectionally to his friends as *Holy Murder* (*a Spoonerism on his name*), Morley Horder's architectural works include college buildings at Oxford and Cambridge, several Congregational churches, as well as numerous new houses, many of them in the Home Counties, Dorset and the Cotswolds, including Upton House and gardens, Warwickshire (1927-28).

In about 1917 he started designing shops for Boots the Chemists, as for example at Bristol. Through his friendship with Sir Jesse Boot, the benefactor of the University of Nottingham, Morley Horder added some of the earliest College buildings from 1922 to 1928.

From 1919 to 1925 he was in partnership with **Briant Alfred Poulter** (1881-1972). Briant Poulter had served his articles with William Ravencroft (1848-1943), then became an assistant to Cyril Bazett Tubbs & Arthur Albert Messer (1863-1934), followed by Edward Priorleau Warren (1856-1937). In 1905 he joined his elder brother Harry Reginald Poulter (1879-1966) in partnership.

In 1926 Morley Horder formed a third partnership with Verner Owen Rees (1886-1966) and they designed the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in London. Their partnership was dissolved in 1929, when Verner Owen Rees became Principal of the Architectural Association Schools.

Morley Horder was a member of the Art Workers' Guild from 1916 to 1930.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Periton Mead, Minehead, rebuilt and enlarged the existing house and designed the formal gardens, 1920-23 [*Country Life*, 14 July 1923; Phillips, *Small Country Houses of Today*, vol. 3, n.d.; Ware, 1967, 127]

HORNE, William c.1786-1837 *builder-surveyor* of Minehead

Vicarage, Wootton Courtenay, 1809, and also repaired Hunshead barn and dwellinghouse [SHC D/D/Bbm/30]

Workhouse, now Nos 3-7 Middle Street, Minehead, built or altered, 1820-21 [minehead-online.co.uk/chronology]

HORNE, Albert Vaughan 1837-1915 *surveyor and land agent*

Albert Horne was born at Luccombe, the fifth child of John Horne (b.1797), a builder employed by the Egremont Estate. By 1861 he was described as a builder and was working in partnership with his older brother Thomas (b.1829), a carpenter. In 1865 he married the daughter of William Collins who was then land agent of the Egremont Estate. Six years later he was also working as a surveyor for the Egremont Estate, which was centred on Orchard Wyndham at Williton. At that time the family was living No. 3 Sea View Terrace, Watchet.

From 1874 until 1899 Albert Horne was engineer to the West Somerset Mineral Railway and had moved in Watchet to Belmont House, near St Decumans Church. He eventually succeeded William Collins as land agent and steward to the Estate.

National School, Exford, 1871 [SHC DD/EDS/5830]

National School, Ilton, 1874 [SHC DD/EDS/5968]

HORNER, Frances Jane-see Edward Coley Burne-Jones

HORWOOD, brothers **Edwin** 1834-1892, **Harry** 1838-1917 and **Mark** 1840-1904 *stained glass designers and decorators*

The Horwood brothers, Edwin, Harry and Mark were the three youngest boys born in Mells into a family of eight children. Their father, Isaac Horwood (c.1798-1841) an agricultural labourer, died the year after Mark Horwood was born. All three brothers were schooled in the art of stained glass windows at the local St Andrew's College, founded by Prebendary Horner in Mells Manor House. The College which opened in 1848, provided clerical or technical training for young men in the village, but was short lived and had closed by 1858.

By 1861 the brothers were described as a glass painter, a stainer and a glazer respectively. Ten years later their business had moved to Frome.

According to a list of their works reproduced in *Cuzners Handbook of Frome Selwood*, 1866-67, the brothers also carried out commissions in the locality at Buckland Dinham, Cloford, East and West Cranmore, Hemington, Kilmersdon, Norton St Philip, and Whatley, in addition to those works listed below. Outside England, their stained glass windows can be found in Sri Lanka, Australia and South Africa.

Harry Horwood worked in Toronto, and later in Ottawa, before finally immigrating to Canada in 1884, with his wife Ellen Mary Long and their children. He spent the rest of his life in Canada, setting up a stained glass firm which was continued by his son, Victor William Horwood (1878-1939), who was born in Frome, but trained as an architect in Canada. In 1911 he was appointed the Chief Provincial Architect for Manitoba.

After Edwin Horwood died in 1892, the family firm eventually closed, and Mark Horwood moved to Eastbourne, Sussex, describing himself in 1901 as...*a gentleman, living off his own means*, he died three years later.

All Saints, East Pennard, attrib. with three stained glass windows, 1857-58 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 289]

St Michael, Gaer Hill, stained glass window possibly designed by William Butterfield, also probably two stained glass chancel windows, 1857-58 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 305]

St Mary, St John Baptist and All Saints, Witham Friary, stained glass window, 1864 [*The Builder*, 1864, 637]

All Saints, Trull, stained glass window in the s.aisle, 1865 [*The Builder*, 1865, 104; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset- Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 50]

St John, Frome, stained glass windows, 1864 and 1875 [*The Builder*, 1864, 162; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 510]
 St John Baptist, Pilton, stained glass window in the s.w. of the chancel, 1871 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 520]
 St George, Beckington, stained glass w. window and chancel n. window, also chancel roof decoration to the design of James Piers St Aubyn, 1873 [*Building News*, 27 June 1873; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 217]
 Holy Trinity, Frome, stained glass e. window, 1875-76 [*The Builder*, 1876, 193 and 819; Playfair, 2012, 34 illust., and 35]
 St Andrew, Mells, stained glass windows, 1882 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 555; Playfair, 2012, 42]
 Christ Church, stained glass window, Frome, 1887 [*Building News*, 1887, 282]
 All Saints, Tellisford, stained glass w. window, late nineteenth century [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 626]

HORWOOD, Daniel-*see* Thomas Hawkes

HOSEGOOD, James b.1867 and **Andrew Webber** 1879-1926 *land agent and surveyor*

James Hosegood was born in Watchet, the eldest son of Thomas Hosegood, a farmer, and his wife Sarah Emma, who were married in 1866.

He was educated at Weston-super-Mare and later worked with Minehead developer and builder James Hugh Holman.

The Ball housing estate layout, Martlet Road, Minehead, 1924 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/666]

By the time that Andrew Hosegood was born, his parents were at Aller Farm, Sampford Brett.

In 1901 he qualified as a land agent and surveyor, and five years later joined in partnership with Thomas Andrew, who had previously been in partnership with Thomas Hawkes, with offices in Williton and Minehead.

In 1906 he married Ethel Mary Gliddon and the couple lived at Long Street, Williton.

Andrew Hosegood in partnership with Thomas Andrew:

Northwood, Weirfield Road, Minehead, 1908, additions, 1908-9 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/338 and 343]

Clanvile, Marlet Road, Minehead, studio, 1908, dem. [SHC D/U/M/22/1/329]

Martlet House, Northfield Road, Minehead, 1910, cloakroom, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/402 and 574]

Parochial School (built 1866), Minehead, alterations and improvements, 1910 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Church Hall (formerly the Gymnasium), Bancks Street, Minehead, 1910-11 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/372]

Metropole Hotel (built 1893), The Esplanade, Minehead, w. extension, 1910-12 [OD]

Council School for boys, Watery Lane, Minehead, 1912, builder Henry W. Pollard & Son [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1870), Exton, alterations and repairs, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Bancks Street, No.2, Minehead, coal and coke store, 1912 [OD]

Middlemoor, Higher Town, Minehead, 1912-13 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/470]

Northcliffe (now the Northcliffe Hotel), Minehead, additions, 1913 [OD]

Brook House, The Parks, Minehead, 1914, builder Burt & Son [OD]

Hill House, Minehead, rear alterations, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/566]

Andrew Hosegood:

High Street, Williton, Garage for J. Gliddon & Sons, 1921 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/14]

Raglands, Tower Hill, Williton for A.H. Gliddon, 1924 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/57]

Whitecross Road, Minehead, layout of roads, 1926 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/687]

HOSIER, James Charles 1833-1914

James Hosier was born at Middlezoy. In 1865 he married Keturah Biddlecombe and was living in Wembdon, Bridgwater.

He was then described as a surveyor and contractor and had been in partnership with Edwin Brown of Burrowbridge, trading as Brown & Hosier, brick and tile manufacturers of Burrowbridge. Their partnership was formally dissolved in 1879.

In 1891 he was listed as a surveyor and photographer, then from c.1897 only as a photographer, working from No.2 Magnolia Villas, Wembdon Road, Bridgwater.

Board School, Othery, 1878-79, builder Tottle [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 5 June 1878; *Somerset County Gazette*, 8 June 1878]

HOSKINS, Silas 1816-1894 *builder-surveyor*

Silas Hoskins was born at Ansford and worked primarily as a builder in the Castle Cary/Wincanton area. His son Thomas Hoskins (1847-1914) was a carpenter.

Vicarage, Stowell, 1870 [SHC DD/Bbm/173]

HOUSE, John Barrington 1843-1902 *surveyor*

Born in Chard, John House was the second son of William House, a farmer, and his wife Ann. In 1871 he married Mary Hannah Clark and lived as a farmer at Tatworth.

In 1894 he was jointly Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council until 1902, with Robert Smith, Joseph Holwill, and then with Robert Smith and James J. Mitchell.

He died in Chard, aged fifty-seven, having just been appointed Surveyor to Ilminster Urban District Council.

HOW, Thomas 1839-1897 *stonemason*

Thomas How was born in Brompton Regis, the eldest son of John and Jane How. In 1867 he married Ann, and they lived at Fair Close Cottage. He worked as a mason for the nearby Lethbridge Estate. By 1881 he was employing three men.

St John, Skilgate, rebuilt, except tower, 1872 [information from Julian Orbach]

Unidentified cottage, Cophold, Brompton Regis, for the Lethbridge estate, 1873 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Unidentified house, Almoor Farm, Exton, for the Lethbridge estate, 1874 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

HOWARD, Cecil de Blaquiére-see Sir Edwin Landseer Lutyens

HOWARD, Edwin Thomas 1846-1920 and his son **Ernest Tom** 1876-1957 *architects & surveyors*

Edwin Howard was born in 1846 into a farming family at West Monkton, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Howard. He was educated at Fullands College in Taunton, and was then an articled pupil of John Leversedge, and living with his grandfather in East Reach, Taunton. He briefly became his partner, and in 1868 the practice was known as Leversedge & Howard with offices at No. 13 Hammet Street, Taunton [*Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*, vol. 2 (L-Z), 45]. In that same year however, John Leversedge, who was also Surveyor to the Taunton Turnpike Trust, absconded with the Trust funds, and apparently was never heard of again.

Edwin Howard then worked for the local authority in Bedford, before returning to Somerset in 1873, and was living at No. 15 Middle Street with his wife Mary and son Ernest Tom.

He was appointed the first Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector to the newly-established Wellington Local Board of Health (which after local reorganisation in 1894 became the Wellington Urban District Council). Edwin Howard held the post for the next 47 years and died in harness, aged seventy-five.

As the Surveyor to the local authority, Edwin Howard rapidly initiated a main drainage scheme, followed by a mains water supply in collaboration with the Birmingham civil engineer Edward Pritchard, thereby enabling the new housing developments to rapidly proceed. Together with his son, Ernest Howard, he was responsible for the vast majority of new houses erected in the town from the 1870's right up to the 1940's. The major development of Wellington, after 1880, took place on a number of housing estates. To the north there were the Waterloo, Springfield, Swallowfield and the Crossland Estates. To the south of the town centre was the Wellesley Park Estate, and from the mid-1920's, development along Pyles Thorne Road.

Edwin Howard was a prominent local Freemason and director of the Wellington Estates Company Limited which owned the development land, and as a condition of buying a building plot his practice acted as the architect, the only exception was the Shallowfield Estate (developed by the Taunton architect Frederick William Roberts, on behalf of the Wellington Industrial Co-operative Society Limited).

Edwin Tom Howard, generally known as Tommy, was born in Taunton and educated at Wellington School. The family home was on High Path. In 1892 he left Wellington to begin his

articles with an architect in Newton Abbot. After working for a time in Bristol and Wales, he joined his father's Wellington practice in c.1900. After Edwin Howard's death in 1920, Tommy inherited his father's profitable property interests and succeeded him as Surveyor to Wellington Urban District Council, a post he held until he retired in 1945, aged sixty-nine.

[*Wellington Weekly News* published an obituary for Edwin Howard; Leonard Isaac (a former Trustee of the Somerset Building Preservation Trust), *The Howards and the Transformation of Wellington*, 1993, reprinted 2004]

Edwin Thomas Howard:

Springfield Estate, Wellington, 1877-87

High Path, along Station Road, Wellington, 1877-1904, including No.8 (Monkton, formerly The Ferns, incorporating his initials into the decoration on the facade), 1887, the Howard family home in Wellington, after leaving Taunton

Wellington School buildings, South Street, Wellington, including the Old School Room, 1879, Cottage, 1886, Egerton Burnett's Royal Jubilee Warehouse, 1887, now part of the Northside Building, builder Henry James Spiller, Southside, extended 1888, School House, added top storey, 1888, and the Music School, originally the Technical School, 1893

Poole Brickworks (William Thomas and Co. Ltd.), Wellington, commissioned to make a plan of the land leased by the brickmakers, and thereafter record the annual area of clay consumed, 1881. Farmers **William Thomas** (1815-1872) and his father of Poole Farm experimented with clay found on their land and went into commercial brick production in 1842. A limited company was formed in 1866 and new kilns were built. In the late nineteenth century tiles and decorative plaques were added to their product range. The firm eventually ceased in 1966, having provided many of the bricks from which Wellington and surrounding villages were built. [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 42 and 52 illusts; Parrott and Isaac, *Brickmaking in Wellington*, 1995, 10]

Lloyds Bank, Fore Street, Wellington, 1885, originally the head office of the Fox, Fowler's bank [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 660]

Pumping station, Westford, Wellington, with Edward Pritchard, 1885 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 543]

Reading Room, Westford, Wellington, probably by Edwin Howard, 1885 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 543]

Water Tower, Rockwell Green, Wellington, with Edward Pritchard, 1886, 1886 [Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 62 illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 661]

Waterloo Estate, Wellington, started, 1887 off Waterloo Road and included from Victoria Street, George Street, 1892, Bovet Street, 1895, and Seymour Street started in 1895, but then abandoned until 1906

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, celebration archways spanning the four main streets into the town centre of Wellington, 1897 [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 71 and 77 illusts.]

Kilkenny House, Rowbarton, Taunton, attrib., 1887

Nos 9-29 (odd), French Weir Avenue, Taunton, attrib., c.1887

Nos 2-8 (even), Northfield Avenue, Taunton, attrib., c.1887

Riverside House and Tone Villa, Riverside, Taunton, attrib., c.1887

North Street, Taunton, row of five shops between St James Street and Tone Bridge, c.1890, builder Henry W. Pollard [*Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1891]

Wellington Monument (foundation stone laid October 1817 to a design of Thomas Lee), Blackdown Hills, near Wellington, prepared a report upon the condition of the mon., 1890, repairs completed by 1892 by Joseph Blackburn of Nottingham [*PSANHS*, vol.160, 2017, 140 and 141]

St Mary, West Buckland, restored, 1890-91, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC D/D/Bbm/1890/12]

Cottage Hospital, South Street, Wellington, attrib., 1891 [Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 28 illust.]

Water Tower, Dark Lane, Wellington, 1892

Wellesley Park, Wellington, from 1892 onwards, including probably his most accomplished house, No. 29 (Sunnycroft), 1893 [illust. on the front cover of *The Howards and the Transformation of Wellington*, 2004]

Holy Trinity, Wellington, removed galleries and reseated, 1892, dem. [SHC D/D/Bbm1892/7]

Tonedale Building Estate, which included Tone Hill and Crosslands, started in 1896

Baptist Chapel and Sunday Schoolrooms, Rockwell Green, Wellington, renovated the Chapel and built schoolrooms, opened 1904, builders Follett Brothers of Wellington [Humphreys, *Materials for the* 569]

Detached house and other building at Sheppy's Farm, Three Bridges, Bradford-on-Tone, attrib.

Edwin and Tommy Howard in partnership:

St John the Baptist, Wellington, choir stalls, 1903 [L.F. Isaac, *A Guide to the Parish Church of St John the Baptist, Wellington*, 1994, 10]

Wellington School, South Street, Wellington, Egerton Burnett's Royal Jubilee Warehouse, extended 1903 and 1910, School Field Pavilion, 1904, Classroom Block, Rooms 1-3, and the Technical Block, extended, 1908, School House, extended dormitories, 1912, and Oversight, extended, 1919 [Isaac, *The History of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 172-3]

Baptist Sunday Schools, Wellington, extended, 1907 [Humphreys, 1914, 563]

Council Offices and Fire Station, North Street, Wellington, plans presumably by Edwin Howard, 1913, unexecuted [illust. in the *Wellington Weekly News* and reproduced in Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 96]

Baptist Union Chapel, Appley, 1914, builder W.H. Gamlin of Tracebridge, Stawley [Humphreys, 1914, 578]

Woodleigh and adjoining house, No. 18 Station Road, Ilminster, attrib.

Tommy Howard:

Longforth Council Housing Estate, Wellington, started in the 1920's

Seymour Street, Wellington, continued development in the 1920's and 1930's

Wellesley Park, Wellington, extended westwards in the late 1920's

Pyles Thorne Road, individual houses on the e. side, 1927 onwards

Wellington School, Wellington, like his father before him, Ernest was actively involved with his old School and amongst other works- Classroom Block, Rooms 4-8, 1932, the main classroom block and South Street frontage, the main drive and entrance gateway in association with Charles Biddulph-Pinchard, gates by Morris Singer, 1934, and the Bulford Pavilion, 1953 [Isaac, *The Story of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 172-3]

Shuteleigh development, off South Street, Wellington, from 1936, but the first house, Dunoon, 1932, then was in South Street

HOWARD, Frank Ernest 1889-1934 church architect

Frank Howard (generally referred to as simply, F.E. Howard), was born in Cowley, Oxford, the second son of Frank Howard (b. 1854) and his wife Rosa. He commenced architectural training as an articled pupil of Ninian Comper, then lived and practised in Oxford working almost exclusively on ecclesiastical furnishings and fittings. His particular area of expertise and interest was church woodwork, and was the author (with F.H. Crossley), of an extensive and authoritative work on the subject, *English church workwork: a study in craftsmanship during the medieval period A.D. 1250-1550*, 1917, with facsimile reprint as recently as 2007. His other major publication was *Medieval styles of the English parish church: a survey of their development, design and features*, which was published posthumously in 1936, also reprinted in 2007.

From 1909 until his death, F.E. Howard was an active member of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, presenting papers and contributing articles to its transactions, the *Archaeological Journal*.

He died in Oxford aged forty-six, only six years after marrying Eleanor Yvonne Rose.

St Mary Magdalene, Wookey Hole, alterations, 1923 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 722]

St Andrew, High Ham, font cover, 1934 [Wikipedia listing for Frank Ernest Howard; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 357]

HOWITT, Thomas Cecil 1889-1968 architect

Cecil (as he was always known) Howitt was born at Hucknall Torkard, near Nottingham, the oldest son of James Cullen (b. 1849) and his wife Annie. In 1904 he became an articled pupil of the prominent local architect, Albert Nelson Bromley (1850-1934). He remained with Albert Bromley until at least 1911 when he qualified as an architect, following studies at Nottingham University and the Architectural Association in London. After a study tour of Europe, in early 1914, Cecil Howitt was invited to become the company architect for Boots. However, the First

World War intervened and in October 1919, following demobilisation, he joined the City Engineer's Department at Nottingham City Council.

Cecil Howitt came into prominence with a competition win for the Nottingham Council House, built in 1927-29, which brought him a national reputation. In 1930 he finally established an independent practice in the City.

Whilst he is chiefly remembered for designing prominent public buildings and municipal housing estates, he also built a number of Odeon cinemas, including those at Weston-super-Mare in 1934-35, and Broadmead, Bristol in 1938.

Cecil Howitt retired from architectural practice in 1962, and died in the house he designed for himself in the village of Orston in Nottinghamshire.

Odeon Cinema, Bridgwater, 1935-36, builders Henry W. Pollard & Sons of Bridgwater [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2003, 5]

Civic Centre, Hendford, Yeovil, competition winning design, 1938-39, works cancelled with the onset of the Second World War [Wikipedia online entry for *Thomas Cecil Howitt*; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 17 and 18 illust.]

HUDSON, Thomas *auctioneer and architect*

Primary School (Board School), South Street, Wincanton, 1896, builder Thomas Green of Wincanton [*Western Gazette*, 2 November 1894; *The Builder*, 1894, 404; Sweetman, *The History of Wincanton, Somerset, from Earliest Times to the Year 1903*, 1903, 267; Bowden, *Wincanton-Pleasant town on the River Cale*, 1985, 83 illust; Legg, *Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 69]

HUISH, Frederick James 1843-1917 *builder*

Frederick Huish was born in Street, the third child of Edward Huish, a carpenter and wheelwright, and his wife Harriet. He later worked as a builder in the Town from workshops on the Glastonbury Road.

Bowlinggreen Mill, Street, repairs for John Aubrey Clark, 1877, and alterations for William Reynolds, 1891-1906 [McGarvie, *Bowlinggreen Mill*, 1978, 27, 63; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 597]

Edgarley House (Millfield Preparatory School), Glastonbury, additions, 1882 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 329]

Wilfred Terrace (twelve cottages-plans presumably by George Skipper, but probably built to designs adapted by William Reynolds), Wilfred Road, Street, 1885-86, the first factory workers housing for C & J Clark [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 25]

Clock Tower, Street, for George Skipper, 1887, built for Queen Victoria's Jubilee based on a tower at Thun, Switzerland [McGarvie, 1986, 3 and 14]

Vestry Room (Town Hall), Street, including the fire engine house for George Skipper, 1887 [McGarvie, 1986, 16]

Lawson Terrace, Wilford Road Street, for William Reynolds, 1891 [McGarvie, 1986, 25; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 144]

Brutacshe Terraces, including The Acacias, Street, for William Reynolds, 1892 and 1899 [McGarvie, 1986, 12; McGarvie, 1987, 143 and 147 photo]

Grange Terrace, Grange Road, Street, for William Reynolds, 1898 [McGarvie, 1986, 12; McGarvie, 1987, 143]

HUISH, James 1846-1926 *carpenter* and **John COOKSLEY** 1854-1942 *builder*

James Huish was born in Luccombe the son of carpenter William Huish (1821-1871) and his wife Sarah (1821-1898).

By 1871 he was working as carpenter-joiner from Parsons Street, Porlock, and had married Mary Ann (1844-1902), the couple had nine boys.

His partner John Cooksley was born in Porlock the second son of mason John Cooksley (1826-1900) and his wife Margaret (1826-1862). He trained as a mason under his father and later traded as a builder. By 1881 he was married to Elizabeth (1853-1941), and the couple lived at Sea View Cottages, Porlock.

St Dubricius, Porlock, new roof and general repairs, for John Dando Sedding, 1890-92, *new choir stalls from designs of the late John Dando Sedding*, 1895 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1890/9; Kelly's *Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 370]

Coastguard Station, Hurlstone Point, Bossington, 1900 [NT records]

Cottage, West Porlock, 1901, rear addition 1902 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/6]

Lynch House, West Lynch, for Charles Henry Bourne Quennell, 1911-13 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 677]
 Harbour Lock, Porlock Weir, 1913 [Corner, *Book of Porlock*, 1999, 100]
 Hacketty Way, Porlock, house for Henry Edmund Mathews and Geoffrey William Ridley, 1927 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/60; Corner, 1999, 19]
 Lynch Church, West Lynch, restored for William Henry Randall Blacking, 1930 [*Book of Luccombe and Selworthy*]
 St Dubricious, Porlock, chancel alterations for William Henry Randall Blacking, rearranged choir seating, new reredos, rails and side chapel communion table, 1931-33, repaired the spire, 1933, tower screen and font cover, 1939, builders Huish, Cooksley & Sons [SCH D/D/Cf/1930/71 and D/D/Cf/1939/21; ICBS]

HUMBY, William 1813-1851 *builder, surveyor and timber dealer*

William Humby worked from Wilton, near Salisbury, and built the Poor Law Union Workhouse in the Town to the plans of Edward Hunt, 1837.
 St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, enlarged gallery and added n.aisle, 1835-36, builder John Feltham (1806-1848), all removed in 1887-89 by the alteration works of John Dando Sedding [ICBS]

HUMPHREYS, Henry Howard 1869-1930 *civil engineer*

Henry Howard Humphreys was born in Wellington, the son of the George Ward Humphreys, a local Baptist Minister. Henry Humphreys was educated at Wellington School, and then University College, Aberystwyth. After university he left for Australia and worked as an assistant engineer in New South Wales. On his return to England he was employed on the construction of the Manchester Ship Canal, and then worked briefly for engineer Trant Brown in Kilburn. He started his own practice in London in 1899.

In 1909 he was appointed consulting engineer for sewerage and water supply works to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and was joined in practice by his sons. By the 1930's his firm of consulting engineers had greatly expanded, and included offices in East Africa.

His brother, was Arthur Lee Humphreys (1865-1946) the author of *The History of Wellington*, 1889.

Fives Court, 1905 (altered 1959, then incorporated into the Corner Building, named after George Corner, Headmaster 1899-1938), and the Swimming Pool, Wellington School, Wellington, 1911-12 [Isaac, *The Story of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 172-3]

HUNT, Gowen 1867-1940 *surveyor and harbourmaster*

Gowen Hunt was born in Watchet, the fifth child of John Hunt, a labourer and haulier, and his wife Ann. In 1896 he married Maria Pollard and his occupation, at that time, was a road contractor. Six years later he was appointed the first Surveyor to Watchet Urban District Council, and also Harbourmaster from 1911. At that time he was living in Anchor Street with Maria and his six children.

He held both local authority posts until c.1938.

Watchet Harbour, repairs to e.pier, 1925, stonemason Joseph Chidgey, and 1935, repairs to w.pier, 1937, contractors Henry W. Pollard and Sons Ltd of Bridgwater [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 58, 66 and 67 photo. portrait of Gowen Hunt]

HURFORD, James Hugh 1866-1940 *builder*

James Hurford was born and died in Weston-super-Mare, but by 1881 his family had moved to Minehead where he worked out of Bampton Street. In the 1890's he joined in a short-term partnership with John Burgess. He was also the brother-in-law of Andrew and James Hosegood. By 1910 he was working from Friday Street as a builder and undertaker.

The Avenue, Nos. 15 (n.d.), 23, 24 (1899), 54-58, Minehead, for Francis William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, 1895-1899 [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/69 or 70]

The Parade, Nos. 13-21, and Nos 13-17 Blenheim Road with John Burgess for James Piers St Aubyn, Francis William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, 1893-96 [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/51]

The Butts, Selbourne Place, Minehead, eight houses for Frederick Roberts, 1896 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/22]

Frog Street, Minehead, unidentified building by Isaac Cribb, 1895 [OD]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, two villas for William Tamlyn, 1896 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/19]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, six houses, 1897-98 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/46]
 Marlett Road (now St Michael's Road), Minehead, three villas near Shute Farm, designed by William Tamlyn, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/60]
 Bampton Street, Minehead, twelve cottages for William Tamlyn, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/90]
 Friday Street, Minehead, stable for Isaac Cribb, c.1899 [OD]
 Penrhyn (near Shute Farm), St Michael's Road, Minehead, for William Tamlyn, 1900-01 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/111]
 Bampton Street, No. 86, Minehead, alterations for William Tamlyn, 1900 [OD]
 Irnham Road, stables for William Tamlyn, 1902 [OD]
 Summerland Avenue, Minehead, houses designed by Arthur Lincon Cox, 1903, 1904 and 1907 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/184, 211 and 340]
 Cleeve Cottage, Park Lane, Minehead, for Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/283]
 Nos. 17-19 The Avenue, Minehead, for Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/334]
 Bancks Street, Nos. 17-19, Minehead, pair of houses by Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/333]
 Friday Street, Minehead, stables by Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/355]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, detached house by Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/374]

HUSSELL, William Allen T. 1870-1954 *architect and surveyor*

Born in Ilfracombe, Allen (as he was generally known) Hussell was the son of Edward Hussell (b. 1838), a local grocer. He became an articled pupil of prominent local architect William Henry Gould (b.1849), and commenced independent practice in the late 1890's. He was also a musical composer and accomplished pianist, and it was appropriate that in 1910 he should design the Gaiety Theatre in his home town, followed three years later by the Palace Cinema. In 1909 he published *North Devon Churches-Studies of Some of the Ancient Buildings*, and in 1937 wrote a series of articles on local architecture for the *Ilfracombe Chronicle*. Holmbush, Withypool, house and stables, 1903, added a lodge, n.d., builder James Steer of Winsford [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/16 and 31]

HUSSEY, Frank Tooze 1845-1898 *Land agent*

Frank Hussey was born in Exminster, Devon, the fourth child of Thomas Hussey, an auctioneer, and his wife Emma. In 1881 he was practising as a land agent in Barnstable. He died in 1898, and was buried at Cheddon Fitzpaine. Schoolmistress's House, North Barrow, for Viscount Portman of Hestercombe, 1895 [SHC D/P/bar.n/18/8/1]

HUTCHINGS, Thomas 1781-1868 *builder-architect*

Thomas Hutchings was born at Keinton Manderville into a Quaker family. He variously described himself as an architect, surveyor, builder and undertaker, working from North Street, Bridgwater. He died in Bridgwater aged eighty-seven. St Mary, Bridgwater, repaired the tower and spire, 1814-15 [*Western Free Press*, 24 February 1814; Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, 4]
 Wesleyan Methodist Church, King Street, Bridgwater, 1816, also added schoolroom dem. c.1922 [*Bridgwater Times* 4 July 1860; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 137]
 St John, Glastonbury, vestry screen and an altar screen, 1823 [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 39]
 Market Hall Buildings, Bridgwater, builder for John Bowen, 1826-28 [Squibbs, 1982, 4, 56 and 59; Lawrence, *A History of Bridgwater*, 2005, 136]
 Vicarage, Kilton, 1828 [papers in SHC archives]
 Langport, works to the bed of the River Parrett, 1833 [SHC D/B/la 29]
 St Mary, North Petherton, report on need for repairs but works undertaken by Richard Carver, 1839 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 497]
 St Andrew, Curry Rivel, inspection of the tower by a Mr Hutchings...a *Bridgwater architect*, 1842 [Mounter, *A social history of Curry Rivel in the 19th century*, 1987, 88]
 King Square, three storey buildings on the n-w side, replicating the earlier buildings around King Square, 1850 [Lawrence, 2005, 142-3]
 Holy Trinity, Bridgwater, built new church for Richard Carver, 1838-40, dem., 1958, [*Taunton Courier*, 22 March 1837; *Gentleman's Magazine* 1840 (ii), 307; ICBS; Jarman, *A History of Bridgwater*, 1889, 208-9 and 211]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, King Street, Bridgwater, porch added, 1860 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 137]

National Westminster Bank, Bridgwater [Squibbs, 1982, 4]

College House, North Street, Bridgwater, his own house [Squibbs, 1982, 4]

Hutchings Buildings, Mount Street, Bridgwater [Squibbs, 1982, 4]

HUTCHINGS, William Alfred 1865-1938 *carpenter-builder*

William Hutchings was born in Ilminster the son of Asher Hutchings, a plumber, and his wife Hannah. He trained as a carpenter and by 1911 his occupation was as a builder.

Based in Silver Street, Ilminster, he founded the Wharf Lane Concrete Company and created an artificial stone known as *Minster Stone*, that was widely used before and after the Second World War.

Nos. 3-5 East Street (formerly Cornhill), Ilminster, Taylors collar makers office and factory, 1916, the first building designed and built by William Hutchings using his product Minster Stone

[*Chard & Ilminster in old photographs*, 126]

The Beacon, Ilminster, house for himself, 1936

HUTCHINSON, Peter Orlando-see Charles Edmund Giles

HYETT, Walter 1847-1904 *surveyor*

Born in Stogumber the only son of blacksmith Richard Hyett and his wife Jane. By 1871 he was working as a plumber and two years later married Elizabeth Ann Baker. The couple and their five children lived in Stogumber. By 1881 Walter Hyett described his occupation as a master plumber and house decorator.

From 1894 he was joint Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council until 1901 with George Cook, and then Registrar of births, deaths and marriages.

I

ILETT, Philip Bawler and Charles 1802-1840 *land surveyors*

Philip Ilett was probably the son of George Ilett (1773-1837) and Martha Bawler (1771-1823) and may have been born at Curry Mallet, his mothers home village. Later he practised from Taunton, predominately as a land surveyor. In 1815 he advertised his services in the *Taunton Courier*, and he was a subscriber to *The History of Taunton in the County of Somerset*, 1822 by Joshua Toulmin.

In 1825 James Frederick Horatio Warren joined Philip Ilett as an apprentice, for the next four years.

Philip Ilett apparently travelled abroad as his will, made on the island of Madeira on the 25 June 1827, is in the National Archives at Kew [PROB 11/1727/364].

Charles Ilett, presumably his brother, died at Langport.

Philip Ilett:

Drayton Inclosure Award, various plans annexed including Perry Moor and South Moor, 1818 [Chiswick Auctions, lot 211, 30 November 2016]

Map of the Parish of Wilton, 1821 [SHC D/P/wilt/13/1/48]

Map of the Parish of Hillfarrence, 1821 [SHC archives]

Map for the Parish of Oake, 1821 (Tithe Map 1839) [SHC archives]

Map of the Parish of Drayton, 1822, corrected by James Frederic Horatio Warren preparing the Tithe

apportionment Map, 1840 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 439]

Map of the Parish of Broadway, c.1820's [Forum Auctions, 22 March 2018]

Burrow Bridge, Burrowbridge, originally designed as a cast-iron structure with assistance of the Coalbrookdale Company but subsequently built in stone, plans dated 1824, built 1826, stone mason John Stone [SHC D/RA 9/20 and Q/AB 31; plaque on bridge; Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 102 and 103 illust; Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 58]

Enclosures maps, one jointly with the surveyor Ralph Ham [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918*, 2004, 247]

Charles Ilett:

Road map, 1826 [Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1976, 142]

Tithe apportionment Map, Hatch Beauchamp, 1834 [SCH archives]

INGELOW, Benjamin-see Richard Carpenter

IRESON, Nathaniel 1686-1769 *master mason, builder-architect, and potter*

Nathaniel Ireson was born at Ansley, near Nuneaton in Warwickshire, the third son of Nathaniel Ireson senior. As a young man he was apprenticed to the Warwick master-builders and architects, William Smith (1661-1724), and his brother Francis Smith (1672-1738). He worked for them as a mason at Ladbroke Hall where his first daughter was born in 1711, following his marriage to Mary Adkins.

By 1715 he was living at Coleshill in Warwickshire. However, when his next two daughters were born in 1716 and 1718 the family were living at Hale, near Fordingbridge in Hampshire. Thomas Archer (c.1668-1743) had recently bought the Hale estate and built his own house from 1715 to 1720. Thomas Archer and Francis Smith were personal friends and raised in the same area of the Midlands. They worked together on several buildings and Francis Smith probably sent Nathaniel Ireson to act on his behalf as principal mason at Hale. Later Thomas Archer and Nathaniel Ireson possibly went onto work together on other Dorset country houses at Chettle and Kingston Maurward. By this time he was probably working on his own behalf, assisted by his brother **John Ireson** (d. 1729).

By c.1722 he was working for the architect Colen Campbell (1676-1729), building Stourhead House, Wiltshire. The Ireson family were living in the nearby estate village of Stourton, and in the Parish Church of St Peter there is an inscription recording that...*this church was newly paved and seated and beautified 1722-3. Nathl. Ireson, John Butcher, Churchwardens*. There is also a mon. in the church in memory of Nathaniel Ireson's first daughter who died there in 1722.

Three years later, he purchased Windmill Farm in Wincanton. He demolished the existing dwelling and built his own family home, appropriately called, Ireson House. Nathaniel Ireson opened a stone quarry on his land and used the overburden of clay for manufacturing bricks, and making his own tableware and ornamental Delft-type pottery wares. An exhibition of Wincanton ware was held locally in 1890, and examples of his pottery are in the collections of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge and the Victorian & Albert Museum.

His reputation as a builder-architect led to commissions across Somerset, and further afield, especially in Dorset, where his first country house was probably Spetisbury House of c.1735. After the *Great Fire* of 1731 in Blandford Forum, he worked on the rebuilding of a number of buildings, including the Church of St Peter and St Paul, with John and William Bastard.

After about 1743 he worked with his son-in-law **Richard Kittermaster** (d.1801), who had married his daughter Ann (1716-1763).

[Harold St George Gray, *Nathaniel Ireson, of Wincanton: Master Builder*, *PSANHS*, vol. lxxxvii, 1941; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Peter Fitzgerald, *Nathaniel Ireson of Wincanton Architect, Master Builder and Potter*, 2016]

Mells Park, Mells, 1724-75, burnt down 1917, and rebuilt by Edwin Lutyens [*Country Life*, 24 May 1962, 1254; McGarvie, *History of Mells Park*; Colvin, 1995, 530; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 556; Fitzgerald, 2016, 11, 24, after 32 aquatint, 46 and 55]

St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, mon. to Philip Bennett (d. 1725) [Fitzgerald, 2016, 36 and 50]

St Lawrence, Cucklington, mon. to Nicholas Watts (d. 1729) [Fitzgerald, 2016, 36 and 50]

West Barn Grange, Witham Friary, attrib., 1720's [Fitzgerald, 2016, 45 and 54-55]

Godminster House, Pitcombe, works attrib., 1720's [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Pitcombe*, August 1984; Fitzgerald, 2016, 45 and 55]

St Peter, Hornblotton, tablet to Elizabeth Dymond, 1730 [*PSANHS*, lxxxvii, 1941, 82; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors 1660-1851*, 2009; Fitzgerald, 2016, 36 and 50]

Ven House, Milborne Port, 1725-1730, with internal works still being carried out in 1732, according to Alec Chifton-Taylor when talking about local brick production...*Wherever possible the clay was dug on the site, and ideally, as at Ven House, Milborne Port, the first considerable brich house in Somerset...the demands of the mansion and garden went hand in hand. Over half a million bricks were needed...for this house and for the embanking of its long south terrace.*

*Stretches of water-originally straight canals-were required in the grounds, the layout of which and the woodland walks were by **Richard Grange** [SHC D/MDL/S/947/14/9; *Country Life*, 24 June 1911; Clifton-Taylor, *The Pattern of English Building*, 1972, 220; McGarvie, *Frome in old picture postcards*, vol.3, 1985, 69 photo; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 149-51; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 57-59; Colvin, 2008, 558; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 49, illust; Fitzgerald, 2016, 11, 24, after 32 photo, 46 and 56]*

Wincanton-built or altered a number of properties possibly including:

Ireson House (c.1726, radically altered in c.1851 and later), the Dolphin Inn (1730), Rodber House (built or rebuilt, 1730's), White Horse Inn (rebuilt 1733), Rockhill House (c.1735), North Street, Greyhound Hotel (1740), High Street, The Dogs (c.1745), Tout Hill, restored, No.7 High Street, refronted c.1760, Hillside House and Balsam House, Common Road, internal works lost in the 1930's, outside stone arch and garden walls, piers with ball finials [Sweetman, *The History of Wincanton*, 1903, 182, 183 and 211; Colvin, 2008, 558, 530; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 212; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 25; Fitzgerald, 2016, 13, 47-9, 56, 60-3, and 68-9; information from Julian Orbach]

Holbrook House, Wincanton, possible building by Nathaniel Ireson now behind the Edwardian front by Reginald Theodore Blomfield, 1730 [Fitzgerald, 2016, 47 and 58]

Manor House, Berkley, main range with **John Plimer** of Badminton, 1730-32 [Colvin, 2008, 558, 530; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 35; *Country Life*, 19 May 1998, 168; Fitzgerald, 2016, 11, 24 after 32 photo, 47 and 59]

Crowcombe Court, Crowcombe, undertook to build the house on foundations and basements...*laid and carried up by Thomas Parker, Architect, with such addition and enlargement as is already agreed according to Modells, plans, etc. of the four fronts and of the Severall Rooms...drawn up prepared and signed by the said N. Ireson*, 1734-39, internal fitting out continued for some years with chimney pieces still being installed between 1743 and 1746 [*Country Life*, 22-29 April 1933 and 15 October 1938; Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965, 118-120, illusts; Colvin, 2008, 558; Wilson and Mackley, *Creating Paradise-The Building of the English Country House 1660-1880*, 2000, 243-44 illust; Fitzgerald, 2016, 12, 24, 30, after 32 two photos, 47 and 61; Berry, *Thomas Carew of Crowcombe: the Pecuniary Problems of an 18th-century Gentleman in Writing the History of Somerset*, 2018, 130 and 131]

St Peter & St Paul, Wincanton, added s. aisle and porch, 1735, added the clerestory, rebuilt the chancel to his own expense, and decorated the building, 1747-48 (he was also churchwarden), all these works were replaced when the church was extensively restored in 1887-89 by John Dando Sedding, the Nathaniel Ireson statue in the churchyard ...*executed in his lifetime and kept it ready to be erected after his death*, 1772, pedestal rebuilt c.1865 [Sweetman, 1903, 45; Colvin, 2008, 558; *PSANHS*, 1941, 82-3; Byford, *Somerset Curiosities*, 1987, 14; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 24 and 25 illust; Fitzgerald, 2016, 47 and 62]

Chapel of St Peter, Redlynch Park, Redlynch, 1738, of possibly as late as 1750 [Sweetman, 1903, 211; Colvin, 2008, 558; Fitzgerald, 2016, 48 and 62]

Redlynch House, Redlynch, service wings and building stables, 1740-46, alterations designed by Henry Flitcroft, c.1754-55, dem. 1913 [Colvin, 2008, 558; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 122 illust. of House in 1851; Fitzgerald, 2016, 13, 24, 49 and 66]

Four Towers (also called Stavordale Castle), near South Brewham, attrib. with building the hunting lodge/folly, 1742, dem. [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 18; Fitzgerald, 2016, 49 and 67]

St Cuthbert, Wells, mon. to the Revd. Robert Kingston (d. 1743) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 656; Fitzgerald, 2016, photo after 32, 37 and 51]

St Mary, Bruton, altered the chancel with Francis Cartwright, 1741-43 [Sweetman, 1903, 211; Humphrey, *Blue Guide to Churches and Chapels of Southern England*, 1991, 483; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 8 illust; Colvin, 2008, 558; Bishton, *St Mary the Virgin, Bruton-A brief history*, 2011, 61-67; Fitzgerald, 2016, 48 and 64]

St John, Frome, submitted a plan and design for a new church tower, c. 1744, not executed [Sweetman, 1903; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 9; Fitzgerald, 2014, 32]

Vicarage, Vicarage Street, Frome, attrib., c.1744-49, alternatively the designer might have been Henry Spencer [Frome Society for Local Studies and Frome Civic Society paper, *Frome Houses of the Earlier Eighteenth Century*, n.d., 105; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 514; Fitzgerald, 2016, 48-9 and 65]]

Hadspen House, Pitcombe, possibly rebuilt earlier house, c.1747 [information from Julian

Orbach]

Shanks House, Cucklington, attrib. with remodelling and adding extensions to the e. side, c.1748, but also possibly attrib. to John and William Bastard [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Cucklington*, January 1985; *Wikipedia* listing for *Nathaniel Ireson*; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 245; Fitzgerald, 2016, after 32 photo, 49, and 65-66; *Country Life*, 22 November 2017, 59 photo., 60-62]

Barford Park, Enmore, attrib., with adding quadrant wings and possibly attic storey, c.1751 [*Country Life*, 7 November 1974; Fitzgerald, 2016, photo after 32, and 48]

St Michael, Somerton, funerary mon. to Edgar Rook, and his son Thomas Rook, 1758 and 1764 [Fitzgerald, 2016, 37 and 51]

Tithe Barn, Somerton, rebuilt, 1759-60, completed by **Richard Kittermaster** after Nathaniel Ireson suffered a fall [*Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 35, 319; Fitzgerald, 2016, 50]

Southey Farm, Isle Brewers, repaired, 1759-60 [*Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 35, 319]

Cheriton House, Horsington, works attrib., 1750's [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Horsington*, January 1985; Fitzgerald, 2016, 50 and 68]

Martins Shop, Market Place, Castle Cary, attrib., 1750's [Fitzgerald, 2016, 50 and 68; information from Julian Orbach]

Honeywick, Pitcombe, main w.front attrib. [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Pitcombe*, August 1984; Fitzgerald, 2016, 14, after 32 photo, 50 and 69]

St John Baptist, South Brewham, mon. to the Balch family, [*PSANHS*, 1941, 82; Roscoe, 2009; Fitzgerald, 2016, 37 and 51]

ISAAC, Thomas William Player-see William Henry Hickeys

J

JACKMAN, Reginald Erasmus 1878-1962 *surveyor or engineer*

Reginald Jackman was born at Bishopsteignton in Devon, the second son of Albert Erasmus Jackman, a carpenter and joiner, and his wife May.

In 1901 he appears as a plumber working in Exeter, and five years later married Mary Ann Foster. By 1908 the couple had moved to West Somerset, and Reginald Jackson was a Freemason in the Minehead Lodge.

In 1911 he was living in Williton, and working as a sanitary surveyor and inspector of nuisances. From 1928 until 1934 he was jointly Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council with Albert Theodore Williams, before holding the post on his own from 1935.

Reginald Jackson died in 1962, aged seventy-four, and was buried at Sampford Brett.

Williton Rural District Council Offices, Fore Street, Williton, 1937, builder W.E. Dewar of Minehead [Chidgey, Chidgey and Norman, *The Book of Watchet and Williton Revisited*, 2007, 104]

JACKSON, Thomas Graham 1835-1924 *architect, watercolourist and scholar*

Thomas Jackson was born in Heath Street, Hampstead, London, the son of solicitor Hugh Jackson (1799-1881) and Elizabeth Arnold.

In 1844 he was sent to a boarding school in Brighton. Two years later he moved to a school at Clapham, before returning to Brighton College to complete his education. In 1854 he was awarded a scholarship at Wadham College, Oxford, and in the following year visited Northern France with his father, developing a passion for drawing, especially architecture.

Whilst studying at Wadham, Thomas Jackson also took lessons in watercolour painting from the distinguished Oxford artist William Turner (1789-1862).

Following his graduation in 1858 he contemplated becoming an artist or a lawyer, neither career appealed to his father who wanted him to train as an architect. George Gilbert Scott had become a near neighbour of the Jackson family before they left Hampstead for Sevenoaks, and Hugh Jackson arranged for him to meet with his son to discuss his future. In October 1858 Thomas Jackson became his articulated pupil.

In 1862, after completing his articles, he started his own practice, but continued to do work for George Gilbert Scott on an informal basis for the next few years. Two years later he was awarded a Fellowship at Wadham College which gave him both the time and the means to travel abroad, initially in the company of George Gilbert Scott's second son John Oldrid Scott.

Thomas Jackson is best known for his work in Oxford where he designed buildings for no fewer than twelve of the colleges, as well as many other University and City Institutions. Among these are such landmarks as the Examination Schools, and the Hertford College 'Bridge of Sighs' over New College Lane.

Elsewhere, his buildings are to be found throughout the British Isles, and even in such far-flung corners of the world as the Norfolk Island in the Pacific Ocean. A talented draughtsman and watercolourist, Thomas Jackson was also an all-rounder, designing stained glass, table glass and even a grand piano, while at the same time restoring and erecting new churches, private houses and buildings for public schools.

Travelling extensively throughout Europe, Thomas Jackson recorded his experiences in notebooks, sketchbooks and diaries. Visits to Dalmatia, resulted in his writing a three-volume history of the medieval monuments of the region.

In 1880 he married Alice Mary Lambarde, and the couple had two sons, Hugh Nicholas and Basil Hippisley Jackson.

From 1900 until his death in 1924, aged eighty-eight, Thomas Jackson worked on the repair and restoration of Bath Abbey.

He also had a prodigious literary output, and was the author of over twenty carefully researched and illustrated works on architectural history, including *Modern Gothic Architecture*, 1873, *Architecture, a Profession or an Art*, 1882 with Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1913), *Wadham College Oxford, its Foundation, Architecture and History with an Account of the Family of Wadham and their Seats in Somerset and Devon*, 1893, and *Recollections*, c.1915, reprinted 2003. He also wrote a collection of supernatural ghost stories and produced a set of illustrations for John Bunyan's *A Pilgrim's Progress*.

Thomas Jackson was arguably one of the most distinguished architects of his generation, being elected a Royal Academician, appointed Master of the Art Workers' Guild in 1896, and awarded RGM of the RIBA in 1910. In recognition of his part in the six year campaign to underpin the foundations of Winchester Cathedral, in 1913 he was created a baronet, the first architect to be granted an hereditary title.

His pupils and assistants included Evelyn Arthur Gresley Hellicar.

[*RIBA Journal*, vol.32, 1924; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Nicholas Jackson with James Bettley, *Recollections-The Life and Travels of a Victorian Architect*, 2003]

Cathedral Church of St Andrews, Wells, drawing of the s.w. tower, 1870 [Jackson, *Modern Gothic Architecture*, 1873, 143; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 295]

St Mary, Ilminster, made a report on the mon. to Nicholas Wadham (d. 1609), and Dorothy Wadham (d.1618), the founders of Wadham College, Oxford, 1871, and carried out the restoration, 1899 [Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 199, 236 and 284; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 377]

St Peter, Hornblotton, 1872-74, builders Clarke & Son of Bruton, stained glass designed by Thomas Jackson, made by Powell & Sons who also where responsible for the reredos with tiles by the eminent designer **William Frend De Morgan** (1839-1917), sgraffito plasterwork work by the artists **Francis Wormleighton** (1845-1930) and **Owen Gibbons** (1847-1911) to Thomas Jackson's design [SHC D/P/horn 8/2/3 and D/D/Cf/1872/7; Pearson, *Tile Gazetteer*, 2005, 299 illust; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 4...*of his early period there was at least one remarkable church, that of Hornblotton, the inside of which is decorated from floor to ceiling with sgraffito, and is probably the best, certainly the prettiest church he ever designed*, 100, 148, and 283; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 366-7]

St Mary, Lottisham, new church built as chapel of ease to St Peter, Hornblotton, 1876 [ICBS; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 100, 117, 137 and 288]

All Saints, Alford, restored and alterations that might have included the reredos and the chancel paving, 1876-8, builder Edward Oram Francis [Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 137 and 274]

St David, Barton St David, porch, reseating and restoration, begun 1872, completed by Edmund Buckle, 1894 [ICBS; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 275]

Hornblotton House (built 1848 as the Rectory to designs of Francis Cramer Penrose), Hornblotton, remodelled and additions, 1881 [SHC D/D/Bbm/250; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 283]

Thorne House, Thorne Coffin, near Yeovil, alterations and additions, the work which was carried out over a number of years, amounted largely to rebuilding, 1882-88, woodwork by Bennet Colley (1844-1916), a local carpenter and joiner [exhib.at the R.A. in 1883 and 1888; *Building*

News, 18 May 1883; *The Builder*, 2 June 1888; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 128, illust., 137, 148 and 294; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 635]

St Peter and St Paul, Odcombe, reredos, 1883 [*Western Gazette*, 17 August 1883; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 507]

Montacute House, Montacute, restoration, including the Library ceiling, c.1883 [*Building News*, 45, 1883, 28 illust. sketch of Montacute House by Thomas Jackson; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 289]

St Peter, Ilton, designed plinth for an earlier effigy of unknown female figure of the Wadham family who had lived at nearby Merifield, 1901 [Church guide; Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 199-*In the autumn my wife and I went...to visit the old homes of the Wadhams and their tombs at Ilminster. We hired a pony-trap and drove to Ilton to see the Wadham Almshouses and what was left of Merifield...*]

Evercreech House, Evercreech, attrib. with entrance hall [Jackson & Bettley, 2003, 281; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 298]

JAMES, Joseph 1828-1875 *architect*

Joseph James was the son of the Thomas James of Highbury, London. He became an articled pupil of Samuel Whitfield Daukes (1811-1880) of Gloucester and Cheltenham, and was then an assistant to Horace Jones (1819-1887), before commencing independent practice in London. Joseph James went on to build a number of chapels and schools across the country, and he entered some ten architectural competitions, winning five. Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, won the limited competition to build the new school, 1866-70, builder Henry Davis. The school had started life in 1847 as the West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School on Wellington Road, Taunton [*The Builder*, 1869, 186-189 and 1875, 549; Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 56; Seaborne, *The English School its architecture and Organisation 1370-1870*, 254; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

JANE, William-see Hans Fowler Price

JEBOULT, Edward 1829-1893 *builder*

James Jeboult (1791-1858) was born in Salisbury, Wiltshire. He came to Taunton as a young man and worked in his aunt's china and glass shop, continuing the business after 1817 when his uncle died, and his aunt returned to her home town of Wells. Three years earlier he had married Harriett Pounsbery, and in the same year took over No. 2 Fore Street. The couple had eleven children, all born and raised over the china shop in Fore Street. By 1827 his business interests included a pottery making domestic wares. From 1842 until 1845 he was one of three churchwardens at St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, during the repairs and alterations carried out by Richard Carver and Charles Edmund Giles. Edward Jeboult was the third son of James and Harriett Jeboult. He was educated in Taunton, then at the Wellington Academy (now Wellington School). In January 1845, at the age of sixteen, he was apprenticed firstly, to local builder Robert Herniman from 1845 to 1848, and then for the next two years with William Shewbrooks, working at St Audries, West Quantoxhead for the architect John Norton. With the death of his older brother in 1850, he was required to manage the family outfitters business in Taunton, until it was sold three years later. Then Edward Jeboult was appointed clerk of works to superintend the erection of the extensive Taunton & West of England Manure Company buildings on Kingston Road, followed by a similar position working on Kingston House. The next year he was able to set himself up as a builder in his own right, working from North Town...*and soon had a large trade and many hands*. In 1856 he raised funds to buy the Cherry Grove estate, off Cheddon Road at Rowbarton, which he sold off in building lots. In June 1862 he married Henrietta Caroline Louisa Summerhayes (1843-1924), known as Hettie, and they had twelve children. In 1864 he closed his building firm and established the Taunton Furnishing and Ironmongery Mart, followed two years later by a marble mason's yard.

Edward Jeboult also held a number of public offices from 1862, including the posts of High Constable, Portreeve and Alderman, and in 1868 he was also a temporary surveyor to Taunton Turnpike Trust. John Leversedge, the previous surveyor had absconded with their funds. After the death of his wife in 1878, he moved to Station Road and renamed his business, The West of England Stone & Marble Works, producing a wide range of items from elaborate tombstones to timber gazebos.

In 1873 he published *A General Account of West Somerset-Description of the Valley of the Tone and the History of the town of Taunton*, and twenty years later, *A popular History of West Somerset*. Also towards the end of his life he wrote to the *Wellington Weekly News* on behalf of the SPAB, encouraging the restoration of the Wellington Monument. His letter and wider public concern resulted in Edwin Thomas Howard being commissioned to report on its condition, and the subsequent repair works were carried out in 1892.

[Robin Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983]

Vicarage, Heathfield, rebuilt, 1852, lodge, 1859, both for James Wilson, [RIBA Drawings Collection; Bush, 1983, 14]

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, repair works for Charles Edmund Giles, 1858-59 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1861/2; Bush, 1983, 14]

North Town Cottage, Taunton, refurbished for his own use, 1859 [Bush, 1983, 14]

St Mary, Cheddon Fitzpaine, repair works for Edward Ashworth, 1860-61 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 21 March 1896, 259; Bush, 1983, 14]

St Mary, Ashill, repair works for Ewan Christian, 1862, and unexecuted plans by Edward Jeboult who was replaced by John Dando Sedding, 1882 [*Western Gazette*, 16 June 1882; Bush, 1983, 14; Church guide]

Cheddon Road, Sunny Bank, Taunton, on the w.side of the road he built eleven model cottages, 1864 [Bush, 1983, 14 and 18 illust]

Vicarage, Broomfield [Bush, 1983, 14]

Station Road, Arrandale, Sussex, and Elgin Lodge, Taunton [Bush, 1983, 14]

St Petrock, Timberscombe, screen repaired and decorated for John Dando Sedding, 1881 [SHC D/D/cf/1881/3; *The Builder*, 1882a, 595; ICBS]

JEKYLL, Gertrude 1843-1932 *horticulturist, garden designer, artist and writer*

Gertrude Jekyll was born in Mayfair, London, the fifth of seven children of Edward Joseph Hill, an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and his wife Julia Hammersley. In 1848 the family left London and moved to Bramley House in Surrey.

Her passion for gardening started at the South Kensington School of Art. Later she took lessons from the watercolour painter Hercules Brabazon Brabazon (1821-1906). In 1876 her family moved to Munstead House, near Godalming. An adjoining piece of land formed the foundations of her first garden, and later the site for a house designed for her by Edwin Lutyens.

By the time of her death, she had designed over four hundred gardens in Britain, Europe and North America.

Gertrude Jekyll was also a prolific author and published over fifteen books from *Wood and Garden* (1899) to *Colour in the Flower Garden* (1908), together with over one thousand magazine articles.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Betty Massingham, *Gertrude Jekyll*, 1995; Geoffrey and Susan Jellicoe, Patrick Goode and Michael Lancaster, *The Oxford Companion to Gardens*, 1986]

Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Edwin Lutyens designed the new formal gardens in collaboration with Gertrude Jekyll, 1904-10 [RIBA, vol. M, 23; Weaver, *Houses and Gardens by E.L.Lutyens*, 1913, reprinted 1994, 140-157 by Henry Avray Tipping, and 336; *Country Life*, 17 and 24 October, 1908; Gradidge, *Edwin Lutyens Architect Laureate*, 1981, 55-6 and 126-7; Amery and Richardson, *Lutyens-The work of the English Architect Sir Edwin Lutyens (1869-1944)*, 1981, 84 and 193; Massingham, 1995, 20-22, 44-5]

Barrington Court, Barrington, master plan for the estate and surrounding landscape by James Edwin Forbes, the walled gardens were planted with Gertrude Jekyll providing plans for all the borders and beds from c.1917 until c.1925, however of her forty detailed drawings and forty-seven pages of planting proposals only a simplified version of the grand design was realised [drawings in the University of California; Jellicoe, Goode and Lancaster, 1986, 39; Tankard, *Gertrude Jekyll and the Country House Garden*, 2011, 163]

Brympton d'Evercy, in her 1918 *Garden Ornament*, Gertrude Jekyll included a picture of

Brympton's dovecote, so it is likely that she visited, and it claimed she prepared a plan for a rose garden [Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 232 and 288]
Marksdanes, Bruton, fourteen plans survive of planting schemes commissioned by Arthur John Pictor, unexecuted, 1919 [Gunn, *Lost Gardens of Gertrude Jekyll*, 1991, 52, 57, 57 and 60 illust]
Stowell Hill House, Stowell, designed by Guy Dawber in 1923-24, Gertrude Jekyll drew up plans for the gardens [Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1967, 80; Aslet, *The Last Country Houses*, 1982, 329; Gray, 1985, 162]
Mells Park, Mells, garden layout with Edwin Lutyens, c.1926, Gertrude Jekyll was the aunt of Pamela MacKenna the wife of Reginald MacKenna the owner of Mells Park [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 557]

JELLICOE, Geoffrey Alan 1900-1996 *landscape designer, architect and town planner* and **Montague Russell PAGE** 1906-1985 *artist, garden and landscape designer*

Geoffrey Jellicoe was born in Chelsea, London, the younger son of George Edward Jellicoe, a publisher, and his wife Florence Waterson Waylett.

He studied at the Architectural Association, and later in his career he became the Principal of the School. In 1925 he briefly joined the practice of architects and surveyors, Percy Burnell Tubbs (1868-1933), his son Grahame Burnell Tubbs (1892-1965) and Ronald Aver Duncan (b. 1889), before going into partnership with the architect and illustrator John (Jock) C. Shepherd (1896-1979). In 1923 they collaborated on *Italian Gardens of the Renaissance*, in which Geoffrey Jellicoe wrote the text, and Jock Shepherd drew the illustrations and took the photographs. Their partnership lasted until 1931.

Geoffrey Jellicoe was a founder member of the Institute of Landscape Architects in 1929, and later elected the President.

Montague Russell Page was born in Lincolnshire, the son of a Lincoln solicitor. He studied at the Slade School of Fine Arts in London, and in Paris, before joining the London office of a landscape designer in 1932.

Whilst working on the landscape at Longleat, Wiltshire, Russell Page was asked to...*see what could be done to organise the running of this (Cheddar) cave in a more efficient way*. To help resolve the problem he turned to Geoffrey Jellicoe. Following this first collaboration they became partners in 1935, a partnership that lasted until the Second World War.

[Russell Page, *The Education of a Gardener*, 1962; Michael Spens, *Gardens of the Mind: The Genius of Geoffrey Jellicoe*, 1992]

Cave Man Restaurant, Cheddar Gorge, 1934-37, builder Stones of Bristol [Powers, *In Search of the Caveman Restaurant*, *Thirties Society Journal*, 5, 1985, 18-23; *The Archive Photographs Series-Cheddar*, 1997, 96 illust; Mowl & Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 229 and 248-50 illust.]

JENKINS, William c.1763-1844 *Wesleyan Methodist minister and architect*

William Jenkins (may also be spelt Jenkyns) is thought to have been born in Wales, since he is said to have spoken Welsh, and is known as one of the founders of the Welsh Wesleyan Methodism. However, he initially he received an architectural training, but by 1788 he had been admitted to the Wesleyan ministry and began preaching in Bedford.

Apparently he was a successful and leading itinerant minister rising to a position of Superintendent in 1802, eventually moving to London. By 1810, because of failing health, he retired from the ministry, and took up his former profession, working full-time as an architect and practising from Red Lion Square, with his cousin, and later with his sons and pupils, William Wesley Jenkins (1793-1864) and John Jenkins (1798-1844).

Inevitably, as an architect he concentrated on the design of Wesleyan Methodist chapels, and was described as...*the outstanding figure in Methodist building*, during the early nineteenth century. His Carver Street Chapel in Sheffield (designed in 1804 while he was still a minister) was regarded at the time as...*one of the best planned, most elegant and commodious places of worship in this country*, and provided an influential formula for the architectural treatment of a number of Nonconformist chapels. In the West Country his designs included The Mint, Exeter in 1813, and The Walcot, Bath, 1815-16.

William Jenkins died in 1844, aged eighty-one, and was buried at Wesley's Chapel, Finsbury, London.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Christopher Wakeling, *Chapels of Enland: Buildings of Protestant Nonconformity*, 2017]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Paul Street, Shepton Mallet, attrib. as the design closely resemblances his Walcot Chapel, Bath completed three years earlier, 1819 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 600; Wakeling, 2017, 80 illust.]

JERVOIS, William Francis Drummond 1821-1897 *military engineer and diplomat* and **Robert VEITCH** 1841-1916 *military engineer*

William Jervois was born at Cowes on the Isle of Wight, the son of General William Jervois, and his wife Elizabeth Maitland. He was educated in Gosport, before entering the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. He joined the British Army in 1839 and saw service in South Africa. In 1848 he returned to Britain.

Ten years, having risen to the rank of major, he was appointed Secretary of a Royal Commission set up to examine the state and efficiency of British land-based fortifications against naval attack. The Commission was specifically tasked to consider Portsmouth, the Isle of Wight, Portland, Pembroke Dock, Dover, Chatham, the Medway, and other places. William Jervois went onto oversee the design of the resulting fortifications that became generally known as the *Palmeston Forts*.

From 1864 he was sent to Canada, India, and other British colonies to review their fortifications. William Jervois was appointed Governor of the Malay Straits (1875-77), South Australia (1877-1883) and then New Zealand (1883-1888). He was knighted in 1874.

[Wikipedia online; Timothy Crick, *Ramparts of Empire: The Fortifications of Sir William Jervois, Royal engineers, 1921-1897*, 2012]

Born in Kings Norton, Birmingham, Robert Veitch trained at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich before being commissioned into the Royal Engineers. From 1864 to 1867 he was in charge of the defences of the Bristol Channel, and lived in Weston-super-Mare. At that time he was a Lieutenant, later he rose to the rank of Colonel.

Robert Veitch died at Kew during the First World War.

Brean Down Fort, Brean and Steep Holm Island, overall designs by William Jervois, Robert Veitch supervised construction, 1862-67, builder John Pollard of Bristol [van der Bij], *Brean Down Fort- Its History and the Defence of the Bristol Channel*, 2000, 61; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 129]

JESSOP, William 1745-1814 and his sons **Henry** d.1834 and **Josias** 1781-1826 *civil engineers*

William Jessop was born in Devonport, Devon, but from 1784 he was living at Newark, Nottinghamshire. He trained under the civil engineer John Smeaton (1724-1792), then worked on the Caledonian Canal, Scotland for **Thomas Telford**, followed by the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Somerset Coal Canal with William Smith, under the direction of **John Rennie**, and also carried out improvements to the harbour in Bristol.

In 1794 William Jessop was commissioned to survey a possible canal route from Exeter to Taunton, working with surveyor **Josiah Easton**. In 1797 he drew proposals for improving Watchet Harbour and although his plans were not carried, lesser works he suggested were undertaken in 1807-8. From 1800 to 1806 he was also engineer on the drainage improvements adjacent to the River Axe and the River Brue.

After he retired, one of his sons, Henry Jessop, who was also a locally active engineer, drew up a scheme in 1829 for a floating harbour in Bridgwater, based on his father's original design for Bristol harbour. His second son, Josias Jessop prepared plans for making a floating harbour at Watchet harbour in 1812, but again they were not implemented.

[Ben Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002]

JEWELL, George Bere c.1854-1896 *architect and surveyor*

George Jewell was born in Bideford. By 1891 he was living and practising as an architect and surveyor from Pitney Villa, Kingston, Yeovil, but died five years later, aged only forty-two.

Hestercombe Estate, Cheddon Fitzpaine, may have included the Chauffeurs Cottage, n. and e. ranges of the Stables, 1895, Gamekeepers Cottage (Combe House), and Hestercombe Farmhouse, the Forge, Cheddon Fitzpaine [SHC DD/MAR, plans mainly of farms and outbuildings in Somerset, Devon and Gloucestershire, including for the Portman Estate]

JEWELL, Horace Ashton 1895-1990 *surveyor*

Horace Jewell was born at the hamlet of Charles, near South Molton, the eldest son of William Albert Jewell. He practised from North Devon, and from 1935 was jointly Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council with Arthur Robert Orledge. By 1938 he was living at Brushford. Horace Jewell died at Bideford, aged ninety-five. Westerfield House, Brushford, for himself, 1938 [Stamp (ed.), *The Modern House Revisited*, 1996, 122]

JEWSON, Norman 1884-1975 *architect and craftsman*

The son of John William Jewson (1851-1922) and Henrietta Catt (1851-1951), Norman Jewson was born in Norwich into a family of established coal, slate and timber merchants, and later building material suppliers, for which they are still known today.

After reading architecture at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge University, Norman Jewson served his articles in London, in the practice of his cousin, the architect Herbert (Bertie) Ibberson (1866-1935).

Having completed his articles in 1907, he set out with a donkey and trap on a sketching tour in the Cotswold. Bertie Ibberson recommended that he visit the workshops of architect and designer Ernest William Gimson (1864-1919), whom with the brothers Ernest and Sidney Barnsley had set up a craft community in Sapperton, near Cirencester in the Cotswolds. Ernest Gimson took him on as an improver, or unpaid assistant, and put him to work at making drawings from life and studying the crafts of modelled plasterwork, woodcarving and metalwork. Norman Jewson soon became an invaluable member of the group, and a close companion of Ernest Gimson. Infact, he supervised much of his architectural and repair work, eventually becoming his partner.

In 1911, Norman Jewson married Ernest Barnsley's daughter, Mary (1889-1966), and converted a group of cottages at Bachelor's Court in Sapperton, Gloucestershire, for the family home.

Through this work he gained a reputation for the sympathetic conservation and adaption of old buildings, and became a dedicated member of the SPAB, working under William Weir. He travelled whenever he could in Italy and after Ernest Gimson's death in 1919, he set up his own practice in Cirencester, collaborating for a while with Humphrey Gimson (1890-1982), and his friend the etcher and illustrator Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs (1876-1938).

Following the death of Ernest Barnsley, Norman Jewson oversaw the final phase of the building and furnishing of Rodmarton Manor (1926-1929).

In 1925 he bought Owlpen Manor in Gloucestershire and carried out extensive repairs which are generally considered his most outstanding work.

Norman Jewson joined the Art Workers Guild in 1918 and wrote two books: *The Little Book of Architecture*, 1940 and *By Chance I did Rove*, 1951.

He did little professional work after 1940 and died at Sapperton on 28 August 1975, aged ninety-one.

[Nicholas Mander, *Norman Jewson, Architect: 1884-1975*, online]

Priest's House, Muchelney, repairs and the addition of scullery with Ernest Barnsley, 1911, for the SPAB under the supervision of William Weir [Mander, 2011, 4]

Thatchings (formerly Lane End) and summerhouse, Hilltop Lane, Kilve, a cob cottage for himself as a retreat, 1937 [Mander, 2011, 4 and 15]

Rowditch, Kilton Road, Kilve, cob and thatched vernacular cottage, 1930's [Mander, 2011, 15]

JOHNSON, Bertram Vaughan 1863-1928 *architect*

Bertram Johnson was born in London, the son of Henry Roberts and Cecilia Vaughan Johnson. He was educated at Marlborough College and Cambridge University, following which in 1886 he was an articled pupil of Samuel Tucker, but moved in the following year to the office of Arthur Blomfield, where he remained for the next two years.

In 1910 Bertram Johnson married, and the couple lived at Limpsfield in Surrey. He practised in his own right in London, and was for a time in partnership with John Priston Cutts (1854-1935) and Percy Charles Boddy (1881-1964), before moving in 1916 to live and practise from Woodlands, Beaminster, Dorset. He died there in 1928 aged sixty-five.

Farmhouse, Orchardleigh, exhib. designs at the RA, 1895

Victoria Hospital, Park Road, Frome, c.1899-1901, exhib. at the R.A., 1900 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 132]

JOHNSON, Frederick Jedidiah 1882-1958 *surveyor*

Jedidiah Johnson was born in Martock, the second son of Henry Johnson, an innkeeper and his wife Charity. In 1906 he married Ella Maud Seymour Passley. The couple lived in North Street, Martock and he worked as a clerk, then as an accountant for a general merchant. In 1935 he became Surveyor to Wincanton Rural District Council.

JOHNSON, John 1732-1814 *architect and surveyor*

John Johnson was born in Leicester, the son of John Johnson (1707-1780), a joiner by trade. Brought up as a carpenter, by 1760 he had established himself in London. Six years later was employed by the eminent architect William Chambers (1726-1796), as a carpenter on the German Lutheran Church. By 1770 he had submitted a design for a new church for St Marylebone, and although the commission not unsurprisingly went to William Chambers, John Johnson had already made significant progress from being in trade as a builder-carpenter to becoming an architect.

He went onto exhibit designs at the R.A. in 1773, and then regularly, at the Society of Artists between 1775 and 1783. In the 1770's he was active in the West Country. After his early works at Halswell Park in 1770-71, he designed two country houses, Sadborow House, Thorncombe in Dorset, 1773-5, and Killerton House at Broadclyst in Devon, 1778-9. His plans for alterations at Mamhead in Devon of c.1777 were, however, unexecuted.

Another West Country connection came in 1776 when John Johnson was building a London house for the newly married Charles Warwick Bampfylde (1753-1823), who had succeeded to the baronetcy of Poltimore in Devon. Charles Bampfylde was related to Coplestone Warre Bampfylde of Hestercombe House, a close friend of Charles Kemeys-Tynte at Halswell Park.

In 1782 John Johnson was appointed Surveyor to the County of Essex, a post he held with distinction for the next thirty years.

During his long career he developed a considerable private practice, designing more than twenty country houses, mainly in Essex and in the Midlands, in addition to his many public buildings and structures, especially bridges.

In 1803 he was declared bankrupt, as a result of the failure of a firm of London bankers in which he had been a partner since 1785. Although, he was discharged from bankruptcy a year later, he was in failing health and became dependent on the assistance of his eldest son, John Johnson (1761-1813) to perform his duties as County Surveyor.

John Johnson junior was recorded as being a builder and speculator by 1794, and worked for his father on a number of public contracts. By c.1790 he was describing himself as an architect and surveyor. His second son, Charles Johnson (1768-1841) was vicar in a number of Somerset parishes, and from 1816 he was a Prebendary of Wells Cathedral.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Nancy Briggs, *John Johnson 1732-1814 Georgian Architect and County Surveyor of Essex*, 1991; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Halswell Park, Goathurst, attrib. with the design of a Riding School (or exercise house) and the coach house, c.1770, builder possibly **Joseph Edney**, carpenter of Bristol [*Country Life*, 9 February 1989; Briggs, 1991, 45; *Goathurst Millennium Book*, 2000, 73]

Halswell Park, Goathurst, Temple of Pan built for the Halswell Estate Steward and originally part of a larger farm complex, 1771, John Johnson exhibited a ...*Temple of Pan in the Gardens of Sir Charles Kemeys...at Haswell* at the Society of Artists in 1778 [*Country Life*, 9 February 1989; Briggs, 1991, 45 and 161; Colvin, 2008, 580]

JOHNSON, John 1843-1919 *architect*

John Johnson was born in Hoxton, London, the fourth child of Joseph and Mary Ann Johnson. From 1863 he was a member of the Architectural Association, and from c.1881 until 1914 he practised from offices in Queen Victoria Square, London.

John Johnson specialised in architectural competitions, and over a period of some thirty years he became one of the most successful architects of his time, winning sixteen competitions of the twenty-six he entered. Civic commissions included Town Halls, in Staines, 1880, and Leyton Town, 1894-96, and commemorative Clock Towers in Gravesend, 1887, Brighton, 1888, and Surbiton, 1904-08.

Cottage Hospital (Fiveways), Yeovil, won the architectural competition in 1870, the building opened 1872, dem. 1969, builder Frederick Cox [*The Builder*, 1870, 1043; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Brooke, *Yeovil A Pictorial History*, 1994, illust. no. 134 photo c.1880; Osborn, *The A-Z OF Yeovil's History*, online]

Newton Surmaville, Barwick, s-e addition, and may have also rebuilt the stable and coach house, 1875 [*Country Life*, 5 September 1952]

Corporation Baths, Huish, Yeovil, 1884-85, builder Frederick Cox [Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

JOHNSTON, Joseph Nicholson 1860-1942 *architect & surveyor*

Joseph Nicholson Johnston was born in Marylebone, London, the youngest of three children of commercial traveller in silks, Joseph Simpson Nicholson (1822-1865), and Eliza Anne Bishop (1828-1916), originally from Long Load.

By the age of eleven he was living in Yeovil with an uncle George Harbin, then from 1877 until 1881 he was an articled pupil of London architects Ernest George & Harold Peto. He spent a further six months as their assistant, whilst studying at the R.A. Schools. Before he started his own practice in London, he joined Frederick Boreham (1839-1901) as an assistant.

In 1882 J. Nicholson Johnston (as he liked to called) qualified as an architect, and the following year was awarded third premium in the Belfast Central Library competition. He finally moved to Yeovil in late 1891, when he was commissioned to draw up plans and specifications for the restoration of the tower of Church of St John.

He practised from No.21 Princes Street until about 1912, when he appears to have relocated his offices to No. 4 Hendford.

During the autumn of 1895, at Hampstead, London, he married Constance Marion Watts (1872-1955), and they set up home at Verona, West Park, Yeovil, and had one daughter.

J. Nicholson Johnston was also an accomplished watercolourist and exhib. at the R.A. in 1907. By 1894 he was installed as a Freemason, and a governor at Yeovil Girls' High School.

His membership of the RIBA lapsed in 1912, and he was declared bankrupt in 1916.

[His photograph taken in 1910 in his Masonic Master's regalia is reproduced on-line in *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History-Joseph Nicholson Johnston* by Bob Osborn; *The Builder*, 30 January 1942, his obituary stated the he...*planned many buildings in the town including houses in The Park*]

Holy Trinity, Ash, rebuilt the chancel 1886-90 [*The Church Builder*, 1887, 85; ICBS; SRO D/D/Cf/1889/15; *Western Gazette*, 24 June 1887 and 13 December 1889]

The Park, Yeovil, Sidney Gardens including Park Lodge, several houses and new street, extension of Park Road, 1888-1902 [Community Heritage collection of the former Yeovil UDC; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 723]

St John, Yeovil, restoration of the tower, 1891 [Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History-Joseph Nicholson Johnston*, on-line]

31 Middle Street, Yeovil, additions to the rear, 1893 [Community Heritage collection of the former Yeovil UDC]

Congregational School, Clarence Street, Yeovil, 1893-94 [Osborn, online]

Masonic Hall, Hendford, Yeovil, 1894 [*Yeovil, Exeter and Plymouth Gazette*, 17 May 1894; Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History-Joseph Nicholson Johnston*, on-line, illust.]

Board Schools, St Michaels Road, Pen Mill, Yeovil, 1894, builder Henry W. Pollard [*The Builder*, 30 September 1894; *The Building News*, 29 June 1898, illust]

Inglewood, Hendford Hill, Yeovil, 1895 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 723]

Girls' High School, The Park, Yeovil, 1895, additions, 1908, builders Bird and Pittard [Hatch, *Yeovil Girls' High School-A Short History*, 1991, 1, 5 and 6, drawing and architects plans]

Hayward premises on the corner of Middle Street and Vicarage Lane, Yeovil, 1895 [Community Heritage collection for the former Yeovil UDC]

St Michael and All Angels, St Michael's Avenue, Pen Mill, Yeovil, new church, 1895-97, builder Henry W. Pollard, screen and other woodwork by Harry Hems [*The Building News*, 10 May 1895, illust; *Western Gazette*, 10 May 1895; Church guide; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 374; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 69 and 70 photo.]

Royal Marine Public House, Great Western Terrace, Pen Mill, Yeovil, remodelled, 1896 [Community Heritage collection for the former Yeovil UDC]

Holy Trinity, Peter Street, Hendford, Yeovil, designed the screen, ironwork by John Webb Singer of Frome, 1896, removed [SHC D/D/cf/1896/12]

National School, North Street, Crewkerne, additions, 1896 [Osborn, on-line]

Capital & Counties Bank (now the Co-operative Bank), corner of High Street and Princes Street, Yeovil, 1897-99, builders F.R. Bartlett & Sons of Yeovil, carving by Harry Hems [*The Building News*, 20 May 1898, illust; *Western Gazette*, March 1899; *archiseek.com*]

Hendford Manor, Yeovil, alterations including adding porch, c.1909 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014,

721]

The Borough, Yeovil, unexecuted scheme to open up the view of the Parish Church of St John, 1911 [*Western Gazette*, 26 May 1911, illust.]

JOHNSTON, Philip Mainwaring 1865-1936 *architect*

Born in Lambeth, Philip Johnston was the fifth child of eight of John Johnston, a secretary for an insurance company, and his wife Esther. He began his career as an articled pupil of John Belcher, then started his own practice and worked on churches and houses, mainly in the Home Counties. Philip Johnston was appointed architect to Chichester Cathedral and became a pillar of the Sussex Archaeological Society. In 1902 he married Florence Anna Wynne and they lived in Camberwell, London.

St Mary, Holford, proposed works to the tower, n.aisle and porch, 1891, unexecuted [*The Builder*, 1891 illust.]

JONES, Daniel c.1796-1866 *builder*

Daniel Jones was born in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, the eldest son of builder John Jones (1771-1814). Together with his brothers Charles (c.1798-1852) and Bryant (1802-1843) they were partners in the family building business. By 1852 he was running the firm on his own. He undertook much work for the architect Thomas Henry Wyatt in Wiltshire, including Wilton Church, 1840-45, at which his youngest brother was killed.

Orchardleigh House and Stables, Lullington, a country house for Thomas Henry Wyatt, 1855-59, the interiors by Holland & Hannen of London [*The Builder*, 19 April, 1855 and 16 March 1867; exhib. at the R.A., 1858; Cuzner's *Handbook of Frome Selwood*, 1867, 119-120; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. W, 48 and 64; Linstrum, 1972, 246; Robinson, 1979, 267; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens-A Landscape History*, 1998, 114; Wilson and Mackley, *Creating Paradise-The Building of the English Country House 1660-1880*, 2000, 141, 143, 161 illust., 183 illust., 328 illust., 329-30; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 575 illust.]

All Saints, Lullington, restored and nave extended w., for Thomas Henry Wyatt, 1861-63, [*The Builder*, 16 March 1867 and 14 August 1880; Robinson, 1979, 266]

JONES, Edward Coley Burne- 1833-1898 *artist and designer*

Edward Coley Burne Jones (the hyphen came later) was born at Bennetts Hill, Birmingham, the son of Edward Richard Jones, a picture framer and gilder, and his wife Elizabeth Coley Jones, who died six days after his birth. In 1853 he went up to Oxford University where he met William Morris (1834-1896), and in 1861, he was one of the founder members of Morris & Company.

Edward Burne-Jones worked with the stained glass window makers James Powell & Sons, before joining Morris & Company, becoming the firm's only stained glass designer by 1875.

Edward Burne-Jones became a celebrated artist and designer and was created a baronet in 1894.

[Fiona MacCarthy, *The Last Pre-Raphaelite: Edward Burne-Jones and the Victorian Imagination*, 2011]

St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, stained glass windows, attrib. 1870, and 1874 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 46 and 47 illust.]

The Laurels, No. 88 Staplegrove Road, Taunton, attrib. windows depicting the four seasons in the former Billiard Room or Summerhouse, for Charles Samson, c.1877 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Taunton*, 1975]

Holy Trinity, Frome, stained glass windows, 1869-96, but installed between 1880 to 1921 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 127-artists impression; Playfair, 2012, 13 illust., 14 and 35]

St Andrew, Mells, tapestry of an angel, c.1880-83, needlework by **Frances Jane Horner** (nee Graham, c.1854-1940), and a gesso plaque of a peacock-a memorial to Laura Lyttleton (d.1886) [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 555; Surman, *Betjeman's Best British Churches*, 2011, 586; Church guide]

St Nicholas, Brushford, stained glass nave n. window, 1892 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 52]

St Mary, West Buckland, stained glass n.window, 1897 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 666]

St Mary, Huish Episcopi, stained glass s. chapel e. window installed in 1904, after his death [Playfair, 2012, 39; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 371]

Morris & Co. also installed windows at St Mary, Stocklinch Ottersey in 1911 and 1921, and St Mary and All Saints, Broomfield, 1913 to designs of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones [Orbach

and Pevsner, 2014, 151 and 578]

Other examples of the decorative skills of Edward Burne-Jones can be seen at Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon with a casket of 1877, and a grand piano, 1881 (Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery collection includes a Broadwood grand piano decorated by Edward Burne-Jones and Kate Faulkner (1842-1898), dated 1880-1).

JONES, Prebendary Edward Henry-see John Dando Sedding

JONES, Frederick William 1873-1941 *civil engineer and surveyor*

Frederick Jones was born in Llangatock, Monmouthshire, the eldest child of John Jones, a farmer, and his wife Jane. In 1901 he was working as a municipal engineers assistant in Abergavenny. In 1905 he married Wilfred Mary Vincent, and qualified as a civil engineer in the following year. That year he was also appointed Surveyor to Frome Urban District Council, a post he held until 1918.

JONES, Henry-see William Drewett

JONES, Owen 1809-1874 *architect, decorative designer and book illustrator*

Owen Jones was born in Thames Street, London, the son of Owen Jones (1741-1814), a successful furrier and amateur Welsh antiquary, and his wife Hannah Jane Jones (c.1772-1838). In 1825 he became an articled pupil of Lewis Vulliamy.

Five years later, he set off on a Grand Tour travelling to Greece, Egypt and Spain, where he spent three years studying Moorish architecture. From 1840 he was designing tiles, textiles, carpets, wallpapers and furniture.

Between 1845 and 1866 he entered at least six architectural competitions in London and Manchester, without any success.

Owen Jones was one of three architects in charge of fitting out the interior of the Crystal Palace of 1851. He became a respected designer and early industrial artist, publishing a number of papers and books, including his influential *Grammar of Ornament*, 1856.

In 1857 he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA, largely on the basis of work on the Crystal Palace, his publications, and interior designs. He was elected VPRIBA in 1874.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Abbotsfield, Wiveliscombe, 1870-3, for Lacey Collard, the piano manufacturer [*Taunton Courier*, 6 July 1870; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 13 and 392; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 134 illust.]

JONES, Thomas-see Philip Stowey

JONES, Thomas

Surveyor to Street Urban District Council from 1923 until 1934

JONES & WILLIS Limited *church furnishers*

The firm of Jones & Willis was founded in Birmingham and is recorded in the eighteenth century as a supplier of cloth for ecclesiastical purposes. In 1844 the Willis family refounded the business as a manufacturer and supplier of church furnishers and fittings, initially known as Newton, Jones & Willis, they made furniture, fabrics, clerical robes, carved wood and stone items, metalwork and stained glass.

At its peak later in the nineteenth century it had opened offices in London, and a branch in Liverpool. Jones & Willis was incorporated into a limited company in 1903, and was still active until the 1940's.

St Mary, North Petherton, altar, 1898 [SHC D/D/cf 1898/4]

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, wall painting in the nave e., 1900 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 567]

JOPLING, Joseph c.1789-1867 *civil engineer & architect*

Joseph Jopling was born in Northumberland, the son of Joseph Jopling senior of Cothestone, near Barnard Castle, County Durham. He practised from London and lived most of his life in Portman Square. He may have exhib. a *Design for a Gothic church* at the R.A. in 1816, and later became

known as an authority on the theories of proportion, and the finer points of architectural draughtsmanship, contributing articles to *The Builder* and the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

Joseph Jopling was elected an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in 1824, and wrote papers on such diverse interests, as fireproof construction and rock-blasting. From 1835 until 1843 he worked in Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, where he was involved with slate quarries and surveying for possible railway lines.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, replanned the House, 1828, and prepared plans for the gardens. He returned to the estate in 1849 to build the memorial to Thomas Samuel Jolliffe (d.1824), the owner/builder of Ammerdown House. The memorial takes the form of a stylised 'lighthouse,' finished by 1853 [*The Builder*, 1853, 633-4; Colvin, 2008, 597; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 112 and 119; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 96-7]

JORDAN, Thomas Percival 1899-1983 *engineer and surveyor*

Thomas Jordan was born Knighton, Radnorshire, Wales, the son of William Jordan, a mason, and his wife Martha.

In 1920 he married Margaret Kingham, and from 1928 until 1935 he was joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council with William Henry Lintern, then from 1939 with William I. Walker.

JOWSEY, Cyril 1895-1970

Cyril Jowsey was born in York, and joined the civil service in 1911. He became superintendent in the chart production and supplies branch of the Admiralty Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographic Office, Taunton, purpose-built chart factory, 1939-40, dem., 2018 [information from Adrian Webb]

JUPP, Colin Kingsley 1881-1958 *architect*

Colin Jupp was born at Thornton Heath in Surrey, the second son of minister William Jupp (b. 1856) and his wife Martha. From 1897 until 1901 he was an articled pupil of Brown & Backhouse, builders of Liverpool, and lived in Toxteth Park. He then became an assistant in a number of architectural practices, including that of Detmar Jellings Blow (1867-1939) and George & Yeates, before setting up an independent practice in 1909, and by then was living in East Lavington, Sussex.

Colin Jupp is recorded as also living at Petworth, Sussex, North Cheriton, Somerset, then at Beaminster, Dorset, practising from nearby Bridport. He died in Tavistock, Devon.

Paddock House and its cottages, Sutton Montis, 1913-14 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 605]

Unidentified cottage, Chaffcombe with **Charles William Pike** (b.1890), 1913 [*Archivegrid* online listing]

JURY, Archibald George 1907-2003 *architect*

Archibald Jury was born in Devon, the son of George John Jury, a clerk of works. By 1923 he was an articled pupil of F.W. Beech of Ellis Son & Bowden of Exeter, during which time he also attended part-time courses at the Royal Albert Memorial College. In or about 1927, he moved to Middlesbrough as a junior assistant to Stephen H. Clarke. The following year he transferred to the office of Samuel Edwin Burgess, the Borough Engineer, where he worked as an assistant, for seven years.

In 1936 Archibald Jury was appointed to the post of Deputy Borough Architect in Gravesend, Kent. He then moved to Taunton to become Borough Architect in January 1938.

During the Second World War, Archibald Jury volunteered for the Royal Engineers. He was elected an associate of the RIBA in 1940, one of his proposers being Taunton architect, Henry Spencer Walcott Stone.

After the War, Archibald Jury returned to Taunton and was living at Firfield, Elm Grove, before moving to the post of Chief Housing Architect in Liverpool in November 1946. Three years later, in January 1949 he had moved to Glasgow, where he made his name as a successful City Architect, and for a period he was also the City Planning Officer. He remained City Architect until he retired in 1972.

K

KEENE, Henry 1726-1776 *architect & surveyor*

Henry Keene was the son of Henry Keene and Elizabeth Elkins. His father was probably a carpenter, and one of the builders of Ealing Church in 1739-40, to designs of James Horne (d.1756), who was probably his master.

As early as 1746, at the age of only twenty, Henry Keene junior became College Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, a position that required him to manage their property estate. By 1749 he was assisting Sanderson Miller to prepare drawings for Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, and in 1750 he fitted out the chapel at Hartlebury in the same county. At about this time he appears to have been employed at Magdalen College, Oxford. Then from 1752 he succeeded James Horne as Surveyor of the Fabric of Westminster Abbey, combining this role with his appointment as College Surveyor.

In the 1750's, and 1760's he was undertaking public works in Ireland, remodelling Bowood House, and preparing unexecuted designs for Corsham Court, both in Wiltshire. Later in his short career he returned to Oxford and designed the Radcliffe Infirmary, as well as the Radcliffe Observatory, which was unfinished at his death, and largely redesigned by James Wyatt.

According to Howard Colvin... *As a private architect, Henry Keene is chiefly remarkable as one of the first to exploit the fashion for the Gothic which became so characteristic a feature of English taste in the latter part of the eighteenth century.*

Henry Keene died aged only fifty. In 1762 he had married Anne Devall, the daughter of John Devall (1701-1774), a notable mason and sculptor of Isleworth, London, and their eldest son, Theodosius Keene followed in his father's profession.

[Christopher Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965; Michael McCarthy, *The Origins of the Gothic Revival*, 1987; Roderick Brown editor, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985; Tim Mowl, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St Edward, Goathurst, probably remodelled the arch to the chapel (built for Nicholas Halswell after 1559), and attrib.with the design of the Kemeys-Tynte family pew, 1758-60 [Brown, 1985, 94 and 215; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 330]

Robin Hood's Hut, Halswell Park, Goathurst, designs for...*a Gothick Pavilion at Halswell House* forms part of a small collection of drawings by Henry Keene in the Victoria and Albert Museum and was the inspiration for Robin Hood's Hut (or Temple), a banqueting house built by Charles Kemeys-Tynte, 1765-7 [Brown, 1985, 82, 83 illust, 94 and 215; McCarthy, 1987, 158; *Country Life*, 9 February 1989] repaired by the SBPT, 1998.

KEMEYS-TYNTE, Charles-see Tynte

KEMP, Edward 1817-1891 *landscape gardener*

Edward Kemp was born at Streatham, Surrey, the son of Charles Kemp, a tailor, and his wife Ann. Little is known of his early education or career, but by the 1830's he worked as a garden apprentice under Joseph Paxton (1803-1865) at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire.

By 1841 he was living back in Streatham, giving his occupation as a gardener. Around that time he was involved with botanical and gardening publications, including *The Gardening Magazine*.

In 1843 Joseph Paxton was commissioned to plan and construct Birkenhead Park on the Wirral, the first park to have been provided at public expense. Joseph Paxton appointed Edward Kemp, then aged twenty-five, to be superintendent of the park. In 1845 with Joseph Paxton's work more or less complete he recommended that Edward Kemp be retained and provided with a residence. This position he held until 1849, when he negotiated a settlement acting as an unpaid consultant, but keeping his residence.

Edward Kemp soon established a reputation, especially in the North-West of England as a designer of public parks and municipal cemeteries, as well as developing an extensive list of private clients. Like other leading landscape designers of the time, Edward Kemp enjoyed the enviable reputation as an author. Some of his books, in particular *How to Lay Out a Small Garden*, 1850, went through numerous editions both in Britain and in the United States, while he was also a regular contributor to the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and other contemporary journals.

In the West of England he designed the terraced gardens, an American Garden, and the kitchen garden at Knightshayes Court, Tiverton, Devon.

[*Wikipedia* online]

Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, advised on the planting in the wider landscape and may also have

designed the formal areas [*Country Life*, 17 June 1899, 752; de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 88; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 179]

KEMP, John *mason*

St Katherine, Woodlands, repairs and alterations, 1787-88 and 1790 for Bath architect **John George** [Longleat archives 14/3 2/12 28/7/1784]

KEMPE, Charles Eamer 1837-1907 *church decorator, furnisher and stained glass designer*, and **Walter Ernest TOWER** 1873-1955 *architect, stained glass designer and conservator*

Charles Kemp was born at Ovingdean Hall, near Brighton, East Sussex, the youngest of seven children of Nathaniel Kemp (1759-1843), a man of property, justice of the peace, and an evangelical Anglican. His mother, Augustus Eamer was the second wife of Nathaniel Kemp, and the daughter John Eamer (d.1823) who had served as Lord Mayor of London in 1801.

Charles Kemp added the 'e' to the end of his surname whilst a senior pupil at Rugby School. In 1856 he continued his formal education at Pembroke College, Oxford, graduating in 1859. His university studies in classics was academically undistinguished as his real interests centred around the study of archaeology, and the history and principles of architecture. After coming down from Oxford he went travelling in northern France, to deepen his understanding of French architecture and religious art. Initially, he had considered a vocation in the priesthood, but whilst at Oxford he gave up his ambition to become ordained, and decided instead to devote himself to church furnishing and decoration.

The early 1860's marked a decisive turning point that was to shape his career. His mother knew a Dr Bodley who had retired to Brighton from Yorkshire. Through their association, Charles Kempe was introduced to one of the leading ecclesiastical architects of the day George Frederick Bodley. Whilst Charles Kempe did not become his pupil in the strict sense, George Bodley acted as his mentor, and Charles Kempe absorbed his architectural ideals and decorative tastes.

Charles Kempe's first known window was designed in 1865 for the established stained glass firm of John Richard Clayton (1827-1913) and Alfred Bell (1832-1895), and installed in Gloucester Cathedral. Alfred Bell, who incidentally was born near Wincanton, was a pupil of George Gilbert Scott at the same time as George Bodley, and presumably, it was he who arranged for Charles Kempe to join Clayton & Bell, to gain experience of the principles and techniques of stained glass design and manufacture.

In c.1869 Charles Kempe opened his *Studio* in London, supplying and creating stained glass, church furnishings and vestments, lychgates and memorials. Charles Kempe was in business on his own account, but worked closely with the established Cambridge-based master decorator, mural and stained glass painter Frederick Richard Leach (1837-1904) until c.1872.

Charles Kempe rapidly surrounded himself with his own artists, draughtsmen, and artisans. These hand-picked skilled craftsmen and designers included Wyndham Hope Hughes (1849-1948), John Thomas Carter (1849-1901), and later his son Edgar William Carter (1886-1954), William Tate (b.1850), Alfred Edward Tombleson (1851-1943), John William Lisle (1870-1927), amongst others. For a period of about one year in 1882-83 Ninian Comper also gained work experience under the supervision of Charles Kempe. By 1899 with thirty years of successful business, Kempe Studio employed over fifty artists, craftsmen and glass workers.

The Kempe Studio prospered, and over the years produced, amongst other church furnishings, over four thousand stained glass windows, with examples in the cathedrals of Chester, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield, Winchester, York, Wells, as well as in hundreds of churches throughout the United Kingdom and abroad.

Walter Tower was the sixth, and youngest son of the Revd. Ferdinand Tower (d.1885), vicar of Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, and his wife Mary Georgian Campion. He was a distant cousin of Charles Eamer Kempe, and in the 1891 Census return he was living with relatives on the Isle of Wight, and described himself as a student of architecture. As a young man he was a constant visitor to Old Place, Lindfield, Sussex, the home of Charles Kempe, and it was probably Charles Kempe who arranged for him to train in the practice of architect Aston Webb, whilst also studying at the R.A.

Walter Tower was able to set up his own office in London in his early twenties, and owed much of his immediate commissions to Charles Kempe. However, following the death of Charles Kempe in 1907, and in accordance with his will, Walter Tower became both the heir to his property and Chairman of the business, reformed as C.E. Kempe & Company Limited. His fellow directors were

Charles Kempe's oldest and trusted colleagues, William Tate as architect, John Lisle, chief designer, Alfred Tomblason master glazier, and Thomas Woolf, the Company Secretary.

Charles Eamer Kempe signed his stained glass windows with the distinctive wheat sheaf maker's mark, taken from the Kemp family coat of arms. Sometimes however, Charles Kempe used other symbols-birds with a particular significance to him, as a signature. Though the most frequent of these was the pelican, he also used a cockerel motif. The tower rebus of Walter Tower was superimposed on the wheat sheaf from 1907, until the firm closed in 1934.

[Painton Cowen, *A Guide to Stained Glass in Britain*, 1985; Hugh Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass of Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012; Adrian Barlow, *Kempe-The Life, Art and Legacy of Charles Eamer Kempe*, 2018 and *Espying Heaven: The Stained Glass of Charles Eamer Kempe and his Artists*, 2019]

St Mary, East Lydford, e.window, 1879 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 287]

St Etheldreda, West Quantoxhead, s.e.window, 1882 and w.window, 1905 [Playfair, 2012, 52 and 53; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 684]

St John the Baptist, Horsington, e.window, 1885, s.aisle windows, 1886, 1908 and 1923 [Playfair, 2012, 39; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 368]

St Congar, Badgworth, e.window, 1886 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 105]

St Mary, Cannington, s.window, 1888 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 175]

St Andrew, Minehead, e.window, 1888 [Playfair, 2012, 43; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 451]

All Saints, Ashcott, chancel s.window, 1889 and e.windows, 1898 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 97]

St John the Baptist, Frome, rood screen by Charles Kempe with figures by Zwinck of Oberammergau, 1891, thirteen windows, 1924-1930, n. chapel reredos and war memorial by Walter Tower [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/5; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 508 and 509; Playfair, 2012, 35 and 37; Barlow, 2018, 254 and 291]

St Mary, East Quantoxhead, e.window, 1891, chancel, 1912 [Playfair, 2012, 31; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 291]

St Mary and St Andrew, Pitminster, n.e.window, 1894, and w.window, 1905 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 524]

St Mary, Whitelackington, e.window, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 687 and 688]

St Mary, Compton Pauncefoot, w.window, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 221]

St Mary, North Petherton, n.e.window...*one of his best*, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 497]

St Mary, Barrington, e.windows, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 105]

St Mary, Brompton Regis, e.window, 1896 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 150]

St John, Staplegrove, w.window, 1897 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 574]

St Andrew, Old Cleeve, chancel s.window, 1898 and s.aisle e. window c.1897 [Playfair, 2012, 46; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 508]

King's College, Taunton, n.wing and chapel cloister, 1898-1901, builder Henry James Spiller, Lady Chapel, 1904, by Walter Tower, builder Henry James Spiller, Chapel, 1907, (the crucifix of 1907 is probably the last thing Charles Eamer Kempe designed, carved by Zwinck), also by Walter Tower the Quadrangle Cross and War Memorial plaque in the Cloister, 1917-20, and the Headmaster's House, 1926-7 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 378; Pedlar, *A Prep School in Somerset*, 2007, 41, 45, 384 and 387 College layout plan illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 621; Barlow, 2018, 188 and 216]

All Saints, Trull, n.w.windows, 1899 and 1913 [Playfair, 2012, 51; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 645]

St John Baptist, Wellington, two s.windows, 1901 and 1907 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 659]

St Michael, Yeovil, e.window, 1902 and s.chapel s.window, 1915 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 717]

St Michael, Minehead, n.aisle e.window, 1902 [Playfair, 2012, 44; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 450]

Christ Church, Frome, e.window, 1905 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 510]

Cathedral of St Andrew, Wells, nave s.aisle four windows, 1905-6 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 671]

St John Evangelist, Highbridge, w.window, 1909 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 356]

St John Baptist, Tolland, e.window, 1912, three chancel windows, 1920 and 1931 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 642]

St Peter and St Paul, Lufton, e.window, 1912 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 412]

St Andrew, Curry Rivel, chancel window, 1913 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 252]

St Michael, Angersleigh, e.window, 1914 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 95]

St Mary, Buckland St Mary, two n.transept windows, 1914 [Playfair, 2012, 29; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 167]

St Andrew, Wiveliscombe, two windows e. of s.aisle, 1916 and 1922-23 [Playfair, 2012, 56 and 57 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 705; Barlow, 2018, 291]

KEMPTHORNE, Sampson 1809-1873 architect

Sampson Kempthorne was born at Claybrook, Leicestershire, into an old Cornish family with a long tradition of service in the Navy and in the Church. His father, the Revd. John Kempthorne, is said to have written the well-known hymn...*Praise the Lord, Ye heavens, adore him!*

Sampson Kempthorne was an articled pupil of Annesley Voysey (c.1794-1839), and studied at the R.A. Schools, before visiting Rome in 1833-34. On his return to England he exhibited at the R.A., and set up in practice in London in 1835. In that year, in collaboration with Samuel Sanders Teulon, and they competed for the new town hall and market house at Penzance Their plans were abortive, but they were exhib. at the R.A.

Probably, as a result of his father's friendship with the Chief Poor Law Commissioner, Sampson Kempthorne was appointed architect to the newly formed Poor Law Commission (established under the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act). In their *First Report* of 1835, Sampson Kempthorne's model plans for this new form of building were reproduced. During the next decade they formed the essential blueprint for building workhouses across the country. (A plan and perspective for a model Sampson Kempthorne workhouse was reproduced in *The Works of Sir Gilbert Scott* by David Cole, 1980, 10).

To help with this work Sampson Kempthorne invited his friend George Gilbert Scott to join him. Their collaboration was cut short when George Gilbert Scott's father died and he decided to set up his own independent practice.

Sampson Kempthorne personally designed some forty workhouses mainly across the South and West of England, starting with Abingdon in Berkshire. His role as a public architect was not however, confined to working for the Poor Law Commissioners. He also employed by the Committee of the Council on Education, and in 1839-40 the *Rules to be observed in planning and fitting up Schools* was published, containing twenty-three sheets of school-houses drawn from his designs.

Probably, encouraged by his clerical father, Sampson Kempthorne began designing churches, mainly in Berkshire, Northamptonshire, and Somerset. After meeting Marianne Pratt, whose own father Revd. Josiah Pratt had been instrumental in founding the Church Missionary Society, he prepared designs for a mission church in New Zealand. The plans were exhib. at the R.A., but later discarded. In 1838 he married Marianne Pratt.

Sampson Kempthorne was one of the first to be elected to the Institute of British Architects.

With the English workhouse programme largely completed, and hopes of Poor Law work in Ireland failing to materialise his income began to suffer. In 1842, aged thirty-three, he left England for New Zealand, with his wife Marianne Pratt and three children, to work for the Church Missionary Society. The couple had five more children in their new home in the Auckland suburb of Parnell. For a time he practised as an architect, but later worked primarily as a surveyor.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; True Principles-The voice of the Pugin Society, vol.2 no.2, *Sampson Kempthorne and the Gothic Revival in New Zealand*, 2001; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Northover, Bridgwater, executive architect Edwin Down, opened 1837, largely dem., builder John Wainwright [The Builder, 31 July and 25 September 1847; SHC A/CMY/135; *PSANHS*, 1987, 191]

Poor Law Union Workhouse (Summerlands Hospital), Preston Road, Yeovil, 1837, mostly dem. main administrative block extant [Colvin, 2008, 609; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 719; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 88]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Weymouth Road, Frome, 1837-38, builder William Brown, partially dem. [Colvin, 2008, 609; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 519]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Trinity, Taunton, 1837-38, model design and layout, executive architect was probably local architect Richard Carver, now largely dem., with only the main administrative block extant [Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 65; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 93 photo of c.1865; Colvin, 2008, 609]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Picts Hill, Langport, based on the model hexagonal plans of Sampson Kempthorne, published 1835, built 1837-38, dem. [www.workhouses.org.uk]

Vicarage, Cheddar, re-modelled, 1839 [Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 225]
 St Michael, Haselbury Plucknett, rebuild, excepting tower, chancel and vestry, 1839, [ICBS; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 609]
 St Leonard, Misterton, rebuilding, 1839-40, builder James Perry of Crewkerne [ICBS; Ware, 1967, 142; Colvin, 2008, 609]
 Holy Trinity, Ash, new church, 1839-1841, chancel added by Joseph Johnston, 1886-90 and tower by Charles Bernard Benson, 1919 [ICBS; Colvin, 2008, 609]
 St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, plans to erect side galleries, not executed but an arch for a private pew was made over the s. porch, 1842 [SHC D/P/crew/4/1/7 and 9/1/1; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 32]
 Church of the Holy, Eternal and Undivided Trinity, Martock [*VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 106]

KEMPSHED, John b.1763 *carpenter-architect*

John Kempshed was a London carpenter. He was often employed by John Johnson on his buildings, including the House of Correction, 1802-6 and the Shire Hall in 1803, both in Chelmsford.

He also had architectural ambitions, exhibiting at the R.A., and describing himself as an architect by 1803. In 1816 John Kempshed unsuccessfully offered himself as a candidate for the post of County Surveyor for Essex (a post previously held by John Johnson until 1812).

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Hinton House, Hinton St George, design for park entrance, 1808, and prepared alternative designs to those of James Wyatt for a new entrance hall, 1813, not executed [Linstrum, *Sir Jeffry Wyattville: Architect to the King*, 1972, 238; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 43; Winn, *The Pouletts of Hinton St George*, 1995, 134]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, added the w. gallery, 1809-11 [SHC D/P/crew/4/1/2 and 6/11; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 32]

KENDALL, John David 1891-1948 *architect, surveyor and engineer*

John Kendall was born in Paddington, London, the son of master decorator John David Kendall (b.1862) and Agnes Sarah.

In 1911 he was described as a surveyor working in London. Ten years later John Kendall married Margaret Mary Searle (1902-1992) in Taunton. With his so far unidentified professional partner **North** they practised from No.18 Hammet Street, Taunton, and from No.27 The Avenue, Minehead.

John Kendall died in Taunton aged fifty-seven.

Unidentified housing scheme, Taunton Borough Council, 1919-1922 [*Whos Who in Architecture*, 1926]

Unspecified business premises, shop fronts, etc, Taunton, 1922-3 [*Whos Who in Architecture*, 1926]

KENNEDY, Hugh Arthur 1854-1905 *stained glass painter and designer*

H. Arthur Kennedy, as he signed his work, was born in Walcot, Bath, was the son of Hugh Kennedy (b. 1810) a retired Indian army officer and his wife Mary.

By the time he was sixteen, the family were living at St Giles, Berkshire. H. Arthur Kennedy studied Fine Art at the Slade School in London, and subsequently became a decorative artist and sculptor. He was a member of the Art Worker's Guild, and his stained glass designs were much influenced by the work of Edward Burne-Jones. He almost exclusively undertook ecclesiastical commissions and worked in conjunction with the London firm of S. Belham & Company, established in 1865 by Stephen Belham (1827-1891).

H. Arthur Kennedy also worked as a playwright, novelist and journalist. He died at the age of fifty.

All Saints, Langport, w.stained glass window, one of his early designs, a memorial to the locally born Walter Bagehot (1826-1877), the political analyst and editor of *The Economist*, who is buried in the churchyard, 1878 [The Churches Conservation Trust, *Guide to All Saints' Church, Langport, Somerset*, 1997, 6; Hugh Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 41 illust. and 42]

KENWORTHY, George-see Dixon Hill & Company

KINGDOM, Samuel *surveyor*

Minehead United Turnpike Trust, employed by Henry Fownes Luttrell (1723-1780) to...*measure the roads* for the proposed Trust, 1764 onwards [Clarke, *The Minehead United Turnpike Trust*, 2002, 14, 19-20]

KINDER, Arthur 1826-1915 *engineer and architect*

Arthur Kinder was born in Marylebone, London. By 1861 his occupation was described as a consulting engineer living in Kentish Town. He worked out of offices in Great George Street, London, and his designs for machinery for cutting wood and sheet metal were illustrated in *The Engineer*. His first recorded work dates from 1870 when he built a brewery in Swindon.

In 1881 he was living in Penge, Surrey, as a civil engineer and architect, and had taken his son Harold Arthur Kinder (1857-1940) into partnership. The firm was then known as Arthur Kinder & Son, specialists in breweries. In Dorset they designed the Hall & Woodhouse Brewery, Blandford Forum, 1899-1900, and Groves Brewery, Weymouth, 1903-4.

By 1911 he had retired to Bognor Regis, West Sussex, where he died aged eighty-nine.

Northgate Brewery (Starkey Knight & Ford), Bridgwater, additions, 1886-90, builders Henry W. Pollard of Bridgwater, dem. 1967 [*The Builder*, 1889a, 418; *Miles, Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 6]

KING, Charles Robert Baker 1837-1916 *architect and surveyor*

Charles King was born in St Pancras, London, the son of surveyor Charles and Isabel King. An articulated pupil of Charles Henry Cooke (c.1829-1888), then from 1859 to 1878 he worked as an assistant in the office of George Gilbert Scott, eventually becoming his chief assistant. When George Gilbert Scott died, Charles King worked for his son, John Oldrid Scott who had taken over the practice.

In 1879 Charles King compiled a list of some five hundred and forty-one architectural works executed in the office of George Gilbert Scott.

The Building News published a number of designs by Charles King including St Margaret, Galle, Sri Lanka, 1884, the Canons House, Canterbury, 1893, and the Rectory, Blondesbury, London, 1894.

By c.1906 he had been joined in practice by his son **Harold Charles King** (1869-1933).

St Mary, North Petherton, repairs to the chancel arch and the roofs of the nave and aisles, screen, chancel stalls, sedilia, panelling and marble flooring, 1909-14 [SHC D/D/Cf/1914/47; ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 496]

KING family, Thomas 1741-1804 and his sons **Thomas** 1761-1841 and **Charles** *statuary and monumental masons*

Thomas King was the son of Henry King, a clockmaker in the City of London. In 1752 he was apprenticed to Charles Saunders, a stonemason. On completion of his apprenticeship he left London, and settled in Bath where he married Elizabeth Paty, the daughter of Thomas Paty of Bristol. They had two sons, Thomas and Charles King, who later joined in the business that became Thomas King & Sons, one of the most popular West Country firms of monumental masons, specialising in the production of funerary wall monuments. The business continued throughout much of the nineteenth century.

Thomas King was buried at All Saints, Woolley, n. of Bath, with a tablet recording his skill as a monumental mason.

Thomas King, and after c.1785 Thomas King & Sons:

St Vigor, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, mon. including Norton Knatbull (d.1782), Jane Salmon (d.1784) and George Long (d.1787) [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 617]

St Mary, Clatworthy, mon. to Hay family to 1771 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 206]

St Thomas A Becket, Pylle, mon. to Lady Burland (d. 1779) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 536]

St Mary, Brompton Ralph, mon. to Revd. Thomas Camplin (d. 1780) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain*, 2009, 698]

All Saints, West Camel, mon. to Edward Aubery (d. 1786) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 667]

St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove, wall tablet to James Minifie (d. 1789) [Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 30 and 31 illust.]

All Saints, East Pennard, funerary mons. to Gerard Martin (d. 1789) and Sarah Napier (d. 1799) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 289]

St Mary and All Saints, Broomfield, mon. to John Jeane (d. 1790) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 151]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, mons., 1792, 1795, 1801 and 1820 [Roscoe, 2009, 699 and 700]

St Margaret, Babington, mon., 1795 [Roscoe, 2009, 699]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, mon. to John Oatway (1740-1798) [Roscoe, 2009, 699]

St Mary, Batcombe, funerary mon. to Thomas Coward, 1800 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 112]

St Augustine, West Monkton, mon., 1800 [Roscoe, 2009, 699]

St George, Beckington, mon. to Harry Edgell (d. 1802) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 218]

St Peter, Langford Budville, mon. to W.B.Wade (d. 1806) [Roscoe, 2009, 700]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, mon. to Sarah Dare (d. 1808) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 611]

St Matthew, Wookey, mons. to Jacob Wolff (d.1809) and his wife (d.1815) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 710]

St James, Ashwick, wall tablets to John Billingsley (d.1811) and Mary Billingsley (d.1828) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 80]

St Mary, Wedmore, mon. to Gabriel Stone (d. 1815) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 656]

St George, Ruishton, mon. to C. Procter Anderdon (d. 1824) [Roscoe, 2009, 700]

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, mons. to Slocombe family, 1811, and Harriet Lethbridge (d. 1826) [Roscoe, 2009, 700; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 122]

St Mary, Kilmersdon, mon. to Thomas Jolliffe (d. 1824) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 538]

St John Baptist, Wellington, mon., 1824 [Roscoe, 2009, 701]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, mon. [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 600]

Thomas King & Sons also made marble chimneypieces and examples are known to have existed at Babington House, Babington (1795), and possibly also at Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine.

KIRK, Charles 1825-1902 *builder-architect*

Charles Kirk was born in Leicester, the son of Charles Kirk senior (1791-1847). After the family moved to Sleaford, Charles Kirk joined in partnership with his father and they became well-known in Lincolnshire, building a number of public buildings, including the Kesteven and Sleaford High School.

In Somerset in 1845, Charles Kirk senior started building the County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics (Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929), near Wells, for George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt, but died during the works.

After the death of his father, Charles Kirk junior often worked in partnership with Thomas Gambier Parry (1816-1888) of Lincoln. Later other members of the Kirk family joined the firm, which throughout the nineteenth century was known either as Kirk & Parry or Charles Kirk & Sons.

St Mary, West Chinnock, rebuilding, 1889-90, builder Charles Trask [SRO D/D/Cf/1889/12; *Western Gazette*, 7 June 1889, 22 November 1889 and 25 July 1890; Church guide]

Merriott Court (formerly Marks Barn), Merriott, 1891 [*The Builder*, 1891a, 321]

KITCH, James Hillier 1839-1921 *builder*

James Kitch was born in Bridgwater, the second son of Robert Kitch (b.1803), a bricklayer. By the age of forty-two he was described as a master builder and had married Lydia Savidge in 1861. The couple had six children.

In the 1890's the family moved to Kensington in London, from where he built the Church of the Sacred Heart, Tisbury, Wiltshire in 1898, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, as well as the R.C. buildings in Wincanton and Yeovil.

By 1901 James Kitch had moved back to Salmon Parade, Bridgwater. Ten years later he had retired, and was living at No. 119 Taunton Road.

Proposed unspecified building for seating 300 people, Bridgwater, by Messrs. Kitch, architects and builders, 1864 [Somerset County Gazette, 3 September 1864]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Catcott, 1877, dem. 1975 [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 12 July 1876; Cox, *Catcott-The Secret History of a Polden Village*, 2008,98]

St John Cemetery, Bristol Road, Bridgwater, 1878, for Edwin Down & Son, stonemasons Bradfield & Sons, chapels, lodge, gates, 1887 [Somerset County Gazette, 20 July 1878 and 17 August 1878; SHC A/CMY/55 and 469]

St Joseph R.C. Church, Binford Place, Bridgwater, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, 1881-82 [Kelly's Directory for the County of Somerset, 1906, 138; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-*

2000, 1999, 56; Drum, *Bridgwater's Catholic Past*, part 1, 9]
Carmelite Priory, South Street, Wincanton, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles 1887-89 [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 51]
Church of the Holy Ghost and the Presbytery, Higher Kingston, Yeovil, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, 1897-99 [SHC DD/X/BRG/4; Harding, 1999, 230]

KITTERMASTER, Richard-see Nathaniel Ireson

KNAPMAN, Ernest Harvey 1867-1943 *surveyor*

Ernest Knapman was born at South Tawton, Devon, the second of eight children of farmer John Knapman and his wife Mary Cecilia.

In 1900 Ernest Knapman married Clara Ida Woodcock, and the couple lived at Vale View, Bayford, Wincanton, where he was the joint District Surveyor to Wincanton Rural District Council until 1934, with Edward Padfield.

Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, plans for an unidentified house, 1905-7 [SHC D/R/Bw/22/1/2/49]

KNIGHT, Henry *builder*

Primary School, Croscombe, probably designed, as well as built, 1869-70 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 483]

KNOWLES, Charles 1772-1852 *builder*, and his son **Charles** 1811-1890 *architect, surveyor and Savings Bank actuary*

Charles Knowles senior was born in Wrington, North Somerset, and later worked as a builder in the locality. In 1825 he submitted plans and a specification for the local lock-up.

His son, also known as Charles Knowles, was also born at Wrington.

Little is known of his early training or career, but presumably he worked as a builder with his father.

However, in 1838, he was involved, with others, in the Tithe apportionment valuations for the Parish of Wrington. Four years later Charles Knowles was recorded as practising from offices in King Square, Bridgwater. By 1861 he had moved to No. 46 High Street, and was still there in 1883.

He unsuccessfully applied for the post of County Surveyor in 1857, but he was Bridgwater Town Surveyor until c.1875 when he was succeeded by **John Parker** (b.1841), the first Borough Surveyor of Bridgwater, who went on to be Borough Surveyor of Hereford in 1882.

Charles Knowles died in 1890, aged seventy-nine.

Between 1869 and 1872, a Charles Knowles, described as a...*builder of Cheddar and Wrington*, restored St Matthew, Wookey for Charles Edmund Giles and Richard Gane.

Charles Knowles senior:

Vicarage, Stockland Bristol, building plans certified by Young Sturge and Jacob Player Sturge, 1817, dem. and replaced in 1883 [SHC D/D/Bbm/44]

Charles Knowles junior:

Vicarage, Chedzoy, alterations, 1848 [SHC D/D/Bbm/105 and D/R/Bw/22/1/6/160; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 249]

Vicarage, Bawdrip, alterations and additions, 1848 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Bawdrip*, 1987]

St John the Baptist, Durston, all rebuilt except tower, 1852-53 [*VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 265]

National School, Nether Stowey, 1855 [SHC DD/EDS/ 1721]

National School, Combwich, 1856 [SHC DD/EDS/2146]

School, Northmoor Green, 1857 and 1865 [*The Builder*, 1857, 645; SHC DD/EDS/4720]

School (Cof E), West Street, Bridgwater, 1858 [SHC DD/EDS/3224]

Cemetery with two chapels and a lodge, Old Road, North Petherton, 1856 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 74 and 497]

Vicarage, Middlezoy, 1858-59 [SHC D/D/Bbm/134; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 122]

Charity School, Puriton, 1858-59 [*The Builder*, vol. 17, 9 July 1859, 459; SHC DD/EDS/3431]

St Martin, Fiddington, unexecuted plans, c.1858, instead plans by John Norton were carried out [ICBS]

Cossington Grange, Cossington, additions, 1860-63 [SHC A/CMY/417; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 224]

Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, Bridgwater, replacing the old Assize Court (possibly designed by a **John Gosling** and dem. in 1856), 1862-65, builder William Shewbrooks, then T.Seale and W. Cook of Bridgwater [*Somerset County Gazette*, 9 January 1864 and 4 June 1864; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 202; Lawrence, *A History of Bridgwater*, 2005, 152-3]

St Lawrence, Middlezoy, refurbishment, repairs, including work to the tower and the removal of the rood screen, and reseating, 1862-64, builder William Shewbrooks [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 123]

St Mary's Infant National School, Bridgwater, 1867 [SHC DD/EDS/ 4773]

Vicarage, Somerton, service range additions e. and n., 1867, builder Benjamin Hawkins of Glastonbury [SRO D/D/Bbm/155; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 561]

Cannington Grange, Cannington, attrib., 1860's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 179]

Cemetery, Cannington, attrib., 1867 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 176]

Taunton Road, house on the site of the Poor House, Bridgwater, 1867-68, builder James Kitch [SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE, 28 December 1867]

Vicarage, Thurloxton, alterations, 1868 [SHC D/D/Bbm/159]

St Peter, Combe, 1867-70, builder Abraham Squibbs of Bridgwater [SOMERSET COUNTY GAZETTE, 27 June 1867; *Western Gazette*, 28 October 1870]

Vicarage, Northover, Ilchester, 1871 [SHC D/D/Bbm/185]

Paulet House (formerly the Manor House then the Rectory), Goathurst, remodelled 1871-72, [SHC D/D/Bbm/189; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 48]

St John the Baptist, Pitney, restored the nave, the n. wall was rebuilt, a new roof incorporating medieval bosses was installed, and the e. window of the chapel altered, 1874-75 [SHC D/P/Pitn 6/1/1-2, 6/3/1 and D/D/Cf/1874/4; *VCH*, vol.iii, 1974, 56]

Cemetery, Behind Berry, Somerton, 1874 [Western Gazette, 9 October 1874]

Holy Trinity, Bridgwater, restored and resealed 1874-76, builders Messrs. Wills [Jarman, *A History of Bridgwater*, 1889, 208-9 and 211]

Corn Exchange, Bridgwater, added to the earlier Market House, 1875 [Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset, 1906, 139; Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Bridgwater, March 1950, amended January 1994]

Board School and Master's House, Church Street, Woolavington, with the Revd. Alfred Bull, 1876, builders Willis & Cole of Bridgwater [History of Woolavington Group, *A History of Woolavington*, 2000, 29 and 30 illust]

Vicarage (built 1828), Kilton, outbuildings and drainage works, 1882 [plans in SHC archives]

KNOWLES, James Thomas 1806-1884 *architect and surveyor*

James Thomas Knowles was born in Reigate, Surrey, the son of James Knowles (1778-1813) and his wife Maria Gale. In c.1830 he joined his father in the long established family business of plumbers, glaziers and painters.

However, by 1836 James Thomas Knowles was also practising as a self-taught architect and surveyor in London. At about that time he met George Francis Wyndham (1748-1845), who later became the fourth Earl Egremont, and in 1837 inherited the Wyndham estates in Devon and Somerset, including the family home of Orchard Wyndham, near Williton. James Thomas Knowles went on to build Silverton Park in East Devon for George Wyndham, between 1831-38. The house was demolished in 1901, but the extensive stables have survived [illust. in *The Art of the Devon Garden*, 2013, 248-251 by Todd Gray].

Between 1843 and 1860 James Thomas Knowles exhibited on four occasions at the R.A., and in 1850 presented a paper to the Council of the Institute of British Architects on the...*The Propriety of the Application of Cements or other Artificially Formed Materials to the Exteriors of Buildings*.

James Thomas Knowles was succeeded by his son, also named James Thomas Knowles (1831-1908), who was also an architect, and designed Sir Alfred Tennyson's home, Aldworth in Sussex, in 1867-9. Probably of greater importance, however, were his interests outside of architecture, including founding the Metaphysical Society, editor of the *Contemporary Review* from 1870 until 1876, and establishing his own monthly review, the *Nineteenth Century*, which he edited for thirty-one years. He was knighted in 1903.

[Priscilla Metcalf, *James Knowles Victorian Editor and Architect*, 1980]

Orchard Wyndham, Williton, designs for *Egremont Castle...intended to be six hundred feet long*, not executed, but alterations at that time to the existing house may well be by James Knowles, and involve works to the n.e. wing including an archway link to the new gazebo tower built over the ice house, a large Gothic window over the main entrance, and a conservatory, 1838. These

works have also on stylistic grounds been attrib. Richard Carver [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 172; Metcalf, 1980, 21 and 364; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 128; *Country Life*, 28 March 1985, 819]
 St Peter, Williton, design for rebuilding, 1838, not executed, but the design was used for St John the Evangelist, Redhill, Surrey [Metcalf, 1980, 21, 27, 28 and 364; *RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 172]
 Vicarage (now known as Eastfield), Orchard Wyndham, Williton, 1838 [*RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 172; Metcalf, 1980, 21 and 364]

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LAFFAN, George Bastable 1849-1919, *civil engineer, architect & surveyor*

George Laffan was born in Cork, Ireland, and trained as a civil engineer. He worked in Twickenham, London, as Engineer to the local District Council. Then in Croydon, where he designed much of the Town's drainage works.

In 1881 he was appointed Borough Engineer for Bridgwater, a position he held until 1894.

In 1898 George Laffan left England for South Africa, to become Borough Engineer for Pietermaritzburg in Natal. After three years he set up in private practice with E.J. Wellman.

Town Bridge, Bridgwater, plans prepared by George Laffan, consulting engineer Richard Else, 1883, contractor George Moss of Liverpool [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 142]

LAMACRAFT, Joseph Robert 1867-1948 *surveyor*

Joseph Lamacraft was born in Torquay, Devon, the eldest of eight children of John Henry Grills Lamacraft, a carpenter and joiner, and Susan Ellen Trewin. He trained as a carpenter and was living with his parents in Dawlish, until 1892 when he married Mary Tidball Densham. The couple lived in Exeter until 1911, when they moved to Williton.

From 1914 until 1918 he was joint Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council with Alexander Durie.

LAMB, Edward Buckton 1805-1869 *architect and illustrator*

Edward Lamb was born in London, the son of James Lamb, a civil servant and amateur artist, who occasionally exhibited at the R.A. In 1821 he became an articled pupil of Lewis Nockalls Cottingham (1787-1847) and was involved with the preparation of the publication, *The Smith and Founders' Director*, and the *Working Drawings of Gothic Ornaments, etc., with a Design for a Gothic Mansion*, by Lewis Cottingham. Such publications were to have an influence on his early career.

From the age of eighteen, Edward Lamb exhibited regularly at the R.A., entering the R.A. Schools in 1827. On completion of his architectural training he set up in independence practice in London.

In 1830 he published *Etchings of Gothic Ornament*. The following year he met the landscape gardener and prolific author John Claudius Loudon (1783-1843), and for the next twelve years, he busied himself with various designs and essays for John Loudon's many books, pamphlets and magazines, principally the *Encyclopaedia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture* (1833 and 1842), and *The Architecture Magazine* (1834-8). John Claudius Loudon also relied almost exclusively on Edward Lamb's designs for Gothic furniture and interiors, many of which are reproduced in *Mr Loudon's England*, 1970 by John Gloag.

Edward Lamb also drew illustrations for *The Builder*, and gradually acquired clients, becoming a commercially successful architect. Between 1845 and 1869 his small practice produced plans for over one hundred buildings, mainly churches and country houses. He designed the distinctive Town Hall in Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire in 1859, and later in his career he remodelled and restored Hughenden Manor near High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, for Benjamin Disraeli. Edward Lamb continued in practice until his death in 1869, but having overspent on his own large country house in Kent, he died a bankrupt.

His only son, Edward Beckitt Lamb (1857-1934) was also an architect.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Butleigh Court, Butleigh, designs for a ballroom, dem., fountain, new gateway with Lodge Court and attrib., with completion of the works by John Chessell Buckler, after 1856, servants wing dem., 1975 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. L-N, 1973, 9; Synge, *Butleigh a*

thousand years of a Somerset parish, 1974, 50; *VCH* vol.ix, 2006, 87]
 Parsonage (lately built 1839), Milton Clevedon, 1854, rear additions and alterations [SRO D/D/Bbm/115]
 St Leonard, Butleigh, added the n.aisle, largely destroying the earlier work of Edward Blore and carried out other restoration work, 1859 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 172]
 Somerton Randle, Somerton, Stable Court and Clock Tower, 1860-63, clock by the celebrated clockmakers, Thwaites & Reed dated 1863 [SHC D/PI/16/1; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 563]
 St James, Milton Clevedon, new n.transept, rebuilt chancel of 1780, reroofed, new e. window, reseating and restoration, 1864-65, new pulpit and font carved by the Revd. **Sydney George Selwyn** (1821-1898), born at Kilminster [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 444]

LAMB, Percy Aidan 1871-1947 *architect*

Percy Lamb was born in Kilburn, London, the eldest son of solicitor Francis Lamb and his wife Jane. For six years from 1893 until 1897, he was an articled pupil of Edward Goldie (1856-1921), and then an assistant of John Francis Bentley, and acted as his clerk of works at Westminster Cathedral, until 1907.

Percy Lamb set up in practice in London, with Robert O'Brien North (1854-1919), another pupil of Edward Goldie.

From 1911 he was living at Broadstairs, Kent before moving to Kingston-upon-Thames in Surrey. Percy Lamb was principally a designer of R.C. churches and convent buildings and exhibited regularly at the R.A. His brother was Father Francis Lamb, Prior of the Carmelite Priory, Wincanton.

St Luke and St Teresa, R.C. Church, South Street, Wincanton, high altar, reredos, hanging rood screen, and the Holy Infancy altar in the aisle for Alexander Scoles and his partner Geoffrey Raymond, 1912-13, church consecrated in 1913 [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 229; Legg, *Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 106; Dunning, *Somerset Churches & Chapels*, 2007, 73]

LANCASHIRE, Francis 1739-1813 *monumental mason* of Bath

St Aldhelm, Doultling, mon. to Richard Paget d.1794 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 486]

St Mary, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, draped urn mon. to the Bean family, c.1797 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 591]

LANCASTER, John 1765-1841 *monumental mason*

John Lancaster worked out of Bristol and carved a number of funerary mons. in Gloucestershire churches including St Mary the Virgin, Wootton-under-Edge, 1803, St Michael, Hill, 1812, and St Mary, Tidenham, 1812. By c.1820 he had been joined in partnership by a mason named **Walker** and they were responsible for mons. at St Mary, Hutton, North Somerset, 1825, and St Mary, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, mon., 1832 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 716]

LANCHESTER, Henry Vaughan-see Thomas Arthur Lodge

LANDER, Harold Clapham 1868-1955 *architect*

Harold Clapham Lander was the son of architect Richard Smith Lander (1828-1892). He was educated at Tonbridge School in Kent, attended University College, London, and from 1888, an articled pupil in his father's practice of Lander, Charles King Bedells (1832-1897) and William Edward Vernon Compton (1867-1937).

He travelled on the continent to Belgium, France, Germany, Switzerland and Holland before starting an independent practice in London in 1895, whilst continuing to live in Tonbridge Wells. Harold Lander lectured widely on the then topical planning subject of the garden city and was particularly concerned about the problems involved in building houses for poorer families. To this end he was an advocate of municipal housing. In 1901, at the first conference of the Garden City Association, of which he was a council member, he gave a paper on *The Advantages of Co-operative Dwellings*.

Harold Lander was an active member of the Fabian Society, and a friend of influential members of the Garden City movement including its founder, Ebenezer Howard (1850-1928), and also the architect Raymond Unwin.

[Lynn Pearson, *Architectural and Social History of Cooperative Living*, 1988]

Wellington, development scheme for the expansion of the town [*Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

LANGDON, John Henry 1849-1904 *carpenter-builder*

John Langdon was born in Woodford, Minehead, and in 1881 he was living at Alcombe with his wife Emma, and his two children.

Railway Station, Washford, built with **William Morse** (d.1895) for Robert Pearson Brereton, 1872 [Mowat, *Railway Magazine*, vol.75, 1934, 263; Clinker & Arend, *The West Somerset Railway*, 1989, 7]

Beach Hotel (built as the Railway Hotel), Minehead, for Charles Henry Samson, 1872-74 [OD]

The Esplanade, four houses, Minehead, attrib. to James Piers St Aubyn, 1874-76 [OD]

Station Cottages, Minehead, for Charles Henry Samson, 1876 [OD]

Bond's (later Floyd's) Corner, No. 2 The Parade, Minehead, attrib. to James Piers St Aubyn but Charles Henry Samson may also have been involved, 1877, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

Coastguard Station, The Esplanade, Minehead, house for chief coastguard and terrace of three houses backing onto North Road for James Piers St Aubyn, 1877 [OD]

Boys' Grammar School (later Greenflyte Primary School), Wharf Lane, Ilminster, for James Mountford Allen, 1878-79, [*The Builder*, 23 June 1883; Street, *The Mynster of the Ile*, 1904, 309; Graham, *Ilminster Grammar School 1549-1971*, 1971, 49 and 68 with plans showing the development of the school buildings]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, addition for John Foster & Joseph Wood, 1885-86, works by John Pearse & Son apparently completed by John Henry Langdon [SHC D/N/wsc/4/2/4]

Wyndcote, Marlet Road, Minehead, for Charles Henry Samson, 1888 and 1899 [OD]

Public Hall, Minehead, 1889-92

Wellington Hotel, Wellington Square, Minehead, for James Piers St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, 1893 [OD]

Metropole Hotel (originally the Esplanade Family Hotel), Esplanade, Minehead, for James Piers St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, 1893 [OD]

The Avenue, unidentified villas, Minehead

LANGFORD, Douglas-see John Archibald Lucas

LANGLEY, William-see Richard Coombes

LAST, Leonard Wiliam-see Guy Church

LA TROBE, James Henry 1862-1921 and **Thomas Henry WESTON** 1870-1923 *architects*

James La Trobe was born in Bristol, the eldest child Samuel La Trobe (b.1837), a watchmaker and jeweller, and his wife Mary. According to the RIBA directory he was educated at Keonigsfield, in the Black Forest of Germany.

From 1878 until 1882 he was an articled pupil in the Bristol office of architect John Henry Hirst (1827-1882), and remained a further year as his assistant. He then joined the practice of Joseph Foster (d.1888) as an assistant, the following year becoming his partner. He qualified as an architect in 1886.

By 1901 he was living in Staple Hill, Bristol, with his wife Rosina, and their five children.

From 1895 James La Trobe took into partnership his former articled pupil, Thomas Henry (Harry) Weston. Born in Bristol, the eldest son of Thomas Weston (b. 1840), a commercial clerk and Isabella, after completing his articles, Harry Weston became an improver until 1893, in the local office of Henry Joseph Williams, and lived with his parents in Redland Road, Clifton. He then worked as an assistant in the office of a Liverpool architect. Harry Weston qualified in 1895.

By 1911 he was living in Cold Harbour Road, Redland with his wife Ethel Annie, and their three girls.

The partners designed a number of Wesleyan Methodist chapels in Bristol, including Horfield (1897-8), Avonmouth Road (1904), Knowle (1904), and Lynton, Devon (1910). Elsewhere in the

City, they were responsible for the Baptist chapel at Kingswood (1907), the former Cabot Café at 38 Park Street (1904), and most notably, the ABC Cinema in Whiteladies Road (1920-1). In Dorset they designed the Easton Methodist Church, Portland, 1906-7. James La Trobe died at his home, 64 Cotham Road, Bristol, where he had lived since 1914. The partnership with Thomas Weston continued until the end of his career.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West Street, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1909 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 592]

LAUDER, Alexander 1836-1921 *architect*

Alexander Lauder was born Grays Inn Lane, London, the son of a Scottish engineer, John Lauder (1807-1865). When he was still a child the family moved to North Devon. His father took over the running of the Pottington Lime Kiln, and also ran a successful business as a timber and lime merchant.

At the age of fourteen, Alexander Lauder was sent to Edinburgh, to train as an architect, before returning to Barnstable to establish his own practice. The Lauders were nonconformists so it was understandable that he initially specialised in the design of Wesleyan Methodist chapels and schools, including those at Chichester and Oxford, both built in 1875, as well as winning two architectural competitions for chapels in London.

In 1876, with his brother-in-law, William Otter Smith, he established a business to manufacture bricks, tiles, and architectural terracotta at their Pottington Road works, that continued until the outbreak of the First World War. In 1890 Alexander Lauder became the sole proprietor. At the same time the local Marland Brick and Tile Works were declared bankrupt, and Alexander Lauder bought the company. The clay beds at the brick and tile works provided much better body clay, and the company's fortunes took a turn for the better after changing the name to the Devon Art Pottery. Then after a grant of royal patronage, it became the Royal Devon Art Pottery.

As well as being artistically gifted, Alexander Lauder was also an enthusiastic and influential art teacher. His pupils included William Lethaby, and Charles Hubert Brannam (1855-1937) of the Barnstable pottery.

In 1885 and 1886 he was elected Mayor of Barnstable.

[Pauline Brain, *Some Men who made Barnstable*, 2010]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Schoolroom, Coldharbour, Milborne Port, 1864-66, closed 1988 (now flats, Lauder Court), Manse, 1870-1 [McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 194; *VCH* vol.vii, 1999, 155; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 120-2, photo]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Manse, Vicarage Street, Yeovil, 1869-70, builders Edwin Robert Bartlett & Sons and Harwood [SHC D/N/yeo/2/3/8; *The Builder*, 1870, 146; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 68 and 69]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Harbour Road, Watchet, after the Building Committee had...*resolved to go no further* with Alexander Lauder the building was designed by Robert Williams, one of the Chapel trustees, 1870-71 [SHC *Chapel Building Committee minute book*, 17 September 1870]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, College Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1878-80 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 3 August 1878; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 168]

Wesleyan Methodist (Coke Memorial) Chapel and Manse, Palmer Street, South Petherton, 1881-82 [*Western Gazette*, 12 August 1881; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 568]

Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, Yeovil, 1883, builder J. Pitman of Milborne Port, dem. [*Western Gazette*, 28 September 1883]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Martock, attrib. 1886 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 428]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel and Hall, West Street, Ilminster, 1887, builder Poole of Ilminster [*Western Gazette*, 22 July 1887 and 6 July 1888; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 377]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Merriott, 1889-90 [*Western Gazette*, 14 February 1890]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wrantage, 1893, builders Robert Rendell (1825-1897) & Son of Taunton [*Taunton Courier*, 28 June 1893]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Rowbarton, Taunton, 1893, builder F.W. Rowsell of Taunton [*The Builder*, 1 October 1892; *Taunton Courier*, 31 May 1893]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Kingsbury Episcopi, plans date from 1893, built 1900, builders Yandle & Sons, Martock [*Western Gazette*, 6 July 1900; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 388]

LAWRENCE, George Churches-see George Herbert Oakley

LAYZELL, Jeremiah 1864-1941 *joiner and wheelwright*

Jeremiah Layzell was born in Sidbury, Devon, and established a family building business in 1895 at Broadway Hill, Horton, making carts and wagons for the agricultural industry.

The building firm of J. Layzell & Sons of Horton are still in building today.

St Peter, Horton, 1899-1900 [company website, photo of Jeremiah Layzell of him working on the church roof; Young and Driver, *Churches of the Crewkerne and Ilminster Deanery*, 2006]

School (built 1842), Ashill, alterations and additions for Arthur Basil Cottam and Henry Overall Sampson, 1910

LEE, John 1781-1846 *architect and surveyor*

John Lee belonged to a family of carpenters and joiners of Honiton in Devon. At the time of his death aged fifty-one, he was in partnership with his younger brother William Lee (1800-1853).

John Lee was variously described as an...*architect and surveyor* or as a...*builder and surveyor*. He designed Egland House, Honiton in 1804, the Vicarage at Combe Royal, 1827, and with his brother, Barton House, Morchard Bishop, 1828, all in Devon.

St Peter and St Paul, Churchstanton, w.gallery and reseated, with builder-surveyor **Samuel**

Henson (1771-1841) of Burlescombe near Tiverton, 1828-31, the parish of Churchingford was originally in the County of Devon, but was transferred to Somerset in 1896 [ICBS]

LEE, Thomas 1794-1834 *architect*

Thomas Lee was the eldest son of architect Thomas Lee (1756-1836), of Barnstable. Thomas Lee junior was educated at Barnstable Grammar School, before entering the London office of John Soane in 1810. After only a few months he left to join David Laing, Surveyor to the Customs in Plymouth. In that year David Laing designed the new Custom House, in the City.

In 1812 Thomas Lee enrolled at the R.A. Schools, and won their silver medal in 1816, together with a gold medal from the Society of Arts. After travelling on the Continent, his first commission on his return to England, was probably the designs for the proposed Wellington Monument.

Thomas Lee went on to design Arlington Court, 1820-3 and the Guildhall in Barnstable, 1826.

He was actively involved with the establishment of the Institute of British Architects which was formed in 1834, the year he tragically drowned, aged only forty, whilst swimming off Mortehoe in North Devon.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; J. Rothwell, *Thomas Lee junior Architect-his life and works*, History of Art dissertation, University of Warwick; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Wellington Monument, Blackdown Hills, near Wellington, won the competition in 1816 with a design of the triangular obelisk surmounted by a cast-iron statue of Arthur Wellesley (1769-1852), the Duke of Wellington, the basement was also to incorporate three dwellings for army veterans, although not executed, foundation stone laid 20 October 1817 and reached a height of about fifty feet of the planned total height of ninety-five feet, work supervised by **George Ronaldson** (1771-1855) of Caithness, Scotland, before the project ground to a halt in 1829, following funding shortages and general public disinterest. The original concept came from William Ayshford Sanford (1772-1833) of Nynehead Court, who realised that the mon. could be viewed as part of the wider landscape setting of Nynehead Park, which he had started enhancing from 1810 [exhib. at the R.A. in 1818; Jones, *Follies & Grottoes*, 1953 reprinted 1989, 385; Ware, 1967, 149; Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 43, illust; Colvin, 2008, 640; *PSANHS*, vol.160, 2017, 134-139 illust., 144]

Stone Bridge in the grounds of Nynehead Park, Nynehead, 1817, the bridge was aligned towards the Wellington Monument when crossing from the south side and was part of wider landscape improvements, the year earlier, an iron bridge over the River Tone had been proposed by engineer **Barnard Dickinson** of Coalbrookdale Ironworks, [exhib. at the R.A. in 1818; Colvin, 2008, 640; Local History Society, *Book of Nynehead*, 54]

LEECH, Charles Samuel 1860-1912 *architect and surveyor*

Charles Leech was born in Oldham, Lancashire, the first child of John Leech (b. 1835), a clerk in a machine works, and Amelia Augustus.

In 1871 he was living with his mother and sister in Levershulme.

By c.1887 he was married and living with his wife Florence Sarah and two daughter, and practising as an architect and surveyor in Weston-super-Mare.

Charles Leech died in Canada aged fifty-two.

School, Burnham and Highbridge, consulted on drainage, 1891 [*Taunton Courier*, 6 May 1891]

Berrow Road, Burnham-on-Sea, pair of unidentified villas, 1892 [*Western Gazette*, 25 March 1892]

St Mary, East Brent, restored, 1897-8 [SHC D/D/Cf/1897/18]

LEES, Frederic Cresswell 1857-1912 *architect and surveyor*

Frederic Lees was born at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, the eldest son of Revd. William Lees and his wife Charlotte Adelaide Arabin. In 1881 the family was living at Horley, near Reigate, Surrey, where his father was the rector.

By 1891 Frederic Lees was living with a nephew at Orpington, Kent, and practising as an architect. Ten years later he was living back at Reigate living with two of his sisters.

In 1914 he wrote an article in the *Architectural Record* on *Two Metropolitan London Hotels, the Ritz and the Waldorf*.

St Mary, East Chinnock, enlargement, 1893-94 [*The Church Builder* 1893, 102; ICBS; plans in church]

LEIR, Charles Edward 1842-1924 *anglican minister*

Members of the Leir family had been rectors of Charlton Musgrove since 1617.

Charles Edward Leir was born in Bruton, the son of William Marriott Leir, a clergyman.

By 1871 he had married Francis Mary Fox.

In 1881 he was rector at Charlton Musgrove. Later he moved to Bath, and then onto Ditchat, where his grandfather was the rector.

[Robert Dunning, *Somerset Families*, 2002]

St Stephen, Charlton Musgrove, alterations and refurnishments, 1884 [SHC D/P/ch.mu; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 158-9, illust., Charles Leir regarded St Stephen's as something akin to his private chapel informing the diocesan registrar that he considered himself as the...*chief manager and overseer* of the work and had...*no plans but what are devised in my own head and carried out under my direction*.]

LESTER, James 1775-1820 *builder-carpenter*

In *The London Gazette* of 1813, James Lester, a carpenter, late of Frome was declared a bankrupt. This announcement may well have followed his financial disagreements with the Methodists over the building of their Chapel.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Wesley Slope, Frome, 1810-12 [Tuck, *Wesleyan Methodism in Frome*, 1837, 60; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 511]

LETHABY, William Richard 1857-1931 *architect, educator and theorist*

William Lethaby was born in Barnstable, the son of Richard Lethaby (1823-1904), a carver and gilder. At the age of fourteen he became an articled pupil of Alexander Lauder. Whilst working for Alexander Lauder, he won his first major design and drawing competition, and shortly afterwards left Barnstable to work for Richard Waite in Duffield, Derbyshire.

In 1879 William Lethaby won his second competition, the Soane Medallion, which brought him to the attention of the celebrated London architect, Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912). By 1879 he had joined his practice as a clerk, but was soon promoted to chief assistant, succeeding Ernest Newton. In 1880 William Lethaby enrolled as a student at the R.A. Schools and was awarded the RIBA Pugin Scholarship, enabling him to tour the West Country, studying and drawing medieval architecture.

In 1889 he set up his own practice, and two years later he joined the SPAB, becoming one of its leading members. From this time onwards, William Lethaby became increasingly involved with education, eventually co-founding with George Frampton, the Central School of Arts and Crafts (now the Central Saint Martin's School of Art), and was its first Principal from 1893 to 1911. Amongst other appointments, he was the first Professor of Design at the Royal College of Art, from 1900 until 1918, Master of the Art Workers Guild, 1911, Surveyor of Westminster Abbey, from 1906 until 1927, and Surveyor of Rochester Cathedral, from 1920 until 1927.

In 1924 he declined both the RGM of the RIBA, and also the honour of being buried at Westminster Abbey.

William Lethaby wrote books on the theory and history that included, *Architecture, Mysticism and Myth*, 1892, *Medieval Art*, 1904, *An Introduction to the History and Theory of the Art of Building*, 1912, and *National Architecture and Modernism*, 1918-21.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Naomi Ayre, *W R Lethaby-His Life and Legacy*, 2007] St Mary, Huish Episcopi, drawing of the tower, c.1880 [Ayre, 2007, 14, illustration from the Lethaby collection in the North Devon Athenaeum]

LEVERSEDGE, John b.1820 *land agent and surveyor*

John Leversedge was born in Taunton, the son of William Leversedge, a linen draper of Fore Street.

In 1846 he married Elizabeth Hunter in Totnes, Devon, and the couple lived at Shuttern House, Upper High Street. At that time his articled pupil was Thomas William Player Isaac.

According to *Kelly's Directory* of 1861, he had been practising in partnership with **Edward Pressland** (1833-1906), as architects and surveyors of Taunton and London. Edward Pressland was born in Northampton, and after working in Taunton, he moved to Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

In 1862 John Leversedge was appointed a constable for the Borough of Taunton, he was also Surveyor to the Taunton Turnpike Trust, .

By 1868 the partnership was then known as Leversedge & Howard, practising from offices at No. 13 Hammet Street, Taunton [*Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*, vol. 2 (L-Z), 45]. His new partner was Edwin Thomas Howard who had previously served his articles in his office. However, during that year John Leversedge absconded with the Turnpike Trust funds, and was never heard of again. Eight years later the Trust was dissolved.

John Leversedge:

Map of Taunton, 1849, surveyed and drawn with Ralph Ham [reproduced as endpapers in *Goldworthy's Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975 and in Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977]

The Castle, Taunton, plans and elevational drawings, 1853 [SHC DD/SAS/C 1207/2g; Webster, *Taunton Castle*, 2016, 32]

John Leversedge in partnership with Edward Pressland:

Unidentified houses at Staplegrove, 1860 [*Taunton Courier*, 17 October 1860]

School, Galmington, Taunton, 1864, builders Woolfrey & Aplin [*Somerset County Gazette*, 26 November 1864; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 189 and 190]

LEWARN, William 1786-1850 *builder-architect* of Silver Street, Taunton

Baptist Chapel, Silver Street, Taunton, 1815 [*Taunton Courier*, 5 October 1815; *Taunton Silver Street-A Baptist Chapel and its Town-The Early Years 1814-1851*, 1998, 15-17, 143 layout plans]

LIDBETTER, Hubert 1885-1966 *architect*

A Quaker, Hubert Lidbetter was born in Dublin, but educated in England. In 1901 he is recorded as living in York, and ten years later in Chorlton, Lancashire. He was just starting his career as an architect when the First World War broke out and he spent the next four years serving in the Friends Ambulance Unit.

In 1923 he won the competition to design the new Quaker Meeting House in Euston Road in London, completed in 1927. For the design of this building he was awarded a bronze medal by the RIBA, and led to commissions for further Friends Meeting Houses as in Birmingham in 1928, and 1933. More Meeting Houses were to follow in the 1940's to 1960's, some designed in partnership with his son Herbert Martin Lidbetter (1914-1992), who died in Taunton.

Hubert Lidbetter was the author of *The Friends Meeting House*, 1961.

Gerbestone Manor (now known as Spencer Manor), West Buckland, enlarged and added main staircase and rear courtyard, also converted thatched barn to squash court, 1924-25 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 666-7]

LINSCOMBE, Henry –see Joseph Radford

LINTERN, William Henry 1871-1953 *engineer and surveyor*

William Lintern was born in Rowberrow, the oldest child of Samuel and Eliza Lintern. By 1911 he had moved to Shepton Mallet where he was joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council from 1928 until 1938, firstly with Thomas Jordan, and then with Rodney Pierce.

LISLE, John William-see Charles Eamer Kemp

LITTLE, Alexander Colbourne 1877-1936 *architect-engineer* and **Ingleson Charles GOODISON** 1879-1940 *architect*

Alexander Little was born in Kensington, London, and early in his architectural career he practised with Ingleson Charles Goodison, before leaving England in c.1907, and joining the Hong Kong Public Works Department. He commenced independent practice in the colony in 1914, and within two years he had formed a partnership with Francis Robert John Adams (1874-1931) and Ernest H. Marshall Wood (1884-1959).

He returned to England and died at Croydon.

Ingleson Goodison was born at Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield, Yorkshire the son of Charles Goodison (b. 1839), a cashier and clerk, and his wife Beatrice. By 1891 the family had moved to Hastings, Sussex. At the age of twenty-two he was married and living in London.

In 1913-4 he contributed articles in the *Architectural Review* on *Four Georgian Mantlepieces* and *Painted Decoration in the Georgian Period*.

Alexander Little in partnership with Ingleson Charles Goodison:

Former Public Library, Corporation Street, Taunton, 1904-5, builder T.H. Moggridge and Son [original brass plaque now in the Library at Paul Street, Taunton; *Building News*, 23 October 1903, 456, 18 March 1904, 411, illust; *The Builder*, 9 September 1905, 283-4; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 424]

LITTLE, Owen Cary 1866-1931 *architect*

Owen Little was born Bovey Tracey, Devon, the son of civil engineer John Owen (b. 1829) and his wife Mariana. By 1891 he was described as an architect, living with his parents at the St Leonards areas of Exeter. He then practised architecture from London and the Home Counties.

By c.1923 he had taken into partnership the architect and printmaker, Kenneth Broad (1889-1959).

Owen Little seems to have specialised in country houses, and in 1922 he was commissioned to modernise Plas Newydd on the Isle of Anglesey. Whilst there he improved the servant's quarters, but he died before the works could be completed. He also designed the entrance lodges and stable yard at Leeds Castle in Kent.

Manor House, Mells, built the kitchen range, c.1905-8 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 556]

LLEWELLINS & JAMES *brewers engineers and brassfounders*

The Bristol practice of Llewellyns and James was established as brewers' engineers and architects in the eighteenth century. By the 1880s they enjoyed their most productive period, and in 1888 produced a catalogue advertising their buildings and plant, including designs for breweries and maltings. The firm eventually closed in the 1970's.

Evercreech Brewery, Stoney Stratton, 1882, fitted out with new plant and appliances [Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 28]

Paull & Son, Brewery Lane, Ilminster, altered and extended the plant adding...*several modern appliances*, 1882 [Miles, 2007, 43]

Tower Brewery, Merriott, prepared plans, 1885 [Miles, 2007, 48]

Albermarle Street Maltings (James Sleeman), Taunton, 1887, dem. [Miles, 2007, 86 and 87 illust.]

Sidney Fussell & Sons Brewery, Rode, new brewhouse, 1904, closed 1992 and dem. [Miles, 2007, 60]

LLOYD, John Williatt-see Henry Spencer Walcott Stone

LOCKE, Joseph 1805-1860 *railway engineer*

Joseph Locke was born near Sheffield, the fourth, and youngest son of William Locke, a colliery manager. In 1820 he became a pupil of William Stobart of Durham, a collier inspector, and by 1823 he was articled as a pupil engineer to George Stephenson (1781-1848) in Newcastle. After

1826 he became one of George Stephenson's assistants on the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. But following a disagreement, he resigned and set up on his own account. He built the Grand Junction Railway (Birmingham–Warrington), 1835-7, then worked on an impressive list of new railway lines including London to Southampton, 1836-40, Sheffield to Manchester, 1838-40, Paris to Le Harve in France, 1841-3, together with schemes in Spain and Holland, and elsewhere.

Joseph Locke worked almost exclusively with the architect William Tite, including in France.

In 1845 he was engineer to the Exeter, Yeovil and Dorchester Railway, and from 1849 until 1860, engineer for the Salisbury and Yeovil Railway.

In 1846, with his reputation made, and his financial future secured, Joseph Locke purchased the five hundred acre Manor of Honiton, Devon, paving his way to enter Parliament the following year as a Liberal member. He went on to represent the Borough until his death.

Exeter, Yeovil and Dorchester Railway, proposed plans, 1845 [SHC Q/RUP/177]

Salisbury and Yeovil Railway, proposed plans, 1851, work commenced 1856 and the line opened in 1860, including river and road bridges at Stoford, contractors Thomas Brassey & Co. [[SHC Q/RUP/221; Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 40-50; Biddle, *Britain's Historic Railway Buildings*, 2003, 177]

LOCKE, Richard 1737-1806 *land surveyor, antiquary and agriculturist*

In 1755, aged eighteen, Richard Locke surveyed the parish of Godney, and remarked that is when...*I first began to measure and value land*. By that time also he had inherited fourteen acres of farm land in the Burnham area, which he had increased to nearly one hundred acres by 1760.

In 1782 he issued proposals for publishing a coloured plan of Taunton to accompany his history and directory of the town. Unfortunately, the list of subscribers fell short, and neither the plan nor the history were published. He did however, enjoy more success with his agricultural survey of the county of c.1798, which was published as a supplement to Collison's *History of Somerset*.

Map of Glastonbury, before 1778

Map of proposed drainage scheme, King's Sedgemoor Drain, 1780's, unexecuted

Map of Burnham, 1785

LOCKYER, James 1796-1875 *architect and surveyor*

James Lockyer was probably born in Hampshire, and became an articled pupil of Robert Abraham (1774-1875), a building surveyor and architect, before commencing in practice on his own account in Fitzroy Square, London. In the City he designed the Royal College of Chemistry, 1846, White's Club (facade), 1852, Paddington Vestry Hall, 1853, and Christ Church National School, 1857.

One of his sons, James Morant Lockyer (1824-1865) was educated at Ilminster Grammar School whilst his father was working at nearby Knowle St Giles. He later practised as an architect and took over his father's practice in 1847.

St Giles, Knowle St Giles, nave, 1837-40 [*The Builder*, obituary with a list of his principal works, 19 June 1875; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 163]

LODGE, Thomas Arthur 1888-1967 *architect*

Born in Dogmersfield near Odiham, Hampshire, Thomas Lodge was the son of Tom Arthur Lodge (b. 1852), a farmer and shopkeeper, and his wife Alice. He studied at the Architectural Association from 1905 until 1909, and was then practising as an architect and living with his parents and two sisters at Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Thomas Lodge was then briefly an assistant to Thomas Geoffrey Lucas (1872-1947).

Shortly after he joined in partnership with Thomas Oliphant Foster (1883-1942) and Percy Wells Lovell (1878-1949). However, their partnership was dissolved at the outbreak of the First World War.

In 1923 he was made a partner in the practice of Thomas Geoffrey Lucas and **Henry Vaughan Lanchester** (1864-1953). Geoffrey Lucas retired in 1930, and the firm continued as Lanchester and Lodge. In 1938 Thomas Lodge, who was then living at Fleet in Hampshire, designed the Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Birmingham.

Thomas Lodge in partnership with Henry Vaughan Lanchester:

Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, consultant for alterations, 1931 [*Taunton Courier*, 4 March and 24 June 1931]

LOMAS, John Arthur Mease 1863-1950 *artist*

John Lomas was born in North Shields, the son of a successful chemical factory owner, Thomas Lomas of Cleveland House, Tynemouth. In 1875-77, his father built the Bristol Channel Chemical Works at Minehead to produce an artificial fertilizer. He also built the family home, Cleveland on North Hill, with architects Foster & Wood of Bristol.

By 1901 the family had moved to Christchurch, Dorset.

John Lomas studied at South Kensington School of Art and then worked in London from c.1911. He returned to the West Country in the 1930's and set up a studio in Great House Street, Timberscombe, with local builder, Frank Huxtable.

Windrush, Parsons Street, Porlock, a hunting lodge, 1905 [exhib. in 1906 as being by John Lomas and referred to as Landhaus in Porlock; Muthesius, *Landhaus und Garten*, 1907, 171 and 203]

LONG, Charles 1788-1870 *carpenter-builder*

Born in Frome, Charles Long was the son of Walter Long.

He was described by Thomas Bunn as...*a carpenter who can neither read nor write*, nevertheless he accompanied Thomas Bunn to Kilmersdon in 1837, to advise him on the likely cost of repairs to the village school.

In 1828 he signed the plans for Christ Church, Frome, as a surveyor and builder, but by 1840 he was listed as a carpenter with a workshop in Wine Street.

Ten years later, however, he was living with his wife Fanny and their three children in St Pancras, London, and was then described as a retired builder.

Charles Long subsequently moved back to Somerset and died in Chard, aged eighty-two.

St Mary, St John and All Saints, Witham Friary, restored the building and built a tower, possibly designed by **William Frome**, 1828-29, dem. in 1875 and replaced by a bellcote designed by William White [ICBS; McGarvie, *Witham Friary Church and Parish*, 1981, 13 illusts., 16 and 17; *Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 35, 76; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 399]

Christ Church, Christchurch Street West, Frome, added w.gallery, 1827-28 [ICBS]

All Saints, Rodden, nave lengthened by one bay with projecting w. tower, 1831-32 [ICBS; *Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 35, 76]

East Hill House, Rodden, 1837, dem [*Somerset & Dorset Notes and Queries*, 35, 76; McGarvie, *Frome in old postcards*, vol.3, 1985, 46 photo; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 113]

Phoenix Hall, Dommetts Lane, Frome, c.1837 [Gill, 2003, 113]

LONG, James 1869-1948 *monumental mason*

Born in Trowbridge, Wiltshire, James Long was the son of William Long, a stonemason.

War Memorial, Churchyard of St Mary Magdalene, Chewton Mendip, 1919 [*Some Memorials to War in the County of Somerset* website; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Chewton Mendip*, 31 October 2012]

LONG, Mark c.1766-1830 and his son **Robert** 1797-1867 *monumental masons*

A Taunton family firm of monumental masons, founded by Mark Long, flourished from c. 1790 until 1853. After his father's death, Robert Long ran the business with his mother Maria.

Mark Long:

St James, Taunton, mons., 1790, and to Elizabeth Corfield (d.1811) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 749; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 612]

All Saints, Kingsdon, mon., 1809 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, mons., 1813 and 1815 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

St John Baptist, Wellington, mon., 1816 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

All Saints, Broomfield, mon., 1824 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

Robert Long:

St Mary and St Andrew, Pitminster, mons., 1827, 1831 and 1840 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

St Decuman, Watchet, mon., 1830 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

St John Baptist, Wellington, mon., 1830 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

St Peter and St Paul, Bishops Hull, mon., 1838 [Roscoe, 2009, 749]

Holy Trinity, Taunton, font, for John Macduff Derick, 1842 [*Gentleman's Magazine*, May 1842, part

II, 190]

LONGMAN, J. *surveyor*

All Saints, West Camel, added a gallery and made alterations, 1825 [ICBS]

LOWTHER, Edward John-*see* Henry Thomas Gordon

LOVELACE, Mary Caroline Milbanke 1848-1941 *artist*

Mary Caroline Stuart-Wortley was the third child born to James Archibald Stuart-Wortley (1805-1881), a lawyer and politician, and his wife Jane Lawley.

She trained as an artist, and in 1880 she became the second wife of Ralph Gordon King-Milbanke (in 1861 he assumed the surname Milbanke, in lieu of Noel), the 2nd Earl of Lovelace (1839-1906). She was created the Countess of Lovelace in 1893.

The connection between the Lovelaces, and the architect Charles Francis Annesley Voysey, began in 1895 when he designed an inn and cottages on their estate at Elmesthorp in Leicestershire, followed by further commissions for the family in Surrey.

Mary Lovelace was taught architectural drawing by Ernest Godwin (who was then an assistant to the architect Charles Robert Ashbee) in order that she could improve the workers' cottages on the family estates at Ockham Park, Surrey, and at Ashley Combe, Porlock Weir. When her husband died in 1906, Mary Lovelace was left as a tenant for life of all the family estates.

Many of her buildings were built with her clerk of works named **Perkins**.

In 1920 she published *Ralph Earl of Lovelace-A Memoir*. Mary Lovelace was a committee member of the Chelsea Society, formed in 1927, to protect architecture and the environment.

Mary Lovelace in association with Charles Annesley Voysey:

Ashley Combe, Porlock Weir, additions to stables attrib. to the Countess of Lovelace, 1901, plans unsigned [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/6]

Village Hall, Porlock, design for a Village Hall, 1912, not executed, and subsequently built in 1925 to designs by Frederick William Roberts, building opened by the Countess of Lovelace [Catalogue of the Drawings by C.F.A. Voysey in the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. Y, 1976, 39; Hitchmough, *CFA Voysey*, 1995, 208; Anderson, *The Countess of Lovelace and C F A Voysey*, in the *Victorian Society* Annual Report, 1995, 38-41]

Lillycombe House, Porlock Hill, Porlock, largely designed by Lady Lovelace, acting as a pupil of Charles Voysey and built under his supervision, 1912 [Catalogue of the Drawings by C.F.A. Voysey in the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. Y, 1976, 29; Brandon-Jones, *CFA Voysey: architect and designer*, 1978, 35; Simpson, *C.F.A. Voysey an architect of individuality*, 1979, 151; Hitchmough, 1995, 234; Anderson, *The Countess of Lovelace and CFA Voysey*; Scott, *Exmoor Review*, 1999, 49]

Worthy Manor (origins in the sixteenth century), Porlock Weir, extended and altered the stables, 1911-14 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Scott, 1999, 49]

Mary Lovelace:

Gatehouse Lodge, Ashley Combe, Porlock Weir, probably added w. extension [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 530]

Anstey Combe estate, Porlock Weir, attrib. with works of alterations and additions to a group of workers cottages, Broomstreet Farm, Oare, Culbone Lodge and Cottage, and Parsonage Farm, Culbone [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 248]

Bratton Court estate, near Minehead, attrib. with alterations to Alice Cottage, Steps Cottage, Forge Cottage and Wentworth Cottages, c. 1909. [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 128]

Yearnor Moor Stables, Culbone, conversion to house, now a public house, 1927, plans are unsigned and may be by Mary Lovelace [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/61]

LOVELACE, William 1805-1893 *scientist*

William King, was the eldest son of Peter King, the 7th Baron King. He succeeded to the baronry in 1833, and five years later was created Viscount Ockham and Earl of Lovelace. In 1860 he adopted the additional surname of Noel.

He was honoured by the Institute of Civil Engineers for developing steam-bent arch roof trusses, and won a medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851 for brickmaking. In the 1870's he designed his own mausoleum in the churchyard of St Martin, East Horsley, Surrey, where he was the patron.

Ashley Combe (built 1799, dem. 1974), Porlock Weir, range of improvements to the house of and

the grounds including Italianate terraced gardens, tunnels and roads, Worthy Toll Road, clock tower and bath-house, 1835-40, later he was attrib. with estate cottages, Gatehouse Lodge, Worthy, and Culbone Lodge [Corner, *Porlock in the Past*, 60 illust. and 61; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 529-30]

LOVELL, John 1857-1926 *surveyor*

Born in Tiverton, Devon, John Lovell was the oldest son of Moses John Lovell, a masons labourer. By 1881 the Lovell family had moved to Weston-super-Mare, and John trained as a carpenter. In 1910 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Axbridge Rural District Council until 1926, with James Knight Dunster.

LUCAS, John Archibald 1869-1945 and **Douglas Charles LANGFORD** 1887-1958, *architects and surveyors*

John Lucas was born in Exeter, the eldest son of auctioneer John Soper Lucas (1837-1908) and his wife Eliza Adams Murch.

He presumably trained under his father and later joined in partnership, practising as auctioneers and surveyors, until 1896. Two years earlier he had married Dora Emily Kenshole.

Douglas Langford was born in Finchley, London, the oldest son of Phineas Pells Langford, a doctor. He was educated in Stamford, Lincolnshire, and by 1911 he was practising as a surveyor in Finchley. Four years later married Adelaide Maud Grace Davey.

Probably after the First World War Douglas Langford moved to Exeter and joined in partnership with John Lucas working out of the Guildhall Chambers, Exeter. Their partnership was formally dissolved in December 1931.

Central Cinema, Church Street, Yeovil, rebuilt, 1931-32, dem., 1988 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 29; Duffus, *Yeovil Cinemas Through Time*, 2013, 11-22, photos and drawings illust.]

LUCAS, William King 1846-1912 *architect*

Born in Langport, William Lucas was one of seven children of William Lucas (b.1811), a gardener and occasional footman, and his wife Elizabeth. An articled pupil for five years of Maurice Davis, the builder-architect, he then moved to London and worked in the office of architect Charles Henry Cooke (c.1829-1888).

He qualified as an architect in 1881. By that time he was living in Hampstead, later he moved to Barnet.

William Lucas died aged sixty-six in Church Stretton, Shropshire.

Holy Trinity, Long Sutton, restored pulpit, 1872, and presented twelve statues, 1910 [drawings and information in the Church]

Irnham Lodge and Harley House, Irnham Road, Minehead, 1900-2, builders C. & G. Matthews, stables to Irnham Lodge, altered, 1900-3 [SHC D/U/NM/22/1/83, 141 and 167]

White Lodge and stables, Alcombe Road, Minehead for builders C. & G. Matthews, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/99]

LUSH, Edmund 1720-1795 *builder, carpenter and joiner*

Edmund Lush was a builder and the Clerk of Works to Salisbury Cathedral for nearly forty years, prior to his retirement in 1792.

In 1767-71 he was the carpenter and joiner for the General Infirmary, Salisbury.

He died in 1795, aged seventy-four, according to the *Freemasons' Magazine*.

His son William Lush succeeded his father as a builder in the City.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Town Hall, Wells, attrib. with the design, 1778-80, builder Thomas Paty [*Felix Farley's Journal*, 17 August, 1776; Colvin, 1995, 743; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 696]

LUTYENS, Edwin Landseer 1869-1944 *architect*

Edwin (later generally referred to as Ned, until he was knighted) Lutyens was born at Onslow Square, South Kensington, London, the ten child, and ninth son of Charles Henry Augustus Lutyens (1829-1915), an portrait painter and sculptor, and his wife Mary Theresa Gallwey. As an artist his father was greatly helped in his career by the foremost animal painter of the time, Edwin Landseer (1802-1873). Edwin Landseer agreed to be Edwin Lutyens godfather, hence his middle name.

As a result of rheumatic fever Edwin Lutyens was a delicate child, and the only son not to go to a public school or university. At an early age he took a keen interest in vernacular building methods, in and around the family home in the small village of Thurley, Surrey, where they had moved in the late 1870's.

In 1885, just before his sixteenth birthday, he joined the Kensington School of Art to study architecture. But he did not complete the course, and towards the end of 1887, entered the office of Ernest George and Harold Peto as an articled pupil. There he made friends with Herbert Baker, the chief assistant, and Edward Guy Dawber.

Edwin Lutyens stayed with George & Peto until late 1889, before setting up in practice on his own account, aged only twenty. However, he did not have his own office until 1893, doing much of his early work at the family's London home.

It was also in 1889, that he first met Gertrude Jekyll, for whom he was to design her home, Munstead Wood, Surrey in 1895-6.

In 1908 Edwin Lutyens was appointed architect for Hampstead Garden Suburb, and two years later he began building Castle Drogo at Drewsteignton, Devon. The pinnacle of his career however, came in 1913 when he was appointed joint architect with Herbert Baker, for building of New Delhi in India. In 1917 he became one of three Principal Architects to the Imperial War Graves Commission, with Herbert Baker and Reginald Blomfield, designing the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London two years later.

In his working life, from 1889 until 1943 (Edwin Lutyens died on New Year's Day 1944), he amassed something like five hundred and fifty commissions, ranging from cottages to country houses, to the Viceroy's House in New Delhi, through to tombs, memorials and cemeteries. Edwin Lutyens enjoyed a very distinguished career and was knighted in 1918 for his work in India, he was elected a Royal Academician in 1920, and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1921. In 1938 he was elected PRIBA, and in the same year he was President of the R.A. Four years later he was awarded the Order of Merit, the first time an architect had received this honour.

Edwin Lutyens was buried in St Paul's Cathedral, with a memorial tablet designed by his friend William Curtis Green.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931; Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; *Exhibition Catalogue* compiled by Colin Amery and Margaret Richardson compiled for the Lutyens Exhibition held at the Hayward Gallery, London, 1981; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jane Brown, *Lutyens and the Edwardians-An English Architect and his Clients*, 1996; Jane Ridley, *The Architect and his Wife-A life of Edwin Lutyens*, 2002]

Church of St Peter and St Paul, Kilmersdon, Lych gate, 1900 (Lutyens was apparently proud of his design as he told his wife in August 1901 that he had written an anonymous letter about it to the *Country Life* magazine...as from a passing cyclist-the letter was not published), possibly the Mary Lepel Jolliffe monument, 1912, and the Thomas Jolliffe headstone, slab and columns, 1918 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 84 and 193; Brown, 1996, 114]

Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, redesigned the gardens, 1901-2, using the gardenhouse by James Wyatt as one of his focal points, and works to the w. front of the House to mirror the e. facade, c.1910-12 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 193; Brown, 1996, 114; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 208-211, with plans for the garden illust., 209; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 79 and 80]

Redlynch House, Redlynch near Bruton, conversion of former service block, 1901, dem., after fire in 1913, only minor works survive in the gardens in the form of the summerhouse, terracing, steps and gate piers [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol.M, 44; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 193; VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 28; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 211]

Hestercombe House, Cheddon Fitzpaine, designed the new formal gardens, including the Orangery 1904-1910, in collaboration with the garden designer Gertrude Jekyll, also altered the earlier water-mill and nearby barn [RIBA, vol. M, 23; Weaver, *Houses and Gardens by E.L.Lutyens*, 1913, reprinted 1994, 140-157 by Henry Avray Tipping, and 336; *Country Life*, 17 and 24 October, 1908; Gradidge, *Edwin Lutyens Architect Laureate*, 1981, 55-6 and 126-7; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 113 and 193; Woods and Warren, *Glass Houses*, 1988, 158, illust.]

Manor House, Mells, music room with an external loggia above which was an outdoor sleeping balcony was accessed by an oak ladder, and prepared plans for the gardens, all of which are dated 1904, but the planting was devised by Norah Lindsay and Frances Horner in 1924,

restoration works to the House, 1931 [RIBA, vol. M, 40; Brown, 1996, frontispiece photograph showing Edwin Lutyens with Lady Horner in the garden at Mells Manor, c.1939; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 143, 193 and 196; Ridley, 2002, 382]

Enmore Castle, Enmore, unexecuted alterations, 1907 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 194]

Memorial Clock Tower, Leigh on Mendip, unexecuted design, 1908 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 194]

Public Well and Shelter, Mells, designed as a memorial to Mark Horner of Mells Manor, who died while a boy at Eton, 1909, the carved dedication lettering is by Eric Gill [RIBA, vol. M, 40; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 143 and 194; working drawing of 1909 reproduced in Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983, 67]

Edgarley House, Glastonbury, minor alterations, 1916 [plans in Millfield School archives]

St Andrew, Mells, the memorial plinth for the bronze statue of Edward Horner (d.1917) on horseback by the artist **Alfred James Munnings** (1878-1959) who lived at Withypool on Exmoor during the Second World War, 1920-2, on the tower wall a bronze wreath to Raymond Asquith killed in 1916 with below incised lettering carved by Eric Gill, a mausoleum designed by Edwin Lutyens was unexecuted, in the churchyard, an avenue of clipped yews leading to an oak gate, 1920's, Reginald McKenna grave stone, 1932, and the grave to Sir John and Lady Horner, 1937 [RIBA, vol.M, 39; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 143, 194 and 197; Brown, 1996, 173 and 226; Ridley, 2002, 382; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 555; Church guide]

War Memorial, Mells, 1920 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 143 and 195; Brown, 1996, 172-3]

Mells Park House, Mells, rebuilt after a fire in 1917, 1924-25, builders Seward of Frome, at the same time Edwin Lutyens designed the gardens with Gertrude Jekyll [RIBA, vol. M, 40; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 143 and 196; Brown, 1996, 218-20; Ridley, 2002, 288 and 328; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 211-213; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 556-7]

St Nicholas, Brushford, the Chapel of St Mary the Virgin, a memorial to Aubrey Herbert (d.1923) Chapel, 1924-26, builders George Bowbeer and Fisher & Sons, effigy by the Canadian artist **Cecil de Blaquiére Howard** (1888-1956), brass lettering by Eric Gill [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 196; Brown, 1996, 220-1; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 152 and after 364 illust.]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, unexecuted design for a memorial Altar frontal, 1932 [SRO D/D/Cf/1924/9; RIBA, vol. M, 18; Amery and Richardson, 1981, 196]

Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp, unexecuted designs for additions to the house and proposed entrance gate lodges, 1932 [Amery and Richardson, 1981, 197]

LYE, Thomas c.1836-1921 *carpenter-builder*

Thomas Lye was born in South Petherton, the son of James William Lye, a carpenter. Thomas Lye also trained as a carpenter and worked from Crewkerne.

In 1883 Thomas Lye & Son were listed as builders, brick and pipe manufacturers of East Street, Crewkerne.

National School, off West Street, Crewkerne, c.1861 [SHC DD/EDS/6633]

LYSAGHT, Thomas Royse-see William Gingell

M

MACEY, John b.1821 *stonemason*

John Macey was the son of Bishops Hull stonemason John Macey (1791-1851) and his wife Elizabeth. He married Martha Jane and their son Thomas Henry was born in 1847.

In 1851 John Macey was described as a bricklayer, but ten years later he was listed as a mason and inn keeper.

School, Staplegrove, 1852 [Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 15]

St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove, restoration and enlargement for Charles Edmund Giles, 1857 [Somerset County Gazetteer, 22 August 1857; Shorrocks, 1992, 15 and 16]

MACFARLANE, Walter 1855-1932 *iron founder*

Walter MacFarlane was born in Glasgow, the son of Walter MacFarlane (1817-1886), the founder of the family iron foundry, and his wife Margaret Russell.

In 1871 Walter MacFarlane junior, then aged eighteen, joined the Foundry of W. Macfarlane & Co. Ltd. in Glasgow. It was to become one of the most important manufacturers of ornamental ironwork. On succeeding to the position of owner he set about a series of standard designs employing the foremost Glasgow architects of the time. After a number of moves in Glasgow, the company finally moved in 1872 to a new Saracen Foundry sited in the n. of of the City. The range of decorative iron works and architectural features the firm produced included railings, bollards, drinking fountains, bandstands, street lights and pre-fabricated buildings.

[Lynn Pearson, *Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture*, 2016]

Vivary Park, Taunton, Entrance Gates, and the Bandstand both of 1895 (although the Bandstand might be by Messrs. H. Phillips & Son), and the Queen Victoria Memorial Fountain, 1907, [Wikipedia online entry for the Saracen Foundry; Colson Stone Partnership, *Vivary Park Restoration Proposals*, 1998, 14, 15 and 16; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 622]

Strand Cafe, Seafront, Minehead, ironwork, 1915

Railway Station, Cranmore, cast-iron urinals [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 673]

Railway Station, Minehead, Drinking Fountain on the platform [West Somerset Railway News, November 2005; Wikipedia online entry for the Saracen Foundry]

MACGREGOR, John Eric Miers-see Albert Powys

MACKENZIE, Alexander Marshall-see James Matthews

MACKINTOSH, Charles Rennie 1868-1928 *architect, artist & designer of interiors, furniture and fittings*

Charles Rennie Mackintosh was born in Glasgow, the fourth of eleven children of superintend of police, William McIntosh and his wife Margaret Rennie. He changed the spelling of his name in the early 1890's from McIntosh to Mackintosh. At the age of sixteen in 1884 he became an articled pupil in the Glasgow office of architect John Hutchinson (c.1841-1908), and at the same time he enrolled as a student at the Glasgow School of Art, where his drawing talents flourished under its principal, the Axminster born artist Francis (Fra) Henry Newbery (1855-1946). In 1890 Charles Mackintosh won the Alexander Thomson Travelling Scholarship which enabled him to make a study tour in 1891 of Italy, visiting Naples, Sicily, Rome, Florence, Ravenna and Venice .

In 1889, having completed a five-year pupilage, he joined the newly established practice of John Honeyman (1831-1914) and John Keppie (1862-1945), as a draughtsman. Six year later the practice won the competition to design a new Glasgow School of Art. Built between 1897 and 1909. It is now regarded as Charles Rennie Mackintosh's architectural masterpiece, but was much destroyed by fire in 2018.

The Liverpool Cathedral competition drawings were signed by Honeyman, Keppie and Mackintosh, as he had become a partner in the practice in 1901.

By 1910 work coming into the office dramatically reduced, and in June 1913, the partnership with John Keppie was dissolved, and in July 1914, having failed to establish his own practice, he left Glasgow for Walberswick, on the coast of Suffolk, where Fra Newbery owned a house. About three weeks later, the First World War broke out.

In 1915 he moved to Chelsea in London, and returned to architecture.

By 1923 he moved on again this time to the South of France, eventually settling in Port Vendres, and concentrated on painting watercolours.

In December 1928 Charles Rennie Mackintosh died in London..

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Thomas Howarth, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Modern Movement*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Alan Crawford, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, 1995; Fiona Davidson, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, 1998]

All Saints, Merriott, and made drawings of the medieval church tower in 1895, which were published in *The British Architect*, and provided him with the inspiration for the tower of Queen's Cross, Glasgow, 1897-9, the only church he built [Crawford, 1995, 44-46]

MACKINTOSH, David 1815-1858 *architect*

David Mackintosh was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. In order to pursue his career as a builder and surveyor he moved south to Barnstable in Devon. But by 1847 he was referred to as an... *Architect of Exeter and London*.

He developed a large practice in Exeter, although he apparently also continued to work in the Greenock area back in Scotland. He designed St Michael, Heavitree, Exeter, and Holy Trinity, Barnstable, 1843-5 which was probably his most notable building, however, only the tower now survives (the remainder of the church was dem. in 1866).

From c.1850 David Mackintosh lived at No. 11 Verney Place in Exeter, and was an active member of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society.

Following his death, aged only forty-two, his practice was taken over by his young assistant William Francis Cross (1837-1867).

[Bridget Cherry and Nikolaus Pevsner, *Devon*, 1989]

St John Baptist, Ashbrittle, pulpit of 1843-45 from Holy Trinity, Barnstable, designed by David Mackintosh, following demolition of the main body of the church the pulpit was re-erected at Ashbrittle in c.1866 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 96]

St Michael, Greinton, refaced, 1852-53, stained glass window by Alfred Beer...contains elements that suggest that Mackintosh may have been involved [Cheshire, *Stained glass and the Victorian Gothic Revival*, 2004, 92; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 335]

Greinton House (formerly the Vicarage), Greinton, 1852 [SHC D/D/Bbm/111; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 68]

Village School, opposite the Church of St Michael, Greinton, is possibly also by David Mackintosh, c.1852 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 335]

MCINTOSH, David Gordon-see Thomas Edgar Eccles

MACLAREN, Thomas 1863-1928 *architect*

Born at Middleton, Perthshire, in 1879, Thomas Maclaren entered the London architectural office of William Wallace (1870-c.1909) and William Flockhart (1854-1913). Three years later he was admitted as a student at the R.A. In 1887 he was awarded the RIBA Pugin Travelling Studentship, with which he studied medieval architecture in Somerset, Gloucestershire and Warwickshire.

His studies contain descriptions of Wells Cathedral and several parish churches and manor houses, together with drawings and watercolours, including St Peter, Evercreech (tower), St Andrew, Cheddar (tower), St Mary, Croscombe (exterior, details and plan), St John the Baptist, Axbridge (chancel), St Bartholomew, Lyng (pulpit), St Andrew, High Ham (screen), St Mary, Bruton (interior), All Saints, Langport (chancel cornice), East Stoke (interior), St John, Glastonbury (tower), St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton (exterior and details), St Mary, Ditchet (exterior, chancel and moulding details), St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet (tower), Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells (capital, spandrel, string courses and carved details, w. front sculpture, n. porch details, staircase to Chapter House, Chaingate and entrance to Vicars Close, Cloister wall s.side [watercolour illust. in *Ancient Church Fonts of Somerset*, edited by Adrian Webb, 2013, XIV], entrance to the Chapter House, n. transept and Chapter House), House in the Market Place, Somerton, Timber- framed buildings, Axbridge, King Ina's Palace, South Petherton, Lytes Cary Manor House, Muchelney Abbey (details), Priory gatehouse, Montacute, Almshouses, Bruton, Glastonbury Abbey (details), and Brympton House, Brympton D'Evercy.

Thomas Maclaren later worked as an assistant to Frederick William Stevens (1847-1900) of Bombay, India, before opening an office in London on his own account in March 1889. Three years later he left England, for health reasons, to live and work in America, settling in Colorado Springs, a year later. Thomas Maclaren enjoyed a successful career in Colorado and became a member of the Institute of American Architects.

In 1893 he exhib. drawings and watercolours of Somerset, and elsewhere, at the Denver Architectural Sketch Club. At that time William Harvey Pridham was the Club's secretary having left England in 1889. William Pridham and Thomas Maclaren probably met in Somerset when they were individually studying and drawing churches in the County.

MADDICKS, Thomas Dawe 1801-1886 *civil engineer*

Born at Dean Prior, Devon, Thomas Maddicks worked as an engineer for the Bridgwater and Taunton Canal Company. Following completion of Bridgwater Docks, little is known of his career, but from 1844 until 1851 he turned to selling beer at his own public house, the Railway Tap (probably also known as the Whitehall Inn) in Taunton. By 1861 he was referred to as a beer house

keeper at the Plough Beer House in Station Road and was living with his wife Jane at Whitehall Terrace.

In 1885 he was admitted to the local Poor Law Union Workhouse, where he died in the following year, aged eighty-four.

Tone Bridge, Taunton, rebuilt with architect Richard Carver, 1834, dem., 1895 [Murless, *Bridgwater Docks and the River Parrett*, 1983, 15]

The Docks, Bridgwater and the construction of the Bridgwater to Taunton Canal from Huntworth to the new floating harbour, 1837-41, contractor for the Docks, Chapple [Buchanan, *Guide to Industrial Archaeology of Central Southern England*, 1980, 116; Murless, 1983, 15 and 24-5; Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 95-97 illust; Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 42]

Grand Western Canal, connecting Taunton with Tiverton, Devon, assisted **John Twisden** (b.1771), a Royal Navy officer of Halberton, near Tiverton, 1838 [Harris, *The Grand Western Canal-A Brief History*, 2009, 32]

MADGE, John 1862-1944 and his son **John Francis** 1892-1952, together with **Edmund James SYMES** 1843-1915 *architects and surveyors*

John Madge was born in Gittisham, near Honiton, Devon, the son of farmer and land agent also named John Madge (1802-1883). He apparently trained as a stonemason, and was working in St Paul's, Bristol, where he met Edmund James Symes. Later the two became partners, and practised as architects and surveyors in Chard.

Edmund Symes was born at Combe St Nicholas, the eldest child of Matthew Symes (1817-1880), a stonemason of Ilton, and his wife Elizabeth. He trained under his father before working with his brother Frederick as stonemasons in St Paul's, Bristol. By 1881 he had married Louisa and returned to Combe St Nicholas. He was then described as a master mason, employing three men. But after this time, Edmund Symes is variously referred to as an architect, and a rates and tax collector, working out of Chard.

Although Edmund Symes died in 1915, the practice name of Symes & Madge of Somerset House, No. 40 Fore Street, Chard, was continued by John Madge, with his son and articled pupil, John Francis Madge. After the First World War the partners were joined by surveyor Douglas Richard Nicholls, who had previously been a pupil in the practice. This partnership was, however, dissolved in 1933.

John Madge lived at Gordon Villa, Chard, and was Mayor of the Town in 1920-21.

John Madge in partnership with Edmund James Symes:

The Beehive, Silver Street, Chard, 1896 [Hoskins, *Chard in old picture postcards*, 1983, illust. no. 65]

Co-operative Society, Fore Street, Chard, attrib., 1896 [Hoskins, 1983]

Fore Street, Nos. 50-56, Chard, 1897 [Hoskins, 1983, illust. no. 66]

St Michael, Seavington St Michael, repairs and reseating, 1898 [ICBS]

Jubilee Cottages, Crimchard, Chard, attrib., 1899 [Hoskins, 1983]

United Reform Chapel, Winsham, ceiling repairs, new pews and pulpit, 1899, builders Bowerman & Son of Ilminster [Church meeting minutes]

Somerset House, No. 40 Fore Street, Chard, 1900, practice offices, county courts, 1906

School, Winsham, alterations, 1913-14, builders Parson Brothers [SHC C/CA/School plans]

John Madge and John Francis Madge:

War Memorial, Chaffcombe, 1919, builder H. Bishop of Chard [*Chard and Ilminster News*, 27 September, 1919; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Chaffcombe*, 30 March 2015]

Harveys Almshouses, Chard, replaced chimneys, 1922, lavatory w. side of courtyard, 1929-30, builder Taylor [Prior, *Harveys-The story of an Almshouse*, 2009, 25]

John Madge and John Francis Madge in partnership with Douglas Richard Nicholls:

Infirmary, Chard, 1931, builder Foster of Radstock [*Taunton Courier*, 6 May 1931]

MALLOWS, Charles Edward 1864-1915 *architect*

Charles Mallows (often known just as C.E. Mallows) was born in Chelsea, London, the second son of George Mallows (1823-1892), a master shoemaker from Bedford and Lucy Barrell (1829-1904). His parents married two years later and settled at Flatford Mill, East Bergholt, Suffolk, in

the household of Charles Mallows grandmother. His uncle ran the mill and its close association with the eminent artist John Constable may have encouraged the young Charles Mallows with his leanings towards drawing and painting.

A student of Bedford Art School, from 1879 until 1882 he was articled to a local architect, Francis Thomas Mercer (1847-1901), where he might have met **George Henry Grocock** (1862-1938). Charles Mallows went on to gain experience working for Henry Hewitt Bridgman (1845-1898) in the City of London, before joining the offices of Edward Salomons (1828-1906) and Ralph Selden Wornum (1847-1910).

After working in a number of offices, including that of William Wallace and William Flockhart (1852-1913) from 1884 to 1886, he commenced independent practice in London and accepted an offer to travel and make measured drawings of English and French cathedrals for publication in the *Century Magazine*. These drawings were added to his R.A. Schools portfolio, and won him the RIBA Pugin travelling studentship in 1889.

After a breakdown, caused by overwork, Charles Mallows returned to Bedford and in 1895 opened an office in the Town, with George Henry Grocock who was born in Newark, Nottinghamshire, but by 1881, then aged eighteen, was living in Bedford, presumably training as an articled pupil.

The partners worked on a variety of commissions, including cottages, schools, shops and the restoration of churches, and were briefly joined by Samuel Bridgman Russell (1864-1955), and then Alfred William Stephens Cross. But by 1911 George Grocock was living and working in Hereford, and died there in 1938.

In 1896 Charles Mallows was listed as one of its three editors of newly launched *The Architectural Review*, with Frederick Maugham (1867-1958) and Henry Wilson, though Henry Wilson was widely regarded as the editor for the next four years.

By 1900 Charles Mallows was a Diocesan Surveyor for Ely, and made unexecuted designs for an opera house in Bedford.

As a student, the architectural illustrator and etcher, Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs (1876-1938), worked in the office. Also at this time Charles Mallows occasionally worked with the landscape architect Thomas Hayton Mawson.

Charles Mallows died at Biddenham, Bedfordshire in 1915, aged fifty-one. He was considered to be one of the finest architectural draughtsmen of his generation and as such his drawing and presentation skills led to a constant demand for competition partnerships, and illustrations in such publications as the *Architectural Review* and *The Studio*.

In 1930 his son Edward Wilfred Nassau Mallows (b.1905) made measured drawings of the Chapter House at Wells Cathedral for his third year studies at the Architectural Association. He emigrated to South Africa in 1939 and became head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Witwatersrand.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Charles Mallows in partnership with George Grocock:

Proposed cottage and stable, Minehead, 1897 [*Academy Architecture*, 1897, 2, 65]

Town Hall, Taunton, unsuccessful competition design, 1898 [*Building News*, 10 June 1898]

Charles Mallows:

Cottages, Crowcombe, alternative designs for an unidentified four-bedroomed thatched building, 1910-11, destroyed by fire, 1924, together with a second cottage at Rexton Gorse, Crowcombe Heathfield, 1915 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. L-N, 1973, 58-9, photos. in the RIBA collection]

MALPAS, Henry c.1807-1879 *clerk of works*

Born at Alderbury near Salisbury, Wiltshire, Henry Malpas lived in the Frome area. By 1830 he was describing himself as an architect, surveyor, land agent, auctioneer and appraiser, working from Wine Street.

He was clerk of works to a number of architects including Thomas Rickman (1776-1841) and Sampson Kempthorne for whom he was retained for seven years, building Poor Law Union Workhouses across the country.

In 1838-9 he rebuilt St Mary, Gillingham in Dorset, signing the drawings and completion certificate...*Architect & Surveyor*.

Henry Malpas joined the Freemasons in Yeovil in 1843.

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Frome, for Sampson Kempthorne, 1837 [Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 673]

Vicarage, Woodlands, unexecuted design, c.1839 [Longleat 14/3 27.5.001/1/1890]

St Gregory, Beckington, restored, 1844 [Colvin, 2008, 673; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 217]

MANNERS, George Phillips 1789-1866 *architect & surveyor*

George Manners was born in Bath, the youngest of three children of Henry Manners (1749-1803), a hosier by trade, and then a victualler and licensee of an inn, and his wife Sarah Phillips (1744-1828).

By 1815, aged twenty-six, he was a trained architect and a partner of his former master Charles Harcourt Masters. A rare achievement for an inn keeper's son who left the Blue Coat Charity School aged fourteen, having lost his father and elder brother in the same year, 1803.

By c.1820 he was in independent practice, and in 1823 he succeeded John Lowder (1781-1829) as Surveyor to the City of Bath, with the new title of City Architect, a post he retained until 1862.

Also in 1823 he married Mary Barlow (1788-1832), the daughter of a prosperous Manchester woollen draper, then following her death, he married Elizabeth Porter.

In 1845, George Manners took into partnership John Elkington Gill, and their partnership continued until 1866, but from 1864 John Elkington Gill practised alone. Charles Septimus Adye was an articled pupil in the office.

George Manners died at Send Lodge, Ripley, Surrey, aged seventy-seven.

John Elkington Gill succeeded George Manners as Bath City Architect and Surveyor and continued their practice from 1866 until 1874, with his former principal assistant, Thomas Browne.

Thomas Browne then succeeded to the practice.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Douglas Bernhardt, *George Phillips Manners, 1789-1866: a nineteenth century practioner*, 1999, and Bath University doctoral thesis, *A Victorian Practice in Bath: George Phillips Manners, John Elkington Gill, Thomas Browne, Percy Morris and Wallace Gill*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

George Manners in partnership with Charles Harcourt Masters (the practice was known as Harcourt & Manners):

Cothelston House, Cothelstone, for Edward Jeffries Esdaile (1786-1867) a relation by marriage of Benjamin Hammet, 1817-18, dem. 1968, but the Lodge remains extant, John Veitch of Exeter landscaped the grounds starting in 1813 by clearing the site ahead of the building works [Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd Series, 1928; SHC DD/ES, box 15; Mowl and Earnshaw, *Trumpet at a Distant Gate*, 1985, 123; Colvin, 2008, 683; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 42-3 illust.]

George Manners:

Holy Trinity, Coleford, new church, 1829-36, perhaps with surveyor John Sperring, who prepared a seating plan, builder James Parfitt [SHC DD/EDS C/1404 AND D/P/Coleford 8/3/2; ICBS; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 472]

Holy Trinity, Godney, 1838-40, deconsecrated 1999 [ICBS; SHC D/P/Coleford/8/3/2]

All Saints, East Huntspill, new chapel of ease and adjoining schoolroom, 1839-40, closed 1976 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 110 and 111 illust]

Christ Church, Frome, Sunday and Infants School, unexecuted plans, 1840 [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 94-96]

Market Cross, Shepton Mallet, rebuilt upper section, 1841 [Biggs Archive 1060/3; Ware, 1987, 158; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 601]

Vicarage, Brent Knoll, 1842 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 132]

St Michael, South Brent, organ, gallery font, and probably also the chancel, 1843 [*The Builder*, 1843, 360]

St Mary, Berrow, repairs, chancel windows and reseating, 1843-4 [ICBS]

George Manners in partnership with John Elkington Gill:

St Philip, Norton St Philip, restored the chancel, before 1847 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 569]

Christ Church, Frome, repairs and enlargement of windows, aisle extended to the w. and parapets with pinnacles added, 1849-51 [Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 17]

St Andrew, Compton Bishop, new n. aisle, rebuilding of s. wall with new porch, new roofs and

partial reseating, 1850-52 [ICBS]
 St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, consulted over the state of the tower, together with Robert Stribling Cornish and George Gilbert Scott, 1854 [Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874, 19-22]
 St John, Glastonbury, recommended the removal of the gallery, before 1856 [VCH, vol.ix, 2006, 39]
 Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, enlarged and remodelled the front elevation, 1856-57 [Country Life, 19 February 1929; Little & Aldrich, *Ammerdown*, 1977, 15; Colvin, 2008, 677; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 79-80]
 National School, Brent Knoll, 1860-61, builder Eames of Brent Knoll [SRO D/EDS/4095; *The Builder*, 1861, 722; *Bristol Times*, 12 October 1861]

MARCHANT, Robert 1871-1945 church architect

Robert Marchant was born at Dartford, Kent, the eldest son of Robert Marchant (b.1830) a paper manufacturer and his wife Fanny. From 1889 until 1893 he was an articled pupil of Arthur William Blomfield. He was then an assistant to Edwin Lutyens before practising on his own account from London. Much of his subsequent work involved churches in his home county of Kent.

St Mary, Emborough, repairs to chancel, and added the frieze and floral plasterwork to the nave ceiling, 1923 [SHC D/D/Cf/1923; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 494]

St Mary, Ashill, tower repairs and alterations, 1925-27 [ICBS]

St Mary, Chesterblade, repairs, 1925 [SHC D/D/Cf/1924/15; ICBS]

MARLEY, John Brown 1864-1956 and Samuel 1866-1933 builders and brick and tile manufacturers

John Marley and his brother Samuel Brown Marley (1866-1933) were both born in Porlock, the sons of master mariner Thomas Marley (b.1835) and his wife Elizabeth (1839-1891). In 1881 he was described as a watchmakers apprentice and ten years later he was running a business as a watchmaker and jeweller. But by 1901 he was described as a builder, and brick and tile manufacturer. In 1903 he was living at Cartref in Weirfield Road, Minehead.

From 1897 John Marley, and his younger brother Samuel Marley, built the Victoria Brick and Tile Works at Alcombe. The Brickworks continued until 1947, and only the name Marley Close, serves as a reminder of the former industry.

By 1891 Samuel Marley was living in Monmouthshire and working as a cabinet-maker, but in 1901 he was trading as a builder, and living at Sunfield, Summerland Avenue, Minehead.

The Parade, Nos.19-21, Minehead, for James Piers St Aubyn, Frances William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling, also built an attached row behind Blenheim Road to his own designs, 1893-96 [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/51]

Blenheim Road, Nos. 33-41, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1899-1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/75 and 94]

Blenheim Road, Minehead, workshops and stables with William John Tamlyn, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/91 and 127]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, eight cottages for William John Tamlyn, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/101]

Cartref, Weirfield Road, Minehead, his own home designed by William John Tamlyn, 1903-6 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/190]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, block of five houses for William John Tamlyn, 1904, stables, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/218]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, block of two houses for Frederick William Roberts, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/210]

Northfield, Road, Minehead, detached house and a pair of detached houses for William John Tamlyn, 1906-7 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/238, 243, 266 and 295]

North Hill, Minehead, stables for William John Tamlyn, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/295]

Eden Lodge (now Southlands), Northfield Road, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1906-7 [OD; Brain, 2010, 160 illust.]

Higher Town, Minehead, pair of cottages for Frederick William Roberts, 1907 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/316]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, houses for Frederick William Roberts, 1909 [OD]

North Hill, Minehead, villa for William John Tamlyn, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/389]

Northfield Road, Minehead, villa for William John Tamlyn, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/334]

Queen's Hall, Minehead, for William John Tamlyn, 1913-15, plans for extension, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/349; Brain, 2010, 156 illust. and 163]
Victoria Brick and Tile Works, Alcombe, shed, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/614]

MARTIN, Arthur Campbell 1875-1963 *architect*

Born in Devon, Arthur Martin was the son of Revd. Charles Martin, the rector of Dartington, near Totnes, and warden of Radley College, Oxford.

He was an articled pupil of Edward John May, then from 1898 practised from offices in Lincoln's Inn, London, with Thomas Falconer. From 1912 he was briefly in partnership with Walter Barrington Medlicott (1872-1920), who having served in the First World War, died as a prisoner of war in Turkey.

Arthur Martin designed King's College Hostel, Westminster in 1913, St Olave, Mitcham, and extended the Royal Memorial Chapel, Sandhurst, in 1937.

He was consulting architect to the Duchy of Cornwall, and author of *The Small House*, 1906.

Later in his career he may have also practised from the Frome area, and he died at Norton Radstock.

His younger brother, the Revd. William Keble Martin (1877-1969), was an eminent botanist.

The Ridge, Gason's Lane, Queen Camel, 1922-23 [plans at the house; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 539]

MARTIN, John

Sexey's Hospital, Bruton, survey of buildings, 1822 [SRO DD/BT/24/3]

MASEY, Philip Edward-see John Martin

MASTERS, Charles Harcourt b.1759 *land surveyor, cartographer and architect*

Charles Harcourt Masters was the son of Benedict Masters, a Bath goldsmith. Initially, he was apprenticed to the land surveyor William Day. In 1782 William Day wrote to the Society of Arts describing Charles Masters as...*a young man of Bath, who I taught to Survey, and who was with me in executing the County work*. This *County work* refers to the large scale map of the County of Somerset that had been started by William Day in 1765, but published in their joint names in 1782, then re-published in 1800. This was an entirely new survey of Somerset from which all succeeding maps, down to the publication of the Ordnance Survey of 1811-17, were compiled.

Charles Masters went on to receive map-making commissions in Gloucestershire and Somerset, and in 1786-7 he made a fine set of plans of the roads managed by the Bath Turnpike Trust. That year he became the City Architect and Surveyor.

In 1789 he constructed a model of Bath which he exhibited at his house, and then in London. Five years later he published a new plan of the City, with a further edition in 1801, with William Hibbert. As a surveyor, Charles Masters also worked on the development of the Widcombe and Lyncombe districts of Bath.

From 1794, Charles Masters was Surveyor to the Ivelchester & Langport Navigation and with engineer William Bennett he attempted to make the River Parrett navigable up as far as Ilchester. The scheme had however, failed by 1796.

His landscaping works included Dyrham Park in the 1790's and Sydney Gardens in Bath, laid out in 1795, utilising drawings prepared by Thomas Baldwin. As an architect, probably his most important work was the Sydney House (now the Holburne Museum), Bath, modifying plans again drawn up by Thomas Baldwin, and built in 1796-7.

Towards the end of his life he apparently practised as simply, Harcourt Masters, at first on his own, but then later in partnership with his former pupil, George Philip Manners.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Charles Harcourt Masters:

Conduit or Fountain, Market Place, Wells, 1799, old conduit dem. in 1796 [Serel, *The History of Wells*, 1858, 38; *Stat. List for the City of Wells*, 1953, amended 2000; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 699]

Maperton House, Maperton, attrib. c.1802 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 420]

Vicarage, Charlton Musgrove, 1805, dem. after a fire in 1939, Coach House, dated 1806, survives and was subsequently converted into a house [SHC D/D/C/pet 2/3; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 176]

Harcourt & Manners (Charles Harcourt Masters in partnership with George Manners): Cothelstone House, Cothelstone, for Edward Jeffries Esdaile (1786-1867) a relation by marriage of Benjamin Hammet, 1817-20, dem. 1968, only the Lodge survives, John Veitch landscaped the grounds starting in 1813 by clearing the land ahead of building works [Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd Series, 1928; SHC DD/ES, box 15; Mowl and Earnshaw, *Trumpet at a Distant Gate*, 1985, 123; Colvin, 2008, 683; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 224-229 illust, and *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 42-3 illust]

MASTERS, Henry 1821-1886 *architect*

Henry Masters was born in St Pauls, Bristol, the third child of John Masters (b.1777), a perfumer, and his wife Lydia. He practised architecture in Bristol where he designed, amongst other buildings, the Elephant Public House on St James Parade, 1867, Nos. 7-11 Park Street, 1871, and the Greenbank Cemetery Chapels, 1870-1, described by Nikolaus Pevsner as... *a High Victorian horror*.

National School, North Petherton, 1877, builder James Slocombe of North Petherton [SHC DD/EDS/1085]

MATHER, Andrew William 1891-1938 *architect*

Andrew Mather was born in Deptford, London, the son of Andrew Frederick Mather, a carpenter. He practised from London and became one of the leading theatre architects of his day, designing forty-one cinemas and altering many others. In 1936-7 he designed the iconic Odeon, Leicester Square with Harry William Weedon.

In the late 1930s Andrew Mather lived at Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, and was assisted by **Thomas Braddock** (1887-1976).

He died in November 1938, at Guys Hospital, London, aged only forty-seven, shortly after working on the Odeon Cinema in Taunton.

Regal Theatre, The Avenue, Minehead, 1934, builder F.G. Minter of Putney

[SRO D/U/M/22/1/739,740 and 782; cinematreasures.org website; *Pathe* newsreel video of the opening ceremony, 2 July 1934]

Odeon Cinema (formerly the Lyceum built in 1913, renamed in 1936), Station Road, Taunton, improvements, 1938, dem. 1998 [cinematreasures.org website; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 112 illust]

MATHEWS, Henry Edmund 1868-1947 and **Geoffrey William RIDLEY** 1887-1958 *architects*

Henry Mathews was the third generation in a family of London architects. He was an articled pupil of his father Joseph Douglass Mathews (1823-1923), who was President of the Architectural Association in 1872-3. Henry Mathews attended classes at the Architectural Association, the City of London Technical College and the University College, London. He was then an assistant of William Cecil Marshall (b.1849) of Marshall & Vickers, and then in the office of John Clarkson (c.1838-1918) and Samuel Flint Clarkson (c. 1839-1915).

Henry Mathews commenced independence practice in 1891 in East Grinstead. However, two years later he joined his father in partnership (J. Douglass Mathews & Son).

In 1913 he was in turn joined in partnership by Geoffrey Ridley who was born in Wandsworth, London, the son of William Ridley (b.1842), a civil engineer. With his twin brother Basil White Ridley he worked as an assistant for Caroe & Passmore from 1910 to 1912, before joining Henry Mathews.

Hacketty Way, Porlock, house on n. side, 1927, builders Huish & Cooksley [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/60; Corner, *Book of Porlock*, 1999, 19]

MATHISON, Joseph 1876-1951 *surveyor*

Joseph Mathison was born at Thornhill, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, the fourth child of James Mathison. By 1891 he was articled pupil of a local architect.

In 1901 he was in Garston, Lancashire, and six years later he was practising from Langport. In 1909, with John Wyatt, he made a patent application for the improvement of surface water and foul drainage. In 1911 he was living at New Zealand House, Weare, with his wife Louise Hancock whom he married in 1900, and their three children.

From 1910 until 1922 Joseph Mathison was Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council. St James the Less, Hambridge, repairs, 1921-2 [ICBS]

MATTHEWS, James 1819-1898 and **Alexander Marshall MACKENZIE** 1848-1933 *architects*

James Matthews was born in Aberdeen and at the age of fifteen was an articled pupil of Archibald Simpson (1790-1847). In 1839, aged twenty, he joined the office of George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt in London. On his return to Scotland, early in 1844, he became a partner of Thomas Mackenzie (1814-1854), with offices in Elgin and Aberdeen.

After Thomas Mackenzie's early death, his son Alexander Marshall Mackenzie became an articled pupil from 1863 to 1868 in the Aberdeen office of James Matthews. He then worked as an assistant in the office of David Bryce in Edinburgh.

Alexander Marshall Mackenzie set up on his own account in Elgin in 1870, before rejoining James Matthews in 1877, as his partner.

James Matthews retired in 1893 and Alexander Marshall Mackenzie went on to become a highly successful architect. He received royal patronage and designed many public buildings across Scotland and further afield, including the headquarters of the Isle of Man Banking Company in Douglas, and Australia House, and the Waldorf Hotel in London.

Elgin Tower, Burgundy Road, North Hill, Minehead, attrib., 1887, constructed of stone brought from Elgin in Scotland, and said to be one of the the first nineteenth century houses built on North Hill [Coleby, *The Minehead Branch 1848-1971*, 2006, 325 illust. from *Jeboult's History of West Somerset*, 1893; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 455]

MAULE, Hugh Patrick Guarin-see William Adams Forsyth

MAWSON, Thomas Hayton 1861-1933 *garden designer, landscape architect and town planner*

Thomas Mawson (generally known as T.H. Mawson), was born at Scorton, near Lancaster, Lancashire. His father was John William Mawson, and his mother Jane Hayton. In 1867 the family moved to Lancaster and at the age of twelve, Thomas Mawson started his career working for an uncle in the building trade. Following the death of his father he moved to London in 1877, where he obtained a job with Wills & Seger, a well-known firm of nurserymen and landscape gardeners. In 1885, aged twenty-four, and married, he moved back to the North of England and set up his own nursery business in Windermere with his two younger brothers, Isaac and Robert. The success of Lakeland Nursery business enabled him to concentrate on garden design work.

He expanded his practice to include the planning of public parks, housing estates, universities, and even the re-planning of towns, in Britain, Holland, Greece, and in America and Canada.

Thomas Mawson was successful in a number of competitions including a park in Newport, 1892, St Georges Park, Bristol, 1894, Winter Garden, Flexstowe, 1897, and a cemetery, Nottingham, 1898.

T.H. Mawson was a prolific garden designer, and the author of a highly successful book *The Art and Craft of Garden Making*, which appeared in five editions between 1900 and 1926, *Civic Art*, 1911 and *The Life and Work of an English Landscape Architect*, 1927. He was elected President of the Town Planning Institute in 1923-24, and in the same year was a founder member of the Royal Fine Arts Commission. In 1928-29 he was elected the first president of the Institute of Landscape Architects.

From 1923, the firm of Thomas H. Mawson & Son of Lancaster and Windermere, then run by his son, Edward Prentice Mawson (1885-1954), designed the Winter Gardens at Weston-super-Mare, and in 1931, the Central Park in Plymouth.

[Elizabeth Kissack, *The Life Of Thomas Hayton Mawson, Landscape Architect 1861-1933*, 2006; Jane Waymark, *Thomas Mawson: Life, Gardens and Landscapes*, 2009]

North Cadbury Court, North Cadbury, detailed layout plans for the gardens, unexecuted, 1912

[Framed plan on displayed at the Court; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 225]

MAY, Edward John 1853-1941 *architect*

Edward May was born in Clapton, London, the eldest son of George May (b.1824), a master tailor and his wife Mary. He became the last articled pupil of Decimus Burton.

Having served his articles he joined the office of Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), and then Eden Nesfield (1835-1888). In 1873 Edward May entered the R.A. Schools and three years later won the RIBA Pugin Prize.

In 1880 he succeeded Richard Norman Shaw as the Estate Architect at Bedford Park, London, a position he held for five years, before moving to live and work in Chislehurst, Kent.

Edward May was appointed architect to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society. From 1881 to 1900 he was a regular R.A. exhibitor.

By 1911 Edward May was living at Chislehurst, Kent, with his wife Agnes Eliza (b.1862) and their four children.

Articled pupils and assistants in his office included Arthur Martin and Ernest Edward Bowden.

Edward May retired from architectural practise in 1932.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Webbington, Compton Bishop, designs for the Lodge, 1884 [*The Building News*, 17 October 1884]

Webbington House, Compton Bishop, 1907-8, builders Haywood & Wooster of Bath [*The Builder*, 5 September 1908; *Academy Architecture*, 33, 1908]

MAY, Robert-see Joseph Cubitt

MEALAND, Henry Anthony 1895-1968 *architect and town planner*

Born in Westminster, London, Henry Mealand was the eldest son of Thomas and Eleanor Mealand.

Henry Mealand studied town planning at London University, and was a member of the RIBA, and the Institute of Structural Engineers.

In c.1934 he was appointed the Town Planning Officer with Wellington Rural District Council, as such he was probably one of the first Planning Officers to be appointed in Somerset.

By 1936 he had become City Planning Officer for Bath and was joint author, with Patrick Abercrombie and John Owens, of *A Plan for Bath*, 1945.

After the Second World War, Anthony Mealand went on to become City Planning Officer for the Corporation of London, a post he held for fourteen years, until 1961.

[Robin Lambert in the *History of Bath*, Patrick Abercrombie and Planning in Bath]

MEAR, Robert 1796-1868 *stonemason*

Born in Ashill, by 1861 Robert Mear was working from Ilminster.

West Moor (between Ilminster and Langport), bridge building and drainage works for James Green Project Engineer for the Parrett Navigation Company with William Summers as Surveyor of the Works, 1833-36 [SHC D/RA/19]

Cocks Bridge and Twinney Bridge, Ashwell near Ilminster, for Richard Carver, 1834, [SRO Q/AB 60; Bentley and Murless, *Somerset Roads*, 1985]

St Michael and the Vicarage, Burrowbridge, drew up the specifications for the new church for Richard Carver, 1836-38 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1938]

Hort Bridge, Ilminster, 1840 [SHC Q/AB 59]

MEDLYCOTT, Thomas Anthony Hutchings 1909-1970 *architect*

Anthony (as he was usually known) Medlycott was born at Wimborne Minster, Dorset, the second son of a professional soldier, Hubert Mervyn Medlycott (1874-1964), the seventh Baronet of Ven House, Milborne Port. He was educated at Harrow School before studying architecture at the Bartlett School, University of London, from 1929-34. He then worked in the office of Caroe and Passmore until 1939, before practising on his own account from Bromley, Kent.

After the Second World War he lectured at the Brixton and the Hammersmith Schools of Architecture, and was the author of a series of publications on *Applied Building Construction*, 1957-1967 and *Building terms illustrated*, 1963.

Anthony Medlycott was an accomplished musician and organist at St John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood in the 1950's. He was also a notable rock climber and died following a climbing accident in North Wales.

North Cheriton House, North Cheriton, new staircase, 1935 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1953]

Vicarage, Bathwell Lane, Milborne Port, 1936-37 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1953; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 184; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 153]

Burton Pynsent House, Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, alterations and a pair of cottages, 1938-39 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1953]

In 1946 he restored the Manor House at Horsington and where he also built a pair of cottages.

MELHUIISH, Thomas 1883-1964 *surveyor and builder*

Thomas Melhuish was born in Farmborough, North Somerset, the eldest son of auctioneer and land agent, Thomas Melhuish. He trained as a surveyor and in 1908 married Clara Hill, and practised as a land and building surveyor in Shepton Mallet.

In 1939 he was living on Park House Road in the Town and working as both a surveyor and builder.

The present day building firm of Melhuish and Saunders, now based in Glastonbury, was established in 1923.

Binegar Green, ten pairs of houses for Shepton Mallet Rural District Council, Emborough, 1927
[*The Builder*, 29 April 1927]

MERRICK, John, Frederick 1819-1894, and his son **John** 1849-1931 *masons, builders, monumental sculptors, brick and tile manufacturers*

Frederick Merrick was born in Glastonbury, possibly the son of John Merrick, also a local builder. In 1842 he married Jane Appling and six years later he was described as a mason working out of Chilkwell Street. He was a master mason in the High Street by 1861, and during the next decade he was employing a workforce of over forty men and boys. At this time he was a builder and monumental mason.

His fourth child, John Merrick trained as a builder, and joined his father in Frederick Merrick & Son, in the High Street. In 1880 he married Florence Murch.

From 1880's the firm also had a brick and tile works off the Wells Road, known as Avalon Steam Brick, Tile and Joinery Works, and were responsible for much of the housing of late nineteenth century Glastonbury.

John Merrick lived at Woodland Villa on the Wells Road. He was a local Alderman, as well as a member of the Somerset Congregational Union.

Abbey House and gateway to Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, 1825-1830, for John Buckler
[Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, 180]

Martin Street Farm, Baltonsborough, alterations, 1836, carpenter Charles Waterman of Somerton, dem.[information from Julian Orbach]

St Mary Magdalene, Keinton Mandeville, extending church northwards and re-arranging the seating, 1840-41, carpenter Samuel Petvin [ICBS]

Butleigh Court, Butleigh, new house with offices and lodges for John Chessell Buckler, 1845-1851, possibly completed after 1856 by Edward Buckton Lamb [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. B, 1972, 115; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 400; Colvin, 2008, 181; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society website]

St John the Baptist, Glastonbury, for George Gilbert Scott, 1856-60, Frederick Merrick carved the stone pulpit...perhaps with fragments of the original one [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1878, 360; Cole, 1980, 212; Church guide]

St John's School, Glastonbury, for George Gilbert Scott, 1863-65 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 326]

Vestry Hall, High Street, Glastonbury, 1865 [VCH, vol.ix, 2006, 57]

Methodist Church, Lambrook Street, Glastonbury, probably by Frederick Merrick, 1866, interior fitted out by Hawkins & Sons [*Central Somerset Gazette*, 26 May 1866]

Albert Buildings, Glastonbury, 1870 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 324]

National School, Glastonbury, for Wainwright & Heard, 1876 [*The Builder*, 1876, 176]

St Michael, Brent Knoll, roof repairs and restoration works, 1877 [inscription on porch]

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, restoration, 1882, possibly for Ewan Christian [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/10A]

St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, restored during which the sanctuary and chancel ground levels were altered, the Vestry Room (built by Richard Carver in 1828) removed, the w. gallery taken down, the s. doorway repaired, the old pews replaced, the three-decker pulpit dismantled and its canopy discarded, and the font moved from the w. end of the s. aisle to the s. chancel. The roughcast on the exterior from 1825 was removed and whitewash cleaned off the interior walls, for Edmund Benjamin Ferrey, 1880-81 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1881a, 742; *Taunton Courier*, 8 June 1881; Pearce, *A History of Wedmore*, 1971, 68]

St Benedict, Glastonbury, restoration for John Dando Sedding, 1884-86 [Church guide]

Recreation Ground, The Moat walk, Wells, entrance gate pillars for Edwin Hippisley, 1887, carvings by William Halliday [Sampson, *Wells The Bishop's Barn-An Archaeological Assessment*, 2013, 14]

St Michael, Somerton, restored and added s. porch, for George Vials, 1889-90 [*The Builder*,

1890b, 274; *Taunton Courier*, 1 October 1890; *Western Gazette*, 3 October 1890]
 Cottages and small villas along the new Wells Road from 1890 [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 19]
 St Christopher, Lymphsham, reseatd, 1891 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/10]
 Holy Trinity, Blackford, restored and reseatd, 1895 [SHC D/D/Cf/1895/4]
 High Street, No. 18, Glastonbury, attrib., late nineteenth century [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Glastonbury*, 15 March 1974]
 Benedict Street, Glastonbury, widened, c.1900 [information from Julian Orbach]
 Chindit House (formerly Restholme), Wells Road, Glastonbury, for himself, 1903 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Glastonbury*, 15 March 1974; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 327]
 Merrick Terrace, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, 1905-13 [information from Julian Orbach]
 Abbey, Glastonbury, works included consolidating the ruins of the Lady Chapel, Galilee Chapel and the s. choir aisle, restoration of the Gatehouse and the Abbot's Kitchen for William Douglas Caroe, 1908-17 [Freeman, *W.D.Caroe: His Architectural Achievement*, 1990, 156; Glastonbury Antiquarian Society website]
 War Memorial, Butleigh, under the direction of William Douglas Caroe, 1919 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

MESSITER, Malim & George 1791-1860 of Frome

St John, Horsington, rebuild except porch, 1818-1826, builders Sturges and Noakes [ICBS]
 St John the Baptist, South Brewham, alterations, 1826-8 [ICBS]

METFORD, William Ellis 1824-1899 *civil engineer*

William Metford was the eldest son of William Metford, a physician and his wife Mary Eliza Anderdon of Flook House, Taunton. He was educated at Sherborne School and from 1841 he was apprenticed to William Michael Peniston (c.1815-1869), engineer on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. From 1846 to 1850 he was employed on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth Railway where William Peniston was the resident engineer. After which he worked in Bristol, and then for a short time again with William Peniston on the Wycombe Railway. During this time he designed a series of improvements to adapt the surveyors theodolite and level to make them easier to set up on rough ground.

In 1856 he was elected an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and also married Caroline Eliza Wallis. Early in the following year he obtained an appointment on the East India Railway, but on arrival a mutiny had broken out and within a year, with his health suffering, he abandoned his post and returned to England.

As a young man he had developed an interest in rifle shooting and his father established a rifle club with a range in fields near Flook House. Back home in Bristol in 1858 he determined to pursue his earlier interest in ballistics, successfully developing a breechloading rifle, and improving the performance of ammunition.

[*Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, vol. 140, 1900; *The Oxford Dictionary on National Biography*; Wikipedia online]

St James, Taunton, reported on the dilapidated state of the tower, 1865 [Dunning, *Almost a Tower of Babel*, unpublished paper, 2019]

METHUEN, Anthony Paul 1891-1975 *architect*

Anthony Methuen was born at Corsham, Wiltshire, the second son of Field Marshall Paul Methuen, the third Baron Methuen and his wife Mary Ethel Sanford of Nynehead Court.

He was educated at Wellington College and Oxford University and served as a Captain in the Scots Guards in the First World War. Anthony Methuen was then an articled pupil in the office of the architect Clough Williams-Ellis.

In 1974, aged eighty-two, Anthony Methuen became the fifth Baron Methuen of Corsham, following the death of older brother the artist Paul Ayshford Methuen (1886-1974). Paintings by Paul Ayshford Methuen of buildings in Somerset, included Ven House, Milborne Port, and Brympton d'Evercy House.

Anthony Paul Methuen :

Poundisford Park, Pitminster, e. staircase dates from alterations of 1928 [Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 133]

In 1958 he replaced the nave wagon roof at All Saints, Nunney with a utilitarian metal structure.

MEW, Leonard 1903-1968 *architect*

Leonard Mew was born in Nottingham, the fifth child of Walter Henry Mew, a train driver. From 1919-1921 he was an articled pupil of local architect Edmund Herbert Child (1867-1938), then worked in the office of the Nottinghamshire County Architect and in 1925-26 he went on a sketching tour of France and Belgium. In 1930 he moved to Somerset County Council, where he remained for the next eighteen years, rising to the post of Assistant County Architect.

By 1948 Leonard Mew was living at Kaylen, Galmington, Taunton, and had apparently changed his surname to Meux.

[RIBA membership papers, 1948]

His pre-Second World War work for Somerset County Council included:

Magistrates Court and Police Station, Petters Way, Yeovil, for County Architect Albert John Toomer, 1936-8 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 718]

Police Station, Shuttern, Taunton, for County Architect Robert Oliver Harris, 1939-40 [SHC PSCS/5/1]

MEYER, Frederick William-see John Veitch

MICKLEWRIGHT, William Edward-see Henry Wilson and Charles Trask

MILDMAY, Humphrey d.1761 of Shawford, Hampshire

Hazelgrove House, Sparkford, apparently designed the facade for his brother Carew Hervey

Mildmay, c.1730-see also John and William Bastard [Lanckester, *A History of Hazelgrove House*, 1958, 21]

MILLARD, George Augustus 1876-1920 *surveyor*

George Millard was born in Wedmore, the third of five children of John Burrell Millard, a auctioneer and accountant, and his wife Mary. In 1901 he married Alice Ford and the following year he was appointed Surveyor to Axbridge Rural District Council, a post he held until 1909.

George Millard was then appointed to a similar position with Axminster Rural District Council, in Devon.

MILLER, Sanderson 1716-1780 *gentleman architect and landscape designer*

Sanderson Miller was born at Radway, Warwickshire the son of Sanderson Miller (d.1737), a wealthy wool merchant of Banbury. Whilst studying at Oxford, Sanderson Miller developed an interest in antiquarianism and a romantic attitude to the past. He enjoyed the life of a cultured country gentleman on his Radway estate and between 1743 and 1747 he carried out improvements to his property, partly remodelling the modest Elizabethan house, and building a picturesque thatched cottage, and an octagonal Gothic tower. These works established Sanderson Miller as an important figure in the development of the Gothic revival and he was in much demand among a wide circle of aristocratic friends and acquaintances for architectural advice and designs.

His architectural works included the Shire Hall, Warwick, 1754-8, Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, 1754-60, and Lacock Abbey, Wiltshire, 1754-5, but his most characteristic work was his half-ruined mock castles which developed the theme of his Radway tower. However, this period of creative activity was relatively short, and virtually came to an end, following bouts of debilitating illnesses in 1760.

Sanderson Miller produced a series of sketches to convey a resemblance of a particular building or structure, these were then...*properly figured for the direction of the workmen* by professional architects, surveyors or master builders, such as Henry Keene and John Sanderson.

[Michael McCarthy, *The Origins of the Gothic Revival*, 1987; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jennifer Meir, *Sanderson Miller and his Landscapes*, 2006; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Cricket Lodge, Cricket St Thomas, Alexander Hood wrote to Sanderson Miller in 1774 about a farmhouse he was intending to erect for himself and his wife, to replace the...*Mansion, our old Farm House* that is in a state of disrepair. Alexander Hood was anxious that the new house should be...*truly in the Farm stile*, and sent Sanderson Miller details of the layout of the existing farmyard with its dairy and brew-house. In 1794 Alexander Hood became Viscount Bridport, and commissioned John Soane to remodel Cricket Lodge [Hawkes, *Sanderson Miller of Radway 1716-1780 Architect*, 1964, 83, unpublished thesis; Meir, *Sanderson Miller and his Landscapes*,

2006, 227]

MILLS, Thomas 1858-1940 *monumental mason and sculptor*

Thomas Mills was born in Painswick, Gloucestershire, the seventh child of quarryman Thomas Mills.

In 1881 he was working as a stone carver and living near Windsor, Berkshire, but by 1901 he had married Florence Eliza, and was living in Wells. In 1911 his address was No.75 High Street.

War Memorial, Wookey Hole, designed by **Harold Gladstone Hiley** (1881-1956) of Wookey Hole, 1919 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, set in the wall of the old Mission Room, Dulcote, 1920 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

War Memorial, Churchyard of St Cuthbert, Wells, designed by the former Newcastle-on-Tyne architect **Henry Clement Charlewood** (1853-1943) who in 1916 had retired to Somerset, 1922 [*Some Memorials of War in the County of Somerset* website]

MITCHELL, Frederick Charles 1877-1965 *architect*

Frederick Mitchell was born at Winkleigh, Devon, the son of carpenter Charles Mitchell (1853-1932), and his wife Ellen Cockwell.

By 1901 he had moved to London and was working as a builder's clerk in Kensington. Ten years later, Frederick Mitchell was practising as an architect in London, and living near Woking, Surrey. In 1914 he married Ethel Augusta Knight.

Frederick Mitchell designed the Savoy Cinema and Restaurant in Dublin in 1928, and remodelled the Academy Cinema at Leytonstone. Later he was in partnership with Robert Stanley Batstone (1912-1985).

By 1939 he had retired to Paignton in Devon.

The Lyceum Cinema (renamed the Odeon by 1935, then the Classic), Station Road, Taunton, internal remodelling and refurbishment, 1931-32, dem. [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Taunton*, 1995, 5; cinematreasures.org website; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 112 illust.]

MITCHELL, James J.

James Mitchell was jointly Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council from 1902 until 1905, with Robert Smith and John House.

MOCKRIDGE, Henry 1841-1916 *builder*

Born in Pitminster, Henry Mockridge was the son of Anthony Mockridge, a mason, and his wife Elizabeth.

In 1862 he married Jane Talbot, and the couple lived in Trull, firstly, in Summerleigh Villas, then in Fairview Terrace.

Fairview and Southview Terraces, Trull, late nineteenth century [Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2007, 21 illust.]

MOFFATT, William Boynton 1812-1887 *architect*

William Moffatt was born at St Columb Minor, Cornwall, the son of a builder. Initially he trained as a joiner, before becoming an articled pupil of the London architect James Edmeston (1791-1867). During his pupilage he befriended fellow pupil George Gilbert Scott. Following the death of his father, George Gilbert Scott resolved to set up in practice, initially as a workhouse architect. In this venture he was joined by William Moffatt in the summer of 1836 to help him with drawings and supervising works.

As William Moffatt was already architect to the Amesbury Union Workhouse in Wiltshire, the two architects agreed to collaborate as equals, and two years later they entered into a formal partnership. Their partnership rapidly flourished, developing their own expertise in building workhouses. William Moffatt was particularly successful at securing commissions, which were open to competition, and George Gilbert Scott acknowledged his partner's talent for what he referred to as...*union hunting*. Over the following decade their office produced over forty workhouses, along with many other public and private commissions. However, by the end of 1845 their partnership was dissolved, but the official announcement was not made until another year of transition had passed.

After 1846 William Moffatt seems to have built very little, he did successfully compete for and design the Earlswood Asylum, near Redhill in Surrey, but was unplaced in four other architectural competitions in the 1850's. In c.1855-61 he designed Ellenborough Park, Weston-super-Mare to attract retirees from the Indian service. He also actively promulgated the idea of *new towns*, and in 1850 competed for work in connection with the drainage of London.

William Moffatt exhib. only once at the R.A. in 1856, presumably with his competition winning designs for the Assize Court in Taunton.

Apparently, William Moffatt drank heavily, and was imprisoned debt in 1860. George Gilbert Scott contributed to his legal fees, and it is likely that he also continued to financially help his former partner.

William Moffatt died in 1887 at St Enoder, ten miles n. of Truro, Cornwall, where he had lived for some years with his wife Diana.

William Moffatt in partnership with George Gilbert Scott:

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Williton, 1836, probably designed by William Moffatt, one of sixteen the partnership built in the West of England [Cole, *The Work of Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1980, 186 and 226]

Vicarage, Babcary, 1840 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 101]

Somerset County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics (Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929), near Wells, competition winning design, 1844-7, construction supervised by the County Surveyor, Richard Carver, the contractor apparently died during the works that delayed the completion of the buildings, closed 1991 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. F, 19; SHC Q/ALu Bundles 2-4 and 6-9; *Taunton Courier*, 11 June 1845, 28 October 1846 and 27 October 1847; *The Builder*, 1844, 624 and 1845 141; Cole, 1980, 14 and 225; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168]

Christ Church National School, Frome, 1844 [SHC DD/EDS/3634; Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 9; Goodall, 1985, 31]

Holy Trinity and the Vicarage, Chantry, 1844-46, George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt were locally assisted by William George Brown of Frome [*The Builder*, 1844, 383; SHC DD/SNV/2/6; Cole, 1980, 209, 39 and 209]

William Moffatt:

Assize Court, Taunton, winner of the architectural competition in somewhat suspicious Circumstances as William Moffatt had suggested to the Chairman of the Committee of Magistrates to hold a competition for the proposed Assize Court, despite the fact that the plans for the new buildings by Richard Carver had already been approved, and the bricks ordered and delivered to the site. Needless to say, William Moffatt won first prize in the ensuing competition, and his design was subsequently built, although he rarely visited the site, ironically the County Surveyor Richard Carver was required to supervise the construction, 1855-58, builder George Pollard of Taunton [*The Builder*, 1855, 59, 81 and 190; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160; Bush, *The Story of Taunton*, 1989, 94]

MOGGRIDGE, Thomas Henry 1865-1936 builder

Thomas Henry Moggridge was born in Minehead the seventh child of Thomas Moggridge (1829-1905), a sawyer and his wife Ann Tarr (1832-1905). By the age of fifteen he was an apprenticed to a stonemason, and in 1891 he was working as a bricklayer. At this time he had moved to Queen Street, Taunton, and married Annie Greenslade (1867-1945) of Brompton Regis.

Ten years later Thomas Moggridge was described as a builder and contractor. The firm became T.H. Moggridge & Sons of Taunton when he was joined by his eldest sons Sidney (1889-1956), and Reginald (1890-1972), as junior partners.

In June 1921 Thomas Henry Moggridge retired to devote more time to his farming interests and sold the building firm to Sidney. The business was then employing some eighty men.

Sidney Moggridge built a family home near Halcon Corner on the Bridgwater Road in Taunton. His wife Nellie apparently complained that the toll house next door spoilt her view of the Blackdown Hills, so Sidney bought the toll house and rebuilt it on the other side of the road. He then gave the building, which is still extant, to his son Gerald (b.1927).

Following Sidney Moggridge's retirement in the early 1950's, his sons Reginald (1920-1997) and Gerald ran the business until it was acquired in 1987.

[Information from Ray Stokes]

College of Art, Corporation Street, Taunton, for Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam,

completed in 1905 [SHC A/AMY/456; Pevsner, 1958, 315; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 377]

Former Public Library, Corporation Street, Taunton, for Alexander Little and Ingleson Goodison, 1904-5 [original brass plaque now in the Library at Paul Street, Taunton; *Building News*, 23 October 1903, 456, 18 March 1904, 411, illust; *The Builder*, 9 September 1905, 283-4; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 424]

All Saints (built 1888), Rockwell Green, Wellington, tower and spire added for architect Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1906-8 [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 123, illu; Church guide; information from Ray Stokes]

Village Hall, Kingston St Mary, for Harry Stone and John Lloyd, 1923 [drawings with Stone & Partners; *Somerset County Gazette*, 20 October 1923]

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, extension to the Thone Boarding School building, 1927-28 [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 147]

MOLE, Stafford Drake-see Henry Alexander Ratcliffe Ellis

MOORE, Arthur Louis 1849-1939 *stained glass artist and designer*

Arthur Moore was born in Brixton, one of nine children of a Clerkenwell clockmaker. He was apprenticed in 1868 to J.T. Lyon, a glass painter in Fitzroy Square, London. In 1871 he set up in partnership with S. Gibbs, as Gibbs & Moore, artists in stained glass and mural decorations in premises on Great Russell Street, then Southampton Row, where it remained until 1924. In around 1879 the firm was renamed A.L. Moore & Company, and in 1896 he was joined by his son Charles Eustace Moore (1880-c.1965), who continued the business until 1952. Over the course of both their careers the Moores produced over a thousand windows in the UK and a further one hundred for overseas commissions.

St Mary, Withiel Florey, chancel window, after 1882 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 703]

St Margaret, Spaxton, s-e window, 1898 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 571]

St Andrew, Holcombe, e.window, late 19th century [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 527]

All Saints, Nunney, n.aisle second from e., and w.windows, 1906 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 571]

St John, Staplegrove, e.window, 1906 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 574]

St Michael, Creech St Michael, e.window, 1907 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 230]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, s.aisle e. Regimental window, 1912 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 50; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 611; Cheshire, *Victorian Stained Glass in the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, n.d., 7]

MOODY, Richard 1844-1902 *surveyor*

Richard Moody was born in Shepton Mallet, the eldest son of Thomas Moody, a farmer, and his wife Sarah.

In 1870 he married Mary Elizabeth Chard and the couple lived at Pilton where his occupation was described as being a farmer. In 1894 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council until 1902, with William Phelps.

MOORE, Frank 1865-1946 *surveyor*

Frank Moore was born at Rode in Somerset, the eldest son of John Moore, a farmer, and his wife Sarah. He practised as an estate agent and surveyor in Bristol, and in 1889 married Ellen Jane Price. He was also actively involved in local politics, becoming leader of the Liberal Party on Bristol City Council, and in 1925 Lord Mayor.

Gemare Farmhouse and chauffeur's cottage, Holford, 1921 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/17]

MOORE, Henry 1871-1910 *architect*

Born at Hatherden, near Andover, Hampshire, Henry Moore was the youngest of six children of Henry Talbot Moore, a landowner, and his wife, Taunton born Elizabeth Montague.

In 1895 he married Eleanor Beatrice Latch at West Coker, and by 1901 they were living in Frome, and he was working as an architect.

Victoria Public Baths, converted a building on the site of Cockey's ironworks, Rook Lane, Frome, 1899, closed 1975 [McGarvie, *Frome Through the Ages*, 1982, 168]

MOORE, James Philip 1843-1923 *architect*

Born in Brighton, in 1851 James Moore was living at Great Malvern, Worcestershire, with his aunt and four siblings. In 1861 he was living in South Malling, Sussex, with his brother-in-law and the following year he became an articled pupil of Henry Currey (1820-1900), then a clerk for John Raphael Brandon (1817-1877) and John Oldrid Scott. He was briefly in the offices of Benjamin Ferrey and James Edmeston (1791-1867), before moving to Gloucester in 1869 and working for Alfred William Maberley (1822-1888).

James Moore commenced in practice on his own behalf in 1875 and was for a short period in partnership with John Medland (1840-1913).

In 1891 he was practising in Gloucester, and retired in 1912.

Vicarage (now Blanda House), Chaffcombe, 1885-86, presumably replacing the plans drawn up in 1882-4 by London architects **Hilton & Rawlings** [SHC D/D/Bbm/262; Gloucester Record Office D 4335]

MOORE, Temple Lushington 1856-1920 *church architect*

The third son of George Frederick Moore (1818-1884), an army officer, Temple Moore was born at Tullamore, sixty miles west of Dublin, where the family were visiting relatives. His christian names were carried down from his maternal grandparents.

In 1858 the family moved to Glasgow, and at the age of sixteen he was sent away to be privately educated at Londesborough, between Hull and York, Yorkshire. Whilst there his artistic skill and interest in buildings came to the attention of George Gilbert Scott junior, who was restoring a nearby church in 1872-3. For the next three years Temple Moore became his articled pupil and moved to London. In 1877 he also attended the R.A. Schools. On completion of his articles he stayed on as an assistant, and when George Gilbert Scott suffered a mental breakdown, Temple Moore ensured the smooth running of the practice, without letting on to the clients the full extent of the problems. But after a series of tragic events, George Gilbert Scott's career virtually came to an end. Temple Moore set up his own practice in 1878, but continued to work closely with George Gilbert Scott, even as his health continued to deteriorate.

The education of a Victorian architect could scarcely be considered complete without study tours to the Continent. Temple Moore was no exception, a keen traveller and watercolourist his first trip was in 1878 to Bruges and Cologne, and over the next twenty-five years he visited France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and Germany on a number of occasions.

By 1890 Temple Moore had developed a thriving practice, mainly of new church buildings, restorations, alterations, and fittings and furniture. Numerically, the greatest concentration of his works were in the North York Moors, but he was also active in many other parts of the country. During the course of his career he designed some forty new churches, including the Anglican Cathedral in Nairobi, Kenya.

In about 1898 he took on both George Gilbert Scott's sons, Giles Gilbert Scott and Adrian Gilbert Scott (1882-1963) as articled pupils. Then in 1913 his only son Richard (Dick) Temple Moore (1891-1918) was articled to his father, but he was killed in the First World War before he could fully practise as an architect. Temple Moore then turned to his son-in-law Leslie Thomas Moore (1883-1957) for a partner, and the practice became known as Temple Moore and Moore.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Geoffrey Brandwood, *Temple Moore An Architect of the Late Gothic Revival*, 1997]

Coker Court, East Coker, added new s-w service wing, 1900-2 [Brandwood, 1997, 169, 227 and 254]

MORGAN, William Frend De -see Thomas Jackson

MORGANS, Morgan 1816-1888 *mining and civil engineer*

Morgan Morgans was born in Carmarthenshire. At the age of twenty-five he was living in Abercarne and working as a mining engineer. But in 1858 he was persuaded to leave South Wales for Somerset and to take charge of the development of the Brendon Hills mines. In the following year he was also appointed engineer to the West Somerset Mineral Railway, where he was responsible for supervising the construction of the Comberow incline, and the installation of the winding machinery.

By 1861 he was living at Sea View House (now Hill House), Brendon Hill built for him by James Babbage.

In 1867 he resigned his position and established a civil and mining engineering consultancy in Bristol.

[www.westsomersetmineralrailway.org.uk]

MORRIS family, **Cuthbert Rodham** 1831-1922, **Cuthbert William** 1864-1922 and **Richard Spearing** 1869-1927 *land agents, auctioneers, and surveyors*

In the 1820's, Richard Morris (1788-1852) a farmer, auctioneer and land agent moved from Bampton, Devon to Stoke St Gregory, and later to North Curry. His two sons were born in North Curry, Robert Smith Morris (b.1828) who became an accountant, and Cuthbert Rodham Morris, who initially worked as an attorney's copy clerk.

When Richard Morris died, Cuthbert Morris followed in his father's footsteps, becoming an auctioneer and surveyor. He practised from North Curry and built up a thriving business handling the sale of estates for some of the leading families in Somerset, Devon and Cornwall. In 1857 Cuthbert Morris married Ann Mitchell Spearing (1838-1900), and the couple lived at Gwyon House, North Curry. They had two sons, namely Cuthbert William Morris and Richard Spearing Morris, as well as eight daughters.

Cuthbert Morris was for many years the Methodist Chaqpel secretary and treasurer, and repaired the local Chapel building in 1870. In 1901 an extension was added in memory of his mother, Ann Mitchell Morris. In 1894 he was chairman of North Curry Parish Council, and when he died he left a legacy for improvements to the Assembly Rooms, later known as the Morris Memorial Hall.

One of his daughters Anne Elizabeth married **John Grigg Peard** (1857-1922) of Devon, the son of James Peard (d.1885). By 1881 he was farming at Lillesdon Court Farm, North Curry, and later became a land agent, surveyor and auctioneer. By 1901 he was living at Whatley House, Queens Square, North Curry. His son John Cuthbert Noel Peard (1891-1965), qualified as a Chartered Surveyor.

Before the end of the nineteenth century Cuthbert Rodham Morris had taken his sons and son-in-law into partnership and the firm became was known as C.R. Morris, Sons and Peard with offices in North Curry, Taunton and Bridgwater. A fifth partner, Frederick Roper Cooke left the practice in 1902.

Richard Spearing Morris lived at Long's House, White Street, North Curry from 1897. After his death the house passed to his son Richard Rodham Morris (1903-1988), who in 1945 married Kathleen Tacchi Stagg (1899-1993) the peace campaigner, drama teacher and dancer. Richard Rodham Morris continued the family's estate agency firm until the 1970's.

[Dix, *North Curry-A Place in History*, 2006]

Gwyon House, Church Road, North Curry, 1858, built by Cuthbert Rodham Morris for himself

[*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of North Curry*, February 1968; Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 42 illust.]

Gwyon Cottage, adjoining Gwyon House, North Curry, built as the first office for C.R. Morris, Sons and Peard, later the practice moved to Melbourne House, Queens Square, North Curry [Dix, 2006, 126]

Fosse House, North Curry, 1895, Cuthbert William Morris built for himself, later he enlarged and improved the house which was subsequently destroyed in a fire [Dix, 2006, 153]

Long's House, White Street, North Curry, alterations by Richard Spearing Morris, 1897 [Dix, 2006, 154]

Highcroft House, North Curry, a house John Peard built for himself [Dix, 2006, 114 and 153]

MORRIS, Joseph 1836-1913, and his daughter **Violet Shewell** 1878-1958 *architects*

Joseph Morris was the son of Thomas Morris (1791-1867), a woollen draper and tailor of Reading. He was one of ten children born into a Quaker family and became an articled pupil of John Berry Clacy (1810-1880), who was the Surveyor for the eastern half of Berkshire, and described himself as an architect, auctioneer, insurance agent and a postmaster.

On leaving the office of John Clacy, in the 1850's Joseph Morris practised in London for a brief period, but in 1860 he was back in Reading with an address in the Market Place. In 1871 Joseph Morris was appointed County Surveyor of Bridges and Building for all of Berkshire, a post he held until 1905. From 1875, and for the next ten years or so, he was in partnership with Spencer Slingsby Stallwood. The dissolution of their partnership is significantly close to the time, in 1884,

when Joseph Morris developed a close adherence to the Somerset-based religious sect of the Agapemonite. Joseph Morris had ceased being a Quaker in 1858.

In 1893-6 Joseph Morris built the Church of the Ark of the Convent on Clapham Common, London for the Agapemonite faith. For this major work he was joined by his son Francis (Frank) Edward Morris (1871-1908), who was articled to his father in 1887, and became his partner in 1892.

The residue of Joseph Morris's practice in Reading continued as Morris & Son from 1896 until 1905, when suffering from ill-health he resigned as County Surveyor and left Reading with his wife and three daughters, to live in the community of the so-called Abode of Love on the Quantocks in Somerset.

Joseph Morris in partnership with Spencer Slingsby Stallwood:

St Mary, Chedzoy, Spencer Stallwood refitted the chancel with new altar and reredos, 1884-85, builder Henry James Spiller [*The Builder*, 1884a, 529; SHC P/D/chedz 6/1/1]

Joseph Morris:

The Agapemone (the Abode of Love founded by Revd. Henry James Prince in 1846), Four Forks, Spaxton, alterations at the rear of the main house, 1888 [*Transactions*, 1989, 84; Bush, *Somerset-The Complete Guide*, 1994, 188 general illustration of development]

Violet Morris was one of the first women to become a qualified chartered architect. Violet and her brother Frank went on to design many domestic properties in the Reading and Wokingham areas, however their partnership was short lived as Frank died of typhoid in 1908, aged only thirty-seven, leaving Violet to practise alone.

In 1940 Sir John Betjemen visited Violet Morris at her home at Four Forks on the Quantocks, and invited her to an architectural conference at the Arts Centre in Bridgwater where he honoured her as one of the earliest women architects.

Her last building dates from 1949, when she was seventy-one.

Violet Morris was buried in the churchyard at Spaxton. Her parents, Joseph and Emily Morris where buried in the garden of their home, East Gate House, which she had designed for them. Her younger sister **Olive Mary Morris** (1882-1968) carved the mantelpiece, newel post and bannisters at East Gate House. She also built the organ case for St Margaret, Spaxton, now in the R.C. Church of the Holy Cross, Bedminster, Bristol.

[Arnold and Gold, *Morris of Reading, a Family of Architects 1836-1958*, *Transactions of the Ancient Monuments Society*, vol. 33, 1989, 45-95]

East Gate House, Four Forks, Spaxton, for her parents, 1904-5, builders Joseph Willis and Son of Bridgwater [SHC D/R/bw/22/1/1/26a and 101; *Transactions*, 1989, 73, photo, 75 drawings and specification, and 86]

The West Gate House, Four Forks, Spaxton, 1908, builders Joseph Wills & Son [*Transactions*, 1989, 75, 76 drawing of proposed house, and 85]

The North Gate House, adjoining the Agapemone, Four Forks, Spaxton, 1915, builders E.H.Coles & Sons of Enmore [*Transactions*, 1989, 75 and 86]

The Larches, Spaxton, 1921, builders E.H.Coles & Sons [*Transactions*, 1989, 75 and 86]

Durleigh Hill, No.1, Spaxton, 1930-32 [*Transactions*, 1989, 78 hand written specification, and 86]

The Holt, adjoining Lower Aisholt Road, Spaxton, 1936 [*Transactions*, 1989, 86]

Crossway, Church Road, Spaxton, 1937, builder E.H. Coles & Sons [*Transactions*, 1989, 86]

Bungalow, drawing, undated [*Transactions*, 1989, 87]

After 1939, Violet Morris designed Brookside, Twinhill Road, Spaxton, a bungalow similar to that of The Holt [*Transactions*, vol.33, 1989, 77 photo]

MORRIS, Percy-see Wallace Gill 1868-1945 architect

MORSE, William-see James Henry Langdon

MOSS, William 1848-1935 builder

William Moss was born in Bishops Hull, the son of John Moss, a mason and later a builder, and his wife Martha.

He trained as a bricklayer, and in 1881 he was a builder and brick merchant. By 1911 he was the manager of the local brick and tile works.

Bridge over the River Tone, Bishops Hull, 1875 [plaque on bridge]

MOSSMAN J. & G. Limited *monumental and architectural sculptors*

The Mossman family business of marble cutters and sculptors was founded by William Mossman (1793-1851) in Glasgow. His sons John (1817-1890) and George (1823-1863) established the firm of J. & G. Mossman in 1857, which still continues today, although their Glasgow showroom closed in 2011.

St Matthew, Wookey, churchyard mon. in the form of a Celtic cross to E.M. Alexander (d. 1915)
[Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 710]

MUDFORD, James 1771-1846 and his son **Edward** 1794-1857 *builders*

St Mary, West Chinnock, alterations, 1820 and 1825-26, church replaced in 1889-90 [ICBS]

MUNDEN, Charles c.1798-1873 *carpenter and builder*

Born at Kingstone near Ilminster, in 1850 Charles Munden and his wife Harriett (b.1803) were living in Love Lane, Ilminster and he was working as a carpenter and builder. Ten years later he was employing eight men.

By 1868 he is also recorded as being an architect in the *Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*. Charles Munden had retired by 1871, and died in February 1873 and was buried in his home village of Kingstone.

Bay Hill, No.12, Ilminster, Townend toll house, c.1840 and shown as only a toll-bar on the *Map of Somersetshire*, 1822 by Christopher Greenwood [Dowding and Taylor, *The Toll-houses of Somerset*, 2013, 72 illust.]

Station Road, No.138, Ilminster, Hazelwell toll house, c.1842 [Dowding and Taylor, 2013, 70 illust.]

St Peter, Ilton, n. aisle added, chancel rebuilt, and nave renovated for James Mountford Allen, 1860 [*The Builder*, 29 September 1860]

MUNNINGS, Alfred James-see Edwin Lutyens

MUNRO, Philip 1833-1911 *civil engineer*

Philip Munro was born at Dornoch, Sutherland in the n.e. of Scotland, and was an articled pupil, then an assistant to Alexander Leslie (1844-1893), a civil engineer and architect, in Aberdeen. He worked in the Channel Isles, and for the Ordnance Survey before setting up in practice in Bristol in 1878.

Philip Munro worked on the Wiltshire & Berkshire Canal from 1870-94, and was in partnership with his son John Munro from 1881 to 1906. The partners were co-engineers of the Clifton Rocks Railway, 1891-2, and the Clifton Pump Room and Spa in Bristol, 1893-4.

In 1901 Philip Munro was living at Exeter Buildings, Clifton in Bristol, with his wife Agnes Kirkpatrick, whom he married in 1854.

Cemetery, Burnham-on-Sea, 1885, chapels dem. [www.ciftonsipa.com]

St Cuthbert's Mill, Wookey Hole, rebuilt, c.1890 [information from Julian Orbach]

MURCH, Edward 1804-1873 *iron founder*

Edward Murch was born into a Honiton family of silversmiths, watch and clockmakers, the son of William Murch (1768-1853) and his second wife Ann Burnard.

In *Pigot's Directory* of 1830 he was described as a partner in the firm of iron founders of Eastover, Bridgwater, with William Browne, James Browne, Thomas Watson, and Edward Nias. The partners had acquired the iron foundry of Richard Down in the previous year. Their partnership was however, dissolved in 1831, and until 1860 only the name of Murch is recorded on works produced in the foundry.

In 1849 Edward Murch was also listed as being the Bridgwater agent for the Phoenix Fire Assurance Company, and in 1855 he exhib. an apple mill, a threshing machine and a couple of horse hoes at the Bath & West of England Agricultural Society Show.

In 1861 the firm becomes Murch & Spencer, iron and brass founders, mechanical engineers and agricultural implement makers. Robert Spence (b.1839) came from Elvington, near York and was later joined by his brother Edmund John Spence (b.1842). After Edward Murch retired, the Spencer brothers continued the business until c.1881, when it was acquired by James Culverwell. Edward Murch died at his home on Taunton Road, Bridgwater, aged sixty-nine.

St Mary, Bridgwater, churchyard gates and gateways, 1831 [stamped Browne, Watson and Murch & Co]
 Prowse's Mill, Westford, Wellington, supplied cast-iron columns, c.1837 [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 94, 2003, 23]
 Poor Law Union Workhouse, Wells, gates and railings, 1838 [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, Journal No. 113, 2010, 6-12]
 Creech Old Bridge (built c.1700), Creech St Michael, supplied iron girders and railings for widening the bridge on both sides to designs of Richard Carver, 1848 [Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 1993, 71; South West Regional Institution of Civil Engineers, *Bridges Along the River Tone*, leaflet]
 Hurstbow Bridge, Martock, designed by Richard Carver, County Surveyor, 1848, mason-builder George Pearce of Martock [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Journal* No. 2, 1977, 27-30]
 Gas Works, Bridgwater, to designs by Edwin Down, 1850 [SHC A/AMY/9]

MURPHY, John-see John Wood

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NATTRESS, George 1843-1909 *architect and watercolour artist*

George Nattress was born at Dersingham near Kings Lynn, Norfolk, the second child of George Nattress, a mason, and his wife Susanna. He was an articled pupil of John Loughborough Pearson. He was admitted as a member of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archaeological Society in 1870, when he was then living in Leicester, and in the same year married Elizabeth Miranda Fowler at Kingsbury Episcopi.

By 1875 he was practising from London and apparently worked on both Truro and Portsmouth Cathedrals before emigrating to Philadelphia in the United States of America in 1889, where he practised as a church architect in the office of Theophilus Parsons Chandler.

George Nattress was also an accomplished artist and exhib. at the R.A. from 1866 to 1888. His watercolours included Barrington Court, 1876, Ina's Palace, South Petherton, 1877, 1882 and 1890, Montacute House, 1877, and Cleeve Abbey, 1881. One of his paintings, the w. front of Exeter Cathedral, is still a popular print reproduction.

George Nattress died in the United States of America in May 1909.

Cemetery, Mount Pleasant, Crewkerne, won the competition, 1873-74 [*The Builder*, 17 May 1873, 396]

Dillington House, near Ilminster, added service wing and the Stable Court, 1875 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 255]

Wearne Wyche, Picts Hill, Huish Episcopi, 1875 [*Building News*, 19 November 1875]

NAYLOR, John Reginald 1855-1923 and **George Hansom SALE** 1857-1945 *architects and surveyors*

John Naylor was born at Upton, near Repton, Nottinghamshire, the third child of Maria Naylor. From 1871 to 1876 he was an articled pupil of Mumford & Henry Milnes Townsend of Peterborough, before entering the office of George Gilbert Scott.

In 1878 he joined James Fowler (1828-1892) of Louth, Lincolnshire as an assistant. Later that year he commenced independent practice as an architect and surveyor in Derby, and he took on George Sale as an improver. In 1879 he married Katherine Mary Little and the couple had three children.

George Sale was born at Swarkstone, Derbyshire, and educated in Derby. By the age of seventeen he was an articled pupil of Derby architect Frederick Josias Robinson (1833-1892). In 1887 he had become a partner of John Naylor, and the following year he married Florence Ada Eardley.

Following John Naylor's death in 1923, George Sale continued the practice with other partners. He had retired by 1939 and was living in Belper, Derbyshire.

John Reginald Naylor in partnership with George Hansom Sale:

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, proposed vestry, 1909, not executed, choir vestry built by adding two bays on the end of n. aisle, 1912, with Sprankling & Price of Taunton [SHC D/B/ta /24/1/40/492 and D/D/Cf/1912/50]

NEALE, Isaac-see Charles Long

NEISH, James 1873-1918 *engineer*

James Neish was born at Lochee in Dundee, Scotland, the third child of Ann Neish. By 1891 he was an articled pupil of a civil engineer.

In 1906 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council with William Phelps.

James Neish died on military service during the First World War.

NELSON, Joseph 1777-1833 *lighthouse builder-engineer*

Joseph Nelson was born in Yorkshire into a family of stonemasons. Later he was associated with the design and construction of at least fifteen lighthouses, including a number in and around the Bristol Channel. He was first recorded in 1809 as a builder of the South Stack lighthouse on Holyhead Island. The building was designed by the architect and civil engineer, Daniel Alexander (1768-1846), who had succeeded Samuel Wyatt as Consultant Engineer to Trinity House in 1807. After that experience the two men worked closely together and built the lighthouse on Lundy Island in the Bristol Channel, amongst others.

High Lighthouse, Berrow Road, and the wooden Low Lighthouse on the beach, Burnham-on-Sea, 1832, by lining-up the two lights the entrance to the River Parrett was navigated [Pearson, *Lighthouses*, 2008, 45]

NEWTON, Charles Drew 1863-1940 *contractor*

Born at Williton, the son of Frederick Walter Newton, Charles Newton moved to the Bournemouth area where he was married in 1895. Until 1908 he was in partnership in a local contracting business, building roads, laying sewers and paving.

Charles Newton died in Bournemouth, aged seventy-seven.

Leighton House, Leighton Road, Minehead, additions, 1901 [SRO D/U/M/22/1/106]

NEWTON, Ernest 1856-1922 *architect*

Ernest Newton was the fourth son of Henry Newton, a land agent of North London. He was initially articled to Ewan Christian, but in June 1873 he moved to the office of Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912), and remained as an assistant, then chief assistant, before setting up in practice in London in 1879. Richard Norman Shaw taught his pupils by gradually increasing their share in works currently being built. The final stage was for the pupil to act as clerk of works on a building, Ernest Newton fulfilled his clerkship building Flete House in Devon. In the last three years as an assistant he also held the post of clerk in the office, giving him a modicum of design responsibility, and probably a hand in other aspects of Richard Shaw's working practises.

In common with other young architects, in his early years, Ernest Newton experienced a paucity of commissions. In 1882 he published *Sketches for Country Residences* to draw attention to his practice, other books were to follow including *A Book of Houses*, 1890, and *A Book of Country Houses*, 1903.

During his career Ernest Newton built many large houses, especially in the Home Counties, restored and extended older houses, such as at Upton Grey Manor House, Hampshire, 1907 with a Gertrude Jekyll garden, and The Greenway, Shurdington, Gloucestershire, 1910.

For some years Ernest Newton was joint editor of the *Architectural Review*.

He was elected PRIBA in 1914-17, awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1918, and became a Royal Academician in 1919.

His funeral in 1922 was attended by Edward Prior (1852-1932) and William Lethaby, two of his colleagues in the foundation of the Art Workers' Guild, some thirty years before.

His son William Newton was also an architect and the author of the biography of his father, *The Work of Ernest Newton, R.A.*, 1925.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Roderick Brown, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Richard Morrice, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Triscombe House, West Bagborough, remodelled, 1904, builders Henry W. Pollard & Sons of

Bridgwater, the same contractors largely rebuilt the house in 2007, following a fire five years earlier [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. L-N, 1973, 126 shows exhibition drawings of the alterations and additions drawn by F. Winton Newman; *The Buildings News*, 28

July 1905 illust. the principal elevations and floor plans, reproduced by David Worthy in *The Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010, 18 and 100 illust; Gray, 1985, 272-3; Brown, 1985, 181 and 229]

NEWTON, Thomas Walter Francis 1862-1903 *architect*

Thomas Newton was oldest son of Alfred James Newton (1838-1866), a successful ironmonger and china dealer of the Market Place, Wiveliscombe. Following the early death of his father, aged only twenty-eight, the family moved to the Rowbarton area of Taunton, and Thomas Newton attended nearby Taunton School.

Before 1881 he was a pupil in an unknown architects office in Taunton, before completing his articles in the Birmingham practice of architects and surveyors, Frank Barlow Osborn (1840-1907) and Samuel Alfred Reading (1840-1923). At first he practised on his own account in the City, but later he was joined in partnership by Albert Edward Cheatle (b.1863).

By 1890 he was living at Quarry Farm, Northfield, south Birmingham, where he died aged only forty-one, but according Bryan Little in *Birmingham Buildings*, 1971...*had he lived he would probably have been one of the City's best early twentieth-century architects*

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, Cricket Pavilion, 1884, moved in 1911 and enlarged, 1923 [Record, *Proud Century-The First Hundred Years of Taunton School*, 1948, 84 and 250]

Reading Room, Silver Street, Wiveliscombe, 1887 [*Building News*, 16 December 1887, illust; *Wiveliscombe*, 2005, 228]

NICHOLLS, Douglas Richard 1891-1959 *surveyor*

Douglas Nicholls was born in Crewkerne, the third son of John Nicholls (b. 1851), the local Gas Works manager. He was an articled pupil in the Chard office of Edmund James Symes and John Madge, architects and surveyors, then during the First World War, he served in the Royal Engineers, rising to the rank of major. After military service he re-joined Symes & Madge, as a partner. This partnership with John Madge, and his son John Francis Madge was dissolved in 1933, and Douglas Nicholls continued practising from No. 21A High Street, Chard.

In 1949 he designed West Point, Touchstone Close, Chard, built by C. Turner & Son of Chard.

Douglas Nicholls died in 1959 in Bridport, Dorset.

Douglas Nicholls in partnership with John and John Francis Madge:

Infirmery, Chard, 1931, builder Foster of Radstock [*Taunton Courier*, 6 May 1931]

Douglas Nicholls:

Memorial Village Hall, Shepton Beauchamp, 1933, builders J.V. Baker of Broadway [Pearce, *Where the Cider Apples Grow-The Story of Shepton Beauchamp*, 1983, 129]

Masonic Hall, South Street, Crewkerne, converted part of Henhayes House into a Masonic Hall, 1937 [Yates, *Freemasonry in the Province of Somerset from 1733*, 2010, 87]

NICHOLLS, Frederick R. 1840-1900 *builders clerk*

Frederick Nicholls was born at Haselbury Plucknett the son of John and Mary Nicholls.

By 1871 he was living at South Street, Crewkerne, and listed as a builders clerk. Ten years later he was still described as a builders clerk, but now living in Norton-sub-Hamdon and married.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Crewkerne, 1874 [*Western Gazette*, 25 December 1874]

NICHOLLS, Thomas-see William Burges

NICHOLS, William 1780-1853 *architect*

A William Nichols (or Nicholls) was born in Bath, and brought up in a family of builders. In the early years of the nineteenth century he emigrated to North Carolina, becoming both an American citizen and a successful architect.

Dinder House, Dinder, 1801-3 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 484-5]

Vicarage, Norton St Philip, 1801, unexecuted [SHC D/D/Bbm/19]

NICHOLSON, Charles Archibald 1867-1949 *church architect and watercolourist* and **Archibald Keightley** 1871-1937 *ecclesiastical stained-glass artist*

Charles and Archibald Nicholson were the sons of Charles Nicholson (1808-1903), who had left England in 1833 for Australia. For the next thirty years he became a leading politician and

educationalist in his adopted country. Back in England in 1865, then aged fifty-seven, he married Sarah Elizabeth Keightley (1839-1923).

Charles Archibald Nicholson the eldest son was born in Marylebone, London. He was an articled pupil of John Dando Sedding from 1887, then in 1891 assisted Henry Wilson, after the death of John Dando Sedding.

During 1893 he left to set up in practice on his own, and from 1895 to 1916 he was in partnership with Australian Hubert Christian Corlette (1869-1956), who had trained as an architect under John Belcher. From 1920 Charles Nicholson worked with Thomas Johnson Rushton (1878-1966).

Charles Nicholson succeeded to his father's baronetcy in 1903, and exhib. at the R.A. from 1894 until 1923. He became consulting architect to seven Cathedrals, including Wells, and was diocesan architect to the dioceses of Wakefield, Winchester, Portsmouth and Chelmsford.

In 1911 he was joint author with Charles Sydney Spooner of *Recent English Ecclesiastical Architecture*.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Edward Bundock, *Sir Charles Nicholson (1867-1949) Architect of Noble Simplicity*, 2013]

Cathedral Church of St Andrews, Wells, reredos in the Chapel of St Martin as a War Memorial, c.1920, decorative cross and carved figures in the nave, all carved by **Guglielmo Tosi** (d.1933), reredos in the Chapel of St John the Baptist [Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1989, 88, 109 and 137; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 669]. Wall hangings in the Chancel were designed by Lady Hylton following consultations with Charles Nicholson, 1930-40.

War Memorial, Athelney, a design for a stone cross, unexecuted [*Catalogue of the Drawings of the RIBA*, vol. L-N, 1973, 145]

Archibald Keightley Nicholson was also born in Marylebone, London, and like his older brother, he initially set out to be an architect. He was articled to Henry Wilson at first but was drawn more towards other crafts, particularly metalwork and stained glass, and is said to have produced his first glasswork as early as 1894. In 1907 he set up his own stained glass studio in London, despite being largely self-taught. He was evidently successful, and over a period of some thirty years he is reputed to have designed over seven hundred stained glass windows, including commissions for the Cathedrals of Newcastle, Chester, Lincoln, Norwich, Southwell, Bradford, Worcester, as well as Wells.

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, chancel n. window, 1912 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 17, 48 and 49; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 567]

St Mary Magdalene, Sparkford, e. window and s. chapel e. window, c. 1920 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 570]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, two windows in the South Transept, 1921, and nave window, 1931 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 670 and 71]

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, chancel n.window, 1922 [Playfair, 2012, 17 and 45; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 502]

St Mary, Batcombe, e.window, 1930 [Playfair, 2012, 17 and 19; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 112]

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, w.window, 1930 [Playfair, 2012, 32; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 234]

St Mary, Seavington St Mary, e. window, 1934 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 548]

NICHOLSON, Field 1899-1975 *surveyor*

Field Nicholson was born in Yokohama, Japan, the second child of Joseph Nicholson, a bank manager, and his wife Winnifred. By 1901 the family were back in England and living in Teignmouth, Devon.

Field Nicholson was educated in Winchester, and in 1930 married Joan Howes. The following year he was appointed joint Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council, with Edward Carter and then Eric Whisker.

NICHOLSON, Thomas 1823-1895 *architect*

Thomas Nicholson was born in Everton, Liverpool but by 1851 he was living with his wife Eliza, and working in Hereford, and had developed an extensive architectural practice in the Welsh Marches.

He laid out the new town at Llandrindod Wells with Stephens W. Williams, and was architect to the Hereford Diocese. Later he was joined in partnership by his son John Anthony Thompson Nicholson (1856-1942), who had entered the office in c.1873, as an articled pupil.

Pumping Station (Bridgwater Water Works), Charlinch, 1876-79, plans originally drawn up in 1866 by engineers Thomas & Charles Hawksley [*Somerset County Gazette*, 7 June 1878; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 192]

Bindon House, Langford Budville, alterations and additions, 1878 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 22 June 1878; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 396]

NISSEN, Peter Norman-see Petter & Warren

NOLLEKENS, Joseph-see Sir Charles Kemeys-Tynte

NORMAN, Alfred -see James Hine

NORMAN, Charles Edmund 1849-1891 *civil engineer*

Charles Norman was born in West Monkton, the youngest of seven children of banker John Frederick Norman (b. 1809) and his wife Emma.

From 1881 to 1883 he was assistant County Surveyor to Arthur Whitehead, then in 1883 he was appointed the first Somerset County Council Surveyor for the Western Division. He held the post until he died in 1891, aged only forty-two, at his home in Mount Street, Taunton.

NORMAN, Samuel 1731-c.1782 *carver, gilder and picture-frame maker*

Samuel Norman was born at South Petherton, the son of William Norman. He was apprenticed in London to Thomas Woodin, before setting up his own business in 1753. From c. 1755 until 1759 he was in partnership with his father-in-law James Whittle. In 1761 he was appointed Master Carver to the Office of Works, however, six years later he was declared a bankrupt.

Poundisford Park, dining room chimney-piece, c.1760 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 533]

NORRIS, William-see Thomas Friend Dickinson

NORTON, John 1823-1904 *architect*

John Norton was born in Bristol, the son of John Norton and Sarah Russell. After education at Bristol Grammar School, in 1846 he became an articled pupil in the office of Benjamin Ferrey, and attended classes at University College, London, where in 1848 he won first prize. He became a qualified architect in 1850.

John Norton set up in practice on his own behalf with offices in London and Bristol. He exhib. his designs at the R.A. from 1851 to 1871, becoming President of the Architectural Association for the years 1858-59.

He quickly built up a large practice as a prolific church and country-house architect. He was also architect to a number of Estate Companies including Crystal Palace, Totland Bay, on the Isle of Wight, and Langland Bay, South Wales. On the continent he designed buildings in France, Italy and Estonia, as well as a church in South Africa.

At some point in his career John Norton was joined in partnership by **Philip Edward Masey** (1823-1897). Philip Masey studied at the R.A. Schools, and John Norton proposed him for RIBA membership in 1863. The dates of their partnership are unknown, as is Philip Masey's contribution to John Norton list of works in Somerset. In October 1863 Philip Masey wrote to *The Builder* explaining that for the last two or three years he had made measured plans for restoring Manor House (King Ina's Palace), Silver Street, South Petherton, and complained about the works that were carried out by Joseph Chapman of Frome.

His son and articled pupil Francis Edward Masey (1858-1912) emigrated to South Africa and became one of the most distinguished architect in that country.

In 1862, despite being fully staffed, John Norton agreed that a young Thomas Hardy, who was then seeking employment in a London architect's...*should come daily to the office and make drawings*. Thomas Hardy's stay with John Norton was, however brief, as he found a permanent position in the office of Arthur Blomfield.

The following year John Norton commenced probably his most important commission, the refurbishment and expansion of Tyntesfield House, North Somerset, completed in 1865.

John Norton married Helen Mary Arnold, with whom he had eight daughters and two sons. The youngest son, Charles Harold Norton (1867-1942), trained as an architect and succeeded to his father's practice.

John Norton died in November 1904, and was buried in Bournemouth, Dorset.

[*The Building News*, 6 March 1891; *RIBA Journal*, 26 November 1904; Wikipedia online]

St Michael, Othery, rebuilt e. end of chancel, 1850-52, succeeding Benjamin Ferrey as church architect [*The Building News*, 6 March 1891, 350; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 145]

St Mary, Holford, interior repairs and alterations, 1876-79 [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 365]

St Etheldreda, West Quantoxhead, the medieval church was dem. and a new church of 1853-56, built largely by the estate work force with the ornamental carving including the pulpit and the reading desk by Henry Davis of Taunton, decorative painting by Stansells [SHC DD/AH 39/3; *The Builder*, 8 November 1856, 608; Stafford, *The Book of St Audries and West Quantoxhead*, 2006, 69-72 plan and elevation illust]

Home Farm, Dovecote and Estate Gas House, St Audries, West Quantoxhead, 1855 [McCann, *The Dovecotes of Historical Somerset*, 2003, 180; Astell, *Around Somerset from old Photographs*, 2010, 123]

Vicarage (built 1828), Othery, front wall dem., and rebuilt with bay windows, 1855 [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 144]

St Audries House, West Quantoxhead, John Norton began working for the Acland family in 1849 with builder William Shewbrooks, major additions including a new w.front, a central hall, a library, morning-room, and a tower giving access to three upper rooms, on the n. side a billiard-room wing, 1870-72, builder Henry Davis [*The Builder*, vol.14, 1856, 608; *The Architect*, 21 September, 1872, 156; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 419 and 440; Stafford, 2006, 21,-24, 19th century photos]

Lodges to St Audries House, West Quantoxhead, Church Lodge (also known as the Shrubbery), Stowey Lodge (or Fairford) and Williton Lodge, 1850-51, and Rydon Lodge, also probably Keeper's Cottage, 1857-1862 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 686]

St John Evangelist, Highbridge, new church, 1856-58, builder and stone mason John Palmer of Weston-super-Mare, enlarged adding s.aisle, s.chancel aisle and rebuilt s.porch, 1882-83, builder Charles Trask [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 5 November 1856 and 22 June 1859; *The Builder*, 9 July 1859, 460; *Western Gazette*, 25 August 1882; Church guide]

School, West Quantoxhead, 1856-57, builder Henry Davis [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1856, 156; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 419 and 440]

Police Station and Courts, Dunster, 1857-58 [*RIBA Journal*, 26 November 1904, 63; *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, 2005, 16 illust]

Police Station and Courts, Williton, dated 1858 [*RIBA Journal*, 26 November 1904, 63; *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, 2005, 17 illust]

Vicarage, Highbridge, 1858-59 [*The Builder*, 9 July 1859, 460]

St Martin, Fiddington, new n. aisle, vestry and porch, reseating and repairs to roofs and walls, 1860-61 [ICBS]

National School with teachers house, Highbridge, 1861-63 [SHC DD/EDS/4140; *The Builder*, 9 July 1859; *The Ecclesiologist*, 1862, 65]

School, Stogursey, 1861-65 [*The Builder*, 1861, 269; *The Building News*, 21 February 1868 illust.]

St Nicholas, Kilton, restored and partially rebuilt, added top stage of tower and replaced some chancel windows with lancets, removed the box pews, 1861-3 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1861, 269; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 96]

St Andrew, Aller, rebuilt the n. aisle, porch, vestry and chancel, 1861-62 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1861, 285; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1861/4]

Manor House, Brent Knoll, 1862-64 [Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 245 and 440]

St Andrew, High Ham, 1863 [*The Building News*, 6 March, 1891, 350]

Vicarage, High Ham, 1863 [*The Builder*, 1863, 379; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 85]

St Andrew, Stogursey, restored and enlarged the works included rebuilding the sanctuary, remodelling the chancel, re-seating, installing a neo-Norman stone screen and a stone pulpit to replace the wooden one, recovering the roofs, and dem. the Fairfield Chapel, 1863-65, builder William Brock of Bristol [*The Builder*, 1863, 432; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1863/6; Ballard, *A History of the Priory Church of St Andrew, Stogursey*, 1977 and 1992]

St Peter, Combwich, new church, 1864-70 [ICBS grant rejected-see Charles Knowles]

C.of E. School, High Ham, 1864-66, dem. [SHC DD/EDS/3328]

St Michael and All Saints, Rowberrow, rebuilt the e. wall, vestry e. and w. walls, and the chancel arch, 1865 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 594]
 St Michael, North Cadbury, replaced the roof, work to the chancel including the roof, a new altar, reredos, stalls, tiled floor and sedilia, 1866 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 487]
 School, Sampford Brett, 1867 [Stafford, *The Book of St Audries and West Quantoxhead*, 2006, 167]
 Queens College Junior School (Cotlake House), Taunton, unsuccessful in competition with Philip Edward Masey, 1867 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]
 Vicarage, Stogursey, 1869, dem. [SHC D/D/Bbm/169; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 154]
 Vicarage, West Quantoxhead, 1872 [*The Builder*, 24 August 1872]
 Nos. 4-6, Acland-Hood Estate cottages, Sampford Brett, attrib. [information from Julian Orbach]

NURCOMBE, Benjamin 1827-1903 stonemason

Born in Wiveliscombe, Benjamin Nurcombe was the eldest child of Benjamin Nurcombe, a stonemason, and his wife Sarah. In 1853 he married Adelaide Gunningham and the couple lived in Watchet.

In 1901 he had retired and was living with his daughter and son-in-law in Reigate, Surrey, where he died, aged seventy-six.

Mission Church and Schoolroom, Roadwater, 1875-76, carpenter James Nethercott [information from Julian Orbach]

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OATLEY, George Herbert 1863-1950 and George Churches LAWRENCE 1872-1938 architects

George Oatley was born in the St Paul's district of Bristol. His father George Oakley (1831-1872) was originally from Melksham, Wiltshire, and his mother was Harriett Matilda Copp (1835-1872). His father left Melksham and found a job in a drapery firm in Bristol. But in 1866 the Oatley family moved to Sandown on the Isle of Wight, where relatives of his mother lived. George Oatley senior ran a grocer's and ironmonger's shop in the Town, but in 1872 both of his parents died and the children were brought up by members of the Copp family. Aged just nine, George Oatley junior was sent to a boarding school at Witney, Oxfordshire. The following year he was moved onto another school at Tisbury, Wiltshire.

In July 1876 he became an articled pupil of the architect Thomas Dashwood (1822-1907) at Ryde, back on the Isle of Wight. After three years pupilage George Oatley, then aged sixteen, returned to Bristol, and his parent's friends, the Lawrences found him an improvers position for him with John Fletcher Trew (1856-1917). However, after only few months George Oatley secured a junior draughtsmans role with the established architect Henry Crisp, who at that time was in partnership with John Henry Hirst (d.1882). Whilst working for Henry Crisp, George Oatley attended the Bristol School of Art in the evenings. In 1884 he became Henry Crisp's assistant, and five years later he was taken into partnership. Also in 1889 he married Edith Vaughan Lawrence (1863-1957). Her younger brother George Churches Lawrence was articled to Henry Crisp for the next five years.

When Henry Crisp died in 1896 he left the practice to George Oatley, who rapidly developed the firm and became very successful. In 1899 he toured France and Switzerland, returning again to Switzerland in 1903. The following year he travelled to the Holy Lands, visiting en route Athens, Egypt and Naples.

George Oatley practised on his own account until in 1902 when he was joined in partnership by his brother-in-law George Lawrence. George Lawrence was born in Bristol, the fourth child of William Forest Lawrence, a pawnbroker and jeweller, and his wife Emma Churches. After completing his articles, George Lawrence practised by himself in Bristol. With Harold Smith he was awarded third premium in the competition to refit the Colston Hall, after a fire had destroyed the interior.

Nine years older than George Lawrence and already with an established architectural office, George Oatley was the senior partner and designer, whereas George Lawrence's main skills were on the business side of the profession. Indeed he worked tirelessly on professional development and was President of the Bristol Society of Architects from 1919 to 1923 and from 1932 to 1934. He was also VPRIBA in 1928 and 1929.

He was elected President of the Bristol Society of Architects from 1904-6, and again from 1912 to 1914. From 1905 he was also elected as a member of the Bristol Fine Arts Academy. In 1909 he became a member of the SANHS. For five years, he was also a local Liberal councillor.

From c.1910 George Oatley was the preferred architect of the influential Wills tobacco family, and was central to the development of the University buildings, and many of their other projects in Bristol. Of these the most prominent is the Bristol University Wills Memorial Building, at the top of Park Street of 1912-25. He was knighted in 1925.

Articled pupils and assistants in the office of George Oatley and George Lawrence included John Herbert Hollier, 1900, John Ralph Edwards, c.1911 to 1914 and Oswald Somers Brakspear the son of Harold Brakspear.

After a period of when their personal relations deteriorated, the partnership between George Oatley and George Lawrence was dissolved in 1936. In 1948, towards the end of his long career, George Oatley invited Ralph Herbert Brentnall (1901-1980) to become his partner. Ralph Brentnall had been an office boy in 1916, before being an articled pupil in August 1918. He attended the Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture and qualified as an architect in 1929.

[Sarah Whittingham, *Sir George Oatley: Architect of Bristol*, 2011]

George Oatley:

Cricket St Thomas House, Cricket St Thomas, alterations including removing conservatories and remodelling the interior, 1898 [Whittingham, 2011, 265-6 illust., and 406]

Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil, advised local architect on alterations, 1899 [Whittington, 2011, 406]

Stuckey's Bank (built c.1865, now NatWest Bank), Victoria Street, Burnham-on-Sea, alterations, 1899, builder Henry Pittard, and 1906-7 [Whittington, 2011, 406]

Stuckey's Bank, Chard, new strong room and repairs, 1900, builders A. Poole, and 1909, unknown Works [Whittington, 2011, 407]

Stuckey's Bank, (now NatWest Bank), Minehead, 1901-2, builders Henry James Spiller, and additions, 1922 by George Lawrence [Whittingham, 2011, 206-7 photographs, and 407]

St Andrew, Compton Bishop, chancel roof and heating, 1936 [Whittington, 2011, 421]

Mendip Hospital, Wells, advised on the recasting of the plan and additions, 1938 [Whittington, 2011, 421]

St Andrew, Mells, bannerettes on pinnacles, 1939 [Whittington, 2011, 421]

Elementary Schools, Taunton? [Whittington, 2011, 423]

Sketch book of measured drawings made between 1888 and 1920 includes in Somerset: St Cuthbert, Wells, St Peter, Evercreech and Holy Cross (St Mark), Mark [Whittingham, 2011, 90 illust.]

St Peters and St Paul, South Petherton, new choir stalls, 1934-35, alterations to tower staircase, 1938 [Whittington, 2011, 420; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 567]

Whiddon House, North Petherton, for his daughter Mary Whiddon Oatley, 1934-35 [Whittington, 2011, 113, 296 and 420]

After the Second World War George Oatley worked on All Saints, Martock, 1945-6, St Congar, Badgworth, 1946, and St Mary and All Saints, Meare, 1947

George Herbert Oatley in partnership with George Churches Lawrence:

Hospital, Taunton, consultant to Joseph Houghton Spencer on alterations, 1902 [Whittington, 2011, 183 and 408]

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank), Bridgwater, builders H. Pittard and Son, exterior carving by John Hugh Gilbert Seale, 1903-6 [Whittingham, 2011, 207-8 illust. and 409]

Drinking Fountain, Langport, erected in commemoration of the Coronation of Edward VII, builders H. Pittard and Son, 1905 [Whittington, 2011, 409; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 400]

Western Gazette Company Offices, Yeovil, George Oatley took over project from an architect who had died- the foundations had already been laid but he drew up new plans, 1905-7, builders George Bird and Alfred Pippard, external carvings by Gilbert Seale, [Brooke, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 105 photo. of building under construction; Whittingham, 2011, 29, 30, 207, 218 and 409 Photographs; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 75-78]

Stuckey's Bank, Taunton, additions corner building and along Corporation Street for HQ staff, 1906-7, builders Henry James Spiller & Son, taken over by Parr's Bank in 1909, alterations by

George Churches Lawrence, 1921 and 1923 unknown works [Whittington, 2011, 207, 208 and 410]

Chewton House, Chewton Mendip, renovations, 1906 [Whittington, 2011, 409]

Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, alterations and additions, 1907-8, builders Cotterell Brothers, new bedrooms and dining room, 1912, Garden Temple not executed [Whittington, 2011, 410]

Pardestowe, Holford, a bungalow, unknown works, 1909 [Whittington, 2011, 410]

Stuckey's Bank, Crewkerne, alterations, 1909, builders H. Pittard and Son [Whittington, 2011, 207, 208 and 411]

Stuckey's Bank, Wells, new strongroom, 1909-10, builders H. Pittard and Son, and 1918, works unknown [Whittington, 2011, 207, 208 and 411]

The Hayes, Kilmersdon, 1910-11, builder Alfred Dowling [Whittington, 2011, 412]

All Saints, Chapel Allerton, extension of choir vestry, 1911 [Whittington, 2011, 412]

St Peter and St Paul's, Kilmersdon, report on tower, 1912 [Whittington, 2011, 412]

Tatham Farm, Bishops Lydeard, for Somerset County Council, 1914-20, schemes for a large 'farm colony for mental defectives' abandoned in favour of Sandhill House (built c. 1730) George Oatley advised on possible adaption of the house for hospital use, hospital buildings later erected in the grounds in a much more utilitarian appearance than those in George Oatley's Tatham scheme, dem. [Whittingham, 2011, 179-80 illust. and 415]

Stuckey's Bank (now Nat West Bank) Bank, Langport, new strongroom, 1919, builders H. Pittard and Son. Stuckey's Bank Head Quarters built in 1875 [Whittington, 2011, 416]

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank), Frome, remodelled, 1920-23, builders Hayward and Wooster [Whittington, 2011, 416]

Bishops Palace, Wells, small alterations and decorations, 1921-22, restored drawbridge, 1922, builders Hayward and Wooster [Whittington, 2011, 417]

St Michael's Home, Axbridge, shelter in the grounds, 1922 [Whittington, 2011, 417]

Minehead and West Somerset Hospital, Minehead, unknown works, probably an addition post-1922

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, produced a design for new conventual buildings, he proposed a refectory, chapter house and an extension to the Library, 1924, not executed. In 1928 and 1929 revised proposals were prepared, 1931 extension and building of a library, not Executed [Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 57; Whittington, 2011, 417]

Priory Cottage, Priory Farm, Chewton Mendip, 1925 [Whittington, 2011, 417]

Hillside, Crowcombe, alterations, 1926-7, builders Stansells of Taunton [Whittington, 2011, 418]

Winsford Glebe, Taunton, alterations and addition, 1928-9 [Whittington, 2011, 418]

Bindon House, Langford Budville, 'museum' added, 1928-9 [Whittington, 2011, 418]

The Castle, Taunton, dem. the Grand Jury and Witness room and replaced it with a new museum entrance hall and offices (dated 1931), added the Wyndham Gallery and rebuilt the timber-framed almshouses from St James Street in the moat, 1929-34, builders Henry Pollard and Sons of Bridgwater [Whittington, 2011, 419; Webster, *Taunton Castle*, 2016, 164-5 photo of Wyndham Gallery as built]

Redmans, Wedmore, 1931-3 [Whittington, 2011, 420]

ODDY, Arthur 1866-1924 *architect and surveyor*

Arthur Oddy was born in Baildon, Yorkshire, the eldest son of baker James Oddy (1839-1925), and his wife Ann Walker.

In 1888 Arthur Oddy married Ada Adkinson, and by 1901 he was practising as an architect and land surveyor from Pontefract, Yorkshire. Five years later he had become Surveyor to Yeovil Borough and manager of the waterworks. He held both posts until 1920.

Dorcas House (almshouses), Preston Grove, Yeovil, 1910 [*Western Gazette*, July 1910]

Town Hall, High Street, Yeovil, reconstruction of the attic storey and erection of a Clock Turret in association with Petter & Warren, 1912, dem., after a fire, 1935 [*Western Gazette*, 12 March 1912; Osborn, *A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

Vincent & Sons Garage, Market Street, Yeovil, additions, 1921, dem. [Community Heritage Collection of Yeovil Urban District Council, 1167]

OFFER, George Charles-see John Pearce

OKELY, William Sebastian b. 1832 *Brother in the Moravian Order*

William Okely was born in Gloucestershire, probably the son of architect Revd. William Ignatius Okely (1804-1859) who was a pupil and then a partner, until c.1840, in the Bristol practice of James Foster (c.1748-1823), and his sons James (d.1836) and Thomas (1793-1849). William Ignatius Okeley was also a Moravian Minister.

Moravian Chapel, Ham Street, Baltonsborough, added the Minister's House, 1858-59 [Clapp, *Baltonsborough-The Past behind the Present*, 2000, 82 and 83 illust.]

OLIVER, Charles Bryan-see John Mountford Hay

OLIVER, William Clement 1833-1913 *carpenter & architect*

William Oliver was born in Barnstable, the son of a prosperous carpenter and builder. At the age of nineteen he had become a carpenter's apprentice. He remained a carpenter for the next ten years. But after attending a local Art School, William Oliver embarked on training as an architect, becoming responsible for much of the new development of Barnstable over the following fifty years.

St James, Upton, restored the tower and carried out conservation works on the site of the old church, 1891, present church built on a new site in 1860 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/14]

OPENSHAW, Frederick Evelyn-see John Egerton Thorpe

ORAM, Arthur George-see Edwin Wooley

ORCHARD, Sidney Samuel 1876-1957 *surveyor and engineer*

Born in South Brent, Devon, the third child of Thomas Orchard, a farmer, and his wife Agnes. He was educated at Chulmleigh, Devon, and in 1900 he married Winifred Jessie Lisle in Exeter. The following year he was working as a surveyor for the army at Edgbaston, Birmingham. In 1911 the family were living at Arundel House, Creech St Michael and he was the Surveyor to Taunton Rural District Council.

Sidney Orchard died in Taunton, aged eighty.

ORLEDGE, Arthur Robert

Arthur Orledge was appointed Joint Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1935, with Horace Ashton Jewell.

ORMISON, Henry *horticultural engineer*

Henry Ormison worked out of the Kings Road, Chelsea and supplied the hot houses at Tyntesfield, near Wraxall, North Somerset, in c.1873.

Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, added a conservatory/orangery, 1868, the gardens were laid out by Edward Kemp [*Country Life*, 17 June 1899, 752; Escott, *Somerset Historical Biographical*, 1908, 98 illust; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Cranmore*, 25 February 1988; de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 88; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 179]

OSBORNE, James *monumental mason* of Bristol

St Mary the Virgin, Chard, mons., to John Eveleigh (d.1767) and Humphrey Ash (d.1767)

[Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 926; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 188]

OTHEN, Thomas Benjamin 1869-1952 *architect and surveyor*

Thomas Othen was born in Midhurst, Sussex, the second child of John Othen (b.1840), a plumber and glazier, and Catherine (b.1841). By 1891 he was practising as an architect in Peterborough. By 1901 he was practising as an architect and surveyor from South Street, Taunton, and was living in North Curry.

Thomas Othen died aged eighty-three in 1952, and was buried at the Baptist Church, Isle Abbotts. Baptist Chapel, Wadeford, addition, 1926 [Bonnington, *Chard Baptists*, 1992, 187-8]

OWEN, Evan 1751-1824 *builder* of Sherborne

Vicarage, North Cadbury, report on condition of building with Joseph Beard, 1813, the new house was, however, built by Thomas Ellis [SHC D/D/Bbm/35]

Vicarage, Corton Denham, partially rebuilt with alterations at the rear, 1819 [SHC D/D/Bbm/49; VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 106]

OWEN, George Wells 1839-1895 and **Richard Gervase ELMES** 1841-1906 *civil engineers*

George Wells Owen was born in Reading, Berkshire. In 1870 he worked with George William Keeling (1839-1913) on the Severn Beach Railway, then in 1877 he joined in partnership with Richard Gervase Elmes.

Richard Elmes was born in Poslingford, Suffolk, and was educated at King's College, London. In 1860 he entered the Public Works Department of India. On account of his ill-health, in 1874 he returned to England.

The partners successfully practised as civil engineers from offices in Westminster, and during the next thirteen years they worked on a number of railway lines, including the Malta Railway from Valetta to Citta Veechia in 1883, the Bury and Tothington district railway in Lancashire, the Hounslow line in West London, and the Golden Valley railway extension to Hay-on-Wye.

The partnership was dissolved in September 1890, and Richard Elmes went to Spain in 1893 to work on a new railway line, and in the marble quarrying business.

Bridgwater Railway, from Edington on the Somerset & Dorset joint Railway to Bridgwater, with stations at Edington Junction, Cossington and Bridgwater North, 1890, contractors John Morris, W. Woolley and A. Young, closed 1954 and the stations dem. [Harrison, *The Bridgwater Branch*, 1981, 17-19]

P

PADFIELD, Edward Haine *surveyor*

From 1894 until 1918 Edward Padfield was appointed Surveyor to Wells Rural District Council, In 1902, he and also joint Surveyor to Wincanton Rural District Council, with Ernest Knapman, a post he held until 1934.

PAGE, Ernest Godfrey 1871-1929 *architect*

Ernest Page was born in Bridgwater, the second son of Ernest Thomas Page (1848-1903) a printer, publisher and photographer, and his wife Lucy. He was an articled pupil of local architect Arthur Basil Cottam in Bridgwater, from 1887 to 1892, with the exception of a brief period with Ignatius Scoles (1834-1896). He then spent six years as an assistant to Alfred Walter Saxon Snell (1860-1949).

In 1898 he commenced independent practice in London. Later he was in partnership with William White, and by 1907 he was practising with the Scottish architect James Mitchell White Halley (1877-1918).

Ernest Page retired in 1921, aged fifty.

Two detailed drawings of St Mary, Bridgwater by Ernest Page are illustrated in *The Ancient Borough of Bridgwater*, 1907, by the Revd. Authur Herbert Powell.

Library, Bridgwater, won the limited competition restricted to architects with...*close connections to Bridgwater*, 1904, opened 1906, builder Charles Bryer [*Building News*, 2 December 1904, 793; *The Builder* 26 August 1905, 239, and 29 September 1906, 377; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 360]

PAGE, Montague Russell-see Geoffrey Alan Jellicoe

PAGE, William Bridgwater-see Thomas Henry Wyatt

PALMER, Frederick Charles Richard 1874-1934 *architect & surveyor*

Frederick Palmer was born in Dover, the second son of George Palmer (b.1844) a coach builder, and his wife Mary. By 1898 he was living in Putney, London, and for the next ten years employed by the Office of Works, before being transferred to the General Post Office, from 1908 to 1920.

From 1920 until 1934, Frederick Palmer was employed by the National Provincial Bank, before practising on his own account, with his former assistant William F.C. Holden.

Post Office, Parkhouse Road, Minehead, 1913, builders Burgess & Son, enlarged by Harry Seccombe, 1934, builders Burgess & Sons, the Telephone Exchange was added behind the Post

Office by the Office of Works, 1932 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 457]

PALMER, John Henry 1850-1933 and **William STIRLING** *surveyors, auctioneers, valuers, estate and insurance agents*

John Palmer was born in Brent Knoll, the second child of Gabriel Palmer, an auctioneers clerk, and his wife Caroline. In 1876 he married Elizabeth Jane Aront and the couple lived in Berrow.

John Palmer and William Stirling practised from offices from Bridgwater, Highbridge, Burnham, and Weston-super-Mare until their partnership was formally dissolved in 1901. John Palmer then joined forces with somebody named Sedgwick.

Unidentified building at Burnham, 1885, builders Harding Brothers [*Western Gazette*, 24 July 1885]

PALMER, Stanley M.

Stanley Palmer was the Town Planning Officer to Wellington Rural District Council from 1939, succeeding Henry Anthony Mealand.

PANTIN, Arthur-see Charles Trask

PARKER, John-see Charles Knowles

PARKER, John Henry 1806-1884 *architectural writer, publisher and archaeologist*

Born in London, in 1821 John Parker was apprenticed to his uncle, the Oxford bookseller Joseph Parker. He succeeded to his uncle's business in 1832, and ran the firm with great success.

He was appointed Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and became one of the chief advocates for the restoration of ecclesiastical buildings, an interest which saw him publish a number of important and influential architectural works, including his *Glossary of terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian and Gothic Architecture*, 1836, Thomas Rickman's *Gothic Architecture* (fifth edition, which John Parker edited), 1848, and the *Architectural antiquities of the city of Wells*, 1866.

John Henry Parker was also the author of the popular *A Concise Glossary Of Architectural Terms*, 1846 (the ninth edition was published in 1989 and includes engravings depicting architectural details at Chapel Cleeve, Glastonbury Abbey, St Dubricius, Porlock, St Thomas A Becket, Pylle, St Andrew, Stogumber and Vicars' Close, Wells).

In the 1860's John Henry Parker acquired leases on several dilapidated medieval buildings in Vicars' Close, Wells, including the Vicar's Hall and Nos. 22, 27 and 28. In 1863 he began a campaign to restore the properties and employed William Burges, who also designed the furniture, stencilling, tapestries and wallpaper designs.

His son James Parker (c.1832-1912) practised as an architect.

Vicars' Hall, Vicars' Close, Wells, restored the undercroft below the Hall with William Burges, unveiled in 1863 at the Autumn meeting of the SANHS, some of the decoration still survives together with the fireplace [Parker, *Architectural Antiquities of the City Wells*, 1866; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 166; Hall & Stocker, *Vicars' Choral at English Cathedrals*, 2005, 120 and 124; Crook, 2013, 284, 285, illust., 286 and 409]

Vicars' Close, Nos. 22 and 28, Wells, restored, 1863-64, painting and stencilling by William Burges, 1863-4 [Hall and Stoker, 2005, 120 and 134; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 687]

PARKER, Richard Barry 1867-1947 and **Raymond UNWIN** 1863-1940 *architects and town planners*

Barry Parker (as he was always known) was born in Chesterfield, Nottinghamshire, the eldest son of Robert Parker (1826-1901). In the 1880's the family moved to Buxton, Derbyshire, when his father was appointed the local bank manager. After a short period at the South Kensington Schools, in 1887 until 1889 he studied interior design at T.C. Simmonds Atelier of Art in Derby, before serving his articles with the architect and craftsman George Faulkner Armitage (1849-1937) of Altrincham, Cheshire.

In 1893 he went to live near Chesterfield with his elder sister Ethel, and her husband, and half cousin, Raymond Unwin. Here he began his independent architectural career. In 1895 he moved to Buxton to be nearer his parents, and in the following year he was joined in partnership by

Raymond Unwin. So began an influential architectural and town planning practice, which was to last for over the next eighteen years.

Raymond Unwin was born at Whiston, near Rotherham, the second son of Edward and Elizabeth Sully. His mother was a member of a Bridgwater family with shipping interests in the Welsh coal trade, and this connection with Somerset may well account for his and Barry Parker's later work in the town.

Shortly after his birth, the family textile business collapsed and his father moved to Oxford where he earned a living as an extra-collegiate tutor. Raymond Unwin was educated at Magdalen College Choir School and began work in 1886 as a draughtsman attached to a cotton-mill near Manchester. The following year he was employed as the chief draughtsman at the Staveley Coal and Iron Works, in Derbyshire. Over the next decade he developed his technical and engineering skills into areas of architecture, that included designing housing for miners, schools, and a church.

In 1901 the partners wrote and illustrated the *Art of Building a Home*, and in the same year Raymond Unwin delivered a paper on garden city housing development at a conference in Bournville, that led, in 1902, to a commission for the model village of New Earswick, near York. The following year the partners won the limited competition for the design of the first Garden City at Letchworth, Hertfordshire.

Raymond Unwin moved his home and office to Hampstead in 1906, and in 1911 in consultation with Edwin Lutyens, the partners were invited to draw up plans for the proposed Hampstead Garden Suburb. He was the author of the *Cottage Plans and Commonsense*, 1902, and *Town Planning in Practice*, 1909, with illustrations by an assistant in his office, Charles Paget Wade (1883-1956).

In 1914 Raymond Unwin entered into public service. By the time of his retirement in 1928 he had become the government's Chief Technical Officer for Housing and Town Planning. Wider national recognition followed, and in 1931 he was elected PRIBA, the following year he was knighted for his services to town planning, and in 1937 he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA.

Raymond Unwin died in New York, where he was a Visiting Professor and Director of the Town Planning Studio at Columbia University.

For his part Barry Parker continued to work as an architect, from the practice office in Letchworth. He was awarded a number of prestigious commissions abroad, including the Civic Centre in Porto, Portugal, and a new Garden Suburb in Sao Paulo, Brazil. After the First World War he was appointed architect for further developments at New Earswick, and from 1927 he was consultant to the Manchester City Council on the municipal garden suburb at Wythenshawe. In 1929 Barry Parker was elected President of the Town Planning Institute. He exhibited watercolours at the R.A., was a member of the Letchworth Society of Friends, and also a local Justice of the Peace.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Frank Jackson, *Sir Raymond Unwin Architect, Planner and Visionary*, 1985; Dean Hawkes, *Modern Country Homes in England-The Arts and Crafts Architecture of Barry Parker*, 1986; Mervyn Miller, *English Garden Cities: An introduction*, 2010; Josh Tidy and Aimee Flack, *Arts and Crafts in Letchworth*, 2017]

Friarn Street, No.35, Bridgwater, attrib. with alterations, 1899-99 [information from Diana Crighton]

Ravenscroft (now Bracken Lodge), Hopcott Road, Minehead, 1901-05 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/347; Jackson, 1985, 29, photo. of house as built; Hawkes, *Modern Country Homes in England: the Arts and Crafts Architecture of Barry Parker*, 1986, 45, ground floor plan]

Kildare Lodge, Townsend Road, Minehead, 1903-6 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. O-R, 1976, 30; SHC D/U/M/22/1/234; Gray, 1985, 277; Hawkes, 1986, 45-6, 70]

Durleigh Road, No.3 (Haygrove) and the gardens, Bridgwater, 1907-9 [drawings at the house; Gray, 1985, 276-7]

Durleigh Road, No.5 (Brooklands), Bridgwater, attrib. [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 147]

PARKER, Thomas d.1745 *joiner and builder-architect*

Thomas Parker is recorded as being from Gittisham, near Honiton in Devon, but was apparently living at East Quantoxhead by c.1729.

[Christopher Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Crowcombe Court, Crowcombe, dem. old manor house near the church, built the new n. and s. stable wings using some salvaged materials from the old manor started 1723, date on weather-vane on s.stable range, 1725, and the initials of Thomas and his newly married wife Mary Drewe. The foundations and basement of the new house were started around the time the stable wings were being completed. By 1732 payments to Thomas Parker ceased and he was dismissed because of inaccurate accounts, double charging and theft. Subsequently, he was imprisoned for debt. In 1734 Nathaniel Ireson was engaged to build the house on the existing foundations [SHC, DD/TB, Box 29; Hussey, 1965, 118-120 illust; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 58; Wilson and Mackley, *Creating Paradise-The Building of the English Country House 1660-1880*, 2000, 243-44 illust; Berry, *Thomas Carew of Crowcombe: the Pecuniary Problems of an 18th-century Gentleman in Writing the History of Somerset*, 2018, 130]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, screens, flooring, wainscoting the altar and also the frames of the altar piece, 1729 [*PSANHS*, vol.liv, 1908, 60 and 61]

PARKER, William *builder*

Sandhill Park (formerly Hillside House), Bishops Lydeard, 1728-34 [Fitzgerald, *Nathaniel Ireson of Wincanton Architect, Master Builder and Potter*, 2016, 57]

PARKER, William John b.1858 *architect*

A London based architect, William Parker designed a number of houses in Taplow, Buckinghamshire between 1902 and 1910. He was born in Torquay, Devon, the eldest child of John Chudleigh Palmer, a plumber and painter, a his wife Charlotte.

By 1881 William Parker was living in Croydon.

He married Marion Gertrude Thorne in 1895, and by 1911 they were living in Epsom, Surrey, Golsoncott House, off Blindwell Lane, Rodhuish, 1912 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 543]

PARKIN, Arthur-see Charles Trask

PARR, Francis 1848-1933 *civil engineer*

Francis Parr was born in Southwark, London, the second child of Francis Parr, a parish clerk, and his wife Sophia. He served his articles, initially as a pupil of Moffatt Crichton William Horne (1834-1895) in Darlington, County Durham, then in 1867, he joined the architect and civil engineer Robert Bland Dixon (1833-1885). After completion of his articles he also acted as his assistant until 1875.

Until 1885 he practised as an independent engineer before being appointed assistant to the Surveyor of Barking Town Council. Four years later he joined Barnstable Rural District Council. In 1891 he acted as Surveyor to Bridgwater Borough Council, a position confirmed in 1894, when he qualified as a civil engineer.

Until 1927 Francis Parr was the Bridgwater Borough Surveyor and manager of the waterworks. In 1911 Francis Parr was living in Northfield.

He died aged eighty-five, and was buried at the Wembdon Road Cemetery.

Magistrates Court and Police Station, Mount Street, Bridgwater, 1911-12, builder James Edward Fursland [plaque on building; *Bridgwater Mercury*, 22 March 1911]

Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, Bridgwater, alterations and additions with local architects Samson & Colthurst, 1927 [SHC A/CMY/89]

Eastover School (built 1873), alterations, 1930, with Reginald Alfred Watson, who by then was Bridgwater Borough Surveyor [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Sewerage Works, Bridgwater, builders Gleed Brothers of Bridgwater

PARR, Samuel 1827-1876 and **Alfred Pope STRONG** 1834-1893 *architects*

Samuel Parr was born in London the son of John Parr. By 1861 he was described as an architect and surveyor, and in 1867 he was joined in partnership by Alfred Pope Strong.

Alfred Pope Strong apparently had German connections as his father was Bavarian Consul in Greece. He was a pupil of Merchant of Hamburg, then an assistant to Thomas Henry Wyatt in London. He commenced in practice on his own account by 1864.

Following the early death of Samuel Parr, Alfred Strong was joined by John Edmeston Parr (1856-1923) and Samuel George Parr (1860-1945), both of whom had been articled pupils to their father.

John Edmeston Parr later became a partner, and the firm was then called Parr, Strong and Parr. However, he left England in c.1888, and in 1896 settled in Vancouver, Canada, where he successfully practised as an architect.

Somerset County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics (Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929), near Wells, added the Chapel, 1870-71 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 703]

PARRY, James 1747-1814 *mason, engineer and architect*

James Parry was born in Wales, possibly at Builth Wells. Later he settled in Cardiff, designing and building a number of bridges in the City, before moving onto Bridgwater. He died at Crewkerne, aged sixty-seven.

Town Bridge, Bridgwater, 1794-98, prepared designs for the stone abutments, the cast-iron bridge was made by the Coalbrookdale Company with their engineer **Thomas Gregory**, replaced in 1883 [Murless, *Bridgwater Docks and the River Parrett*, 1983, 5, 6 and 7 illust] Highbridge Clyce, Highbridge, rebuilt bridge and a house, 1803 [Highbridge History Project, *Highbridge-A Somerset Market Town and its People*, 2004, 18]

PARSONS, Alfred William 1847-1920 *landscape painter, illustrator and garden designer*

Alfred Parsons was born at Beckington, near Frome, the son of Joshua Parsons (1814-1892), the local general medical practitioner, and noted gardener. He was raised in London and studied at the Kensington School of Art, and exhib. at the R.A. every year from 1874 until the end of his life. Alfred Parsons was elected the President of Painters in Watercolours in 1905, and a Royal Academician in 1911. He was the author and illustrator of *Notes in Japan*, 1895, which he compiled whilst visiting the country from 1892 to 1894.

As a designer of gardens, Alfred Parsons went into partnership in 1884 with **Walter Croker St Ives Partridge** (1855-1924), as Parsons and Partridge of Newbury, Berkshire. In 1899 they took into partnership **Charles Clement Tudway** (1846-1926), a merchant with interests in Antigua, in the West Indies. In the late nineteenth century the Tudways had begun remodelling Milton Lodge, overlooking Wells and his work for the practice consisted of...*financial organisation, practical assistance, wall work, specially as regards the planning for plant and fruit culture under glass.*

In Wiltshire the practice restored the gardens at Great Chalfield Manor and at Littlecote House, and designed the gardens at Clouds at East Knoyle, all now N.T. properties.

Their partnership was dissolved in 1914.

Milton Lodge, near Wells, landscaped the gardens 1900-1913, and added the summerhouse, 1909, designed mainly by Charles Tudway, working in consultation with Alfred Parsons [Mowl & Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 198 illust., 202-205]

PARSONS, Frank Bernard –see Arthur Gateley

PARSONS, family, **George** 1807-1876 *surveyor-engineer*, **Henry** 1830-1897 *farmer and land agent* and **Robert Maurice Peters** 1861-1947 *land agent and surveyor*

George Parsons was born at West Stour, Dorset and started out as a farmer at New Cross Farm, a tenant and steward of the Portman Estate. He was succeeded by his brother Henry as steward in 1870. Increasingly, he turned his attention to the creation of agricultural machinery and engineering. He founded the Parrett Works at Martock where an old snuff mill was redeveloped by a sailcloth manufacturer, flax mills, rope walks and a foundry.

George Parsons emigrated to New Zealand in 1873, aged sixty-six.

Tithe apportionment Maps for Orchard Portman, 1837, and North Barrow, 1838 [SHC archives]

New Cross Farm, West Lambrook, possibly involved with the erection of large industrial farm buildings which processed flax and had a twine walk, 1854, destroyed by fire [Buchanan, *From Field to Factory-Flax and Hemp in Somerset's History after 1750*, 2008, 34]

Parrett Works, Cary's Mill, Martock, including waterwheel, 1853 onwards [Buchanan, 2008, 34]

Cothelston Farm, Cothelston, supplied agricultural steam engine, 1858 [Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 51]

Henry Parsons was the steward of the Portman Estate from 1870 until 1888 and lived at Haselbury Plucknett from 1855 to 1872, before moving to Manor Farm at Misterton. When Viscount Portman died in 1888, Henry Parsons was able to purchase the Manor House, but the surrounding land remained with the Estate.

He was also agent for the West of England Fire and Life Insurance Company, a County Councillor, a member of the Highways Board, the Commissioners of Langport and Somerset Drainage, and the Crewkerne United Brewery Company.

Manor Farm House, Misterton, attrib. service wings enlarged, 1878 [Stacey, *Memories of Misterton*, n.d., 25]

Estate House was the Estate office, Misterton, attrib. 1879 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 459]

Coach House, Misterton, converted from a wagon shed, late 1870's [Stacey, n.d., 41]

St Peter, South Barrow, enlarged and rebuilt, except tower, 1880-82, builder Charles Trask [SHC D/D/Cf/1880/6]

St Mary, Brompton Ralph, rebuilt the chancel and repairs, 1880-82, builder Samuel Shewbrooks [ICBS]

Maurice Parsons was the son of Henry Parsons, and followed his father and uncle as steward of the Portman Estate until 1924, when the estate was sold.

He was also a member of the Somerset Rugby team in 1880.

Cemetery, Misterton, layout plan, 1894 [Stacey, n.d., 91]

War Memorial in the churchyard of St George, Wilton, Taunton, unveiled 1922 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Taunton*, 20 July 2016]

PARSONS, Henry 1710-1794

Henry Parsons live at Naish's Farm, West Camel.

Parson's Steeple, Steart Hill, West Camel, a chimney-like folly structure built by Henry Parsons during his lifetime under which he was apparently buried, 1794 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of West Camel*, 16 August 1984; Headley and Meulenkamp, *Follies, Grottoes and Garden Buildings*, 1999, 454, Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 668]

PARSONS, James 1771-1843 *carpenter- builder* of Wellington

Vicarage, Runnington, alterations, 1814 [SHC D/D/Bbm/38]

PARSONS, Robert 1718-1790 *stone carver and monumental mason*

Robert Parsons of Widcombe, Bath, was the youngest son of Thomas Parsons, and was chiefly known for his garden vases and ornaments carved from Bath stone. By the age of twenty-four he was employed by John Wood the Elder as a stone-mason and carver for the building of the Bristol Exchange. He also worked for John Ford on a number of buildings and monuments.

In 1753 Robert Parsons placed an advertisement in the *Bath Journal* stating...*that he still produced chimneypieces and monuments in Italian, Irish and English marble, as well as his other business of making Bath Stone ornaments and fine chimnies.*

Robert Parsons was also a minister in the Baptist Church in Bath.

His son Thomas Parsons (1744-1813), also a carver of stone vases and chimney-pieces, eventually took over the family business.

[Sloman, *History of Bath Research Group Newsletter*, No.58, November 207, 3; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 953]

Enmore Castle, Enmore, chimney-pieces and doorcases for John Perceval Egmont, c.1753 [Warwickshire Record Office CR 125B/394]

Hestercombe Gardens, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Friendship Urn, 1784

PARSONS, William 1834-1872 *land agent and surveyor* of Bruton and Wincanton

William Parsons worked with Thomas Oatley Bennett and Company, until c.1870.

Vicarage, Batcombe, minor additions, 1867 [SHC D/D/Bbm/156]

PARSONS, William Michael T. 1908-1983 *architect*

Born in Bristol, William Parsons was the fifth child of Ernest Parsons, an oil and colour merchant, and his wife Ellen Mary.

In 1937 he married Gwendolene Webster in Bridgwater, and the couple lived in the house he designed in Bawdrip.

William Parsons died in Bournemouth, aged seventy-five.

Shannon, No.11 Bawdrip Lane, Bawdrip, his own house, 1937 [Gould, *Modern Homes, 1919-1939*, 1977, 54, plate 42]

PARTRIDGE, Walter Croker St Ives-see Alfred William Parsons

PASSMORE, Charles 1855-1931 and **William DERRICK** 1868-1945 *builders* of Minehead
Charles Passmore was born in Minehead, the son of John Horne Passmore (b.1814), a tailor.
William Derrick was born at Ash near Martock, but by 1910 he was living in Ash Lodge, Irnham Road, Minehead.

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, seventeen houses for Isaac Cribb, 1896 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/8]

Holloway Street, Minehead, minor alterations for Isaac Cribb, 1897 [OD]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, ten houses for William Tamlyn, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/53]

Bampton Street, Minehead, six cottages, for William Tamlyn, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/123]

Irnham Road, house and stables, for Frederick Roberts, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/179]

Bampton Street, Minehead, five cottages, for William Tamlyn, 1904, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/216]

Victoria Memorial Reading Room, Bancks Street, Minehead, for William Tamlyn, 1905, now the Royal British Legion [SHC DUM/22/1/230]

Pit Park estate, Minehead, fourteen cottages, for Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/236]

Irnham Road, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, for William Tamlyn, 1906-09 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/264]

Dugdale Street and The Parks, Minehead, eight cottages, for William Tamlyn, 1907-08, [SHC D/U/M/22/1/293 and 315]

Irnham Road, Minehead, detached houses for Arthur Lincoln Cox, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/419]

Parks Lane, Minehead, eleven houses, for William Tamlyn, 1914 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/559]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, house, for William Tamlyn, 1916 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/583]

PASSMORE, Herbert-see William Douglas Caroe

PATCH, John M. c.1794-1871 and **William** 1800-c.1864 *carpenters, builders, surveyors, auctioneers and appraisers*

Presumably brothers, John Patch worked from Carter Street, Crewkerne, and William Patch from Ilminster.

John Patch:

Manse to the Baptist Chapel, North Street, Crewkerne, attrib. c.1825 [Andrew, *Crewkerne Official Town Guide*, 1998, 41]

Free Grammar School, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, Richard Carver supervised building of a school-house and Master's residence to the designs of John Patch, 1828-29, builder George Pollard [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 9]

No. 26 Abbey Street, Crewkerne, designed a school-house, built by Richard Carver, 1828 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 9; Andrew, 1998, 29]

All Saints, Lopen, rebuilding and alterations, 1833-34 [ICBS; Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architect 1600-1840*, 2008, 784]

St Martin, West Coker, assessed the works undertaken by William Wadman, 1834

Southfield House, No.46 Middle Path, Crewkerne for his own use, 1838, later the home of John Mountford Allen [Andrew, 1998, 39]

The Chimes, No.20 Abbey Street, Crewkerne, attrib., 1830's [Andrew, 1998, 29]

Gouldsbrook Terrace, nos.7-11, Crewkerne, attrib., c.1841 [Andrew, 1998, 28]

Bonsoir Factory, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, attrib., 1840's [Andrew, 1998, 30]

Other Crewkerne buildings attrib. to John Patch include No. 3 Abbey Street, Greyhound Inn, 31a East Street, Chards House, No.21 Lyme Road, Nos. 4, 9 and 19 Market Square, and Hinton Villa, Oxen Road [information from Julian Orbach]

William Patch:

Vicarage, Ashill, re-modelled in a *cottage orne* style, 1841 [SHC D/D/Bbm/84; Colvin, 2008, 784]

Vicarage, Middle Chinnock, addition, 1841 [SHC D/D/Bbm/87]
Unidentified house at Ilminster, 1846 [*Taunton Courier*, 29 July 1846]

PATY family, **James** d.1748, **Thomas** 1713-1789 and **William** 1757-1800 *sculptors, stone-masons, guilders and architects*

James Paty was the first of a family dynasty of craftsmen who practised in Bristol throughout the eighteenth century. His nephew Thomas, and his son William, were all members of the Paty (variants of their name include Patty or Patey) whose origins can be traced back to the Somerton area of Somerset. They all worked independently or as a loose federation, supplying wall monuments, chimneypieces and architectural ornaments in wood and dressed stone.

By 1721 James Paty had become a freeman of the City, at liberty to work within its confines.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Gordon Priest, *The Paty Family-Makers of Eighteenth-century Bristol*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; The Henry Moore Foundation, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain, 1660-1851*, online]

St Peter, Evercreech, mon. to Joseh Barker (d.1715) [Priest, 2003, 13 and 16]

St John, Frome, mon. to George Locke (d.1735) [Priest, 2003, 16, 18 and 19 illust.]

St Mary, Stogumber, mom., 1742 [Priest, 2003, 170-1 design illust.]

Earnshill House, Hambridge, preliminary drawings, the actual House reveals many differences but also similarities sufficient to attrib. design to James Paty in his own right or possibly in association with John Strachen, the saloon marble chimneypiece is from the family workshops, 1728-31 [*Country Life*, 13 and 20 October 1960; Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965, 37; Priest, 2003, 29-31, illust; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain*, 2009, 955]

Thomas Paty is probably best known as an architect, and as a young man he worked for John Wood the elder (1704-54) and Isaac Ware (d.1766), although little is known of his background and training. He was also a very accomplished carver and had a thriving business as a monumental mason. He also worked with his brother, James Paty (1718-1779) on a number of urban developments in Bristol.

The Corporation of Bristol consulted him regularly as an architect, and also employed him as a stone carver and mason. In 1755 whilst working on the Redland Chapel in the City it was observed that Thomas Paty...*is generally esteemed one of the best Carvers in England, either in Wood or Stone*. At the Royal Fort House of c.1758-60, he worked on interior schemes with the plasterer, Thomas Stocking, his next door neighbour and a regular member of his team. His assistants included James Allen and Michael Sidnell.

He rebuilt Bristol Bridge between 1763 and 1769, and was the superintending architect for the Theatre Royal from 1764 to 1766. In 1768 Thomas Paty dismantled the Bristol Cross and re-erected it at Stourhead, Wiltshire.

When his brother James died in 1779, Thomas Paty turned to his eldest son, John for assistance and they worked on a number of new street developments.

Both John, and his other son William, received training from their father before joining the R.A. Schools in London. They continued the family business after Thomas's death in 1789, although John only survived his father by a few weeks.

Thomas Paty's obituary in *Bonner & Middleton's Bristol Journal*, 9 May 1789 refers to...*Mr Thomas Paty, architect...whose extensive virtues, professional abilities and strict integrity, will in this city ever be rever'd.*

St Aldhelm, Doultling, mon., 1749 [Roscoe, 2009, 958]

St Margaret, Babington, mons. to the Mompesson family, 1754 and c.1760 [Priest, 2003, 40-44, and 169 illust.],

St Peter and St Paul, Kilmersdon, mons. to Twyford family, 1765-76 [Roscoe, 2009, 958; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 538]

St John the Baptist, Horsington, mon. to Revd. John Wickham (d.1767) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 368]

St Peter, Langford Budville, mon., 1777 [Roscoe, 2009, 958]

St Peter, Evercreech, mon. to Revd. William Rodbard (d.1777) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 298]

St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, mon., 1778

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, mon., 1779 [Roscoe, 2009, 958]

St Mary, Bridgwater, mon. to John Phelps (d.1782) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 136]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, mons., 1784 and 1785 [Roscoe, 2009, 958]
 St Mary, Kilve, mon. to Henry Sweeting (d.1785) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 385]
 St Vigor, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, mon. to George Long (d.1787) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617]
 St John, Axbridge, mon. to Peter Fry (d.1787) [Priest, 2003, 144 design illust.]
 St Mary the Virgin, Chard, mon. to Elizabeth Fry (d.1787)[Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 188]
 Ston Easton House, Ston Easton, drawings, probably by Thomas Paty, show alternative designs for the entrance front and an elevation for the garden front with a partial plan, attrib. 1750's, entrance front made symmetrical by the addition of flanking wings and pavilions, attrib. 1769-1786, possibly with William Paty [Priest, 2003, 87-93 illust. with drawings and photographs]
 The Cedars (now part of Wells Cathedral School), The Liberty, Wells, 1758-61, for Thomas Prowse, [Wells Cathedral School, 1985, 67-8; Scrase, *Wells-A Pictorial History*, 1992; Colvin, 2008, 790; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 691]
 Temple of Harmony, Halswell Park, Goathurst, 1764-67, again designed by Thomas Prowse with interior plaster decoration, like The Cedars, Wells, by Thomas Stocking. Thomas Paty was possibly the mason-builder [Country Life, 9 February 1989, 82-87]
 Town Hall, Wells, working to plans by Revd. Dr. Camplin or Edmund & William Lush, 1778-1780 [Felix Farley's Journal, 17 August, 1776; Colvin, 2008, 790; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

William Paty was probably the first local architect known to have had formal training at the R.A. Schools in London from 1775-7. As with his father before him, William Paty was an accomplished statuary mason. In 1777 the family business was advertised as Thomas Paty & Sons, but following the deaths of both his father and brother in 1789, William continued alone. Later he became a Surveyor to the Bristol City Corporation and played an important part in the development of the City. He died in 1800, aged only forty-eight, the last sculptor member of his family. Henry Wood bought the yard and business of William Paty in the following year.

St John, Axbridge, mon. to R. Chapman (d.1790) [Roscoe, 2007, 95; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 83]
 St Lawrence, Westbury-sub-Mendip, mon. [Roscoe, 2009, 959 and 960]
 Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, mon. to Abraham Elton [Priest, 2003, 154 and 163 design illust.]
 Butleigh Court, Butleigh, alternative design drawings for rebuilding, initialled 'WP'
 [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol.O-R, 1976, 32; Colvin, 1995, 744]

PAUL, Roland Wilmot 1864-1935 architect and illustrator

The Paul family originated from Hatch Beauchamp, but Roland Paul was born in Weston-super-Mare, the son of Henry Thomas Paul (b.1827), the manager of the local branch of Stuckey's Bank. His early training as an architect is unknown, but he initially practised from London, and later moved to Bristol. He was presumably related to the local architects, William Stuckey Paul (1848-1925) and William Edgar Paul (b.1875).

Roland Paul was Architect to Bristol Cathedral and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also a prominent member of the SANHS and wrote and illustrated a number of papers for *Proceedings*, and other learned journals. He was an accomplished artist and published his drawings for *Vanishing London*, 1894, and *Dore Abbey, Herefordshire*, 1898, following archaeological excavations, and in *Churches of the Somerset Coast-line* in *The Builder*, 1 January 1910. He was also at one time on the staff of the *The Builder*.

Roland Paul died in Clifton, Bristol aged seventy-two.

St Peter and St Paul, Chiselborough, rebuild the chancel, 1888, unexecuted [*The Builder*, 1888a, 414]

Gatehouse, Cothelstone Manor, Cothelstone, drawing, 1888 [SANHS illustrations collection, A/DAS/1/12016]

Row of four cottages, South Petherton, half a mile e. of village, 1892, builders H.J. Yandle of Martock [*The Builder*, 16 July 1892, illust]

St Andrew's Cathedral, Wells [drawings and plans were published in *The Builder*, 1891]

Somerset drawings include Taunton Castle, All Saints, Trull, the pulpit, St Thomas of Canterbury, Cothelstone, and St Mary, Stogumber, Musgrave tomb [*The Builder*, 20 and 27 August 1892]

St Mary, Huish Episcopi, lychgate in memory of William Bond Paul (d. 1897) his cousin, and a director of Stuckey's Bank who who lived at Wearne Wyche, near High Ham in a house designed by George Nattress, 1899 [*Academy Architecture*, 1900]

PAULL, Henry John 1831-1888 architect

The descendants of Henry Paull came from Somerset. His father Joseph Paull (b.1792), an agent to merchants, was born in Ilminster. Another relative Samuel Paull of Knott Oak, founded a brewery in the town in 1840, converting part of the local Workhouse. These connections probably explain why Henry Paull later received commissions in and around Ilminster.

He was in fact born in Worcester, but by 1851 the family had moved to Gloucester. At the age of seventeen he became an articled pupil of the Worcester architect James Medland (1808-1894). On completion of his articles he acted as a clerk of works during the erection of a temperance hall and a hotel in Leicester.

In 1854 Henry Paull was employed as chief assistant in the office of Samuel Sanders Teulon, before commencing practice on his own account in January 1856, firstly, opening an office in London, moving the following November to Cardiff. He briefly joined in partnership with Richard Charles Sutton (1834-1915), with whom he had previously worked with in Samuel Teulon's office. Richard Sutton was born in Nottingham, and after serving his articles he commenced independent practice in the City in 1857. The partnership with Henry Paull lasted until 1861.

That year he moved again this time to Burnley, Lancashire, and was married to Eleanor Bywater. He entered into partnership with **Oliver Ayliffe** (d.1897). Two years later Henry Paull was however, practising in Manchester, and in 1864 the partners designed the Sherwell United Reform Chapel in Plymouth, Devon.

In 1867 Henry Paull took **George Thomas Robinson** (1829-1897) into partnership, and they built a large number of churches, cemetery chapels and schools. George Robinson was born in Wolverhampton, and was also an articled pupil of James Medland in Worcester. He started his own practice in 1848 in his home town, but in 1861 he moved to Manchester, joining in partnership with Henry John Paull, six years later. Their partnership was dissolved in 1872, and George Robinson moved onto Leamington Spa, then Kensington in London. He was also a journalist and art critic for the *Manchester Guardian*.

In 1872 **Alfred Bickerdike** (1845-1899), a London architect became the next partner of Henry John Paull.

The Paull family home was then at Fulshaw, Cheshire. In 1876 the main offices of the firm were removed to Chanery Lane in London, from where they designed Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road, illustrated in the *Building News* in 1875.

The partnership was dissolved in 1877, and two years later Henry Paull was joined by his fifth partner, **Alfred Augustus Bonella** (1840-1915) another London architect, and they worked on nonconformist churches and chapels in London, together with Congregational Church, Romsey, and the High School for Boys in Plymouth. Throughout his career from 1857 until 1891 Henry Paull and his various partners entered some twenty three architectural competitions, and were successful in sixteen.

After his death in 1888, aged fifty-seven, his son, Alan Paull (1862-1929), a surveyor, continued the practice with Alfred Augustus Bonella, for the next few years. He eventually joined in partnership with Portsmouth architect Arthur Edward Cogswell (1858-1934).

Henry Paull:

Cemetery, Ilminster, two chapels, both dem., and a lodge, 1859 [*Building News*, 1857, 892]
St Thomas A Becket, Lovington, rebuilt, excluding the tower and chancel, 1862-3 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1862/2; *Church Builder*, 1864, 38]

Henry Paull in partnership with Oliver Ayliffe:

Vicarage, Lovington, 1864 [*Church Builder*, 1864, 37; SHC DD/CC E.1339; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 187]

Henry Paull in partnership with Alfred Bickerdike:

Endowed School, Ilminster, investigated possible sites and plans for a proposed Girls' Grammar School, 1874-75, not executed [Hatfield, *Ilminster Girls' Grammar School-The Story of a Quiet Revolution*, 1979, 14]

Board School, Ditton Street, Ilminster, 1875-77 [*British Architect*, 5 March 1875; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 379]

Board School, Horton, 1877 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 369]

Henry Paull in partnership with Alfred Bonella:

Sexey's School, Bruton, unsuccessful competition entry, 1883 [*The Builder*, 1883, 365; Harper,

Victorian Architectural Competitions, 1983, 149]

PAYNE, H.G.-see William Edward Trent

PEACOCK, Edward d.1903 *builder*

Board School, Nunney, 1896 [SHCC/CA/School plans]

PEARCE, George 1810-1874 *mason-builder* of Haselbury Plucknett

Hurstbow Bridge, Martock, for Richard Carver, 1848, ironwork by Edward Murch of Bridgwater, rebuilt 1975 [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Journal* No. 2, 1977, 27-30; Maber, *More Martock Memories-The Story of a Somerset Village*, 1993, 110, illust.]

St Mary the Virgin, Hardington Mandeville, rebuilt all but the tower, with the vicar, John Hancock, 1863-4 [*Taunton Courier*, 20 April 1864; *Church Building*, 1864, 142]

National School and residence for the head teacher, Misterton, plans 1870, built 1873-74, builder Gerrard of South Petherton, a **John Seward** (1846-1915) is also referred to in 1871 in Archive papers [SHC DD/EDS/6116; Stacey, *Memories of Misterton*, n.d., 82]

PEARCE, John James and **George Charles OFFER**

John Pearce and his partner, George Offer practised from Bournemouth.

Beach Hotel, Minehead, additions, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/77]

PEARCE, Richard of Clatworthy

Vicarage, Huish Champflower, 1816 [SHC D/D/Bbm/42]

PEARD, John Grigg-see Morris family

PEARSE, John 1824-1896 *stonemason, builder and farmer*

Born in Withycombe, John Pearse was the third son of William Pearse, a tailor, and his wife Mary. He trained as a stonemason, and in 1846 married Matilda Forrest. The couple went on to have ten children.

In 1881 the family were living at Higher Moor and John Pearse described himself as a farmer, with seventy-four acres, and a builder. At its peak, the building firm he founded in The Parade, at Minehead, employed some fifty-two men and boys.

The firm was later joined by three of his sons, Frederick (1860-1936) a stonemason, Henry Forrest (1862-1928) a joiner, and William (1865-1932) a stonemason, and became Pearse & Sons.

St Mary, Stogumber, Notley monument signed...*Pearse, Minehead* [information from Julian Orbach]

St John, Cutcombe, added s. chancel and aisle and other alterations for Charles Edmund Giles, 1862, with John Hole [*The Builder*, 1862, 790]

Ellicombe, Dunster, three unidentified houses, 1869 [*VCH*, vol xii, forthcoming]

Greenbank Villa (later Carlton Hotel), Blenheim Road, Minehead, for himself, 1870, design attrib. to James Piers St Aubyn, dem. 2003 [*Minehead Conservation Society Bulletin*, No.1, 2004]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Harbour Street, Watchet, for Robert Williams, 1870-71 [SHC, *Chapel Building Committee minute book*, 17 September 1870]

Minehead Railway Station, for Robert Pearson Brereton, 1872 [Clinker & Arend, *West Somerset Railway*, 2006, 7]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, for Joseph Wood and John Foster, 1876, and addition 1885-86, works apparently completed by John Henry Langdon [SHC D/N/wsc/4/2/4]

St Andrew, Wellington Square, Minehead, for George Edmund Street, 1877-80 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Church guide; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 451]

St Petrock, Timbercombe, restoration for John Dando Sedding, 1881-82 [SHC D/D/cf 1881/3; *The Builder*, 1882a, 595; ICBS]

St George, Wilton, alterations for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1884 [*Taunton Courier*, 24 December 1884]

St James, Taunton, alterations for Edmund Ferrey, 1884-85 [SHC D/D/cf/1884/6; *Western Gazette*, 3 October 1884]

Higher Moor Farm, North Hill, Minehead, built for his retirement, c.1880

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel School, The Avenue, Minehead, for Joseph Wood and Joseph Foster Wood, 1904 {SHC D/U/M/22/1/212 and D/N/wsc/4/2/4}

PEARSON, John Loughborough 1817-1897 *church architect*

Born in Brussels, but brought up in Durham, John Loughborough Pearson was the youngest of eleven children of William Pearson (1772-1849), a topographical artist, etcher and watercolourist, and his wife, Nancy Loughborough (1776-1869). At the age of fourteen he was articled to Ignatius Bonomi (1787-1880), the Surveyor for County Durham. He left Ignatius Bonomi's office in 1842, and after a short period with architect W.G. Pickering of Sunderland, he moved to London, and briefly worked as an assistant to Anthony Salvin. Late in 1842 he joined Philip Charles Hardwick as an assistant, before setting up his own practice in 1843, designing and restoring churches throughout the country.

Between 1849 and 1855 he travelled widely in France studying ecclesiastical architecture.

In 1862 he married Jemina Christian (1829-1865), the sister of his friend and fellow architect Ewan Christian.

John Loughborough Pearson was for many years a consulting architect to the ICBS. During a distinguished career, specialising in ecclesiastical architecture. He was appointed Surveyor to Lincoln, Chichester, Peterborough, Exeter and Bristol (where he added the twin towers to the w. front) Cathedrals, St Georges Chapel, Windsor, Westminster Hall, and Westminster Abbey. Towards the end of his professional life he won the competition for the design of the new Cathedral in Truro, Cornwall, built from 1880, but completed after his death in 1910.

John Loughborough Pearson exhibited his designs at the R.A. and in 1880 he was made a Royal Academician. He was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1880. Over the next few years his health began to suffer and he increasingly depended on his assistant William Douglas Caroe and his son, Frank Loughborough Pearson (1864-1947) who became a partner in 1890. He completed many of his father's projects, including his masterpieces, Truro Cathedral and Brisbane Cathedral in Australia.

John Loughborough Pearson was buried at Westminster Abbey.

[Anthony Quiney, *John Loughborough Pearson*, 1979; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; C.Taylor and S.Taylor, *The Church and Chapel Interiors of John Loughborough Pearson*, 2016]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, the body of the church was altered, singing gallery removed, choir stalls erected, pulpit removed to the n.side and the font removed, 1854-56 [*PSANHS*, vol.liv, 1908, 61]

All Saints, Oakhill, design for a new church with Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, 1860-63, after the plans produced by Wainwright and Heard were deemed unsatisfactory [ICBS]

St Katherine, Woodlands near Frome, rebuilt largely to a new design (except the w. tower of 1712-74, and chancel and vestry by Charles Edmund Giles, 1871-72), nave and aisles, 1879-81, builder William Brown & Sons [*The Builder*, 1880, 39, 340; Longleat estate archives 14/3 27/0 1/1/1870]

Vicarage, Woodlands, remodelled, 1880 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Selwood*, November 1984]

St Barnabas, Queen Camel, restoration involving the removal of eighteenth century fittings including the w. gallery, pews and pulpit, repairs to the masonry, new n. sacristy, lead roof to the s. aisle, and new seating, 1886-88 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 537]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, designed a mon. to Arthur Hervey, Bishop of Bath & Wells (d.1894), unveiled in 1897, effigy by the sculptor **Thomas Brock** (1847-1922) [Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1989, 121; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 668]

PEARSON, Lionel Godfrey-see Charles Henry Holden

PEGG, Hallam Carter-see George Thomas Hine

PENISTON, John 1779-1848 and **John Michael** 1807-1858 *surveyors and architects*

John Peniston was born in South Wiltshire into a Catholic family of bricklayers. His father, Thomas Peniston was described as the...*director of the Bricklayers* at the building of the New Wardour Castle, near Tisbury in 1770-1776.

John Peniston initially established himself as a surveyor, and in c.1830 he built a terrace of houses in de Vaux Place, and lived and practised from No. 1, giving his address as, simply The

Close, Salisbury. When he died aged sixty-nine he was buried in the churchyard of R.C. Church St Osmund, and on his gravestone he was described simply as an architect.

His practice flourished in Wiltshire, Dorset and Hampshire. He advised Lord Palmerston on works to his country estate of Broadlands, Romsey, and Sir William Freemantle on Clarendon House, near Salisbury. Apart from country houses and smaller domestic projects, he embraced a great variety of building projects including remodelling Salisbury Council House (the Guildhall) with the successful London architect Thomas Hooper (1776-1856), the Dorset County Asylum, and Salisbury Infirmary. But farmhouses, cottages and other utilitarian buildings formed the bulk of his practice.

Despite being a prominent member of the local Catholic community he was commissioned to restore a number of anglican churches, and he rebuilt St James, Devizes in 1832. He also designed two new R.C. chapels at Spetisbury, Dorset (dem. 1967) and at Cannington.

By 1822 John Peniston had been appointed County Surveyor for Wiltshire and was also Surveyor to the Salisbury Cathedral Close. In addition to these roles, he joined the Salisbury Troop of the Wiltshire Yeomanry Cavalry soon after its formation in 1794, and rose through the ranks to assume the duties of Adjutant by 1836.

John Peniston and Sarah Harris (1782-1848) married in Bath in 1805 and by 1822 the couple had five sons and five daughters. The eldest son, John Michael Peniston in 1824 followed his father into the architectural practice, eventually succeeding him as County Surveyor. A post he held until 1858. He was also appointed Resident Engineer for the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth Railway section from Frome to Weymouth in 1845 under Isambard Brunel and Richard James Ward. Like his father before him he enlisted in the local Yeomanry and died whilst at the annual regimental camp. In the n.transept of Salisbury Cathedral there is a memorial to Regimental Sergeant Major John Michael Peniston, Royal Wiltshire Regiment. One of his three sons, Henry Peniston (1832-1911) was educated at Downside Abbey, and succeeded his father to become the third generation of the same family to be appointed County Surveyor for Wiltshire until 1864. He was also County Architect until 1866.

[Michael Cowan, *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, vol.80, 1986, and *The Letters of John Peniston, Salisbury Architect, Catholic, and Yeomanry Officer 1823-1830*, 1996; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Cannington Court, Cannington, octagonal R.C. Chapel, 1830-31, builder-carpenter Hagger who asked Richard Carver to recommend a competent slater [Wiltshire Record Office, 451/74 (xi); Little, *Catholic Churches since 1623*, 1966, 110; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 77, plan; Colvin, 2008, 796]

Yew Tree House (now called St Audreys), South Street, Wincanton, 1835-36, [Wiltshire Record Office, 451/72 (xxii); Colvin, 2008, 796]

PENNETHORNE, James 1801-1871 *architect, planner and park landscaper*

Born in Worcester, James Pennethorne, was the third child of Thomas Pennethorne (1762-1843). Mary Anne Bradley (1773-1851), who married the successful and fashionable architect John Nash (1752-1835) in 1798 was a distant relative of the Pennethornes and she seems to have adopted James and his siblings. By 1820 he was working in the London office of John Nash, at the same time as Anthony Salvin and Auguste Charles Pugin (1762-1832), a French refugee who had been employed by John Nash as a draughtsman.

James Pennethorne attended the R.A. schools, and in 1824 embarked on two years of continental travel and study financed by John Nash ending up in the summer of 1826 in the Paris office of Augustus Charles Pugin's brother-in-law Louis Lafitte. On his return from his travels he rejoined John Nash, becoming his chief assistant in 1828. Three years later, John Nash had largely retired and settled in the Isle of Wight, and James Pennethorne took charge of his London office.

From the 1840's his professional life was taken up with the surveyorship of the Crown estates in London. In particular, he was involved with the large-scale planning and improvements projects, including the layout of Kensington Palace Gardens and Oxford Street.

James Pennethorne published *Elements and Mathematical Principles of the Greek Architects and Artists*, 1844. He was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1857 and 1865, and when he retired in 1870 he was knighted in recognition of his public services as a...*salaried architect and surveyor* to the government. He died aged seventy and was buried at Highgate Cemetery.

His younger brother, John Pennethorne (1808-1888), was also an architect.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; G.C. Tyack, *Sir James Pennethorne and the making of Victorian London*, 1992]

Dillington House, near Ilminster, extensive alterations and rebuilding works, 1835-38, added the glass house, the s.wing was replaced, the Hall re-fenestrated and the forecourt and terrace enclosed by balustrading, at that time he may also have designed the two entrance Lodges at Bay Hill, Ilminster [*The Builder*, 16 September 1871, 717; Ware, 1967, 180; May and Warren, *Glass Houses*, 1988, 103; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 40-1]

PENNINGTON, Ernest William 1874-1933 *wood carver*

Ernest Pennington was born at Curry Mallet the eldest son of Richard Pennington (b.1823). By the age of seven he was living, and later working from Langport. In 1901 he is listed as a wood carver and ten years later he was living at West Hatch and described as a teacher of wood carving. He died aged fifty-nine at Clutton, North Somerset.

All Saints, Dulverton, screen, 1902 [SHC DD/Cf/1902/37]

War Memorial, North Curry, design revised and embellished by William Caroe on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1929-1931 [Kirke, *A Short History of Church and Parish*, 1931, 17]

PENNY, Charles Royle 1911-2001 *architect*

Charles Penny was born in Dunster, the oldest child of Charles Penny (b.1876), a tailor, and his wife Mary. From 1927 to 1930 he was an articled pupil in the office of Harry Stone & Eric Francis in Taunton, then an assistant to Joseph Dixon of Tiverton for about a year. In 1931 he returned to Stone & Francis as clerk of works on the Leycroft Almshouses on Hamilton Road, Taunton, for the Taunton Town Charity.

In 1933 Charles Penny briefly worked for the practice of Gregory & Brosnan in Westminster, then joined the London County Council Architects Department. The following year he moved to Yorkshire and worked in the Leeds City Architects Department.

Charles Penny died aged ninety, at Trowbridge in Wiltshire.

[Charles Penny, *Some More Memoirs*, 1999]

Cleeve Abbey, Washford, plan of the entrance to the Chapter House, 1929

Stowey Court, Nether Stowey, measured drawing of the Gazebo for RIBA

Intermediate examination, 1930 [Penny, 1999, 16 and 17 illust]

Doniford Road, Watchet, unidentified detached house for a relative, 1931, builder Chidgey of Watchet [Penny, 1999, 27]

PENNY, Thomas 1827-1906, and his son **Thomas Stubbs** 1854-1944 *builders and timber merchants*

Thomas Penny was born in Leicester, where his father was a wool-stapler who had moved to the City in search of more secure employment than the Somerset wool trade could offer at that time. However, the move was not a success and before Thomas had reached his first birthday, the family had returned to their roots in Wellington. After briefly working in his father's trade, Thomas Penny joined local builder James Blakemore as an apprentice.

He married Mary Stubbs, the daughter of another Wellington builder, and their only surviving child, Thomas Stubbs Penny was born in 1854. Seeking more challenging work, Thomas Penny joined the established Taunton building firm of Samuel Pollard. He worked as a carpenter, and eventually became manager of Pollard's timber yard, sawmill and carpenters' workshop.

At the end of 1866 Thomas Penny left Samuel Pollard and soon built up his own timber yard in Wood Street, Taunton, buying out the business of Robert Herniman.

He laid out the showground for the Royal Agricultural Show near Taunton in 1867, and also undertook works for other shows elsewhere in England, for the Royal Agricultural Society. At the same time he was consolidating his timber business, buying and selling both land and property, as well as acting as an agent for property insurance.

In addition to his growing business interests, Thomas Penny was deacon of the Silver Street Baptist Church and commissioned James Henry Smith to enlarge the Church in 1870. James Henry Smith was surveyor to the Local Board of Health, and Thomas Penny also served on the Board, from 1873 to 1877.

Other local philanthropic endeavours included the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, and the YMCA. In 1880 he planted lime trees in The Parade at his own expense, but in the same year he failed to be elected to the new Borough Council. Nevertheless, he was appointed an alderman, and became the first non-conformist Mayor of Taunton, serving until 1886.

In 1885 Thomas Penny bought Greenway Farm, Rowbarton, on the n.side of Taunton, and developed the land with his his son, who gave the Greenway Recreation Ground to the Town in 1899.

Thomas Stubbs Penny lived next door to his father at Parkfield, No.94 Trull Road, one of a group of villas built by Thomas Penny.

In 1895 Thomas Penny funded the building of the Baptist Chapel at Comeytrowe, built by Thomas Potter.

After 1906 the family business, Tone Bridge Timber Yard, Steam Saw Mills and Builders Merchants, was run as Thomas Stubbs Penny Limited. Thomas Stubbs Penny like his father before him was a notable non-conformist, becoming the President of the Baptist Union in 1925.

[Ian Kember, *The Confident Years 1851-1914, Silver Street Baptist Chapel*, 2014]

Thomas Penny:

Bible Christian Chapel, Canon Street, Taunton, 1864, closed 1935, incorporated into Taunton Fire Station, dem. 1969 [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton-A Victorian Retrospect*, 1983, 59 illust]

Thomas Street, Taunton, cottages, 1876 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/325]

Bridge Street/Wood Street, Taunton, alterations and additions to a house, 1876, dem. [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/337]

Wood Street, No.75, Taunton, alterations, 1876 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Trull Road, Nos. 86-96, Taunton, including Knowls, later Channon, built for himself, Parkfield (now part of Jack Trigg House), for his son, one dated 1882 with the initials *TP*, Hovelands Lodge, Ermington, then Nos. 86 and 88 (Ben Lomond and West Hill); all now part of Queens College, c. 1876-1882 [Green, *Trull and Staplehay with an eye on the past*, 1993, 89]

Thomas and Thomas Stubbs Penny:

Greenway Farm Estate, Rowbarton, Taunton with streets named after his children Cyril, Leslie, Raymond, Herbert, Thomas and William, Liberal politicians Rosebery, Gladstone, Asquith and Harcourt, also Clifford Avenue named after a Baptist preacher, 1889 onwards [Bush, *A Taunton Diary 1787-1987*, 1988, 66]

Baptist Chapel (built 1825), North Curry, additions and improvements including front canopied porch, 1891, builder Handford of Taunton [Dix, *North Curry-A Place in History*, 2006, 115]

PENROSE, Francis Cranmer 1817-1903 *architect, archaeologist and astronomer*

Francis Penrose was born in the vicarage at Bracebridge, s. of Lincoln, the third son of the Revd. John Penrose, and his wife Elizabeth Cartwright. He owed his middle name to his mother's side of the family, being descendents of Archbishop Cranmer (1489-1556).

John Penrose was educated at Bedford Grammar School until the age of twelve, then at Winchester College. For four years from 1835 until 1839, he was an articled pupil of the architect Edward Blore. Instead of then starting his own architectural practice he entered Magdalene College, Cambridge, as an undergraduate, and rowed three times for Cambridge in the annual boat race against Oxford. In 1842 Francis Penrose was made a *travelling bachelor* of the University and spent the next three years studying abroad mainly in France and Italy. After a brief return to England he left for Greece. He was already a skilled draughtsman and had received training in watercolour painting from artist Peter De Wint (1784-1849). In 1846-47 he returned to Greece in the company of the young Lincoln architect Thomas Willson (1824-1903).

In 1851 his monumental work, *Principles of Athenian Architecture*, was published, followed in 1888 by a more complete edition.

Francis Penrose was appointed Surveyor to the Fabric of St Paul's Cathedral from 1852 until 1899, and he was also Director of the British School in Athens. He was elected PRIBA in 1894 until 1896. In 1898 he was appointed Architect and Antiquary to the R.A., and during that year his portrait was painted by the distinguished artist John Singer Sargent (1856-1925), now in the collection of the RIBA.

He exhib. at the R.A. from 1838 to 1875, and in his time, Francis Penrose was considered a leading authority on the works of Sir Christopher Wren, writing his entry in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Also like Christopher Wren he was a serious astronomer.

In 1856 Francis Penrose married Harriette Gibbes and the couple lived at Colebyfield in Wimbledon, a house he had designed. Their eldest daughter, Dame Emily Penrose (1858-1942) was an eminent scholar and university administrator.

Vicarage (later known as Butleigh House), Butleigh, alterations and additions, 1846, [SHC D/D/Bbm/101; VCH vol.ix, 2006, 99; Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early*

Nineteenth Century, 2008, 224-5]
 Hornblotton House (former Vicarage), Hornblotton, 1848, garden front remodelled by Thomas Jackson, 1881 [SHC D/D/Bbm/ 101; Brittain-Catlin, 2008, 225]
 Market House, Castle Cary, 1855, builder Maurice Davis [Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 264-5; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 48 and 66]
 School, Pitcombe, 1864, builder Maurice Davis [plans at Hadspen House, information from Robert Dunning]
 St Mary, Abbas and Templecombe, new chancel, vestry, n. aisle, reseating and restoration, 1864-65 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1864/5]
 St Andrew, Curry Rivel, w. stained glass window, 1865 [*The Builder*, 1865, 598; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 69]
 Alford House (built 1807), Alford, remodelled the house, 1877 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 373; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 78]

PENRUDDOCKE, Charles-see James Soppitt

PERCEVAL, John 1711-1770 *landed gentry and politician*

Before becoming the second Earl Egmont, John Perceval sat in the House of Commons from 1731-1749, then held the office of First Lord of the Admiralty from 1763-6.

One of his sons, Spencer Perceval (1762-1812) became the Prime Minister in 1809, and three years later he became the only Prime Minister to be assassinated.

The third Earl Egmont rebuilt the Vicarage at Enmore.

Enmore Castle, Enmore, to his own designs, 1751-57, carpenter Henry Wilkins, stonemason Jordan, and bailiff John Gooding, mostly dem. after sale of the property in 1833 [Mowl, *Enmore Castle, Its Origins and Its Architect*, v.33, 1990, 102-119; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 38-9; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 295 and 296 illust]

PERCY, Edward Thomas d.1848 *land surveyor, auctioneer and architect*

Edward Percy designed the workhouse in Sherborne, dem. 1938, and advised on repairs to Sherborne Abbey, and the School. In 1834 he published a *Plan of the Town of Sherborne in the County of Dorset*.

St John, South Brewham, reseated and added a gallery 1819-26, builder John Bartlett (1771-1846), then following John Bartlett's retirement the works were completed by Robert Garratt (b.c.1796) of Wincanton, 1826-8 [ICBS]

PERRY, Henry 1806-1864 *builder and surveyor*

Born in Crewkerne, Henry Perry married Rebecca Hebditch in 1834, and later described himself as a master builder, surveyor and auctioneer.

St Mary, East Chinnock, nave, n.aisle and new windows, 1835-37 [ICBS]

St George, Hinton St George, extension of seating in existing gallery, 1847-48 [ICBS]

St Michael and All Angels, Chaffcombe, unexecuted repairs, 1856 [ICBS, plans rejected, new designs by John Mountford Allen]

St Nicholas, North Barrow, restored all but tower, 1860 [SHC D/P/bar.n 8/4/1]

PETO, Gilbert Eyre-see William Benjamin Rolfe

PETO, Harold Ainsworth 1854-1933 *architect, interior designer, connoisseur and collector*

Harold Peto was the fifth son of the successful public works and railway contractor, Sir Samuel Morton Peto (1809-1889). He was born at Kensington Palace Gardens, London, and spent his early years until 1862 at Somerley Hall in Suffolk. The family then moved to Kent, and went abroad staying in France, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Their close neighbour in Kent was Henry Avray Tipping who remained a lifelong friend. Little however, is known of his childhood education, other than a brief spell at Harrow school.

In 1871, at the age of seventeen he began his architectural training as an articled pupil with Lowestoft architect John Louth Clements (1823-1911). At that time John Clements was also a manager of local builders Lucas Brothers, and Harold Peto spent some time in their workshops learning about the practical side of building. He then joined the London offices of architects Lewis Karslake & Mortimer. In the Autumn of 1874 he accompanied a group from the Architectural Association on a study tour of northern France.

Two years later, in March 1876 he entered into partnership with the established architect Ernest George, some fifteen years his senior. For Ernest George there must have been risks involved in taking on a young and untried partner, but the advantages were clear with the Peto family connections providing a direct entree into the London building world. The partnership was to prove very successful with the *Builder's Journal* observing...*There is no less assertive practitioner than Ernest George, and in his partner he found the antithesis to himself.* Commissions followed in Harold Peto's wake with the firm's client base expanding rapidly to encompass a wide social spectrum, working for the landed gentry, professional classes and industrialists.

Ernest George did much of the design work, and Harold Peto would appear to have taken the role of *business man, with qualifications for determining estimates, supervising works and materials as well as meeting the many legal and other problems and difficulties that arise in building operations.* However, his most conspicuous talent lay in understanding the complexities of the interdisciplinary relationship between architecture, interior design and garden layout.

Throughout the 1870's and 1880's, the practice was dubbed...*The Eton of offices*, with a continuous flow of talented prospective architects that included Edwin Lutyens, Guy Dawber, Herbert Baker, and of local interest, Joseph Nicholson Johnston, and many others, passing through the firm, either as articled pupils or assistants.

Harold Peto travelled widely from 1887, on both the Continent and in North America. He retired in 1892 on the grounds of ill health. The terms of the dissolution of the partnership were mutually supportive with provisions for a transitional period of three years when Harold Peto agreed not compete with his former partner as an architect in England. He then embarked on further extensive travels that included the Far East, Sri Lanka and Egypt. Visits to Italy followed before he left for France and developed his interest in designing houses and gardens as a single entity, strongly influenced by Italian traditions.

In the Alpes Maritimes Region of France, the villas for which he is most well known, are on the Cote d'Azur at Cap Ferrat, and include Villa Maryland, Villa Sylvia and Villa Rosemary.

On his return to England in 1899 he pursued his interests in designing gardens. At Ilford Manor, near Bradford on Avon in Wiltshire, he found a setting where he could create a garden and make use of his collection of antique architectural fragments.

He appears to have worked alone until 1906, devoting his attentions to garden design and planting that included Wayford Manor and Burton Pysent for his sisters Helen Baker and Sarah Crossley respectively. Such commissions invariably incorporated his favoured architectural features, namely pillars, pergolas, rotundas, colonnades, pavilions, terraces and bridges. Although after 1906 he engaged his young nephew Gilbert Eyre Peto as an assistant to work on designs for the first-class accommodation on the Cunard liner the *Mauretania*.

By the early 1930's Harold Peto's health was failing and he died at Ilford Manor on Easter Day 1933, aged seventy-eight.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Robin Whalley, *The Great Edwardian Gardens of Harold Peto*, 2007; Hilary Grainger on *Harold A. Peto (1854-1933): architect, interior designer, collector and aesthete* in *The practice of architecture-eight architects 1830-1930*, edited by Christopher Webster, 2012]

Harold Peto in partnership with Ernest George:

Glencot, Wookey Hole, new country house and gardens, 1885-87, exhib. at the R.A., 1887

[*Building News*, 13 May 1887, 17 and 241, perspective drawing illust. and a photograph of the hall in 1891; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 17; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 439; Whalley, 2007, 21-2; Grainger, *The Architecture of Sir Ernest George*, 2011, 167, 481; Webster, 2012, 199]

Brookfield and Glenview Cottages, Titlands Lane, Wookey Hole, built as Staff Cottages, c.1897

[Grainger, 2011, 481]

Harold Peto:

Tintinhull House, Tintinhull, attrib. with advising on the creation of the garden for the distinguished botanist Dr S.J.M. Price, 1900, present garden developed and enlarged by **Phyllis Emily Reiss** (1886-1961) from 1933 onwards [Jellicoe, *The Oxford Companion to Gardens*, 1986, 429; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 233]

Burton Pysent, Curry Rivel, added the gabled entrance front of the house, restored internal rooms, and re-landscaped the gardens, adding a pergola, 1909-10 [Whalley, 2007, 21 and 116-21; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 219-221; Webster, 2012, 186]

Wayford Manor, Wayford, the home of his sister Helen Agnes Peto and her husband Lawrence Ingham Baker, designed the loggia linking the s.wing to the courtyard cottage and reconstructing the gardens and terraces, 1900-1910, Ernest George and Alfred Yeates, plans conceived plans to complete the traditional Elizabethan E-shaped house were curtailed in some aspects, alterations and additions, 1902-5 [*Country Life*, 76, 1934, 336-41 and 123, 1958 494-96; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 70; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 135; Whalley, 2007, 21 and 112-119; Grainger, 2011, 312-5, and 428-9; Webster, 2012,186]

Old Court, Misterton, restored the eighteenth century stables and may have laid out the garden, his sister, Sarah Crossley had relatives by marriage at the property [Mowl and Mako, 2010, 221-3 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 459]

PETTER, John 1879-1958, Percy Francis WARREN 1885-1936, and William Reginald Roydon COOPER 1902-1978 architects & surveyors

John Petter was the sixth son of James Bazeley Petter (1846-1906), owner of James B. Petter & Sons, engineers of Yeovil. By 1910 the public company of Petter's Ltd, specialised in the manufacture of engines, the fore runners of Westland Helicopters.

As an architect John Petter practised in partnership with Percy Francis Warren.

Percy Warren was born in Norwich, Norfolk, the eldest son of Francis Warren (b.1856) a school headmaster, and his wife Caroline. He trained as an architect in Norwich before moving to Somerset. In 1911, aged twenty-six, he was living in Preston Plucknett. At that time the practice was appointed official architects to Yeovil Town Council.

They first opened an office in Southampton, however, their first commission was the office block of the Nautilus Works in Yeovil, built for James Petter. On moving to Yeovil and working out of Old Sarum House, new work quickly followed, and they ultimately built up a large and successful practice.

John Petter and Percy Warren were freemasons, both being initiated into the Yeovil Lodge in 1912.

In 1925 they employed William Reginald Roydon Cooper, as an assistant. Roy Cooper, as he was known by his family, but professionally, Roydon, was born in Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He was the oldest of three sons of joiner John William Cooper and Lucy Jones. In 1930 he set up his own architectural practice at Glenthorne House, Princes Street, Yeovil, and was in partnership with Leslie Magnus Austin (1896-1975) of Poole, as architects and town planning consultants.

In the winter of 1932 Roydon Cooper married Phyllis Olive Mary Jacobs (1905-1976) and they had two sons.

By 1936 he had returned to the practice of Petter and Warren, becoming a partner, and firm was then known as Petter, Warren and Roydon Cooper, practising from offices in Old Sarum House. Percy Warren died that year.

From 1939 the surviving partners moved to the Oxford Inn on the corner of Waterloo Lane, Yeovil. When John Petter retired, Roy Cooper became sole proprietor until his own retirement in 1967. He was succeeded in turn by his son William Philip Roydon Cooper (1933-1980).

[Bob Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History-Petter and Warren*, and *William Reginald Roydon Cooper*, on-line]

John Petter and Percy Warren:

Nautilus Works, on the corner of Reckleford and Goldcroft, Yeovil, 1901-10 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 722; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 83 and 84]

Middle Street, No. 35, Yeovil, c.1910 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 721]

Town Hall, High Street, Yeovil, reconstructed the attic storey and added a Clock Turret, 1912, in association with Arthur Oddy, Yeovil Borough Surveyor, dem. after a fire, 1935 [*Western Gazette*, 12 March 1912 illust; Osborn, *A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online, illust.]

Local Authority housing (150 houses), Eastland Road, Southville, Westville and Mount Pleasant, 1912, Westfield Road and Westland Road, all in Yeovil, 1926 [information from Julian Orbach]

Fullfoot Terrace, Montacute, 1912, which may have been some of the first rural council houses in Britain, consequent on the 1909 Housing Act, other local authority housing scheme by Petter and Warren followed at Newtown, Martock, West Coker (1914-5) and Westland Terrace, Yeovil, and elsewhere [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 431 and 463]

Cheese Market, Yeovil, adapted to a Fire Brigade Station, 1913 [*Western Gazette*, 30 June 1913]

School, Reckleford, Yeovil, attrib., 1916 [information from Julian Orbach]

Electric Theatre, Middle Street, Yeovil, unexecuted plans, 1919 [plans in the Lesley Brooke

Collection, Yeovil Library; Osborn, on-line, illust.]
 NatWest Bank (formerly Stuckkeys Bank), Hendford, Yeovil, 1925 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 720]
 Masonic Hall, Hendford, Yeovil, additions, 1923 [plans of Yeovil Urban District Council in the Community Heritage Collection]
 Goldcroft Road, Nos. 172-4, Yeovil, 1925, using industrialised building techniques developed by **Peter Norman Nissen** (1871-1930) of the Royal Engineers, in association with Ernest Petter (1873-1954), who founded the Petter's Limited engineering company in Yeovil, known as Nissen-Petren, prototype housing (*Pet* being the first three letters of Petter, and *ren* the last three letters of Warren) [*Times*, 7 April 1925; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Yeovil*, October 1983; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 86 and 87]
 Municipal Offices and Town Clerk's Office, King George Street, Yeovil, 1926-28, builders **Bird & Pippard** [*Western Gazette*, 23 July 1926; Black, Pepper and Bagshaw, *Books, Buildings and Social Engineering: Early Public Libraries in Britain from Past to Present*, 2009, 431; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 60]
 Howell Hill, Nos. 1-8, West Camel, 1928, council houses for Yeovil Rural District Council using Nissen-Petren building methods [*Somerset Historic Environment Record*, Nos. 50296 and 50297, March 1983]
 Barwick, Nos. 1-7 (odd) Fairhouse Road and Nos. 27 and 29 Higher Bullen, three pairs of council houses, 1928, using Nissen-Petren building methods [*UK Modern Houses*, on-line; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 110]
 Douglas Seaton Limited (later Vincents Car Showrooms), corner of Huish and Clarence Street, Yeovil, 1931 [*Western Gazette*, 25 March 1931, illust.; Community Heritage Collection of Yeovil Urban District Council, 2105]
 St Andrew, Preston Grove, Yeovil, 1934 [foundation stone inscribed Petter & Warren; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 717]

William Reginald Roydon Cooper:

Nobles Nap House, Coombe Street Lane, Yeovil, Roydon Cooper built for himself, 1932, he lived in the house until he died in 1978 [Gould, *Modern Houses in Britain, 1919-1939*, 1977, 55; Osborn, on-line, illusts.]
 Coombe Street Lane, Nos. 78, 80 and 82 & one other, Yeovil, 1933-34 [Gould, 1977, 55]

John Petter, Percy Warren and William Reginald Roydon Cooper:

Summerleaze Park School, Yeovil, 1936 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Yeovil General Hospital (built 1922-23), Bide's Gardens, Yeovil, added a larger men's ward and a children's ward, 1936, dem. [Osborn, on-line. Illust.]
 South Petherton Hospital, South Petherton, 1938 [Osborn, on-line, illust.]
 Shallowcliffe Gardens, No. 28, Yeovil [*UK Modern Houses* on-line]

PETVIN, family, **Isaac** 1758-1829 *stone mason*, **Thomas** 1793-1861 and **Samuel** c.1811-1881 *builders*

Isaac Petvin and his wife Suzanne Bacon of Street had two sons, Isaac Petvin (c.1790-1835), and his younger brother Thomas Petvin.

Samuel Petvin was also born in Street, the son of Isaac Petvin junior and was probably apprenticed to his uncle Thomas.

Isaac Petvin:

Holy Trinity, Street, oval plaque memorial on the n.wall to his father Thomas Petvin (1735-1809), his mother Mary (1735-1788) and a sister (d.1775), 1809 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 596; *Holy Trinity, Street Parish Church and Churhyard: Memorial Inscriptions*, 2016, online]

Thomas Petvin worked out of No.100 High Street, Street as a carpenter-builder:

British School (became the Board School in 1874), No.118 High Street, Street for **Samuel Knight Pollard**, 1858-59 [SHC DD/EDS/5215; *Taunton Courier*, 2 June 1858; McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 23; McGarvie, *The Book of Street*, 1987, 137 illust]

Vestry Room (now the Old Vestry), No. 125 High Street, Street, 1860 [plaque on building; McGarvie, 1986, 23]

Samuel Petvin:

St Mary Magdalene, Keinton Mandeville, added n.aisle with Frederick Merrick, 1841 [ICBS]
Friends Meeting House, High Street, Street, for Jacob Henry Cottrell, 1850 [McGarvie, *The Book of Street*, 1987, 128]

Orchard Road, Nos. 2-12, Street, housing for Clark's workers designed by Samuel Knight Pollard, 1860 [McGarvie, 1986, 23, 44]

PHELPS, Richard 1718-1785 *portrait artist, designer and decorator*

Richard Phelps was baptised on the 8 November 1718, the second child of Richard Phelps (d.1740) and his wife Elinor, shopkeepers at Wootton Courtenay. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Luccombe, and his father produced a series of altarpieces for St George, Dunster, c.1728, St Andrew, Stogursey, and for the old church at Dulverton. He also painted the Lords Prayer for St Dubricius, Porlock, and the Ten Commandments for St Mary, Luccombe, 1738. The younger Richard Phelps probably learnt the rudimentaries of painting from his father, and may have contributed to his altarpieces. In 1739 his father painted the Ascension for St Mary, Nettlecombe, and at the same time Richard Phelps junior painted the tympanum with the Ten Commandments, both are now lost.

Richard Phelps then apparently studied under two famous West Country born artists, Thomas Hudson (1701-1779) and Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792), and developed his talents painting portraits of the local gentry. He exhibited at the Society of Artists in London.

By the 1770's he had also become a prolific designer of garden and landscape features with most of his work on the Dunster estate of Henry Fownes Luttrell (c.1722-1780). Here he produced drawings and sketches of architectural subjects, including temples, Gothic ruins and ornamental bridges. In addition, he designed gateways for the park, lodges and stables, Gothick arches for Gallox Hill, towers for Withycombe and Grabbist Hills, model farmyards, and even a ruined church, none of which were, however, built.

Richard Phelps spent most of his working life in the estate village of Dunster and lived in a property on The Ball. He was usually described as being...*of Dunster*. His first wife Mary died in 1753, and ten years later, when he married Elizabeth Treble he was then being referred to as...*a gentleman of Luccombe*.

Both Elizabeth and Richard Phelps were buried at Porlock, and according to James Savage in his *History of the Hundred of Carhampton*, published in 1830, ...*A respectable family of the name of Phelps, has long resided at Porlock; many of the individuals of which seem to possess an hereditary talent for drawing and painting, and several churches in the neighbourhood have been ornamented by them.*

The Somerset Heritage Centre holds a collection of architectural sketches by Richard Phelps and The British Museum has an album of over three hundred of his drawings and sketches. His self-portrait is in The National Portrait Gallery.

[Mary Siraut for the Victoria County History of Somerset on *englandspastforeveryone*, online]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, painted the tympanum in the chancel arch with the commandments, Moses and Aaron and the royal arms, 1739 [Siraut, *englandspastforeveryone*, online]

Gazebo on the Tor, Dunster Castle, Dunster, c.1740 [Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 85]

St Michael, Minehead, royal coat of arms, 1743 [Siraut, *englandspastforeveryone*, online]

Crowcombe Court, Crowcombe, internal decoration, 1743-44 [Berry, *Thomas Carew of Crowcombe: the Pecuniary Problems of an 18th-century Gentleman* in *Writing the History of Somerset*, 2018, 130-31]

Mausoleum and Octagonal Summerhouse, Hestercombe, Cheddon Fitzpaine, attrib., 1750's [SHC, DD/L/1/22/7A; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 62, 83, 85 illust and 90]

Sham Ruin, w. side of Conygar Hill, Dunster, attrib., 1760's-70's [Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 78-9]

Conygar Tower, Conygar Hill, Dunster, a propect tower of 1772-75, builder George Rawle [Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 78-9; Jordan, ii, 2009, 76; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 85]

Willet Tower, Elworthy, attrib., 1774 [Mowl and Mako, 2010, 279]

Sham ruined Convent and the Rustic or Gothic Bridge, Crowcombe Park, Crowcombe, 1776, known as Cardinal Beaufort's Chapel and believed to have reused decorative masonry from Halsway Manor, bridge built by George Rawle [SHC, DD/L/1/22/7A; plaque on bridge; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 88 and 89 illust, and 90 illust.]

Lovers Bridge, Dunster, Gothic-arched Bridge dated 1776, builders George and William Rawle

[plaque on bridge; Binding, *Discovering Dunster*, 1990, 33]
 Lawns Bridge, Dunster, 1775 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 274 and 275; *VCH*, vol.12, forthcoming]
 Castle Mill, Dunster, attrib., with rebuilding and gateway, 1779-82 [Mowl and Mako, 2010, 85; *VCH*, vol.12, forthcoming]
 Grotto and statue, and probably the Beacon Tower, Terhill, Cothelstone [SHC, DD/ES/18/26; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 89-91 illust.]

PHELPS, William 1863-1929 *surveyor*

William Phelps was born at Ilton, the second child of John Salisbury Phelps, a farmer and his wife Margaret. In 1881 he was living at Gloucester Farm, Lullington and working as an engineer's clerk.

By 1894 he had been appointed joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council, firstly with Richard Moody and then with James Neish. He held the post until 1927.

In 1897 he married Jane Ruth Millett and the couple lived at Croscombe.

PHILIP, John Birnie-see Charles Edmund Giles

PHIPPS, Charles John 1835-1897 *theatre architect*

Charles Phipps was born at Charlcombe near Bath, the son of John Phipps (b.1811) and his wife Eliza. From c. 1850 to 1857 he was a pupil, and then an assistant in the Bath office of architects James Wilson and Thomas Fuller, before setting up his own practice in Bath in 1858. Between 1856 and 1872 he entered ten architectural competitions and was successful in six. Indeed, his first major work in the City was the rebuilding of the Theatre Royal, following a fire in 1862, that he won in an open competition.

By 1871 Charles Phipps had moved to St Pancras, London, and quickly established himself as the leading theatre architect.

His other architectural competitions successes included designs for the Corn Exchange, Devizes, 1856, Public Hall, Exeter, 1869, and the Land Company estate, Tiverton, 1872. Elsewhere, in the South-West, Charles Phipps designed the Theatre Royal, Exeter in 1886, later destroyed by fire.

Public Baths, Frome, won the first prize in the competition, 1863, not built [*The Builder*, 1863, 429; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168] but the Victoria Public Baths were eventually created on the site of Cockey's ironworks in 1899 to designs of architect, H. Moore

PICTOR, Arthur John 1861-1938 *architect & surveyor*

Arthur Pictor was born at Box, Wiltshire, and was educated from an early age at Belgrave College, Bristol. From 1877 until 1881 he was an articled pupil of Redruth architect James Hicks (1846-1896). He was then an improver with John Pollard Seddon until 1883, and was by that time living in Wimbledon, London. After a study tour in France he joined the Barnstable practice of Arnold Thorne (b.c.1843) as an assistant, then went onto work for Charles John Marshall (1859-1943) until 1889, before returning to Arnold Thorne, where he stayed until he qualified as an architect in 1894.

The following year Arthur Pictor moved to Somerset and briefly worked for land agents, Thomas Oatley Bennett & Sons in Bruton, before commencing in practice on his own account with offices in Bath and Bruton.

From 1912 to 1919 he was a Surveyor to the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Towards the end of his career he took into partnership Terence Walter Shailum (1904-1995).

Arthur Pictor was living in Pitcombe until at least 1911, and died at Bath in 1938.

His son Arthur Robert D. Pictor (1890-1954) was also an architect.

Bruton Girl's School (Sunny Hill, founded 1900) Girls School, Bruton, new school buildings, 1900, builder Thomas Hobbs of Bruton, additions 1912, sanatorium c.1916, day school 1936-38, builders John Long & Co. [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 160; Parsons, *Gleam Flying Onward, A Century of Bruton School for Girls*, 2001, 16 illust, 21, 107 ; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 523]

Hadspen House, Pitcombe, added n-w. wing, 1901, and n-e. wing, 1909 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 335]

Infants School, Shepton Mallet, 1905 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]

School (built 1851), East Coker, alterations and additions, 1905 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1877), North Street, Crewkerne, additions, 1906 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1843), Milk Street, Frome, alterations, 1908 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 School (built 1876), East Pennard, alterations and additions, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Council School, North Street, Milborne Port, 1910 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]
 Godminster Manor, Pitcombe, restored, c.1910, may also have rebuilt the Manor after a fire in 1924 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Pitcombe*, August 1984]
 Council School, South Petherton, minor works, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 School, Winsham, 1912, probably unexecuted-see also Symes & Madge [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Infants School (built c.1888), West Street, Somerton, alterations, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Blue School (Girls), Wells, additions, 1912 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]
 St Peter, Shepton Montague, roof repairs, 1912 [ICBS]
 Kings School, Bruton, additions to New House c.1913, Memorial Hall and war memorial, 1919-24 [Wright, *King's School Remembered-Recollections*, 1992]
 Library, Bruton, 1913 [information from John Bishton]
 National School (built 1875), North Barrow, alterations, 1914 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]
 Council School (built 1874-5), Ditchat, minor alterations, 1915 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 School (built 1876), Park Street, Castle Cary, alterations, 1915 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Marksdales (built 1845), Bruton, unexecuted alterations, 1919, and unexecuted plans for the gardens by Gertrude Jekyll [Gunn, *The Lost Gardens of Gertrude Jekyll*, 1919, 52, 57, 59 and 60 illust]
 War Memorial in the churchyard of St Mary, Bruton, 1920 [SHC D/D/Cf/1920/72]
 War Memorial in the churchyard of St Mary, Wedmore, 1920-21 [SHC D/D/Cf/1920/72]

Balsam House and Suddon House both in Wincanton, attrib. with alterations between the two World Wars [information from Julian Orbach]

PIERCE, Robert d.c.1827 *monumental mason* of Exeter

St Pancras, West Bagborough, mon. to Robert Shuldham (d.1806) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 991; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 664]

PIERCE, Rodney Sidney 1911-1989 *surveyor*

Rodney Pierce was born in Ruthin, Wales, and was joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council from 1935 until 1938 with William Lintern.

PIKE, Charles William-see Colin Kingsley Jupp

PINCH, family **John** 1769-1827, and his sons **John** 1796-1849 and **Charles** c.1806-1854 *architects & surveyors*

John Pinch senior was apparently born at Callington, Cornwall, but by 1794 he was living in Bath and had become a builder, architect and surveyor. As a designer he was considered to be a master of fenestration, and because of this it is possible that his original trade was that of a carpenter-joiner. Soon after 1803 he was declared bankrupt, and the notice of the sale of his stock of building materials, describes him as a carpenter.

Thereafter, he ceased to be a builder, and only practised as an architect and surveyor. He became an assistant to Thomas Baldwin, the Surveyor to the Pulteney (later the Darlington) Estates, and succeeded him in 1793, developing the new suburb of Bathwick.

By 1819 he was joined in practise by his eldest son, also named John, who succeeded his father as architect to the Darlington estate.

John Pinch junior was an unsuccessful candidate for the post of County Surveyor for Somerset in 1830.

Charles Pinch was born at Bathwick and appears to have lived there all his life. By 1851 he had married Eliza.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Neil Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath-Architects and Architecture*, 1991; Robert Bennet, *The Last of the Georgian Architects of Bath: The Work and Times of John Pinch* in *Bath History*, vol. ix, 2002; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

John Pinch senior:

Rockfield House, Nunney, 1804-5 [*Bath History*, vol.ix, 2002, 97; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 573]

Assembly Room and covered market (now the NatWest Bank), Cork Street/Market Place, Frome, c.1819-21, according to Michael McGarvie...*a much watered-down version of elaborate plans drawn up for a major reconstruction of the George Hotel* [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 114 and 118 illust, attrib. to Sir Jeffrey Wyatville; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 30; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 123; *Bath History*, 2002, 101, designed by John Pinch, but never realised; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 114 photo; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 513]

The Chantry, Chantry, attrib. c.1820-22, builder James Davies of Frome [*Country Life*, 1 June 1961; Rawlings, *Chantry: Village and Church*, 2003, 3; Gill, 2003, 53; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 437]

John Pinch junior:

St John the Baptist, Glastonbury, surveyed the church and rebuilt the top of the tower to the original design, 1822-30, his name is inscribed on the tenor bell [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 39; Church guide]

Higher Farmhouse, Chilton Cantelo, 1826 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 202]

St Mary the Virgin, Chard, enlarged the gallery, 1829-1831, builder Simeon Symes [ICBS]

Christ Church, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1837-8, with Charles Rawlinson Wainwright senior, perhaps executing John Pinch's designs, now a house [ICBS; Ware, 1967, 181; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617]

Vicarage, adjoining Christ Church, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1838 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617]

Chilton House, Chilton Cantelo, added s-e wing, 1840's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 202]

Charles Pinch:

St John Evangelist, Tatworth, new church, 1840-52, builder Maurice Davis [ICBS]

PINCHARD, Charles Henry Biddulph- 1876-1944 *architect*

Charles Biddulph-Pinchard was born in Taunton, the fourth child of solicitor John Henry Biddulph Pinchard (b. 1833) and his wife Mary. The family lived on Middleway.

He became an articled pupil in the office of Charles King & Edward William Lister (1855-1925), architects and surveyors of Plymouth. At the age of twenty-three he attended Taunton Art School, after which he became an assistant in the London office of Louis Ambler (1862-1946). Then in 1901 he joined the office of Frederick Wheeler (1853-1931), before starting his own practice the following year in the City.

He was an advisory architect to the Diocese of Salisbury.

When he retired Charles Biddulph-Pinchard left his home at Beaconsfield, Hertfordshire, and returned to Somerset, building for himself and his wife Alice Lilian, Merrifield House, No. 22 Milton Lane, Wells in 1943-4. He died shortly afterwards, aged sixty-eight.

[*The Builder*, 19 May 1944]

Compton Castle, Compton Pauncefoot, new bays, alterations including castellating the rear of the building, c.1914 [*The Builder*, 19 May 1944]

Wellington School, Wellington, Great Hall, 1924, builder Reginald Spiller, Chapel, 1928-31, builder Reginald Spiller then J. Twyford of Wellington, carvings by F.J. Hunt of Henlade, the main classroom block and South Street frontage and main drive, in association with local architect and surveyor, Ernest Tom Howard, gates by the Morris Singer Foundry, 1934 [*The Architect and Building News*, 18 December 1931; *Taunton Courier*, 25 February 1925; *The Builder*, 19 May 1944; Horwood, *Wellington School Chapel from the beginning*, 1977, 6 and 7; Isaac, *The Story of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 18, 86 and 172; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 29 illusts. of the Chapel]

PITE, Arthur Beresford-see John Belcher

PITT, Joseph Henry 1871-1936 *architect and surveyor*

Joseph Pitt was born at Clerkenwell, London, the eldest child of Henry Pitt (b.1849), a waiter, and his wife Elizabeth. He was apparently educated in Bath, then became an articled pupil to the Eastbourne architect Richard Goulburn Lovell (1861-1937).

In 1902 he commenced in practice at Holborn Bars, London, and was living at Kilburn with his wife Maria Louisa Seabrook, whom he married in 1898, and their three children.

In 1911 he was employed a District Surveyor by the Prudential Assurance Company, and after the death in 1905 of Alfred Waterhouse, the principal architect of the Company, Joseph Pitt is known to have...*designed a handful of Prudential buildings*, including Furnival House, Highgate, London, 1916-19.

No. 21 Fore Street, Taunton, attrib. c.1910 [the Prudential Assurance Company archives have no record of who actually designed the building on their behalf]

PITT, Stephen 1775-1848

The Pitt family purchased the manor of Cricket Malherbie in the sixteenth century and were related to the two famous eighteenth century Prime Ministers, William Pitt the Elder and William Pitt the Younger. In 1735 the manor house was largely destroyed by fire and the family moved to their house in London.

Stephen Pitt returned to Cricket Malherbie in the early 1800's having inherited a large estate in the City of London from his merchant father, Stephen Pitt (d.1793).

Cricket House (later known as Cricket Court), Cricket Malherbie, allegedly designed the house for himself, incorporating parts of the earlier ruinous building, after 1811 [Cruikshank, *A Guide to the Georgian Buildings of Britain and Ireland*, 1985, 200; *Country Life*, 16 November 1989, 130-1; Durman, *Ham Hill: portrait of a building stone*, 2006, 147 illust. and 148]

PITT, William 1708-1778 politician and statesman

William Pitt was born at Golden Square, Westminster into an intensely political family, the fourth child and second son of Robert Pitt (1680-1727), a politician of Boconnoc, Cornwall, and his wife Harriet Villiers. At the age of ten he was sent to Eton, and after to Trinity College, Oxford. His father intended that he should enter the Church, however, William Pitt had other ideas and in early 1731, following an introduction to Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham, he was granted a commission in his regiment of horse. Although he did not experience active service, he did take the opportunity to travel to the Continent, through France and Switzerland. A modest Grand Tour, which completed the education of a young man of social standing.

He also developed a life long passion for estate development and the increasingly fashionable interest in landscape gardening. William Pitt was much influenced by the great parkland works at Stowe where he spent much of his time in the 1740's and early 1750's, during the lengthy summer parliamentary recess. Stowe had been laid out for his political mentor Lord Cobham, and from 1741, Lancelot Brown was head gardener.

In 1734 William Pitt was elected an M.P. in the family pocket borough of Old Sarum, Wiltshire. Despite pursuing a successful political career, he found time to offer advice on a number of landscape gardens, including at Stowe, causing Earl Temple to write to him in 1755...*Where the devil you picked up all this architectural skill, what Palladio you have studied I know not, but you are an architect born and I am edified and delighted*. That same year he purchased Hayes Place, near Bromley in Kent, and built a new house in the grounds.

In 1765, with his fame and reputation at their height, he had the good fortune to inherit the Burton Pynsent estate at Curry Rivel, from an admirer, William Pynsent, whom he seems never to have personally met. William Pitt successfully fought off the descendents of the deceased who disputed the will. He then set about extensive alterations and additions to the house and its landscape setting. These works included the Column, raised in memory of his benefactor and planting specimen trees.

William Pitt (later generally referred to as William Pitt the Elder to distinguish him from his son) devoted most of his attention, and his income to his country seats. At Burton Pynsent he personally, but unprofitably, supervised the dairy herd, and had a public way, which crossed the estate, sunk between deep banks in order to hide it from view. The scale of his changes, in addition to the cost of selling Hayes Place, and then repurchasing it at a higher price (when he realised that he could not do without a large residence close to London), plunged him into debt, which remained with him for the rest of his life.

In 1766 he was raised to the peerage and created the First Earl of Chatham and Viscount Burton Pynsent. He went on to serve as Prime Minister until 1768.

After his death ten years later, and burial in Westminster Abbey, his wife Hester Grenville (1721-1803), whom he had married in 1754, lived on at Burton Pynsent until she died. The couple had five children, and it was the second son, known as William Pitt the Younger (1759-1806), who was to follow most closely in his father's footsteps, as both a successful politician and Prime Minister. Also like his father, and by way of relaxation, he had a strong attachment to landscape

gardening and architectural improvements. He grew up at the family country homes, and throughout his life he was a regular visitor to the Burton Pynsent estate, and may well have undertaken works there to both the buildings and the parkland.

[Brian Turnstall, *William Pitt Earl of Chatham*, 1938; Jeremy Black, *Pitt the Elder*, 1992; William Hague, *William Pitt the Younger*, 2004]

Burton Pynsent House, Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, he planned a new children's wing for the house, a library, and a 'bird room' for his wife, to improve roads in the area and plant hundreds of trees in consultation with Lancelot Brown, 1765-77, these works now form the main section of the house, remainder dem., builder probably John Ford [Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, 1987, 27; Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991, 24; Black, 1992, 20 and 21; Mowl and Mako, *The Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 108-111; Brown, *Lancelot Capability' Brown-The Omnipotent Magician 1716-1783*, 2011, 184]

The Column (also known as the Parkfield Monument, the Burton Steeple, or the Pynsent Tower), Burton Pynsent, Curry Rivel, initial designs by Lancelot Brown, top section of the Column was probably re-designed by William Pitt and completed by September 1767, builder Philip Pear of Curry Rivel, stone mason John Ford. He was also responsible for other farm and garden buildings and structures on his new estate from 1767 onwards, all have subsequently been dem. except the Rotunda that was relocated to the grounds of Wadeford House, Combe St Nicholas in 1804, after Hester Pitt had died [Country Life, 10 September 1987; Black, 1992, 20 and 21; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 76-7, Owen, *Burton Pynsent, Somerset: Brown's Column and the Landscape of William and Hester Pitt*, The Follies Journal, No.7, 2007, 41-55; Brown, 2011, 184 and 185; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 217]

PITTARD, Henry 1846-1923 *builder*

Henry Pittard was born in Drayton and descended from a family of builders. His father was Charles Pittard (b.1801), and his mother Ann Pittard.

He worked out of Bow Street, Langport, and married Anne Miriam Peach Webb (1850-1920) of Curry Rivel.

In 1881 Henry Pittard took over the established local building business of Maurice Davis.

His son William Pittard (1878-1947) joined this father and they traded as H. Pittard & Son, and also opened an office and workshop in Bristol.

In 1890 Henry Pittard was appointed *architect* to the Market Committee of Langport Town Trust. Henry and Anne Pittard were both buried in the Cemetery at Langport.

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank) built c.1865, Victoria Street, Burnham-on-Sea, alterations for George Oatley, 1899, and 1906-7 [NatWest archives]

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank), Bridgwater, for George Oatley, 1903-6, exterior carving by John Hugh Gilbert Seale [Whittingham, 2011, 207-8 illust]

Robert Sewers Hall and Technical Institute, Curry Rivel, for Philip Rowland Berry, 1904-7, [plaque on building; SCH C/CA/School plans; Curry Rivel News Group, *Curry Rivel Past and Present*, 2014, 46, photo]

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank), Crewkerne, alterations for George Oatley and George Churches Lawrence, 1909,

Stuckey's Bank (now NatWest Bank), Wells, new strongroom for George Oatley and George Churches Lawrence, 1909-10, and 1918, works unknown

Bowling Green House, Milborne Port, for Edward Dawber, begun in 1914, completed in 1925 [Academy Architecture, 1914, 26-27; Country Life, 27 November 1926; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 163]

Stuckey's Bank Headquarters (built 1875, now NatWest Bank) Bank, Langport, new strongroom for George Oatley and George Churches Lawrence, 1919.

PITTARD, John-see William Chislett

PLIMER, John-see Nathaniel Ireson

POLLARD, Caleb 1847-1906 *builder*

Caleb Pollard was born at Bradford Abbas, Dorset, the third child of John and Elizabeth Caleb. By 1861 the family had moved to Staple Fitzpaine. In 1871 he was living at Luxborough and working as a builder.

In 1882 he married Jane Burnell in Taunton, and the couple lived in Washford. Later he described his occupation as being that of a builders merchant, and also a farmer.

Schoolhouse, Luxborough, 1874 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Poole Farmhouse, Luxborough, 1874 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

POLLARD family of Taunton, **George** senior 1767-1838, his sons, **Samuel Knight** 1808-1879 and **George** junior 1819-1869, and grandson **George Heudebourck** 1844-1924 variously *timber merchants, masons, builders, architects, and surveyors*

The Pollard family acquired the Marble and Stone Works by Tone Bridge, Taunton in 1846.

Building accounts often only refer to a *Mr Pollard* making a precise individual attribution difficult. In the case of St Mary, Huish Episcopi the renovation of the tower in 1845 by a Mr Pollard [PSANHS, 40, 1984, 86] could be conceivably describing either Samuel Knight, George junior, or even James. However, in this instance it is possible that the repairs were most likely undertaken by Maurice Davis of nearby Langport. A *Mr Pollard* also carved a funerary mon. in St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton in 1852 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1005]

George Pollard senior was an apprentice to John Boutcher, as a carpenter and builder. He married Mary Knight at West Monkton in 1804, and lived and worked from the s.end of the High Street, Taunton. By the following year he was a trustee of the Paul's Meeting House, and later became a Deacon of the Chapel.

The Taunton Courier of the 28 March 1838, included the following obituary...*On Sunday last, after a long and painful affliction, George Pollard, senior in his 71st year of his age, of High Street in this town, builder, whose exemplary industry and eminent probity will long occasion to his friends and relations grief for his loss and respect for his memory.*

Canon Street, Taunton, new house, 1813 [Taunton Courier, 24 June 1813]

Wilton Goal, Shuttern, Taunton, alterations, 1814 [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 140]

Free Grammar School, Abbey Street, Crewkerne, built the school-house and Master's residence to the designs of John Patch, 1828-29, works supervised by Richard Carver [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 9]

New Market, Taunton, for Richard Carver, 1834 [Taunton Courier, 19 March 1834]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Chard, built by Pollard and Son for George Wilkinson, 1837-38, dem. [Taunton Courier, 28 August 1836 and 22 March 1837]

Poor Law Institution Workhouse, Taunton, to the designs of Sampson Kempthorne, 1837-38, partially dem. [Taunton Courier, 28 August 1836]

Cothelstone Farm, Bishops Lydeard, new barn and linhay built by a...*Mr Pollard*, 1851-53, taken down and rebuilt elsewhere in 1856 [Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 50 and 52]

Shuttern Toll House, Taunton, built for the Turnpike Trust, much altered in the 1850's to become an Eye Hospital [Dunning, *Local Sources for the Young Historian*, 1973, 99]

Samuel Knight Pollard was described in 1830 as an auctioneer and appraiser, but later as an architect, surveyor and builder in Taunton. He practised from High Street, then Silver Street, North Street, and finally at Melville House, No. 12 Middle Street from 1871-75. He married Caroline Heudebourck the daughter of the Revd. William Heudebourck in 1832.

The Pollard family was actively involved with the Paul's Meeting House but following a dispute over the election of a minister in 1842 a breakaway group, including Samuel Pollard, left the Chapel and founded the North Street Church.

The partnership between Samuel Pollard and his brother George Pollard as builders, marble and stone workers was dissolved in 1848.

Samuel Knight Pollard was appointed Surveyor and Inspector of the Local Board of Health in 1849, a post he held until 1851. He was however, an unsuccessful candidate for the post of County Surveyor in 1857.

A mon. to Samuel Knight Pollard in the Congregational Church, Taunton refers to him as...*the founder and first superintendent of the Sabbath School*, a post he held for thirty-six years. He died at Weston-super-Mare.

Congregational Chapel, North Street, Taunton, 1843-44, stonemason and builder F. Cornish who added the Sunday School in 1845 [Record, *North Street Congregational Church, Taunton 1843-1943*, 1943, 2 illust. of Samuel Pollard's original sketch design, and 3]

Vicarage, South Street, Wiveliscombe, 1845-6 [SHC D/D/Bbm/94]

West of England Proprietary School, Wellington Road, Taunton, 1847-48, builder William Shewbrooks [Taunton Courier, 22 September 1847; Record, *Proud century-The First Hundred*

Years of Taunton School, 1948, 18 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 631]

United Reform Chapel, High Street, Street, attrib., 1853 [information from Julian Orbach]

High Street, No.42 (Netherleigh, built as a private home for James Clark in 1835), Street, alterations, 1855 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 14]

British School, High Street, Street, 1858-9, builder Thomas Petvin [*Taunton Courier*, 2 June 1858; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 137 drawing]

Orchard Road, Nos. 2-12, Street, 1860, builder Samuel Petvin [McGarvie, 1986, 23]

United Reformed Chapel and schoolrooms, Wellington, new chapel and schools, 1860-61 [*The Builder*, 20 July 1861; Jolliffe, *A Short History of the United Reformed Church, Wellington*, 1980, 12-13; Allen and Bush, *The Story of Wellington*, 1981, 27]

Baptist Chapel Sunday Schools, South Street, Wellington, 1864-65, builder George Knight of Wellington [Humphreys, *Materials for the History of the Town and Parish of Wellington*, Part IV, *Nonconformist History-The Baptists*, 1914, 560]

Mount House, Mount Street, Taunton, repairs, 1865, further works by George Webber, 1866 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 5 January 1867]

Taunton School, Taunton, as a member of the School Committee asked to...*prepare a general plan of a college building to accommodate 200 pupils*, before the architectural competition won by Joseph James, 1865 [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 53-6]

St James, Taunton, reported on the dilapidated condition of the tower and stated that...*To attempt a restoration of the tower to its original condition would be utopian, and anything beyond the repair absolutely requisite, and a patching of the old building would be a waste, and costly beyond any estimated outlay*, he recommended the insertion of iron bars below the ringers' floor and the replacement of the n.w. and s.w. buttresses and the w. window, with Benjamin Ferrey as consultant, these works were carried out by John Spiller, 1865-66, the tower was dem. 1870 and rebuilt by Joseph Houghton Spencer [Dunning, *Almost a Tower of Babel*, unpublished paper, 2019]

George Pollard junior was listed as an architect, builder and carpenter of Bridge Street, Taunton. In 1843 he married Phoebe Heudebourck, another daughter of the Revd. William Heudebourck. The partnership between George Pollard and his brother Samuel Knight Pollard, as builders, marble and stone workers was dissolved in 1848, and George Pollard continued the business. By the time of his death in 1869, at his home, Grassendale on Staplegrove Road, Taunton, he had passed the family timber merchants business onto his son, George Heudebourck Pollard.

Assize Court, Taunton for William Moffatt, 1855-58 [*Post Office Directory of Somersetshire and Bristol*, 1861, 439]

British School, South Street, Taunton, 1856 [SHC DD/EDS/1136]

Nos 1-5 Park Street, Taunton for Charles Edmund Giles, 1856-57

Congregational Chapel and School, Puriton, 1862 [*Memories of a Somerset Village, Puriton*, 1973, 8]

Pitt Farm, West Buckland, house and outbuildings, 1864 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Staplegrove Road, Nos. 53 (Grassendale) for himself & 55 (Sydney House, later called Tone Lodge) for his mother, Taunton [*Taunton Courier*, 11 December 1878]

By 1861 George Heudebourck Pollard was a clerk to his father at the family timber yard. In 1869 he married Fanny Jeanes, and took over the business in early 1870, and also ran a brickworks from Bishops Hull.

George Heudebourck Pollard died in Bournemouth in 1924, aged eighty.

Staplegrove Road, Nos. 41-47 (Sydney Terrace), Taunton, 1871 [SHC DD/DP/68/4] presumably, he also built the remainder of Sydney Terrace, Nos. 29-39 and 49 (Northbrook Lodge), or perhaps they were built by his father George Pollard junior, before 1869

The Parade/Hammet Street corner, Taunton, new shop front, 1875 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/302]

In 1920 Pollard and Sons entered into agreement with Somerset County Council [SHC A/BNK/3/89] for a range of building works on the County farm estate including: New cottages at Donyatt, Manor Farm at Thornfalcon, Barton St David, Staplegrove, Abbey Farm at Old Cleeve, and Bytsons Farm at Thorne St Margaret, conversion of Lopen Manor Farmhouse at Lopen, alterations to cottages at Compton Durville, South Petherton, Dimmer near Castle Cary, and Henley Farm at Crewkerne

POLLARD family of Bridgwater, **William** 1821-1891, his son **Henry William** 1848-1922, and grandson **Herbert Henry** 1881-1963 *carpenters, joiners and builders*

The family firm of builders was established by William Pollard in 1860 with offices in Eastover, Bridgwater, and a yard in Church Street. Later the two were combined at Monmouth Street where the business still exists, and trades as simply, Pollard.

William Pollard was born in Durston, and trained as a carpenter and joiner. In 1847 he married Sarah Mountstevens, and by 1851 they were living in Bridgwater. In addition to his building trades he was also an inn keeper. This role seems to have continued until the 1860's at the Kingslake Arms in Union Street.

In 1871 he was employing three men and a boy in his building firm working from Monmouth Street.

Henry William Pollard was born in Bridgwater, the eldest son of William and Sarah Pollard. Like his father before him he trained as a carpenter and joiner. He married Emma Humphreys (1853-1886) and following her early death, he married Elizabeth Ann Maidment in 1893.

Henry William Pollard was Mayor of Bridgwater for nine years between 1893 and 1911. During this time his eldest son Henry Herbert Pollard joined the family firm, to be followed later by another son Wilfred Harry Pollard (b. 1893).

Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, alterations and additions to Starkey Knight and Ford Warehouses for Edwin and Evan Down, 1880 [SHC A/CMY/34]

YMCA, Eastover, Bridgwater, builder, 1881

Northgate Brewery (Starkey Knight & Ford), Bridgwater, additions for Arthur Kinder, 1886-90, dem. 1967 [*The Builder*, 1889a, 418; *Miles, Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 6 and 7 illust.]

Poplar Estate, Burnham, two houses for Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/525]

All Saints, Trull, restored for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1889-90 [*Taunton Courier*, 26 February 1890]

North Street, Taunton, row of five shops between St James Street and Tone Bridge, for Edwin Thomas Howard, c.1890 [*Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1891]

Swimming Baths, Bridgwater, for Alexander Joseph Cory Scoles, 1890 [Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, 100]

Somerset & Bath Mental Hospital (Tone Vale Hospital), Cotford St Luke, near Bishops Lydeard, for John Giles, Albert Gough and John Trollope, 1892-27, closed 1995 and parts dem. [Harper, 1983, 160] Croad & Brown oil cake mills, Bridgwater Docks, rebuilt after fire, 1892

St Michael and All Angels, Pen Mill, Yeovil, new church, for Joseph Nicholas Johnston, 1895-97, and other woodwork by Harry Hems [Church guide; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 374]

Board School, West Huntspill, for Samson & Cottam, 1896-98 [SHC A/CMY/532; *The Builder*, 22 January 1898; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 112]

Van Heusen collar factory, Bailey Street, Bridgwater, builder, 1897

Pen Mill Board Schools, Yeovil, 1898, for Joseph Nicholson Johnston [*archiseek*]

Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, new store/workshop for Henry W. Pollard designed by Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/216]

Bonded Store (for Starkey Knight and Ford), Blake Street/Mill Street, and loading shed at the Docks both in Bridgwater, for Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam, 1898, [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 5 and 7]

Triscombe House, Triscombe, remodelled, for Ernest Newton, 1904, largely rebuilt the House in 2007 following a fire five years earlier [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. L-N, 1973, 126 shows exhibition drawings of the alterations and additions drawn by F. Winton Newman; *The Buildings News*, 28 July 1905 illust. the principal elevations and floor plans, reproduced by David Worthy in *The Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010, 18 and 100 illust; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 272-3; Brown, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985, 181 and 229]

Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, builder of two villas, 1905 [SHC D/R/Bw/22/1/2/47]

Henry W. Pollard & Sons Ltd:

Council School for boys, Watery Lane, Minehead, for Thomas Andrew and Andrew Hosegood, 1912 [SCH C/CA/ School plans]

Constitutional Club, Station Road, Castle Cary, builder, 1911 [*Castle Cary & Ansford*, 2002, 41]
 Infants School, Princess Street, Burnham-on-Sea, for Harold Overall Samson and William Colthurst, 1913-14
 New cottages at Donyatt, Manor Farm, Thornfalcon, Barton St David, Staplegrove, Abbey Farm, Old Cleeve, and Bytsons Farm, Thorne St Margaret, conversion of Lopen Manor Farmhouse, Lopen and alterations to cottages at Compton Durville, South Petherton, Dimmer, near Castle Cary, and Henley Farm, Crewkerne, 1919-1935, for Albert John Toomer [SHC A/BNK/3/89]
 Willoughby Cleeve, Hodder Combe, Holford, for Charles Henry Holden, 1922-23 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/25; Karol, *Charles Holden Architect*, 2007, 178 illust., 180]
 Kilve, unidentified house for Frederick Gabbutt, 1928 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/58]
 Cemetery, Bridgwater, for Henry Bishop, 1928
 St Peter, Stolford, renovated timber building, 1928 [Stafford, *The Book of St Audries and West Quantoxhead*, 2006, 67 and 68]
 Girls Grammar School, Bridgwater, 1929
 Village Hall, Stogumber, for William Douglas Caroe, 1929 [*Stogumber 2000*, 119]
 Odeon Cinema, Bridgwater, for Thomas Cecil Howitt, 1935-36 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2003, 5]
 Watchet Harbour, repairs to w.pier for Edward Gowen Hunt, 1937 [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 58, 66]

POMEROY, Frederick William 1856-1924 *architectural and monumental sculptor*

Born at Lambeth in London, the son of stone mason Charles Pomeroy (c.1818-1869), Frederick Pomeroy came from a family of artists and craftsmen. He was an apprentice in a firm of architectural carvers, possibly Farmer and Brindley, and from c.1877 studied at the South London Technical School of Art in Lambeth. In 1880 he entered the R.A. Schools, where he won several prizes, culminating in 1885 with a gold medal and a travelling scholarship.

Frederick Pomeroy visited Paris, then Italy, and on returning to London joined the Arts Workers' Guild. He developed an important professional association with the architect John Dando Sedding and his assistant Henry Wilson, culminating in carving and decoration works for the Church of the Holy Trinity, Sloane Square, London. He also worked for other prominent architects of the day including Arthur Blomfield, Alfred Waterhouse, John Belcher, and Edward William Mountford (1855-1908).

In the West Country, Frederick Pomeroy worked on the Church of St Mary, Lynton, Devon, for Henry Wison, and in London he sculptured the figure of Justice above the Old Bailey, London, 1905-6, and William Gladstone in the Houses of Parliament. Elsewhere, he created historical portrait statues of Robert Burns at Paisley, 1896, and Oliver Cromwell at St Ives, Huntingdonshire, 1901.

Frederick Pomeroy was elected master of the Art Workers' Guild in 1907-8, and a Royal Academician in 1917.

In 1913, then aged fifty-seven, he married Patricia Morrison Coughlan of Douglas, County Cork, and the couple had two sons. He died in Kent on 26 May 1924, and was buried at Boscombe, Dorset.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Statue of Admiral Robert Blake, Bridgwater, 1900, pedestal designed by Arthur Basil Cottam [SHC A/CMY/136; *Academy Architecture*, 1900, no. 1929, illust; Gray, 1985, 289-90; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 373]

PONTING, Charles Edwin 1849-1932 *architect*

Born at Collingbourne Ducis, in the east of Wiltshire, Charles Ponting was the son of Henry Ponting (1823-1901), a forester on the Savenake Estate, and his wife Ann Collard (1822-1871). Later in life, Charles Ponting described how the restoration of the village church in 1856 by George Edmund Street had made a lasting impression on him, even though he was only seven. He began his architectural career in 1864, aged fifteen, as an articled pupil in the office of Samuel Overton (b.1819), the Agent for the Savenake Estate. His father ensured that part of his apprenticeship was also spent in the mason's and joiner's yards on the Estate.

In 1872 Charles Ponting married Martha Margaretta, Samuel Overton's daughter. Tragically, Martha died in the following year, aged just twenty, giving birth to twin daughters. At that time he lived in the village of Lockeridge, and remained there until 1895, when he moved to live and work from Wye House in the nearby town of Marlborough.

Between 1870 and 1888, Charles Ponting acted as agent for the Meux Estate at West Overton, and designed a number of cottages and other buildings for the Estate, as well as the nearby Church of St Michael.

In 1883 he was appointed a Surveyor to the Diocese of Salisbury. A portion of the Diocese of Bristol was added in 1887, and the Dorset half of the Salisbury Diocese in 1892, succeeding George Crickmay. By then it was thought that he was responsible for the care of some two hundred and thirty-seven churches, probably the largest number of any diocesan surveyor at that time. He also built fifteen new churches.

Charles Ponting resigned from the Bristol Diocese in 1915, and from the Salisbury Diocese in 1923.

With all the knowledge and experience he acquired working with so many medieval buildings he wrote a series of architectural descriptions for over one hundred churches, published in the *Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine*. He also wrote a number of papers for the *PSANHS*, including *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port* [*PSANHS*, vol. lx, 1914, 45-53].

Besides his diocesan work, Charles Ponting designed the Town Hall, Marlborough (exhib. at the R.A. in 1901), and restored the Bristol High Cross of 1373, that had been rebuilt at Stourhead by Thomas Paty in 1768.

He was the Surveyor to Marlborough College from 1889-1921, but an unsuccessful candidate for the post of Diocesan Architect for Bath & Wells in 1907. Despite his exacting architectural career, in 1890 he managed to find time to become a Life Governor of the Savenake Hospital, Marlborough, and in the following year he was appointed the Honorary Architect, a position he held for the next thirty-three years. In the Annual Report of the Hospital of 1924 his work on their behalf was described as a...*wonderful record of useful service faithfully and ungrudgingly given*.

In 1919, due to ill health, Charles Ponting had moved to Parkstone, Dorset, but he did not wholly retire and continued to undertake both secular and ecclesiastical work in partnership with Weymouth architect Harry William Crickmay.

Charles Ponting died in Parkstone in 1932 aged eighty-two, and was buried with his wife and parents back in the Savenake Forest at Cadley.

In 1890-91 Samuel Sebastian Reay was an assistant in his office.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Pamela Slocombe editor, *Architects and Building Craftsmen with work in Wiltshire*, 1996; Tony Nicholson, *Charles Edwin Ponting FSA, 1849-1932 Architect of St George's Chapel, Langham*, 2009]

St James, Halse, works included replacing the chancel roof, adding the rood beam, reseating and new chancel fittings, 1900, builder H.Hoskins, rood screen repaired by Harry Hems [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1900/7; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 337]

St Mary, Marston Magna, restoration including new tie-beam nave, removal of the galleries, reseating with new pews and poppyhead stalls, 1900-3 [ICBS; *PSANHS*, vol. xlvi, 1900, 196-201; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 137; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 426]

St Mary, Ilminster, w. gallery, 1902 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 376]

The Abbey, Charlton Adam, attrib. with the restoration, c.1902-5

St Michael, North Cadbury, repairs and rebuilding parts of the tower, repairs to the roof, clerestory windows, n. and s. doors replaced, heating, 1905-6 [SHC D/D/Cf 1905/132]

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, rebuilt the n. and w.ranges including the library and dining room, inserted the screen and linenfold panelling in the Great Hall, 1907-12, builders Angell of Bath [*Building News*, 7 September 1909; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 417-419, illust of ground floor plan; *National Trust guide*, 2001, revised 2016]

St Peter and St Paul, Charlton Adam, fittings, 1909 [information from Tony Nicholson]

Holy Trinity, Long Sutton, restored tower, 1910 [information from Tony Nicholson]

St Mary the Virgin, Stoke sub Hamdon, twin organ organ cases, alterations, west vestry and rearranged n. transept chapel under tower restoring the coffered ceiling, 1914-15 [SHC D/D/Cf/1914/57; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 591]

St George, Hinton St George, restored, 1916, roof repairs, 1920 [information from Tony Nicholson]

POPE, Frank Kennerell-see Theophilus Blandford Ball

POPLE, William John 1882-1951 *builder*

William Pople was born in Weston-super-Mare, the third child of Thomas Pople, a general smith, and his wife in Sarah. Later he worked from Jubilee Street, Burnham-on-Sea.

Masonic Hall, Burnham-on-Sea, designed by Brother William Pople, 1936, built by W.J. Pople & Sons Ltd in 1939-40 [Yates, *Freemasonry in the Province of Somerset from 1733*, 2010, 77-78]

Stanchester Secondary School, East Stoke, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, for Albert John Toomer and Robert Oliver Harris, 1938-40 [SHC C/E/6/10 and C/CA/School plans]

POTTER, Thomas & Sons b.1850 *builders* of Taunton

Baptist Chapel, Comeytrowe, Taunton, 1895 [Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2007, 20 illust.]

POULTER, Briant Alfred-see Percy Richard Morley Horder and George Bazett Tubbs

POWELL, A of Bristol

Infirmary, part of Poor Law Union Workhouse, Axbridge, 1903, closed and converted to residential use in 1993 [www.workhouses.org.uk/axbridge]

POWELL, Alfred Hoare 1865-1960 *architect, artist and craftsman* and **Rupert Claude AUSTIN** 1875-1953 *architect*

Alfred Powell was born at Bisham, near Reading, on the 14 April 1865 (the day that the US President Abraham Lincoln was assassinated). He was the sixth son of the Revd. Thomas Edward Powell and his wife Emma Corrie. He was educated at Uppingham School, before being an articled pupil of the London architect William Oswald Milne (1847-1927), and studying at the Slade School of Fine Art. In 1887 he joined the practice of John Dando Sedding, and after John Dando Sedding had died, assisted Henry Wilson.

In 1891 Alfred Powell exhib. at the R.A., and in 1903 an exhibition of his work was held at the influential London Fine Art Society.

By 1899 he had set up his own office, and was until 1908 in partnership with Rupert Claude Austin. Born in Marylebone, London, from 1892 to 1895 Rupert Claude Austin was an articled pupil of the Cambridge architect William Milner Fawcett (1832-1908), before setting up in practice on his own account in London.

By early 1901 Alfred Powell also became associated with the architect-craftsman, Ernest Gimson (1864-1919), and the brothers Ernest and Sidney Barnsley, in the Arts and Crafts Group based in the Cotswolds. Both Ernest Gimson and Ernest Barnsley were former pupils of John Dando Sedding. Alfred Powell eventually moved from Guildford to Gloucestershire.

His association with the celebrated pottery of Josiah Wedgwood & Sons Limited began in 1903. Then following his marriage in 1906 to the artist Ada Louise Lessore (1882-1956), who had studied embroidery and calligraphy. they set up a studio where the couple designed and decorated ceramics, as well as training local workers for Wedgwood.

After 1908 Alfred Powell had largely abandoned his architectural career. In 1924 he edited with William Lethaby and Francis Landseer Maur Griggs (1876-1939), *Ernest Gimson: his life and work*. In the following year he exhibit. At the Beaux Arts Gallery, and with his wife also exhib. at the Walker Art Gallery in Liverpool.

[Mary Greensted, *The Arts and Crafts Movement in the Cotswold*, 2003; Michael Drury, *Wandering Architects: In Pursuit of an Arts and Crafts Ideal*, 2016]

Alfred Powell in partnership with Rupert Austin:

Langford Manor House, Fivehead, restored, 1905-6 [*The Builder*, 26 August 1906]

White House, Drayton, designed by Rupert Austin, 1906 [*Archiseek* on-line, illust]

Barrington Court, Barrington, extensive repairs, 1907-8, carried out by Alfred Powell under the guidance of William Weir of the SPAB, the first house the National Trust acquired [report by Patricia Creed for the NT, 1999]

St Mary Magdalene, Stocklinch, general repairs to roofs and walls, new pews, 1908, after which Alfred Powell resigned, and further works of underpinning and reroofing were carried out by Rupert Austin, 1909-10 [ICBS; SHC DD/Cf/1908/289; *PSANHS*, 1996, 137-47]

Rupert Austin designed Dymboro House, Midsomer Norton, North Somerset, for the antiquarian Dr Arthur Bulleid (1862-1951).

POWELL, Ernest Turner 1861-1937 *architect*

Ernest Powell was born and later lived in Eton, Berkshire. His father was local gardener Edward Powell (b.1821). From 1876 until 1880, he was an articled pupil to the London surveyor and architect Alexander Rosse Stenning (1846-1928), after which he became his assistant for a further three years.

Following a period travelling on the continent he briefly joined the firm of builders, Vernon & Ewens of London and Cheltenham. By 1885, however, Ernest Powell had commenced practise on his own account, mainly building country houses in Surrey and Sussex, although he also designed a riding school near Grodno, in Russia.

Barrow Court (formerly known as Weary Hill), High Road, Galhampton, 1910-12, with outbuildings, gardens and probably the lodge after 1919 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 305]

POWYS, Albert Reginald 1881-1936 *architect and writer* and **John Eric Miers MACGREGOR** 1890-1984 *architect*

Albert Powys was born in Dorchester, the fourth son of ten children of Charles Francis Powys (1843-1923), the vicar of Montacute from 1885 until 1918, and his wife Mary Cowper Johnson (1849-1923). He was educated at Sherborne School, Dorset, and at the age of eighteen became an articled pupil of Yeovil architect Charles Bernard Benson.

By 1901 he was supervising repair works to historic buildings for William Weir and Walter Frederick Cave (1863-1939), before setting up in independent architectural practice in 1908.

In October 1911 Albert Powys was appointed Secretary of the SPAB, a position he held for the next twenty-five years. The following year he entered into partnership with Hugh Thackeray Turner (1853-1937), of the firm of Eustace Balfour (1854-1911) and Turner.

Hugh Thackeray Turner had preceeded Albert Powys as Secretary of the SPAB, and then was elected Chairman. In 1923 Hugh Thackeray Turner retired from the architectural practice, and two years later Albert Powys was joined in partnership by John Eric Miers MacGregor.

John Macgregor was born in Chiswick, London, the son of Archibald Gray Macgregor (1857-1907), a painter and sculptor, and Ellen Miers. He was educated at Westminster School, and became an articled pupil in the architectural practice of Fred Rowntree & Sons, before studying for two years at the Architectural Association. At the age of twenty-two he was employed by William Weir, with whom he assisted with the rebuilding and repair of Tattershall Castle, Lincolnshire. In the First World War he joined the Artists' Rifles and fought in France until 1917 when he was demobbed after being gassed. The following year, he married Janet Udale and they had four girls, including Penelope, who was to later practise alongside her father. John Macgregor was then regularly employed by the NT and the SPAB to survey properties and oversee their repair, and from 1933 until 1969 he was their hononary technical advisor.

He joined Albert Powys as a business partner and produced the line drawings for Albert Powys's influential book, *Repair of Ancient Buildings*, 1929. He also prepared technical pamphlets for the SPAB, including *Outward leaning walls*, and *Strengthening timber floors*. Albert Powys was also the author of *The English House*, 1929, and *The English Parish Church*, 1930.

Albert Powys died aged fifty-five at Hindhead, Surrey, and was buried, in accordance with his wishes, in the churchyard of Winterborne Thomson, Dorset, which he had repaired for the SPAB in 1929-31.

His brothers John Cowper Powys (1872-1963) and Llewelyn Powys (1884-1939) were both writers. John Powys wrote *A Glastonbury Romance*, and Llewelyn Powys, *Somerset Essays*. [Western Gazette, 13 March 1936, obituary; The Powys Society website]

Albert Powys:

Drinking fountain, The Borough, Montacute, 1902, all renewed in the 1990's [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 463]

Albert Powys in partnership with John MacGregor:

Northmoor, North Hill, Minehead, added the library wing, 1926 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/685]

Montacute House, Montacute, reported on the condition of the House for the N.T. when they were acquiring the property, 1931 [*Country Life*, 26 November 1951]

Court House, Long Sutton, repaired, 1931-32 [Long Sutton Womens Institute, *Village History*, 1953]

Court or Tithe Barn, West Bradley, reported on the condition of the building, 1932, repairs for the N.T. carried out by Ernest Bowden, 1934 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 665]

(After the Second World War, John MacGregor carried out repairs to the Churches of St Mary the Virgin, Berkley, 1948-9, St John the Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, 1947-50, with Taunton architect Michael Torrens (1911-1996), and St Mary, Stoke sub Hamdon, 1952).

PRESS, William James 1849-1912 *surveyor and civil engineer*

William Press was born at Burnham, the son of Edwin Press (b. 1821), and his wife Ann. In 1871 he was described as a house decorator but by 1894 he had been appointed Surveyor to Burnham-on-Sea Urban District Council, a post he held until 1905.

In 1901 he was living at Homeleigh, Berrow Road, Burnham-on-Sea.

Burnham Institute, Regent Street, Burnham, 1892, started by local architect named

Grant who was later dismissed and the works were completed by William Press [History of Burnham Institute]

Unidentified villa, Burnham, builders Gleed Brothers [information from Julian Orbach]

PRESSLAND, Edward C.-see John Leversedge

PRICE, Alfred James George 1885-1945 *engineer*

Born in Witherslack in the Lake District, Alfred Price was the son of Alfred Price, a lodging house keeper, then a postmaster, and his wife Martha. In 1889 the family were residing near Barrow-in-Furness.

By 1911 Alfred Price had moved to Castle Cary, and was appointed Surveyor to Yeovil Borough Council in 1920.

PRICE, Francis Henry-see Ernest Sprankling

PRICE, Hans Fowler 1835-1912 *architect and surveyor*

Hans Price was born at Langford in North Somerset, the sixth of seven children of George Price (b.1797), a pharmacist. At the age of fifteen he became an articled pupil of architect Thomas Denville Barry in Liverpool. In the 1850's Thomas Barry established a reputation for designing cemeteries, so it is not surprising that Hans Price's earliest independent commissions involved cemetery buildings at Oswestry and Bristol, both won in architectural competitions in 1860.

That year Hans Price established his own practice as an architect and surveyor back in Somerset at Weston-super-Mare, from which he never retired, spending over fifty years in practise. In the early days he had very few local commissions and worked mostly in Bristol and Clevedon. But this situation changed after 1862 when he married Jane Plaister Baker. Her father, Samuel Baker of Burrington was the solicitor and agent to the Smyth-Pigott family of Brockley, North Somerset, who were the local Lords of the Manor and major landowners. Not surprisingly, Hans Price used his family connections to build his business and personal standing, becoming consulting architect and surveyor to the Smyth-Pigott Estates.

Hans Price is now generally regarded as the foremost Victorian architect of Weston-super-Mare, and is credited with the design of many of its public buildings. During his long career he was also responsible for much of the extensive housing developments of the Town (there are over three hundred and forty sets of plans undertaken by his practice in the archives of the Somerset Heritage Centre). From 1889 he was also appointed architect to the newly-formed Somerset County Council Board of Education.

According to the Weston-super-Mare Civic Society, as...*an active local politician, Evangelical and teetotaler, Hans Price sought through his membership of numerous board and committees to regulate the lives of his fellow townspeople as he had prescribed their housing.*

Hans Price had a series of partners including James Adams Clark, **Matthius August Edward Grosholz** (1851-1878), surveyor **Walter Hernaman Wooler** (1852-1936, born at Axbridge of German descent), from c.1877-1898, and **William Jane** (b.1865) from c.1904. William Jane eventually took over the practice and by 1914 it was known as Jane & Fry, when he was joined by Peter George Fry.

[Weston-super-Mare Civic Society, *Hans Fowler Price-An Introduction to his work in Weston-super-Mare*, 2004]

Hans Price:

Baptist Chapel, Mark, 1866, closed 1990, now a house [*The Builder*, 1869, 652 refers to Wesleyan Methodist Chapel in error; Slocombe, *Mark-A Somerset Moorland Village*, 2008, 166-7 illust]

Hans Price in partnership with Matthias Grosholz:

Vicarage, Huntspill (created from a farmhouse in 1848), altered, 1875 [SHC D/D/P/hun 3/4/4; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 110]

St Peter and All Hallows, West Huntspill, restored and reroofed after fire, 1875-78, builder Thomas Searle of Bridgwater, damaged by a fire reopened, font, designed and presented to the community by the lawyer and architect **Edmund Beckett**, later Baron Grimthorpe (1816-1905), 1880, new vestry and internal alterations, 1887 [*Bridgwater Mercury*, 21 April 1878; *The Builder*, 1880a, 470-1; Pridham, *The Ancient Church Fonts of Somerset*, 2013, 29; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 674]

Hans Price in partnership with Walter Wooler:

St Bridget, Brean, restored, reredos and bench ends by Harry Hems of Exeter, 1883, builder Palmer of Weston super Mare [*Building News*, 8 June 1883]

All Saints (built 1840), East Huntspill, vestry and alterations, 1887 [SHC D/D/Cf/1887/10]

Boys' Grammar School, Wharf Lane, Ilminster, addition of w. range along Wharf Lane, 1895-96, builder Alexander Poole [Graham, *Ilminster Grammar School 1549-1971*, 1971, 68 plans of the development of the school buildings]

Hans Price in partnership with William Jane:

School (built 1841, probably by Richard Carver), East Brent, alterations, 1911

St John's Parochial School (built 1844), Bridgwater, alterations and additions for boys school [SHC DD/EDS/5544]

PRIDHAM, William Harvey b.1863 *architectural draughtsman and mining engineer*

Harvey Pridham was born in Essex, the son of George Pridham (1826-1902). In 1871 his father became vicar of West Harptree on the Mendip Hills, a post he held until his death. By 1881 Harvey Pridham was living in Clifton, Bristol, and described as an assistant School Librarian. Whilst there he received a scholarship to make drawings of English church fonts, which he started in Somerset in 1886. Three years later, however, he left England and in 1890 he is recorded as being an architect in Denver, Colorado.

Henry Pridham served as secretary to the Denver Architectural Sketch Club, a forum for young architects and designers, and in their 1893 exhibition he won a prize for his plans for a village church in the thirteenth-century English Gothic style. Also exhibited were the drawings of Scottish architect Thomas Maclaren, accompanied by a prefatory note by Harvey Pridham.

The two men had probably met in 1887 when they were individually studying aspects of church architecture in Somerset. Harvey Pridham came back to England in 1898, returning to Denver in 1915, this time as a mining engineer. By 1926 he was back in England en route to South Africa.

In 1907 he sold over four hundred drawings of Somerset fonts, in eight volumes, to the SANHS, who published many of them in *Ancient Church Fonts of Somerset*, 2013, edited by Adrian Webb.

PRITCHARD, Edward 1838-1900 *civil engineer*

Edward Pritchard was born at Wrexham, and spent his early professional life land surveying for railway lines in this country, as well as in Australia. In 1865 he became the Borough Surveyor of Clitheroe, Lancashire, a post he held until 1870, when he was appointed Borough Surveyor to the Corporation of Warwick. There he was responsible for the adoption of a sewage farm, the provision of a water supply and the introduction of a tramway.

In 1876 he resigned his appointment at Warwick and commenced independent practice, with offices in Birmingham and in London. In the following years he advised on numerous waterworks, sewage disposal schemes and tramways in towns and cities across the country. In 1888 Edward Pritchard went to South Africa to advise the municipality of Cape Town and in 1896 he visited the goldfields of British Columbia.

Edward Pritchard was a prominent Freemason and died in Selly Oak, Birmingham in 1900.

Mains water supply system for Wellington, in conjunction with the Surveyor of the Urban District Council, Edwin Howard, including a Pumping Station at Westford, and the Water Tower, Rockwell Green, 1885-86 [Issac, *The Howards and the Transformation of Wellington*, 2004, 2]

PROVIS, John 1773-1856 *carpenter*

John Provis was born in Chippenham, Wiltshire, where in 1793 he was listed as a carpenter and joiner. By 1822 he was working from Keyford in Frome, and his business had expanded to include wheelwright, timber and coal merchant. He built Orwell House, Chippenham, 1812, Vicarage, Christian Malford, 1816, and cottages on the Bath Road, also in Chippenham, 1835. Vicarage, High Street, Chewton Mendip [SHC D/D/Bbm/41]

PROWSE, Thomas 1707-1767 *gentleman-architect*

Thomas Prowse was the son of John Prowse of Compton Bishop and Berkley, and M.P. for Somerset, and his second wife Abigail, daughter of George Hooper, Bishop of Bath and Wells, from 1704 until 1727.

A country gentleman, Thomas Prowse developed a practical interest in architecture. In the middle of the eighteenth-century, he was considered to be an *eminence grise* among the ranks of the leading amateur Gothic Revival architects. He assisted Sanderson Miller with his designs for Hagley Hall, and the Shire Hall at Warwick, and was associated with John Conyers and Sir Roger Newdigate (1719-1806).

The principal buildings designed by Thomas Prowse were generally built with architect John Sanderson, and included St John Evangelist Church, Wicken in Northamptonshire, which he rebuilt, all except the tower, in 1758-67. Thomas Prowse had inherited the Wicken estate from his wife, Elisabeth Sharpe, and shortly before his death he also enlarged and altered Wicken Park House.

Between 1740 and 1767, Thomas Prowse was elected a M.P. for the County of Somerset. Horace Walpole described him as...*the most knowing and the most moderate of the Tories*. Such was his popularity that he was nominated to be Speaker of the House of Commons in 1761. Declining this post not from... *a fear of impairing my health, but being already in such a condition as would make it impossible for me to go through the common and necessary business of the House for one month*.

The portraits of Thomas and his wife were painted by Thomas Gainsborough (1727-1788) [Christies, lot 137, 29 October 2008].

Thomas Prowse's burial in St John the Baptist, Axbridge, in 1767 was marked by a life-size *putto* in front of an obelisk by **Laurence Anderson Holm**, a Danish sculptor who worked in England from c.1760 to c.1774. Laurence Holm also designed a memorial urn to Abigail Prowse (d.1763).

[Lewis Namier and John Brooke, *The History of Parliament: the House of Commons 1754-1790*, 1964; Michael McCarthy, *The Origins of the Gothic Revival*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009]

St Mary the Virgin, Berkley, attrib. rebuilt, 1749-53, probably also designed the Newborough family mon., 1751 [Colvin, 2008, 837; Bush, *Somerset-The Complete Guide*, 1994, 35; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 220]

St Andrew, Compton Bishop, attrib. with design of family mon., 1751 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 475]

Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp, country house with distinctive corner towers (as at Hagley Hall and Kimberley Hall, Norfolk) and possibly the garden buildings in the woodland, 1755-60 [Country Life, 22 and 29 October 1964; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 81, illust; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 78-9]

The Cedars, The Liberty, Wells, 1758-61, builder Thomas Paty, Rococo plastered ceilings by his Bristol neighbour Thomas Stocking [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 691]

Temple of Harmony, Halswell Park, Goathurst, 1764-67, the interior decoration scheme to designs by Robert Adam was only partly carried out; the plasterer was Thomas Stocking, and possibly Thomas Paty was the mason-builder. The centrepiece of the Temple was the marble statue of Terpsichore, commissioned in 1768 from London statuary, **John Walsh** (c.1738-c.1822), installed in 1772 -now in the Museum of Somerset collection at Taunton Castle, a Coade stone copy now stands in the Temple [Country Life, 9 February 1989, 82-87] Temple of Harmony repaired by the SBPT

Magdalene Almshouses, Glastonbury, ...*a notice in the entrance porch records restoration in the early eighteenth century by Thomas Prowse*, but possibly a different Thomas Prowse [Dunning, *Glastonbury-History and Guide*, 1994, 99]

PRYCE, Benjamin, *land surveyor* of Wilton, Wiltshire

Plans of the estate of Thomas Grosvenor in the Parishes of Shepton Beauchamp, Kingsbury Episcopi, Langport, Bickenhall and Isle Abbots, 1777 [SHC archives]

PRYNNE, George Halford Fellowes 1853-1927 church architect

George Fellowes Prynne was born in Plymouth, the second son of the Revd. George Rundle Prynne, vicar of Par in Cornwall (the first church designed by George Edmund Street). His mother was Emily Fellowes, and his younger brother, the artist Edward Arthur Fellowes Prynne (1834-1921). George Prynne junior was sent away to school, first to St Mary's College, Harlow, and then at a College near Chard. He then joined the Royal Navy academy at Southsea.

At the age of eighteen he received an offer came from an uncle to join him farming in Iowa in the United States of America. However, he found farming in his own words as both...*trying and severe*, but he did get his...*first experience in practical building, from log houses and barns, to a more respectable kind of brick and wooden house. It was here that I initiated into the Mysteries of door and window-sash making-rough, but strong and practical.*

In 1872 George Fellowes Prynne moved to Canada, and on reaching Toronto he found temporary work in the office of an architect, which lead to him then joining the office of one of the best known Canadian architect Richard Cunningham Windeyer (c.1830-1900). He later wrote... *With the kindness and sympathy that it would be hard to exaggerate, Mr Windeyer helped forward my studies giving me the use of his library and drawings.* By 1875 he had gained a senior position in the office. Shortly after his father, Revd. George Rundle Prynne received an offer for his son to work as an improver for George Edmund Street, who was then designing the Law Courts in The Strand.

George Prynne returned to England and worked for George Edmund Street for about a year then gained further experience as an assistant in the offices of Edward Swinfen Harris (1841-1921), Robert Jewell Withers and Alfred Waterhouse. He also studied at the R.A. Schools until 1878. In that year he joined the London School Board as an assistant architect, leaving to set up his own London practice in April 1879. In 1882 he married Bertha Geraldine Bradbury.

When George Edmund Street died in 1881, George Fellowes Prynne completed Street's plans for enlarging the Church of St Peter, Plymouth where the Revd, Prynne was installed.

George Prynne dedicated himself almost exclusively to ecclesiastical architecture, mostly working in the South East and South West of England, with nearly half of his commissions in his native County of Devon. In 1899 he was elected President of the Architectural Association, and in 1906 he became secretary to the Honorary Consulting Architects of the Church Building Society.

In 1913 he was appointed Diocesan architect for Oxford.

George Fellowes Prynne also worked overseas and designed new Cathedrals for Umtata, Cape Province and Johannesburg (unexecuted) South Africa, and Colombo, Sri Lanka, with his son Harold Fellowes Prynne, who was practising at that time in Madras, India, overseeing its completion after his father's death in 1927.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Ruth Sharville, *A brief biography of George Fellowes Prynne*, online]

St Peter, Draycott, chancel screen, cross and war memorial tablet, 1894 [SHC D/D/Cf/1894/3; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 488]

St Andrews, Burnham-on-Sea, chancel fittings, parclose screen, 1919-21 [SHC D/D/Cf/1921/27; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 168]

PUGIN, Augustus Welby Northmore 1811-1852 architect

The son of French-born architect and drawing school master, Augustus Charles Pugin (1762-1832), Augustus Welby Pugin studied at his father's school and travelled with him around England and in France.

In 1835 he embarked on an architectural career. Following his conversion to Catholicism he became known for R.C. churches, but his commissions also included schools and country houses. Augustus Charles Pugin's publications included *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, 1831-8. Augustus Welby Pugin had participated in the studies for this work with his father and having inherited the book unfinished he undertook to complete it in order to demonstrate his skill and announce his professional aspirations.

In 1832, following an emotional visit with his mother to Wells, the idea of a book comparing past and present was conceived. This book was eventually entitled *Contrasts*, and published in 1836, there then followed *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture*, 1841, and *The Present State of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England*, 1843. From 1849 Pugin exhib. his designs at the R.A.

Arguably, his most important work was his collaboration with Sir Charles Barry on new the Houses of Parliament, built from 1837.

[Phoebe Stanton, *Pugin*, 1971; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Rosemary Hill, *God's Architect-Pugin and the Building of Romantic Britain*, 2007]

Measured drawings and studies for *Examples of Gothic Architecture*, 1831-40 by Augustus Pugin and his fellow student Benjamin Ferrey where included in the second volume of *Examples* published in 1836, the illustrations included the Deanery and the Bishop's Palace in Wells, and monastic buildings and houses in Glastonbury. The third volume completed in 1840, included Vicars' Close, Wells. Drawings of oriel windows from Wells were used by Augustus Pugin in the designs of the R.C. Bishop's House in Birmingham 1840-1 [Pugin and Walker, *Architectural Antiquities of the City of Wells*, 1866; Hill, 2007, 121, 151, 421 and 544]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, master plans 1839, 1841-42, unexecuted as the expected legacy did not materialise and by 1844 the plans had come in for criticism with some members of the Order regarding Augustus Welby Pugin as being 'extravagant and impractical.' In the end his only lasting contribution to Downside were some items of church plate, supplied by Hardman of Birmingham, and the design of the monastery seal, 1846, which is now used as a bookplate for school prizes [Stanton, 1971, 76, 110, 151, 153 and 199; Hill, 2007, 265, 289 and 526; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 18, 36, 38, 87-88 illust.]

St Leonard, Butleigh, near the s. porch three saints under a canopy stained glass window designed, 1851, made by Thomas Willement [Synge, *Butleigh a thousand years of a Somerset parish*, 1974, 47; Cowen, *A Guide to Stained Glass in Britain*, 1985, 178; VCH, vol.ix, 2006, 101]

Examples of his decorations and furnishings in Somerset include:

Dunster Castle, Dunster, and the Bishop's Palace, Wells (a building much altered by his friend and fellow pupil Benjamin Ferrey), both these buildings have examples of *Pugin* style wallpapers, and at Stavordale Priory, Charlton Musgrove, there is a wooden carved and painted bed-head, possibly to designs by Augustus Welby Pugin.

PURNELL, William Willcox 1843-1922 *surveyor*

William Purnell was born at Stoke St Michael, the second son of James Purnell, a wool comber, and his wife Mary. In 1870 he married Martha Moody, and the couple lived at Kilmersdon. William Purnell was joint Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council from 1894 until 1903, firstly with Allan Greenwall and then John Benyon.

PURSEY family, **William** 1835-1923 *quarry-owner and stone merchant*, **James** 1849-1922 *builder-surveyor*, and his son **Charles** 1879-1931 *surveyor*

William Pursey was born in Street, the second son of Cornelius Pursey, a stone cutter and his wife Mary. Like his father, he trained as a stone cutter, and in 1859 married Jane Beacham. The couple subsequently had seven children.

By 1881 he had become a stone merchant, and ten years later, a quarry owner.

James Pursey was the youngest of seven children of Cornelius Pursey. He started working as a shoemaker, before becoming a grocer, then in 1891 he described his occupation as a builder. With his wife Edith, and four children, they were living in Laura Terrace, Orchard Road, Street, built by his older brother William Pursey.

James Pursey was Surveyor to Street Urban District Council from 1901 until 1913.

Charles Pursey was the third child of James and Edith Pursey. In 1901 he was an assistant surveyor, presumably working under his father. By 1911 he was living on the Isle of Wight, but three years later he had returned to Street, and was Surveyor to Wells City Council, a post he held until 1922.

William Pursey:

Laura Terrace (twenty-four houses named after his daughter), Orchard Road, Street, 1890 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 24; McGarvie, *The Book of Street*, 1987, 143]

James Pursey:

Bowlinggreen Mill, Street, built the boiler-house for John Aubrey Clark, 1877 [McGarvie, *Bowlinggreen Mill*, 1978, 27, 63]

Cobden Terrace (twenty cottages), Street, built for George John Skipper, 1889 [McGarvie, Guide to Historic Street, 1986, 25]
Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Leigh Road, Street, built for Hawkins & Alves, 1893 [foundation stone]
Bear Hotel, High Street, Street, built for William Reynolds, 1894 [information from Julian Orbach]
Cemetery Chapel, Street, 1901, probably designed the lychgate and the lodge [plaque on building names James Pursey as surveyor and Samuel Thompson Clothier as clerk to Street Urban District Council]

PYE, John Henry-see Edward Guy Dawber

Q

QUAYLE, Cyril Moore 1909-1999 *civil engineer*

Cyril Moore Quayle was born at Ramsey on the Isle of Man, the second child of Malcolm Quayle (b.1881), a railway station master, and his wife Annie Leviston.

In 1930 he started his career as a District Highways Surveyor with Somerset County Council. He was then Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council from 1934 until 1938, before moving onto Cheshire County Council.

Cyril Moore Quayle died in Chester aged ninety.

QUELLIN, Arnold-see Christopher Wren

QUENNEL, Charles Henry Bourne 1872-1935 *architect, illustrator and writer*

Born in Lambeth, London, the oldest son of Henry Quennell (b.1854), a builder, and his wife Emma, Charles Quennell was an articled pupil of Newman & Newman and then worked in the offices of architects John McKean Brydon (1840-1901), John Dando Sedding and Henry Wilson. He began in independent practice in 1896 and worked with his brother William Quennell for the West Heath Land Company, and then with developer George Washington Hart on housing in Hampstead Garden Suburb, and elsewhere in the Home Counties.

By 1911 Charles Quennell was living in Bickley, Kent. He was a prolific writer, especially with his wife Marjorie Courtenay, and they are remembered for their series of books on social life and history starting with *History of Everyday Things in England*, 1918. With his son Peter, Charles Quennell wrote the *Shell Guide to Somerset*, published posthumously in 1938.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

Lynch House, West Lynch, 1911-13, builders James Huish & John Cooksley [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 677]

QUILTER, John Salmon 1841-1907 *architect*

Born in Ashford, Oxfordshire, the son of John and Maria Quilter, from 1857 to 1859, John Salmon Quilter trained in the offices of his father who was Surveyor to the Houses of Parliament. After which he worked for Messrs. George Smith & Company, builders of Pimlico, until 1862. After working in the offices of various architects, studying at the Architectural Association, and travelling to France and Belgium, he commenced independent practice in London in 1865, with Thomas William Cutler (c.1841-1909) and John Farrar.

John Quilter was the District Surveyor for East Streatham and Tulse Hill from 1880. By that time he was married to Sarah and with their five children, of their eventual nine children, they were living in St Pancras. The family moved to Battersea, and then Lambeth.

His son Cecil Molyneux Quilter (1879-1951) was his articled pupil, assistant and later a partner.

Holy Trinity, Long Sutton, reconstruction of roof and general repairs, 1877-79 [ICBS]

R

RADFORD, Joseph 1762-1842 *cabinet maker and builder*

Joseph Radford was described in the *Dictionary of English Furniture Makers 1660-1840* as being a cabinet maker of Chard in 1793.

Baptist Chapel, East Street, Chard, attrib., 1786, dem. and replaced in 1842 by the Chapel in Holyrood Street designed by George Bailey [Bonnington, *Chard Baptists*, 1992]

St Michael, East Coker, crossing tower dem., new tower, pew repairs and other works, 1792- 94, **Henry Linscombe** (d.1809) of Yeovil, was also paid for plans, 1791 [*Chronicle* (Journal of the Yeovil Archaeological and Natural History Society), 1991, 38-47; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 140-1 photo; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 283]

RALPHS, John c.1769-1837 *builder-architect*

In 1837 John Ralphs (sometimes Ralph or Ralfs) died whilst building the Poor Law Union Workhouse in his home town of Warminster to the designs of Sampson Kempthorne.

[*A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008, by Howard Colvin]

Holy Trinity, Street, added n. aisle, 1833-4 [ICBS]

School, East Woodlands, estimate to build to plans possibly by Jeffry Wyattville, 1835, unexecuted [Longleat 14/3 32/0 28/6/1835]

Holy Trinity, Walton, enlargement, including new tower on n. side in place of central tower, 1836, [ICBS; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 54 photo; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 647]

National School, Walton, may also be by John Ralphs, 1836, now converted to residential use.

RAMSDEN, Omar 1873-1939 *silversmith*

Omar Ramsden was born in Sheffield, the son of Benjamin Woolhouse Ramsden (1850-c.1898). In 1887 he was apprenticed as a silversmith. From 1890 he studied at Sheffield School of Art, in the evenings. Whilst at the School of Art he met **Alwyn Elison Carr** (1872-1940), and on completion of their training they travelled abroad for a year before establishing a business in London in 1898.

In about 1914 Omar Ramsden began to work independently, and in 1919 the partnership with Alwyn Carr was formally dissolved. Omar Ramsden continued to run the workshop in Fulham until his death in 1939.

Omar Ramsden when in partnership with Alwyn Carr:

Cathedral of St Andrew, Wells, brass tablet in the s.transept in memory of Maurice Richard Church (1872-1901) [*Boer War Memorials in Somersetshire*, c.1911, 189 illust.]

St Andrew, Old Cleeve, lectern, 1911 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 508]

Omar Ramsden:

All Saints, Martock, Lady Chapel cross, candlesticks, vases and processional cross for Frederick Bligh Bond, 1919 [Church guide]

RAWLE, William 1704-1777 and his son **George** c.1743-1799 *stonemasons and carpenters*

The Rawles of Dunster had been established in the West Somerset for generations, according to the *Records of the Rawle Family* by Edwin John Rawle, published in 1898.

William Rawle was born in Dunster, the son of Samuel Rawle (d.1770). In 1743 he married Joan Coffin and they had four children, a son George, and three daughters.

From 1771, as well as being a stonemason, George Rawle was also Dunster Parish Clerk, a position he held for the next twenty-seven years.

William Rawle:

Brick Kiln, The Warren, Dunster, 1757 [VCH, vol. xii, forthcoming]

Frackford Bridge, s. of Dunster, 1760 [VCH, vol. xii, forthcoming]

George Rawle:

Conygar Tower, Conygar Tower, Dunster, for Richard Phelps, 1774-75 [Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 78-9; Jordan, ii, 2009, 76; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 85; VCH, vol.xii, forthcoming]

Marsh Bridge, Dunster Marsh, Dunster, 1775 [plaque on bridge]

Sham ruined Convent and the Rustic or Gothic Bridge, Crowcombe Park, Crowcombe, 1776, known as Cardinal Beaufort's Chapel and believed to have been moved from Halsway Manor, for Richard Phelps [SHC, DD/L/1/22/7a; plaque on bridge; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 88-9]

Lovers Bridge, Dunster, Gothic-arched Bridge for Richard Phelps, dated 1776, [plaque on bridge; Binding, *Discovering Dunster*, 1990, 33]

Luttrell Arms, Dunster, restored with James Stowey and Thomas Jones, 1777 [Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vol.ii, 2009, 92; VCH, vol.xii, forthcoming]

RAWLINGS, John 1798-1886 *builder*

John Rawlings was born in Yeovil the son of George and Rachel Rawlings.

He lived and worked from Hendford.

National School, Huish, Yeovil, for Thomas Stent, 1845-46, with Mark Thomas, mason

Thomas Harwood [*Sherborne Journal*, 23 April 1846; Brooke, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 114 early drawing, possibly for or by Thomas Stent]

Town Hall and Market House, High Street, Yeovil, for Thomas Stent, 1847-49, burnt down 1935 [*The Builder*, 1 May, 2 October and 4 December 1847; Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 250-1; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Hayward, *From Portreeve to Mayor: the growth of Yeovil 1750-1854*, 1987, 95 and 98 Illust; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

The Chantry, Church Path, w. side of St John's Churchyard, Yeovil, medieval Chantry Chapel of St Mary attached to Church tower demolished and new Chantry erected, also repairs to sw tower buttress for Robert Howard Shout, 1854-55, mason Thomas Harwood [*Western Flying Post*, 29 May 1855; Gritto, *Yeovil-the hidden history*, 58; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil's History*, online]

RAWLINGS, Samuel and John 1812-1883 *monumental masons*

John Rawlings was born in Bruton, presumably the son of Samuel Rawlings. By 1861 he was living with his wife Elizabeth at West End in the town.

Mons. include: St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, 1809, 1822, 1830 and 1847, Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, 1813 and 1823, St Leonard, Pitcombe, St Mary, Bruton, 1817, and St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, 1827

RAY, William 1801-1846 *stained glass painter* of East Street, Taunton

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, St Andrew's Chapel windows, 1843 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 50; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 611; Cheshire, *Victorian Stained Glass in the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton*, n.d., 4]

RAYMOND, Geoffrey-see Canon Alexander Joseph Scoles

READ, Herbert 1861-1935 *architect*

Herbert Read was born in Kensington, London, the eldest son of Samuel Read, a watercolour artist, and his wife Isabella. The family lived at Bromley, and from 1878 to 1881 he was an articled pupil in the office of Ernest George & Harold Peto. He then work for a year in the HM Office of Works, before returning to George & Peto as chief assistant, a post he held until 1888.

In that year Herbert Read commenced practice on his own account in London, and from 1891 he was living in Hammersmith and had joined in partnership with Robert Falconer Macdonald (1862-1913), until the latter's death.

Herbert Read carried out numerous designs for the Cadogan and Grosvenor Estates. Outside London, Read & Macdonald designed the Town Hall at Lynton, North Devon in 1898-1900.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

St Mary, Wambrook, re-roofed the s.porch, 1932 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 648]

READ, Herbert Henry 1860-1904 and his son **Herbert** 1885-1950 *wood and stonecarvers*

Herbert Henry Read was born at Wincanton, the second son of Edmund Read, a registrar of births, death and marriages, and his wife Elizabeth. He moved to Exeter in 1874 and trained at Hems & Sons, as a woodcarver, rising to the position of foreman joiner, before setting up his own rival business in the City in 1888.

His workshop was known as the St Sidwell's Art Works.

Herbert Henry Read married Hannah Maria Tucker in 1884.

Their eldest son, Herbert Read, took over the firm, specialising in church conservation and restoration work. He died in 1950 leaving the business, then based in Topsham, Devon, to be run by his son, Herbert (Dick) Read (d.1972).

After over one hundred years, Herbert Read Limited eventually ceased trading in the 1990's.

Herbert Read:

Christ Church, Frome, added a rood screen with attendant figures, 1908-9 [Gill, *The Story of Christ*

Church Frome, n.d., 7]
 Holy Trinity, Taunton, reredos for Frederick Bligh Bond, 1916, and oak screen to Lady Chapel, 1930
 War Memorial in the churchyard of St Mary, Ilminster, for Frederick Bligh Bond, 1917 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Ilminster*, 20 January 2005]
 Taunton School, Taunton, War Memorial for Emanuel Vincent Harris, 1923-25 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 621]
 St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, rood beam and figurers, 1930 [SHC D/D/Cf/1930/81]
 Holy Trinity, Taunton, Lady Chapel screen, 1930 [SHC D/D/Cf/1930/94]
 St John the Baptist, Glastonbury, screen to n. aisle chapel and statues in niches over the doorway, 1931-32 [Church guide]
 St Nicholas, Withycombe, restored the screen, 1938 [ICBS]

READ, Richard 1795-1861 *carpenter and builder* of Salisbury, Wiltshire
 Vicarage (now The Empire Farm), Abbas and Templecombe, added the front range, 1833 [SCH D/D/Bbm/62; Brittain-Catlin, *The English Parsonage in the Early Nineteenth Century*, 2008, 220]
 St Mary Magdalene, Stowell, rebuilt all but the tower, 1834, replaced in 1912-13 by Frederick Bligh Bond [SHC D/P/stow/4/1/1; *VCH*, vii, 1999, 160; Church guide says works by John Green builder of Sherborne]

READE, Treleven Mellard 1832-1909 *geologist, architect and engineer*
 Treleven Reade was born in Liverpool, the son of William James Reade who ran a small private school. In 1844, aged only twelve, he entered the office of Liverpool architects and surveyors Eyes & Son. By 1853 he was working for the London & North Western Railway Company, rising to the position of chief draughtsman.
 In 1860 Treleven Reade began in private practice, working as an architect and surveyor in his home City. In 1865 he and laid out Blundellsands Park, near Liverpool, where he lived until the end of his life. From 1870 to 1902 he was architect to the Liverpool School Board.
 In 1865-66 Treleven Reade wrote thirteen articles for the journal *Porcupine* on *The Architectural History of Liverpool*. He was particularly interested in local geology and wrote extensively on the subject. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1872 and President of the Liverpool Architectural Society in 1889-1891.
 For a short time Treleven Reade was in partnership with **George William Goodison** (1844-1911), a Leeds born civil engineer. The partners laid out Birkdale Park and reported on various drainage and sewerage proposals in the City. Their partnership of civil engineers, architects and surveyors was formally dissolved in May 1874. Interestingly, the Everton Football Club ground known as Goodison Park was named after a road adjoining the stadium which had been named after George Goodison, by then a local land owner.
 Treleven Reade in partnership with George Goodison:
 Board Schools, Reckleford, Yeovil, first premium in competition, 1873, built 1874-75 [*The Builder*, 1873, 433; *Western Free Press*, 15 January 1875; Brooke, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 114, photo]

REAY, Samuel Sebastian-see Thomas Ball Silcock

RECKITT, Frank Norman 1872-1940 *architect* and his daughter **Rachel** 1908-1995 *artist*
 Frank Norman Reckitt was born in Hessle, Yorkshire, the fourth of six children of Francis Reckitt (b. 1828) and his wife Eliza. From 1895 to 1898 he was an articled pupil of William Douglas Caroe, and then for the following year, an improver with Edwin Lutyens. For the next two years he was an assistant to Alfred Burnell Burnell (1860-1910) and James Ransome (1865-1944), whilst attending classes at the Architectural Association.
 In 1901 Frank Reckitt was living in Kensington, London, and started in independent practice. By 1911 he was married to Beatrice Margaret and with their three children they were living in St Albans, Hertfordshire.
 In 1914 he was in partnership with George Baron Carvill (1867-1931), practising from Charing Cross Road, London.
 By 1922 Frank Reckitt had moved to Golsoncott House at Rodhuish, West Somerset.
 Golsoncott House (built in 1912 to designs of William J. Parker), Rodhuish, extended the house

for himself, added stables and a nearby lodge or cottage, his wife Beatrice Reckitt laid out gardens, 1922-23 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/45]
St Bartolomew, Rodhuish, repairs, 1926, embroidery by Beatrice Reckitt, carved wood and metalwork by Rachel Reckitt, 1961 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 543]
Village Hall, Roadwater, 1928, apparently Frank Reckitt also met the costs of the building [Court, *The Book of Roadwater, Leighland and Treborough*, 2004, 111]

Rachel Reckitt was born at St Albans, but from 1922, until the end of her life, she lived and worked at the family home, Golsoncott House. Initially trained under Alexander Carruthers Gould (1870-1948) who lived at Porlock, she then went to Taunton School of Art, before joining the Grosvenor School of Modern Art in London. She first exhibited at the Society of Wood Engravers in 1933. Rachel Reckitt also studied at the Hammersmith School of Building Crafts, and the Central School of Art and Design. Examples of her work can be seen in a number of churches around Roadwater, including St Bartholomew, Rodhuish, St Andrew, Old Cleeve, St Giles, Leighland, St Peter, Treborough, St John the Baptist, Carhampton and St Nicholas, Withycombe. She also illustrated several books with wood engravings.

Sculptured inn signs for the premises of local brewers, Arnold & Hancock include:
Black bird Inn, West Buckland, 1937 [*Stat.List for the Civil Parish of West Buckland*, May 1999;
Chipchase, *Taunton Remembered*, 2007, 102, illust]

Valiant Soldier Inn, Roadwater
The White Horse Inn, Washford
Butchers Arms, Carhampton
(Also at The Half Way House, Willand in Devon)

REDFERN, George—see Henry Woodyer

REED, Harbottle 1862-1941 *architect and local historian*

Harbottle Reed was born in a suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, the third son of Thomas Reed (b.1831) and his wife Margaretta.

Aged sixteen, in 1878, he moved to Topsham, Devon, to live with his uncle, the architect Edward Hall Harbottle, becoming his articled pupil, then assistant, and finally his partner.

In 1895 Harbottle Reed set up his own practice in the City, becoming a church architect and a Diocesan Surveyor.

In 1907 the *RIBA Journal* published his paper on *Devonshire Churches*. He also wrote *Architectural Notes on some Churches visited during the Congress* for the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, 1927, and *The Demolition of Ancient Buildings of Exeter*, 1931.

St Peter and St Paul, Churchstanton, repairs to tower roof, windows, walls and copings, 1925-28, at that time Churchstanton was within the Diocese of Exeter [ICBS]

REEVE, Joseph Arthur 1851-1915 *architect*

Joseph Reeve was born at Kittisford, the third of four children of Andrew Reeve (b.1817), the curate of St John, Bridgwater, and his wife Catherine. By 1861 the family had moved to Kimmeridge, Dorset.

Twenty years later Joseph Reeve was living with his younger brother, Reginald (b.1854) in Holborn, London. He trained in the offices of Edward John Tarver (1841-1891) and William Burges, and practised as an architect from St George Hanover Square.

After his death in 1915 the practice was continued by his partner William John Wilsdon (1884-1952).

St Mary, Yarlinton, vestry and porch dem., and replaced, work to roofs and furnishings, restored and rebuilt, except tower, 1877-78 [SHC DD/Cf/1877/12; *Western Gazette*, 9 August 1878; *VCH* vol.vii, 1999, 71]

REEVES & SON William d.1805 and **Charles** 1804-1861 *statuaries and marble masons*

The Bath firm of monumental masons was founded by William Reeves, who was succeeded by his son, Charles Reeves, who took a Mr Holland briefly in partnership about 1825. In 1842 Charles Reeves dissolved his business partnership with his mother, Elizabeth Reeves (d.1848).

The *Pigot's Directory of Somerset* for 1844 lists the firm as statuaries and marble masons with premises at 26 Charles Street, Bath. Reeves & Son flourished from c.1768 to 1860 and was responsible for numerous wall mounted monuments in churches throughout the South-West.

They often relied on stock designs, and they made repeated use of relief ornaments such as drape urns, lamps, weeping willows and grieving figures, sometimes executed in polychrome marbles. Their works are generally signed simply *Reeves* or occasionally *Reeves & Son of Bath*.

In 1824 and again in 1833 they made marble chimney-pieces for Stourhead House, Wiltshire.

[Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain*, 1660-1851, 2009]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, mon., 1794 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 600]

St Mary, Ston Easton, attrib. with mon. to Henry Hippisley Cox (d.1795) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 612]

Cathedral Church of St Andrews, Wells, mons., 1806, 1812, 1817, 1825 and 1836

St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, mon. to the Messiter family, early nineteenth century [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 694]

St Mary and St John, Lamyatt, mon. to Abraham Andrews (d.1807) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 395]

Holy Trinity, Street, mon. to Edward Brown (d.1808) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 596]

St Mary and All Saints, Broomfield, mon. to Elizabeth Jeane, c.1810 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 151]

St Mary, Batcombe, mon. to Thomas Coward (d.1812) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 112]

St Mary, Bridgwater, mon. to John Dunning (d.1821) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 136]

St Cuthberts, Wells, mon., 1826

St Mary, Wedmore, mon., 1828 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain* 1660-1851, 2009, 1026 and 1027]

REGNART, Charles 1759-1844 *statuary and sculptor*

Charles Regnart was born in Bristol, the son of Philip Regnart (1739-1805), a carver and gilder, originally from Flanders. By 1771 he was married and had specialised in funerary monuments, working initially from the Cavendish Square area of London, then later from Euston. He exhibited twice at the R.A.

St Martin, West Coker, mon. to Thomas Warry (d.1791) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain* 1660-1851, 2009, 1028; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 669]

REID, Alexander Budge-see Harold William Weedon

REILLY, Charles Herbert 1874-1948 *architect and teacher*

Charles Reilly was born in Stoke Newington, London, the son of Charles Reilly (1845-1928), who was for forty years, the Surveyor to the Drapers' Company. Following two years in his father's office, Charles Reilly became an articled pupil of John Belcher, then in 1900 he entered into partnership with Charles Stanley Peach (1858-1934).

Four years later he was appointed Professor of Architecture at Liverpool University, a position he held for the next thirty years.

Charles Reilly wrote *Representative British Architects*, 1931, re-published in 2007, and was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1943, and knighted the following year.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Market House, Taunton, consultant on alterations to Henry Spencer Walcot Stone, 1930-32 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 619]

REISS, Phyllis Emily-see Harold Ainsworth Peto

RENDEL, Harry Stuart Goodhart- 1887-1959 *architect*

Harry Goodhart was born in Cambridge, the only child Harry Chester Goodhart (1858-1895), a former international footballer who became Professor of Latin at the University of Edinburgh, and his wife Rose Ellen Rendel, the daughter of Lord Stuart Rendel.

In 1902 he added Rendel to his surname, at his grandfather's request.

Harry Goodhart-Rendel was educated at Eton and Cambridge where he studied music. Largely self-taught as an architect, in 1909 he worked briefly for the architect Charles Nicholson, before setting up his own practice in London, specialising in country houses.

He inherited Lord Rendel substantial estates in Surrey and in France.

Harry Goodhart-Rendel was Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford University from 1933, for three years, then PRIBA from 1937 until 1939.

In addition to his architectural career, he was also recognised as a musician and writer. His many publications included monographs on *Hawksmoor and George Edmund Street*, and books on *How Architecture is made*, and *English Architecture since the Regency*. He also compiled an annotated card index of English nineteenth century churches which is now held in the British Architectural Library.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Alan Powers, *H.S. Goodhart-Rendel 1887-1959*, 1987]

Tetton House, Kingston St Mary, extensive additions to an earlier building and new lodges, 1924-27, estate cottages, 1948 [Ware, 1967, 106; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. G-K, 1973, 59; Aslett, *The Last Country House*, 1982, 329; Powers, *H S Goodhart-Rendel 1887-1959*, 1987, 54; *Memoirs of Kingstone*, 2002, 24 illust.]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, probably designed the chest tomb in the churchyard to Mervyn Robert Howard Molyneux Herbert (d.1929)

RENNIE, John 1761-1821 and his son **John RENNIE** 1794-1874 *civil engineers*

John Rennie the elder was born in East Lothian, the son of a farmer. From an early age he showed remarkable aptitude for mechanical pursuits which eventually led to him being employed as a millwright. From 1784 he established his reputation as a mechanical engineer working with Boulton & Watt in Birmingham. But it was as a builder of bridges, and as a planner of docks and harbours, that he eventually became famous.

John Rennie was the engineer of the Kennet and Avon Canal, and the Lancaster Canal. His last great work was to design a new bridge across the River Thames to replace the medieval London Bridge.

His second son, John Rennie the younger, was born at Southwack, London and worked in his father's practice. In 1813 he was placed under James Hollingsworth, resident engineer of Waterloo Bridge, the foundations of which he personally superintended. Two years later he assisted his father in the erection of Southwark Bridge.

In 1819 he travelled abroad for the purpose of studying continental engineering works and practises.

On the death of his father, John Rennie the younger remained in partnership with his brother George Rennie (1791-1866). From 1824 he supervised the building of his father's design for London Bridge, completed in 1831, for which he was knighted. As engineer to the Admiralty, a post in which he succeeded his father, John Rennie undertook various works in the royal dockyards, including the breakwater across Plymouth Sound, which had begun by his father in 1811. His most important commission was probably the Royal William Victualling Yard in the Plymouth Naval Dockyard, 1824-32, working in collaboration with local engineer Philip Richards (d.1837).

John Rennie was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1845-8, and was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences after laying out a system of railways in that country.

He published his *Account of Plymouth Breakwater*, 1848, and the *Theory, Formation, and Construction of British Harbours*, 1851-54.

John Rennie retired in about 1862, and died at Bengoe, near Hertford in September 1874, just after his eightieth birthday.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Emma Down and Adrian Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016]

John Rennie the elder:

Somerset Coal Canal, directed survey by William Jessop and William Smith and reported the findings in October 1793, but was not appointed engineer [The Somersetshire Coal Canal Society, online history]

Grand Western Canal, surveyed and proposed a canal between Bristol Channel and the English Channel. Linking the River Tone to Exeter, first propounded in 1768 by James Brindley (1716-1772), that was abandoned in 1794 because of the war with France, the sections built were superintended by John Thomas, and opened 1814 [*Exeter Flying Post*, 16 April 1810; Hall & Yeates, *West Country Waterway Heritage*, 1997, 8]

Axe Valley, consulted over the drainage proposals by Josiah Easton, 1800 [information from Julian Orbach]

English and Bristol Channels Ship Canal (Stolford to Beer in Devon, including a Floating Harbour in Bridgwater, surveyed, 1810-11, unbuilt [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 16-17]

John Rennie the younger:

Glastonbury Canal, linking Highbridge to Glastonbury using part of the River Brue and including two locks and two aquaducts, originally surveyed by Richard Hammett in 1826, work commenced after 1827 when John Rennie was employed by the Glastonbury Navigation & Canal Company, completed in 1833, abandoned as a navigation in 1854, except a short stretch at Highbridge which remained in use until 1936 [Hall & Yeates, 1997, 28; Body and Gallop, *The Glastonbury Canal*, 2001, 8]

Harbour, Watchet, John Rennie was commissioned to prepare plans to enlarge the harbour and build a floating dock complete with lock gates, 1838, not executed [Norman, *Tales of Watchet Harbour*, 2002, 24]

REPTON, Humphry 1752-1818 *landscape designer*

Humphry Repton was born at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, the second child of John Repton, a collector of excise. During his school years the family moved to Norwich, and when he was twelve he was sent to Holland to further his education. Four years later he returned to Norwich to be apprenticed in the textile trade for which he displayed little aptitude or enthusiasm.

Humphry Repton tried his hand at a number of careers in commerce, but following the death of both his parents 1778, he became a country squire. He was thirty-six years of age when he turned his sketching skills to advantage and became in his words...*a landscape gardener*.

His impact was immediate, thanks in no small part to his unique Red Books, which graphically illustrated his 'before' and 'after' designs for each landscape or garden. Based on this success he also published three major books on garden design, *Sketches and Hints on Landscape Gardening*, 1795, *Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, 1803, followed by *Fragments on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening*, 1816.

In 1811, Humphry Repton suffered serious injuries when his carriage overturned leaving him a semi-invalid for the rest of his life, but with the help of his eldest son, architect John Adey Repton (1775-1860), he was able to undertake further commissions.

[Kay N. Sanecki, *Humphry Repton*, 1974; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Stephens Daniels, *Humphry Repton: Landscape Gardening and the Geography of Georgian England*, 1999; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Ston Easton House, Ston Easton, remodelling of the grounds, his first Red Book commission, 1793 [Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 99-101, including a portrait of Repton; Mowl and Mako, *The Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 138-141, plans illust., 133 and a proposed viaduct is illust., 140, not executed]

REYNOLDS, Alfred 1830-1910 *builder, auctioneer & surveyor*

Alfred Reynolds was born in Bedford, the eldest child of Thomas Reynolds (b.c.1802).

By 1856, then aged twenty-six, he was married to Mary, and living at No. 27 East Street, Milborne Port. From c.1872 he lived at Gainsborough House, Milborne Port, but continued to work out of East Street.

In Dorset he worked for the architect Henry Hall at Sandford Orcas, firstly at the Church of St Nicholas where he added the n.aisle in 1871, and then on the Manor House, 1873. However, in both instances he was employed by the Medlycott family of Ven House at Milborne Port.

By 1875 he was member of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society and wrote papers for their *Proceedings* on the subject of Milborne Port in 1893 and 1894.

The firm he established later became A. Reynolds & Son.

According to Stanley McKay...*Alfred Reynolds probably did more than any other person to establish the appearance of Milborne Port as it was from the later nineteenth century until the extensive development in the 1960's and 70's* [Stanley McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986]

Lower Kingsbury Bridge, Milborne Port, 1856-58 [McKay, 1986, 161-2, 185 and 259 photo; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 81, photo]

St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, repaired the bells and new floor in tower, 1858, lengthened the nave and rebuilt the n.aisle for Henry Hall, 1867-69 [Reynolds, *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Society*, vol. 14, 1893, 229; McKay, 1986, 178, 181-2 and 185]

Church School, Milborne Port, for Henry Hall, 1863-4 [McKay, 1986, 183 photo, 184]

United Reform (formerly Congregational) Chapel and Manse, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1866, enlarged

1875 for Robert Christie Bennett [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West England*, 1991, 193; Dunning, *Somerset Churches and Chapels*, 2007, 77 illust.]

Vicarage, Milborne Port, for Henry Hall, 1871-72, probably re-erected the porch from the old vicarage as a shelter outside the school, remained as the vicarage until 1937 when it was replaced by a new building designed by Anthony Medlycott [McKay, 1986, 185]

Gainsborough House, his own house and six further cottages, Milborne Port, 1872, cottages dem. 1936 [McKay, 1986, 185 and 251, photo]

Pair of Cottages, South Cadbury, 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/221]

Chapel of Ease and Church Room, Milborne Wick, for Henry Hall, 1891 [McKay, 1986, 186; Duckworth, *Yesterday's Milborne Port*, 2004, 113]

Shelter for Tapps Well (the Town Pump), Milborne Port, 1895 by Alfred Reynolds & Son [McKay, 1986, 185, 257-8 and 259, photo]

Factory Building (commonly known as *Reynolds Loft*), West Hill, Milborne Port [McKay, 1986, 185]

Unidentified works rebuilding and repairing properties in South Street and elsewhere, owned by the Commonalty, a Merchant Guild founded in Middle Ages to help the poor, 1898 and 1899 [McKay, 1986, 185 and 272]

REYNOLDS, Esau c.1723-1778 carpenter-architect

Esau Reynolds was the son of Jonathan Reynolds (1691-1786), a carpenter and joiner of Trowbridge, Wiltshire. He followed his father into the family business, but, with the advantage of an education, also practised as an architect. He rebuilt the almshouses known as the Hospital of St John and St Katherine, Heytesbury, near Warminster, 1766-68, altered the Bridewell, Devizes, 1775, designed the Town Bridge, Trowbridge in 1777, and was responsible for repairs and alterations to a number of local churches. He tragically died falling from his horse, aged fifty-five. [Kenneth Rogers, *Esau Reynolds of Trowbridge*, 1967; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St Lawrence, Rode, rebuilt the clerestory, replacing the original windows which in turn were removed one hundred years later, 1773 [Colvin, 2008, 859]

REYNOLDS, William 1864-1918 architect

William Reynolds was born in Bridport, Dorset, the son of Arthur Reynolds and his wife Fanny Clark, the youngest daughter of James Clark (1811-1906) of Street.

William Reynolds briefly opened an architectural office in his home town before moving to Street in c.1886. He worked for the Clark family for the next sixteen years, during which time he built most of their buildings, including about ninety houses.

After he retired, in 1906, he became a chicken farmer, and was succeeded, as the Clark family architect, by Samuel Thompson Clothier.

[Michael McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, and *The Book of Street*, 1987]

Wilfred Terrace, Wilfred Road, Street, twelve cottages-plans attributed to George Skipper, but probably built to designs adapted by William Reynolds, 1885-86, builder Frederick James Huish (1842-1917), the first factory workers housing for C & J Clark [McGarvie, 1986, 25]

Strode Cottages, High Street, Street, Nos 63-69 dated 1886, and probably also Nos. 55-61, c.1890 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 598]

Clark's Factory, High Street, Street, 1887, additions, New Room, main facade archway at 40 High Street, and Water Tower, 1897-8 [McGarvie, 1986, 14; McGarvie, 1987, 144 and 152 photo; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 598; Pearson, *Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture*, 2016, 116, illust]

Bowlinggreen Mill (built 1870), Street, facade and additions, 1891-1906, builder Frederick James Huish 1904-6, builder Isaac Ford & Sons, adds Mill House, 1914 [McGarvie, 1986, 11; McGarvie, 1987, 144; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 597]

Lawson Terrace, Wilford Road Street, 1891, possibly re-designed plans by George Skipper, builder Frederick James Huish [McGarvie, 1986, 25; McGarvie, 1987, 144]

The Limes, three cottages around the corner from Grange Road, Street, 1892

Brutacshe Terraces, including The Acacias, Street, 1892 and 1899, builder Frederick James Huish [McGarvie, 1986, 12; McGarvie, 1987, 143 and 147 photo]

Cranhill House, Cranhill Road, Street, 1892

Woodsbatch, four cottages, Street, 1892, also a row of three adjoining cottages [Orbach and

Pevsner, 2014, 599]
 Board School, Street (by Samuel Knight Pollard, 1859 as the British School that became the Board School in 1874), large additions by William Reynolds, 1893 and 1901 [McGarvie, 1986, 23; McGarvie, 1987, 137 drawing, 144]
 The Chestnuts, Street, 1893, a semi-detached pair of houses at the head of Brutasche Terrace, matching The Acacias
 Park Terrace, Street, 1893, six cottages
 Bear Hotel, High Street, Street, originally built as a coffee house, 1894, builder James Pursey [*Clarks of Street 1825-1950*, 150 early photograph; McGarvie, 1986, 14; McGarvie, 1987, 48 photo. and 144]
 The Lilacs, Street, 1896, semi-detached pair of houses around the corner of Grange Road
 Vicarage, Merriman Road, Street, 1897 [McGarvie, 1986, 23]
 Grange Terrace, Grange Road, Street, 1898, builder Frederick Huish [McGarvie, 1986, 12; McGarvie, 1987, 143]
 Technical School (formerly Strode House), Leigh Road, Street, 1899-1900 [McGarvie, 1986, 16; McGarvie, 1987, 144]
 Village Hall (converted into a residence), Walton, 1903 [Walton WI, *Our Village Heritage*, 1871, 49]
 Dovecots and Pigeoncots, Grange Avenue, Street, 1905 [McGarvie, 1986, 24]
 Holy Trinity, Street, minor alterations, 1905 [SHC D/D/cf/1905]
 Leigh Nook, Street, 1906, house he built for himself
 Greenbank, No. 44 High Street, Street, additions

REYNOLDS, William Bainbridge 1855-1935 *metalworker and designer*

William Reynolds was born at Chelsea, London, one of three sons of William James Reynolds, a professor of mathematics, and his wife Rosa Russell Bainbridge. At the age of sixteen, in 1871, he was articled to the architect George Edmund Street. Three years later he moved to the office of James Pollard Seddon, at that time Charles Annesley Voysey was also a pupil, and the two students became firm friends. William Reynolds eventually made a quantity of metalwork to Charles Voysey's designs.

William Reynolds never embarked on an independent career as an architect, and in his late twenties worked for a period as a draughtsman for the Royal Engineers. He then gave up architecture altogether, and joined John Starkie Gardner (1844-1930), a successful London metalworker.

In 1888 William Reynolds was elected a brother of the Art Workers' Guild, and in the early 1890's set up his own business, establishing Manor House Metal Works, near his home at Clapham Common.

His metalwork can be found in St Paul's Cathedral in London, and a number of other cathedrals, churches, country houses and Cambridge Colleges, but examples of his stained glass windows are comparatively rare.

William Reynolds semi-retired in 1928 and moved to Brighton where he died seven years later, aged eighty.

[*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*]

St John the Evangelist, Milborne Port, stained glass design for e.window, 1910 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 42 and 43, illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 441

RICE, Thomas 1796-1852 *builder* of Scott Lane, Wellington

Vicarage, Runnington, rear additions, 1844 [SHC D/D/Bbm/90]

RICH, Thomas 1784-1866 *stonemason* of Taunton

Wolmersdon House, North Petherton, builder, 1820-22 [SHC DD/SL/38/1]

St Michael and Maunsel House, North Newton, various masonry works, c.1824, and the Ha Ha at Maunsel House, 1828 [SHC DD/SL/38/1-2]

RICHARDS, Edward Valentine 1858-1921 and **Alec Hodgson** b.c.1888 *surveyors*

Edward Valentine was born in West Buckland the youngest of six children of farmer William Alexander Richards and his wife Joanna.

By the age of twenty-three he was described as a surveyor of roads. In 1881 his father was also referred to as a surveyor of roads, as well as being a farmer.

By 1891 Edward Richards was living at Ruggin Court, West Buckland, and ten years later he had been joined by Dublin born Clara, and their two children.

In 1894 he was appointed Surveyor to Wellington Rural District Council. In 1911 the family had moved into Wellington and were living in South Street. He retired from his position with the Rural District Council in 1924.

His son Alexander Hodgson Richards succeeded him as Surveyor to Wellington Rural District Council.

RICHARDSON, Albert Edward 1880-1964 architect

Albert Richardson was born in Hackney, London, the eldest son of confectioner Albert Richardson (b. 1857) and his wife Mary Ann. At the age of fifteen, when the family were living at Kentish Town, he became an articled pupil of Thomas Page and then served as an assistant in a number of architects' offices, including those of Evelyn Hellicar from 1898 to 1902, and Leonard Stokes from 1902-3.

Albert Richardson set up in practice in 1908 in partnership with **Charles Lovett Gill** (1880-1960) and they enjoyed a long and successful association, especially on post-First World War restoration schemes.

Albert Richardson received many honours and appointments, including the Professorship of Architecture at the Barlett School 1919-1946, RGM of the RIBA in 1947, President of the R.A. 1954-6, and a knighthood in 1956. He was a leading figure in the formation of the Georgian Group.

The partnership with Charles Gill was terminated in 1939, and after the Second World War he was joined in partnership by his son-in-law Eric Arthur Scholefield Houfe (1911-1993).

His work in Somerset came from his friendship with the Herbert family of Pixton Park, near Dulverton where he apparently designed a garden house. In 1955, at the request of Mrs Herbert, he designed St Stanislaus, R.C. Church in the High Street, Dulverton.

With Charles Gill, Albert Richardson wrote *London Houses from 1660 to 1820*, 1911, *Monumental Classic Architecture in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, 1914, *Art of Architecture*, 1938, and the *Regional Architecture of the West of England*. In his *Inns of England*, 1923, he illustrated the Luttrell Arms at Dunster.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Albert Richardson in partnership with Charles Gill:

Market House (built 1866), Dulverton, converted to a Town Hall and added the free-standing external staircase and canopied entrance porch, 1927-30 [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 154-5; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 264]

RIDLEY, Geoffrey William-see Henry Edward Mathews

RIGG, Percival Birkett, 1873-1949 architect

Percival Rigg was born at Bertmorland, near Kendal in the Lake District, the son of James Rigg (b.1840) a draper, and his wife Mary. By 1891 the family had moved to Sedbergh, eleven miles east of Kendal, then in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

His early training and education are unknown, but in 1901 he was practising as an architect, on his own account, from Heysham, on the coast of Lancashire. In 1898 he worked with the celebrated theatre designer Frank Matcham (1854-1920), on alterations to the Royalty Theatre in nearby Morecambe.

Three years later however, he had moved to Frome. He opened an office, firstly in Bath Street, then in Monmouth House, Cork Street, where in 1911 he was practising as an architect, and living with his wife Elisabeth Ann, and his two sons Ronald (b.1897) and Allan (1903-1985).

Percival Rigg took into partnership a local architect Ronald William Harvey Vallis, and **Arthur Stanley Butler** (1886-1946), a quantity surveyor of Salisbury, and they also opened an office at No.69 High Street, Weston-super-Mare.

The partnership lasted until 1934 when Percival Rigg retired from the practice and moved permanently to Weston-super-Mare, where he died in 1949, aged seventy-six.

Victoria Hospital and Nurses Home, Frome, c.1901 [SHC DD/SVN/4/1]

United Breweries, Vallis Way, Frome, alterations, 1902 [SHC DD/SVN/1/28]

Welshmill House, Frome, alterations, early 1900's. [SHC DD/SVN/6/11]
 North Hill, Frome, layout, early 1900's [SHC DD/SVN/6/14]
 Nunney Court, Nunney, plans, early 1900's [SHC DD/SVN/6/15]
 Bath Road, Frome, villa, early 1900's [SHC DD/SVN/6/16]
 National School, Bath Street, Frome, alterations, 1907 [SHC DD/SVN/3/4]
 White House, Bath Road, Frome, alterations and additions, 1907 and 1920-25 [SHC DD/SVN/6/10]
 Locks Hill House, Frome, alterations, 1908 [SHC DD/SVN/6/11]
 Zion Congregational Chapel, Frome, consulted on works of renovation and the creation of an emergency access from the schoolroom, 1909 [Harvey, *The Story of Zion Congregational Church, Frome*, 1918]
 Mechanics Institute, Frome, alterations for Bijou Cinema, 1909-10 [SHC DD/SVN/7/3]
 Sandy Hill, Beckington, alterations, 1909 [SHC DD/SVN/6/1]
 Stony Street and Palmer Street (L.P. Dodge, home furnishers), Frome, 1909, 1923 and c.1930, works completed by Rigg, Vallis & Butler [SHC DD/SVN/1/42 and 1/76]
 Phoenix Hall, Frome, alterations, 1910 [SHC DD/SVN/6/12]
 Monmouth House, Cork Street, Frome, alterations for practice offices, started by Percival Rigg but completed by Ronald Vallis, 1910-1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/13]
 St Mary, Cloford, plans for heating system, 1910 and 1923 [SHC DD/SVN/2/7]
 School, Marston Bigot, alterations, 1910 [SHC DD/SVN/3/6]
 Baptist Chapel, South Parade, Frome, arrangements for proposed organ, 1911 [SHC DD/SVN/2/14]
 Standerwick Court, Beckington, alterations, 1911 [SHC DD/SVN/6/2]
 Garston House, Frome, alterations, 1912 [SHC DD/SVN/6/14]
 Church School, Beckington, alterations, 1912 [SHC DD/SVN/3/1]
 Electric Theatre, Burnham-on-Sea, 1912 [SHC DD/SVN/7/1]
 Palace Theatre (or Palace of Varieties), Stars Lane and South Street, Yeovil, 1912-13, builder F.R. Bartlett of Yeovil, dem. and replaced by the Gaumont Palace Cinema in 1933 [SHC DD/SVN/7/12; Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 29-30; Duffus, *Yeovil Cinemas Through Time*, 2013, 25-29, photos]
 Palace Cinema, Wells, n.d. [SHC DD/SVN/7/1]
 Lamb Brewery, Frome, alterations and additions, 1912 and 1918 [SHC DD/SVN/1/31]
 Selwood Tennis Club, Somerset Road, Frome, layout of courts, 1913 [SHC DD/SVN/7/4]
 Bath Street, No. 10, Frome, alterations, 1913 [SHC DD/SVN/6/15]
 St John's sacristan's house, Frome, 1913 [SHC DD/SVN/2/11]
 Messrs. J.W. Singer, Cork Street, Frome, factory building, c.1914-17 [SHC DD/SVN/1/9]
 Adderwell Mills (Messrs. Wallington & Weston), Frome, c.1915 [SHC DD/SVN/1/22]
 Beckington Abbey, Beckington, alterations, 1917 [SHC DD/SVN/6/1]
 Crown Hotel, Market Street, Frome, alterations, 1918 [SHC DD/SVN/1/38]
 Whitby Bros. Ltd Glove Factory, Yeovil, alterations, 1918 and 1920 [SHC DD/SVN/1/68]
 St John's Vicarage, Frome, additions, 1920 [SHC DD/SVN/2/10]
 Sunnyside, Beckington, alterations, c.1920 [SHC DD/SVN/6/1]
 Bath Street, No. 17, Frome, alterations to form a club, c.1920 [SHC DD/SVN/7/5]
 Co-op and Industrial Society, No. 18 Bath Road, Frome, new premises, 1920-23 [SHC DD/SVN/1/40; Gill, *Bath Street, Frome*, 1992, 65, plans illust]
 Keyford Hospital, Frome, alterations, 1921 [SHC DD/SVN/4/5]
 St Katherine, East Woodlands, churchyard plans, 1921 [SHC DD/SVN/2/20]
 Memorial Hall, Christchurch Street West, Frome, the building was not completed according to Percival Rigg's ornate design, 1921-23 [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 133 and 141 illust.of original design]
 Middle Street, Nos. 5 and 6 (WH Smith newsagents and WH Simes & Sons), Yeovil, alterations, 1922-24 [SHC DD/SVN/1/69]
 Butt of Sherry, Mells, alterations, 1923 [SHC DD/SVN/1/31]
 Argyll House, Frome, alterations, 1923 [SHC DD/SVN/6/56-57]
 Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, alteration to unidentified premises, 1924 [SHC DD/SVN/1/53]
 South Parade, Rawlings & Co. (leather belt manufacturers), Frome, additional factory, 1924 [SHC DD/SVN/1/39]
 Parbury, Frome, new cottage, 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/6/11]
 Isolation Hospital, Frome, c.1925 [SHC DD/SVN/4/8]

Percival Birkett Rigg in partnership with Ronald Vallis and Arthur Butler:
 George Inn, Frome, alterations, 1906 and 1928-30, earliest work by Percival Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/1/35]
 Bacon Curing Factory, Stony Lane, Frome, new factory and additions, 1911-1928 and post-1934, work begun by Percival Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/ 1/36]
 Wallbridge Mills (Messrs. R. Tucker), Frome, 1913-1929, works begun by Percival Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/13-15]
 Selwood Printing Works (Butler & Tanner), Frome, factory building 1916-1935, works begun by Percival Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/ 1/21]
 Adderwell Printing Works, Frome, 1917-1949, works begun by Pervical Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/1/17-20]
 WH Smith newsagents, No. 29 High Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/1/3]
 WH Smith newsagents, Bath Street and Church Slope, Frome, alterations, n.d. and 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/1/41]
 Almshouses, Frome, alterations, c.1925 and 1936-7, works completed by Ronald Vallis [SHC DD/SVN/7/6]
 Victoria Hospital, Frome, additions, 1925-28 [SHC DD/SVN/4/2]
 Parish Club, Nunney, additions, 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/2/17]
 Sparkford Inn, Sparkford, alterations, 1925-1938, works completed by Ronald Vallis [SHC DD/SVN/1/63-4]
 Manor House, Wyke Champflower, alterations, 1926 [SHC DD/SVN/6/49]
 St Mary's School and Vicarage, Frome, site plans, 1926 [SHC DD/SVN/2/14]
 Cork Street, Hobbs Motor Company garage, alterations, 1927 [SHC DD/SVN/1/38]
 Willow Vale, Frome, alterations to house, 1927 [SHC DD/SVN/6/17]
 WH Smith newsagents, Blenheim Road Minehead, alterations, 1928-9 [SHC DD/SVN/1/55]
 Marston Gate, Marston Bigot, new house, 1930 [SHC DD/SVN/6/35]
 Mendip House, Frome, alterations, 1930 [SHC DD/SVN/6/18]
 Red Lion, Frome, alterations, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/1/80]
 Frome Urban area and Frome District town planning schemes-area plans, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/5/26-27 and 30]
 Wells and District town planning schemes-area plans, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/5/28]
 Weymouth Road, new house, 1932 [SHC DD/SVN/6/19]
 Woolston House, North Cadbury, conversion of stables to a house, 1932 [SHC DD/SVN/6/5]
 Dolphin Inn, Spring Gardens, Frome, rebuilding and alterations, 1932-33 [SHC DD/SVN/1/33 and 1/78-79]
 Conservative Club, Christchurch Street West, Frome, new billiard hall, 1933 [SHC DD/SVN/7/5]
 Portway House Hotel, Frome, alterations, 1933-1945, works completed by Ronald Vallis [SHC DD/SVN/1/32]
 Alexandra Road, Frome, house and shops, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/20]
 Willow Vale House, Frome, alterations, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/21]
 Riverside Terrace, Nos 1-5, Frome, 1934

ROACH, Samuel A.-see Harry Hems

ROBERTS, Ernest Samuel 1891-1945 *architect*

Ernest Roberts was born in Birmingham, the eldest son of Samuel John Roberts (b.1866) a builder, and his wife Elizabeth. In 1901 the family were living in Kings Norton, Worcestershire. In 1911 Ernest Roberts was referred to as a surveyors assistant. Later he was to practise primarily as a theatre architect from offices in Birmingham. From c.1918 to 1935 was in partnership with **Percival Roland Hands Satchwell** (1889-1957).

Ernest Roberts designed some fifteen theatres across the country, often for the Clifton Cinemas Group of Birmingham, as in Somerset.

In Wiltshire he built the Regal Cinemas in Warminster, 1934-35, and Devizes, 1939.

Regal Cinema, Shepton Mallet, 1934, dem., 1973 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 21; Davis, *Shepton Mallet Then and Now*, 2014]

Regal Cinema, Priory Road/Princes Road, Wells, assisted by local architect Reginald Osmund Stiles, 1935, closed as a cinema [Hornsey, 2002, 25]

Regal Cinema, Union Street/Church Street, Cheddar, 1939, closed 1958, dem. [Hornsey, 2002, 9;

The Archive Photographs Series-Cheddar, 1997, 50 illust.]

ROBERTS, Frederick William 1859-1932 *architect & surveyor*

Born in Manchester, Frederick Roberts was the only son of William Roberts (b.1822), an engineer, and his wife Ruth. By the age of twelve the family had moved to Torpoint, Cornwall, and Frederick Roberts was educated at Nelson House School, Devonport, Devon, before becoming an articled pupil of Plymouth architect Henry John Snell (1843-1924). Having completed his articles, he stayed with Henry Snell, serving as his assistant for the next two years.

By 1881, Frederick Roberts had moved to Taunton as an assistant in the office of Charles Henry Samson & Arthur Basil Cottam, he then joined the Great Western Railway Company, as an architectural engineer, under Thomas Hammet, the Divisional Engineer. After nine years working for the GWR, in 1892 he decided to set up an independent architectural practice.

His office was at No. 2 Hammet Street, Taunton, but he spent the next thirty years or so working mainly in Minehead. He was involved in all aspects of the town's development, and in 1895 succeeded James Piers St Aubyn as consultant architect to the Luttrell Estate. For twenty-five years, he was also chief architect to the brewers, William Hancocks & Sons (Wiveliscombe) Ltd, that from 1927 became Arnold & Hancock Ltd, following a merger with S.W. Arnold & Son Ltd of Taunton.

Frederick Roberts lived at Northbrook Lodge, Staplegrove Road, Taunton (built by the Pollard family) with his wife Mary and their five children.

From 1911 Frederick Roberts was joined in partnership by architect John Henry Hilary Willman. Frederick Roberts, however, continued to undertake all commissions in Minehead, until c.1920.

[Much of the information on buildings designed by Frederick Roberts in Minehead is taken from the unpublished research of Oliver Davis]

Vicarage, Ashill, minor additions, 1890 [SHC D/D/Bbm/271]

Blagdon, Leigh Hill storage reservoir, consultant with engineer James Taylor to Henry Coles, engineer and waterworks manager Taunton Corporation, 18919-4, builders Bond & Hitchcock [Taunton Courier, 28 February 1894]

Bancks Street, Minehead, plans for the layout of the street and sewer for the Luttrell Estate together with Nos. 1-3 Bancks Street, 1896, Nos. 4-6 Bancks Street, 1898 and a further pair of houses, 1901 [OD]

Young Men's Institute (Church Institute), Bancks Street, Minehead, 1895, opened 1896, builder John Burgess [OD]

Masonic Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1896, builder John Burgess, carving on pediment by William Giles, new Lodge room added at the rear, 1923 [OD]

The Butts, Selbourne Place, Minehead, eight houses, 1896, builder James Hurford [SHC D/U/M/22/1/22]

Townsend Road, Nos.10-12, Minehead, row of three houses, 1896-97 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/20]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, two groups of six houses, 1896-97, builder John Burgess [SHC D/U/M/22/1/15 and 29]

Magdalene Street, Taunton, alterations, 1897 [Building Journal, 15 August 1897]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, six houses, 1897, builders Burgess & Sons [OD]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, plans for new street, 1898 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/37]

Tregonwell Road, laid out street and No1, (behind York House Hotel), Minehead, house for himself and his office, 1899-1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/85]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, two villas, 1899, builder John Burgess [OD]

Methodist Church (built as Bible Christian Chapel) and Sunday Schools, Waterloo Road, Wellington, 1899, replacing the Methodist Church, Mantle Street, 1851 [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 34 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 84 illuasts; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 659]

York House, The Avenue, Minehead, two houses, 1899, builder J. Burgess & Sons

Wellington Hotel, Minehead, billiard room and other minor works, 1899 and 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/61 and 173]

Swallowfield Estate, Wellington, 1899 onwards, including buildings on Station Road (e.side),

Owen Street, Mitchell Street and Holyoake Street [Isaac, *The Howards and the transformation of Wellington*, 1993, 4 and 5]

Northfield Road, Minehead, laid out street, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/86]

Weirfield Road, Minehead, laid out street, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/95]

Seven Estate layouts with 300 local authority houses, Taunton, by 1899 one hundred and

thirteen houses had been completed [information from Julian Orbach]
The Old Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1900, builder William Harrison [OD]
Irnham Street, laid out street from Summerland Street to Selbourne Place, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/84]
Nos. 11-13 Bancks Street with workshop and stables, Minehead, 1900-01, builder William Harrison [SHC D/U/M/22/1/110 and 116]
Quay Lane, The Esplanade, North Road and Summerland Avenue, Minehead, sewers, 1900-02 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/97 and 118]
Pier, Minehead, sea-wall and lay-out of pier with engineer John James Webster, 1900-01, dem. 1940 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/96; Pearson, *Piers and Other Seaside Architecture*, 2012, 14 and 21]
Highnam (now Channel House), Weirfield Road, Minehead, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/102]
North Hill estate, Minehead, layout plans for building plots, 1901 [Lamplugh, *Minehead and Dunster*, 1987, 88 illust. of advertisement]
Carhampton, house across road n.w. of the Butchers Arms, 1901 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/3]
The Avenue, No. 21, Minehead, solicitors office, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/117]
Baptist Church (built 1831-2), The Parks, Minehead, alterations and additions, 1901-02 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/129]
Friday Street, Minehead, stables in Back Street, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/130]
Red Lion (Quay Inn), Quay Street, Minehead, rebuilt, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/131]
Martlet Road, Minehead, pair of houses and stables on the North Hill estate, 1902-4 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/133 and 196]
Henley Villa and Mount Royal, Weirfield Road, Minehead, 1902, for Taunton builder Alfred John Spiller [SHC D/U/M/22/1/137]
Church Street, Minehead, pair of cottages near church, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/147]
Quay Street, Minehead, four cottages, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/142]
North Road, Minehead, sawmills, timbersheds, stables and offices for timber merchant Kent Ridler, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/151]
Quay Street/New Street, Minehead, stables, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/155]
Watts House (built 1829-31), Bishops Lydeard, additions, 1902 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 122]
Quaker Meeting House, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1903, builder William Harrison, formerly the Plymouth Brethren Meeting Room [OD]
United Reform Chapel (formerly the Congregational Chapel Sunday School), Bancks Street, Minehead, 1903-4, builders F. Parker and Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/191]
Wallen House and Belvedere, corner of Irnham Road and Friday Street, Minehead, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/163]
Bampton Street, Minehead, eleven cottages, 1903, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/177]
Irnham Road, house and stables, 1903, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/179]
Lower Cleeve, The Parks, Minehead, 1903, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/180]
Tregonwell Road, Minehead, four semi-detached houses, 1904, builder J. Burgess [SHC D/U/M/22/1/202]
Friday Street, Minehead, upper part of the Street, 1904-9
Bilbao House, Dulverton, alterations to stables, 1904 [SHC D/D/R/dul/24/1/24]
Summerland Avenue, Minehead, block of two houses, 1904, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/210]
West Street, Minehead, four cottages, 1904, ten cottages (Pit Park estate)-builder Francis Philps [SHC D/U/M/22/1/213 and 214]
Friday Street, Minehead, pair of shops and houses, 1904, three shops, 1905, builders F. Parker & Son [SHC D/U/M/22/1/217, 246, 290 and 306]
Marleys, opposite Ballfield Road, four units, c.1905 [OD]
Bampton Street, Minehead, laid out Pit Park estate, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/225]
Glenmore Road, Minehead, six houses, 1905, builder J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/229]
The Cottage, Coppleham, Exton, 1905-6 [SHC D/R/ DUL/24/1/32 and 37]
The Parks, No.3, Minehead, house and business premises, 1906-7 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/342]
Churr Steep, Minehead, eight cottages, 1906, F. Parker & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/247]
Friday Street, No.24, Minehead, three shops and monumental masonry, 1906-07 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/257, 296, 319 and 321]
Quirke Street, Minehead, laid out street, 1907 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/322]
Higher Town, Minehead, pair of cottages, 1907, builder John Brown Marley [SHC

D/U/M/22/1/316]

North Town School (Board School, later an Infants and Junior School, as well as a Secondary Modern School for Girls until 1966), Taunton, a possible competition entry with Henry Dare Bryan (who proposed his election as a Fellow of the RIBA in 1906), built 1907-8 [Frederick Roberts entry in *Who's who in Architecture: 1914, 1923, 1926*; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 96 photo of 1909]

Old Ship Aground (formerly Pier Hotel), The Quay, Minehead, alterations, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/239]

King Edward Road, Minehead, six pairs of semi-detached houses, including Sherwood and Broadleas, 1908, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/285]

Staplegrove Manor, Staplegrove, remodelled and added a cottage, 1908 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 574]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, houses, 1909, builder John Brown Marley [OD]

Osborne House, Trull Road, Taunton, additions, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/523]

Winchester Street, Nos 2-16, Taunton, terrace, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/516]

Taunton School, Taunton, Headmaster's House, rebuilt the gymnasium, added classroom, covered playground and swimming pool, 1909, builder Alfred John Spiller [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/493, 494 and 611; Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14 and 49 illust.]

East Street, Taunton, workshop at the rear of Stansell & Sons, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/506]

Orchard Street, Minehead, furniture store, stables, etc., 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/396]

Church Street, Minehead, pair of cottages, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/390]

Market Stalls for Taunton Market [SHC A/CMY/551]

Bishopsmead, Kingston Road, Taunton, additions [information from Julian Orbach]

Eighty local authority houses, Wellington [information from Julian Orbach]

Electric light power station, Taunton, builder Henry James Spiller [information from Julian Orbach]

Frederick Roberts in partnership with John Willman:

Taunton School, Taunton, two semi-detached boarding houses (Wills), 1911-12, builders Potter & Sons of Taunton [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 116]

School (built 1837), Blagdon, unexecuted rebuild, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Askwith memorial Chapel, 1912 [SHC D/D/Cf/1912/49]

Village Hall, East Quantoxhead, 1914 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 293]

Chapel Cleeve, Old Cleeve, attrib. refronting and enlarging westwards 1913-14, interiors refitted with oak panelling, richly decorated ceilings by George Percy Bankart, and an Elizabethan carved oak overmantel from a building in Taunton [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 509]

Quay Lane, Minehead, additions to cottage, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/575]

Gordon Mead, Minehead, additions and alterations, 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/631 and 633]

Homeleigh, Minehead, alterations, 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/632]

War Memorial, Martlett Road and St Michaels Road, Minehead, 1921 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/637]

Hagley, Alcombe Coombe, Minehead, additions, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/656]

Hospital, The Avenue, Minehead, additions, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/657]

Staplegrove Road, No.61, Taunton, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/890]

Wellington Road, Marshalsea Brothers Limited, Taunton, showroom, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/885]

Yondercot, Cheddon Road, Taunton, rear additions, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/884]

Foresters Arms, Dunster, minor alterations, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/47]

Newcombe's West Somerset Stores and Restaurant, corner of The Avenue/Blenheim Road, Minehead, 1923-24, now The Owls Restaurant [OD]

Church Street, Minehead, nine cottages, 1924 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/665]

Netherleigh, Blenheim Road, Minehead, additions, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/678]

Village Hall, Porlock, main hall, 1925, foundation stone laid 1925 by Lady Lovelace [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/55]

Village Hall, Townsend Road, Minehead, 1925-26 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 457-8]

Mount Nebo, Taunton, demolished Mount Nebo House, laid out the estate and designed the houses, probably including No.2 (Mount Nebo House), Nos. 5 and 7, 15, 17, and 19-25 Mount Nebo together with Nos.6-22 (St Georges Terrace) Middleway, pre 1926, competition winning scheme [Bush, *Jerbould's Taunton*, 1983, 35]

Halsway Manor, Stogumber, additions, c.1926 [*Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

The Parks House, The Parks, Minehead, 1926, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]
 Municipal Hall, formerly the Grammar School, Corporation Street, Taunton, survey drawings, 1927 [SHC A/CMY/457]
 Wyndham Hall, Taunton Castle (incorporating sixteenth century carved front oak door frame from the Spread Eagle Inn, North Street, Taunton, dem. and the Post Office was built in on the site in 1911), 1927 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 617]
 Gladstone Street, Taunton, cottage for Sanitary Steam Laundry, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1260]
 High Street, Taunton, tea-room behind White's Restaurant, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1265]
 Holway Hill, Taunton, four houses, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1277]
 Kingston Road, Taunton, bungalow, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1278]
 Egremont Hotel, Williton, minor additions, 1927 [SHC D/R/wil24/1/62]

ROBERTS, Henry 1803-1876 *architect and housing reformer*

Henry Roberts was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, the second son of Josiah Roberts (1773-1846), a London merchant. Shortly after his birth, the family returned to England, and at the age of fifteen Henry Roberts became an articled pupil of London architect Charles Fowler (1792-1867), who had just established his own independent architectural practice.

In 1824 Henry Roberts won two medals from the Society of Arts for his draughtsmanship, and the following year joined the office of Sir Robert Smirke (1781-1867), and entered the R.A. Schools. In 1828, having completed his formal education, he toured the Continent, and whilst in Naples saw for himself the important role philanthropic housing played in tackling the needs of the urban poor.

By 1830 Henry Roberts had established his own architectural practice in London, and in 1832 won the architectural competition, against over eighty entrants, for the design of the new Fishmongers Hall. At this time he employed George Gilbert Scott as his assistant who later described him as...*gentlemanly, religious, precise and quiet*. The Hall, completed in 1840, made his name, and he also won the prestigious Soane medallion.

As an architect Henry Roberts enjoyed a number of advantages, including a string of clients ranging from prominent members of the clergy, to the landed gentry, and aristocracy, together with a working association with Prince Albert. Numerous commissions followed including in Escot House, and the Church of St Philip and James, 1837-1840 in Devon. During these years Henry Roberts had been consolidating his position becoming a founder member of the Institute of British Architects in 1835, from 1838 to 1843 he regularly exhib. at the R.A. He also patented an invention involving the use of hollow bricks that provided a cheap, light but strong, well-insulated building components.

In 1847 following the death of his father in the previous year, Henry Roberts married Catherine de Swetschine (c.1820-1905), who was born in Archangel, the daughter of a Russian nobleman.

Despite all his apparent success Henry Roberts reputation as an architect did not endure. But it is as a pioneer of social housing that he is remembered, designing philanthropic developments and model dwellings in his role as Honorary Architect of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes, founded in 1844. On their behalf he also published influential books, pamphlets, plans and specifications.

In 1853 he moved to the Continent...*for the sake of his health*, visiting Russia, France and Switzerland, but mostly living in Florence, occasionally returning to England to give lectures. Henry Roberts died in 1876, and was buried in Florence.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; James Stevens Curl, *The Life and Work of Henry Roberts*, 1983; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2004; James Stevens Curl in *The Practice of Architecture-eight architects 1830-1930*, edited by Christopher Webster, 2012]

Norton Manor, Norton Fitzwarren, 1842-43, exhib. at the R.A. in 1843, the house is now the Officers Mess, Norton Manor Royal Marine Camp [Curl, 1983, 26 and 48; Webster, 2012, 23]

ROBERTS, William-see Rice Hopkins

ROBINS, Francis *monumental mason*

Francis Robins (or Robbins) of Bath was described as a...*statuary, mason and penant man* when he was declared bankrupt in 1770.

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, mon. to the Revd. Henry Lockett (d.1778) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1049; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South*

and West, 2014, 241]

ROBINSON, Arthur William & George H. GORDON of London

St Mary, Wambrook, chancel, vestry, reseating and repairs, 1891 and 1895, inspection by Thomas Garner [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 648]

ROBINSON, George Thomas-see Henry John Paull

ROBINSON, Walter-see Charles Edmund Giles

ROCKE, James John, 1820-1869 *solicitor*

James Rocke was the son of Susannah Rocke (b.c.1776). He lived in Chilkwell Street, Glastonbury and by 1850 he was practising as a solicitor from the High Street. He died aged only forty-nine. The Abbey Arms and Railway Hotel (became the Somerset and Dorset Railway headquarters until 1875), and three cottages, Glastonbury, 1857, cottages dem., former hotel now part of Snow's Timber Yard [Gillett, *The Somerset and Dorset Railway Through Time*, 2016]

ROGERS, Harold Sydney 1877-1953 *architect*

Born in Richmond, Surrey, Harold Rogers was the first child of surveyor Sydney James Rogers (b. 1849) and his wife Florence Mary. He became an assistant to the Oxford Architect and Surveyor of the Fabric of Westminster Abbey, John Thomas Micklewaite (1843-1906). After John Micklewaite's death in 1906, Harold Rogers continued the practice and went on to design the Church of St Luke at Cowley, Oxford in 1937-8.

In 1911 he was living in Victoria Street, Westminster, London with his wife Etheldreda Urling. St Mary, Bruton, n.e. chapel furnished, painted reredos and war memorial panel for Kings School, 1920, also possibly assisted William Henry Randoll Blacking with the design of the screen, 1938 [SHC D/D/Cf/1920/24],

ROGERS, Samuel George

Surveyor to Chard Borough Council from 1902 until 1913

ROGERS, William d.1857 *architect and surveyor*

William Rogers was an articled pupil of architect Samuel Beazley (1786-1851), and later practised from Westminster, London. He designed St Michael, Stockwell in 1841, and the Flower Market, Wellington Street, Covent Green, 1871-2. He was a District Surveyor for Lambeth and parts of Streatham, supervising local building standards..

Culverhayes House, Chard, surveyed to assess suitability as a vicarage, 1854 [SHC D/D/Bbm/121]

ROLFE, William Benjamin 1868-1952, **Gilbert Eyre PETO** 1883-1968 and **Charles Alan CROZIER-COLE** 1911-1979 *architect and surveyors*

William Rolfe was born in Bath, the second son of William Adolphus Rolfe (b. 1833) a chemist, and his wife Mary Matilda. From 1883 to 1889 he was an articled pupil of the local architect William John Willcox, and remained as his assistant until 1908. At that time he was living with his wife Katherine Hall at Lyncombe, Bath.

He was then appointed Architect and Surveyor to the Bath Municipal Charity Trust and St John's Hospital.

In the 1920's he was joined in partnership by Gilbert Eyre Peto, a nephew of Harold Peto.

Gilbert Peto was born in Ealing the son of Ernest William Peto (b.1852) and Mary Ellen Peto. But by the age of seven he was living with his stepfather Thomas William Fleming (b.1851) in Portishead, North Somerset. From 1906 he worked as an assistant for Harold Peto at Ilford Manor, Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire. During the First World War he served in the Admiralty Works at Southwick, and in 1920 applied for the post of Chief Architectural Assistant with Dorset County Council, before joining in partnership with William Rolfe.

The partners also continued the practice of William John Willcox, who had retired in 1924.

In 1929 their work in the City included Widcombe House, in front of which stands an eighteenth century dovecote that might have inspired their design of a dovecote at Lytes Cary, disguising the appearance of a water pump. The partnership was formally dissolved in December 1938, and William Rolfe was then briefly joined in partnership by Charles Alan Crozier-Cole (1911-1979).

William Rolfe in partnership with Gilbert Peto:

Ashwick Court, Oakhill, alterations, 1928 [RIBA Drawings Collection; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Ashwick*, 2 June 1961, amended 10 March 2016]

Hazelgrove House, Sparkford, alterations to the house and stables, 1930 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, water pump within a traditional Somerset dovecote, 1934 [RIBA Drawings Collection; Hansell, *Doves and Dovecotes*, 1988, 224 illust]

Ammerdown, Kilmersdon, design for the drive and forecourt, and alterations to the hall, 1937 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

Foxwitche, Withypool, house and lodge, 1937 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

William Rolfe in partnership with Charles Alan Crozier-Cole:

House at Croford, Wiveliscombe, 1939 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

RONALDSON, George-see Thomas Lee

ROWSELL, John 1822-1894 *stonemason*

John Rowsell was the son of James Rowsell (b. 1802) a stonemason of Thurlbear. In 1871 he was living at no.52 Upper High Street, Taunton.

Manse, Baptist Chapel, Hatch Beauchamp, 1854-55, carpenter Samuel Blackmore [Wingfield, *The Baptist Church at Hatch Beauchamp, Somerset*, 1970, 24]

RUTHERFORD, John, b. 1858 *architect*

John Rutherford was born in Edinburgh, the second son of John Rutherford (b. 1831) and Catherine (b.1835). He initially worked as an architectural draughtsman, but by 1901 had been appointed Surveyor to HM Office of Works. He transferred to their London office, and with his wife Kate, and their three children, lived in Streatham.

At the HM Office of Works (later known as the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works) John Rutherford was responsible for the design of major Post Office buildings. In the South-West he designed Post Offices at Dorchester, Ilfracombe, Torquay, Weymouth, St Helier on Jersey, as well as at Taunton.

Post Office, North Street, Taunton, 1911, builders Henry William Pollard & Sons [*The Builder*, 11 September 1909, 296; *British Post Office Buildings and their Architects*, on-line; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 12 illust]

RYSBRACK, John Michael 1694-1770 *sculptor*

Born Jan Michiel Rijsbraeck in Antwerp, Holland, John Michael Rysbrack was the son of painter Pieter Rijsbraeck. He settled in London in 1720 and quickly established himself as a leading sculptor. He went on to execute busts and funerary mons. of many of the most prominent men of the day including, Isaac Newton, the Duke of Marlborough, Inigo Jones and Alexander Pope.

In Bristol, he cast the bronze equestrian statue of William III in Queen Square, in 1733, and a mon. to Edward Colston in All Saints Church.

St Edward, Goathurst, mon. to the Revd. John Tynte (d.1742) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 331]

St George, Hinton St George, mon. to John Poulett (d.1743) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 361]

S

St AUBYN, James Piers 1815-1895 and **Francis William** 1856-1920 *architects*

James Piers St Aubyn was born at the Vicarage, Powick, Worcestershire the second son of the Revd. Robert Thomas St Aubyn (1786-1875), a relative of Baron St Levan of St Michael's Mount, Cornwall, and Francis Fleming St John. Known to his family and friends as Piers or simply as J.P., he was educated at Penzance Grammar School, before beginning his studies in architecture as an articled pupil of the Gloucester architect Thomas Fulljames (1808-1874).

Piers St Aubyn qualified as an architect in 1837, and was undoubtedly assisted in his chosen career by the fact that his family were major landowners in both Cornwall and Devon, especially in the Devonport area. Whilst he worked chiefly out of London and developed a practice which

extended over the South of England, he also kept an office in Devonport. Apart from this local connection, there are clusters of his work in Gloucestershire (possibly deriving from his time in training), Kent, Cambridgeshire, Leicestershire, and in Somerset, especially in Minehead.

Piers St Aubyn was also Surveyor to the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple in London, from 1851 until 1885, and practised from offices in the Temple for much of his career.

He was primarily a church architect, building a considerable number of new churches, undertaking even more restorations, and was an advisory architect to the ICBS.

His greatest professional disappointment was his failure to secure the commission for Truro Cathedral, which he lost by one vote to John Loughborough Pearson. His most notable achievement was probably the restoration of the family seat on St Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

In the early 1860's James Piers St Aubyn was retained as consultant architect by the Luttrell Estate at Dunster, and as a consequence, was responsible for much of Minehead's major developments at that time. He was assisted, from 1868, by the newly appointed Estates Building Bailiff Charles Henry Samson.

In early 1879, his nephew Francis William St Aubyn joined the practice as a partner. He had previously been an articled pupil of John Francis Bentley for three years.

By 1885 Piers St Aubyn seems to have semi-retired, but appears to have continued working in Minehead until his death ten years. During this period he was assisted by **Henry John Wadling** (1844-1918), who also succeeded him as Surveyor to the Middle Temple in 1885. Henry Wadling was born in Plymouth. At the age of fourteen, in 1858, he entered the office of James Piers St Aubyn as an articled pupil, and remained as his assistant and managing clerk.

James Piers St Aubyn died in Marazion, Cornwall and was buried on St Michael's Mount. The local West Somerset newspaper reporting on his death in 1895 described him as the...*architect for more than three-fourths of the new houses in Minehead*.

Francis William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling took over the practice and traded as St Aubyn & Wadling.

[Many of the buildings in Minehead, designed by James Piers St Aubyn have been taken from the unpublished research of Oliver Davis; others have only been attributed to Piers St Aubyn, as his papers have not generally survived]

James Piers St Aubyn:

Holbrook House, Charlton Musgrove, greatly enlarged the House and other structural alterations, new stables, and a lodge, 1848-49, builder Thomas Way [Sweetman, *The History of Wincanton*, 1903, 197; *VCH* vol.vii, 1999, 173]

The Priory (formerly The Abbey House), Kite Lane, Ditchet, attrib. with refronting and internal alterations, 1864-68 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Ditchet*, February 1988]

Berkley Grange (old Parsonage), Berkley, alterations, 1865 [SHC DD/Bbm/44]

Midleney Place, Drayton, including stables, grooms accommodation a lodge over the road and two gardeners cottages, dem. 1936, 1865-70, builder Maurice Davis, in a contract letter the architect wrote to the client, E.B. Cley Trevilian...*There is but one way of meeting Mr Davis viz. to give him formal notice to quit the house-we then can come in and complete the work charging the cost to Davis...*in a subsequent letter St Aubyn wrote ... *Davis is the most unaccountable builder I have had to with I regret you did not eject him from the house twelve months ago...I have written to and spoken to Mr Davis until I am tire...you must act upon your agreement. I have noticed the condition of the hall floor-I fear your oak was not sufficiently seasoned* [[*The Builder*, 14 November 1868, 842; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 441; Mounter, *A Social History of Curry Rivel in the Nineteenth Century*, 1987, 78-9]

Parochial School with Master's House, Holloway/Middle Street, Minehead, 1866-67 [*VCH*, vol. xii forthcoming]

No. 8 The Parade, Minehead (formerly Stuckey's Bank now the offices of Chanin & Thomas), 1868-69 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 453]

St John the Baptist, Carhampton, dem. the tower and designed the replacement, 1868-70, builder James Piess of Bristol [SHC D/D/Cf/1868/1; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 180; *VCH*, vol.xii, forthcoming]

Greenbank Villa, Minehead, attrib. completed 1870, builder John Pearse for his own occupation, later Carlton Hotel, dem. 2003 [OD in *Minehead Conservation Society*, Bulletin 1, 2004]

Blenheim Road, Nos. 7-17, Minehead, attrib., 1871-3 [OD]

National School and master's house, St George's Street, Dunster, 1871, opened, 1872, works supervised by Charles Henry Samson [Jordan, [Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 112]

St Gregory, Beckington, restoration including repairs to roof and walls, a new fan-vault in the tower and re-pewing, 1872-80, builders Frederick and William George Brown, four lamps in the chancel by John Singer [*Building News*, 27 June 1873; ICBS]

The Esplanade, attrib. with altering four houses, 1874-76, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

Priory Court (formerly the Vicarage), Dunster, 1875, [Jordan, vii, 2009, 112 and after 128 early photograph]

Coastguard Station, The Esplanade, Minehead, house for chief coastguard and terrace of three houses backing onto North Road, 1877, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

Bond's (later Floyd's) Corner, No. 2 The Parade, Minehead, attrib., but Charles Henry Samson may also have been involved, 1877, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

The Avenue, Minehead, from 1879 [OD]

The Parade, Nos. 1-7, Minehead, attrib., but Charles Henry Samson may also have been involved, 1882 [OD]

Clanville, Minehead, 1882, dem.1969, though the stable block and garden buildings remain extant [Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 67 illust]

Blair Lodge, Townsend Road, Minehead, attrib., 1884, now the Minehead First School [OD]

St Michael, Minehead, rebuilt arcade, reroofed except n. chapel, altered a number of window traceries and restored the screen, 1883-86 [SRO DD/L 291/5; *The Builder*, 1885a, 86; SHC D/D/Cf/1883/6; Eeles, *The Parish Church of St Michael, Minehead*, 1926, 4]

James Piers St Aubyn with Francis William St Aubyn and Henry Wadling:

St Decuman, Watchet, general repairs, sanctuary paving and re-pewing, 1885-87 [*The Builder*, 1886a, 802; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1886/9; *Taunton Courier*, 26 August 1885]

Court House, East Quantoxhead, repairs, 1888, builder R.Thorne [information from Julian Orbach]

Public Hall and town assembly room, The Avenue, Minehead, 1888-89, later a cinema then converted to the Minehead & West Somerset (Luttrell Memorial) Hospital in the 1920's by William John Tamlyn, closed 2011, [Lamplugh, *Minehead and Dunster*, 1987, 93; *VCH* vol.xii, forthcoming]

The Parade, Nos.12-14, Minehead, attrib., c.1890 [OD]

The Parade, Nos. 16-20, Minehead, 1893 [information from Julian Orbach]

Esplanade Family Hotel, Minehead, attrib., 1893, now the Metropole Court and Hobby Horse, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

The Parade, Minehead, Kensington House (now W H Smiths and Boots), 1893 [information from Julian Orbach]

Wellington Hotel, Wellington Square, Minehead, attrib. with rebuild, 1893, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

The Parade, Nos. 13-21, Minehead, 1893-96, Nos 13-17 built by James Hugh Hurford & John Burgess, Nos. 19-21 built by John Brown Marley, who also built an attached row behind Blenheim Road to his own designs [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/51]

Francis William St Aubyn in partnership with Henry Wadling:

The Avenue, Nos. 15 (n.d.), 23, 24 (1899), 54 and 56, Minehead, 1895-1899, builder James Hugh Hurford of Nos. 54 and 56 [SHC D/U/M/wil/22/1/69 or 70]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, two villas, 1898 builder William Harrison [OD]

SALE, George Hansom-see John Reginald Naylor

SALISBURY, Robert 1818-1883 *carpenter*

Born in Burnham-on-Sea, Robert Salisbury was the eldest child of carpenter Joseph Salisbury and his wife Clarissa. Having trained as a carpenter, by 1881 he described his occupation as an architect, land surveyor and auctioneer.

National School, Burnham-on-Sea, 1856 [SHC DD/EDS/1791]

SALVIN, Anthony 1799-1881 *architect*

Anthony Salvin was born at Worthing, East Sussex, the son of Captain Anthony Salvin (1761-1841) of the 33rd Regiment of Foot, and his second wife Eliza Mills. When his father was recalled for military service in 1802, he was first placed with his grandfather at Willingham, and then with an aunt on his mothers side, who had married the Revd. William Nesfield, the Rector of

nearby Brancepath, in County Durham. This second placement introduced the young Anthony Salvin to the Rector's son by his first marriage, William Andrews Nesfield (1793-1881), who was to become an artist and landscape gardener.

Anthony Salvin was educated at Durham School, and instead of following his father into the army, by 1820 he had become an articled pupil of the Edinburgh architect John Paterson (d. 1832), who was then working on nearby Brancepeth Castle. Thereafter, his architectural career progressed rapidly. He moved with William Nesfield to London and found employment with the successful and fashionable architect John Nash (1752-1835), becoming acquainted in his office with his assistants Augustus Charles Pugin (1762-1832) and James Pennethorne.

Anthony Salvin exhib. at the R.A. from 1823, before setting up his own practice in c.1826. Following his first major commission at Mamhead Park in Devon, he was able to marry William Nesfield's sister, Anne. Probably the most important domestic work of this early part of his career was Harlaxton Manor in Lincolnshire, where he combined elements in his design taken from Montacute House. He was successful in two architectural competitions. Firstly, for St Mary Magdalene, Torquay, 1843 (the first of three churches he designed in Torquay), and then in the following year, the Charlton Club in London.

Throughout his long and successful career he worked on country houses, cathedrals and churches, but he is remembered today as a *restorer* of some of the most important castles in England, including Windsor and the Tower of London, becoming in the process an authority on medieval military architecture.

Anthony Salvin was Vice President of the RIBA in 1839, and awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1862. He retired in 1879 and died at Hawksfold, Fernhurst in Sussex, in a house he designed for himself in c.1860.

His architectural assistants included John Loughborough Pearson and William Eden Nesfield (1835-1888).

His son, also called Anthony Salvin (1827-1881), assisted his father in his later years, but died five months before him in 1881. Both father and son were buried at Worthing.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jill Allibone, *Anthony Salvin: Pioneer of Gothic Revival Architecture*, 1988]

Cathedral Church of Andrew, Wells, the restoration had begun in the early 1840's under the supervision of Benjamin Ferrey. In 1847 the Dean and Chapter decided that the Choir should be restored and the galleries removed. The services of Anthony Salvin were sought in addition to those of Benjamin Ferrey, and in February 1848 they resolved to adopt Anthony Salvin's plans having also considered suggestions put forward by Edward Blore in 1830. Anthony Salvin restored the choir (installing new stalls and canopies, a stone pulpit and stone cleaning 1848-1853, building work by Nowell, carving by James Forsyth). Anthony Salvin also supervised the removal of all traces of paint from the Bishop's Throne, prepared drawings for the removal of the fan vaulting from the crossing tower, fortunately not carried out, and advised on the repair of some of statues on the west front. His last work was the design of an organ case topped by angels carved by James Forsyth for a Henry Wills organ completed in 1857, three years afterwards Anthony Salvin's connection with the Cathedral was terminated [*The Builder*, 31 December 1881, 810; *Taunton Courier* 15 March 1848, 3 June and 10 June 1857; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 29,120 and 126-7; Allibone, 1988, 129-30 and 173]

Dunster Castle, Dunster, major recasting of the exterior and rearrangement of the interior, assisted by James Piers St Aubyn and Charles Henry Samson. The Chapel by James Thornhill became a massive tower to house the drawing room, he added the kitchen tower, and he also provided a billiard room, justice or business room, library, conservatory, all largely within the confines of ancient walling. Externally, Anthony Salvin greatly altered the work done by the master mason William Arnold (d.c.1637) of Charlton Musgrove; by building new towers he created the epitome of the Victorians romantic vision of a picturesque medieval castle, 1867-72, builder George Smith & Co. of London [*The Builder*, 31 December 1881, 809-10; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. S, 1975, 12; Girouard, *The Victorian Country House*, 1979, 441; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 105-8]

SAMSON, Charles Henry 1837-1925 and **Harold Overell Samson** 1873-1956 *architects and surveyors*

Charles Samson was born at Headcorn, Kent, the eldest child of Joseph Samson (b. 1816), a schoolmaster, and his wife Philadephia. In 1851 the family moved to Folkestone, and Charles Samson became an articled pupil of local architect James Henry Keeble (1815-1892). After which

he worked for a period with his uncle, William Gibbons a builder-surveyor in Royston, Hertfordshire.

In 1858 he may have been the clerk of works (only named as...*Samson*) during the building of the Cemetery chapels and lodge at Preston Road, Yeovil. However, in 1868 he was appointed Building Bailiff to the Luttrell Estate at Dunster and assisted Anthony Salvin with the extensive rebuilding and restoration works at the Castle.

During his twenty-year tenure with the Estate, Charles Samson was involved with their development projects for nearby seaside resort of Minehead in conjunction with the Estates consultant architect James Piers St. Aubyn.

In 1871 he was recorded as living in West Street, Dunster, and three years later, aged thirty-seven he married Wilhelmina. In 1878 he commenced practice on his own account in Taunton, although he continued to work in Minehead.

Charles Samson also held the post of Bath and Wells Diocesan Surveyor for a period of twenty years from 1883 until 1903.

In the late 1880's Charles Samson was joined in partnership by Arthur Basil Cottam, and they worked out of offices in both Taunton and Bridgwater. At this time Charles Samson rebuilt the chancel at St John, Yarcombe, Devon, 1890-91, restored the Church of Holy Trinity, Cleeve, 1888, and the partners designed St Mary, Langford in 1899-1900, both in North Somerset.

Charles Samson resigned from their partnership in 1906, and left Taunton to live and work in Rugby. At that time his younger son Oswald Massey Samson (1881-1918), was teaching at Rugby School, and played cricket for Oxford and Somerset. He was killed serving in France in the First World War, and his name is inscribed on the War Memorial in the churchyard of St Mary Magdalene, Taunton.

Charles Samson was an accomplished artist illustrating a number of West Somerset history books. During the First World War he sold sketches for the benefit of the Red Cross. He also provided photographs to Frederick Hancock for his book, *The Parish of Selworthy*, 1897.

He finally retired in 1923, aged eighty-six.

His elder son, Harold Overell Samson was born in Dunster, and educated at Chard Grammar School and Rutherford College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By 1891, aged eighteen, he was an articled pupil of his father, then in 1894 became an improver in the office of Newcastle-upon-Tyne architect John William Dyson (1855-1916). The following year he returned to his father's office as an assistant, and in 1908 he became a partner in the practice with Arthur Basil Cottam. Their partnership lasted only three years, and was ended by Arthur Basil Cottam's early death in 1911.

Harold Overell Samson was then joined in partnership by William Bunter Colthurst. During the course of his career he was Surveyor to the Somerset County Agricultural Association, and to the Taunton and West of England Horse Show, as well as Architect to the brewers, Starkey, Knight and Ford Limited, and to the Bridgwater Hospital Committee.

Harold Overell Samson retired in 1950, aged seventy-seven.

[Alison Fleadstead, *Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*, 2001; Derek Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007]

Charles Henry Samson:

Cemetery, Preston Road, Yeovil, competition won by Foster & Wood, 1858, two matching chapels, lodge and gates built 1860-1, Robert Shout was probably the executant architect, and Charles Henry Samson was possibly the clerk of works, builder Wellsprings of Dorchester [*The Builder*, 1858, 282, 291 and 361, and 29 June 1860, 828; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176]

Belle Vue Villa, Alcombe, possibly designed for himself, after 1871 [*VCH*, vol.12, forthcoming]

National School and master's house, St George's Street, Dunster, designed by James Piers St Aubyn but built under the supervision of Charles Samson, 1871-72 [*VCH*, vol. xii, forthcoming]

Beach Hotel (opened as the Railway Hotel but renamed by 1875), Minehead, 1872-74, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

The Laurels, No.88 Staplegrove Road, Taunton, Billiard Room in the garden of his own house, with weather vanes incorporating the letter 'S' and high-level four stained-glass windows of the seasons possibly by Edward Burne-Jones. One of the first telephones installed in Taunton was apparently between the detached billiard room and the house, 1872 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/9/251-300; Bush, *A Taunton Diary 1787-1987*, 1988, 52]

Park Street, Minehead, first half of the Street from 1873, including what is now HSBC [OD]

Vicarage, Carhampton, partly dem. existing building and built large new dining room and service wing then dem. remainder of building and built new drawing room range, 1873-4 [SHC

D/D/Bbm 205]

Holloway Street, Minehead, bottom end of the Street, c.1874 [OD]

The Parade, Nos. 2-6, Minehead, c.1875 [OD]

Clorley's Wine and Spirits Vaults, The Parade, Minehead, 1875, now Superdrug and Clintons [OD]

St George, Dunster, Charles Samson was churchwarden and carried out the restoration under the overall direction and supervision of George Edmund Street, the large perpendicular e. end window was replaced by three lancet windows constructed from remains found by Charles Sansom, other works included the restoration of the 16th century timber framed house in the churchyard and a new stone s. entrance gateway, 1875-77, builders Hales & Sons of Salisbury, carving of bench ends, pulpit and restoration of mons. by Harry Hems [*West Somerset Free Press*, 13 September, 1876; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 117-18, 120 and 153; Binding, *Discovering Dunster*, 1990, 47]

Station Cottages, Minehead, 1876, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

Cleeve Abbey, Washford, excavated and restored the Abbey ruins which had been acquired by the Estate, and gave a paper on *St Mary's Abbey, Old Cleeve*, reproduced in *PSANHS* in 1875, giving an account of some recent discoveries

Cliff Road, North Petherton, new house, 1877 [SHC A/CMY/484]

Styles Farm, Carhampton, improvements to the farmhouse, new dairy, cider house and apple chamber, 1878 [SHC DD/L 291/5]

No. 56 High Street, Taunton, drawings for a proposed restaurant, 1878 [SHC A/CMY/455]

Highlands, Martlet Road, Minehead, 1879 [OD]

Hillbury, Martlet Road, Minehead, 1880, now Wyndham House, additions, 1899 [OD]

Henley Lodge, Wellington Road, Taunton, 1880 [SHC DD/KIT 2/9 and D/B/ta 24/1/13/479]

West of England Collar Factory (later the Van Heusen), Viney Street, Taunton, 1881, builders Dinham and Verrier [*Somerset County Gazette*, 21 May and 31 December 1881]

Vicarage, Bicknoller, 1882-83 [Worthy, *The Old Quantocks-People & Places*, 2010, 21 illust.]

Harvey's Almshouse, Chard, 1884 and 1902 [SHC A/CMY/481]

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, alterations including heating, 1885

Vicarage, St Decuman's, Watchet, alterations and additions, 1885 [SHC A/CMY/402]

St Andrew, Old Cleeve, organ chamber added, reseating and heating, 1885-88

St Nicholas, Brushford, reseating and alterations, including rebuilding top stage of the tower, rough cast to the nave walls, and windows on n.side, 1887-90 [SHC A/CMY/477]

Wyndcote, Marlet Road, Minehead, 1888, enlarged 1899, builder John Henry Langdon [OD]

St Andrews Infants School, Rowbarton, Taunton, alterations and additions, 1888, builders Verrier & Son [*Taunton Courier*, 7 March 1888]

Vicarage to St James's, Elm Grove, Taunton, 1892-93, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC A/CMY/488]

Charles Henry Samson in partnership with Arthur Basil Cottam:

Bridgwater Dairy Supply Company, Bridgwater, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/30]

Poplar Estate, Burnham, two houses for Henry W. Pollard, builders, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/525]

Westfields, Bridgwater, alterations to two houses, 1888 [SHC A/CMY/44 and 115]

King Square, No. 10, Bridgwater, alterations, 1890 [SHC A/CMY/46]

Shirt and Collar Factory, St Augustine Street, Taunton [*Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society Bulletin*, No. 96, 2004, 5-13 illust]

Washington Terrace, Bridgwater, now Victoria Road, 1891-96 [SHC A/CMY/74, 88 and 198]

St Mary, Huish Episcopi, organ chamber, 1891-92 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/16]

Eastover, Bridgwater, new business premises for Boucher, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/169]

Fore Street, Bridgwater, alterations to shop for Davies, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/52]

High Street, Nos. 23 and 27, Bridgwater, coffee/refreshment room adjacent to Church Passage, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/21]

Cottage Hospital and dispensary, Edington, 1891, builder Henry James Spiller of Taunton [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 63]

Vicarage, Northmoor Green, 1891 [SHC A/CMY/461]

Brymore, Cannington, considerably enlarged the House and added the third floor, 1892 and 1896, now a school [SHC A/CMY/534 and DD/BR/ely/20/13; *VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 79]

Old Taunton Road, new villa, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/177]

Station House and two cottages, Durston and Lyng, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/400]

Bridgwater Club, King Square, Bridgwater, new reading room, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/126]

Bridgwater Oil Mills, Bridgwater for Croad and Brown, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/127]
 West Quay, Bridgwater, warehouse for Peace, 1892 [SHC A/CMY/200]
 Bowerings Mill, The Docks, Bridgwater, 1892 and 1899 [SHC A/CMY/ 25]
 Somerset Trading Co. offices, West Quay, Bridgwater, 1892, dem. [SHC A/CMY/145]
 Manor and Estate, Haygrove, Bridgwater, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/109]
 Queens Head Inn, Minehead, alterations, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/507]
 Market House Inn, High Street, Bridgwater, survey drawings, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/14]
 Wylds Road, Bridgwater, brick kiln for William Savage Akerman, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/209]
 George Hotel, George Street/St Mary Street, Bridgwater, survey drawings, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/94]
 Cab and Posting Company, Clare Street, Bridgwater, 1893 [SHC A/CMY/16]
 Market House Inn and cottage, Frog Street, Minehead, 1894 [SHC A/CMY/508]
 All Saints, Otterhampton, alterations, 1894 [SHC A/CMY/517; Redundant Churches Fund, *Churches in Retirement*, 1990, 156 states that it was an...*Awful 1894 restoration*]
 Cranleigh Gardens, Bridgwater, 1894-96 [SHC A/CMY/45, 84, and 106]
 Lloyds Bank, Cornhill, Bridgwater, new bank, formerly the Fox Fowler Bank, 1894 [an architectural sketch by Arthur Basil Cottam is illustrated in Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice*, 2007, 4; SHC A/CMY/2 and 220]
 Sunday School/Church Room, Huish Episcopi, 1894-96 [SHC A/CMY/459; *VCH*, vol.v, iii, 1974, 10]
 School, Northmoor Green, additions, 1894 and 1904 [SHC A/CMY/549]
 Plan of Taunton, 1895, published in *Taunton of To-day*, 1896
 St James, Spaxton, repairs, 1895, builder Henry James Spiller
 Bakehouse, adjacent to Castle House, Queen Street, Bridgwater, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/59]
 Grammar School, The Hill, Langport, science block and lecture room, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/ 490]
 Rosebery Avenue estate, off Bath Road, Bridgwater, twenty-seven houses, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/102]
 Collar Factory (Van Heusen) and Laundry, Dampier Street, Bridgwater, 1895-96, builder Henry W. Pollard [SHC A/CMY/5]
 Wembdon, Bridgwater, proposed houses for Hellard, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/51]
 Junior Schools, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/150]
 Foundry works, Salmon Parade, Bridgwater, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/161]
 Vicarage, Henton, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/ 405]
 Board School (built 1877), North Newton, additions, 1896, builder John Clatworthy, and plans 1900-04 [SHC A/CMY/448 and 470 and C/CA/School plans]
 Haygrove, St Matthews Field, Bridgwater, new house, 1896, alterations, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/171]
 District School, North Newton, classroom and cloakroom, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/516]
 Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, six villas, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/509]
 School, West Huntspill, 1896-8, builder Henry W. Pollard [SHC A/CMY/532; *The Builder*, 22 January 1898; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 112]
 Blake Street, Bridgwater, bonded store and malthouse for Starkey, Knight and Ford, 1896 [SHC A/CMY/11]
 Edward Street, Bridgwater, proposed shirt factory for Van Trump, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/194]
 Taunton Road, Bridgwater, proposed houses for Bryer and Son, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/213]
 Holy Trinity, Chilton Trinity, reseating, 1897 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/16]
 Northgate Brewery, Bridgwater, additions, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/116]
 Wembdon, Bridgwater, proposed farm buildings for Sheppard, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/414]
 Albert Street School (built 1878 by Henry Chedzoy & Sons), Bridgwater, toilets, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/103]
 Saltlands estate, Bridgwater, proposed development of housing estate, 1897 [SHC A/CMY/54]
 Camden Road estate, Bridgwater, new houses and roads, 1897-98 [SHC A/CMY/18, 95, 110 and 189]
 Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, new store/workshop for Henry W. Pollard, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/216]
 Technical Institute, Corporation Street, Taunton, 1898 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 625]
 School of Art, No.3 Blake Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1898-9 and additions, 1908-9 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 145]
 Memorial pedestal for the statue of Admiral Blake, Bridgwater, 1898-1901, bronze statue by Frederick William Pomeroy [SHC A/CMY/136; Gray, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1985, 289-90;

Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 373]

Bonded Store (for Starkey Knight and Ford), Blake Street/Mill Street, and loading shed, Docks both in Bridgwater, 1898, builders Henry W. Pollard [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 5 and 7]

Fore Street, Nos.4-6 (formerly Hamlin & Son grocers), Bridgwater, 1898 [SRO A/CMY/210; Gibson, *A Somerset Architects' Practice in the 19th and 20th Centuries*, 2007, 13 illust]

King Street/Queen Street, Bridgwater, alterations to premises on the corner, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/22]

The Elms, Wembdon, alterations, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/68]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, drainage works, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/458]

Bowerman and Sons offices, Westonzoyland Road, Bridgwater, 1898-1906 [SHC A/CMY/13]

Holt Bros. Burnham Brewery, Burnham-on-Sea, alterations, 1898 [SHC A/CMY/410]

Durleigh Road, Bridgwater, housing development, 1898-1900 [SHC A/AMY/57,180 and 181]

Town Hall, The Parade, Taunton, architectural competition winning design of 1898-1902, not executed [SHC A/CMY/427; *The Building News*, 10 June 1898, illust.; *The Builder*, 1898, 470 and 494; Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 248-9 and 292-3; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

East Croft, Bridgwater, lodge, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/149]

Mansion House Inn, High Street, Bridgwater, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/26]

Hamp Green Rise, Bridgwater, roads, sewers and houses, 1899 and 1905 [SHC A/CMY/121 and 212]

Curate's House, Langford Budville, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/530]

Durleigh Road adjoining Park Road, Bridgwater, four houses, 1899, and two houses, 1906-7 [SHC A/CMY/182 and 447]

St John Street, Bridgwater, shop and house, 1899 and new shop, 1907 [SRO A/CMY/139 and SHC A/CMY/179]

School, Burrowbridge, alterations, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/504]

Manor House, Brean, 1899 [SHC A/CMY/462]

Monmouth Street, house, 1899 [SHC A/AMY/ 140]

Powlett House, Upper High Street, Taunton, alterations, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/453]

St Edward, Goathurst, drawings, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/502]

St Mary, Luxborough, restored and altered, 1890 and 1900 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 412]

Brymore, Cannington, cottages, 1900-1 [SHC A/CMY/408, 416 and 454]

Nether Stowey, cottages and shop, 1900 [SHC A/CMY/ 528]

College of Art, Corporation Street, Taunton, drawings 1900, completed in 1905, builders TH Moggridge [SHC A/AMY/456; Pevsner, 1958, 315; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 377]

St George, Ruishton, alterations, 1900-1

Vicarage, Burtle, alterations, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/437]

No.8 Fore Street, Bridgwater, reconstruction, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/125]

School, Wembdon, internal screen, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/71]

Constitutional Club, West Quay, Bridgwater, shop front, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/87]

WH Boys premises, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/129]

Baptist Chapel, St Mary Street, Bridgwater, interior alterations, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/43 and 170]

Doctor's premises, King Square, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/178]

Wills and Sons shop, North Street, Bridgwater, 1901 [SHC A/CMY/167]

St Andrew, Withypool, rebuilding of tower and general repairs, 1902, builder William Farings [ICBS; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Withypool and Hawkridge*, 6 April 1959, amended 2 January 1986]

St Peter & St Paul, Over Stowey, chancel extended by Arthur Basil Cottam, 1902 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 513]

Down House, Shapwick, alterations, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/546]

Lindenhurst, Thurloxton, porch, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/499]

Bridgwater Sanitary Steam Laundry, Taunton Road, Bridgwater, boiler house, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/191]

Somerset Sanitary Steam Laundry, Taunton, attrib. c.1902, dem. [Greenslade Taylor Hunt, Auction, Lot 522, 8 November 2014, photo]

Hotel, Berrow, proposals, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/513]

Vicarage, Burnham on Sea, stables, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/529]

Public Park, Wellington, attrib. with lodge and gates, 1902-3, park laid out by Robert Veitch & Sons [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 79 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 78 and 78 illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 660]

St Michael, Alcombe, new church, consisting of a nave and temporary chancel, 1902-3 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 451]

Enmore Castle, Enmore, alterations including works to the grounds, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/452]

St Mary, Bridgwater, replaced earlier vestry by Harold Brakspear, 1902 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 135]

St Mary's Hall, King Square, Bridgwater, 1902-3 [SHC A/CMY/163]

Ball's Copse House, Brent Knoll, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/412]

Cornhill, Bridgwater, premises restored after fire, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/147]

King Square, Bridgwater, two houses, 1903 [SHC A/CMY/83]

St George, Wilton, Taunton, alterations at the e.end, 1903-5 [SHC A/CMY/411]

Holy Trinity School, West Street, Bridgwater, additions, 1904 [SHC A/CMY/202]

School (built 1843), Middlezoy, alterations, drainage and improvements, 1904 [SHC A/CMY/443 and C/CA/School plans]

Malt Shovel Inn, Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, rebuilt 1904 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 148]

Library, Bridgwater, unsuccessful competition entry, 1904

Robins Close, Wellington, new house, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14]

School (1877), Langport and Huish Episcopi, alterations, 1904 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Dr Morgan's Grammar School, Bridgwater, new science classrooms 1904-9 [SHC A/CMY/131]

St Bartholomew, Lyng, rebuilt the upper section of the tower, 1904-5, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC A/CMY/435]

Bishop Fox's School for Girls, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, 1904-5, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14 and 48 illust]

Fons George, Taunton, new house, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]

Amberd House, Staplehay, Trull, alterations and addition to stables, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]

Cloth and collar factory, Priory Avenue, Taunton, c.1904, builder Alfred John Spiller [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]

School, Tonedale, Wellington, additions and improvements, 1905, builders Sweet & Burge [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Village Hall and Institute, Cannington, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/522]

Nos. 26-28 Eastover, Bridgwater, butchers shop, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/176]

Cornation Road, Bridgwater, twenty-four houses, 1905, builder Charles Bryer [SHC A/CMY/117]

Village Hall and Institute, Cannington, 1905 [SHC A/CMY/548]

Glebe Cottage, Kilve, alterations and additions, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/505]

Old Taunton Road, warehouse and offices for Treleage, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/160]

St John, Taunton, wooden entrance vestibule, 1906 [Church guide]

School, Kingsbury Episcopi, alterations 1906-14, later drawings after 1911 by Samson and Colthurst [SHC A/CMY/476]

School, new school, Tatworth, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/540 and C/CA/School plans]

All Saints, Kingston Seymour, alterations, 1906 [SHC A/CMY/450]

Harold Overell Samson in partnership with Arthur Basil Cottam:

School (built 1878), Chaffombe, alterations 1908, 1878 [SHC A/CMY/550]

Infants School, Duck Lane, Chard, 1908 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]

Dr Morgan's Grammar School, Mount Street, Bridgwater, schoolhouse, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/ 187]

St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, alterations, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/478]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, King Street, Bridgwater, proposed new Sunday school, 1908, survey drawings, 1923, new school [SHC A/CMY/17]

Durleigh, plan of churchyard, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/521]

Queens Head PH, Eastover/ St John Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/192]

Bridgwater Golf Club, beyond St Matthew's Field, Bridgwater, 1908 [SHC A/CMY/10]

School, Brompton Ralph, alterations, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/440]

School, North Curry, alterations, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/494]

Cannington, various works including additions to the Post Office and The Old Malthouse, 1909

[SHC A/CMY/425]
 School (built 1887), Pawlett, alterations and improvements, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 School (1880), Othery, alterations and additions, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Vicarage, Wedmore, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/403]
 School, Holywell Lake, near Wellington, 1909 [SHC A/CMY/526]
 School (1889), Otterhampton, alterations, 1909-10 [SHC A/CMY/475 and C/CA/School plans]
 School, Ashcott, 1909, builder James Edward Fursland [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Technical School, Burnham-on-Sea, 1909 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St George, Wilton, Taunton, lych gate, 1909
 St Mary, Washford, 1909-10 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 649]
 Vicarage, Stogursey, 1910, replacing former vicarage by John Norton [SHC A/CMY/460 and 492]
 School, Coxley, 1910 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St George, Wembdon, alterations and additions, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/424]
 School, Puriton, rebuilt and altered, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/444]
 Penel Orliou, adjoining Green Dragon Lane, Bridgwater, premises for Sheeke, 1910 [SHC A/CMY/105]
 School (built 1842), Ashill, alterations and additions, 1910, builder Jeremiah Layzell
 Laurel Estate (previously known as The Elms Nursey Estate), North Town, Taunton, plans drawn up by Harold Samson in the early twentieth century [SHC A/CMY/489]

Harold Overell Samson in partnership with William Bunter Colthurst:
 School (1859 by Charles Knowles), Bawdrip, alterations and additions, 1910-13 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Two houses, Beggars Bush near Bradford-on-Tone, c.1910 and 1920's [SHC D/R/ta 24/1/69 and D/PC/b.bl 1/2/4]
 School, Milverton, alterations and additions, 1911 [SHC A/CMY/483]
 School, Langport and Huish Episcopi, alterations and additions, 1911 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Infants School, Highbridge, 1911-12 [SHC C/CA/School plans and A/CMY/479]
 School, West Buckland, alterations and improvements, 1911-12 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 St Nicholas, Withycombe, repairs to nave and chancel roofs, 1911-13, enlargement of the vestry, 1933 [SHC A/CMY/493; ICBS]
 School, Coxley, alterations and additions, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 James Cook (Bridgwater Town Clerk) memorial, Wembdon Road Cemetery, Bridgwater, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/151]
 Wellington Special Studies Centre, Wellington, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/467 and 547]
 Infants School, Highbridge, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/479]
 Electric Theatre, Bridgwater, 1912 [SHC A/CMY/173]
 Hospital, Salmon Parade, Bridgwater, alterations and additions 1913-14 and 1932 [SHC A/CMY/62, 85, 175 and 217]
 Blake Coffee Tavern, Church Street, Bridgwater, 1913 [SHC A/CMY/143]
 Infants School, Princess Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1913-14, builder Henry William Pollard [SHC A/CMY/441]
 Council School (built 1875), Lyng, minor works, 1914 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Village Hall, Chedzoy, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/413]
 Chard Brothers, 21 High Street, Bridgwater, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/1a and 413]
 School, Curry Rivel, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/496]
 School of Art, No.3 Blake Street, Bridgwater, alterations for pupil teacher centre, 1914 [SHC A/CMY/158]
 School, Washford, 1915 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Empire Theatre (Palace), Bridgwater, 1915-16 [SHC A/CMY/132 and 159]
 Wembdon Brewery and White Hart Hotel, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1916 [SHC A/CMY/35]
 YMCA, No.11 Castle Street, Bridgwater, billiard room and alterations, 1919 [SHC A/CMY/56 and 124]
 School (built 1850), Fitzhead, alterations and additions, 1919-20 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 Council School (formerly Fox Brothers Limited School built 1855), Coram's Lane, Wellington, 1920 [SHC C/CA/School and plans]
 St Mary Street, No.2, Bridgwater, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/146]
 School, Cossington, additions, 1920 [SHC C/CA/School plans]
 A.Pearce Ltd, Chandos Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/199]

Fore Street, Bridgwater, restaurant and shop alterations for Delaney Hatch, 1920 [SHC A/CMY/130]
 St Andrew, Stogursey, repairs to tower parapets, 1922, further works including exterior rough casting, ICBS]
 Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, King Street, Bridgwater, new schoolroom, 1923 [SHC A/CMY/165]
 Shovel House, North Petherton, 1924 [SHC A/CMY/471]
 School, Berrow, alterations and additions, 1924 [SHC A/CMY/515]
 Eastover, No.43, Bridgwater, alterations to Arcade Hall to cinema, 1925 [SHC A/CMY/196]
 St Michaels, Alcombe, chancel designs, 1925, not built until 1937 when the Lady Chapel was added [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 451]
 Edward Street Bakery, Bridgwater, additions, 1926 [SHC A/CMY/28]
 New Town, and Bristol Road, Bridgwater, new housing scheme for Bridgwater Town Council, 1926 and 1929 [SHC A/CMY/156 and 201]
 Town Hall and Municipal Offices, Bridgwater, 1927 with Francis Parr, Borough Surveyor [SHC A/CMY/69, 89, 99 and 101]
 Avenue Arcade, Bridgwater, construction of Arcade and alterations of shop for Squibbs, 1927 [SHC A/CMY/174 and 195]
 Taunton School, Taunton, new classrooms, 1928 [SHC A/CMY/430]
 Brinnington Private Hotel, Minehead, alterations, 1929
 Bridgwater Building Society, No. 1 King Square, Bridgwater, conversion of building for the Society, 1929 [SHC A/CMY/172]
 Rhode Lane, Bridgwater, new council housing, 1929 [SHC A/CMY/157]
 Electricity generating station, Mount Street, Bridgwater, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/168]
 Quantock Road, Bridgwater, two pairs of houses for Cox, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/112]
 North Street, No. 14, Bridgwater, alterations to house, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/214]
 School, Edington Burtle, cloakroom and toilets, 1931 [SHC A/CMY/419]
 St Mary Street, Eastover, Friarn Street and High Street, Bridgwater, premises for Head and Company, Brewers, 1931 [SHC A/CMY/79, 81, 82, and 184]
 Health Centre, Taunton, 1930-31 [*Taunton Courier*, 27 May 1831]
 Proposed new public conveniences, Castle Walk, and remodel public conveniences, Castle Bow, Taunton, 1932, proposal opposed by Reginald Spiller, Stanley Hamp and Harry Stone [*Taunton Courier*, 2 November 1932]
 Cornhill, Nos. 1 and 2, and No. 50 St Mary Street, Bridgwater, rebuilding premises for Biddiscombe, 1932 [SHC A/CMY/184]
 Mary Stanley Nursing Home, Castle Street, Bridgwater, 1933 and 1939 [SHC A/CMY/137 and 142]
 Baptist Chapel, St Mary Street, Bridgwater, drawings, 1934
 Boys' Club, YMCA, Taunton, 1935, builder F.W. Bond of Bishops Hull [*Taunton Courier*, 9 October 1935]
 Bridgwater Mercury newspaper offices, Bridgwater, rebuilding, 1935 [SHC A/CMY/4a and 4b]
 St Mary Street, Bridgwater, new store for Halswell Produce Company, 1935 [SHC A/CMY/ 183]
 Cobbs Cross Farm, Goathurst, cowhouse, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/465]
 Electricity substations, Monmouth Street and Queen Street, Bridgwater, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/66 and 120]
 Clarence Hotel, North Petherton, alterations and additions, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/537]
 Vicar's Cottage and The Row, Edington, alterations, 1936 [SHC A/CMY/415]
 Territorial Army Drill Hall, Bridgwater, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/50]
 Cornhill Nos. 17 and 18, Bridgwater, alterations, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/41]
 Somerset and Wilts Saving Bank, Bridgwater, alterations and new ground floor facade, 1937 [SHC A/CMY/24]
 Bath and West Showground, Bridgwater, proposal, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/166]
 Market House Inn, Bridgwater, alterations, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/61]
 Watergate House, West Quay, Bridgwater, alterations to offices, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/100]
 Wembdon, Bridgwater, house for Ashill, 1938 [SHC A/CMY/185]

SAMUEL, Godfrey Herbert 1904-1982 *architect*

Godfrey Samuel was born in London the third son of Herbert Samuel, later Viscount Samuel. After Oxford University he studied as an architect, and in 1932 he was a co-founder of the Tecton

Group with Berthold Romanovich Lubetkin (1901-1990), Denis Louis Lasdun (1914-2001) and others, and was a member of the Modern Architectural Research Group (MARS Group).

Godfrey Samuel was joined in partnership by Val Harding (1905-1940).

After military service in the Second World War, he served as Secretary of the influential Royal Fine Arts Commission from 1948 until 1969.

Southleaze Orchard, Street, proposed six pairs of cottages by Godfrey Samuel for the Tecton Group, 1934, built by Jack Stock [Robinson, *The Clark Family and their contribution to the development of Street 1883-1939*; McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 24]

Grange Avenue, Nos.1-27 odd, Street, 1935-36, seven pairs of cottages by Godfrey Samuel, his designs for further cottages was however rejected in favour of plans by Jack Stock, 1937 onwards [McGarvie, 1986, 24]

SANDERSON, John d.1774 *builder-architect*

The Sanderson family may have originated from County Durham, but little is known of John Sanderson's early life. He did however, practise from London, and in 1725 he was living in Convent Garden, then later at Parkgate in Hampstead.

In the 1750's he worked with Henry Keene on Trinity College, Dublin.

John Sanderson designed a number of country houses, including Stratton Park, Hampshire and Kirtlington Park, Oxfordshire, and the principal buildings designed by the Somerset gentleman architect Thomas Prowse were usually in collaboration with John Sanderson. These probably included St John Evangelist Church, Wicken in Northamptonshire, which was rebuilt, all except the tower, in 1758-67, and Hatch Court at Hatch Beauchamp, 1755-60, which has the corner pavilion towers similar to those at Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, 1754, where he worked with both Sanderson Miller and Thomas Prowse.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; John Harris, *John Sanderson and the Rococo*, in *Furniture History*, vol.xxvi, 1990; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

SANFORD, William Ayshford 1818-1902

William Sanford was the son of Edward Ayshford Sanford (1794-1871) of Nynehead Court, and was educated at Eton College and Cambridge University. In 1851 he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Western Australia. In the following year he designed the Old Boys' School in Perth (illustrated in *The Book of Nynehead*, 2003, 34), and studied the local natural history and geology. After his return to England in 1855, he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Somerset, President of the SANHS, and a Fellow of the Geological Society.

On the death of his father in 1871 he took over the running of the Sanford Estate, and lived at Nynehead Court.

William Ayshford Sanford was the author of a number of books including, *Points in the History of Nynehead*.

All Saints, Nynehead, chancel remodelled, n. transept extended for mortuary chapel, and n-e. organ chamber added, 1869 [Thorne, *Nynehead*, 1965, 6]

SARELL, John c.1785-1867 *builder*

In 1851 John Sarell is recorded as being a builder, employing seven men. He died at Montacute aged eighty-two.

Vicarage, Church Street, Ilchester, 1843 [SHC D/D/Bbm/88]

SATCHWELL, Percival Roland Hands-see Ernest Samuel Roberts

SAUNDERS, Ivor Eugene 1915-1991

Born in Fulham, London, Ivor Saunders was the son of Frederick George Saunders, a policeman, and Hilda Rose.

In 1939 he married Ada Kent, and in the same year he was appointed Surveyor to Langport Rural District Council, with Albert Ford.

Ivor Saunders died in Torbay, aged seventy-six.

SAUNDERS, Maurice Douch 1886-1951

Maurice Saunders was born in Taunton, the sixth of seven children of George Saunders (b. 1853) the proprietor of the London Hotel (now Marks and Spencer and Waterstones), and his wife

Adeline Eliza. By 1901 George Saunders was the owner of the Railway Hotel in Station Road, and then The Clarendon Hotel in Oxford.

In 1911 Maurice Sanders he was living at Comeytrowe House, Trull, and was working as a farmer. After service in the First World War, he became Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1919 until 1922, but he then followed his father's profession, and was running a hotel in Leicester, with his wife Doris Borbie. By 1939 the couple were guest house proprietors in the St Marylebone/Paddington area of London.

SAUTOY, John Burn Antis Du 1848-1889 *civil engineer*

John Sautoy was born in Haselbury Plucknett, the sixth child of the Revd. Frederick du Sautoy (1804-1891), the local curate, and his wife Elizabeth. By 1861 the family had moved to Mark, and he was educated at the Somerset College, Bath.

In 1867 John Du Sautoy was an articled pupil, for the next three years, of Francis Fox, the Chief Engineer to the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company. On the expiration of his pupillage, he remained with the Company for a further two years. During this period he worked on the construction of the Cheddar Valley Railway, and supervised the installation of the Black Bridge at Bridgwater, in both instances for Francis Fox.

On leaving the Bristol and Exeter Company, he was employed as an engineering agent for the contractor of the Bristol Harbour Railway, then he went onto work in a similar capacity on the Birmingham and Harborne Railway. A series of railway commissions culminating in November 1886, when serious illness compelled him to effectively retire from involvement with the Taff Vale Railway Company.

In 1887 he was still living in Bristol when he formally qualified as a civil engineer, having been proposed by Francis Fox.

John Sautoy died some three years later, at the age of only forty, leaving a widow Annie Cathlin Lyons whom he married in 1874, and four children. At that time the family were living in Penarth, Glamorgan.

[*Grace's Guide* online; information from Brian Murless]

SAVEL, John-see George Follett

SCAMELL, George 1840-1927 and **Frederick COLYER** 1833-1914, *brewery engineers and architects*

George Scamell was born in London, the third child of George Scamell, ironmonger, and his wife Jane. He spent his formative years in the engineering department of Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. of Stepney, East London, before becoming a consulting architect to the brewery industry. From 1864 to 1870 he was in partnership with Robert Davison.

Ten years later he joined in partnership with civil engineer Frederick Colyer and they enjoyed a successful practice in London which continued well into the early twentieth century. The partners were authors of *Breweries and Maltings*, 1880.

Frederick Colyer was born in London, the third child of Joseph and Elizabeth Colyer. In 1866 he married Ana Tyser Hall and they lived in Sydenham, then Lambeth. By 1911 he had retired and was living at Ryde on the Isle of Wight, where he died in 1914.

William Hewett & Co. Brewery, Norton Fitzwarren, major alterations, 1881, builder Henry James Spiller, dem. [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 51]

SCAPING, James of Norton St Philip

St George, Beckington...*destructive alterations took place, c.1800* [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 217]

SCOLES, Alexander Joseph Cory 1844-1920 *architect & R.C. priest*

Born in Hammersmith, the third son of architect and Vice-President of the RIBA, Joseph John Scoles (1798-1863), Alexander Scoles studied under his father until 1863. He then became an articled pupil of Samuel Joseph Nicholl (1826-1903).

In his early professional work he was in partnership with his cousin John Myrie Cory (1846-1893).

As well as studying architecture, Alexander Scoles also trained for the priesthood and was ordained in 1878. He was sent to Taunton as a curate and then became parish priest in

Bridgwater, and in 1897, the rector in Yeovil. In 1901 he left Yeovil and moved to Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Throughout his priesthood in Somerset, and elsewhere, Canon Alexander Scoles was also permitted to practise as an architect, completing the R.C. Cathedral, Portsmouth in 1906. As diocesan architect he designed at least sixteen R.C. churches in the West Country, including The Sacred Heart, Tisbury, 1898, with James Hillier Kitch as builder.

In 1903 he was joined in partnership by his nephew and newly qualified architect **Geoffrey Raymond** (1881-1972), who had previously been his articled pupil. After the death of Alexander Scoles in 1920, Geoffrey Raymond continued their Basingstoke-based practice.

[Church guide to the *The Catholic Church of the Holy Ghost, Yeovil*, 1928]

St Joseph R.C. Church, Binford Place, Bridgwater, 1881-82, includes an altar erected in memory of his architect father, Joseph John Scoles, builder James Hillier Kitch [*Kelly's Directory for the County of Somerset*, 1906, 138; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 56; Drum, *Bridgwater's Catholic Past*, part 1, 9]

R.C. School and Social Hall, King Street, Bridgwater, 1883, additional living quarters over for Sisters of Charity, 1885, and laundry, 1888, dem. [Drum, *Bridgwater's Catholic Past*, part 1, 9 and 10]

Tor House, R.C. Seminary for Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, Glastonbury, 1886, closed 1913, dem. [Harding, 1999, 132-3]

Carmelite Priory, Wincanton, 1887-89, builder James Hillier Kitch [Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 51]

R.C. Priory, Oxford Street, Burnham-on-Sea, 1888-90 [*Building News*, 59, 1890, 144]

Swimming Baths, Bridgwater, 1890, also built at the expense of Alexander Scoles, builder Henry W. Pollard, dem. [Squibbs, *Squibbs' History of Bridgwater*, 1982, 100]

St Joseph and St Teresa, Wells, added an altar and reredos, 1890 [Harding, 1999, 211]

Church of the Sacred Heart and adjoining Presbytery, Townsend Road, Minehead, 1896-9, builder William Harrison, High Altar and Reredos, 1898, aisle added 1900, sanctuary ceiling painted by Arthur Lincoln Cox [SRO D/U/M/22/1/10, 21 and 89; Harding, 1999, 149]

Church of the Holy Ghost and the Presbytery, Higher Kingston, Yeovil, 1897-99, builder James Hillier Kitch [SHC DD/X/BRG/4; Harding, 1999, 230; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 84-86]

Alexander Scoles in partnership with Geoffrey Raymond:

St Luke and St Teresa, R.C. Church, Wincanton, 1907-8, consecrated in 1913, builder Charles Bryer (1866-1984) of Bridgwater, altar and reredos designed by Percy Aidan Lamb [VCH, vol.vii, 1999, 229; Legg, 2005, 106; Dunning, *Somerset Churches & Chapels*, 2007, 73]

SCOTT family, **George Gilbert** 1811-1878, **George Gilbert** junior 1839-1897, **John Oldrid** 1841-1913 and **Giles Gilbert** 1880-1960 *architects*

George Gilbert (Gilbert was his mother's maiden name) Scott was born in the small village of Gawcott, near Buckingham, the third of thirteen children born to the Revd. Thomas Scott (d.1835), an amateur architect, who designed the local chapel.

He was educated at home, unlike his five surviving brothers who all went to Cambridge University, and were ordained priests. At the age of fourteen, because of his interest in the old churches and his aptitude for sketching, his father decided that he might become an architect. So from 1827 until 1831 he became an articled pupil in London to James Edmeston (1791-1867), an Evangelical and a poet who today is best remembered today as the hymn writer of...*Lead us, Heavenly Father, lead us / O'er the world's tempestuous sea.*

Whilst training George Gilbert Scott learned a great deal about the practical and business side of architecture and for a short while, he also attended lessons given by the architectural drawing-master George Maddox. A further consequence of his time in James Edmeston's office was that he met another architectural pupil William Boynton Moffatt. George Gilbert Scott in his autobiography described him as...*a remarkably intelligent though uneducated boy, a native of Cornwall.*

In 1831, having completed his articles, George Gilbert Scott gained valuable experience working, in an unpaid position, for the builders, Thomas Grissell (1801-1874) & Samuel Morton Peto (1809-1889), who were then building the new Hungerford Market (Charing Cross Station now stands on the site), designed by Charles Fowler (1792-1867). In the following year he entered

the office of Henry Roberts, another Evangelical, with a strong social conscience. Having worked as his assistant for two years, George Gilbert Scott was anxious to set up on his own.

During this time the Poor Law Amendment Act was enacted and a great many workhouses were required. The architect charged with producing model plans for the workhouse was Samson Kempthorne, the official architect to the Poor Law Commissioners. Being young and inexperienced, Samson Kempthorne invited his friend George Gilbert Scott to assist him with the designs. Writing in his *Personal Recollections*, published in 1879, Scott recalls that he...*received a letter from Kempthorne in 1834 telling me that a set of chambers next to his own in Charlton Chambers, Regent Street, were vacant, and that if I took them I could help him with his Union Workhouses in my spare time.*

However, this arrangement lasted only a few weeks, as in February 1835, George Gilbert Scott's father died, and he was galvanised into developing his own practice and was immediately entrusted with building a number of workhouses in the Counties of Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

In the summer of 1836 he invited William Moffatt, to help him with his increasing workload. As William Moffatt was already appointed architect to the Amesbury Union Workhouse, the two friends soon agreed to collaborate as equals, eventually becoming partners. The young partners flourished and over the following decade they produced over forty workhouses along with many other public and private commissions. When interviewing Thomas Jackson as a prospective articulated pupil in 1858 Gilbert Scott said of his time designing Union workhouses as...*Dirty disagreeable work...but the rule should be never to pick your subjects but go for whatever offers whether you like it or not, for if you compete only for the subjects you like you will nearly always fail.* By 1838 George Gilbert Scott was financially in a position to marry his second cousin, Caroline Oldrid.

At the end of 1845, it was agreed that the professional partnership between George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt should be dissolved, but the official announcement was deferred until a transition year had passed. Even before the partnership was dissolved, George Gilbert Scott had far outstripped his partner, and was well on the way to becoming the most celebrated architect of the age.

In the 1840's George Gilbert Scott visited France and Germany, assiduously sketching all the while. In 1851 he met up with fellow architect Benjamin Ferrey in Germany and they proceeded to Prague and Vienna before touring Northern Italy. In Venice they encountered the artist and art critic John Ruskin (1819-1900), then travelled south to Florence and Sienna.

George Gilbert Scott wrote many articles for journals and his publications included *A plea for the faithful restoration of our ancient churches*, 1850, in which he stated that...*Nearly all writers on Gothic architecture seem to delight in vilifying its later stages. To myself, I confess, it would be impossible to speak of...the roofs and screens of Somerset, otherwise than in terms of deep respect and admiration.* In 1857 he published his influential *Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, present and future*. His autobiography, *Personal and Professional Recollections*, was the first autobiography by an architect to be published in 1879 (albeit posthumously), edited by his eldest son George Gilbert Scott.

His large practice designed many major public buildings, including the Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras Station and the Foreign Office in Whitehall. He is believed to have been responsible for designing, altering or restoring over eight hundred buildings. Many of these were churches, but he also built public monuments, schools and university buildings, country houses, hospitals and of course, workhouses. He was Surveyor to Westminster Abbey and his practice was also involved in works to many cathedrals in England and Wales, as well as in the outposts of the former British Empire. Harry Hems provides a rare glimpse of the working methods in his Spring Gardens, London office: *In the zenith of his fame, I recollect...that he had a staff of no less than thirty-six assistants, and these, taken as a whole, probably represented the very best Gothic men in the country. And the system that prevailed in those offices was simply marvellous. Contractors were never kept waiting by the hour, as was and is sometimes the case in minor architects' offices; details and everything else were always ready to the minute.*

George Gilbert Scott enjoyed a distinguished career and as he was described in *The Builder* as having had...*the most successful architectural career of modern times.* He was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1859, elected Royal Academician in 1860, and appointed Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy from 1868 until 1873. He was knighted in 1872 for the Albert Memorial, after which he chose to be called Sir Gilbert Scott, in accordance with the wish of his wife Caroline, who had died six months earlier.

In 1873 he was elected PRIBA for the next three years, and travelled widely on the continent, visiting Germany, Switzerland, France and Italy, staying for five weeks with his old friend John Henry Parker in Rome. The following year he took another extended trip abroad and began increasingly to collaborate with his second son John Oldrid Scott, who was by then largely responsible for the running of the office with help from Charles Baker King.

Amongst his many pupils and assistants were George Frederick Bodley, Thomas Garner, Thomas Graham Jackson, George Edmund Street, William White and John Drayton Wyatt.

[Stefan Muthesius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; David Coles, *The Works of Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Geoffrey Tyack and William Whyte, *Sir George Gilbert Scott 1811-1878*, 2014; Gavin Stamp, *Gothic for the Steam Age*, 2015]

George Gilbert Scott senior in partnership with William Moffatt:

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Williton, 1836, probably designed by William Moffatt, and was one of sixteen the partnership built in the South-West of England [*Taunton Courier*, 1 February 1837; Cole, *The Work of Sir Gilbert Scott*, 1980, 186 and 226]

Vicarage, Babcary, 1840-41 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 101]

Somerset County Asylum for Pauper Lunatics (Wells Mendip Hospital by 1929), near Wells, competition winning design, 1844-47, construction supervised by the County Surveyor, Richard Carver, the contractor Charles Kirk senior of Sleaford died during the works delaying the completion of the buildings, closed 1991 and converted to housing [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. F, 19; SHC Q/ALu Bundles 2-4 and 6-9; *The Builder*, 1844, 624 and 1845, 141; *Taunton Courier*, 11 June 1845, 28 October 1846 and 27 October 1847; Cole, 1980, 14 and 225; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 168]

Christ Church Sunday and Infants School (National School), Frome, 1840-44, builder William Brown [SHC DD/EDS/3634; Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d., 9; Goodall, 1985, 31; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 94-96]

Holy Trinity and the Rectory, Chantry, 1844-46, locally assisted by the builder William Brown [*The Builder*, 3 August 1844, 387; SHC DD/SNV/2/6; Cole, 1980, 209, 39 and 209]

George Gilbert Scott senior:

St Peter, Evercreech, gallery added By Jesse Gane, 1843-44, possibly to designs suggested by George Gilbert Scott who visited the church [ICBS; plaque in church; Colvin, 1995, 390]

St Michael, Penselwood, on a visit to the church, George Gilbert Scott apparently advised Jesse Gane on his rebuilding works, 1847 [SHC, D/P/pen 8/4/1]

St Michael, Buckland Dinham, restored, 1849-54 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 431]

St Philip, Norton St Philip, restored, 1849-51, builder William Brown [*The Builder*, 1878, 360; Cole, 1980, 219]

Christ Church, Frome, restored, 1851 [Cole, 1980, 212]

All Saints, Castle Cary, plans for major extensions and alterations, 1852-56, not executed, the plans of Benjamin Ferrey adopted [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.x, 2010, 72]

St John the Baptist, Glastonbury, chancel ceiling, repairs and reseated, 1856-60, font, pulpit, and stalls, builder Frederick Merrick [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1878, 360; Cole, 1980, 212; Church guide]

Moorlands, Merriott, 1852 [Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 129 illust; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Merriott*, 1987]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, consulted over the state of the tower together with Robert Cornish of Exeter and George Manners of Bath, 1854, then consultant to Benjamin Ferrey for the rebuilding of the tower, 1858-62, builder Henry Davis *Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal*, September 1858, 289; *Taunton Courier*, 10 September 1862; Webb, *History of Taunton*, 1874, 19-22; Cole, 1980, 83 and 224]

St Mary, Hardington, restored including rebuilding the e. and s. chancel walls, 1858-59 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 521]

St Mary, Hemington, restored, 1859 and 1862 [*Building News*, 1858, 102; RIBA, vol. F, 81; Cole, 1980, 214]

All Saints, Martock, consulted by the church architect Benjamin Ferrey on proposed works, 1860-61 [Church guide]

St Mary, Shapwick, major restoration works, 1860-61, builder John Spiller of Taunton [*The Builder*, 1878, 360; Cole, 1980, 222; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 178]

St John Baptist, Park Street, Taunton, new church, foundation stone laid 1858, completed 1863,

builder Henry Davis [Cole, 1980, 224]
 The Grange, Kingston St Mary, 1862 [Cole, 1980, 228 lists George Gilbert Scott's works from *The Builder*, 1878, 360, includes *Kingston Grange*; Bush, *Somerset, The Complete Guide*, 1994, 125; *Memories of Kingston*, 2002, 16 and 17 illusts.]
 St John's National School, Glastonbury, 1863-55, builders Frederick Merrick & Son [*The Builder*, 1863, 501; SHC DD/EDS/4208; Cole, 1980, 103 and 213; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 24]
 St John Baptist, Hatch Beauchamp, refaced the exterior and refitted inside, including new chancel arch, 1867 [SHC D/P/hat. b 6/1/1; Cole, 1980, 214]
 St Mary and St Andrew, Pitminster, restored 1869-see also James Mountford Allen [*The Builder*, 1878, 360; SHC D/D/Cf/1869/4; Cole, 1980, 221]
 Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, *lent his name to assist his friend Ferrey...* with his report on the west front, 1869 [Cole, 1980, 65 and 225]
 St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, restoration works, plans originally drawn up by George Gilbert Scott but carried out by his son John Oldrid Scott, 1875 [*The Builder*, 1881b, 93; ICBS; Olivey, *Notes on North Curry*, 1901, 90-1; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 29]
 Court Farm, Wookey [RIBA, vol. F, 83]
 St Aldhelm, Doultong, survey drawings [RIBA, vol. F, 79]

George Gilbert Scott junior was the eldest son of George Gilbert Scott senior. He won a scholarship to Eton, after which he was an articled pupil in his father's office from 1858 until 1863. From 1866 he spent the next ten years as an undergraduate then a fellow at Cambridge University. He enjoyed an academic career of some distinction, whilst working for his father and for George Frederick Bodley. In 1874 he became a founding member, with Bodley & Garner, of the firm Watts & Company, and he was the author of the *History of English Church Architecture*, 1884.

George Gilbert Scott junior shared archaeological and antiquarian interests with his father, but their relationship became increasingly uneasy because of his developing architectural and religious leanings. However, he waited until after his father's death in 1878, before becoming a Roman Catholic, which caused a breach with his younger architect brother, John Oldrid Scott. His behaviour after this time became increasingly erratic, deluded and violent, so much so that in 1883 he was confined in Bethlem Hospital. He eventually escaped from the mental institution and fled to France. On his return, his manic depressive and violent incidents continued, resulting in further periods of confinements. He died in 1897 while staying in the Midland Grand Hotel at St Pancras Station, designed by his father. Two of his sons Giles Gilbert Scott and Adrian Gilbert Scott (1882-1963) also became architects.

[Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Gavin Stamp, *An Architect of Promise: George Gilbert Scott Junior (1839-1897) and the Late Gothic Revival*, 2002]

St Mary, Orchardleigh, possibly supervised the restoration designed by George Gilbert Scott, although elsewhere the supervision is more probably attrib. to John Oldrid Scott, 1878-81 [*The Builder*, 1878, 360; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. F, 83, Cole, 1980, 164, 199 and 220; McGarvie, *Sir Henry Newbolt and Orchardleigh*, 1985, 18 illust; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 574-5]

John Oldrid Scott (Oldrid was his mother's maiden name) entered his father's office in 1860, as his articled pupil. Later he became increasingly important as an assistant and collaborator, eventually inheriting the practice which he continued to run, albeit on a much smaller scale.

In his church work, he also often designed the ironwork, woodwork and embroidery.

John Oldrid Scott exhib. regularly at the R.A. from 1869 to 1880.

When he died in 1913 the practice was continued by his son, Charles Marriott Oldrid Scott (1880-1952).

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, restoration works, plans originally drawn up by George Gilbert Scott, including partial rebuilding, general repairs, and new organ case, 1875-84, builder Charles Trask, carvings by Harry Hems [*The Builder*, 1881b, 93; *Western Gazette*, 7 July 1882; ICBS; Olivey, *Notes on North Curry*, 1901, 90-1; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 29]

St Mary, Orchardleigh, probably supervised the restoration designed by George Gilbert Scott, although elsewhere the supervision is also attrib. to George Gilbert Scott junior, 1878-81 [*The Builder*, 1878, 360; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. F, 83, Cole, 1980, 164,

199 and 220; McGarvie, *Sir Henry Newbolt and Orchardleigh*, 1985, 18 illust; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 574-5]

Giles Gilbert Scott was the second son of George Gilbert Scott junior. Giles Gilbert Scott was an articulated pupil of Temple Lushington Moore, and then at the age of only twenty-three he won the important competition for the Anglican Cathedral in Liverpool. The organisers were embarrassed when the inexperience of the winner became known and appointed the competition assessor George Frederick Bodley (also the godfather of Giles Gilbert Scott) to act as joint architect. However, George Bodley died within three years and Giles Gilbert Scott carried on by himself, with a commission that lasted for the rest of his life. This early success allowed him to set up in practice in 1904...and thereafter his career strangely paralleled that of his grandfather, in its amalgam of major works, successes, controversies, criticisms, and of course honours [Cole, 1980, 184].

In a distinguished career Giles Gilbert Scott was knighted in 1924, awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1925, and elected PRIBA from 1933 until 1935.

Reflecting on his family background Giles Gilbert Scott often remarked that...*Grandfather was the successful practical man, and a phenomenal scholar in Gothic precedent, but father was the artist*. [Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (re-printed 2007); Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Church of St Gregory the Great, Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, having repaired and converted a barn into a R.C. Church for the Downside monks in Midsomer Norton in 1912-3, in 1917 he accepted an invitation to work at Downside Abbey and built the Nave and High Altar 1918-25, designed flying buttresses for the Choir, 1924, monuments to Abbots Ford and Ramsey, Bishop Collingridge and Cardinal Gasquet, parclose screens by Frederick Charles Eden, c.1920-33, organ case and screen, 1931, choir stalls designed after consultation with drawings made by Dom Ephrem Seddon, installed, 1932, rearranged the Sanctuary, 1934, and in 1937-8 altered and heightened the Abbey Tower started by Dunn & Hansom in 1881-84, but without their planned spire, additions to the School, plans of 1929 built in 1932 and 1938-9, proposed two additional bays at the w. end of the nave, not executed [Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. F, 170 and vol. T, 114; *A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 4, 19, 21, 23 and 24; Martin, *A Glimpse of Heaven-Catholic Churches of England and Wales*, 2006, 133 and 156; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 617-24; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 20, 32, 57, 174, 177-8, 181, 184-6, 190 and 193]

Designs for Telephone Boxes-K 2, 1924, K 3, 1927, and the K 6, 1935, of which examples can still be seen throughout Somerset

SCOTT, James d.1753 *surveyor, builder and carpenter*

James Scott worked out of Soho, London. He died whilst working at Marston House and was buried in the churchyard of St Leonard, Marston Bigot.

Marston Park, Marston Bigot, landscaping the grounds including building grottoes and Lady Cork's Bath, under the supervision of Stephen Switzer, 1738-46, with further works from c. 1749-52, including remodelling Marston House, probably in consultation with **Charles Boyle Dungarin** (c.1707-1762) [PSANHS, vol. cxviii, 1974, 19; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 99 and 102; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 84-5; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 102-3; Mowl and Mako, *The Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 54-8, with illust.plan, 55]

SEALE, John Wesley 1826-1885 and his son **John Hugh Gilbert** 1864-1933 *architectural sculptors, stone masons and plasterers*

John Wesley Seale was born At Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, the son of John and Mary Seale. By 1841 he was recorded as living in Bath. After his marriage in 1845 to Elizabeth Williams at Warminster, he moved to Newington, London, and founded what was to become the family business.

Born in Walworth, London, his son Gilbert Seale, as he preferred to be known, was briefly in partnership with his father (John Wesley Seale & Son) and examples of his decorative plasterwork schemes in London include Battersea Town Hall and at the Old Bailey. In 1882 he married Sophia Mills and his eldest son, John Hector Seale (b.1884) joined the Brixton-based firm around 1911. From about 1914, it was renamed G. Seale & Son Ltd.

Gilbert Seale seems to have retired in the late 1920's and died in Hove, West Sussex.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

John Welsey Seale:

St Mary, Stogumber, reredos for John Dando Sedding, 1872-75 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 29 June 1872; *Building News*, vol.34, 1878, 641; SHC D/D/Cf/1873/7; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 189]

John Hugh Gilbert Seale:

All Saints, Langport, reredos with sculpture for John Dando Sedding, 1887 [*The Builder*, 1887a, 409; SHC D/D/Cf/1886/3; Church guide]

Western Gazette Company Offices, Yeovil, carving to entrance shell porch for George Oatley and George Churches Lawrence, 1905-7 [Whittingham, *Sir George Oatley: Architect of Bristol*, 2011, 207 and 218 photographs]

SECCOMBE, Henry Edward 1879-1955 *architect*

Harry Seccombe was born in Wandsworth, London, the son of Henry Lawrence Seccombe (1841-1910).

In December 1905 he was appointed assistant architect and surveyor in the H.M. Office of Works in London (the Office of Works had taken over the design of major Post Offices in 1858, and that later became the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works). He was transferred to the General Post Office and became responsible for the design of nineteen Post Offices in the West Country, including those at Clevedon, Chipping Norton, Westbury-on-Trym, as well as a number of Telephone Exchanges and the Bournemouth Station Sorting Office.

He married Helen Rose Elizabeth Price in 1908.

Post Office, King George Street, Yeovil, 1932-33, builders Hayward & Wooster of Bath [*Architect and Building News*, 23 December 1932, 343; *Official Architect*, January 1938, 134 illust; *Western Daily Press*, 24 October 1932, 9; Clarke, *Purpose-built Post Offices*, an architectural assessment for English Heritage, 2008, 48]

Post Office, Parkhouse Road, Minehead, additions, 1934, builders Nix Brothers [information from Julian Orbach]

Telephone Exchange, North Street, Taunton, 1935 [*Taunton Courier*, 18 December 1935, 3]

Post Office, No. 35 High Street, Glastonbury, 1938 [Bristol Postal Museum and Archive 2011; *Architectural Design and Construction*, February 1940; *Western Daily Press*, 18 August 1928, illusts. of opening; *Bath Chronicle & Weekly Gazette*, August 1938, 21]

SEDDING family, **Edmund** 1836-1868, **John Dando** 1838-1891, **Edmund Harold** 1863-1921 and **George Elton** 1882-1915 *architects and designers*

Born in Pimlico, London, Edmund Sedding was the eldest son of Richard Sedding (b.1805), a schoolmaster and organist, and his wife Peninnah. As a young man he developed an interest in antiquarianism, which led to him studying cathedrals, abbeys and churches in England and France. In 1853 he entered the office of George Edmund Street. After completing his articles he practised as an architect in Bristol, then London, before settling in Penzance in about 1862, the year in which he married.

He played the harmonium and organ and his books on Christmas Carols were at the time very popular.

His younger brother John Dando Sedding was born at Eton, Buckinghamshire. From 1858 until 1865 he was also an articled pupil of George Edmund Street, then joined his brother Edmund at his established in practice in Cornwall.

Following Edmund Sedding's early death, aged only thirty-two, John Dando Sedding continued the practice, operating from Penzance, then in 1868 he moved to Bristol, before settling in London in 1875.

He exhibited at the R.A. from 1875 to 1880, and was Honorary Architect to the Diocese of Bath and Wells from 1881 to 1891. From 1886 to 1887 he was elected Master of the Art Workers' Guild.

His drawings and sketches of the churches at Axbridge, Ditchat, Evercreech, Minehead, Montacute, Milverton (gravestone), Nettlecombe, Stoke sub Hamdon, Whitestaunton and Yeovil, together with the houses of Knowle at Timbercombe and Whitestaunton, all dating from 1877-79, are included in *The Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, volume S, 34. His published writings included one of the first Arts and Crafts garden design manuals, *Garden-Craft Old and New*, 1891, and *Art and Handicraft*, 1893.

John Dando Sedding's pupils included Ernest Barnsley, Ernest William Gimson (1864-1919) and Charles Archibald Nicholson.

At the end of March 1891 as John Dando Sedding drove his trap the eight miles from Brushford railway station to the church at Winsford he caught a chill, and died a few days later at the vicarage at Winsford. His unexpected death on the 7 April was followed within the week by that of his wife Rose. Henry Wilson designed a shared headstone marking their graves in the churchyard of St John, West wickham, Kent.

Following his death his practice was inherited by his nephew Edmund Harold Sedding and continued until 1897 with his chief architectural assistant Henry Wilson, assisted by Charles Nicholson, Alfred Powell, and others.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Paul Snell, *The Priest of form: John Dando Sedding (1838-1891) and the languages of late Victorian architecture*, 2006; Cyndy Manton, *Henry Wilson Practical Idealist*, 2009]

St George, Bicknoller, repairs and restoration, removed the gallery, removal of plastered wagon roof and most memorials, 1871-72, builder Henry Davis [*The Builder*, 29 June 1872; ICBS; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 18]

St Mary, Stogumber, new organ chamber, several new windows, general repairs and reseating, 1872-75, reredos carved by John Hugh Gilbert Seale, the chancel tiling design attrib. to John Dando Sedding, but walls and roof stencilled and painted by **Edward Henry Jones**, vicar from 1871 until 1907, and a follower of William Morris [ICBS; *The Builder*, 29 June 1872; *Building News*, vol.34, 1878, 641; SHC D/D/Cf/1873/7; *VCH*, vol.v, 1985, 189]

Halsway Manor, Bicknoller, restored and extended, 1875 [*Building News*, 10 December 1875, illust]

Whitestaunton House, Whitestaunton, repaired and altered the stables, 1875 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. S, 34]

St Andrew, Whitestaunton, rebuilding of chancel and general repairs, 1877-79 [ICBS]

St John Baptist, Axbridge, new windows, rebuilding of chancel e. wall and nave n. wall, parclose screens, reseating and repairs, two campaigns, 1878-79, further works 1888, builder Charles Trask [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1878/4, D/P/ax 6/2/5 and 6 and D/P/ax 8/2/1; sketch books dated 23 August 1886 at the Royal College of Art; Daniels and Brandwood, *Ruskin and Architecture*, 2003, 320, 336, 337 and 351 including photos of parclose screens]

Knowle House, stables and South Lodge, Timberscombe, 1878 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. S, 34; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 639; *archiseek.com*, illust.]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, possibly designed reredos, 1878, carved by Harry Hems [Snell, 2006, 57-8, note 94; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 241]

St Petrock, Timberscombe, restored the church including new floors, roofs and windows, rebuilding upper part of s. aisle, removing the box pews and gallery, rebuilding parts of the tower and repointing walls, 1881-83, builder John Pearse & Son with screen repairs by Edward Jeboult [SHC D/D/Cf 1881/3; *The Builder*, 1882a, 595; ICBS]

St Mary, Ashill, rebuilt tower arches and porches with other repairs, 1881-3, builder Henry James Spiller [ICBS]

St Peter & St Paul, Shepton Mallet, clerestory rebuilt 1881-82, re-seated and reredos altered, heating and reseating, 1887-8 [SHC D/D/Cf/1887/17]

St Mary the Virgin, Chard, new vestry, removal of w. gallery, new s.aisle (never completed),pulpit, reseating and general repairs, 1881-4 [*The Building News*, 22 July 1881; *The Church Builder*, 1882, 2-3; ICBS]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, crozier, 1882, proposed High Altar and triptych, 1888, unexecuted [Manton, 2009, 62; information from Julian Orbach]

Ritchie Hall (Canons Barn), The Liberty, Wells, alterations to a school, 1883-84 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 691]

Lynch Chapel, West Lynch, Bossington, restored, 1884-85 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 676]

St Benedict, Glastonbury, new s. aisle and transept, rebuilding of n. aisle, porch, vestry and organ chamber, reseating and general repairs, 1884-87, builder Frederick Merrick [*The Church Builder*, 1884, 105; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1884/7]

St Mary, Bridgwater, restored tower, 1885-89 [information from Julian Orbach]

St Mary, Emborough, partially restored, 1885 [SHC D/D/Cf/1885/11]
 Vicars' Close Chapel, Wells, restored screen, 1885-86 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 687]
 All Saints, Langport, alterations to the chancel, reredos with sculpture by Gilbert Seale, 1887, builder Charles Trask [*The Builder*, 1887a, 409; SHC D/D/Cf/1886/3; Church guide]
 St Andrew, Aller, reredos, 1887 [*The Builder*, 25 June 1887, 70]
 St Mary, Ilminster, restored, including chancel roof and new marble floor, 1887-89 [*The Builder*, 1889b, 464]
 St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, restored tower, 1887-89 [information from Julian Orbach]
 St Peter & St Paul, Wincanton, rebuilding works, 1887-89, reused the old s. porch doorway otherwise rebuilt what was considered in the 1880's to be the...*ugliest church in the diocese*, builder John Vallis, pulpit and choir stalls by Charles Trask [SHC D/D/Cf/1887/7; Sweetman, *Wincanton Papers*, n.d., 5; *VCH* vol.vii, 1999, 228]
 St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, repairs and reseating, 1887-89 [*The Church Builder*, 1887, 81; ICBS]
 St Edward, Chilton Polden, report on the church fabric, c.1889 [SHC D/P/chi.p 6/1/2,8/3/1; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 40]
 St Mary Magdalene, Chewton Mendip, repairs and restoration of the tower, 1889-90 [ICBS]
 St Dubricius, Porlock, new roof and general repairs, 1890-92, builders James Huish and John Cooksley ...*new choir stalls from designs of the late John Dando Sedding*, 1895 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1890/9; *Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 370]
 St Mary the Virgin, Croscombe, exterior restoration, 1889-90 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 481]
 St Mary Magdalene, Winsford, repairs and reseating the church, 1889-91, John Dando Sedding died at Winsford whilst working on the Church, work completed by Henry Wilson [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1890/4; Manton, 2009, 207]
 St John Evangelist, Taunton, plans by John Dando Sedding, 1890-91, revised and works completed by Henry Wilson, stalls carved by Charles Trask, screen made by Henry Longden of Sheffield, 1892 [SHC D/D/cf/1891/12; *Taunton Courier*, 10 June 1891; Church guide]
 St Peter and St Paul, Bishops Hull, works completed by Henry Wilson who restored and screen, 1891-92 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/12]
 All Saints, Selworthy, minor repairs including widening the chancel steps and re-arranging the chancel, works completed by Henry Wilson, 1891-93 [Hancock, *The Parish of Selworthy*, 1897, 43; Eeles, *The Church of All Saints, Selworthy*, 1929, 16]

Edmund Harold, often referred to as simply E.H. Sedding was born in Pimlico, London, one of four children of Edmund Sedding, and the nephew of John Dando Sedding. He was an articled pupil of his uncle, and initially employed by him. He also trained at the R.A. Schools from 1884, proving to be a very successful student. Over the course of the next three years he won a number of awards, including the R.A. Medal for measured work, the RIBA Medal for measured drawing, the R.A. Travelling studentship and the Pugin Medal for sketches.

In 1891 he set up his own independent practice in Plymouth, and in 1911 took into partnership Basil Thorold Stalybrass (1879-1922) and Reginald Francis Wheatley (1879-1959). The latter resigned in 1914.

E.H.Sedding was the author of *Norman Architecture in Cornwall*, 1909, and its companion volume *Gothic Architecture in Cornwall*, published posthumously.

He died on the 21 February 1921 and was buried in the churchyard of St Carantoc, Crantock, Cornwall, a church he had restored in 1893.

St Gregory, Weare, repairs including chancel roof, seats, chancel panelling, reredos, rails, stalls and screen, 1901, fittings by Charles Trask and Co. [SHC D/D/Cf/1901/28]

Holy Cross, Mark, repairs to nave roof and walls, reseating, 1903-4 [ICBS; *Western Mercury*, 18 May 1904]

Vicarage, Lymphsham, 1903 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 416]

St Christopher, Lymphsham, chancel windows as a mon. to Prebendary Joseph Henry Stephenson, 1908-9 [SHC D/D/Cf/1908/276; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 414]

St John the Baptist, Pawlett, chancel roof, 1915 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1915/35]

George Elton Sedding was one of four sons of John Dando Sedding, but died at the age of only thirty-three.

Glastonbury and Wayford, sketchbook and notes, 1904-6 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. S, 33]

SEDDON, Ephrem *priest and architect*

Ephrem Seddon started his career as an articled architectural pupil, but in 1908, he took religious orders becoming a monk at Erdington Abbey, Birmingham. Five years later he entered Downside Abbey.

By 1939 Ephrem Seddon had returned to the North of England, firstly joining Stanbrook Abbey, near York, as an assistant chaplain, then in 1948 St Benedict's at Hindley, Wigan. He rejoined the Downside community in 1951.

[Aidan Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 57 shows a cartoon of Dom Ephrem Seddon by one of his fellow monks at Downside Abbey, Dom Hubert van Zeller]

St Benedict, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, interior redecorated, including a rood screen and reredos made by William Chivers, 1915, screen mostly removed in 1957 [Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 184; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 179; Dunning, *Somerset Churches & Chapels*, 2007, 72; Belleger, 2011, 26]

War Memorial, junction of Church Lane and Fosse Way, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1920 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 617; Bellenger, 2011, 57; *War Memorial Trust Bulletin*, No.68 February 2016]

Cricket Pavilion, Downside School, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1931 [Bellenger, 2011, 57]

Church of St Gregory the Great, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, designed the reliquary for St Oliver Plunkett [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 621]

SEDDON, John Pollard 1827-1906 *architect, surveyor and designer*

John Pollard Seddon was born in Lambeth, London, the son of Thomas Seddon, a member of a long established firm of furniture makers.

By 1847 he was an articled pupil of Professor Thomas Leverton Donaldson (1795-1885).

From 1852 to 1869 he was in partnership with John Prichard (1817-1886), who was the Diocesan Architect for Llandaff from 1846 to 1886. Prichard & Seddon exhib. at the R.A. from 1859. Between 1850 and 1886 he was an unsuccessful entrant in some ten architectural competitions, starting with the Great Exhibition.

In 1862 John Seddon moved to London, but continued to exhib. at the R.A. on his own behalf, until 1880. During this period he had a succession of partners including Edward William Godwin and Henry Crisp, and amongst his pupils and assistants was Charles Francis Annesley Voysey. From 1885 to 1904, he was in partnership with John Coates Carter (1859-1927).

After John Prichard's death in 1886, John Pollard Seddon succeeded him as Diocesan and Cathedral Architect to Llandaff, and was also consulting architect of the ICBS, and a Diocesan Surveyor for the Archdeaconry of Monmouth.

In Kent in 1880-2 he promoted probably the first bungalow development to be built in Britain, and he was also a prolific designer of furniture, metalwork, stained glass, tiles and ceramics. He published several books including *Progress in Art and Architecture with Precedents for Ornament*, 1852, a biography of his older brother, Thomas Seddon (1821-1856), who died prematurely in Cairo, *Memoirs and Letters of Thomas Seddon, Artist*, 1858, and *Rambles in the Rhine Provinces*, 1867.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Michael Darby, *John Pollard Seddon (Catalogue of Architectural Drawings in the Victoria and Albert Museum)*, 1997]

St Edward, Chilton Polden, rebuilt and extended, with retention of w. window and chancel windows, with Edward Henry Edwards of Bristol, 1888-89 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1880/10; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 40]

SELWYN, Revd. Sydney-see Edward Buckton Lamb

SEWARD, John-see George Pearce

SEYMOUR, John b.1827 *cabinet maker, wood and stone carver*

John Seymour was born at Wootton Fitzpaine, near Lyme Regis in Dorset, the eldest son of carpenter John Seymour (b.1801). In 1849 he married Eliza Hole at Bishops Hull, and the couple lived in Bath Place, Taunton. But by 1881 the family were recorded as living in Warwick.

St John the Baptist, Carhampton, restored the screen, for Charles Edmund Giles, painted decoration by Stansells, 1862 and also restored the Trevelyan monument [*Church Building*, 1862, 182; ICBS]

All Saints, Monksilver, memorial cross erected on the site of the medieval churchyard cross to the

memory of the late rector and his wife, 1863 [Pooley, *An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Old Stone Crosses of Somerset*, 1877, 103 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 460]

Holy Trinity, Walton, carved details on the chancel arch for the Revd. J.F. Tuner, c.1865 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 647]

All Saints, Nyneghead, low relief panel [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 504]

SEYMOUR, Joseph 1816-1903 *quarry owner*

Joseph Seymour came from a family of masons, builders and suppliers of stone. He was one of the best known lias stone quarry owner in the Street area. He realised that lias might be used as a substitute for marble as ...*it is susceptible to a beautiful polish, and when thus finished, it is difficult to detect it is other than marble.* Lias columns treated in this way were supplied by Joseph Seymour for the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Paddington in London, built in 1868.

[Michael McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987]

Tower House, Overleigh and Middle Brooks, Street, built for himself as an example of what could be achieved with local lias stone, before 1881 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 21; MaGarvie, 1987, 126]

SHACKLE, George Harvey 1853-1922 *architect*

Born in Cambridge, George Shackle was the second son of Sarah Shackle (b.1818). He initially trained at Downham Market, Norfolk, as a stonemason. Then he studied to be an architect in London, winning the RIBA student prizes for drawing in 1877 and 1882. He practised in London, but by 1903 had moved to Marlborough, Wiltshire, with his wife Ellen and their three children. One of his last commissions was an extension to Christ Church, Eastbourne.

George Shackle died in Marlborough, aged sixty-nine, in 1922.

St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, War Memorial screen, 1919 [SRO D/D/Cf/1919/166]

SHELLARD, Ivor Francis 1883-1961 *civil engineer*

Born at Bristol, Ivor Shellard was the second son of Edmund Joseph Shellard, a journalist, and Mary Ann. In 1901 he was training as an engineering draughtsman, and was then a civil engineering assistant at Newport Borough Council, in South Wales, before qualifying as a civil engineer in September 1913.

In 1906 he married Eda Goldfinch Editha Mathias and the couple had two children.

In 1920 he was appointed Surveyor to Taunton Borough Council, a position he held until 1938.

After which he appears to have moved back to Newport, but he died in Surrey in January 1961.

In 1918 he was author of a technical paper on *The Bearing Power of Clay*.

War Memorial, Vivary Park, Taunton, 1921-22 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 622]

Wellington Road and Lambrook Road, Taunton, local authority housing, 1926 [Bush, *A Taunton Diary 1787-1987*, 1988, 96]

SHEPHERD, Edward-see Thomas Fort

SHEPSTONE, George 1834-1891 *builder*

George Shepstone was born at Churchill, North Somerset, the son of George Shepstone, a butcher, and his wife Cecelia. He worked as a carpenter and builder in Weston-super-Mare.

National School, Shipham, 1859 [SHC DD/EDS/3190]

SHEWBROOKS, family, William 1809-1869 *carpenter and builder*, and his sons **Samuel** 1836-1893 *builder-architect*, and **Edward** 1842-1910 *architect*

William Shewbrooks was born in Taunton, the son of Samuel and Ann Shewbrooks. He trained as a carpenter, and by 1851 was working of South Street, as a master carpenter and builder. At that time he employed over thirty men.

In 1833 he had married Eliza Stone and the couple had five children.

Samuel Shewbrooks was their eldest son, and trained as a joiner. In 1859 he advertised his services as an architect. However, two years later he was living with the Barber family from Taunton, in Clerkenwell, London, and his occupation was a described as a builder.

On the death of his father in 1869, he took over the family building business. In 1870 he married Ellen Ansell, but she died three years later, and in 1874 he married Margaret Cuff James.

By 1881 he was again describing himself as an architect and surveyor, practising from South Street.

In 1891 he had retired, and at that time was living in Horsted Keynes, near Haywards Heath, West Sussex.

Edward Shewbrooks was the third child of William and Eliza Shewbrooks.

In 1856 he became the last articulated pupil of architect and surveyor Richard Carver. In 1871 he married Eliza Catherine Honeywell, and by 1881 they were living in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where he worked as an architect. He died there aged sixty-eight, in 1910.

William Shewbrooks:

St Martins, Elworthy, repairs to nave walls and chancel e. wall, reseated 1844-47 [ICBS]

West of England Dissenters' College, Wellington Road, Taunton, dining-room and schoolrooms added to Wellington Terrace for Samuel Knight Pollard, 1847-48 [Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 129, illust.]

St Audries, West Quantoxhead, for John Norton, 1849 onwards [Bush *Jeboult's Taunton*, 1983, 13]

St Mary, Nether Stowey, for Carver & Giles, 1849-51 [VCH, vol.v, 1985, 199]

St Mary, Bridgwater, for William Hayward Brakspear, 1849-51 [ICBS]

Vicarage, Cheddon Fitzpaine, for Edward Ashworth, 1854 [SHC D/D/Bbm/116 and DD/DP/72/2]

Vicarage, Pitney, for Richard Carver, 1856-58 [SHC DD/HF/5/3]

Canonsgrove House, Trull, major works 1864-7, William and his son [SHC DD/DP/91/17]

Haines Hil (Plot 12), Taunton, development begun 1844 and completed by 1858, to the designs of Richard Carver

Cemetery of St Mary's and Bishop's Hull, Wellington Road, Taunton, for Edward Ashworth, 1854-6, chapels dem. [Bush, *Jeboult's Taunton*, 1983, 69 illust]

West of England Dissenters Proprietary School, later Taunton School, came second in the competition, 1866 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

West Newton, North Petherton, stables and outbuildings, 1868 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

William & Samuel Shewbrooks:

St Leonard, Otterford, repairs for Thomas Hargreaves, 1859-61 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

Congregational Chapel, Fore Street, Bridgwater, built for Edwin Down, foundation stone laid 1862, opened 1864, dem. 1964 [SHC A/CMY/113 and 554]

Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, Bridgwater, 1862-55, for Charles Knowles, work completed by T.Seale and W. Cook of Bridgwater [VCH, vol.vi, 1992, 202; Lawrence, *A History of Bridgwater*, 2005, 152-3]

Samuel Shewbrooks:

All Saints, Dulverton, rebuilt, excluding the tower to plans by Edward Ashworth, 1853-55

Poor Law Union Workhouse (now Exmoor House), Dulverton, for Edward Ashworth, 1854-55

St Lawrence, Middlezoy, refurbishment and repairs, including work to the tower and the removal of the rood screen, for Charles Knowles, 1864-66, [ICBS; VCH, vol.viii, 2004, 123]

St Michael, Creech St Michael, repairs and reseating, 1868-69 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1868/8]

Temple Methodist Chapel schools, Taunton, 1868-9 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 614]

St John Baptist, Tolland, restored by Shewbrooks & Son for Charles Edmund Giles, 1871 [Somerset County Herald and West Somerset Free Press, 15 July 1871]

Methodist Chapel, Mantle Street, Wellington, schoolrooms, 1875, builder Alfred T. Morse of Wellington [Wellington Weekly News, 11 February 1875]

National School, East Chinnoek, 1876 [The Builder, 1876, 1082]

Canal Road, Taunton, alterations to No.1 and new house next to No.4, 1876 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/331]

Station Road, Taunton, showroom and workshop next to Rose Cottage, 1876 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/344]

Taunton School, Taunton, rear addition for kitchen with room for headmaster above, 1876 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/350]

National School, East Chinnoek, 1876 [The Builder, 1876, 1082]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (originally built in 1832), West Street, Dunster, rebuilt 1878, closed 1968 [RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West of England*, 1991, 174]

School, Wrantage, North Curry, produced plans, 1879, builder John Blackmore, dem., 1940 [Dix, *North Curry-A Place in History*, 2006, 162]

St Mary, Brompton Ralph, restored, apparently working for architect Henry Parsons, but not mentioned in references, 1880-81 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 2 July 1881; *PSANHS*, 1906, 60 and 1923, 30]

SHILLIBEER, Henry Blatchford 1783-1867 *land surveyor and engineer*

Born into a Devon family, Henry Shillibeer appears to have spent most of his career practising from Taunton, as in 1847 he claimed that he had been... *a resident for forty years in and near the town*, although he married in Exeter two years earlier.

Henry Shillibeer was the author of *The Ancient Customs of the Manor of Taunton*, 1821.

He died at Brentford, Middlesex.

His younger brother, Amos Crymes Shillibeer (1798-1876) was also a surveyor and in 1829 is known to have produced a plan of Grimm Pound, near Moretonhamstead on Dartmoor.

SHOUT, Robert Howard 1823-1882 *architect & surveyor*

Born in London, Robert Shout was the son of sculptor Charles Lutwyche Shout (1794-1855), and came from generations of North Country architects, engineers and masons. He was an articled pupil of William Tress (1807-1874) architect to the South East Railway, and then worked in the office of Lewis Vulliamy, from where he exhibited at the R.A. from 1845 to 1849.

Robert Shout set up in independent practice as an architect in c.1849, working successively in Bristol, where he was briefly in partnership with Thomas Austin (1822-1867) and Robert Jewell Withers. He then practised from offices in Sherborne, Yeovil and Dorchester. In Dorset he rebuilt a number of churches, as at Leigh, 1849-51, Evershot, 1852-53, Melbury Bubb, 1853-54, and Caundle Marsh, 1857. He also designed the Congregational Church School in Sherborne in 1852.

Robert Shout joined the local Freemasons Lodge in Yeovil in 1852, but unsuccessfully applied for the post of the County Surveyor for Somerset in 1857.

In 1868 he opened an office in Ealing, London, but apparently he spent the last ten years of his life too ill to seriously practise.

St Mary, Chilthorne Domer, restored, 1853

The Chantry, Church Path, w. side of St John's Churchyard, Yeovil, medieval Chantry Chapel of St Mary attached to Church tower demolished and new Chantry erected, also repairs to sw tower buttress, 1854-55, builder John Rawlings, mason Thomas Harwood (1792-1873) [*Western Flying Post*, 29 May 1855; Gritto, *Yeovil-the hidden history*, 58; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 13]

Police Station, Wincanton, 1856 [SHC Q/AP/62; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 135-6 Illusts; *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, 2005, 16 illust]

Hendford, Yeovil, surveyed houses for use as a vicarage for St John's, 1858 [SHC D/D/Bbm/132]

Barwick House, Barwick, remodelled the eighteenth century building with alterations and additions, 1858 [*The Builder*, 2 April 1859, 230; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 110]

St John, Yeovil, repairs to walls and windows, 1859-60 [SHC D/D/Cf/1859/4; ICBS; *The Builder*, 3 March 1860, 141]

Cemetery, Preston Road, Yeovil, competition won by Foster & Wood, 1858, two matching chapels, lodge and gates built 1860-1, Robert Shout was probably the executant architect, clerk of works possibly Charles Henry Samson, builder Wellsprings of Dorchester. In 1856 Robert Shout had designed the chapels and lodge for the cemetery at Wimborne Minster, Dorset [*The Builder*, 1858, 282, 291 and 361, 29 June 1860, 828; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 90 photo.]

Manor Farmhouse, model farm layout, Chiselborough, 1861 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 205]

St James, Preston Plucknett, extensive repairs and rebuilding, s.porch removed, new pulpit and re-seating, 1862-64 [ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1862/6; Church guide, 1997]

Manor Farm, Horsington, model farm buildings and a residence (similar in design to Manor Farm, Chiselborough), 1875-77 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 368]

SIDNELL, Michael *statuary mason and architect*

In 1718 Michael Sidnell became a Freeman of Bristol, but by 1742 he was declared bankrupt. However, he continued to work and between 1743 and 1745 he was recorded as...the architect

responsible for Westbury Court, Gloucestershire. In 1744 he worked under Thomas Paty at Redland Chapel, and was described as being...*of the City of Bristol, master-workman and architect*. St George, Dunster, mon. to Anne Luttrell (d. 1731) [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1128]

SILCOCK, Thomas Ball 1854-1924 and **Samuel Sebastian REAY** 1867-1933 *architects and surveyors*

Thomas Ball Silcock was born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, the son of Thomas Silcock, a millwright, who originally came from Rode in Somerset. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School and then London University. Having set up in practice in Milsom Street, Bath, in 1891 he was joined by Samuel Sebastian Reay. They became partners five years later.

In addition, to practising as an architect and surveyor, Thomas Ball Silcock was also a Liberal politician and twice mayor of Bath. In 1906 he was elected MP for Wells.

Samuel Reay was born in Newark-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire. From 1884 to 1888 he was an articled pupil of architects Martin & Richard Hardy of Nottingham. At the end of his articles he stayed on as an assistant until 1890, then joined the practice of Charles Edwin Ponting in Marlborough.

From 1898 he designed the distinctive classical bronze plaques on houses in Bath recording the names of their famous residents.

Samuel Reay assisted Henry Dare Bryan during his illness that led to his early death in 1909. A partnership was to be arranged between the two firms, but as it transpired Samuel Reay continued Henry Dare Bryan's practice alone, from offices in Bristol. During the First World War, Samuel Reay served in the War Office, as assistant director for the construction of army barracks. Arthur Charles Fare, who was to become an accomplished architectural illustrator, was an articled pupil in the office of Silcock & Reay.

Thomas Ball Silcock:

Board Office and Technical School, Shepton Mallet, second premium in the competition, 1882 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 149]

Thomas Silcock in partnership with Samuel Reay:

Town Hall, Taunton, unsuccessful competition design, 1898 [*The Building News*, 10 June 1898]
Science and Arts School (later the Technical College), Park Road, Frome, first premium in the competition 1899, built 1902 [Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 34]

SILLEY, George Michael 1843-1936, and his son **Percival George** 1873-1945 *architects*

George Silley was born in Marylebone, London, the eldest child of John Silley, a master gold beater, and his wife Louisa. From 1863 he was an articled pupil in the office of William Habershon and Alfred Pite, then became principal assistant to John Gibson, until 1873. In that year he set up in private practice, having won the competition for the Wilts & Dorset Bank branch in Bath. He continued as architect to the Wilts and Dorset Bank, which was absorbed into Lloyds Bank in 1914. In 1892 he designed the Church of St Paul, Haringay, London.

In 1871 George Silley married Elizabeth Day Lesson, and they were living in Kensington by 1881. The couple had four children, of which Percival George was the only boy. Elizabeth Silley tragically drowned in her bath in 1892, but the actual circumstances of her death remained a mystery.

George Silley died in Norfolk in May 1936.

As for Percival George Silley he was educated at St Paul's School and Cambridge University. In 1903 he married Beatrice Langdon Davies, and by 1911 they were living in Ewell, Surrey, with their two children.

Percival George Silley served in the Royal Navy Voluntary Reserve during the First World War.

George Michael Silley:

Wilts and Dorset Bank (now Lloyds Bank), Shepton Mallet, 1877 [archives of Lloyds Bank]
Wilts and Dorset Bank (now Lloyds Bank), High Street, Glastonbury, 1884-85 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376]
Wilts and Dorset Bank (now Lloyds Bank), The Avenue, Minehead, alterations to the Public Hall by James Piers St Aubyn of 1896, to form a bank, 1910 [SRO D/U/M/22/1/367]

Percival George Silley:

The Beacon, Minehead, additions to the servants hall, 1924 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/663]

SIMPSON, William Begg-see Leonard Rome Guthrie

SINGER, John Webb 1819-1904 *watch-maker, metal worker and bronze founder*

Born in Frome, John Singer was the son of Joseph Singer, a builder. He was apprenticed to a local watch-maker and by 1847 had established himself as a watch-maker and jeweller in Bath Street. He soon diversified, however, into church metalwork and furnishings, a business that became known as Frome Art Metal Works, exhibiting works at international exhibitions, including the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, and Paris in 1878. By 1881 his two sons by his second marriage, Walter Herbert John Singer (1853-1922) and Edgar Ratcliffe Singer (1857-1947), had been taken into partnership and the firm became J.W. Singer & Sons.

Although ecclesiastical ornaments and metal work remained an important part of the business, by 1888 they had turned to producing bronze sculptures on a significant scale, including the important statues of Boadicea on Westminster Bridge, 1897-1902, Oliver Cromwell at Westminster Hall, 1898-9 and King Alfred at Winchester, 1901.

A small bronze statuette of The Sluggard of 1889-90 by distinguished artist Frederic Leighton (1830-1896), is in the Museum of Somerset collection at Taunton.

In 1927 the Singer business was taken over by the Lambeth-based Morris Art Bronze Foundry, thereby creating Morris Singer.

Literary and Scientific Institute (now Frome Museum), North Parade, Frome, cast-iron

balconettes for James Hine, 1865-8 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 511]

St Gregory, Beckington, four lamps in the chancel for James Piers St Aubyn [*Building News*, 27 June 1873; ICBS]

St Peter and St Paul, Kilmersdon, wrought-iron chancel screen, 1879 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 537]

St John, Frome, wrought-iron screen to the n.chapel, c.1892 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 509]

Holy Trinity, Frome, wrought-iron chancel screen across the full width of the nave, 1903 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 510]

Holy Trinity, Hendford, Yeovil, ironwork for screen designed by Joseph Nicholson Johnstone, removed [SHC D/D/Cf/1896/12]

St Michael, East Coker, bronze of William Dampier, 1908 [Orach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014 283]

St Katharine, Woodlands, attrib. with communion rails with cast bronze uprights, c.1913 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 708]

All Saints, Nunney, probably made the chandelier and lectern of 1921 [*Visit Nunney website*]

War Memorial, King Square, Bridgwater, cast bronze statue for John Angel, 1924 [James, *A Century of Statues-A History of the Morris Singer Foundry*, 1984, 35; Wilkins, *The Angel of Bridgwater*, *The Somerset Magazine*, November 1994]

Barrington Court, Barrington, electrolier for James Edward Forbes, 1925 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 106]

Wellington School, Wellington, South Street frontage, the main drive and entrance gateway by Ernest Howard in association with Charles Biddulph-Pinchard, gates by Morris Singer, 1934 [Isaac, *The Story of Wellington School 1837-1900*, 1993, 172-3]

SKIDMORE, Francis Alfred-see Samuel Sanders Teulon

SKIPPER, George John 1856-1948 and **Frederick Wilemer** 1860-1956 *architects and surveyors*

George Skipper was born in 1856 at East Dereham, Norfolk. He was the second of five sons of Robert Skipper (1824-1904), a successful local builder, and his wife Elizabeth. Educated at Bracondale School in Norwich, he then spent a year at the Norwich School of Art studying art, and at his fathers request, architecture. The following summer he visit Belguim in order to study the Flemish masters. On returning to Norfolk he repeated his wish to become an artist, but his father was only prepared to offer financial assistance if he took up professional training as an architect. Accordingly, in October 1873 George Skipper entered the office of architect John Thomas Lee (c.1845-1920), in Bedford Row, London, and served the next three years as an articled pupil. This period was followed by a further three years, until 1879, gaining practical and managerial experience of building and contracting operations. During this time he travelled widely making architectural drawings and sketches in England, and also returned to Belguim.

In 1879 George Skipper set up his own practice in East Dereham, moving to Norwich in the following year. As a young architect he enjoyed success, winning five architectural competitions, particularly in Somerset, which kept the practice very busy for most of the 1880's. Whilst working in the County he also formed useful local connections with Richard Horner Paget (1832-1908) of Cranmore, and with the shoe manufacturer William Stephens Clark of Street. Despite success in the West Country, George Skipper remained firmly rooted in East Anglian and was retained as architect and surveyor to a number of local councils, including East Dereham Urban District Council, Blofield and Aylsham Rural District Councils.

In 1889 he was joined by his younger brother Frederick Wilemer Skipper, a surveyor. Their sometimes turbulent partnership was however, dissolved in 1912. Nevertheless, during this period George Skipper became firmly established as one of East Anglia's leading architects, especially through his buildings that transformed Cromer into a popular seaside resort. Today George Skipper is particularly remembered for the two buildings he designed in Norwich, the Royal Arcade of 1898-1899, and the the Norwich Union Insurance Society head office, completed in 1904. These buildings, together with many others in the City, led John Betjeman to describe George Skipper as the...*Gaudi of Norwich*.

George Skipper was succeeded by Edward John Goodwin Skipper (1918-2005), his son by his third wife Elizabeth Charter, whom he had married in 1913.

[David Jolley, *Architect exuberant: George Skipper 1856-1948*, exhibition catalogue, 1975 , and *George Skipper*, *Archaeological Journal*, vol.137, 1980, 321-22; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; David Summers, *George John Skipper: Norfolk architect in Powerhouses of provincial architecture 1837-1914*, 2009, 74-82]

District Hospital, Princes Road, Shepton Mallet, 1879-80, first premium in the competition

[de Viggiani, *Two Estates- The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 87 and 88; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 601]

County School, Doultong, 1880, first premium in the competition [Howe, *Skipper, George John (1856-1948)* in the *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, 2011]

Paget Estate cottages with gatehouse bearing the arms of Sir Richard Paget, Doultong, 1881-1901 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 487]

Butleigh Hospital, Butleigh, 1882 [www.heritagecity.org]

Board Offices and Technical School, Shepton Mallet, first premium in the competition, 1882

[*The Builder*, 1883, 300; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 149]

Crispin Hall, Leigh Road, Street, (Street Club and Institute), 1885, gymnasium behind added 1890, probably his last commission in Street [*The Builder*, 7 August 1886; McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 15; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 146 photo; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 599]

Wilfred Terrace (twelve cottages-plans presumably by George Skipper, but probably built to designs adapted by William Reynolds), Wilfred Road, Street, 1885-86, builder Frederick James Huish, the first factory workers housing for C & J Clark [McGarvie, 1986, 25]

Clock Tower, Street, 1887, built for Queen Victoria's Jubilee based on a tower at Thun in Switzerland, builder Frederick James Huish [McGarvie, 1986, 3 and 14; Pearson, *Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture*, 2016, 116 illust]

Vestry Room (Town Hall), Street, including the fire engine house, 1887, builder Frederick James Huish [McGarvie, 1986, 16]

George John Skipper in partnership with Frederick Wilemer Skipper:

Millfield House, Butleigh Road, Street, built as a home for William Stephens Clark, 1888-90, later part of Millfield School in 1935 [*The Builder*, 13 December 1890; Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 37 illust; McGarvie, 1986, 31; McGarvie, 1987, 147 photo]

Cobden Terrace, Street, twenty cottages, 1889, builder James Pursey of Street [McGarvie, 1986, 25]

Sexey's County School (formerly Sexey's Trade School founded in 1889), Bruton, first premium in the competition, 1883, built 1891-92, builder Edward Oram Francis & Sons [*Building News*, 22 April 1892; *The Builder*, 1883, 365; Harper, 1983, 148]

Town Hall, Shepton Mallet, proposed design of 1892, not executed [Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 288]

Hugh Sexey School, Wedmore Road, Blackford, attrib., 1897-99 [Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2008, 146 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 123]

SLADE, Basil Alfred 1865-1930 architect

Basil Slade was born at Cowes, on the Isle of Wight, the son of Alfred Frederic Adolphus Slade and Mary Constance Cuthbert. From 1882 he was an articled pupil of John Whichcord (1823-1888), after which he travelled across Europe and the United States, before commencing in practice in London in 1887, where he was briefly in partnership with James Williams and William West.

Basil Slade designed the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in London in 1896-9.

As a member of the Slade family of Maunsel House at North Newton he may well have worked on that property and also on the nearby Church of St Michael.

SLADE, Benjamin 1848-1933 surveyor

Benjamin Slade was born at North Perrott, the second son of carpenter James Slade (b. 1814) and his wife Mary Ann.

By 1881 he was living with his wife Sarah and five children in Crewkerne, and working as a builders clerk.

From 1894 until 1923 he was Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances to Crewkerne Urban District Council.

After 1911 Benjamin Slade had moved to Chard, where he died in 1933.

School (built 1877), North Street, Crewkerne, additions, 1889 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

SLATER, William 1819-1872 architect

William Slater was born in the village of Haslebech in Northamptonshire, the son of John Jerome and Eleanor Slater. He moved to London in 1835, and became the first articled pupil, then chief clerk to Richard Cromwell Carpenter (1812-1855). On completion of his training he started undertaking independent commissions along with fellow pupil William Smith (1830-1901). But following the sudden death of Richard Carpenter, aged only forty-three, William Slater was persuaded to return to the Marylebone and run the practice. Two years later he took Richard Carpenter's son, Richard Herbert Carpenter, as an articled pupil. In 1863 they became partners. William Slater designed a number of churches, including two cathedral-like structures for the Church of Ireland, plus a Cathedral for Honolulu, and another for St Kitts. He restored many more churches, especially in his native Northamptonshire, and the adjoining County of Leicestershire. His greatest work was, however, the design of Lancing College Chapel in Sussex, a project he took over after the death of Richard Cromwell Carpenter.

In the late 1850's Benjamin Ingelow became an assistant to William Slater, and after the latter's death, he joined in partnership with Richard Herbert Carpenter.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; *Ecclesiology Today*, Issue 21, January 2000, 10-14]

Vicarage, Brompton Ralph, 1862-64 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 149]

St Peter and St Paul, Charlton Horethorne, chancel renewed, reredos, new porch and rebuilding of nave s. wall, reseating and repairs, 1863, builder John Clarke of Bruton [ICBS; *The Builder*, 5 December 1863; *The Ecclesiologist*, 1864, 182]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, reredos, 1870, removed by Martin Travers in 1935 [SHC D/p/net/8/3/2]

William Slater in partnership with Richard Carpenter:

St Peter, Podimore, nave roof, 1871 [SHC D/D/Cf/1871/8]

St Bartholomew, Yeovilton, rebuilt the chancel and s. vestry, 1871, builder Charles Trask [SHC D/D/Bbm/184; *The Builder*, 29 June 1872, 513]

St Mary, Bruton, repairs and reseating, n. wall and clerestory were rebuilt and the s. vestry extended eastwards to form an organ chamber, 1870-77, with surveyor **Thomas Court**, and builders William Clarke & Son of Bruton. Following William Slater's death in 1872 the works were continued by Carpenter & Ingelow. Carpenter also proposed a fan vault to the tower, 1878, not executed, nave roof repairs by Pepper & Sons, builders of Brighton [ICBS; *The Builder*, 20 July 1872; *PSANHS*, vol. xxiv, 1878, 33; Bishton, *St Mary the Virgin, Bruton-A brief history*, 2011, 49, 83-88]

SLAUGHTER, Leonard 1878-1951 surveyor

Born in Bedminster, Bristol, Leonard Slaughter was the fourth child of Richard Slaughter, a building surveyor and his wife Mary.

In 1901 he was a gas plumber in Bedminster and in the following year he married Phoebe Pillinger. By 1911 the couple were living at Victoria Road, Frome and Leonard Slaughter had been appointed Surveyor to Frome Urban District Council. He died in Frome in 1951.

SMALL, F. & E. *builders of Taunton*

Clifford Avenue, Taunton, pair of unidentified houses backing onto Kingston Road, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1268]

SMALLCORN, Lewis 1874-1953 *wood and stone carver*

Lewis Smallcorn was born at Fremington near Barnstable, Devon. By 1901 he was working in Bath, and the following year married Ellen Chun (1869-1959).

Cenotaph (War Memorial), High Street, Shepton Mallet, to designs of Charles Frederick William Denning, 1920 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Shepton Mallet, 12 April 2006; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 602]

Greenham Barton, Stawley, hall ceiling with pendants and double ribs, 1927-29 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 334]

SMITH, Andrew 1850-c.1914

Andrew Smith was born in Edinburgh.

Before 1911 he was living at the Manor House, Weston Bampfylde.

Manor House, Weston Bampfylde, restored and extended with servants quarters around a new courtyard, c.1908 [VCH, vol. xi, 2015, 204]

Village Hall (originally built as the village school in 1857), Weston Bampfylde, refurbished, 1909 [SHC D/R/winc 31/4/1; VCH, vol. xi, 2015, 203 and 204 illust.]

Holy Cross, Weston Bampfylde, new lectern, 1909, panelled and paved the chancel, added the screen, 1912-1914 [VCH, vol. xi, 2015, 214]

SMITH, Egmont Findlay-see Percy John Vincent

SMITH, Frederick William Beresford -see Mowbray Ashton Green

SMITH, Herbert Blomfield 1856-1922 *civil engineer*

Herbert Smith was born in Marylebone, London the eldest son of Emma Smith, a schoolmistress. In 1871 he was an articled pupil of civil engineer William Shelford. At the age of just twenty-three he was appointed District Engineer of the Public Works Department in Sri Lanka working on railway projects. On returning to England he worked as resident engineer on the Bridgwater Railway and wharf.

In 1894 he was appointed Government Inspector of Railways for Jamaica.

From 1904-6 Herbert Smith was in charge of the reconstruction of Watchet harbour, and in 1907 he founded, and was managing director of the Somerset Mineral Syndicate, and later of the Watchet Briquetting Syndicate, until both were wound up in March 1910.

SMITH, Henry George *builder*

Taunton School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, Headmaster's House, 1909, for Frederick Roberts And the Thone Boarding House, 1911 [Record, *Proud Century-History of Taunton School*, 1948, 112 and 114]

SMITH, family-James Henry 1834-1920 and his sons **James Henry Woolston** 1873-1951 and **Montague Bertie** b.1876 *surveyors and engineers*

James Henry Smith was born at Euston Square, St Pancras, London, the second son of eight children of master carpenter Henry Smith (b.1806) and his wife Mary.

By 1864, then aged thirty, he had moved to Taunton, becoming Surveyor to both the Taunton Borough Council and the Local Board of Health. He held the post of Borough Surveyor for over twenty-five years, until 1905, and then became a consultant to the Council until 1919.

James Henry Smith married Mary Woolston (1842-1915) in 1865 and the couple had three sons and a daughter. From 1877 the family lived at Roseneath Cottage, No.15 Wellington Road.

St George, Ruishton, repairs and reseating with Robert Herniman, 1865-67 [Taunton Courier, 17 October 1866; Church Building, 1867, 139; ICBS; SHC D/D/cf/1866/4]

Race Horse Inn, East Reach, Taunton, rebuilt after fire, 1868 [Taunton Courier, 18 March 1868]

Hovelands Park, Taunton, two houses, 1868 [*Taunton Courier*, 26 February and 22 April 1868]
 Baptist Chapel (built 1815, facade remodelled 1839), Silver Street, Taunton, enlarged, replacing some of the Sunday School rooms, extending the existing galleries eastward, re-flooring, re-pewing, and adding a new Italianate facade, 1870, builder Giles [*Taunton Courier*, 25 July 1870; Kember, *The Confident Years 1851-1914, Silver Street Baptist Chapel*, 2014, 34-36 before and after photos and plans; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 614]
 Roseneath Cottage, Wellington Road, Taunton, built for himself, 1877, and where he lived for the Rest of his life [*Taunton Courier*, 12 September 1917]
 Forches Corner, Pitminster, provision of water supply for Taunton Town Council, including construction of a tunnel, with H.T. Coles waterworks manager, and Edward Easton, 1880 [*Taunton Courier*, 28 February 1894]
 Vicarage, Holford, drainage, 1881 [SHC D/D/Bbm/247]
 St John, Taunton, added the vestry, 1888 [SHC D/D/cf/1888/9]
 Vivary Park, Taunton, prepared layout plans with Robert Veitch & Son, 1894, unexecuted [Colson Stone Partnership, *Vivary Park Restoration Proposals*, 1998, 5, 14 and 16]
 Town Bridge over the River Tone, Taunton, cast-iron structure incorporating early street lighting, 1895, ironwork by the Phoenix Iron Foundry of Derby [drawings in the SHC archives]

James Henry Woolston Smith was born in Taunton, the eldest son of James and Mary Smith, and trained as an engineer. From 1899 until 1919 he was the Surveyor to Minehead Urban District Council, and lived at York House in the town. He became a Freemason in 1910.

Market Hall and Council Chamber, The Parade, Minehead, plans prepared, 1899, not built, the following year an architectural competition for a new Market House was won by William John Tamlyn [information from Julian Orbach]

Glenmore Road, Minehead, plans for a photographic studio, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/88]

Queens Head Hotel, Minehead, minor alterations, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/114]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, cartshed and carpenters shop, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/114]

Summerland Road, Minehead, shop, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/166]

North Street, Minehead, stable yard with loose-boxes, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/171]

Wyndcote, Martlett Road, Minehead, lavatory, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/171]

North Hill, Minehead, sewer, 1903 [OD]

Blenheim Road, Minehead, added sculleries for Ridler, 1904 [OD]

North Hill, Minehead, added lavatory for Ridler, 1904 [OD]

Blenheim Road, No.7, Minehead, alterations, 1904 and 1910 [OD]

Montague Bertie Smith was the third child of James and Mary Smith, and emigrated to Australia.

The Esplanade, Minehead, won the competition to design shelters around the green (named Jubilee Gardens in 1933), 1907, the shelters were erected in 1912, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]

SMITH, Robert 1844-1906 *surveyor*

Born in Chard, Robert Smith was the eldest son of John Smith, an iron master. In 1851 the family were living in the White Hart Inn in Chard. Before 1901 he had married Bertha and the couple had two children, he was then a sanitary inspector. From 1894 he had been appointed Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council, a post he held until 1905.

SMITH, Thomas 1848-1923 *surveyor*

Thomas Smith was born at Tondy, near Bridgend, Glamorgan, the third child of Isaac Smith, a coal agent, and his wife Ann. By 1871 he described his occupation as a surveyor, he had married Emma and the couple were living at Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire. Ten years later the family of six children were living in High Street, Axbridge and he was a surveyor of highways.

From 1894 until 1905, Thomas Smith was jointly Surveyor to Axbridge Rural District Council with Joseph Holwill, John House and James Mitchell. At that time he was living at Sidcot, but by 1911 he had retired and had moved to Rochford, near Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

SMITH, William 1769-1839 *mining surveyor and geologist*

William Smith was born in the village of Churchill in Oxfordshire, the eldest son of a blacksmith. In 1787, at the age of eighteen, he joined Edward Webb, a surveyor of Stow-in-the-Wold. Four

years later whilst surveying an estate at Stowey in North Somerset he came to live and work in the Bath area.

He was soon involved in the construction of the Somerset Coal Canal which was intended to link up with the Kennet and Avon Canal at Limley Stoke near Bath, and serve the various collieries south-west of the City. In 1793 William Smith was engaged by John Rennie, the engineer for the Kennet and Avon Canal, to execute surveys and a complete system of levelling for the proposed canal. Whilst carrying out this work and subsequent excavations he noted the regular succession of the rock strata.

William Smith ceased to be employed by the Canal Company in 1799, turning his attention to the study of local rock strata producing a coloured map of geological features for a five mile area around Bath. This map was probably the oldest of its type in existence, and was followed by the first geological map of England in 1801, published in 1815. These studies led to William Smith being regarded as one of the principal founders of the science of geology.

[Emma Down and Adrian Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016]

Hinton Mill, Chilton Cantelo, 1800-4 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 202]

SMITH, William *builder*

Elm Field, Taunton, alterations, 1863-4 [SHC DD/DP/72/3]

SNELL, William Henry 1866-1938 and **William Arnold** 1890-1971 *monumental masons*

In 1888 William Henry Snell founded the business of sculptors, carvers and granite merchants in his home town of Newlyn, Cornwall.

On leaving school, his son William Arnold Snell joined the family firm as a trainee monumental mason. He also attended the Penzance School of Art, and in time the firm became W.H. Snell & Son. William Arnold Snell became a well-known figure in the flourishing local artistic community. Examples of their work, especially churchyard memorials, can be seen all over the United Kingdom, and as far afield as Russia. [Cornwall Artists Index]

War Memorial, Baltonsborough, 1922 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Baltonsborough, 23 September 2014]

SOANE, John 1753-1837 *architect*

John Soan (the spelling of his surname at birth) was the youngest of seven children born to John Soan, a bricklayer from Goring-on-Thames, near Reading, and his wife Martha.

At an early age he was determined on an architectural career having, in his own words... *attained some knowledge of the rudiments of that noble art and a facility in drawing*. In 1768 towards the end of his schooldays he was introduced to James Peacock, a surveyor, who recommended him for a post in the office of George Dance the Younger (1741-1825). At the age of fifteen he left home for London and lived in the Dance family household, where he was described as...*handsome, quick, enthusiastic, and possessed of considerable charm of manner, as well as unlimited power of work*.

Two years later, he move to the practice of Henry Holland. John Soan also entered the R.A. Schools in 1771 and in the following year he began exhibiting. Over the course of his career he exhib. over one hundred and fifty of his drawings at the R.A., and in 1776 he won the Gold Medal of the Academy.

The following year he set up his own office, and having won the Travelling Scholarship at R.A. he set off on a Grand Tour which lasted until 1780. On his return his practice became increasingly successful and well-known. Being very self-conscious of his humble beginnings, at his marriage in 1784, he added the 'e' at the end of his surname.

John Soane was appointed Architect and Surveyor to the Bank of England in 1788, and amongst many other official appointments and honours he was made Professor of Architecture at the R.A. in 1806. The duties of the Professor were...*to read annually six public Lectures, calculated to form the taste of the Students, to instruct them in the beauties or faults of celebrated productions, to fit them for an unprejudiced study of books, and for a critical examination of structures*.

In 1831 John Soane was knighted and in 1834 he was invited to become the first president of the Institute of British Architects but was unable to accept the prestigious appointment because, by the then laws of the R.A., he was debarred from membership of other societies.

He died at his home, No.13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, in January 1837, at the age of eighty-four.

Some thirty articled pupils were trained by John Soane, including George Allen Underwood, George Basevi, William Blogg and George Bailey. Being articled to John Soane involved undergoing a rigorous and comprehensive system of training, usually lasting for a period of six years, and including intensive study of the principles of construction, experience of all the tasks of an architect, usually ending with a visit abroad, a requisite that was becoming increasingly important. Office hours were from 9 am to 8 pm with six weeks annual holiday.

[Barrington Kaye, *The Development of the Architectural Profession in Britain-A Sociological Study*, 1960; Dorothy Stroud, *The Architecture of Sir John Soane*, 1961; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Gillian Darley, *John Soane-An Architectural Romantic*, 1999; David Watkin, *Sir John Soane The Royal Academy Lectures*, 2000; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Cricket (Lodge) House, Cricket St Thomas, the first plans for alterations drawn up, 1786, following a fire in the existing house proposals for extensive rebuilding and extensions made in 1801-4, probably largely completed by 1804, for Lord Bridport, Vice Admiral Alexander Hood (1727-1814). Mrs Soane wrote to Lady Bridport...*Indeed I do not wonder at Lord Bridport and yourself preferring your charming retreat to the noise, dirty and bustle of this filthy town* (London). *At Cricket all nature is at peace, and every countenance grateful for the blessing it enjoys*. John Soane is also attrib. with the design of Dovecote, the House itself was remodelled in 1898 and few traces of John Soane's work now survive [Darley, 1961, 83, 158, 164; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. S, 1975, 100; Darley, 1999, 80, illust. of watercolour by Joseph Gandy of the library, and 161; Pratt, *Nelson's Duchy-A Sicilian Anomaly*, 2007, 153; Colvin, 2008, 967]

St Thomas, Cricket St Thomas, designed the spiral-fluted urn to Mary Hood (d.1786), the mon. to Alexander Hood, the Lord Bridport (d.1814) for which ten alternatives were proposed, 1816, mason **Thomas Grundy**, whom John Soane employed for all his important commissions [Stroud, 1961, 111, illust., 165; Darley, 1999, 80; Colvin, 2008, 971; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 239]

Hinton House, Hinton St George, prepared plans for alterations, largely unexecuted, 1795, a surveyor named **Felton** was employed to supervise the work, 1796-97 [Darley, 1961, 160; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 42-3; Winn, *The Pouletts of Hinton*, 1995, 131]

Mells Park House, Mells, replaced his friend and collaborator, the **James Spiller** (d.1829), who was the Surveyor to the Royal Exchange Assurance and the Eagle Insurance Company, and carried out the decoration of the drawing-room and library, designed a new domestic range and stables, 1810, detailed drawings for a new porch, 1815. The house was dem. after fire in 1917 and rebuilt by Edwin Lutyens. John Soane also advised on an extension to the lakes with a new single-arched bridge and cascade, bridge built by 1814, also dem. c.1825 [Stroud, 1961, 110, illust., 165; *Country Life*, 24 May 1962, 1254; McGarvie, *Frome in old picture postcards*, vol.3, 1985, 69 photo; Darley, 1999, 164-5; Colvin, 2008, 969; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 121]

SOMERS, James-see William Danger

SOPPITT, James 1829-1892 *architect and surveyor*

James Soppitt was born in Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, He was an articled pupil of John Brown of Norwich, Norfolk, then by 1851, a builders clerk in Dickleburgh, near Diss. Ten years later he had commenced in practise in Shaftesbury, Dorset, and married Emma (b.1828). The couple had three children.

In Wiltshire he designed the parsonage and school buildings at Tisbury, and restored the Church of St Michael at Compton Chamberlayne in 1876-77.

Seymour Hall, Bratton Seymour, built for **Charles Penruddocke** (1828-1899) to his own design, with James Soppitt, began in 1868 but left unfinished and unoccupied until 1881 when construction recommenced, completed in 1888, the kitchen is a replica of the Abbot's Kitchen at Glastonbury Abbey. Charles Penruddocke was born in Bath, the son of Charles Penruddocke (1799-1839). He trained as a barrister and lived at the family home of Compton Park, Compton Chamberlayne, Wiltshire. Charles Penruddocke also inherited property in Somerset, including at Clapton, near Chard, and in Bratton Seymour. By 1862 he acquired further land at Bratton Seymour, so much so, that he was the owner of nearly a third of the Parish. Apparently, he built a hunting lodge which became a small farm [*The Builder*, 23 September 1871, 749; Whitfield, *In Praise of Bratton St Maur*, 1974, 130 and 137]

SOUTAR, Archibald Stuart 1879-1951 and his brother **John Carrick Stuart** 1881-1951 *architects*

Archibald and John Soutar were both born in Arbroath, on the east coast of Scottish, the second and third sons of James Soutar, a local draper.

Archibald Soutar was articled to the Dundee architect John Murray Robertson for four years from 1895. During this period he also attended classes at University College and Dundee Technical College. In 1901 he moved to London where he joined the London County Council architects department.

John Soutar was an articled pupil of Thomas Martin Cappon and also studied at the University College in Dundee. On completing his articles he joined his brother working for the London County Council.

The catalyst for the brothers commencing independent practice was a competition success for the layout of Ruislip Manor Estate in 1912. The competition assessor was Raymond Unwin and when he left Hampstead Garden Suburb at the end of 1914, John Soutar was appointed in his place. In addition the brothers were also architects for the Knebworth Garden Village development.

Archibald Soutar retired in c.1941 and returned to live in his home town of Arbroath where he died in 1951, some eleven months after his brother.

Van Heusen shirt and collar Factory (originally built as the West of England Collar Works in Viney Street, Taunton, 1881, to designs of Charles Henry Samson), extension fronting Queen Street, Taunton, 1936 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 28 November 1936; *Taunton Courier*, 5 December 1936]

SPACKMAN, Henry Charles-see Jacob Henry Cotterell

SPALDING, Henry-see Matthew Edward Habershon

SPARKES, Samuel 1820-1905 and **Samuel Hurford** 1844-1933

Samuel Sparkes was born in Uffculme, Devon, the third child of beer house keeper Thomas Sparkes, and his wife Maria. He worked in the local woollen industry, and in 1843 was credited with an invention for improvements in machinery for carding wool, cotton and other fibrous materials [*Newton's London Journal of Arts & Sciences*, 1844]. He married Elizabeth Wood and the couple had four children. They initially lived in Wellington, but by 1861 the family were residing back in Uffculme, and Samuel Sparkes was by then a manager of the woollen mill.

His eldest son Samuel Hurford was born in Wellington and also worked in the woollen industry, as a mechanical engineer. In 1877 he was living at Hillwiew in the Town when a patent was granted for his invention of improvements to governors for steam engines [*The London Gazette*, 1877]. By 1901 he was listed as the manager of the local woollen mill.

Baptist Chapel, South Street, Wellington, presumably as members of congregation they designed alterations and a large addition on the w.side, the galleries were also re-arranged, 1876-77, builder Berry [Humphries, *Wellington Baptists*; Marshall, *The Baptist Story, Chapel Building Celebration 1883-1983*, 1983, 22-3]

SPARROW, William 1832-1899 *engineer and millwright*

William Sparrow was born at Bourton, near Gillingham, Dorset, the son of William and Harriet Sparrow.

In 1868 he established the Somerset Wheel and Wagon Company in Bower Hinton, Martock, that within three years was employing a staff of thirty-eight.

In *Kelly's Directory* of 1875 he is described as an *Engineer, Millwright, Brass and Iron founder, and agricultural implement maker*. The business continued into the twentieth century and was employing over eighty men during the First World War, producing artillery wheels, bomb carriages and tent pegs.

Examples of his village pumps survive at Montacute and Martock.

Congregational Chapel, Bower Hinton, added the Schoolroom and restored the Chapel, 1866-7 [Maber, *More Martock Memoirs-The Story of a Somerset Village* 1993, 108]

Parish Hall (also known over the years as the Liberal Hall, School Hall and Public Hall), Martock, 1888, builders and timber merchants, Yandle & Sons of Hurst, Martock [Maber, *Martock Memories-A Hundred Years of Village Life*, 1978, 40]

Gospel Hall, adjoining the Parish Hall, Martock, 1893 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 430]

SPENCER F. & C. DEJARDIN

Mill and house, Exford, on the lane from Edgcott to Downscott Farm, 1904 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/20]

SPENCER, Henry d.1795 *builder-architect*

All Saints, Nunney, oak pulpit, 1742 [Visit Nunney website]

Vicarage, Vicarage Street, Frome, possibly by Henry Spencer or Nathaniel Ireson, c.1744-49 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 514]

Grammar School, Frome, 1746, dem. in the 1850's [McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 103]

SPENCER, Joseph Houghton 1844-1914 *architect, surveyor and antiquary* and **John James** 1849-1928 *architect*

Joseph Houghton Spencer was born at Wilton, Taunton, the eldest of six children of Revd. John Ward Spencer (1818-1885), vicar of St George, Wilton, from 1843 to 1885, and his wife Rosina. Having served his articled pupilage in London, he returned to Taunton, and in 1869 the *Taunton Courier* reported on a race between Mr Spencer, an architect, riding a velocipede or boneshaker and the dandy horse (an early forerunner of a bicycle).

For a short period Houghton Spencer was in partnership with **Matthius August Edward Grosholz** (1851-1878), with offices in both Hammet Street, Taunton and Weston-super-Mare. Matthias Grosholz was baptised in Baden, Germany, but by 1873 he was living in England, appropriately at Baden House, Kewstoke, Weston-super-Mare. Their partnership was dissolved in 1873. Two years later in 1875, Matthias Grosholz was again briefly in partnership, this time with Hans Fowler Price in Weston-super-Mare. However, he then left England for Wellington, New Zealand, where he died in 1878, aged only twenty-seven.

By 1870 Joseph Houghton Spencer was living at Galmington Lodge, ten years later he was living at Brookside Cottage, Corfe. He was married to Harriet and the couple had five children.

Houghton Spencer was architect to the SANHS, and did much work and research on their headquarters at Taunton Castle.

In print he expounded his controversial views on an apparent system of (ley) lines across the landscape in a paper titled *Ancient Trackways in England*, published in *The Antiquary*, vol. xix, 1889, 94-101. He was also author of the more prosaic *A Copy of the Registers of the Church of St George, Wilton 1558-1837*, published in 1890.

Taunton and Somerset Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, convalescent wards added and e. wing extended, 1870-71, enlargement of w. wing and other improvements, 1872-73, and further works in 1902 in consultation with Sir George Oatley [Guy, *Malachi's Monument-the Taunton and Somerset Hospital at East Reach*, 1986, 48 and 52]

St George, Wilton, restored, 1870, builder Henry Davis, removed a stained glass panel from the e. window to the museum, 1885, builder John Pearse & Son and carried out alterations, 1897 [Taunton Courier, 9 November 1870; SHC D/D/Cf/1870/6 and 1897/4; PSANHS, vol.lxxxv, 1941, 22]

Henlade House (built 1805, apparently to the designs of an Italian architect, now the Mount Somerset Hotel), Ruishton, designed the stable court and two lodges, 1871-72, builder Henry James Spiller, [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 351]

St James, Taunton, dem. the old tower and built a facsimile tower, 1870-75, builder John Spiller, completed by his son, Henry James Spiller [SHC D/D/Cf 1869/2; Goldsworthy, *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, 19 and 20; Orbach and Pevsner, 2041, 611]

National School, Norton Fitzwarren, 1871-2 [The Builder, 1872, 354; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2007, 50 illust]

Vicarage, St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, supervised the additions on behalf of John Chessell Buckler, 1872, builder Henry Davis [SHC D/D/Bbm/194]

National School and Schoolhouse, Creech St Michael, 1871-73, builder James Dinham (1837-1900) [The Builder, 1873, 393; SHC DD/EDS/5753; Small, *The Book of Creech St Michael-The Parish and its People*, 2000, 79, 83 and 84 illu.

Holy Trinity, Ash Priors, roof repairs, w. door, re-pewing, lengthen the chancel and added the porch, 1873-74, builder John Spiller [ICBS; Baynham, *Memorials of Ash Priors*, 1908, 80]

The Castle, Taunton, from 1874 onwards he undertook survey work and alterations for SANHS,

including the neo-Norman first museum entry doorway, presumably the rebuilding of the gatehouse staircase tower dated 1883, and Castle House, extensive repairs and alterations, 1907-8 [*Structural Notes on Taunton Castle, PSANHS*, vol.lvii, 1911, 38-9] Castle House was repaired by the SBPT

St James's Cemetery, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, came second in the competition, 1875 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]

St Andrew's School, Rowbarton, Taunton, 1875 [*The Builder*, 1875, 285]

Board Schools, North Street, Wiveliscombe, 1875-76, additions 1904, central fleche removed after a fire in 1925 [SHC C/CA/School plans; *The Builder*, 31 July 1875, tenders]

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, restoration including reroofing the aisles, replacing the plaster ceiling of the nave with boarding, renewing windows and stone parapet around s. aisle roof, repairing archway and vaulting to the porch, installing new stone panelled reredos, other works carried at that time involved relaying the chancel floor with encaustic tiles and erecting choir-seats, reopening the s.aisle e. window, reseating the Hestercombe Chapel, and building a vestry at the e. end of the n. aisle, 1876 [Gale, *The Parish Church of Kingston St Mary*, 1927, 22 and 23]

Board School, Cheddar Road, Wedmore, 1876, opened 1879, builder James Wensley [Hudson, *The New Wedmore Chronicles*, 2002, 154 and 163]

Primary School, North Petherton, 1877-78, builder and mason George Properjohn (1816-1902) of North Petherton [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 497]

Venn Bridge School, Oake, Teacher's House, 1878 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 27 April and 25 May 1878]

St Lawrence, Lydeard St Lawrence, repairs, 1878 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 26 October 1878]

St Mary, North Petherton, removal old galleries and general repairs including the chancel roof, 1878-84, William Scott Champion drew up plans in 1878, later replaced by Joseph Spencer's plans of 1883, builder Henry James Spiller [*The Church Builder*, 1883, 39; ICBS; *Church Building*, 1883, 39]

St Andrew, Rowbarton, Taunton, replaced small chapel of ease with new church, 1879-81, builder Henry James Spiller, and an oak screen erected as a War Memorial, 1919 [ICBS; Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 41; Chipchase, *Taunton Past and Present*, 2007, 65 illust. before later enlargements and additions; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Taunton*, 12 February 2016]

Unitarian Chapel (built c.1721 as a Baptist Chapel), Mary Street, Taunton, faced the original brick facade with three oval windows to the first floor with a stuccoed front, 1881 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 615; Wakeling, *Chapels of England: Buildings of Protestant Nonconformity*, 2017, 38 and 39 illusts.]

Vicarage for St James, Elm Grove, Taunton, stables, 1881 [SHC D/D/Bbm/249]

St Edward, Goathurst, gallery and removed the wall between the Halswell Chapel and the chancel, the chancel arch re-cut with Decorated style mouldings, and parapets added to the tower, 1884 [*VCH*, vol.vi, 1992, 52]

Richard Huish Boys Grammar School, East Reach, Taunton, 1884, not built until 1891-92, dem., clerk of works James of Exeter [*Taunton Courier*, 25 November 1891]

St Michael, Burrowbridge, created a chancel by inserting a triple-arched wall, repairs and reseating, 1884-88, builder John Clatworthy (b.1839) of North Petherton [*The Church Builder*, 1887, 81; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1887/3]

St George, Wilton, Taunton, alterations, 1884, builder John Pearse, and 1897 [*Taunton Courier*, 24 December 1884; SHC D/D/cf/1897/4]

St Mary, Berrow, restored, 1885 [*Taunton Courier*, 1 July 1885; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 115]

St John, Staplegrove, alterations including extension of the vestry and works to the organ and heating, 1885-6, and w. porch, 1902, dem.1961 [*Taunton Courier*, 15 July 1885; SHC D/D/Cf/1902; Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 37 and 39 illust]

St Gregory, Stoke St Gregory, restored chancel and added vestry, 1886-88, builder Henry James Spiller, reredos decorated by Stansell & Son [SHC D/D/cf/1887/11; *Taunton Courier*, 18 July 1888; *Western Gazette*, 13 July 1888]

Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institute, next to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, nurses' home on the upper floors with out-patients on the ground floor, 1886-87, clerk of works George Strawbridge, builder William Templeman (b.1841) of Taunton [*Taunton Courier*, 24 October 1888; Guy, 1986, 76]

All Saints, Rockwell Green, Wellington, new church, 1888, consecrated, 1890, builder William

Templeman, tower and spire added, 1906-8, builder T.H. Moggridge & Sons Ltd. [ICBS; Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 123, illusts; Church guide; information from Ray Stokes]

All Saints, Trull, restored, 1889-90, builder Henry W. Pollard of Bridgwater [*Taunton Courier*, 26 February 1890]

St James Street and North Street, Taunton, new building on the corner, 1891-92 [*Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1891; date stone on pediment, 1892]

Market, Taunton, proposed alterations to accommodate the building of Corporation Street [*Taunton Courier*, 12 August 1891]

Vicarage, Beercrowcombe, 1893-94 [*The Builder*, 17 December 1892]

St Nicholas, Corfe, alterations to reredos arcading, 1894, stone mason William Joseph Giles [Dugdale, *Scrap Book of Corfe 1887-1987*, 1987, 4]

St James, Spaxton, organ chamber, 1894 [SHC D/D/Cf/1894/4]

St James, Beercrowcombe, restored the nave, 1897 [SHC D/D/Cf/1897/6]

St James Almshouses, St James Street, Taunton, six almshouses built in the churchyard of the Church of St James, 1897, following demolition of the original timber-framed almshouses on the corner of St James Street and Canon Street, two units were originally salvaged and eventually erected at Taunton Castle by George Oatley [*The Builders' Journal*, 11 August 1897]

Grays Almshouses (built 1635), East Street, Taunton, restored, 1906 [*Historic Buildings Council* report-information from Francis Kelly]

His younger brother John James Spencer was also born at Wilton, and by the age of eleven he was sent to Chardstock to be educated. He married Fanny in 1879, and the couple had two daughters. He may have later practised from Bath, but by 1891 the family was living in Abergavenny, and in 1886-87 he restored the churches of St David, Llanthony and St Martin, in Monmouthshire. By 1911 John James Spencer had retired. He was then a widower living with his youngest daughter at Heathfield, East Sussex.

Joseph Houghton Spencer and John James Spencer:

Unidentified farm buildings, Wedmore for Joseph Edwards, 1878 [information from Julian Orbach]

John James Spencer:

Stonesteps, Church Street, Wedmore, 1878, builder Solomon Wall for himself [Stone Steps, Church Street, Wedmore, 1878, builder and owner Solomon Wall [Hudson, *Wedmore Past-A Pictorial Record of Wedmore Parish*, 1993, 28 photo. of Solomon Wall outside the house; Hudson, *The New Wedmore Chronicles*, 2002, 28]

SPERRING, John 1770-1847 *surveyor, land and house agent*

By 1830 John Sperring was listed as living at Keyford Terrace, Frome.

Holy Trinity, Coleford, 1829-36, prepared a seating plan and possibly worked with the church architect George Manners [ICBS; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 472]

Holy Trinity (formerly Frome Free Church), Frome, new church, 1836-38, supervised the new building for architect Henry Edmund Goodridge [SHC DD/LW/220 and 221-engraving; ICBS; Ware, 1967, 107; McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 122; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn of Frome*, 2003, 80, 81 illust. and 85]

SPIERS, Walter Lewis-see Thomas Henry Wyatt

SPILLER, Alfred John 1855-1943 *builder*

Alfred John Spiller was born in Taunton, the son of Ann Spiller (1819-1902), living at No. 1 South Street Cottages. His relationship, if any, with the Spiller family of builders listed below is unclear. By 1871 he was apprenticed to his uncle Thomas Spiller (b.1842), a journeyman bricklayer. By the age of twenty-six, in 1881, Alfred Spiller was described as a builder employing some eight men and boys working from his premises at No. 12 Magdalene Street.

By this time he was married to Sarah and they had two daughters.

In 1901 Alfred Spiller was living at Barton House, Canon Street, and was a Taunton Borough Council Alderman, and Mayor on two occasions in 1907-8 and 1910-11.

His son Sidney Alfred Spiller (1882-1931) joined his father in the family building firm.

Maltings, Canon Street Brewery, Taunton, for W. Bradford & Sons, 1901 [Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A*

Directory of Somerset Brewers, 2007, 82]
 Stuckey's (Nat West), No. 9 The Avenue, Minehead, for George Oatley, 1901-2 [Whittingham, *Sir George Oatley: Architect of Bristol*, 2011, 206-7 photographs, builder Alfred John Spiller not Reginald Spiller as stated]
 Amberd House, Trull, alterations and stables for Samson & Cottam c.1904 [Chipchase, & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14 undated advertisement]
 Robins Close, Wellington, new house for Samson & Cottam, c.1904 [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Fons George, Taunton, new house for Samson & Cottam, c.1904 [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Cloth and Collar factory, Priory Avenue, Taunton, for Samson & Cottam, c.1904 [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Bishop Fox's School, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, for Samson & Cottam, 1904-5 [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Leigh Court, Angersleigh, alterations and additions for William Alexander Harvery, c.1904 [Chipchase & Cole, 1984, 14]
 Taunton School, Taunton, rebuilt the gymnasium, added classroom, covered playground and the swimming pool, 1909, [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/493, 494 and 611; Record, *Proud Century-History of Taunton School*, 1948, 112; Chipchase & Cole, *The Taunton Book*, 1984, 14 and 49 illust.]

SPILLER family-John 1820-1875, his son **Henry James** 1845-1913, and grandsons **Wilfred Henry** 1876-1960 and **Reginald George** 1879-1955 *builders*

John Spiller was born in Taunton, the son of John and Sarah Spiller. In 1841 he married Mary Hartnell, and they had nine children.

Working from Bridge Street, the family building firm was established in 1840, and by 1861 John Spiller was employing thirty men and six boys.

All Saints, Norton Fitzwarren, rebuilt the nave and parts of the n. arcade and aisle, 1851, restored and rebuilt n-e chapel and chancel including reredos for Charles Edmund Giles, 1866 [*The Church Builder*, 1866, 41; Church guide, 1968]

Wheatley Tollhouse for the Taunton Turnpike Trust, Hovelands Lane, Taunton, builder, 1851, dem. 1963 [Dunning, *Local Studies for Young Historians*, 1973, 101 and plate 16]

St George RC Church, Taunton, new church and presbytery for Benjamin Bucknall, 1858, consecrated 1860 [Church guide]

St John, Staplegrove, restoration and enlargement of Church, worked as a carpenter for Charles Edmund Giles, 1857, mason John Macey [*Somerset County Gazetteer*, 22 August 1857; Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 15 and 16]

St Mary, Shapwick, restoration works for George Gilbert Scott, 1860-61 [contract in Church vestry]

All Saints, Isle Brewers, builder for Charles Edmund Giles, 1861 [*The Builder*, 8 October 1859, 665]

NatWest (formerly Stuckeys Bank), Fore Street, Wellington, probably for Charles Edmund Giles, 1864 [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1866]

Huish Almshouses, Magdalene Lane, Taunton, for Charles Edmund Giles, 1866-67 [SRO DD/DP/72/3]

Kings College (formerly Taunton College School), South Road, Taunton, for Charles Edmund Giles, 1867-70 [Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 74 illust]

The third child of John and Mary Spiller, Henry James Spiller was born in Taunton. Having trained under his father, he eventually took over the business. In 1873 he married Zillah Wyatt (1847-1882), and by 1881 they had three sons Wilfred, John William and Reginald. After the death of Zillah, he married Elizabeth Symons Heal (1862-1924) in 1887.

Henry James Spiller was an Alderman of the Borough of Taunton, and Mayor in 1888-1890. By 1896 he had been joined in business by his sons Wilfred Henry Spiller and Reginald George Spiller.

Henry James Spiller died aged sixty-eight and is buried with his two wives in the St James's Cemetery, Staplegrove Road, Taunton. His photographic portrait is reproduced in *Taunton Diary 1787-1987*, 1988, 91.

John and Henry James Spiller:

St James, Taunton, carried out repairs to the tower for Samuel Knight Pollard with Benjamin Ferrey acting as consultant, 1866 onwards, then dem. and rebuilt the tower for Joseph

Houghton Spencer, 1871-75, completed by his son James Henry Spiller [*Building News*, 18 June 1875, 705; *Recollections of Old Taunton*, 1975, 19 and 20; Dunning, *Almost a Tower of Babel*, unpublished paper, 2019]

Holy Trinity, Ash Priors, for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1873-74, wood carving by Henry James Spiller, stone carving by Frost [Baynham, *Memorials of Ash Priors*, 1908, 80]

Convent of the Congregation of Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament, Park Street, Taunton, made additions to Paul's House to accommodate the nuns of the Convent that moved from Cannington Court in 1867, the works comprised adding a wing of two floors extending at right angles from the old building, for John Francis Bentley, stonework taken from the dem. tower of St James, Taunton, 1871-73 [*The Tablet*, 23 November 1872; Winefride de L' Hopital, 1919, 460-3 and 532]

Henry James Spiller:

Henlade House (built 1805, apparently to the designs of an Italian architect, now known as the Mount Somerset Hotel), Ruishton, stable court and two lodges for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1871-2 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 351]

St James, Taunton, completed rebuilding of the tower begun by his father who died while the work was in progress, for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1875, and reredos, 1915 [*Building News*, 28 June 1875, 705; SHC D/D/Cf/1915/48]

St Mary, North Petherton, removal of galleries and general repairs for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1880, dem. [SHC A/CMY/404]

Hewett's Brewery, Norton Fitzwarren, alterations for Scammell & Colyer, 1881, dem. [*Brewers Journal*, August 1881; Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 51]

St Andrews, Rowbarton, Taunton, for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1881, and additions for Edmund Buckle, 1892 [Chipchase, *Taunton in Old Photographs*, 1989, 146 illust]

Holy Trinity, Taunton, repairs and reseating for George Strawbridge, 1881-82, [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 20 September 1882]

Holy Cross, Thornfalcon, restored for Edmund Ferrey, 1882, [*The Builder*, 1882b, 823]

St Mary, Ashill, restoration for John Dando Sedding, 1881-83 [Church guide]

St Mary, Cannington, new vestry and heating chamber, reseating and general repairs for Evan Robert & Edwin Down, 1884-86 [ICBS; *Church Building*, 1884, 105; SHC A/CMY/423]

St Mary, Chedzoy, alterations to the chancel for Spencer Stallwood, 1885 [*The Builder*, 1884a, 529; Surman, *Betjeman's Best British Churches*, 2011, 580]

St Gregory, Stoke St Gregory, restored the chancel and added the vestry for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1886-88 [SHC D/D/Cf/1887/11]

Wellington School, South Road, Wellington, Egerton Burnett's Royal Jubilee Warehouse, now part of the Northside Building for Edwin Thomas Howard, 1887

St Mary, West Buckland, restored for Edwin Thomas Howard, 1890 [SHC D/D/Bbm/1890/12]

Cottage Hospital, Edington, for Arthur Basil Cottam, 1891 [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 63]

Vicarage to St James's, Elm Grove, Taunton, for Charles Henry Samson, 1892-93 [SHC A/CMY/488]

Ruishton Court, Ruishton, presumably only the builder and not the designer of the building, 1893 [*Statutory List for the Civil Parish of Ruishton*, February 1986]

St Mary, Charlinch, reredos, for Edmund William Buckle, 1893, subsequently removed from the Church, [*Kelly's Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 185]

St James, Spaxton, repairs for Charles Henry Samson, 1894

Hatchers & Sons', Nos. 54-55 High Street, Taunton, 1894 [Chipchase, *Taunton Remembered*, 2007, 28 and 29]

Henry James and Wilfred Henry Spiller:

Kings College, Taunton, new wing for Walter Tower, 1899-1901, and raised unfinished chapel by a further 3 metres and added temporary roof, 1904-7 [information from Julian Orbach]

Hatfield House, The Avenue, Taunton, house for himself, 1899 [information from Julian Orbach]

Pair of houses (Mount Royal), Weirfield Road, North Hill, Minehead for Frederick Roberts, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/137] may also have been built by Alfred John Spiller

Police Station and Courthouse, Lady Street, Dulverton, for William Willcox, 1901-2 [Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exebridge*, 2002, 92]

St Bartholomew, Lyng, rebuilt the upper section of the tower for Samson & Cottam, 1904-5 [SHC A/CMY/435]

Stuckey's Bank, Taunton, additions corner building and along Corporation Street for HQ staff, for George Oatley, 1906-7

Congregational Chapel, Kingston Road/Cheddon Road corner, erected the corrugated iron building made by Ginger Lee & Co., 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/522]

No.50 Wellington Road, Taunton, plans for a cottage between Wellington Terrace and Stepswater Terrace, 1909 [SHC D/B/24/1/40/512]

Lyceum Cinema, Bridge Street, Taunton, Spiller and Browne builders for Henry S. Walcot Stone, 1913, dem. 1998 [Hornsby, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002]

Squirrel Hotel, Fore Street, Wellington, drawing for new bay window, signed H J S & Son [Wellington Museum]

Electric light power station, Taunton, for Frederick William Roberts [information from Julian Orbach]

Queens College, Trull Road, Taunton, swimming baths

Vicarage, Buckland St Mary, alterations

Unidentified houses at Bradford-on-Tone, Crowcombe and Cutcombe

In 1901 Wilfred Henry Spiller married Rose Nazer from the family home of Hatfield in The Avenue, Taunton. By 1911 they were living nearby at French Wier House, with their two sons Philip Henry (b.1903) and Anthony (b.1908). The family subsequently left England and emigrated to New Zealand.

St Mary, Bishops Lydeard, repairs to tower, 1915 and 1918-19 [Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 66; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 143]

St James, Taunton, reredos, 1915 [SRO D/D/Cf/1915/48]

Reginald George Spiller was born in Taunton, but had moved to Chard by 1910.

He succeeded to the family business after the death of Henry James Spiller, and William Spiller's departure for New Zealand.

In 1924 Reginald Spiller bought Clarkes Hotel (the Castle Hotel from 1929) in Taunton.

As the owner of the Castle Hotel he opposed plans by Harold Samson on behalf of the Taunton Corporation to build new public conveniences on Castle Walk, Taunton [*Taunton Courier*, 2 November 1932].

The building firm of R G Spiller of Chard ceased trading in 2018.

Taunton School, Taunton, Memorial Science Building for Vincent Harris, 1923-25, and Music Room, 1927-8 [Record, *Proud Century-A History of Taunton School*, 1948]

Wellington School (founded 1837), Wellington, Great Hall, 1924, Chapel, 1928-31, both for Charles Henry Biddulph-Pinchard

Castle Hotel, Taunton, united the Castle Hotel with Clarke's Hotel, and added the third floor and the portcullis under Castle Bow, 1928, and Montague Burton's building on the North Street frontage for Harry Wilson, 1929-31, [Bush, *A Taunton Diary 1787-1987*, 1988, 102; Chipchase, *Taunton Remembered*, 2007, 28 and 29]

SPILLER, James-see John Soane

SPINK, Daniel-see George Hennet

SPIRE, Joseph 1833-1907 *architect and surveyor* and **Henry Charles BUDD** 1873-1926 *surveyor and auctioneer*

Joseph Spire was born at Stillingfleet, North Yorkshire, the fourth son of carpenter Thomas Spire (1800-1875). By 1851 the family was living at Wheatenhurst (now Whitminster), six miles south of Gloucester, and Joseph Spire and his brothers were listed as trainee carpenters.

In 1871 Joseph Spire married and was living in Shepton Mallet from where he practised for a number of years. Some thirty years later he had remarried and was then living at No. 37 Wells Road, Glastonbury, and was Surveyor to the local Upper Drainage Board.

Also at about that time he was joined in partnership by the young Henry Charles Budd, who was born in Shepton Mallet, and married in 1902. The partners practised as architects, land and timber surveyors, estate agents, and accountants, from offices in Peter Street, Shepton Mallet and High Street, Glastonbury.

Josiah Spire altered the Ashcombe Hotel, Cardiff Arms and the Coopers Arms, all in Weston-super-Mare, and following his death in 1907, Henry Charles Budd practised alone but was eventually joined in partnership by his son, Geoffrey Charles Budd (1903-1989).

Geoffrey Charles Budd was born at Leg Square, Shepton Mallet, and trained as an auctioneer and surveyor.

Joseph Spire:

Wesleyan Methodist Schools, Shepton Mallet, rebuilt, 1874, builder Emery of Shepton Mallet
[*Western Gazette*, 5 June 1874]

Rebecca Austin Almshouses, Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, 1887 [*Taunton Courier*, 23 August 1887; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 323]

Joseph Spire in partnership with Henry Charles Budd:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, West Camel, 1908 [*VCH*, vol.iii, 1974, 80, refers to a James Spire of Gloucester, Joseph Spire died the year before the building was completed]
St Mary Churchyard, Meare, outline plans of graves, n.d.

SPOONER, Charles Sydney 1862-1938 *architect, furniture-maker and teacher*

Charles Sydney Spooner was born in Kensington, the second of five children to land agent Charles Spooner. In 1881, at the age of nineteen, Charles Spooner was an articled pupil of the church architect Arthur William Blomfield, remaining as his assistant until 1886. He then joined the office of John Dixon Butler (1828-1900), architect to the Metropolitan Police.

In 1887 Charles Spooner was elected to the Art Workers Guild. Three years later he set up in independent practice in London. Also in 1900 he married Minnie Dibdin Davison (1867-1949), a painter, sculptor and designer, and they worked together on many projects.

Charles Spooner went on to build eight churches and made alterations, additions and furnishing for many others.

From c.1898 until 1930 Charles Spooner also taught furniture design at the Central School of Arts and Crafts. He was a member of the Consulting Architects panel of the ICBS from 1909 until 1938, and a committee member of the SPAB.

Charles Spooner lived at Chiswick and was joint author with Charles Achibald Nicholson of *Recent English Ecclesiastical Architecture*, published in 1911.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Alec Hamilton, *Charles Spooner (1862-1938) Arts and Craft Architect*, 2012]

Beech Hanger, Pardlestone, Kilve, 1904 [*Dictionary of Scottish Architects*, on-line he also designed unidentified...country cottages at Kilve; *Country Life*, 29 July 1911, supplement 7-8, *Better Country Houses of Today*]

SPRANKLING, Ernest 1871-1960 and **Francis Henry PRICE** 1878-1953 *architects and surveyors*

Ernest Sprankling was born in Trull, the second son of Henry Sprankling (b. 1848), a gardener, and his wife Sarah.

He married Mabel Beatrice, and with his two children lived at Brooklands Cottage on South Road. As an architectural assistant he prepared the plans and drawings of the Glastonbury Lake Village, excavated from 1892 to 1907.

In 1905 he was joined in partnership by Francis Henry Price, and they practised from No.16 Hammet Street, Taunton.

Francis Price was born in Taunton, the fifth child of six of John Gay Price (b. 1841) and his wife Mary. In 1894 whilst living at Mount Terrace, in Taunton, he became an articled pupil of Charles Henry Samson (then in partnership with Arthur Basil Cottam). Having completed his articles he joined the London practice of Keith Downes Young (1848-1929) and Henry Hall (1849-1912) as an improver, whilst attending architectural classes at the Regent Street Polytechnic. There followed a period as an assistant to Thomas William Aldwinckle (c.1843-1920), and then John William Stevens (1852-1939).

In 1911 Francis Price was living at No.12 The Avenue, Taunton, with his wife Ethel Adelaide, and his father John Gay Price, a woollen merchant.

By 1931 Ernest Sprankling had been joined in partnership by his son Stuart Henry Sprankling (b. 1907) and they practised as Sprankling & Son, from No. 7 Hammet Street.

Ernest Sprankling in partnership with Francis Price:

Staplegrave Road, No. 67 The Chesnuts, Taunton, addition of an office between house and garage

and a motor-shed, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/40/507 and 517]
 Wedlands Terrace, Cheddon Road, Taunton, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/501]
 St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, proposed vestry, 1909, not executed, choir vestry built by adding two bays on the end of n. aisle, 1912, with Naylor & Sale of Derby, dem. [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/492 and D/D/cf/1912/50]
 Greenway Road, temporary Wesleyan Mission Hall, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/500]
 Station Road, No. 22, Taunton, two-storey addition to side of shop premises, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/891]
 Shuttern/Cann Street, Taunton, two houses, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1271]
 Cheddon Road, Taunton, house opposite hospital, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1274]
 Stoke Road, Taunton, bungalow, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1275]
 South Road/ corner of Freemantle Road, Taunton, house and shop, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1276]

STADDON, Robert C. 1836-1920 *land agent, surveyor and auctioneer*

Robert Staddon was born in Bampton, Devon, the second son of Richard Staddon (b. 1811), a cabinet maker, and his wife Elizabeth.

By 1871 he was working as an auctioneer and appraiser from offices in Dulverton and Bampton. He married Mary Ann and the couple eventually had five children.

In 1891 he was referred to as an auctioneer and surveyor.

By 1906 he had been joined in partnership by his son, Ernest John Staddon (b.1875 in Dulverton), and they practised as Robert Staddon & Son.

Weir Cleeve, Dulverton, house, 1902 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/10]

Lady Street, Dulverton, house, 1902 [SHC D/R/dul/21/1/8]

Lady Street, Dulverton, cottage, 1903 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/17]

STAFFORD, Edwin

Bath Place, Taunton, rear alterations to Goodman's premises, 1875 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/304]

STALLWOOD, Spencer Slingsby 1844-1922 *architect*

Spencer Stallwood was born in High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. From 1857 until 1861 he was an articled pupil of Charles Carter of Marlow. He was then worked in the office of S. Clarke in Salisbury until the end of 1862. From 1863 until 1866 he was an assistant in the office of W.B. Stewart, before finally joining Joseph Gardner (d.1897) in Folkestone, Kent.

Spencer Stallwood commenced independent practice in 1873.

From 1875, and for the next ten years or so, he was in partnership with Joseph Morris. The dissolution of their partnership is significantly close to the time, in 1884, of Joseph Morris's adherence to the Somerset based religious sect of the Agapemonite, the followers of the Revd. Henry Prince. As for Spencer Stallwood, who was a High Anglian Churchman, he thought his partner joining a controversial sect was probably the last straw in their relationship, professional or otherwise.

He was later appointed Surveyor of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations to the Diocese of Oxford.

Spencer Slingsby Stallwood in partnership with Joseph Morris:

St Mary, Chedzoy, Spencer Stallwood refitted the chancel with new altar and reredos, 1884-85, builder Henry James Spiller [*The Builder*, 1884a, 529; SHC P/D/chedz 6/1/1]

STAMP, Horace Rowland 1894-1954 *surveyor*

Horace Stamp was born at Ventnor on the Isle of Wight, the oldest child of Rowland Stamp (b. 1866), an insurance agent, and his wife Helena. By the age of seventeen he was an apprentice surveyor in the local district council.

From 1939 Horace Stamp was Surveyor to Crewkerne Urban District Council. He died in Chard aged sixty.

STANSELL family, William 1793-1851, **Alfred** 1820-1900, **William Alfred** 1846-1926, **Charles William** 1875-1956, **Robert Alfred** c.1880-1968 and **William Summerfield** 1910-1987 *painters, decorators and builders*

William Stansell was born in Westminster, London, the son of Hugh Stansell of Shepton Mallet, and his wife Sarah from Lincolnshire.

In 1814 he married Ann Patterson.

By 1823 he had established a firm of painters, plumbers and glaziers at No. 48 East Street, Taunton.

In c.1840 his eldest son Alfred Stansell, who was born in Bristol, joined his father. Three years later he married Anna Herniman the daughter of the local builder Robert Herniman. Alfred greatly extended the business to include general building works. After working on St George's, Taunton he continued to work with Benjamin Bucknall on his new churches in South Wales as at Holy Trinity, Alltyferin, 1865-78. Together they also visited France to see Viollet-le Duc's restoration of the Chateau de Pierrefonds, near Compiègne.

Alfred Stansell went onto work in France and Ireland, and in the South West of England on a number of country houses, including Montacute and Barrington Court.

In turn Alfred Stansell was followed by his second child William Alfred Stansell, who moved the firm to Billet Street in about 1860. In 1873 he married Annie Rebecca Bartlett, and their eldest son Charles William Stansell was born at Billet Street, before the family moved to Willowbourne on Wellington Road.

Charles Stansell studied at the Slade School of Art in London, then worked for the celebrated furniture makers, Gillows of Lancaster, before returning to Taunton, and joining the family business in c.1900. Two years later he married Elizabeth Summerfield, and the couple lived at Haines Hill.

In December 1907 Charles Stansell and his younger brother, Robert Alfred Stansell dissolved their business partnership as...*church and house decorators (mural decoration a speciality), plumbers, sanitary and electrical engineers*. Charles Stansell then continued the business alone, while Robert Stansell and his wife Ethel Mary Booker, moved to Exeter where he worked at the Acetylene Gas Works.

The fifth generation, and last family member to run the firm was William Summerfield Stansell, who was born in Taunton, the third child of Charles and Elizabeth Stansell. He joined Stansell & Son (Taunton) Limited in 1931.

[William Summerfield Stansell, *150th Anniversary- A short history of the firm 1823-1973*]

St Etheldreda, West Quantoxhead, for John Norton, 1856 [*The Builder*, 8 November 1856]

St George, Taunton, new R.C. church and presbytery, for Benjamin Bucknall, 1858, consecrated June 1860, builder John Spiller [Bucknall, *Benjamin Joseph Bucknall: Disciple of Viollet-le-Duc*, *Victorian Society*, 41-42]

Haines Hill, Taunton, speculative housing development by Richard Carver, completed by 1858, developed in a manner which was still common at that time by which a number of established artisans, including Alfred Stansell, would take a building lease on an individual plot in a enterprise under the overall control of an architect or surveyor [*Taunton Courier*, 13 March 1844, 16 January 1856, 29 September 1858 and 29 December 1858; SHC DD/X/HAR 6; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Garden*, 1998, 124-5]

St John the Baptist, Carhampton, painted decoration of screen restored by John Seymour, architect Charles Edmund Giles, 1862-63 [*Church Building*, 1862, 182; ICBS]

St Mary, Buckland St Mary, roof stencilling for new church for Benjamin Ferrey, c.1863, builder Henry Davis [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1856, 308; Clarke, 1969, 113; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 20]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, painted decoration on chancel ceiling, 1869-70 [*The Builder*, 5 February 1870]

Nos. 20,22 and 24 Wellington Road (Willowbourne, Myrtle Cottage and Hawthorne Cottage), Taunton for the family, c.1875 [SHC DD/DP/68/4]

St Gregory, Stoke St Gregory, decorated reredos for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1886-88, builder Henry James Spiller [SHC D/D/cf/1887/11; *Taunton Courier*, 18 July 1888; *Western Gazette*, 13 July 1888]

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, gilded and painted the screen for Reginald Theodore Blomfield, 1890 [*Taunton Courier*, 2 February 1881]

Hillside, Crowcombe, alterations for George Herbert Oatley and George Churches Lawrence, 1926-27

STANSFIELD, Edward-see Henry Woodyer

STEAD, Edward John 1878-1957 *municipal engineer, chartered surveyor and town planner*

Edward Stead was born at Blackpool, Lancashire, the second of six children of architect Edward George Stead (b. 1851) and his wife Laura. From 1893 until 1898 he served as an articled pupil

of William Radford, the Lancashire County Surveyor and Bridgemaster. His first professional experience was gained with the County as an assistant engineer, before leaving for South Africa in 1903 and working in the Public Works Department of Natal.

He returned to England, and in 1908 was appointed the Assistant County Surveyor of Somerset, living at Wells with his wife Gertrude and two children. In 1913 he briefly became County Surveyor for a part of Devon, but in the following year he was appointed County Surveyor of Somerset and, apart from the interruption of the First World War, remained in that position for thirty-two years.

Before the First World War he built twenty-four reinforced concrete bridges in the County, as an assistant to Herbert Chapman, the County Surveyor. Amongst these bridges were Hartlake, 1910, Hornshay, 1912, Pomparles, Glastonbury, 1912, Frackford, 1913, and Marston Magna, 1914.

After a distinguished war service as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Engineers, when he was awarded the Military Cross, and an officer of the Legion d' Honneur, Edward Stead returned to Somerset as County Surveyor, replacing **Gordon Radmore Folland** (1886-1949) who acted up as County Surveyor during the First World War. Edward Stead went on to build or reconstruct a further forty bridges, often including an inscription carrying his name and the date of the works. On Exmoor, such bridges included Winsford, 1927-8, Week Bridge, Exton, 1927, Exe Head, 1928, Coppleham, 1928, and Simonsbath, 1931.

In 1938 he read a paper to the Institute of Public Administration entitled *Social Trends in Rural Areas: Administrative Problems-Transport and Public Services*. From 1939 until 1943 he was the President of the National Association of Local Government Officers.

Edward Stead retired in 1946, and lived at Orchard Rise, Taunton.

STEEL, Benjamin b.1781

Benjamin Steel was born in Devon. By 1841, then aged sixty, he was working as a carpenter in Taunton. Ten years later he was a builder and employing two men.

St Pancras, West Bagborough, altered and enlarged, 1838-39 [ICBS]

STELLART, George-see Samuel Heal

STENT, William Jervis 1815-1887 and **Thomas** c.1821-1912 *builder-architects*

Both William Jervis Stent and Thomas Stent were born in Warminster, presumably both sons of John Stent (1794-1840), a builder-architect who married Youstiss (Eustace) Jervis (1783-1881) in 1814. John Stent was killed in an accident at Beckington, aged forty-six.

The year before, William Jervis Stent married Emma Gregory at the Zion Congregational Chapel in Frome, where his father had been baptised in 1794. He initially traded as a builder, but by 1861 described himself as an architect, house agent and auctioneer practising from Portway, Warminster, and King Street, Frome. Later his address was given as The Close, Warminster.

He was appointed by William Brown as an executor of his will, no doubt reflecting their shared professional interests and friendship.

William Jervis Stent was a prolific builder of non-conformist chapels in Wiltshire, and elsewhere, in fact, his first design was on the south coast at Lymington, Hampshire in 1847, and in Dorset he was responsible for the Congregational Chapels at Blandford Forum, 1867, and at Stalbridge, 1870. His son, Sydney Stent (1845-1898) trained as an architect and civil engineer, firstly in his father's office for four years, before becoming an articled pupil in the office of William Wills Moore (b.c.1824) of Cheltenham in 1863. He set up in independent practice in Frome in 1868, but left England for South Africa the following year, where he had a successful career, in both the public and private sectors.

William Jervis Stent:

St John, Frome, structural report on the condition of the church, 1849 [Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 9]

Rook Lane Congregational Chapel (constructed by James Pope, a local builder, 1707), Frome, added schoolrooms at the rear, set-back entrances, gates and railings, and probably cast-iron window frames, 1862, builders Frederick and William George Brown, dem. [Goodall, 1985, 22; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 510] Chapel was repaired by the SBPT.

Congregational Chapel, Chard, 1867-68, builders James Hawker (1839-1915) & **Jacob Harbour** (b.1844), dem., 1979 [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in South-West England*, 1991, 171]

Market Hall (now an arts centre), Market Yard, Frome, first premium in the competition, 1873-75

[*The Builder*, 15 March 1873; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 512]
Lloyd's Bank (Wilts and Dorset Bank, c.1840), Cheap Street, Frome, refronted, 1874 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 513]

Thomas Stent trained as an articled pupil in Bath, possibly in the office of James Wilson. In early 1844 he commenced in practise taking over the business of Yeovil builder-architect George Bennett, who had recently died. In 1851 he was working from Hendford Street, Yeovil and variously describing himself as a master builder, and architect-builder. But by 1855 he was advertising his business as an architect, surveyor and auctioneer, just before he emigrated to London in Ontario, Canada.

In 1858 he was practising in Quebec and joined by another Englishman, Augustus Laver (1834-1898). Augustus Laver was originally from Folkestone, Kent and a pupil of Thomas Hellyer of Ryde, Isle of Wight. He qualified as an architect in 1856 and then left England for the United States. Two years later he moved onto Canada, where he became a partner of Thomas Stent. Their successful practice lasted until 1867, at which time Thomas Stent moved to New York and continued to practise with a series of partners, until the end of the century.

[*Sherborne Mercury*, 17 February 1844; *Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada 1800-1950*; Carolyn Young, *Glory of Ottawa: Canada's First Parliament Buildings*, 1995, 44, photographic portrait]

National School, Huish, Yeovil, 1845-46, builders John Rawlings and Mark Thomas, mason Thomas Harwood (1792-1873) [*Sherborne Journal*, 23 April 1846; Brooke, *The Book of Yeovil*, 1978, 114 early drawing, possibly by Thomas Stent]

Town Hall and Market House, High Street, Yeovil, architectural competition winning design, 1847-49, builder John Rawlings, burnt down 1935 [*The Builder*, 1 May, 2 October and 4 December 1847 and 1848, 22; Cunningham, *Victorian and Edwardian Town Halls*, 1981, 250-1; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Hayward, *From Portreeve to Mayor: the growth of Yeovil 1750-1854*, 1987, 95 and 98 illust; Osborn, *A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online, illust.]

National School, Mudford, 1847 [SHC DD/EDS/6130]

Town House (formerly the Police Station), Union Street, Yeovil, 1848-49 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 721; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 65 and 66]

Lloyds Bank (formerly Wilts and Dorset Bank), No.9 High Street, Yeovil, 1855-56, builder Chant of Yeovil [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 721; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 31 photo.]

STEPHENS, William and Joseph *monumental masons of Exeter*

St Bartholomew, Crewkerne, mon., 1833 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1199]

STEPHENSON, George 1781-1848 *civil and mechanical engineer*

George Stephenson was born into a miners family at Wylam, Northumberland. He received very little formal education and was illiterate until the age of eighteen. As a young man he worked in the mines, developing a safety lamp, and more significantly in 1814, a locomotive for hauling coal. He went onto design a series of locomotives culminating in his works on the Stockton and Darlington Railway, then on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

George Stephenson foresaw a national network of lines, running at a standard gauge with minimal gradients. His pioneering work in rail transport, which was one of the most important technological inventions of the nineteenth century and a key component of the Industrial Revolution, led to him being known as the...*father of the railways*. His only son Robert Stephenson (1803-1859) built on and developed the achievements of his father.

Proposed a South Western Railway from the London and Southampton line via Salisbury to Yeovil, Martock then onto Bathpool, near Taunton, unexecuted, 1836 [Jackson, *Yeovil 150 years of Railways*, 2003, 13 and 14]

STEPHENSON, Joseph Adam 1773-1837 and his son **Joseph Henry** 1819-1901 *clergymen*

Joseph Adam Stephenson was born at Rowley Regis, Staffordshire into a long-line of Anglican clergyman. After completing his studies at Oxford and Edinburgh he was ordained. He came to Lympsham village with funds inherited from the Stillington family (Robert Stillington was Bishop of Bath and Wells and Lord Chancellor from 1468-1473) and in 1809 bought land in the village

and the right to appoint the rector of St Christopher, Lympsham. In 1812 he married Elizabeth Gurdon and the couple had two sons.

His burial in the Church of St Christopher is marked by a mon. by Henry Wood, and the e. window has portraits of the rector and his family by Michael O'Connor (1801-1867), 1863.

Joseph Henry Stephenson was the youngest son of Joseph Adam Stephenson and was born in the Manor House, Lympsham. He was still at Oxford University when his father died. He graduated in 1841, and after a short curacy at Southport, in 1844 succeeded his father as rector at St Christopher, Lympsham, a position he held until 1901.

Joseph Henry Stephenson held a number of additional appointments in the Diocese including, Diocesan Inspector of Schools from 1845 until 1879, Rural Dean of Axbridge from 1854, Prebendary of Dulcote, 1856, and in 1885 Treasurer of Wells Cathedral.

In the middle of the nineteenth-century, housing for farm workers was generally poor. From 1863, and for the next thirty years, Joseph Henry Stephenson, assisted by his steward **Thomas Cox** (1823-1903) set about improving matters. Some seventeen houses were built or improved, and on the front of each one, set into the stonework, was a distinctive Old English letter 'S'.

Joseph Henry Stephenson died two days after Queen Victoria in January 1901, aged eighty-one. The chancel windows in St Christopher, Lympsham, were glazed as a mon. to him in 1908-9 by Harold Edmund Sedding.

[Peter Hopkins, *Lympsham-A scrap book of Victorian Times*, 1989; Robert Dunning, *Some Somerset Country Houses*, 1991; Robin Bush, *Somerset the Complete Guide*, 1994]

Joseph Adam Stephenson:

The Manor House (The Rectory), Lympsham, rebuilt in the Gothic Revival style, and added a lodge, c.1815-19 [Dunning, 1991, 80; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 415, illust.]

St Christopher, Lympsham, restored and in reroofed the chancel, c.1820 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 414; *Wikipedia-St Christopher's, Lympsham*]

Schoolroom, Lympsham, 1820 [Dunning, 1991, 79]

Blacksmith's House (now the Old Forge), Lympsham, attrib. [Dunning, 1991, 80]

Joseph Henry Stephenson:

St Christopher, Lympsham, completed the restorations and alterations started by his father early in his time as rector, oak pulpit by Thomas Cox, 1845 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 414 and 415]

The Manor House, Lympsham, may have been responsible for the Bath stone re-fronting, 1844, added a new conservatory, 1867, monument in the grounds 1876, and the Garden Room [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 415 and 416]

Joseph Henry Stephenson and Thomas Cox transformed the character and appearance of the village of Lympsham, building houses, outbuildings and monuments on his estate including: Rectory Farm, refacing an earlier building, 1866, Holm Farm, formerly Manor Farmhouse (now Holm Farmhouse), the home of Thomas Cox, 1863, Grange Cottages, 1865, Manor Cottage, 1867, Sycamore House, 1872-73, The Cottage and South Farmhouse, South Road, 1868-69, Manor Lodge, West Road, 1873, Millfield Cottages, 1869, Hope Farm, 1868, Church Farm and North Farmhouse, 1881, and the Old Forge [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 416]

The Manor Hall and School with entrance gates, decorated with the letter 'S', Lympsham, 1873-75, extended 1895, heraldry painted by **Benjamin Cox** (1826-1899), the elder brother of Thomas Cox [Dunning, 2014, 82; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 416]

School House, Rectory Road, Lympsham, for the village teacher, 1888 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 416]

Parish Stables, Lympsham [Bush, 1994, 135; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 416]

STEWART, Robert Tomlinson 1872-1948 *surveyor*

Robert Stewart was born in New Bilton, a suburb of Rugby, Warwickshire, the son of William Stewart, a local authority surveyor, and Mary Ann. He trained as a surveyor in Rugby, and in 1895 he married Mabel Jane Sebry. By 1901 they were living in Orsett, south Essex. Ten years later he had moved to Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

In 1923 he was appointed Surveyor to Wells City Council.

STILES, Reginald Osmund 1903-1986

Reginald Stiles was born in Wells the son of William Ernest Osmund Stiles, a chairmaker of the St Cuthberts area of Wells. His sister Gwendoline Nora Stiles married fellow architect Jack Stock. Regal Cinema, Wells, 1935, assisted Ernest Samuel Roberts [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 25]

STIRLING, William-see John Henry Palmer

STOCK, John Harold 1901-1973 *architect*

Jack (as he was usually known) Stock was born in Bristol, the second son of John Stock (b. 1865), labourer at the pottery works, and his wife Sarah Ann. By 1911 the family were living in St Michaels, Bristol. He then became an articled pupil of the Street Urban District Surveyor.

In 1926, aged twenty-five, he joined C. & J. Clark's building department in Street, where he worked on buildings by Samuel Thompson Clothier. In Wells in 1932 he married Gwendoline Nora Stiles (1907-1991), the sister of architect Reginald Osmund Stiles. Two years later, following the death of Samuel Thompson Clothier, he was appointed company architect at C. & J. Clark.

Vestry Lane, Street, house, c.1930 [Robertson, *The Clark Family and their contribution to the development of Street 1883-1939*, illust. plate 56]

Morelight Block, Street, 1933 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986, 14]

Southleaze Orchard, Street, semi-detached cottages, 1934, proposed by Godfrey Samuel for the Tecton Group [Robinson, *The Clark Family and their contribution to the development of Street 1883-1939*; McGarvie, 1986, 24]

Grange Avenue, Street, pairs of semi-detached cottages, 1937 [McGarvie, 1986, 24]

Greenbank Swimming Pool, Wilfred Street, Street, changing area and filter room, 1936-37, the pool was designed by Alfred John Taylor, a portrait roundel of Alice Clark (d.1934) by Henry Parr [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 98]

STOCKING, Joseph Thomas c.1722-1808 *ornamental plasterer*

Thomas Stocking was possibly of Irish descent and became the leading decorative plasterer in Bristol in the middle of the eighteenth century. He often worked with his neighbour, Thomas Paty, as at Stoke Park House, Bristol, and Corsham Court, Wilshire, both between 1760-64, and St Nicholas, Bristol, 1768-69. He was responsible for ornamental plasterwork in a number of buildings, elsewhere in the City, including Arno's Court, 1756-58, and the Royal Fort, 1759-60.

His son, also named Thomas Stocking (b.1751) was apprenticed to his father in 1764.

[Timothy Mowl, *To Build the Second City-Architects and craftsmen of Georgian Bristol*, 1991]

Ston Easton House, Ston Easton, Drawing Room ceiling, c.1750 [Foyle and Pesvner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 614]

The Cedars, The Liberty, Wells, plastered ceilings for Thomas Prowse and Thomas Paty, 1758-61 [Foyle and Pesvner, 2011, 691]

Temple of Harmony, Halswell Park, Goathurst, again by Thomas Prowse, interior plaster decoration by Thomas Stocking after designs by Robert Adam. Thomas Paty was possibly the mason-builder, 1764-67 [Country Life, 9 February 1989, 82-87; Beard, Orton and Ireland, *Decorative Plasterwork in Great Britain*, 2011, 71; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 343] Thomas Stocking has also been attrib. with the decorative plaster frieze in the umbrella at Robin Hood's Hut for Charles Kemeys-Tynte, 1765-67.

STOKER, Francis R. *surveyor*

Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1927 until 1934.

STOKES, Leonard Aloysius Scott 1858-1925 *architect*

Leonard Stokes was born in Southport, Lancashire, the son of barrister Scott Nasmyth Stokes, who was the chief inspector of schools. The family moved to London and from 1874 until 1877 he was an articled pupil to the R.C. church architect Samuel Joseph Nicholl (1826-1905). Having completed his articles he worked in the office of James Gandy (c.1839-1920), acting for a time as clerk of works for George Edmund Street on Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. Thereafter, he was briefly in the offices of Thomas Edward Colcutt, James Piers St Aubyn and Thomas Garner & George Frederick Bodley, and studied at the R.A. Schools.

In January 1880 he commenced independent practice and in the same year won the Pugin Studentship which enabled him to travel to Germany and Italy.

From 1883 onwards Leonard Stokes developed a large, successful and distinguished practice, consisting chiefly of churches, schools and monastery buildings for the R.C. faith.

He was elected PRIBA in 1910-12. But in 1915 he was severely affected by paralysis, and his practice was continued by **George Drysdale** (1881-1949) who had previously been his articled pupil, and who later became Head of the Birmingham School of Architecture in 1924.

Leonard Stokes was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1919.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Jan Ward, *The Leonard Stokes Directory: Architect in a Dressing Gown*, 2009]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, commissioned to provide further school

accommodation-plans for two quads s. and s-e. of the Old School buildings, 1907, only parts of which were built, 1910-12, builder Jacob Long of Bath, Allan Swimming Bath, 1926, as Leonard Stokes died the year before, the Bath was no doubt the work of his firm, led by his former pupil and successor George Drysdale, the works carried out included a gymnasium and science block, 1910, toilets, 1911, temporary dormitory, 1914, new monastery library, 1914, new church for the Downside parish of Radstock, 1914, a wing running e. from the boys' refectory, 1916, later revised and an infirmary, 1919 [A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey, 1981, 3; Gray, 1985, 337-342, gives the date as 1907; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 45, 51 and 63]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, school war memorial, designed November 1921, erected 1922, later repositioned and altered [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 23 March 2017]

STONE, Henry (Harry) Spencer Walcott 1879-1951 *architect and surveyor*

Harry Stone was born in Taunton, the eldest son of Arthur Walcott Stone, a commercial traveller, and his wife Annie. The family home was at No. 9 The Avenue. From 1897 until 1900 he became an articled pupil of Frederick William Roberts, and studied at the local School of Art.

In 1900 Harry Stone became an improver with Augustus Eldred Hughes (1844-1907) in London, and then from 1903 to 1906, an assistant to Charles Edward Bateman (1863-1947), a leading Birmingham architect of that time. Over the next two years he was chief assistant in the office of William Martin & Sons, also of Birmingham, and John Randall, the agent of the Earl of Dunraven.

Harry Stone then returned to Taunton as a qualified architect and rejoined the practice of Frederick Roberts as chief assistant. In 1909, he also qualified as a chartered surveyor, and set up his own practice.

From 1911 he was living at No.6 Linden Grove, and was joined in partnership by **John Willliatt Lloyd** (1882-1947). John Willliatt Lloyd was born in Wolverhampton. Later Yorkshire born **John Clayton Collingwood Bruce** (1889-1967) also joined the partnership.

When John Bruce resigned from the practice in 1922, Harry Stone and John Lloyd continued their partnership for the next three years with offices in both Taunton and Minehead. By 1925 their partnership was dissolved.

During the First World War, Harry Stone served as a Captain in the Royal Engineers in France.

In 1925 Harry Stone was joined in partnership by Eric Francis, who added his Chepstow office to the practice.

By c.1927 Harry Stone was living at No.1 The Crescent, and was a member of the SANHS. His partnership with Eric Francis was dissolved by in 1935, and the following year he took into partnership **Reginald Maurice Hewlett** (1909-1986) and **Clement George Toy** (1905-1989), and the practice became HSW Stone & Partners.

Reginald Hewlett was born Taunton, and from 1927 to 1931 he was an articled pupil of Harry Stone, and studied at the Royal West of England School of Architecture. He then became an assistant in the practice of Stone & Francis, before being made a partner.

Clement Toy was born in Derby, and from 1924 to 1929 he was an articled pupil of Percy B. Houghton of Chesterfield, and attended the Birmingham School of Architecture. Then followed a series of local authority placements in Birmingham, Derby, and with Somerset County Council. Whilst working in Taunton he met and married Harry Stone's daughter, Mary Stone. From 1933 to 1934 he joined the practice of J. Browning & W.S. Hayes in his home town of Derby, before returning to the Architects Department of Somerset County Council.

Harry Stone was President of the Bristol and Somerset Society of Architects when he died in Taunton in 1951. The architectural practice that he had started in 1908, continued under Reginald Hewlett and Clement Toy, and is still practising today as Stone & Partners.

Harry Stone:

Country Inn, presentation drawings, 1902 [SHC A/CMY/551]

Wellington Road, Taunton, house set back after Wellington Terrace [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/519]

East Street, No. 54, Taunton (Taunton Motor Company), alteration and additions, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/509]

Kibbear House, Trull, remodelled, 1910 [RIBA Fellowship forms, 1919]

Stallenge Farm, Tithill, Bishops Lydeard, remodelled, 1910 [RIBA, Fellowship forms, 1919]

Fairmile, No.1 Highlands, Taunton, 1934-35, possibly also Nos. 2, 3 and 5 [*UK Modern Houses on-line*]

Hatch Court, Hatch Beauchamp, internal alterations including attic staircase, 1935 [plans in the Hatch Court report by Donald Insall, 2006]

Stonegallows House, Jeffreys Way, Comeytrove, Taunton, 1935 [*UK Modern Houses on-line*]

Taunton Town Charity Almshouses, Hamilton Road, Taunton, 1931-33 [Penny, *Some More Memoirs*, 1999, 17 and 18]

King's College, Taunton, eastern half of the Lady Chapel (begun by Walter Ernest Tower in 1908), and rebuilt the original domestic block, 1936, builders Stansells of Taunton [Pedlar, *A Prep School in Somerset*, 2007, 66]

Monteclefe Primary School, Somerton, alterations and additions, 1938-39 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Harry Stone in partnership with John Lloyd and John Bruce:

Priory Council Schools (Archbishop Cranmore), Taunton, 1912 [RIBA Fellowship forms for Harry Stone, 1919]

Somerset County Club, The Crescent, Taunton, 1912 [RIBA Fellowship forms for Harry Stone, 1919]

Haines Hill, Taunton, house, 1913 [RIBA Fellowship forms for Harry Stone, 1919]

Dodhill, Kingston St Mary, house, 1913 [RIBA Fellowship forms for Harry Stone, 1919]

Bagborough, estate cottages, 1913 [RIBA Fellowship forms for Harry Stone, 1919]

Lyceum Cinema (the Odeon by 1935 and then the Classic), Station Road, Taunton, 1913, builders Henry James Spiller & Browne, dem. 1998 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 1995, 4; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 112 photo of c.1925]

Taunton and Somerset Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, operating theatre and alterations, 1913-15, [SHC A/CMY/449]

Cheddon Road, Taunton, bungalow, 1922, [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/910]

Dellers, Bridge Street, Taunton, remodelled, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/897]

Harry Stone in partnership with John Lloyd:

Priory Laundry, Gloucester Street, Taunton, engine shed, 1922, [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/907]

North Street, Taunton, shopfront at No.7, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/902]

National Provincial Bank, The Parade/Bancks Street, Minehead, alterations, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/659]

Village Hall, Kingston St Mary, 1923 builder T.H. Moggridge [drawings with Stone & Partners; *Somerset County Gazette*, 20 October 1923]

Harry Stone in partnership with Eric Francis:

Petrol Station, The Avenue, Minehead, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/673]

Hopcott, Minehead, new house, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/675]

Greenhaven, Whitegates Road, Minehead, additions, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/676]

Wootton Lodge, Wootton Courtenay, 1925-26 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/54]

Clouds (formerly St Julians), Wootton Courtenay, 1925, builder J.W. Burt [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/53]

Manor Farm, Wordsworth Drive, Taunton, proposed house, 1926

Merryfield, Bossington Hill, Porlock, 1926 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 529]

Priory Estate, Taunton, two pairs of houses, 1927, builders H. Taylor & Sons [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1259]

Ilminster Road, Taunton, housing layout, 1927 [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1267]

Lambrook Road, Taunton, Co-operative shop, 1927 [SHC D/D/ta/1/66/1261]
 Laurence House (formerly Harefield), Parks Lane, Minehead, alterations, 1926-27 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/688]
 Barclays Bank, The Parade/ Friday Street, Minehead, 1927-30 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/693, 710 and 714]
 Motor Showroom for the Metropole Garage, Minehead, 1928 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/697]
 Heatherton Park, Bradford on Tone, former St Katherine's School chapel, 1928, plans by Harry Stone [drawings with Stone & Partners; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 1993, 55, illust.]
 The Dutch House, Milverton, attrib., late 1920's [information from Alan Rome]
 The Orchard, Charlton, Creech St Michael, attrib., late 1920's [information from Julian Orbach]
 Lodge Farmhouse, Washford, remodelled, 1929 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/67]
 Market House, Taunton, replaced wings and parapet, 1930-32, plans by Harry Stone with consultant Sir Charles Herbert Reilly, followed by landscape proposals for The Parade [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 619]
 The Castle, Taunton, schools' museum and workshop building replacing the eighteenth-century jury room, 1931-32, later the entrance lobby and with offices on the upper floor [plans for alternative proposals with Stone & Partners]
 Leycroft Almshouses, Hamilton Road, Taunton, 1931-33, builder Potter of Taunton [Penny, *Some More Memoirs*, 1999, 17 and 18]
 Corfield Hall, Magdalene Street, Taunton, 1934-35 [*Taunton Courier*, 6 March 1935]
 The Parade, Taunton, Shelters, 1935 [*Taunton Courier*, 10 July 1935]
 Tithe Barn, Crowcombe, house based on old barn on corner with A358, plans by Harry Stone, 1933 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/75]

HSW Stone & Partners (Harry Stone, Reginald Hewlett and Clement Toy):

Local Authority housing at Ilminster for Ilminster Urban District Council, Curland, Bishops Lydeard

and Thornfalcon for Taunton Rural District Council, and for Wellington Rural District Council in Milverton, 1936 onwards [*Taunton Courier*, 18 March 1936; RIBA Fellowship forms for both Reginald Hewitt and Clement Toy, 1947]

Electricity Showrooms, Castle Bow, Taunton, 1938-39 [RIBA Fellowship form for Clement Toy, 1947]

Little Court, Bagborough, 1938-39 [RIBA Fellowship form for Clement Toy, 1947]

Telephone Exchange, Crescent, Taunton, 1938-9

Whitestaunton Manor, Whitestaunton, alterations and renovation, c.1938 [RIBA Fellowship form for Reginald Hewitt, 1947]

STONE, John 1784-1856 *stone mason*

John Stone was born at Holcombe Rogus, East Devon, but by 1808 he was living and working from Yarcombe [K. Needham-Hurst, *John Stone, Bridge Builder and Stone Family notes*, c.1971, unpublished].

Barle Bridge (built 1684), Dulverton, widened, 1816-19 [Otter, *Civil Engineering Heritage-Southern England*, 1994, 90 and 91 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset South and West*, 2014, 265]

Marsh Bridge, Dulverton, repaired, 1818-19 [Exmoor National Park, *Historic Environment Record*]

Ansford Bridge, Ansford, for Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, 1823-25 [SHC Q/AB 14, 18, 75; *VCH*, vol. x, 2010, 86]

Burrow Bridge, Burrowbridge, originally designed as a cast-iron structure with assistance of the Coalbrookdale Company but subsequently built in stone, plans by Philip Bawler Ilett dated 1824, built 1826, Dulverton [SHC D/RA 9/20 and Q/AB 31; plaque on bridge; Otter, 1994, 102 and 103 illust; Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 58; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 170]

Exe Bridge, Brushford, repaired 1829 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 153]

Hawkers Bridge, Wincanton, for Richard Carver, 1833, dem. 1973 [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 211]

West Moor (between Ilminster and Langport), bridge building and drainage works for James Green Project Engineer for the Parrett Navigation Company with William Summers as Surveyor of the Works, 1833-36 [SHC D/RA/19]

STONE, William *builder* of Buckland St Mary

St Barnabas, Ham near Chard, added the chancel, 1902-3, church converted from a barn [Church guide]

STONER, Arthur Philip-see John Henry Hilary Willman

STOPS, Henry 1852-1902 *brewer, engineer and palaeontologist*

Henry Stops was born into a family brewing business in Colchester, and joined his father Christopher Stops as a junior partner in 1871. In 1880 he branched out into engineering to improve brewery buildings and alter malt kilns and malthouses to his own devised systems. However, 1892 he was declared bankrupt. His health also deteriorated as he tirelessly pursued his interests as an amateur palaeontologist, looking for evidence of early man.

Following his premature death, aged just fifty, his vast collection of fossils and lithic artefacts was acquired by the National Museum of Wales.

Henry Stops was the father of Marie Charlotte Carmichael Stops (1880-1958), the palaeobotanist, campaigner for women's rights, and pioneer in the field of birth control.

Pneumatic Malthouse for Joseph Brutton's Brewery, Princess Street, Yeovil, attrib. with the design, 1884-85, builders J. Bull, Sons & Co. Ltd. of Southampton, dem. 2004 [Stops, *Malt and Maltings*, 1885, illust; Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2006, 120 illust. and 121]

STOWEY, Philip c.1742-1804 and **James** c.1749-1823 together with **Thomas Jones** (1745-1829) *builder-architects*

Philip Stowey was in partnership with builder-architect Thomas Jones in Exeter. In 1773-74 they built the Sessions House in Rougemont Castle (James Wyatt reviewed the design for the facade, eliminating the proposed pilasters and entablature and altering proportions), and a house for the Master of Exeter Grammar in 1776. In Cornwall the partners built the Prison in Bodmin in 1779.

Philip Stowey exhib. the plans and elevations for both the Sessions House at Exeter and the Hospital in Taunton, at the Society of Artists in London in 1775. Two years later he was appointed Architect, Surveyor and Master Bricklayer to the East India Company in Madras. Whilst there it was said that *...It is probably to Stowey's talents that Madras owes the design of some of those handsome and spacious private residences which, situated in park-like compounds, are the envy of Calcutta and Bombay.* On his return to England he lived as a country gentleman at Kenbury House, Exminster. A property he designed, or altered, in 1788. He served as a local JP and Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Devon.

From the early 1770's Philip Stowey's younger brother, James Stowey was also working with Thomas Jones. A portrait drawing of James Stowey of Exeter, dated 26 September 1786, is in the RIBA drawings collection, but shortly after this date he is referred to as an architect and builder working out of Bishops Hull, and had entered into an agreement with Benjamin Hammet to build the new Taunton and Somerset Bank.

[Henry Davidson Love, *Vestiges of Old Madras 1600-1800*; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

As for Thomas Jones, he was working on his own account and is known to have re-fronted a house called Downes near Crediton, Devon in 1794. He may also have made a plan of an estate in the Parishes of Pawlett and Puriton in 1801, the property of William Smallbone. The plan is signed T. Jones [Lesley Aitchison, Catalogue 69, *Antique Maps, Plans and Charts*].

Philip and James Stowey in partnership with Thomas Jones:

Dunster Castle, Dunster, improvements, including replacing two former entrances from the staircase into the Inner Hall with three arches, 1771-73 [SHC DD/L 1/22/8; Colvin, 2008, 992; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vol.ii, 2009, 92]

General Hospital, South Road, Taunton, foundation stone engraved *...a general hospital, for the relief of the sick poor*, laid by the Prime Minister, Frederick North (1732-1792) of Dillington House, September 1772, never finished and sold off in 1794 to pay debts, and converted to a private house known as Taunton Lodge, became a R.C. Franciscan Convent and Catholic School in 1807 [Toulmin, *History of Taunton*, 1791, opposite 42 illust; Guy, *Malachi's Monument*, 1986, illust. of architects plans and elevations 2-5; Berry, *The History of the Convent in Taunton*, 1988, 4]

James Stowey in partnership with Thomas Jones:

Luttrell Arms, Dunster, restored with local stonemason George Rawle, 1777 [Jordan, vol.ii, 2009, 92; VCH, vol.xii, forthcoming]

James Stowey:

Taunton and Somerset Bank (also known as Hammet, Jefferies, Woodforde and Buncombe Bank), Fore Street (west side), Taunton, 1788-89, dem. 1855 [SHC DD/SAS/TN 18 and DD/DP/Box 96; *SANHS collection of illustration, reference no. 3504*; McDermott, *Sir Benjamin Hammet 1736-1800 A Biography*, 2017, 35, 36 plans illust., and 98]

STRAHAN, John d.c.1740 *carpenter-architect*

Probably born in Scotland, and trained as a carpenter, according to John Wood's *Description of Bath*, 1749, 242, it was in c.1725 that John Strahan...*came to Bristol and by printed Bills, offered his services to the Publick as a land surveyor and Architect*. In some sources he is reputed to have been a pupil of the notable architect John Vanbrugh (1664-1726).

By 1727 he was known to have been working in Bath, laying out a new quarter of the City that consisted primarily of Beauford and Kingsmead Squares. In 1732-5 he designed and built Redland Court in Bristol.

John Strahan went on to design Redland Chapel, built after his death between 1740 and 1743. The supervision of the building was by William Halfpenny who also designed the altar piece in 1742.

A marble bust of 1734 from Redland Chapel of...*Mr John Staughan Surveyor of Bristol* is included in a list of works by John Michael Rysbrack, but is now lost.

[Christopher Hussey, *English Country Houses-Early Georgian 1715-1760*, 1965; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Timothy Mowl, *To Build the Second City-Architects and craftsmen of Georgian Bristol*, 1991; Gordon Priest, *The Paty Family-Makers of Eighteenth Century Bristol*, 2003; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Earnshill House, Hambridge, attrib. to James Paty in his own right, or possibly in association with John Strahan, 1728-31 [*Country Life*, 13 and 20 October 1960; Hussey, 1965, 20 illust., 24, 37; Stutchbury, *The Architecture of Colen Campbell*, 1967, 135; Colvin, 2008, 993]

St Margaret, Babington, possibly derived from a design by John Strahan, based on stylistic affinities with Redland Chapel, Bristol. The design was probably executed by William Halfpenny, 1748-50 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Kilmersdon*, 1984, description amended 2003]

STRAWBRIDGE, George Charles 1845-1912 *architect & surveyor*

George Strawbridge was born in Taunton, the son of William Strawbridge (b.1817), a joiner, and his wife Sarah. By 1881 he was living at No. 25 Alma Street with his wife Emma. His parents lived next door at No. 26.

In 1895 he was churchwarden of Holy Trinity, Taunton.

George Strawbridge died in 1912 at his home in Alma Street.

Holy Trinity, Taunton, repairs and reseating, 1881-82, builder Henry James Spiller, and organ, 1893 [ICBS; *Taunton Courier*, 20 September 1882 and 6 September 1893]

St Augustine, West Monkton, remodelled chancel and added side chapels, 1883-84

[SHC D/D/cf/1883/5; *Taunton Courier*, 4 June 1884; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 677]

Three Cups Inn, Wellington, alterations, 1884 [SHC A/CMY/418]

Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institute, East Reach, Taunton, clerk of works, architect Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1887-88 [*Taunton Courier*, 24 October 1888]

Vicarage, Holy Trinity, Taunton, 1889 [*The Builder*, 1889a, 366]

Ashcott Inn, Ashott, altered stables, 1890 [SHC A/CMY/491]

Board School, Gypsy Lane, Bishops Hull, 1891-3 [*The Builder*, 1891, 453; SHC C/CA/School plans; *Taunton Courier*, 3 June 1891; Chipchase, *Around Taunton*, 2007, 59 illust]

Cottage Inn, Monkton Heathfield, Taunton, alterations, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/503]

George Inn, Axbridge, adaptations and toilets, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/421]

Old Ship Inn, Combech, proposed stable and trap shed, 1895 [SHC A/CMY/420]

No. 55 East Reach (Marshalsea Bros.), Taunton, workshops, 1909, dem. [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/502 and 521]

St Thomas of Canterbury, Cothelstone, organ chamber in n.e. chapel, 1901 [SHC D/D/cf/1901/22]

Parke House, Dowlish Wake, rebuilt as a vicarage, 1902 [SHC DD/Bbm]
 Kings Arms, Staplegrove Road, Taunton, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/520]
 Nos. 22 and 23 East Street, Taunton, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/511]
 South Street (Somerset Manufacturing Company), Taunton, store room and offices, 1909 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/40/510]
 Queen's Head Hotel, Holloway Street, Minehead, alterations, 1910 [OD]
 The Sloop Inn, Eastover, Bridgwater, alterations and additions [SHC A/CMY/20]
 Westfield House, Bridgwater, alterations [SHC A/CMY/42]
 Stables and smithy, Bridgwater, proposals and alterations [SHC A/CMY/188]
 Battle scene memorial, Taunton [SHC A/CMY/445]
 Dr Morgan's Grammar School, Bridgwater, science classroom [SHC A/CMY/221]
 St Mary Street and Green Dragon Lane, Bridgwater, alterations to premises of Squibbs & Sons [SHC A/CMY/144]
 Bath Road, Bridgwater, two cottages [SHC A/CMY/65]
 Stable and hayloft, Wellington Road, Bridgwater [SHC A/CMY/37]

STREATFIELD, Granville Edward Stewart 1869-1947 *architect*

Granville Streatfield was born at Howich, on the coast of Northumberland, the fourth child of William Streatfield (b.1840), rector of Howich, and his wife Selina. He was educated at Marlborough, Wiltshire. By 1891 he was back living with his parents at Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and training as an architect. He was an articled pupil of Thomas Jackson and then worked in the office of William Oswald Milne (1847-1927) and Joseph Compton Hall (1863-1937).

By 1911 he was practising from Marylebone, London, and his main body of work was in Sussex where he restored churches and built several country houses.

St Stephen, Winsham, vestry, 1928-29 [SHC D/D/Cf/1928]

STREET, George Edmund 1824-1881 *church architect and architectural theorist*

Born in Woodford, Essex, George Edmund Street (also known as simply G.E. Street) was the third son of London solicitor Thomas Henry Street (d.1840), and his second wife Mary Anne Millington. He attended schools in Mitcham and Camberwell until the age of fifteen when his father retired, and the family moved to Devon, firstly to Crediton, then onto Exeter.

If he could have gone to university he would have liked to become a clergyman, but his elder brother Thomas encouraged him to enjoy visiting and sketching old churches. Despite these artistic and antiquarian leanings he found his first employment back in the family law firm in London.

Unhappy with this situation, and after his father's death, he decided to train as an architect. In 1841 his newly-widowed mother arranged for him to receive painting lessons in Taunton, from the artist and etcher Henry Haseler (1791-1854). Henry Haseler was a topographical and landscape painter, and is probably best known for his 1825 series of views of Sidmouth, Devon.

Henry Haseler was also George Edmund Street's uncle by marriage, and a cousin of the Winchester architect Owen Browne Carter. Apparently on Henry Haseler's recommendation, Owen Carter agreed to take the young George Edmund Street as an articled pupil. He moved to Hampshire for the next two years, and remained for a third year as a somewhat reluctant assistant, before moving to London in 1844. For the next five years he worked as an improver, then assistant in the London office of George Gilbert Scott, with fellow assistants George Frederick Bodley and William White.

In 1846, aged twenty-two, he designed his first independent work, the Church of St Mary, Par, Cornwall. On its completion in 1848, the *Ecclesiologist*, was of the opinion that...*we think the design a promising one, and shall look for more from the architect.*

The Church at Par speedily brought him many other commissions in Cornwall, and as a consequence of which, in 1849, he left George Gilbert Scott and set up on his own in London. A year later he moved to Wantage, Berkshire, and spend two years restoring churches and building schools in the Diocese of Oxford. In 1852 he moved again, this time, to the City of Oxford, having by then become Diocesan Architect. At that time he married Mariquita Proctor. He also employed his first assistant, Philip Webb, and took on Edmund Sedding, and then his brother John Dando Sedding as articled pupils. Before these appointments he had worked single-handed, with occasional help from his friend George Frederick Bodley.

George Edmund Street travelled widely in the early 1850's, traversing France, Germany, the Low Countries and northern Italy. On his return he reported on his travels, with lectures and publications. He remained in Oxford until 1856 when he finally moved back to London, developing his already extensive ecclesiastical practice, and taking on a second pupil William Morris. In 1859 Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) also joined the office as the principal assistant, replacing Philip Webb.

George Edmund Street's ecclesiastical work included the Crimean Memorial Church in Istanbul, after coming second in the competition, his design was built in 1863-68, the nave and west facade of Bristol Cathedral, 1867 onwards, and St Paul's American Church in Rome, 1872-76. But arguably his most celebrated work was secular, the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, London, won in competition, and unfinished when he died.

During his distinguished career he was appointed Cathedral Architect at York, Salisbury and Carlisle, and Diocesan Architect for York, Ripon and Winchester.

George Edmund Street was an active member of the Ecclesiological Society, and throughout his career he exhib. at the R.A., becoming a Royal Academician in 1871. He was award the RGM of the RIBA in 1874, in the last year of his his he was elected PRIBA, and appointed Professor of Architecture at the R.A. On the continent he was also elected a member of the Royal Academy of Vienna, and made a knight of the Legion of Honour in France.

George Edmund Street was the author of *Brick and Marble Architecture in the Middle Ages: Notes on Tours in the North of Italy* 1855 and 1874, and *Some Account of Gothic Architecture in Spain*, 1865, among other publications.

When he died in 1881 he was buried in centre aisle of the nave of Westminster Abbey, under an ornately decorated brass designed by George Frederick Bodley.

He was succeeded by his only son **Arthur Edmund Street** (1855-1938), who had been one of his articulated pupils, and completed several of his unfinished works, as well as writing a memoir of his father.

[Arthur Edmund Street, *Memoir of George Edmund Street RA (1824-1881)*, 1888; Peter Ferriday, editor, *Victorian Architecture*, 1968; Stefan Muthesius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Harry Stuart Goodhart-Rendel, *George Edmund Street*, reprinted 1983; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

St Leonard, Pitcombe, rebuilt, except the tower, and also added the lychgate, 1857-58 [*The Ecclesiologist*, 1858, 127; SHC D/D/Cf/1857/1; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 58]

St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, restored, s. aisle widened and vestries added 1863-65, possibly with Charles Edmund Giles as executant architect [*Western Gazette*, 2 June 1865; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1864/1]

St George, Bicknoller, proposed restoration, unexecuted, 1868, works in the chancel by Ewan Christian, 1872, and in the nave by John Dando Sedding, 1871-72

St George, Whatley, new n.aisle and transept, pews, pulpit, and w.gallery removed, restored the nave, new porch, new w.window and tower restored, 1869-70, builders Frederick and William George Brown [*Frome Times*, 9 November 1870; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 714; Elliott and Pritchard, *Henry Woodyer Gentleman Architect*, 2002, 208, says the architect was Henry Woodyer]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, restored chancel, reredos with matching sedilia and piscine, 1869-72 [SHC D/D/cf/1869/3; *Post Office Directory*, 1875, 515]

St George, Dunster, restored, including the rebuilding of the Priest's House in the churchyard and a new stone gateway at the s. entrance to the churchyard, 1875-77, with Charles Henry Samson, builders Hales & Sons of Salisbury, carving of bench ends, pulpit and restoration of mons. Harry Hems [Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 115, 117, 120, 123-31 and 153]

St Andrew, Minehead, new church, 1877-80, builder John Pearse & Son. George Edmund Street's unexecuted plans for an addition are kept at the church [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Church guide; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 451]

Good Shepherd, East Street, Chard, pulpit designed for the Church of All Saints, Cuddesdon, Oxfordshire, c.1853, removed after 1896 to Chard [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 188]

STREET, Robert-see Thomas Bayley

STRIBLING, Robert d.c.1789 master builder-architect

In 1727 Robert Stribling of Exeter was apprenticed to a carpenter and joiner. From 1765 he held the post of carpenter and joiner to the Cathedral, and in 1773-5 he built the n. side of Bedford Circus in the City, demolished after the Second World War.

In 1746 he married in Somerset. His son, also named Robert, was apprenticed to his father in 1761, whilst his daughter Mary, married Nicholas Cornish, and their son also named Nicholas Cornish (1760-1844) held the post of Surveyor to Exeter Cathedral from 1800. When he retired in 1838 he was succeeded as Cathedral Surveyor by his son Robert Stribling Cornish.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Hammet Street, Taunton, entered into an agreement with Benjamin Hammet, 1780 and laid out new street and built two rows of terraced houses, starting 1788 [SHC DD/DP/97/1(a); Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 80; McDermott, *Sir Benjamin Hammet 1736-1800*, 2017, 20-29 illusts]

STRONG, Alfred Pope-see Samuel Parr

STUBBS, Oliver-see Herekiah Bartlett Guy

STURDY, Philip 1879-1955 *architect*

Philip Sturdy was born at St Pancras, London, the third child of Thomas Sturdy (b. 1829), a landowner, and his wife Susanna. By 1891 the family were living in Parkstone, Poole.

Whilst in Dorset he largely rebuilt Dunshay Manor House, Worth Matravers, 1906, and extended Trigon House, Wareham, 1926-29.

In 1933 Philip Sturdy was a founder member, together with James Archibald Garton and others, of the Somerset Guild of Craftsmen. He served as their honorary architect. After the Second World War he designed the tower screen at St Martin, Fivehead, made by the Somerset Guild of Craftsmen.

Sydenham Manor, Bath Road, Bridgwater, purchased the property in 1921, and in the summer of 1927 wrote a series of articles on the Manor House for the *Bridgwater Mercury*. During his time at Sydenham, he made a number of interior alterations before selling the property to British Cellophane in 1935 [Ward-Jackson, *An account of Sydenham Manor House and some of its former owners*, 1962]

STURGE, Young 1781-1844, **Jacob Player** 1796-1857 and **William** 1820-1905 *land agents and surveyors*

Born in Bristol the eldest son of Jacob Sturge (d.1811), Young Sturge initially joined his father's surveying and mapping business (established by his uncle John Player in 1760), before setting up his own practice in 1799. In 1814 he was joined in partnership by his brother Jacob Player Sturge and they practised as land agents and surveyors in Bristol. With John Millard Tucker he surveyed properties in Bristol recording their real estate values for the Corporation of the Poor, and produced Tithe appointment maps in Gloucestershire.

William Sturge was the son of Jacob Player Sturge and he worked in the family firm from the age of fourteen. He was also involved making parish surveys under the Tithe Act of 1836. His surveying expertise led to his involvement with the enclosure of commons, the purchase of land for railways and waterworks, and he was appointed to the office of Land Steward to the Corporation of Bristol.

William Sturge took a leading role in the formation of the Surveyors' Institution in 1868, serving as President in 1878-9.

The firm still exists, but since 1992 has been known as King Sturge.

Young Sturge and Jacob Player Sturge:

Enclosure Maps, seven in Somerset [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 116]

Vicarage, Stockland Bristol, certified the building plans by Charles Knowles, 1817, dem. and replaced in 1883 [SHC D/D/Bbm/44]

Tithe apportionment Map, Sutton Mallet, 1837 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Map of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 447]

William Sturge:

Physical and Geological Maps of Somerset, jointly published with **Thomas Dyke Acland** junior (1809-1905) in *The Farming of Somersetshire*, 1851 [Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-*

Cartography in the County through the Centuries, 2016, 168-171, illusts]

SULLEY, John-see Robert Brewer

SUMMERS, John *carpenter*

St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove, gallery, 1827, removed in 1857 [ICBS; Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 25]

SUMMERS, William 1783-1855 and his son **William** 1810-1898 *land surveyors*

William Summers practised from Ilminster and prepared a variety maps for enclosures, roads, and public works. He worked in collaboration with a land surveyor named Slater. By 1831 he was joined in practise by his son, also named William Summers.

Enclosure Maps, eleven in Somerset [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 116]

West Moor (between Ilminster and Langport), Surveyor of Works for the Parrett Navigation Company with James Green Project Engineer, land drainage, reclamation, bridges and water control structures, 1833-36 [SHC D/RA/19; George, *James Green-Canal Builder and County Surveyor*, 1997, 136]

Tithe apportionment Maps for Stawell, 1833, surveyed for poor rate purposes, Stoke St Gregory, 1833, surveyed for poor rate purposes, Durston, 1838, surveyed 1821, Donyatt, 1838, Swell, 1838, Whitelackington, 1838, Beercrowcombe, 1839, Stocklinch Ottersey, 1839 and Shepton Beauchamp, 1839 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 437, 439, 446-8]

SUMNER, George Heywood Maunoir 1853-1940 *artist, illustrator and archaeologist*

Heywood Sumner (as he was generally known) was born in Old Alresford, Hampshire, the only son of George Henry Sumner (1826-1909), who became the Bishop of Guildford. His grandfather, Charles Richard Sumner, had been the Bishop of Winchester.

After Eton, Heywood Sumner went up to Oxford to study law. In 1876 he entered Lincoln's Inn and was called to the bar in 1879. During his time at Oxford he shared lodgings with William Arthur Smith Benson (1864-1924), who was to become a fashionable metalwork designer and friend of William Morris. Heywood Sumner was probably introduced to members of the Arts and Crafts movement through William Benson, and in 1883 he married his sister, Agnes Benson.

Little is known of his transformation from lawyer to artist. His artistic career however, began as an etcher, and he published two books of etchings (*The Itchen Valley from Tichbourne to Southampton*, 1881 and *The Avon from Naseby to Tewkesbury*, 1882). He then illustrated further publications including *The New Forest*, 1883 by J.R. Wise. Throughout this period he also exhibited his etchings at the R.A.

Heywood Sumner went onto work in a wide range of other media which included textiles, wallpapers, tapestries, tesserae, painted gesso, and stained glass. But it was his expertise in the ancient techniques of sgraffito, a method of decorating walls by incising designs on coloured wet plaster, which brought him to the attention of church architects.

By 1897 Heywood Sumner, then aged forty-four, had become disillusioned with fashionable London society and had moved to the Bournemouth area of Hampshire. He finally settled at Cuckoo Hill, South Gorley near Fordingbridge, where he designed a house, the garden, and all the furnishings and fittings between 1902 and 1906. South Gorley is situated between the New Forest and Cranborne Chase, and Heywood Sumner engrossed himself in the local archaeology, geology and folklore of the area. His best-known excavations were those which he described and illustrated in *Excavations in New Forest Roman Pottery Sites*, 1927.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Barry Cuncliffe, *Heywood Sumner's Wessex*, 1985]

Vicars' Close Chapel, Wells, repousse work with standing figures set in panelling by Henry Wilson, 1893, the figures accompanied sgraffito decoration by Heywood Sumner for John Dando Sedding, now lost [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 687]

SWAIN, Robert

School, Crowcombe, 1872 [*The Builder*, 1872, 574]

SWITZER, Stephen 1682-1745 *garden designer and writer*

Stephen Switzer trained as a gardener in Hampshire, then worked on amongst other estates, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, Circencester Park, Gloucestershire, Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire and Grimsthorpe Castle in Lincolnshire.

His publications included *The Nobleman, Gentleman and Gardener's Recreation*, 1715, which was expanded to form his *Ichnographia*, 1718, which in turn was enlarged as *Ichnographia Rustica*, 1741-2, and *The Practical Husbandman and Planter*, 1733.

Marston Park, Marston Bigot, the Temple of the Goddess Cloacina, c. 1723, largely disappeared when converted into an ice house in 1744 [illustrated in *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 1739; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 82, 85 and 99; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 102-3]

Marston Park, Marston Bigot, landscaping the grounds including building grottoes and Lady Cork's Bath, with James Scott, 1738-41 [McGarvie, 1987, 82, 85 and 99; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 84-5; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 102-3; Mowl and Mako, *The Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 54-8, with illust. plan, 55]

SYMES, Edmund James-see John Madge

SYMES, Simeon 1780-1871 *builder, carpenter and surveyor*

Simeon Symes was born at Wambrook and in 1830 is listed as being a carpenter and joiner working out of High Street, Chard. By 1844 his workshop was in Fore Street.

From 1847 to 1849 he was church warden at St Mary the Virgin, Chard.

St Mary the Virgin, Chard, alterations for John Pinch, 1829-31 [ICBS]

St Nicholas, Combe St Nicholas, enlarged and added a gallery, 1830-31, these works were destroyed in the restoration by William White, 1862-63 [ICBS]

Harveys Almshouses, Chard, for Richard Carver, 1840-42 [Prior, *Harveys-The story of an Almshouse*, 2009, 17 and 18]

SZLUMPER, James Weeks, 1834-1926 *railway engineer*

James Szlumper was born in Westminster, London, the son of Albert Szlumper (1809-1882), a naturalised Pole. He began his career with a London firm of engineers, working on parts of the London Underground. In 1853 was appointed Surveyor to the County of Cardiganshire, a position he held for the next twenty-five years. During this period he also held a number of railway engineering posts in Wales including the Manchester and Milford Haven Railway, the North Wales Narrow Gauge Railways, the South Wales Valleys and Barry Railway, the Vale of Glamorgan Railway, the Pontypridd, Caerphilly and Newport Railway, and the Pembroke and Tenby Railway.

Whilst working in Wales the family lived at Aberystwyth, but following his retirement they moved to Richmond on Thames, Surrey, where he was twice elected Mayor.

James Szlumper was knighted in 1894, and died in 1926 aged ninety-two.

Minehead to Lynmouth, proposed Light Railway, 1896-98, not built [SHC Q/RUP/505] In Devon, James Szlumper worked for the Lynton and Barnstable Railway, opened in 1898, and was a consultant to the Plymouth, Devonport and South Western Junction Railway, opened in 1890.

T

TALMAN, William-see Robert Adam

TAMLYN, William John 1870-1933 *architect & surveyor*

By the 1860s the Tamlyn family had farmed Luccott Farm at Stoke Pero on Exmoor for at least 50 years.

In 1869 John Tamlyn (b.1836) the eldest son of Richard Tamlyn, married and moved out of the family home to settle at Stoke Rivers in North Devon, where his eldest son William John Tamlyn was born the following year. At the age of fifteen, William Tamlyn was described as an architect's assistant working in a local Barnstable practice of William Clement Oliver (1833-1913), or Frederick William Petter (1862-1903).

By 1896 William Tamlyn had moved to Somerset and had rented a small office in Minehead, offering his services as an architect and surveyor. At this time Minehead was enjoying a building boom. The major landowners, the Luttrell family of Dunster Castle, had established a development company, erecting new buildings and selling off land for building plots.

William Tamlyn went onto practise in Minehead for some thirty-five years with most of his designs being built in the Town. Between 1900 and 1925 he apparently designed well over three hundred houses, despite serving in the Royal Field Artillery in the First World War. This prodigious output including houses and shops in The Avenue, The Parade, Bancks Street, Bampton Street, Friday Street, Tregonwell Road, Holloway Street, Blenheim Road, Martlet Road, right across North Hill, including the Northfield Estate, and out towards Alcombe , where he was still working in 1933 when he died.

William Tamlyn did not marry and lived at Eden Lodge, Minehead, which he had designed in 1906-7. He was an an active member of the local Masonic lodge.

He was buried in Minehead Cemetery in 1933. His headstone has only a very brief citation with no mention of his extensive work in the Town.

[Paulin Brain, *Some Men who made Barnstable*, 2010]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, two villas next to R.C. Church, not built, 1896 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/19]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, three houses, 1896 [OD]

Nos. 105-113 Bampton Street, Minehead, terrace of six cottages for builder J. Philips, 1896-97 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/27]

Summerland Road, Victoria Tea Company, Minehead, additions, 1897 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/32]

Diamond Jubilee Memorial Fountain, The Avenue, Minehead, 1897, dem. c.1935 [information from Julian Orbach]

Blenheim Gardens, Nos. 3-4, Minehead, stables at the rear, 1898 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/48]

Friday Street, Minehead, stables, 1898 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/49]

Infants School, Middle Street/Holloway Street, Minehead, 1898-99 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/47]

Holloway Street, Nos.1-3, Minehead, shops with flats over, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/50]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, ten houses for Charles Passmore, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/53]

R.C. Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Minehead, 1899, opened 1900, largely dem. 1993 [OD]

Quay West, Minehead, two cottages near Gas Works, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/53]

Marlett Road (now St Michael's Road), Minehead, three villas near Shute Farm, 1899 for James Hurford [SHC D/U/M/22/1/60]

Plume of Feathers, Holloway Street, Minehead, drainage plan, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/73]

Summerland Avenue, Minehead, villa for builder J. Burgess, 1899 [OD]

Market House Lane, Minehead, smithy and a workshop, 1899 and 1907 [OD]

Hope Villa, Park Street, Minehead, shop, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/79]

Bampton Street, Minehead, twelve cottages for builder James Hugh Hurford , 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/90]

Blenheim Road, Nos. 33-41, Minehead, 1899-1901, builder John Brown Marley of Minehead [SHC D/U/M/22/1/75 and 94]

Penrhyn (near Shute Farm), St Michael's Road, Minehead, 1900-01, for James Hugh Hurford [SHC D/U/M/22/1/111]

Blenheim Road, Minehead, workshops and stables for builder John Brown Marley, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/91 and 127]

Post Office, Park Street, Minehead, alterations to the rear of the building, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/92]

Bampton Street, No.1, Minehead, alterations of cottage to shop and bakery, 1900 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/93]

Bampton Street, No. 86, Minehead, alterations, 1900, builder James Hugh Hurford [OD]

Market House and Council Chamber, The Parade, Minehead, 1900-2, won competition in 1900, builders Passmore & Derrick [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Brain, 2010, 156 illust and 163]

Friday Street, Minehead, two shops with flats over, 1901 and 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/104 and 309]

Alcombe Road, Minehead, eight cottages, 1901, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/101]

Summerland Road, Minehead, new shop and alteration to house, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/103 and 119]

Tythings Court, Park Lane, Minehead, stables, 1901, alterations, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/105 and 272]

Tregonwell Road, Minehead, shops with flats over and stables along most of the road, 1901-9, builders John Brown Marley , John Burgess and J.W. Burt & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/123, 157, 158, 162, 186, 222, 225, 299, 311, 317, 554]

Recreation Ground, Irnham Road, Minehead, Pavilion, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/109]
 Summerland Road, Minehead, two cottages, 1901 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/121]
 Bampton Street, Minehead, six cottages, 1901, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/123]
 Exford, near Coombe Farm, cottage and kennels, 1902 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/13]
 Bancks Street, Minehead, scullery for G. Crocker, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/134]
 Park Street, No. 8, Minehead, alterations, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/136]
 Park Street, No.6, Minehead, alterations, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/159]
 Park Lane, Minehead, stables for J. Philips & Sons, auctioneers, 1902-3 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/153 and 182]
 Irnham Road, stables, 1902, builder James Hugh Hurford [OD]
 Electricity Station, Quay Lane, Minehead, 1902, addition, 1905, dem. [SHC D/U/M/22/1/152 and 223]
 Northmoor, North Hill, Minehead, 1902 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/128 and 144]
 Summerland Road, Minehead, alterations to boot-makers workshop, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/165]
 Friday Street, Minehead, two shops, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/248]
 Quay Lane (near Electric Light Works), Minehead, two cottages, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/188]
 Cambria House, North Road, Minehead, addition of stables, 1903 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/178]
 The Beacon, Beacon Road, Minehead, stables and outbuildings, 1903-4 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/187 and 198]
 Harbour Court, The Esplanade, Minehead, 1903-4, much altered in c.1928
 The Parade, No. 1b, Minehead, shopfronts, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/200]
 Cartref, Weirfield Road, Minehead, 1903-6 for builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/190]
 Eversleigh, Iddesleigh, Holmleigh and Southernleigh (now Promenade Hotel), The Esplanade /Blenheim Road, Minehead, four boarding-houses, 1903-4, 1916 and 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/172, 586 and 635]
 Blenheim Road, No. 19, Minehead, alterations and added stables, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/201]
 Blenheim Mews, Minehead, stables, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/204]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/206]
 Blenheim Road, Minehead, pantry addition for Dr Sanguinetti, 1904 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/209]
 Bampton Street, Minehead, five cottages, 1904, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/216]
 Summerland Avenue, Minehead, block of five houses, 1904, stables, 1906, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/218]
 Victoria Memorial Reading Room, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1905, builders Passmore and Derrick, now the Royal British Legion [SHC DUM/22/1/230]
 Brushford, cottage with shop for W. Goff, 1905, plan only [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/26]
 Friday Street, Nos. 3-7, Minehead, shops for a R J Hawker, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/236 and 250]
 North Hill (near Church Path), Minehead, detached, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/258]
 Floyds shop, No. 2 The Parade, Minehead, alterations, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/228]
 The Parade, Minehead, shopfront for William Newcombe, 1905 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/231]
 Northfield, Road, Minehead, detached house and a pair of detached houses, 1906-7, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/238, 243, 266 and 295]
 North Hill estate, Minehead, detached house, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/277]
 Beach Hotel, Minehead, conservatory and smoking lounge, 1906 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/263]
 Irnham Road, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1906-09, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/264]
 North Hill, Minehead, stables, 1906, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/295]
 Mentone Villa, No.18 The Parks, Minehead, alterations to house built after 1879 [OD]
 The Parade, No.6, Minehead, shopfronts and other alterations to building of c.1868-70 possibly by Charles Henry Samson, 1907 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/276]
 Dugdale Street and The Parks, Minehead, eight cottages, 1907-08, builders Passmore & Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/293 and 315]
 Eden Lodge (now Southlands), Northfield Road, Minehead, his own house and two other houses, 1906-7, two built by John Brown Marley [OD; Brain, 2010, 160 illust]
 Hotel Metropole, Minehead, alterations, 1907-08, conversion of stables to staff accommodation, 1920, large addition, 1923-4 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/242, 284, 638 and 661]

The Parade, No.4, Minehead, minor alterations, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/294]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, steam laundry, garage and stable, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/289]
 Selbourne Place, Minehead, cartshed for builders Parker & Sons, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/314]
 North Hill, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/310]
 North Hill, Minehead, villa, 1909, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/389]
 Cotleigh, Northfield Road, Minehead, additions, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/346]
 Netherleigh (a house of 1905 now known as Little Stoke), Blenheim Road, Minehead, garage, 1909 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/331]
 Northfield Road, Minehead, villa, 1909, builder John Brown Marley [SHC D/U/M/22/1/334]
 Central Hall (former repository and now The Courtyard flats), Bancks Street, Minehead, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/354 and 532]
 Seaview, Blenheim Road, Minehead, alterations, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/353]
 Alcombe Road, Minehead, two detached houses, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/399]
 Bagley's Bakery, Park Terrace, Minehead, c.1910 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 457]
 Porlock, Dalkeith and Avondale, Martlet Road, Minehead, 1911 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/408]
 Ballfield Road, Minehead, group of houses e. side, 1911 [OD]
 Baptist Chapel School, The Parks, Minehead, c.1912 and 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/629; OD]
 Friday Street, Minehead, workshops for Phillips & Son coach builders, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/462]
 The Parade, Minehead, shop room and alterations, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/485]
 Higher Town, Minehead, cottage and stables, 1912 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/444]
 The Parks, Minehead, shopfront next to Town Mills, 1913 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/510]
 Field House and Broadmeadows, The Parks, Minehead, 1913, builder J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]
 Danesbrook, St Michael's Road, Minehead, 1913-14 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/551 and 562]
 Nos. 11-13 Bancks Street, Minehead, shop fronts, 1913
 Queen's Hall, Minehead, 1913-15, builders John Brown & Samuel Brown Marley, the owners of the local brickworks, plans for extension, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/349; Brain, 2010, 156 illust. and 163]
 The Parade/Bancks Street, Minehead, shop alterations, 1914 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/553]
 The Parks, No. 8, Minehead, shop and sheds, 1914 [OD]
 Queens Road, Minehead, pair of houses, 1914 and 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/558]
 Parks Lane, Minehead, eleven houses, 1914, builder Charles Passmore [SHC D/U/M/22/1/559]
 Walcott (now called Bridgedale Cottage), Western Lane, Minehead, 1914, builder J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]
 Cranwell (later Hollytrees), Minehead, 1914 [OD]
 Auverngne, Whitecross Way, Minehead, 1914, builders J.W. Burt & Sons [OD]
 Brooklands and Beechfield (dem. 2013), The Parks, Minehead, 1915
 Central Garage, The Avenue, Minehead, 1915-19, dem. [SHC D/U/M/22/1/568]
 Strand Café, Minehead, 1913-15 [OD]
 Hawkcombe, Porlock, pair of cottages opposite turning into Glen Close, 1915 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/8]
 Worthy Road, Porlock Weir, two houses, 1915 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/7]
 Holloway Street, Minehead, stables, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/569]
 Park Lane, Minehead, shopfront and additions, 1915 and 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/572 and 622]
 Glenmore Road, Minehead, house, 1916, builder Derrick [SHC D/U/M/22/1/583]
 The Firs, Minehead, porch, 1916 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/584]
 Grosvenor Hotel, The Esplanade, Minehead, 1919 [OD]
 Friday Street, Minehead, house, shop and shopfront, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/592 and 617]
 Friday Street, Minehead, booking-office, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/604]
 The Avenue, Minehead, garage and porch, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/605]
 The Avenue, No.30, Minehead, bay windows, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/606]
 Middlecombe Water, Minehead, bungalow, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/616]
 Church Street, Minehead, shop and premises, 1919 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/624]
 Queens Road, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1920, builder WE Dewar [SHC D/U/M/22/1/634]
 Park Vale (later Beechfield), The Parks, Minehead, builder John Burgess & Sons, 1920
 Hawkcombe, Porlock, conversion of stables to cottage, 1920 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/12]
 Glenmore Road and Ponsford Road, Minehead, ten houses, 1920, builder John Burgess & Sons,

[SHC D/U/M/22/1/636]

The Esplanade, Minehead, bandstand, 1921 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/639]

Hospital (formerly a Public Hall by James Piers St Aubyn), The Avenue, Minehead, converted with major alterations to the rear first floor areas above the staircase and new rooms either side, these works accommodated an operating theatre, and support areas and wards, as well as a bed lift, 1921, nurses quarters, 1922-23, additional rooms, 1926 and 1929, closed 2011 [SHC ND/U/M/22/1/642, 658, 684 and 706; Lamplugh, *Minehead and Dunster*, 1987, 93; *VCH* vol.xii, forthcoming]

Ponsford Road, Minehead, two houses (Moorhaven and Beaconfield) and semi-detached villa, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1 645 and 650]

Redway, Porlock, bungalow, a cottage and stables, 1923 [SHC D/Rwil/24/1/29]

Meadow Road, Alcombe, Minehead, twenty cottages for Minehead Urban District Council, 1924 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/664]

Hopcott, Periton Road, Minehead, house on the corner of Parkhouse Road, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/677]

Meeting Hall, Bancks Street, Minehead, 1926 and 1932 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/686 and 731]

Wesleyan Methodist Church and Schoolroom, High Street, Porlock, 1926-27, builders W. Brown & Sons of Porlock [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/65; Corner, *Porlock in those Days*, 1992, 32 illust; Corner, *The Book of Porlock*, 1999, 51]

Ponsford Road and King George Road, Minehead, house, 1927 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/689]

Lower Moor Road, Minehead, pair of semi-detached houses, 1927, dairy, 1932 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/695 and 730]

Sandcombe Hotel, Minehead, extra rooms, 1932 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/732]

St Valentines (now Hafod), Millbridge Road, Minehead, [OD]

TAPPER, Walter John 1861-1935 *architect*

Walter Tapper was born in Bovey Tracey, Devon, the son of George Tapper a stone mason, later a builder. By the age of thirteen he was an articled pupil in the offices of architect Joseph William Rowell (c.1826-1902) & Sons in nearby Newton Abbot.

Following the death of his parents in 1882 he briefly entered the London office of Basil Champneys (1842-1935), before joining the practice of church architects, George Frederick Bodley & Thomas Garner, where he eventually became chief assistant and office manager. Although he opened his own office in London in 1893, he did not finally leave Bodley & Garner until 1900.

Walter Tapper specialised in ecclesiastical work including designing church furnishings, becoming a director of Watts & Co. where his wife, Katherine Lydia Jotcham had worked before they married in 1886.

He was elected PRIBA in 1927, and in the following year he was appointed Surveyor to Westminster Abbey, and was also consulting architect to York Minster and Manchester Cathedral. Towards the end of his career Walter Tapper was made a Royal Academician, and was knighted in 1935, shortly before he died. In his obituary in *The Times* it was noted that he was an... *enthusiastic sketcher and measurer of old buildings*, especially from his travels in Europe where he studied and drew local architecture.

His only son Michael John Tapper (1886-1963) also trained as an architect and completed some of his father's outstanding commissions.

[Charles Reilly, *Representative British Architects*, 1931 (reprinted 2007); Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

St John Evangelist, Milborne Port, restored the chancel and exposed the roof rafters, added the boarded and painted altar canopy, and the stalls and desks, 1908 [Dunning, *A History of the County of Somerset*, 1987, 152; Humphrey, *Blue Guide to Churches and Chapels of Southern England*, 1991, 488; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 154; Church guide, 2003]

TASKER, John c.1738-1816 *architect and builder*

John Tasker practised from London and worked chiefly for prominent R.C. families. He exhib. four architectural drawings at the R.A. from 1782-1814, possibly including his designs for Downside Abbey. His clients included the Weld family of Lulworth, Dorset for whom he redecorated the interior of Lulworth Castle, 1780-2, built the nearby R.C. Chapel, 1786-7, and also designed a house for the family at Stone, Staffordshire, 1798.

In London, John Tasker was responsible for a number of houses, and his survey plans for the Portman Estate together with sections of a Gothic Chapel are in the RIBA Drawings Collection. Just before he retired in 1814 John Tasker re-fronted Acton Burnell Hall in Shropshire, where the monks of Downside had found refuge in 1795.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, unexecuted designs for the first monastic buildings on the site, 1814 [Aidan Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 35, 65 and 66]

TATE, John Duncan-see James Edwin Forbes

TAYLOR, Alfred John 1878-1938 *architect*

Alfred Taylor was born in Bath, the second child of baker Alfred Taylor, and his wife Elizabeth. By 1903 he was practising as an architect, and in the following year he married Florence Fitzjohn Julice. The couple lived in Bathwick.

Alfred Taylor did much work in the City, including the Temple of Minerva in the Botanical Gardens commissioned for the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley in 1924. He was in partnership with Arthur Charles Fare, then was later joined by his son A. Rowland Taylor, daughter Mollie Gerrard and A.W. Hind, to form Alfred John Taylor and Partners. By 1931 the practice had become Gerrard Taylor and Partners.

[Michael Forsyth, *Bath-Pevsner Architectural Guides*, 2003]

Greenbank Swimming Pool, Wilfred Street, Street, 1936-37, changing area and filter room by Jack Stock, a portrait roundel of Alice Clark (d. 1934) by Henry Parr [Crighton, *Time for Somerset*, 2006, 98]

Museum and shop, Wookey Hole, 1938 [Bath and North East Somerset Record Office 0323/22/3]

TAYLOR, John Joseph *architect* of Darlington, County Durham

In 1909 John Joseph Taylor designed the Hippodrome Theatre at Bishops Auckland under the supervision of the experienced theatre designer George F. Ward of Birmingham.

Northanger (n. of the former Vicarage), Dunster, 1922, added rear wing, 1930 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/26, 32 and 33]

Tollgate, Toll Road, Porlock, unidentified pair of cottages, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/32]

West Porlock, unidentified cottage on s.side of road at w.end, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/37]

TELFORD, Thomas 1757-1834 *stonemason, architect and civil engineer*

Thomas Telford was born at the remote farm of Glendinning in the parish of Westerkirk, in Dumfriesshire, the only child of John Telford (1724-1757), a shepherd, who died with a few months of his birth. He was educated at the local school and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a master mason at nearby Langholm. In 1780 he left Eskdale for the first time to seek work in Edinburgh. Two years later he moved onto London and found employment as a journeyman mason at Somerset House, working on the designs of William Chambers (1722-1796).

In 1783-4 Thomas Telford supervised alterations to the vicarage of Shudborough, Northants, immediately followed by an appointment to oversee the erection of a new Commissioner's house and chapel in Portsmouth dockyard, designed by Samuel Wyatt. Inspired by William Chambers, Samuel Wyatt and Robert Adams, Thomas Telford was ambitious to make a name for himself as an architect. Consequently, throughout his time at Portsmouth he spent all his free time on self-education directed to this end. His next commission in 1787, the renovation of the derelict castle at Shrewsbury, gave him the opportunity to enhance his architectural skills and knowledge. This was soon followed in 1788 by his appointment as Surveyor of Public Works for the County of Shropshire, and the construction of a new infirmary and county gaol in Shrewsbury. In order to further his interest of classical architecture, Thomas Telford embarked on excavations at the nearby Roman city of Uriconium. At both Bridgnorth and Madeley he designed new churches, as well as altering and repairing others in the County. But as County Surveyor, it was one of his important public duties, was the building and maintenance of bridges. This work led him away from the architectural career he had planned, into the emerging profession of civil engineering. In the eight years from 1790, he was responsible for building no less than forty road bridges, together with the repair or reconstruction of many smaller bridges.

In 1793 Thomas Telford was also appointed *general agent, engineer and architect* to the Ellesmere Canal Company. Two years later he was appointed engineer to the Shrewsbury Canal. These appointments fundamentally changed the course of his life and following the successful construction of the Pont Cysyllte and Chirk aquaducts, brought him a national reputation as an engineer. In the summer of 1801 the Government commissioned him to survey and report on the poor communications in the Highlands. His findings led to the creation of the Highland Roads and Bridges Commissioners. Under Thomas Telford's supervision over the next eighteen years, nine hundred miles of new roads, over thousand new bridges, of all sizes, as well as harbours were built, together with over thirty churches and manses, economically constructed to uniform designs. Thomas Telford also recommended in his report to the Commissioners that they should consider the possibility of creating a canal through the Great Glen. This idea was not a new one but in 1823 Thomas Telford brought it into reality with the opening of the Caledonian Canal.

Also during this time, the Holyhead Road Commission was set up by the Government. Thomas Telford was instructed to carry out a detailed survey of the roads from London to Holyhead, in order to improve communications with Ireland. Such a survey was no small undertaking and it occupied his staff continually for eighteen months until the end of March 1817. Subsequently, work on building and improvement the roads went on for the next fifteen years. In 1818 Thomas Telford submit plans for a bridge from North Wales across to Anglesey. His Menai Suspension Bridge, and Conwy Bridge, were both opened to traffic in 1826, the year Thomas Telford celebrated his seventieth birthday. Despite failing health, he continued to work, and in 1828 completed the building of St Katherine's Dock and warehouses in London, together with many other civil engineering projects.

After a long and distinguished career In 1820, Thomas Telford was appointed the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers (founded in 1818), a position he held until his death in 1834. In 1827 he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and when he died he was buried at Westminster Abbey.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Tom Rolt, *Thomas Telford*, 2007; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; Anthony Burton, *Thomas Telford*, 2015; Julian Glover, *Man of Iron: Thomas Telford and the Building of Britain*, 2017]

Canal from the Bristol Channel to the English Channel, Thomas Telford was working on plans to construct the Gloucester and Sharpness Ship Canal when proposals for a tub-boat canal across the peninsular were published by James Green. Working with a surveyor named Captain Nicholls, Thomas Telford prepared unexecuted plans for a much wider ship canal linking Stolford on the Bristol Channel to Beer on the South Coast, 1822-24 [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 22-3, plan illust; Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016, 156 and 157 illust]

Milborne Port, recommended the building of a new road to the s. of the town linking Shaftesbury to Honiton, unexecuted, 1826 [*Sherborne Journal*, 18 May 1827; McKay, *Milborne Port in Somerset*, 1986, 151]

TEULON, Samuel Sanders 1812-1873 architect

Samuel Teulon was born in Greenwich, the son of Samuel Teulon, a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, who later in life became a surveyor. As his surname suggests, the family's origins were French. Also in 1812, another architect of French origins was born, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, although in the case of Samuel Teulon's origins they were Huguenot, rather than as an émigré as with the Pugin family.

His architectural education began with a studentship at the R.A. Schools, and gained practical training at the hands of two London builders, George Legg (1799-1882) and then George Potter (1796-1856). In 1835 he set up in independent practice.

In 1841 he undertook a year-long study tour of Europe with Ewan Christian, returning to Italy two years later.

Very few of his early designs were realised, including the unexecuted plans for a Town Hall and Market House at Penzance, designed with Sampson Kempthorne.

From 1835 to 1864 Samuel Teulon regularly exhibited his designs at the R.A. and developed a large and successful practice, specialising in country houses, urban villas, estate cottages, churches, vicarages and schools. But throughout his career he became synonymous with what was described as *a...most roguish approach to architecture and...in an age of stylistic licence he tried the patience even of contemporary critics*. *The Civil Engineer and Architects Journal* of July

1862 warned its readers that...*the mention of Mr Teulon's name is quite sufficient to prepare one for seeing some curious achievement, in the way of novelty at any rate.*

For his part Samuel Teulon did not publicise his designs, wrote no books, not even an article, and although he was a faithful attender of the Ecclesiological Society meetings, he never participated in their public debates.

Samuel Teulon was one of the earliest members of the Institute of British Architects and served on the Council for four years between 1861 and 1865.

His life long friend and executor of his will, Ewan Christian, took over his practice during his last illness.

His younger brother William Milford Teulon (1823-1900), was also an architect and founded the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.

[Stefan Muthesius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Matthew Saunders, *The Churches of SS Teulon*, 1982; Roderick Brown, *The Architectural Outsiders*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Alan Edward Teulon, *The Life and Work of Samuel Sanders Teulon, Victorian Architect*, 2009]

St Thomas the Apostle, St Thomas Street, Wells, 1856-57, ironwork by **Francis Alfred Skidmore** (1817-1896) of Coventry, s.aisle added, 1864 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1859, 841; *Building News*, 1857, 140; Brown, 1985, 225; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 121; Foyle, *St Thomas Church, Wells-A Guide*, 2002, 21; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 696]

St Thomas's Church School, Wells, 1859, builder Maurice Davis, dem. 1984, except the Headmasters house [*Taunton Courier*, 2 February 1859; *The Builder*, 12 February 1859, 17; Brown, 1985, 225; Foyle, 2002, 21; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

Vicarage, St Thomas Street, Wells, plans prepared in 1859, built 1866-67, builders Perrot of Shepton Mallet followed by Franklin & Sons of Oxfordshire [Brown, 1985, 225; Foyle, 2002, 21; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

St Thomas Terrace (row of seven houses), St Thomas Street, Wells, 1868-69 [Brown, 1985, 225; Foyle, 2002, 21; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 696]

THATCHER, Thomas 1800-1867 and **John** 1803-1876 *builders and stonemasons*

The brothers where born in Midsomer Norton, North Somerset, the sons of James and Joyce Thatcher.

Thomas Thatcher:

Vicarage, Coleford, 1830-31 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 473]

John Thatcher:

Vicarage, West Camel, incorporating an earlier house, 1836 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 667]

THOMAS, Charles and his son **John** *monumental masons* of Sherborne, Dorset

St Barnabas, Queen Camel, mon., 1785 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1253]

THOMAS & Sons *builders*

Charles Thomas (1859-1909), was born in Castle Cary. A former railway worker, he established a building firm in 1880 in the Town. He was later joined by his father Charles Thomas senior (b.1833), a stonemason, and a brother John Thomas (b.1858), a carpenter.

The family name is on the tiles on the stall riser to the shop front of No.1 Fore Street, Castle Cary, a former ironmongers.

The firm was eventually sold off in 1966.

Wesley Villa, Ansford Lane, Castle Cary, 1898 [The Living History Group, *Memories of Castle Cary and Ansford*, 1998, 73]

War Memorial Cross, Horse Pond, Castle Cary, unveiled 1920 [The Living History Group, 1998, 49]

West View, South Cary [The Living History Group, 1998, 47 and 48]

Local Authority houses, The Rookeries, Slotting Way, South Bank, South Cary, Local Authority housing, 1928 [The Living History Group, 1998, 47 and 48]

St Andrew, Ansford, repointed the tower [The Living History Group, 1998, 50 photo]

THOMAS, Frank Stanley-see Percy Ray Chanin

THOMAS, George *monumental mason* of Yatton, North Somerset
St John Baptist, Axbridge, mon., 1775 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1244]

THOMAS, George William *monumental mason* of Bristol
St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, mon., 1866 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1244]

THOMAS, John c.1831-1912 *mason*

John Thomas was born in Queen Camel, the son of George Thomas, a mason.
Hazelgrove House, Sparkford, undertook a range of works including the ha-ha, 1853, gardeners cottage, 1860, stables and kennels, 1870-71, Sparkford Lodge, 1871, re-sited two late seventeenth century arches from Low Ham to from an entrance archway for Henry Hall, 1873-74 [SHC DD/X/NOO 1,8; *VCH*, vol.xi, 2015, 171 illust., and 172; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 350]

THOMAS, Percival Hartland 1879-1960 *church architect*

Percival Hartland Thomas was born at Yatton, North Somerset, the fifth and youngest child of Edward Thomas (b. 1845), a solicitor, and his wife Marion. He was educated at Bristol Grammar School, then from 1898 until 1901 he was an articled pupil of architect James Craik (1841-1919). The family at this time were living in the Clifton area of Bristol.

From 1903 he commenced in independent practice from offices in Bristol, in partnership with **Charles Clayton Thompson** (1873-1932), as architects, surveyors and land agents. By 1911 he was married to Catherine Beadon, and the couple eventually had three children.

Percy Thomas was Surveyor to the Diocese of Bath and Wells from 1912 until 1926, and also Surveyor to the Diocese of Bristol. In 1932 he was joined in partnership by his architect son Mark Hartland Thomas (1905-1973).

Andor Harvey Gomme in *Bristol: An Architectural History*, published in 1979, described Percival Hartland Thomas as...*certainly Bristol's most adventurous architect of the 1920s and early 30s...indeed one of the best church architects of his time anywhere.*

St Michael, Othery, tower repairs, 1912-13 [ICBS]

Holy Trinity, Bridgwater, sanctuary steps, piers and arch, e. window, 1913, dem. [SHC D/D/Cf/1913/15]

Holy Trinity, Blackford, projecting transepts added and chancel rebuilt, 1921 [ICBS, plan dated 1914; SHC D/D/Cf/1920/18]

THOMAS, Robin Aubrey 1881-1956 *architect*

Robin Aubrey Thomas was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, the fourth child born of hotel proprietor William Thomas (b. 1852), and his wife Martha. He was educated in Southsea, then became an articled pupil of Fareham architect and surveyor Norman Henry Atkins (1871-1948), followed by being an assistant to the Netley garrison engineer, and then Portsmouth Borough Building Surveyor. In 1920 he married, and in 1928 set up his own practice in nearby Cosham, initially in partnership with George Arthur Boswell (1879-1952).

Robin Aubrey Thomas designed a number of cinemas in and around Portsmouth, as well as farther afield, as at Romsey and Alton in Hampshire, and at Dorchester and Parkstone in Dorset.

In 1950 he moved his office to Buckingham House, High Street, Portsmouth, and concentrated on the rebuilding of the City after the extensive bombing damage of the Second World War. Four years later he was joined by his son, Robin Patrick Thomas (b.1921) and Walter R. Hill. The practice was then known as R.A. Thomas & Son

Robin Aubrey Thomas was an accomplished artist, etcher and photographer. He was a Council member of the RIBA from 1948 to 1952, President of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association from 1951 to 1952, a member of the Portsmouth School of Art Board of Governors, and the School of Architecture Advisory Committee, until he died in 1956.

Robin Thomas junior continued the practice after the death of his father, retiring in 1988.

[Alison Fleadstead, *Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*, 2001; Mike Collins, *The Cinemas of R.A. Thomas*, 2015]

Ritz Cinema, Burnham on Sea, 1936, builder Frank Wilkins of Bristol [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 7]

THOMAS, William-see Edwin Thomas Howard

THOMPSON, Charles Clayton-see Percival Hartland Thomas

THOMPSON, William Harding 1887-1946 *architect and town planner*

W. Harding Thompson, as he liked to be known, was born in Blackpool, the only son of William Thompson (b. 1851), a bank manager, and his wife Ann. By 1911 he had trained as an architect and was living in Cambridge.

During service in the First World War he was awarded the Military Cross.

In the 1930's he was joined in partnership by the architect **John Gordon Dower** (1900-1947). Through this relationship, John Dower developed a professional involvement in rural planning which, in the immediate post-war period, led to him being called the *Father of National Parks in Britain*. As for W. Harding Thompson he worked primarily as a planning consultant and lectured at the Architectural Association. Between 1934 and 1938, together with Geoffrey Clark, he published a series of County Landscape studies including Surrey and Devon, 1934, Dorset and Sussex, 1935, and Lakeland, 1938.

W. Harding Thompson was elected President of the Royal Town Planning Institute in 1939.

Somerset regional report: a survey and plan prepared for Somerset County Council, 1934 [Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016, 206-209, illust]

THOMSON, James 1800-1883 *architect*

James Thomson was born in Melrose, Scotland the son of David Thomson. His boyhood was however, spent in Lambeth, London. From 1814 until 1821 he was an articulated pupil of John Buonarotti Papworth (1775-1847) becoming his assistant, before practising on his own account in London.

James Thomson acted as executant architect for John Nash (1752-1835) on the building of Cumberland Terrace and Cumberland Place in Regents Park, 1826-7, and designed the Royal Polytechnic Institute, and adjoining theatre in Regents Street. From 1827 he worked extensively for Joseph Neeld, a wealthy lawyer, MP and collector who bought an estate in Wiltshire. For Joseph Neeld he built Grittleton House in 1842 as well as cottages, several schools, rectories, farmhouses, a set of almshouses, two churches, as well as Chippenham Town Hall. In 1842 he was involved with the planning of the Ladbroke estate development in London.

James Thomson exhib. at the R.A. on twenty-eight occasions between 1822 and 1853 and was one of the earliest members of the Institute of Architects, being elected in 1835. He published *Retreats: Designs for Cottages, Villas and Ornamental Buildings*, 1827, and *School Houses*, 1842.

School, Norton St Philip, 1827, exhibited at the R.A., 1830 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 569; plans in the Wiltshire County Record Office]

THORNHILL, James 1675-1734 *artist & architect*

James Thornhill was born in Dorset, the son of Walter Thornhull of Wareham. (James Thornhill was the first member of his family to spell his surname with an 'i', as opposed to a 'u'). In 1689 he was apprenticed to the Worshipful Company of Painter Stainers in London, with painter Thomas Higmore (1660-1720), a distant relative, as his master. He completed his apprenticeship in 1696, and five years later became a Freeman, then Master of the Painter-Stainers' Company of London. In 1720 he was the first British artist to be knighted and was appointed Sergeant Painter in the King's Office of Works, a post he held until 1732.

During his career he was responsible for a number large scale decorative schemes including the hall at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, the paintings inside the dome of St Paul's Cathedral, and works at Chatsworth House, Wimpole Hall, and Blenheim Palace. In the West Country, he painted the staircase hall at Sherborne House (Lord Digby's School), Sherborne designed by Benjamin Bastard.

From 1722 to 1734 James Thornhill was elected MP for Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, where he had decorated the reredos at St Mary with a picture of the Last Supper in 1721.

James Thornhill was also an accomplished architect. In 1725 he bought back, and then renovated the ancestral home, Thornhill House, near Stalbridge. He may well have had a hand in the design

of the almshouses he had built in Melcombe Regis. In the aftermath of the disastrous fire in Blandford Forum in 1731 he prepared preliminary drawings for rebuilding, though his death in 1734 prevented him from carrying out his plans. His design for a Town Hall dated 1733 is reproduced in *The Bastards of Blandford*, by Howard Colvin, reprinted from the *Archaeological Journal*, vol. 54, 1948. Although James Thornhill's design was unexecuted, the Town Hall that was built a year later, owes much to his influence.

[*Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*, vol.xxx, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Dunster Castle, Dunster, Chapel on the s.side of the Castle, designed in 1721 and built 1723-24 including internal decoration, builder William Withycombe and plasterer James Clarke, destroyed by the major alterations of Anthony Salvin in 1869, his Chapel altar painting of *Moses and the Brazen Serpent* is now in St George, Dunster [SHC DD/L MR 2/43.1; a paper by Jeremy Barker titled *Sir James Thornhill, Dorothy Luttrell and the Chapel in Dunster Castle 1721-1723*, in *PSANHS*, vol.141, 1998, 125-136 including drawing by John Buckler of 1839; Colvin, 2008, 1039; Jordan, *The History of Dunster Church and Priory*, vii, 2009, 56]

THORPE, John Egerton 1874-1961 architect

John Egerton Thorpe was born in Buckingham, the fourth child of James William Thorp (b. 1841), an artificial manure manufacturer and coal merchant, and his wife Mary. From 1890 until 1893 he was an articled pupil of the Oxford architect Walter Edward Mills (1872-1910). After completing his articles, he remained as an assistant until 1910 when Walter Mills died. John Thorpe continued the practice and took into partnership **Frederick Evelyn Openshaw** (1881-1957), forming the firm of Mills, Thorpe and Openshaw.

Frederick Openshaw had been an articled pupil of Walter Mills, then his assistant. From 1910 he became the assistant to John Thorpe joining him in partnership when he qualified in 1912.

The practice made additions to the Oxford Union, 1910-11 and built the Longwall Annexe for Magdalen College, Oxford, 1935.

John Thorpe died at the family home at Charlbury, Oxfordshire, in November 1961, aged eighty-seven.

Redlynch Park, Redlynch, rebuilt the former service wing after a fire destroyed Sir Edwin Lutyens work, 1915-16, builder Alfred Groves of Oxfordshire, probably also designed the East Lodge, the gate piers to the Home Farm, and carried out minor garden works [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 540 and 541]

Redlynch Chapel, restored, added porch, vestry and furnishings including the pulpit and chancel seat and a cinerarium in the west wall, 1916 [SHC D/D/Cf/1916; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 39; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 540]

War Memorial in the Churchyard of St Andrew, Cheddar, 1920, carved by Harry Hems & Sons [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Cheddar*, 30 March 2016]

National School (built 1836-37), Lower North Street, Cheddar, alterations, 1936, builders Messrs Ford, closed 1964, now flats called Hannah More Court [*Taunton Courier*, 26 September 1936; *The Archives Photographs Series-Cheddar*, 1997, 52 illust.]

TILDEN, Philip Armstrong 1887-1956 architect

Philip Tilden was born in Kings Norton, Worcestershire, the son of Sir William Augustus Tilden (1842-1926), an eminent chemist who discovered synthetic rubber. He studied at the Architectural Association from 1905, leaving in 1908 to become an articled pupil to Thomas Edward Colcutt, who was then the PRIBA.

By 1917, Philip Tilden had established his own practice and for the next twenty years worked almost exclusively for some of the most prominent members of British society.

His best known works, apart from the unexecuted design for the vast tower intended to sit on top of Selfridge's department store, are the gardens and swimming pool at Port Lympne, Kent, and the refurbishment of Trent Park, near Enfield, both for Philip Sassoon, and the alteration and adaption of Chartwell at Westerham, Kent, for Winston Churchill.

By the late 1920's, Philip Tilden's career had peaked, and near bankruptcy combined with a mental breakdown led to his leaving London and moving to Devon where he worked on Anthony House in Cornwall, and restored many of the houses in the estate village of Broadhembury, East Devon.

Philip Tilden died aged sixty-nine at Shute, near Axminster. His obituary in *The Times*, described him as...*an architect with a talent for restoring old buildings, though of a somewhat lush and luxurious taste.*

[Philip Tilden, *True Remembrances: the memoirs of an architect*, 1954]

Unidentified cottage to be erected in Somerset, 1917, presumably unexecuted [*Building News*, 18 July 1917, 57 illust]

Village Hall, High Ham, opened 1925 [SHC D/D/X/BLT/11/3; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 73]

TIMMINS, Thomas c.1801-1880 *land surveyor*

Born in Staffordshire, Thomas Timmins moved to Simonsbath to work for John Knight (d.1850) who had acquired the Royal Forest of Exmoor from the Crown in 1818. His own house, White Rock Cottage, was probably the first built in the village since the seventeenth century, and he oversaw the early work on John Knight's Exmoor Estate, including Pinkworthy Pond, and the plans for a canal to Porlock Weir, later abandoned.

Thomas Timmins was also probably involved with the first estate farms of Cornham, Honeymead and Barton.

In 1828 his wife died at Simonsbath, and is buried at Exford. Six years later Thomas Timmins returned to the West Midlands, and was living at Kings Winford near Dudley [Burton, *Simonsbath-The Inside Story of an Exmoor Village*, 1994, 24, 25 and photo. of White Rock Cottage facing 48]

TIPPING, Henry Avray 1855-1933 *architectural historian, garden designer & writer*

Henry Avray Tipping was born at the Chateau de Ville d'Avray, near Paris, the youngest of four sons of William Tipping (b.1816), a wealthy businessman, and later MP for Stockport. Harry Tipping, as he was always known by the family, studied at Oxford then briefly worked as a university lecturer, before joining the staff of the *Dictionary of National Biography*.

However, his main interest was garden design, and he began writing articles for *The Garden*. After the magazine was absorbed into *Country Life*, Avray Tipping became one of its principal contributors and was appointed the architectural editor, a post he held until he died.

In 1868 he was living in Kent at Brasted Place when Harold Peto's family became his close neighbour, and the two men remained lifelong friends.

Avray Tipping visited a number of houses in Somerset in 1908, including Halswell House, Poundisford Park, Poundisford Lodge, and Coker Court, and wrote articles on the properties for *Country Life*.

Amongst his many publications are *Grinling Gibbons and the Woodwork of his age*, 1915, *English Homes*, nine volumes, 1920-1928, and *The Story of Montacute and its House*, 1933.

Avray Tipping designed gardens in his adopted County of Monmouthshire, amongst them his successive homes of Mathern Palace, Mounton House, and High Glanau Manor. For the last two houses Avray Tipping worked in collaboration with local architect Eric Francis. At Wyndcliffe Court near Chepstow, Eric Francis designed the house and Avray Tipping laid out the gardens.

[Helena Gerrish, *Edwardian Country Life-The Story of H. Avray Tipping*, 2011]

Wootton House, Butleigh Wootton, laid out the rose garden and colonnades, c.1910 [*VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 90; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens in Somerset*, 2010, 205; Gerrish, 2011, 161]

North Cadbury Court, North Cadbury, advised on the restoration of the building proposed by Charles Melville Seth-Ward, 1914-16 [Lees-Milne, *Caves of Ice*, 1984, 195; Gerrish, 2011, 29]

TITE, William 1798-1873 *architect and civil engineer* and **Edward Norton CLIFTON** 1818-1889 *surveyor*

William Tite was born in London the son of Arthur Tite, a wealthy Russian merchant. He became an articled pupil, and then an assistant to David Laing (1774-1856), whilst studying at the R.A. Schools. By 1824 William Tite had set up in practice on his own account. Later he was joined in partnership by Edward Norton Clifton. His obituary in *The Builder* of 3 May 1873 says that... *Edward Norton Clifton was his partner for more than twenty years by the time of his death.*

His architectural practice, both public and private was very large. He had a distinguished career and did much work for the railway companies of the day. By the 1840's he was engaged in the valuation, purchase and sale of land for railways, and designed a number of railway stations. William Tite had close associations with Joseph Locke, the engineer for the London and South West Railway, designing the stations on the Exeter and Yeovil line. They also worked together on railway projects in France.

After a serious illness, followed by a journey to Italy in 1851-2, he gradually withdrew from practice, but his wealth enabled him to remain active in other capacities. He became a director of two banks and in 1854 he stood unsuccessfully for Parliament at Barnstable. The following year, however, he became MP for Bath. During his career William Tite only briefly exhib. at the R.A., but he was a frequent contributor to professional journals and lectured on architecture and archaeology.

In 1856 he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA. He was twice PRIBA from 1861 until 1863 and then in 1867 until 1870. He was knighted in 1869 and made a Companion of the Bath in 1870. William Tite died without issue at Torquay, aged seventy-five.

Edward Norton Clifton was born in Islington, London the son of Dr. Nathaniel Clifton. He trained in the office of William Henry Inwood (1794-1843). He commenced in practice before 1839, primarily as a railway surveyor. By 1845 he was listed as a Metropolitan District Surveyor for Tower Hamlets. He then joined in partnership with William Tite and worked in London, designing amongst other buildings, Gresham House and East India House.

In 1872 he was elected President of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Railway Station, Pen Mill, Yeovil, 1853 [*Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, vol.54, 2004, 844-6]

Crewkerne Railway Station, Misterton, 1859-60 other stations on Yeovil & Exeter Railway included Sutton Bingham, Templecombe and Milborne Port [Biddle and Nock, *The Railway Heritage of Britain*, 1983, 236; Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 51-54; *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*, vol.54, 2004, 844-6]

Railway Station, Yeovil Town, attrib., 1860-1, William Taylor of Manchester contractor followed by Messrs. Bull of Southampton, closed 1966, two train sheds built by M.T. Shaw of London [Jackson, 2003, 51, 74 and 108 photos; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 722]

TOMKINS, George b. 1832 *surveyor*

George Tomkins was born in Kilmersdon, the eldest son of Henry Tomkins, a bailiff, and his wife Mary. By 1861 he was living in Sadler Street, Wells, and practising as a land surveyor. In 1864 he married Sarah Beachim.

In 1871 he was working as a coal merchant, and also Surveyor to Chippenham Town Council in Wiltshire.

National School, Theale, 1864-5 [SRO DD/EDS/4715]

TOMS, John 1812-1869 *glass painter, glazier, decorator, plumber and organ builder*

John Toms was born in the village of Brompton Ralph the son of Robert Toms (1757-1837) and his second wife Elizabeth Taylor. John Toms was apprenticed to a painter and later worked from No.2 High Street, Wellington as a multi-skilled craftsman. By the early 1840's he was a largely self-trained glass-painter, and in 1842 designed his first window for the Church of St Mary, Burlescombe, just over the County boundary from Wellington, in Devon. A window for the nearby Chapel at Ayshford followed in 1848. In 1851 he submitted a window design to the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace.

John Toms married Sarah Salway (1811-1871) of Hatch Beauchamp, and they had five children. By 1878 the family had moved to Mentone House, No. 45 High Street, Wellington.

Whilst John Toms stained glass windows are in the main concentrated around Wellington he also was responsible for a small number in Devon and Cornwall, together with two in the Church of St John, Churchill, North Somerset.

Both his son, John Robert Toms (1840-1925), and his grandson, William James Kelway Toms (1865-1954), were to become accomplished musicians.

[R.L. Thorne, *The History and Antiquities of the Town of Wellington, Somerset*, 1950; Gillian Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987; Jim Cheshire, *Stained Glass and the Victorian Gothic Revival*, 2004]

St Martin, Elworthy, e.window, c.1846 [Thorne, 1950, 68 and 69]

St Michael, Milverton, stained glass windows, 1849-50 [Cheshire, 2004, 61, 62, 67, 68 illust., 70, 72 and 73; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 43; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 445]

St Peter, Langford Budville, stained glass windows, 1852 [Cheshire, 2004, 70 and 72]

St Mary, Brompton Ralph, stained glass chancel s.windows, 1852 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 149]
 St John Baptist, Wellington, stained glass windows, 1853-57
 St Bartholomew, Bathealton, stained glass windows, 1854 [Cheshire, 2004, 68, 72 and 73; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 113]
 St Nicholas, Combe St Nicholas, four stained glass windows, 1855 [Cheshire, 2004, 61, 62 and 63 Illusts., and 73]
 St Mary, West Buckland, stained glass e.window, 1858 [Cheshire, 2004, 61, 68, 69, 71 and 73; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 666]
 All Saints, Nynhead, stained glass windows, 1858-59 [Cheshire, 2004, 56, 59 illust., and 68; Playfair, 2012, 16 illust., 45 and Plates 4 and 7; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 504]
 St Giles, Bradford-on-Tone, stained glass w.window, 1859 [Cheshire, 2004, 61 and Plate 8; Playfair, 2012, 67; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 126]
 St Mary, Clatworthy, stained glass e.window and Ten Commandment tablets, 1854 and 1865 [Cheshire, 2004, 55, 56 illust., 61, 62 illust, 68 69 and 71; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 206]
 St John Baptist, Ashbrittle, stained glass chancel s.windows, 1860's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 97]
 All Saints, Monksilver, stained glass window
 St Mary, Nettlecombe, stained glass windows [Cheshire, 2004, 68]

TONKIN, John b.c.1789 *businessman*

John Tonkin originally hailed from St Ives, Cornwall, but moved to Wedmore.

In the 1830's he had established the Wedmore Brick and Tile Works using the materials for his own buildings. By 1851 he had been joined in business by his son, also named John Tonkin (c.1818-1878), and the family firm was recorded as being in existence until at least c.1866.

In 1878 his son was buried in the churchyard of the Methodist Church, which his father had helped build.

[Hudson, *Wedmore Past-A Pictorial Record of Wedmore Parish*, 1993, 35 illust; Body, *A-Z of Curious Somerset*, 2013]

Church Street, Wedmore, built an Italianate building for his drapery and grocery business (now a pharmacy), and the adjoining house, Glendale, c.1830 [Body, 2013, 124 illust]

TOOMER, Albert John 1872-1956 *architect*

Albert Toomer was born in Wells, the third child of John Henry Toomer, a solicitors clerk, and Elizabeth Adelaide. The family lived in St Thomas Street, Wells, and from 1887 he received his early training, along with his older brother Harry Toomer, in the local office of surveyors J. Hippisley & Sons. In 1897 he joined the practice of architect John Money in Newbury, Berkshire, as chief assistant. Four years later he was living in York, working in a technical and superintending role for the army.

In 1908 Albert Toomer married Mary Snelgrove in Wells, and two years later he qualified as an architect. After the end of the First World War, during which he had become the commanding officer of the construction service, Northern Command, Major Albert Toomer was appointed the Chief Architect to the Small Holdings Committee of Somerset County Council. In 1922 he was promoted to be the first full-time County Architect, a post he held for the next sixteen years, until 1938.

Albert Toomer lived at Midfields, Comeytrowe, Taunton, and at Dulcote, near Wells. He was elected a Fellow of the RIBA in 1935, proposed by Harry Stone.

He submitted an article to the *Architect's Journal*, published 12 January 1921, regarding the design of a war memorial suitable for a small village.

[RIBA Fellowship application papers]

Bridgwater builders, Henry W. Pollard & Sons Limited entered into agreement with Somerset County Council for a range of building works on their farm estate. As Albert Toomer was then Chief Architect to the Small Holdings Committee he was probably responsible for this contract that included:

New cottages at Donyatt, Manor Farm, Thornfalcon, Barton St David, Staplegrove, Abbey Farm, Old Cleeve, and Bytsons Farm, Thorne St Margaret, conversion of Lopen Manor Farmhouse, Lopen and alterations to cottages at Compton Durville, South Petherton, Dimmer, near Castle Cary, and Henley Farm, Crewkerne, 1919-1935 [SHC A/BNK/3/89]

Shire Hall, Taunton, council chamber modernisation, 1920's, and converted the Grand Jury Room

into a Council Chamber, 1934-35 [*Taunton Courier*, 3 March 1934]

School (built 1874), Luxborough, alterations, 1922 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1875), Brompton Ralph, repairs and alterations, 1922 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]

Local Taxation Office, Shuttern, Taunton, additions, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53]

Council School (built 1872), Stawell, rebuilt after a fire, 1923 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Police Station, Vellow Road, Stogumber, 1924 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/52]

Board School, Wiveliscombe, rebuilding after a fire, 1925 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Board School (built 1875), Merriott, alterations, 1925 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built c.1860), Hardington Mandeville, alterations, 1926 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Middle School (formerly Boys Grammar School), Ponsford Road, Minehead, 1926-29 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School, Milverton, reorganisation, 1926 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1877), Kingsbury Episcopi, alterations and additions, 1926 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Police Court, Burnham-on-Sea, proposed plans, 1927 [*Taunton Courier*, 6 April 1927]

School (built 1844), Hambridge, new building, 1927, builders W. Coombes and Sons [SHC C/CA/ School plans]

Board School, Moorlinch, alterations and additions, 1927 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Elmhirst County School, Street, 1927 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Elementary School (built 1837), Stoke-sub-Hamdon, alterations and additions, 1927 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Secondary School for Girls, Bridgwater, 1927-30 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1857), Cucklington, alterations, 1927 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1842), Catcott, alterations, 1927 and 1931 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1863), Leigh-on-Mendip, alterations and additions, 1928-29 [SHC C/CA/School and plans]

School (built 1860), Puriton, alterations and additions, 1928 [SHC C/CA/ School plans]

School (built 1877), Lydeard St Lawrence, alterations and additions, 1929 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Central Primary School, Higher Backway, Bruton, 1929-33, builders Hobbs & Son of Bruton [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Secondary School, Shepton Mallet, unexecuted, 1930 [SHC PSCS/5/1]

Council School (built 1877), North Petherton, alterations, 1930 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School, Church Street, Castle Cary, 1930 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Sandhill Park, Bishops Lydeard, hostels and school, 1930 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1935]

School, Combe St Nicholas, 1931 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Board School, Bishops Hull, alterations and additions, 1933 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Exmoor training centre for Girls, Dulverton, 1934 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

School (built 1834), Cheddar, alterations and additions, 1934 [SHC C/CA/School and plans]

Technical Institute, Street, 1935 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Secondary School for Boys, Bridgwater, 1935 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Grammar School for Boys(now Haygrove), Durleigh Road, Bridgwater, 1935-37

School (built 1840), Shapwick, alterations and additions, 1935 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Workhouse, Shepton Mallet, alterations, 1935 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1935]

Mental Hospital, Cotford St Luke, Bishops Lydeard, nurses home preliminary drawings, c.1935 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1935]

Mental Hospital, Wells, nurses home preliminary drawings, c.1935 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1935]

Blue School, Wells, c.1935 [RIBA Fellowship papers, 1935]

Secondary School, Frome, 1936, builder Arnold & Wilfred Pople [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Police Station, Townsend Road, Minehead, 1933-36 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 451]

Magistrates Court and Police Station, Petters Way, Yeovil, by the Assistant County Architect Leonard Mew, 1936-8 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 718; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 52 and 53]

Grammar School for Boys, Yeovil, 1936 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Secondary School (Fairmead), Mudford Road, Yeovil, 1936-38, builders W.T. Nicholls & Co. of Gloucester, dem. [SHC C/E/6/9; Bedfordshire Archives, Z41/LB10/1/3/1, photograph]

Secondary School, Ansford, completed by his successor, Robert Oliver Harris, 1938-39 [SHC

C/E/6/6 and C/CA/School plans]
Swanmead Secondary School, Ditton Street, Ilminster, 1938-39, completed by his successor,
Robert Oliver Harris [SHC C/CA/School plans]
Stanchester Secondary School, East Stoke, Stoke sub Hamdon, completed by Robert Oliver Harris,
1938-40, builder W.I. Pople & Sons [SHC C/E/6/10 and C/CA/School plans]

TOSI, Guglielmo-see Sir Charles Archibald Nicholson

TOULMIN, Joshua 1740-1815 *theologian and minister*

Joshau Toulmin was born in London and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1761. But by 1769 he was serving in the Baptist Church, eventually joining the Unitarians in 1804.

He came to Taunton in 1765 from Colyton, Devon, and in 1790 carried out a census of the town counting... *nearly five and a half thousand people living within the area ringed by the turnpike gates.*

The following year Joshau Toulmin published *The History of Taunton in the County of Somerset*. This was the first detailed history of the town and included a *Map of the County Seven Miles Around Taunton*, with a town plan vignette, presumably drawn by Joshau Toulmin.

[Robin Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 116 and 117; Emma Down and Adrian Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography of the County through the Centuries*, 2016]

TOWSEY, Joseph-see James Wyatt

TOWER, Walter Ernest-see Charles Eamer Kempe

TOY, Clement George-see Henry Spence Walcott Stone

TRASK, Thomas 1762-1816 and **Charles** 1830-1907 *builders, stone and wood carvers*

Thomas Trask was presumably a relative of Charles Trask.

Market Cross, Ilchester, 1795 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 373]

Charles Trask was born in Norton-sub-Hamdon, the son of William Trask, a farmer and his wife Elizabeth. In c.1865 he took over the Ham Hill quarries and was the secretary of the Ham Stone and Doulting Stone Company. Charles Trask lived at Courtfield, Norton-sub-Hamdon and reputedly had one of the best carvers' workshops in the West Country.

From the mid 1890's he worked on a number of commissions across the country for the architect Henry Wilson, who designed the s. aisle e.window for the golden wedding anniversary of Charles and Susan Trask in 1904, the w. doors of the of St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon installed in his memory in 1909, and a stone cross in the churchyard [Durman, *Ham Hill: portrait of a building stone*, 2006, 54 illust].

Charles Trask was the author of an historical account of the village of Norton-sub-Hamdon published in 1898.

The firm of Charles Trask & Company continued for a few years after his death in 1907, managed by the carpenter and cabinet-maker **William Edward Micklewright** (1862-1930).

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, works for Arthur William Blomfield including repairs, reseating, reredos restored, 1861-2, Hamstone base for iron screen, screen made by Shrivell & Co. of London, gilded and painted by Stansells of Taunton, 1880-81 and possibly also the pulpit in memory of his father Revd. George John Blomfield, 1890 [ICBS, *Taunton Courier*, 20 August 1862; *The Builder*, 1862, 624; *Taunton Courier*, 2 February 1881]

St Bartholomew, Yeovilton, rebuilt the chancel and s. vestry for Slater & Carpenter, 1871 [SHC D/D/Bbm/184; *The Builder*, 29 June 1872, 513]

St Margaret, Middle Chinnock, new transepts, organ chapel, chancel arch and nave ceiling, new roofs for James Mountford Allen, 1867-1887 [ICBS; SRO D/D/Bbm/200; *Western Gazette*, 17 April 1874]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, restoration works, including partial rebuilding, general repairs, and new organ case for John Oldrid Scott, 1875-84, [The Builder, 1881b, 93; ICBS; Olivey, *Notes on North Curry*, 1901, 90-1; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 29]

St John Baptist, Axbridge, new windows, rebuilding of chancel e. wall and nave n. wall, reseating and repairs, two campaigns for John Dando Sedding, 1878-79, and 1888, [ICBS; SHC

D/D/Cf/1878/4]
 St John Evangelist, Highbridge, enlarged adding s.aisle, s.chancel aisle and rebuilt s.porch for John Norton, 1882-3, [*Western Gazette*, 25 August 1882; Church guide]
 St Peter, South Barrow, enlarged and rebuilt, except tower for Henry Parsons, 1882 [SHC D/D/Cf/1880/6]
 All Saints, Langport, alterations to the chancel for John Dando Sedding, 1887, [*The Builder*, 1887a, 409; SHC D/D/Cf/1886/3; Church guide]
 St Peter and St Paul, Wincanton, pulpit and choir stalls for John Dando Sedding, 1888 [Sweetman, *Wincanton Papers*, n.d., 5]
 St Mary, West Chinnock, rebuilt for Charles Kirk, 1889-90 [Church guide]
 St Catherine, Drayton, woodwork repairs for Sedding & Wilson, 1891-1897 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/13 and 1896/11; Church guide]
 St John Evangelist, Taunton, screen and stalls for Henry Wilson, 1892 [Church guide]
 St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, restored following a fire in 1894, tower screen and font for Henry Wilson, 1895, w. doors, 1909, carved and painted oak by Arthur Parkin (1862-1937) [Service, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1977, 212; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, 252; Byford, *Somerset Curiosities*, 1987, 81 and 82 illust; Manton, *Henry Wilson Practical Idealist*, 2009, after 96 photos of w.door]
 Courtfield, Church Lane, Norton-sub-Hamdon, alterations and additions possibly to designs of Henry Wilson, c.1894 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Norton-sub-Hamdon*, 27 October 1987]
 Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial, North Curry, for Edmund Buckle, 1897 [Olivey, *North Curry*, 1901, 114; Kirke, *A Short History of Church and Parish*, 1931, 30]
 St John, Staplegrove, pulpit and four bench ends carved by Arthur Parkin, 1909 [Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 18 and 26 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 574]
 St Mary, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, churchyard cross, new shaft to the fifteenth century head, and reset the mons. to the Chaffey's, d.1728 and d.1737 carved by Thomas Chaffey, 1911 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 591-2]

TRAVERS, Howard Martin Otto 1886-1948 *designer of ecclesiastical fixtures and fittings*

Martin Travers was born at Margate, Kent, the son of Howard William Travers, a brewer, and his wife Lucy. He was educated at Tonbridge School, Kent. In 1904 he entered the Royal College of Art and studied architecture under Arthur Beresford Pite, for whom he later worked, and stained glass under Christopher Whitworth Whall (1849-1924). From 1909 until 1912 he was an assistant to Ninian Comper.

During the First World War he married Catherine Wilson. After which he rented a studio in Fulham, and was awarded the Grand Prix for stained glass at the Paris Exhibition in 1925. In the same year he succeeded Christopher Whall as chief instructor in stained glass design at the Royal College of Art, a position he held until his death.

[Peter Blagdon-Gamlen, *Martin Travers (1886-1948)-A Handlist of his Work*, 1997; Rodney Warrenner and Michael Yelton, *Martin Travers (1886-1948): An Appreciation*, 2003]

St Mary, Chesterblade, e.stained glass window, 1913 [Warrenner and Yelton, 2003, 55]

St Catherine, Drayton, Chancel and Lady Chapel fittings, 1935 [SHC D/D/Cf/1935/58; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 262]

St Mary, Nettlecombe, e.stained glass window and reredos panel, 1934-35 [SHC

D/D/Cf/1934/61; Church guide; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 481]

St George, Bicknoller, stained glass s.window, 1936 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 117]

St Mary, East Brent, n.chancel stained glass window, 1939 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 282]

TRENT, family, William Edward 1874-1948 his son **William Sydney** 1903-1944 *architects*, and his cousin **Newbury Abbot** 1885-1953 *sculptor*

William Trent was born in Bow, London, the fourth son of Alfred Trent (b. 1844), an engine fitter, and Laura. The family were living at Stratford, London by 1891.

In 1892 he was an articled pupil of Henry Poston (1849-1908), and remained as his assistant until 1905, when he commenced independent practice. He married Eliza Kate, and was then living in Wanstead, Essex.

From 1909 he specialised in the design of cinemas, leading to his appointment as architect to the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres. In 1929 he was appointed architect to the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, which had taken over the Provincial Cinematograph Theatres.

William Trent designed over forty cinemas, often with **Ernest Frank Tulley** (1897-1970), including Salisbury in 1931.

In 1923 he was joined in practice by his son William Sydney Trent who had studied at Architectural Association. William Sydney Trent ran the private side of the practice from 1929 when his father became a full-time employee of Gaumont. By 1932, however, he had joined his father and was also working for Gaumont.

In the late 1930's William Trent succeeded William Thomas Benslyn as chief architect to the Gaumont cinema group.

William Edward Trent in partnership with William Sydney Trent:

Gaumont Palace Cinema (from 1967 known as the Classic), Star Lane, Yeovil, 1934, closed as a cinema in 1972 [Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 30; Duffus, *Yeovil Cinemas Through Time*, 2013, 36-55, photos and drawings]

Gaumont Palace Cinema, Frome, with **H.G. Payne**, 1939, dem. [Hornsey, 2002, 12]

Newbury Abbot Trent was born in Forest Gate, Essex the son of Walter Trent, a builder and ship fitter. At an early age he was adopted by the painter Thomas Armstrong and studied at the Royal College of Art and the R.A. Schools. His works of sculpture included reliefs, murals, statues, and most notably war memorials. In London he worked on a number of Gaumont cinemas, and also on the Odeon, at Cheltenham. These commissions probably came through his cousin, William Edward Trent.

In Bath he sculptured the Statue of Peace, and designed the bronze memorial to Edward VII known as the *Angel of Peace* in Bath Abbey. For Bristol Cathedral he created the effigy to Dean Francis Pigou. In 1929 he sculptured the bust of the artist Alfred Munnings which was presented as a gift to the City of Norwich.

Gaumont Palace Cinema (later the Odeon, closed as a cinema in 1981), Taunton, 1931-32, a signed Ham stone carving called *Love and Life Entangled in Film* for the architect William Thomas Benslyn [Taunton Courier, 6 and 13 July 1932; Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 23; The Theatres Trust website]

TREPPIN, Ernest Charles 1857-1932 *Portman estate surveyor and agent*

Ernest Treppin was born at Egremont, near Birkenhead on the Wirral, the son of Charles Frederick Treppin. By 1881 he was working in Kenilworth before moving onto Taunton where in 1891, he was living at Stoke Court, Stoke St Mary, and working for the Portman estate.

Before the First World War he had relocated to London, still working for the Portman Estate.

St Michael, Orchard Portman, resited the s. porch on n. side of the Portman Chapel, 1910 [SHC D/D/Cf/1909]

TROLLOPE, John Evelyn-see John Giles

TRUEFITT, George 1824-1902 *architect*

George Truefitt was born at St George's Hanover Square, London, the second child of Louisa Truefitt (b. 1807). From 1839 to 1844 he was an articled pupil of Lewis Nockalls Cottingham (1787-1847), before working as an assistant in the offices of Sancton Wood (1815-1886) and then Harvey Eginton of Worcester.

In c.1846 he set up in practice in London and over the next thirty-three years he entered some thirteen architectural competitions, mainly in and around London, being successful in five. He also became surveyor to the Tufnell Estate in London, together with the Glen Tana and Aboyne Estates in Scotland. In 1851 he resided in Kensington, but by 1861 he had married Mary (b. 1815) and with their three children was living in Islington.

After his death one obituary noted...*Mr Truefitt has erected buildings in 25 different counties. He has put up 16 churches and chapels, restored 10 churches. He has erected 8 rectory houses; 7 schools, 13 banks; 7 large halls and church rooms; 170 houses and mansions, including a large house at Antibes, in the South of France, 20 various buildings; 44 cottages and lodges.* In Cornwall he laid out the formal gardens at Lanhydrock House near Bodmin.

He was author of *Architectural Sketches on the Continent*, 1847, and *Designs for Country Churches*, 1850, and exhib. at the R.A. from 1842 to 1876.

George Truefitt gave up practice about 1890 and retired to Worthing, Sussex, where he died aged seventy-eight in 1902. His eldest son, George Haywood Truefitt (1855-1924), from his first

marriage to Mary Haywood (d.1896), took over his architectural practice. Previously, George Haywood Truefitt had been an articulated pupil, assistant and finally, a junior partner to his father.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Vicarage, Thorne Coffin, 1853, apparently reusing materials salvaged from the demolished Governor's House at Ilchester Prison [*The Builder*, 1853, 348; SHC D/D/Bbm/114]

TRUMP, Thomas 1795-1858 *builder* of Taunton

St Augustine, West Monkton, added gallery, 1827 [ICBS]

St Peter and St Paul, North Curry, alteration works included removal of box pews and reseating, redecoration for Richard Carver, 1832-3 [Olivey, *North Curry*, 1901, 196; Pring, *The Cathedral of the Moors*, 1930, 29]

TUBBS, Cyril Bazett 1859-1927 *architect and surveyor*

Cyril Tubbs was born in Reading, the nephew of Henry Wills of the Bristol tobacco family, and the oldest son of George Tubbs (b. 1815), a nonconformist minister, and his wife Ellen. He was educated in Hastings, Kent, and by 1881 was living with a relative in Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestershire.

During his career he had a number of partners including George William Webb (1853-1936), and their Reading-based practice was dissolved in 1886. Cyril Tubbs was then in partnership with Arthur Albert Messer (1869-1934) and Briant Alfred Poulter with offices in London, Newbury, Woking and Bexhill. Briant Poulter left in 1919 and was replaced by the architect and portrait painter George Val Meyer (1883-1959). Although George Val Meyer left in 1924, Cyril Tubbs continued the practice with Arthur Messer.

In 1901 Cyril Tubbs acquired the Croydon Hall estate, near Roadwater, and lived there for the next seven years, before moving to Thedden Grange at Alton, Hampshire, and finally back to Hastings.

Croydon Hall, Roadwater, converted the building into a...*gentleman's residence*, created a garden and relocated the farm buildings, 1901-8 [Court, *The Book of Roadwater, Leighland and Treborough*, 2004, 105 illust. and 106]

Croydon Hall Club House, Roadwater, built for the use of the estate workers, c.1905, burnt down 1931 [Court, 2004, 106]

TUCKER, Henry *builder-architect*

House of Correction, Wilton, Taunton, 1754-6, the design of the building may have been influenced by the Justices of the Peace at that time which included Thomas Prowse, an accomplished amateur architect, together with two other members of the landed gentry with architectural aspirations, Charles Kemeys Tynte and Coplestone Warre Bampfylde [SHC Q/SO 12. 1748-1755, 366 and 411; Parrish, *The History of Wilton Gaol*, 2002, 6 and 7]

TUCKER, John Millard 1791-1850 *surveyor*

John Millard Tucker was born in Bristol. He spent eleven years, until 1816, working for the Wedmore land surveyor William White. Two years later he unsuccessfully applied for the post of County Surveyor for Somerset. He then worked for the Dean and Chapter of Bristol Cathedral, and prepared Tithe Maps for parishes in Somerset, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

By 1830 he was working from Post Office Chambers in Bristol, and living with his wife Mary Parker in Meridian Place, Clifton.

With Jacob Player Sturge, John Millard Tucker surveyed properties in Bristol recording their real estate values for the Corporation of the Poor, and produced Tithe appointment maps in Gloucestershire. Towards the end of his career he was appointed an engineer on the Bristol & Exeter Railway.

Tithe apportionment Maps for Chewto Mendip, 1839, Compton Bishop, 1839, Emborough, 1839, and Shipham, 1840 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 438-9]

TUDSBERY, Marmaduke Tudsbury-see Wimperis, Simpson & Guthrie

TUDWAY, Charles Clement-see Alfred William Parsons

TUGWELL, Frank Alfred 1862-1940 *architect*

Frank Tugwell was born in Scarborough the eldest son of Alfred Tugwell, a hairdresser and Town Councillor. At the age of seventeen he became an articled pupil of local architect John Hall (1851-1914), and at the same time attended Scarborough School of Art. Having completed his articles he entered the London office of Edward Robert Robson (1835-1917).

Frank Tugwell returned to Scarborough and rejoined the practice of John Hall as his partner. Their partnership was dissolved in 1894. Although in 1887-8 he had a brief association with William Ernest Barry (1867-1924), and then with his younger brother Sidney Tugwell (1869-1938), he continued to practise independently, and like his father before him, he was involved with local politics, being elected a County Councillor.

Frank Tugwell built many seaside villas in Scarborough, but is probably best remembered for his public buildings including the Savoy Theatre, London, with Basil Ionides (1884-1950), The Grand Opera, Harrogate, Theatre Royal, York, Prince of Wales, Birmingham, and the Hippodrome in his home town.

Frank Tugwell retired in 1935, and died in Scarborough five years later.

[Anne and Paul Bayliss, *Architects and Civil Engineers of Nineteenth Century Scarborough-A Biographical Dictionary*, 2001]

Southleigh (now the Promenade Hotel), Netherleigh (now Little Stoke) and Normansleigh (now Blenheim Lodge), Blenheim Road, Minehead, 1905-6, garages added 1911, new wing added to Netherleigh, 1914 [SHC D/U/M/24/1/251, 254 and 256]

Beverleigh and Farleigh, a pair of semi-detached houses, Beacon Road, Minehead, 1906, stable/garage added 1911, a second pair of semi-detached houses on the adjoining site, not built [SHC D/U/M/24/1/256, 271 and 377]

Unidentified house and outbuildings for Charles E. Coles, Minehead, 1908 [SHC D/U/M/24/1/348]

Weirfield, North Hill, Minehead, detached house for J.H. Leather, 1910 [SHC D/U/M/24/1/318]

TULLEY, Ernest Frank-see William Edward Trent

TURNER, J. F. *Anglican minister*

Holy Trinity, Walton, tower of 1835 by John Ralph, the rest of the building reconstructed by Revd. J.F. Turner, 1865-66, builder Frederick Merrick of Glastonbury [*Central Somerset Gazette* 3 June 1865 and 5 May 1866; McGarvie, *The Story of Street*, 1987, 54 photo; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 210-11; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 647]

TURNER, Laurence 1864-1957 *sculptor and carver*

Laurence Turner was born at Wootton-under-Edge in the Cotswolds, the seventh son of the Revd. J.R. Turner. His brothers included the architect, Hugh Thackeray Turner (1853-1937) and the painter, Hawes Harrison Turner (1851-1939).

Laurence Turner attended Marlborough College, and was then articled to John McCulloch for five years, spending most of his time in Oxford. His list of commissions included tombs for William Morris at Kelmscott, designed by Philip Webb, and for Norman Shaw, designed by Ernest Newton. He was Master of the Art Workers Guild in 1922, a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and an honorary associate of the RIBA.

In 1927 he published *Decorative plasterwork in Great Britain*.

All Saints, Martock, memorial to Prebendary Archdale Palmer Wickham (d.1935) and tablet to W. and E. Brooks in the Lady Chapel, c.1936 [Church guide]

TUTHILL, Benjamin c.1754-1815 *land surveyor* of Croscombe

Map of the Manor of West Bower and Hamp in the Parishes of Bridgwater, Wembdon, Chilton Trinity and Chedzoy belonging to Charles Kemeys-Tynte, 1779 [SHC MAP/DD/RN 74]

Plan of the Parishes of Pilton and North Wootton, 1809 [SHC archives]

Map of the Parish of Dinder, 1809 [Eden, *Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850*, 1975-79, 254]

TWISDON, John-see Thomas Dawe Maddicks

TYLER, William 1728-1801 *monumental sculptor and architect*

William Tyler was born in London, the son of William Tyler, a stone carver. He was educated at Westminster School and subsequently placed with one of the leading sculptors of the day, Louis Francois Roubillac (c.1702-1762), with whom he trained for many years.

William Tyler exhib. with the Society of Artists from its foundation in 1760, becoming one of its directors in 1765. On the foundation of the R.A. in 1768, William Tyler was one of the original forty members exhibiting from 1769 to 1786, and again in 1800.

He worked in collaboration with the architects Robert Adam, Henry Keene and William Chambers. Some time after 1779 he appears to have taken into partnership his former pupil, Robert Ashton which enabled him to spend time developing his interest in architecture. He went on to design the County Gaol in Dorchester in 1784-5, now dem. and the Town Hall, Bridport, 1786-7.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, funerary mon. to Thomas Carew, 1766 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1295; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 241]

Nettlecombe Court, Nettlecombe, chimneypiece, 1776 [SHC DD/WO/40/10/1]

TYNTE, Charles Kemeys- 1710-1785 *landed gentry*

Charles Kemeys-Tynte was the third son of John Tynte (1683-1710), rector of Goathurst, and Jane Kemeys of Cefn Mably, Glamorgan. Following the early deaths of both his older brothers, Charles Kemeys-Tynte became the fifth baronet in 1740, inheriting both the family estates at Goathurst and Cefn Mably, Glamorganshire.

His small brickworks on his estate at Goathurst was an early development in West Somerset for the manufacture and use of bricks.

Charles Kemeys-Tynte was MP for the County of Somerset until 1774.

His memorial bust in the Church of St Edward, Goathurst, is by one of the finest sculptors of the day, **Joseph Nollekens** (1737-1823), and is the only example of his work in the County.

Halswell Park, Goathurst, from c.1744 he developed the Park with garden buildings, follies, and landscape features including a stepped pyramid of before 1753, a rockwork dam of 1754, a Rotunda and Ice House of 1755, thatched Druid's Temple, 1756, dem., a mon. to his favourite horse of 1765, removed from Halswell Park, a banqueting house known as Robin Hood's Hut, 1765-67, with plasterwork thought to be by Thomas Stocking, repaired by the Somerset Building Preservation Trust, 1998, an ornamental Bath stone bridge, and a grotto. In these works Charles Kemeys-Tynte was assisted by Jacob de Wilstar, and his designs were greatly influenced by Henry Keene, and the published works of Thomas Wright. Other buildings in the parkland include the Temple of Harmony by Thomas Prowse and Robert Adam, and the Temple of Pan by John Johnson [Jones, *Follies & Grottoes*, 1953 reprinted 1989, 18, 128, 180, 384-5 drawing of Robin Hood's Hut; *Country Life*, 9 February 1989; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*, 1998, 86-7 and 152-5; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 61-78]

Almshouses (now two houses, namely Dorford House and The Almonry), Goathurst, 1780 [stone panel above the central doorway inscribed...*This house was built by Sir Charles Kemeys-Tynte Bart, and given to the Poor for ever, 1780*]

TYLEY, family Thomas b.c.1788, **James, Jabez** b.c.1824 and **Thomas** b.c.1826 *statuary and monumental masons*

The Tyley family ran a business as monumental masons in Bristol for over a century. Thomas Tyler senior was born in Bath and was a pupil of John Bacon.

The Tyley firm was still active in 1864 when it received a commission from Robert Arthur Kinglake (1813-1893) for a proposed a sculpture gallery of Somerset worthies in the new Shire Hall in Taunton. Messrs. Tyley of Bristol were commissioned to create memorial busts of Bishop Ken and the Revd. Henry Byam, Rector of Luccombe.

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, 1818, 1830, 1845 and 1845 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1297 and 1298],

St Aldhem and St Eadburga, Broadway, mon. to Revd. John Fewtrell (d.1819) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 148]

St Andrew, Burnham-on Sea, mon., 1822 [Roscoe, 2009, 1297]

St John Baptist, Axbridge, mons., 1823 and 1844 [Roscoe, 2009, 1297 and 1298]

St George, Hinton St George, mon., 1826 [Roscoe, 2009, 1297]

All Saints, Alford, mon., 1830 [Roscoe, 2007, 1298]

St Andrew, Cheddar, mons., 1843 and 1843 [Roscoe, 2009, 1298]
 St Mary and St Andrew, Pitminster, mon., 1845 [Roscoe, 2009, 1298]
 St Mary, Wedmore, mon. to John Barrow (d.1853) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 656]
 St Bartholomew, West Cranmore, mon. to Admiral Sir Edward Strobe (d.1862) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 673]

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UNDERWOOD, George Allen 1792-1829 *architect & surveyor*

George Allen Underwood was born in London, and together with his older brothers Henry Underwood (1788-1868) and Charles Underwood (1790-1883), they all became architects, although Charles started out as a builder. All three brothers began their careers in Cheltenham before moving on to practice in Bristol and Bath.

At the age of fourteen George Allen Underwood joined the London office of John Soane for the next eight years, firstly as an articulated pupil, then as an assistant. During this time he worked on the designs for the Bank of England, amongst other important commissions. In December 1810 George Basevi also joined the office of John Soane, and it is known that the two young men sometimes worked together.

George Allen Underwood exhib. only once at the R.A. in 1812. He set up his own practice in Cheltenham in 1815, where he was probably responsible for the basic structure of the Montpellier Spa Rotunda, 1818, and designed Holy Trinity church, 1820-22, he may have also laid out the Promenade.

In 1818 he became a mason, and designed the new Masonic Hall. This building is reputed to be the the first purpose-built provincial Masonic Hall, and is still in use today.

In 1823 he then moved to Bath, from where he practised for the remainder of his life.

In a short, but successful career, George Allen Underwood was appointed County Surveyor for Somerset in 1818, when aged only twenty-five, and was also Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Wells. In addition, he was County Surveyor for Dorset from 1821 until 1823.

He estimated that he annually travelled about 2,000 miles on county business, which was probably equivalent to about one hundred days' work.

In 1824, following his remodelling of the House of Correction at Shepton Mallet, George Allen Underwood advised James Green, the then Devon County Surveyor, on proposed works for the House of Correction in Exeter.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Oliver Bradley, *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. 125, 2007, 331-339; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Ston Easton House, Ston Easton, alterations, including an indoor plunge pool, c.1816 [Bradbury, *A Neo-Classical Plunge at Ston Easton*, *Follies Journal*, No.2, winter 2002, 29-35]

Christ Church, Frome, 1817-1819, builder Robert Deacon of Frome [ICBS; Ware, 1967, 237;

McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 122; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 78 illust; Colvin, 2008, 1065; Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d. 3 and 11]

Prison (House of Correction built in the early seventeenth century and became the County Gaol in 1884), Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, rebuilt with a court yard plan, 1817-1820, closed 2013 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Shepton Mallet, September 1984, amended March 2014; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 600]

All Saints, Nunney, enlarged with w. bays added, with surveyor John Crocker, c.1818-1826 [ICBS; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 571]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, three variant development plans for new buildings, 1819, not executed [Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 35 and 66]

Prison, Ilchester, examined the condition of the buildings with Robert Anstice that included the preparation of plans, and the valuation of property to be brought, 1821 [Ilchester and District occasional papers, *Ilchester Goal: Plans, 1822 by George Allen Underwood*, 1983; Chalklin, *English Counties and Public Building 1650-1830*, 1998, 73]

Town Bridge with buildings on one side, Frome, 1821 [Ware, 1967, 237; McGarvie, 1980, 122]

Ansford Bridge, Ansford, plans unexecuted, c. 1822 [VCH, vol.x, 2010, 86]

Cottage on the Mells Park estate at Finger Gate, Mells, 1824 [plans in the collections of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Mells]

St James, Ashwick, rebuilt the nave and chancel, 1825, destroyed in the rebuilding works of 1876-81 [ICBS; Colvin, 2008, 1065]

Oakhill House, Dean Lane, Oakhill, possibly altered, 1820's [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 574]

Murty Bridge, Elm, supervised alterations [Gill, *The Story of Christ Church Frome*, n.d. 11]

House of Correction (originally built 1754-55), Wilton, Taunton, established a clerk's office [Chalklin, 1998, 73]

Bridge, Farleigh Hungerford, on County boundary repaired jointly with John Peniston, County Surveyor for Wiltshire, 1828, stone mason **John Crook** (1771-1846) of Lullington [Cowan, *The Letters of John Peniston, Salisbury Architect, Catholic, and Yeomanry Officer 1823-1830*, 1996, 70, 82, 89-90, 102]

Bridge, Rode Hill, Rode, on County boundary repaired jointly with John Peniston, County Surveyor for Wiltshire, 1829, stone mason John Crook, George Allen Underwood died during the course of these works [Cowan, 1996, 71, 111, 137, 153-4]

UNSWORTH, William Frederick 1851-1912 *architect*

William Unsworth was born at St Pancras, London, the son of Richard and Susan Unsworth. In 1869 he became an articled pupil of Bath architects James Wilson and William Willcox. After travelling extensively in France, in 1875 he set up in practice in London with a partner, John Edward Dodgshun (b.1856-emigrated to Australia in 1920). Two years later he married Valentina Zerbini.

In 1879 William Unsworth designed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, destroyed by fire in 1926. He then moved his base to Sussex, and later to Petersfield in Hampshire, where he was joined in partnership by his son Gerald Unsworth (1883-1946) and Henry Inigo Triggs (1876-1923).

From 1882 to 1902 William Unsworth exhib. at the R.A.

Blair Mount, North Hill, Minehead, 1884 [*The Building News*, 21 November 1884, perspective view and plans illust.]

UNWIN, Joseph Clarke 1838-1901 *surveyor*

Born at Stepney, London, Joseph Unwin was the eldest child of farmer Samuel Unwin (b. 1815) and his wife Hepzibah, and in 1861 was living with his parents at Finchingfield, Essex.

By 1881 he was a highway surveyor and married to Mary. The couple were living with their seven children at Castle Cary. From 1894 until 1901 Joseph Unwin was joint Surveyor to Wincanton Rural District Council with Walter Dyke.

UNWIN, Raymond-see Richard Barry Parker

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VACHER, Sydney-see Evelyn Arthur Gresley Hellicar

VALLIS, Eric Walter Henry 1893-1982 and **Ronald William Henry Harvey** 1896-1980 *architect*

Eric and Ronald Vallis were born at Manor Farm, Hemington, the sons of Lewis Walter Vallis (1855-1944), originally of Bruton, and Florence Elizabeth Harvey.

Eric Vallis was Surveyor to Dulverton Rural District Council from 1923 until 1927.

Ronald Vallis served in the Somerset Light Infantry during the First World War.

In c.1925 he joined in partnership with architect Percival Birkett Rigg who was practising from offices in Monmouth House, Cork Street, Frome, and **Arthur Stanley Butler** (1886-1946), a quantity surveyor. The partners also opened offices in Salisbury and Weston-super-Mare.

The partnership was dissolved in 1934 when Percival Rigg retired from the practice.

The Frome based practice of Vallis Associates with offices in North Parade continued until the death of Ronald Vallis in 1980. The latest generation of the family, Giles Vallis, is today a director of NVB(Nugent, Vallis & Brierley) Architects, working from the former Rook Lane Chapel, Bath Street, Frome, repaired by the Somerset Building Preservation Trust.

Ronald Vallis in partnership with Percival Rigg and Arthur Butler:

George Inn, Frome, alterations, 1906 and 1928-30, earliest work by Percival Rigg [SHC DD/SVN/1/35]

Bacon Curing Factory, Stony Lane, Frome, new factory and additions, 1911-1928 and post-1934 [SHC DD/SVN/ 1/36]
 Wallbridge Mills (Messrs. R. Tucker), Frome, 1913-1929 [SHC DD/SVN/13-15]
 Selwood Printing Works (Butler & Tanner), Frome, factory building 1916-1935 [SHC DD/SVN/1/21]
 Adderwell Printing Works, Frome, 1917-1949 [SHC DD/SVN/1/17-20]
 WH Smith newsagents, No. 29 High Street, Bridgwater, alterations, 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/1/3]
 WH Smith newsagents, Bath Street and Church Slope, Frome, alterations, n.d. and 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/1/41]
 Almshouses, Frome, alterations, c.1925 and 1936-37 [SHC DD/SVN/7/6]
 Victoria Hospital, Frome, additions, 1925-28 [SHC DD/SVN/4/2]
 Parish Club, Nunney, additions, 1925 [SHC DD/SVN/2/17]
 Sparkford Inn, Sparkford, alterations, 1925-1938 [SHC DD/SVN/1/63-4]
 Manor House, Wyke Champflower, alterations, 1926 [SHC DD/SVN/6/49]
 St Mary's School and Vicarage, Frome, site plans, 1926 [SHC DD/SVN/2/14]
 Cork Street, Hobbs Motor Company garage, alterations, 1927 [SHC DD/SVN/1/38]
 Willow Vale, Frome, alterations to house, 1927 [SHC DD/SVN/6/17]
 WH Smith newsagents, Blenheim Road Minehead, alterations, 1928-29 [SHC DD/SVN/1/55]
 Marston Gate, Marston Bigot, new house, 1930 [SHC DD/SVN/6/35]
 Mendip House, Frome, alterations, 1930 [SHC DD/SVN/6/18]
 Red Lion, Frome, alterations, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/1/80]
 Frome Urban area and Frome District town planning schemes-area plans, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/5/26-27 and 30]
 Wells and District town planning schemes-area plans, c.1930 [SHC DD/SVN/5/28]
 Weymouth Road, new house, 1932 [SHC DD/SVN/6/19]
 Woolston House, North Cadbury, conversion of stables to a house, 1932 [SHC DD/SVN/6/5]
 Dolphin Inn, Spring Gardens, Frome, rebuilding and alterations, 1932-33 [SHC DD/SVN/1/33 and 1/78-79]
 Conservative Club, Christchurch Street West, Frome, new billiard hall, 1933, layout of Weymouth Hall, 1937 [SHC DD/SVN/7/5]
 Portway House Hotel, Frome, alterations, 1933-1945 [SHC DD/SVN/1/32]

Ronald Vallis:

Alexandra Road, Frome, house and shops, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/20]
 Willow Vale House, Frome, alterations, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/21]
 Riverside Terrace, Nos 1-5, Frome, 1934
 Nunney, Frome Rural District Council housing plans, c.1934 [SHC DD/SVN/5/10]
 Station Road/Lower Woodcock Street, Castle Cary, alterations to house and shop, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/1/4 (a)]
 Gough's Cave, Cheddar, redevelopment of facilities, 1934 onwards [SHC DD/SVN/1/5]
 Culver Hill, Frome, alteration to houses, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/6/26]
 Wells, housing schemes for Wells City Council in St Thomas Street and elsewhere, 1934-1943 [SHC DD/SVN/5/21]
 Shepton Mallet, new bungalow, 1935-36 [SHC DD/SVN/6/39]
 Knoll House (formerly Greenways), Whitemill Lane, Frome, 1935 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Frome*, 2003; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 519]
 Berkley Road, Frome, new house, 1935 [SHC DD/SVN/6/22]
 Windmill Lane, Frome, new house, 1935 [SHC DD/SVN/6/23]
 Holy Trinity, Frome, ground plan, etc. and plan of church hall, c.1935 onwards [SHC DD/SVN/2/12]
 St John's Hall, Frome, plans, 1936 [SHC DD/SVN/2/9]
 Red Lion, West Pennard, alterations, 1935 [SHC DD/SVN/1/57]
 Wincanton, unidentified new house, 1935 [SHC DD/SVN/6/46]
 Messrs. J.W. Singer, Cork Street, Frome, factory building, 1935-1944 [SHC DD/SVN/1/10 and 1/12]
 Red Lion, North Brewham, alterations, 1936 [SHC DD/SVN/1/83]
 Adderwell Lane, Frome, unidentified new house, 1936-37 [SHC DD/SVN/6/24]
 Rodden Road, Frome, layout for housing schemes, 1936 [SHC DD/SVN/6/25]
 Dancing Lane, Wincanton, new semi-detached houses, 1937 [SHC DD/SVN/6/47]

Hawkers Lane, Wells, housing scheme for Wells City Council, 1937 [SHC DD/SVN/5/22]
 St Louis Convent, Conigar and West Hill, Frome, new houses, 1937-38 [SHC DD/SVN/7/7]
 Leigh-on-Mendip, new house and labourer's cottage, 1937-39 [SHC DD/SVN/6/33]
 Market Place and by-pass, Frome, planning schemes, 1937-1946 [SHC DD/SVN/5/12]
 United Breweries, Vallis Way, Frome, new offices, 1938 [SHC DD/SVN/1/29]
 Bridge Hotel, Frome, alterations, 1938 [SHC DD/SVN/1/29]
 Plashbridge Farm, Cucklington, 1938 [SHC DD/SVN/1/7]
 Market Street, Frome, layout of market, 1938 [SHC DD/SVN/5/10]
 Milton Lane, Wells, new house, 1938 [SHC DD/SVN/6/43]
 Compton Road, Shepton Mallet, new houses and shops, 1938-39 [SHC DD/SVN/6/40]
 St John's Vicarage, additions, 1938-39 [SHC DD/SVN/2/10]
 St John's senior school, gymnasium, 1938-39 [SHC DD/SVN/3/5]
 Co-op Society, Bath Road/Palmer Street, Frome, 1939 [SHC DD/SVN/1/40]
 Wessex Electrical Company, Eagle Lane, Frome, alterations, 1939 [SHC DD/SVN/1/44]
 Beckington, new bungalow, 1939 [SHC DD/SVN/6/3]
 Ring of Bells, Meare, alterations, n.d. [SHC DD/SVN/1/57]

VALLIS, John 1833-1908 *carpenter-builder*

John Vallis was born in Frome, the son of John Vallis (b. 1801) a shoe maker, and his wife Sophia. He was educated at the Blue Coat School in the Town, and by 1847 he was an apprentice carpenter. By 1867 he was a foreman for William Brown & Sons.

In 1855 he married Jane Payne, and his address in 1860 was given as King Street. Eighteen years later he had formed his own building firm, and worked from Portway, Frome.

In 1898 he married Maria West Coles.

John Vallis was apparently not related to the Frome architect Ronald William Henry Harvey Vallis.

St Mary, Wanstrow, nave and chancel rebuilt, new vestry and other works of repair for Benjamin Ferrey and Edmund Ferrey, 1875-76 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 2 December 1876; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 648]

St Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble, all rebuilt except for part of the s. chapel and the tower, s.chapel restored externally and the arch to the chancel retained but the chancel and nave were lengthened and the earlier fenestration reproduced, all for Robert Jewell Withers, 1878-80 [Frome Times, 4 February 1880; ICBS; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, 257; SHC D/D/Cf/1878/8; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 63; information from David Brown] John Vallis may also have built in Upton Noble, the lychgate, 1880, and the village school both designed by Robert Jewell Withers.

Railway Station Master's House, Frome, 1882 [Frome Society Year Book, 3, 45-54]

St Peter & St Paul, Wincanton, rebuilding works, 1887-89, reused the old s. porch doorway otherwise rebuilt what was considered in the 1880's to be the...*ugliest church in the diocese*, for John Dando Sedding, pulpit and choir stalls by Charles Trask [SHC D/D/Cf/1887/7; Sweetman, *Wincanton Papers*, n.d., 5; *VCH* vol.vii, 1999, 228]

All Saints, Rodden, floors, seating and churchyard gate for William George Brown, 1889, building works by F.J. Seward [Shepton Mallet Journal, 8 March 1889]

VALPY, Henry Valpot Francis 1834-1914 *civil engineer*

Henry Valpy was born in Reading, Berkshire, the sixth child of nine of Francis Edward Jackson Valpy, a school master, and his wife Eliza. In 1841 the family were living in Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, and then Croydon, Surrey.

Later he practised as a civil engineer in Westminster, London, with **A.H. Gibbs**.

In 1862 he joined railway engineer Percy Burrell (1833-1890) in Paraguay, and worked there on the Central Railway, and other Government projects. In 1869 he left South America and returned to England, practising again from Westminster.

In 1875 Henry Valpy married Mary Blanche Howe, and six years later he was working as a civil engineer in Bath. By 1891 he was back in London, living in the Wandsworth area.

Vicarage, Biddisham, 1858 [SHC D/D/Bbm/131]

National School, Biddisham, 1859, plans signed by A.H. Gibbs, further works, 1871 [SHC DD/EDS/3221]

VEITCH family, **John** 1752-1839, **Robert Toswill** 1823-1885, and **Peter Christian Maseyn** 1850-1929 *landscape gardeners and nurserymans*

John Veitch was the founder of a family dynasty of horticulturists, creating the Exeter-based firm of Veitch Nurseries. He was born in Jedburgh, Scotland, and left at an early age to walk to London. He found work in a Hammersmith nursery, before moving to Devon in 1771 to join the Acland Estate at Killerton. He quickly rose to the position of agent and successfully established his first small nursery at Budlake, near Killerton in 1800. James Veitch, the second generation, expanded the business in Exeter, then in 1853 he acquired a site in Chelsea. In Exeter the firm landscaped the grounds of Wornford Hospital, and the The University.

The firm continued into the twentieth century, trading as Robert Veitch & Sons, after Robert Toswill Veitch, John Veitch's grandson, succeeded to the business, then following his death in 1885, his son Peter Christian Maseyn Veitch, took over the firm. The Veitch family finally sold the nursery in 1969.

John Veitch:

Nettlecombe Court, Nettlecombe, improvements to the landscape, 1792 [SHC DD/WO/40/12/4; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 484]

Vicarage, Runnington, 1803 [SHC D/D/Bbm/24]

Cothelstone Park, Cothelstone, landscaped the grounds starting in 1813 by clearing the land ahead of building works and planting a shrubbery [Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd Series, 1928; SHC, DD/ES, box 15; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard and Cothelstone*, 1999, 224-229 illust; Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 42-44 illust.]

Robert Veitch & Sons:

Public Park, Wellington, designed in 1902 by their German born landscape gardener **Frederick William Meyer** (1852-1906) who had settled in Exeter in c.1875, the lodge and gates are attrib. to Charles Henry Samson and Arthur Basil Cottam [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 71 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 78 and 79 illusts; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 660]

Vivary Park, Taunton, prepared layout plans with the Borough Surveyor James Henry Smith, 1894, unexecuted, but Robert Veitch & Sons planted out the Park in the following year, and redesigned the main entrance area, 1925 [Colson Stone Partnership, *Vivary Park Restoration Proposals*, 1998, 5, 14 and 16]

VEITCH, Robert Hamilton-see William Francis Drummond Jervois

VIALLS, George 1843-1912 *architect*

George Vials was born in Northampton, the son of Benjamin Vials (1816-1897), an actuary. He was educated at a boarding school in Edmonton, near London, before entering Wakefield Grammar School in January 1859. On returning to his home town he trained as an architect under Edmund Francis Law (1811-1882), the County and Town Surveyor.

George Vials then moved to London to work in the office of Thomas Henry Wyatt. He joined the Architectural Association, and from 1868 until 1873 he was one of the editors of the School's sketch books. In 1871 he exhib. a *design for a town hall* at the R.A. and won the Soane Medal in the same year. In 1878 he worked on North Perrot Manor House and completed the estate buildings after the death of Thomas Henry Wyatt in 1880, whilst working for the successor partnership of Matthew Wyatt and **Walter Louis Spiers** (1848-1917).

In c.1881 George Vials set up his own practice and moved to Ealing, working mainly as a church architect, and for private clients he had met at Lyme Regis, whilst working for Thomas Henry Wyatt.

After his wife Eliza died in 1891, he relocated to Hawthorn House, Yeovil, and then to Sunnyside, East Street, Crewkerne. By 1901 however, he was living in Southampton, and retired from architectural practice the following year.

In 1911 he married his housekeeper, Mary Champion who was from Crewkerne, and moved to Heavitree, Exeter, where he died.

George Vials worked on a number of buildings in West Dorset, especially in Lyme Regis, including the Peek Memorial Chapel, 1884, a screen in the Church of St Michael, 1889, and the Museum and Art Gallery, 1903-4. In 1883-84 he rebuilt St Mary, Marshwood, and in 1898 designed an extension to St James, Chedington, a church designed by Richard Carver.

[Max Hebditch, *George Vials and the Architecture of Cockmoile Square, Lyme Regis*, 2012, and *The Architectural Historian*, issue 5, August 2017, 8-11]

Somerton Randle (formerly Erleigh), Somerton, loggia, lodge gates and a tennis court, 1884, summerhouse, 1887 [Hebditch, 2012]

Monteclefe National School (built 1851), Somerton, extension, 1885 [Hebditch, August 2017, 11]

Fountain, Merriott, 1885 [*Western Gazette*, 3 July 1885]

Vicarage, North Perrott, drainage plan, 1886 [plans at the house]

St Michael, Somerton, restored and added s. porch, 1889-90, builders Merrick & Sons [*The Builder*, 1890b, 274; *Taunton Courier*, 1 October 1890; *Western Gazette*, 3 October 1890]

Chubbs Almshouses, Court Barton/West Street, Crewkerne, additions, 1897 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 37]

VICKERY, Frederick Charles 1889-1969 *builder*

Born at Staplegrove, near Taunton, Frederick Charles Vickery was the second child of Aldred Vickery, a decorator and painter, and his wife Emma Drucilla.

He worked from Holloway Street, Minehead, and in 1939 described his occupation as a...*decorator and architect*.

North Hill, Minehead, bungalow, 1935 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/748 and 749]

Paganel Road, Minehead, two pairs of houses, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/761]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (built 1861), Combeland Road, Alcombe, conversion to a house, 1936 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/762]

VICKERY, Thomas Sidney 1878-1960 *architect*

Thomas Vickery was born in Dartford, Kent, the son of architect George Vickery (d.1922). He joined the family architectural practice in London, that then became George & Thomas Sidney Vickery.

Thomas Vickery was responsible for the National Provincial Bank in Aldergate and the Commonwealth Bank of Australia with John James Joass (1868-1952).

Halswell House, Goathurst, reconstructed the interior and entirely rebuilding the e.wall, following a fire, 1923-24, builder Jacob Long of Bath [Chipchase, *Around Somerset*, 2008, 63 illust.]

VINCENT, Percy John Newby- 1883-1965 & **Egmont Findlay-SMITH** b.1887 *architects, surveyors, estate agents and valuers*

Born in Yeovil, Percy Newby-Vincent was the third child of John Vincent (b. 1841), an outfitter, and his wife Elizabeth.

He later practised from Portland Street, Southampton, and was married to Hilda (1895-1994). Percy Newby-Vincent was in partnership with George Arthur White until 1910, and then with Egmont Findlay Smith, three years later.

Egmont Findlay-Smith was born in The Hague, Holland, and was married in Southampton in 1914.

Percy Newby-Vincent died in 1965, aged eighty-two, and was buried at North Baddesley, near Romsey, Hampshire.

Percy Newby-Vincent:

Baptist Chapel, Newnam Memorial Hall and Sunday Schoolrooms (built 1866-68), South Street, Yeovil, extended to the e., 1911-2, builders Bird & Pippard, dem. [Brooke, *Baptists in Yeovil-History of the Yeovil Baptist Church*, 2002, 62-5; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 55-57]

Percy Newby-Vincent in partnership with Egmont Findlay-Smith:

Middle Street, No. 103, Yeovil, additions, 1921, builders, Pippard & Perry [Community Heritage collection of the former Yeovil UDC, 1169]

VINER, Charles *monumental mason and builder of Bath*

St Philip, Norton St Philip, mon., 1791 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain 1660-1851*, 2009, 1316]

VINING family, **Charles** 1780-1855 *master mason, builder and brick-maker*, **Richard** 1815-1891 *brick-maker and surveyor*, and **Edward** 1852-1899 *architect and surveyor*

Charles Vining was born in Yeovil, the son of brick-maker Richard Vining (1752-1816). He had successful career following in his father's foot steps. From c.1840 the youngest of his four sons,

Richard also continued the family business of brick, tile, chimney and flower pot manufacturers from Ilchester Road, Kingston, and elsewhere in Yeovil (The headed company notepaper of 1854 is reproduced by Brian Murless in his *Somerset Brick and Tile Manufacturers A Brief History and Gazetteer*, 2000, 4). In 1861 Richard was described as a...*Brick and Tile Manufacturer and Town Surveyor*. He held the post of Town Surveyor until at least 1889, together with being the Rate Collector and later the Manager of the Markets, Fairs and Waterworks. During this time he practised from offices at No. 11 Hendford. Richard Vining committed suicide in 1891.

His eldest brother James Tally Vining (1809-1871) became a prominent solicitor and erected an imposing memorial obelisk to his father in the churchyard of St John, Yeovil. Whereas, his two other brothers, Charles (b.1811) and Joseph (b.1813), went into the local glove industry, as Charles Vining was for a time in partnership with Thomas Dampier, a glove manufacturer. Edward Vining was the eldest son of Richard Vining and the third generation to live in the family home of Picket Witch, Ilchester Road, Yeovil. From about 1883 he joined his father working from offices at Hendford.

When Edward died in December 1899 the *Western Gazette* of the 5 January 1900 wrote that he...*had lived in Yeovil all his life carrying on a lucrative practice. He was forty-seven years of age and was married about eighteen months ago and leaves a widow and a young child...The deceased was of a somewhat retiring disposition but was esteemed by a wide circle of friends.*

Charles Vining:

Swallowfield House, Yeovil, c.1830 [Brooke, *Yeovil A Pictorial History*, 1994, illust.no. 67;

Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History* online]

Kingston House, built in his father's brick yard, Kingston, Yeovil, c.1830, became the home of his son James Tally Vining by at least 1842, then much later part of Park School [Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History* online]

Edward Vining:

Map of the parishes of Ilchester, Limington, Sock Dennis and Tintinhull, surveyed and mapped for land sales by auction, 1884 [SHC A/BMP/1]

Fire Engine House, Vicarage Street, Yeovil, 1884, builder F. Cox, vacated by the Fire Service in 1913 [Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, 2016]

Baptist Chapel, Yeovil, infants' classroom, 1886-87, not built-see Charles Benson [Brooke, *Baptists in Yeovil- History of the Yeovil Baptist Church*, 2002, 36]

St John's School, Yeovil, 1896-97, builders Edwin Robert Bartlett & Sons [plaque inside the building]

VOYSEY, Charles Francis Annesley 1857-1941 architect & designer

Born at Hessle near Hull, Charles Francis was the son of Charles Voysey (1828-1912), the founder of the Theistic Church, and grandson of the architect Annesley Voysey (c.1794-1839), who traced his ancestry back to John Wesley. After the family moved to Dulwich, from 1873 until 1879 he became an articled pupil, then an assistant to John Pollard Seddon.

Charles Voysey briefly worked for Saxon Snell (1830-1904), before joining the office of George Devey in 1880 as an improver (in other words he was not a regular employee but someone who was taking advantage of his position to learn his trade, probably without being paid). In early 1882 he set up in practice in London and largely survived as a wallpaper and textile pattern designer until his first architectural commission came along in 1888.

Despite this slow start, within ten years Charles Voysey had established himself as a popular architect of country houses, together with their furnishings and fittings. This popularity continued until the outbreak of the First World War.

He was the Master of the Art Workers' Guild in 1924, and was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1940.

In West Somerset, Charles Voysey worked on the Lovelace Estate with his *pupil*, Mary Lovelace. His connection with the Lovelaces had began in 1895-6 when he designed an inn and cottages on their estate at Elmesthorp, Hinckley, Leicestershire. Further commissions followed for the family in Surrey.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; John Brandon-Jones, *C.F.A. Voysey: architect and designer 1857-1941*, 1978; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Wendy Hitchmough, *C F A Voysey*, 1995]

Charles Voysey:

Worthy Manor (origins in the sixteenth century), Porlock Weir, extended and altered the stables, 1911-14 [Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 376; Scott, 1999, 49]

St Culbone, Culbone, memorial to the 2nd Earl Lovelace (d.1906) in the churchyard, 1918, the reredos, 1927-8, made by Huish of Porlock, and relaid the chancel floor with Treborough slate [Eeles, *Oare and Culbone*, 1928, 15; *Catalogue of the Drawings by C.F.A. Voysey in the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. Y, 1976, 23; Hitchmough, 1995, 234]

Charles Voysey in association with Mary Lovelace:

Ashley Combe, Porlock Weir, additions to stables attrib. to the Countess of Lovelace, 1901, plans unsigned, [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/6]

Village Hall, Porlock, design for a Village Hall, 1912, not executed, the Hall that was subsequently built in 1925 to designs of Frederick William Roberts, and opened by Mary Lovelace, [Catalogue of the Drawings by C.F.A. Voysey in the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. Y, 1976, 39; Hitchmough, *CFA Voysey*, 1995, 208; Anderson, *The Countess of Lovelace and C F A Voysey*, in the *Victorian Society Annual Report*, 1995, 38-41]

Lillycombe House, Porlock Hill, Porlock, largely designed by Mary Lovelace, acting as a pupil of Charles Voysey and built under his supervision, 1912 [Catalogue of the Drawings by C.F.A. Voysey in the Drawings Collection of the RIBA, vol. Y, 1976, 29; Brandon-Jones, *CFA Voysey: architect and designer*, 1978, 35; Simpson, *C.F.A. Voysey an architect of individuality*, 1979, 151; Hitchmough, 1995, 234; Anderson, *The Countess of Lovelace and CFA Voysey*; Scott, *Exmoor Review*, 1999, 49]

VULLIAMY, Lewis 1791-1871 *architect*

Of French descent, Lewis Vulliamy was born in Middlesex, the son of the celebrated clockmaker Benjamin Vulliamy (1741-1811). He was an articled pupil of Robert Smirke (1780-1867), and from 1809 studied at the R.A. Schools. After travelling on the Continent for four years, he set up in practice in 1822, and worked until 1861 with his nephew, and former pupil, the architect and engineer **George John Vulliamy** (1817-86), establishing a large and lucrative London practice. Lewis Vulliamy regularly exhib. at the R.A. from 1822 to 1838, and published a number of books based on his travels in Italy, Greece and Asia Minor.

His pupils and assistants included Owen Jones and Robert Howard Shout.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Montacute House, Montacute, attrib. with designing the Orangery, 1848 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 469]

Dinder House, Dinder, one-bay addition at each end of the House, c.1850 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 484-5]

W

WADLING, Henry John-see James Piers St Aubyn

WADMAN, William c.1793-1857 *land surveyor*

During the eighteenth members of the Wadman family were building tradesmen in West Coker. By the 1830's William Wadman was living at Church Lodge, Martock. He practised from an office in The Borough, Yeovil, and in *Hunt & Companys Directory* for 1850 he is listed as an architect and land surveyor. In 1854 he was also an agent for the Crown Life Assurance Company.

His wife Eliza (b.1794), ran a local school for young ladies in the High Street, Yeovil.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Map of the Parish of Martock (which also included at that time the villages of Long Load and Ash), 1823, became the Tithe apportionment Map, 1840 [SHC TNA (PRO) IR 30/30/383]

Church Lodge, Martock, built for himself, c.1830, incorporating parts of an earlier building [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 430]

St Martin, West Coker, added s.aisle possibly with Thomas Churchouse, 1833-35, masons John and William Randall, carpenters George and Charles Lane, freestone work by John Staple of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, works assessed by John Patch [ICBS; Colvin, 2008, 1081]

St Thomas a Becket, South Cadbury, altered s. aisle, added family pew and vestry, 1835-6 [ICBS; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 565]

Map for South Petherton, 1840 [TNA (PRO) IR 30/30/333]

Tithe apportionment Maps for the parishes of West Coker, 1838, surveyed 1815, East Coker, 1839, Sutton Bingham, 1839, Tintinhull, 1839, Odcombe, 1839, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, 1840, Pendomer, 1840, South Barrow, 1843, Thorne Coffin, 1843 and Kingsbury Episcopi, 1844 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 437-8, 441-2 and 446-7]

Map of Paviotts Mill estate in East Coker and Yeovil, 1852 [SHC MAP/DD/PR/62]

WAINWRIGHT family, **John** 1762-1828, his sons **Charles Rawlinson** 1790-1852 and **John Westlake** 1793-1876, grandson **Charles Rawlinson** II 1823-1893, and great grandson **Charles Rawlinson** III 1859-1946 *land agents, surveyors, architects and builders*

Born in Cornwall, by the age of twelve in 1774, John Wainwright was an articled pupil of architect Charles Rawlinson (1730-1786) in Lostwithiel. By 1790 he was married Elizabeth, and described as being an *architect*.

He subsequently moved to Bruton, before finally settling in Shepton Mallet and establishing a dynasty of architects and surveyors, that lasted some one hundred and thirty years.

His business as an architect and builder was firstly continued by his eldest son, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright who was born at Stoke Damerel, Devon, with a middle name taken from his fathers' former master.

The first mention of Charles Rawlinson Wainwright was when he unsuccessfully applied to be County Surveyor in 1818, but he did become a Surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Wells Cathedral from 1830 to 1852.

He lived at Christon Court, near Weston-super-Mare.

[Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright:

Ansford Bridge, Ansford, 1823-25, stonemason John Stone [SHC Q/AB 14, 18, 75; *VCH*, vol. x, 2010, 86]

St John the Baptist, Pilton, new gallery and new vestry, 1824-26 [ICBS]

Waterloo Bridge, Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet, 1826

Vicarage, Dinder, 1827 [SHC D/D/Bbm/54]

Vicarage, Pylle [Colvin, 2008, 1081]

St Mary the Virgin, Croscombe, repairs and re-pewing, 1828-31 [ICBS]

Vicarage, Croscombe, alterations to the n. front [Colvin, 2008, 1081]

St Leonard, Butleigh, n.porch and alterations to the chancel and vestry windows, 1830's [Lever, *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA (T-Z)*, 1984, 109]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, rebuilding aisles, enlargements, alterations, and new octagonal font, with Richard Carver, 1835-37 [Colvin, 2008, 1081]

Christ Church, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, working with John Pinch 1837-38 [ICBS]

Tithe apportionment Maps for the parishes of Dinder, 1838, Babington, 1838, Podimore, 1838, Croscombe, 1839, and Stoke St Michael, 1841 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 434, 438-39, 445-46]

Tithe apportionment Map for the Parish of West Pennard, 1840 [SHC IR 29/30/329]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Wells, possibly as executive architect for Samuel Thomas Welch, 1845

Tithe apportionment Map for the Parish of Butleigh, 1843 [SHC IR 30/30/79]

National and C of E School, Coleford, 1847, closed 1916 [SHC DD/EDS/4596]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Old Wells Road, Shepton Mallet, added e.wing, 1848, [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset; North and Bristol*, 2011, 601]

Vicarage, Kilmersdon, 1850 [SHC D/D/Bbm/106]

John Westlake Wainwright (Westlake was his mother's maiden name) is listed in 1852 as practising from Monmouth Street, Bridgwater, where he appears to have worked as a builder-architect.

St Edward, Chilton Polden, enlarged, new galleried n. transept, 1828-29 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol. viii, 2004, 40]

Vicarage, Cutcombe, signed ground floor plans, possibly as the builder, the building was designed by Richard Carver, 1833 [SHC D/D/Bbm/60]

Chilton Priory, Chilton Polden, possibly supervised the building of the so-called Priory for William Stradling, an antiquarian and collector, c.1836, builder William Halliday [Headley and Meulenkamp, *Follies Grottoes and Garden Buildings*, 2003, 439; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 63 photo., 64-5; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 203]

Holy Trinity, Taunton, new church for Richard Carver, 1839-42, [*Taunton Courier*, 19 June and 17 July 1839, and 15 September 1839; ICBS]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Bridgwater, for Edwin Down executive architect for Sampson Kempthorne, 1837, added hospital range, 1847-48, largely dem. [*The Builder*, 31 July and 25 September 1847; SHC A/CMY/135]

St Mary, Bridgwater, remodelling the interior including the whole of the roof of nave, transepts and aisles, the tracery of the windows and the pews, for William Brakspear, 1849-54, David Bradfield-mason and William Shewbrooks-carpenter [*The Builder*, 1849, 81; ICBS; *The Bridgwater Times and Somerset Standard*, 20 December 1849; Ferriday, *The Church Restorers*, in the *Architectural Review*, August 1964, 92; Woolrich, *Saint Mary's Church Bridgwater, how it came to be the way it is today*, 2005]

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright II was an articled pupil of George Phillips Manners in Bath, before joining the office of his father in Shepton Mallet and practising as an architect and surveyor. He lived at Summerleaze House in the town [Davis, *Shepton Mallet Then and Now*, 2014, 140 photo of house] and was firstly married to Emily Frances Ann Maddox (1824-1853) and then Sarah Pugh, the mother of Charles Rawlinson Wainwright III.

Charles Wainwright Rawlinson II was in partnership with **Robert Heard** (1818-1872) who was born at Beaford, near Great Torrington, Devon, and had previously been articled pupil in the office. The partners were appointed surveyors to the East Somerset Railway Company for the section of the line from Witham Friary to Wells, built between 1858 and 1862. He was Steward of the Wootton Estate at Butleigh in the 1870's.

In 1875 he carried out a restoration of the Church of St Mary, Christon and following his death in 1893 was buried in the churchyard, near the family home of Christon Court, where in had been living since 1880's.

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright II in partnership with Robert Heard:

Cothelstone Manor, Cothelstone, clerk of works for the erection of farm buildings and possibly assisted Joseph Clarke with the rebuilding of the Manor, 1855-56 [Hinton, *Bishops Lydeard Revisited*, 2004, 51]

Cemetery Mortuary Chapels, lodge, gates, and the approach Bridge, Waterloo Road, Shepton Mallet, 1856-8 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 600]

Waterloo Road, No. 27, Shepton Mallet, 1856

Police Station, Axbridge, 1857 [*Building News*, 1857, 366 and 468]

Divisional Court House and Police Station, Commercial Road, Shepton Mallet, 1857-58, possibly with William Gingell [*Building News*, 1857, 270; *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, 2005, 16 illust; Colvin, 2008, 1081]

County Police HQ, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, the Somerset County Constabulary was established in 1856, and the Police Station, Constabulary Barracks, Chief Constables House and other offices built, 1858-60 [SHC Q/AP 37,65 and D/B/gla 2/1/3; Somerset Constabulary, *The History of the Force 1856-1956*, 1956, 3,7 and 30; *Past Somerset Times-Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History*, 2005, 17 illust]

National School, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, 1859 [SHC DD/EDS/3342]

All Saints, Oakhill, their designs for the new church were deemed...*unworthy* and *unsatisfactory* in its general architectural character and they were replaced by John Loughborough Pearson, 1860 [ICBS]

St Mary the Virgin, Croscombe, altered the belfry, removed the w. gallery and renewed the w. window tracery, 1860, builder Walter Rawlings of Darshill [*The Builder*, 3 November 1860]

Strode Almshouses and Bread House, Shepton Mallet, four almshouses for men added to the existing Almshouses, 1862 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 602]

St Bartholomew, Yeovilton, unexecuted plan to rebuild s.wall of the chancel, 1867 [SRO D/D/Bbm/157]

National School, Shepton Mallet, 1862 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Vicarage, Yeovilton, additions on the s.side for enlarged staircase, added to hall and bay to drawing room and altered stables, 1867 [SHC D/D/Bbm/157]

St Bartholomew, Yeovilton, plans to rebuild s.wall of chancel, 1867 [SHC D/D/Bbm/157]

Enlarged Plan of the town of Dunster and the village of Alcombe, 1868 [SHC DD/SAS/C1558/1]

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright II:

Primary School (C of E /VC), Dulverton, 1873 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

National Schol, West Lydford, 1873 [SHC DD/EDS/6075]

National School, Glastonbury, 1876, builders Merrick & Son [*The Builder*, 1877, 176]

National School, Axbridge, 1876

Vicarage, Broadway, 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/218]

Vicarage, East Chinnock, alterations 1877 [SHC D/D/Bbm/228]

Board School, East Pennard, 1877 [*The Builder*, 1877, 620; *Building News*, 1877, 555]

Glebe land, Charlton Adam, converted buildings, 1878 [SHC D/D/cf/1878/7]

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright III married Catherine Letitia Garton in 1888.

He was a Surveyor to the Diocese of Bath and Wells from 1891 until 1919, and practised with **Herbert Heard** (1855-1907), the son of Robert Heard. Herbert Heard was born in Shepton Mallet, and married Emily Francis Jane Wainwright in 1880.

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright III was the author of *Shepton Mallet-Notes on the Charities of the Town*, 1903.

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright III in partnership with Herbert Heard:

Home Farm, bailiff's house and cottage, East Cranmore, 1893, builder Herbert Cook of Shepton Mallet [de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 71]

Anglo-Bavarian Brewery (began 1864), Commercial Road, Shepton Mallet, new boilerhouse and chimney stack, 1899, builder R.B. Hilton & Sons of Blackburn, stonemason Herbert Cook of Shepton Mallet [Miles, *Perfectly Pure-A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2008, 65]

The Glebe, Bruton, removed buildings, 1899 [SHC D/D/cf/1899/1]

Canonical House, Wells, minor works and drainage, 1902 [SHC DD/Bbm/1902]

The Abbey, Charlton Adam, possibly restored, 1905 [letters at the house]

Charles Rawlinson Wainwright III:

Honibear Farm, Stogursey, alterations including new windows and roof raised for the Fairfield Estate, 1922 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/23]

Fairfield House, Stogursey, drainage plan, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/39]

St Thomas, Wells, furnished side chapel, 1930 [SHC D/D/Cf/1930/103]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, restored, 1930 [SHC D/D/Cf/1930/82]

St Peter and St Paul, Charlton Horethorne, reroofing the n.aisle, 1930-31 [ICBS]

Castle of Comfort Inn, Dodington, alterations, c.1930 [SHC DD/AH/5/3]

WALKER, William *carpenter* of Lottisham

Withial Farm, East Pennard, rebuilt, 1749-51, masons George Phelps, 1748 and Thomas Spinks, 1749-50 [Longleat archives 14/3 2/12 22/8/1745 and 19/0 28/9/ 1748]

WALKER, William b.1776 *surveyor* of Cannington

Vicarage, Cannington, repaired, 1813, dem. 1879 [SRO D/D/Bbm/36]

WALKER, William Joseph 1902-1944 *surveyor*

Born in Bristol, William Walker was joint Surveyor to Shepton Mallet Rural District Council from 1939 with Thomas Jordan. He died in Wells aged only forty-two.

WALKER-see John Lancaster

WALL, Edward 1847-1911 *surveyor*

Edward Wall was born in Wedmore, the eldest child of farmer Arthur Wall (b 1822) and his wife Jane. By 1871 he was working on the farm for his father and had married Agnes. In 1881 Edward Wall was described as an auctioneer living at South Bank, Grants Lane, Wedmore.

The family then moved to Bristol and he became an engineering draughtsman. Ten years later he was living in Redland, Bristol, and working was a surveyor with the Bristol Transport and Car Company.

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (built 1817), Wedmore, Sunday Schoolroom attached to the e. side of the Chapel, 1895-96, builder John Larder, carpenters E. & G. Strickland, [Hudson, *The New*

Wedmore Chronicles, 2002, 173; *Weston, Worle and Somerset Mercury*, 16 July 2017]
St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, plan of the parish church, n.d.

WALL, Solomon 1844-1936 *mason-builder*

Solomon Wall was born in Wedmore, the son of Richard and Phebe Wall.

By 1871 he was married to Mary Ann, and was living in Pilcorn Street. The following year his son Frank was born and went on to become a stone mason.

Solomon Wall is reputed to have built over fifteen houses and farms in and around the village. Including:

Stone Steps, Church Street, Wedmore, his own house designed by John James Spencer, 1878

[Hudson, *Wedmore Past-A Pictorial Record of Wedmore Parish*, 1993, 28 photo. of Solomon Wall outside the house; Hudson, *The New Wedmore Chronicles*, 2002, 28]

Speke Close (became the Vicarage in the early 1900's until 1995), Cheddar Road, Wedmore, 1879 [Hudson, 1993, 30 illust.]

Townsend Farmhouse, near Wedmore, 1900 [Hudson, 2002, 28]

Village Hall (built 1882), Wedmore, alterations and repairs to the roof [Wedmore Village Hall history on line]

WALLER, Frederick Sandham 1822-1905, **Frederick William Waller** 1846-1933 and **Walter Bryan WOOD** 1851-1926 *architects*

Frederick Sandham Waller was the son of William Waller (1798-1863) of Burford, Oxfordshire, and was to become the first member of a Gloucester-based architectural dynasty. Starting in 1839 as an articled pupil of the County Surveyor, Thomas Fulljames (1808-1874), he became his partner in 1846, aged only twenty-four. As Thomas Fulljames was also the Architect to Gloucester Cathedral, Frederick Waller worked on the Cathedral, becoming resident architect to the Dean and Chapter in 1857.

After Thomas Fulljames died, Frederick Waller continued the practice, and in 1882 he was joined in partnership by Walter Bryan Wood his former articled pupil. Walter Bryan Wood was born in Bury, Lancashire. His father, John Yorke Wood was a doctor, and by 1861 the family had moved to Dowdeswell in Gloucestershire.

In 1889 Walter Bryan Wood left to set up his own practice and Frederick William Waller joined his father, and succeeded him as Architect to Gloucester Cathedral in 1878.

Frederick Waller retired in 1900, and Frederick William Waller was then joined in turn by his son Noel Huxley Waller (1881-1961). Following the First World War, Noel Waller became a partner, and he also succeeded his father as Cathedral Architect in 1933, the third generation to hold the post.

Waller, Son and Wood:

Hadspen House, Pitcombe, added rear range, 1886 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 335]

WALLIS, James 1854-1933

Vicarage (now Priory House), Priory Road, Chilton Polden, 1891 [*VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 40]

WALSH, John-see Thomas Prowse

WALTERS, Frederick Arthur 1849-1931 *church architect*

Born into a R.C. family in Brompton, London, Frederick Walters was an articled pupil of his father, the architect Frederick Page Walters (1823-1888), until 1870. He then he studied at the R.A. Schools, before joining the London offices of George Goldie (1828-1887) and Charles Edwin Child (1841-1911), including six years as their chief assistant.

In 1878 Frederick Walters formed his own architectural practice in London specialising in work for the R.C. faith. He built over forty churches, the largest and probably his best known being the rebuilding of Buckfast Abbey, Buckfastleigh in Devon, from 1883.

In 1924 John Edwards Walters joined his father as a partner in the practice.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, completed the chapels of St Isidore's (including the reredos) and St Benedict's, 1898, completed the mon. to Thomas Garner, 1906-7, mon. to Bishop Augustine Baines, choir stalls and fittings of the Sacristy and its chapel of St Conrad, the

Chapel of St Sylvia, 1915, the altar in the Chapel of St Lawrence, and a funerary mon. [*A Guide to the Church of St Gregory the Great-Downside Abbey*, 1981, 9 and 18; Lever, *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA (T-Z)*, 1984, 114; Howell and Sutton, *Guide to Victorian Churches*, 1989, 33-4; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 618, 622-3; Bellenger, *Downside Abbey-An Architectural History*, 2011, 77, 120, 133, 164, 168-9 illust.]

WALTHER, Charles Stewart 1840-1911 *architect*

Charles Walther was born in Chertsey, London, the son of Charles and Ann Walter.

He practised from Chelsea.

National School, Combwich, schoolmasters house, 1866 [SRO DD/EDS/2146]

WALTON, James B.-*see* John James Webster

WARD, Charles Melville Seth- 1870-1946 *architect*

Charles Melville Seth-Ward (he added the hyph to his surname) was born in Farnborough, Warwickshire, where is father Percival Ward (b. 1852) was the local vicar. Whilst still living at Farnborough, which is to he north of Banbury, he worked in builders' offices as a clerk until 1891, prior to being an articled pupil of the architect Francis Inigo Thomas (1865-1950), then joined the office of Ernest Newton. In 1893 he commenced independent practice as Melville S. Ward, that became Melville Seth-Ward & Partners, when he was joined in partnership by **William Henry Harrison** (c.1853-1925).

William Harrison had been a an articled pupil of Charles Kirk of Sleaford from 1872 to 1875, before completing his articles with George Hackford in Westminster, with who he remained until 1879. William Harrison commenced independence practice in 1880, before joining Melville Seth-Ward.

From 1933 until 1935 Melville Seth-Ward was joined in partnership by Montague Wheeler (1874-1937).

In 1897 Melville Seth-Ward married Elsie Voilet, and the couple lived at Seaford, Sussex.

North Cadbury Court, North Cadbury, internal alterations and restoration, 1914-16, Avray Tipping was consulted on the proposed works [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 488]

WARD, Richard James 1817-1881 *civil engineer*

Born on the island of St Vincent in the West Indies, by 1841 Richard Ward was practising as a civil engineer in Corsham, Wiltshire. The following year he married Maria Breseton in Norfolk, and the couple lived at Westbury by 1851.

Richard Ward assisted Isambard Kingdom Brunel on the Wilts, Somerset and Weymouth Railway, then in the 1870's he became engineer to the Malmesbury Railway Company, by that time he was residing in Marylebone, London.

Wilts, Somerset and Railway, Frome to Yeovil section with stations at Witham, Castle Cary, Sparkford and Marston Magna, opened 1856, possibly with John Michael Peniston, contractor Messrs. Ritson [Jackson, *Yeovil-150 years of Railways*, 2003, 29-39]

East Somerset Railway line, Shepton Mallet to Wells section, opened 1 March 1862, contractors Knight, Smith and Knight, D. Baldwin, Wells Station builder George Beaven [Maggs, *The East Somerset Railway 1858-72*, 1977, 5 and 6]

WARR, Joseph c.1801-1853 *surveyor*

In late 1819 Joseph Warr was described as...*a surveyor of Martock*, married Martha Southay at Kingsbury Episcopi.

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, plans for churchyard wall, 1828 [SHC D/P/pet.s/4/1/2]

WARREN, Frederic 1841-1904 *architect*

Frederic Warren practised from London until c.1899 when he resigned from membership of the RIBA.

National School, Aller, 1869-70, closed 1946 [SHC DD/EDS/6743]

WARREN, James Frederick Horatio 1810-1884 *land surveyor and attorney*

James Warren was born in Langport, and from 1825 served a four-year apprenticeship with Philip Bawler Ilett in Taunton. He returned to Langport, and in 1843 married Mary Anne Foulger. By 1851 he was practising as an attorney and solicitor.

West Moor, commissioned to undertake surveying and levelling work and gave evidence to the House of Lords Committee on the Parrett Navigation Bill, 1836 [SHC D/RA 3/3/7]

Tithe apportionment Maps for Langport-Eastover, 1838 and Drayton (surveyed by Philip Bawler Ilett, 1822), corrected by James Warren, 1840 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 439 and 442]

WARREN, Percy J.-see John Petter

WARRY, George William 1862-1929 *civil engineer and surveyor*

George Warry was born in Ilminster the son of licenced victualler Thomas Warry. By 1901 he was practising as a surveyor and living with his mother, Mary Ann Warry in the family home at Ilminster.

From 1906 he was appointed engineer and surveyor to the Ilminster Urban District Council, a position he held until he died in 1929.

St Peter, Horton, church room across w. end of church, 1906, and added e. end of chancel, 1911 [SHC D/D/Cf/1906/178 and 1911/439]

WATERHOUSE family, **Alfred** 1830-1905, son **Paul** 1861-1924, and grandson **Michael Theodore** 1888-1968 *architects*

Alfred Waterhouse was born near Liverpool, the first of eight children of Alfred Waterhouse, a wealthy mill owner and prominent Quaker. Educated in London, from 1848 he was an articled pupil to Manchester architect Richard Lane (1795-1880). Having completed his training he then left for the obligatory continental tour of France, Switzerland, and Italy, before setting up in practice in Manchester in 1853, starting an architectural family dynasty.

His earliest known commissions came from his relatives and from other wealthy Quaker connections, that included the Fox's at Wellington. He was immediately successful and achieved national notice with his Manchester Assize Courts, won in an architectural competition in 1859. On the strength of an offer to design the Clydesdale Bank, he moved his office to London in 1865, retaining only a small number of staff in Manchester. This move was vindicated in 1866 when he was awarded the commission that ultimately resulted in the creation of the Natural History Museum which opened in 1881. Major projects followed, in 1867 he won the architectural competition for Manchester Town Hall which opened in 1877, and in 1870 he was appointed architect for the rebuilding of Eaton Hall, Cheshire, one of the largest and most expensive country house complexes of the nineteenth century. The 1860's and 1870's also saw him busy in the University towns of Cambridge and Oxford, indeed when rebuilding the hall at Pembroke College he went to great lengths to find precise precedents that included a sketching visit to Wells.

His fame however did not rest on these important public and collegiate buildings, there were also his schools, major hospitals, as well as the twenty-two Prudential Assurance Company buildings he designed throughout Britain, including their offices in Bristol and Plymouth, both in 1899, and the Company headquarters at Holborn, London.

Despite this impressive work load, Alfred Waterhouse was also an assessor in no less than forty-four architectural competitions. He took a keen interest in historic buildings and was a founder member of the SPAB, and later of the National Trust.

He first exhib. at the R.A. in 1857, becoming an Academician in 1885. He was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1878, and elected PRIBA 1888 until 1891.

In his later years, sketching and landscape painting occupied much of his leisure time. In all, he exhib. seventy-nine works and, though there is a preponderance of architectural designs, there also a number of landscapes.

Alfred Waterhouse retired in 1901, and died at Yattendon, Berkshire, the country house he had built for himself in 1878.

[Stefan Muthusius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Stuart Allen Smith, *Seven Victorian Architects*, 1976; Sally Maltby, Sally MacDonald and Colin Cunningham, *Alfred Waterhouse 1830-1905*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Colin Cunningham and Prudence Waterhouse, *Alfred Waterhouse, 1830-1905: Biography of a Practice*, 1992]

Assize Courts and Judges Lodgings, Taunton, unsuccessful in competition, 1855 [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 160]
Shallowfield House, Wellington, alterations, 1857 [Cunningham and Waterhouse, 1992, 210]
The Cleve, Wellington, new house, 1864-67, alterations 1868-9, and 1878, builders W. Brock [Cunningham and Waterhouse, 1992, 223; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 61]

Paul Waterhouse was born in Manchester, educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, then became an articled pupil to his father. In 1887 he toured France, Belgium and Italy and qualified as an architect the following year.

In 1891 he became a partner in the family practice and worked with his father on the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors headquarters in Parliament Square, London, 1896-8, University College Hospital, London, 1897, and the Whitworth Hall, University of Manchester, 1902.

Paul Waterhouse continued the family practice after the death of his father in 1905, and was elected PRIBA in 1921-23.

District Hospital, Higher Kingston, Yeovil, 1922-23, new wing added by Petter, Warren and Roydon Cooper, 1947, all replaced in 1973 by a new hospital and car park [*Yeovil Town guide*, c.1925; Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History*, online with illusts]

Like his father, Michael Waterhouse was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. He received his architectural training at the Architectural Association and the R.A. Schools.

During the First World War he served in the Notts Sherwood Rangers Yeomanry and was awarded the Military Cross for gallantry.

In 1919 he joined his father Paul Waterhouse in the family practice.

After his father's death he established his own practice in partnership with Cedric Gurney Ripley (1892-1963). In 1948-50 Michael Waterhouse was elected PRIBA, the third member of the family to be elected to this prestigious post.

New Place, Bossington Lane, Porlock, enlarged, 1922 [drawings at the house; *Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Porlock*, 1980, amended 1986]

Michael Waterhouse's only son, David Waterhouse (1921-1998) became the fourth generation of the family to become an architect and joined his father in 1956, he retired in 1989.

WATERHOUSE, Percy Leslie-see Alfred Henry Hart

WATERS, William Henry Cox 1872-1965

William Henry Cox Waters was born at Christchurch, Newport, Monmouthshire. By 1901 he is living in Yeovil and described as being a mechanical draughtsman. For the rest of his life he resided in Yeovil and married Sylvia Carokline.

In the *Taunton Courier* of the 10 October 1936, he was described as... *architect to the Langport Rural District Council*.

St Andrew, Northover, Ilchester, alterations and proposed rebuilding of n. transept, 1908 [SHC D/D/Cf/1908/279]

WATKINS, William Henry 1878-1964 *architect*

William Watkins was born in Bristol, the fourth child of Thomas Watkins (b. 1840), a clerk and later a coal merchant, and his wife Mary Louisa (b. 1845). He became an articled pupil of Frederick Bligh Bond, and on completion of his training in 1903, he declined a partnership with Bligh Bond, instead he commenced independence practice.

He developed a successful practice with a wide portfolio of building designs, including banks for Barclays and cinemas for Provincial Cinematograph Theatres and Gaumont British Picture Corporation, including those at Exeter and Barnstable (both with Percy J. Bartlett), Plymouth, Lyme Regis, Bristol, Bath, Truro, Chippenham, and Cheltenham with **Alexander Stuart Gray** (1905-1998), with whom he formed a partnership.

By 1911 he had married Violet and the couple were living in Sneyd Park, Bristol.

William Watkins was an active City Councillor and was made a Freeman of both Bristol and London.

The practice he formed with Stuart Gray is still in existence and is known as Watkins Gray International.

The Ritz (formerly The Centurion), Cinema, The Esplanade, Watchet, 1937-38 [SHC D/U/m/22/1/786; Chedghey, Chedghey and Norman, *The Book of Watchet and Williton Revisited*, 2007, 47]

WATSON, John b.1832 *architect and surveyor*

John Watson practised from Torquay where he built Brunel Manor (formerly Watcombe Park) in c.1870. The Manor stood on the foundations of a house began by Isambard Kingdom Brunel for himself, on the estate which he had acquired in 1847. The house was left uncompleted at Brunel's death in 1859.

In 1878-81 John Watson built the Winter Gardens in Torquay with William Harvey (of John Tapley & William Harvey, surveyors, architects and builders). The iron-framed building was relocated to Great Yarmouth in 1904. He also designed Holy Trinity, Torquay in 1894-6.

Cutsey Farm, Trull, model farm development, 1868-9, builders Call & Pethick of Plymouth [Building News, 3 July 1868]

WATSON, Reginald Austin 1894-1960 *surveyor and engineer*

Reginald Watson was born in St Albans, Hertfordshire, the second son of Ernest Watson, a draper and shopkeeper, and his wife Louisa.

He trained as a surveyor in St Albans, and in 1918 married Laura Gotheridge.

In 1930 he became the Surveyor to Bridgwater Borough Council. His chief architectural assistant was **Ebenezer John Highley** (1885-1941) from Newport, South Wales.

Reginald Austin Watson died in Poole, Dorset in 1960, aged sixty-six.

Eastover School (built 1873), alterations with Francis Parr, 1930 [SHC A/CMY/512 and C/CA/School plans]

Newton housing scheme, Bridgwater, 1930 [SHC DD/SNV/5/3-4]

Taunton Road housing scheme, Bridgwater, 1930 [SHC DD/SNV/5/5]

Victoria Road Bridge, Bridgwater, 1930, opened 1931, contractors Ernest Ireland of Bath [SHC DD/DD/SNV/5/6; plaque on site]

Cattle Market, Bridgwater, schemes for reconstruction, 1932 [SHC DD/SVN/5/8-9]

Friarn Fields housing scheme, Bridgwater, 1934 [SHC DD/SVN/5/7]

Westover School, Wembdon Road, Bridgwater, 1936 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

Water Treatment Works, Durleigh, buildings, 1936-38, reservoir designed by engineers **Edmund Alderson Sandford Fawcett** (1868-1938), and his son **John Fawcett** (1901-1962), contractors Howard Farrow & Co. [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 279]

WATTS, Edward Bullock 1785-1849 *land surveyor*

Born in Yeovil, Edward Watts was the second son of solicitor Samuel Watts (1734-1820) and his wife Mary Bullock.

Little is known of his early life, although he was a partner in the family of wine and brandy merchants, Cayme, Watts & Co. In 1812 he married Sarah Garrett and the couple had five children.

The following year he left the partnership in Cayme, Watts & Co. and practised as a land surveyor, map maker and valuer, working from offices in Vicarage Street, Yeovil. In 1841 he was joined in practised by his eldest son Edward Bullock Watts (1820-1896) who also worked as a land surveyor, but later as a land agent.

Edward Bullock Watts was also Yeovil Town Surveyor, until at least 1830.

Five months after he died in Bath in January 1849, his son was made bankrupt.

Edward Watts junior then moved from Yeovil to London, eventually retiring to Hastings, East Sussex, where he died.

[Bob Osborn, *The A-Z of Yeovil's History*, on-line]

Tithe apportionment Maps for Barwick, 1837, Wanstrow, 1838, Mudford, 1842, and Yeovil, 1842 [SHC archives; Osborn, on-line]

WEBB family, Aston 1849-1930, **Maurice Everett** 1880-1939 *architects*, **Geoffrey Fuller** 1879-1954 and **Christopher Rahere** 1886-1966 *stained glass artists*

Aston Webb was born in Clapham, South London, the son of Edward Webb (1805-1854), an engraver and watercolour artist, and a former pupil of the celebrated artist David Cox (1783-1859).

Aston Webb was an articled pupil of Robert Richardson Banks (1812-1872) and Charles Barry junior from 1866 to 1871, during which time he also attended classes at the Architectural Association. In 1871-72 he made a continental study tour, and won the Pugin Studentship in the following year. In that year he also commenced independent practice, and began exhibiting his designs at the R.A.

After c.1880 Aston Webb took into partnership **Edward Ingress Bell** (1837-1914) who had been articled to his civil engineer father. By then Edward Bell had extensive experience having worked for George Gilbert Scott, Charles Barry, Joseph Aloysius Hansom, amongst others.

The partnership made its name by winning competitions for the Birmingham Law Courts and in 1891, South Kensington Museum, and Christ's Hospital in Horsham, in 1893. These successes brought in their wake a series of major public commissions including the eastern facade of Buckingham Palace, the Admiralty Arch, the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and Birmingham University.

Honours followed, with Aston Webb elected PRIBA in 1902 until 1904, knighted in 1904, awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1905, the American Gold Medal in 1907, and was elected the President of the R.A. in 1919-24.

After the death of Edward Bell in 1914, Aston Webb took his son Maurice Everett Webb into partnership. In 1935 Maurice Webb designed The Guildhall and Bentalls department store, both in Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey.

[Alastair Service, *Edwardian Architecture and its Origins*, 1975; J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987]

Aston Webb and Maurice Everett Webb:

Manor House, West Coker, restored, 1907, and added the library in the s-w wing, 1910, possibly with Maurice Webb [Byford, *Somerset Curiosities*, 1987, 118; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 670]

Geoffrey Fuller Webb and his brother Christopher Rahere Webb were both born in Chislehurst, Kent, into a family of professional artists. Both their grandfather Edward Webb (1805-1854) and their father Edward Alfred Webb (1851-1939), were artists and engravers, and their uncle was Aston Webb.

Geoffrey Webb trained at the Westminster School of Art before working for Charles Eamer Kempe. In 1914, after a short period in partnership with Herbert Bryans (1856-1925), he set up in practice in his own studio in East Grinstead.

Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, coloured and gilded the altar and reredos and designed the archangels above, Chapel of St Placid, stained glass window, Chapel of the Blessed Richard Whiting, 1915-16 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 622-23]

Christopher Webb was given the middle name of Rahere in honour of the twelfth-century Augustinian Canon who founded the Priory and Hospital of St Bartholomew in Smithfield, London. That building was restored by Aston Webb and his father Edward Alfred Webb, who was also the churchwarden.

Christopher Webb enrolled at the Slade School of Art in 1903, and in 1908 he continued his studies in France. On his return to England, and on the advice of his uncle, he became an articled pupil of Ninian Comper. After the First World War, in collaboration with William Henry Randoll Blacking, he began to work professionally as an artist and glass painter, setting up a studio in Guildford, Surrey. Their association came to an end in 1926, and Christopher Webb moved to St Albans.

St Mary, Kingston St Mary, stained glass e.window, 1923 [SHC D/D/Cf/1923; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 391]

St Michael, Shepton Beauchamp, n.aisle w. window possibly by Webb, 1923

St John and All Saints, Kingstone, e. and s. windows, 1924 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 390]

St John Baptist, Pilton, chancel n.window, 1926 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 520]

St Philip, Norton St Philip, chancel e. window, 1929 [Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 11]

St Mary, Kilve, nave s.window, 1930 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 385]

Lynch Chapel, West Lynch, Bossington, e.window, c.1930 [SHC D/D/Cf/1930/47; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 676]

St Andrew, Minehead, two stained glass windows, 1938 [Playfair, 2012, 44; Orbach and Pevsner,

2014, 451]

St Dubricious, Porlock, painted the triptych on the reredos, and tower screen and font cover for William Henry Randall Blacking, 1939, [SCH D/D/Cf/1930/71 and 1939/21; ICBS]

WEBB, Philip Henry 1898-1975 *surveyor*

Philip Webb was born in Frome, the eldest son of Frederick George Webb (b.1862), the proprietor of the Laund Hotel, Christ Church Street, and Kate Agnes. In 1923, at the age of only twenty-five, became Surveyor to Chard Borough Council.

WEBB, Philip Speakman 1831-1915 *architect and designer of metalwork and furniture*

Born in Oxford, Philip Webb was the eldest son of physician, Charles Webb (1796-1848) and his wife Elizabeth Speakman. Philip Webb had intended to be an artist, but aged seventeen he changed his mind, following the death of his father. In the following year he was an articled pupil of John Billing (c.1816-1863), the Reading Borough Architect and Surveyor. He then worked as his assistant until 1854, when he moved to the Wolverhampton architectural practice of Bidlake & Lovatt. But within two months he had moved to the office of George Edmund Street in Oxfordshire, eventually becoming his chief assistant.

In 1856 the designer, craftsman and social reformer, William Morris (1834-1896), also entered the office of George Edmund Street and Philip Webb introduced him to the practical aspects of architecture and building.

Philip Webb started independent practice in London in 1859. He was reunited with William Morris when he joined the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Company, which was founded in 1861. Whilst working for the Company, Philip Webb designed jewellery, embroidery, stained glass, furniture and decorative schemes.

In 1877, William Morris and Philip Webb founded the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings (SPAB).

Among the houses Philip Webb designed are the Red House at Bexley for William Morris, and Standen, also in Kent in 1892.

He declined election to the RIBA or the RA, believing that both organisations were too much concerned with the professional and social status of members, however, he did join the Sanitary Institute, in order to become an expert on drainage.

Philip Speakman retired to Sussex and lived near East Grinstead.

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Gavin Stamp, *The English House 1860-1914*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Sheila Kirk, *Philip Webb: The Pioneer of Arts and Crafts Architecture*, 2005]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, perspective sketches of the w.end of the nave, c.1859

[Lever, *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA (T-Z)*, 1984, 199]

WEBB, Richard 1781-1837 *surveyor and land agent*

Richard Webb was born in Warminster, the son of land surveyor Thomas Webb (1746-1784), and appears to have been related to at least three generations of surveyors. He eventually practised from The Close, Salisbury, and in 1809 married Selina Attwood of Chipping Norton, who in turn also had surveyors as members of her family.

By c.1830 the couple were living at Melchet Park, near Romsey, Hampshire.

Mells Park, Mells, enlarged the lake, 1825 [McGarvie, *Book of Marston Bigot-The Story of Marston House and the Earls of Cork and Orrery*, 1987, 123]

Marston House, Marston Bigot, laid out Marston pond, 1825 [McGarvie, 1987, 123]

WEBBER, George 1826-1900 *builder and surveyor*

George Webber was born in Taunton, the son of builder William Webber and his wife Eleanor. In 1851 he was working as a builder, and by 1861 described himself as a master builder in East Reach, Taunton, employing ten men and three boys.

From 1865 until 1868 he was a churchwarden at St James, Taunton during the period when the future of the deteriorating medieval tower was under debate.

In 1882 he placed an advert in the *Taunton Courier* for his new business as an auctioneer, also describing himself as an...*architect and surveyor*.

Mount House, Mount Street, Taunton, repairs, 1866, apparently the owner had previously employed Samuel Knight Pollard in 1865...*who behaved vexatiously* [*Somerset County Gazette*, 5 January 1867]

Castle Green, Taunton, shop front, 1875 [SHC D/B/ta/24/307]
Richmond Road, Nos. 2-4, Taunton, 1876 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/324]
St James, Taunton, restored, including rebuilt chancel, new side chapel and organ chamber, with Edmund Ferrey, 1884-85 [SHC D/D/Cf/1884/6]

WEBSTER, John James 1845-1914 *civil and mechanical engineer*

Born in Warrington, John Webster was the son of Samuel Mather Webster, a pharmacist. In 1861 he was articled to Messrs. E.J. Bellhouse & Company of the Eagle Foundry, Manchester. He stayed with them until 1871, eventually occupying the position of head draughtsman, for the last four years as assistant manager. During his apprenticeship he had studied engineering at Owens College, Manchester.

In 1871 John Webster briefly became the manager of the Ashbury Carriage and Iron Company, before taking up the post of chief of the bridge department at Messrs. Thomas Brassey and Company of Birkenhead, which he held for the next five years.

From 1876 until 1880 he took a number of short-term engagements before commencing in private practice in Liverpool, concentrating on bridge works which included the reconstruction of the Conway Suspension Bridge, North Wales. Other structures he built included the transporter-bridge between Widnes and Runcorn, and the Shepherds Bush Stadium for the Olympic Games of 1908, and a number of seaside promenade piers including those at Dover, Bangor and Llandudno in North Wales.

His final work was a reinforced-concrete bridge at Warrington. John Webster died at his home at Streatham Hill and was buried at West Norwood Cemetery in London.

[Obituary in the *Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers*, Volume 199 Issue 1915; *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History* online]

Pier and Harbour, Minehead, proposals with London engineer **James B. Walton**, 1894 [SHC Q/RUP/459]

Harbour wall and slipway, Minehead, 1899 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/70]

Promenade Pier, Minehead, with Frederick Roberts, 1901, dem. 1940 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/96; Pearson, *Piers and Other Seaside Architecture*, 2012, 14 and 21; Lamplugh, *Minehead and Dunster*, 1987, 85, photograph]

WEEDON, Harold William 1887-1970 *architect*

Harry (as he was generally known) Weedon was born at Handsworth, Birmingham, the son of James Weedon, a commercial traveller, and his wife Sarah. He was educated at King Edward's School in the City. From 1904 he studied architecture at the Birmingham School of Art and served as an articled pupil in the architectural offices of Robert Atkinson.

Harry Weedon commenced in independent practice in Birmingham, and by 1911 he was in partnership with Harold Seymour Scott (1883-1946).

After the First World War, he set about re-establishing his architectural practice, but an extra-marital affair and divorce severely tarnished his reputation, and he left Birmingham for Leamington Spa, working in the catering industry.

However, Harry Weedon returned to Birmingham in 1925, and quickly built up a practice designing housing estates, commercial and industrial premises. But in 1932, following a fortuitous meeting with cinema entrepreneur Oscar Deutsch (1893-1941), Harry Weedon was appointed architectural consultant to Odeon (name derived from the initials letters of *Oscar Deutsch Entertains Our Nation*) Cinemas.

From 1934, to the outbreak of the Second World War, he designed, or was consulted on more than two hundred and fifty cinemas for Oscar Deutsch, including the iconic Odeon in Leicester Square, London, designed with Andrew William Mather.

Odeon Cinema, Yeovil, with his senior assistant **Alexander Budge Reid** (1905-1963), 1936-37, closed 2001, interior designers Eugene Mollo & Michael Egan, builders Bird Brothers of Yeovil, closed 2002. The Odeon replaced the Palace of Varieties of 1913, designed by local architect **F.B. Brigg**, builder F.R. Bartlett, the first purpose-built cinema in the Town [Lever, *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA (T-Z)*, 1984, 204; Hornsey, *Ninety Years of Cinema in Somerset*, 2002, 30; Duffus, *Yeovil Cinemas Through Time*, 2013, 56-89, photos and drawings; photograph on its completion in 1937 in the Historic England archives; Osborn, *Yeovil in 50 Buildings*, 2017, 16 and 17]

WEIR, William 1865-1950 *architect*

William Weir was born in Edinburgh the son of David Weir (b. 1832), a produce importer. At the age of sixteen, William Weir became an articled pupil of local architect, Archibald MacPherson (1851-1927), followed by a period as his assistant. During that time he attended Edinburgh School of Art. By 1888 he had moved to London and worked in a number of architects offices including those of James Marjoribanks McLaren (1853-1890), Leonard Stokes, Philip Webb, and finally, in 1897, John Thomas Micklethwaite (1843-1906), the Surveyor to Westminster Abbey. Working in London he was able to study at the Architectural Association, where he became acquainted with Arts and Crafts architect Detmar Jellings Blow (1867-1939).

William Weir set up independence practice in 1900, specialising in the repair of historic buildings and structures. He also became deeply involved in the work of the SPAB, initially as a case worker, and from 1902, as a committee member. In the 1920's the SPAB annual report stated that William Weir had...*perhaps been more closely connected with [the Society] than any other individual architect.*

As a young man it was said that...*he spent more time on the road studying buildings than anyone else, riding a penny-farthing because the height of the saddle enabled him to see over walls and hedges. He never employed a professional assistant of any kind, and tended to buy the materials and employ direct labour, personally supervising the work on site. Home and office were where the work was, yet he managed to undertake more than three hundred projects...* including scores of small town and country churches.

His skills and experience in the conservative approach to the care and maintenance of historic structures led to his appointment as architect to a number of important buildings including Rievaulx Abbey, 1907, Tattershall Castle, 1912 onwards, and after the First World War, the repair of Bodiam Castle in Kent. But probably, his most significant work was the restoration of Dartington Hall in Devon, carried out between 1926 and 1938.

[*Dictionary of Scottish Architects*, online; Helena Gerrish, *Edwardian Country Life*, 2011]

Barrington Court, Barrington, repairs by Austin & Powell under the supervision of William Weir for the National Trust, 1908 [report by Patricia Creed for the NT, 1999]

Priest's House, Montacute, supervised for the SPAB the repairs and the addition of scullery by Ernest Barnsley and Norman Jewson, 1911 [Mander, *Owlpen Manor Estate*, 2011]

All Saints, Langport, tower repairs, 1911-12 [archives of the SPAB]

St Culbone, Culbone, repairs, including the nave roof, 1928-29 [Eeles, *Oare and Culbone*, 1928, 15]

St James, Taunton, advice on repairs to tower and windows, 1931 [*Taunton Courier*, 18 March 1831]

St Mary and St George, Pitminster, proposed repairs, 1934 [*Taunton Courier*, 28 February 1934]

WELCH, Herbert Arthur 1884-1953 architect

Herbert Welch was born at Seaton in Devon, the eldest son of George Welch (b. 1848), a general labourer, and his wife Mary. By 1901 he had joined Thomas Farrell of Sherborne as an articled pupil, then from 1905 until 1907 studied at University College, London. He then entered the office of Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin working on their development plans for the Hampstead Garden Suburb.

By at least 1911, Herbert Welch was living in Hendon, London, with his wife Irene Agnes and had formed an independent partnership with **Henry Clifford Hollis** (1884-1946), who was also employed on the Hampstead Garden Suburb project by Parker and Unwin [Jonathan Howard, *A Thousand Fancies*, 2016, 39, photo of Henry Hollis with colleagues].

From 1929 to 1935 Herbert Welch was in partnership with Nugent Francis Cachemaille-Day (1896-1976) and Felix James Lander (1898-1960).

Herbert Welch in partnership with Henry Hollis:

Brownwich House, Tower Hill, Williton, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/49]

WELCH, Samuel Thomas 1784-1868 architect

Samuel Welch was born in Bristol, and went onto design the Poor Law Union Workhouse at Eastville, and a number of churches in the City. He was briefly in partnership with James Adams Clark.

Samuel Welch is credited with the invention of the revolving window and door shutter.

Poor Law Union Workhouse (now St John's Court), Axbridge, 1836-37, partly dem. [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 83]

Poor Law Union Workhouse (converted to the Priory Hospital in 1930), Wells, possibly with Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, 1845, builder R. George, extensive ranges added at the rear in

1871 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 697; Orbach, *Victorian Architecture in Britain*, 1987, 378]

WELD, Charles 1812-1885 *artist*

Charles Weld was born in Portman Square, London the eldest son of Humphrey Weld (1783-1852) of Chideock Manor, Dorset, and grandson of Thomas Weld of Lulworth Castle, a member of a prominent R.C. family.

Charles Weld was educated at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire (a country house given by his grandfather to the Fathers of the Society of Jesus), then qualified as a lawyer, and was called to the bar in 1834. Two years later on a visit to Rome, where his uncle, Cardinal Thomas Weld was then living, he immersed himself in art and architecture, and went onto train as an artist, specialising in religious paintings.

R.C. Franciscan Convent, South Road, Taunton, painted the Chapel ceiling, 1851

WENSLEY, James 1834-1907 *carpenter and iron worker*

James Wensley was born in Brompton Ralph, the second child of agricultural worker George Wensley, and his wife Sarah.

By 1861 he was married to Harriet, and with their three children, the couple were living in the village of Mark, where James Wensley worked as a carpenter. Ten years later he was describing himself as a master carpenter, before working as a wheelwright and tool maker.

School, West Mark, builder, 1874-5 [SHC archives]

Board Schools, Cheddar Road, Wedmore, for Joseph Houghton Spencer, 1876-79 [Hudson, *The New Wedmore Chronicles*, 2002, 154]

Board Schools, Blackford, near Wedmore, builder, 1876-79 [Hudson, 2002, 163]

WEST, Clifton John 1833-1870 *architect*

Clifton West was probably born in South Wales and his father was William Hugh West. At the age of seventeen he was an articled pupil of architect Thomas Leverton Donaldson (1795-1885), the first Professor of Architecture at University College, London.

In 1867 he married Rose Elizabeth Skally, and the couple lived in Marylebone, London.

St Michael and All Angels, Butcombe, restored, 1868 [ICBS]

WEST, William *builder*

Yew Tree Farmhouse, Babcary, rebuilt, 1761-62 [SHC DD/DN 406, 413]

WESTMACOTT, family Richard 1747-1808, his son **Richard** II 1775-1856, grandson **Richard** III 1799-1872, and great grandson **James Sherwood** 1823-1900 *monumental sculptors*

Richard Westmacott II was born in London, the eldest son of monumental sculptor Richard Westmacott, and his wife Sarah Vardy, the daughter of the architect John Vardy (1718-1765). Richard Westmacott II began his career as a sculptor working for his father at his studio in Grosvenor Square, London, before going to Rome in 1793 to study under Antonio Canova (1757-1822). He returned to England in 1797, and set up a studio and also his own foundry at Pimlico, where he cast both his own works, and those of other sculptors.

Richard Westmacott II became a very fashionable and eminent sculptor, and his 1809 statue of Horatio Nelson in Birmingham was the first statue of the Admiral commissioned in Britain. In 1797 his first exhibit. at the R.A. was a bust of the architect William Chambers (1726-1796), and remained a constant exhibitor until 1839.

He was elected a Royal Academician in 1811, and appointed Professor of Sculpture at the R.A. from 1827, and continued to lecture annually until 1854. Richard Westmacott II received a knighthood in 1837.

His son Richard Westmacott, often referred to as Richard Westmacott III (to distinguish him from his father and grandfather), trained in his father's studio and was admitted to the R.A. Schools in 1818. From 1820 until 1826 he studied and worked in Italy. On returning to England he soon became a notable sculptor, and among his most important works is the pediment of the Royal Exchange in the City of London.

He was elected a Royal Academician in 1849, and then in 1856, he succeeded his father as Professor of Sculpture at the Academy. The only occasion an R.A. professorship was passed from father to son.

Other members of the family dynasty of sculptors, who worked in Somerset, included James Shewood Westmacott, the son of Henry Westmacott (1784-1861), also a monumental sculptor

and the son of Richard Westmacott. James Sherwood Westmacott studied sculpture under his uncle, Richard Westmacott II, and made the obligatory study trip to Rome in 1849.

He exhibit. at the R.A. from 1846 until 1885.

[Marie Busco, *Sir Richard Westmacott, Sculptor*, 1994]

Richard Westmacott II:

St George, Wilton, Taunton, mon. to Benjamin Hammet (d.1800) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 613]

Holy Ghost, Crowcombe, mon. to James Bernard (d.1811) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 241]

St Martin, North Perrott, mon. to William Hoskins (d.1813) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 495]

St George, Hinton St George, mons. to Vere Poulett (d.1788) and John Poulett (d.1819), 1819 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 361]

St Leonard, Marston Bigot, mon. to Louisa Boyle (d.1826) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 423]

St John, Frome, mons. to Louisa Boyle (d. 1826) and Lucy Georgina Boyle (d.1827) [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 509]

St Thomas, Cricket St Thomas, mon. to Revd. William Nelson (d.1835), the brother of Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 239]

Richard Westmacott III:

St John, Frome, mon. to Isabella Henrietta, Countess of Cork (d.1843) [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 509]

St Martin, North Perrott, reredos in painted marble, 1850's [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 495]

James Sherwood Westmacott:

St John Baptist, Yeovil, attrib. with the demi-figure of the Revd. Robert Phelips (d.1855) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 717]

WESTMACOTT, William

St John's Parochial School, Eastover, Bridgwater, 1844 [SHC DD/EDS/5544]

WESTON, Thomas Henry-see James Henry La Trobe

WHEATLEY, William Walter c.1811-1885 *topographical artist and drawing master*

William Wheatly was born in Weymouth, Dorset. He was a prolific sketcher and watercolour painter. He worked for the most part in Somerset, producing a series of One thousand five hundred views of churches. He was commissioned by a number of local worthies, including the Revd. Horner of Mells, and his Bristol patron George Weare Braikenridge (1775-1856).

In the mid 1880's, probably just prior to his death, he was apparently living in reduced circumstances at Hatfield Buildings on Widcombe Hill, Bath. Previously he is also known to have lived in Frome, Rode, and from at least 1852, elsewhere in Bath.

The Braikenridge collection of drawings by William Wheatley, and other artists, was bequeathed to the SANHS in 1908. Examples of his drawings are reproduced by Tom Mayberry in *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998.

[Houn Mallalieu, *The Dictionary of British Watercolour Artists up to 1920*, Volume II, 2002]

WHEELER, William Albert 1908-1990 *master mason*

Bert Wheeler was born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, the youngest child of Arthur Weston Wheeler (b. 1876), a gents outfitter, and his wife Emily. In 1935 he married Edith Chubb,, and in the same year was appointed clerk of works to Wells Cathedral, a post he held for the next forty-three years, retiring in 1978.

Bower House, No. 8 North Road, Wells, for himself, architect unknown, 1936 [UK *Modern Houses*, on-line]

WHINNEY, Thomas Bostock 1860-1926 *architect*

Born in St Pancras, London, the son of Frederick Whinney, an accountant, and his wife Emma.

By 1877 Thomas Whinney was an articled pupil of Edward Augustus Gruning (1838-1908). Later he practised from London, and became Diocesan Surveyor for Rochester, and then Southwark.

His principal secular works were for the Midland Bank, including in the West Country where he designed their branches in Gloucester (1900) and Torquay (1906).

In 1895 Thomas Whinney married Sydney Margaret Dickens the granddaughter of Charles Dickens, and the couple lived in Kensington. Their son George Henry Whinney (1891-1968) was also an architect, and their daughter, Margaret Whinney (1894-1974) was an eminent art historian, and author of *Sculpture in Britain 1530-1830*.

In the 1920's Thomas Whinney was joined in partnership by George Henry Whinney and Henry Austen Hall (1881-1968).

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985]

HSBC Bank (formerly the Midland Bank), Middle Street/The Borough, Yeovil, 1914 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 721]

HSBC Bank (formerly the Midland Bank), Bampton Street, Minehead, alterations, 1914 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/550]

WHISKER, Eric 1912-1964 *surveyor*

Eric Whisker was born in York. In 1938 he was appointed joint Surveyor to Chard Rural District Council, with Field Nicholson. He was also manager of the local waterworks. At that time he was living with his wife Gladys at Forton Road, Chard.

WHITAKER & HOLE *builders* of Paulton, North Somerset

St Giles, Leigh-on-Mendip, partially repaired, 1909 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 543]

WHITCOMBE, Charles Arthur Ford 1869-1942 *architect*

Charles Whitcombe was born in Cheltenham, the eldest son of Arthur and Eliza Whitcombe. He apparently trained as an architect in America, however, by 1901 was living at Tibberton on the outskirts of Worcester.

Charles Whitcombe designed the parish church at Lower Broadhurst, 1903-4, near to where he lived. He was briefly in partnership with the London architect William Gerald St John Cogswell (c.1870-1940).

Holy Trinity, Yeovil, reredos and window, 1897 [SHC/D/D/Cf/1897/3]

WHITE, George Arthur-see Percy John Newby-Vincent

WHITE, John c.1747-1813 *surveyor-architect* and his son **John** d.1850 *builder-surveyor*

John White senior laid out the Portland Estate in London, 1787, and was involved with plans for Regents Street in 1809. John White junior worked with father on the Portland Estate and was District Surveyor for Marylebone from 1807 until he died in 1850.

Taunton & Somerset Hospital, East Reach, Taunton, 1810-12 [*Taunton Courier*, 4 July and 26 December 1811; Guy, *Malachi's Monument- the Taunton and Somerset Hospital at East Reach*, 1986, 6-9 including drawing of the design; Mayberry, *The Vale of Taunton Past*, 1998, 84, illust.]

R.C. Franciscan Convent, South Road, Taunton, roof repairs following storm damage, 1818 [Berry, *The History of the Convent in Taunton*, 1988, 4; *Taunton Courier*, 4 July and 26 December 1811]

WHITE, John

Surveyor to Chard Borough Council from 1894 until 1901.

WHITE, William c.1749-1816 *land surveyor*

Born at Arlingham, Gloucestershire, as a young man William White acquired an estate at Sand in the Parish of Wedmore, and rebuilt Sand House, from where he worked and lived with his sister Abigail. In 1788 he married Ann Savage of nearby Blackford.

His practice of mapping and surveying estates, inclosures, canals, and public works extended throughout the Counties of Somerset, Gloucestershire, Devon and Wiltshire. In 1792-93 he carried out the surveying, levelling and river observations for the planning of the Bristol Floating Harbour, with William Jessop, who was appointed Surveyor to the Harbour Board in 1803. From 1805 he was supported in practise by his clerk John Millard Tucker.

William White died in June 1816, aged sixty-seven, and his mon. is in the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore.

Sand House, Wedmore, his own house rebuilt in the 1770's [Hudson, *Wedmore Past-A Pictorial Record of Wedmore Parish*, 1995, 43 photograph of c.1920; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens*,

1998, 93]
 Enclosure Maps, thirty-one in total (eight with Charles Chilcott) including Compton Bishop, 1779, Meare, 1782, Wookey, 1786, Stawell, 1798, and Moorlinch, 1800 [Kain, Chapman and Oliver, *The Enclosure Maps of England and Wales 1595-1918: A Cartographic Analysis*, 2004, 116 and 117]
 Ston Easton Park, Ston Easton, map showing the Parkland in relation to Wells and Shepton Mallet, 1783 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol.T-Z, 1984, 218]
 Parish Map of Wedmore, 1791 [SHC archives; Hudson, 1995, 43]
 Map of Shipham (with Winscombe), 1792 [*Bristol and Avon Family History Society* online]
 Kings Sedgemoor Drain, surveyed, levelled and produced a... *Plan for more effectively draining the turf bogs and flooded lands, near the Rivers Brue and Axe, in the County of Somerset*, engineer Robert Anstice, 1795 [SHC DD/MK 28/1-2; *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, vol.7, 13 and 14; Down and Webb, *Somerset Mapped-Cartography in the County through the Centuries*, 2016, 142-4, illust]
 Bristol to Taunton canal link, commissioned to survey a possible route, 1796, and later engaged by John Rennie to review the Bristol & Western Canal Company route from Bridgwater to the River Avon, 1810 [Haskell, *By Waterway to Taunton*, 1994, 15 and 17]
 Map of Somerset for the Agricultural Survey undertaken by John Billingsley (1747-1811), 1797 [Down and Webb, 2016, 142 and 143 illust]
 River Axe, surveyed and levelled for drainage improvements from Weare to the Bristol Channel, 1801, Josiah Easton consulted on outfall sluice location, works completed by William Jessop and Robert Anstice in 1810 [SHC Q/RUP/17; Skempton, *A Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland*, 2002, 776 and 777]
 River Brue, surveyed and levelled for drainage improvements in the land adjacent to the River Brue, 1801-2, Western New Cut, Highbridge, 1802-4, works completed by William Jessop in 1806 [Skempton, 2002, 776 and 777]

WHITE, William 1825-1900 church architect

William White was the third son of the Revd. Francis Henry White of Blakesley, Northamptonshire, and the great-nephew of Gilbert White, author of *The Natural History of Selborne*. At the age of fifteen he became an articled pupil of Daniel Goodman Squirhill (1808-1863), a builder-architect of Leamington Spa.

In 1845, after completing his pupilage, William White joined the the large London practice of George Gilbert Scott, whose family lived only three miles away from his childhood home in Northamptonshire. But after only two years he left George Gilbert Scott to set up his own practice in Truro, Cornwall.

In 1850 William White moved back to London, and regularly exhib. at the R.A. from 1852 until 1874, as well as contributing articles to *The Builder*.

His corpus of works extend from Aberdeen to Cornwall, and abroad to South Africa and Madagascar.

William White was primarily a church architect and was responsible for over two hundred and fifty ecclesiastical schemes, especially in Devon and Cornwall. He also designed a large number of vicarages and village schools.

[Stefan Muthusius, *The High Victorian Movement in Architecture 1850-1870*, 1972; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Gill Hunter, *William White-Pioneer Victorian Architect*, 2010]

St Mary, Meare, restored the roof, before 1859 [Kelly's *Directory of the County of Somerset*, 1906, 330]

School, Ruishton, 1861 [*The Builder*, 1861, 306; SHC DD/EDS/1; Bryant, *Ruishton, Thornfalcon and Henlade*, 2000, 10 plans illust.]

St Nicholas, Combe St Nicholas, reseating and repairs, extension of n. and s. aisles westwards, repair and repointing of walls, new nave roof and floor, removal of w. gallery, new benches, refixing of pulpit, new choir stalls, altar and rails, 1862-63 [ICBS; *The Builder*, 1863, 572; SHC D/D/Cf 1862/1; SVBRG, *Traditional Buildings in the Parish of Combe St Nicholas*, 2008, 37 and 38 plan by William White; Hunter, 2010, 277]

St Mary, St John and All Saints, Witham Friary, restoration and enlargement including dem. of 1828-29 w. tower by Charles Long, removal of the gallery, external plaster and pointing of walls, construction of additional w. bay to nave with stone vault, w. narthex forming entrance porch and vestry, bell-gable with circular window, restoration of nave roofs and construction of

ten flying buttresses, new tiled flooring, benches, lectern, choir stalls, notice board, and restoration of original font found in foundations of the tower, 1875-77, builders Frederick and William George Brown [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf 1875/8; PSANHS, 1878, 25-32 paper by William White, *On the Restoration of the Church at Witham*; McGarvie, *Witham Friary Church and Parish*, 1981, 17 illust; Hunter, 2010, 63-4, 210, and 302]

WHITE, William *stonemason*

War Memorial obelisk, Memorial Recreation Ground, West Road, Wiveliscombe, 1920 [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Wiveliscombe*, 15 February 2016]

WHITEHEAD, Arthur 1818-1892 *land surveyor and civil engineer*

Arthur Whitehead was born at Tiverton, Devon, the third son of the Revd. William Baily Whitehead (1786-1853). Details of his early training as a surveyor is unknown, but by 1840, then aged twenty-two, he was living in Chard from where he surveyed and compiled a number of Tithe Maps for local parishes.

In February 1842 he arrived in Wellington, New Zealand, having accepted a three-year contract as a land surveyor with the New Zealand Company, that had been established in 1825 in an effort to establish a permanent British presence. The skills and knowledge of land surveying Arthur Whitehead had developed in Somerset, soon led to him becoming one of the most important surveyors working for the Company, especially in the south of the North Island.

At the end of his contract he returned to England, and in the following year married Harriet Bidwell Lewis (1815-1882).

In 1847 he was appointed Surveyor to the Exeter, Topsham and Exmouth Railway Company.

In the following year he published, *New Zealand: A treatise on Practical Surveying, as Particularly Applicable to New Zealand and Other Colonies: Containing an Account of Instruments most useful to the colonial surveyor and engineer: Instructions for laying out towns, country and suburb*. This work was both an invaluable surveying manual and a personal memoir of his experiences working for the New Zealand Company.

By 1851 Arthur Whitehead was living at Dawlish, Devon, and practising as a Civil Engineer and Surveyor from Fore Street, Exeter, when he became the City Engineer. In 1857 he prepared an enclosure award and map of Lynton, Devon, and was then describing himself as a land surveyor of Weston-super-Mare. This change of address was brought about by his appointment that year as County Surveyor for Somerset, succeeding Richard Carver.

In 1857 the County Surveyor's duties were defined as...*to have the charge of all Prisons, Courthouses, Police Stations, Lock-ups, Bridges and the Road belonging to the same, and all other Buildings liable to be repaired by the County; to make Plans, Specifications, and Estimates for all works to be done for the County; to prepare Advertisements for Tenders; to Superintend the works during their construction; to measure the same and adjust the Accounts; to attend every Court of Quarter Session on the First day, and any adjourned Session or Committee of Magistrates or Superintendents of Bridges; when required.*

Arthur Whitehead went on to hold the post of County Surveyor for the next twenty-five years, retiring in 1882. Initially, working out of Weston-super-Mare, by 1881 he had moved along the coast to Clevedon, and lived at Richmond Villa.

From 1872 Arthur Whitehead was also a Surveyor for the Diocese of Bath and Wells, a position he probably also held until c.1882.

After retirement, and the death of his wife, he moved to Frome and lived at No.7 Willow Vale, where he died on the 20 May 1892, aged seventy-three.

[*The Civil Engineer's and Architect's Journal*, 1848; *Grace's Guide to British Industrial History*, online]

Tithe apportionment Maps for the Parishes of Barrington, and Cricket St Thomas, both of 1840, and Cudworth, 1841 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 437 and 438]

Police Station and Justice Room, Courtland Road, Wellington, 1857, replaced in 1891 by a new police station in Victoria Street [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 96 plans]

Police Station, Somerton, 1858, added Court Room, 1876 [SHC D/PI Box 11.1; SRO Treasurers Account Book]

Police Station, Dulverton, 1858, closed 1901, and converted into a bank

Police Station and Magistrates Court, North Street, Wiveliscombe, attrib., 1858 [Farrington, *Wiveliscombe-A History of a Somerset Market Town*, 2005, 218, illust; *Past Somerset Times-*

Illustrated Studies of the County's Rich History, 2005, 17 illust]
 Somerset House, Magdalene Street, Glastonbury, surveyed as possible accommodation for Chief Constable, 1864 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 9 April 1864]
 Marsh Bridge, Dulverton, alterations, 1866-67, ironwork by Hennet, Spink & Else of Bridgwater [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Dulverton*, August 1986]
 National School, Bishops Lydeard, 1871 [SHC DD/EDS/3169]
 Vicarage, Dulverton, remodelled, 1873 [SHC D/D/Bbm/196]
 County Bridges and Road Bridges, various plans in two volumes, 1874 [SHC Q/AB]
 Vicarage, Chipstable, 1876 [SHC D/D/Bbm/219]
 Tone Bridge, between Runnington and Wellington, 1879 [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 63 signed plan]

WHITWORTH, Robert 1734-1799 *land surveyor and civil engineer*

Robert Whitworth was born in Sowerby, Yorkshire, the sixth child of seven to Henry Whitworth, a combsmith. Details of his early life have not been traced, but by 1761 he was working as a surveyor, producing plans for a local estate, providing quantities for work on the parish church, and surveying part of the River Calder. At that time the engineer John Smeaton (1724-1792) was working on the Calder and Hebble Navigation and it seems likely that Robert Whitworth would have taken an interest in such a significant project, and that he probably learnt a great deal from observing John Smeaton's methods. John Smeaton was replaced by **James Brindley** (1716-1772) in 1765, and two years later Robert Whitworth had become his chief surveyor and draughtsman.

James Brindley delegated work to his assistant including plans for sections of the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal, the Droitwich Barge Canal and the Oxford Canal. His next projects were farther afield in Ireland, then followed canal projects in the North of England. In 1769 he spent three months in Devon and Somerset surveying possible routes for a ship canal linking the English Channel to the Bristol Channel. Next he made a survey for the Andover Canal before joining James Brindley to advise on improvements to the River Thames.

In 1771 he was admitted to the newly formed Society of Civil Engineers. During the succeeding years he acted as a consultant, assessing plans and producing reports, becoming one of the leading canal engineers of his generation. In 1793-4 he reported on his survey for a suggested Dorset & Somerset Canal and carried out detailed surveys for the Somerset Coal Canal.

Both his sons, Robert and William joined their father on canal projects.

Robert Whitworth died aged sixty-four in Halifax, whilst working on the Leeds to Liverpool Canal.

[Alec Skempton, *A Biographical Dictionary of Civil Engineers in Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. 1, 2002; online at jim-shead.com/waterways/people, from which the following works in Somerset are taken]

English & Bristol Channel canal schemes for James Brindley, firstly, investigated a possible canal from the River Parrett near Langport to Seaton, Devon, then secondly, the Taunton to Uphill Canal Project, where he surveyed a line for a canal and produced routes from Topsham via Exeter, Cullumpton, Tiverton and Wellington to Taunton. The River Tone Navigation was then to be used to take craft to Burrowbridge, and from there a further canal would go past Bridgwater, Glastonbury, Wells and Axbridge to Uphill, near Weston-super-Mare, 1768-9, unexecuted

Grand Western Canal, surveyed the proposed line for a canal from Topsham up the Clyst and Culm valleys by Cullompton, then s. of Sampford Peverell with a branch to Tiverton, past Runnington, n. of Wellington to Bradford-on-Tone and the river Tone at Taunton, about half a mile above the Town Bridge, 1792, mostly unexecuted

River Parrett, commissioned to examine unspecified proposals and to estimate the costs of their completion, 1796

WIDDICOMBE, William Henry Charles b. 1897 and **Sidney David N.** 1901-1963 *surveyors*

The brothers, William and Sidney Widdicombe were born at Shepton Mallet, the sons of Henry Widdicombe (b. 1874), a gents outfitter, and Margaret Nekrews. The family lived at Nos. 51 and 52 High Street.

William Widdicombe was jointly Surveyor to Yeovil Rural District Council from 1931, with Charles Wilson.

Sidney Widdicombe was Surveyor to Frome Rural District Council from 1931, and in 1939 he was joined by Harold Burt.

WIGHTMAN, John 1800-1881 *iron founder*

John Wightman was a farmer from Lidmarsh, who in 1828 established an iron foundry in an existing smithy, off Holyrood Street, Chard. By 1830 he was listed as a *brass and iron founder*, and in 1839, as a *patent plough manufacturer*. He lived at Holyrood House (designed by Richard Carver), next to the Parish Church until his wife Sarah died in 1843, when he moved across the road to live at the entrance of his works.

The previous year he had been joined in partnership by local ironmonger Charles Dening.

When John Wightman retired in 1867, their partnership was dissolved, and the firm became C. Dening and Company.

[Derrick Warren, *Dening of Chard Agricultural Engineers 1828-1965*, 1989]

John Wightman in partnership with Charles Dening:

St John the Baptist, Chard, attrib. with churchyard gates, 1842 [information from Julian Orbach]

Corn Mill, Combe Sydenham, overshot wheel, 1846 [Exmoor National Park, *HER* MS011604]

Cast iron grave markers and crosses, installed across Somerset, the West Country and as far a field as Scotland, 1876-1904, also cast iron mile posts as at Galhampton [foundry marks; Warren, 1989]

Gas lamp posts, Ilminster [foundry marks; Warren, 1989]

John Wightman grave stone iron railings, 1881 [foundry mark; Warren, 1989]

John Wightman:

South End Schools, Chard, 1874, builder James Hawker [Gosling and Berry, *Around Chard, Crewkerne and Ilminster*, 2002, 28]

WIGHTWICK, George 1802-1872 *architect*

George Wightwick was born near Mold, Flintshire, the only son of a country gentleman. From 1818 to 1823 he was an articulated pupil of The London surveyor-architect Edward Lapidge (1779-1860). After touring Italy, he worked for John Soane, becoming the ageing architect's secretary-companion.

In 1827 he published *Select views of Roman antiquities*, and a volume of essays. But by 1829, having failed to establish himself as an architect in London, George Wightwick moved to Plymouth and was invited by John Foulston (1772-1841), then nearing retirement, to enter into partnership.

George Wightwick mainly worked on buildings in Devon and Cornwall. Following his marriage to Caroline Damant, his brother-in-law, the architect and surveyor Walter Damant, became his partner. Oswald Cornish Arthur was an articulated pupil in his office.

George Wightwick wrote and lectured assiduously, and was possibly the first architectural journalist. He was author of *The Palace of Architecture; a Romance of Art and History*, 1840, and more especially, *Hints to Young Architects*, first published in 1846.

In 1851 having apparently falling foul of architectural fashion he retired prematurely and moved to Clifton, Bristol, moving onto Portishead, North Somerset, four years later. Following the death of his wife died in 1867, he married the daughter of Samuel Jackson (1794-1869), the notable local watercolour artist.

[Andrew Saint, *The Image of the Architect*, 1983; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Rosamund Reid, *George Wightwick: A Thorn in the Side of the Ecclesiologists in A Church as it should be: The Cambridge Camden Society and its Influence*, 2000, 239-56]

Dinder, drawings for a villa, stables, entrance lodge, gardener's cottage, cottages and a school, presumably unexecuted, c.1857-59 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol.T-Z, 1984, 224]

WILDE, Sydney John b.1852 and **Peter George FRY** 1875-1925 *architects and surveyors*

Sydney Wilde was born in Islington, London, the second of five children of surgeon John Wilde, and his wife Mary. In 1861 the family were living in Winchester, Hampshire, and ten years later he trained as an architect in the City. By 1886 he had moved to Somerset, and married Sarah Brown in Bridgwater. The couple lived in Weston-super-Mare, and in 1889 he designed the purpose-built Transatlantic Cable Terminal building in the town. Elsewhere in Weston-super-

Mare he added the apsidal end to the Church of St Saviour in 1890-2. By 1911 he was married to Sarah (b. 1863).

In c.1900 he was joined in partnership by Wells born architect Peter George Fry. Peter George Fry was the eldest son of Peter Fry (b. 1844), a corn dealer, and his wife Emma.

Wilde and Fry practised from Weston-super-Mare and added the nave to St Saviour and reordered the Church of St Peter and St Paul at Bleadon. Their partnership was formally dissolved in January 1910.

Peter Fry went onto design St Paul, Weston-super-Mare in 1911-12. By 1914 he had joined William Jane in partnership. Later he formed a partnership with Paterson and Harold Jones.

Unidentified shop premises, Burnham-on-Sea, c.1905, builders Gleed Brothers [information from Julian Orbach]

WILKINS, William 1778-1839 architect

Born in Norwich, the son of architect William Wilkins senior (1751-1815). William Wilkins junior was an articled pupil of his father then studied at Cambridge University, becoming a Fellow of Caius College. He travelled extensively in Italy, Greece and Asia Minor before setting up in practice in Cambridge in 1805.

He was Surveyor to the East India Company from 1824, and appointed Professor of Architecture at the R.A. in 1837.

William Wilkins built up a large and successful practice designing Downing College, Cambridge, and the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London. He was an acknowledged leader of the Greek architectural revival movement and his published works included the *Antiquities of Magna Graecia*, 1807, *The Civil Architecture of Vitruvius*, 1812, and *Remarks on the Topography and Buildings of Athens*, 1816.

[Rhodri Liscombe, *William Wilkins 1778-1839*, 1980; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Kingweston House (built 1785-78), Kingweston, remodelled and added the Greek Doric portico, 1824-5 [Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd Series, 1828; Jackson, *Nineteenth Century Bath-Architects and Architecture*, 1991, 44; Dunning, *Somerset Families*, 2002, 31; Colvin, 2008, 1125]

Kingsdon House (Kingsdon Manor School), Kingsdon, attrib., 1833, the House was, however, reconstructed and greatly enlarged in 1864 [VCH, vol.v, 1974, 114]

WILKINSON, George 1814-1890 and William 1819-1901 architects

Both George and William Wilkinson were born in Witney, Oxfordshire, the only sons of carpenter, builder and auctioneer, William Anthony Wilkinson (1782-1838).

George Wilkinson, the eldest of six children, apparently did not receive any formal training as an architect but as early as 1835, aged only twenty-one, he won a competition to design the Poor Law Union Workhouse at Thame. Other workhouses followed in Oxfordshire, as at Whitney and Chipping Norton, and elsewhere. In the West Country he designed the workhouses at Cricklade, Wootton Bassett and Devizes all in Wiltshire, Dorchester, Dorset, Honiton, Devon, as well as at Chard and Wincanton in Somerset.

George Wilkinson was briefly County Surveyor for Oxfordshire before leaving England for Ireland in January 1839 to become chief architect of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners. Whilst in Ireland he was responsible for the design and erection of some 130 workhouses. In 1850 he returned to Whitney to marry Mary Clinch.

He retired from the post with the Poor Law Commissioners in 1855 and settled in Dublin. However, he continued to practise as an architect for a further thirty-two years, during which time he acted for at least three railway companies, and built the Harcourt Street railway terminus.

He wrote *Practical Geology and Ancient Architecture of Ireland*, 1845, and eventually left Ireland in 1887 and returned to England, living at Twickenham in West London, where he died three years later.

His younger brother William Wilkinson entered the family auctioneering business and was variously described in local directories as an auctioneer, appraiser, land surveyor, estate agent and builder. As with his brother, it is very unlikely that he received formal architectural training, yet in 1856 he left Witney and opened an office in Oxford as an architect. The following year he succeeded John Chessel Buckler, as architect to the Oxfordshire Police Committee.

During the next thirty years William Wilkinson was primarily concerned with the development of north Oxford and published a book of his designs entitled *English Country Houses*, 1870 (a second augmented edition was published in 1875).

In 1881 he took into partnership his nephew and former pupil, Harry Wilkinson Moore (1850-1915). Five years later he retired and moved into the Randolph Hotel in Oxford, arguably one of his most accomplished buildings.

Other members of the wider family who also became architects included William Wilkinson Rolfe (b.1850), his brother Clapton Crabb Rolfe (1845-1907) and his son Benedict Hugh Rolfe (b.1874). [Andrew Saint, *Three Oxford Architects*, n.d.]

George Wilkinson:

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Crewkerne Road, Chard, 1836-38, dem., 1974 [Cooper and Morrison, *The English and Welsh Workhouses of George Wilkinson*, *Georgian Group Journal*, XIV, 2004, 104-130]

Poor Law Union Workhouse, Wincanton, 1836-38, builder Maurice Davis, closed in 1973, and subsequently dem. [Legg, *Old Wincanton*, 1992, 87 photo; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 47 and 97 illust]

William Wilkinson:

Vicarage (built 1711), West Huntspill, additions to w. end, 1870 [SHC DD/Bbm/180; *VCH*, vol.viii, 2004, 108 illust; not included in the extensive list of works published by Andrew Saint in his paper, *Three Oxford Architects*]

WILLCOX, William John 1839-1928 *architect & surveyor*

William Willcox was born in Bathwick, Bath, the seventh child of John Willcox (b. 1796), court bailiff, and Rachel. From the age of about fourteen he was an articled pupil of local architect James Wilson. On completion of his pupilage he joined the London practice of William Eden Nesfield (1835-1888), as an assistant. By 1862 he had won the architectural competition to design the Methodist Schools in Frome and returned to Bath to rejoin the practice of James Wilson, becoming a partner in 1865. In 1879 his design, with Stuart Colman, for a University College in Bristol was illustrated in *The Building News*.

Another former pupil of James Wilson, his own son, James Buckley Wilson, was also made a partner in 1875, before leaving to practice on his own account in Swansea, ten years later.

By 1881 **Thomas Ames** (1856-1910) had joined the practice, and was boarding with William Willcox at Hampton Hall, Bathampton. Thomas Ames was born in Kilmersdon the son of Thomas Ames (1814), a landowner, and Joyce Flower (b. 1822). He was educated at Clifton College, Bristol.

Following the retirement of James Wilson, Thomas Ames remained in partnership with William Willcox until c.1886. In that year he married Florence Loise Wilton. By 1891 the couple had moved to Millbrook, Southampton, Hampshire, and...*living on their own means*. Thomas Ames died aged fifty-three at Folkestone, Kent, and was buried back in his home village of Kilmersdon.

William Willcox was County Surveyor for Somerset from 1883, a post he held singularly and jointly until 1908. Two years later he was appointed the first County Architect, when aged seventy, and was still designing buildings for the County Council as late as 1920.

Both posts would have been carried out on a part-time basis which enabled him to continue his own private practice in Bath and following his retirement in 1924 his practice was continued by William Benjamin Rolfe and Gilbert Eyre Peto.

William Willcox was twice mayor of the City of Bath. He died at his home Hampton Hall, in September 1928.

William Willcox was married to Eliza Woolliston (b. 1851), and their son William Percival Mountford Willcox (1875-1963) also practised as an architect, and was an assistant in the Air Ministry in 1910.

William Willcox:

Wesleyan Ministers' Houses and Schools (Protestant College), Wesley Slope, Frome, architectural competition winning design from eighteen entrants, 1862-4 [*The Builder*, 1862, 336, 924; Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 52; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset North and Bristol*, 2011, 519]

William Willcox in partnership with James Wilson and James Buckley Wilson:

St Anne, Burnham-on-Sea, bay windows and stable, 1876 [RIBA Drawings Collection]
 Town Hall and Market House with Clock Tower, Wincanton, 1877-78, rebuilt after a fire [RIBA Drawings Collection; Sweetman, *The History of Wincanton, Somerset*, 1903, illust. facing 187; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 51]
 St Mary Major, Ilchester, new s. aisle, reseating and general repairs, 1879-81, builder Joseph Bladwell [RIBA Drawings Collection; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1879/4; *Western Gazette*, 26 September 1879]
 Stables at Glencot, Wookey, 1881 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

William Willcox in partnership with James Wilson and Thomas Ames:
 Stuckey's Bank, No.5 South Street, Wincanton, 1883, bombed 1944 [RIBA Drawings Collection; Bowden, Wincanton, 1985, 74 photograph]
 St Nicholas, Holton, restored, 1883-85, vestry rebuilt, n. aisle and organ chamber added by William Willcox, 1887-8 [RIBA Drawings Collection; SHC D/D/Cf/1887/6; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 252]
 St John the Baptist, Horsington, rebuilt the existing church of 1818-19, except the w. tower and the porch, 1884-5, [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 130]

William Willcox in partnership with Thomas Ames:
 St Mary Magdalene, Barwick, restored and enlarged, rebuilt chancel, new nave and s. aisle roofs, 1885 [SHC D/D/Cf/1885/2]
 Stuckey's Bank, Yeovil, alterations, 1885 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

William Willcox:
 Vicarage, Holton, minor rear extension, 1886 [RIBA Drawings Collection; SHC D/D/Cf/Bbm/267]
 Police Station, Leigh Road, Street, 1887 [McGarvie, *Guide to Historic Street*, 1986; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 190]
 Police Station, Blenheim Road, Minehead, 1889, replaced by the new police station and magistrates' court in 1937 [SHC Q/AP/43, 71]
 Police Station, Magistrates Court and Sergeants House, Victoria Street, Wellington, 1890, continued in use until 1966 [Allen, *Yesterday's Town: Wellington*, 1987, 62 and 64 illust; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 71 illusts.]
 County Police HQ, Benedict Street, Glastonbury, Police Sergeant's House and other buildings, 1891-4, builder Fred Huish of Street, minor alterations to convert offices to a court house for petty sessions, 1910-11 [RIBA Drawings Collection; Somerset Constabulary, *The History of the Force 1856-1956*, 3, 7 and 30; SHC Q/AP 37, 65 and D/B/gla 2/1/3]
 Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, added staircase, c.1894 [de Viggiani, *Two Estates*, 1988, 89, Illust.]
 Infants School, Somerton, additions, 1894 [SHC D/PI/16/1]
 Boys Grammar School and Head Master's House, Charlton Road, Shepton Mallet, 1898-99, opened 1902 and closed 1918 [Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 601; Davis, *Shepton Mallet Then and Now*, 2014, 165-6 photos]
 Police Station and Magistrates Court (built 1858), North Street, Wiveliscombe, extended, 1899
 Memorial Hall, Somerton, 1901 [RIBA Drawings Collection]
 Police Station and Courthouse, Lady Street, Dulverton, 1902-4, builder Henry James Spiller and G B Fisher & Son [Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exbridge*, 2002, 92, photo.]
 Charlton House (rebuilt by **Thomas Charles Bastard** (1772-1864) in c.1805), Charlton Musgrove, added porch, 1903 [RIBA Drawings Collection]
 Police Station, North Street, Langport, attrib. 1904 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 400]
 Police Cottages, Burton Place, Taunton, a pair of semi-detached houses, 1914 [RIBA Drawings Collection]
 Police Station and house, Bishops Lydeard, 1915, builder John Twyford of Bishops Lydeard [Hinton, *The Story of Bishops Lydeard 1291-1991*, 1991, 27]
 Court House, Wincanton, 1920 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

WILLEMENT, Thomas 1786-1871 *stained glass artist*
 Thomas Willement was born at St Marylebone, London.

Like many early nineteenth century stained glass artists, Thomas Willement started his career as a plumber and glazier. The two trades were linked at that time because both required the skills of working with lead.

His first window dates from about 1812, and was a heraldic design for a Cornish family. For the next thirty years, much of his output was heraldic coats-of-arms. In this area of stained glass work he became a leading authority and published a number of books including *Regal Heraldry: the Armorial Insignia of the Kings and Queens of England, from Coeval Authorities*, 1821. It was claimed that through his observations of stained glass of old windows, he reinvented the ancient method of designing windows, which led to Thomas Willement being referred to as...*the Father of Victorian Stained Glass*.

By 1839 Thomas Willement received the patronage of the architect Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin. Unfortunately, three years later they suffered a falling out when Augustus Pugin accused him of being mercenary. This upset did not, however, set back Thomas Willement's success. He advertised himself as...*Stained glass artist to Queen Victoria and William IV*, and examples of his royal work can be seen at St George's Chapel, Windsor and Hampton Court. His stained glass windows are usually signed with his initials TW in a shield.

By 1845 Thomas Willement had become wealthy enough to be able to purchase Davington Priory near Faversham in Kent. He restored and extended the medieval nunney to create a home where he lived for the rest of his life.

St Leonard, Butleigh, e.window, 1829, made for e.chapel that was dem. 1851, and the window was removed to its present position, and made stained glass window near the s. porch designed by Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin, 1851 [Synge, *Butleigh a thousand years of a Somerset parish*, 1974, 47; Cowen, 1985, 178; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 101]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, stained glass windows of c.1832-5, 1845 and 1846, and painted the vault of the Lady Chapel, 1845 to his designs and at his own expense [Cowen, *A Guide to Stained Glass in Britain*, 1985, 182; Colchester, *Wells Cathedral*, 1987, 139 photo, 140 and 141; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 666, 667 and 678]

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, stained glass window originally made for St Mary, Charlton Mackrell, 1838, moved to Lytes Cary in 1912 as part of the restoration works by Charles Edward Ponting [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 417]

St Leonard, Marston Bigot, five stained glass windows, for the e. window he incorporated the Earl of Cork's collection of sixteenth-century glass mainly from Flanders and the Rhineland, whilst two nave windows were designed with Eleanor Vere Boyle, whose husband was rector of the Church, 1845-57 [McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot-The Story of Marston House and the Earls of Cork and Orrery*, 1987, 145; *The Building Conservation Directory, Special Report on Historic Churches*, 26th Edition, August 2019, 16-18 illust.]

WILLETT, William S. builder

Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, new staircase [de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 89 drawing]

WILLIAM, William George

Art and Technical School, Courtland Road, Wellington, 1899 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

WILLIAMS, Albert Theodore 1896-1968 surveyor

Albert Williams was born in Yeovil, the eldest son of police officer William H.T. Williams, and his wife Emma. By 1901 the family were living in Chew Magna, and then Bridgwater.

From 1928 until 1934 he was joint Surveyor to Williton Rural District Council with Reginald Jackman.

Albert Theodore Williams married Margaret Dunford and died at Taunton in 1968.

WILLIAMS, Edward-see Charles Frederick Edwards

WILLIAMS, Henry Joseph 1842-1912 architect

Henry Williams was born in the St Pauls area of Bristol the son of Mark Castle Williams (b.1818), a carpenter-builder. By 1871 he was describing himself as a builder-surveyor, employing twenty-four men and three boys. Ten years later he had moved to Whiteladies Road in the City, and by then was practising as an architect and surveyor.

In 1911, then aged sixty-nine, he was living in Brislington.

Henry Williams built a number of important buildings in Bristol including the famous Everard's Printing works in Broad Street in 1900, with its iconic ceramic facade by William James Neatby (1860-1910), the Stock Exchange and Armada House (the offices of the Bristol Water Company), both in 1903.

Bank converted to shop, Chard 1878 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 9 November 1878]

Malthouse for Chard Brewery, Chard, 1878 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 22 June 1878]

Corn Exchange, added to the rear of the Town Hall, built 1834-35 to designs of Richard Carver, Fore Street, Chard, 1883 [*The Builder*, 1883b, 573; *Taunton Courier* 24 October 1883; *Chard and Ilminster News*, 27 October 1884]

Queen Victoria's Jubilee ornate gas lamp standard, e. end of Fore Street, Chard, 1887-88, dem. in the 1950's [*Western Gazette*, 12 October 1888; Gosling and Huddy, *Chard and Ilminster in old photographs*, 1992, 32 photo]

WILLIAMS, James Peachy 1808-1879 *land agent and surveyor*

Born in Bristol, James Peachy (sometimes spelt Peachey) Williams was living in Bridgwater by 1840, before moving to back to his home City by 1844, and living in the Clifton area, with his wife Sophia and their seven children.

He produced tithe, estate and glebe maps in Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire and Somerset.

James Peachy Williams died aged seventy-one at Kensington in London.

Tithe apportionment Maps in Somerset for Westonzoyland, 1836, Moorlinch, 1836, Ashcott, 1838, Biddisham, 1838, Huntspill, 1838, Axbridge, 1839, East Brent, 1840, Chedzoy, 1840, Meare, 1842, and Puriton, 1842 [Kain and Oliver, *The Tithe Maps of England and Wales: A Cartographic Analysis and County-by-County Catalogue*, 1995, 437, 441, 445 and 448]

WILLIAMS, Robert 1811-1884 *builder-surveyor*

Robert Williams was born at Sampford Brett, near Williton, the son of Richard and Elizabeth Williams. By 1871 he was living at Higher Weacombe Farm, West Quantoxhead.

Wesleyan School (founded 1811), Dunster, 1853 [SHC DD/EDS/3147]

Vicarage (built by Richard Carver in 1832), Minehead, additions, 1861 [SHC D/D/Bbm/138]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Harbour Road, Watchet, 1870-71, originally to be designed by Alexander Lauder, but the Chapel Trustees...*resolved to go no further with him...* and he was replaced by Robert Williams, who was a Chapel trustee, builder John Pearse [SHC, *Chapel Building Committee minute book*, 17 September 1870]

WILLIAMS, William Edward 1842-1914 *architect and surveyor*

William Edward Williams was born in Belper, Derbyshire, the eldest son of Edward Williams. By 1851 the family had moved to Tiverton. Later he practised as an architect and surveyor from the Town, and died there aged seventy-two.

Board School, Withypool, 1876, builders John Bushen and John Adams [foundation stone inscription]

WILLIS, Robert 1800-1875 *clergyman, academic, engineer and architectural historian*

Robert Willis was born in London, and became a man of many talents, including being a Professor at Cambridge University. However, he is probably best remembered for his extensive architectural writings for which he was awarded the RGM of the RIBA in 1862.

[Alexandrina Buchanan, *Robert Willis (1800-1875) and the Foundation of Architectural History*, 2013]

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, lecture to the British Archaeological Association and to the Archaeological Institute, 1851 [Buchanan, 2013; Robert Willis's sketchbooks are in the Cathedral archives]

Glastonbury Abbey, Glastonbury, prepared an album of sketches and read a paper on the *Architectural History of Glastonbury Abbey*, 1865, published, 1866 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, 246-7]

WILLIS, Thomas-see Benjamin Holloway

WILLMAN, John Henry Hilary 1883-1970 *architect*

John Willman was born at Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, the son of Robert Willman, a farmer and butcher and his wife Lizzie. He was an articled pupil of local architects Edward

Sharman and Caleb Archer. In 1911, after working as an architects assistant in Putney, London, he became the junior partner of Frederick Roberts in Taunton. After Frederick Robert's retirement in 1928, John Willman continued the practice (retaining the joint practice names of Roberts & Willman) in partnership with **Arthur Philip Stoner** (1888-1963).

Arthur Stoner was born in Brighton. From 1905 until 1908 he studied at the local Technical College, whilst an articled pupil with W.C.F. Gillam. He then was an assistant architect in both Northamptonshire and Derbyshire County Councils, before serving in the Royal Engineer in the First World War. Arthur Stoner qualified as an architect in 1919.

Presumably, John Willman was a Roman Catholic as he designed a number of R.C. churches in the Clifton Diocese, including Keynsham, 1935, Weston-super-Mare, begun 1939, Chippenham, Salisbury, Westbury-on-Trym, as well as at Wellington and Glastonbury. The Clifton Diocese described the style of his churches as... *Willmanesque*.

John Willman lived at Wall House, Staplegrove, eventually retired in 1950 and sold the practice to local architects and town planners, Louis Steer & Robin Shirley-Smith. As for Arthur Stoner he moved back to East Sussex, living in Lewis until he died in 1963, aged seventy-five.

John Willman in partnership with Frederick Roberts:

Taunton School, Taunton, two semi-detached boarding houses-Wills, 1911-12, builders Potter & Sons of Taunton [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 116]

School (built 1837), Blagdon, unexecuted rebuild, 1912 [SHC C/CA/School plans]

St Mary Magdalene, Taunton, Askwith memorial Chapel, 1912 [SHC D/D/Cf/1912/49]

Village Hall, East Quantoxhead, 1914 [information from Diana Crighton]

Chapel Cleeve, Old Cleeve, attrib. refronting and enlarging westwards 1913-14, interiors refitted with oak panelling, richly decorated ceilings by George Percy Bankart, and an Elizabethan carved oak overmantel from a building in Taunton Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 509]

Quay Lane, Minehead, additions to cottage, 1915 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/575]

Gordon Mead, Minehead, additions and alterations, 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/631 and 633]

Homeleigh, Minehead, alterations, 1920 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/632]

War Memorial, Martlet Road/St Michaels Hill, Minehead, 1921 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/637]

Hagley, Alcombe Coombe, Minehead, additions, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/656]

Hospital, The Avenue, Minehead, additions, 1922 [SHC D/U/M/657]

Northbrook Lodge, Staplegrove Road, No.61, Taunton, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/890]

Wellington Road, Marshalsea Brothers Limited, Taunton, showroom, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/885]

Yondercot, Cheddon Road, Taunton, rear additions, 1922 [SHC D/B/ta/24/1/53/884]

Foresters Arms, Dunster, minor alterations, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/47]

Newcombe's West Somerset Stores and Restaurant, corner of The Avenue/Blenheim Road, Minehead, 1923-4, now The Owls Restaurant [OD]

Church Street, Minehead, nine cottages, 1924 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/665]

Netherleigh, Blenheim Road, Minehead, additions, 1925 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/678]

Village Hall, Porlock, main hall, 1925, foundation stone laid 1925 by Mary Lovelace [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/55]

Village Hall, Alcombe, Minehead, 1925-26 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 457-8]

Mount Nebo, Taunton, demolished Mount Nebo House, laid out the estate and designed the houses, probably including No.2 (Mount Nebo House), Nos. 5 and 7, 15, 17, and 19-25 Mount Nebo together with Nos.6-22 (St Georges Terrace) Middleway, pre 1926, competition winning scheme [Bush, *Jerboult's Taunton*, 1983, 35]

Halsway Manor, Stogumber, additions, c.1926 [*Who's Who in Architecture*, 1926]

The Parks House, The Parks, Minehead, 1926, builders JW Burt & Sons [OD]

Municipal Hall, formerly the Grammar School, Corporation Street, Taunton, survey drawings, 1927 [SHC A/CMY/457]

Wyndham Hall, Taunton Castle (incorporating a sixteenth century carved front oak door frame from the Spread Eagle, North Street, Taunton (dem. when the Post Office was built in 1911), 1927 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 617]

Gladstone Street, Taunton, cottage for Sanitary Steam Laundry 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1260]

High Street, Taunton, tea-room behind White's Restaurant, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1265]

Holway Hill, Taunton, four houses, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1277]

Kingston Road, Taunton, bungalow, 1927 [SHC D/B/ta/1/66/1278]

Egremont Hotel, Williton, minor additions, 1927 [SHC D/R/wil24/1/62]

John Willman in partnership with Arthur Philip Stoner:
 Bampton Street, Minehead, shops and garages, 1928 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/702]
 Public Baths, St James's Street, Taunton, 1928-29, builders F. & E. Small, dem., 2018 [stone plaque on the building]
 Plume of Feathers, Minehead, minor works, 1929 [SHC D/U/M/22/1/703]
 St Andrew, Rowbarton, Taunton, alterations, 1930-31 [*Taunton Courier*, 14 January 1931]
 Rowbarton Brewery, Kingston Road, Taunton, plans for a Barley Store, 1935, not built [Miles, *Perfectly Pure: A Directory of Somerset Brewers*, 2007, 94]
 St George R.C. Church Hall, Taunton, 1932-33, builder James Victor Baker [*Taunton Courier*, 21 December 1932]
 St Teresa's School, Friday Street, Minehead, Gymnasium, 1936
 St John Fisher R.C. Church, Wellington, 1937-40, converted from Sir John Popham's Almshouses and inserted long windows in left hand range [Allen and Bush, *The Book of Wellington*, 1981, 28 and 97 illusts; Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 208; Marshall, *Wellington Through Time*, 2009, 57 illusts.]
 St Mary R.C. Church, Magdalen Street, Glastonbury, 1939, opened July, 1940, replaced Chapel of 1886, builder H.W. Pollard & Sons [*Somerset County Gazette*, 6 July 1940; *VCH*, vol.ix, 2006, 42]

WILLS, Frank William 1852-1932 *architect*

Frank Wills was born in Bristol the son of Henry Overton Wills, a partner in the firm of tobacco importers and cigarette manufacturers. After training as an architect, from 1874 to 1881 he was a partner of Vincent William Voisey (1845-1891).

Frank Wills designed the family tobacco warehouses (W.D. & H.O. Wills), and the City Museum & Art Gallery (with Houston & Houston of London), amongst many other buildings in and around Bristol.

He was a City Councillor from 1908, and Lord Mayor in 1911. In the following year Frank Wills was knighted for his services to local government. In 1922 he was elected president of Taunton School.

His son **John Bertram Wills** (1883-1928) was also an architect and worked in partnership with his father.

[Sarah Whittingham, *Nonesuch*, vol. 6 (1), 1995, 24-26]

Northmoor, Dulverton, Sir Frederick Wills, the Bristol tobacco magnet bought the Northmoor Estate to which Sir Frank Wills added various estate buildings including Marsh Hill, Dulverton, gamekeepers cottage, 1902, Hinam Cross, Dulverton, two cottages, 1905 and Kennels Farmhouse, Northmoor Hill, 1907 [SHC D/R/dul/24/11, 1/6, 1/29 and 1/39]

Mountsey Hill, Dulverton, two workmen's cottages, 1902 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/16]

Ashwick, Dulverton, additions and alterations, 1903 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/16]

Guildhall Terrace, off Fore Street, Dulverton, three cottages, 1904 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/10]

Baron's Down, Brompton Regis, two cottages, 1904 [SHC D/R/dul/24/1/22]

Taunton School, Taunton, classrooms, 1904, Chapel, 1906-7, Library, 1911-12, builders Cowlins of Bristol [Record, *Proud Century-The first hundred years of Taunton School*, 1948, 110, 116-17 and 183; *archiseek.com*, illust]

R.C. Church of the English Martyrs, Fore Street, Chard, 1925-26 [Harding, *The Diocese of Clifton 1850-2000*, 1999, 100-1]

WILLS, John 1846-1906 *architect*

John Wills was born in Dodbrook, Kingsbridge, South Devon, the son of William (b.1815) a builder and Mary Wills. He trained as a carpenter-builder under his father from the age of about fifteen, then in c.1868 he set up in practice as an architect in Dodbrook, but his first major commission for a Wesleyan Methodist Church in the nearby town of Dartmouth, did not materialise until 1874. Two years later facing bankruptcy he moved away from the South Hams and settled in Derby, where he found a beneficial niche designing nonconformist chapels.

He married Jane Ross, and the couple had four children, two boys and two girls.

John Wills built a large number of buildings in and around Derby, and elsewhere, including the family home aptly named Dodbrook. But it is the two hundred, or so, chapels he designed or remodelled for the Methodists, Congregationalists and Baptists that he is now best remembered. In particular, he specialised in improving acoustics in religious buildings, and was author of the manual *Hints to Trustees of Chapel Property and Chapel Keepers*.

John Wills was a preacher in the Primitive Methodist Church, as well as an active local politician. In 1903 he took his two sons into partnership. The practice became John Wills & Sons. John Ross Wills continued the practice into the 1920's, before moving to London and forming a partnership with an architect named Armitage.

John Wills retired to Bar Lodge, the house he built for himself back in South Devon at Salcombe. He died there in June 1906.

[*Derby Civic Society Newsletter*, January 2014]

Boden (formerly a lace mill, rebuilt 1825) Mill, Mill Lane, Chard, extensions, also workers' club and institute, entrance archway and Holly Terrace, 1892 onwards, builder F. Hill of Chard [*The Builder*, 3 September 1892; *Derby Civic Society Newsletter*, January 2014, 34, which states that he made...*extensions to Boden's Lace factory plus the almshouses and chapel there and for the same client, 30 artisans' cottages*; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 191]

WILLS, William *surveyor* of Exeter

Vicarage, Hemington, additions to the rear and wings, 1856 [SHC D/D/Bbm/122]

WILSON, Charles Andrew 1895-1974 *surveyor*

From 1931 Charles Wilson was joint Surveyor to Yeovil Rural District Council with Sidney Widdicombe.

WILSON, Harry b.1884 *architect*

Harry Wilson practised from Leeds. He was employed by Montague Burton, the tailoring chain from 1923, designing their first purpose-built store. A distinctive building design evolved that was widely used across the country often incorporating a billiards room on the upper floors. The Company's own Architects' Department was formed around 1932 and Harry Wilson continued as the Chief Architect until c.1937, when he was succeeded by Nathaniel Martin.

By 1939 Harry Wilson had retired from practise, and with his wife Florence, was living at North Lane, Leeds.

Burton's, North Street, Taunton, 1929-31, builder Reginald George Spiller, the owner of the adjoining Castle Hotel

WILSON, Henry or Harry 1864-1934 *architect, designer-craftsman*

Henry (was the name he used in professional contexts, and in his role as a teacher, whereas Harry was his christian name on his birth and marriage certificates, also on his last will and testament) Wilson was born in West Derby, Liverpool, the eldest of five children born to William Henry Wilson (1834-1914), a school teacher and his first wife Clara Louisa Broadly (1836-1898). The family moved to the village of Cloebury Mortimer in Shropshire two years later, although Harry returned to Liverpool for his early education. By 1880 he was attending Kidderminster School of Art, and in 1882 joined the office of Maidenhead architect Edward Shrewsbury (1848-1924), as an articled pupil. He then moved to London in 1884 as an improver (as an *improver* he was a supervised apprentice working part-time on a nominal wage, for the privilege of honing his professional skills and gaining experience) with church architect, John Oldrid Scott. On two days a week he studied at the Westminster School of Art.

In 1886 Harry Wilson became an assistant in the office of John Belcher, whilst continuing his studies at Westminster and in 1888 he was appointed the chief architectural assistant to the church architect John Dando Sedding, with offices in Oxford Street, London. In this role he was directly involved with John Dando Sedding's principal commissions including the London churches of Holy Trinity, Sloane Street, and the Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell, as well as Holy Trinity, Salcombe, St Clement, Bournemouth, and St Dyfrig, Cardiff.

Following John Dando Sedding's early death in 1891, Harry Wilson then aged only twenty-seven, succeeded to the practice and was assisted by Charles Archibald Nicholson and Alfred Hoare Powell, amongst others. He stayed on in Sedding's office for six years after his master's death, maintaining the practice on behalf of Sedding's son George, alongside his own incoming work. In 1897 he finally relocated his office to continue with John Dando Sedding's unfinished commissions, but more significantly concentrate on the building crafts-plasterwork, metalwork, decorative schemes, sculpture, and also jewellery. During this time Harry Wilson was briefly in partnership with Alexander Fisher (1864-1936), a goldsmith and enameller.

In 1896 he was also appointed the first editor of the *Architectural Review*, a position he held until 1901. In August of that year he married Margaret Ellinor Morse, and in the following year he

finally moved from London and built a family home, studio and workshop at St Mary's Platt near Sevenoaks in Kent.

Harry Wilson gradually withdrew from architectural practice and increasingly turned his creative skills to designing metalwork and silversmithing, and teaching at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, the Royal College of Art, and Birmingham Victoria Street School for Jewellers and Silversmiths. In 1902 he published *Silverwork and Jewellery*. In 1917 he was elected Master of the Art Workers' Guild.

Harry Wilson exhibited widely on the continent and in 1922 he left England to work and live in Paris. Following the death of his wife in 1931 he moved to Menton in Southern France, where he died on the 7 March 1934.

[Margaret Richardson, *Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement*, 1983; Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Cyndy Manton, *Henry Wilson Practical Idealist*, 2009]

Harry Wilson with John Dando Sedding:

St Mary Magdalene, Winsford, completed the restoration work began by John Dando Sedding who died at the local vicarage, 1891 [Manton, 2009, 207]

St John Evangelist, Taunton, plans by John Dando Sedding, 1890-91, revised and works completed by Harry Wilson, stalls carved by Charles Trask, screen made by Henry Longden of Sheffield, 1892 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/12; *Taunton Courier*, 10 June 1891; Church guide]

St Peter and St Paul, Bishops Hull, restored and screen, 1891-92 [SHC D/D/Cf/1891/12]

All Saints, Selworthy, minor repairs including widening the chancel steps and re-arranging the chancel, 1891-93 [Hancock, *The Parish of Selworthy*, 1897, 43; Eeles, *The Church of All Saints, Selworthy*, 1929, 16]

Harry Wilson:

St Peter and St Paul, Charlton Adam, restoration including repairs to the pulpit and choir stalls, 1892 [ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1892/3; Manton, 2009, 40 and 207]

Vicars' Close Chapel, Wells, designed panelling for repousse work with standing figures by Heywood Sumner, 1893 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 687]

St Peter and St Paul, South Petherton, tower repairs and alterations, 1895 [ICBS; *VCH*, vol.iv, 1978, 194]

St Mary, Norton-sub-Hamdon, restored the tower and w.end following a fire caused by a lightening strike in 1894, works by Charles Trask, tower screen, font, 1895, s.chapel e. window and w. window for fiftieth wedding anniversary of Charles and Susan Trask, 1904, w.doors, a memorial to Charles Trask made by Arthur Pantin, 1909, and probably the Trask Memorial cross in churchyard [Service, *Edwardian Architecture*, 1977, 212; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, 252; Durman, *Ham Hill: portrait of a building*, 2006, 54 illust; Manton, 209, 39, 40, after 96 photos of w.door and 207; Playfair, *Jewels of Somerset-Stained Glass in Parish Churches from 1830*, 2012, 45 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, after 364 illust of the font]

Courtfield, Church Lane, Norton-sub-Hamdon, possibly designed alterations and additions for Charles Trask, c.1894 [Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Norton-sub-Hamdon, 27 October 1987]

War Memorial, churchyard of All Saints, Martock, 1921, made by **William Edward Micklewright** (1862-1930), of The Yews, Norton-sub-Hamdon, the former manager of Charles Trask & Company [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 428] For the *Industrial Art Today* exhibition of 1923 William Micklewright made a oak-framed couch and panelled carved chest to designs of Henry Wilson [illustrated in the *Studio*, vol.86, 1923]

WILSON, James 1816-1900 and his son **James Buckley** 1846-1900 *architects & surveyors*

James Wilson was born in Marylebone, London, and became an articled pupil of an architect named Watson in London. By c.1840 he was in Bath and had started his own practice, doing much work for the Methodist faith, especially school buildings.

In 1843 he married Maria Buckley of Llanelli, South Wales and the couple lived in Walcot, Bath where their son James Buckley Wilson was born.

From 1852 until 1854 he had a short-term collaboration with Thomas Fuller, who had previously been his articled pupil.

From 1865, William John Willcox, who had also been one of his articled pupil, became a partner. In 1875, another former pupil, his own son, James Buckley Wilson was also made a partner. Ten years later he left Bath to practise on his own account in Swansea.

Between 1865 and 1875 the partnership entered eight architectural competitions, including two schools in South Wales.

Although his denominational affiliation is uncertain, James Wilson was responsible for the design of a number of Methodist and Nonconformist chapels, but he also built Anglican churches in Bath, including St Stephen, Landown, 1840, and St Paul, Monmouth Place, 1874. Among his public commissions were the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath, 1866, Swindon Town Hall, 1866, and Abergavenny Town Hall, 1871.

By 1881 **Thomas Ames** (1856-1910) had joined the practice.

James Wilson died at his home Woodville, Lansdown, Bath, and was buried at the nearby Lansdown Cemetery.

[*A Dictionary of Methodism in Britain and Ireland*-online]

James Wilson:

Wadbury House, Mells, 1840-1 [R.A. 1841; RIBA Drawings Collection]

Temple Methodist Church and Schools, Upper High Street, Taunton, altered church and added schoolroom, 1840, spire added before 1868, dem. by 1884, further schoolroom added 1868-9 [Stell for the RCHM, *An Inventory of Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting-Houses in the South-West of England*, 1991, 197]

St Leonard, Shipham, new church, 1841-43 [RIBA Drawings Collection; ICBS]

Christ Church, Christchurch Street West, Frome, Sunday and Infants School, unexecuted plans, 1841 [Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-The Diary of Thomas Bunn*, 2003, 94-96]

St Mary, Bruton, repairs and reseating, 1842 [ICBS]

Kinver (formerly Prews) Terrace, Burnham on Sea, 1842-43 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton, competition winning design, foundation stone laid April 1846, opened 1847, renamed Queens College in 1888, builder John Mason of Exeter, James Wilson used a very similar design for Kingswood School, Bath in 1850-1 [*The Builder*, 1846, 220, and 6 November 1847; Channon, *History of Queen's College Taunton*, n.d., 17 and 19; Seaborne, *The English School its Architecture and Organisation 1370-1870*, 254; Bush, *The Book of Taunton*, 1977, 128, illust.]

Ringwell House, Ditchheat, c.1852 with Thomas Fuller [RIBA Crozier-Cole Drawings Collection]

Vicarage, Heathfield, rebuilt, 1854, lodge, 1859, builder Edward Jeboult [RIBA Drawings Collection]

West of England Dissenters Proprietary School, Taunton, unsuccessful in competition, 1866 [*The Builder*, 1866, 628; Harper, 1983, 160]

Infants School, Wookey Hole, 1870, additions 1881 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

James Wilson in partnership with William Willcox and James Buckley Wilson:

St Anne, Burnham-on-Sea, bay windows and stable, 1876 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

Town Hall and Market House with Clock Tower, Wincanton, 1877-8, rebuilt after a fire [RIBA Drawings Collection; Legg, *The Book of Wincanton*, 2005, 51]

St Mary Major, Ilchester, new s. aisle, reseating and general repairs, 1879-81, builder Joseph Bladwell [RIBA Drawings Collection; ICBS; SHC D/D/Cf/1879/4; *Western Gazette*, 26 September 1879]

Stables at Glencot, Wookey, 1881 [RIBA Drawings Collection]

James Wilson in partnership with William Willcox and Thomas Ames:

Stuckey's Bank, No.5 South Street, Wincanton, 1883, bombed 1944 [RIBA Drawings Collection; Bowden, Wincanton, 1985, 74 photograph]

St Nicholas, Holton, restored, 1883-85, vestry rebuilt, n.aisle and organ chamber added by William Willcox, 1887-8 [RIBA Drawings Collection; SHC D/D/Cf/1887/6; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 252]

St John the Baptist, Horsington, rebuilt the existing church of 1818-19, except the w. tower and the porch, 1884-5, [*VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 130]

WIMPERIS, Edmund Walter-see Leonard Rome Guthrie

WINFIELD, Robert Orchard 1900-1965 *surveyor*

Born at Derby, Robert Winfield was the second son of Josiah Winfield (b. 1856), an iron works superintendent, and his wife Laura.

He was appointed Surveyor to Glastonbury Borough Council from 1930.

WINTER, Richard *builder*

St Michael and All Angels, Puriton, gallery of 1830 removed, and general internal works of restoration, 1859 [SHC D/D/Cf/1859/9; *VCH*, viii, 2004, 158]

WIPPELL, J & Company *church furnishers*

Joseph Wippell (1774-1859) was the seventh child of a long established farming family from Thorverton, Devon. He moved to Exeter in 1802 and entered the grocery trade.

His son, Joseph Wippell junior (1811-1894) was set up in a drapery business by his father and quickly established himself in tailoring, and as a funeral director and a decorator of churches. He developed links with the Royal Worcester Company so that he could offer encaustic tiling and marble work.

In 1851 he displayed his furnishings and the services at the Great Exhibition at the Crystal Palace. In 1879 Joseph retired and was succeeded by one of his nine children, Henry Hugh Wippell (1842-1912).

Three years later, following a fire, the opportunity was taken to build a four-storey shop and factory premises opposite Exeter Cathedral, designed by local architects Robert Warren Best (1830-1886) and Frederick James Commin (1854-1933). The building also displayed the skills of Whippell's craftsmen in metalwork engraving and carpentry. In 1902 a shop was also opened in London.

Further members of the Wippell family joined the firm following the First World War.

After 1932 the designs for stained glass windows were made by **George Bryan Cooper-Abbs** (1901-1966). He studied at Camberwell School of Art and worked mainly for J. Powell & Sons, before joining J. Wippell & Company as chief designer, a post he held until his death.

The firm is still in business today.

St Decuman, Watchet, tower screen, 1908 [SHC D/D/Cf/1908/287]

St Mary Magdalene, Wedmore, altar and reredos, 1912 [SHC D/D/Cf/1912/54]

St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove, tablet to Joseph Tanner Welch (d.1894) and his wife Rose Mary (d.1920), 1920 [Shorrocks, *The Church of St John the Evangelist, Staplegrove*, 1992, 34]

St Aldhelm and St Eadburga, Broadway, three stained glass windows, 1923-35 [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 148]

St Peter, Horton, two stained glass windows, 1924 and 1938 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 368]

St Mary, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, stained glass window, 1925

St Peter and St Paul, Churchstanton, stained glass e.window, 1935 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 205]

All Saints, Nunney, crucifix above the rood screen, 1937 [*Visit Nunney website*]

St Mary, Stoke-sub-Hamdon, stained glass window

St Leonard, Misterton, stained glass window

WITHERS, Robert Jewell 1823-1894 *architect*

Robert Withers was born in Shepton Mallet.

By 1843, aged twenty he was an articled pupil of Thomas Hellyer (1811-1894) of Ryde on the Isle of Wight. Five years later he set up in practice in Sherborne, Dorset, in partnership with William John Frenchbut. However, by 1850 he was in partnership with Thomas Austin of Bristol and Robert Howard Shout. The following year he moved onto practise in London, and lived in the St Pancras area of the City from where he designed the Lavers & Barraud glass works in Covent Garden in 1859.

Robert Withers apparently built or restored nearly hundred churches, many of them in South and West Wales, and was noted for...*a good, cheap type of brick church erected with regard to style and public worship*.

By 1871 he was married to Catherine and the couple had seven children. In 1881 the family were living in Streatham, and then Wandsworth.

George Halford Fellowes Prynne was Robert Withers's chief assistant in the late 1870s.

His younger brother, Frederick Clarke Withers (1828-1901) was also born at Shepton Mallet and having trained under Thomas Henry Wyatt, left for the United States of America in c.1851, where he became a successful architect.

[Basil Clarke, *Church Builders of the Nineteenth Century: A study of the Gothic Revival in England*, 1969]

St Mary Magdalene, Upton Noble, all rebuilt except for part of the s. chapel and the tower, s.

chapel restored externally and the arch to the chancel retained but the chancel and nave were lengthened and the earlier fenestration reproduced, also added the lychgate, 1878-80, builder John Vallis [*Frome Times*, 4 February 1880; ICBS; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol.T-Z, 1984, 257; SHC D/D/Cf/1878/8; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999, 63; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 646]
School, Upton Noble, 1882 [SHC C/E 168/1, 8; *VCH*, vol.vii, 1999]

WOOD, Francis George-see Hubert Worthington

WOOD, Henry *monumental mason*

Henry Wood was described as an...*architect and statuary* of London in 1801 working for the architect Henry Holland on a number of prestigious schemes, when he bought the yard and business of William Paty of Bristol. In 1802 he worked at Ashton Court, Bristol, and appears to have been active until c.1830 when he was succeeded by his son, also named Henry Wood. The family business survived well into the twentieth century, as in 1923 the Bristol architect Charles Denning noted that...*Henry Wood's great grandson was still operating from the workshop, originally occupied by the Paty family.*

St Peter, West Lydford, mon. to Margaret Colston (d.1812) [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 676]

St Peter and St Paul, Over Stowey, mons., 1813 and 1815 [Roscoe, *A Biographical Dictionary of Sculptors in Britain*, 2009, 1399]

St Francis, Stawell, mon. to Ann Dawbin (d.1814) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 576]

St Cuthbert, Wells, mon., 1815 [Roscoe, 2009, 1399]

St Peter and St Paul, Shepton Mallet, mons., 1815 and 1818 [Roscoe, 2009, 1399]

St Margaret, Spaxton, mon. to Revd. William Yorke (d.1817) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 572]

St Christopher, Lympham, mon. to Revd. Joseph Adam Stephenson (d.1837) [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 415]

WOOD, John, 1704-1754 and his son **John** 1728-81 *architects, surveyors & builders*

Born in Bath, the son of George Wood a local builder, John Wood senior spent his formative years working as a builder and surveyor, firstly in London, and later in Yorkshire. But by 1727 he had taken up permanent residence in Bath and turned his attentions to the improvement of the City, including the building of Queen Square, Gay Street, and The Circus. His son, John Wood the younger acted as his father's assistant. After his father's death in 1754 he took his place as the leading architect in the City, completing the Circus and adding the Royal Crescent, the New Assembly Rooms, and the Hot Bath (now the Old Royal Bath).

[J.M. Richards editor, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Timothy Mowl and Brian Earnshaw, *John Wood: Architect of Obsession*, 1988; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

John Wood the elder:

St John, Frome, consulted over the state of the church, especially the tower and spire, 1744 [Gill, *The Sheppards and Eighteenth Century Frome*, 1982; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 8 and 9]

John Wood the younger:

Mells Park House, Mells, attrib. with the design for the stable court, 1761 [Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 556]

WOOD, John 1787-1847 *land surveyor and cartographer*

John Wood was born in Midlothian, Scotland, and was reputedly brought up on a farm in North Yorkshire. He then served an apprenticeship with Alexander Calvert, a land surveyor of Richmond.

In 1811 John Wood married and the couple set up home in Edinburgh. He commenced his career as an itinerant surveyor and map-maker in earnest, with financial support from his wife who enjoyed independent means.

Between 1818 and 1826 he produced some fifty Scottish town plans, that could be purchased separately, or in a collection bound together in *A Town Atlas of Scotland*. He then turned to the

mapping of towns across England and Wales. In all John Wood produced detailed surveys of one hundred and fifty towns across Scotland, England and Wales.

He typically covered clusters of towns in a region in a single season of field work between spring and early autumn. The three Somerset town plans were variously grouped with some thirteen towns in Devon and published between 1835 and 1843. The plans were accurate, highly detailed, clearly engraved and included the names of land and property owners and residents, lists of inns, churches, industries and business premises.

During the winter months of each year John Wood returned to Edinburgh to draw a fair copy of each plan, then have them engraved, and eventually published. The prolific Scottish engraver and printer, **William Murphy** (b.1797), was responsible for engraving a large proportion of all John Wood's maps, especially those in England.

His achievements in map-making were recognised in c.1833 with his election as Director of the Land Surveyor's Society.

In July 1847, following a period of poor health, he died at the Edinburgh suburb of Portobello.

Town plans of Taunton, 1840, Chard and Crewkerne, 1841 [copies in the SHC archives]

WOOD, Joseph-see Edward Goodland

WOOD, Joseph 1822-1905 and his son **Joseph Foster Wood** 1856-1917 *architects and surveyors*

Born In Yatton, North Somerset, the only child of Joseph Wood (b. 1797), a Methodist minister, and Mary ann (b. 1802). From 1839 until 1842 Joseph Wood was an articled pupil of Exeter architect and City Surveyor, Thomas Whitaker (1801-1887). He then entered the Bristol office of Thomas Foster as an assistant, before setting up his own independent practice in 1848 when he was joined in partnership by John Foster. The partners designed, amongst many buildings in Bristol, Queen Elizabeth's Hospital School of 1844-7, the Grand Hotel, and the Colston Hall in the 1860's. The partnership lasted until John Foster died in 1880.

By 1861 he had married Catherine (b. 1843) and the couple were living in Westbury-on-Trym with their son Joseph Foster Wood.

Joseph Wood was Surveyor to the Bristol Charity Trustees, and in 1902, then aged eighty, he was elected President of the Bristol Society of Architects.

Joseph Foster Wood was born in Bedminster, Bristol and joined his father's practice as a young man, firstly as a pupil and later as a partner. Following the death of Joseph Wood, in 1906, Graham Clifford Awdry (1858-1937), who had having previously worked in the practice as an assistant, became a partner of Joseph Foster Wood.

Joseph Wood in partnership with John Foster:

Cemetery, Yeovil, competition winning design, 1858, built in 1861-63, executant architect, Robert Howard Shout [Harper, *Victorian Architectural Competitions*, 1983, 176; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 90 photo.]]

West of England and South Wales Bank, Fore Street, Taunton, 1867 [*Somerset County Gazette*, 23 February 1867; Bush, *Jeboults Taunton*, 1983, 45 and 46, illusts]

St Andrew, High Ham, repairs to roof and walls, including internal plastering, 1868-70, planned n-e vestry and organ chamber not built [SHC D/D/Cf/1868/6; ICBS]

St Michael and All Angels, Dinder, restored, 1871-72 [SHC D/D/Cf/1871/5]

United Reform Church, Paul Street, Taunton, repairs and alterations, 1874 [*Western Gazette*, 25 December 1874]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, The Avenue, Minehead, 1875-76, builders Brown & Hole, enlarged 1885-6, builder John Pearse, apparently the works were completed by John Henry Longdon [SHC D/N/wsc/4/24]

Paper Mill, Creech St Michael, designed for Alexander and Robert Sommerville, opened April 1875, builder Holbrow of Bristol, closed September 1993 [Pearson, *Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture*, 2016, 136 illust. but states that the Paper Works... *was designed by Joseph Foster, one of the least known members of the Foster dynasty of Bristol architects*]

All Saints, Langport, restored nave, removed gallery, blocked n. door, tower screen, new tracery, restored n. transept roof, wagon ceiling inside nave roof of 1845, aisle ceilings lined with pinewood, 1877 [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/1; Church guide]

Clevelands, Minehead, 1877, enlarged 1899 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 454]

St John the Baptist, North Cheriton, restored all but the tower, added n. aisle, 1878, rebuilt chancel, 1886 [SHC D/D/Cf/1877/3; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014,

Joseph Wood in partnership with Joseph Foster Wood:

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bossington, 1894-95, builders Hine & Sons of Dunster [Haw, *The Book of Luccombe and Selworthy*, 2001, 18]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cliff Street, Cheddar, 1896-97, builder Isaac Ford of Cheddar [*The Archives Photographs Series-Cheddar*, 1997, 38 illust; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 440]

Wesleyan Methodist Chapel School, The Avenue, Minehead, 1904, probably with local architect Arthur Lincoln Cox, builders Pearse & Sons [SHC D/U/M/22/1/212 and D/N/wsc/4/2/4]

WOOD, Walter Bryan-see Frederick Sandham Waller

WOODHOUSE, Alfred 1845-1907 *civil engineer*

Born at Billingford, Norfolk, the son of Frances Woodhouse, a contractor, and his wife Harriet. By 1881 he was living in Woodford, Essex, and practising as a civil engineer and working with the Somerset Drainage Commission (established in 1877). Later he moved to Hornsey, North London, and died at Edmonton.

Waterworks, Highbridge, 1886, builder August Krass, dem. [Miles, *Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, vol.7, 28]

WOODLAND, builder of Ashcott

Primitive Methodist Chapel, Catcott, 1880, closed 1923 [Cox, *Catcott-The Secret History of a Polden Village*, 2008, 100]

WOODYER, Henry 1816-1896 *church architect*

Henry Woodyer was born into an affluent family in Guildford, Surrey, the only son and youngest child of Caleb Woodyer (1766-1849), a successful surgeon. He studied at Eton College and Oxford University. After graduating in c.1838 little is known of his training to become an architect. From 1846 he is listed as an architect at No. 4 Adam Street in London where William Butterfield lived and worked. Whilst there is no conclusive evidence that Henry Woodyer was his articulated pupil he was presumably the mentor of Henry Woodyer.

Three years later, Henry Woodyer set up an independent practice from offices in Guildford, first Old Etonian to practise the profession albeit as a gentleman architect ...*a most picturesque figure, often smoking a fragrant cigar*. He was a devout High Churchman and refused to actively seek commissions, advertise, publish articles or drawings, and enter competitions. Nevertheless, commissions began to flow in from contacts he made at Eton, Oxford and from personal recommendations from High Churchmen. He declined membership of professional committees or institutions, and his only architectural colleagues were William Butterfield and George Edmund Street.

With the death of his father in 1849 he was in a position to buy a small estate at Grafham, Surrey. He adapted and extended the existing house over the next few years. From 1860 he built the Church of St Andrew at Grafham as a memorial to wife Frances Martha Bowles (1830-1852), who died giving birth to their daughter Hester Fanny Woodyer (1852-1945).

Henry Woodyer worked chiefly in Surrey, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Sussex with the majority of his commissions being churches, vicarages and village schools. In the summer he regularly took time off to cruise in the Mediterranean on his yacht.

In 1893 he moved to Padworth Croft near Reading. When he died in 1896, he was buried at St Andrew, Grafham.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; John Elliott and John Pritchard, *Henry Woodyer Gentleman Architect*, 2002]

All Saints, Kingweston, unexecuted design for a new church after falling out with Francis Henry Dickinson (1813-1890), the patron of the church and Treasurer of the influential Ecclesiological Society, 1850 (the church was eventually built in 1851-1855 to designs of Charles Edmund Giles) [SHC D/P/Kingw/8/3 and D/P/Kingw/6/1/1; *Ecclesiologist*, vol. x, 1849-50, 417; Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 207]

St Dunstan, Baltonsborough, attrib. the addition of the vestry and organ chamber, c.1865, additions made when Henry Woodyer's brother-in-law S.J. Bowles, was the curate [Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 255]

St Mary, Cloford, rebuilt and extended the chancel, added an organ chamber and vestry, restored the Horner family chapel, 1867-69 [SHC D/D/Clof/9/1/2 and D/D/SVN/2/7; *Illustrated London News*, 23 October 1869; Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 207]

Cloford House (formerly the Vicarage), Cloford, possibly by Henry Woodyer, 1860's [not included in Elliott and Pritchard, but as Henry Woodyer rarely signed his drawings it is probably impossible to compile a definitive list of his works; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 213]

St Aldhelm, Doultong, extensively restored, rebuilt and heightened the tower, replaced the crossing arches, rebuilt the chancel on the original plan but with the addition of a vestry, new windows supplied by Hardman and Company, rebuilt the s.porch, new fittings including then reredos, a chancel screen and pulpit, 1869-71, clerk of works was **George Redfern** (1828-1893) who worked for Henry Woodyer almost continuously from 1858 until 1891, with a couple of short breaks. In c.1880 he also set up an independent practice as a surveyor in Windsor [*The Builder*, vol.27, 1869, 759; *Illustrated London News*, 10 July 1869; *Wells Journal*, 1 June 1871; *PSANHS*, vol.30, 1884, 32; Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 90, 207 and 261]

St Edmund (built by Benjamin Ferrey in 1848), Vobster, attrib. with alterations, the vicar **Edward Stansfield** carved the elaborate capitals, corbels and label stops, 1870, now converted into a house [Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 255]

St George, Whatley, restored and added the n.transept, w.gallery removed as were all fittings and flooring, 1869-70, builders Frederick and William George Brown [SHC D/P/what S871/6/1/1 and D/D/Cf/1869/7; Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 208; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 714 says architect George Edmund Street]

St Leonard, Butleigh, attrib. with design of nave s. window by porch supplied by Hardman and Company, 1872 [Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 267; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 172]

St Andrew, Mells, restoration, including re-facing the chancel and porch walls with ashlar stone, chancel screen, new tiled floors, chancel fittings, pulpit, seating, and replacing the e.window with stained glass designed by Henry Woodyer, supplied by Hardman and Company, 1878-80, builder William George Brown [SHC D/P/mls 8/4/1; Elliott and Pritchard, 2002, 207-8, 264; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 555]

WOOLER, Walter Hermann-see Hans Fowler Price

WOOLEY, Edwin 1891-1974 *architectural metalwork designer*

Edwin Wooley was born in Rode, the second son of Frank Wooley (b.1867), a carpenter and joiner, and his wife Amelia. He trained as a draughtsman in an art metalworks (presumably Singers, in nearby Frome), and in 1920 married Florence Beatrice Powell. By 1939 they were living in Ruislip, London.

War Memorial, High Street, Rode, 1920, stonemason **Arthur George Oram** (1888-1969) of Wiltshire [*Stat. List for the Civil Parish of Rode*, 26 October 2009]

WORMLEIGHTON, Francis-see Thomas Jackson

WORTHINGTON, John Hubert 1886-1963 *architect*

John Hubert Worthington was born at Alderley Egde, Cheshire, the youngest son of the second wife of the eminent Manchester architect, Thomas Worthington (1826-1909). From 1905 he became the articled pupil of his oldest half-brother, Percy Scott Worthington (1864-1939), as his father was at that time nearly eighty. However, he later recalled that his father...*entered into every detail of my architectural education, and I could hardly stop him taking a hand in student competitions*. He remained with the family firm of Thomas Worthington & Sons as an assistant until 1913, then nworked for Edwin Lutyens.

After war service, he formed a partnership with **Alfred John Healey** (b.1880) and **William Stanley Grice** (c.1888-1952), practising as architects and surveyors in London. Their partnership was formally dissolved in 1921, and John Hubert Worthington rejoined the family practice.

From 1923 to 1928 he was appointed Professor of Architecture at the Royal College of Art in London, and the following year he became Slade Lecturer in Architecture at Oxford University where he also undertook a number of commissions for new college buildings and refurbished both the Radcliffe Camera and the Bodleian Library.

In 1938 he succeeded Percy Worthington as Architect to Manchester Cathedral and shortly after, principal of the family practice. He was elected PRIBA in 1943-45.

In 1949 John Hubert Worthington was knighted for his services to architecture, and in 1955 he was elected a Royal Academician.

After the Second World War, his son, Thomas Shirley Scott Worthington (1900-1981), was made a partner in the family practice.

[Alexander Stuart Gray, *Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary*, 1985; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Anthony Pass, *Thomas Worthington*, 1988]

John Hubert Worthington in partnership with Alfred Healey and William Grice:

Severalls Park Housing Estate, Crewkerne, 1919-22, scheme drawings signed by Hubert

Worthington [Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 237]

War Memorial, Severalls Park Avenue, unveiled June 1922, figure of a soldier carved by **Francis**

George Wood, artist and teacher at the Penzance School of Art (1916-1920), who also designed the war memorial at Lelant, Cornwall in 1920 [Stat. List for the Civil of Parish of Crewkerne, November 2009]

Thomas Worthington & Sons:

Middle Croft, Bossington Lane, Porlock, 1923 [SHC D/R/wil/24/1/34]

WREN, Christopher 1632-1723 *astronomer, mathematician-physicist and architect*

Christopher Wren was born at East Knoyle, Wiltshire, the son of the Revd. Dr. Christopher Wren, the local rector, and his wife Mary. His father who was also a mathematician with some knowledge of drawing and architecture, became Dean of Windsor.

Christopher Wren was educated at home and Westminster School, then from the age of only fourteen he went up to Wadham College, Oxford, where he developed an interest in anatomy and astronomy and was described as...*that miracle of a youth*. In recognition of his talents in 1653 he became a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, then four years later, Professor of Astronomy at Gresham College, London. In 1761 he returned to Oxford as Professor of Astronomy.

His architectural career began in 1663 when he was appointed a member of the Commission for repairing the old St Paul's Cathedral. His first significant commission followed with the design of the Sheldonian Theatre in Oxford opened in 1669.

In 1665 he made a study tour to France, and the following year was appointed one of the King's Commissioners charged with rebuilding London after the Great Fire. In this capacity he was directly responsible for the building of fifty-two City churches, as well as the design and supervision of the new St Paul's Cathedral.

Among many prestigious posts held by Christopher Wren during his long career was Surveyor-General of the King's Works, for nearly fifty years from 1669 until 1718, and President of the Royal Society, 1681 to 1683. He was knighted in 1673.

Christopher Wren died in 1723, aged ninety-one. His remains were buried in the s.e. crypt of St Paul's Cathedral. His son, at a later date, set up a tablet on the wall, ending with the memorable epitaph...*Reader, if you seek a monument-look around you*.

[Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1967; J.M. Richards, *Who's Who in Architecture from 1400 to the present day*, 1977; Geoffrey Beard, *The Work of Christopher Wren*, 1982; Lisa Jardine, *On a Grand Scale-The Outstanding Career of Sir Christopher Wren*, 2002; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

St Andrew, Burnham-on-Sea, two white marble angels carved by **Grinling Gibbons** (1648-1721) and **Arnold Quellin** (1653-1686) formed part of the altar commissioned from Christopher Wren in 1686 for the R.C. Chapel in Whitehall Palace, London, re-erected in Westminster Abbey in 1706, dismantled again and moved to the Church of St Andrew in 1820 [Beard, 1982, 60; Dunning, *Fifty Somerset Churches*, 1996, 49 and 50 illust; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 167 and 168]

Lytes Cary, Charlton Mackrell, a doorcase in the dining room (designed by Charles Edwin Ponting, 1907-12) that came from the Church of St Benet (now the Welsh Church), Paul's Wharf, London, designed by Christopher Wren, 1677-83 [Beard, 1982, 74; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 419]

WRIGHT, Thomas 1711-1786 *landscape-gardener and architect*

Born near Bishop Auckland, County Durham, where his father was a carpenter, from an early age Thomas Wright demonstrated a fascination with mathematics and astronomy. In 1737 he

published a number of books on the universe, and he was the first to explain the Milky Way. Following a visit to Ireland in 1746-7 he developed an interest in the historic landscape and archaeology and wrote a pioneering work, *An Introduction to the Antiquities of Ireland*.

This publication was followed by two volumes of engravings entitled *Six Original Designs of Arbours*, 1755 and *Six Original Designs of Grottos*, 1758. These *pattern books* proved highly influential to the owners of landed estates and the designs were widely copied, as with the Druids Temple, and probably the rock-work screen at Halswell Park, Goathurst by Charles Kemeys-Tynte.

[Michael McCarthy, *The Origins of the Gothic Revival*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

WYATT, John Drayton 1820-1891 *architect*

John Wyatt was born at Nailsworth, Gloucestershire. From 1837 until 1840 he was an articled pupil in London of architect Henry William Inwood (1794-1843). He studied at the R.A. Schools and by 1841 he was an assistant-draughtsman in the office of George Gilbert Scott and William Moffatt whose practice built up...*a nucleus of reliable practical men like Wyatt, who drew and detailed fluently and quickly* (David Cole in *Victorian Architecture*, 1963, 179, edited by Peter Ferriday). After the dissolution of the partnership at the end of 1845, John Wyatt continued to work for George Gilbert Scott rising to be a principal assistant and chief draughtsman with responsibility for the preparation of many fine drawings and perspectives of proposed and executed works for illustration.

John Wyatt was appointed an architect to the Diocese of Bath and Wells in 1867, a post he held until his death in 1891. He had relinquished his post with George Gilbert Scott and concentrated on his own practice which was chiefly concerned with ecclesiastical buildings.

In 1842 he assisted in the formation of the British Association of Architectural Draughtsmen, that became the Architectural Association in 1848. John Wyatt was elected president from 1850-52.

From 1852 until 1876 John Wyatt exhib. at the R.A.

Cathedral Church of St Andrew, Wells, drawings of the crypt door and a chest handle [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. T-Z, 1984, 277]

WYATT family-Samuel 1737-1807 *carpenter, architect and engineer*, **James** 1746-1813 *architect*, **Jeffry** 1766-1840 *builder-architect*, **Thomas Henry** 1807-1880, and his son **Matthew** 1840-1892 *architects*

Yeoman farmer John Wyatt (1675-1742) and his wife Jane Jackson (1677-1739) of Weeford, near Tamworth, Staffordshire had seven sons. Benjamin Wyatt (1709-1772), their sixth son, initially followed in the family tradition as a farmer, however, he soon branched out into selling timber to builders, and in due course became a builder himself. This was a short step to designing buildings, and at that time being described as an architect.

So began the Wyatt architectural, building, and artistic dynasty that lasted for the next one hundred and fifty years. During that period, twenty-eight members of the extended Wyatt family became architects, twelve were surveyors and land agents, and a further ten sculptors, painters and carvers.

Of Benjamin Wyatt's five architect sons, Samuel and James both worked in Somerset, as did two other architect members of the greater Wyatt family, Jeffry and Thomas Henry.

Samuel Wyatt was born at Weeford, in Staffordshire, the third son of architect Benjamin Wyatt and Mary Wright (b.1793). He initially worked as a carpenter on contracts at Greenwich Hospital Chapel, 1779, and Somerset House, 1782. He then established a successful architectural and building firm in his own right, initially specialising in country houses and their subsidiary estate buildings. He became a leading designer of model farms and was in the vanguard in the structural use of cast iron, new constructional techniques and patent devices.

His important official architectural appointments all date from the early 1790's. Between 1792 and 1794 he became Clerk of Works to Chelsea Hospital, Surveyor to the Mint, Surveyor to Ramsgate Harbour, and most significantly, Surveyor to Trinity House. This appointment came about as a result of his design of the lighthouse at Dungeness, Kent, in 1791.

His position as Surveyor to Trinity House was particularly important to Samuel Wyatt as it required him to combine both his architectural and engineering abilities. His main responsibility was the design and repair of lighthouses, and in the West of England that included Portland Bill, 1792, The Needles on the Isle of Wight, and St Agnes on the Isles of Scilly, both in 1806. Although

a distinguished architect Samuel Wyatt never became a member of the R.A., preferring instead the company of engineers and scientists, and his interest in these fields is seen in his membership of the Smeatonian Society of Civil Engineers, and the Royal Society of Arts.

In addition to these works and his many other architectural commissions, Samuel Wyatt also continued with his lucrative carpentry contracts, and was nicknamed...*the Chip*, because of his artisan beginnings.

[John Martin Robertson, *The Wyatts-An Architectural Dynasty*, 1979; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Marston House, Marston Bigot, alterations and additions, including the library and drawing room, c.1775 [PSANHS, 118, 1974, 19; Robinson, 1979, 258; Colvin, 2008, 1195; *Country Life*, 3 January 2018, 43-44]

James Wyatt was born at Weeford, Staffordshire, the sixth son of Benjamin Wyatt and Mary Wright. From 1762 he travelled to Italy and studied architecture in Venice under Antonio Visentini (1688-1782) for two years, and then Rome where he was inspired and greatly influenced by Giovanni Battista Piranesi (1720-1778). He...*applied himself to the study of the ancient monuments, measuring with great care the buildings considered the most worthy of attention*. He returning to England in 1768.

James Wyatt was arguably the most gifted architect member of the Wyatt dynasty, and his Italian sojourn provided the polish, accomplishment and contacts which enabled him to become one of the most fashionable architects of the late eighteenth century. This possibility was recognised early in his career when aged twenty-two, he designed the Pantheon in Oxford Street, London, 1769-72, built by his brother Samuel, who he worked with until 1774. As a popular venue for public entertainment, the Pantheon highlighted the skill of its architect to the whole of fashionable London. So much so that from 1776 he was appointed Surveyor to the Fabric at Westminster Abbey. Twenty years later he was appointed Surveyor-General and Comptroller of the Kings Works. He held both these prestigious posts for most of his life. Despite these public commissions he was however, pre-eminently a country house architect.

In 1791 James Wyatt was a founder member of the Architects' Club, that eventually lead to the creation of the Institute of British Architects. He exhib. his designs at the R.A., and in 1805 he was elected the first architect President of the Academy.

The output of his architectural practice was enormous, one of the largest of that time. But from the very beginning of his career he found it impossible to be punctual. This together with his poor organisation skills, caused endless delays and a serious lack of site supervision. By way of example, the central tower of Fonthill Abbey in Wiltshire eventually collapsed because the inverted arches specified to support the massive structure were left out by the builder.

Despite his professional success the last years of his life were overshadowed by financial difficulties, the neglect of his clients, and ill health. As a result, when he died, aged sixty-seven, following a coaching accident near Marlborough in Wiltshire, he was penniless.

James Wyatt was buried, as befitted his status, in Westminster Abbey.

[John Martin Robinson, *The Wyatts-An Architectural Dynasty*, 1979; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008; John Martin Robertson, *James Wyatt Architect to George III*, 2012]

Ammerdown House, Kilmersdon, country house, gate lodges, orangery or garden house, and stables, 1788-93, builder **Joseph Townsey** of Blandford Forum, materials from William Beckford's dem. house at Witham Friary were used to build Ammerdown House, John Linnell (1729-1796) was responsible for the furniture including gilt-frame pier tables, eight satinwood elbow chairs and two matching sofas, all of which are still in the house, though there is no proof they were actual designed by James Wyatt [*Country Life*, 16 February and 2 and 9 March 1929, 216-23, 292-98, and 330-35; Robinson, 1979, 239; McGarvie, *Witham Friary Church and Parish*, 1981, 34; May and Warren, *Glass Houses*, 1988, 104 and 105 illust., and 107; Colvin, 2008, 1051 and 1185; Mowl and Mako, *Historic Gardens of Somerset*, 2010, 125; Foyle and Pevsner, *Somerset: North and Bristol*, 2011, 79 and 80; Robertson, 2012, 145 and 323]

Hinton House, Hinton St George, alterations and additions, including castellating the north front, creating a new entrance hall and staircase, remodelled the Grand Saloon and added octagonal turrets, replaced John Soane as architect, plans dated 1801, works completed by c.1805 [Neale, *Views of Seats*, 2nd Series, iv, 1828; Linstrum, *Sir Jeffry Wyattville: Architect to the King*, 1972, 238; Robinson, 1979, 242; Colvin, 2008, 1187; Robertson, 2012, 334]

St George, Hinton St George, the Poulett family pew and chapel, 1801, after his death the works were completed by Jeffry Wyatt who was altering Hinton House at that time, 1814-15 [VCH, vol.iv, 1978, 43; not included in his Catalogue of Works in Robertson, 2012, 334]

Jeffry Wyatt (later re-named Wyatville) was born at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, the eldest son of stonemason and architect Joseph Wyatt (1739-1785), the fourth son of Benjamin Wyatt. Jeffry Wyatt was educated at the local grammar school and in 1783 left for London, to pursue a naval career. Two years later his father Joseph died, and having failed to find a place on a ship, he entered the office of his uncle Samuel Wyatt, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years, and was trained...*to understand and master the principles of surveying, measuring, draughtsmanship, costing and superintendence*. In 1792 he joined the office of his other uncle, James Wyatt, as an assistant and acquired...*a degree of taste and architectural scholarship*, and was introduced to the world of the land-owning aristocracy and gentry.

Jeffry Wyatt sent in a design each year for exhibition at the R.A. from 1786 to 1791, but the Napoleonic wars in Europe probably made it impossible for him to further his studies on the continent as was the normal practice for an aspiring architect at that time.

In 1799 he became a junior partner to a prosperous builder and carpenter, **John Armstrong** in Avery Row, off Lower Brook Street, London. Following his partner's death in 1803 the joinery section of the firm of Armstrong & Wyatt continued until c.1821, thereafter, Jeffry Wyatt sold his interest. Re-titled Armstrong & Siddons, the firm was subsequently employed by Jeffry Wyatt on a number of his major architectural commissions.

Jeffry Wyatt eventually became a very successful architect, well-known in the fashionable circles of the time. So much so in 1824 he was chosen by George IV to remodel and reconstruct Windsor Castle. In that year he was also elected a Royal Academician. Whilst working for the King he was permitted to add the distinctive suffix of *ville* to his surname, thereby creating, Wyatville, distinguishing him from the many other architects and surveyors with the Wyatt name. In 1828 he was knighted for his services at Windsor.

Despite his prominent position Jeffry Wyatville continued to work and live from Lower Brook Street until his death, although he was granted by the King an official residence in the Winchester Tower at Windsor Castle. He was buried in St George's Chapel, Windsor.

His son George Jeffrey Wyatt (1804-1833) was also an architect.

Richard Carver was an articulated pupil of Jeffry Wyatt from 1810 to 1812, at a time when he employed some ten pupils or assistants in his office.

[Derek Linstrum, *Sir Jeffry Wyatville: Architect to the King*, 1972; John Martin Robinson, *The Wyatts-An Architectural Dynasty*, 1979; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Hinton House, Hinton St George, added a *porte cochere* entrance with a central tower and flanking wings, 1814, exhib. at the R.A. and converted the w. range of the stable court into a grand entrance hall [Linstrum, 1972, 238; Robinson, 1979, 272; Colvin, 2008, 1200]

St George, Hinton St George, the Poulett family pew and chapel with a vault below was started in 1801 by James Wyatt and after his death the work was completed by Jeffry Wyatt, 1814 [VCH vol.iv, 1978, 43; Orbach and Pevsner, *Somerset: South and West*, 2014, 359]

St John, Frome, re-facing the w. front and probably constructed the arched gateway across the church forecourt fronting onto Bath Street, 1814, mason Joseph Chapman senior of Frome [W.J.E. Bennett, *History of St John, Frome*, 1866, 46-8; McGarvie, *The Book of Frome*, 1980, 114 and 128 illust; Linstrum, 1972, 236; Robinson, 1979, 272; Goodall, *The Buildings of Frome*, 1985, 9; Gill, Bath Street, Frome, 1992, 36 architect's drawing illust; Colvin, 2008, 1200]

Orchardleigh Park, Lullington, unexecuted designs for extending and remodelling the house, c.1817, the plans were drawn by **William John Donthorpe** (c.1799-1859), who was a pupil of Jeffry Wyatt's from 1817 to 1820, and it is possible that Jeffry Wyatt also designed the lodges and gates on the Frome road and Gloucester Lodge [Linstrum, 1972, 246; Robinson, 1979, 273; *Catalogue of the Drawings of the RIBA*, vol. W, 64; Mowl and Mako, 2010, 125 and 131 illust; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 576]

Marston House, Marston Bigot, added an Ionic loggia, c.1817-22 [PSANHS, 118, 1974, 20-1; Linstrum, 1972, 236; Robinson, 1979, 273; McGarvie, *The Book of Marston Bigot*, 1987, 143; Colvin, 2008, 1201]

Church School, East Woodlands, plans unexecuted (the School was built in 1835 to designs of Henry Edmund Goodridge, builder William Brown) [Longleat papers 14/3 2/12/11/4/1808 and 32/02/6/1835; McGarvie, 1980, 120 and 122; Gill, *Experiences of a 19th Century Gentleman-*

The Diary of Thomas Bunn, 2003, 95]

Thomas Henry Wyatt was born in Ireland, the son Matthew Wyatt (1773-1831) a barrister and police magistrate, and Anne Hillier of Devizes, Wiltshire. He was also the great grandson of William Wyatt (1701-1772), the second son of John and Jane Wyatt.

His parents intended that Thomas Henry Wyatt should follow a mercantile career and as such he spent some time in Malta...*to learn the beauties of cottons, coffees and calicos*. But he quickly lost interest in the fabric industry, and decided to pursue a career in architecture becoming an articled pupil of the architect Philip Charles Hardwick (1752-1829).

At the age of twenty-five he began independent practice and was almost immediately appointed District Surveyor for Hackney, a post he held until 1861. By 1836 he was the Consulting Architect to the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association constructing ten new churches in Wiltshire, including St Mary and St Nicholas at Wilton, a model of which was shown at the Great Exhibition of 1851, partly rebuilt thirty, and restored another twenty. He exhib. at the R.A. from 1835 until 1879.

Such was his work load that in 1838 he joined in partnership with Scottish born **David Brandon** (1813-1897). From 1828, and for the next five years, David Brandon was an articled pupil of London architect George Smith (1782-1869). He then studied at the R.A. Schools and won the Silver Medal in 1832. David Brandon worked on a number of large country houses including Badminton Park, Basildon Park, and Fonthill Abbey. He is also credited with the design of the Lunatic Asylum, Carmarthen, South Wales, 1879. He served on the council of the Institute of British Architects and was Vice- President in 1866-7 and 1882-5.

Their thirteen year partnership was dissolved in 1851, and from then onwards Thomas Henry Wyatt worked on his own, but was later joined by his eldest son, Matthew Wyatt.

He succeeded to a number of official appointments, including honorary architect to the Institution of Civil Engineers, consulting architect to the Commissioners of Lunacy, the ICBS, and the Diocese of Llandaff, in addition to Salisbury. Between 1847 and 1869 he entered some eleven architectural competitions and was successful in five. In 1872 and 1873 he was also an assessor in three further competitions in Windsor, Leicester and Nottingham.

Thomas Henry Wyatt was one of the most prolific architects of his time, and in his forty-eight years of practice he designed over four hundred buildings, many of which were, at least in part, the work of assistants and pupils, who included Edward Barry, John Colson and George Vials. When he received the RIBA Gold Medal in 1873 he paid fulsome tribute to his staff. Thomas Wyatt was elected PRIBA in 1870 until 1873, and from 1879 was Honorary Secretary of the Institute.

After his death, his son Matthew continued his father's practice with **Walter Lewis Spiers** (1848-1917), who had worked in the office since 1870. Matthew Wyatt died aged just fifty-two, and with his death came the end of the long line of the family of architects and surveyors.

[John Martin Robinson, *The Wyatts-An Architectural Dynasty*, 1979; Dora Ware, *A Short Dictionary of British Architects*, 1987; Howard Colvin, *A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, 2008]

Thomas Henry Wyatt in partnership with David Brandon:

St James, East Cranmore, new church, 1845-46, builder Jesse Gane [*The Ecclesiologist*, November 1846, 193; *The Builder* 14 August 1880; Robinson, 1979, 263; de Viggiani, *Two Estates-The Story of an East Mendip Village*, 1988, 36-7]

Cranmore Hall (All Hallows School), East Cranmore, alterations and extensions, 1847-48, builder Jesse Gane, rebuilt from 1866 [*The Builder*, 14 August 1880; Escott, *Somerset Historical Descriptive Biographical*, 1908, 98; Robinson, 1979, 262; de Viggiani, 1988, 61]

House for H.W. Hoskyns, Crewkerne, before 1851, possibly an early design for North Perrott Manor eventually built by Thomas Wyatt in 1878-80 [Robinson, 1979, 263]

Thomas Henry Wyatt:

Orchardleigh House and Stables, Lullington, a new country house, 1855-59, builder Daniel Jones, the interiors by Holland & Hannen of London, and the gardens were laid out by the Southampton landscape designer **William Bridgewater Page** (1821-1873) whose...*plans for a mean uncomfortable house*, were rejected [*The Builder*, 19 April, 1855 and 16 March 1867; exhib. at the R.A., 1858; Cuzner's *Handbook of Frome Selwood*, 1867, 119-120; *Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. W, 48 and 64; Linstrum, 1972, 246; Robinson, 1979, 267; Bond, *Somerset Parks and Gardens-A Landscape History*, 1998, 114; Wilson and Mackley,

Creating Paradise-The Building of the English Country House 1660-1880, 2000, 141, 143, 161 illust., 183 illust., 328 illust., 329-30; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 575 illust.]

Cranmore (or Paget's) Tower, East Cranmore, 1863-65 [Headley and Meulenkamp, *Follies-A Guide to Rogue Architecture*, 1986, 50; de Viggiani, 1988, 63; Holt, *Somerset Follies*, 2007, 72-3; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 285]

School, Lullington, 1862 [*Catalogue of the Drawings Collection of the RIBA*, vol. W, 48; Robinson, 1979, 266; Foyle and Pevsner, 2011, 552]

All Saints, Lullington, restored and nave extended w., 1861-63, builder Daniel Jones [*The Builder*, 16 March 1867 and 14 August 1880; Robinson, 1979, 266]

West Lodge, Cranmore Hall, East Cranmore, attrib., 1866 [Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 285]

Pixton Park (reputed to have been designed by a so far unidentified Exeter architect named **Hassall**, in 1803-5), near Dulverton, minor alterations and enlargements, 1870 onwards [Snell, *A Sacristan's Common place Book*, in *The Antiquary*, vol.xxxv, 137-8; *The Builder*, 14 August 1880; Robinson, 1979, 267; Dulverton and District Civic Society, *The Book of Dulverton, Brushford, Bury and Exebridge*, 2002, 20 photo; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 265]

The Manor (now Beauminister Court), North Perrott, country house including a summerhouse and stables, 1878-80, George Vials completed the estate building after 1880 for the successor practice of Matthew Wyatt and Walter Louis Spiers [Ware, 1967, 265; Robinson, 1979, 267; Orbach and Pevsner, 2014, 495; Max Hebditch, *The Architectural Historian*, issue 5, August 2017, 11]

Y

YEATES, Alfred Bowman-see Ernest George

YEOMANS, Arthur William 1860-1929 *architect*

Born in Nottingham, Arthur Yeomans was the eldest son of William Yeomans (b. 1827), a hosiery warehouseman, then a commercial traveller, and his wife Sarah. By 1871 the family had moved to Kegworth, Leicestershire, and Arthur Yeomans was educated at nearby Castle Donnington Grammar School.

From 1876 until 1881 he was an articled pupil of Nottingham architects Fothergill Watson (1841-1928) and Lawrence George Summers (1854-1940). After working in various offices as an architectural assistant, in 1886 he set up his own practice in Kegworth.

Three years later he moved to Chard, and in 1891 married Matilda Evans Brigart.

By 1911, the couple were living at Derwent Villa, Victoria Avenue, Chard, and Arthur Yeomans was practising from the Cornhill, describing himself as an architect for a brewery company.

His death aged sixty-nine was registered in Chelsea, London.

[Antonia Brodie, *Directory of British Architects 1834-1914*, 2001]

Cornation Hotel and Vaults, Middle Street, Yeovil, opened 1902, dem. 1965 [Osborn, *The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History*, online; Osborn, *A-Z of Yeovil*, 2018, 19 and 20 illust.]

The Church of the Good Shepherd, Chard, reredos, 1902 [SHC D/D/Cf/1902/39]

Harvey's Almshouses, High Street, Chard, common room, 1902-4, builder Harris Woolcot [Prior, *Harvey's-The story of an Almshouse*, 2009, 20]

Sources

The Dictionary has been compiled with information generously offered by researchers and practitioners, as well from a wide variety of primary sources, including local authority building records, and the Bath and Wells Diocesan faculty jurisdiction papers. In addition, town, village, and individual church guides, National Trust property guides, research studies, trade and commercial directories, magazines and newspapers, have all made significant contributions. In some instances, however, information from different sources has proved contradictory, and where relevant this situation has been highlighted.

Local Authority building records

Urban growth in the nineteenth century led to concern over the risks to public health created by inadequate sanitation. The Public Health Act, 1848 and subsequent legislation gave local authorities powers to control the construction of new streets and buildings through local improvements acts and bye-laws. Applicants had to submit a plan showing the nature and extent of the proposed work to Borough Councils, and from 1894, Urban District Councils and Rural District Councils. The relevant committee would then check that the proposals met local bye-laws on matters such as drainage, and building materials. In addition to a ground plan and an elevation of the proposed building, details may also be given of the architect, surveyor or builder. Survival of such plans is however, patchy. Before 1900 few plans survive, and then following the reorganisation of local government in 1974, records for many of the old authority areas were unfortunately, destroyed. However, the following local authority plans, are held in the archives of the Somerset Heritage Centre:

Bridgwater Rural District Council *plans for 1904-1946*

Chard Municipal Borough Council *c.1905-1970*

Chard Rural District Council *1903-1912*

Crewkerne Urban District Council *1936-1968*

Dulverton Rural District Council 1900-1959
Minehead Urban District Council 1893-1963
Taunton Municipal Borough Council 1850-1876 and 1914-1963
Taunton Rural District Council 1912, 1925-1972
Watchet Urban District Council 1902-1959
Wellington Rural District Council 1927-1966
Wellington Urban District Council 1874-1952
Williton Rural District Council 1900-1959
Wincanton Rural District Council 1930-1974

Essential references

The Statutory Lists of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest for the Civil Parishes of Somerset, from 1974, can be consulted on-line as part of the Historic Environment Record compiled by the South West Heritage Trust, or via Historic England's website.

The two volumes for Somerset in the *The Buildings of England* series were first published in 1958. The *North Somerset and Bristol* volume was revised and substantially enlarged in 2011 by Andrew Foyle, followed in 2014 by *Somerset: South and West* by Julian Orbach. His invaluable research notes unearthed many previously unknown architects and surveyors.

The Victoria History of the County of Somerset, nine volumes, 1974 to 2015.

A Biographical Dictionary of British Architects 1660-1840, 2008 (Fourth Edition) by Howard Colvin.

Directory of British Architects 1834-1914, 2001, by Alison Fleadstead

A Short Dictionary of British Architects, 1987, by Dora Ware.

Edwardian Architecture-A Biographical Dictionary, 1985, by Alexander Stuart Gray.

Dictionary of Land Surveyors and Local Cartographers of Great Britain and Ireland 1550-1850, 1976, edited by Peter Eden

The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography.

Kelly's Directories of the County of Somersetshire from 1866 to 1939.

Magazines, journals and periodicals

A range of titles have proved particularly helpful including *The Builder* (Building from 1966), which first appeared in 1842, published a wide range of building work of all types and probably enjoyed the largest circulation of all architectural magazines in the nineteenth century. Then followed, *The Architect*, 1869, *The British Architect* in 1874, which merged with *The Builder* in 1919, and was one of the most progressive

of architectural magazines. 1896 saw the publication of *The Architectural Review* that rapidly became the most influential establishment magazine of early twentieth century architecture, and in 1908 introduced a regular feature on town planning, which as a conscious concept came to maturity in the first years of the twentieth century. The *Journal of the RIBA* (formerly, the *RIBA Journal of Proceedings*) is the main source of activities and views of the Institute. *The Builders' Journal* of 1895, turned into the *Architects' Journal*, *The Architect* and the *Building News* merged in 1926, and *The Church Builder* (1862-1901), contain illustrations and articles on buildings and designs, often not published elsewhere. The *Country Life* magazine, first published in 1897, is particularly informative on the development of landed estates and country houses.

Locally, the *Bulletin of the Somerset Industrial Archaeological Society*, first published in 1975, covers a wide range of buildings and structures, primarily of industrial significance and, where appropriate, cites names of engineers, surveyors and architects. Finally, there is *The Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archaeological & Natural History Society* that first appeared in 1851, and has been published annually ever since. The *Proceedings* regularly includes research notes on vernacular architecture, and occasionally has more detailed studies of individual buildings and their designers.

Newspapers

Local Newspapers can be viewed at the Somerset Heritage Centre or at the National Newspapers Archive on line and include:

Bridgwater Mercury, from 1857

Shepton Mallet Journal, from 1858

Somerset County Gazette, from 1836
Somerset County Herald, 1843-1963
Somerset and Wiltshire Journal, 1855-1925
Taunton Courier and Western Advertiser, 1808-1936
Wellington Weekly News, from 1860
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Western Gazette, from 1863
Western Daily News, 1858-1932

Internet

The following sites on the world-wide web are especially useful:

Wikipedia.org, (on-line encyclopedia)
churchplansonline.org (the records of the Incorporated Church Building Society)
scottisharchitects.org.uk (lists all architects who worked in Scotland from 1840-1980)
dia.ie (*Dictionary of Irish Architects 1720-1940*)
Archiseek.com (Irish Architecture magazine)
Ancestry.co.uk
The A-to-Z of Yeovil's History by Bob Osborn
manchestervictorianarchitects.org.uk (Architects of Greater Manchester 1800-1940)

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- Bridgwater Sanitary Steam Laundry, Samson & Cottam
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- Church School, James Davis
- Red Cross Hall, Clarke
- St Mary, Blacking, R. H. Carpenter, Cartwright, Clarke, Ireson, Maclaren, Rawlings, Rogers, Slater, James Wilson,
- Sexey's Hospital (Almshouses), Maclaren, John Martin
- Sexey's School, Giles & Gough, Paull, Skipper
- Stuckeys Bank, Benson
- Sunny Hill Girls School, Pictor
- Town Hall, T.O.Bennett & Sons
- War Memorial, Pictor

Brympton D'Evercy-Brympton House and garden , Jekyll, Maclaren

- Lufton Manor, Hellicar
- Railway bridges, Fox
- St Andrew, Benson, Carew

Buckland Dinham-Parish Room, F. & W. Brown

- St Michael, Horwood Brothers, Scott
- Vicarage, William Brown

Buckland St Mary-St Mary, Henry Davis, Ferry, Forsyth, Kempe & Co, Stansells

- School and Well House, Benjamin & Edmund Ferrey
- Vicarage, Spiller

Burnham-on-Sea-Baptist Chapel, Edwin Down

- Berrow Road, Leech
- Board School, Colman, Leech
- Cemetery, Munro
- Council Schools, Cottam
- Country house, Braddell

- Daviesville, Davies
- Electric Theatre, Rigg
- Holt Bros. Burnham Brewery, Samson & Cottam
- Gardenhurst School, Ball & Pope
- Golf Club, Fursland
- Infants School, Samson & Colthurst, Henry William Pollard
- Institute, Press
- Kinver (Prews) Terrace, James Wilson
- Lighthouses, Nelson
- Market House and Hall, Edwin Down, Hawkins & Son
- Masonic Hall, Pople
- Mission Church, Arthur Gough
- National School, Cottam, Salisbury
- Old Rectory, Akerman
- Oxford Street, Cottam
- Police Court, Toomer
- Poplar Estate, Pollard, Samson & Cottam
- Priory RC, Scoles
- Ritz Cinema, Robin Thomas
- St Andrew, Bayley, Carver, Christian, Davies, Gibbons, Lancaster and Walker, Merrick & Son, Quelling, Sedding, George Wiliam Thomas, Tyley, Wren
- St Anne, Wilson & Willcox
- Shop, Wilde & Fry
- Steart House, Williams Ellis
- Stuckeys Bank(NatWest Bank), Oatley, Pittard
- Technical School, Cottam & Samson
- The Mount, Akerman
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Chowins, Press
- Vicarage, Hippenesley, Samson & Cottam
- Villa, Press
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder

Burrowbridge-Bridge, Ilett

- School, Samson & Cottam
- St Michael, Carver and Mear, Spencer
- Vicarage, Carver

Burtle-Parsonage, Samson & Cottam

- St Peter and St James, James Allen, Carver

Butcombe-St Michael, West

Butleigh-Court, John Chessell Buckler, Hippenesley, Lamb, Merrick, William Paty

- Hood Monument, Goodridge
- Hospital, Skipper
- Vicarage, Penrose, Caroe
- St Leonard, Blore, John Chessell Buckler, Lamb, Pugin, Wainwright, Woodyer, Willement
- Tithe Map, Wainwright
- War Memorial, Caroe, Merrick

Cannington-Brymore, Samson & Cottam

- Cemetery, Knowles
- Chapel, Cannington Court, Peniston
- Congregational Chapel, Habershon, Spalding & Brock
- Enclosure Map, Danger
- Grange, Knowles
- Map, Chilcott
- Parsonage, Walker
- St Mary, Bayley and Street, Carver, Edwin Down, Kempe, Henry James Spiller
- Village Hall and Institute, Samson & Cottam

Carhampton-Butchers Arms, Reckitt

- House, Roberts
- Vicarage, Samson
- St John the Baptist, Giles, Piess, St Aubyn, Seymour, Stansells
- Styles Farm, Samson

Castle Cary-All Saints, C. E. Davis, Maurice Davis, Ferrey, Ford, Scott

- Constitutional Club, Pollard
- Dimmer, Cottage, Henry Pollard, Toomer
- Florida House, Bell, Francis
- Lock-up, William Clark

- Market House, Maurice Davis, Penrose
- Martins Shop, Ireson
- National School, Bryant, Francis
- NatWest Bank, Alves
- Vicarage, Benson, James Davis
- School, Church Street, Toomer
- School, Park Street, Hall, Pictor
- Sexey's School, Francis, Skipper
- South Bank, Local Authority housing, Thomas & Sons
- Station Road, Vallis
- Stuckeys Bank, Benson
- War Memorial Cross, Thomas & Sons
- Weslyan Methodist Chapel, Bryant, Francis
- Wesley Villa, Thomas & Sons
- West View, Thomas & Sons

Catcott-St Peter, Caroe

- School, Toomer
- War Memorial, Emery
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Kitch, Woodland

Chaffcombe-Cottage, Jupp & Pike

- Vicarage, Hilton and Rawlings
- St Michael and All Angels, Allen, Bailey, H. Perry
- School, Harold Samson & Cottam
- War Memorial, Symes & Madge

Chantry-Farmhouse, W.G. Brown

- Holy Trinity and Vicarage, William Brown, Scott & Moffatt
- National and Industrial Schools, A.J. Baker
- The Chantry, Pinch, Davies
- Villa, F. & W. Brown

Chapel Allerton-All Saints, Henry Davis, Giles, Oatley

- Vicarage, Giles

Chard-Baptist Chapel, Bailey, Radford

- Baptist Schools, Hawker
- Boden Institute, Wills
- Borough Suveyor, Hearn, Rogers, Webb, White
- Brewery, Williams
- Canal, Green
- Cedric Cinema, Holding
- Cemetery Chapels, Allen, Hems
- Chard Arms Hotel, Carver
- Chard Canal, Cubitt, James Green, Sydney Hall
- Chard Urban District Council, fingerposts, Dening
- Congregational Chapel, Stent, Hawker
- Co-operative Society, Fore Street, Symes & Madge
- Corporation property, Carver
- Crimchard, Symes & Madge
- Culverhayes House, William Rogers
- Fore Street, No.40 (Somerset House) and Nos. 50-56, Symes & Madge
- Good Shepherd Church, Maurice Davis, Street, Yeomans
- Guildhall, Carver, Williams
- Harvey's Almshouses, Allen, Carver, Simeon Symes, Symes & Madge, Yeomans
- Holyrood House, Carver
- Infirmary, Nicholls of Symes & Madge
- Methodist Chapel, Curwen
- National School, Allen, Cottam & Samson
- NatWest Bank, Oatley
- Queen Victoria's Lamp, Williams
- Railway, Galbraith
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Edward Carter, Holwill, House, Mitchell, Nicholson, Robert Smith, Whisker
- St Barnabas, Ham, near Chard, William Stone
- St Mary the Virgin, R. Blomfield, Frederick Drake, Osborne, Paty, Pinch, Sedding, Symes, Wightman & Dening
- Silver Street, The Beehive, Symes & Madge
- Snowdon Hill, Tollhouse, Bonfield
- South End Schools, Hawker, Wightman

- Station, Fox
- Town Map, Wood
- Unidentified house, Bond
- Wightman grave railings, Dening
- Workhouse, Pollards, Wilkinson

Charlinch-Church, Buckle, Henry James Spiller

- Water Works, Ashford, Thomas & Charles Hawksley, Thomas Nicholson

Charlton Adam-Abbey, Ponting, Wainwright

- Abbey Farmhouse, Maclaren
- Glebe land, Wainwright & Heard
- St Peter and St Paul, Caroe, Ponting, Rolfe & Peto, Henry Wilson

Charlton Horethorne-Rectory, M. Davis

- St Peter and St Paul, Slater, Wainwright
- Vicarage at Stowell, Hoskins

Charlton Mackrell-Lytes Cary, Blomfield, Ferrey, Maclaren, Ponting, Willement, Wren

- St Mary the Virgin, Ferrey, Giles
- School, Giles
- Vicarage, Ferrey
- War Memorial, Dickinson

Charlton Musgrove-Charlton House, Willcox

- Map, Bennett
- Vicarage and Coach House, Masters
- St John, Charles Davis
- St Stephen, Leir
- Stavordale Priory, Colcutt, Pugin

Charterhouse-St Hugh, Caroe

Cheddar-Cave Man Restaurant, Jellicoe

- Cheddar Valley Railway, Fox, Sautoy
- Gough's Cave, Vallis
- Library and Institute, Hancorn
- Market Cross, Barker & Cross, Bruges
- National School, Thorpe & Openshaw
- Regal Cinema, Ernest Roberts
- St Andrew, Butterfield, Gibbs, Maclaren, Tyley
- British School (The Hayes), Bevan, Charles Brown, Toomer
- Vicarage, Kempthorne
- War Memorial, Hems, Thorpe & Openshaw
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Joseph Wood

Cheddor Fitzpaine-Hestercombe House, stables, cottages and gardens, Bampfylde, Green, Hall,

- George Jewell, King, Lutyens, Robert Parsons, Phelps
- Lees, Crease
- Nerrols Farm, Bruford
- Vicarage, Ashworth, Shewbrooks
- St Mary, Ashworth and Jerboul, Caroe, Comper
- The Forge, George Jewell

Chedzoy-Village Hall, Samson & Colthurst

- Pumping Station, Easton
- St Mary, Hoare, Henry James Spiller, Morris & Stallwood
- School, Chedzoy
- Tithe Map, Williams
- Vicarage, Knowles

Chesterblade-St Mary, Bond, Marchant, Travers

Chewton Mendip-Burnt Wood, John Ralph Edwards

- Chewton House, Oatley
- National School, Giles & Robinson
- Vicarage, Giles, Provis
- Priory Cottage, Oatley
- St Mary Magdalene, Giles & Robinson, Sedding
- School, Budd
- Tithe Map, Tucker
- War Memorial, James Long

Chilcompton-St John, Jesse Gane, Bond

- School, Bond
- War Memorial, Blacker & Sons
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Baker

Chillington-St James, Allen, Caroe

Chilthorne Domer-National School, Benson
 -St Mary, Carpenter, Shout
 Chilton Cantelo-Chilton Cantelo House, estate cottages and lodge, A. Blomfield, Pinch
 -Higher Farm, Pinch
 -Hinton Mill, William Smith
 -Vicarage, Bellamy
 -St James, Blomfield
 Chilton Polden-House, Bond
 -Priory, Bond, Halliday, John Westlake Wainwright
 -St Edward, Edwards, Sedding, Seddon, John Westlake Wainwright
 -Tower House, Halliday
 -Vicarage, Wallis
 Chilton Trinity-Holy Trinity, Samson & Cottam
 -Tithe Map, Guy & Danger
 Chipstable-All Saints, Ferrey
 -Bullard Lodge, Carver
 -Church Hall at Waterrow, Cottam
 -Vicarage, Whitehead
 Chiselborough-Manor House, Shout
 -Vicarage, Cornick
 -St Peter and St Paul, Bond, Bracebridge, Paul
 Churchstanton-Burnworthy House, Dawber
 -St Peter and St Paul, Henson, Lee, Reed
 Clapton-School, Allen
 Clatworthy-St Mary, Toms
 -Vicarage, John Carter
 Cloford-Cloford House, Woodyer
 -Map of the Manor, Crocker
 -St Mary, Horwood Brothers, Rigg, Woodyer
 Coleford-Holy Trinity, Manners and Sperring
 -National School, Beynon, William Bird, Wainwright
 -Vicarage, Thomas Thatcher
 Combe Florey-Railway Bridge, Brereton
 -St Peter and St Paul, Carver
 Combe St Nicholas-St Nicholas, Caroe, Symes, White
 -School, Allen, Toomer
 -Wadeford House, Rotunda, William Pitt
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Curwen
 Combwich-National School, Knowles, Walther
 -Old Ship Inn, Strawbridge
 -St Peter, Knowles, Norton
 Compton Bishop-Enclosure Map, White
 -St Andrew, Manners & Gill, Oatley, Prowse
 -Tithe Map, Tucker
 -Webbington House and lodge, Bankart, May
 Compton Dundon-St Andrew, Caroe, Buckle
 -Vicarage, Christian
 Compton Durvile-Cottage, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 -The Manor, Firth
 Compton Pauncefoot-Bridge, Anstice
 -Compton Castle, Finden, Biddulph-Pinchard
 -St Mary, Kempe
 -Vicarage, Hall
 Corfe-Barton Grange, Boyce
 -St Nicholas, Carver, Ferrey, Giles, Hopper, Spencer, Toms
 -Vicarage, Carver
 Corton Denham-Vicarage, Ellis & Bunting, Owen
 -St Andrew, Green
 Cossington-Cossington Grange, Knowles
 -Cossington Manor, Carver
 -Map of land belonging to John Durbin, Day
 -Railway Station, Owen & Elmes
 -St Mary, Mowbray Green
 -School, Samson & Colthurst
 -Tithe Map, Ashmead
 -Vicarage, Carver

Cotford St Luke-County Asylum (Tone Vale), Giles, Gough & Trollope, Pollard
 Cothay Manor-Brakspear
 Cothelstone-Cothelston House and Lodge, Masters & Manners
 -Manor House and Farm, Joseph Clarke, Paul, Parsons, Pollard, Wainwright
 -Cothelstone Park, Veitch
 -St Thomas of Canterbury, Comper, Paul, Strawbridge
 -Terhill, Grotto and statue, Phelps
 Coxley-Church, Carver
 -School, Samson & Colthurst, Cottam & Samson
 -Vicarage, Hipplesey
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bowring
 Clatworthy-Parsonage, Carter
 -St Mary, King
 Closworth-All Saints, Allen, Parsons
 Creech St Michael-Bridge, Anstice
 -Creech Old Bridge, Carver, Murch
 -Langaller Farmhouse, Fry
 -Paper Works, Joseph Wood
 -Railway Bridge, Fox
 -School, Spencer
 -St Michael, Moore
 -The Orchard, Francis
 Crewkerne-Abbey Street, Nos. 3, 20 The Chimes, Patch
 -Ayres House, Allen
 -Board School, Allen
 -Bonsoir Factory, Patch
 -Chards House, No.21 Lyme Road, Patch
 -Christ Church, Allen, Gaye, Hems
 -Chubbs Almshouses, Vials
 -Crewkerne United Brewery, Crickmay
 -East Street, No. 31a, Patch
 -Factory, Hall
 -Free Grammar School, Allen, Carver, Cornish, Ellis, Patch, Pollard
 -Gouldsbrook Terrace, Patch
 -Grammar School, Crickmay, Giles & Gough
 -Henley Farm, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 -Hinton Villa, Oxen Road, Patch
 -Hospital, Henslowe
 -Maincombe, Benson
 -Manse, Patch
 -Market Place, Nos. 4, 9 and 19, Patch
 -Masonic Hall, South Street, Nicholls
 -National School, Allen, Johnston, Thomas Lye & Son
 -National Westminster Bank, Oatley, Henry Pittard
 -Railway Station, see Misterton
 -St Bartholomew, Allen, Bond, Buckle, Gaye, Samuel Gibbs, Kempthorne, Kempshed, Sedding, Stephens
 -School, North Street, Pictor, Slade
 -Severalls Park Housing Estate and War Memorial, Francis Wood, Worthington
 -Southville House (No. 46 Middle Path), Patch
 -Town Map, Wood
 -Urban District Council Surveyor, Ffoulkes, Herring, Slade, Stamp
 -Unitarian Chapel, Samuel Gibbs
 Vicarage, Allen
 -Victoria Hall, Benson
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Nicholls
 Cricket Malherbie-Cricket Court, Atkinson, Pitt
 -St Mary Magdalene, Allen
 Cricket St Thomas-Cottages, Williams Ellis
 -Cricket House, Soane, Oatley
 -Farmhouse, Miller
 -St Thomas, Drury, Soane, Westmacott
 -Tithe Map, Whitehead
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Curwen
 Croscombe-Maps, Bayly, Hippisley, Wainwright
 -Rectory, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright

- St Mary, Caroe, Comper, Maclaren, Wainwright & Heard
- School, Knight
- Crowcombe-Church House, Cottam
 - Cottages (one at Rexton Gorse, Crowcombe Heathfield), Mallows & Growcock
 - Crowcombe Court, Barry, Ireson, Parker
 - Gothic bridge and Convent ruins, Bernard, Phelps, Rawle
 - Halsway Manor, Roberts, Sedding
 - Hillside, Oatley & Lawrence, Stansells
 - Holy Ghost, Bernard, Hems, Parker, Pearson, Robins, Samson & Cottam, Sedding, Tyler, Westmacott
 - House, Spiller
 - Railway Station at Crowcombe Heathfield, Brereton
 - School, Swain
 - Tithe Barn House, Stone
 - Tithe Map, Chilcott
 - Vicarage, Henry Davis
- Cucklington-Plashbridge Farm, Vallis
 - St Lawrence, Crickmay, Ireson
 - School, Toomer
 - Shanks House, John & William Bastard, Ireson
- Cudworth-St Michael, Buckle
 - Tithe Map, Whitehead
- Culbone-Cottage, Mary Lovelace
 - Lodge, Mary and William Lovelace
 - St Culbone, Voysey, Weir
 - Yearnor Moor Stables, Lovelace
- Curland-All Saints, Caroe, Henry Davis, Ferrey
 - Local authority housing, HSW Stone & Partners
- Curry Mallet-Manor House, Williams Ellis
 - St James, Caroe
- Curry Rivel-Burton Pynsent House and gardens, Bacon, Lancelot Brown, Ford, Medlycott, Pear, Peto, William Pitt
 - Midelney Bridge, Gravatt
 - Midelney Place, St Aubyn
 - National School, Allen, Samson & Colthurst
 - St Andrew, Bond, Caroe, Giles, Kempe & Co, Penrose
 - Village Hall, Berry, Henry Pittard
 - War Memorial, James Dyer & Sons
- Cutcombe-House, Spiler
 - Map, Cox
 - St John, Giles, Hole, Pearse
 - School and house, Aston
 - Tithe Map, Hawkes
 - Vicarage, Carver, John Wainwright
- Dinder-Dinder House, Goodridge, Nicholls, Vulliamy
 - Maps, Bayly, Tuthill, Wainwright
 - Vicarage, Basevi, Gane, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright
 - St Michael and All Angels, Atchley, Foster & Wood
 - Villa, Cottages and School, Wightwick
- Dinnington-St Nicholas, Allen
- Ditcheat-Priory, St Aubyn
 - Ringwell House, Wilson & Fuller
 - St Mary Magdalene, Caroe, Ford, Maclaren
 - School, S.Edwards
- Dodington-Castle of Comfort, Wainwright
 - Vicarage, Richard & Edwin Down
- Doniford-Railway Station, Brereton
- Donyatt-Bridge, Fox
 - Cottage, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 - Tithe Map, Summers & Slater
- Doultong-Paget Estate cottages, Skipper
 - Road map, Bennett
 - St Aldhelm, Burlison & Grylls, Halliday, Lancashire, Paty, Redfern, George Gilbert Scott, Woodyer
 - School, Skipper
- Dowlsh Wake-Dowlsh Ford boundary post, Dening

- Parke House (Vicarage), Strawbridge
- St Andrew, Henry Davis, Ferrey
- School, Ferrey
- Draycott-Parsonage, Giles, Gill & Browne
- St Peter, Bruges, Fellowes-Prynn, Giles
- Drayton-House, Austin
- Inclosure award plans, Ilett
- Midleney Manor, Reginald Blomfield, Maurice Davis, Fletcher
- St Catherine, Buckle, Maurice Davis, Fletcher, Travers
- Tithe Map, Ilett and Warren
- Dulcote-Bridge, Anstice
- East Paper Mill, Hippisley
- War Memorial, Mills
- Dulverton-Addlemead, Benjamin Cottrell
- All Saints, Ashworth, Pennington, Shewbrooks
- Ashwick, Bevan, Wills
- Barle Bridge, Stone
- Bilbao House, Roberts
- Bible Christian Chapel, Deering
- Bridge Street, Benjamin Cottrell
- C of E School, Wainwright & Heard
- Exmoor training centre for Girls, Toomer
- Guildhall Terrace, Wills
- Hinam Cross, Wills
- Kennels Farmhouse, Northmoor Hill, Wills
- Lady Street, Staddon
- Map, Chilcott
- Market House, Richardson
- Marsh Bridge, Stone, Whitehead, Hennes & Spink
- Marsh Hill, Wills
- Mountsey Hill, Wills
- National School, Edwards, Williams
- Northmoor estate, Fisher, Wills
- Northmoor Road, Hart & Waterhouse
- Parsonage, Whitehead
- Pixton Park, Hassall, Thomas Henry Wyatt
- Police Station and courthouse, Fisher, Henry James Spiller, Whitehead, Willcox
- R C Church, Gill, Richardson
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Babb, Groves, Jewell, Orledge, Saunders, Stoker, Vallis
- Warmore House, Fisher
- Weir Cleeve, Staddon
- Workhouse (Exmoor House), Ashworth, Shewbrooks
- Wreneaton, Fisher
- Dunster-Brick Kiln, Rawle
- Castle, Bampfylde, Buck, Hall, Harris, Phelps, Pugin, Salvin, Stowey & Jones, Thornhill
- Castle Mill, Phelps
- Conygar Tower and Sham Ruins, Phelps, Rawle
- Ellicombe, Pearse
- Foresters Arms, Roberts & Willman
- Frackford Bridge, Rawle, Stead
- Gothic Bridge, Rawle
- Lawns Bridge, Phelps
- Lovers Bridge, Phelps, Rawle
- Luttrell Arms, Stowey & Jones, Rawle
- Marsh Bridge, Rawle
- Northanger, Taylor
- Plan of Dunster, Wainwright & Heard
- Police Station and Courts, Norton
- Priest's House, Samson and Street
- Railway Station, Brereton, Harrison
- St George, Blacking, John Chessell Buckler, Hems, Samson, Sidnell, Street
- School, St Aubyn and Samson
- Vicarage, St Aubyn
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Shewbrooks
- Wesleyan Methodist School, Williams
- Durleigh-Reservoir Treatment Works, Watson

Durston-Outwood Bridge, Brunel
 -St John, Knowles
 -Station house and cottages (see also Lyng), Cottam
 -Tithe Map, Summers

East Brent-St Mary, Barker, Boughton, Caroe, Giles, Leech, Travers
 -School, Carver, Prince and Jane
 -Tithe Map, Williams
 -Vicarage, Carver
 -War Memorial, Bligh Bond, Emery

East Chinnock-Vicarage, Wainwright
 -St Mary, Lees, Perry
 -School, Samuel Shewbrooks

East Coker-Coker Court, Dixon
 -Compton and Bassett Cottages, Bartlett
 -Parish Map, Day
 -Paviotts Mill estate map, Wadman
 -St Michael and All Angels, Davis, Ferrey, Liscombe, Radford, Singer
 -Tithe Map, Wadman
 -Vicarage, Churchouse

East Cranmore-Cabals, site of, new house and stables, Gane
 -Cranmore Cottage, Jesse Gane
 -Cranmore Hall and grounds, Jesse Gane, Edward Kemp, Ormison, Willcox, Willett, Thomas Henry Wyatt
 -Cranmore Tower, Arthur Blomfield, Wyatt
 -Home Farm, Wainwright & Heard
 -St James, Jesse Gane, Horwood Brothers, Wyatt & Brandon
 -West Lodge, Thomas Henry Wyatt

East Horrington-St John the Evangelist, Buckle, Carver

East Huntspill-All Saints, Manners, Price & Gropholz
 -Vicarage, Price
 -War Memorial, Emery

East Lydford-C of E School, Benson
 -St Mary, Ferrey, Kempe

Easton-Road Bridge, Hennet, Spinks and Else
 -St Paul, Carver

East Pennard-All Saints, Bond, Horwood Bros, Falconer & Baker, King
 -Board School, Pictor, Wainwright & Heard
 -Tithe Map, Beauchamp
 -Vicarage, Jesse Gane
 -Withial Farm, Gane, Hardick, Walker

East Quantoxhead-Court House, St Aubyn
 -St Mary, Kempe & Co
 -Tithe Map, Cox
 -Vicarage, Gale
 -Village Hall, Roberts

East Stoke-Church, Maclaren

Edington-Cottage Hospital, Cottam, Henry James Spiller
 -Manor, Carver
 -Railway to Bridgwater, Owen & Elmes
 -St George, Edwin Down

Elm-Murty Bridge, Underwood
 -School, Barker

Elworthy-Hartrow Manor, Carver
 -St Martin, Shewbrooks, Toms
 -Willet House and South Lodge, Carver
 -Willet Tower, Bernard, Phelps

Emborough-Binegar Green houses, Melhuish
 -St Mary, Bond & Anderson, Sedding
 -Tithe Map, Bennett

Enmore-Barford Park, Ireson
 -Enmore Castle, Egmont, Lutyens, Robert Parsons, Samson & Cottam
 -St Michael, Ferrey

Evercreech-Brewery, Llewellyns & James
 -Cross, Gullick
 -Evercreech House, Jackson

- National School, Fowler
- St Peter, Jesse Gane, Maclaren, Oatley, Paty, George Gilbert Scott
- Tithe Map, Bennett

Exford-Coombe Farm, Tamlyn

- Mill, Spencer & Dejardin
- National School, Horne
- St Mary Magdalene, Caroe, Comper, Giles

Exton-Almoor Farm, How

- Copplesham, Roberts
- Cottages on Holnicote estate, Birmingham
- River Exe retaining wall, Bridgetown, J.W. Burt
- School, Andrews & Hosegood
- Week Bridge, Stead

Farleigh Hungerford-Bridge, Peniston, Underwood

- Castle, Buck
- Farleigh House, Cartwright
- St Leonard, Biggs

Fiddington-St Martin, Knowles, Norton

Fitzhead-Ilex House, Carver

- School, Samson & Colthurst
- Tithe Map, Day
- Vicarage, Ferrey

Fivehead-Cathanger House, Atkinson

- Langford Manor House, Austin & Powell
- National school, M. Davis
- Vicarage, Ferrey
- St Martin, Giles

Frome-Adderwell Lane, Vallis

- Adderwell Printing Works, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Alexandra Road, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Almshouses, Rigg, Vallis
- Argyll House, Rigg
- Assembly Room, John Pinch
- Baily & Sons Station Maltings, W.G. Brown
- Bath Road, Rigg
- Bath Street, Bunn
- Bath Street (WH Smith), Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Bath Street, No. 10, 16 and 17, William Brown, Davis, Rigg
- Bath Street, Frome Union, F. & W. Brown
- Bath Street, Mansford and Baily's Wine, W.G. Brown
- Baptist Chapel, Rigg
- Bennett Memorial, W. V. Gough
- Berkeley Road, Vallis
- Boyle Cross, Boyle, Chapman
- Blatchbridge Lane, cottages, Hardwick
- Blue School, Coombes, Langley
- Bridge Barton, W.G. Brown
- Bridge Hotel, Vallis
- British School, Chapman
- Building Society, W.G. Brown
- Bull's Bradford Bridge, Anstice
- Bunn Pillar, Chapman, James Davis
- Catherine Street, Nos. 53-55, W.G. Brown
- Chalcot House, F. & W. Brown
- Christ Church, WG Brown, Harold Brakspear, W Gough, Horwood Brothers, Kempe, Long, Manners & Gill, Scott, Ramsden, Reed, Underwood
- Christ Church School, George Alexander, Frederick Brown, William George Brown, Davis, Manners, Scott & Moffatt, James Wilson
- Christchurch Street, Holy Bank and Norton Villa, Frederick Brown
- Conigar and West Hill, Vallis
- Conservative Club, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Co-op, Rigg, Vallis
- Cork Street (JW Singer), Rigg, Vallis
- Cork Street (Hobbs Motor Co), Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Cottles Oak toll house, F. & W. Brown

- Critchell Lodge, W.G. Brown
- Crown Hotel, Rigg
- Culver Hill, Vallis
- Dissenters' Cemetery, Chapman
- Dolphin Inn, Spring Gardens, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Eagle Lane (Wessex Electrical Co), Vallis
- Egford Hill Waterworks, Birch
- Fire House, William Brown
- Frome United Brewery, W.G. Brown
- Garston House, Rigg
- Gaumont Palace, Trent
- George Inn, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Golden Knoll, Christchurch Street West, Bunn, Crocker, Edward Davis
- Grammar School, Spencer
- Great Western Hotel, W.G. Brown
- Holy Trinity, William Brown, William George Brown, Burne-Jones, Goodridge and Sperring, Horwood Brothers, Singer, Vallis
- Holy Trinity School, W.G. Brown
- Hotel and cottages at the Railway Station, Rocke
- Keyford House, W.G. Brown
- Keyford, No. 51, W.G. Brown
- Keyford Asylum and Hospital, W.G. Brown, Rigg
- Knoll House, Vallis
- Isolation Hospital, Rigg
- Lamb Brewery, F. & W. Brown, W.G. Brown, Hardwick, Rigg
- Lamp columns, Edward Cockey & Sons
- Literary and Scientific Institute, Hine, Singer
- Lloyd's Bank, Stent
- Locks Hill House, Rigg
- Manor House, Vallis, Brakspear
- Market, Vallis
- Market Hall, Stent
- Masonic Hall, North Parade, Edington
- Mechanics Institute (Bijou Theatre), Rigg
- Mendip House, Baldwin, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Memorial Hall, Rigg
- Methodist Chapel, Lester
- Monmouth House, Henning, Rigg, Vallis
- Murtry Aquaduct, W. Bennett
- Murtry Bridge, Anstice
- Murtry toll house, F. & W. Brown
- National School, Finden, Goodridge, Rigg
- National Westminster Bank, Oatley, Pinch
- Northcote, W.G. Brown
- North Hill, W.G. Brown, Rigg
- Parbury, Rigg
- Park Road, St Martin's and Waverly, Frederick Brown
- Phoenix Hall, Long, Rigg
- Police Station, Charles Davis
- Poor Law Union Workhouse, William Brown
- Portway House Hotel, Vallis
- Portway No.44, Chapman
- Portway, St John's College, WG Brown
- Post Office, Collins
- Public Baths, Charles Phipps
- Railway Station, Brunel and Hannaford
- Railway Station-masters house, Vallis
- Red Lion, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
- Robins Lane, Lindenfels, Frederick Brown
- Rodden Road, Vallis
- Riverside Terrace, Nos 1-5, Rigg
- Rook Lane Chapel, F. & W. Brown, W.G. Brown, Chapman, Stent
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Beynon, Burt, Greenwell, Holroyd, Purnell, Widdicombe
- St Catherine Street, W.G. Brown
- St John, Butterfield, William Brown, Frederick Brown, F. & W. Brown, Chapman, Ferrey, Forsyth, Giles, Gough, Horwood Brothers, Ireson, Kempe & Co. and Tower, Paty, Philip, Singer, Stent,

Westmacott, Wood, Jeffry Wyatt
 -St John's Hall, Giles, Vallis
 -St John's Infant School, William Brown, Cundy
 -St John's sacristan's house, Rigg
 -St John's Vicarage, Rigg, Vallis
 -St John's, Wallbridge, Beynon
 -St Louis Convent, Vallis
 -St Mary, Church Hall, Vicarage and School, F.& W. Brown, Giles, Horwood Brothers, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Secondary School, Toomer
 -Selwood tennis club, Rigg
 -Selwood Printing Works, Chapman, Rigg, Valis & Butler
 -School, Cottam, W.G. Brown
 -School, Milk Street, Pictor
 -School of Sience and Art, Silcock & Reay
 -Singers, W.G. Brown
 -South Parade (Rawlings and Co), Rigg
 -Station Maltings, W.G. Brown
 -Stony Lane, Bacon Curing factory, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Stony Street (Dodge), Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Summerleaze, Bath, Giles
 -Temperance Hall, Chapman
 -The Bridge, Old Savings Bank, WG Brown
 -Town Bridge, Underwood
 -Town Planning schemes, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Urban District Council Surveyor, Edringer, Jones, Slaughter
 -United Breweries, Rigg, Vallis
 -Viaduct, Brereton
 -Vicarage, Ireson, Spencer
 -Vicarage Street, William Brown
 -Victoria Baths, H. Moore, Phipps
 -Victoria Hospital, Bertram Johnson, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Wallbridge Mills, F.& W. Brown, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Waterworks, F.& W. Brown
 -Welshmill (JW Singer), Vallis
 -Welshmill House, Baldwin, Rigg
 -Welshmill Villa, Rock Hill, F.& W. Brown
 -Wesleyan Methodist Houses and Schools, William Willcox
 -Weymouth Road, WG Brown, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -White House, Bath Road, Rigg
 -Whitemill Lane, Vallis
 -Willow Vale, Rigg, Valis & Butler
 -Workhouse, William Brown, WG Brown, Kempthorne, Malpass
 -Zion Chapel, Chapman, Rigg
 Frome Selwood-Chapel and School, Giles

 Galhampton-Barrow Court, Bankart, Powell
 -Congregational Church, Francis
 -Mile posts, Wightman
 Gare Hill-Corner House and Penstone House, Butterfield
 -Curate's House, F.& W. Brown
 -St Michael and All Angels, William Brown & Sons, Butterfield, Horwood
 -Schoolhouse and Vicarage, Butterfield
 Glastonbury-Abbey, Bond, Buck,Caroe, Maclaren, Merrick, Willis
 -Abbey Barn, R Blomfield, Ferrey and Pugin
 -Abbey House, Buckler family (John)
 -Abbey Arms and Railway Hotel, Rocke
 -Albert Buildings, Merrick
 -Austin Almshouses, Spire
 -Benedict Street, Merrick
 -Borough Surveyor, Alves, Day, Winfield
 -Burton's, John Ralph Edwards
 -Canal to Highbridge, Beauchamp, Hammett, Rennie
 -Chancel Well, Bond
 -Council Housing, Dunthorn
 -Cow Bridge, Carver

- Edgarley House, Huish, Lutyens
- Edgarley Lodge stables, Day
- Fire Station, Dunthorn
- High Street , No.18, Merrick
- Hillhead, Hawkins
- Lloyds Bank, Silley
- Magdalene Almshouses, Prowse
- Magdalene Street, Rigg
- Map of Glastonbury, Locke
- Market Cross, Ferrey
- Masonic Hall, Hanover Square, Alves
- Merrick Terrace, Merrick
- Methodist Church, Hawkins, Merrick
- Moorlands (Bauhaus building), Alves
- National School, Wainwright & Heard
- Norbins Road/Wells Road, Alves
- Police, County HQ, Wainwright & Heard, Willcox
- Post Office, Seccombe
- Railway to Highbridge and Wells, Ashmead, Gregory
- Reservoir, Dunthorn
- St Benedict, Ferrey, Merrick, Sedding
- St John the Baptist, Bond, Caroe, Davies, Hutchins, Maclaren, Merrick, Pinch, Reed, George Gilbert Scott
- St John's School, Merrick, George Gilbert Scott
- St Mary's RC Church, Willman
- Seminary for R.C. Missionaries, Scoles
- Somerset House, Magdalene Street, Whitehead
- Tithe Map, Hawkes
- Town Hall, Joseph Beard
- Vestry Hall, Merrick
- Vicarage, Benedict Street, Christian
- Vicarage, Lambrook Street, Adams, Buckle, Hipplesley
- War Memorial, Bond
- Waterworks, Day
- Wells Road, Merrick

Goathurst-Almshouses, Kemreys-Tynte

- Halswell Park-Coach House, Riding School and Temple of Pan, Johnson
- Druids Temple, Grotto, Rockwork Dam, Rotunda and Ice House, Kemeys-Tynte and de Wilstar
- Halswell House, Aglio, Bastard brothers, Cartwright, Taylor, Vickery
- National School, William Coles
- Robin Hoods Hut, Keene, Kemeys-Tynte, Stocking
- Temple of Harmony, Adam, Paty, Prowse, Stocking, Williams-Ellis
- Parish Map, Day
- Vicarage, Knowles
- St Edward, Hopper, Keene, Nollekens, Rysbrack, Samson & Cottam, Spencer

Godney-Holy Trinity, Manners, Bond

- Schools, Day
- Parish Map, Locke

Great Elm-St Mary, Chapman

Greenham-Greenham Barton, Smallcorn

- St Peter and School, Henry Davis, Gill
- Tremlett House (Greenham Hall), Carver

Green Ore-bungalows, John Ralph Edwards

Greinton-Greinton House, Mackintosh

- St Michael, Alfred Beer, Mackintosh
- School, Mackintosh

Halse-St James, Erskine, William Giles, Ponting

- Tithe Map, Chilcott

Hambridge-Earnshill, Blackamore, James Paty and Strachan

- Vicarage, Maurice Davis
- St James, Ferrey, Mathison
- School, Toomer

Hardington-St Mary, Scott

Hardington Mandeville-St Mary the Virgin, Churchouse, Hancock & Pearce

- School, Toomer

Haselbury Plucknett-St Michael, Buckle, Hancock, Hopper, Kempthorne
 -Vicarage, Hancock
 Hatch Beauchamp-Baptist Chapel, Edwards
 -Baptist Manse, Blakemore, Rowsell
 -Buttle's, Dening
 -Grey Lodge, Dening
 -Hatch Court, Ferrey, Lutyens, Prowse, HSW Stone
 -Railway Tunnel, Fox
 -St John the Baptist, Blakemore, Burlison & Grylls, Carver, Gibbs, William Green, George
 Gilbert Scott
 -Station, Fox
 -The Close (former Vicarage), Carver
 -Tithe Map, Ilett
 -War Memorial, Dickinson
 Hawkridge-St Giles, Cock
 Heathfield -Vicarage, James Wilson
 -Tithe Map, Cox
 Hemington-Vicarage, William Wills
 -St Mary, Caroe, Giles & Gane, Horwood Brothers, George Gilbert Scott
 -School, Bird
 Henton-Christ Church, Ferrey
 -Vicarage, Cottam
 Henstridge-National School, Hall
 -Vicarage, Allen
 -St Nicholas, Allen, A.W. Blomfield, Buckle
 -War Memorial, J. Cox
 Highbridge-Glastonbury Canal, Rennie
 -High Bridge, Case
 -Highbridge Clyse, Parry
 -Infants School, Samson and Colthurst
 -National School and House, Norton, Sampson & Colthurst, Samson & Cottam
 -Railway to Glastonbury, Ashmead, Gregory
 -St John Evangelist, Anderson, Bond, Kempe & Co, Norton, Trask
 -School, Cottam
 -Stuckeys Bank, Pittard
 -Vicarage, Norton
 -Waterworks, Woodhouse
 -Western New Cut on the River Brue, White
 High Ham-St Andrew, Foster & Wood, Gibbs, Howard, Maclaren, Norton
 -School and Vicarage, Norton
 -Village Hall, Tilden
 Hillfarrance-Holy Cross, Caroe, Giles
 -Tithe Map, Ilett and Cox
 Hinton St George-Hinton House, Allen, Brettingham, Kempshed, Soane, James and Jeffry Wyatt
 -Vicarage, Maurice Davis
 -St George, Gibbs, Perry, Ponting, Rysbrack, Tyley, Westmacott, James and Jeffry Wyatt
 Holcombe-St Andrew, Allen, Moore
 -Tithe Map, Bennett
 Holford-Bungalow, Gabbutt
 -Combe House Hotel, Culverwell
 -Gemare Farm, Moore
 -Hodder Combe, house, Holden, Pollard
 -Pardestowe, Oatley
 -St Mary, P. M. Johnston, Norton
 -Vicarage, Corrick, Richard & Edwin Down, Smith
 Holton-St Nicholas, Willcox & Ames
 -Vicarage, Willcox & Ames
 Hornblotton-Tithe Map, Dickinson
 -St Peter, Jackson
 -Vicarage (Manor House), Jackson, Penrose
 Horsington-Manor Farm, Shout
 -Manor House, Medlycott
 -National School, Hall
 -Rooks House, Brakspear
 -Vicarage, Hippsley
 -St John the Baptist, Clewett, Kempe & Co, Messiter, Paty, Willcox & Ames

Horton-St Peter, Layzell, Warry
 -School, Paull
 Huish Champflower-Tone Farm, Babbage
 -Vicarage, Pearce
 Huish Episcopi-Church Room, Samson
 -St Mary, Maurice Davis, Benjamin and Edmund Ferrey, Burne-Jones, Lethaby, Paul,
 Pollard, Samson
 -Secundary School, Harris
 -Wearne Wyche, Nattress
 Huntspill-Map of Manor, Day
 -Tithe Map, Williams
 Huntworth-Huntworth House, Akerman

 Ilchester-Almshouse, James Beard
 -Gaol, Anstice, Underwood
 -Market Cross, Trask
 -Northover Parsonage, Knowles
 -Popple Bridge, Anstice
 -St Andrews, Northover, Joseph Beard, Benson, Waters
 -St Mary, Wilson & Willcox
 -Sock Dennis district map, Bennett
 -Vicarage, Sarell
 Ilminster-Bay Hill Toll House, Munden
 -Cemetery, Paull
 -Cocks Bridge at Ashwell, Carver, Mear
 -Board School, Paull, Samson & Cottam
 -Dillington House, Pennethorne
 -Gas lamp posts, Dening
 -Grammar School, Allen, Maurice Davis, Paull, Price & Wooler
 -Hort Bridge, Mear
 -House, Patch
 -Library, Hine
 -Local authority housing, HSW Stone & Partners
 -Paull & Son Brewery, Llewellyns & Jones
 -Railway Bridge at Ash, Fox
 -St Mary, Bayley, Bond, Burgess, Burlison & Grylls, Caroe, Fripp, Jackson, Pollard, Ponting, Sedding
 -Station, Fox
 -Station Road Toll House, Munden
 -Swanmead School, Harris, Toomer
 -Taylors collar makers works, William Hutchings
 -The Beacon, William Hutchings
 -Twinney Bridge at Ashwell, Carver, Mear
 -Urban District Council Surveyor, George Foster, House, Warry
 -War Memorial, Bond, Read
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder
 -Woodleigh and adjoining house, Station Road, Edwin Howard
 Ilton-National School, Horne
 -The Old Cider House, Giltsoff
 -St Peter, Allen, Caroe, Henry Davis, Munden
 -Vicarage, Christian
 Isle Abbots-Estate plan, Pryce
 -St Mary, Ferrey
 Isle Brewers-All Saints, Giles, John Spiller
 -Schoolroom, Carver
 -Southey Farm, Ireson
 -Vicarage, Carver & Giles

 Keinton Mandeville-Bible Christian Chapel, Crocker
 -National School, Day
 -St Mary, Harry Cox, Merrick and Petvin
 Kilton-St Nicholas, Norton
 -Vicarage, Hutchings, Knowles
 Kilmersdon-Ammerdown House and gardens, Burne-Jones, Jopling, Lutyens, Manners & Gill, Gill &
 Browne, Oatley, Rolfe & Peto, James Wyatt
 -Ammerdown Park Column, Jopling
 -Estate Map, Bennett

- National School, C.E. Davis
- St Peter and St Paul, E B Ferrey, Hoare, Horwood Brothers, King, Lutyens, Oatley, Paty, Singer
- The Hayes, Oatley
- Tithe Map, Bennett
- Vicarage, E. B. Ferrey, Wainwright

Kilve-Beech Hanger, Spooner

- House, Gabbutt, Pollard
- Kilve Court, Williams-Ellis
- Lane End, Jewson
- Parsonage Barn and bungalows, Gabbutt
- Rowditch, Jewson
- St Mary, Bond & Anderson, Greswell, Paty & Sons, Webb

Kingsbury Episcopi-Burrow Farm, Bond

- Gaw Bridge, Carver
- Estate plan, Pryce
- St Martin's, Caroe, Maurice Davis
- School, Samson & Cottam, Samson & Colthurst, Toomer
- Tithe Map, Wadman
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder

Kingsdon-All Saints, Childs, Dickinson, Samuel Gibbs, Giles, Long

- Kingsdon House, Wilkins
- Vicarage, James Beard, Dickinson

Kingstone-St John and All Saints, Greenway, Webb

Kingston St Mary-Vicarage, Clark

- St Mary, Bampfylde, Comper, Goodhart-Rendell, Spencer, Webb
- Tainfield, Groves
- Tetton House, Goodhart-Rendel
- The Grange, George Gilbert Scott
- Village Hall, Stone
- War Memorial, Bond

Kingston Seymour-All Saints, Samson & Cottam

Kingweston-All Saints, Carver & Giles, Dickinson

- Dovecote, Dickinson
- Kingweston House, Heal, Holland, Wilkins
- Tithe Maps, Bennett

Kittisford-St Nicholas, Edmund Ferrey

Knowle St Giles-St Giles, Allen, Lockyer

Lamyatt-Map, Bennett

- St Mary and St John, Adye, Reeves & Son
- Vicarage, Jesse Gane

Langford Budville-Bindon House, Nicholson, Oatley

- St Peter, Bentley, Hayward, King, Paty, Toms
- Vicarage, Henry Davis, Haywood

Langport-All Saints, Foster & Wood, Gibbs, Giles, Kennedy, Maclaren, Seale, Sedding, Weir

- Board School, Maurice Davis, Hall, Samson & Colthurst, Samson & Cottam
- Drinking Fountain, Oatley
- Estate plan for Westover, Pryce
- Grammar School, Cottam
- Great Bow Bridge, Cobb, Edwin Down, Gravatt, Hutchings
- Hurds Hill, Carver
- Langport Arms, Carver, Maurice Davis, Richard Down
- National Westminster Bank, Oatley, Henry Pittard
- Eastdon, The Hill, Edwin Down
- Police Station, Wilson & Willcox
- Reading Room, Maurice Davis
- Registry Office, Carver
- Rural District Council Surveyors and Architect, Coburn, Ford, Goode, Mathison, Quayle, Sanders, Waters
- Tithe Map, Warren
- Workhouse, Kempthorne

Laverton-St Mary, William Brown & Sons

Leighland-Chapel, Giles & Robinson

- St Giles, Giles, Whitaker & Hole
- Vicarage, Crisp

Leigh-on-Mendip-Clock Tower, Lutyens

- House and cottage, Vallis
- School, Toomer
- Limington-Vicarage, James Beard
- St Mary, Buckle, Ferrey, Gordon Thomas
- Litton-Vicarage, Beloe, Manners & Gill, York
- Tithe Maps, Ashmead
- Long Load-Bridge, Anstice, Down
- Christ Church, Bond & Anderson, Giles
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Benson
- Long Sutton-Court House, Powys & Macgregor
- Holy Trinity, Lucas, Ponting, Quilter
- School, Gillett
- Lopen-All Saints, Patch
- Council School, Benson
- Manor Farm, Henry Pollard, Toomer
- Parish plan, Blackamore
- Lottisham-St Mary, Jackson
- Lovington- St Thomas, Paull
- Tithe Map, Dickinson
- Vicarage, Paull
- Low Ham-Church, Edkins & Clarke
- Luccombe-Cloustharn Farm, Donati
- Vicarage, Birmingham
- St Mary, Buckle
- Tithe Map, Cox
- Woodcock's Ley Farm, Donati
- Lufton-Lufton Manor, Hellicar
- St Peter and St Paul, Ferrey, Kempe & Co
- Lullington-All Saints, F. & G. Brown, Daniel Jones, Thomas Henry Wyatt
- Farmhouse, Orchardleigh, Bertram Johnson
- Gloucester Farmhouse, William Brown
- Gloucester Lodge, Jeffry Wyatt
- Keeper's Cottage, Devey
- Lullington House (formerly the vicarage), Devey
- Orchardleigh House, gardens and estate, F. & W. Brown, Burton, Edward Cockey & Sons, Daniel Jones, Fripp, Page, Jeffry Wyatt, Thomas Henry Wyatt
- Park Farm, Devey
- Vicarage, Devey
- St Mary, Orchardleigh Park, George Gilbert Scott, George Gilbert Scott junior or John Oldrid Scott
- Pump Cottages, Estate Managers House and Corner Cottages, Devey
- School, Thomas Henry Wyatt
- Village pump, Devey
- Wood Cottage, Burgess
- Luxborough-Chargot House, Carver
- Cottages, Fouracre
- Poole Farmhouse, Caleb Pollard
- St Mary, Giles, Samson & Cottam
- Schoolhouse, Caleb Pollard
- Lydeard St Lawrence-St Lawrence, Giles, Spencer
- School, Toomer
- Lympsham-Manor Hall and School, Manor House or Vicarage with Lodge and Garden Room, Old Forge, Monuments, Parish Stables, Church Farm, School House, Rectory Farm, Holm Farm, Manor Farm, Sycamore House, The Cottage and South Farm, Manor Lodge, Millfield Cottage, Hope Farm, Old Forge, Grange Cottages and North Farmhouse, all by Joseph Henry Stephenson and Thomas Cox
- Rectory, E.H. Sedding
- St Christopher, Bayley, Merrick, E.H. Sedding, Joseph Adam and Joseph Henry Stephenson, Thomas Cox, Henry Wood
- Lynch-Chapel, Blacking, Huish & Cooksley
- Lynch House, Huish & Cooksley, Quennell
- Lyng-Railway Bridge, Brunel
- St Bartholomew, Samson & Cottam, Henry James Spiller
- School, Samson & Colthurst
- Station House and cottages (see also Durston), Cottam
- Vicarage, Carver

Maperton-Maperton House, Hall, Masters
 -St Peter and St Paul, Bennett, Hall
Mark-Baptist Chapel, Price
 -Holy Cross or St Mark, Caroe, Giles, Oatley, Edmund Harold Sedding
 -West Mark School, Wensley
Marston Bigot-Eleanor's Well, Boyle
 -Marston Gate, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 -Marston House, lodges and gardens, William Brown & Sons, Charles Davis, Edward Davis, Gilpin, James Scott, Switzer, Webb, Jeffry & Samuel Wyatt
 -Vicarage, William Brown, Crocker, Edward Davis
 -St Leonard, Edmund Boyle, Eleanor Boyle and Willement, F. & W. Brown, Edward Davis, Westmacott
 -School and Schoolmasters House, Charles Davis, Rigg
Marston Magna-St Marys, Ponting
Martock-All Saints, Bond, Buckle, Christian, Ferrey, Ramsden, G.G.Scott, Turner
 -Church of Holy, Eternal and Undivided Trinity, Kempthorne
 -Church House, Wadman
 -Congregational Chapel, Sparrow
 -Gospel Hall, Sparrow
 -Hurstbow Bridge, Carver, Murch, Pearce
 -National School, Bower Hinton, Benson
 -Newtown Local Authority housing, Petter & Warren
 -Parish Map, Wadman
 -Parrett Works at Cary's Mill, George Parsons
 -Vicarage, Christian
 -Public Hall, Sparrow
 -Schoolroom, Congregational Chapel, Bower Hinton, Sparrow
 -Tithe Map, Wadman
 -War Memorial, Henry Wilson
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder
Meare-Enclosure Maps, White
 -Galton's Canal, Hammett
 -Ring of Bells, Vallis
 -St Mary, Baddeley, Buckle, Gibbs, Spire & Budd, Hipplesey, White
 -School, Day
 -Tithe Map, Williams
Mells-Butt of Sherry, Rigg
 -Estate cottage at Finger Gate, Underwood
 -Manor House, Little, Lutyens
 -Estate Map, Bennett, Crocker
 -Mells Park House, Gilpin, Hague, Ireson, Jekyll, Lutyens, Soane, Spiller, Webb, Wood
 -Public Well and Shelter, Gill, Lutyens
 -St Andrew, William Brown, F. & W. Brown, William George Brown, Burne-Jones, Gill, Horwood Brothers, Lutyens, Munnings, Oatley, Woodyer
 -Wadbury House, James Wilson
 -War Memorial, Lutyens
Merriott-All Saints, M.Davis, Ferrey, Hayward, Mackintosh
 -Council School, Toomer
 -Fountain, Vials
 -Marks Barn, Kirk
 -Moorlands, George Gilbert Scott
 -Tower Brewery, Llewellyns & Jones
 -Vicarage, Maurice Davis
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder
Middle Chinnock-Vicarage, William Patch
 -St Margaret, Allen, Caroe, Trask
Middlezoy-St Lawrence, Bayley, Knowles, Shewbrooks
 -School, Samson & Cottam
 -Vicarage, Knowles
Milborne Port-Bowling Green House, Dawber
 -Church School, Hall and Reynolds
 -Council School, Toomer
 -Factory building known as Reynolds Loft, Reynolds
 -Gainsborough House and cottages, Reynolds
 -Glove Factory, Goodridge

- Kingsbury Bridge, Reynolds
- Wesleyan Methodist Manse, Lauder
- Milborne Wick Chapel of Ease, Hall, Reynolds
- New road, Telford
- Railway Station, Tite & Clifton
- St John the Evangelist, Buckle, Comper, Ellis, Goodridge, Hall, Hopper, Rawlings, Alfred Reynolds, William Bainbridge Reynolds, Tapper
- Tapps Well shelter, Reynolds
- Tithe Map, Bennett
- Ven House, Burton and Cubitt, Grange, Ireson
- Vicarage, Hall, Medlycott, Reynolds
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder

Milton Clevedon-Vicarage, William Clarke, Lamb

- St James, James Clarke, Lamb

Milverton-Dutch House, Stone & Francis

- Old House, Christian
- St Michael, Atchley, Caroe, Carver, Hayward, Hems, Toms
- Schools, George Cox, Toomer
- School House, Carver
- Station, Birch and Reed

Minehead-Alcombe, Aldersmead, Brown & Barrow

- Alcombe, Belle Vue Villa, Samson
- Alcombe, village plan, Wainwright & Heard
- Alcombe, St Michael, Samson & Colthurst, Samson & Cottam
- Alcombe, The Dene, Bond
- Alcombe, adjoining Victoria Terrace, JW Burt
- Alcombe Village Hall, Gunn
- Alcombe Road (White Lodge), Lucas
- Alcombe, Victoria Brickworks, Marley
- Alcombe Village Hall, Roberts & Willman
- Alcombe Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Haughton, Vickery
- Alcombe Road, Burgess, Cox, Cuthill, Hurford, Marley, Roberts, Tamlyn, JW Burt
- Alexandra Road, Cox
- Ballfield Road, Stone Steps, Gunn & Fry, Tamlyn
- Bampton Street, Burt, Cox, Hurford, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Bancks Street, Harrison, Hurford, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Bandstand, Tamlyn
- Baptist Chapel and Manse, The Parks, Roberts, Cock
- Baptist Chapel School, Tamlyn
- Barclays Bank, Stone & Francis
- Beach Hotel, Cox, Langdon, Pearce & Offer, Samson, Tamlyn
- Beaconwood, Cox
- Blair Mount, Unsworth
- Blenheim Gardens, Tamlyn
- Blenheim Mews, Tamlyn
- Blenheim Road, Cribb, Hurford, Marley, St Aubyn, Tamlyn, Woolsto Smith
- Blenheim Road, WHSmith, Rigg, Valis & Butler
- Boys Grammar School, Toomer
- Brinnington Hotel, Samson & Colthurst
- Brook House, The Parks, Andrew & Hosegood, Burt
- Cartref, Marley, Tamlyn
- Central Hall, Tamlyn
- Chalford, Burt, Donati
- Channel House, Roberts
- Church Hall, Bancks Steet, Andrews & Hosegood
- Church Institue, Bancks Street, Burgess, Roberts
- Church Road, Roberts
- Church Street, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Cher Steep, Burt, Cox, Roberts
- Cleeve Cottage, Parks Lane, Cox
- Clevelands, Foster and Wood
- Coast Guard Station, Langdon, St Aubyn
- Concert stand on the sea-front, Cooke
- Congregational Chapel, Butler
- Congregational Sunday School, Roberts
- Cottage and stable, Grocock

- Cranham Cottage, The Parks, Burt, Chanin & Thomas
- Cranwell, Tamlyn
- Clanville, Andrew & Hosegood, St Aubyn,
- Convent, Cox, Tamlyn
- Council School, Andrews & Hosgood, Pollard
- Diamond Jubilee Memorial Fountain, Tamlyn
- Delabole and Chimney Cottages, Ballfield Road, Gunn
- Dugdale Street, Passmore & Derrick, Tamlyn
- Eden Lodge, Marley, Tamlyn
- Electricity Station, Quay Lane, Tamlyn
- Elgin Tower, Cox, Gunn, Matthews & Mackenzie
- Eversleigh, The Espanade, Tamlyn
- Floyds Corner, Langdon, St Aubyn
- Friday Street, Cox, Cribb, Cuthill, Donati, Hurford, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Frog Street, Cribb, Hurford
- Glenmore Road, Burgess, Burt, Harrison, Hurford, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts, St Aubyn, Tamlyn, Woolston Smith
- Gordons Mead, Roberts & Willman
- Geenbank Villa, Blenheim Road, Pearse, St Aubyn
- Greenhaven, Whitegates Road, Stone & Francis
- Grosvenor Hotel, Tamlyn
- Hagley, Roberts & Willman
- Harbour, Chidgey, Webster
- Henley Villa and Mount Royal, Roberts
- Highlands, Hillbury and Wyndcote, Samson
- Higher Moor Farm, Pearse
- Higher Town, Cuthill, Marley, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Hill House, Andrew
- Holloway Street, Cribb, Passmore, Samson, Tamlyn
- Holmleigh, The Esplanade, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Hopcott, Gunn, Stone & Francis, Tamlyn
- Hospital, Oatley, Roberts & Willman, St Aubyn, Tamlyn
- Hotel, Roberts
- HSBC Bank, Bampton Street, Whinney
- Huntspill, The Parks, Burgess, Chanin & Thomas
- Iddesleigh, The Esplanade, Tamlyn
- Infants School, Tamlyn
- Irnham Lodge, Gunn, Lucas
- Irnham Road, Cox, Cuthill, Hurford, Lucas, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Ivythorn, Andrews
- Kelton Lodge, Tamlyn
- Kensington House, St Aubyn
- Kildare Lodge, Parker & Unwin
- King Edward Road, Roberts
- Laurence House, Cox, Donati, Stone & Francis
- Leighton House, Newton
- Lifeboat Station, Douglass
- Little Stoke, Blenheim Road, Tugwell
- Lloyds Bank, Elgar, Silley
- Lower Moor Road, Tamlyn
- Marshfield Road, Gunn & Fry
- Market House and Council Chamber, Cribb, Woolston Smith, Tamlyn
- Market House Inn, Cottam
- Market House Lane, Tamlyn
- Marleys, Ballfield Road, Roberts
- Martlet House, Andrews & Hosegood
- Martlet Road, Hurford, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Marston Lodge, Cox
- Masonic Hall, Burgess, William Giles, Frederick Roberts
- Meadow Road, Alcombe, Tamlyn
- Mentone Villa, The Parks, Tamlyn
- Metropole Hotel, Andrews & Hosegood, Burgess, Cole, Langdon, Tamlyn, St Aubyn
- Middlecombe Water, Tamlyn
- Middlemoor, Andrews & Hosegood
- Millbridge Road, Tamlyn
- Minehead First School, St Aubyn

- Minehead Nursing Home, Cole
- Minehead to Lynmouth Railway, Szlumper
- National Provincial Bank, Stone & Lloyd
- NatWest Bank (Stuckeys Bank), Oatley, James Henry Spiller
- Netherleigh, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Newcombe's, Roberts & Willman
- New Road off Tregonall Road, Burt, Cox
- Normansleigh (now Blenheim Lodge), Tugwell
- Northcliffe, Andrew & Hosegood
- Northfield, Andrews
- Northfield Road, J.W. Burt, Marley, Roberts, Tamlyn
- North Hill, bungalow, Vickery
- North Hill estate, Marley, Roberts
- North Hill, sewer, Woolston Smith
- North Hill, Beverleigh and Farleigh and other houses, Tugwell
- North Hill, Marley, Tamlyn
- Northmoor, Powys & Macgregor, Tamlyn
- North Road, Roberts
- North Road, Motor Showroom, Stone & Francis
- North Street, Woolston Smith
- Northwood, Andrews & Hosegood
- Nurses Home, Blenheim Road, Tamlyn
- Nutscale, Parks Lane, Birmingham
- Orchard Street, Roberts
- Owls Mead, Whitegates Road, Gunn & Fry
- Paganel Road, Vickery
- Pantiles, Burgess, Donati
- Parkhouse Farm, Donati
- Parkhouse Road, Baptist Chapel, JW Burt
- Parks estate, Burt
- Park Lane, Burt, Hurford, Tamlyn
- Park Street, Passmore & Derrick, Samson, Tamlyn
- Park Vale, The Parks, Burgess, Tamlyn
- Parochial School and masters house, Andrews & Hosegood, St Aubyn
- Pemswell Lane, Cox
- Penylan Hotel, Gunn & Fry
- Penrhyn, Tamlyn
- Periton Lane, Gunn
- Periton Mead, Horder
- Periton Road, Cox
- Pier, Roberts, Walton, Webster
- Pier Hotel, Roberts
- Pit Park estate, Cox, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts
- Plume of Feathers, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Police Station, Blenheim Road, Willcox
- Police Station, Townsend Road, Toomer
- Ponsford Road, Burgess, Cuthill, Tamlyn
- Post Office and Telephone Exchange, Office of Works, Burgess, Palmer, Seccombe, Tamlyn
- Public Hall, Langdon
- Quaker Meeting House, Harrison, Roberts
- Quay Lane, Roberts
- Quay Street, Cribb, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Queen Anne Memorial, Francis Bird, Bryan
- Queen's Hall, Marley, Tamlyn
- Queens Head Hotel, Cottam, Gabbutt, Strawbridge, Woolston Smith
- Queens Road, Burt, Cox, Tamlyn
- Quirke Street, Roberts
- Radfields, Tamlyn
- Railway Station, Brereton, Macfarlane, Pearse
- Ravenscroft, Hopcott Road, Parker & Unwin
- Regal Cinema, Mather
- R C Schools, Cox, Roberts & Willman, Tamlyn
- Rossclere, Cole
- St Andrew, Street, Kempe, Pearse, Webb
- St Michael, Carver, Dawson, Kempe, Phelps, St Aubyn
- St Michael's Road, Hurford, Tamlyn

- St Michael's Sunday School, Carver
- Sacred Heart and Presbytery, Cox, Harrison, Scoles
- Sandcombe Hotel, Tamlyn
- Selbourne Place, Hurford, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Sewage scheme, Burt
- Southernleigh, Blenheim Road, Tamlyn, Tugwell
- Station Cottages, Langdon, Samson
- Strand Cafe, Macfarlane, Tamlyn
- Stuckeys Bank, Henry James Spiller
- Summerland Avenue, Burgess, Cornelius, Cox, Cribb, Hurford, Marley, Passmore & Derrick, Roberts, Tamlyn
- Summerland Road, Cox, Tamlyn, Woolston Smith
- Summerland Street, Tamlyn
- Swimming Pool, Gunn
- The Avenue, Cox, Hurford, Langdon, Roberts, St Aubyn
- The Avenue, Petrol Station, Stone & Francis
- The Beacon, P.G. Silley, Tamlyn
- The Esplanade, Burt, Langdon, Roberts, St Aubyn
- The Esplanade, shelters, Montague Smith, Burt
- The Parade, Andrew, Bartlett, Hurford, Marley, St Aubyn, Wadling
- The Parks, Crossway, Harrison
- The Parks, Field House and Broadmeadows, Burt, Roberts
- The Parks, No.3 Roberts
- The Parks, Nos. 8 and 10, Cock
- The Parks, Lower Cleeve, Burt, Roberts
- The Parks, Syndal, Cox
- The Parks, Little Stoke, Gunn
- The Parks House, Burt, Roberts & Willman
- Tregonwell Road, Burgess, Burt, Cox, Marley, Roberts, Tamlyn, Woolston Smith
- Turnpike Trust, Chilcott, Gale, Hawkes, Kingdom
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Barron, Cribb, James Henry Woolston Smith
- United Reform Hall, Bancks Street, Gunn and Fry
- Vicarage, Andrew
- Vicarage to St Michaels, Carver, Robert Williams
- Victoria Memorial Reading Room, Tamlyn
- War Memorial, Roberts & Willman
- Weirfield Road, Roberts
- Wellington Hotel, Langdon, Roberts, St Aubyn
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cox, Foster & Wood, Brown & Hole, Langdon, Pearse
- West Street, Roberts
- WM Chapel schools, Cox, Foster
- Wessex Lodge, Tamlyn
- Western Lane, Burt, Cox, Tamlyn
- Whitecross Lane, (Armana), Donati
- Whitecross Way, Burt, Tamlyn
- White Lodge, Whitegates Road, Tamlyn
- Whitegate Road, Green Haven, JW Burt
- Workhouse, Horn
- Wyndcote, Martlett Road, Langdon, Samson, Woolston Smith
- York House Hotel, The Avenue, Burgess, Gunn, Roberts
- Young Men's Institute, Roberts
- Misterton-Coach House, Henry Parsons
- Cemetery, Maurice Parsons
- Estate House and Cottage, Henry Parsons
- Manor Farm House, Henry Parsons
- National School, Seward, Pearce
- Railway Station, Tite (Yeovil-Exeter railway line by Errington and Galbraith)
- St Leonard, Maurice Drake, Kempthorne
- Vicarage, Allen
- Monksilver-All Saints, Harrison, Seymour
- Combe Sydenham, Mill, Wrighthman & Denning
- Vicarage, Carver
- Montacute-Baptist Church, Morgan Davis
- Council Houses, Petter & Warren
- Drinking fountain, Powys
- Montacute House and gardens, R.Blomfield and Balfour, Jackson, Powys & Macgregor,

Vulliamy
 -Priory, Buck, Maclaren
 -St Catherine, Childs, John Cox, Hall
 -The Borough, R. Blomfield
 Moorlinch-Enclosure Maps, White
 -St Mary, Caroe
 -School, Toomer
 -Tithe Map, Williams
 -Vicarage, Collibear
 Muchelney-Abbey, R. Blomfield, Colthurst, Maclaren
 -Priest's House, Barnsley & Jewson, Weir
 -St Peter and St Paul, Thomas Clarke
 Mudford-Bridge, Anstice
 -Cottages, A. Blomfield
 -Cottages, Mudford Sock, A. Bomfield
 -School, Stent
 -Tithe Map, Watts
 -Vicarage, Benson

 Nether Stowey-Cottage and Shop, Samson & Cottam
 -Gazebo, Penny
 -National School, Knowles
 -St Mary, Carver & Giles, Travers
 -Tithe Map, Hawkes
 Nettlecombe-Chidgley Estate Lodge, Carver
 -Chidgley Farmhouse, Carver
 -Combe, Angell
 -Fair Cross toll houses, Babbage
 -Nettlecombe Court, Babbage, Carver, Heal, Hole, Tyler, Veitch
 -Nettlecombe Lodge, Babbage
 -St Mary, Babbage, Carver, Giles, Hole, King, Phelps, Slater, Toms, Travers
 -Schoolroom, Carver
 -Stables at Nettlecombe Court, Carver
 -Woodford cottages, Babbage, Carver
 North Barrow-National School, Pictor
 -St Nicholas, Perry
 -Schoolmistress's House, Hussey
 -Tithe Map, Parsons
 -Vicarage, Clarke
 North Brewham-Red Lion, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 North Cadbury-North Cadbury Court, Mawson, Seth-Ward or Tipping
 -National School, Hall
 -St Michael, Norton, Ponting
 -Vicarage, Joseph Beard, Thomas Ellis, Evan Owen
 -Village Hall, Abbott
 -War Memorial, Dickinson
 -Woolston House, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 North Cheriton-North Cheriton House, Medlycott
 -St John the Baptist, Foster & Wood
 North Curry-Baptist Chapel, Penny
 -Churchyard Cross, Buckle
 -Fosse House, Cuthbert William Morris
 -Gwyon House and Cottage, Cuthbert Rodham Morris
 -Highcroft House, John Peard
 -Knapp Bridge, John Easton
 -Methodist Church, Andrews
 -Long's House, Richard Spearing Morris
 -Queen Victoria Jubilee Memorial, Buckle
 -St Peter and St Paul, Berthon, Bond, Burlison & Grylls, Caroe, Carver, Hawkins, Hems, George
 Gilbert & John Oldrid Scott, Trump
 -School, Carver & Giles
 -School at Wrantage, Samuel Shewbrooks and John Blackmore
 -Vicarage, Hippsley
 -War Memorial, Caroe and William Pennington
 -Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Cuthbert Rodham Morris
 Northmoor Green-St Peter and St John, Ferrey

- School, Knowles, Samson & Cottam
- Vicarage, Cottam
- North Newton-Maunsel House, John Bastard, Carver, Richard Down, Rich, Slade
 - St Michael, Rich, Slade
 - St Peter, Harbottle
 - School, Cottam, Samson & Cottam
- North Perrott-St Martin, Caroe, Frederick Drake, Westmacott
 - The Manor, Fletcher, Matthew Wyatt & Spiers, Thomas Henry Wyatt, Vials
 - Tithe Map, Guy
 - Vicarage, Vials
- North Petherton-Cemetery, Knowles
 - Congregational Chapel, Edwin Down, Ferrey
 - Council School, Toomer
 - Cliff Road, Samson & Cottam
 - National School, Masters
 - St Mary, Baker-King, Carver, Champion, Frederick Drake, Hutchings, Jones & Willis, Kempe, Spencer, Henry James Spiller
 - School, Spencer
 - Tithe Map, Chilcott
 - Vicarage, Edwin Down
 - West Newton, William Shewbrooks
 - Whiddon House, Oatley
 - Wolmersdon House, Rich
- North Wootton-Church Hall, Allen & Son
 - Enclosure Map, Bayly
 - Plan of Parish, Tuthill
 - St Peter, Buckle
 - Vicarage, Christian
- Norton Fitzwarren-All Saints, Blacking, Giles, Spiller
 - Hewett's Brewery, Scamell & Colyer, Henry James Spiller
 - Langford Bridge, William Easton
 - Manor House, Roberts
 - Map of the Manor, Day
 - Monty's Court, Carver
 - National School, Spencer
 - Railway Station, Brereton
 - Tithe Map, Ham
- Norton St Philip-Parsonage, Nicholls
 - St Philip, A. Blomfield, William Brown, Horwood Brothers, Manners, George Gilbert Scott, Viner, Webb
 - School, Thomson
- Norton-sub-Hamdon-Courtfield, Trask and Wilson
 - St Mary, Allen, A. Blomfield, Parkin, Stansells, Trask, Wilson
 - Vicarage, Frederick Cox
- Nunney-All Saints, Buckle, F. & W. Brown, William George Brown, Gill & Browne, Moore, Singer, Spencer, Underwood & Croker, Wippell
 - Castle, Buck
 - Critchill Gate toll house, F. & W. Brown
 - Frome RDC housing, Vallis
 - Nunney Court, Rigg
 - Parish Hall, Rigg, Vallis & Butler
 - Rockfield House, Pinch
 - School, Peacock
- Nynehead-All Saints, Bond, Gibbs, William Giles, Frederick Drake, Sanford, Toms
 - Bridge in Nynehead Court parkland, Dickinson, Lee
 - Church House, Edward Bennett
 - Court Estate Cottages, Hayward
 - Grand Western Canal, Green
 - Railway Bridge and Lodge, Brunel
 - Springwood (former Vicarage), Henry Davis, Hayward
- Oake-Blagrove's Farm, Josiah Easton
 - St Bartholomew, Harbottle
 - Tithe Map, Ilett
 - Venn Bridge School, Spencer
- Oakhill-All Saints, Pearson, Wainwright & Heard

- Ashwick Court, Rolfe & Peto
- Brewery malting, Crickmay
- Pondsmead House, Banks
- Oakhill House, Underwood
- School, Ferrey
- United Reform Chapel, Banks
- Oare-Broomfield Farm, Lovelace
- Vicarage, Cock
- Odcombe-National School, Benson
- St Peter and St Paul, Blomfield, Jackson
- Tithe Map, Wadman
- Old Cleeve-Abbey Farm, Henry Pollard, Toomer
- Chapel Cleeve, Carver, Dening, Roberts
- Golsoncott at Roadwater, Reckitt
- Lysaght Hall, Gabbutt
- St Andrew, Bayley, Green, Kempe, Ramsden, Samson
- Tithe Map, Ham
- Orchard Portman-St Michael, Treppin
- Tithe Map, Parsons
- Otterford-Otterford House, Beadon
- St Leonard, Forsyth, Hargreaves with Beadon, Shewbrooks
- Vicarage, Bagster
- Otterhampton-All Saints, Cottam
- Enclosure Maps, Danger
- Vicarage, John Hawkins
- Othery-St Michael, Caroe, Davis, Ferrey, Halliday, Norton, Thomas
- School, Hosier, Samson & Cottam
- Tithe Map, Danger
- Vicarage, Chappel
- Over Stowey-Pepperhill Farm and Dairy, Clutton
- Quantock Lodge and Gatehouse, Clutton
- St Peter and St Paul, Carver, Cottam, Giles, Burne-Jones & Morris & Co., Hems, Roach, Harold Samson & Cottam, Wood

Pawlett-St John the Baptist, Edmund Harold Sedding

- School, Cottam & Samson

Pendomer-Farms and Tenements, Blackmore

- Tithe Map, Wadman
- Vicarage, Allen

Penselwood-National School, Follett, Gane

- Pen Pits, Harland
- St Michael, Comper, Jesse Gane with Georg Gilbert Scott

Pilton-Enclosure Maps, Bayly

- National School, Gane
- Plan of Parish, Tuthill
- St John the Baptist, Chilton, Christian, Gough, Horwood, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright, Webb
- Vicarage, Christian

Pitcombe-Godminster House, Ireson

- Hadspen House, Carver, Ireson, Pictor, Waller, Son & Wood
- Honeywick, Ireson
- St Leonard, Street, Gill, Rawlings
- School, Maurice Davis and Penrose
- Tithe Map and road map, Bennett
- Vicarage, Christian

Pitminster-Blagdon Reservoir and Forches Corner water supply, Easton, Roberts, Smith

- Map of Barton, and the Parish, Day
- National School, Carver & Giles, Roberts
- Poundisford-Poundisford Park, Methuen, Norman
- St Andrew and St Mary's, Allen, Caroe, Kempe, Scott, Tyley, Weir
- Tithe Map, Chilcott & Guy
- Vicarage, Carver

Pitney-St John the Baptist, Knowles, Caroe

- Vicarage, Carver, William Shewbrooks

Podimore-St Peters, Slater

- Tithe Map, Wainwright

Porlock-Anstey Combe, Mary and William Lovelace, Voysey

- Bossington Lane, Donati, Worthington
- Cottage, West Porlock, Huish & Cooksley
- Doverhay, Flaws
- Doverhay Reading Room and Cottage, Buckle
- Gatehouse Lodge, Porlock Weir, Mary and William Lovelace
- Harbour Lock, Porlock Weir, Huish & Cooksley
- Hacketty Way, Huish & Cooksley, Mathews & Ridley
- Hawkcombe, Tamlyn
- Lillycombe House, Voysey and Lovelace
- Merrifield, Bossington Hill, Stone & Francis
- New Place, Baker, Buckle, Burgess & French, Waterhouse
- Porlock Weir, Anchor Hotel, Brodie, Bromley
- Redway, Tamlyn
- St Dubricius, Blacking, Buckle, Huish & Cooksley, Sedding,, Webb
- Tithe Map, Cox
- Tollgate, Toll Road, Taylor
- Village Hall, Lovelace, Roberts, Voysey
- Wesleyan Methodist Church, Tamlyn
- West Porlock, Taylor
- Windrush, Parsons Street, Lomas
- Worthy Manor, Lovelace and Voysey
- Worthy Road, Porlock Weir, Tamlyn
- Preston Plucknett-Tithe Barn, R Blomfield
 - National School, Benson
 - St James, Shout
- Priddy-St Lawrence, Edmund Ferrey
 - Tithe Map, Ashmead
- Puckington-Gig House, Bond
 - School and Teachers House, Bond
 - Vicarage, Bond, Maurice Davis
- Puriton-Congregational Chapel and School, Pollard
 - Puriton Manor gateway, Carver
 - St Michael and All Angels, Green, Winter
 - School, Knowles, Samson & Cottam, Toomer
 - Tithe Map, Williams
- Pylle-Manor, Garton
 - St Thomas A Becket, Garton, King
 - Vicarage, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright
- Queen Camel-Eyewell House, Dawber
 - St Barnabas, Pearson, Charles Thomas
 - Primary School, Hall
 - The Ridge, Martin
- Redlynch-Chapel, Ireson, Thorpe
 - East Lodge, Thorpe
 - Hadsphen House, Waller, Son and Wood
 - House and stables, Fort, Ireson, Lutyens, Thorpe
 - The Aviaries, Ireson
 - The Towers, Flitcroft
- Rimpton-Parsonage, Hall
 - St Mary, Caroe, Hall
- Roadwater-Croyden Hall, Tubbs
 - Club House, Tubbs
 - Mission Church and Schoolroom, Nurcombe
 - Temperance Lodge, Babbage
 - Valiant Soldier Inn, Reckitt
 - Village Hall, Reckitt
 - Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Court, Hine
- Rodden-All Saints, Frederick Brown, W G Brown, John Vallis
 - East Hill, Long
- Rode-Bridge at Rode Hill, Peniston, Underwood
 - Christ Church and Merefield House, Goodridge
 - Daubeney House, Goodridge
 - Fussells Brewery, Llewellyns & James
 - St Laurence, Chapman, Charles Davis, Reynolds

- War Memorial, Wooley
- Rodhuish-Croydon Hall, Andrew
 - Golsoncott House, Gresswell, W.J. Parker, Reckitt
 - St Bartholomew, Reckitt
- Rodney Stoke-St Leonard, Benjamin & Edmund Ferrey
 - The Rodney Stoke Inn, Dening
 - Vicarage, Gill & Browne
- Rowberrow-St Michael and All Angels, Cox, Norton
- Ruishton-Chard Canal, Sydney Hall
 - Henlade House, Spencer
 - Railway Viaduct, Fox
 - Ruishton Court, Henry James Spiller
 - St George's, Caroe, Colthurst, Drewett, King, Samson & Cottam, Smith & Herniman
 - School, William White
 - Woodlands House, Carver
- Rumwell-Rumwell House, Carver
- Runnington-Tithe Map, Bailey
 - Tone Bridge, Whitehead
 - Vicarage, Easton, Parsons, Rice, Veitch
- Sampford Arundel-Holy Cross, Blakemore
- Sampford Brett-Bartholomew Thomas Almshouses, Andrew, Chibbett
 - School and Estate Cottages, Nos. 4-6, Norton
 - St Mary, Carver
 - Woolston Grange, Farquharson
- Seavington St Mary-St Mary, M Davies, Hall
 - Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Benson
- Seavington St Michael-St Michael, EJ Symes
- Selworthy-All Saints, Ashworth, Blacking, Philip and Sidney Burgess, Comper, Sedding
 - Buddle Hill, Birmingham
 - Holnicote Cottage, Birmingham
 - Holnicote House, Robert Birmingham
 - East Lynch, farmhouse and barn, Birmingham
 - Selworthy Farmhouse, Birmingham
 - Stratford Cottage, Birmingham
 - The Green, Birmingham
- Shapwick-Down House, Samson & Cottam
 - St Mary, Gibbs, Giles, Hipplesey, George Gilbert Scott, John Spiller, Webb
 - School, Carver, Toomer
- Shepton Beauchamp-Brimsgrrove council houses, Alfred Allen
 - Estate plan, Pryce
 - Memorial Hall, Nicholls
 - Owsley, Alfred Allen
 - Vicarage, Drew
 - St Michael, Bentley, Giles, Read, Street
 - School, Allen
 - Shepton House, Maurice Davis
 - Stoke Villa, Alfred Allen
 - Sunnyside and Touraine, Alfred Allen
 - Tithe Map, Summers & Slater
 - Village Hall, J.V. Baker
- Shepton Mallet-Anglo-Bavarian Brewery, Wainwright & Heard
 - Board Office and Technical School, Silcock, Skipper
 - Bowlish School, Ferrey
 - Bungalow, Vallis
 - Cemetery Chapels, lodge and approach bridge, Wainwright & Heard
 - Cenotaph, Dening, Smallcorn
 - Compton Road, Vallis
 - Court and Police Station, Wainwright & Heard, and Gingell
 - District Hospital, Skipper
 - Drinking Fountain, Hickeys
 - Grammar School, Wilson & Willcox
 - Infants School, Pictor
 - Lloyds Bank, Silley
 - Map of road to Croscombe, Hippisley
 - Market Cross, Manners

- National School, Maurice Davis, Wainwright & Heard
- Prison (House of Correction), Carver, Herniman, Underwood
- Railway to Wells, Ward
- Regal Cinema, Ernest Roberts
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Jordan, Lintern, Moody, Neish, Phelps, Pierce, Walker
- St Peter and St Paul, Carver, Henry Wood, King, Maclaren, Paty, Rawlings, Reeves & Son, Sedding, Wainwright & Heard
- Secondary School, Toomer
- Strode Almshouses, Wainwright & Heard
- Town Hall, George & Frederick Skipper
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Duncan Brown, Hale, Hinchcliffe
- Viaducts on Bath Road and Charlton, Barlow
- Waterloo, No.27, Wainwright
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Jenkins
- Wesleyan Methodist Schools, Spire
- Womens Almshouses, Ferrey
- Workhouse, Gane, Toomer, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright

Shepton Montacute-St Peter, Pictor

Shipham-Map, White

- St Leonard, Buckle, James Wilson
- School, Shepstone
- Tithe Map, Tucker
- Vicarage, G.R.Clarke

Simonsbath-Bailiffs House, Garland

- Bridge, Stead
- Railway to Porlock Weir, Cullen
- St Luke, Maurice Drake
- White Rock Cottage, Timmins

Skilgate-St John, How

Somerton-Ballacree, Fry

- Cemetery, Knowles
- House in the Market Place, Maclaren
- Infants School, Pictor, Willcox
- Memorial Hall, Wilson & Willcox
- Monteclefe School, Stone, Vials
- Police Station and Court Room, Carver, Whitehead
- Railway Viaduct and Skew Bridge, Armstrong
- St Michael, Cartwright, Christian, Merrick, Vials
- Somerton Randle, Lamb, Vials
- Somerton Steam Brewery, Adlam
- Tithe Barn, Ireson
- Vicarage, Chislett, Hawkins, Knowles
- War Memorial, George Cox

South Barrow-St Peters, Parsons

- Tithe Map, Wadman

South Brewham-Alfred's Tower, Flitcroft

- Four Towers, Ireson
- St John the Baptist, Hall, Garratt, Messiter, Percy
- Schools, Clarke

South Cadbury-Cheriton House, Ireson

- St Thomas A Becket, Hall, Wadman

South Petherton-Boy's Charity School, Maurice Davis

- Blake Hall, Benson
- Bridge House, Gingell
- Cemetery, Allen
- Coke Memorial Methodist Church, Sunday School and Manse, Lauder
- Cottages, Paul, Henry Pollard, Toomer
- Council School, Pictor
- Hospital, Petter, Warren & Roydon Cooper
- King Ina's Palace, Chapman, Maclaren, Masey
- Manse, Lauder
- Market House, Maurice Davis
- St Peter and St Paul, Blomfield, Hickes and Isaac, Jones & Willis, Maclaren, Oatley, Pollard, Warr, Wilson
- Vicarage, Maurice Davis

Sparkford-Bridge, Anstice

- Hazelgrove House, John & William Bastard, Hall, Mildmay, Rolfe & Peto, John Thomas
- St Mary Magdalene, Ellis, Giles
- Sparkford Inn, Rigg and Vallis
- Vicarage, Maurice Davis
- Spaxton-Brookside, Violet Morris
 - Crossways, Violet Morris
 - Durleigh Hill, No.1, Violet Morris
 - East Gate House, Violet Morris
 - St James, Moore, Samson & Cottam, Spencer, Henry Wood
 - The Agapemone at Four Forks, Cobbe, Joseph Morris
 - The Holt, Violet Morris
 - The Larches, Violet Morris
 - The North Gate, Violet Morris
 - Vicarage, Edwin Down
- Standerwick-Court, W.G. Brown
- Staplegrove-Cottage, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 - Houses, Leversedge & Pressland
 - Manor, Roberts
 - St John, Henry Davis, Giles, Kempe, King, Macey, Moore, Parkin, Spencer, John Spiller, Summers, Trask, Wippell
 - School, Macey
 - Tithe Map, Easton
- Stawell-Council School, Toomer
 - Enclosure Map, White
 - St Francis, Henry Wood
 - Tithe Map, Summers
- Stawley-St Michael, Green
- Stockland Bristol-St Mary Magdalene, Arthur, Bond, Frederick Drake
 - Stockland Manor, Arthur
 - Vicarage, Knowles, Sturge
- Stocklinch-St Mary Magdalene, Austin & Powell
 - St Mary, Stocklynch Ottersey, Allen
 - Tithe Map, Summers & Slater
- Stoford-Road and Railway bridges, Locke
- Stogumber- Police Station, Toomer
 - Railway Station, Brereton
 - St Mary, Bayley, James Paty, Paul, Pearse, Seale, Sedding
 - Village Hall, Caroe, Pollard
- Stogursey-Castle, Buck
 - Castle Mill wheel, Culverwell
 - Estate maps, Chilcott
 - Fairfield House, Carver, Wainwright
 - Honibear Farm, Wainwright
 - St Andrew, Anstice, Bayley, Joseph Beard, Burlison & Grylls, Carver, Norton, Samson & Colthurst
 - School, Norton
 - Steyning Farm, Colthurst
 - Vicarage, Norton, Harold Samson & Cottam
 - Tithe Map, Chilcott and Hawkes
- Stoke Pero-Church, Buckle
 - Tithe Map, Cox
- Stoke St Gregory-Currymoor Pumping Station, Easton
 - St Gregory, Carver, Spencer, Henry James Spiller, Stansells
 - School, Giles
 - Tithe Map, Summers
- Stoke St Mary-St Mary, Henry Davis, Giles
 - Tithe Map, Ham
- Stoke St Michael-Road map, Bennett
 - St Michael, Jesse Gane
 - Tithe Map, Wainwright
- Stoke-sub-Hamdon-Beveley, Fish
 - National School, Benson, Toomer
 - Post Office, Hall
 - St Mary, Chaffey, B. Ferrey, E.B. Ferrey, Lancashire, Pontin, Trask, Wippell & Co
 - Stanchester School, William Pople, Toomer
 - Tithe Map, Wadman
 - United Reform Church, Bennett, Benson, Reynolds

- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, La Trobe & Weston
- Stoke Trister-St Andrew, Follett
- Stolford-St Peter, Henry Pollard
- Ston Easton-Ston Easton House and gardens, Thomas Paty, Repton, Stocking, Underwood, White
- St Mary's, Blomfield, Reeves & Son
- Stowell-St Mary Magdalene, Bond & Anderson, Erskine, Richard Read
- Stowell Hill House, Comper
- Stratton-on-the-Fosse-Christ Church, Bird, Pinch, Charles Rawlinson Wainwright
 - Downside Abbey and School, Bodley, Comper, Eden, Garner, Gill, Goodridge, Hansom Family (Charles, Edward and Dunn), Lutyens, Oatley, Pugin, Scott, Ephrem Seddon, Stokes, Tasker, Walters, Underwood, Webb
 - Downside Abbey War Memorial, Stokes
 - National School, Wainwright & Heard
 - Reservoir, Bird
 - St Benedict, Charles Hansom, Ephrem Seddon
 - St Vigor, Edmund Ferrey, King, Paty
 - Vicarage, Pinch
 - War Memorial, Ephrem Seddon
 - Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bowring
- Street-Baptist Chapel, Hawkins
 - Baptist Sunday School, Pollard
 - Barn Close, Clothier
 - Bear Hotel, Clothier, John Ralph Edwards, Pursey, Reynolds
 - Bowlinggreen Mill, J A Clark, Hawkins, Huish, Merrick, Pursey, Reynolds
 - British School (Board School), J A Clark, Petvin, Reynolds
 - Brutashe Terraces, Huish, Reynolds
 - Cemetery Chapel, Pursey
 - Christian Science Society, John Ralph Edwards
 - C & J Clark's Factory, Huish, John Ralph Edwards, Hawkins, Reynolds, Skipper
 - Cobden Terrace, Skipper
 - Cranhill House, Reynolds
 - Crispin Hall and gymnasium, Skipper, Petvin
 - Dovecots and Pigeoncots, Reynolds
 - Elmhirst, Clothier, Cotterell, Edwin Down & Son, Toomer
 - Goss House, Goss
 - Grange Avenue, Stock, Samuel
 - Grange Terrace, Huish, Reynolds
 - Greenbank Swimming Pool, Stock, Taylor
 - Health Centre, Clothier
 - High Street, No.40, Reynolds
 - High Street, No.42, Pollard
 - High Street, No.44 (Greenbank), Reynolds
 - Hindhayes School, Clothier
 - Holy Trinity, Ferrey, Ralph, Reeves & Son, Reynolds
 - Ivythorn Manor, Ellis & Bunting
 - Ivythorn Road, Clothier, Godfrey
 - Jubilee Road, Clothier, Godfrey
 - Laura Terrace, William Pursey
 - Lawson Terrace, Huish, Reynolds
 - Leigh Holt House, Cotterell
 - Leigh Nook, Reynolds
 - Library, Clothier
 - Maxime Cinema, Clothier
 - Merriman Gardens, Clothier, Godfrey
 - Merriman Road, Clothier
 - Methodist Chapel, Hawkins & Alves, Pursey
 - Millfield House, Skipper
 - Millfield School Chapel, Hawkins
 - Morelight Block, Stock
 - Orchard Road, Nos.2-12, Petvin, Pollard
 - Park Close, Clothier, Dunthorn
 - Park Terrace, Reynolds
 - Police Station, William John Willcox
 - Quaker Meeting House, Cotterell
 - Rectory, Reynolds
 - Reservoir, Dunthorn

- Shields Terrace, Godfrey
- Southleaze, Samuel, Stock
- Street Inn, Clothier
- Strode Cottages, Reynolds
- Technical Institute, Reynolds, Toomer
- The Cheshnuts, Reynolds
- Tower House, Seymour
- Woodsbatch, Reynolds
- The Limes, Reynolds
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Collingwood, Cousins, Goode, Herring, Jones, Pursey
- United Reform Chapel, Pollard
- Vestry Lane, Stock
- Vestry Room, Huish, Petvin, Skipper
- Water Tower, Reynolds
- Whitenights, Clothier
- Wilfred Terrace, Huish, Reynolds, Skipper

Stringston-St Mary the Virgin, Ford

Sutton Mallet-Church, Carver

- Tithe Map, Sturge

Sutton Bingham-Railway Station, Tite & Clifton

- Vicarage, George Bennett

Sutton Montis-Holy Trinity, Bond, Buckle

- Paddock House, Jupp
- Tithe Map, Wadman

Swell-Tithe Map, Summers & Slater

Tatworth-St John Evangelist, Maurice Davis, Pinch

- School, Dening, Samson & Cottam
- Vicarage, Edney

Taunton-Albermarle Maltings, Llewellyns & James

- Almshouses, Carver & Giles
- Archaeological Museum, Carver & Giles
- Ashleigh House, Chip Lane, Carver
- Assize Court and County Council chamber, Carver, Moffatt, Toomer
- Bath Place, Stafford
- Bath Place Mechanics' Institute (later a School of Art), Beadon
- Baptist Chapel, Lewarn, Smith
- Battle scene memorial, Strawbridge
- Belmont House, Carver
- Billet Street and Billetfield, Henry Davis
- Bishop Fox's School for Girls, Harris, Samson & Cottam, Spiller
- Borough Architect, Jury
- Borough Surveyor, Edwards, Hargreaves, Shellard, James Henry Smith
- Bridge Street/Wood Street, Penny
- Bridge Street, Giles
- British School, Pollard
- Burtons, R.G.Spiller, Harry Wilson
- Canal Road, Samuel Shewbrooks
- Canns Field House (Corner House Hotel), Henry Davis, Giles
- Canon Street, George Pollard snr.
- Canon Street Chapel, Penny
- Castle, including Castle House, Bampfylde, Carver, Colthurst, Hammet, Leversedge, Oatley, Paul, Spencer, Stone & Francis
- Castle Green and Castle Walk, Carver, Hamp, Harold Samson, R.G. Spiller, Harry Stone, Webber
- Castle Hotel, R. G. Spiller
- Cemetery, Staplegrove Road, see Architectural Competitions, John Bevan
- Cemetery, Wellington Road, Ashworth, Shewbrooks
- Central School, Henry Davis, Ferrey
- Chapel of Ease, Tangier, Barry
- Cheddon Road, Yondercot, Roberts & Willman
- Cheddon Road, Crease, Stone & Francis
- Clifford Avenue, Small
- College of Art, , Moggridge, Samson & Cottam
- Comeytrowe Baptist Chapel, Potter
- Congregational Chapel and Sunday School, Samuel Knight Pollard and Cornish
- Convent of Perpetual Adoration, Park Street, Bentley

- Corfield Hall, Stone
- County Hall, Harris
- County Hotel, Corfield
- County Territorial Hall, Cottam
- Cyprus Terrace, Henry Davis
- Dellers, Bridge Street, Stone & Francis
- Dissenters' College, Wellington Road, William Shewbrooks
- East Street, Nos. 22-3, Strawbridge
- East Street, Nos. 54-5(Marshalsea Bros), Stone, Strawbridge
- East Street, Stansells, Roberts
- Electric Light power station, Roberts
- Electricity showrooms, HSW Stone & Partners
- Elementary Schools, Oatley
- Elm Field, William Smith
- Fons George, Carver, Samson & Cottam, Spiller
- Fore Street, No.4, Giles
- Fore Street, No. 21 (Prudential Assurance offices), Pitt
- Franciscan Convent, South Road, Colthurst, Hamson, Stowey & Jones, Weld, White
- French Weir Avenue, Howard
- Galmington School, Leversedge
- Gaumont Cinema, Benslyn, Trent
- Gladstone Street, Sanitary Steam Laundry, Roberts & Willman
- Grays Almshouses, Spencer
- Greenway Farm estate, including the following streets: Cyril, Leslie, Raymond, Herbert, Thomas, William, Rosebery, Gladstone, Asquith, Harcourt and Clifford Avenue, all by Penny
- Greenway Road, Wesleyan Mission Hall, Sprankling & Price
- Gyffarde Street, George Percy Alexander
- Haines Hill, Carver, Shewbrook, Stansell, Stone
- Hammet Street, Bampfylde, Stribling
- Hatchers, R.G.Spiller
- Hatfield, The Avenue, Alfred James Spiller
- Health Centre, Harold Samson
- Henleys Almshouses, Hammet
- Highlands (No.1), Stone
- High Street No.56, Samson
- High Street, Whites Restaurant, Roberts & Willman
- Holway Hill, Roberts & Willman
- Holy Trinity, Bond and Read, Carver, Derick, Long, Spiller, Strawbridge, Wainwright
- Holy Trinity School, Carver & Giles
- Hotel, Roberts
- Hospital, East Reach, Burgess, Carver, Hawkins, Lodge, Oatley, Spencer, Stone & Lloyd, White
- Housing scheme, business premises and shop fronts, Kendall & North
- Hovelands Park, Smith
- Huish Almshouses, Magdalene Street, Giles, John Spiller
- Hydrographic Offices, Jowsey
- Ilminster Road, Stone & Francis
- Keep, Jellalabad Barracks, Berry and Crozier
- Kilkenny House, Edwin Howard
- Kingleake Cross, Giles
- Kings Arms PH, Staplegrove Road, Strawbridge
- King's College (Taunton College School), Giles & Gane, Kempe & Tower, Stone, Alfred James Spiller,
- Kingston Road/Cheddon Road, Alfred James Spiller
- Kingston Road, Roberts & Willman
- Lambrook Road, Shellard, Stone & Francis
- Laurel Estate, Harold Samson
- Leycroft Almshouses, Hamilton Road, Charles Penny, Stone & Francis
- Library, D. Edwards, Little & GoodIson, Moggridge
- Lloyds Bank (Fox, Fowler and Co), Edwin Down, Henry James Spiller
- Local Taxation Office, Shuttern, Toomer
- Lock-up, Hammet
- Lowlands, Carver
- Lyceum Cinema, Mather, Mitchell, Alfred James Spiller, Stone & Lloyd
- Magdalene Street, Roberts
- Maltings, Priory Avenue, Bradford, Alfred Spiller
- Map of Taunton, Ham & Leversedge, Wood
- Market Hall, Burgess, Carver and Pollard

- Market House, Bampfylde, Carver, Reilly and Stone
- Market stalls, Roberts, Spencer
- Mary Street School, Crump
- Middleway, Nos. 6-22 (St Georges Terrace), Roberts
- Mount House, Mount Street, Pollard, Webber
- Mount Nebo, Gateley & Parsons, Roberts
- Municipal Hall, Roberts & Willman
- Musgrove Manor, Carver
- National Provincial Bank, Brodie
- Northfield Avenue, Howard
- North Street, Stone & Francis, Howard and Pollard
- North Town Cottage, Jeboult
- North Town Nursery Estate, James Follett Fawkner
- North Town School, Bryan & Roberts
- Nursing Institute, Spencer, Strawbridge
- Opera House, off Staplegrove Road, Drake & Pizey
- Original Infants School, Carver
- Park Street, Henry Davis, Giles, Pollard
- Plan of proposed road from Taunton to Honiton, Day
- Police Cottages, Wilson & Willcox
- Police Station, Carver, Harris and Mew
- Portland Street, Biles
- Post Office, Rutherford
- Powlett House, Samson & Cottam
- Priory Cloth and Collar factory, Samson & Cottam, Spiller
- Priory Estate, Stone & Francis
- Priory Laundry, Stone & Francis
- Priory Schools, Stone
- Public Baths, St James's Street, Roberts & Willman
- Queens College, Giles & Gane, Spiller, James Wilson
- Race Horse Inn, East Reach, Smith
- Railway Station, Crane, Brunel
- Registry Office, Middle Street, Carver, Herniman
- Repeater Station, Bulloch
- Richard Hiush School, Spencer
- Richmond Road, Nos. 2-4, Webber
- Riverside, Riverside House and Tone Villa, Howard
- Roseneath, Wellington Road, Smith
- Rowbarton Brewery, Willman
- Royal Bank of Scotland, Gingell
- Royal Marine PH, Galbraith
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Crump, Goode, Orchard
- St Andrews, Rowbarton, Buckle, Carver & Giles, Gingell, Spencer, Henry James Spiller, Willman
- St Andrews School, Samson, Spencer
- St George RC, presbytery, hall and school, Baker, Bucknall, C F Hansom, Stansells, Willman
- St George, Wilton, Carver, Cottam & Samson, H. Davis, Forsyth, Pearse, Samson & Cottam, Spencer, Westmacott
- St James, Caroe, Carver, Benjamin Ferrey and Samuel Knight Pollard, Edmund Ferrey and Webber, Forsyth, Long, Metford, Pearse, Sedding, Spencer, Henry James Spiller, John Spiller, Webb
- St James's Almshouses, Spencer
- St James's Street, Spencer
- St John Evangelist, Burlison & Grylls, Henry Davis, Samson & Cottam, George Gilbert Scott, Smith, Henry Wilson
- St Margaret's Almshouses, Green
- St Mary Magdalene, Burgess, Caroe, Carver & Giles, Comper, Cornish, Henry Davis, Ferrey, Gibbs, King, Long, Manners, Moore, Naylor & Sale, Ray, Roberts, George Gilbert Scott, Sprankling & Price, Stansells, Street
- Shirt and Collar Factory, Cottam
- Shuttern Bridge, Anstice
- Shuttern/Cann Street, George Pollard, Sprankling
- Somerset County Club, The Crescent, Stone
- Somerset Sanitary Steam Laundry, Samson & Cottam
- South Road/Freemantle Road, Sprankling
- South Street, Old Gas Works, Herniman
- South Street, Somerset Manufacturing Co, Strawbridge
- Staplegrove Elm, Carver

- Staplegrove Road, houses w.end Sydney Terrace, George Pollard jnr.
- Staplegrove Road, Nos. 53 and 55, Samuel Knight Pollard
- Staplegrove Road, Nos. 59 and 59 (Bloreng House), Carver
- Staplegrove Road, No.61, Roberts & Willman
- Staplegrove Road, No. 63, Green & Hollier
- Staplegrove Road, No. 67 (The Chesnuts), Sprankling & Price
- Staplegrove Road, No.88 (The Laurels), Burne-Jones, Samson
- Station Road, Jeboult, Samuel Shewbrooks, Sprankling
- Stoke Road, Sprankling
- Stonegallows House, Stone
- Stuckey's Bank, Giles, Oatley, Henry James Spiller
- Sunny Bank, Kingston Road, Jeboult
- Taunton and Somerset Bank, Hammet, James Stowey
- Taunton School, Atkinson, Henry Davis, Harris, James, Moggridge, Newton, Pollard, Read, Roberts, Samuel Shewbrooks, Henry Smith, Alfred Spiller, Reginald Spiller, Wills
- Technical Institute, Samson
- Telephone Exchange, Seccombe, Stone
- Temple Methodist Church and Schools, Carver, Ferrey, Shewbrooks, James Wilson
- The Elms, Chip Lane, Carver
- The Parade, Stone
- Thomas Street, Penny
- Tithe Maps (St James, St Mary and Wilton), Ham
- Tone Bridge, Anstice, Carver and Maddicks, Smith
- Town drainage and water supply, Carver and Ham
- Town Hall, Samson & Cottam
- Trinity Schools, Giles, Benson
- Trull Road, Carver, Francis, Penny
- Trull Road, Osborne House, Roberts
- Turnpike Trust, Jeboult, Leversedge
- Unitarian Chapel, Spencer
- Unitarian School, Gingell & Fuller
- United Reform Chapel, Foster & Wood
- Van Heusen (West of England Collar Factory), Samson, Soutar
- Vicarage to Holy Trinity, Strawbridge
- Vicarage to St James, Samson, Henry James Spiller
- Vicarage to St Mary's, John Chessell Buckler, Henry Davis, Spencer
- Vivary Park, Macfarlane, James Henry Smith and Robert Veitch & Son
- War Memorial in St George's Churchyard, Maurice Parsons
- War Memorial in St Mary's Churchyard, Bond
- War Memorial in Vivary Park, Shellard
- Waterslade House, Carver
- Wedlands Terrace, Cheddon Road, Sprankling & Price
- Wellington Road, Carver, Gateley & Parsons, Roberts & Willman, Samson, Shellard, W.J. Spiller, Stansells, Stone
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Rowbarton, Lauder
- Wessex Lodge, Henry Davis
- West of England and South Wales Bank, Foster & Wood
- West of England School, Pollard
- West Somerset Bank, Upper High Street, Carver
- Wheatley Tollhouse, John Spiller
- Wilton Goal, Shuttern, Anstice, Carver, Herniman, George Pollard, Tucker, Underwood
- Wilton House, Hammet
- Wilton Parish Map, Ilett
- Winchester Street, Roberts
- Winsford Glebe, Oatley
- Wood Street, Penny
- Wordsworth Drive, Francis
- Workhouse, Carver, Kempthorne, Pollard
- Wyndham Hall, Roberts
- YMCA Boys' Club, Harold Samson

Tellisford-All Saints, William Brown, F.&W. Brown, Horwood Bros

Theale-Christ Church, Carver

- National School, Tomkins

Thorne Coffin-Rectory, Truefitt

- St Andrew, Hellicar
- Thorne House, Jackson

- Tithe Map, Wadman
- Thorne St Margaret-Bytons Farm, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 - St Margaret, Giles
- Thornfalcon-Holy Cross, Bond, Edmund Ferrey, Henry James Spiller
 - Local authority housing, HSW Stone & Partners
 - Manor Farm, Henry Pollard, Toomer
 - Railway Bridge, Fox
 - Tithe Map, Ham
- Thurlbear-St Thomas, Caroe
- Thurluxton-Lindenhurst, Samson & Cottam
 - Vicarage, Knowles
- Timberscombe-Farmhouse, Hine
 - Knowle House, Sedding
 - St Petrock, Christian, Jerboul, Pearse, Sedding
 - School, Brown & Hole
 - Stowey Farm, Cox Brothers
 - Vicarage, Hippsley
- Tintinhull-Churchyard cross, Comper
 - Dower House, England and Pullen
 - St Margaret, Caroe, Eden, Hansell
 - Sock Dennis district plan, Bennett
 - Sock Dennis Farmhouse, Beard family (Joseph)
 - Tithe Map, Wadman
 - Tintinhull House and garden, Peto, Reiss
- Tolland-Parsonage, Corrick
- Tolland-St John the Baptist, Giles, Kempe & Co, Samuel Shewbrooks
- Treborough-Hill House, Babbage
 - St Peter, Caroe, Chapman
 - Vicarage, Babbage
- Triscombe-Triscombe House, Newton, Pollard
- Trudoxhill-Mission Church, Barker
- Trull-All Saints, Comper, Giles, Horwood Brothers, Kempe & Co, Paul, Pollard, Spencer
 - Amberd House, Samson & Cottam, Spiller
 - Canonsgrove House, Shewbrooks
 - Chilliswood at Dipford, Carver
 - Cutsey, Watson
 - Eastbrook House, Giles
 - Fairview Terrace, Mockridge
 - Kibbear House, Stone
 - Southview Terrace, Mockridge
 - Vicarage, Ashton
- Upcott-unidentified house, Foster
- Upton-St James, Edwards, Oliver
- Upton Noble-St Mary Magdalene and lychgate, John Vallis, Withers
 - School, Withers
 - Tithe Map, Ashmead
- Vobster-St Edmund, Woodyer
- Wadeford-Baptist Chapel, Hawker, Othen
- Walton-Holy Trinity, Ralph, Seymour, Turner
 - National School, Ralph
 - Village Hall, Reynolds
 - Walton House (former Vicarage), Adams
 - Windmill, Caroe
- Wambrook-St Mary the Virgin, Carver, Garner, Giles, Read, Robinson & Gordon
- Wanstrow-National School, Fowles
 - Primitive Methodist Chapel, Ashman
 - St Mary, Ferrey, John Vallis
 - Tithe Map, Watts
- Washford-BBC Transmitting Station, Guthrie
 - Bungalow, Cuthill
 - Cleeve Abbey, Penny
 - Lodge Farmhouse, Stone & Francis
 - Railway Station, Brereton, John Henry Langdon and William Morse

- St Mary, Samson & Cottam
- School, Samson & Cottam
- The White Horse Inn, Reckitt

Watchet-Cinema, Watkins

- Doniford Road, Penny
- Green Meadows, Dixon
- Harbour, Abernethy, Brereton, Brunel, Chidgey, Douglass, Hennet, Spinks & Else, Hooper, Hopkins, Hunt, Jessop, Henry Pollard, Rennie, Herbert Smith
- Railway Station, Brereton
- St Decuman, Atchley, St Aubyn, Samson & Cottam, Wippell & Co.
- School, Andrews
- Tithe Map, Hawkes & Horwood
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Couzens, Hunt
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder, Pearse, Robert Williams

Wayford-St Michael, George & Yeates, Samuel Gibbs

- Wayford Manor, George & Yeates, Peto

Weare-Bridge

- Churchyard Cross, Caroe
- River Axe, White
- Vicarage, Bompas

Wedmore-Board Schools, Spencer, Wensley

- Farm Buildings, Spencer
- Lloyds Pharmacy, Church Street and adjoining house, Tonkins
- Redmans, Oatley
- St Mary Magdalene, Caroe, Carver, Edmund Ferrey, King, Merrick, Thomas Paty & Sons, Reeve & Son, Tyler, Wadman, Wippell
- Sand House, White
- Speke Close (the Vicarage), Wall
- Stone Steps, John James Spencer and Wall
- Townsend Farmhouse, Wall
- Vicarage, Hipposley, Harold Samson & Cottam
- Village Hall, Wall
- War Memorial, Pictor
- Wesleyan Chapel Sunday School, Wall

Wellington-Art and Technical School, Courtland Road, William

- Baptist Chapel, Carver, Sparkes & Son
- Baptist Sunday Schools, Howard, Samuel Pollard
- Board School, Hay and Oliver
- Bovet Street, Springfield Road, High Path, Springfield Estate and Waterloo Estate, all by Howard
- Cemetery, Rockwell Green, Hay and Oliver
- Cottage Hospital, Howard
- Council Offices and Fire Station, Howard
- Council School, Coram's Lane, Samson & Cottam
- Crosslands Estate, Edwin Howard
- Dark Lane Water Tower, Howard
- Development plan, Lander
- Egerton Burnett's Warehouse, William Giles
- High Street, No.71, Carver
- Holy Trinity, Carver, Howard
- Lippincott, South Street, Foot
- Lloyds Bank, Howard
- Longforth Estate, Ernest Howard
- Methodist Church (built as the Bible Christian Chapel) and Sunday Schools, Waterloo Road, Roberts
- Methodist Church Schoolrooms, Mantle Street, Shewbrooks
- Midland Bank, Eccles & McIntosh
- Monument, Cottrell, Giles, Goodridge, Howard, Jerboul, Lee, MacGregor, Ronaldson
- National Provincial Bank (Barclays), Brodie
- NatWest, Fore Street, Giles, Spiller
- North Street, Cape
- Park, Meyer and Veitch, Samson & Cottam
- Police Station and Justice Room, Courtlands Road, Whitehead
- Police Station, Victoria Street, Willcox
- Poole Brickworks, Edwin Howard
- Prowse's Mill at Westford, Murch

- Pyles Thorne Road, Ernest Howard
- Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, Howard
- Reading Room at Westford, Howard
- Registry Office, Carver
- Robins Close, Samson & Cottam, Spiller
- Rockwell Green, All Saints, William Giles, Moggridge, Spencer
- Rockwell Green, Baptist Chapel and schoolrooms, Howard
- Rockwell Green Water Tower, Howard and Pritchard
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Edward and Alec Richards
- Rural District Council Town Planning Officer, Mealand, Palmer
- St John the Baptist, Blacking, Carver & Giles, Howard, Kempe, King, Toms
- St John Fisher RC church (formerly almshouses), Bailey, Willman
- Schools, Giles
- Shuteleigh off South Street, Ernest Howard
- Squirrel Hotel, Henry James Spiller
- Swallowfield, Waterhouse
- Swallowfield Estate, Station Road, Owen Street, Mitchell Street, and Holyoake Street, all by Roberts
- The Cleve, Waterhouse
- Three Cups Inn, Strawbridge
- Tone Bridge, Whitehead
- Tonedale School, Samson & Cottam
- Town and Market Hall, Carver
- Urban District Council Surveyor, Edwin and Ernest Howard
- United Reform Chapel, Pollard
- Wellesley cinema, Holding
- Wellesley Park, Edwin & Ernest Howard
- Wellington School Buildings, Dakers, Edwin & Ernest Howard, Humphreys, Morris Singer, Biddulph-Pinchard, Reginald Spiller
- Westford Pumping Station, Howard and Pritchard
- W H Smiths, Bayliss
- Workhouse, Carver

Wells-Archdeaconry, Buckle

- Ash Lane, Church
- Baptist Chapel, Richard George
- Beryl House, Ferrey
- Bishops Palace, Blore, Buck, Buckle, Buckler, Caroe, Ferrey, Oatley, Pugin
- Blue School, Bryan, Pictor, Toomer
- Bower House, North Road, Wheeler
- Bricke's Almshouses, Charles Brown
- Canonical House, Hippisley, Wainwright
- Canons Barn, Sedding
- Cathedral architects and surveyors, Beard, Bond, Dykes Bower, Bray, Buckle, Caroe, William Clarke, Ferrey, Hippisley, Salvin, Sedding, Underwood, Wainwright, John Drayton Wyatt
- Cathedral Church of St Andrews, Bastard, Blore, Bodley & Garner, Buckle, Christian, Cockerell, Comper, Ferrey, Forsyth, Hope, Jackson, Kempe, King, Maclaren, Mallows, Nicholson, Paty, Pearson, Ramsden & Carr, Rawlings, Reeves & Son, Salvin, Sedding, George Gilbert Scott, Tosi, Tyley, Webb, Willement, Wyatt
- Cemetery, Hippisley
- Central School, Hippisley
- City Surveyor, Charles Brown, Pursey, Stewart
- Cottage Hospital, Belcher
- Deanery, Hippisley
- Diocesan Registry, Caroe
- Goods Shed, Tucker Street, Fox
- Hawkers Lane, Vallis
- Infirmary, formerly the Poor Law Union Workhouse, Murch, Wainwright, Welch
- Llewellyn's Almshouses, C Brown
- Lunatic Asylum (Mendip Hospital), Carver, Oatley, Scott, Moffatt, Hine, Parr & Strong, Toomer
- Market House, Carver
- Market Place Fountain, Masters
- Merrifield House, Biddulph-Pinchard
- Milton Lane, Vallis
- Milton Lodge, Parsons, Partridge & Tudway
- Railway to Glastonbury, Gregory
- Railway to Shepton Mallet, Ward, Wells Station, Beaven

- Recreation Ground, Halliday, Hippisley, Merrick
- Regal Cinema, Rigg, Ernest Roberts and Stiles
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Berry, Padfield, William Edwards
- St Cuthbert, Christian, Crisp, Forsyth, Giles, Oatley, Reeves & Son, Henry Wood
- St Joseph and St Teresa, Bond, Hamson, Scoles
- St Thomas, Forsyth, Skidmore, Teulon, Wainwright
- St Thomas Church School, M. Davis, Teulon
- St Thomas Street, Vallis
- St Thomas's Terrace, Teulon
- Stuckey's Bank (NatWest), Giles, Halliday, Oatley, Henry Pittard
- The Cedars, Paty, Prowse, Stocking
- Town Hall, C Brown, Caroe, Carver, Lush, Paty
- Vicarage to St Cuthbert's, Hippisley
- Vicarage to St Thomas, Teulon
- Vicars' Close and Chapel, Bruges, Carter, Ferrey, Parker, Pugin, Sumner, Henry Wilson
- War Memorial in St Cuthbert's Churchyard, Hicks & Charlwood, Mills
- Wells and District town planning schemes, Rigg, Vallis & Butler

Wembdon-National School, Hay

- Oakfield, Akerman and Edwin Down
- St George, Hay, Samson & Colthurst
- School, Samson & Cottam
- The Elms, Samson & Cottam
- Tithe Map, Chilcott & Danger

West Bagborough-Estate cottages, Stone

- Little Court, Hook, Stone & Partners
- St Pancras, Comper, Giles, Pierce, Steel

West Buckland-Blackbird Inn, Reckitts

- Gerbestone Manor, Lidbetter
- Pitt Farm, G. Pollard
- St Mary, Howard, Jones, James Spiller, Toms
- School, Samson & Cottam

West Bradley-Board School, Day

- Tithe Map, Ashmead

Westbury-sub-Mendip-St Lawrence, Gough, Paty

West Camel-All Saints, Caroe, Christian, King

- Bridge Cottage, Hall
- Nos.1-8 Howell Hill, Petter & Warren
- Parson's Steeple, Henry Parsons
- Vicarage, John Thatcher
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Spire & Budd

West Chinnock-St Mary, Kirk, Mudford

West Coker-High Street (Local Authority housing), Petter & Warren

- Manor House, Benson, Webb
- Memorial Shelter, Hubert Baker
- National School, Hall
- St Martin, Allen, Bartlett, Bastard, Caroe, Churchouse, Giles, Patch, Regnart, Wadman
- Tithe Map, Wadman
- Vicarage, Benson
- War Memorial, Caroe

West Cranmore-St Bartholomew, Horwood Brothers, Tyler

- School, Jesse Gane

West Hatch-St Andrew, Henry Davis, Ferrey

- School, Carver & Giles
- Tithe Map, Ham

West Horrington-Sharcombe, Hellicar

West Huntspill-Board School, Down & Son

- East Terrace, Edwin Down & Son
- St Peter, Beckett, Holloway, Price & Grosholz, Willis
- Schools, New Road, Cottam, Pollard
- Vicarage, Wilkinson
- War Memorial, Emery

West Lambrook-New Cross Farm, George Parsons

West Lydford-National School, Wainwright & Heard

- St Peter, Dickinson, Ferrey, Wood

West Monkton-Glebe Court, Heal, Stellart

- Long Meadow, Francis
- Cottage Inn, Monkton Heathfield, Strawbridge
- St Augustine, Frederick Drake, King, Strawbridge, Trump
- Weston Bampfylde-Holy Cross, Dickinson, Edmund Ferrey, Andrew Smith
 - Manor House, Andrew Smith
 - Village Hall, Andrew Smith
- Westonzoyland-Church Hall, Abbot
 - National School, Carver
 - St Mary, Caroe, Fry, Giles & Robinson
 - Tithe Map, Williams
 - Vicarage, Carver
- West Pennard-Court Barn, Bowden, Powys & Macgregor
 - Red Lion, Vallis
 - St Nicholas, Bowden, Buckler
 - Schoolroom, Buckler
 - Tithe apportionment Map, Wainwright
- Westport-Canal, Gravatt
- West Quantoxhead-Home Farm, Norton
 - Lodges to St Audries House, Norton
 - St Audries House, Carver, Norton, Shewbrooks
 - St Etheldreda, Henry Davis, Kempe, Norton, Stansells
 - School, Henry Davis, Norton
 - Vicarage, Carver, Norton
- Whatley-Vicarage, F. & G. Brown
 - St George, F. & W. Brown, Green & Hollier, Horwood Brothers, Street, Woodyer
- Whitelackington-St Mary, Kempe
 - Tithe Map, Summers & Slater
- Whitestaunton-St Andrew, Sedding
 - Whitestaunton Manor, Sedding, HSW Stone & Partners
- Williton-Bank, Edwin Down
 - Brownwich House, Welch & Hollis
 - Catwell, Chibbett
 - Egremont Hotel, Robets & Willman
 - Fire Station, Chibbett
 - Middle School, Harris
 - National School, Giles
 - Orchard Wyndham, Carew, Carver, James Knowles
 - Police Station and Courts, Norton
 - Railway Station, Brereton
 - Rural District Council Surveyor, Andrew, Cook, Durie, Hyett, Jackman, Lamacraft, Williams
 - St Peter, Giles, James Knowles
 - Tithe Map, Hawkes & Horwood
 - Tower Hill, Chibbett
 - Vicarage (Eastfield), James Knowles
 - Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Chibbett, Curwen
 - Williton RDC offices, Jackman
 - Workhouse, Scott & Moffatt
- Wincanton-Balsam House, Ireson, Pictor
 - Baptist Church, George Day
 - Congregational Chapel, Clewett
 - Court, Wilson & Willcox
 - Dancing Lane, Vallis
 - Dolphin Inn, Ireson
 - Hawkers Bridge, Carver, Stone
 - High Street, No.7, Ireson
 - Hillside House, Ireson
 - Holbrook House, Ireson, RT and CJ Blomfield, St Aubyn
 - Lattford, Hellicar
 - Plaza cinema, Holding
 - Police Station, Shout
 - Primary School, Clark, Hudson
 - Rockhill House, North Street, Ireson
 - Rodbber House, Ireson
 - Rural District Council Surveyor, Dyke, Johnson, Knapman, Padfield, Unwin
 - St Luke and St Teresa, and Carmelite Priory, Bryer, Kitch, Percy Lamb, Scoles
 - St Peter and St Paul, Clewett, Humby, Ireson, Reeve & Son, Sedding, Shackle, Trask, John Vallis

- Somerset Memorial Hospital, Abbott
- South Street, No.4, Day
- Stuckey's Bank, Willcox & Ames
- Suddon House, Pictor
- The Dogs, Ireson
- Tithe Map, Dickinson
- Town Hall, Wilson & Willcox
- Union Workhouse, Maurice Davis, Wilkinson
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, High Street, Bird & Pippard, Brocklehurst
- White Horse Inn, Ireson
- Yalden House, Peniston

Winsford-Bradley, Birmingham

- Cottage, Birmingham
- St Mary Magdalene, Giles, Sedding
- Tithe Map, Cox
- Upcott, Foster
- Vicarage Bridge, Fisher, Stead

Winsham-Cemetery, Dening

- Parsonage, Maurice Davis
- St Stephen, Christian, Hems, Streatfield
- School, Pictor, Symes & Madge
- United Reform Chapel, Symes & Madge

Witham Friary-St Mary, St John and All Saints, F. & W. Brown, Comper, Frome, Horwood Brothers, Neale & Long, White

- Village Hall, Wallace Gill (see Manners & Gill)
- West Barn Grange, Ireson
- Witham Park, Adam, Talman

Withiel Florey-St Mary, Caroe, Moore

Withycombe-St Nicholas, Blacking, Caroe, Read, Samson & Colthurst

- Sewage scheme, JW Burt
- Tithe Map, Cox

Withypool-Foxwitche, Rolfe & Peto

- Holmbush, Hussell
- Landacre Bridge, Brewer
- St Andrew, Samson & Cottam
- School, W.E. Williams

Wiveliscombe-Abbotsfield, Jones

- Croford, house, Rolfe & Crozier-Cole
- Estate map, Bailey
- Manor Farm, Carver
- Police Station and Magistrates Court, Whitehead, Willcox
- Reading Room, Newton
- St Andrew, Bond, Carver, Henry Davies, Erskine, Giles & Gane, Kempe & Co
- School, Spencer, Toomer
- Station, Birch and Reed, Hassard
- Town and Market Hall, Carver
- Vicarage, S K Pollard
- War Memorial, William White

Woodlands (East)-Church School, William Brown, Goodridge, Hardick, Ralph, Wyatville

- St Katherine, William Brown, F. & W. Brown, James Davis, George, Giles, Kemp, Pearson, Rigg, Singer
- Vicarage, James Davis, Giles, Hipplesey, Malpas, Pearson
- Wesleyan Chapel, WG Brown

Wookey-Burcott Mill, Freeman

- Court Farm, George Gilbert Scott
- Enclosure Map, White
- National School, Benson, Hipplesey
- St Cuthbert's Mill, Munro
- St Matthew, Blacking, Bond, Caroe, Christian, Giles & Gane, Hems, King, Mossman
- Tithe Map, Norris
- Vicarage, Hipplesey

Wookey Hole-Brookfield and Glenview Cottages, George & Peto

- Glencot, George & Peto, Wilson & Willcox
- Infants School, Wilson & Willcox
- Museum and shop, Taylor & Fare
- St Mary Magdalene, Benjamin & Edmund Ferrey, Howard

- The Croft, George & Yeates
- War Memorial, Hiley, Mills
- Methodist Chapel, Bowring

Woolavington-St Mary, Caroe, Fry

- School and Master's House, Knowles
- Vicarage, Daniel Carver
- Village Hall, Grimshaw

Wootton Courtenay-All Saints, Ashworth, Buckle

- Bungalow, Dixon Hill & Co.
- Clouds, Burt, Stone & Francis
- Hunshead, Horn
- Map, Easton
- Sherborne Arms Hotel, Hawkes & Andrew
- Vicarage, Horn
- Wootton Lodge, Stone & Francis

Wrantage-Canal Aquaduct, Sydney Hall

- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Lauder

Wyke Champflower-Manor House, Rigg, Vallis & Butler

Vobster-St Edmund, Ferrey

Yarlington-St Mary, Reeve

- Yarlington House, Boney

Yeovil-Almshouses, Hickes and Isaac

- Baptist Chapel, Newnam Memorial Hall and Schools, Benson, Bird & Pippard, Vincent & Smith
- Barclays Bank, Foster
- Baths, Huish, Cox, Johnson
- Board School, Pen Mill, Johnston
- Borough Surveyor, Armytage, Etheredge, Oddy, Price, Vining, Watts
- Braggchurch, Hendford Hill, Benson
- Capital & Counties Bank, Johnston
- Cedar Grove, Preston Pluckett, Abbott
- Cemetery, Foster & Wood, Samson, Shout
- Central Cinema, Lucas & Langford
- Chantry, Rawlings, Shout
- Cheese Market, Petter & Warren
- Civic Centre, Howitt
- Congregational Chapel, Princes Street, Cox
- Congregational School, Johnston
- Conservative Club, Benson
- Coombe Nap Lane, No. 78-82, Cooper
- Cornation Hotel, Yeomans
- Cottage Hospital, Cox, Johnson
- District Hospital, Petter, Warren & Roydon Cooper, Paul Waterhouse
- Dorcas House, Oddy
- Electric Theatre, Petter & Warren
- Fire Engine House, Vining
- Gaumont Palace Cinema (The Classic), Trent & Tulley
- Girls' High School, Bird & Pittard, Johnston
- Goldcroft Road, No. 172-174, Petter & Warren
- Grammar School for Boys, Toomer
- Grove Dene, Benson
- Hendford Hill, Nos. 106-108, Pippard & Perry, Vincent & Smith
- Hendford Manor, Johnston
- Hollands, Ilchester Road, Hellicar
- HSBC Bank (Midland), Whinney
- Holy Ghost, Kitch, Scoles
- Holy Trinity, Ferrey, Johnston, Singer, Whitcombe
- Inglewood, Hendford Hill, Benson, Johnston
- Infants and Sunday School, Benson
- Kingston House, Vining
- Liberal Club, Benson
- Local authority housing (Eastville, Southville, Westville and Mount Pleasant), Petter & Warren
- Masonic Hall, Johnston
- Medical Hall, Cox
- Middle Street/Vicarage Lane, Johnston

- Middle Street, Nos. 5 and 6, Rigg
- Middle Street, No.31, Johnston
- Middle Street, No.35, Pippard & Perry, Petter & Warren
- Middle Street, No. 103, Vincent
- Magistrates Court, Toomer and Mew
- Masonic Hall, Petter & Warren
- Municipal Offices, Bird & Pippard, Howitt, Petter & Warren
- National Schools at Huish, Rawlings, Stent
- Nautilus Works, Goldcroft, Petter & Warren
- Newton Surmaville, R Blomfield, Johnson
- Nobles Nap House, Cooper
- Odeon Cinema, Bird Brothers, Weedon
- Palace of Varieties, Brigg
- Paviotts Mill estate map, Wadman
- Pen Mill Board Schools, Johnston, Pollard
- Picture Palace, Rigg
- Pneumatic Malthouse, Stops and J Bull, Sons & Co Ltd
- Police Station, Toomer and Mew
- Poor Law Institution Workhouse (Summerlands Hospital), Kempthorpe
- Post Office, Benson, Seccombe
- Preston Grove estate, Benson
- Preston Plucknett War Memorial, Ham Hill Co.
- Railway line to Exeter, Errington, Galbraith and Tite (Station buildings), Locke
- Railway line to Salisbury, Locke
- Railway Stations, Fox, Tite
- Reckleford Board School, Reade & Goodison
- Royal Marine PH, Johnston
- Rural District Council Surveyor, Burnell, Caplon, Fish, Harding, Widdicombe, Wilson
- St Andrew, Preston Grove, Petter & Warren
- St John Baptist, Caroe, Comper, Johnston, Shout, Westmacott
- St John's School, Bartlett, Vining
- St John's Sunday School, Churchouse
- St Michael, Johnston, Kempe & Co, Pollard
- St Michael's Church Hall, Drake & Pizey
- Savings Bank, Churchouse & Bennett
- School, Cottam, Toomer
- Station, Fox
- Summerleaze Park School, Petter, Warren & Cooper
- Shallowfield Gardens, No. 23 and 28, Petter, Warren & Cooper
- Swallowfield House, Vining
- Sydney Gardens, The Parks, Johnston
- Stuckeys Bank (National Westminster Bank), Maurice Davis, Oatley, Petter & Warren, Willcox & Ames
- Sunday School, Lauder
- The Borough, Johnston
- Three Choughs Hotel, Hendford, M. Davis
- Tithe Map, Watts
- Town Hall and Market House, Benson, Carver, Oddy, Petter & Warren, Rawlings, Stent
- Town House, Union Street, Stent
- Trinity Church School, Benson
- United Reform Chapel (Congregational), Banks, Cox
- Vicarage to St John's, Shout, Wainwright
- Victoria Temperance Hall, Benson
- Vincents Car Showrooms, Freeman, Oddy, Petter, Warren & Cooper
- War Memorial, Childs
- Waterworks, Hawksley
- Wesleyan Methodist Bible Classroom, Bird & Pippard
- Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Bartlett, Lauder
- Western Gazette Offices, Bird & Pippard, Oatley, Seale
- Westland Road and Terrace, Petter & Warren
- Wilts and Dorset Bank (Lloyds), Stent
- Whitby Bros. Glove factory, Rigg
- Yeovilton-Parsonage, Wainwright & Heard
 - St Bartholomew, Slater, Wainwright & Heard

