



Holy Trinity is a fine example of Victorian Gothic architecture in the Decorated style. It was built of Pennant stone quarried locally at Broom Hill and the stone for the dressings came from quarries near Bath.

The Tower with its spire is a commanding feature rising to a height of 170 feet. Coupled buttresses at its angles rise boldly in five stages to the rich parapet and are capped with crocketted pinnacles. These flank the spire whose eight angles are ornamented with crockets carved in Bath stone bands, the general facing being of Pennant stone in courses. A large metal cross surmounts the finial of the spire.

At the foot of the Tower is the elaborately carved West Doorway.

## Interior

The springing of the arches, the roof-corbels and window heads are enriched by fine carvings of heads, angels with musical instruments, and foliage. The whole of the roof is of oak, that in the chancel being ribbed and carved.



The font dates from 1857 and is of alabaster set on marble pillars. The oak cover is a memorial to two members of the Hall family who fell in the First World War.



The pulpit seems to have been made for some other church where the steps would have wound round a pillar. The Caenstone body rests on serpentine shafts with foliated capitals. Three of the panels contain carved representations of preaching – Christ in the centre, and St Peter and St Paul on the left and right respectively.



The Lectern is a fine brass eagle given in memory of Charles Castle, died 1886.

The Choir Stalls are notable for the finely carved foliage and figures of kneeling angels.



The Reredos was given by the Revd. W. H. Shaw at the time of the Church's jubilee in 1907. It shows Our Lord holding out His hands in invitation while angels stand or kneel on either side.

The Organ is a two-manual instrument by Vowles of Bristol. Built in 1873, it now has electro-pneumatic action with 21 speaking stops.



The Lady Chapel displays an oak reredos and communion rail were given in memory of Lt. Fitzroy Charles Phillpotts, who fell at Gallipoli in 1915.



The old square font in the West porch has been dated to about 1000 A.D. When the second church was demolished this font was sold to Bishop Monk's former butler, who kept the Bell Inn, where it was used as a geranium pot. It was discovered and returned to the church by the Revd. W. H. Shaw (Rector 1891–1908). The font, of Dundry stone, has an overflow channel in one corner; other marks show where the hinges and lock were fitted for the font-cover, necessary to prevent the superstitious use of the consecrated water.

## Memorials



Over the North Door is a memorial to the Walter family erected by Mary Whitchurch, sole heiress of Rowles Walter, and mother of Jane Smyth. On the West wall of the North Aisle are tablets erected by Jane Smyth to her mother and aunt, and another to the Revd. Henry Shute (the elder), Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort. Other tablets from the second Church are now on the inside walls of the Tower

## Stapleton & Waterloo

A stained-glass window and memorial tablet to Capt. Edward Gore-Langton on the North side of the Sanctuary in our Parish Church record a link with the Battle of Waterloo, the 200th anniversary of which falls on 18 June.

Capt. Gore-Langton was born in 1788. the second son of Col. William Gore-Langton MP, of Newton Park, near Bath. He served in the 52nd (Oxfordshire) Light Infantry Regiment of Foot in the battles of the Peninsular War – including Corunna, Fuentes D'Onoro, Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, and then at Waterloo, where it was said of his Regiment that they were “never surpassed in arms since arms were borne by men.....”.

Capt. Gore-Langton married Ann Richards in Bristol in 1838. They settled at Stapleton Park, now called Beech House, with his unmarried sister Frances. He died in 1860, aged 71. On the South side of the Sanctuary and Chancel are stained-glass windows in memory of Frances, who died in 1864, and Ann, who died in 1869.