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'Family vaults: the ultimate bourgeois chest-of-drawers'
Victor Hugo

The Hunloke Mausoleum, Wingerworth¹

History and structure

This mausoleum, one of only two that survive in Derbyshire,² was built in 1783 by Sir Henry Hunloke (4th baronet, 1724-1804) of Wingerworth Hall for the interment of deceased members of his family. Originally it was a free-standing rectangular structure, separate from the church, as is still evident from the quoins at the southern end of the east wall. It was the insertion of a vestry between the chancel (now the Lady Chapel) and the mausoleum in the 1840s that apparently led church historian Charles Cox to write³ 'An unwarrantable liberty was taken with this church, about the end of last century, in the annexing to it of a large mausoleum belonging to the Hunloke family. It is attached to the north side of the chancel . . . [and has] much disfigured the outline of the church.' Since the new extension to the church was built in 1964, the mausoleum has become almost completely absorbed into the overall structure, with only its east wall and roof showing externally.

The cost of building the mausoleum was about £80 according to the Revd Samuel Pegge⁴, who held the perpetual curacy of Wingerworth⁵ from 1765 to 1795 concurrently with his rectorship of Whittington. This figure tallies with the liability of £100 specified in the bond⁶ into which Sir Henry entered on 3 June 1784 to indemnify the incumbents and churchwardens of Wingerworth against any liability for maintaining the building.⁷ Sir Henry himself drew up the bond in conjunction with Samuel Pegge, to save the expense of employing an attorney, for this service. Pegge was to be rewarded with a bottle of sack.⁸ Pegge and his successors as

curates were also to receive 2 shillings per annum as rent for the portion of the churchyard occupied by the mausoleum. However, in the course of the next century this arrangement evidently became insufficient to ensure that the parish would not be burdened with the upkeep of the structure, and in 1873 Sir Henry's granddaughter Eliza Margaret (1810-1878) and her husband the Marquis de Casteja, of Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, invested £400 in government stock for the future maintenance of the mausoleum and her sister Charlotte's tombstone in the churchyard, and for gifts to the poor of Wingerworth. This settlement is recorded on a marble tablet affixed to the north wall of the mausoleum, east of the door, and in a document in the church archives.⁹

The building as it stood originally was of quite plain design externally, similar on all sides to the still-exposed east wall except for an entrance on the north side, which was closed at first with an iron grille and later with a wooden door. This doorway can be seen on a photograph taken in 1951,¹⁰ which clearly shows also that the north and south sides of the mausoleum are longer than the east and west sides, owing to the internal arrangement. The photograph also shows the window of the then vestry between the mausoleum and chancel. That vestry has since become a boilerhouse and the window has been replaced by a door. The lintel (bearing the inscription 'III 1783') and jambs of this door were originally those of the entrance to the mausoleum. The walls of the mausoleum are built chiefly of fine-grained sandstone, possibly from Bole Hill, but the quoins, door-surround and battlements are a coarser-grained, more weather-resistant sandstone, doubtless from Stone Edge or Alton.

Two early drawings of Wingerworth church fail to show the mausoleum. Its omission in the engraving published in 1839 by Thomas Ford¹¹ might be explained

if the original drawing was made before 1783, but there seems no logical reason why Rawlins did not include it in the atrociously executed drawing that he made of the church on 23 February 1818.¹²

Internally, the mausoleum has a tall central chamber running north-south, flanked on both sides by the stonework housing the burial compartments, which run east-west. The central chamber is about 4 metres high, 5½ metres long (the exposed external east wall is about 1 metre longer), and nearly 3 metres wide. A new roof was installed in 2001 to replace one with a central skylight which was not watertight. The surface of the stonework of the side walls has suffered badly from damp in many places, but this problem has been alleviated by the use of a dehumidifier. The original ceiling cornice is still in place.

The floor and south wall of the chamber are faced with black and light grey marble (or pseudo-marble). Figures 1 and 2 show their design. The south wall was spoilt at some time by the insertion and later blocking of a doorway from the former vestry, with two steps down into the chamber,¹³ but in 2001 it was restored to something like its original appearance. The north wall of the chamber, or as much of it as remains since the entrance was widened, is now plastered. The memorial tablets affixed to the north and south walls are described later.

The stonework enclosing the burial compartments is about 2½ metres thick on each side of the mausoleum. In each wall these compartments are arranged in four tiers of five, making forty altogether. Judging by the shape of the sandstone plugs several centimetres thick that close them, the compartments are barrel-vaulted. The masonry facing around the plugs is of ornamental pattern, as shown in Figure 3.

The interments and memorial tablets

Whatever prompted Sir Henry Hurloke to establish the mausoleum, he much overestimated the burial accommodation that his family would need. In the first place, the family shrank considerably in size in the following century. Although Sir Henry had twelve children, only two of them had descendants, and his son Thomas Windsor had only four children, only one of whom married. In the second place, by the middle of the nineteenth century the members of the family tended to prefer not to be buried in the mausoleum. In fact, only sixteen of the forty compartments have been used, all but three of them in the east wall, as can be seen from the key to interments, Figure 4. Why the east wall should have been heavily preferred is unexplained. The compartments were filled in no particular order, except possibly for the second tier from the bottom in the east wall. The coffins are lead-encased, as was observed when two of the sandstone plugs were taken out for re-mortaring in recent times. Epitaphs are carved into the faces of these plugs, with generally only the barest details recorded.

The mausoleum was most heavily used for interment between 1790 and 1807, and not at all between 1815 and 1855. The earliest interment, 1790, was that of Sir Henry Hurloke's daughter Louisa, aged four, and the last, 1862, that of her elder sister Charlotte Susanna, who lived to eighty-eight. Three generations of the Hurlokes are represented in the mausoleum. From the first generation there are Sir Henry himself, his wife Margaret and four of his siblings: Charlotte, James, Robert and Thomas Windsor. From the second, besides Louisa and Charlotte Susanna there are Anne Sophia, Georgiana, Henry Edward, Marina and Marmaduke Cuthbert, all of whom died in their teens or early twenties, and the much longer-lived Sir James (seventh baronet) and Margaret Elizabeth. From the third generation there is only William Thomas Windsor, who lived to only 21 weeks. Anne Sophia suffered from

consumption,¹⁴ and maybe that was the cause of some of the other early deaths, but Henry Edward, an army captain, may have been killed in action.

Other members of the family are commemorated by three memorial tablets affixed to the south wall. On the left is that of Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke (fifth baronet, 1773-1816), eldest son of Sir Henry. He died in Paris, was buried there, not in the mausoleum: his 'real' tombstone, with inscriptions in French and English, lies in the Cimetière du Père Lachaise.¹⁵ Sir Thomas's testamentary request that a 'plain Boletill Stone' be erected in 'the Family Vault at Wingerworth, opposite the Door' was not fully carried out, since the tablet, like the other two, is of white marble.

The right-hand tablet is in memory of Sir Thomas's elder son Sir Henry John Joseph Hunloke (sixth baronet, 1812-56). He died unmarried at his house in London, but his corpse was brought here for burial and his coffin was placed in a vault beneath the floor of the mausoleum. The centre tablet commemorates Lady Anne Scarisbrick (née Eccleston, 1788-1872), widow of Sir Thomas. She died at Scarisbrick Hall¹⁶ near Ormskirk in Lancashire, and her corpse too was brought to Wingerworth for burial, the coffin was presumably also placed in the vault beneath the floor.¹⁷ Two of the floor slabs are inscribed with the numbers 1 and 2, but these do not match the numbers 1, 2 and 3 on the memorial tablets (left to right).

A third coffin that probably once lay in that vault is that of Eliza Margaret (Marchioness de Casteja, 1810-78), Sir Henry J. J. Hunloke's next-elder sister, who died at Scarisbrick Hall but was initially buried at Wingerworth. Her coffin was removed in 1890 to a new vault in St Elizabeth's Roman Catholic church, Scarisbrick. That church was built by her husband and opened in 1889.¹⁸ A late-nineteenth-century work¹⁹ prints the wording of a memorial tablet which includes

the statement that Eliza Margaret 'died at her residence Scarisbrick Hall and was buried in the Hunloke family vault at Wingerworth, Derbyshire'. The tablet is described as a white marble ledger stone in the 'Hunloke Chapel', but no such tablet now exists in the mausoleum, in Wingerworth church or in the remnants of Wingerworth Hall, so it may be in Scarisbrick R.C. church,²⁰ the phrase 'at Wingerworth, Derbyshire' does suggest that the monument lies outside the county.

Sir Henry J. J. Hunloke is known to have objected to being buried in a mausoleum compartment, and his sister Charlotte Mary, who died in 1857, expressed a wish to be buried in the churchyard and has a tombstone there.²¹ Frederick and Adelaide Hunloke, who inherited the Wingerworth estate in 1861, presumably also did not want to be interred in the mausoleum they have the most ostentatious tombstone in the churchyard

Finally, the white marble tablets affixed to the north wall of the mausoleum to the west of the door do not really belong here, they were transferred from the body of the church when the new extension was built. They commemorate members of the Gladwin family of Stubbing Court, chiefly Major-General Henry Gladwin (1729-1791) and his son Charles Dakeyne Gladwin (1775-1844).²² The Gladwins were not related to the Hunlokes

Further information about the Hunloke family can be found elsewhere.²³

Footnotes

1. This publication is a considerably revised version of History Paper No. 19 published by Chesterfield & District Local History Society in 1997
2. The other is that of the Bateman family in Morley churchyard, dating from 1897, which appears to be as much a chapel as a mausoleum (N. Pevsner and E. Williamson, *The buildings of England: Derbyshire*, 2nd ed., 1978, 285)
3. J.C. Cox, *Notes on the churches of Derbyshire*, vol. 1, 1875, 455
4. College of Arms, Pegge MSS, vol. 2, 825. I am grateful to Philip Riden for access to his draft calendar of the Pegge MSS.
5. The living did not become a rectory until 1867
6. Derbyshire Record Office, D2662 (Wingerworth church archives)
7. The liability specified in such a bond was generally double the value of the object of the security
8. College of Arms, Pegge MSS, vol. 2, 879 (letter from Sir Henry to Pegge, dated 12 May 1784). 'Sack' was dry white wine
9. Derbyshire Record Office, D2662. This water-damaged document was unopenable when I examined it 20 years ago.
10. National Monuments Record, Swindon, Photographic negative AA52/716
11. T. Ford, *The history of Chesterfield*, 1839, facing 329
12. Derby Local Studies Library, Rawlins MSS, vol. 2, 157. The mausoleum is mentioned in the accompanying text
13. The wall was broken through so that the chamber could be used as a robing-room for the choir; it was evidently sealed up again when the church was extended in 1964 and the present vestry was added
14. G. Leveson Gower (ed.), *Harriet: the letters of Lady Harriet Cavendish, 1796-1809*, 1940, p.84

15. Called the Eastern Cemetery on the tablet in the mausoleum. The stone can be found in division 10 of the cemetery, a few yards north of the Avenue du Père Eternel.
16. She had inherited the Hall, as well as the surname Scarisbrick, from her brother Charles in 1860.
17. It has been suggested that the coffin was taken back to Scarisbrick some time in the twentieth century, but this remains to be confirmed.
18. *Victoria history of the county of Lancaster*, vol. 3, 276.
19. J. J. Howard *et al.*, *Genealogical collections illustrating the history of Roman Catholic families of England*, 1887-92, 109.
20. However, Fr J. J. Arkwright, former priest at Scarisbrick, writing after he had left the district, could not remember such a tablet there (letter to the author, April 1997).
21. A whitish stone, the Latin inscription on which is rapidly becoming illegible, it now stands next to the east wall of the churchyard, but formerly it was in a railed enclosure just north of the mausoleum (as evidenced by the photograph, footnote 10 above).
22. D.G. Edwards, 'Stubbing Court and the Gladwin family', in *Essays in Derbyshire history presented to Gladwyn Turbut*, Derbyshire Record Society (vol. xxx, in preparation).
23. D.G. Edwards, *The Hulokes of Wingerworth Hall*, 2nd ed., 1976.

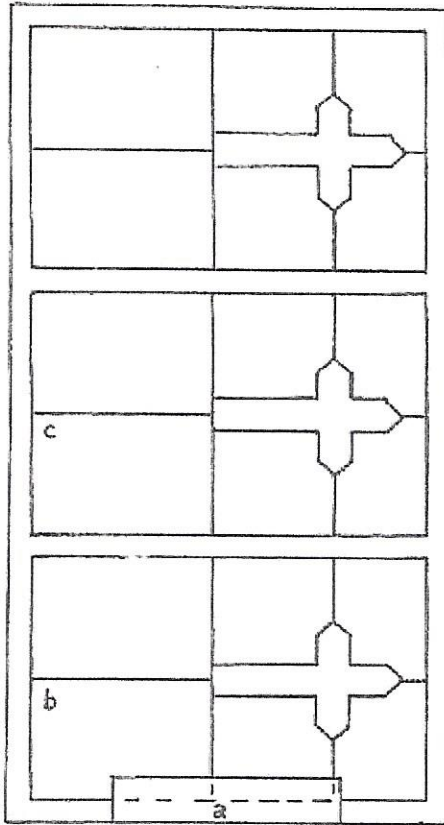


Figure 1. Plan of floor 172. The crosses and borders are black marble, the rest light grey. (a) Step down from entrance; (b) slab marked 'No. 1', (c) slab marked 'No. 2'.

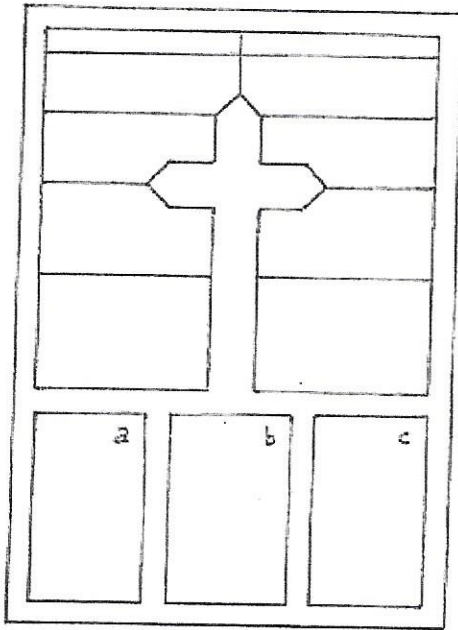


Figure 2. Elevation of south wall, 1.72. Cross and borders as in Fig. 1. Memorial tablets: (a) 'No. 1', Sir Thomas Windsor Hunloke; (b) 'No. 2', Lady Anne Scarisbrick; (c) 'No. 3', Sir Henry John Joseph Hunloke.

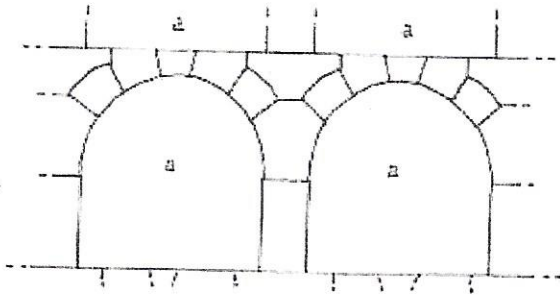


Figure 3. Detail of stonework of side walls, 1.60. (a) Plugs closing the burial compartments, of fine-grained sandstone (the rest coarse-grained).

<i>Column no.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
East wall					
<i>Top tier</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>3rd tier</i>	—	—	James, 7th bt 1784-1856	Charlotte Susanna 1774-1862	Margaret Elizabeth 1772-1885
<i>2nd tier</i>	Georgiana 1779-1805	Marmaduke Cuthbert 1787-1804	Anne Sophia 1781-1803	Marina 1777-1793	Louisa 1786-1793
<i>Bottom tier</i>	Charlotte 1723-1800	Robert 1728-1795	Henry Edward 1775-1799	Margaret, née Coke 1752-1821	Henry, 4th bt 1724-1804
West wall					
<i>Top tier</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>3rd tier</i>	—	—	—	—	—
<i>2nd tier</i>	Wm Thos Windsor 1814-1815	—	—	—	—
<i>Bottom tier</i>	—	—	Thomas Windsor 1725-1806	James 1729-1807	—

Figure 4. Key to location of interments in compartments. Each wall is represented left to right as viewed from the centre of the chamber (i.e. column no. 1 is the northernmost of the east wall and the southernmost of the west wall).

Part of the Hunloke family tree, featuring
the persons mentioned in the text and Fig. 4
Those in bold type are buried in the mausoleum

Thomas Windsor Hunloke = Charlotte Throckmorton, 1701-38
3rd baronet, 1684-1752

— Charlotte, 1722-1800

— Henry, 4th baronet, 1724-1804 = Margaret Coke, 1752-1821

— Thomas Windsor, 1725-1806

— Robert, 1728-1795

— James, 1729-1807

— Margaret Elizabeth, 1772-1855

— Thomas Windsor, 5th bt, 1773-1816 = Anne Eccleston*, 1788-1872

— Charlotte Susanna, 1774-1862 = William Charles Keppel,
4th Earl Albemarle

— Henry Edward, 1775-99

— Marina, 1777-1793

— Georgianna, 1779-1805

— Anne Sophia, 1781-1803

— James, 7th baronet, 1784-1856, d. unm

— Louisa, 1786-1790

— Marmaduke Cuthbert, 1787-1804

— Charlotte Mary, 1808-1857

— Eliza Margaret, 1810-1878 = Leon Remy de Biaudos,
Marquis de Casteja

— Henry John Joseph*, 6th baronet, 1812-1856, d. unm

— William Thomas Windsor, 1814-1815

*Coffin presumed to lie in a vault under the floor.