

MAUSOLUS

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE MAUSOLEA & MONUMENTS TRUST

AUTUMN 2011



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From the Chairman

Hallowe'en has passed.

Autumn: the mists return, and the leaves decay and fall.

It is the best time of all to visit graveyards, to read epitaphs, to remember the dead and to exult in our sepulchral heritage.

Members of the MMT already know this full well, so let me simply wish you happy graveyard-crawling and ask you to let us have any choice discoveries or updates you may wish to pass on for our gazetteer of mausolea.

This is one of the most useful aspects of the MMT's web-site.

There is also progress to report on the Hope campaign, and we have discharged our upkeep responsibilities on other mausolea in our care. The sexton's work is never done...

Skull, And Crossbones, And Noseless Angels ..

Adam Wilkinson



Detail from memorial in Greyfriars Kirkyard

Edinburgh's remarkable urban landscape, with its dramatic cliffs and valleys supporting a seemingly impossible city, is dotted with green oases. Here it is possible to shelter from the wild winds, in spite of RL Stevenson's assertion in his tongue-in-cheek: *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes*:

[t]he delicate die early, and I, as a survivor, among bleak winds and plumping rain, have been sometimes tempted to envy them their fate. For all who love shelter and the blessings of the sun, who hate dark weather and perpetual tilting against squalls, there could scarcely be found a more unhomely and harassing place of residence.

Five of these gardens are ancient burial grounds, forming an important part of the remarkable and historic urban landscape of the Old and New Towns of Edinburgh (recognised with its inscription as a World Heritage Site). In spite of Edinburgh being second only to London in the UK in terms of tourist numbers, these burial grounds remain relatively unknown, other than Greyfriars Kirkyard, the key attraction of which (for tourists, at least) is

dog called Bobby. While the five burial grounds (Canongate, Greyfriars, New Calton, Old Calton, St Cuthbert's and St John's - the last two technically separate but next door to one another) share certain common themes, each has its own particular characteristics.

With burials in churches banned in Scotland in 1581, the burial grounds became the last resting place for the great and good of Scotland's capital city, the repository of a large and important segment of a nation's history. As well as telling individual stories, the monuments, mausolea and lairs have architectural and social significance, speaking to us of attitudes to death and displaying some of the finest sculpture in Scotland.

Greyfriars became a graveyard in 1562, through grant of Mary Queen of Scots and the foundation stone for a church was laid in 1611, the first post-Reformation church in the city.

The walls that surround the burial ground display the mason's art and celebrate death in all its melancholic glory. The eastern wall is a veritable copy book of 17th century sculpture, such as the Dennystoun Monument which features in Hill and Adams' early photography. It was here that the National Covenant was signed, asserting (contrary to Royal policy of the time) the right of the people to run their protestant religion in presbyteries, without bishops. Following the defeat of the Covenanters at the battle of Bothwell, they were imprisoned in the southern part of the burial ground. Mausolea include the impressive Mackenzie mausoleum, modelled on Bramante's Tempietto di San Pietro and the Adam Mausoleum.

Just off the Canongate Section of the Royal Mile is the Canongate Kirk, founded in 1688 while this part of the city was a separate administrative burgh. Before the establishment of Edinburgh's New Town post 1760, this part of the city was lived in by the gentry, including some of the leading lights of the Scottish Enlightenment such as Adam Smith, poet Robert Fergusson, philosopher Dugald Stewart (whose fine monument, echoing

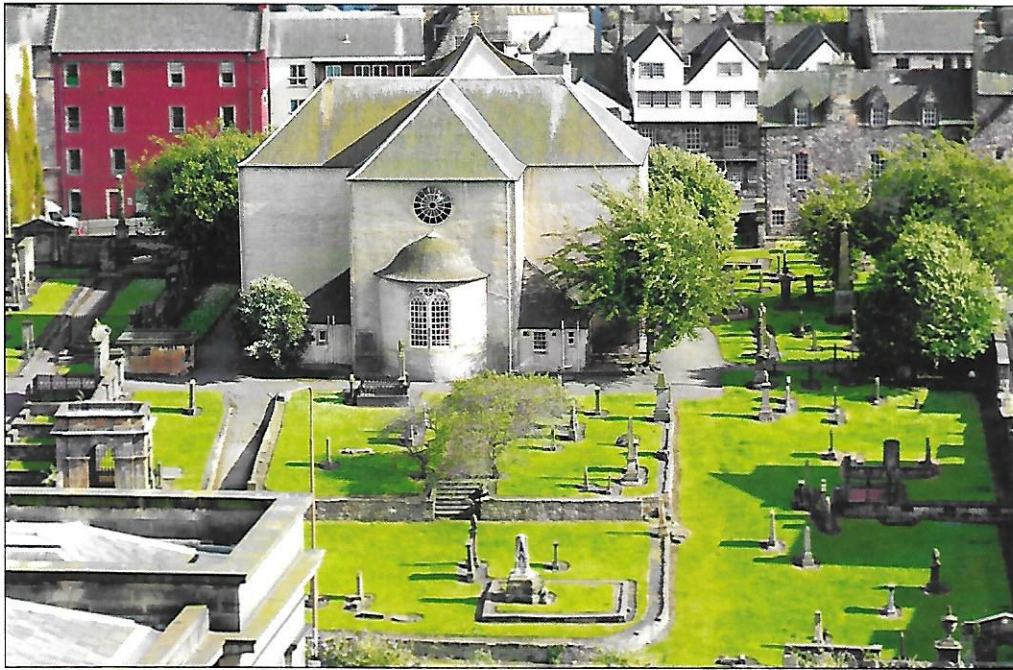
Grim Illustrations Of Death In Edinburgh's Historic Burial Grounds

the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, stands on Calton Hill), as well as the murdered secretary of Mary Queen of Scots, David Rizzio.

On the hill to the north of the Canongate sit the Old and New Calton burial grounds, both with very different characters. The New burial ground was created with the driving of Archibald Elliot's handsome Waterloo Place through the Old burial ground in around 1815. The Old burial ground

is a compact, crowded space, acquired by the trades of Calton in 1718 and then bought for general burials by the Council in 1788. Amongst the spectacular lairs is the strict, almost brutal, classical mausoleum to David Hume, and, visible for some distance around, the obelisk of the Martyrs' Memorial, marking the banishment of the Chartist martyrs to Australia for treasonous dealings with the French.

Many of the burials disturbed by the construction of the road were moved a few hundred yards along the road to the New Calton burial ground, just beyond the Burns Monument by Thomas Hamilton (who was also responsible for the nearby Royal High School); this too is in the form of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates, but in this case with a cella extended through the roof and topped by three Bacchanalian lions supporting a champion's tripod. Inside the New burial ground is a burned-out watch-tower, constructed to prevent the thieving of corpses for medical research, and an array of handsome 19th century monuments alongside some of those moved from the earlier burial ground.



Canongate Kirkyard

St Cuthbert's and St John's are two separate burial grounds neighbouring one another at the end of Princes Street Gardens, in the lieu of the castle rock. Here it is easy to appreciate the symbolism of death, with broken columns, hour-glasses on their sides, skulls and crossbones, laurels and other fine carvings, as well as a rare cast-iron tomb chest.

For all their beauty and wonder, the burial grounds have suffered badly over the years from the elements and from misuse. The City of Edinburgh Council ensures that the grounds are maintained, and has thankfully reduced the number of dreaded push-tests (and indeed now seeks to repair rather than lay down tombstones) but it has little control over the use of these wonderful spaces. Stevenson's loiterers are now most likely to be the socially excluded, not the intellectually curious. Some of the burial grounds have sharps boxes to ensure that the detritus of drug use is made safe, but some areas still require one to step carefully to avoid broken glass, used prophylactics and needles amongst the needless vandalism of lairs and monuments. This short article can barely do justice to the variety and quiet beauty of the monuments and

mausolea of these five burial grounds. They are well worth a visit and author defers to the great RLS to sum up that which is really special about them:

Setting aside the tombs of Roubiliac, which belong to the heroic order of graveyard art, we Scotch stand, to my fancy, highest among nations in the matter of grimly illustrating death. We seem to love for their own sake the emblems of time and the great change; and even around country

churches you will find a wonder exhibition of skull, and crossbones, and noseless angels, and trumpet pealing for judgement day. Every mason was a pedestrian Holbein: he had a deep consciousness of death, and loved to put its terrors pithily before the churchyard loiterer; he was brimful of rough hints upon mortality, and any dead farmer was seized upon to be a text. The classical examples of this are in Greyfriars. In their time, these were doubtless costly monuments, and reckoned of a very elegant proportion by contemporaries, and now, when the elegance is not so apparent, the significance remains....each ornament may have been executed by the merriest apprentice, whistling as he plied the mallet; but the original meaning of each, and the combined effect of so many of them in this quiet enclosure, is serious to the point of melancholy.

Following this year's successful members' tour of the mausolea of Northern Ireland, led by Professor James Stevens Curl, the Trust intends to visit Edinburgh in 2012. Those interested in participating should contact the Secretary.

Raikes Mausoleum, Welton Dale, East Yorkshire

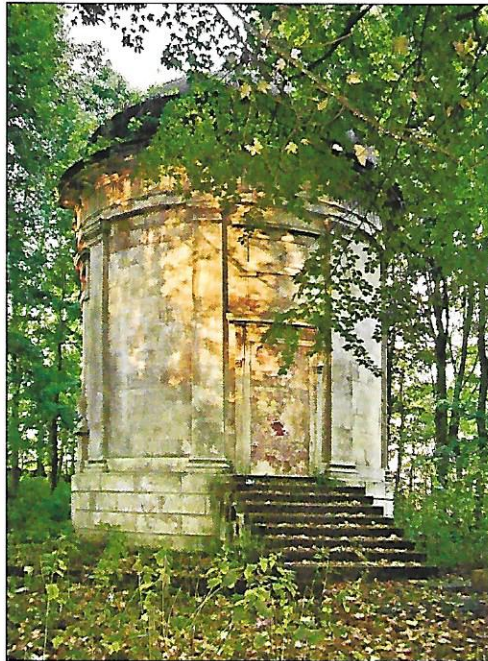
Jonathan Parkes

I am an undertaker now and it is all the fault of Raikes Mausoleum in Welton Dale!

I stumbled upon this beautiful building quite by accident, having moved to Welton as a child in 1988 and, as most children do, spent time exploring the woods. I had no idea what it actually was, but upon asking back at home, my father explained that it was a mausoleum, the burial place of the Raikes family. They were an extremely wealthy family of their time and the major land owners in Welton Parish. That was it; I was hooked, and I had to find out more.

I was fascinated with what the mausoleum might look like inside, who was actually interred therein and where the coffins actually were within. This perhaps rather morbid fascination in a child spurred me on to research the family extensively over the years and meant there was only one occupation for me: 'the dismal trade'!

I discovered that the land had been consecrated by the Church of England in 1822, four years after the mausoleum was built. The land was not just for the exclusive use of the Raikes family, but part of the land was set aside as a churchyard extension for use as a burial ground for the parish of Welton. The new burial ground in Welton Dale appeared to be not so popular with locals and interments



continued in St Helen's churchyard up until 1883, when another new churchyard extension opened a few hundred yards away from the church in Common Lane. Welton Dale burial ground is nearly a mile away from the church and was consequently underused. At least one family did use the new dale burial ground though, because fifty yards away from the mausoleum there is a brick barrel vault, with railings around it. It contains the mortal remains of William Henry Holden, a Hull solicitor, and his wife Ann (nee Reynolds).



The Raikes mausoleum contains six lead coffins, four adults and two babies, interred in a vault beneath the mausoleum. The vault is entered through a passage way and sadly, in 1960, two boys broke into the vault and vandalised three of the coffins. The two baby coffins were prized open and the lead shell of Elizabeth Raikes' coffin was violated, her skull was stolen; it was eventually found four or five miles away, near the Humber Estuary foreshore. Forensic tests in Harrogate and a police enquiry ensured the skull was laid back to rest in the vault. After this act of sickening desecration the vault was sealed with concrete and back filled with rubble. Long may the Raikes family now rest in peace.

Unfortunately, callous acts of vandalism continue to blight this fine building. Some good news, however, is that the Church of England has taken responsibility for the structure and the minister of St Helen's Church is the mausoleum's new guardian. The latest damage – a large piece of stone dislodged from the side of the structure – is shortly to be repaired.

The author wishes to thank The Reverend Canon Elaine Bielby, East Riding Archives, and HM Coroners in Hull & the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The MMT Gazetteer entry on the Raikes Mausoleum

Address

Mausoleum Plantation,
Welton Dale,
East Yorkshire.

Architect(s)

Not known

Listing

Grade 2

History

Robert Raikes (1765-1837) came from Essex where his father, William Raikes, had built a mausoleum at Woodford (now

of Welton House in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Although the couple remained in Essex until 1805, they then moved to Welton House, perhaps following the death of Anne's father. Once there, Robert set up a bank in Hull. The mausoleum was built in 1818. It stood in the park, some distance from the house (now demolished). Robert's son, Thomas (1790-1869) continued to live in the area, but his grandson, another Robert (1818-1901) moved to Wales in 1848. Here he bought Treberfydd in Breconshire and, employing J L Pearson as his architect, founded the remarkable centre of Tractarian worship at Llangasty Tal-y-lynn.

mausoleum, cylindrical in shape with a shallow dome. Eight steps lead up to the entrance above which is the inscription: AEDIFICAVIT ROBERTUS RAIKES ARMIGER AD MDCCCXVIII. The building stands within a circular flagged area enclosed by a low wall that once had railings.

Condition

In need of attention. Although the trees whose roots were undermining the structure at the time of our visit have been cut back, they had already dislodged the steps leading up to the entrance. There are also plants growing in the gutters and crevices in the dome (2003).

FUNDS RAISE HOPE

Since we started becoming actively involved in the future of the Hope Mausoleum in the Deepdene, near Dorking, we are delighted that plans to secure the monument have moved forward so quickly. The tomb has been partially uncovered, and gifts and pledges amounting to over £75,000 have been promised from a variety of charitable trusts and private donors. Our appeal for the mausoleum has galvanised Mole Valley District Council to make a bid to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the improvement of the whole historic landscape of the Deepdene, an initiative which the Mausolea & Monuments Trust

heartily supports. It will not be until the outcome of the HLF bid is known that we will be able to proceed with restoration of the mausoleum, and our donors are aware that the plan is to defer restoration until we know whether it will be part of the wider plan. In the meantime, the mausoleum is being kept physically secure. Our fundraising continues: make a donation at www.justgiving.com/hopespringseternal. If any members would like to visit the Mausoleum, please get in touch with the Secretary.

Carolyn Cocke

Squire Allworthy's tomb: Ralph Allen's Mausoleum at Claverton

Ann Hopkins-Clarke



seven year contract with the General Post Office at the then huge rent of £6,000 a year, to run the cross and bye-posts, which in due course covered the country as a whole and without all letters having to pass through London as before. His contract was renewed in 1727, 1748 and 1755 and was still running at his death. Of these contracts only the 1727 document has survived to the present day (and may be seen at the Bath Postal Museum).

The profits Ralph Allen made from running the Country's improved postal system enabled him to invest in the stone quarries at Combe Down, near Bath, just as the building boom started in the City. From his quarries came the stone for the building of Georgian Bath and by 1742 Allen was able to welcome visitors to his beautiful Palladian Mansion on a hill overlooking the City, known as Prior Park, which he described as being "to see all Bath and for all Bath to see". He was known as a benevolent man and a benefactor of the poor; he gave money and stone for the building of the Mineral Water Hospital in 1738, and even built cottages for his masons working in his quarries. In 1725 he was elected as a common councilman of the city and in 1742 as Mayor.

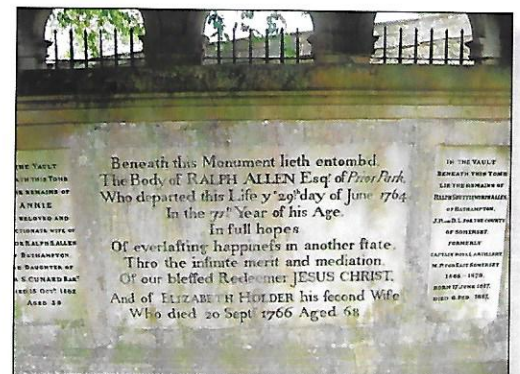
Prior Park is today a school, Prior Park College, and 28 acres, including the famous Palladian Bridge, were given in 1993 to the National Trust. The Trust has since then been restoring the landscape garden, created by Allen with advice from poet Alexander Pope and 'Capability'

Brown; it is open to members of the public.

The Mausoleum built in the churchyard of St. Mary's Claverton in 1764 was once a worthy reminder of Ralph Allen's achievements, but it is now suffering from serious structural defects. The iron railings surrounding the tomb and supporting the roof, for example, have rusted and expanded into the original stonework causing the stone to either migrate or fragment. The tomb requires extensive restoration, which could amount to as much as £50,000. A Heritage Lottery Fund application is under way but St Mary's Claverton Parochial Church Council members have been advised that their HLF bid is more likely to be successful if matching funding is found at a high level. Any offers of financial help would be most gratefully received.

Claverton near Bath is where Ralph Allen of Prior Park, Bath was buried on his death 'In the 71st Year of his Age' in June 1764. It comes as a surprise to some to find his Mausoleum in the churchyard of St. Mary's, just outside the World Heritage City, but Ralph Allen owned the Manors of Claverton and nearby Bathampton and had planned his burial there before his death.

Ralph Allen's birth is not well documented but his baptism was recorded on 24th July 1693 at St Columb Major, Cornwall. He came to Bath at an early age and was appointed Postmaster of Bath in March 1712 when only 18 (not 19 as previously thought). By 1720 he had negotiated a



A Descent into Dissent

David Garrard



The tomb of John Bunyan in Bunhill Fields (restored by E G Papworth in 1862) © Derek Kendall, English Heritage

Members of the Mausolea & Monuments Trust who were able to attend one of the two moonlit tours of Bunhill Fields Burial Ground earlier this year will already be familiar with the account of that place given by an early 19th-century visitor, who wrote in her diary:

[In] the burial ground ... we found a worthy man, Mr Rippon by name, who was laid down upon his side between two graves, and writing out the epitaphs word for word. He tells us that he has taken most of the old inscriptions, and that he will, if God be pleased to spare his days, do all, notwithstanding it is a grievous labour, and the writing is hard to make out by reason of the oldness of the cutting in some, and defacing of other stones. It is a labour of love to him, and when he is gathered to his fathers, I hope some one will go on with the work.

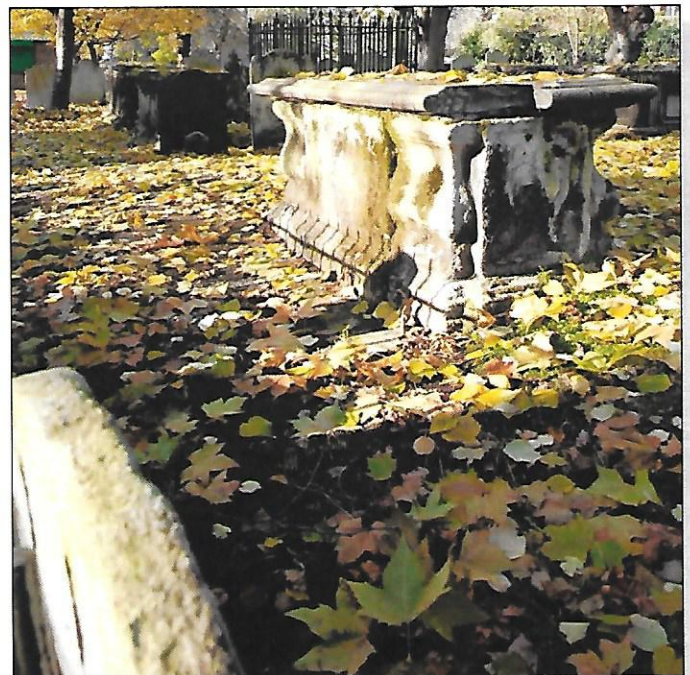
The writer would be happy to learn that someone has. In 2010, English Heritage's Designation Department surveyed England's foremost Nonconformist cemetery grave by grave, recording inscriptions and locating the tombs mentioned by previous antiquarians. The fruits of this labour are thankfully more manageable than Dr John Rippon's: in place of the two great manuscript volumes

of his unfinished opus we have produced a slender sheaf of statutory designation records, including a Grade I entry on the Register of Parks and Gardens and 75 listings at Grades II and II* for the most important tombs, along with the boundary walls, railings and gates.

Lying just outside the medieval walled City of London, Bunhill's funerary associations go back at least to 1549, when cartloads of human remains from the charnel house at St Paul's Cathedral were deposited here – hence its earlier name of 'Bone Hill'. In the plague year of 1665 the southern area was enclosed for use as a mass grave; it never served this purpose, however, and from 1666 the land was leased out as a private, subscription-based cemetery. Not tied to any Established place of worship, this was one of the few sites where funerals could be conducted without the use of the Anglican prayer book, and it soon became the standard burial place for London's various communities of Protestant Dissenters.

The 1660s were a hard time for such groups. Tolerated under Cromwell – several of whose inner circle are buried at Bunhill – they suffered heavy penalties under the Restoration government. Many lost their livelihoods, and some were imprisoned for their beliefs: John Bunyan, whose much-restored tomb stands at the centre of the burial ground, wrote *The Pilgrim's Progress* while serving an 11-year prison term for unlicensed preaching. Legal sanctions were gradually relaxed in the 18th and early 19th centuries, and the Nonconformist churches steadily grew in numbers and influence, especially among rising middle-class families like that of the self-made plutocrat Joseph Denison, whose huge neo-Grecian monument is one of the most impressive in the cemetery. At the same time, the tradition of Dissenting radicalism continued unabated: Dr Richard Price, buried in a far more modest tomb near the eastern gate, was a champion of the American and French revolutions and a friend of Thomas Paine, Benjamin Franklin and Mary Wollstonecraft.

Bunhill has long been a place of pilgrimage as well as of interment. After burials ceased in the 1850s the ground was laid out by the City of London as a public memorial garden, with spreading



© Derek Kendall, English Heritage

trees and serpentine paths among the graves. The tombs of important figures such as Daniel Defoe and the hymnodist Joseph Hart were replaced with imposing obelisk monuments erected by public subscription. The poet Robert Southey described Bunhill as 'the campo santo of the Dissenters', an impression reinforced by the dedication of an early 20th-century guidebook to 'the memory of the many saints of God whose bodies rest in this old London cemetery'.

The motives of today's pilgrims are more varied. The tomb of Susanna Wesley is still visited by Methodists from all over the world, but the most visible signs of devotion are the heaps of buttons, beads, coins and other offerings left on and around William Blake's headstone (a 1927 replacement for a long-lost original) by his contemporary 'New Age' disciples. Some high-profile acts of secular piety have helped raise both publicity and funding:

in 1986 a wreath was laid at Bunyan's tomb to mark the founding of the Independent newspaper, while more

recently a New Jersey-based investment company restored the tomb of the statistician, the Revd Thomas Bayes, upon whose 'Doctrine of Chances' (1763) their financial models are based.

Although not a designed unity like the great 19th-century cemeteries at Highgate and elsewhere, Bunhill is an outstanding historic landscape, and richly deserves its newly conferred Grade I Register entry. Its exalted status saved it from the wholesale clearance suffered by other London inner-city graveyards; the close-packed rectilinear pattern of the early plots is still the dominant visual characteristic, overlaid by the picturesque informality of the Victorian layout and the more formal elements introduced during the 1960s' remodelling by Bridgewater and Shephard.

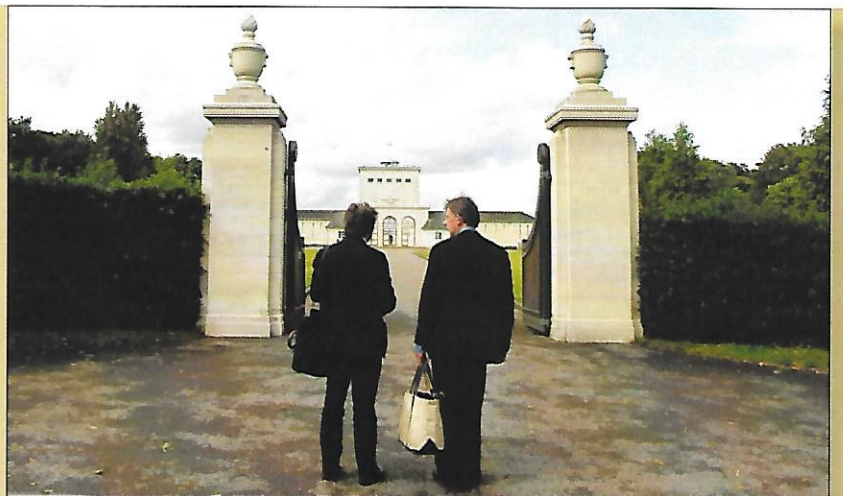
Centuries of pollution and decay, as well as severe bomb damage during the Blitz, have meant that many of the 2,000-odd surviving memorials are now broken, eroded or illegible. In choosing individual monuments for listing English Heritage

advisers had to strike a careful balance between design quality, the historic importance of the person commemorated and the degree to which original carvings and inscriptions survive. It is hoped that the latest batch of designations will focus conservation efforts on the most important monuments, and also help protect the immediate setting from further development pressure: the cemetery is already overlooked by two tower blocks, and another large housing complex is now proposed immediately to the north-west. The project has also raised the profile of a site whose significance is unknown to many of those who live and work in the area. A precise set of co-ordinates is now recorded for each of the listed tombs, allowing anybody with a GPS device (or a smart phone) to locate any one to within 30 centimetres. Dr Rippon – buried here in 1836 and whose own monument is one of those newly listed – would approve.

A version of this article appeared in Conservation Bulletin, Volume 66, June 2011

Events

In July this year, members of the Trust visited Runnymede in the charming and expert company of Gavin Stamp and Roger Bowdler, who led a tour of the important monuments there. First was the graphic and baroque tomb of Sir John Denham (d. 1638) in St John's Church, Egham. This has a frieze in high relief of skeletons emerging from their shrouds within a tomb whose sides are breaking up in all directions. Above this in complete relief is the nude and bearded figure of a man rising from his tomb, obviously a portrait of Sir John. So much for the shock of the new ... the twentieth-century monuments we visited afterwards seemed serene by comparison. These included Geoffrey Jellicoe's memorial to JFK in Runnymede and two elegant buildings by Sir Edward Maufe: the RAF Memorial to the Missing on Cooper's Hill of 1953 and the domed classical temple built by the American Bar Association in 1957 to celebrate Magna Carta. The picture above shows our guides gazing towards the former; the latter, and the rest of our party, is pictured below. Some members expressed concern about the maintenance of the JFK monument and Pat Thomas, a trustee, has since raised the issue with the landscape gardener who looks after the US Ambassador's residence in Regent's Park.



Books

Clonbern Graveyard: its Monuments & People edited by Evelyn Mullally (Belfast: The Follies Trust, 2011, 60pp, many illus. in b&w and colour, £5 + postage through info@follies-trust.org)

The Follies Trust, established in 2006 to encourage appreciation of Irish follies, monuments, mausolea, and other similar buildings, and to promote their conservation, carried out, as its first exemplary project, conservation-work on three only-just-surviving Georgian funerary monuments (including two mausolea) in the parish-churchyard at Knockbreda in the suburbs of Belfast. The present reviewer had long drawn attention from the 1960s onwards to the immense importance of these structures in numerous articles and books (including his *A Celebration of Death: An introduction to some of the buildings, monuments, and settings of funerary architecture in the Western European tradition* which Constable & Co. Ltd. published to considerable critical acclaim in 1980), and was pleased to assist The Follies Trust at its launch by giving an illustrated lecture on 'Death and Architecture: Salubrious Dwellings for the Dead' in Bedford Hall, Dublin Castle, on 7 November 2006. Variations on this lecture were subsequently given in Knockbreda parish-church on 20 March 2007 and at the University of Gent, Belgium, on 23 October 2009.

One of the original four monuments at Knockbreda had been demolished c. 1980 (it is illustrated in James Stevens Curl: *Mausolea in Ulster* [Belfast: Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, 1978], page 5), and the remaining three were all in a deplorable state by 2006. The conservation-works on the Waddell-Cunningham-Douglas, Greg, and Rainey monuments were carried out from 2007 and completed in 2011: they are a triumph, a real feather in the cap of The Follies Trust. The Trust brought out its first publication on Knockbreda (*Knockbreda: its Monuments & People*, edited by Lydia Wilson, with contributions from several scholars) in 2009, and this was followed by a second tome (*Tollymore Park—the Gothick Revival of Thomas Wright & Lord Limerick*, by Peter Rankin) in 2010. Lord

Limerick's follies, three extraordinary Georgian Gothick structures on the edge of Tollymore Park, County Down, were conserved in 2010 in memory of the eminent conservation-architect, Oxford-born Richard William (Dick) Oram, MBE (1938-2008), who did so much for the historic buildings of Northern Ireland: the work was co-ordinated and orchestrated by The Follies Trust (largely through the efforts of the indefatigable Primrose Wilson), and supported by a wide range of persons and organisations.

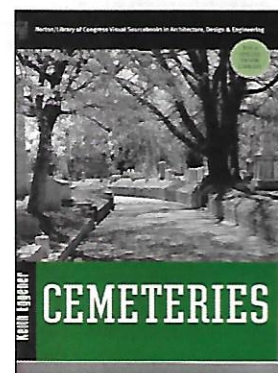
Now, in 2011, this useful book, with essays by ten authors, on the monuments and personalities associated with the burial-ground at Clonbern, County Galway, is to be welcomed with enthusiasm: it includes details of the excellent restoration of the circular cast-iron mausoleum of the Dennis family, a unique example of this building-type, a paraphrase on the Choragic Monument of Lysicrates in Athens.

In only a few years The Trust has done wonders to save these fascinating buildings, but there are many, many more to be rescued from vandals (official and otherwise) and, of course, from those patient and deadly enemies of fabric, Time and the Weather.

James Stevens Curl

Cemeteries by Keith Eggener (Norton/Library of Congress: Visual Sourcebooks in Architecture, Design and Engineering series, 320 pp. Norton is offering members of the MMT a special discount of 25% on the full price of US\$75.00. Order through the website (www.wwnorton.co.uk) and enter code WN179.

This book is about American cemeteries, profusely illustrated with black and white archival photographs from early churchyards and private family estate plots to the large urban cemeteries and memorial parks. There is an introduction to each section giving an historical synopsis. The chapters cover styles of grave markers, sculpture, monuments, mausoleums, topographical and architectural details. I particularly liked the chapter on gate houses, gates and



railings. There is even a section entitled "Comings and goings in the Silent City" which puts a mortal element into the scene and it concludes with a collection of photographs of ephemera connected with the subject of death. You could read this book from beginning to end, but it is also a book that can be easily picked up and leafed through at any time of the day.

John St Brioc Hooper

The Mausolea & Monuments Trust Gazetteer

The Mausolea & Monuments Trust website features a database of mausolea across Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the Raikes Mausoleum (the entry for which is copied below). At the time of writing, the gazetteer includes some 330 detailed entries on English mausolea, with a further 95 records on mausolea in Counties Down and Antrim in Northern Ireland. In addition to including entries from the Isle of Man an ambitious drive is currently under way to include mausolea north of the Scottish border.

All the entries provide the name, the location, the precise, or an approximate, date of the structure, its listed status and a comment on its condition. Where known, we have also included the name of the architect or designer, the history of the mausoleum and something about the person for whom it was built. But there are many gaps in our knowledge and if you have further information, please let the Gazetteer Editor – John Beattie – know. We would also greatly appreciate your help in keeping our records on the condition of the mausolea up to date. So if you are aware that the condition of a mausoleum near you has changed since the Trust visited it - either for the better or for the worse - please tell the Editor about that as well by emailing mausolea@btconnect.com.