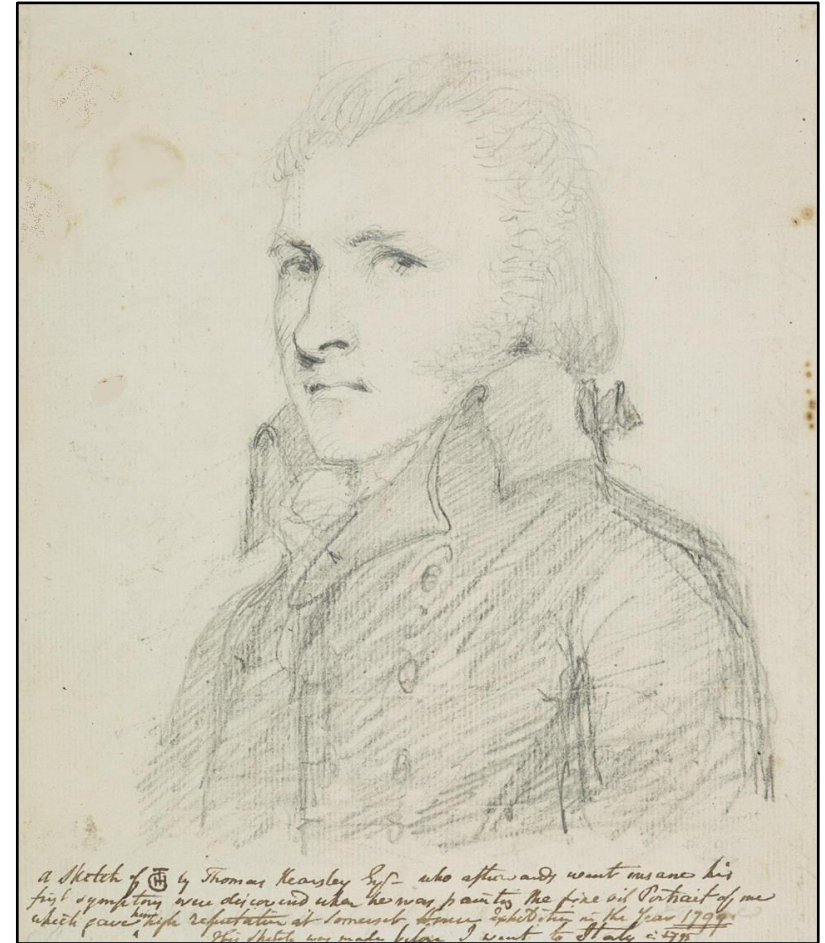


## Charles Heathcote Tatham 1772 - 1842

**A brief view of his life  
and significant works**



# Charles Heathcote Tatham – brief biography

- **1772** - Born 8th February in Duke Street, Westminster in London and educated at Louth Grammar School, Lincolnshire
- **1791** - Introduced to renowned architect Henry Holland who financed his architectural studies in Rome, followed by extended travels on the continent, making architectural drawings
- **1797** – returned to England and exhibited at the Royal Academy until 1836
- **1799** - submitted a design for a new monument to celebrate British naval victories to be built in Trafalgar Square



# Charles Heathcote Tatham – brief biography

- 1802 - designed the sculpture gallery at Castle Howard, and did work at Naworth Castle, for the Earl of Carlisle
- 1803 – 1808 worked at Trentham for the Marquis of Stafford on a family mausoleum and additions to Trentham Hall
- 1807 – designed the picture gallery at Brocklesby for Lord Yarborough
- He went on to design and build additions to many stately homes of England
- 1834 - He ran into money problems, his practice folded and he was forced to sell his house and collections. Friends including the Duchess of Sutherland helped secure him a position as a warden at Trinity Hospital Greenwich. He died there on 10th April 1842





# 1802 Sculpture Gallery at Castle Howard

The Long Gallery at Castle Howard was designed by Charles Heathcote Tatham, for Frederick, the 5th Earl of Carlisle, as a grand space to display the collections he and his father had amassed.

At the centre of gallery is the Octagon, a lofty space crowned by a dome 36ft above.



# 1807 Work at Brocklesby Hall in Lincolnshire

Tatham designed a picture gallery to be added to the house for Lord Yarborough.

The Orangery was also attributed to Tatham.





# Work at Stoke Park

A watercolour from 1809 showing Tatham's design for the park entrance gates of Stoke Park at Stoke Edith in Herefordshire.

Commissioned by the MP, Edward Foley, along with a cottage on the estate.

The house was destroyed by fire in 1927.

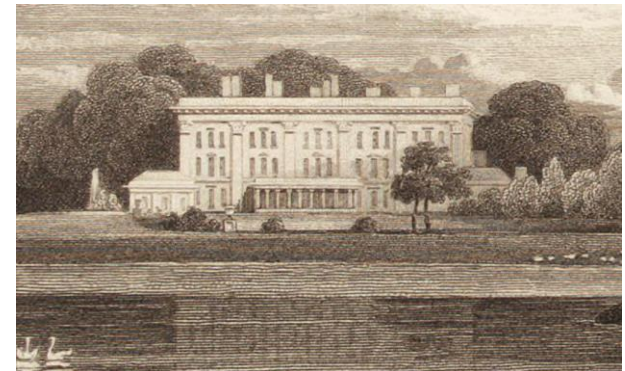
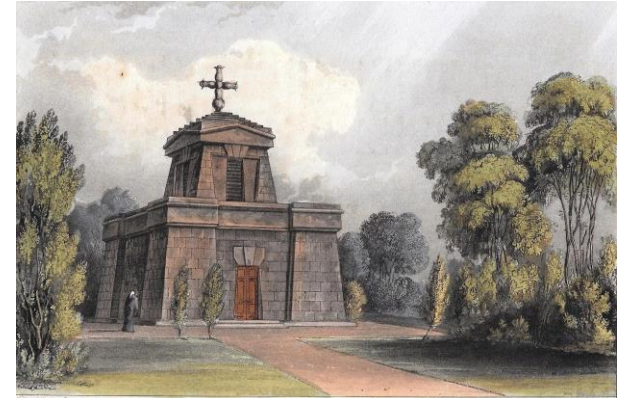


# Tatham's works at Trentham 1805-1808

Following the death of Granville, 1st Marquis of Stafford, in 1803, his son, George Granville, who was married to the wealthy Countess of Sutherland, commissioned Tatham to carry out a programme of works at Trentham. These included:

- The design of a family mausoleum which was built in 1807-8
- the addition of single-storey wings to the east and west sides of the south front of the hall comprising a dining room and a conservatory
- remodelling the western drive, within the adjacent park, including a bridge over the ha-ha, which was later moved to span Park Brook

He also submitted designs for lodges and park bridges, an ornamental fountain, a greenhouse and other garden buildings and a menagerie, which were not built.





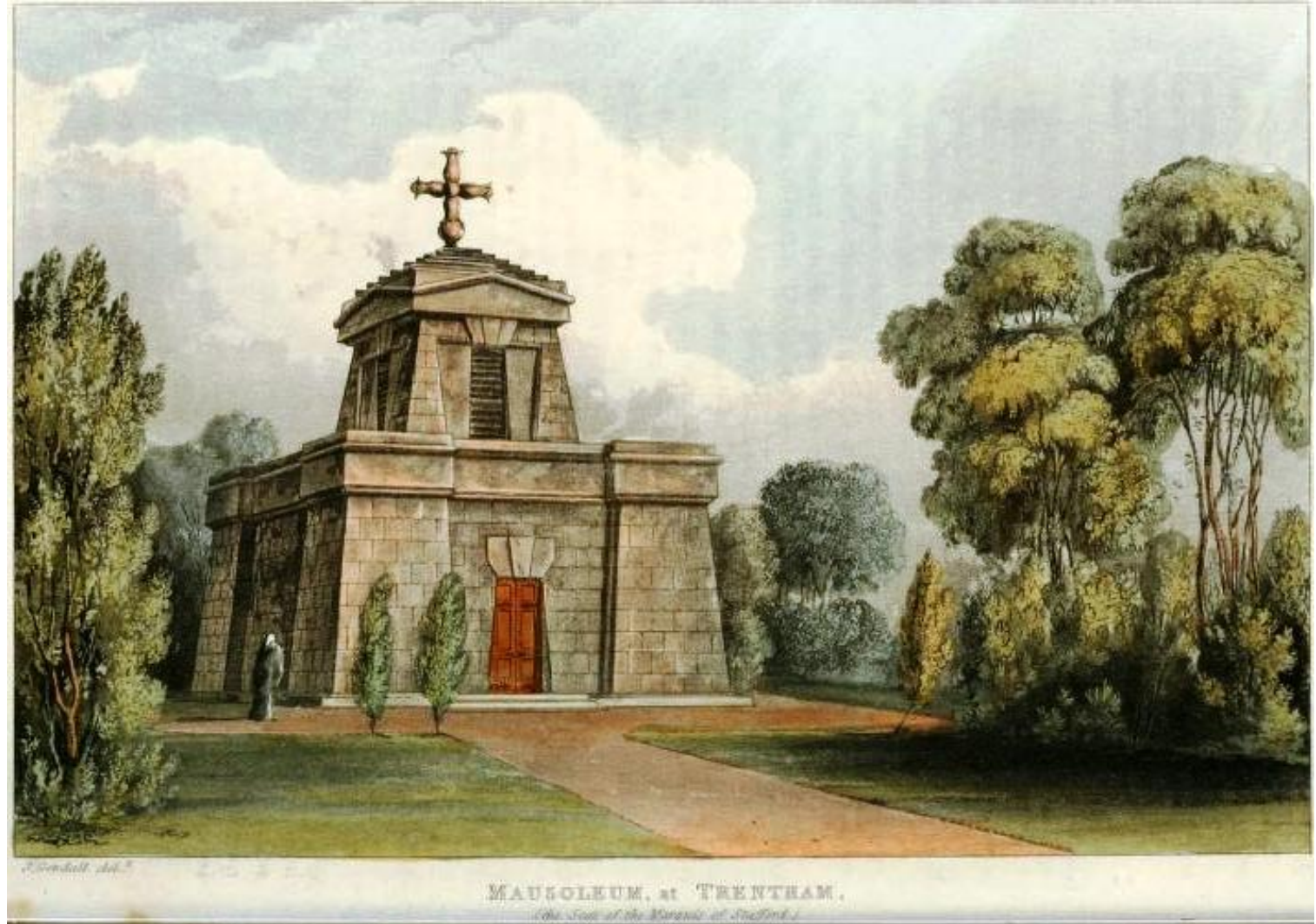
# Mausoleum

In 1805 the Leveson-Gower family vault in St. Mary and All Saints Church at Trentham became full, following the burial of Lady Susan Leveson-Gower on 25<sup>th</sup> August.

A suitable plot of land was selected for a mausoleum and Tatham selected for the design.

The mausoleum was built in a neo-classical style with Egyptian details. The corners of the building feature Greco-Egyptian pylon-like structures of a style particularly popular in the late 18th century.

The cost was £5,068 12s





# Mausoleum

The path to the door of the mausoleum was lined with yew trees, which continued across the road towards the Hall and marked the route for funeral processions. Burial services were conducted in the mausoleum.

The interior walls were lined with marble. The plan is based on a Greek cross and the two side vaults were originally occupied with 20 catacombs to accommodate the coffins.

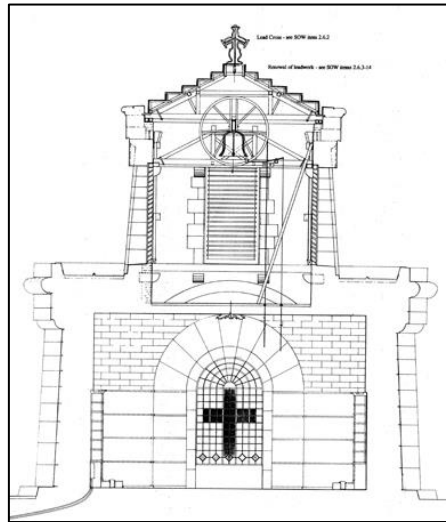
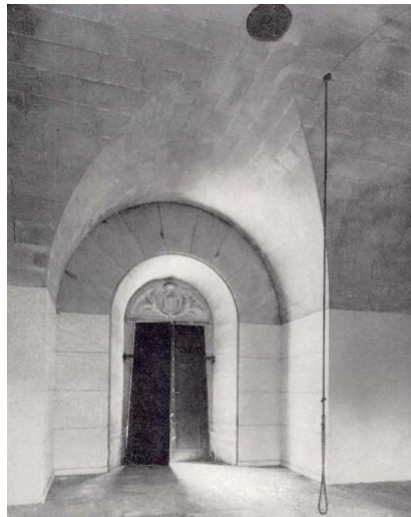
When coffins were deposited the openings were sealed with a marble headstone. The vaults were removed after the coffins were interred in the ground in 1905.



# Mausoleum

A bell was hung in the bell tower of mausoleum in 1808. It was cast in 1707 and brought to Trentham in 1767, following its removal from Wolstanton church, in part exchange for Trentham church's redundant peal of six bells removed from the church tower when demolished. It would have been rung when services were held in the mausoleum for funerals or when the church was unavailable.

The arched window at the rear depicts a cross in lilac stained glass. Above the inside doorway is the family coat of arms and the inscription "MDCCCVIII", signifying the completion date of 1808.





# Alterations to Trentham Hall

**Before Tatham**



The Hall in 1775 as redesigned by  
Capability Brown and Henry Holland

**After Tatham**



1824 view of the Hall with the pediments and roof  
balustrade replaced by a low, solid parapet,  
plus additions to the frontage



# Additions to the Hall

This 1829 view of the south west of the hall showing Tatham's alterations to the roofline and façade plus the single storey additions.

These included a conservatory to the south-west corner and a balancing "Great Room" to the south-east.





# Additions to the grounds

Tatham remodelled the western drive, within the adjacent parkland, leading to the main entrance.

It included a bridge over the ha-ha, a ditch aimed at keeping the deer away from the house.

This was later moved to span the Park Brook, when fencing was erected to the west side of the hall.





# Reflection on Tatham

**Much of Tatham's alterations and additions to the Hall were swept away when Charles Barry was engaged to remodel the building and gardens in 1833 for the 2<sup>nd</sup> Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.**

**The Mausoleum however survives and is currently the only Grade I listed building within the city of Stoke on Trent.**





**Produced for Heritage Open Day 2025  
By the Trentham Heritage Project  
Thank you for watching**

