

ART. VI.—*Local Worthies buried in Westminster Abbey.*
By J. P. HINDS.

Read at Carlisle, April 30th, 1903.

IT seems to have been generally believed for some years that George Graham, the watchmaker and clockmaker, is the only Cumbrian who has been buried in Westminster Abbey. One sees the assertion occasionally in print, and a note of the supposed fact is, or lately was, to be read on the margin of Graham's portrait in the museum in Tullie House. I do not know how the idea originated; but in Dr. Lonsdale's biography of Graham, in the sixth volume of the *Worthies of Cumberland* (page 2), published in 1875, he makes the remark that of all the eminent men Cumberland has produced, "none of her worthies, excepting George Graham," has been buried in Westminster Abbey. Dr. Lonsdale's remark may have been intended only to refer to men of note, and not necessarily to apply to undistinguished persons; at the same time it is singular that one of the persons who are treated of in the same volume of the "Worthies," Sir Joseph Williamson, was buried in the Abbey, though Dr. Lonsdale makes no mention of the fact. Possibly the idea may have arisen from a misunderstanding of this remark about Graham.

In an endeavour to get at the facts of the case, I bought a couple of years ago a second-hand copy of Colonel Chester's edition of the *Registers of Westminster Abbey*, printed for the Harleian Society in 1876. Search in this volume yielded a certain number of names connected, nearly or remotely, with Cumberland; and as there were also names connected with the county of Westmorland

and with Lancashire North of the Sands, it seemed worth while to include all these classes in one set of notes, which notes are the foundation of the present paper.

It is right to say before going further that the question has been raised whether the copyright—belonging, no doubt, to the Harleian Society—might not prevent use being made for the purposes of this Society of information derived from the volume named. But a reference to the secretary of the Harleian Society, Mr. W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., resulted in a courteous note from him giving permission for the use of the material required for the purpose of this paper.

The information, by the way, taken from the *notes* in the volume is generally abbreviated; but where interesting information about any person concerned has been obtainable from the *Dictionary of National Biography*, or from works dealing with local history or biography, it has been used to supplement Colonel Chester's particulars. Very little, however, that is of any importance has been omitted by Colonel Chester.

The great difficulty in making up a list of names such as this is to decide *what is* a Cumberland man or a Westmorland man. Is the definition to include merely those who not only were born in the county and lived there, but whose parents also belonged to the county? And how long must a family have been settled in the county to be considered as belonging to it? And if the person's maternal ancestors only belong to the county, but not his father's ancestors, what is his status? In some cases, also, one may wish to regard as a Cumbrian a man who has merely birth in the county as his qualification. I have therefore adopted the convenient method of being inclusive rather than exclusive, leaving anyone to reject any name which may be considered unqualified for admission into a list of local ones. This course, however, has not saved any time; indeed, a great deal more time has had to be spent upon the endeavour to fix the

status of doubtful persons than has been requisite in the case of those whose connection with the district was unmistakable.

As some of the names group themselves almost naturally, it seems best not to take the entries in chronological order.

The most appropriate name to begin with is that of the undoubted Cumbrian, George Graham—"Honest George Graham," as he was called—who was born at the Rigg, Kirklington, July 20th, 1673, and who died in London, November 16th, 1751. The place and year of birth here given are those which Dr. Lonsdale adopted (in opposition to the general opinion of his having been born at Horsegills in 1675), after inspection of the register kept by the Society of Friends. The age on his tombstone (78th year) favours the earlier date. It is not necessary here, I think, to say very much about him; his eminence as a watch and clockmaker and a constructor of astronomical and other instruments being sufficiently known. The relatives mentioned in his will were his nephews Christopher and Richard Pearson, sons of his late sister Isabella Mitchelson, and his niece Ann Graham, daughter of his late brother Richard Graham. From Chester's notes we get a piece of information which Dr. Lonsdale had not been able to obtain—namely, that Graham was a married man. His wife was Elizabeth Tompion, a niece of Thomas Tompion. She was left by his will one-half of his personal estate; and the greater part of the residue went to his niece Ann Graham. He was buried on 23rd November, 1751, in the same grave in which Tompion, his old master, had been buried in 1713. Anyone who wishes to find the grave can readily do so by going almost into the centre of the Abbey nave, reckoning from the west end of the choir.

Another man who may safely be reckoned as a Cumbrian is Sir Joseph Williamson. He was born at Bridekirk, of which place his father, Joseph Williamson, was

vicar, about the year 1625, according to Dr. Lonsdale, but, according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, in 1633. The birthplace of the son of a professional man does not necessarily indicate the district to which the family belongs; but the late William Jackson, F.S.A., in his *Papers and Pedigrees* (ii., 203), says that Williamson was a member of the family of Williamson of Milbeck. After being amanuensis to a Mr. Tolson, who at a later date represented Cockermouth in Parliament, he was admitted by Tolson's influence into Westminster School. Thence he went to Queen's College, Oxford; and he obtained his B.A. degree in 1653, and his M.A. in 1657. Soon after the Restoration he became secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State. He became, a few years later, Clerk of the Council; and at a date stated by Dr. Lonsdale as 1667, and by Colonel Chester and the *Dictionary of National Biography* as January, 1671-2, he was knighted. He was one of the plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of Cologne in 1673, at the Treaty of Nimeguen in 1679, and again at Ryswick in 1696 or 1697. In 1674 he became principal Secretary of State, and continued in that office till February, 1678-9. In 1677 he had been elected President of the Royal Society. He was in Parliament for a few years, though not for a northern constituency. In 1679 he married Catherine Stuart, daughter of George, Lord D'Aubigny, and sister of Charles, third Duke of Richmond and sixth of Lennox. She was the widow of Henry O'Brien, Lord Ibrackan; and was Baroness Clifton in her own right. By this marriage he acquired considerable wealth, in addition to what he possessed already, and he can hardly be accused of niggardliness in the use of it. He left £5000 for a mathematical school at Rochester, and it is estimated that he gave in all £10,000 to Queen's College, Oxford. He died on October 3rd, 1701, and was buried on the 14th in the Duke of Richmond's vault in Henry VII.'s Chapel. On November 11th, 1702, his widow was buried

in the same vault. Amongst those of his portraits which are extant, the one in the National Portrait Gallery may be named as being nowadays the most readily accessible.

Some of the persons whose names have been included in my notes have a connection with the district which is not very close, and it may be well to dispose of them at once. Prince Rupert, buried December 6th, 1682, and Prince George of Denmark, buried November 13th, 1708, were both Dukes of Cumberland, and the latter was also Earl of Kendal. Prince William Augustus, third son of George II., buried November 10th, 1765, and Prince Henry Frederick, fourth son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, buried September 28th, 1790, were also Dukes of Cumberland. Dorothy, Countess Dowager of Westmorland, widow of Charles Fane, the third earl, and widow also of the third Viscount Dunbar, was buried on February 6th, 1739-40. A little closer is the relation of the next three names. Algernon Seymour, seventh Duke of Somerset, who bore amongst other titles those of Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermonth, was buried February 24th, 1749-50; his younger brother, Lord Percy Seymour, who was M.P. for Cockermonth for a few months, was buried on July 8th, 1721; and another brother, Lord Charles, on January 8th, 1710-11. Their mother, Lady Elizabeth Percy, was the widow of Thomas Thynne of Longleat, whose murder by Königsmark is almost historic, and whose monument in the Abbey is well known. A lady of Cumbrian descent on the mother's side, but who perhaps had not actually very much to do with the county, was Henrietta or Harrietta, Countess of Rochester, wife of Lawrence Hyde, first Earl of Rochester. She was a daughter of Richard Boyle, first Earl of Burlington, and her mother was Lady Elizabeth Clifford, daughter and heir of Henry, fifth and last Earl of Cumberland. She was buried on April 16th, 1687.

If we may admit William Camden (Cambden) on the strength of the rather distant relationship which he claimed to the Curwens, it may be mentioned that he was buried in November, 1623, on the 10th according to the register, but on the 19th according to Chester.

There are several persons who held or had held official positions in the diocese of Carlisle, and it may be convenient to group them. The first in order of date is Sir Christopher Perkins, Dean of Carlisle from 1596 until his death. He was buried on September 1st, 1622. He had an interesting career, any account of which might encroach too far upon our space. James Usher (Ussher), Archbishop of Armagh, who also held the Bishopric of Carlisle *in commendam*, was buried April 17th, 1656. By order of Cromwell, his funeral was a public one. On May 22nd, 1731, was buried Dr. Samuel Bradford, Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster. Dr. Bradford had been Bishop of Carlisle from 1718 to 1723. His son, William Bradford, Archdeacon of Rochester, died in the bishop's lifetime, and was buried on July 19th, 1728. Mrs. Bradford (Jane) outlived the bishop, and was buried on March 5th, 1738-39. Two of his grandchildren were also buried in the Abbey. The next name in the group is one much more widely known—that of Francis Atterbury, who had been Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster, but who died in exile after having been deprived of his preferments. He had been Dean of Carlisle from 1704 to 1711. He was buried on May 12th, 1732. His wife and two daughters had been buried before him—Mrs. Atterbury (Catherine) on May 2nd, 1722; his daughters, Elizabeth on October 4th, 1716, and Mary (Mrs. Morice), on February 21st, 1729-30. The last of the group is Samuel Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, who was buried on August 18th, 1827. Two of his grandchildren are also buried in the Abbey.

Perhaps this is the best place to insert the name of Thomas Greatorex, organist of the Abbey, who was

buried on July 25th, 1831. When a young man, Greatorex was ordered to a northern climate for his health, and he obtained the position of organist of Carlisle Cathedral, which he held from 1780 to 1784. In addition to his musical talents, he had considerable skill in chemistry, astronomy, and mathematics.

The next series of names consists of members of the county families, although I do not pretend to assert that every individual mentioned was a resident in the district.

There are several of the Howards. Two sons of Sir William Howard of Naworth, brothers of Charles, first Earl of Carlisle, are buried—Colonel Thomas Howard on July 21st, 1678, and Sir Philip Howard on April 15th, 1686. Thomas is known as a duellist, as readers of Pepys may remember. Philip was M.P. for Carlisle from 1661 to 1681 (Ferguson's *M.P.'s*). Mary, Duchess of Richmond, Colonel Thomas Howard's widow, was buried November 28th, 1685. Three children of Charles, the first earl, are buried—Charles, an infant, on April 4th, 1670; Katherine on March 23rd, 1681-82; and Frederick on October 11th, 1684. The last named was slain at the Siege of Luxemburg (or Lutzemburgh?), in his twentieth year. Three children of Edward, second Earl of Carlisle, are also buried—Anne on August 26th, 1685; Mary on November 3rd, 1694; and William on July 24th, 1701. William was M.P. for Carlisle in 1695 and 1698.

There are two members of the Lowther family. Mrs. Mary Lowther was buried on October 23rd, 1724. She was daughter of Colonel John Lowther of Lowther, and sister of John, first Viscount Lonsdale; and she married, as her second husband, her relative John Lowther, son of Robert, of London. Her son, Major-General Anthony Lowther, was buried January 22nd, 1745-46.

There are several members of the Tufton family. It should be said that John, Lord Tufton, who eventually succeeded his father as second Earl of Thanet, married Lady Margaret Sackville, daughter, by her first marriage

(to the Earl of Dorset), of Anne, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, daughter of George Clifford, third Earl of Cumberland. One of the daughters of the second Earl of Thanet, Lady Cicelie Tufton, was married to Christopher, second Lord Hatton, who was Governor of Guernsey. This Lady Hatton perished in a gunpowder explosion at Cornet Castle, Guernsey, on December 30th, 1672, and was buried in the Abbey on January 11th, 1672-73. An uncle and an aunt of the second Earl of Thanet were buried—Richard Tufton on October 6th, 1631, and his sister Cecily (Cicelye), Countess of Rutland, on September 11th, 1653. The Countess of Rutland's son, Francis Manners (Mannors), was buried on March 7th, 1619-20; his death, in the belief of the time, being due to sorcery. The Countess Anne's grandson Thomas, Earl of Thanet, was Lord-Lieutenant of Cumberland and Westmorland.

There is only one Musgrave to be mentioned. On September 16th, 1718, was buried Christopher Musgrave, youngest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave of Edenhall, fourth baronet. Christopher Musgrave was born in Carlisle, and was M.P. for the city in the second Parliament of William III. and the first Parliament of Anne. He succeeded his elder brother Philip as Clerk of the Council, and he was for twenty-five years one of the officers of the Ordnance. A tablet to his memory was put up in Edenhall Church, which, as the Rev. B. G. R. Hale kindly informs me, is still in existence.

There are two of the name of Graham—one of Westmorland, and one of Cumberland. Dorothy, the wife of Colonel James Graham (Grahm) of Levens, and the daughter of William Howard, fourth son of Thomas, first Earl of Berkshire, was buried on December 17th, 1701. Charles Graham was buried on June 17th, 1685. He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Graham, third Baronet of Esk and Netherby, who had been created in 1681 Baron Graham and Viscount Preston.

There are three Aglionby names, but it is not much more than conjecture which allows one to connect them with Cumberland. William Aglionby was buried on December 1st, 1705. He had been an envoy to Spain (twice), to Savoy, and to Switzerland, in the reigns of William III. and of Anne. The only authority I can find for considering him to be of a Cumberland family is Cox's *Magna Britannia*. It is true that Bishop Nicolson, on December 5th, 1705, four days after the burial, went "to Mr Chamberlain's; to enquire after Dr Aglionby's circumstances" (these *Transactions*, n.s., vol. iii., p. 33); but that does not *prove* anything. His daughter Sybilla was buried on June 11th, 1706; and a conjectural brother of his (Henry) had been buried on April 6th, 1643. As a guess, Chester thinks that Henry and William may have been the sons of Dr. George Aglionby, who in April, 1643, was a prebendary of Westminster, and next month was appointed Dean of Canterbury, though, owing presumably to the Civil War, he was never installed.

There is one very eminent name which may be said certainly to belong to one or other of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland—that of Joseph Addison; but it is not quite easy to say which. His father Lancelot, Dean of Lichfield, was born in Westmorland, and (according to the *Dictionary of National Biography*) his ancestors had been settled at Meaburn Town Head, Maulds Meaburn, sixty years or more before his birth. But Mr. Jackson, in his *Papers and Pedigrees* (vol. i., p. 73), and perhaps elsewhere, expresses the belief that the family was previously Cumbrian, belonging to Low Wood Nook, near Bothel. Joseph Addison was buried on June 26th, 1719; and Dart says that the funeral was from the Jerusalem Chamber. His sister, Mrs. Dorothy Combes, was buried on March 10th, 1749-50.

The next four names may safely be claimed as those of persons belonging to the district. The Rev. Henry Wharton was buried on March 8th, 1694-95. He was a

descendant of Thomas Wharton, second son of Thomas, second Baron Wharton. He was chaplain to Archbishop Sancroft, and was a considerable writer on Church matters. Bishop Stubbs is quoted by the *Dictionary of National Biography* as writing :—" This wonderful man died in 1695, at the age of thirty, having done for the elucidation of English Church History more than anyone before or since." His funeral was one of much pomp, and Purcell composed a special anthem for the occasion. Ephraim Chambers was buried on May 21st, 1740. He was the author of the *Cyclopædia*, and a Fellow of the Royal Society. He was born at Kendal, where his father owned and occupied a small farm, and was educated at Kendal Grammar School. (*Dictionary of National Biography.*) John Leake, M.D., was buried on August 16th, 1792. He was born at Ainstable, the son of a clergyman—(Chester says John ; *Dictionary of National Biography*, William)—and studied medicine abroad. He practised at Lisbon, apparently about the time of the earthquake, but afterwards settled in London. William Dobson was buried on March 13th, 1813. He was son of Christopher Dobson of Edenhall (who, according to Chester, appears to have been the agent of the Musgrave family), and was baptised at Edenhall, March 22nd, 1749-50. I do not know what business or profession he was, but he is said to have been spoken of at the time of his death as a man of mechanical ingenuity and a classical scholar.

There are four other names, about which, however, more or less of doubt may be expressed, and then the list of names taken from Chester will be completed. John Fox, prebendary of Westminster, was buried on September 27th, 1623. Chester identifies him as son of John Fox, citizen and goldsmith of London, who founded the Grammar School at Dean, near Cockermouth ; and also asserts that John Fox, the prebendary, contributed to the maintenance of the school. The county histories throw

no light on the question of the elder John Fox's descent ; but by the kindness of the Ven. Archdeacon Sherwen, rector of Dean, I am enabled to say that although there is no legal proof, Fox's Cumbrian descent may be looked upon as pretty certain. Archdeacon Sherwen also shows, from an inscription, that in 1615 a son of the founder, of the Christian name of John, contributed towards the rebuilding of the schoolhouse. On July 21st, 1775, was buried Mrs. Mary Trohear, aged 55. Chester says that her will was proved by Raisley Calvert of Greystoke, to whom and to his heirs, without naming any relationship, she bequeathed her personalty, except a legacy, and all her freehold estates in Bassenthwaite and Underskidder (*sic*) or elsewhere in the county of Cumberland, the legacy being of £300 to her nephew, Thomas Boak of the Haymarket, grocer. From the coincidence of the mention of Raisley Calvert with that of Greystoke, it would almost seem as if he might have been some relative of the Raisley Calvert who was Wordsworth's friend, and whose brother, William Calvert, was steward to the Duke of Norfolk. Greystoke was then one of the seats of the Duke of Norfolk. In any case, Mrs. Trohear would seem to have been a landowner in the county. The name "Trohear" associates itself with Whitehaven ; and in 1833 Thomas Trohear owned freehold property in or near that town, and there are other instances. I am inclined to think that the name of Boak existed in the Penrith district about or before that time. A Thomas Boak, too, was vicar of Holme Cultram from 1730 to 1766. Agnes Marton was buried on January 27th, 1787, and her sister, Jane Marton, on October 15th, 1798. They were daughters of Oliver Marton of Capernwray Hall, Lancashire, by his second wife Jane, daughter of Roger Wilson of Casterton Hall, Westmorland. Capernwray is just outside the Society's district ; but as the father and the brother of these ladies were both stewards of Lonsdale, and the present representative of the family, Colonel

George B. H. Marton, is a magistrate for Westmorland and also of the Hundred of Lonsdale, it seems permissible to include their names.

These are all which it has seemed desirable to extract from the *Registers of Westminster Abbey*. Since that book was published, however, a Cumberland man has been buried in the Abbey, or rather in the east cloister—namely, the Rev. John Troutbeck, D.D., one of the Minor Canons of the Abbey. He was born at Blencow on November 12th, 1832, and died on October 11th, 1899. Dr. Troutbeck was for more than twenty years a member of this Society.

The existing burial registers only begin in January, 1606-7. It seemed necessary, therefore, to consult Dart's work on Westminster Abbey for what it is worth, and on his authority two more names may be added. Sir Thomas Wharton, second Baron Wharton, was buried in the Chapel of St. Michael in 1572. He had formerly been M.P. for Cumberland, and in 1547 had been Sheriff. Margaret Clifford, described as "daughter to Henry, Earl of Cumberland," was buried in 1596 in St. Edmund's Chapel. She could not, of course, have been the daughter of Henry, the fifth earl; but there were two other Earls Henry, the first and the second. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Henry the second earl had, by his first marriage, a daughter Margaret, born 1540, who was married to Henry Stanley, afterwards fourth Earl of Derby, and who died in 1596. Possibly she is the Margaret whose burial is recorded by Dart. Henry the first earl appears to have had four daughters, but I cannot find their names.

There is a Cumberland man who has a monument in the Abbey, but is not buried there—Dr. John Thomas, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Bishop of Rochester. He was born in Carlisle in 1712, and his father, the Rev. John Thomas, afterwards became vicar of Brampton. Bishop Thomas's mother was the daughter of Richard

Kelsick of Whitehaven. He was educated at Carlisle Grammar School, boys from which institution still benefit from certain scholarships which he founded. He died in 1793, and was buried at Bletchingley.

John Ruskin, for nearly thirty years a resident land-owner in the Lake District, also has a monument in the Abbey, though not buried there.

A few words are perhaps requisite as to the significance of being "buried in Westminster Abbey." In former times it did not invariably mean a public funeral; it did not even in all cases mean a recognition of merit. It would almost seem as if at some periods burial was available for any person of a certain standing in the world who was willing to pay the fees. Mrs. Mary Trohear, for instance, who was not a celebrity, left instructions to be buried in the cloisters; and this is not the only instance which might be noted.

The degrees in the honour, too, in respect of burials in the church and burials in the cloisters, vary from period to period. When the body of the church was kept for the more important people, those of secondary importance were buried in the cloisters, along with the minor officials of the Abbey and their relatives. We find in the cloisters the college scullion, the wife of the undercook, and so on. But when room became restricted in the church, persons of consideration were sometimes buried in the cloisters—Major-General Lowther and Bishop Goodenough, to take two instances. Even inside the Abbey, however, persons may be found who were of no very great rank or celebrity. It is not quite easy to say exactly when our present ideas on the subject first took form. It is true that when Nelson, at St. Vincent, was passing from the "San Nicolas" to the "San Josef," he exclaimed "Westminster Abbey or victory;" but when Addison, eighty-six years before, wrote the twenty-sixth *Spectator*, he spoke of "men and women, friends and enemies, priests and soldiers, monks and prebendaries . . . beauty, youth, old age,"

without any suggestion of supereminent honour as regards the majority of the persons buried there—rather the contrary. Still, whatever the degree of honour involved, it is always profoundly interesting to trace those of our predecessors who have been accorded burial in a building like Westminster Abbey; and, if this paper has done nothing else, it may perhaps be held to have shown that George Graham is not the only Cumbrian buried there.
