

ART. I.—*Caldbeck Parish Registers.* By ELLEN K. GOODWIN.

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WHELLAN says, (*History and Topography of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland*, page 222), that the Caldbeck parish register commences for baptisms, April 10, 1640; marriages, April 17, 1631; burials, June 2, 1628. This however, is not exactly the fact; the register really begins in September 1657. The first two pages, it is true, do contain some entries prior to this date, but they are of a special kind and concern only two families; that of Richard Hutton, the rector, and that of Vaux, the principal family in the parish; these are in two handwritings, (the Hutton entries probably by the rector himself), and seem to have been copied from family bibles. They are interesting as shewing that in 1657 the registers were missing, and that therefore their loss cannot be ascribed to the carelessness of later custodians. For a copy of the first two pages, see appendix A. The registers are in several volumes. The first, 1657 to 1675, is of parchment, 12 inches by 7 inches, and contains 23 leaves. It has been bound in recent times and is in very good order.

The second, 1675 to 1711, also of parchment, is of smaller size, being only 10 inches by 6½ inches; it contains 45 leaves and has been bound like the first.

The third, 1721 to 1812 for baptisms and burials, and till 1754 for marriages, is of parchment, quarto size; an inscription inside tells us that it was rebound in 1750, and that sixty leaves were added, and a second inscription tells us that in 1801 being nearly full it was again bound with the further addition of sixty leaves. In the churchwardens' accounts for 1750 is the following entry:

To the new Register book £1 8 0

The

The first six leaves of this 3rd volume are occupied with the parish terrier and particulars of the parish stock and tithe, and are signed by John Waugh and the principal parishioners. After enumerating several stocks, (church stock, apprentice stock, &c.), is an entry concerning the Wharton bibles;* this is the only place in which I find this name mentioned. The fourth volume contains the marriages, on ruled and printed forms, from June 1754 till 1812, with the register of banns ordered by Lord Hardwicke's Act, bound at the end; the signatures of the contracting parties (which were required for the first time by the marriage act of 1753) are in the majority of cases only marks. After 1812, the entries are regularly kept in the books ordered by Act of Parliament; the first volume of baptisms, extends from 1813 to 1845; the second from 1846 to the present time: the first volume of marriages 1813-1837, the second and third in duplicate 1837 till the present: the first volume of burials 1813-1866, the second 1867 till the present date. These books are now all kept in a modern iron safe, but two old chests remain in the vestry which were probably made at different times for their custody. Both of them are of oak, one is large and very heavy and has two massive fastenings; the other is more modern, it stands upon four legs and has three fastenings, it may be the "sure coffer with three locks," with which each parish was ordered (1597) to be provided, and of which the vicar and two churchwardens each kept a key.† The churchwardens' accounts for 1743 contain two notices relating to this subject:

Paid to William Jenings for a chest 16s. od., and for a stand for the Register box 2s. od.

The registers are all in good order and easy to read, except in places where the ink has become faint; they are all in English. From 1657 till 1661 the entries are in different

* Nicolson and Burn, *History of Cumberland*, vol. II., p. 137.

† *Parish Registers in England*, by R. Chester Waters; Roberts, London p. 9.

handwritings

handwritings, and generally speaking seem to have been entered as they took place; baptisms, marriages, and burials, are entered in one list. No marriages are registered in 1660 and 1661. In 1661 there is a gap from May 25 to Oct. 19, and after that no entry till the following March. The events of 1662 and 1663 are mixed, and many of them have evidently been copied at one time.

In 1657 Richard Hutton was rector; I cannot find out when he was appointed, but from the entry of his wife's burial (see appendix A), he was evidently already in 1644 "minister of Caldbeck"; neither can I exactly ascertain when or how he ceased to be rector; Nicolson and Burn suppose (vol. II., p. 137), that he was deprived by the Bartholomew act in 1662, but this is not certain and his name does not occur amongst those of ministers ejected in Cumberland; the last entry concerning his family is the baptism of his son William on Oct. 17, 1661; there is no entry of his burial.*

It is impossible (except perhaps for an expert in handwriting) to say when the last entry in his own writing occurs, but I incline to believe that the entries in October 1662 were made by himself; and if this be so, the supposition that he was deprived must be incorrect, as the ejected ministers preached their farewell sermons on August 17, being the Sunday before S. Bartholomew's Day.

However this may be, he was certainly gone in the following year, for Arthur Savage was collated by Bp. Sterne in 1663, though he would appear not to have immediately come into residence, as the first entry in his handwriting does not occur till August 30th, 1664. He was evidently a man of very decided character and literary

* It has been suggested that Richard Hutton was not in holy orders at all, but that he was an Independent or Presbyterian minister, put in by Cromwell's "Triers" who licensed the preachers in those days, and that after the Restoration he found the place too hot to hold him. This suggestion is supported by the fact that he is the only rector in a long list not appointed by the Bishop or by his authority and without a degree of any kind.—*Rev. W. F. Simpson.*

tastes

tastes. In 1640 he was made Canon of Carlisle, and, together with Bishop Smith and Dr. Hugh Todd, founded the present cathedral library.* In 1644, he was presented to the living of Brougham, by Ann, Countess of Pembroke, from which he was afterwards temporarily ejected by Cromwell's commissioners; he held Brougham till 1655.† He died at Caldbeck, 1700, as appears from the following entry:

Arthur Savage was buried March 7, 1700,

The registers throughout this incumbency are most neatly kept, baptisms, marriages and burials, being generally arranged under separate heads. I do not think he made the entries every week, but copied several at a time, possibly at the same time that he would be making a transcript for the bishop of the diocese. Each page of the register is signed by himself and the churchwardens. For two years after Mr. Savage's death the registers are tidily kept by Robert Paton, curate; but after that time they are somewhat irregular, and from 1711 till 1721 there are no entries at all, except two births in 1718 and 1720 written in an illiterate hand at the end of the second volume. Jeffrey Wybergh was rector from 1700 till 1727. It is odd that the register should have been neglected from 1711 till 1721, and after that period well kept; from 1721 it is in perfect order, baptisms, marriages, and burials, in different parts of the book.

Although it appears‡ that in 1644 the registers were regulated by Act of Parliament and the minister was required to set down the time of birth, as well as the baptisms, marriages, and burials, this order seems to have been disregarded at Caldbeck as elsewhere, the clergy probably thinking it a mere secular matter.

* See a paper by Canon Dixon in these Transactions, vol. II., p. 313.

† Jefferson's History of Carlisle, p. 263.

‡ *Parish Registers in England*, by R. Chester Waters; Roberts, London, p. 11.

In 1694,* in order to supply money for carrying on the war with France, a duty was imposed for five years upon marriages, births, and burials; and for the better collection of the tax the clergy were (in 1695) required under a penalty to keep a register of all births in the parish whether the children were baptized or not. This act was unpopular and was allowed to expire, but traces of it can be seen in the Caldbeck register in the following entries :

Oct. 9, 1699, William Scot, Quaker, came to me and told me that his wife had borne him a daughter, the 7th of Oct., whom he calls Mary. Quaker children.

Abraham son of John Cook, was born May 10th, 1700.

John son of Johnathan Nicolson, was borne June 27th, 1700.

Rachel daughter of John Priestman, was borne June 12th, 1700.

&c., &c., &c.

The following are also Quaker entries, two of which seem to indicate that Mr. Savage had some difficulty in getting information.

Margaret Priestman came to me on the 17th of Dec., 1703, and told that her husband John Priestman, was buried sometime in Sep. A.D. 1700.

John Bristowe, senr. was buried at the Quakers burial place in Mosedale, on Tuesday 28th Dec., 1703.

Jonathan Williamson and Jane Nicolson, were married at the Quaker meeting house 4th of Sep., 1704.

Elizabeth the daughter of Jonathan Nicolson, was born sometime in Dec., A.D. 1696. This child is a Quaker, A.D. 1704.

Quakerism is the only form of dissent mentioned; it seems to have been firmly established here, as elsewhere in Cumberland, and the measures that were taken by the clergy and others seem to us little calculated to win the wanderers back to the church.† The way in which Mr. Savage dealt with his quaker parishioners may be gathered

* *Ibid*, p. 21.

† There is a tradition that George Fox spent some months of the year 1654 at Caldbeck, and the house (at Woodhall) and his bedroom in it are pointed out without hesitation. Three Quaker chapels within the boundary of the parish, all built within forty years of his visit, seem to indicate the power of his preaching and influence.

from

from some extracts from "Besse's Sufferings," part of which is given in the appendix to Mr. R. S. Ferguson's little book on "Cumberland and Westmorland Friends," from which I quote :

Anno 1673, *Thomas Bewley of Haltcliff Hall*, aged about seventy-eight, was prosecuted by *Arthur Savage*, Priest, for £3 Prescription money, and had taken from him his Feather Bed, Bed-clothes, and a Cup-board worth £5. The Hardship of the poor old man's Case so affected the Neighbourhood with compassion, that when the Bayliff exposed these Goods to Sale, no Body would Buy them at any Rate, whereupon the Priest sued the Bayliff, and made him pay both demands and his costs.

Anno 1674. On the 1st of November this Year, the same Priest again prosecuted the said *Thomas Bewley* for Tithe of Wool, Lambs, &c., and notwithstanding his very great age sent him to Prison.

Anno 1676. On the 20th of the Month called *January* this year, *Thomas Bewley* son of old *Thomas Bewley* aforesaid, and *Alice Nicolson** of *Woodhouse*, Widow, were committed to Prison on an *Exchequer* Process, at the Suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of *Caldbeck*; at which Time also *George Bewley*, an elder son of the same ancient man, was detained in Prison by the same Priest, where he had then lain about two years. In the same year, *John Strickett*, of *Branthwait*, *William Scott*, of *Greenrigg*, and *Isabel Peacocks* of *Whalpey*, a Widow who had six Fatherless Children, were also committed to Prison at the same Priest's suit.

Anno 1682, On the 20th of the Month called *April*, this Year, the following Persons were continuing Prisoners for Tithe, at the suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of *Caldbeck*, viz: *Thomas Bewley* and *Alice Nicolson*, who had then been Prisoners five Years and three Months; *William Scott*, five Years and four Months; and *Grace Stalker*, five Years and ten Months In this Year were discharged out of prison and *George Bewley*, who had lain in Prison more than five Years at the suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of *Caldbeck*.

This is this last mention of *Arthur Savage* in this account; and though the law remained the same till the year before his death (when an act of grace was passed by *William* and *Mary*) he seems not to have further availed himself of it.

In 1772, 1791, and 1793, the name *Pen*, or *Penn*, may

* This *Alice Nicolson* was a poor widow, with six fatherless children, whose *Husband* had died in prison at the same Priest's suit: *Besse's Sufferings*.

be noticed as occurring in the register; I do not know whether it is likely to be connected with the original member of the Society.

Adult quakers were baptized in the years 1773, 1775, and 1812, (William Bewley) after which date there is no special mention of them at all.

The Christian names in the Caldbeck registers present nothing unusual. Bible names are common, that of Mungo occurs not unfrequently. I have found no curious puritan names. Double christian names are given for the first time in 1736. John Woodcock Grave was evidently called after his mother, for in 1730 we have the marriage of John Grave and Mary Woodcock. The first instance of ordinary christian names, as distinguished from family names, is that of Jane Susannah Side, a pauper who was buried Feb., 4, 1790; the next instance is not until 1809, when Ann Frances Bouch was baptized. The surnames are chiefly those which still belong to the neighbourhood, though some have died out; Vaux, Stalker, Stockdaile, Stagg, Scott, Wilson, Richardson, Monkhouse, Jennings, &c.

The marriages call for little notice. On Nov. 15, 1732, one is specified as *by license* and on Sep. 1, 1753, one is recorded *by banns*; after this date there is a separate book for the registration of banns according to act of Parliament. Between the years 1773 and 1815, the brides sign themselves by their new marriage name often with the addition of "late (their maiden name), as the bride of Captain Cook is said to have done" Elizabeth Cook, late Bath, (Waters, p. 34). Mr. Lynn was the Rector who changed the custom to that now followed, of the bride signing her maiden name only.

The Caldbeck registers are singularly wanting in quaint and curious entries; but amongst the burials there are three in the year 1658 which may be quoted as somewhat unusual:

William Stalker of Whitpow in Caldbeck was buried in a ditch by 3 of his sons and one of his daughters April 19 1658

Under

Under the date April 25, we have :

Richard Wilson of Greenrig was buried in a ditch ye same day

And

John Ackeat ye son of John Ackeat ye elder, was buried in a ditch
June 4 1658.

These may have been cases of plague or some such disease ;
but the number of burials entered during the year is only
twenty-three, which does not seem to indicate any extra-
ordinary mortality.

In 1678 we come to the first notice of burying in
woollen ; the page of the register is divided into two columns
(by the neat Arthur Savage) ; the name of the person buried
is inscribed in the first (or left hand) column, and the right
hand column is left blank except in the case of no affidavit
having been brought, when something is written like the
following :

I gave a certificate to ye overseers of ye poor and churchwardens
that no affidavit had been brought to me concerning
being buried in woollen.

Or else the reason is given for the non-production of the
affidavit as :

The cause that it was not brought in due tyme was the absence of
Justices of Peace from their houses.

The affidavits are all together near the end of the volume.
At first they are very full and signed and witnessed : they
become shorter and shorter till the simplest form is
reached :

The affidavit was made before Mr.

The ink of the later ones has so nearly faded away that it
is difficult to say exactly when the last was written, but it
was sometime in 1684. After this date (in the third
volume) there is only one allusion to this custom. It is
worth noticing :

July 5, 1743. Ann Waugh daughter of the Reverend Dr. Waugh
Rector

Rector of Caldbeck was buried. July 8, 1743, a certificate was delivered in to me that the said Ann Waugh was not wound up or buried in any other thing whatsoever than what was made of sheep's wool according as the law directs.

This law gradually fell into disuse, but was not repealed till 1814.

In 1681 on Nov. 25th, John Peel was buried. This is an ancestor of the famous huntsman, whose baptism is registered on Sep. 24th, 1777.

March 24, 1799, Catherine Miller from Hesket poor house, aged 101, was buried. With this one exception, which is no doubt made because of her unusual longevity, the age of those buried is never mentioned until 1805, after which it becomes usual to do so.

Only three instances occur (before 1812) in which the man's trade or business is recorded :

July 9 1748 Jane Priestman daughter of John Priestman taylor in London and Jane his wife was baptized.

Nov 13 1751 Joseph Hartress a collier and Jane Scott of the parish of Seburgham were married.

July 31 1787 George Wilson paper maker was buried.

There are four persons described as sojourners, viz: in 1729, 1748, 1753, and 1776. These I take to have been persons residing in Caldbeck, but not belonging to the parish and not having houses of their own—lodgers; such persons are elsewhere sometimes entered as inmates.*

In the churchwarden's accounts for 1783 the following entry occurs :

To a license to the Person for filling the Redgester according to Act of Parliament.

This was, I suppose an appointment in consequence of the Stamp Act of 1783.

* They are in some districts called "byfires," because they sit by the fire.—
EDITOR.

APPENDIX A.

HUTTON AND VAUX ENTRIES FROM FIRST LEAF OF FIRST VOLUME.*

Ann the daughter of Richard and Ann Hutton baptized April 10th Anno Domini 1640.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Richard and Ann Hutton baptized January the first Anno Domini 1642.

Frances the daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized Nov. 24 1650.

Dorothy ye daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized July ye 24 1652.

Grace Hutton ye daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized February 14 Anno Dom. 1655.

Thomas the sone of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized December 2nd 1657.

These are ye names of ye children of Richard Hutton, Minister, Caldbeck.

Jane Vaux the wife of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was buried in Caldbeck Church the 2nd day of June Anno 1628.

Marriage was solemnized between John Strickett and Margaret Vaux of Brownrigg the 27th of April 1631.

Marriage was solemnized between William Scott of frid[†] hall and Mary Vaux the 3rd day of August An. Dom. 1631.

Jane Vaux daughter of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was buried in Caldbeck Church 14th of September Ano. 1631.

Margaret Strickett was buried the 8th day of August Anno Dom, 1637.

Robert Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized the 20th day November Ano. 1606.

Marriage was solemnized between Robert Vaux of Brownrigg and Jane his wife ye 17th of November Anno 1639.

Robert the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized ye 28th of September Anno Dom. 1641.

Jane Vaux the daughter of the said Robert Vaux was baptized ye 27th day of November A.D. 1643.

John Vaux sonn of the said Robert Vaux baptized ye 18th day of August Anno Domi. 1645.

(end of page 1).

over leaf.

. daughter of Robert Vaux of was baptized ye 24 of September Anno 1648.

Ann Vaux the daughter of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was buried in Caldbeck Church ye 20th of May Anno Do. 1649.

Edward Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized the 21st of November Anno Dom. 1651.

Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was buried in Caldbeck Church the 11th day of December Ano. Domini 1652.

* Words and lines obliterated are denoted by dots.

† He was twice married, see burial of his first wife, and his remarriage, given with other extracts.

‡ This word is very indistinct, and I cannot identify the place.

Ann

Ann Vaux the daughter of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized the 2nd of November Anno Domini 1654.

George Vaux the sonn of the said Robert Vaux was baptized the 13th day of October Anno Domini 1657.

George Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was baptized ye 25th day of Aprill Ano. Do. 1623.

(another handwriting)

Samuell the sone of Cuthbert Brown Junr. of Natley was baptized Sep. 29, 1655.

Ann wife of Richard Hutton, minister of Caldbeck was buried in the Church of Caldbeck July 17 Anno Domini 1644 having had Richard Hutton her being husband 8 children.

Richard Hutton and Dorothy ye daughter of Mr. Richard Sisson (?) of Dacre were married ye 12 day of August An. Dom. 1649.

. sonn of Richard Harrison and his wife was baptized March 24 1656.

Lydia the daughter of Robert and Jane Vaux of was baptized the 4th of Aprill 1660.

APPENDIX B.

VAUX OF BROWNRIGG.

The entries concerning this family are very frequent, extending, besides those on the first leaf already given, from 1658 to 1760, when the name disappears.

From 1666 till 1745, a Vaux was generally one of the 'twelve men' to whom the churchwardens rendered their annual accounts. For several years Robert Vaux wrote the accounts and took care of the book and received 5/- a year for his trouble.

The family is stated by John Warburton, Somerset Herald, in some MS. notes written in a history of Cumberland, purchased by Mrs. Dykes at the Irton Hall sale, to be a branch of the family of De Vaux or De Vallibus of Gilsland; the county histories repeat this statement, but the descent is not given. According to Hutchinson's Cumberland, Vol. II., p. 381, there were in 1794, the following inscriptions in the churchyard:

Here lies the body of Robert Vaux, who was born at Brownrigg, and lived and died there; being the 13th Robert sprung from that family, aged 80 years; was buried here under this stone, the 25th day of April, 1721.

Non unquam misere, qui bene vixit, obiit.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Vaux of Brownrigg, the fourteenth of that name and family who died May 21st, 1747, aged 69 years.

Subjoined are all the notices that I have observed in the registers.

Ann Vaux ye wife of Tho. Vaux was buried Jan. 23, 1658.

Richard Vaux was buried Jan. 25, 1658.

George

George the son of Thomas and Frances Vaux was baptized April 23, 1660.
 Frances ye wife of Thomas Vaux was buried May 19, 1660.
 Rob. ye son of George Vaux and his wife was baptized February 19, 1660.
 William Yeddalc and Jannet Vaux married 20th August 1663.
 Roger Robinson and Mabell Vaux were married Feb 18, 1663.
 Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Vaux of Rattenrowe was baptized May 8, 1664.
 Geo. Vaux and Jane Scott were marryed June 9th 1664.
 Barbary daughter of George Vaux of Rattenrowe baptized Nov. 26, 1665.
 Grace daughter of Robt. Vaux of Rattenrowe bapt. May 19, 1667.
 Isabel daughter of George Vaux was baptized March 1st 1667.
 George son of George Vaux was baptized March 12, 1670.
 George son of George Vaux was buried March 17th 1670.
 Gerard son of George Vaux was baptized June 9th 1672.
 Gerard son of George Vaux of Rattenrowe was buried March 9th 1672.
 Grace daughter of George Vaux was baptized Jan. 25 1673.
 Jane daughter of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was baptized May 7, 1677.
 Robert son of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was baptized Sep. 2nd 1678.
 Cuthbert Sowithwait and Ann Vaux were married Feb 21st 1679.
 Barbara daughter of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was bapt. Ap. 12, 1680.
 William Symson and Lydia Vaux were married Oct 28, 1693.
 Joseph son of Robert Vaux of Rattenrowe baptized Jan. 6, 1702.
 John ye son of Robert Vaux and Jane his wife was baptized Jan. 5, 1707.
 John Vaux was buried Sep. 11, 1708.
 Lancelot Simson and Jane Vaux were married Dec. 2nd, 1676.
 Barbara wife of George Vaux was buried Feb. 10, 1676.
 Elizth. wife of Robt. Vaux was buried Feb. 22, 1680.
 Widdow Vaux was buried Nov. 23, 1681.
 Ann Vaux was buried March 31, 1682.
 Barbary wife of Robt. Vaux was buried Feb. 5, 1682.
 George Vaux was buried March 23, 1683.
 Thomas Vaux was buried Oct. 25, 1685.
 Mary Vaux was buried June 14, 1686.
 George Vaux was buried Dec. 21, 1686.
 Ann Sowithwait was buried Feb, 8, 1687.
 Jane Vaux widdow, was buried June 5, 1692.
 Robert Vaux was buried Oct. 16, 1696.
 Joseph Vaux buried March 31, 1723.
 Jane Vaux of Rattinrowe widow was buried Dec 25, 1729.
 Robert Vaux of Brownrigg householder was buried May 23 1749.
 Jane Vaux of Folds, householder was buried Jan. 3, 1754.
 Barbara Vaux of Folds, householder was buried Nov. 18, 1760.
 Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was buried Ap. 23rd, 1721.

APPENDIX C.

SALKELD.

Thos. Salkeld married Feb. 14, 1666.
 John son of Thos. Salkeld Bapt. March 26, 1671.
 Thos. Salkeld buried May 28, 1679.

Thos,

Thos. Salkeld was buried Dec. 13, 1693.

Sunday Sep. 24th, 1704 John Scott and Mabel Salkeld were married.

Mabel Salkeld was buried June 16th, 1693.

Grace Salkeld daughter of John Salkeld was buried April 8th, 1752.

Lydia daughter of John Salkeld baptised Jan. 22nd, 1721.

Mabel Salkeld daughter of John Salkeld Baptised 6th Dec. 1723.

Martin Salkeld of Carlisle was buried April 26th, 1767.

The following is part of an inscription on a tombstone in Caldbeck churchyard, the first two lines have perished, the third is :

Ann Salkeld died 1745 aged 63 years.

Also Martin Salkeld their son who died 24th April 1768* aged 48.

He was but room
Will not let me tell you what
Say what you'd have
A friend he was that.

Also Esther the wife of Martin who died the 2nd day of March 1781 aged 67 years.

* This date does not agree with that given in the register *supra*.