

## NOTES

### 1. *Prehistoric Finds from Middle Bank Farm, Corney.* By J. CHERRY, B.Sc.

#### I. *Fragments of Querns* (Map reference SD19-31110/49190)

The Ordnance Survey Sheet SD19 shows two sides of an earthwork at 3111/4918, which is cut by a rough road leading to Middle Bank Farm from the Corney to Barras Meadow road. The field to the north of the rough road was ploughed in the autumn of 1980 and a shallow ditch could be identified in the south-east corner of the field. The line of this ditch could be traced with some difficulty in the unploughed field to the south of the road and the complete extent of the enclosure could be seen. It is somewhat indeterminate in shape and might best be described as sub-circular, measuring 68 metres north to south and 71 metres east to west, with only about one fifth of its area lying in the ploughed field to the north, where the maximum distance from the ditch to the road is approximately 22 metres.

A search of the ploughed ground yielded three fragments (which fitted together) of the upper stone of a rotary quern. We also found a thick blade of dark grey chert, 4.5 cm long, 0.5 cm thick and 1.9 cm wide at its maximum.

A later discussion with the farmer, Mr T. B. Pritt, revealed that he had found fragments of two other querns within the ditch line in the same field. He had also found a quern in a stone wall, but was unable to offer any idea of its origins except that it had been found somewhere near the farm.

A description of the querns is given in the table. Measurements are in centimetres.

<i>Material</i>	<i>Quern Diameter</i>	<i>Quern Depth</i>	<i>Depth of cup</i>	<i>Diameter of cup</i>	<i>Diameter of hole</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1. Hard Sandstone	36	15.5	continuous taper	12	2	<i>Concentric scoring on face of quern; fairly heavy wear.</i>
2. Granite (pink)	33 to 35	12	5.5	12	2	<i>Almost complete; wear slight; provenance unknown.</i>
3. Granite (pink)	33	14	5.5	12	2	<i>Three fragments. Wear greater than 2.</i>
4. Granite (white)	34	—	—	—	—	<i>Flatter top than others or could be lower stone.</i>

The lightly damaged quern will be deposited in the Carlisle Museum at Tullie House.

#### II. *Leaf Arrowhead.* (Map reference 31105/49200)

During the ploughing of the field for the 1980 season Mr Pritt picked up a small leaf arrowhead. It is made from yellow caramel flint with a trace of cortex and there is slight damage on one of the longer edges. It is only 3 cms long and its small size probably reflects the general absence of large flint pebbles available to the poverty flint industries on the west coast of Cumbria. The site is just over the crest of the hill on a slight slope facing south-east at 375 feet O.D. and a careful search of the area of the field in which the arrowhead was found is yielding struck flints, on which a report will be made

when the search is completed. It is worth noting that a fine polished stone axe of the Cumbrian type was found at Low Borrowdale Ground, which lies about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the south east (CW2 LXXVI 214).

The arrowhead is in the possession of Mr Pritt.

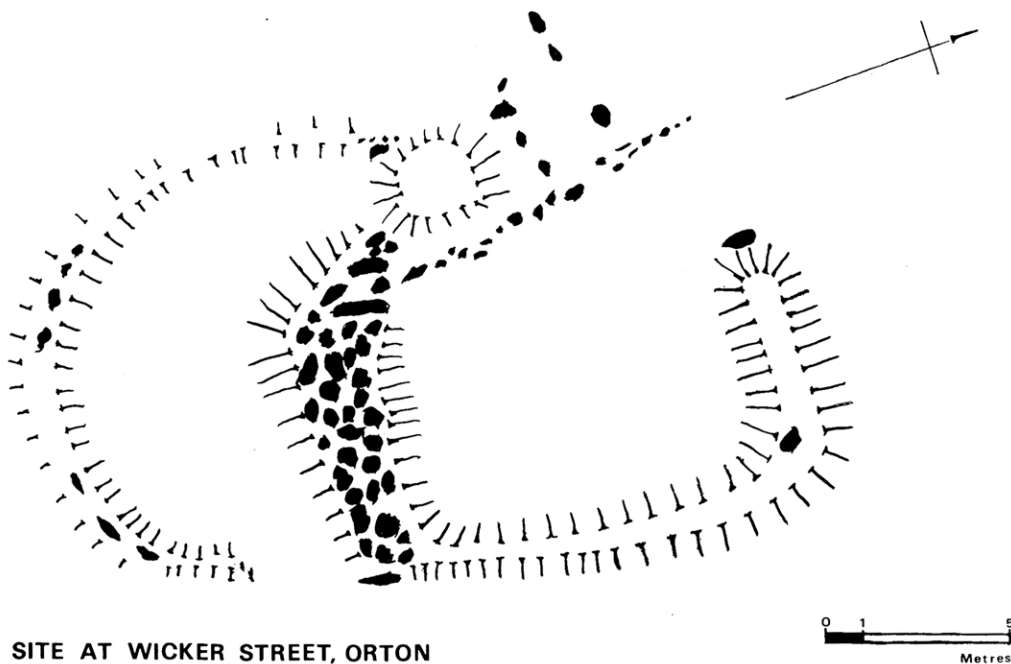


Arrowhead from Middle Bank, Corney (Scale 1:1)

2. *Finds from Crosby Ravensworth, Orton Scar and Crook.* By A. E. ELLWOOD.

This note gives particulars of five sites which have been found in course of field walking and which have produced artefacts.

The first site is on the highest point of Wicker Street (Map reference NY761 118604) on the left of the Roman Road looking north-east towards Ewe Close. There appears to have been a small building immediately adjoining the road. A plan is set out below:



**SITE AT WICKER STREET, ORTON**

FIG. 1.

The building has yielded the base of a Roman black burnished ware pot, and a fragment of red ware. On the opposite side of the Roman Road about 9 metres away another fragment of red ware and a rim came to light. They have been provisionally identified as of second century date by Mr P. Austen.

The second site is two adjoining green mounds (Map reference NY598 119). Close to the mounds a

mole hill yielded a flint illustrated in Fig. 2, 1. This is a petit tranchet derivative arrowhead and it is probably of late Neolithic date or may be Early Bronze Age date.

Thirdly Mr T. Clare in a note in 1978 *Transactions A lost site on Gaythorn Plain* refers to a probable ring cairn at NY761 113645. A small piece of Bronze Age pottery has now been found close to the ring cairn. This consists of the red-brown outer surface and part of the grey core of the sherd. The closest parallel for decoration in Cumbria is on the food vessel from Glebe Farm, Brownring, Lazonby Fell, CW2 lxxiii 348-50 and Plate I.

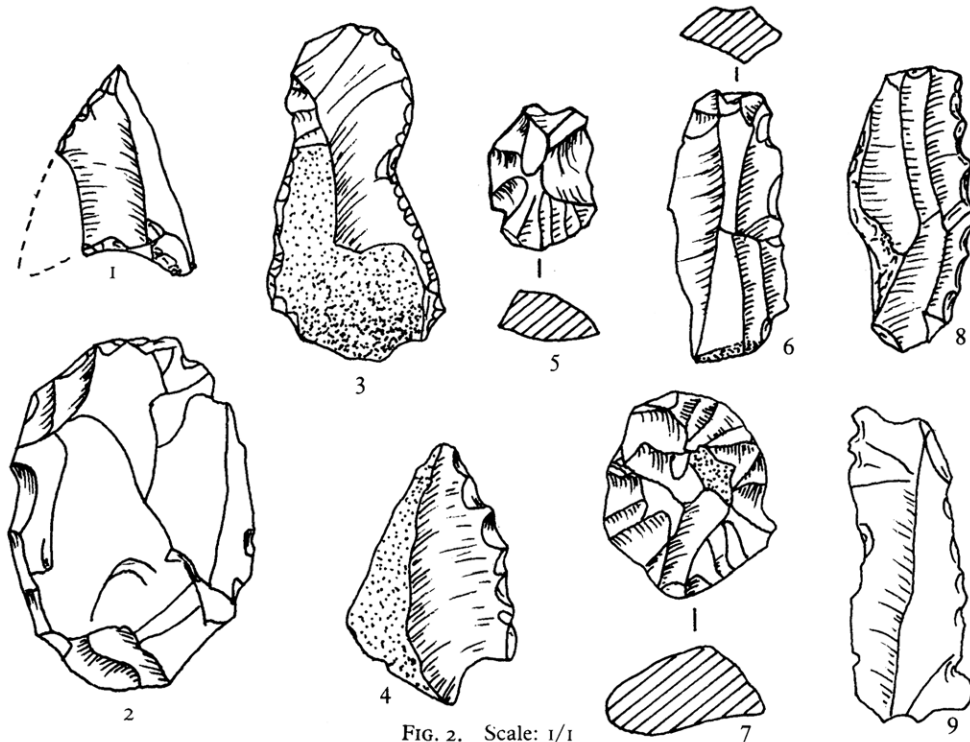


FIG. 2. Scale: 1/1

Fourthly, there are two raised circular platforms at Map reference NY632 101 lying close to the foot of the scar and apparent among fragmented limestone pavement. The slope between these sites and the Kendal/Appleby Road has yielded eight flints. These consist of scrapers and knives. A selection is shown at Fig. 2, 3 4 5 and 9. All except the two scrapers show heavy white patination. Miss C. I. Fell identifies these as being of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

A black chert knife (Fig. 2, 8) came from the peat on the side of a sheep track at Map reference NY618 102 and the black chert knife shown at Fig. 2, 6 came from the same slope.

At Crook, near Yew Tree Farm, two flint scrapers came to light on ploughing of the field. They are light brown showing no patination and they are of Bronze Age character. One is shown at Fig. 2, 7.

My thanks are due to Miss C. I. Fell for her help in writing this note and to my children in particular James who found 11 out of the 18 items described.

### 3. *Further Roman Coins from Docker Moor.* By D. C. A. SHOTTER

In recent issues of these *Transactions* (lxxvii (1977), 175-8; lxxx (1980)), I have reported two separate finds respectively of 34 and 42 debased radiate coins; both came from the same spot in the bank of the River Keer on Docker Moor. In August 1980, the same spot yielded a further 48 coins of the same type; these are:

Gallienus (sole reign)	3	(RIC 210; 2 illegible)
Claudius II	5	(RIC 12, 32, 45, 109; 1 illegible)
Victorinus	5	(RIC 53?, 114; 3 illegible)
Tetricus I	24	(RIC 73 (2), 100, 107, 112, 121 (3), 123, 140?, 145, 146, 148; 11 illegible)
Tetricus II	5	(RIC 230, 247, 270; 2 illegible)
Illegible	6	

It is appropriate here to include a revised list of the original find of 34 coins, made possible by further cleaning:

Gallienus (sole reign)	5	(RIC 193, 329, 334; 2 illegible)
Claudius II	2	(RIC 194, 265)
Postumus	1	(Illegible)
Victorinus	7	(RIC 55 (3), 67 (2), 71, 78)
Tetricus I	9	(RIC 47, 100, 106, 130?, 146; 4 illegible)
Tetricus II	6	(RIC 258, 270, 272; 3 illegible)
Illegible	4	

The distribution of the complete group of 124 coins so far recovered from the site is as follows:

		%
Gallienus (sole reign)	9	8.41
Claudius II	12	11.21
Postumus	1	0.93
Victorinus	17	15.89
Tetricus I	53	49.53
Tetricus II	15	14.03
Illegible	17	

This distribution, with its small number of coins of Postumus, suggests that the savings-period did not commence until the late 260s; the overall pattern of coins of 'legitimate' and 'illegitimate' rulers is strongly reminiscent of that of the hoard from Hackensall Hall Farm, Lancashire (LAF 1 (1978), 47-52):

		Docker %	Hackensall %
A.D. 260-8	(Legitimate)	8.41	12.80
	(Illegitimate)	0.93	1.19
A.D. 268-71	(Legitimate)	11.21	8.93
	(Illegitimate)	15.89	25.60
A.D. 271-3	(Legitimate)	—	—
	(Illegitimate)	63.56	50.29

#### 4. *The Grey Friars, Carlisle*. By B. C. JONES, M.A.

The sixteenth-century map of Carlisle published in Lysons' *Magna Britannia* shows an unfenced open area across which are written the words "The graye freares was heare".<sup>1</sup> It is a large plot of ground between the modern Bank St and Devonshire St. The site is shown as mostly open on James

Richards' map of 1685.<sup>2</sup> Are we to assume therefore that the Grey Friars occupied the whole of the ground from the road beneath the walls on the east to English St on the west?

Two deeds, one an undated gift about 1250 and the other a lease dated 20 January 1609/10, give boundaries which suggest that the Grey Friars were in fact confined to an area in the back gardens of the burgages on English St.

In the earlier gift Robert son of Amisius of Carlisle granted to Thomas son of Multon the land which lay in width (*latum*) between the land of Robert of Ireland and the site of the house in which the grantor lived and in length (*longum*) from the enclosure (*haya*) of the Friars Minor to the highway which is the way out of the city.<sup>3</sup>

In the lease by John Denton of Cardew esquire to Anthony Harrison of Carlisle, carpenter the property is described as "two messuages and burgages with all houses, edificies, barnes, buyldinges, courtes, garthes, gardines . . . Scituate lyinge and beinge in Botchardgate within the Cittie of Carliell . . . late in the possession of one William Jarden, Betwene the land of Edward Aglionbie on the South east syde and the Burgaige late in the possession of one Thomas Rashall on the north-west syde and abutteth upon the hie streat leadinge to the markeit place at the front of the same and at the backesyde abutteth upon a place where the fryers minors did some tyme inhabit".<sup>4</sup>

The gradual decay of the buildings at the Grey Friars is recorded briefly in Ministers' and Receivers' Accounts in the Public Record Office.<sup>5</sup> In 1538-9 Thomas Dacre was keeper of the house of the Friars Minor and under the heading of rents and farms he excused himself from payment of a rent of 10s. for the farm of a dwelling place near to the church with various old stables, a garden and a little close called "le Kyrke Garthe" because the whole was kept for the King's use. Additionally he answered for a rent of 4s. for a granary in the tenure of John Blennerhasset, 3s. 4d. for a house, granary and garden in Fishergate in the tenure of Sir Christopher Dacre and 6s. 8d. for a tenement in "Bochergate strete" in the tenure of Edward Raylton.<sup>6</sup> A hint of how the property was used on the King's behalf is given in an inventory of William lord Dacre's goods taken on 9 May 1534 when the following items were found stored at the Grey Friars.

"41 salletts, 64 archer salletts, 180 beavers, 16 complete bodies of harness, six backs for bodies, 180 breasts 52 pair splints, 10 pair leg harness, two sarks of mail, three halberds and a number of other articles including two stillatories and two heads for stillatories without bottoms, 32 chess men of ivory, 147 bills shafted, the copy of the peace, the indenture of the wardenry, the authority under seal in writing to Sir Chr. Dacre for the lieutenant's office and certain bills of musters.<sup>7</sup> In the accounts for 1551/2 no rent was paid by Christopher Dacre for the tenement, granary and garden in Fyshergate because it was occupied by the King's artillery and ordnance.<sup>8</sup>

Edward Railton's tenement may have decayed finally by 1579 for in an inventory of his or his son's goods and chattels the valuers refer to a "lease of a house vewed and sene by iiij<sup>or</sup> men of the yerly Rent of vj<sup>s</sup> to the quene for xxv<sup>th</sup> yeres to come, yt is in soch decay that it is thought yt will not yeld the Rent as the said iiij<sup>or</sup> men thinks in their consciences".<sup>9</sup> The rent of 6s. 8d. had been reduced to 6s. by 1551-2.<sup>10</sup>

In 1542/3 the accountant reported that there were still 12 fothers of lead at least remaining on the roofs at the Grey Friars and "still to be pulled off". There were also 2 bells of an estimated weight of 400 pounds remaining in the bell tower but by 1558, a new rent of 10s. 4d. was paid for a parcel of land called "Friars Garth" as demised to Mungo Smythe. This is identified as the site of the late house called "le Grey Fryers" demised to Robert Hodgson on 18 June 1561 for a term of 21 years. Additionally 12d. rent was paid for a garden outside the pailings of the Grey Friars by the tenant Richard Monke.<sup>11</sup>

A late view of the property is provided by the inventory of the goods of Edmund Craister of Carlisle taken and valued on 22 July 1664. The valuation includes "1 Lease of the Gray frier house and garden demise to the deceased from Dame Catherin Fletcher and Sir George Fletcher her sonne for xxj<sup>y</sup> yeares as by an Indenture bearing date the vy<sup>th</sup> day of October 1652 appeareth valued at [£]09. 00. 00.<sup>12</sup>

## References

- <sup>1</sup> Lysons, *Magna Britannia* vol. iv opp., 57.
- <sup>2</sup> R. S. Ferguson, *The Royal Charters of the City of Carlisle*, Kendal 1894 frontispiece.
- <sup>3</sup> B. C. Jones, *The topography of Medieval Carlisle*, CW2, lxxvi, 86.
- <sup>4</sup> Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle (C.R.O.) D/LONS/L. Additional Denton deeds. The right of hospitality for John Denton and his friends and stabling and provender for their horses was reserved.
- <sup>5</sup> I am indebted to Dr Henry Summerson for references to the Special Collections (SC) class in the Public Record Office.
- <sup>6</sup> Public Record Office (P.R.O.) SC6 Henry VIII 7357 Possessions of Religious houses 30-31 Henry VIII 1538-9.
- <sup>7</sup> James Gairdner, *Letters and Papers Foreign and Domestic of the reign of Henry VIII* vol. VII, 260.
- <sup>8</sup> P.R.O. SC6 Edward VI 107 5-6 Edw.VI 155/2.
- <sup>9</sup> C.R.O. Carlisle Probate Records. Inventory of Edward Railton 1579.
- <sup>10</sup> P.R.O. SC6 Edw. VI 107 5-6 Edward VI 1551/2.
- <sup>11</sup> P.R.O. SC6/6 Philip and Mary 66 5 & 6 P & M (1558) m 14, SC6 Eliz. I 412 m 13.
- <sup>12</sup> C.R.O. Carlisle Probate Records. Inventory of Edmund Craister 1664.

### 5. *Origins of the Port of Whitehaven: some new evidence.* By J. M. TODD.

The rapid growth of the port of Whitehaven can be traced from the time of Sir Christopher Lowther, who built a pier in 1634 as a shelter for shipping. But the open creek on the north side of St. Bees Head, one of the few refuges on the long lee shore of Cumbria, had been used as a harbour long before that. The place-name itself, 'haven by the white headland', was given to it by mariners of Scandinavian speech some time before 1135. There are occasional references to ships from Whitehaven in the middle ages.<sup>1</sup>

An unpublished account roll of Edmund Whalley prior of St. Bees, for the year ending 14th October 1517, shows that the rudimentary attributes of a port — a check kept on shipping, tolls charged, and possibly a quay or wharf by the shore — existed even then. The roll, now in the Lonsdale archives at Carlisle Record Office, came to the Lowther family with other papers relating to the estates of St. Bees priory.<sup>2</sup>

Among the monks' revenues are the dues, called *caage* and *tollage*, paid by the masters or owners of certain ships coming to Whitehaven. In 1516/17, receipts from this source came to 16s. 8d. Eleven vessels (one described as *navis*, the rest as *cimbae*) paid 1s. 4d. each and 4d. each *keltoll* (keel-toll) came from six more individuals whose vessels are not described.<sup>3</sup> One vessel came from *Wyre* — either the river Wyre at Fleetwood or that of the same name at Harrington — and all the rest from the Isle of Man, although the commencement of the section of the account speaks of vessels 'from Scotland and the Isle of Man and elsewhere'.<sup>4</sup> More lucrative was the payment of twenty shillings by one William Lyster in respect of Nicholas Kyne, killed by a ship in the port.

The evidence does not add up to a thriving centre of commerce. The revenue was less than 1% of the priory's total income. The account only mentions ships coming from other ports, however. William Lyster apparently had a ship at Whitehaven, but he did not pay any toll. We might therefore imagine several more local boats, exempt from toll, using the port.

The term *caage* (meaning quay-dues or wharfage) is possibly evidence of harbour works before Sir Christopher's pier.

Thanks are due to the late Daniel Hay, much revered historian of Whitehaven, with whom these notes were discussed at an early stage, and to Mr Bruce Jones and the staff of the Record Office for their permission to use the manuscript and for their help in many ways.

## References


- <sup>1</sup> Daniel Hay, *Whitehaven: an illustrated history* (second edition, Beckermet, 1979), 17, 20; D. R. Hainsworth (ed.), *Commercial Papers of Sir Christopher Lowther, 1611-1644* (Gateshead, Surtees Society, 1977), 64; A. M. Armstrong and others *The Place-Names of Cumberland Part II* (Cambridge, 1950), 450.
- <sup>2</sup> C.R.O. D/Lons/W/St. Bees 1.1: part of the relevant section of the roll is damaged.
- <sup>3</sup> A Cockerforth manuscript, printed by James Wilson, *Register of the Priory of St. Bees* (Kendal and Durham, 1915), 549, records *keltol* as one of the revenues of the medieval lords of Copeland.
- <sup>4</sup> The names of those paying dues are as follows: John Beby (one *cimba* from Wyer'), William Makstole (two *cimbae* from Man), William Stephanson (one *navis*), Thomas Makrett (one *cimba*), Robert Smythe (one *cimba*), Thomas More (two *cimbae*), John Stephanson (three *cimbae*); with *keltoll* from these Manxmen — Robert Smythe, Donald Makwyn', William Maktormyn, James Makwhail, John Robynson, *Fynlawynce*.

### 6. *Some Cumberland builders 1654-1678*. By B. C. JONES, M.A.

#### *Alexander Pogmire*

Three apprenticeship indentures surviving among Lord Lonsdale's records at the Record Office, The Castle, Carlisle, throw some further light on the organization of the building trade as well as on the career of Alexander Pogmire, "that excellent skillful mayson and carver" employed by Sir John Lowther of Lowther to "beautify the hall porch" at Lowther in 1642 and to build a gallery on the east side of the forecourt in 1655-6.<sup>1</sup>

The earliest indenture is dated 22 March 1653/4 and is between Robert son of John Rayson of Raughton in the County of Cumberland, yeoman, and Alexander Pogmire of the City of Carlisle free mason. It contains no unusual clauses; but a second indenture dated 9 October 1655 between Richard Rayson of Cardew, yeoman and Alexander Pogmire of the City of Carlisle free mason reveals that the apprentice expected to learn the "trade, Art, Science, faculty and occupation of masonry". He was bound for a term of seven years from 11 November 1652 and at the end of the term Pogmire promised "to permitt and suffer his said Apprentice to have the benefit of the said Art and Science according to the Order of the Society of masons within the County of Cumberland or anywhere else within the Commonwealth of England" but the apprentice would be "at the Costes and Charges as other apprentices ought to doe concerning his fellowship". For the last two years of his apprenticeship Richard Rayson was to serve his master on only three days in each year, to receive "as much wages by the day as any other will doe for the same" and to have meat, drink and lodging during his days of service. Endorsed is an agreement by Pogmire to pay his apprentice the sum of 6s. 8d. yearly for a term of three years after date of the agreement, the first payment to be made on 11 November 1655. Among the witnesses were John Vaux and John Pogmire. Both made their marks. Alexander Pogmire signed but also put his mark as/—————

The third indenture of Thomas Cape of Uldale, mason to John Vaux of Caldewgate, free mason also dated 9 October 1655 contains similar phrases and conditions except that John Vaux agreed to pay his apprentice the sum of 3d. a week during the last three years of his term by monthly payments. Alexander and John Pogmire were both witnesses. They signed and made marks, Alexander as above and John as <sup>2</sup>

#### *William Thackeray*

On the 9 July 1673 William Thackeray of Torpenhow, free mason and carpenter agreed with Edward bishop of Carlisle to take down the east and south walls of the chapel at Rose Castle and to rebuild it in the form of an upper room with a vestry, bell tower and clockhouse. The new building was to have a staircase leading to the chapel at the north-west end and was to measure 54 ft. in length and 39 ft. in height to the battlement. There were to be eight "transome hewn windows with pediments, architrave, freeze and Cornish with two cornish's running cleare thorough the front, the

one under the soale of the Upper windowes, and the other the battlement". All the rest of the front was to be "good ashler work with rustic coynes according to a scheme or modell subscribed by both the said parties".<sup>3</sup>

From the account submitted in subsequent dilapidation proceedings it is clear that "Architects and Surveyors from Newcastle, Yorkshire and other Places" were engaged at the outset to view, measure and estimate the ruins of Rose Castle and to give advice for new building, but "Mr. Thackeray" was paid for "a Modell of Paistboard, Journeys & Advice". Mr John Lowther the bishop's secretary was responsible for overseeing and paying the workmen. In an estimate of the cost made by John Lowther, William Thackeray and Robert Berry, Thackeray is described as "Architect".<sup>4</sup> Thackeray was obviously a man who commanded the labour of others as well as exercising the crafts of masonry and carpentry himself. In 1676 he was employed by Sir John Lowther of Whitehaven to make additions to the Flatt [now Whitehaven Castle] where he was working on and off from 24 May 1676 to 25 October 1678. In letters from Sir John Lowther's steward, Thomas Tickle we find him engaged simultaneously in work at Drawdykes near Carlisle for Mr Aglionby, re-roofing Newbiggin hall for Mr Crackenthorpe and contracting to wainscot the dining room at Muncaster. There are also references to him moving his labour force from one job to the other as the work slackened or built up.<sup>5</sup>

### References

<sup>1</sup> Howard Colvin, *A bibliographical dictionary of British Architects 1600-1840*, John Murray 1978, p. 650.

<sup>2</sup> Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle (C.R.O.) D/LONS/L. Carlisle deeds.

<sup>3</sup> C.R.O. Mounsey Heysham MSS D/Mh.1/2, 113-114.

<sup>4</sup> C.R.O. D/Mh.1/2, 121 and 116.

<sup>5</sup> C.R.O. letters from Thomas Tickle to Sir John Lowther 2 Dec. 1676, 18 Jan. 1676/7, 20 May 1677, 27 May 1677. D/LONS/W.2/1.

### 7. *An eighteenth-century Wool industry inscription.* By JOHN MARSH.

In August 1980 the firm of H. S. Taylor, on the closure of their business, placed an inscribed pane of glass from their premises in Yard 108 Stricklandgate, Kendal in the safe-keeping of the Kendal Mayor's Parlour Collection. This unique record of the Kendal Wool industry had been etched on the glass probably with a diamond:

Thos. Lawrence, Shearman  
Dyer June 14th 1779

The pane seems to have been re-set and its exact provenance is uncertain.

### 8. *Heraldry in Great Salkeld Rectory.* By R. S. BOUMPHREY.

The heraldic shields in windows in Great Salkeld Rectory are few in number but are of interest in that all three versions of the arms of the Bishopric of Carlisle are different. I am grateful to the Bishop of Penrith, the Rt. Revd. G. L. Hacker, who now occupies the Rectory, for allowing me to visit it and record the arms. And once again it is a pleasure to acknowledge the help given to me by my friend C. Roy Hudleston; as so often before, I have drawn on his vast and comprehensive card index of the clergy of the Northern Province from the Reformation to the present day.

#### *Staircase Window*

1. Argent a cross Sable. Legend Hugh Carlisle 1856.
2. Barry of eight Argent and Gules a bend Azure. Legend: Mulcaster Rector 1856.



*Entrance Hall Window*

3. Argent on a cross Sable a mitre with labels Argent. The shield ensigned by a mitre Argent. Legend: Harvey Carlisle 1879.

4. Azure a chevron between three covered cups. Or. *Crest.* Out of a ducal coronet Or a plume of five ostrich feathers therefrom a falcon rising Argent. Legend: S. J. Butler, M.A., Rector 1879 to 1894.

*Study Window*

5. Argent on a cross Sable a mitre with labels Or; impaling, Argent two bars Gules on a canton of the second a maunch Or [Bardsley]. The shield ensigned by a mitre Argent with labels Or.

6. Sable a chevron Ermine between three trefoils slipped Argent [Loftie]; on an escutcheon of pretence, Gules three antique crowns Or [Grant]. The shield ensigned by an annulet Or enclosing the word Rector and date 1894.

**References**

- <sup>1</sup> The Rt. Rev. and Hon. Hugh Percy, M.A., D.D. (Cantab) (1784-1856), a younger son of Algernon, 1st Earl of Beverley, and grandson of the 1st Duke of Northumberland, was Bishop of Rochester 1827 and Bishop of Carlisle 1827-56.
- <sup>2</sup> The Rev. John Scott Mulcaster, M.A. (TCD) (1809-79), a native of Laversdale and 2nd son of Richard Mulcaster and Margaret (Scott) his wife, was Curate of Mungrisdale 1836 and of Greystoke 1836-55, and Rector of Great Salkeld 1855-79.
- <sup>3</sup> The Rt. Rev. Harvey Goodwin, M.A., D.D. (Cantab), D.C.L. (Oxon) (1819-91), was Bishop of Carlisle 1869-91.
- <sup>4</sup> The Rev. Samuel Johnson Butler, M.A. (Oxon) (1822-94), 5th son of James Butler, of Chelmsford, and previously Vicar of Penrith 1853-79, was Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1872 and Rural Dean of Penrith East 1875; he made great improvements to the Rectory in 1880.
- <sup>5</sup> The arms of the Rt. Rev. John Wareing Bardsley, M.A. (TCD), D.D. (Lambeth) (1835-1904), Bishop of Sodor and Man 1887-92 and Bishop of Carlisle 1892-1904, were in fact: Argent two bars Sable on a canton of the last a maunch of the first. The arms displayed are a slight variant of those of the family of Bardsey (see *Cumberland Families and Heraldry*, by C. Roy Hudleston and R. S. Boumphrey, 1978, p. 13).
- <sup>6</sup> The Rev. Arthur Gershom Loftie, M.A. (TCD) (1843-1922), was born at Nice, son of John Henry Loftie, of Tanderagee, Co. Armagh, and was Vicar of St. Bridget, Beckermeth, 1871-94; Rector of Great Salkeld 1894-1904; Rector of Wetheral and Warwick 1904-16; and Hon. Canon of Carlisle 1908-22. He married 1874 Jamesina Roberta, youngest daughter of James Robert Grant, of the Hill, Carlisle, but died *s.p.* In 1900 he published an excellent book entitled *Great Salkeld: Its Rectors and History*.

