

ART. VII. – *Notes on Brampton Old Church.* By JOHN ROBINSON, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.

**A**FTER serving as a Mortuary Chapel for 190 years the Chancel of the old Parish Church of St Martin, Brampton was declared redundant in 1978. Since it now shows signs of structural movement its future may be in doubt and these notes and drawings are an attempt at an architectural and historic assessment and record of the standing structure and its documentation without the benefit of archaeological probing.

The remaining fragment is not of national importance but regionally it forms the key to a group of remains on and around the site, and is significant in an area where so few churches survive centuries of border warfare and the enthusiasm of the Victorian restorer. Of the 33 parish churches listed in Carlisle Deanery in 1291, four are extinct, 15 have been completely rebuilt, four contain traces of medieval work, and only ten have part of their original fabric intact.

### **The Site**

The churchyard sits on a glacial esker which has been scarped by the Irthing on the north and west. Recently erosion has caused a number of re-interments.<sup>1</sup> The first proven use of the site was by a Roman Auxiliary unit for about 25 years at the beginning of the 2nd century,<sup>2</sup> at which time a curved ramp connected the east gate with the “Stanegate”<sup>3</sup> and a ford below the escarpment, and a second route ran south to Old Penrith.<sup>4</sup> Later the first route connected the church with Lanercost Priory and other parishes along the valley,<sup>5</sup> and with the successive seats of the Barony of Gilsland.<sup>6</sup> The southern road was still in use in the fourth century,<sup>7</sup> later formed the boundary of Brampton Park, and still survives as Church Lane, the only connection between the site and the Anglian settlement at Brampton.

Early in the Middle Ages the Irthing Valley route was paralleled by the road through Warwick,<sup>8</sup> and finally replaced by Wade’s road through the Park.<sup>9</sup> As late as 1603 there were houses to the west of the church<sup>10</sup> but by the eighteenth century these had been abandoned and the graveyard extended to the park pale.

### **The First Church: Period I**

The church dedication to St Martin and local features traditionally associated with St Ninian have suggested that the Celtic Church may have used the abandoned Roman earthworks as shelter:<sup>11</sup> certainly the oval shape of the oldest graveyard suggests a “clymitemium” as described by Bede at St John’s Lee.<sup>12</sup> Only excavation would establish whether such a structure existed and whether it was of wattle-and-daub as Triermain<sup>13</sup> or followed the tradition of heavy-plank as at Yeavinger.<sup>14</sup> The present structure does seem to contain Roman material,<sup>15</sup> but that is also true of the twelfth-century work at Lanercost; and though the original east wall sits neatly within the intramural road of the camp its orientation does not fit the probable alignments of the barracks below.

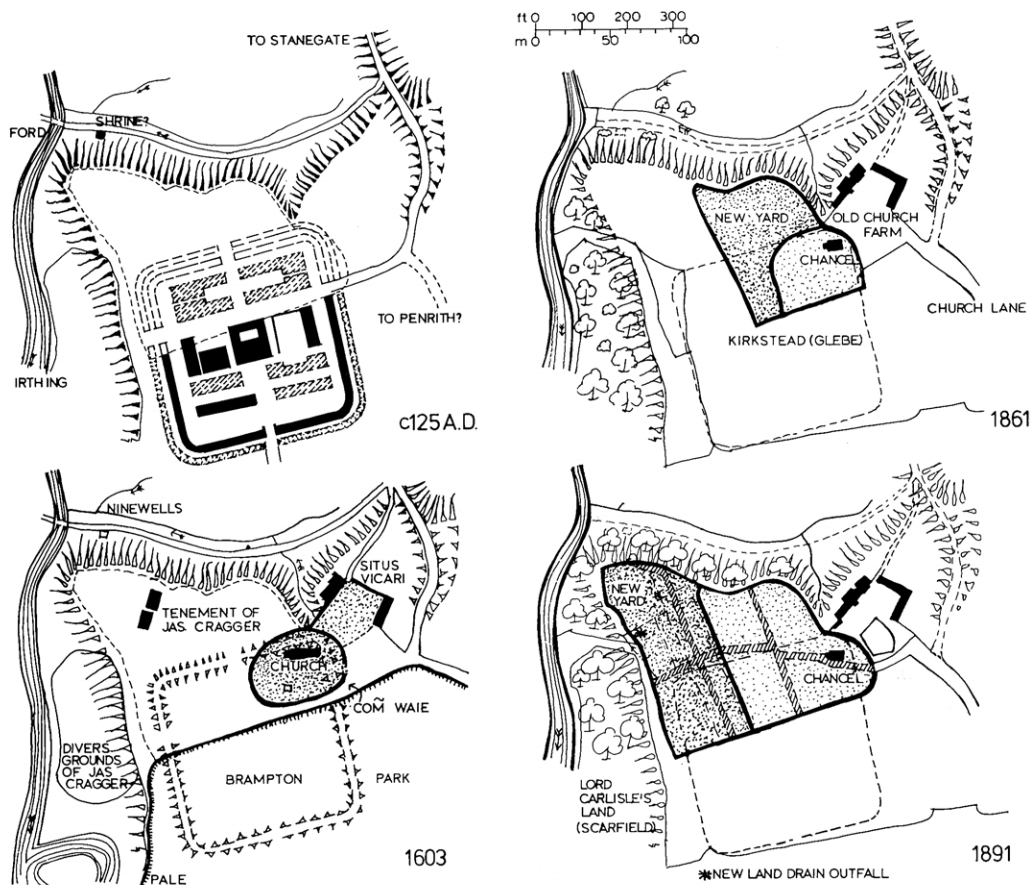


FIG. 1. – Site Development

125 A.D. Based on CW2, xxxvi, 173 and Gelligaer

1603 A.D. Based on Platt *HN*

1861 A.D. Based on *Epis Reg*, Tithe Map 1849 VR and 1866 O.S.

1891 A.D. Based on *Epis Reg* and 1901 O.S.

### Early Patronage: Period II

At any rate a church existed before the twelfth century. The first Norman Lords appeared in the Barony of Gilsland in 1158 when Henry II finally assumed direct control of the Land of Carlisle from the Scots.<sup>16</sup> The traditional stronghold of the last English Lord, Gilles son of Bueth, at Castlesteads was replaced by a new *caput* at Irthington, where *courts baron* were held as late as 1369. The church at Irthington was part of this pattern, whereas Brampton would be adopted into the parochial system, which was firmly established by 1156.<sup>17</sup> The church is mentioned first as a gift at the Dedication of Lanercost Priory in 1169 when “Osbertus . . . persona de Brampton” witnessed the Deed.<sup>18</sup>

Despite the invasion of William the Lion in 1174/5, the late twelfth and most of the thirteenth century must have been relatively prosperous for the church. The market at Brampton, strong Baronial administration and the growing reputation of the Priory all point to a peaceful period in which building activities might have prospered. Even so, the Papal Taxation gives a modest value for Brampton of £8, with Irthington at £10.<sup>19</sup>

### Border Wars: Period III

The raid in 1296 by the Earl of Buchan in which he burnt the cloisters at Lanercost marked the beginning of a long period of war which did not ease until after Flodden in 1513. The parish was laid waste in 1318 and 1384 and allowed a remission of dues in 1346 after the “destruction by the Scots after Michaelmas last”. The parent house of Lanercost never recovered from this last raid by David and was the subject of an Archbishop’s Appeal in 1409 due to its poverty.<sup>20</sup>

Naworth castle, first mentioned in 1323,<sup>21</sup> was a subject of a licence to crenellate in 1335,<sup>22</sup> with a “wall of stone & lime” replacing the “rude edification” at Castlesteads.<sup>23</sup> The vicar’s pele in Old Church Farm also dates from this period,<sup>24</sup> and possibly the long vanished tower of the church.

### Dissolution to Demolition: Period IV

The Dacres who were granted the advowson in 1536 and the Howards after 1569 were probably responsible only for repairs to the chancel. William Warwick needed frequent financial support as vicar,<sup>25</sup> and Phillip Feilding “rich and had no children” refused to “make some small contribution” when the idea of a chapel in the town was first mooted,<sup>26</sup> although he did repair the church in 1669.<sup>27</sup> Richard Culcheth seems to have done little to repair his four churches even when granted funds<sup>28</sup> and, though the wardens did acquire some plate after an appeal in 1703, it is doubtful whether any major investment would be made in the church.

Nathaniel Burnand was ejected in 1662 and eventually founded the Independent congregation in the town. In an area of strong non-conformity the inconvenience of a Parish church 1½ miles from the town became an important consideration. By 1721 the vicar had a house in town and services were held, except for the first Sunday of each month and for funerals, in the “decent chapel” in the Hospital erected by the Earl of Carlisle in 1688-91.<sup>29</sup>

The first eyewitness account of the Old Church might have been that of Bishop Nicolson when he held confirmation there in 1702;<sup>30</sup> however he only commented on the vicarage at that time and two years later recalled his impressions of the church<sup>31</sup>

Brampton. Here also I held a confirmation Aug. 16. 1702. and therefore thought it needless (tho’ I pass’d within sight of the place, as I went from *Irthington* to *Walton*) to look into it any more this year: since I was sure ‘twas in no better condition than y<sup>l</sup> wherein I left it. The Church is little; and very unbecomeing the grandeur of a Mercate Town; ’Tis also in a Slovenly pickle; dark black & ill seated. The Quire is yet more nasty. My Lord Carlile’s seats take up more than half of the Area; and the Altar part lyes in a most deplorable condition, without Rails or even a Table of common decency. No monuments in or about it . . .”

In the interim Mr Cockburn, “honest and poor”, had been replaced by Mr Culcheth, “too worldly”, and some allowance must be made for his obvious lack of popularity in assessing the Bishop’s verdict. His account is still the only one available pre-demolition; for Chancellor Waugh admits “I was never within the church, but doubt it is yet bad enough . . . What is to be done?” (in 1747).<sup>32</sup>

Finally on 28 December 1787, since the church was in “so ruinous & decayed a state & so inconvenient”, and the Chapel “would be more central, commodious and

convenient", a faculty was granted to take down the old church and the "steeple thereof (if it shall be proper so to do)", in order to use the materials in altering the Almshouse Chapel into a Parish Church.<sup>33</sup> On the 20th August 1789, "the fabric had been pulled down" and the new church was consecrated,<sup>34</sup> together with a small graveyard, leaving only the Chancel which then depended upon the continued use of the old graveyard.

### **"Our Charnel House": Period V**

Many families continued to use the old yard<sup>35</sup> and it was extended in 1861 and 1889,<sup>36</sup> although, after the closure of the town yard in 1860, there were plans for a large graveyard in Brampton.<sup>37</sup> As the old yard was extended a number of discoveries were made, including Roman foundations and amphorae,<sup>38</sup> raising the possibility of a camp on the site in the minds of local antiquarians.<sup>39</sup> John Horsley had looked at the town as the site of "Bremetenracum" in the 18th century, and in 1840 John Hodgson considered the possibility of a station between the churchyard and the escarpment; the tradition of the church itself sitting on a camp had long since faded.

At the same time a number of medieval graveslabs began to be unearthed and it is clear that the contractor had disposed of these in 1788. It is possible that he built in the external wall arch at the same time to mark the position of two of the more important slabs.

From the lines of headstones it is possible to speculate upon the size of the church. Rows A-S relate to the orientation of the chancel but there is a change of direction in rows T-Z which may represent a diversion around the west end, with a path leading from the south door to the Cross and the major chest tombs. Although stones were removed and straightened in this century, the chests would not be disturbed.

The alignments of pre-1788 stones suggest the church did not extend more than 16 m to the west and no further south than the present chancel. The only illustration found to date is a small sketch attached to the 1753 survey of Hawkfirst, which confirms that there was no south aisle and the tower was at the west.<sup>40</sup>

In 1832-3 rates were raised for repairs and cleansing the "Old Church".<sup>41</sup> Very few records survive from this period, and yet additions were made to the church in 1861. A "flat ceiling, whitewash on the walls, crossbenches, hat-pegs all round, pulpit on the site of the communion table, and sashed east window"; behind the whitewash a "mutilated fresco", and the Delamore and Caldecotes slabs "utilized" in a "poor modern vestibule"<sup>42</sup> are mentioned by Henry Whitehead, who became vicar in 1874. With his arrival interest in the area began to rise. "The tombstone found by Mr Ferguson has been covered up again and it is as well that it should remain covered until the churchyard and the Chancel receive that "careful investigation" which Mr Ferguson thinks they will repay, when it is hoped that the eyesores which I have enumerated will no longer be suffered to disfigure a building which has such a powerful claim on the reverence of the parishioners of Brampton."<sup>43</sup>

Of course this was the period which saw the building of Philip Webb's Church on the site of the Chapel in the town, and although Whitehead later rebuilt Kirkcambeck, the restoration of Brampton Old Church was left to his successor, Samuel Falle.

A visit by this Society in 1879<sup>44</sup> was to a church covered by ivy outside and whitewash within; nevertheless Norwood's recommendations, made in an article in *Transactions*,

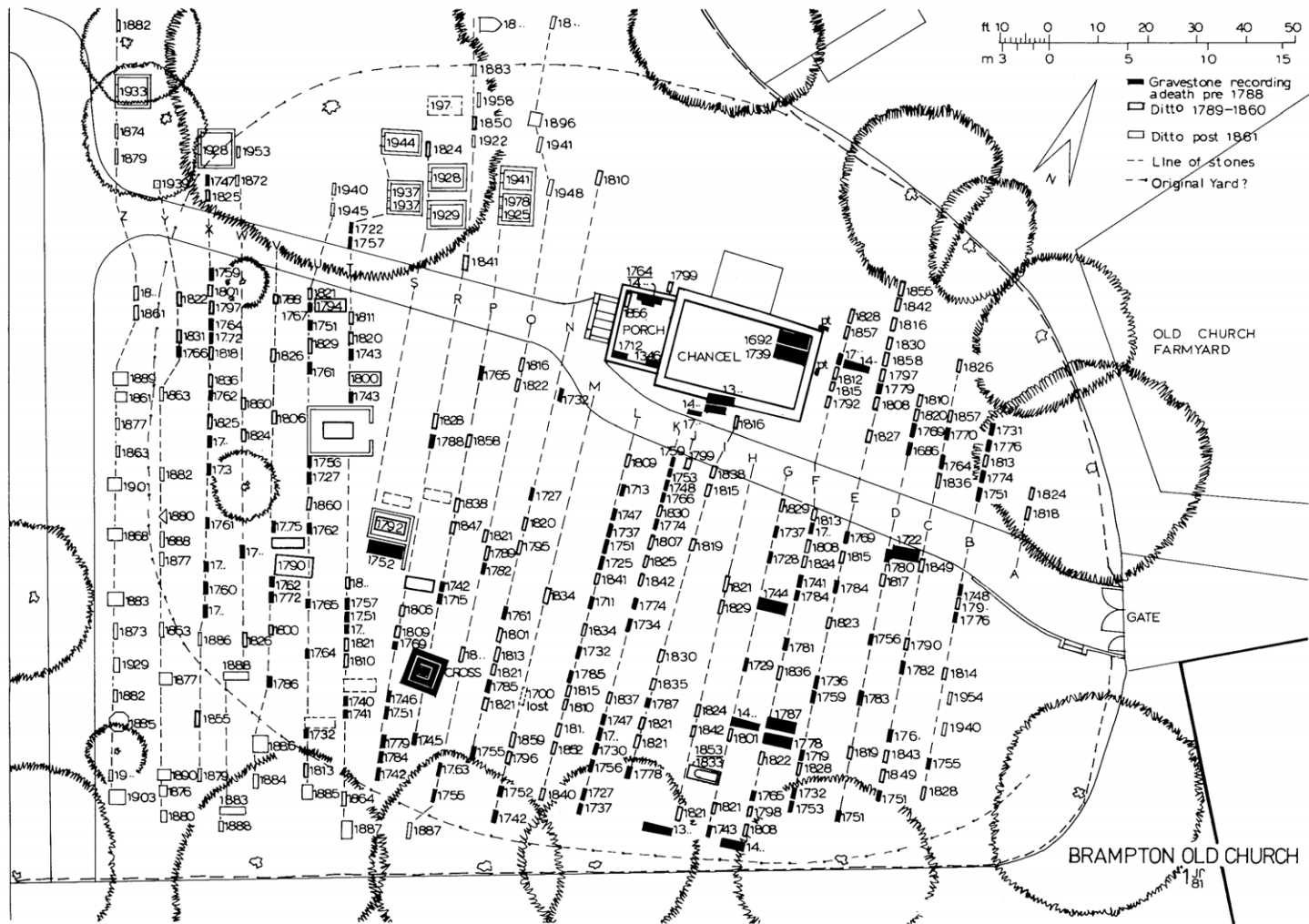


FIG. 2. - Graveyard Survey.

were embodied in a faculty;<sup>45</sup> and consequent restoration revealed a great deal about the structure and left it as it stands today.<sup>46</sup> The Parish magazine records the discoveries: the Chancel was found to have been lengthened, there had been a door in the south wall and the chancel arch and east windows had been “broken through at the keystone” and converted to rectangular openings. Iron gates were added for ventilation and Whitehead had a list of incumbents painted on an oak board.

“Every nation, at least every civilized nation, had its place of historical interest, which persons sometimes travelled long distances to visit”, Whitehead explained in his sermon on St Martin’s day, to celebrate the restoration; for Brampton the Old Church was such a place. He also admitted that “whereas over £200 had been paid by the Church offertory . . . very little indeed had been spent on the church” in 20 years. Unfortunately that was the pattern for the next 90 years, during which maintenance was seen as the duty of the sexton, and included in his salary.<sup>47</sup> In 1948 the Church was listed as an historic monument but in 1978 declared redundant.

While this article was being prepared, and as a result of a faculty granted in 1978 but delayed pending possible action by the Department of the Environment, the contents of the porch were transferred to St Martin’s in the town, where they are displayed along with a cross shaft potentially of early date.

Most of the illustrations are reproduced by kind permission of the Earl of Carlisle, the University of Durham, or the County Records Office. Advice and encouragement was gratefully received from a number of sources; especially our President, and Bruce Jones, Canon Arthur Penn, and the Redundant Church Uses Committee.

## Appendix I

### Description of the Structure: 1981

*The building* consists of a chancel and porch with a sexton’s lean-to shed on the north side. The main axis of both chancel and porch inclines 10° to the north from true east.

*The porch* is 5·170 m × 3·350 m overall, with heights of 2·880 m and 4·410 m to the eaves and ridge. All three walls are of block-in-course riven and hammer-dressed stone, plastered internally. The outer door has tooled ashlar surrounds, side-alternate, as are the quoins. There are traces of a slightly larger foundation on the south. The roof is a simple couple on two purlins on stone corbels, and the gable has a cross-finial. The slated roof has a stone ridge and cement flashing. The oak doors and iron gates are of 1891. The floor is quarried and level with the chancel aisle.

Originally the following were fixed to the walls;

<i>East</i>	Notice Board	Donation of Silver Cup 1764
<i>South</i>	Grave Cover	Richard de Caldecotes 1346
	Notice Board	List of Incumbents (H. Whitehead, 1891)
	Ledger	Richard Culcheth 1712/3
<i>West</i>	Tablet	*Richard Richardson 1856
<i>North</i>	Tablet	Dorothy Stephenson 1764
	Face of altar-tomb	Thomas Delamore 1454

(\* all except this now in town church)

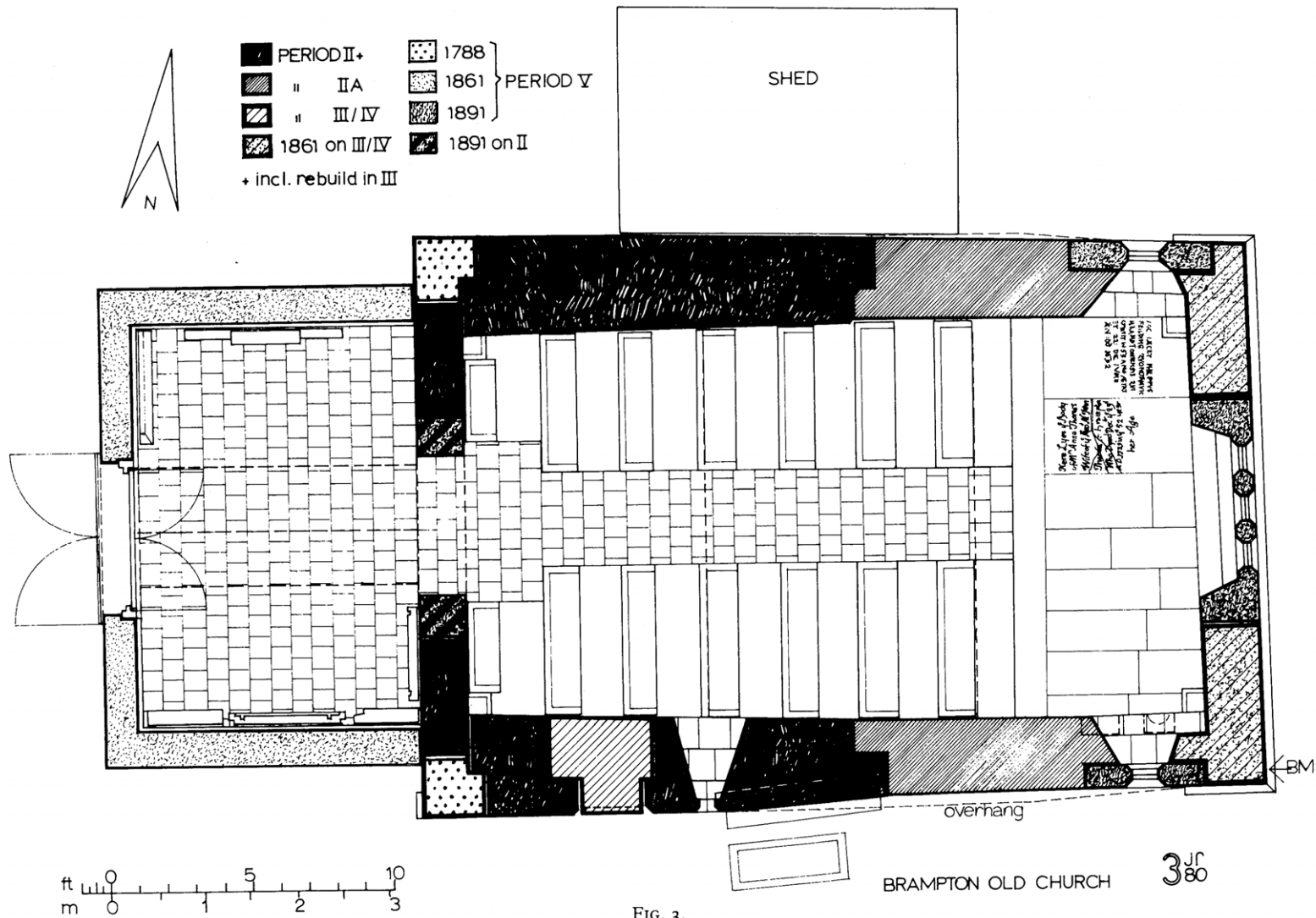


FIG. 3.

*The chancel* has an irregular plan with maximum dimensions of 6.200 × 9.00 m, and heights of approximately 4.250 m to the eaves and 6.400 m to the ridge. Internally the western half is only 4 m wide. The walls vary in thickness; generally the western half has walls of 1 m thickness north and south, and the eastern half of 0.750 m thickness north and south. The west wall is 0.530 m thick; the east 0.600 m. The western half is clearly earlier than the eastern, based on an analysis of reused material, stone size and working, dressing technique, and consistency. A number of cracks have opened, especially at the east end of the south elevation. At the same time the tops of the south and north walls have moved outwards. Local red sandstone is used generally, but there is some dressed limestone. A plinth occurs under the east wall only.

*The roof* is slated and boarded on lapped purlins over two king-post trusses on stone corbels. The gables have rebated copings and corbelled kneelers with a cross finial at the east and a belfry at the west.

*Internally* the walls have been picked clean of whitewash, but traces survive and define those areas added after the 1861 restoration: the west arch and upper quoins, two side lancets and the east window. These areas are also sawn finished, and definitely date from 1891. In the east and west gables the pockets for the joists of the 1861 ceiling can be traced on a line just below the present wall tops. There is no sign of creasing for an alternative pitch. In the north and south walls are pockets for pew ends extending almost to the east wall.

The sanctuary floor is flagged, including two gravestones, and has a concrete step down to the "choir" which has a central quarried aisle and wooden platforms for the seating areas. At each corner a lamp standard is provided and the communion table and lectern are of the same construction. A quern top and lancet head lie in the sanctuary.

*The west wall* is not bonded to the porch, nor does its coursed rubble bond with the internal faces of the south and north walls. Externally the courses turn the corners for a short distance on the south and for about 1 m on the north. The external quoins are laid side-alternate and may represent the conversion of a partition into an external wall. The lowest quoins of the door appear to be original of reused material. The upper quoins are sawn finished. The "sanctus" arch has a segmental head for a keystone which appears to have been used in an opening, which in turn is an insertion in the wall.

*The north wall*, west half, consists of unlevel courses of squared stone, possibly Roman reused material. Above about 2 m the same material contains some tile packing internally, and some joints run straight through 2-4 courses.

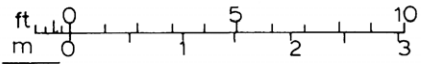
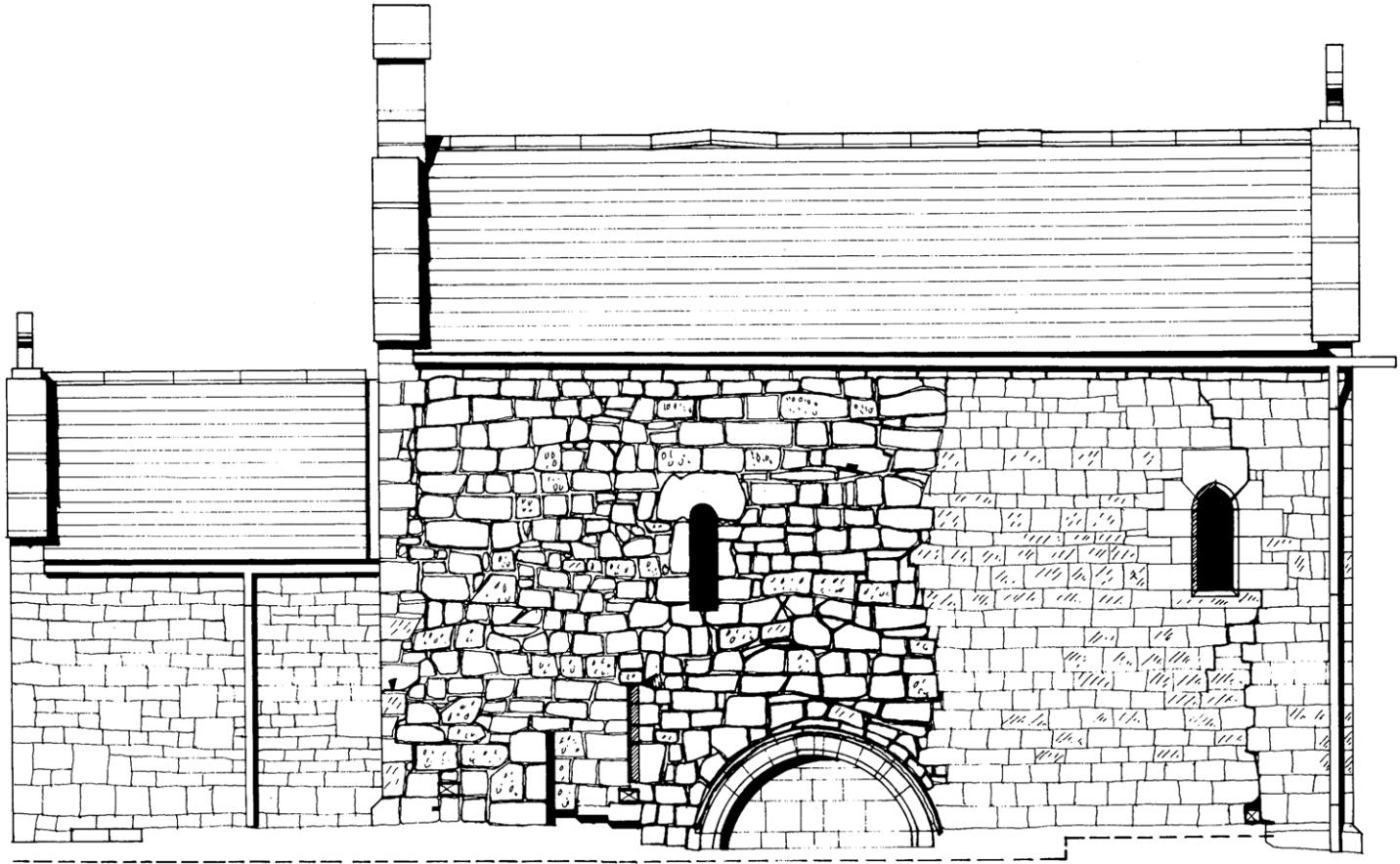
*The north wall*, east half, consists of level courses of square and long stones diminishing in size towards the eaves. A lancet has been inserted into a recess, which itself has been formed later than the rest of the wall. At the junction between the two halves of the wall there is a recess, discontinuity of courses, and fill where the original east wall returned.

*The east wall* is built of large squared stones up to approximately 3 m internally, with levelling courses of thin stone. Above that height smaller stone is used, and the courses return into the reveals of the two side lancets. The courses below cill level do not return.

Squared stone in even courses is used consistently externally. The quoins are face-alternate with binders up to 1 m long on the east face. Unfortunately the same technique was not applied on the north and south returns, and cracks occur where the "tailing" does not bond with the earlier walls. The east window has plate tracery with sawn finish. On the south corner is a Bench mark with a value of 54.12 m Newlyn; it dates after 1925.

*The south wall*, east half, follows the same pattern as the equivalent north side except that the



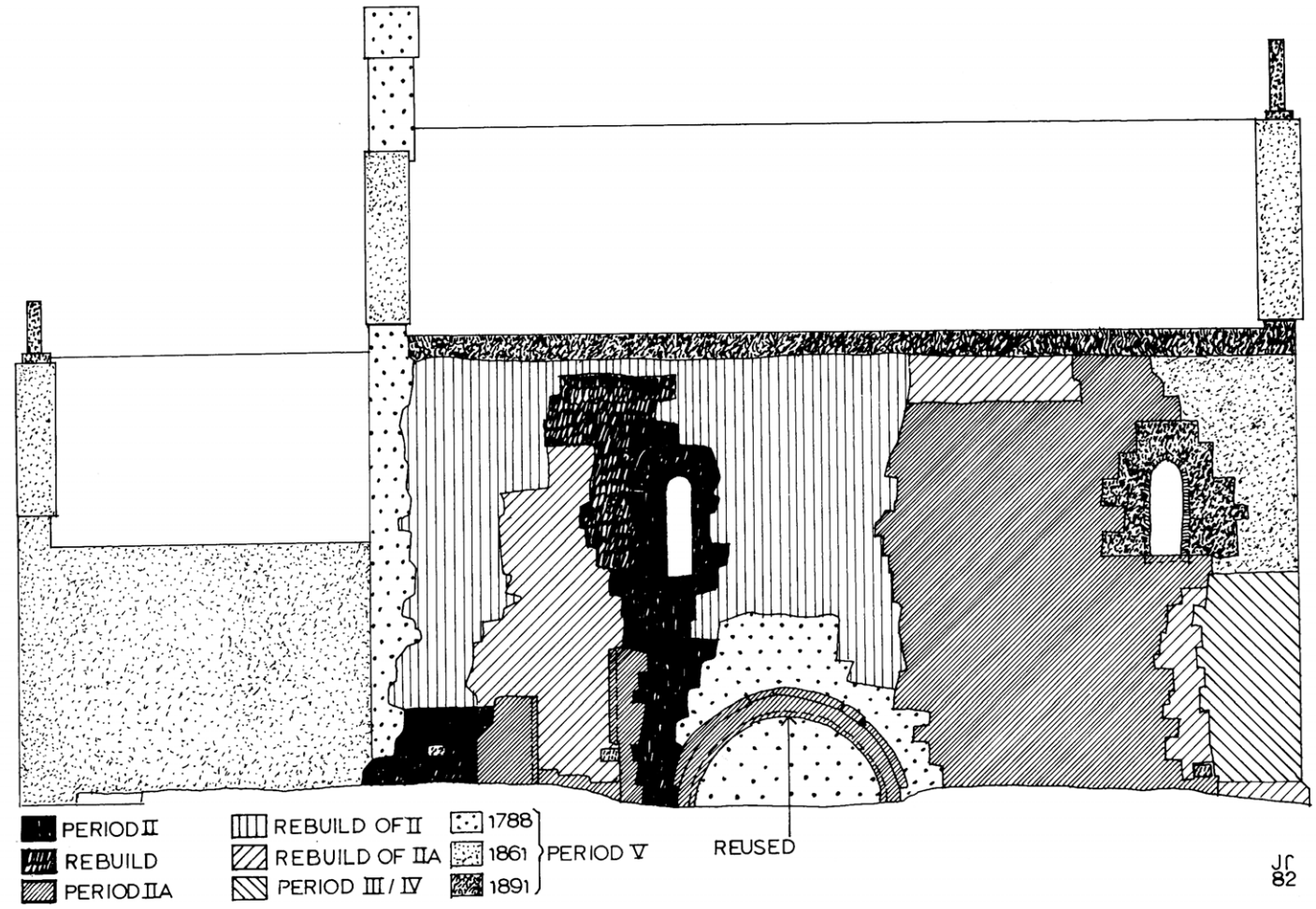


BRAMPTON OLD CHURCH

SOUTH ELEVATION

1<sup>JR</sup>  
80

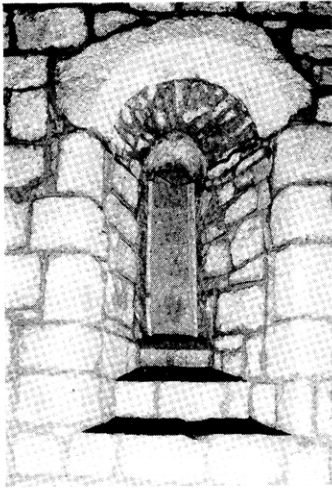
FIG. 4.



Jr 82

FIG. 5. - Interpretation of South Wall.

courses run under the cill and include a piscina and ambry. The west half is the most interesting. The lancet with rubble vault appears to be original and intact. It is single-splayed with two megalithic heads and a stepped cill. There appears to be tile-packing under the external arch. An external alcove has been formed by setting a segmental arch with plain round label mould into the wall. It has developed two overlapping centres, probably due to reuse rather than settlement. Under it lie the two grave covers discovered by Ferguson. A door has been inserted to the west of the lancet; parts of its chamfered frame survive externally, and a thin, cracked lintel survives internally. It has been blocked and the external head removed. Apart from the tailing at the west, there appears to have been some major rebuilding of the upper part of the wall, using rubble in random courses.



A: Lancet

B: Junction of Periods II and IIA,  
S. Wall

C: Piscina and Ambry.

## PLATE I.

### Summary

The site can be claimed as one of the earliest Christian places in Cumbria. The western half of the chancel is probably contemporary with the single splayed lancet and therefore Norman, possibly before the foundation of Lanercost Priory in 1169. The south wall has been rebuilt, possible after damage in Period III.

The eastern half is consistent with a date in Period II, *pace Pevsner*, who defined it as a "19c lengthening". There was no major work to the church between 1788 and 1861, and the 1849 Tith map shows the same shape as today; so that the latest this work could be would be Period IV. The piscina could have been removed from beneath the eleventh-century lancet, but it seems to be contemporary with the lengthening of the chancel.

The chancel west door may have been reduced in width in 1788, reusing the jambs of the old chancel arch. However, this is not consistent with the discovery that the old arch had been broken through at the keystone in 1861. Why build in the traces of an earlier, wider arch when reducing an opening? At the same time the lower courses of the west wall appear to be consistent throughout their width and I suspect that the original chancel arch was only, as at present, 1.5 m wide. The lowest course of the south wall projects, indicating that there was no south aisle, although only archaeological investigation would settle that question. The west wall may date from 1788, but it is more likely to be the original partition with quoins added and the sanctus bell arch converted into a casement. The east wall was probably rebuilt in 1861, with new windows inserted in 1891, judging by the whitewash, ceiling-line, etc. The external wall arch is "dripped", and therefore may have been designed for external use in the nave and resited in the chancel. Lanercost contains a number of canopied tombs, and this may have been a parochial version, holding the Delamore chest (?). As for the missing part of the church, the 1753 sketch remains the only evidence available; Brampton Church was probably small, aisleless, with choir nave and sanctuary and a fortified tower at the west.



FIG. 6. – 1753 Sketch.

### Appendix II: Incumbents

(Based on *Hutchinson*, *Whitehead* and *Epis. Reg.*, unless stated)

<i>Osbertus</i> , persona	wit. 1169 "Ecclesiam de Brampton" CW, Rec I, 419.
<i>Clement</i> , chaplain.	men. 1197.
<i>Thomas de Werye</i> , per. vic.	inst. 1220, CW2, xlvi, 93.
<i>Robert West</i> , vic.	taxed £8 p.ann. 1290.
	1318 "Eccl. de. Brampton £1. non taxatur quia tot. destruct." <i>Papal Reg.</i>
<i>Richard de Caldecotes</i> , vic.	dispute 1334, d. 1346; bur. Brampton.
<i>John Engge</i> , vic.	inst. 1346, d. 1361, dues remitted 1346 after Scots. Sent to Lanercost for Bishop 1355; VCH, 155.

<i>John de Hayton</i> , vic.	inst. 1361, res. 1372. 1384 Brampton ruined; CW2, liv, 127. 1461-6 no rents due to poverty; CW2, liv, 127. Eccl. de Brampton £7.15.4d p.ann., 1535; parsonage £5 in 1537; CW1, i, 29. Thos. Dacre granted advowson; CW2, i, 29.
<i>Christopher Davies</i> , vic.	d. 1565.
<i>John Rudd</i> , vic.	inst. 1565, d. 1579.
<i>Robert Beck</i> , vic.	inst. 1579, d. 1600.
<i>Henry Hudson</i> , vic.	inst. 1600.
<i>Nicholas Cowpland</i> , vic.	men. 1611.
<i>Wm. Warwick</i> , vic.	men. 1620, 1633, 1644, also vic. Bowness.
. . . <i>Caudrey</i> , minister	men. 1646; CW, Rec, IX, x.
"young" <i>Warwick</i> , clerk	men. 1649; CW, Rec, IX, 49; CW1, viii, 350.
<i>Nathaniel Burnand</i> , rector	ejected 1662.
<i>Philip Feilding</i> , vic.	inst. 1662, d. 1692, also vic. Irthington 1666-92, and Crosby 1666-70, bur. Brampton.
<i>John Cockburn</i> , vic.	inst. 1692, d. 1702.
<i>Richard Culcheth</i> , vic.	inst. 1703, d. 1713, also rec. Stapleton 1686-1713, Denton to 1703, and Farlam; bur. Brampton.
<i>Theophilus Garenieres</i> , vic.	inst. 1714, collated 1721.
<i>John Thomas</i> , vic.	inst. 1721, d. 1747.
<i>Wm. Plaskett</i> , vic.	inst. 1747, d. 1750.
<i>Robt. Wardale</i> , vic.	inst. 1750, d. 1773.
<i>Chas. Stoddart</i> , vic.	inst. 1773, d. 1790; last vicar to use old church.
<i>Richard Hair</i> , vic.	inst. 1790, res. 1791.
<i>Frederick Ekings</i> , vic.	inst. 1791, res. 1792.
<i>Wm. Richardson</i> , vic.	inst. 1792, res. 1794.
<i>Thos. Ramshay</i> , vic.	inst. 1794, d. 1840; bur. Lanercost
<i>Christopher Benson</i> , vic.	inst. 1841, res. 1874.
<i>Henry Whitehead</i> , vic.	inst. 1874, collated 1884, bur. Brampton.
<i>Samuel Falle</i> , vic.	inst. 1884, collated 1899, restored old church.
<i>Thos. Armstrong</i> , vic.	inst. 1899, d. 1925, suggested further work to convert old church into a memorial chapel 1919, VR. bur. Brampton.
<i>Edwin Thos. Shepherd</i> , vic.	inst 1925, res. 1940.
<i>John Russel Gretton</i> , vic.	inst. 1940, res. 1947, suggested old church as chapel, 1947, VR.
<i>Kenneth Harper</i> , vic.	inst. 1951, res. 1960.
<i>John Ford</i> , vic.	inst. 1961, res. 1967.
<i>Arthur Wm. Penn</i> , vic.	inst. 1967.

### Abbreviations used in the Inventory and Notes

Epis. Reg.	<i>Episcopal Registers of the Diocese of Carlisle</i> . County Records Office.
Faculty	<i>Assignment Book</i> . Diocese of Carlisle. County Records Office.
Hodgson	John Hodgson, <i>History of Northumberland</i> , (Newcastle 1840), Part II, Vol. III, 233 etc.
H.N.	<i>Howard of Naworth Papers</i> , deposited with Durham University.
Par. Mag.	<i>Brampton Parish Magazine</i> (1889 et seq.).
Pevsner	N. Pevsner <i>Buildings of England; Cumberland</i> , (Middlesex 1967), 76
VR	<i>Vestry Records</i>

- VR/JTD  
Whellan 1847  
Whitehead 1875  
Whitehead 1907
- Ibid.*; Rural Dean's Report 1952.  
Mannix & Whellan, *History Gazeteer & Directory of Cumberland*, (Beverley 1847).  
H. Whitehead, *Occasional paper* (1875), VR.  
H. Whitehead, *Talks about Brampton in the Olden Times*, (Published posthumously, Selkirk 1907).

### Maps Used

- c1360  
1603  
18c  
1675  
1772  
1753  
1829  
1866, 1901  
1849
- Gough MSS*, (Bodleian Reprint 1958).  
*Platt of Brampton. HN*.  
Ditto; copy *HN*.  
J. Ogilby, *Britannia*  
T. Ramshay, *Barony of Gilsland, HN*.  
*Plan of Hawkthirst, HN*.  
E. Bowman, *Survey of Customary Lands*, County Records Office.  
1" and 6" O.S., County Records Office.  
*Tithe Award*, County Records Office.

### Appendix III: Inventory

- Chancel Arch: Only lower jambs old, upper half 1891; altered to rectangular door 1861. *Par. Mag.* 1891.
- External Arch: *Whitehead* 1875, CW1, x, 167.
- Sanctus Bell Arch: CW1, x, 168.
- Belfry: Probably 1788; first mentioned as "tiny bell turret" in *Practical Guide to Carlisle, etc.* (1875).
- Bells: "ij prch. bells one hand bell" in 1552: CW1, viii, 186. "2 bells with their frames". 1749 Terrier. Both traded for scrap with T. Mears in 1826 and 1833; weighed 126 lb and 56 lb. Present bell 1883 by T. Mears. CW1, vi, 417.
- Chancel: Although Norwood was intrigued by "somewhat recessed" walls, "lengthening" not noticed until 1891. CW1, x, 169; *Par. Mag.*
- Cross: Stepped base, Row P, with chamfered socket. CW2, xxiii, 213.
- Cross (?): \*Fragment found under Table Tomb G6.
- Dedication: St Martin; N&B, CW2, xxv, 18. *Hutchinson* gives "St Michael".
- Door, south: *Par. Mag.* 1891.
- Floor: Flagged pre-1891; *Faculty*.
- Font: A font removed by vicar 1925-40; VR/JTD.
- Glebe: 96 acres, 2 roods, in 1603; CW, ES, i, 40.
- Ironwork: Gates 1891. *Par. Mag.*
- Monuments: \**Inscribed Grave Cover*, to Richd de Caldecotes, d. 1346, unearthed 1842 by Robt. Bell. In porch from 1879. *Whellan* 1847; CW1, x, 166; CW2, vii, 175; *Whitehead* 1875.
- Medieval: \**Tomb face*, to Thos Delamore of Cumcatch, mentioned 1454, unearthed north side of chancel 1858 by sexton at Naworth 1859. In porch from 1861. *Whellan* 1860; AA(2) iv, 152. CW1, iv, 548; CW1, x, 167. *Grave Cover*, possibly to Robt. West, uncovered R. S. Ferguson 1874, *in situ*, J4. *Whitehead* 1875; CW2, vii, 175. *Grave Cover*, "A.M", possibly Andrew Milburn of Talkin, *in situ*, H1.

- Whitehead 1907.*  
*Grave Cover, "B.B.", in situ, G4.*  
*Grave Cover, in situ, F1.*  
*Grave Cover, in situ, F19.*  
*Grave Cover, possibly 11c, unearthed 1874 by R. S. Ferguson, in situ, F3.*  
*Grave Cover, reused as Headstone to Jane Bell, 1713, in situ, L15.*
- Monuments: 17th century: *Ledger to Wm. Atkinson, glover, d. 1686, now headstone D8. Whitehead 1907.*  
*Ledger to Philip Feilding, d. 1692, floor of sanctuary. CW1, x, 172. Raised with floor level 1891; Faculty.*  
*Ledger (?) to Gilean Bell, d. 1698, missing 1981; Whitehead 1907.*
- Monuments: 18th century: (Only those potentially part of church originally are noted).  
*Ledger (?) to John Norwood, d. 1704, missing 1981; Whitehead 1907.*  
*\*Ledger to Richard Culcheth, d. 1713, reused as headstone by Hetherington family, "found" by Joseph Parker 1870; in porch from 1870. Whitehead 1907.*  
*Ledger to Mrs Thomas, d. 1739, raised with floor 1891; in situ in sanctuary 1981. Faculty.*  
*Ledger/Reused grave cover to Jane Bell, d. 1713; in situ L15.*  
*\*Tablet to Dorothy Stephenson, d. 1764, unearthed (?); in porch 1981.*  
*Tablet to Richd. Richardson, d. 1856; in porch 1981.*  
 (\*Items removed to Town Church 1981)
- Nave: Although existence doubted since "digging . . . to west . . . has shown no trace of foundations . . ." (CW2, v, 292) it is mentioned by a number of commentators. Chapel as extended to 16.7 m × 11.6 m in 1788 "more commodius"; *Faculty*. Yet *Hodgson* described it as "spacious", and *Whellan 1847* wrote that the "old fabric was extensive . . . nave, side aisles, and steeple".
- Niche: possible Norman; CW1, x, 168.
- Aumbry: Marked on *1603 Platt, HN*. Felled c. 1800, *Whitehead 1907*.
- St Martin's Oak: "Mutilated fresco" on north side, destroyed 1861; *Whitehead 1875*.
- Painting: c. 1200 ?, possibly repositioned; CW1, xii, 206; CW2, v, 292. "One chales of silvr . . . one silvr. pix" in 1552; CW1, viii, 186. "We want a flagon for the administracion of the Lord's supper" – churchwardens in 1703. Present plate: cup by "W.R." of Newcastle c. 1681; Paten marked "W.T.M."; pewter basin; pair of pewter flagons, 18th century; and new plate of 1871. Embossed silver cup presented 1764 later stolen. CW1, v, 266.
- Porch: Not on 1849 *Tithe Map*. nor 1861 *Consecration Plan, Epis. Reg.*; appears on 1866 6" O.S. Added 1861, *Whitehead 1875*. Some work added 1891, *Par. Mag.*
- Roof: Flat ceiling 1861, *Whitehead 1875*. New roof; ceiling removed 1891, *Faculty*; VR.
- Seating: 1891 *Par. Mag.*
- Shed: Men. 1947 VR.
- Steeple: *Hawkhurst Plan 1753 HN*. "Steeple" 1787, *Faculty*. Bishop Nicolson does not differentiate between "square tower" at Warwick and "square steeple" at Burgh-by-Sands, as if "steeple" and "tower" were synonymous.
- Vault: Possibility; "hollow sound" recorded in CW1, x, 167.

- Well: "Well or Fountain call'd the *Nine-wells* alias *Priest-well* from which we have liberty to drive our Cattle to watering in *Irthing*", 1704; CW, ES, i, 161. Still used for water for Glebe Farm c. 1820, CW1, x, 175. House of Jas. Cragger near; *1603 Platt HN*. Richmond suggested concrete was Roman, CW2, xxxvi, 177.
- Window; east: Rectangular sash 1861; original arch broken at crown, *Par. Mag.* Lancet found by R. S. Ferguson, *1890 Faculty*.
- Window; south: Norman; CW1, x, 167; *Pevsner*.

### Footnotes

- <sup>1</sup> Due to land drains in the 1888 graveyard; not the river.
- <sup>2</sup> Early finds in the area; CW1, vi, 470; CW2, xl, 99; CW2, liii, 209; CW2, lxix, 8; *VR/ĴTD*. Old Church fort; CW2, xxxvi, 172; CW2, lii, 195; CW2, lii, 233. Possible reoccupation; CW2, lxxvii, 162. Hawkstir settlements; CW1, vi, 478; CW1, xv, 344, 358; CW2, lix, 3; *Whitehead 1907*. Kilns operated from the camp; CW2, lxxv, 133; CW2, lxxi, 35. Iron hoard; CW2, lxvi, 1.
- <sup>3</sup> CW2, xxxvi, 177; CW, ES, xvi, 39.
- <sup>4</sup> CW2, xx, 26; CW2, xxiv, 111; CW2, xlvii, 172.
- <sup>5</sup> CW1, xiv, 425.
- <sup>6</sup> Castlesteads under Gilles, Irthington under the de Vaux and de Multons, and Naworth under the Dacres and Howards.
- <sup>7</sup> Slab inscribed "REX FORTIBUS . . . IDEM . . . MURUS"; PSA 1896; CW1, xv, 45.
- <sup>8</sup> CW2, lxxvi, 83; CW2, lxxvii, 83.
- <sup>9</sup> CW2, lxxix, 109.
- <sup>10</sup> "the coñ waie by the parke side south", CW, ES, xvi, 40.
- <sup>11</sup> First suggested by Whitehead, CW1, iv, 548, etc.; summarized by Richmond, CW2, xxxvi, 172.
- <sup>12</sup> C. Thomas, *The Early Christian Archaeology of N. Britain*, (London 1971), 83, 181.
- <sup>13</sup> CW2, xxii, 29.
- <sup>14</sup> B. Hope Taylor, *Yeavinger*, (London 1977), 213 etc.
- <sup>15</sup> J. Collingwood Bruce, *Handbook of the Roman Wall*, (Newcastle 1884), 212.
- <sup>16</sup> Pipe Rolls, VCH Cumberland; first mentioned: Wm. de Essebi 1158, Clement chaplain of Branton 1197.
- <sup>17</sup> R. S. Ferguson, *Diocesan Histories; Carlisle*, (London 1889), 68.
- <sup>18</sup> CW, Rec, i, 419.
- <sup>19</sup> *Papal Reg.*
- <sup>20</sup> VCH Cumberland, CW1, i, 106.
- <sup>21</sup> Castles delivered to Warden of the March; VCH Cumberland, 255.
- <sup>22</sup> Pat. Rolls, 9 Edw. iii.
- <sup>23</sup> *Hutchinson*, i, 102.
- <sup>24</sup> Only mention CW2, xxxvi, 178; author currently surveying.
- <sup>25</sup> CW1, x, 171.
- <sup>26</sup> CW, ES, i, 142.
- <sup>27</sup> *Par. Reg.*; Whitehead, 1907.
- <sup>28</sup> CW, ES, i, 54.
- <sup>29</sup> VR copy by Whitehead of *Charity Commissioners 1821* quotes Will of Earl of Carlisle June 1691 (proved May 1692) "almshouses . . . lately erected . . . so much money as will furnish the same with plastering, glazing, flagging, & other requisite things . . ."
- <sup>30</sup> CW2, ii, 178.
- <sup>31</sup> CW, ES, i, 142.
- <sup>32</sup> Waugh's MSS copy of *Ibid.*, CRO Carlisle.
- <sup>33</sup> *Faculty*, 28 Dec. 1787.
- <sup>34</sup> *Epis. Reg.* 20 Aug. 1789.
- <sup>35</sup> *Hutchinson*, i, 131.
- <sup>36</sup> 1 acre 1 rood consecrated Sep. 1861, *Epis. Reg.*; 1 acre 3 roods 18 poles consecrated Mar. 1889 *Epis. Reg. VR*.



<sup>37</sup> *VR* news cutting Nov. 1890.

<sup>38</sup> *CW1*, iv, 550.

<sup>39</sup> *CW2*, lxxvii, 162.

<sup>40</sup> *HN*.

<sup>41</sup> *VR*.

<sup>42</sup> *Whitehead 1875*.

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>44</sup> *CW1*, iv, 548; papers by Norwood & Whitehead, *CW1*, x, 169; see also 1904 visit, *CW2*, v, 292.

<sup>45</sup> *Faculty*, 01 Aug. 1890.

<sup>46</sup> *VR* final acc. Apr. 1893;

Mounsey & Co.	3. 9.10
Drapers	24.13. 7
W. Edgar, Joiner	104.15. 9
Penfold & Son, painters	14.16. 9
A. & R. Routledge, masons	90. 6. 0
W. Baker, plasterer	2.14. 4
W. Jamieson, plumber	3. 2.11
Milburn & Son, ironmonger	13.14. 5
Wm. Marshall, architect	12.12. 0
Sundries	17.14. 9
Balance	1. 1. 6
	<hr/>
	289. 1.10

<sup>47</sup> *VR*.

