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# **NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

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**Project Designs and Client Reports No. CP/363/06**

**REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
BUILDING RECORDING PROJECT AT  
PARTON METHODIST CHAPEL  
BANK YARD ROAD**

**PARTON  
WHITEHAVEN  
CUMBRIA**

**FOR  
MR PAUL DOCKERTY**

**NY 97820 20270**

**Planning Application Ref:  
4/04/2631**



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28 November 2006



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In November 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Paul Dockerty to undertake an archaeological building recording project of Parton Methodist Chapel, prior to its demolition, to allow two detached houses to be constructed on the site (Planning Application No. 4/04/2631).

The survey revealed that Parton Methodist Chapel is a small and unassuming structure built to serve local residents. A date stone and centenary pamphlet both indicate that the chapel came into existence in 1862, although it is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865, so it may have replaced a previous chapel on another site. It was certainly constructed by 1899, as it is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of that date.

Its construction may relate to increased industrialisation and subsequent rises in population levels in Parton and the hinterland.

Internally, the archaeological evidence shows that the pulpit was an important feature of this building. The pews were located on a gently sloping platform, and the pulpit was situated at the northern end of the chapel, facing the congregation. Two memorials remain *in-situ*, which are to be relocated within the village.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Mr Paul Dockerty for commissioning the project, and for his assistance throughout the fieldwork.

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Jeremy Parsons of Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service (CCCHES), Stephen White, Local Studies Librarian at Carlisle Library and all the staff at the Cumbria County Record Offices in Carlisle and Whitehaven for their help during this project.

The building survey was undertaken by Fiona Wooler. The report was written by Fiona Wooler. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Senior Project Officer for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matthew Town.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In November 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Mr Paul Dockerty to undertake an archaeological building recording project of a redundant Methodist Chapel at Parton, Whitehaven, Cumbria (NY 97820 20270) (Figure 1) prior to the demolition of the building (Planning Application Reference No. 4/04/2631).
- 1.1.2 Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service produced a brief for a building recording project, which was to be undertaken prior to the commencement of building work. A 'Level 2' Building Survey was carried out as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*<sup>1</sup>.
- 1.1.3 The Methodist Chapel at Parton is shown on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1900 and therefore dates to the late 19th century. The Chapel is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (Ref No.40766).
- 1.1.4 As the building is to be demolished, there are no architect's drawings available for inclusion within this report.
- 1.1.5 The survey was carried out on 14<sup>th</sup> November 2006 by Fiona Wooler.

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<sup>1</sup> Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006, English Heritage





**Figure 1 – Site Location**

Reproduced from Landranger ® 1:50 000 scale by permissions of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright (1997). All rights reserved. Licence number WL6488

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION

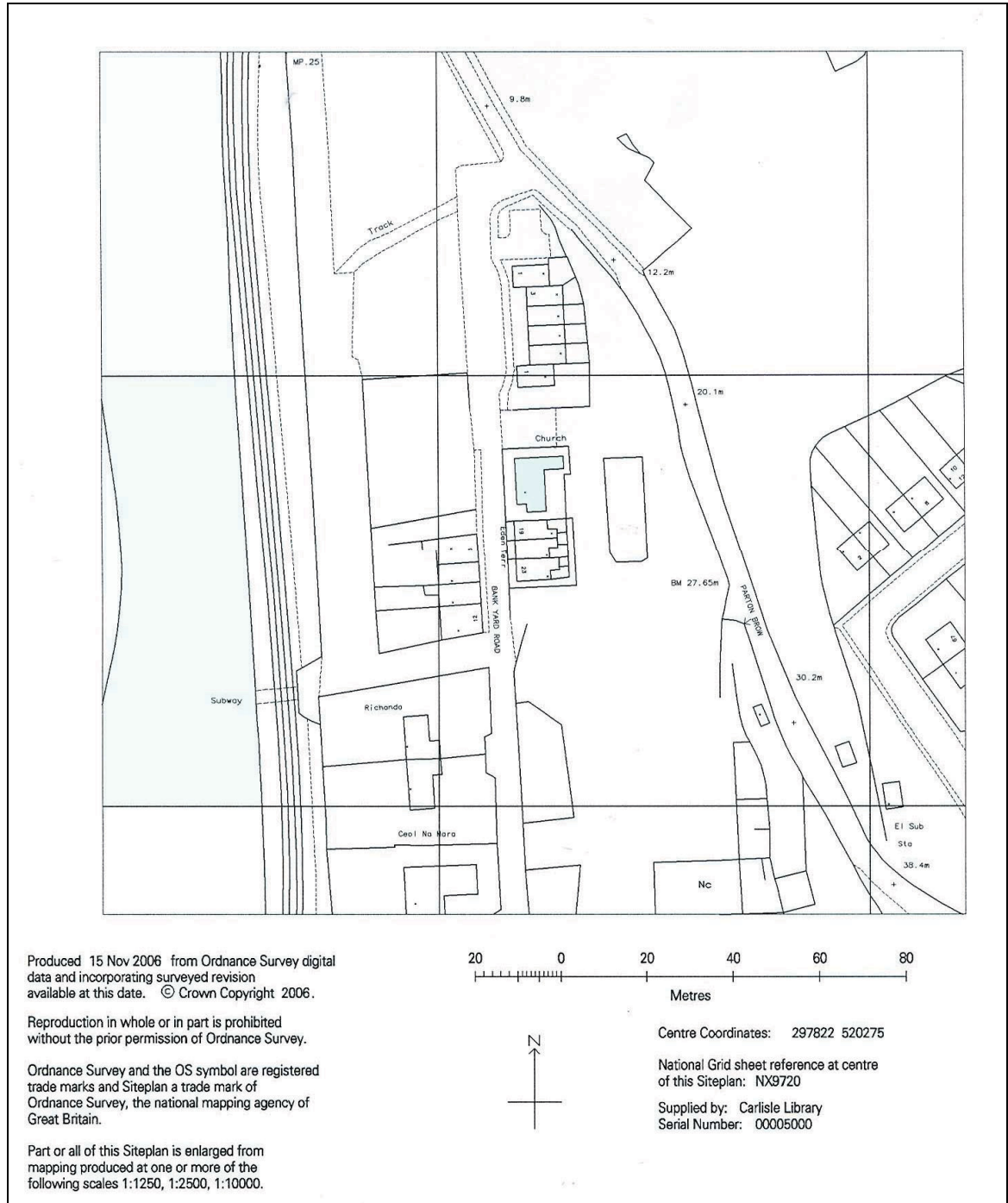
- 1.2.1 The village of Parton is located on the west coast of Cumbria, approximately two kilometres north of the town and port of Whitehaven (Figure 1). The village is situated at the base of Parton Brow, at a height of *c.*80 metres above mean sea level.
- 1.2.2 To the west of the village, running along the sea shore, is the railway, whilst the main A595 trunk road is located to the east of the village.
- 1.2.3 North of Parton is Moresby Hall (Listed Building Ref.21500), a large house built around 1690-1700 which Pevsner describes as '*eminently interesting...with a splendid façade*'<sup>2</sup>. Just opposite Moresby Hall is St Bridget's Church (Listed Building Ref.21497), built in the early part of the 19th century. The Roman fort at Moresby is located on a plateau just to the west of the church (HER 1009).
- 1.2.4 Parton Methodist Chapel is located at the south end of the village on the eastern side of Bank Yard Road. The chapel is situated at the foot of a steep slope, with the railway line and sea just to the east (Plate 1 and Figure 2).



**Plate 1** – Parton Methodist Chapel as seen from the east

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<sup>2</sup> Pevsner, N, 2002, Page 164



**Figure 2** – Site plan. The chapel is shown coloured blue  
(Source – OS map at 1:1250 scale)

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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 THE BUILDING SURVEY

2.1.1 The survey consists of two basic elements:

- a written account, which includes information derived from documentary research;
- a photographic record.

### 2.2 THE WRITTEN ACCOUNT

2.2.1 The written account is included in this document together with a selection of photographs and appendix of documentary information.

### 2.3 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

2.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- a series of 35mm colour prints showing general views of the exterior of the building and its setting.
- a series of digital views of the exterior of the building, the interior of the building and specific internal details (e.g. roof structure) supplied on CD-ROM.

### 2.4 PROJECT ARCHIVE

2.4.1 The full archive of the desk-based assessment and Level 2 building survey has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 1991). The archive will be deposited within the County Record Office and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request.

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### 3. PREVIOUS WORK

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- 3.1 In 2002, a geophysical survey of the Roman fort and adjacent churchyard at Moresby found evidence of features such as the ramparts, possible barracks and bath house and outer ditches (HER 1009).
- 3.2 An archaeological evaluation on the site of Parton Brewery (HER 16079) undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit in 1997 revealed substantial foundations and part-standing walls, which included the remains of long cellars and water management features.
- 3.3 The site of Parton Brickworks and Coal Depot was first recorded by Denis Perriam in the 1980s. This work revealed that the site was first developed after 1815. A drift mine was cut into the base of the cliff in 1827; this later joined up with the Countess Pit at the top of the cliff, a mine sunk in 1832. The mine continued in use until 1863, but the large buildings on the site are shown on successive maps up until 1925. Oral evidence from local inhabitants at this time suggests that the large buildings were brickworks (HER 4690). Excavations on the site in 1997 by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit found evidence for wagon-ways and platforms for loading bays relating to the colliery, as well as the remains of some of the buildings on the site, which appeared to confirm that they functioned as brickworks<sup>3</sup>.
- 3.4 In 2005 a desk-based assessment was undertaken in relation to former saltpans located in the Sump Rock area of Parton (See Figure 7 for the location of Sump Rock). Saltpans at Parton are shown on a 17<sup>th</sup> century sketch of the village, although when the site was visited in 2005, no artificial pools were noted, however they may have been destroyed by the railway (HER 41707).
- 3.5 No archaeological work has previously been undertaken on Parton Methodist Chapel.

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<sup>3</sup> Hair, N and Cotton, J, 2000

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## 4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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- 4.1 In 1829, Parton (in Moresby Parish) is described by Parson and White as ‘*a considerable fishing village, lying on the sea shore. It is more ancient than Whitehaven, and the military have their route designated “to Parton” when Whitehaven is intended as their quarters. Coals were shipped here till about 40 years ago, but few of the present inhabitants have any recollection of the traffic. It had a commodious quay which was completely destroyed during the dreadful storms in January 1797, since which the harbour has been deserted by large vessels, and is now only occupied by a few fishing boats*’<sup>4</sup>. At this date, there was an Independent Meeting House and a Free School (built in 1818) in the village.
- 4.2 Carlisle Library has a sketch showing a panoramic view of Parton. This sketch is unfortunately undated and the artist is not known, however it does show some prominent buildings in the village (Figure 3). The hipped roof of a brewery building appears to be shown, along with a large building to the south which may represent the former brickworks and colliery at the end of Bank Yard Road. As the sketch does not appear to show the railway line, it may therefore date to the first half of the 19th century. This sketch does not appear to show the Methodist Chapel.
- 4.3 An 1840s watercolour showing Parton as seen from the south, clearly shows the mine buildings sitting prominently above the site where the Methodist Chapel stands today (Figure 4)<sup>5</sup>.
- 4.4 In the Cumberland Directory of 1847, Mannix and Whellan note that ‘*The Whitehaven Junction Railway skirts the village; and a little to the north is Lowca Foundry, in the adjoining parish of Harrington, where Messrs Tulk and Ley employ several hands in the manufactory of cast iron articles and steam engines etc*’. This directory also mentions how the parish of Moresby ‘*abounds with coal, and here is also a quarry of excellent freestone [sandstone]*’<sup>6</sup>
- 4.5 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 shows the buildings in the village at this date (Figure 5). At the northern end of the village was an endowed school, tannery, brewery (HER 16079) and an Independent Chapel. In the middle of the village was the Sun Inn, a Post Office and a further three public houses. The Whitehaven Junction Railway line runs to the west of the village hugging the coastline, complete with a small station at Parton. At the southern end of the village (at the end of what is now Bank Yard Road) was a large coal depot, with tramways which joined up with the main railway line. This may have stored coal from Lambhill Colliery (Countess Pit) located to the east of Parton, however there appears to have been a colliery and brickworks on this site in the early 19th century (HER 4690). A number of terraced properties are shown at the northern end of Bank Yard Road, along the main road into Parton from Parton Brow (these have now all gone). There are several properties shown on Bank Yard Road itself, although the Methodist Chapel is not shown on this map.

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<sup>4</sup> Parson and White, 1829, Page 229

<sup>5</sup> Hair, N and Cotton, J, 2000, Page 244

<sup>6</sup> Mannix and Whellan, 1847, Page 352

- 4.6 Writing in 1860, Whellan repeats Parson and White's description of Parton. He does, however, provide population statistics for each decade from 1801 to 1851. From these it is possible to note that the population of Parton doubled between 1801 (360) to 1851 (778)<sup>7</sup>. In 1860, apart from the Free School described above, Parton also had an infant's school and a girl's school of industry which was erected in 1837.
- 4.7 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, land to the west of Bank Yard Road had been developed for housing, and the chapel (marked as 'Church') and a Hall are now shown (Figure 6). The chapel at the northern end of the village is now shown labelled 'Chapel' rather than Independent Chapel as it is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5). On this map Lambhill Colliery (Countess' Pit) is described as 'disused'.
- 4.8 By 1901, the population of Parton had risen to approximately 1,480. One of the largest employers at this time was the Lowca Engineering Company which was located at Lowca, north of Parton. This company was described as one of the oldest engine works in the county [of Cumberland] having been established in 1799. In 1901, this firm employed around 250 workers<sup>8</sup>. T Bulmer & Co also note that many of the inhabitants of Parton were engaged in fishing, whilst others worked at the brewery. This directory mentions that the Wilson Memorial Sunday School was erected in 1876 and that the Congregational Chapel was built in 1861. The United Methodist Free Church is described as having accommodation for 200 worshippers, and is in the Whitehaven Circuit [a circuit is a defined area which is made up of local churches<sup>9</sup>].
- 4.9 By 1967, the coal depot appears to have been demolished, along with some of the terraced housing which previously occupied the western side of Main Street, just to the north of Bank Yard Road (Figure 7).
- 4.10 In 1962, Parton Methodist Church celebrated its centenary, and a pamphlet of the occasion is held at Whitehaven Record Office<sup>10</sup>. This document provides a date for the foundation of the chapel as 1862, although it is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map which was published around 1865 (Figure 4). Reminiscing in this publication, Reverend E C Urwin recalls how his father was superintendent of the Whitehaven Circuit of the United Methodist Free Churches '*which was absorbed in the Methodist Church of today [in] 1895-98*'<sup>11</sup>. He goes on to note that next door to the chapel was the Baptist Chapel, and that the Congregational Chapel was '*further along the street*'. This pamphlet includes a photograph of the interior of the chapel, which was presumably taken around the same time, i.e. 1962 (Plate 2). Another section of this pamphlet, written by Rev. Ernest Hardy, District Chairman in 1962, mentions how, generally, the 'United Methodist Church' was formed in 1907, and a further union took place in 1932 to form the 'Methodist Church'.

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<sup>7</sup> Whellan, W, 1860, Page 422

<sup>8</sup> Bulmer, T & Co, 1901, 604

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/christianity/subdivisions/methodist>

<sup>10</sup> WRO Ref: YD/FC/M/2/426

<sup>11</sup> Parton Methodist Church Centenary Celebrations, 1962, Page 3



**Figure 3** – Part of an undated sketch of the southern end of Parton. The hipped roof in mid-section may belong to the former brewery, whilst the large building to the right may be the former brickworks and colliery





**Figure 4** – 1840s watercolour of Parton mine complex

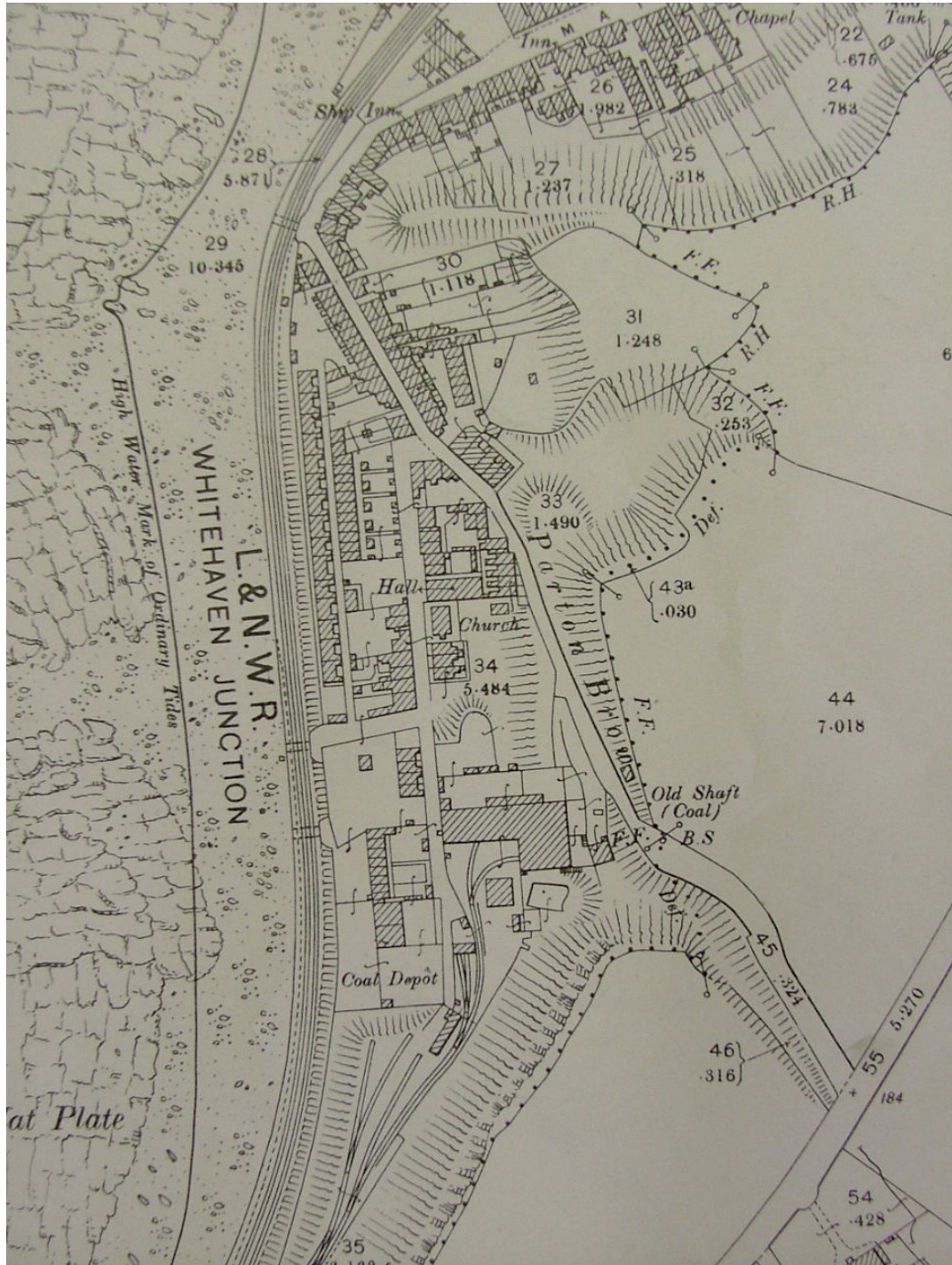
- 4.11 A bundle of letters at Whitehaven Record Office record how concerns were being expressed in the early 1970s about high ground against the eastern elevation (where the kitchen is located) causing dampness, as well as the possibility of children climbing onto the *'newly restored roof'* [of the kitchen]. To rectify this problem, negotiations were underway to acquire an extra piece of land which could be excavated to remove earth from against the kitchen wall. From these letters it would appear that the Roman Catholic Church owned land surrounding the Methodist Chapel<sup>12</sup>.
- 4.12 According to a local resident, Parton Methodist Church ceased to function as a place of worship in approximately 2004.

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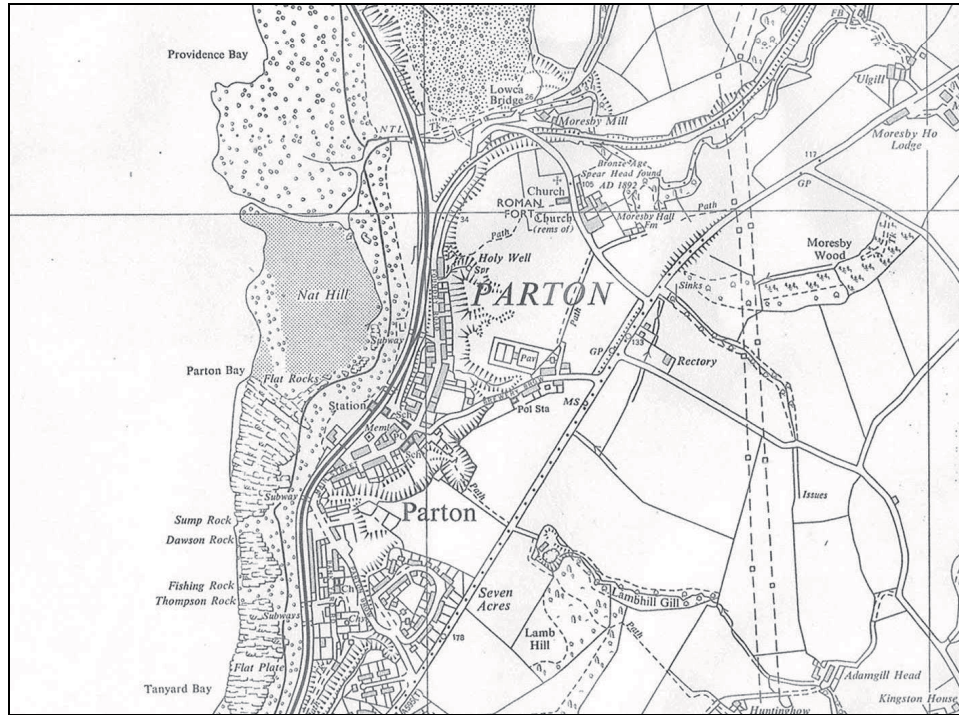
<sup>12</sup> WRO Ref: YD/FC/M/2/427



**Figure 5** – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (Scale 25” to 1 mile)



**Figure 6** – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Scale 25” to 1 mile)



**Figure 7** – 1967 Ordnance Survey map (Scale 6" to 1 mile)



**Plate 2** – Interior of chapel c.1962

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## 5. RESULTS

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### 5.1 THE EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL

- 5.1.1 Parton Methodist Chapel is a simple well proportioned single-storey building located on the eastern side of Bank Yard Road, orientated north-south (Figure 2). The chapel is enclosed by a roughly coursed masonry wall topped with iron railings on the western side (Plate 3), by the remains of a brick-built building on the northern side, the gable end of No.19 Eden Terrace on its south side and a modern block wall to the east. The chapel is accessed through a gateway on Bank Yard Road; this gateway consists of two large square pieces of sandstone with pyramidal tops for gateposts, an iron gate and an arched piece of iron over the top provides a hint of architectural detail (Plate 4).
- 5.1.2 The main body of the chapel measures approximately 11.40 metres in length by 8.30 metres in width. At the southern end is a small gabled porch which projects approximately 2.30 metres from the main body of the chapel, and measures *c.*2.20 metres wide. Against the eastern side of the porch is a modern brick-built lean-to which has a plastic corrugated roof (Plate 5). Although all of the exterior walls of the chapel are covered in cement render, it was possible to observe in the interior of this lean-to that the chapel is constructed of roughly coursed, squared sandstone masonry (Plate 6).
- 5.2.3 The chapel had a hipped roof laid in slate with ridge tiles. The gable of the porch has coping stones. Above the main doorway into the chapel is a sandstone inscription which reads: 'Methodist Free Church 1862' (Plate 7). As the chapel is not shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, then it is possible that this inscription came from an earlier chapel on another site. The porch way has a single window on its western elevation (Plate 4).
- 5.2.4 Both the west and east elevations of the chapel have two large windows (measuring *c.*1.20 metres wide), the surrounds of which consist of six pieces of dressed sandstone, although like the inscription, all the surrounds have been painted over (Plates 3 and 8). There is a further window at the northern end of the chapel (Plate 3). All of the window surrounds have at least one hook remaining, suggesting the former presence of external shutters. These large windows, placed in such a small structure, would have provided plenty of light for the congregation inside.
- 5.2.5 Set into the wall of the west elevation, located approximately half way up the elevation, are the remains of four iron fittings set in a row (Plate 9). One of these fittings remains *in-situ* on the east elevation. Given the proximity of these fittings to the windows it seems likely that they were used for securing the external shutters when open.
- 5.2.6 Against the east elevation at the north end of the chapel is a further brick-built extension (Plate 8). It would appear that this extension is not contemporary with the main body of the chapel as shown by one of its walls concealing part of a window jamb (Plate 10). There is a doorway in the south elevation of the extension, a small window in the east elevation located just below the eaves and a further window in the north elevation of the extension. The pitched roof is of corrugated sheeting.





**Plate 5** – Brick-built lean-to against eastern side of chapel porch



**Plate 6** – Interior of brick-built lean-to showing construction material of chapel



**Plate 7** – Inscription over main entrance to chapel



**Plate 8** – Eastern elevation of the chapel, with later extension shown to the right





**Plate 9** – Western elevation, one of four iron fittings set into the wall



**Plate 10** – Eastern elevation, showing wall of extension concealing part of the window jamb

## 5.2 THE CHAPEL INTERIOR

- 5.2.1 The interior of the chapel was accessed through the doorway in the porch. Upon entering the porch, four stone steps provide access to the main of the chapel. The right-hand side of these steps showed signs of wear from the feet of the congregation over decades of use (Plate 11).
- 5.2.2 The floor of the chapel is constructed of timber floorboards, and the level of the floor gradually decreases towards the northern end, where the pulpit is situated (Plate 12). Although the pews were no longer *in-situ*, scarring on the walls and the platforms for the pews provide evidence for eight rows on either side of the church (Plate 13).
- 5.2.3 Where the fairly modern timber cladding has been stripped away, the fabric of the chapel is revealed to show that the quality of the masonry for the interior of the chapel is inferior to that used for the exterior, being less evenly coursed and constructed of rubble masonry compared to the squared stonework observed in the brick lean-to (Plate 6). It is likely that as the interior was to be plastered there was no need to use the more expensive squared masonry.
- 5.2.4 On the northern interior wall is a marble memorial dedicated to Thomas C Bewsher, who died during the First World War in 1917 (Plate 14). This plaque also remembers Thomas Campbell, Alexander Munroe, James Nelson, Anthony Graham, James Mitchell, John T Nelson and Charles W Sanderson. A second plaque, located to the right of the pulpit (and shown on Plate 2), had been removed by the time of survey. There is a further memorial on the western interior wall which is dedicated to John Corlett, who died in 1937 (Plate 15).
- 5.2.5 At the northern end of the chapel interior, located underneath the window, is a small timber platform complete with steps (Plate 12). This was presumably the pulpit which in 1962 also had slender decorative balusters and a hand-rail (Plate 2), although these were not extant at the time of survey.
- 5.2.6 Parts of the rafters which form the hipped roof were visible in each corner of the chapel interior, as well in the middle of each elevation (See Plate 12). The edges of these timbers were chamfered which provides a hint of architectural detail. The ceiling was constructed of modern tiles, and where these tiles had fallen away, it was possible to observe that some modern insulation had been installed to the underneath of the roof slates.
- 5.2.7 The windows on the eastern and northern elevations, as well as the small window in the porch had been boarded over. The western windows were unboarded which allowed light to penetrate the chapel. When all the windows were unboarded the chapel would have been well supplied with natural light. All of the windows retained their velvet-like red curtains. The window casements on the eastern elevation appear to be fairly recent insertions as shown by the modern fittings, however the 12-pane western and northern windows appear to be much earlier in date if not original.
- 5.2.8 A doorway at the northern end of the chapel (east elevation) provides access to the brick-built extension which housed the kitchen and toilet.
- 5.2.9 The six lights hanging from the ceiling would appear to be, or are very similar to, those shown on the photograph of *c.*1962 (Plates 2 and 12).

- 5.2.10 On the photograph of c.1962 (Plate 2) a piece of decorative ironwork, complete with wooden hand-rail, can be observed separating the pews from the pulpit. There was no evidence for this feature at the time of survey.



**Plate 11** – Entrance into the chapel showing the stone steps



**Plate 12** – Interior of chapel showing timber flooring and pulpit at northern end



**Plate 13** – Interior of chapel showing platforms and scarring from former pews



**Plate 14** – Thomas Bewsher memorial



**Plate 15** – John Corlett memorial

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## 6. CONCLUSION

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- 6.1 Parton Methodist Chapel is a small, unassuming, yet functional building, which would have blended in with contemporary properties when it was constructed, although many of those have since been demolished, and is not immediately recognisable as having been a place of worship.
- 6.2 Brunskill notes how chapels of denominations such as Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists were designed around preaching<sup>13</sup>, and this can be observed at Parton, where the main focus of the chapel is the pulpit in the middle of the northern elevation. The gradually rising pews allowed the entire congregation to view the preacher easily.
- 6.3 These chapels tended to be very modest in their construction, often resembling houses rather than places of worship, although there are more ostentatious examples in towns compared to those in rural areas<sup>14</sup>. They can be regarded as being part of the vernacular tradition, with little in the way of architectural embellishment, although of course, many small churches in the Cumbrian countryside are very similar in appearance, for example St Kentigern's in Mungrisdale. Cost would have been a major factor in the construction of these chapels, the hipped roof of the chapel at Parton would presumably have been cheaper to erect than a gabled version, as less masonry would have been required.
- 6.4 The inscription over the porch doorway and the centenary pamphlet produced in 1962, suggest a date of construction as 1862. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map for this part of Cumbria was undated, although they are generally regarded as having been produced c.1865. This suggests that there may have been an earlier chapel in Parton, from which the inscription was removed, or that the present chapel was being constructed around the date of the Ordnance Survey. The centenary pamphlet does however confirm that there has been a Methodist association with Parton for around 140 years.
- 6.5 Methodism has its roots in 18th century Anglicanism. It's founder, John Wesley, began preaching in fields to working class men and women in 1739<sup>15</sup>, and the association between Methodism and the working classes continued well into the 19th century. Wesley visited Cumbria many times, and according to Burgess, Whitehaven was one of his favourite places in Cumberland, perhaps because he sailed to Ireland and the Isle of Man from there<sup>16</sup>. Industrialisation and consequently increased population levels during the early part of the 19th century allowed Methodists to freely recruit<sup>17</sup>. As mentioned in 4.6 above, the population of Parton had doubled in the first half of the 19th century, only to double again by 1901 (See 4.8), and a comparison of Figures 5 and 6, shows the increase in housing in the village particularly at the southern end where the Methodist Chapel is located. Industry also became prominent

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<sup>13</sup> Brunskill, R.W, 2002, Page 131

<sup>14</sup> Newman, R *et al*, 2001, Page 33

<sup>15</sup> [www.thisischurch.com/christianinfo/methodism.html](http://www.thisischurch.com/christianinfo/methodism.html)

<sup>16</sup> Burgess, J, 1980, Page 1

<sup>17</sup> Burgess, J, 1980, Page 149

in the village during the 19th century, and it may be no coincidence that a Methodist Chapel was founded during this period.

- 6.6 Both the brick-built extensions are later additions. The lean-to beside the porch may have been constructed simply to act as a store, whilst the extension at the northern end was presumably built to house the kitchen and toilet. This extension was certainly in existence in the early 1970s, when concerns were being expressed about dampness from the earthen bank (See 4.11).

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## 8. APPENDIX

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**CRO = Carlisle Record Office**

**CL = Carlisle Library**

**WRO = Whitehaven Record Office**

**HER = Historic Environment Record (Based at Kendal)**

### Maps

First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (25" to 1 mile), CRO

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (25" to 1 mile), CRO

1967 Ordnance Survey map (Scale 6" to 1 mile)

### Documents

*United Methodist Free Church Parton – Minute Book 1905 – c.1956*, WRO Ref. YD/FCM 4/466

*Parton Register of Baptisms 1888-1979*, WRO Ref. YD/FCM 2/428

*Parton Methodist Church Centenary Celebrations pamphlet*, WRO Ref. YD/FC/M/2/426

*Class Register Parton Sunday School 1913, Class 2H*, WRO Ref. YD/FC/M/2/424

*Letters from St Nicholas Chambers, Whitehaven to Rev W G Teague, The Manse, Lowther St, Whitehaven, dated 24<sup>th</sup> June 1948, Re – the sale of freehold of the premises [Parton Methodist Chapel] for £60*, WRO Ref. YDFCM 2/425

*Letters dated 1969 and 1970 regarding the replacement of slate on the roof of Parton Methodist Chapel*, WRO Ref. YD/FC/M/2/427

Parton Colliery and Brickworks, HER 4690, Grid Ref: E297800 N520500

Parton Brewery, HER 16079, Grid Ref: E298020 N520530

Parton Salt pans, HER 41707, Grid Ref: E297700 N520400

Parton Methodist Chapel, HER 40766, Grid Ref: E297820 N520270