
NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
BUILDING RECORDING
PROJECT AT
GATEHEAD CHAPEL
GARRIGILL
ALSTON
CUMBRIA**

**FOR
Kenneth Griffin**

**NY 7458 4117
Planning Application Ref:
3/06/0753**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned by Kenneth Griffin to undertake a Level 2 archaeological building recording project at Gatehead Chapel, Garrigill, Alston, Cumbria (NY7458 4117), prior to its conversion into two holiday apartments.

The survey revealed that the present Primitive Methodist Chapel at Gatehead has a date stone of 1885; however, this building appears to have replaced at least one earlier structure which dated to 1825, although documentary evidence suggests there may have been a further rebuilding of the chapel in the mid-nineteenth century. The present chapel appears to be all of one construction phase.

The interior of the chapel still retained its curving pews, preacher's desk and organ, although the school room to the rear of the chapel retained little in the way of fixtures and fittings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Kenneth Griffin for commissioning the project.

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 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 Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Frank Giocco.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In December 2006, North Pennines Archaeology Limited were commissioned Kenneth Griffin to undertake an archaeological building recording project of Gatehead Chapel, Garrigill, Alston, Cumbria (NY 7458 4117) (Figure 1) prior to its conversion into two holiday apartments (Planning Application Reference No. 3/06/0753).
- 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*¹.
- 1.1.3 Gatehead Chapel is a Primitive Methodist Chapel with a date stone of 1885, although it may have earlier origins. The interior fixtures and fittings date to the late 19th or early 20th century. The chapel is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (Ref No.19561).
- 1.1.4 The survey was carried out on 19th December 2006 by Fiona Wooler.

¹ Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice, 2006, English Heritage

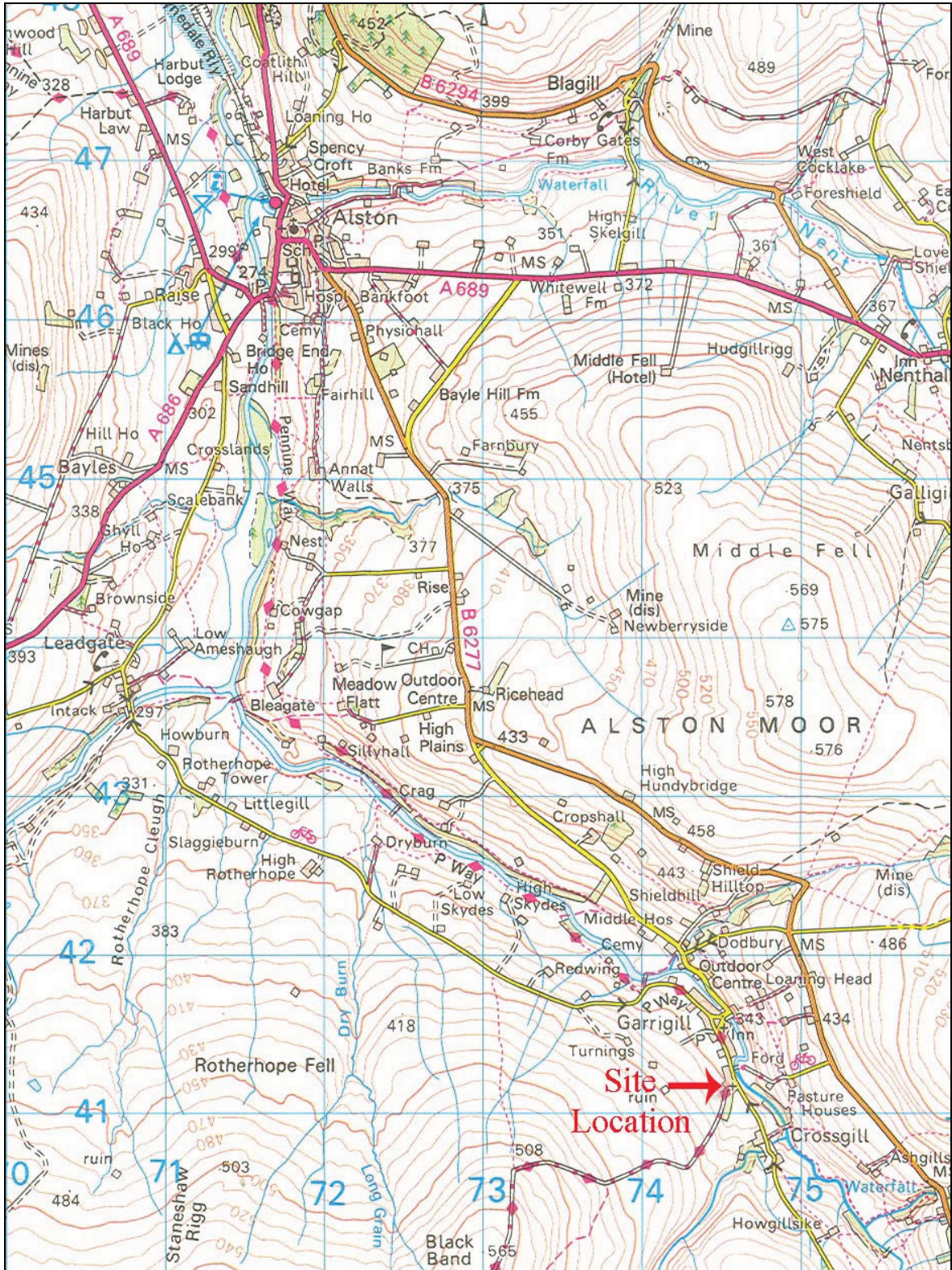


Figure 1 – Site Location. Reproduced from Landranger ® 1:50 000 scale by permissions of Ordnance Survey® on behalf of the Controller of Her Majesty’s Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright (1997). All rights reserved. Licence number WL6488

1.2 SITE LOCATION

- 1.2.1 The village of Garrigill is located five and a half kilometres south-east of the market town of Alston (Figure 1), in a valley beside the River South Tyne. Although the village is located at a height of approximately 340 metres above sea level, the fells to the east, such as Flinty Fell and Alston Moor, rise steeply to a height of 614 and 578 metres above mean sea level respectively, whilst Rotherhope Fell to the west rises at a gentler gradient to a height of 596 metres.
- 1.2.2 Gatehead Chapel is situated at the southern end of the village of Garrigill to the west of the road which continues southwards to Tynehead. The rough track immediately in front of the chapel forms part of the Pennine Way which continues south-westwards over Skirwith Fell and towards the Eden Valley. The chapel forms part of a row of houses fronting the track (Plate 1).
- 1.2.3 Gatehead Chapel is not to be confused with the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel (HER 19560) which is located at the north end of Garrigill on the road from Alston (See Figure 2). There was also an Independent Chapel at Garrigill in the nineteenth century, located to the north-west near High Redwing, as well as a Church (chapel of ease) and graveyard at the centre of the village, south of the village green (Figure 2).



Plate 1 – Gatehead Chapel as seen from the north



Figure 2 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1861 (6 inch to one mile scale)

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 THE BUILDING SURVEY

2.1.1 The survey consists of three basic elements:

- A written account, which includes information derived from documentary research.
- A measured survey with accompanying architects drawings.
- 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, drawings and appendix of documentary information.

2.3 THE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

2.3.1 The photographic archive consists of the following:

- 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 2nd 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.

3. PREVIOUS WORK

- 3.1 Gatehead Chapel at Garrigill was included in *Nonconformist Chapels and Meeting Houses within the Cumbria Section of the Northern Pennine AONB*, a survey commissioned by Cumbria County Council and undertaken by Peter Ryder between December 1999 and January 2000². This provides a brief description of the building as well as dating evidence. A ground plan of the chapel, showing the layout of the pews in the chapel interior was also included and this is reproduced in the Appendix of this report.
- 3.2 In December 2005 the chapel was visited again by Peter Ryder for inclusion within a short report entitled *Three Northern Pennine Methodist Chapels*³. The other two chapels included are both in Weardale, and consequently details of these are not held by Cumbria County Council Historic Environment Service. This report provides more detail of the buildings form and fabric along with a description of cartographic (map) evidence.

² Ryder, P.F, 2000

³ Ryder, P.F, 2005

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- 4.1 According to Forrest, John Wesley visited Alston Moor in 1748 and preached at Nenthead and Alston, although there is no record of him preaching at Garrigill⁴. The first ‘society’ of Methodists is believed to have begun at Tynehead in 1749, and by 1765 meetings were being held at Loaning Head, just to the east of Garrigill (Figure 2). Around 1790, a chapel was constructed at Low Houses, Beldy, north of the village⁵.
- 4.2 By the 1800s the population of Garrigill and the surrounding area appear to have embraced Methodism. The community of Wesleyans at Tynehead built a chapel and schoolroom around 1823, the Primitives erected a chapel at Gatehead in 1825, and the chapel at Beldy, now known as the North Chapel, was rebuilt in 1859⁶. At Gatehead, the 1825 chapel was too small by the time it was opened and overflow services has to be held in adjacent cottages⁷.
- 4.3 Alston was the most famous Cumbria Primitive circuit and from 1823 preachers came to Garrigill, Nenthead and Alston via Weardale. In 1842 there were 55 Primitive members in Garrigill, 70 at Nenthead and 67 at Alston⁸.
- 4.4 Writing in 1829, Parson and White note that in Garrigill there were three chapels, belonging to the Independent, the Wesleyans and the Primitives, as well as the Chapel of Ease ‘*at which the marriage, baptism and burial services are performed without extra fees*’. It appears, however, that the vicar of Alston only officiated at the Chapel of Ease on every third Sunday morning, ‘*so that the inhabitants have ample opportunity for becoming dissenters*’⁹.
- 4.5 In 1860, Whellan describes how the inhabitants of Garrigill Chapelry are ‘*exclusively engaged in mining activities. The district is very mountainous and the climate too cold for agricultural purposes*’. He notes that there was no resident clergyman at Garrigill until 1851, when Rev. G Monkhouse was appointed¹⁰. From this date, services were being held at the Church twice every Sunday, compared to the once a month described by Parson and White in 1829.
- 4.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (25 inch to one mile scale) shows a Primitive Methodist Chapel at the southern end of the village, where the present chapel stands today (Figure 3). This presumably is the chapel referred to in Bulmer’s Directory of Cumberland of 1901, which notes that the Primitive Methodist Chapel was constructed in 1856 ‘*upon the site of an older one, and will accommodate 400 worshippers*’¹¹. This building appears to be different from the present structure, as its long axis is parallel to the track.

⁴ Forrest, A, c.1970, Page 238

⁵ *Ibid*, Page 238

⁶ *Ibid*, Page 239

⁷ Burgess, J, 1980, Page 105

⁸ *Ibid*, Page 105

⁹ Parson and White, 1829, Page 460

¹⁰ Whellan, W, 1860, Page 516

¹¹ T Bulmer, 1901, Page 326

- 4.7 By the publication of the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899, the orientation of the chapel has changed, so that the short axis complete with porch, is now facing the track (Figure 4). Clearly, there is some discrepancy between Bulmer's directory of 1901, referred to above, which mentions a chapel of 1856 and a rebuilding by that date which is shown on the Second Edition OS map. It may simply be that Bulmer's directory was copying earlier information.
- 4.8 According to Forrester, in the early part of the twentieth century oral history recalls that there were two Wesleyan chapels, North Chapel and services held in a house at Tynehead. There were also two Primitive Methodist chapels, Gatehead Chapel and Waterfall Cottage, Ashgill. Speaking of his youth, Harry Armstrong remembers attending Sunday school at Gatehead Chapel, and then at 1pm attending the Sunday school at Waterfall Cottage. This was followed by a service at 2pm when a preacher came to the house at Ashgill, and at 6pm he went back to Gatehead Chapel for another service¹². Other local residents interviewed by Forrester remember a new organ being installed at Gatehead Chapel in 1896, when the chapel was packed with worshippers. At this time the chapel choir consisted of mainly women, although when the mines closed the choir ceased to exist as people began to leave the area in the early 1900s. When Tynehead Chapel closed around 1934, the organ from there went to Gatehead Chapel¹³.
- 4.9 Gatehead Chapel was still being used as a place of worship in 2005 when it was surveyed by Peter Ryder. At this point the congregation numbered around 10¹⁴.

¹² Forrester, A, c.1970, Page 243

¹³ *Ibid*, Page 244

¹⁴ Ryder, P.F, 2005

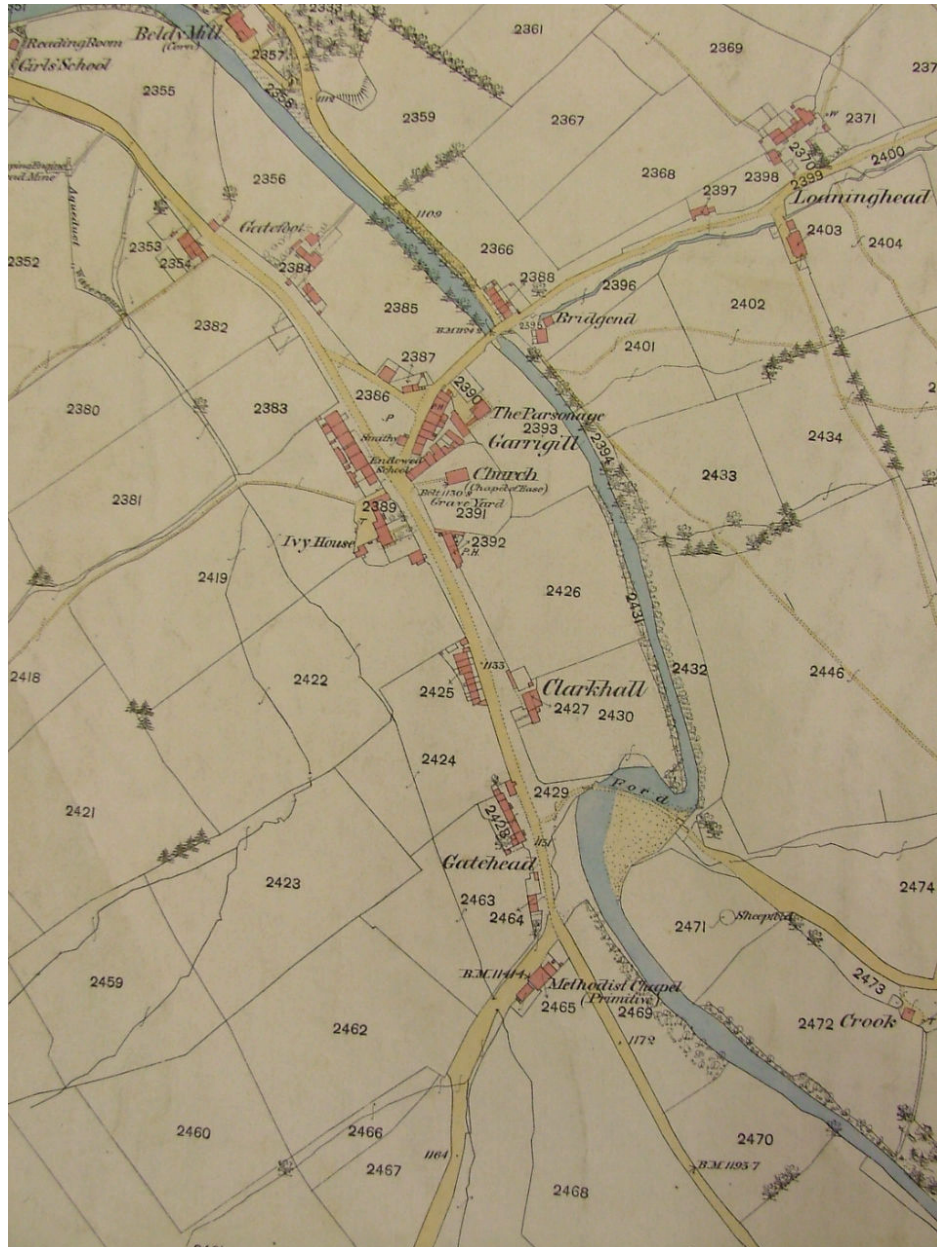


Figure 3 – First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (25 inch to one mile)

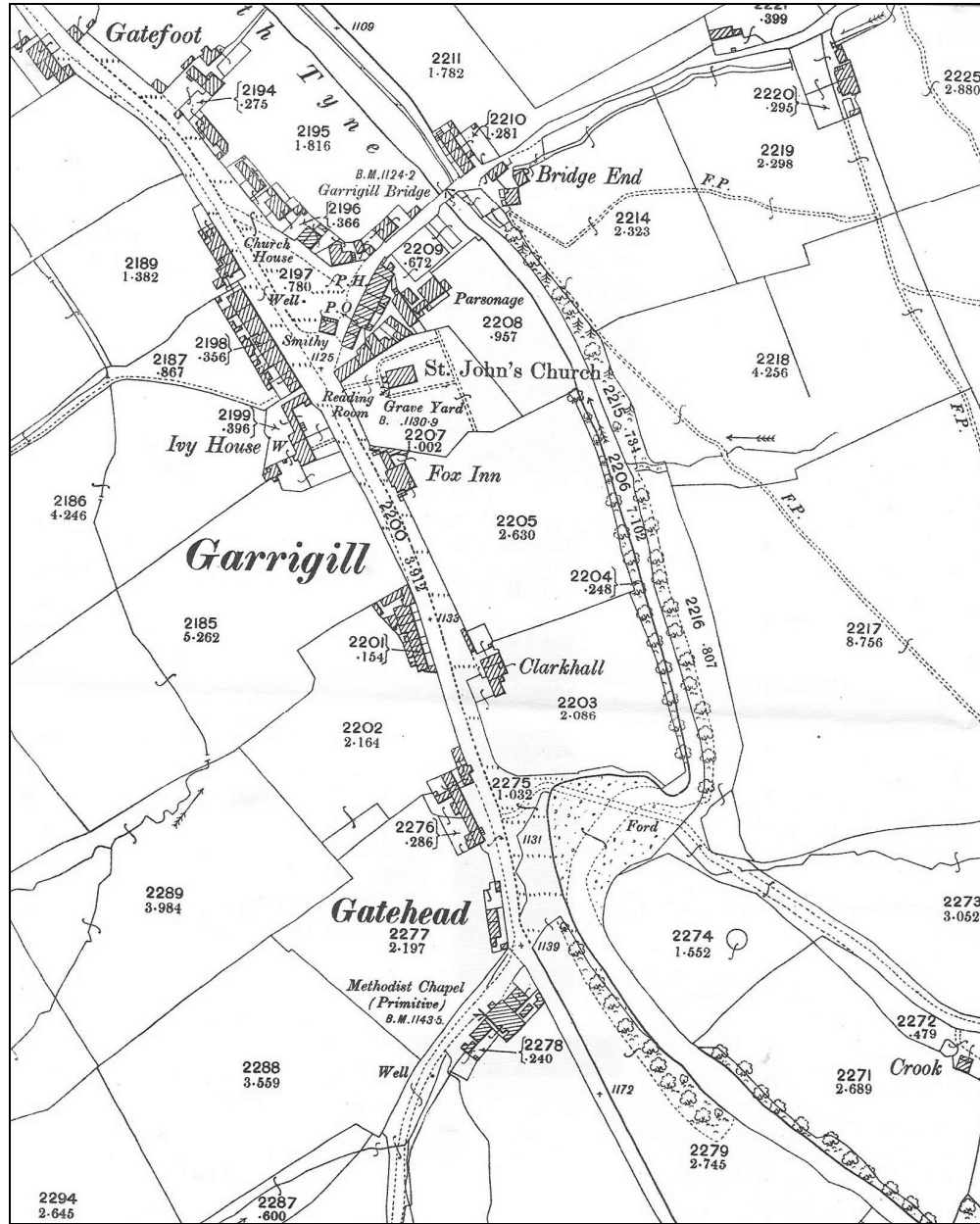


Figure 4 – Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (25 inch to one mile)

5. RESULTS

5.1 THE CHAPEL EXTERIOR

- 5.1.1 The main body of Gatehead Chapel is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 14 metres in length by 12 metres in width externally and is constructed of coursed and squared limestone, bonded with cement mortar. The quoins consist of alternating long and short blocks of squared and dressed masonry (Plate 2). The roof is laid in Welsh slate with ceramic ridge tiles. There is a chimney on the southern end of the roof and two iron ventilation flues along the ridge (Plate 3).
- 5.1.2 On the north-west facing elevation is a gabled porch with a central doorway with arched head (Plate 4). Like the quoins, the jambs of the doorway consist of alternating long and short blocks of dressed masonry. Four steps up provide access to the doorway. On either side of the porch are windows with similar arched heads to that of the main doorway (Plate 5). Stone supports for the guttering remain *in-situ*, although not all of the guttering itself is present; the down pipes do, however, still survive either side of the porch (Plate 5).
- 5.1.3 On each side of the porch, in the main frontage, is a large window with a further pair above the porch itself (Plate 2 and Figure 5). These arched windows have dressed rectangular pieces of what appears to be sandstone masonry which make up the surround, with a 'keystone' and 'imposts' where the arches terminate which provides architectural detail to the main façade. The window frames are wooden.
- 5.1.4 Above the central pair of windows on the north-western elevation, close to the apex of the gable, is a stone inscription 'PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL 1885' (Plate 6).



Plate 2 – North-west elevation of Gatehead Chapel



Plate 3 – Gatehead Chapel as seen from the south-west



Plate 4 – Porch doorway, north-west elevation



Plate 5 – South-west facing elevation of porch



Plate 6 – Inscription, north-west elevation

- 5.1.5 The south-west elevation (Figure 5) of the chapel was largely obscured by the cottage next door, although there is an alleyway which divides the two (Plate 7). This elevation (which unlike the main façade has been rendered) has four large arched-head windows, although the arches are the same as those over the doorway and the windows in the porch, and not like those of the windows in the main façade facing the track, suggesting that there was no need for architectural detail on an elevation which was not going to be seen from the road or village. Stone supports for the guttering remain *in-situ* all along this elevation at eaves level. The alleyway between this elevation and the property next door provides access to the school room at the rear of the chapel and to the two outbuildings (Figure 7).
- 5.1.6 The north-east elevation of the chapel is also largely obscured, this time by an adjoining cottage (Plate 8 and Figure 6). There would only appear to have been one window in this elevation, at the southern end, which is the same as those observed on the south-west elevation. As with the south-west elevation, the north-eastern wall has been cement rendered.
- 5.1.7 The south-east elevation faces into a field behind the chapel (Plate 9). Against this elevation is the school room and outbuildings, both of which have pitched roofs of Welsh slate. The pitch of the roof for the school room appears to be quite high, and to prevent the line of this roof projecting from the main body of the chapel, the easterly section has been ‘cut off’ to fit in with the roof of the chapel (Plate 10). Plate 10 also shows the relationship between the main chapel and the adjoining cottage, with the roof of the cottage built into that of the chapel. Although on first appearance this would suggest that the cottage was constructed after the chapel, this may not necessarily be the case, as the cottage could have been re-roofed at the time of the chapel’s construction. What is exposed of the main elevation of the chapel has been rendered, although the south-west elevations of the school room and outbuildings have remained untouched (Plate 9). There are three square windows in the south-east elevation of the school room and the stone supports for the guttering remain. The smaller outbuildings to the south-west of the school room have no features in the south-east elevation.
- 5.1.8 Access to the outbuildings and the school room at the rear of the chapel is down the alleyway to the side (Plate 11 and Figure 7). The outbuildings consist of two separate rooms, one presumably a store and the other a toilet. Above the doorway into the school room is a small doorway which provides access into the roof space above (Plate 12). This was presumably used for storage and may indicate why the pitch of the roof appears steep, to allow more space.
- 5.1.9 Just to the left of the doorway into the school room were two holes in the wall of the main chapel structure (Plates 13 and 14). One of these has been blocked-up (Plate 13) and the other, set higher up in the wall, has an iron casing (Plate 14). These may relate to a flue for the boiler which was observed below the floor of the school room (See 5.2.9) and connect to the chimney located at the apex of the south-east elevation (Figure 6).



Plate 7 – South-west elevation



Plate 8 – North-east elevation, largely obscured by the adjoining cottage



Plate 9 – South-east elevation showing the school room and outbuilding to the rear of the chapel



Plate 10 – Join of the roofs of the main chapel, the school room (left) and the adjoining cottage (right)



Plate 11 – Alleyway down side of chapel provides access to outbuildings and school room



Plate 12 – Doorway to attic space above school room

**Plate 13** – Blocked hole, south-east elevation**Plate 14** – Iron casing, south-east elevation

5.2 THE CHAPEL INTERIOR

- 5.2.1 The main interior of the chapel could be accessed via the main entrance in the porch, or through the school room to the rear (Figure 7). Upon entering from the main doors (Plate 15) in the porch, entrance was through a further set of doors, at which point a lobby provides access into the main body of the chapel either to the left or the right, each side having its own set of doors (Plate 16). The wooden partition which makes up the lobby has a square window to provide light. This partition itself presumably acted as a protection against the wind and prevented draughts blowing into the chapel.
- 5.2.2 The interior of the chapel still retains its wooden pews which are laid out in curves facing the preacher's reading desk and organ which are set on a platform at the southern end of the chapel (Plates 17 and 18). The floor level decreases from the back of the chapel towards the front where the reading desk and organ are situated, this is reminiscent of the floor at the recently recorded Parton Methodist Chapel near Whitehaven, where the congregation would have sat on pews which decreased in height from the back towards the front where the preacher would stand¹⁵, emphasising the importance of the readings compared to the altar of the established church.
- 5.2.3 The ends of the pews are numbered up to 36. It seems difficult to imagine how these pews, however, could have seated 400 worshippers, which is described by Bulmer & Co in 1901, when they note that the chapel had been rebuilt in 1856 to accommodate that size of congregation (See 4.6). It is possible, of course, that the present pews do not date to that period.

¹⁵ Wooler, F, 2006



Plate 15 – Interior of porch showing inside of main doors



Plate 16 – Doors into main body of chapel from lobby (RH side)



Plate 17 – Interior of chapel showing curved pews, preacher's reading desk and organ



Plate 18 – Pews as seen from platform at southern end of chapel, showing entrance lobby with window in background

- 5.2.4 The organ is situated at the centre of the platform at the southern end of the chapel, behind the preacher's desk (Plate 19 and Figure 7). The organ itself is contained within wooden panels, with the silver pipes arranged decoratively at the top. The keyboards remain *in-situ* and there is a small brass plaque fixed just above the upper keyboard which reads 'Rebuilt Nelson and Co, Durham' (Plate 20).
- 5.2.5 The preacher's reading desk is also central to the main body of the chapel, set behind a decorative wooden panelled surround. Either side of the desk is a small flight of steps which allow access onto the platform from the main floor where the pews are located. A hand-rail up the steps and long the edges of the platform is supported by decorative balusters (Plate 17). In front of the reading desk at ground level there is a communion rail which is supported by decorative cast-iron bars. The raised platform of the communion area, and the steps either side of the reading desk are still carpeted, and gripper rods running down the lengths of the pews indicate that the aisles were also once laid with carpet along with the main platform itself.
- 5.2.6 Located on the southern interior wall of the chapel, either side of the organ, are two painted boards in wooden frames which read 'Give to the Lord the Glory due to his Name' (LH side) and 'Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness' (RH side) (Plate 17).
- 5.2.7 The ceiling of the chapel is of timber cladding which curves to meet the longer walls. At the centre of the ceiling are two metal star shaped ventilators (Plate 21) which presumably correspond to the iron ventilation flues observed on the ridge line of the roof (Plate 3). The timber cladding is supported by thin 'ribs' which terminate on each long wall in decorative timber 'corbels' (Plate 22).
- 5.2.8 Internally, the windows have ornamental surrounds, parts of which have at some point been painted in bright greens and yellows (Plate 23).
- 5.2.9 To the left of the organ is a doorway which provides access, down some steps, into the school room. There were few features of note within the school room except for a stone fire surround in the north-western wall. The south-eastern internal wall was observed to be very damp at the time of survey. Set in the floor close to the doorway which provides access to the exterior of the chapel, was a hatch with an iron ring and iron hinges (Plate 24). This hatch gives access to a small cellar, although it was not possible to access the cellar due to the amount of debris deposited there. It was just possible, however using the digital camera to take some photographs of what the purpose of the cellar may have been. From the photographs it was possible to observe that some of the cellar walls were constructed of brick, that there were some piles of coal still *in-situ* and, what appeared to be, a boiler remained (Plates 25 and 26). The boiler had a suppliers label on its top which read: Santon Ltd, possibly of Newport



Plate 19 – The organ, centre of the platform at south end of chapel



Plate 20 – Detail of organ keyboards

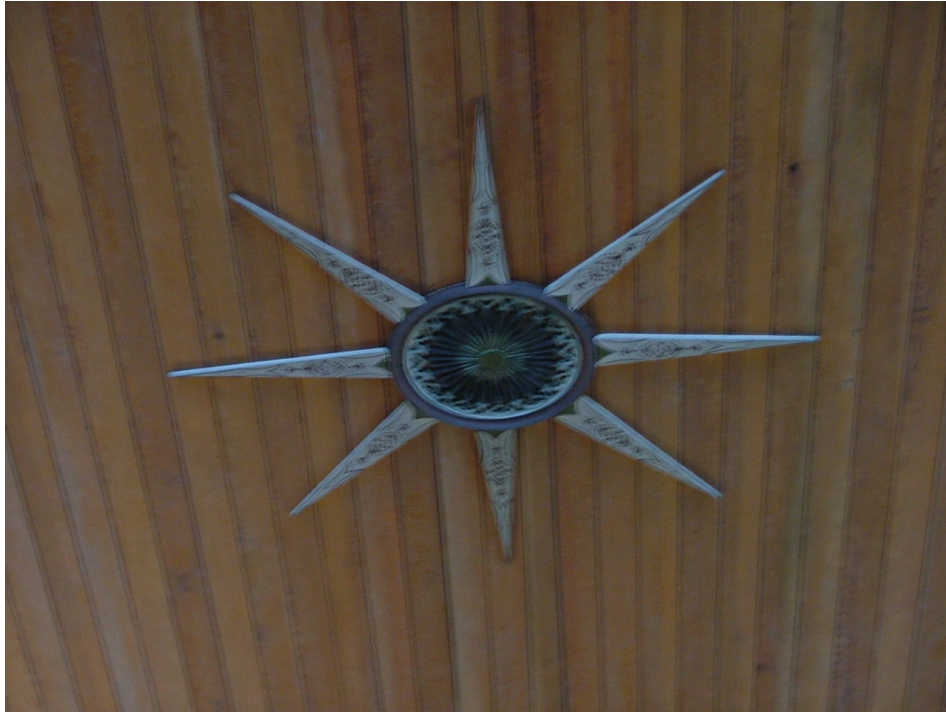


Plate 21 – Star shaped ventilator, ceiling of chapel



Plate 22 – Detail of timber ceiling



Plate 23 – Detail of decorative window surrounds



Plate 24 – Hatch in floor of school room provides access to boiler



Plate 25 – Boiler Cellar beneath school room



Plate 26 – Brick walls in the cellar and top of boiler

6. CONCLUSION

- 6.1 Gatehead Chapel at Garrigill is a well-proportioned building that appears to have been constructed in a single phase. The school room to the rear, although built against the south-east elevation of the main chapel, is presumably of the same date; a construction break between the school room and the chapel on the north-east elevation was not obvious due to the render.
- 6.2 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (Figure 3) shows a building marked as Methodist Chapel (Primitive) but its alignment is different to the structure that stands today. On this map the chapel is shown orientated north-east, south-west with a small property against its north-east elevation and a further property to the south-west, with a gap in between. This may be the chapel referred to in T Bulmer & Co's, *History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland*, 1901, in which it is noted that '*the chapel of the Primitive Methodists was built in 1856, upon the site of an older one and will accommodate 400 worshippers*'¹⁶.
- 6.3 The Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (Figure 4) also shows a building marked Methodist Chapel (Primitive) but the orientation of this structure is different to that shown on the First Edition map. In this case the chapel is shown aligned north-west, south-east with a small porch shown on its north-western elevation. A further property has been constructed to the north-east along with outbuildings to the south-east. This map clearly shows the layout as it appears today with the alleyway between the chapel and the property to the south-west and the school room and outbuildings. Consequently, it is possible to suggest that the chapel was rebuilt in 1885 as shown by the date stone on the north-west elevation (Plate 6). What is slightly confusing is why Bulmer's Directory of 1901 referred to above does not mention a further rebuilding in 1885.
- 6.4 What this evidence suggests therefore, is that there appears to have been three chapels on the site since the early part of the nineteenth century; the first constructed in 1825, which according to Burgess was too small by the time it was constructed and overflow services had to be held elsewhere¹⁷, a second in 1856¹⁸, and a third in 1885 as shown by the Second Edition OS map and the date stone. There was no evidence for any earlier chapels within the fabric of the present structure.
- 6.5 Methodism in its various forms grew to become the second religions organisation and, according to Burgess, arguably the most widely influential in nineteenth century Cumbria¹⁹. Factors such as industrial and mining developments along with population increases and movement allowed this denomination to flourish. Primitive Methodists often referred to as 'Ranters' were a group which broke away from Wesleyan Methodism in 1810. They appealed to the working classes, and consequently they had great success in the lead-mining districts such as Alston Moor²⁰. Their early chapels may have been fairly basic, with little architectural detail, but Ryder notes that there

¹⁶ T Bulmer & Co, 1901, Page 326

¹⁷ Burgess, J, 1980, Page 105

¹⁸ T Bulmer & Co, 1901, Page 326

¹⁹ Burgess, J, 1980, Page 1

²⁰ Ryder, P.F, 2000, Page 4

was a 'softening of the old ways' (an expression used by Burgess in his interpretation of one family's observations of the time²¹) during the 1880s in which the chapels became more elaborate²². This may be reflected in the interior of Gatehead Chapel with its decorative window surrounds, timber ceiling with ornamentation and the detail shown in the communion rail and balusters of the platform and reading desk. It is not known, however, if the interior of the chapel dates to the rebuilding in 1885, although Ryder does suggest that the fixtures and fittings do appear to be late 19th or early 20th century in date²³.

²¹ Burgess, J, 1980, Page 106

²² Ryder, P.F, 2000, Page 5

²³ *Ibid*, Page 15

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8. APPENDIX 1

CL = Carlisle Library

Maps

First Edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1865 (6 inch to one mile) (CL)

First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1859 (25 inch to one mile) (CL)

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1899 (25 inch to one mile) (CL)

Histories and Directories

Parson and White, Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1829

'Garrigill Chapelry forms the southern portion of the parish, it contains the village of Garrigill-Gate, distant four miles S by E of Alston, where are situated three chapels belonging to the Independents, Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, also a Chapel of Ease at which marriage, baptism and burial services are performed, without extra fees. The vicar or curate of Alston officiates here only on every third Sunday morning, so that the inhabitants have ample opportunity for becoming dissenters. The London Lead Company give employment to most of the residents. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held here on the third Friday in May, and first Friday in September'.

Mannix and Whellan 1847 Cumberland Directory

'The chapel of ease at Garrigill, formerly called Gerrard's Gill is annexed to the vicarage. The ancient chapel was on the west bank of the Tyne. In 1215 "the advowson of the church of Alderstone with the chapel of Gerarde-gill2, was confirmed by king John to the prior and convent of Hexham. The present chapel, built about 60 years ago, is a plain edifice. For a long time these was divine service here only on every third Sunday morning, but now the curate of Alston officiates at this chapel on every Sunday afternoon. In the parish [of Alston] are thirteen dissenting chapels, of which four are in the town of Alston, viz., the Independent, built in the year 1804, and rebuilt on a larger scale in 1845, and now under the ministry of the Rev. Jonathan Harper. The Wesleyan, built in 1797 and enlarged in 1825 and the Primitive Methodist chapels and the Friends Meeting House. The Rev. Harper officiates at another chapel in Garrigill-gate, where the Wesleyans and Ranters [Primitives] each have a chapel'.

History and Topography of Cumberland and Westmorland, W Whellan, 1860

Garrigill chapelry, sometimes written Garrowgill and Garragil, ancient name Gerrard's Gill, is bounded on the south by the river Tyne, on the south-west by Cross Fell, on the west by Cash Burn and Shield Waters, on the north-west by Black Burn, on the north by Natrass Gill and Flowedge, on the north-east by Middle Fell, east by Flinty Fell and south-east by Crook Burn. The scenery in this chapelry is very picturesque – there is here everything which constitutes fine scenery, viz., hill and dale, wood and water, rocks and waterfalls'.

The area of Garrigill is returned with that of Alston parish; its rateable value is £2,660 11s 8d. The population in 1801 was 1,120; in 1811, it was returned with Alston; in 1821, it was 1,288; in 1831, 1,614; in 1841, 1,474; and in 1851, 1,443, who, with the exception of about 400,

resident in the village of Garrigill Gate are scattered over the chapelry, the houses being spread over an extent of country nine miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The inhabitants are exclusively engaged in mining operations. The district is very mountainous, and the climate too cold for agricultural purposes'.

History, Topography and Directory of Cumberland, T Bulmer & Co, 1901

Garrigill, sometimes written Garrowgill and Garragill, is a corruption of Gerrard's Gill, the name by which it was known in former times'.

'Limestone is abundant, and the soil better adapted for pasturage than tillage. The inhabitants are engaged in mining and kindred operations'.

'The Wesleyan Chapel was rebuilt by subscription in 1859, the stone being laid by R W Bainbridge. The cost of its erection was about £600. Its interior has since that time been greatly improved, and an organ added at a cost of £200. The chapel of the Primitive Methodists was built in 1856, upon the site of an older one, and will accommodate 400 worshippers. The Congregationalists have also a place of worship here, erected in 1662. It formerly belonged to the Presbyterian body, and is endowed with an estate of land'.

9. APPENDIX 2: Additional Figures
