

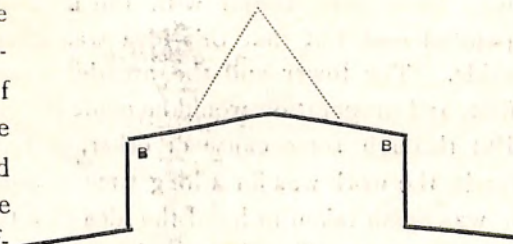


CAPITAL (NOW BASE) OF NORMAN PILLAR.

done with but small regard for architectural proprieties; for some stones that had been *capitals* of pillars in the earlier Church were used as *bases* of pillars in the new one. An interesting illustration of this may easily be seen. The basal stone of each of the two columns nearest the porch was, without doubt, originally a capital.

Second Thus a second Norman Church was reared, and probably on the site on which the earlier one had stood. That Church too was in large part pulled down, and re-built.

On the east side of the tower, under the clock, there is plain evidence of a roof whose pitch was quite different from that of the present roof. The height and degree of the angle of that former roof are at once seen. And now one fact is self-evident,—



the high-pitched roof must have existed before the clerestory was built. Let the dark line represent the roof in its present form, B the clerestory, and the dotted lines the pitch of the original roof. It is evident that those lines, if continued, would cut through the clerestory. So that there must have been a considerable re-building of the Church since the period of the high-pitched roof. We may here quote the words of an able architect:—

"We naturally look for any indication of a difference in the character of the architecture of the clerestory and that of the arcade and tower; and here we find unmistakable evidence. In the clerestory we have square-headed windows and the general characteristics of the "Perpendicular" style in its latest form, and if the arcades below were of the same date we should expect to find the depressed four-centred arch peculiar to this style; but they are simple pointed arches, indicating the probability of their belonging to a somewhat earlier time. Turning to the tower we find similar evidence. The windows and internal tower-arch are pointed, indicating a reminiscence of our earlier style. About a hundred years, or perhaps less, I take to be the difference between the earlier and the later work."*

Another explanation has been given of the difference between the age of the tower and arcades and the age of clerestory and aisles. The architect whose words have been quoted suggests that the Church may have been begun with the idea of having a pointed roof, but that this idea was afterwards laid aside. The tower and the arcades would be built first, and preparation would be made for the high roof. But through some cause or other, perhaps want of funds, the work was for a long time stopped. When it was again taken in hand the idea of a pointed roof was given up. The depressed roof, with clerestory, had come into vogue; and the fashion in architecture had in the meantime changed.

This may have been the case, but it seems very unlikely that such a work would be so long delayed. Mr. Bickerdike says that the length of time between the date of the tower and the date of the clerestory would not be more than a hundred years, and could scarcely be less than eighty. But we cannot think

* Mr. Alfred Bickerdike, Strand, London.

The Parsonage -
Reddish
Stockport.

25. Nov. 1892.

Dear Bro Brayshaw -

Thank you for the copy of your Book Catalogue which I have been looking over; you have indeed formed a fine collection and I am very sorry that it has to be broken up.

I enclose some Race eggs & other songs which I had printed some year ago for a meeting of the Lancashire & Cheshire Antiquarians here.

I will let you know as soon as I can, when I am coming. I shall not require a Curate at first, I think, so Mr. Howe can leave when you think right.

All good wishes

Yours fraternally

Adrian Crofton.

10 Adam St. Adelphi W.C.

Nov 20th 1892

Dear Sir

I enclose a copy of my Architectural notes on Sytleswill Church, and I think, under the circumstances I must leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

Yours faithfully

Alfred Bickerdike

Mr Brayshaw Esq

1895.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL REPORTS.

Mr A. P. Laurie, whose report on the Skipton Grammar School was given in our last issue, thus writes of other local schools, in his position as assistant commissioner to report on Secondary Education in the West Riding:—

GIGGLESWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Giggleswick Grammar School is in a very magnificent situation, about a couple of miles from the little town of Settle, and surrounded by beautiful scenery. It was originally a free day grammar school containing about 50 boys. It was then converted into a fee-paying school, and this was done without in the first instance diminishing the number of day boys at the school. As it had a large endowment from which it derived an income of close on £1000 a year, it was determined to try and develop it into a public boarding school. As I have shown in other cases in the West Riding, this policy has been tried and failed, very largely, I believe, because the district in which the school was placed had no special attractions which might persuade parents to send their boys to it. This is not the case at Giggleswick; and the result is that the money which has been spent on a fine set of buildings has been entirely justified by the results, the school now containing 163 boys, of whom 142 are boarders. On the other hand, it is important to note that while the school has developed in this remarkable way, the number of day boys has sunk from 50 to 21, and that this diminution of number did not take place at the time when the school was made a fee paying school, but has taken place since that date.

This fact raises a very serious question as to how far local endowments may be used for the general advantage of the country at large, instead of for the advantage of the locality. I fear there can be little doubt that in the case of a school of this kind which is ambitious to become a public school, the interests of the day boys are little considered, and I have been given to understand that until the County Council interfered, the day boys were not allowed to join in the games with the other boys. This, I think, may be taken as an example of the point of view from which the day boys are regarded in schools of this character and how it comes about that their numbers tend to diminish instead of to increase. This doubtless is partly due to a feeling on the part of the masters that the day boys break into the organisation of the school without becoming part of it, and is also probably connected with certain close feelings on the part of the parents. It is quite common to find in private boarding schools that it is specially

mentioned on the prospectus that no day boys belonging to the locality are admitted to the school. Doubtless the same feeling which in the case of a private school is sufficiently strong to make the refusal of day boys a paying speculation, also influences schools such as the grammar school at Giggleswick, nor do I think that the question is solved by doing as has been done in the case of Giggleswick, and making a grant of £100 a year out of the endowment to the elementary school at Settle. This cannot be considered an equivalent for depriving boys born in the locality of the advantages of a Secondary Education, and it seems to me that the fact that the number of day boys has diminished so seriously at this school, while the tendency has been for grammar schools, on the whole, in the West Riding, to increase in numbers, shows that in one way or another the admittance of day boys is successfully discouraged; and, while not blaming those in charge of the school for this, and recognising their laudable ambition to make the school an important public school, it is impossible for those organising the Secondary Education for a particular county to regard the matter from quite the same point of view. Speaking for the West Riding I should be disposed to say that a school which is supported by local endowments is to be considered as a local school, and treated in the same way as any other grammar school, and that where there are indications that there is a tendency to neglect the interests of the day boys in the locality, that it is the special duty of those controlling Secondary Education for the county to see that those day boys are not in any way neglected. If the boys in a locality get their fair share of the advantages of the school there can be no objection to the presence of boys from other parts of the country, as, on the whole, the boys in the locality would benefit by mixing with boys from elsewhere. I do not see where the distinction is to be drawn between public schools and local schools in the West Riding itself, and that I think it is the first duty of the grammar schools of the West Riding to supply the local wants before supplying those of boys elsewhere. Giggleswick Grammar School must be classed among the first grade schools of the West Riding, and is doing excellent work. The course of instruction in this school has been so well thought out that I have thought it worth while to publish it in more detail as an appendix, so as to indicate what can be done in the utilisation of science as a genuine education instrument by a school which is, on the one hand, free from the necessity of working on the lines of the Science and Art Department, and, on the other hand, has the intelligence to take advantage of the latest results of those who have devoted their attention to the proper teaching of science in schools. The school is directly supplying the Universities with boys, but as it is to such a slight extent a West Riding school, it is hardly necessary to give further details of its working, beyond repeating that it has a first-rate staff and is evidently doing excellent work. 1895

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL FOUNDATION.

SAFEGUARDING THE RIGHTS OF AN ANCIENT PARISH.

A conference between representatives of the Governors of Giggleswick School, the Settle Rural District Council, and the Settle Education Committee was held at the Town Hall, Settle, on Tuesday afternoon, to consider the proposed amended scheme of the Board of Education with reference to the application of the moneys arising from the ancient endowments of the School and particularly as to the proposed alterations in the administration of the moneys representing the Shute scholarships and the amount available from the endowments of the School for the education of girls.

The Governors of the School were represented by Messrs. J. J. Brigg (chairman), F. Marlor, W. Thompson and R. N. Douglas (headmaster); the Rural District Council by Crs. W. Hunter (chairman), T. Harger, M. E. Tillman, J. Maudsley, C. H. Jenkinson, F. J. Cornthwaite, J. Greenwood and Mr. T. E. Pearson (clerk); and the Education Committee by Mrs. Hammond, Messrs. J. Harrison, W. W. Thornber and E. J. W. Douglas (clerk).

The Scheme Explained.

It was explained in regard to the Shute scholarships, which have hitherto been exclusively limited to boys who have been educated for at least two years at an elementary school in one of the townships comprising the ancient parish of Giggleswick, that the introduction of County Minor Scholarships had reduced the number of applicants and that the present proposal was to give the Governors a larger discretion in using the money by allowing them to give not only such scholarships as before, but also to grant maintenance allowances and leaving exhibitions. It was pointed out that the new scheme provided that the beneficiaries should be residents in the ancient parish of Giggleswick and did not authorise the expenditure of any part of the moneys representing the Shute endowment in scholarship exhibitions or maintenance allowance to boys ordinarily boarders at the School. It was further explained that although the present condition requiring candidates to be boys receiving education in an elementary school was abolished, such scholarships could only be granted in cases where the Governors were satisfied that the parents of the scholar required financial assistance.

The Conference passed a resolution expressing itself as satisfied with the explanation of the Governors, that the income arising from the endowment of the late Josias Shute would in future be used exclusively for the benefit of boys ordinarily resident in the ancient parish of Giggleswick, and that there was no intention of diverting the moneys to scholarships, leaving exhibitions, or maintenance allowance for the benefit of boarders at the School.

The Education of Girls.

The Governors also agreed to a proposal that the foregoing resolution should be adopted on the understanding that (provided funds were available) at least one Shute scholarship should be offered, after public advertisement, every year, and if in any year no candidate of sufficient ability was forthcoming, at least two scholarships should be offered in the succeeding year.

With reference to the £100 available out of the School endowments for the education of girls, and which under the new scheme is to be paid to the Settle Girls' High School instead of the Skipton High School, the Governors reported that at a meeting of their executive Committee held on April 8th last they had passed the following resolution: "That in the opinion of the Executive Committee such £100 should be devoted solely for the purposes of scholarships for girls in the ancient parish of Giggleswick, this being money coming from the old endowments of William Clapham, Henry Tennant and Josias Shute, which were intended for the special purposes of education of local children."

It was unanimously resolved to support the views of the Governors as set out in the above resolution. It was resolved that copies of a report of the Conference be sent to the Governors of the School and the Board of Education.

A letter was read from the Giggleswick Parish Council suggesting that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the ancient parish should be called to discuss the matter, but it was resolved that, having regard to the particulars laid before the Conference, a public meeting appeared to be unnecessary.

May 1922.



Henry de Pudsey.



William de Percy.

SEALS ATTACHED TO GIGGLESWICK CHURCH CHARTERS.

that the work would be at a stand-still for eighty years. It is surely most unlikely that the tower and arches, the bare skeleton of an intended Church, would stand through so many years as a rebuke of the feebleness, or faithlessness, or folly of the Christians of those times. If local means were short, help would have come in from other sources, and the work have been completed.

Mr. Brayshaw is of opinion that the Church was in ruin for some fifty years during the Wars of the Roses, and that it was afterwards re-built in its present form. The older parts of the fabric date from the beginning of the fifteenth century, and clerestory and aisles from perhaps a hundred years later than that.

Ancient Charters. There are documents relating to the Church at Giggleswick which carry us back to the latter half of the twelfth century. In these earliest documents two names are prominent, De Percy and De Pudsey. One of the earliest allusions to the Church is in a deed made, somewhere near the year 1170, by Matilda, Countess of Warwick, daughter of William De Percy, in which she grants to Henry De Pudsey and his heirs and assigns her "town of Settle, and the rents of Giggleswick, with the advowson of the Church there," for fifteen marks in silver and a palfrey.

In the later Saxon and the early Norman times the lords of the soil, as they came under the power of the faith, or of its priests, had churches built on their estates. Thus the estate became a parish, and the owner of the estate the patron of the living. Then

great monasteries were founded, as at Fountains and at Kirkstall, and it was a common thing for the large landowner, seeking the safety of his and his kindred's souls, to give his Church with its revenues to the monks of some abbey. We here give the translation of the deed in which Henry De Pudsey made over to the prior and monks of Finchale the Churches of Wicton and Giggleswick:—

To all the sons of the Holy Mother Church whom this letter shall reach Henry De Pudsey sends his sincere greeting. Let your community know that I have granted and given, and in this my present deed confirmed, with a view to my reverence for God, and the safety of the soul of my father, and my mother, and my own, and that of Dionysia my wife, and those of all my ancestors, to God and the blessed Mary, and the blessed Cuthbert and St. Godric and to the monks of Durham who minister to God and the blessed Mary and blessed Cuthbert and St. Godric at Finchale, the Church of Wicton, with all things pertaining to it, and the Church of Giggleswick with all the things pertaining to it, for a pure and perpetual charitable bequest, free and secure from all secular service and exaction, with all liberties and free customs whichsoever at any time the aforesaid Churches of Wicton and Giggleswick more freely, honourably, or securely have held and possessed; that is to say, in villa, or out of villa, with tofts and crofts, in wood, in the open, in highways, in footpaths, in moors, and marshes, in waters, in millstreams and lakes, in meadows, in pastures, and in all other easements pertaining to the aforesaid Churches. These persons are witnesses, Master Henry, the chamberlain, Master Allen de Richmond, Robert de Hadigton, Master William de Blais, Master Richard de Haiton, Master Walter de Durham, Master Walter de Hadigton, Will de Besewill, and many others.*

A deed was also made at the same time by William de Percy in which, with a like regard to the safety of his soul and the souls of all who belonged

* Stackhouse Local Tracts, No. III, p. 6.

Sir Arthur D'Arcy.

Henry, Earl of Cumberland.

SIGNATURES TO GIGGLESWICK CHURCH CHARTERS.

POTATION DAY.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CELEBRATION A CENTURY AGO.

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As regards the School, the origin of it seems to be the provision in the Rev. W. Clapham's will, dated 1603, whereby he directs that four shillings and four pence "shall be bestowed yearlie towards a potacionn amongst the poore schollers of the same schoole."

What form this "potation" took in the early days we know not, but in the Report of Charities, 1825, it states that "a custom formerly prevailed of giving figs, bread and ale . . ." and that at that date there was a "distribution of bread and figs amongst the scholars," from which it appears that the ale had been discontinued. The amount annually expended in figs and bread varied according to the number of pupils, and the cost of fruit, but the average was about £4.

Fig-day held a warm place in the heart of O.G.'s long after they had left school. The late Mr. John Waugh described the ceremony as follows:—

"On THE day the boys were assembled in the Upper School (Langhorne's) and were formed into a double row, down which a clothes basket was carried by the caretaker; the buns followed in a second basket. The second master, the Rev. John Howson, made the presentation of a packet of figs and a bun—a sort of currant tea-cake—to each boy.

"Fig-day was observed for the last time in 1862, but at that time the school was under a cloud, and the function was a quiet one. A newspaper correspondent of that time wrote: 'The absence of the usual proceedings on that day bore melancholy testimony to the fallen fortunes of our School. No speeches! No public assembly of ladies and gentlemen! No seats crowded with boys! No dinner at which the masters and governors congratulated each other on the prosperous condition of that heretofore truly noble Foundation!'"

Seeing the use to which the figs were put in later years, one cannot help feeling that the custom was one which might well be permitted to die out without regret, save on account of its antiquity. To merely use as missiles what Miss Alice Clapham generally described as "best figgs" was really a wee bit wasteful, although the joy of catching a person one did not love (especially if he was one in authority) fair and square in the face with a well-aimed fig would doubtless be very intense.

Participation in the festivities on the 12th of March was not confined to the boys, however, as the governors, masters, and a few invited guests enjoyed a convivial dinner together. In the olden days liquid refreshments were provided at every meeting of the Governors, but the expenditure was kept within moderate bounds. In the process of time, however, the refreshments became more elaborate.

In this later period, the stony-hearted Charity Commissioners felt that it was time to intervene, and intimated that only £12 must be expended out of Trust Funds, any excess to be paid by the Governors.

But the end of these pleasant functions was drawing near, and on 12th March, 1861, seven governors, four masters and thirteen visitors foregathered at the Golden Lion Hotel and had a really good time. In addition to the 24 dinners, with coffee and dessert, the little bill included 11 bottles of best claret, 8 of old port, 7 of sherry, 1 of hock and 12 of punch, in addition to a plentiful supply of spirits, ale and cigars.

Acute trouble was brewing between Mr. Blakiston (the headmaster) and the governors and things got to such a pitch that it was decided to abandon these annual dinners for a time and they have never been held since.

The afternoon of Potation Day was devoted to cock-fighting. This "noble sport" was carried on in the school yard, and was a very popular form of entertainment, of which the governors, masters and boys of the school were interested spectators, and it is on record that one of the most enthusiastic devotees of the combats was one William Paley, son of the headmaster, and afterwards the well-known archdeacon.

These gatherings ultimately degenerated into drunken orgies, as extracts from the diary of W. L. Paley showed.

March 12th in 1826, exactly a century ago to-day, fell on a Sunday, and Mr. Paley notes: "Was very thankful there were no cock-fights. Should have been more pleased if they had been voluntarily given up from a conviction of their sinfulness rather than from poverty."

Thus is recorded the end of another of the old customs connected with the school.

QUAINT GIGGLESWICK CUSTOM.

BETTY'S "MARRIAGE LINES."

RULES

OF THE

Ben Savings

BAK,

SETTLE.

the third Day of

MARCH

1818.

PRINTED BY R. AKED,

OR J. AKED, SETTLE.

of "Old Adam"
ddings by Betty
on the appended
silver had been

le.

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t of himself;

man by Adam was prized
More than a whole world full of wealth.
The man without woman's a beggar
Suppose the whole world he possessed,
And the beggar that's got a good woman
With more than the world he is blessed.
C. W. B.

From article by J. P. Grayshaw in the
"Giggleswick Chronicle"

POTATION DAY.
GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL
CELEBRATION A CENTURY
AGO.

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CUSTOM.

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LINES."

RULES

OF THE

Craben Savings
BA NK,

~~~~~  
**SETTLE.**  
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Opens the third Day of

MARCH

1818.

KEIGHLEY: PRINTED BY R. AKED,
 FOR J. AKED, SETTLE.

For woman by Adam was prisen
 More than a whole world full of wealth.
 The man without woman's a beggar
 Suppose the whole world he possessed,
 And the beggar that's got a good woman
 With more than the world he is blessed.
 C. W. B.

*From article by Mrs. Grayshaw in the
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BETTY'S "MARRIAGE LINES."

3

THAT a Bank for Savings shall be established at Settle, for the purpose of receiving such sums as may be saved from the earnings of industrious persons who reside in that town or within a convenient distance, and vesting the same in Government Securities, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Parliament entitled "An Act to encourage the establishment of Banks for savings in England".

II

That this Bank shall be under the direction of two Patrons, a President, twelve Vice-Presidents and an unlimited number of Directors; from among whom the Trustees a Treasurer and a Managing Committee of twenty shall be chosen by Vote; the Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents and Trustees being ex officio Members of the Committee, whenever they are present; and that five or more Members of the Committee shall constitute a Quorum.

III

That although the Institution is intended ultimately to support itself, a fund will nevertheless be requisite to commence the establishment; and that a Subscription be now opened for that purpose; and that every Subscriber of half a guinea or upwards shall be a Director.

For woman by Adam was given
More than a whole world full of wealth.
The man without woman's a beggar
Suppose the whole world he possessed,
And the beggar that's got a good woman
With more than the world he is blessed.
C. W. B.

From article by J. P. Grayshaw in the
"Giggleswick Chronicle"

POTATION DAY.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CELEBRATION A CENTURY AGO.

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Fig-day held a warm place in the heart of O.G.'s long after they had left school. The late Mr. John Waugh described the ceremony as follows:—

"On THE day the boys were assembled in the Upper School (Langhorne's) and were formed into a double row, down which a clothes basket was carried by the caretaker; the buns followed in a second basket. The second master, the Rev. John Howson, made the presentation of a packet of figs and a bun—a sort of currant tea-cake—to each boy.

"Fig-day was observed for the last time in 1862, but at that time the school was under a cloud, and the function was a quiet one. A newspaper correspondent of that time wrote: 'The absence of the usual proceedings on that day bore melancholy testimony to the fallen fortunes of our School. No speeches! No public assembly of ladies and gentlemen! No seats crowded with boys! No dinner at which the masters and governors congratulated each other on the prosperous condition of that heretofore truly noble Foundation!'"

Seeing the use to which the figs were put in later years, one cannot help feeling that the custom was one which might well be permitted to die out without regret, save on account of its antiquity. To merely use as missiles what Miss Alice Clapham generally described as "best figgs" was really a wee bit wasteful, although the joy of catching a person one did not love (especially if he was one in authority) fair and square in the face with a well-aimed fig would doubtless be very intense.

Participation in the festivities on the 12th of March was not confined to the boys, however, as the governors, masters, and a few invited guests enjoyed a convivial dinner together. In the olden days liquid refreshments were provided at every meeting of the Governors, but the expenditure was kept within moderate bounds. In the process of time, however, the refreshments became more elaborate.

In this later period, the stony-hearted Charity Commissioners felt that it was time to intervene, and intimated that only £12 must be expended out of Trust Funds, any excess to be paid by the Governors.

But the end of these pleasant functions was drawing near, and on 12th March, 1861, seven governors, four masters and thirteen visitors foregathered at the Golden Lion Hotel and had a really good time. In addition to the 24 dinners, with coffee and dessert, the little bill included 11 bottles of best claret, 8 of old port, 7 of sherry, 1 of hock and 12 of punch, in addition to a plentiful supply of spirits, ale and cigars.

Acute trouble was brewing between Mr. Blakiston (the headmaster) and the governors and things got to such a pitch that it was decided to abandon these annual dinners for a time and they have never been held since.

The afternoon of Potation Day was devoted to cock-fighting. This "noble sport" was carried on in the school yard, and was a very popular form of entertainment, of which the governors, masters and boys of the school were interested spectators, and it is on record that one of the most enthusiastic devotees of the combats was one William Paley, son of the headmaster, and afterwards the well-known archdeacon.

These gatherings ultimately degenerated into drunken orgies, as extracts from the diary of W. L. Paley showed.

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QUAINT GIGGLESWICK CUSTOM.

BETTY'S "MARRIAGE LINES."

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IV.

That the money arising from deposits shall be vested in the Trustees; whom the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors shall choose annually, and shall be authorized to fill up vacancies as they occur.

V.

Deposits of one shilling and upwards shall be received, and Depositors shall not be called upon to contribute in fixed sums, or at fixed periods.

VI.

That no person shall be permitted to deposit in the Bank, in the first year in which he or she shall become a Depositor, any sum or sums exceeding in the whole one hundred Pounds, nor exceeding fifty Pounds in the whole in any one subsequent year; but Friendly Societies may deposit the whole or any part of their funds in this Institution.

VII.

The money deposited shall from time to time be placed out by the Trustees upon Government security, in Saving Bank Debentures.—When any person's deposit amounts to twelve shillings and sixpence, it shall immediately bear four per cent interest; viz. one halfpenny interest each calendar month for every sum of twelve shillings and sixpence; but no fractional part of twelve Shillings and Sixpence shall be entitled to any interest, nor shall any interest be paid for any fractional part of a month.

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VIII.

That a Book containing the Rules and Regulations of this Institution shall be kept in the Office for the inspection of persons making deposits, during Banking hours; but the private concerns of individuals shall not improperly be made public; and every Depositor shall, on making his first deposit receive a copy of the Rules and a check-Account, which Account he must from time to time produce when he transacts business at the Bank.

IX.

The Directors of the Institution, at a general meeting may at their discretion return the property of any depositor.

X.

The Deposits and the interest arising therefrom shall be applied exclusively to the benefit of the Depositors, with the exception of such part of the interest as the Directors shall think necessary to reserve for the salary of the Clerk or Secretary and the other expenses of conducting the Institution. No Director or other Officer, nor any person having any control or direction in the management of this Institution, except the Clerk or Secretary, shall directly or indirectly have any salary allowance, profit or benefit therefrom beyond their actual expenses for the purposes of the Institution. And if the fund reserved for

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QUAINT GIGGLESWICK
CUSTOM.

BETTY'S "MARRIAGE
LINES."

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expenses should exceed the expenses actually incurred, the Directors may if they think proper, divide the accumulated surplus in a rateable proportion upon all accounts of three years and upwards standing, according to the amount of interest accrued.

XI.

The Accounts of the Institution shall be kept by the Treasurer and Managing Committee, or by a Clerk to whom the Directors may allow such salary as they may think proper; and who shall, if it be thought necessary give security for the faithful execution of his office. The mode of keeping accounts shall from time to time be settled by the Directors.

XII.

The Depositors may during banking hours withdraw any part of their property, not exceeding two pounds; but no sum exceeding two pounds shall be withdrawn without fourteen days notice.

XIII.

That in case any depositor shall die, leaving a sum of money in the funds of this Institution, which with the interest thereon shall not exceed in the whole twenty pounds, the Directors will (in case no Will shall be proved, or no Letters of Administration shall be taken out, within six calendar months after the death of the Depositor) pay the same unto and amongst all such persons as shall appear to the Di-

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rectors to be entitled under the Statute of Distribution: but if the sum deposited shall exceed twenty Pounds then upon notice being given the amount which interest will be paid to the Executors or Administrators of the Depositors effects, upon production of the Probate of the Will or Letters of Administration.

XIV.

If any dispute arise between any depositor or person pretending to be a depositor, or Executor Administrator devisee next of kin, creditor or claiming to be any of such, and the Directors or their Secretary; it shall in lieu of any proceedings at Law or in equity, be referred to Arbitrators. The person considering himself aggrieved shall within fourteen days after the dispute arises appoint one, and the other party within one week after the fourteen days elapse shall appoint another; the whole matter in dispute, and the award comprising every point of difference, to be either verbal or in writing at the discretion of the acting Directors. Before the Arbitrators proceed to business, and within a week after their appointment they shall provisionally name an Umpire to act if necessary. If an Arbitrator be named on one part and no second Arbitrator be named on the other within the period above limited, the person so first named shall be deemed sole Referee, and proceed

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8
accordingly. If the Arbitrators make no award within three weeks after their appointment, their power shall cease and the dispute shall be determined by their Umpire.

XV.

That a General Meeting shall be holden half yearly at Settle, on the first Saturday after the 15th day of April and after the 15th day of October; and that a Summary of the Concerns of the Institution shall be then presented.

XVI.

That the Bank shall open at Settle on Tuesday the third day of March 1818, at twelve o'clock and shall be open every subsequent Tuesday from twelve to one o'clock to receive deposits and pay such sums as may be withdrawn; when one or more of the Committee shall attend.

R. AKED, PRINTER, KEIGHLEY.

QUAINT GIGGLESWICK CUSTOM.

BETTY'S "MARRIAGE LINES."

Until about 1850 the song of "Old Adam" was sung at Giggleswick weddings by Betty Stockdale after she had given the appended toast, and when the Hen-silver had been "scruffled."

"Here's a health to the bride,
Likewise the bridegroom,
Here's also a health to all in this room,
I wish them health, I wish them wealth,
I wish them gold in store;
I wish them Heaven when they die,
What can I wish them more?"

"OLD ADAM."

I.

Both sexes give ear to my fancy
While in praise of dear woman I sing,
Confined not to Moll, Sue, or Nancy,
But mates, from a beggar to King,
When Adam was first created,
And Lord of the Universe crowned,
His happiness was not completed
Until he an helpmate had found.

II.

He'd all things in food that were wanting
To keep and support him through life,
He'd horses and foxes for hunting,
Which some men love better than wife,
He'd a garden so planted by Nature
Man cannot produce in this life,
But yet the All-wise Great Creator
Still saw that he wanted a wife.

III.

Then Adam he laid in a slumber
And there he lost part of his side,
And when he woke up in a wonder
Beheld his most beautiful bride!
With transport he gazed upon her,
His happiness now was complete;
He praised his most bountiful donor
Who thus had bestowed him a mate.

IV.

She was not took out of his head, sir,
To triumph and rule over man;
Nor was she took out of his feet, sir,
By him to be trampled upon.
But she was took out of his side, sir,
His equal and partner to be—
And as they're united in one, sir,
The man is the top of the tree.

V.

Then let not the fair be despised
By man, as she's part of himself;
For woman by Adam was prized
More than a whole world full of wealth.
The man without woman's a beggar
Suppose the whole world he possessed,
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This set of the "Giggleswick Chronicle," from its commencement in 1880 to the completion of the first 50 years of its issue, is presented to the Parish Council of Giggleswick by Thos. Brayshaw, one of the Governors of the School and a former member of the above Council. 1930.

M E N U.

Mock Turtle Soup.

—

{ Oyster Patties.
Quenelles of Veal and Ham.
Filletts of Chicken.

—

{ Galantine of Lamb.
Turkey Poults.
Ox Tongue.
Sirloin of Beef.
Yorkshire Ham.

—

{ Game Pie.
Partridges.

—

{ Apricot Pudding.
Tarts and Cheese-cakes.
Champagne Jelly.
Italian Cream.

—

Dessert.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL,
October 7th, 1897.

1907

The Head Master of Giggleswick School
requests the honour of the company of
Mr & Mrs Brayshaw
at the Annual Prize Giving
at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, July 13th,
When Professor Schuster, F. R. S., one of the Governors
of the School, will give an Address.
Tea in the Head Master's Garden at 4 p.m.

An early answer is requested,
to the Head Master's Secretary,
Giggleswick School,
Settle.