

to take ten boarders into his house, if he thought proper to do so; unless the character or conduct of the boy were such, as to render him unfit to remain in the School:—which is not alleged or insinuated. The Governors have therefore not called upon Mr. Wood, for an answer to this charge:—they have not received from him any communication relating to it:—and under these circumstances they refrain from making any comment; beyond an expression of regret, that Mr. Wood did not decline taking Holroyd as a boarder.

V. That this Meeting be further adjourned &c.

VI. That a copy of the above Resolutions be sent to Mr. Blakiston, and another copy to Mr. Wood; with an earnest appeal from the Governors to both those Gentlemen, to allow their differences to terminate; and an anxious desire that they should co-operate to restore this venerable Institution to the high position it formerly held, as one of the most efficient Grammar Schools in the North of England.

At another Meeting of the same five Governors, the following Memorandum was drawn up.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

8TH APRIL, 1862.

MEMORANDUM.

In consequence of the publication of a Pamphlet by the Rev. J. R. Blakiston, Head Master of Giggleswick School, at Christmas 1861, the Governors of that School feel it their duty to make the following statement.

On the 8th November 1861 the Head Master addressed to the Governors a letter (afterwards published in the Pamphlet) calling their attention to Mr. Wood's letter of the 20th March 1861, to Mr. Wright of Bacup; in which the former expressed great satisfaction with the general conduct of young Wright, then a boy in the School and in Mr. Wood's class. The Head Master stated, that about the same date he had received from Mr. Wood a weekly report, in which the same boy was described as "lazy and very bad." In the Pamphlet a note is inserted at the foot of page 37, as follows:—

"Three weeks after writing the above, I was enabled to ascertain that this particular report was for the week, March 15th to 22nd. Mr. Wood's letter was written on March 20th. Having discovered this remarkable case of double-dealing, I informed the Governors thereof, and called upon them to censure it: but have as yet (26th December) received no reply."

One of the leaflets issued by the Governors of the School in reference to their controversy with Mr. Blakiston (Head Master) 1860-1864.

These communications were received and considered by the Governors, as forming part of the evidence which might be produced in support of the Complainant's case, in some issue which they then expected would ultimately be agreed upon, between their legal adviser Mr. Dixon Robinson, and Mr. Sharp the legal adviser of the Head Master; arising out of the complaints made against Mr. Wood, in Mr. Blakiston's letter of the 22nd July:—and they were therefore sent to Mr. Dixon Robinson, as part of the papers in the case. No communication was made to Mr. Wood: nor was Mr. Blakiston informed of this. The Governors did not imagine that Mr. B. wished them to adjudicate upon the charge of double-dealing, distinct from and independent of the other larger question, with which the alleged facts were connected, and which was still pending: nor had they any expectation, that the letters would be published at the time they were.

On the 31st March 1862 Mr. Wood, in the presence of Mr. Blakiston, defended himself from this charge. He showed by the evidence of his book of marks taken at the time, that for some weeks before and up to the 20th March inclusive, (the date of his letter to Mr. Wright) the conduct of young Wright had been creditable, and evinced very great improvement:—that on the 21st and 22nd he had done his work very badly.—and that on Monday the 25th (in the afternoon of which day the weekly report above mentioned was delivered to the Head Master) the boy had done his work disgracefully ill. Mr. Wood also explained, that the conduct of boys on Monday, especially the manner in which they exhibit the work they have had to prepare on the preceding Saturday, always influences much his weekly report.

The Governors consider, that Mr. Wood's defence completely exculpates him from any blame arising out of this matter: and Mr. Blakiston withdraws his charge of "double-dealing," and all expressions founded on his belief that the apparent contradiction could not be satisfactorily accounted for: and he adds, that he would not have published those remarks, if he had known or suspected, that, in the interval between his having made them and the publication of the Pamphlet, the existence of this charge had not come to Mr. Wood's knowledge.

In reference to a suspicion, expressed at page 28 of the Pamphlet, that Mr. Wood had communicated with Mr. Marriner about young Marriner's being called as a witness at the trial in June;—both Mr. Wood and Mr. Marriner distinctly say, that no communication whatever passed between them on the subject, until after the trial:—which conclusively shows, that Mr. Blakiston was mistaken in this suspicion:—as he fully admits.

SETTLE,

26TH JANUARY, 1921.

Dear Sir,

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

I hereby give Notice that the first General Meeting for the year 1921, of the Governors of the above School, will be holden at the Hostel, Giggleswick, on Friday, the 4th day of February, 1921, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the close of the General Meeting.

A letter from the Head Master will be found overleaf.

As the General Meeting marks the completion of twenty years of my official connection with the Governors as their Clerk I should like to take the opportunity of respectfully expressing my keen appreciation of the very courteous and kindly consideration I have at all times received from every member of the Governing Body.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

THOS. BRAYSHAW,

Clerk to the Governors.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

On the other side will be found a list of the Governing Body as constituted in October, 1922.

General meetings of the Governors are held four times a year, usually in February, May, July and October, such meetings are held at the Hostel, at 12-0 o'clock, noon, on Fridays.

Executive meetings are held at 11-30 a.m., on the middle and last Saturdays in every term. There are occasional exceptions.

Every Governor on a first or subsequent entry into office must sign a Declaration in the Minute-Book.

Seven Governors form a quorum at General Meetings, two at Executive Meetings.

A Governor who is absent from all Meetings of the Governors during a period of one year ceases to hold office.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL,
SETTLE,
YORKSHIRE,
22ND JANUARY, 1921.

Dear Mr. Brayshaw,

RE BANKWELL.

At the Governors' Meeting held on the 6th of February, 1920, it was resolved that in the opinion of the Governors present the tenancy of Bankwell should be surrendered at the termination of the present lease in 1923. Governors will remember that this resolution was made at the end of a very long meeting when nearly all had left, a bare quorum only remaining, and that it was resolved without any discussion at all. I was asked whether I was in favour of the abandonment of Bankwell, and replied that I was, meaning however what was I believe in the minds of the Governors also, namely that I did not wish for a continuance of the junior house.

Now that the junior house has been abolished and Bankwell takes the place of a waiting house, I am strongly in favour of retaining it. My reasons are these.—

(1) If it were to go there would be 16 fewer boarders in the school, and, as the tendency of the number of day boys is constantly to increase, the proportion between boarders and day boys would be seriously upset. At present it is 3 to 1, below which I should be sorry to see it go.

(2) Bankwell is very valuable as at present arranged, because it is the one inducement the school offers to a married man. It is at this moment enabling me to keep on the staff Mr. Ransford who is one of the most valuable men you have, and parents are highly appreciative of the fact that there is a lady at the head of the house where their boys are living.

(3) From a purely personal point of view I cannot afford to lose the capitation fees on 16 boys, especially since we have lost Queen's Rock, and since the value of money has depreciated so greatly.

I am writing therefore to ask you to give notice to rescind the resolution of February 6th, 1920.

Yours truly,
ROBERT N. DOUGLAS.

BUSINESS.

1. Elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for the year, and make regulations for supplying his or their place or places when absent.
2. Confirm minutes of last General Meeting.
3. Confirm minutes of Executive Meetings.
4. Appoint Executive Committee.
5. Appoint London Committee.
6. Fix dates of General Meetings in 1921.
7. Fix dates of Executive Meetings.
8. Forthcoming vacancy on Governing Body. Dr. Marshall's resignation withdrawn.
9. Number of pupils in present term.
10. Report changes in teaching staff.
11. Salaries of Assistant Masters. Major Gibson's Report.
12. Order from Board of Education extending time for repayment of £4000 purchase-money of Manor Farm by three years.
13. The Head Master asks that the Governors will grant Entrance Scholarships of £70, £40 and £30 in 1921.
14. "Bankwell." See Mr. Douglas' letter herewith.
15. Letter from Mr. Ransford asking the Governors to withhold until the end of each term less than a quarter of the boarding-fees payable to him.
16. Memo. by Clerk as to emoluments of Head Master, as instructed at last General Meeting.
17. New Laundry. Report as to deficiencies and difficulties. Discuss boiler-man's salary and time.
18. Speech-Day. Suggestion that the Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University should be asked to give an Address.
19. Requests from Mr. Marshall (on minutes of last meeting,) Mr. Mayne, and Mr. Field, asking for remission of fees.
20. Prizes for 1921.
21. Report that painting, &c., is necessary at the Gatehouse.
22. Report as to wages of James Parker.
23. Tenancy of "Howson Croft."
24. The Governors will sign the North Cave Conveyances.
25. Any other matters relating to the Trust.

Governing Body of Giggleswick School, 1922.

EIGHT CO-OPTATIVE GOVERNORS (Term of Office: FIVE YEARS).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	EXPIRATION OF TERM OF OFFICE.
Rev. Arthur Ingilby (<i>Vice-Chairman</i>).	Austwick, via Lancaster	1st February, 1923
R. B. Barrett, Esq.	The Castle, Skipton	25th July, 1924.
Thos. Brayshaw, Esq.	Settle	2nd May, 1927.
Geoffrey Dawson, Esq.	Langcliffe Hall, Settle	4th June, 1925.
James Anson Farrer, Esq.	Clapham, via Lancaster	26th July, 1926.
Frank Marlor, Esq.	Close House, nr. Settle	4th June, 1925.
Right Hon. Lord Shuttleworth	Gawthorpe Hall, Burnley	30th July, 1925.
Captain Thompson	Giggleswick, nr. Settle	31st May, 1923.

FOURTEEN REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNORS. (Term of Office: THREE YEARS).

One Nominated by the Board of Education. (Term of Office: Five Years).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	EXPIRATION OF TERM OF OFFICE.	BY WHAT BODY ELECTED.
J. J. Brigg, Esq., (<i>Chairman</i>).	Kildwick Hall, nr. Keighley	31st May, 1925	West Riding County Council.
R. C. Assheton, Esq.	Downham Hall, Clitheroe	1st May, 1924	Clitheroe Grammar School.
A. Barran, Esq.	Giggleswick, Settle	25th May, 1926	Board of Education.
Professor B. M. Connal...	The University, Leeds	3rd May, 1925	Queen's College, Oxford.
B. W. Downs, Esq.	Christ's College, Cambridge	5th November, 1925	Christ's College, Cambridge.
Thomas Foster, Esq.	9, Carlton Road, Burnley	25th July, 1925	Burnley Grammar School.
Major J. Gibson	Barbon, Kirkby Lonsdale	22nd September, 1925	Kirkby Lonsdale Grammar School.
Professor A. J. Grant	1, Welbourn Avenue, Headingley, Leeds	19th March, 1925	University of Leeds.
J. Hanson, Esq.	Oak Wood, Bingley	3rd August, 1925	Bingley Grammar School.
Ernest A. Knight, Esq.	The Hill, Knutsford, Cheshire	13th July, 1925	University of Manchester.
James Longton, Esq.	78, Highfield Lane, Keighley	25th July, 1925	Keighley Grammar School.
A. V. Mason, Esq.	Embsay Kirk, Skipton	31st May, 1925	West Riding County Council.
Sir A. Schuster, F.R.S.	Yeldall, Twyford, Berks.	15th May, 1925	St. John's College, Cambridge.
J. A. Slingsby, Esq.	Carla Beck, Carleton, via Skipton	18th October, 1925	Skipton Grammar School.

E. E. PIPER,
BURSAR.

1856

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

THE public distribution of Prizes, accompanied with a recitation of Prize compositions, will take place
On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th,
In the UPPER SCHOOL ROOM. Proceedings to commence at 10 o'clock in the morning.

GIGGLESWICK FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

We, the Vicar of the Parish Church of Giggleswick and one other of the Governors of Giggleswick Free Grammar School, pursuant to the Royal Charter and Statutes in that behalf, do hereby call together warn and peremptorily cite the rest of the Governors of the said School, to meet at

in the parish of
Giggleswick, on the
day of at
o'clock in the forenoon precisely, for the purpose of

Witness our hands, this day
of

PUBLIC NOTICES. 1929

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL SPEECH DAY will be held on JULY 20th. All Old Boys are cordially invited, and it is hoped that those who can come will write to inform the Bursar of their intention.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL
DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

THE New Chapel, which is the gift of Mr. WALTER MORRISON, M.P., to Giggleswick School, in commemoration of the Sixtieth year of Her Majesty's happy reign, and of which the Memorial Stone was laid by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, on the 7th of October, occupies an imposing site on a knoll of millstone grit, that rises steeply above the school buildings. Owing to its position, it is a conspicuous object from the surrounding country in nearly every direction.

The plan, which is unusual, consists of a Latin cross, with a dome over the crossing, surrounded at the four angles by turrets, which are crowned by small cupolas. The Choir is placed under the dome, and the shallow transepts contain each a gallery, that in the north transept being intended for the Organ.

The School will occupy the nave, which is lit by a lofty clerestory, and has a narrow and low aisle on each side for access to the pews. The materials are chiefly the local stone of various kinds, including a black limestone, which will be used in bands or chequers, with the lighter coloured masonry.

Owing to the rapid fall of the ground, height is found under the chancel for a vestry, which will be reached by a stair in the north-east turret.

The Dome will be of concrete, with a wooden covering, laid with sheet copper, and it is to be surmounted by a stone lantern and a cross of gilded metal, resembling those on Oriental Churches. The principal dimensions are:—Length 101 feet; breadth of transept, 54 feet; of nave, 46 feet; height of dome above the floor of nave, 85 feet; and above the vestry floor, 92 feet. The plan shews seats for three hundred and forty-four, with a good deal of free space.

The Architect is Mr. T. G. JACKSON, R.A., and the work is being carried out under his direction, without a contractor, by Mr. EVANS, his Clerk of Works.

The Chapel will be heated with hot air by Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge.

TELEGRAPH
AND
RAILWAY STATION,
SIX MILES DISTANT,
SETTLE.

Malham Tarn, *Settle*

~~Bell Busk,~~

~~Leeds.~~

July 3
1901

Dear Mr. Ayscough
Pray bring the enclosed
to the governors' meeting
on Saturday.
Would it not be well,
Headmaster of Eton,
to be the man for us,
for opening the *Heathen*
Temple. If you see any
governors pray call
them dead they think
Yours truly,
Thomas Brayshaw Esq. Morrison

GIGGLESWICK.

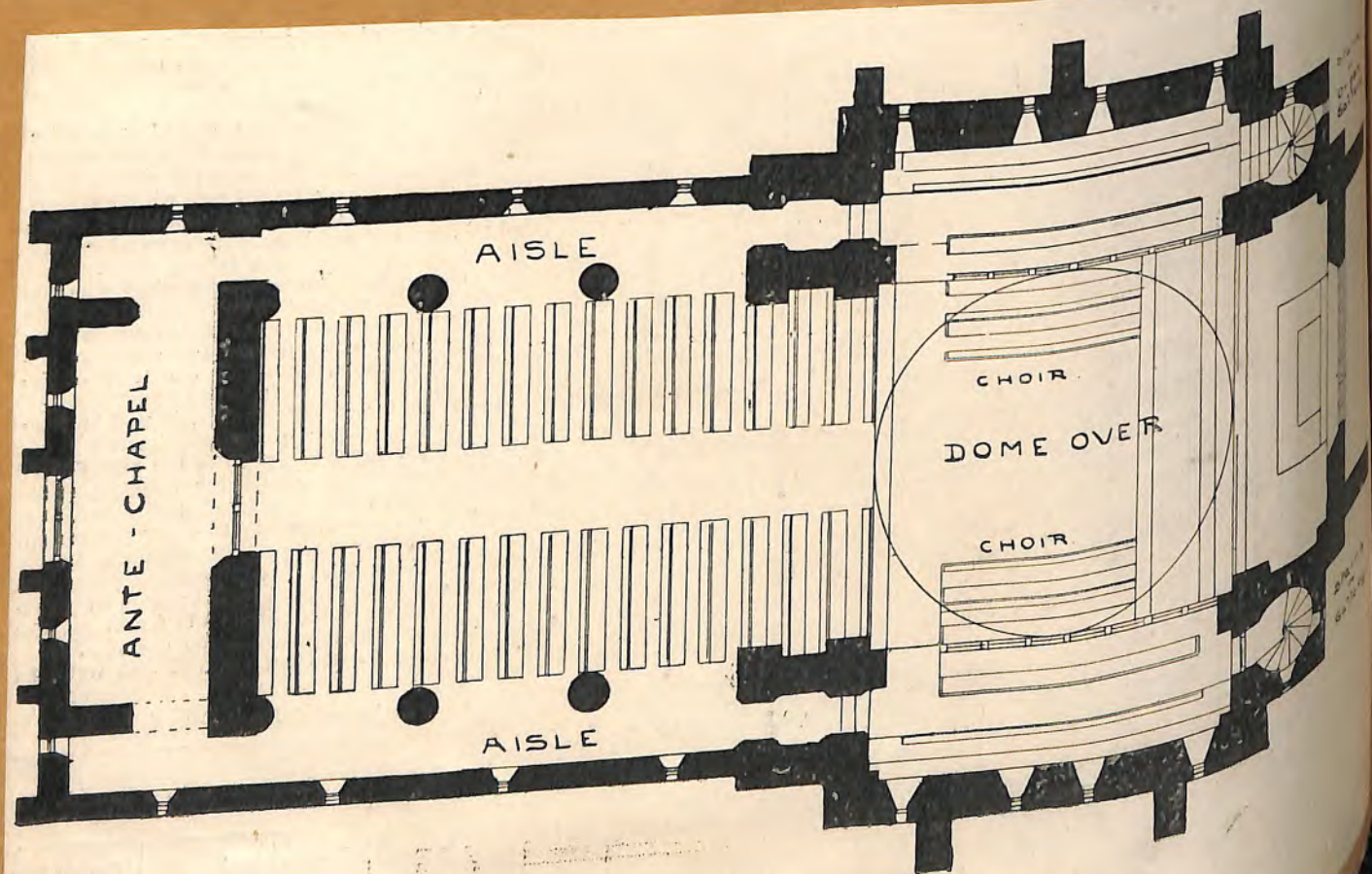
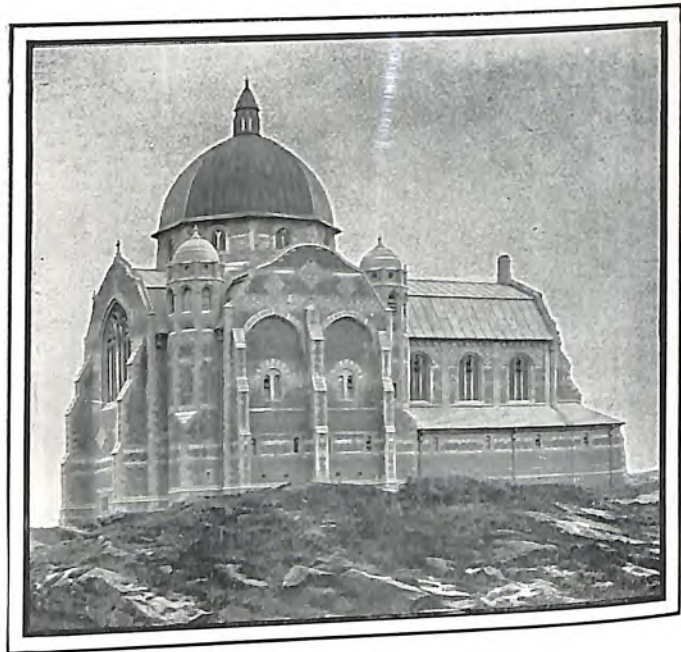
HANDSOME GIFT BY MR MORRISON.—We understand that Mr Morrison, with his accustomed generosity, has announced his intention of presenting to the Governors of Giggleswick School, certain land near the Hostel known as "Brayshaw Reins," "Brayshaw Copy," and "Low Moor." Owing to its situation, the property is of great value to the School, and the gift adds one more to the many obligations the governors of the School are already under to the vice-chairman of their body.



From a Photograph by

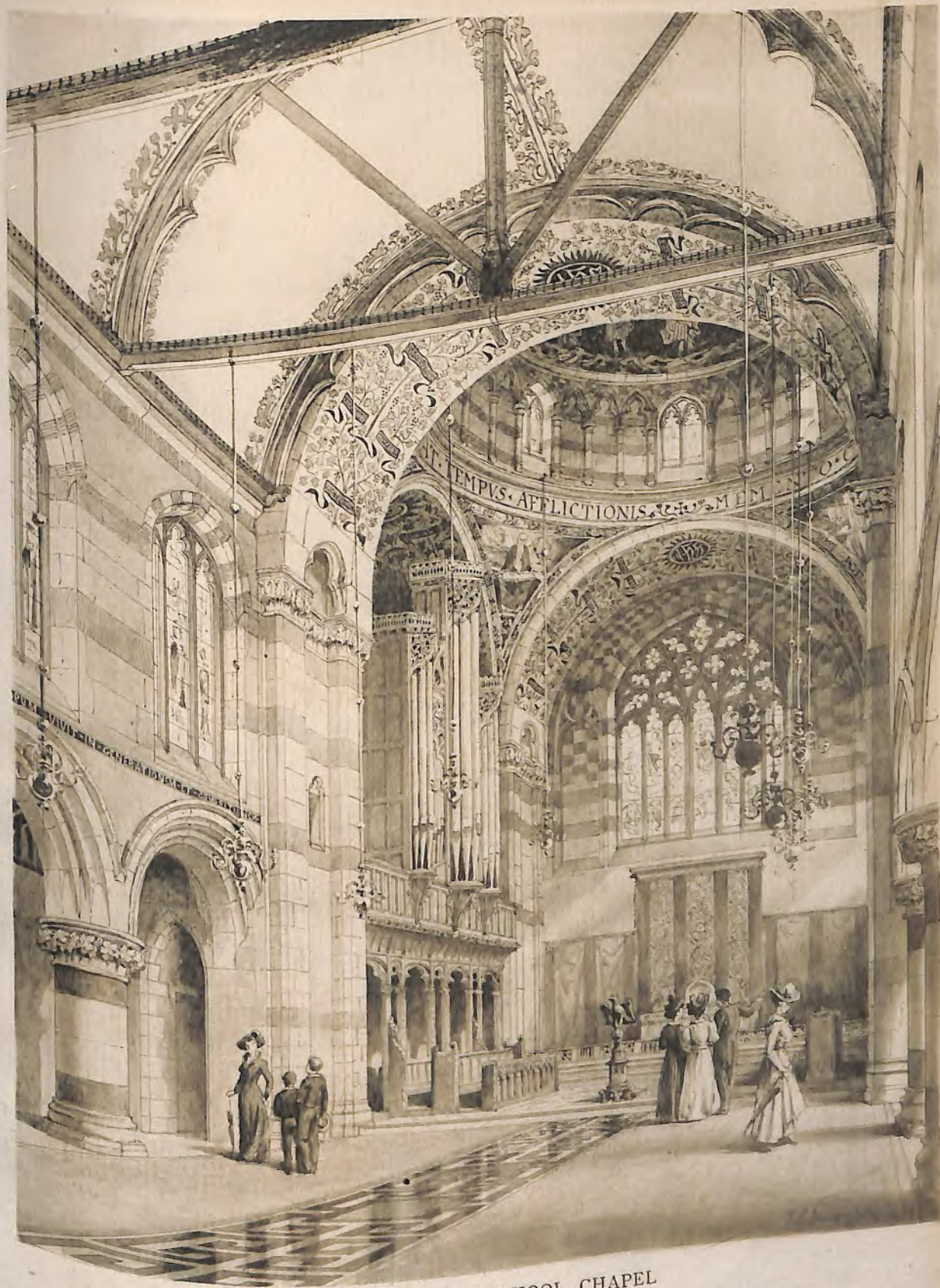
A. Horner, Settle.

MR. WALTER MORRISON, M.P.



Scale of 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 feet

Chapel, Giggleswick School. Plan.



GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CHAPEL
INTERIOR

July 1922

SPEECH DAY AT GIGGLESWICK.

It was inevitable that an element of regret should have crept into the annual Speech Day proceedings at Giggleswick School on Saturday. Since the Speech Day of 1921, the School has lost the services of men who, in widely varied capacities, had been among the School's most valued friends. The death last December of Mr. Walter Morrison—governor, benefactor, and counsellor—was closely followed by the death of the Rev. George Style, who for 35 years guided the affairs of the School and did much to bring it to its present position of eminence. These were irreparable losses, but they were not all. Death claimed Mr. Kenwood and created another gap in the life of the School; ambition called Mr. A. M. McIntosh to Skipton; and ill-health compelled Mr. T. Brayshaw to resign the responsible position of Clerk to the Governors.

Giggleswick School is greatly the poorer for these losses, though in the case of Mr. Brayshaw his election to a seat on the governing body will retain for the School his invaluable advice. To the services of these five men tribute was paid both by the Chairman of the Governors (Mr. J. J. Brigg) and the Headmaster (Mr. R. N. Douglas). All gave of their best to the School with which they were associated and three of them—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Style and Mr. Brayshaw—gave that best during a time when it was essential that it should be given—the period which witnessed Giggleswick School rise from a relatively lowly to a commanding level.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S APPEAL.

The two chief speeches delivered during the afternoon were arrestingly impressive. Mr. R. N. Douglas, as headmaster, had many absorbing things to say about his staff and the progress of School work in its many phases. His speech revealed in unmistakable fashion the comradeship which exists between himself, his staff and the boys. His tribute to the school captain, and to two old boys who have gained University honours, told how deeply proud is the Master of the latent merit he is able to draw out of his pupils and with what jealous eyes he watches the pupil's progress at the higher seats of learning.

Sir Arthur Lawley, who distributed the prizes, based his address upon the need in the world to-day for the spirit of comradeship, born amid "the mire of the trenches." Graphically and concisely he described the precarious international position—the rotting carcase of Russia, the heart-breaking spectacle of Ireland, the discontent and dissatisfaction in India and the class prejudice in England. Of the League of Nations, the Genoa Conference, the principle of self-government and the other aids to international peace and prosperity, Sir Arthur, perhaps wisely in the circumstances, had nothing to say. His plea was for a spirit of goodwill as between man and man and as between nation and nation. Comradeship existed before the war, but it was left to Armageddon to test its worth and to prove its strength. It did not fail, and it ought not to grow lax in the less strenuous though equally eventful times of peace. The regrettable part of it all is that danger must be present and the need for common action imperative before that goodwill which is the highest bond between men and classes gets a chance.

We record, with much regret, the death, on January the 22nd, after a short illness, of MR. WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Catteral Hall, who for more than forty years was Clerk to the Governing Body. A pupil of Mr. Ingram, no one knew more than Mr. Hartley of the history of the School during the last half century. He manifested a keen interest in our successes of all kinds, but especially in those of the Eleven and Fifteen. Even at the end of last term, when seriously unwell, he came down to watch the Past and Present Match. We shall all of us miss a very kind friend and neighbour.

At a General Meeting of the Governors, held on Friday, the 8th of February, MR. BRAYSHAW was elected Clerk.

1901

Mr. Brayshaw, whose family for many generations has been resident in the Parish of Giggleswick, was one of the first pupils of the present Head Master. Our pages shew how much pains he has taken to elucidate the earlier history of the School and district. We heartily congratulate him on his appointment.

Mr. Bensly kindly undertook, at the beginning of term, to re-arrange, and draw up a catalogue of, the books in the School Library. This arduous task is, thanks to his ceaseless energy, now nearly completed and the catalogue may be expected early next term. More accommodation for books has been provided by the addition of eight new cases.

Mr. Bensly wishes to express his gratitude to Mr. T. Brayshaw (O.G.), for his valuable advice and assistance. Thanks are also due to several boys, and especially to Atkinson, mi., for their help in this work.

1900

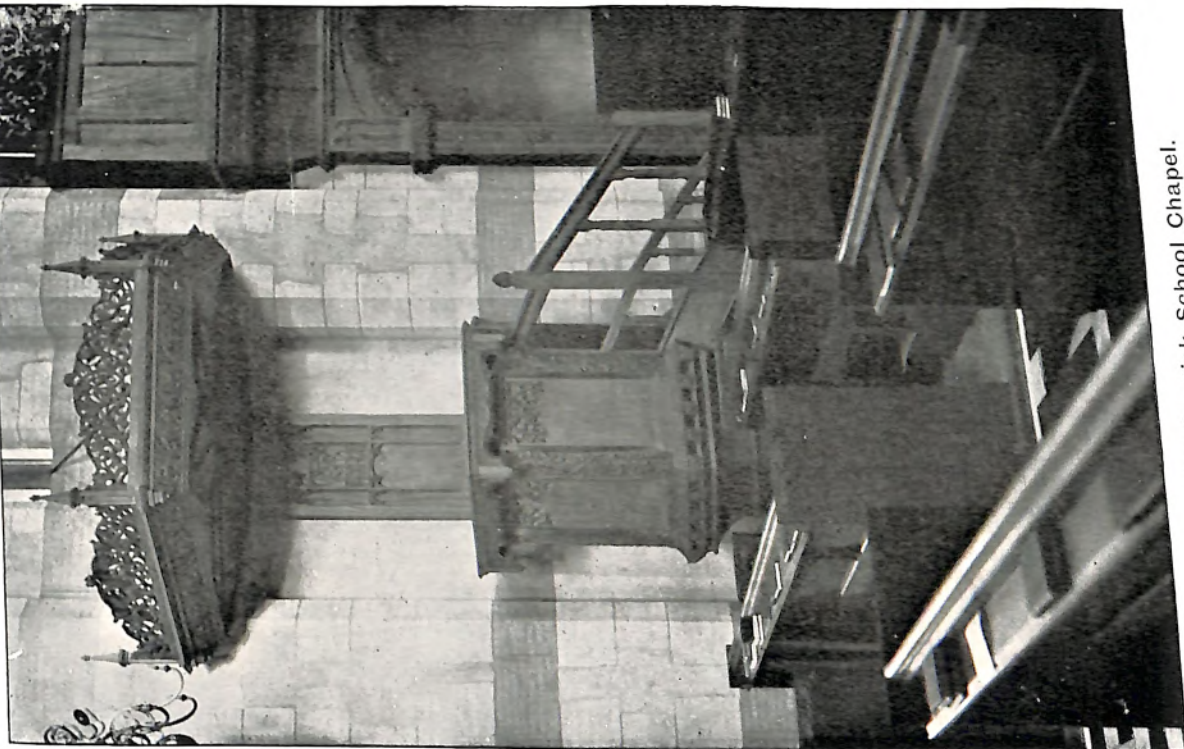
Mr. T. Brayshaw has presented to the Library his collection of 'Local Extracts, Fragments and Gleanings,' and Mr. C. Johnson "The Calendar of Entries in the Papal Registers, relating to Great Britain and Ireland," of which he is joint author.

Mr. T. Brayshaw and Giggleswick School.—Owing to a breakdown in health, Mr. Thomas Brayshaw has resigned his position as clerk to the Governors of Giggleswick School, and has been succeeded by Miss Piper. Mr. Brayshaw has held this position for about twenty years. He was a boy at the School from 1867 to 1871, and is one of the few remaining who was at the School when the late Rev. George Style became headmaster in 1869. The "Giggleswick Chronicle" (the official School magazine) comments on Mr. Brayshaw as follows:—"He has always been a most loyal old boy and is probably the greatest authority on the history of the School. We have often been indebted to him for articles which he has written for the 'Chronicle,' and the Library has often been enriched by books which he has given from his large collection."

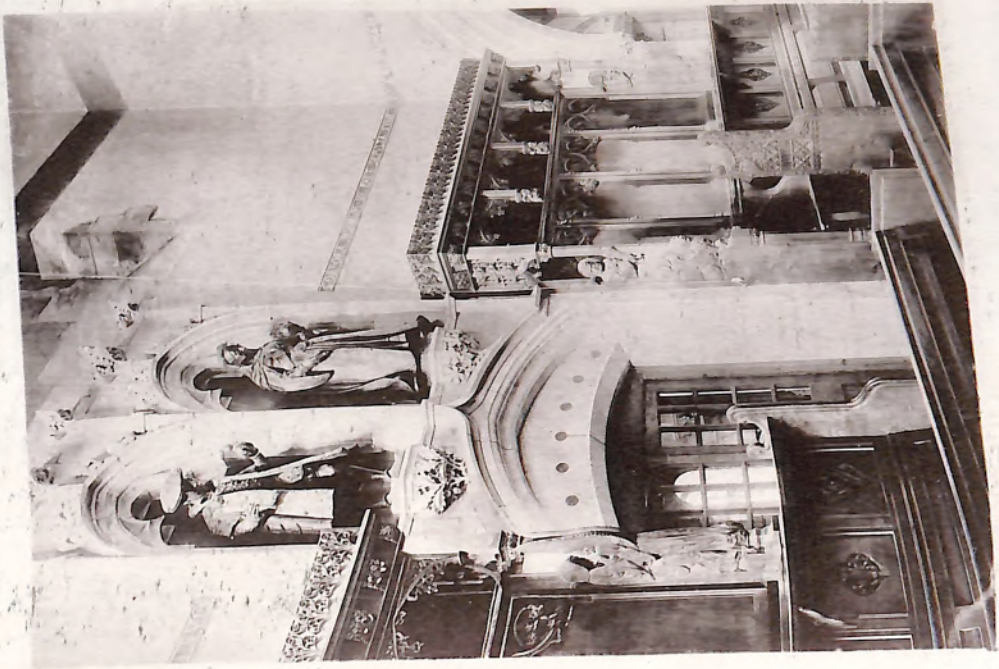
Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, J.P.—The many friends of Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, J.P., will regret to hear that next week he will enter a Leeds Nursing Home for another operation on his throat, and will join us in wishing a successful issue. Mr. Brayshaw has given up his professional and public work owing to indifferent health. On the occasion of his retirement from the clerkship to the Governors of Giggleswick School—a position he has occupied with credit to himself and the School—after 21 years' service, Mr. Brayshaw had the compliment paid him of being co-opted a Governor in succession to the late Mr. Walter Morrison.

20

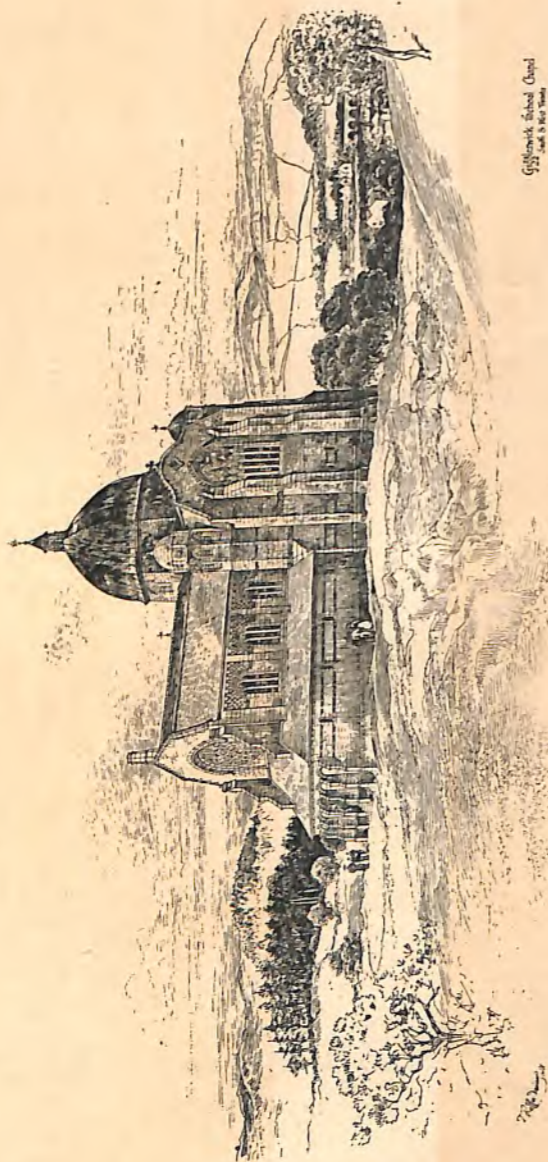
July 1922



Pulpit in Giggleswick School Chapel.



West End of Chapel.



Giggleswick School Chapel
 as it appeared in
 the year 1884

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CHAPEL.

THE GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

DEDICATION TO-DAY (FRIDAY).

To-day (Friday) the ceremony of dedicating the new chapel at Giggleswick School, the gift of Mr Walter Morrison, one of the governors, in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria, is taking place. The Bishop of Ripon will perform the ceremony at 12.30 p.m., and the chapel will be opened by the Rev Edward Warre, D.D., V.O., headmaster at Eton, and hon. chaplain to the King, who will deliver an address. This will be followed by luncheon in the schoolroom, and at 3.45 an organ recital will be given in the new chapel by Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Doc., Master of the King's Music.

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

In an interesting little brochure issued by Mr J. Hart, printer to the University of Oxford, a concise history of Giggleswick School is given. It states that the school dates from the last year but one of the reign of King Henry VII. Whether there had previously been a school at Giggleswick has not been determined, but on the 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1507, the Prior and Convent of Durham, in whom was vested the land belonging to and lying round the ancient church of Giggleswick, granted to James Carr a lease of half an acre of land, near the churchyard, on condition that he should enclose it and build upon it at his own proper cost, and in the building keep, or cause to be kept, "one gramer scole." An account of the first school building is to be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for October, 1786:—

The building is low, small and irregular; consisting of two stages, the lower for reading, the higher for writing, &c.

On the north side is a small projecting building in which was once a tolerable collection of books, now dispersed. Upon the front wall almost over the door is an ornamental vacant niche, under which is an inscription in old characters.

With regard to the foundation, it appears that James Carr, at his death, founded and endowed with lands of the annual value of £6 1s, the Chantry of the Rood in the Parish Church, and it may be surmised that the Chantry priest was also to teach in the school. For in the year 1546 King Henry's Commissioners found Thomas Husteler incumbent of this Chantry, a man "sufficientlie sene in playsonge and gramer." The Commission came to an end on the king's death, in January, 1547, and Thomas Husteler died about the same time; for a few years later, at the time of the visitation of the Commissioners of King Edward VI., Richard Carr was incumbent of the Chantry: he was thirty-two years of age, well learned, was teaching the "grammer schole," and was licensed to preach. The yearly value of the freehold land was still £6 1s, and this was confiscated under the Chantries Act. But meantime John Malhorne and Thomas Husteler (by that time deceased) had bequeathed a sum of money towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster for certain years, and Thomas Iveson, Priest, had kept a school for three years past. The school was ordered by the Commissioners to be continued, and was continued. This brings us to a date at which, at the instance of John Nowell, Vicar of Giggleswick, and one of the chaplains to the king, Henry Tennant, and others, the school was re-founded and endowed by charter. The original charter of King Edward VI., which is in excellent condition, is preserved at the school: it is dated May 26, 1553, and bears the great seal. By this charter, the governors, amongst other things, are granted full power to appoint the chief master and under-master of the school, and to make fit and wholesome statutes for the government of the same. The names of the first masters are unknown; possibly they were the aforesaid Richard Carr and Thomas Iveson.

Little is known about the history of the school during the next forty years; but in the year 1592 Christopher Shute, B.D., vicar of Giggleswick (from 1576 to 1626), Henry Tennant, and the other governors exhibited to the Archbishop of York certain wholesome statutes and ordinances concerning the school, which, after consideration, were approved and sealed at York on December 19. Amongst other matters it was provided that the

master should not use in the school any language to his scholars of riper years but only Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; the school hours were to be from 6.30 to 11, and from 1 to 5; negligent or incapable scholars were to be returned to their friends; and in the absence of the master and usher, scholars were to obey two prepositors appointed by the master for the order and quietness of the school.

While Christopher Shute was chairman, the school and the land on which it was built was bought by the Governors from Sir Gervase Helwys and Sir Richard Williamson in the year 1610: the purchase deed is preserved among the school records.

As illustrating the history of the past it may be mentioned that, in the year 1603, a small sum of money was devised to the Governors to be bestowed yearly towards a potation among the poor scholars of the school on St. Gregory's day; and far into the last century the custom of distributing, on that day, locally known as "Potation Day," bread and figs among the scholars, continued; the giving of ale having ceased at some date before 1825.

There can be no doubt that in Shute's time the school flourished greatly; various benefactions by William Clapham, Henry Tennant, and others were made to it, and several of Shute's sons, scholars of the school, attained to distinction. In Fuller's "Worthies of England," five of his sons are described as "all great (though not equal) Lights, set up in fair Candlesticks."

Josias Shute, of Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A. 1605), chaplain to the East India Company, and afterwards Archdeacon of Colchester, was the most famous of them; he was a skilled Hebrew scholar and renowned for his piety, eloquence, and learning; he showed his affection for his school and birthplace by devising (his will was dated June 30th, 1642) land for the maintenance, at either of the Universities, of a poor scholar from the school.

Within this period, also, seems to have originated the long connexion between the school and Christ's College, Cambridge. On the 20th day of April, A.D. 1616, the Rev Richard Carr, by his last will and testament, devised certain lands and tenements in the county of Essex to the Master and Fellows of that college for the establishment of fellowships and scholarships at the college: the scholarships, or some of them, to be tenable by the Founder's kin or by scholars from Giggleswick School. Accordingly many boys, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, passed from the school to the college; and at the present time, in accordance with recent statutes, there are two Carr Exhibitions of £50 a year each at the college, with preference to candidates from Giggleswick.

Amongst others, Richard Frankland, of Rathmell, went up in 1643 from the school to Christ's College. He became famous as a Nonconformist tutor, and as founder of the Academy at Rathmell, which, after several vicissitudes, was removed, after his death, by John Chorlton to Manchester, and which as the Manchester New College was transferred in 1889 from London to Oxford.

From the beginning of the seventeenth century onward there are tolerably continuous accounts of the proceedings of the Governors, records of their annual meetings, on March 12th, being contained in a single book, the gift of Christopher Shute, the earliest entries belonging to the time of Queen Elizabeth, the latest to that of Queen Victoria; the book containing also the masters' receipts for their salaries, and statements of receipts and expenditure on account of Exhibitions.

The statutes of 1592 seemed to have sufficed for two centuries, and the building of James Carr for nearly three. But in 1795, a few years after the second school was built, fresh statutes were agreed upon by the Governors, and confirmed by Markham, Archbishop of York, providing, amongst other things, for the stipends of the master and usher, and sanctioning the appointment of one or more temporary assistants.

At this time William Paley (head master from 1744 to 1799) was drawing near the end of his long career. He had enjoyed the satisfaction of sending up to Christ's College, Cambridge, his son, to be Senior Wrangler, and afterwards to become celebrated as the author, in 1794, of the "Evidences of Christianity." Another of Paley's pupils was Thomas Procter, the historical painter and sculptor who, after a struggling career, began to exhibit in the Academy in 1870. In 1873 and 1874 he gained medals for painting at the Royal Academy, and in 1875 produced his statue of Ixion, which was highly praised by Benjamin West, and was spoken of

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by Westmacott in his Academy lectures as a work of true genius.

The changes and improvements, of which towards the close of the eighteenth century the new buildings and new statutes were the outward signs, were in part, no doubt, due to the increase in the income of the Trust. Upon the enclosure of Walling Fen, in A.D. 1780, land was allotted to the Governors which greatly increased the value of their property. And so after a debt, incurred to defray the expenses of the enclosure of the Fen, had been discharged, the Governors were able to expend large sums in repairs of farm buildings on the North Cave estate, and also to build a house (Craven Bank), in 1801, for the master, on land purchased for the purpose, and to enlarge the usher's house, which previously stood on part of the same ground. Meanwhile, on January 3, 1800, the Rev Rowland Ingram, of Ipswich, had succeeded Paley as headmaster; a re-arrangement of the salaries of the master and usher was made, and an English assistant master was, for the first time, employed to give instruction in writing, accounts, mathematics, and other branches of learning. In 1825 about twenty-one of the scholars in the school were natives of the parish of Giggleswick, about ten were children of persons who had come to reside in the parish, and the rest, coming from a distance, lodged in the usher's house or elsewhere near the school.

Under Mr Ingram, who held office until his resignation in 1844, the reputation of the school was maintained and enhanced. In a brief notice of it in Nicholas Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales," published in 1818, it is stated that the number of pupils is limited only by the want of room, and that boys may be boarded at different rates from £30 to £150 a year.

It is remarkable that the term of office of two successive masters, Paley and Ingram, should have lasted through a hundred years, from 1744 to 1844. During the long period in which Ingram was headmaster, and the Rev J. Howson (nominated on March 13, 1815, by the Governors and afterwards licensed by the Archbishop of York), usher or second master, many distinguished pupils were sent out from the school, not the least successful of whom were J. S. Howson, a double first at Cambridge, and afterwards Dean of Chester, and Sir Matthew Thompson, late Chairman of the Midland Railway.

The mastership of Dr George Ash Butterson, who succeeded Mr Ingram, was made memorable by the rebuilding of the school, and by the notable success of his pupils at the Universities and elsewhere. The school was constantly full, and it became necessary to make regulations to limit the number of boys. The new building, which occupied the original site, and of which Mr E. G. Paley, grandson of Archdeacon Paley, was the architect, was erected in 1851, and for about twenty years afforded ample accommodation—it now serves as the Museum.

Upon Dr Butterson's resignation in 1856 Mr Blakiston, until lately one of H.M. Senior Inspectors of Schools, was appointed head master; and it was during his mastership that the plans were formed which led, though not in his time, to the rapid development of the school.

Under a scheme approved by the Charity Commission in 1864, and revised in 1866, it was provided that the Governors, who since the foundation had been eight inhabitants of the town and parish of Giggleswick, should be drawn from a wider area: and the recent prosperity of the school seems to have originated in this reform. Among the new Governors appointed were the late Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., who became chairman, and also Mr Walter Morrison, and Mr C. S. Roundell, who are well known for the interest they have taken in educational progress in the West Riding and elsewhere; Sir Francis S. Powell, Bart., joined the Board at about the same time.

Within a few years, viz. in 1867, the Governors obtained authority from the Charity Commissioners for the erection, on a new site higher up the hill, of the first of those admirable new buildings which have been provided for the school during the last thirty years. Considering the peculiar attractiveness of the place, the Governors determined to make suitable provision for the accommodation of boarders; and the first portion of the Boarding House was completed in the summer of 1869, at which time also the present head master, Rev George Style, who was appointed on May 26th in that year, entered upon his duties.

In the autumn of the same year, after the passing of the Endowed School Act 1869, the Governors

entered into communication with the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and in due course a new scheme came into operation, by which the school provides a liberal education, of the "modern" rather than "classical" type, for boys up to the age of nineteen.

Since then the progress of the school has been uninterrupted. To meet the requirements of the school over £30,000 has been expended by the Governors on buildings, and land about the school has from time to time been purchased. The playing fields, which adjoin the school premises, are over forty acres in extent. The number of boys in the school has been, for the past twelve or fifteen years, either just under or just over two hundred.

All the buildings, which are admirably adapted to their different purposes, have been built from plans by Messrs Paley & Austin, of Lancaster; Mr E. G. Paley of that firm, who designed the "Old School" in 1851, having lived to see the latest buildings erected a few years ago. The new Big School is a fine room 80 feet by 30 feet, containing the Hyde Memorial Organ, erected five years ago at a cost of over £500. The Library with its valuable collection of books also deserves mention, as do also the drawing school, the science lecture rooms, and laboratories. Close by the school is an admirable gymnasium and a large covered playground. Some sixty or seventy yards from these buildings stands the principal Boarding House. Near the Boarding House is a large bath, which, being warmed, can be used throughout the year; and not far off is a good Joiner's Shop.

Since 1875, by the kind permission of the Vicar of Giggleswick, the school has had its own services on Sundays in the ancient Parish Church; a privilege which has been greatly valued.

THE NEW SCHOOL CHAPEL.

Though several descriptions of the already famous building which towers from a rocky elevation near the school have already appeared in the columns of the "Craven Herald," the following, which may be regarded as the "official" description, will be found full of interest:—

It was on March 1st, 1897, the sixtieth year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, that Mr Walter Morrison first made known his wish to build a chapel for the school. On March 26th he formally communicated his generous intention to the Governors, by whom his munificent offer was most gratefully accepted. He had already obtained from Mr T. G. Jackson, R.A., a sketch of the exterior of the building already in his own mind, selected the site which afterwards secured the project wide approval. The next day the project was communicated to the boys and forthwith made widely known to the many friends of the school. Mr Morrison visited Giggleswick with Mr Morrison on April 2nd and chose the exact position for the chapel; he also made preliminary inquiries about materials.

During April and May something was done to prepare the site; but serious work did not commence until about the middle of June, when Mr Richard Evans arrived to carry out the new building as clerk of the works under Mr Jackson's direct instruction, without a contractor. The work went on reaching the rock in part of the north side of the building, and in spite of some unexpected trouble a few foundations were finished in the course of the following three months. Meanwhile the picture of the north-east showing it as it was to appear from the north-east had been exhibited in the Royal Academy Exhibition, and had afterwards been sent by the head master to Balmoral, where, on October 4th, it was inspected by Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, who graciously expressed their admiration of Mr Jackson's design. The foundation stone, with the inscription:—

To the Glory of God
And in Commemoration of the
Sixtieth Year of the Reign of
Victoria Queen and Empress
Of the Blood Royal of
England's Darling
Alfred the King
This Stone was Laid by
Spencer Compton Cavendish
Duke of Devonshire, K.G.,
On October 7th, 1897.

was well and truly laid in the course of a brief service in which the Governors, many members of the school, past and present, and a crowd of visitors took part. The Bishop of the Diocese delivered an impressive

address to the boys; and, the service ended, the Duke of Devonshire expressed his pleasure in having taken part in the ceremony, his appreciation of Mr Morrison's munificent gift, and his good wishes for the continued prosperity of the school. The thanks of the boys for his presence were expressed to his Grace by J. T. Macnab, the head of the school, and the thanks of the Governors by their chairman, Mr Hector Christie.

From the day of the laying of the stone four years of uninterrupted work have been required to complete the chapel. No one who looks at the massive character of the structure, the well-finished masonry, and the elaborate care expended on every detail will deem the time excessive, especially when the difficulty of retaining a sufficient staff of competent men in a somewhat remote place is realised. To Mr Evans, in particular, the four years must have been a period of almost continual anxiety, and he is to be warmly congratulated upon the success with which, by his ability, patience, and tact, he has carried out his task.

The chapel is built in a romantic position on a projecting knoll of millstone grit that crowns a spur of the hills overhanging the school and village of Giggleswick. The walls are fitted into the naked rock which comes to the surface, the inclined planes of the stratification forming fine lines in the configuration of the site. Advantage has been taken of these in placing the chapel and forming the approaches, so that the natural and artificial lines should compose harmoniously and help one another.

The design raised an interesting architectural question. On one hand, it was a condition suggested by the donor's experience of the East, especially in the exploration of Palestine, that it should include a dome; and on the other, true artistic principles seemed to forbid any breaking with the native English style. The problem was how to harmonise the two. There is of course no natural incongruity between a dome and a Yorkshire dale, though an English eye does not look for a dome in such a situation; and the dome at Giggleswick has in fact puzzled the dalemen a good deal. One of them is even reported to have said he understood they were "building a heathen temple up yon." But domes are common enough in hilly countries elsewhere, and no form is better suited to mountainous surroundings. There is indeed no ancient example of a true Gothic dome, but it has always been reckoned the glory of living Gothic work that it should be limited by no rules except those of sound construction and truthful expression. With this conviction it seemed only necessary that the architect should have the courage of his opinions and welcome the rare opportunity of enlarging the bounds of the art he believed in, and the chapel as it now stands is the result of the application of these principles to practice.

It was the wish of the donor that the building should be furnished in every respect from the beginning, leaving no room for subsequent intrusion of possibly unsympathetic work; and the chapel affords a rare instance of a building in which every detail, not only of construction but of decoration and furniture, has been completed at once, and designed by the same hand or under the same direction.

The plan is that of a Latin cross with a dome over the intersection of the four arms. There are narrow aisles opening to the nave by an arcade of three arches on each side. At the west end is an ante-chapel, and arms of the cross are four turrets, which serve for abutment to the four great semicircular arches on which the dome rests.

Between the arches, which are in fact stone vaults with soffits 10 feet wide, the pendentives gather over to support the stone ring which carries the drum—octagonal outside and circular inside, pierced by eight windows and ornamented by arcading—from which springs the dome, surmounted by a lantern.

The dome is constructed on a novel method, with interlocking blocks of terra-cotta, invented and made by Mr Pulham, of Finsbury Square, London, and Broomfield, Herts, with a backing of concrete. With these blocks and some additional contrivance it was found possible to build the dome without centering, an architectural performance which has probably never been attempted before—at all events on so large a scale—in this country.

The outside of the dome is of timber covered with copper; the four main roofs are laid with cast lead and the aisles and ante-chapel are covered with green Elterwater slates.

The walls are of millstone grit, quarried on the spot, faced externally with yellow Idle sandstone up

to the plinth, and above it with Mr H. R. Simpson's red Lazonby stone, intermixed with bands and chequers of sandstone and black limestone from Mr T. Delany's quarry at Horton. The wrought masonry outside, including the window traceries, is of Messrs Obank's Lees-moor sandstone, a splendid material, of great hardness and durability. The interior dressings are of Ancaster Oolite from Messrs Lindley's quarries, banded with red Egremont sandstone supplied by Mr James Smith. The mortar in the foundations is made with Portland cement, and above with Messrs Nelson's selenitic lime, which is also used for the plastering.

Advantage is taken of the fall of the ground to form a vestry under the east end which communicates with the chapel above by a stair in one of the turrets.

The dome and four pendentives are lined with glass mosaic on an arrangement and scheme of colour devised by the architect; the cartoons being drawn by Mr George Murray, a student and medalist of the Royal Academy, and executed by Messrs Powell, of Whitefriars. Their foreman, Mr Gregory, and the workmen under him, had previously carried out the mosaic decoration from Sir W. B. Richmond's designs at St. Paul's Cathedral.

On a gold ground in the lower part of the dome are sixteen angels, slightly over six feet high, playing musical instruments, with their wings displayed and crossing one another so as to form an interlacing pattern of fine and varied colour. Over them is a zone of sunset-tinted clouds mixed with flights of blue, and finishes with a circle of cherubs round the eye of the lantern. In the pendentives, on a gold ground within a border, are seated figures of the four Evangelists with their respective emblems.

The mosaic was not worked from the back and afterwards reversed, as has usually been done in modern times, but was all fixed bit by bit on the vault, and worked from the face, so that the workmen saw what they were doing, an obvious advantage artistically both to designer and executant. Round the base of the drum in letters of mosaic is the following text in Latin:—

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not (Eccles. xii. 1).

The scheme of decoration is continued beyond the limits of the mosaic by "sgraffito" in the four great vaults which support the drum of the dome, and in the nave ceiling. "Sgraffito," or scratched work, is done by cutting through the thin white "setting" coat of the plastering down to the second or "floated" coat, which is mixed with colour to give the required tints. It is in fact a kind of cameo-cutting in stucco, and like fregoo so much only of the setting coat has to be put on at once as can be finished in the day. The colours of the floating coat can of course be varied as much as is desired, care being taken to place each tint where it will fit the pattern. The pattern is then pricked or pounced through a full-sized cartoon on to the soft plaster; a knife is drawn round the edge of each figure, and within the line so given the white ground is scraped away, exposing the coloured coat below.

In each of the four vaults the design consists of a circle in the crown of the arch bearing a sacred-monogram, and scrolls of vines and grapes, with labels regularly spaced and bearing the following texts:—

In the eastern arch—
I am the Resurrection, and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever heareth and believeth in me shall never die. (St. John xi. 25, 26)

In the southern arch—
I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life; no man cometh unto the Father, but by me. I will not leave you comfortless; I will come to you. Because I live, ye shall live also. (St. John xiv. 6, 18, 19)

In the western arch—
I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Abide in me, and I in you. I am the vine, ye are the branches; he that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit. (St. John xv. 1, 4, 5)

In the northern arch (over the organ)—
Bless his holy name. (Ps. ciii. 1)
O be joyful in the Lord, O ye lands. Serve the Lord with gladness. (Ps. c. 1)

Sgraffito is also employed on the walls of the ante-chapel in a diaper pattern, with this text over the entrance to the nave—

Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise. (Ps. c. 4)

The sgraffito was cut and worked by two young Oxonians, pupils of the architect, Mr William H.

