

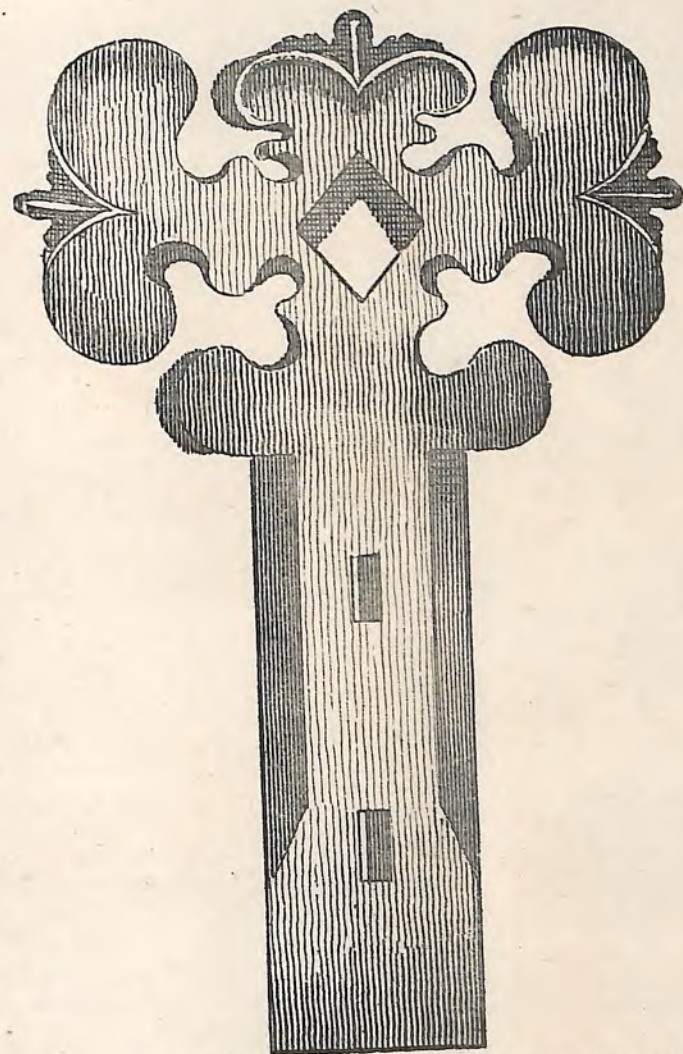


Seals of the Priory of Finchale attached to
Giggleswick Church Charters.



EBBING AND FLOWING WELL, GIGGLESWICK

GIGGLESWICK CHURCH



Facsimile of Old Engraving of Giggleswick
Cross (A.D. 1784.)

Giggleswick Market Cross.

This conspicuous and ancient landmark, which stands near the lych-gate at Giggleswick Church, is one of the "side shows" of the district, and, according to Mr T. Brayshaw, who has ferreted out its history, it was here that the old-fashioned fairs were "proclaimed" and public announcements made, whilst the old column kept ward and watch over the offenders who were confined in the parish stocks at its foot—it may be for three hours in the case of a simple "drunk," or six for gambling on the Sabbath. According to a writer in the "Gentleman's Magazine," of 130 years ago, the cross seems to have had a chequered history. He states that it had formerly been used for many years as a threshold in an old house, having its head walled up. The writer also recalls the tradition that some of the Giggleswick residents stole it from the base of the old cross at Settle in order to prejudice a trial concerning the antiquity of Settle market. Whether the tradition has anything substantial to lean on is more than either the "Magazine" writer or Giggleswick's "historian" ventures to assert.

Churchwarden's Duties of Long Ago.

Giggleswick, like Skipton, has its "Black Horse." The hostelry at the village below the frowning limestone scars was, we are told, formerly part of the old ecclesiastical building of Giggleswick Church, and had, until recently, two niches for the statues of saints, mementoes of the period when the ritual of the Church was that of the Roman Catholic faith. One of these (according to Mr Brayshaw) was unfortunately recently done away with, but the remaining one serves to point out the ancient associations of the building. As an inn, the Black Horse was most conveniently situated, as one of the duties of the churchwardens—scrupulously carried out—was to see that no one was drinking during the hours of divine service. The tradition is that the visit of inspection by the old officials used to last just up to the end of the sermon, and that they viewed the abolition of this portion of their duties with great regret.

SETTLE.—On Whit-Monday the Triumphant Lodge of the order of Independent Odd Fellows held at the house of Mr. Garstang, Giggleswick: they met at ten o'clock, and under the direction of Mr. J. Thornton, P. G. of the Gisburn Lodge, formed in procession, and preceded by a band of music, went through the town of Giggleswick to the residences of the Rev. R. Ingram, B. D., the Rev. R. Ingram, Jun. B. A., and the Rev. J. Howson, M. A., at Craven Bank, from whence, headed by the three rev. gentlemen, they proceeded to the church, where a most appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. R. Ingram, Jun. "For last clause of the 8th verse of the 16th chapter of Luke—"For the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light." After the sermon they went in procession to Settle, and, after perambulating the town, they returned to Mr. Garstang's, where, passing under an arch of natural flowers, they sat down to dinner in a tent prepared for the purpose. The Rev. J. Howson was president, and the Rev. R. Ingram, Jun. was vice-president. Great praise is due to both host and hostess for the abundance of excellent provision and the admirable arrangements they had made for the comfort of every individual present. The cloth being removed, the reverend and worthy president gave "the King," which was drunk with enthusiasm, with three times three. "The rest of the Royal Family" followed, with the like honours. Mr. A. Gliddon then gave "the Board of Directors," which was received with endeavours be crowned with success, "the healths of the president and the vice-president were then given, and a vote of thanks to the rev. vice-president for his sermon on the occasion. These gentlemen both returned thanks, and expressed their approbation of the objects of the institution, and their determination to use their endeavours to advance the interests thereof. The remainder of the day was spent in harmony and good fellowship, and the company separated at ten o'clock, highly satisfied with their day's festivity.

1833



Stone Corbel in Giggleswick Church.



POINTS OF INTEREST

RELATING TO THE

Parish Church of Giggleswick,

YORKSHIRE.

COMPILED BY THOS. BRAYSHAW.



THE ANTIENT PARISH CHURCH OF GIGGLESWICK (STOCKS AND CROSS),
DEDICATED UNDER THE NAME OF ST. ALKELDA.

ST. ALKELDA'S, GIGGLESWICK, is the mother-church for the Parish of Giggleswick and the Townships of Langcliffe, Settle, Stainforth, and Rathmell. List of Incumbents dates from Lawrence (circ. A.D. 1225), with one or two gaps, to the present Vicar, the Rev. Theodore Percy Brocklehurst, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge (A.D. 1900).

Date of foundation uncertain. Anciently in possession of the families of Percy and Pudsay, afterwards granted to the Priory of Finchale (Durham). Grant confirmed by King John A.D. 1208. Church valued at £33 6s. 8d. per annum in A.D. 1292 (Pope Nicholas' first taxation), but suffered so severely from ravages of the Scots that it was reduced in 1318 to £14 3s. 4d. per annum. Registers commence A.D. 1558, but volume for 1627-1653 lost.

4TH EDITION (1902).

(6) The Tower bears marks showing the old high-pitch of the roof.

(7) In the Tower is a Peal of Six Bells, re-cast in 1850; also a fine Clock, presented by the Masters and Boys of Giggleswick Grammar School, which replaced the curious old one, which had works partly made of wood and is now in the School Museum.

(8) Two mutilated Effigies of Dames Sibyll and Mabel Tempest, the wives of Sir Richard Tempest, whose effigy is in the North Aisle. Dame Sibyll died about 1460 or 1470, and Dame Mabel, who survived her husband, about 1510. These figures have been very broken up, probably by the Parliamentary Troops in 1643. They are clothed in the garb of the Guild of Corpus Christi of York.

In the NORTH AISLE, from west to east, note

(1) The Royal Coat of Arms, lower part dated 1716, but the upper triangular portion older. About this part of the Church traces of fire were found at the Restoration, probably made at the time when General Lambert's troops garrisoned the Church in 1643 and 1651.

(2) The Cenotaph of Dr. George Birkbeck, the founder of Mechanics' Institutes, native of Settle, who died in 1841. The inscription was written by Lord Brougham.

(3) Effigy of Sir Richard Tempest, who was born about 1425, knighted at the Battle of Wakefield, 1460; attainted for treason 1461; pardoned by Edward the IV; and died in 1488. The head of his charger was buried with him.

(4) Old Stone Coffin.

(5) Sepulchral Slab, with incised double cross, now almost imperceptible on account of slab having been used as a step.

(6) The organ contains 1,478 pipes and stands on the site of the Stainford Chapel or "Chantry of Our Lady," founded about 1390 by Robert de Stainford, who left to the Church such a sum of money, in silver, as would complete the Chapel he had begun.

(7) At the east end of the Aisle is placed the Clergy Vestry. This is on the site of the old Tempest Chantry, dedicated to St. John. In 1486 Sir Richard Tempest paid sixty shillings to the Priory of Finchale for permission to break out a Window here. It was here that the old Quaker, Samuel Watson, interrupted the service, and the people "brok his head upon ye seates" (1659). Piscina destroyed, but site still marked.

No charge is made for this leaflet, but the Vicar hopes that visitors will note the old Almsbox bearing the inscription

"REMEMBER · THE · PORE · 1684."

to him, he surrendered to the prior and monks of Finchale whatever rights and claims he had in the Church of Giggleswick.

The following also is interesting:—

This is an agreement made between John, prior of Finchale, and Lawrentius, parson of Giggleswick, in the presence of Master Henry de Pudsey, patron of the said prior; that is to say that the aforesaid Lawrentius has assigned to the aforesaid prior of Finchale all the revenues and tithes of Settle, great and small, except offerings and burial fees, and all tithes of the village of Rathmell, except tithes of milk and offerings and burial fees, for the payment of the stipend of the Church of Giggleswick; first paying thereof the sum of twenty marks to the same prior during the life of Adam de Thornhouer who has a claim of twelve marks on the same Church.

A.D. 1259. To all faithful servants of Christ who shall see or hear read these present letters. Godfrey, by the Divine Grace Archbishop of York, Primate of England, sends eternal greeting. Know ye that we, with the assent of the prior and convent of Durham and the prior of Finchale have ordained a perpetual vicarage in the Church of Giggleswick in the following manner, viz: that the vicar for the time being shall have tithes of the sheaves of Langcliffe and of Stainforth-under-the-hill, and a tithe of all the parish hay, of grist, of garden produce, of wages, of geese, and also of hens. Also he may have all oblations of the altar from year to year, personal tithes, and those mortuaries which are not paid for a living animal; and the house on the Church land to live in, which Henry Thoppa formerly held.*

In the Middle Ages it was a custom with Chantry. the wealthy to found chantries or chapelries in connection with the churches. This was an endowment made for the support of a priest, or more than one, whose function was to sing masses for the benefit of the donor's soul, and of the souls of such others as he might designate.

"And run into London unto Seint Pouls,
And seeken him a chanterie for soules."
Chaucer: Prologue, V, 512.

* Stackhouse Local Tracts, No. 111.

This leaflet was compiled by T. Brayshaw at the request of J. P. Brocklehurst, the Vicar. It was afterwards printed and reprinted by Brocklehurst (with slight alterations) without the author's name.

In the reign of Henry VIII the small and then the greater abbeys were suppressed, and the realized wealth flowed into the royal exchequer. But the treasury was soon again empty, and further measures of suppression and of confiscation were taken. In the year 1545 a bill was passed by which upwards of two thousand chantries and chapels, and a hundred and ten hospitals, were suppressed, and the endowments were appropriated by the Crown.

In the "Dodsworth's M.S.S." in the Bodleian Library it is stated that there were three chantries belonging to the Church at Giggleswick. The following is the entry as to these:—

"The certificate of the most Rev. Father in God, Robert, Archbishop of York, and others authorized by the King's Majesty's Commission, dated 14th February in the 37th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, King Henry the VIII, to survey all such singular Chantries, Hospitals, Colleges, Free Chapels, &c.

CHANTRIES.

The Chantry of our Lady in the Parish of Giggleswick, call'd the Stamford Chantry, of the Foundation of Robert Stamford, Esq., the yearly value .. £4 : 0 : 0

The Chantry of the Rood in the parish Church of Giggleswick, of the foundation of James Carr, Priest, the yearly value £6 : 1 : 8

The Chantry in the north side of the said Church founded by Sir Nicholas Tempest, Knight, of the yearly value £4 : 13 : 4

The Tempest Chapel was in the N.E. corner of the Church, the Carr Chapel in the S.E. corner, and the Stamford Chapel where the organ now stands.

Church Registers. Thus far we have spoken of pre-Reformation times. Of the three centuries that followed there is little to be said. The records are



Masons Marks on Giggleswick Church.

•+THE COMMVNION CVPP.

BELONGINGE TO THE

PARISHE OF TYGGELSWICKE.

MADE IN ANO 1585.

Inscription on Chalice at Giggleswick.

THE NEW SCHEME FOR GIGGLESWICK GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF SETTLE.

[Reprinted from the LANCASTER GUARDIAN of September 26, 1863.]

On Tuesday afternoon, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Settle was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Settle, to consider the draft of the new scheme which had been prepared by the Charity Commissioners for the future management of the Giggleswick Free Grammar School. The meeting was convened by a small hand bill, signed by Mr G. Stansfeld, for himself and others interested, and there was a very good attendance of the inhabitants of the town, who seemed to take a warm interest in the proceedings. Among those present were Mr G. Stansfeld, the Rev Mr Pierson, Mr H. Robinson, Mr J. Burrow, the Rev S. Compton, Mr Atkinson, Mr A. Brown, &c.

Mr STANSFELD, in opening the proceedings, said: We have met to-day on a very important subject—touching the future management of Giggleswick school. A new scheme has been proposed for the management of that school, and it is to consider that scheme that we are now assembled. You are aware that there was an old scheme that remained in force until a few years back, and that had existed ever since the school was founded in the reign of Edward VI. A few years ago, however, the charter granted by that King was altered to some extent, and it is under the altered scheme that the school is now worked. A third scheme has now been proposed by the Charity Commissioners, and this I hope you have all been enabled to see. You will understand that this scheme is only as yet a proposed alteration—a scheme in embryo, as it were—and it is not yet adopted. I believe that the Commissioners themselves are desirous that the matter should be discussed by the people of Settle, who are especially interested in the Giggleswick Grammar School. I did therefore put my name to the handbill calling this meeting, not because I take more interest in the matter than any of you, or even perhaps so much, but because it was thought the Charity Commissioners wished the matter to be freely discussed by you, and I believe that the governors of the school also have a similar wish, and I dare say you are all of you glad of an opportunity of meeting together to talk the matter over. It was with that view that I put my name to the handbill, and not from any over-officious desire to interfere in any way. The first matter that comes before you now is to appoint a chairman over the meeting.

A resolution voting Mr Stansfeld to the chair was then passed.

The CHAIRMAN: I will take the place to which you have appointed me, not to express my own opinions here, but in order that I may hear the comments of others which I believe will be quite as good or better than any that I can make. And first I should like to take the opinion of the meeting whether you will go through the draft clause by clause, or whether you will take all the clauses together and have a general discussion.

On the motion of Mr J. HARGER, seconded by Mr BENTLEY, it was decided to go through the draft clause by clause.

The CHAIRMAN then read the first three clauses of the draft, which all bore upon the same subject. [They provided that, in addition to the present incorporated body of "Foundation governors," there should be ten "Local governors," to be appointed by the Charity Commissioners, and these local governors must be "duly qualified persons, members of the Church of England, and resident within the distance of thirty miles (measured by a straight line on the ordnance map) from the Grammar School House at Giggleswick." Each of the governors, local and foundation, was to have an equal voice and authority, in all matters connected with the administration of the charity. The remainder of clauses 1, 2 and 3, provided for the filling up of vacancies in the list of governors, for their meetings, and for other routine matters.] The Chairman said the purport of these clauses was simply to increase the number of governors from eight to eighteen. At present the governors were taken principally from the parish of Giggleswick, but if these clauses were adopted the majority of them could be selected from a distance of not more than thirty miles round.

Mr H. ROBINSON read an extract from the charter of King Edward VI., showing the qualifications that were required in a governor. They were to be good men and true, honest in their lives and discourse, faithful to the church, and not given to carding and dicing. (Laughter.) Those were the qualifications required in the governors at present, and there were only eight of them, but the new scheme proposed an addition of ten to their number, and permitted them to come from a distance of thirty miles. It appeared to him, with great respect to the Charity Commissioners, that this was a mistake—there really was no necessity

for any such alteration as that proposed. The eight gentlemen who managed the school at present were quite competent, or the majority of them were quite competent, to perform their duties properly at the present moment, and to do everything for the management and maintenance of the school; and for his own part he did not see the necessity of bringing persons from beyond Lancaster or the Fylde country for the purpose of assisting those eight gentlemen resident in the parish of Giggleswick, who had performed their duties so efficiently, as their predecessors had done for the last three hundred years. (Cheers.) The charter was given to the school by King Edward VI. three hundred years ago, and from that time to the present eight gentlemen had always been found in the parish of sufficient ability, integrity, honesty, and uprightness to answer all the requirements made by the charter, and he thought they would be paying a very poor compliment to the present generation if they said they had so far degenerated that there were not eight men among them now who were capable of managing the school. (Hear, hear.) He would move therefore:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed alteration in the area from which the governors are to be selected, and in the number of the governing body is entirely unnecessary, and that this meeting desires to express its entire confidence in the Board of Governors as at present constituted." (Cheers.)

Mr M. GRAHAM seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON said an idea had occurred to him which he wished to mention. He did not quite agree with the remarks that had fallen from Mr Robinson on these clauses. The scheme he thought seemed objectionable in many respects, but he thought they ought to bear in mind that as none of them present were or had been governors of the school, perhaps they did not altogether know the difficulties that the governors might have felt among their own body in performing their duties. Now, he believed it was the wish of the governors themselves that their number should be increased, and the area from which they were selected extended. That was rather an important fact, and though they might all think that the governors were quite competent to perform the duties entrusted to them, and very important duties they were, yet he could not see that any harm would arise from having a greater number of governors and a larger area from which to select them. He thought it was likely that they might get a better set of men. (Interruption, and a voice: I think you are out of order.) As Mr Stansfeld had remarked at the beginning of the meeting, he thought if they had a greater number of governors they might perhaps have things done in a more satisfactory manner.

Mr ROBINSON: I did not understand Mr Stansfeld to say that.

The CHAIRMAN: I don't remember saying it.

The Rev Mr PIERSON: But what harm could possibly arise from the clauses as they now stand? They

might do good but they cannot do harm, and we are here as townsmen of Settle, and we want to speak for our own interests. (The Chairman: No, no.) Well what I mean is this: Here we have a foundation placed among us, and we all feel we have a right to a share of the benefits which it confers, and we wish to let our voices be heard respecting it. For my own part I think that these clauses would form one advantage among the many disadvantages of the new scheme.

Mr MATTHEW GRAHAM said he thought, with regard to the remarks of Mr Pierson, as to the extension of the area, it was quite out of the question. He quite concurred in the belief that there was now, as there had been for three hundred years, sufficient ability in the neighbourhood to manage the school, and he saw no reason for calling in foreign aid. Perhaps those governors who might be selected from a distance might be mixed up with other schools, and might wish to bring in innovations that were quite uncalled for. (Hear, hear.) He thought the school was very well managed as it was, so far as he could see.

The Rev Mr PIERSON said he would move that the clauses remained as they were, with this alteration, that instead of limiting the selection of governors to a district of 30 miles round the school, the selection of local governors be from the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The CHAIRMAN: I suppose you mean that the limit shall be any part of the Riding not more than 30 miles from the school?

The Rev Mr PIERSON: No: I mean that the governors may be selected from the whole of the West Riding. (Laughter.)

Mr FOSTER: Had you not better include the North and East Riding as well? (Renewed laughter)

The Rev Mr PIERSON: May I supplement my previous remarks with one or two words? The words our chairman used, and which I wished to quote, were to the effect that gentlemen selected from a distance were not subject to local influence. I think these were the words he used.

The CHAIRMAN: I believe I said something like that.

Mr J. H. BURROW seconded Mr Pierson's motion.

The amendment (Mr Pierson's) was then put to the meeting and lost, and the original motion (Mr Robinson's) was then carried by a large majority.

The fourth and fifth clauses of the new scheme were then passed without opposition. They provided that minute and account books should be kept in which the proceedings, receipts, and expenditure of the governors should be entered.

The sixth clause provided that the governors should employ a person to act as clerk and treasurer at an annual salary not exceeding £20.

Mr M. GRAHAM wished to know how the accounts had been kept before.

The CHAIRMAN said this clause was a new one, and that the governors had substantially had the accounts in their own hands.

The clause was then passed.

The seventh clause provided that all the estates of the charity, not used for the purposes of the charity, should be let by the governors, but that no lease should be granted for a term exceeding 21 years.

Mr ROBINSON said 21 years for a lease was too long a period, and it would be quite long enough if it were reduced to seven years. In a district like this, where the value of property altered so much in a short time, it was possible that that which was worth a certain sum now might be worth double that twenty years hence, and to allow the governors to grant leases for 21 years was giving a very great deal of power to them as trustees. He therefore moved that the term "twenty-one years" be altered to "seven years," which was quite long enough without obtaining the consent of the Charity Commissioners. Of course, where any special circumstances required it, it would be easy to procure the consent of the Commissioners to a more extended lease.

Mr J. PARKER seconded the motion.

Mr J. HARDACRE said land very frequently became worth double and treble its original value about here in a period of twenty years.

Mr D. DALE thought a long lease was most advantageous to both parties concerned. (Laughter.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

Clause eight, which provided that any money raised by the sale of timber or from any other source on the Charity estates should be considered as capital, and should be invested, was agreed to without opposition.

Clause nine provided that the income of the charity should be applied for the purpose of the "Giggleswick Grammar and Commercial School."

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was a change of the name of the school in that clause. There it was styled a grammar and commercial school, while hitherto it had been called only a grammar school.

Mr HARGER: A Free Grammar School. (Cheers.)

Mr ROBINSON said in the original charter it was called the "Free Grammar School of King Edward VI." They had done well with that name for 300 years, and he did not see why they should change it all at once. (Laughter.) He was becoming quite conservative well for 300 years—

A VOICE: Why, let it stand good for 300 more. (Laughter.)

Mr ROBINSON then moved that the old name be retained throughout the new scheme.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON said he was most happy to second that.—Agreed to.

The tenth clause provided that there should be a head and an under master at the school; that they should both be members of the Church of England; that the head master should be a graduate at one of the universities; and that the under master should either be a graduate, or else he should hold a certifi-

cate of competency from the Committee of Council on Education.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON: What is the meaning of "a certificate of competency" from the Council on Education?

The CHAIRMAN: I have not the slightest notion.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON: Are the Council in the habit of granting certificates of competency?

Mr. ROBINSON: I believe they are, and I believe the certificates are of such a nature that a first class national school master would have no difficulty in obtaining one.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON: This is quite a new thing. It does not appear to be the certificate they have hitherto granted, but a different one.

Mr. ROBINSON: Yes, and a first class national school master can get it easily. I see no reason for the alteration. I do not see why we should have a fourth or fifth rate under master when we have a fund which is amply sufficient to enable us to procure an under master of much higher attainments. I shall therefore move that both the head and under masters shall be graduates.

Mr. J. H. BURROW seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON said if the clause stood as it was it would be lowering the standard of the head master and of the under master as well. He quite concurred in Mr. Robinson's motion.

The motion was then put and carried.

The eleventh clause provided that the head master should be appointed by the governors, subject to the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese: that the head master and the present under master should be removed by the governors for any reasonable cause, to be determined by the governors and approved by the Bishop; and that every appointment and removal must be effected by a resolution of not less than two-thirds of the whole number of governors for the time being.

The Rev. Mr. PIERSON inquired whether anything was said in the old scheme about the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese.

The CHAIRMAN: No, I do not see it.

Mr. ROBINSON said there was in one of the articles of the rules of 1592 a provision which subjected the action of the governors in the matter to the approval of the Archbishop of York. In the last scheme, however,—the one at present in operation—the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese had been substituted for that of the Archbishop.

The Rev. S. COMPTON said he did not see the necessity for obtaining the approval of the Bishop, and he would therefore move that that part of the clause be left out.

Mr. J. HARGER seconded the motion, remarking that subjecting the appointment, or removal of the master to the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese was like leaving the matter in the hands of one man.

Mr. M. GRAHAM said he thought the governors of

the school were quite competent to make their own choice of a master without the appointment being subject to the approval of the Bishop.

The CHAIRMAN: Let me say a word or two before putting this motion. Here is a question for your consideration: If you do not want the new scheme, this resolution, if passed, may do good instead of harm, but if you do want the new scheme, perhaps by striking out this and other parts of certain clauses, you will find a difficulty in getting it at all. I merely mention that fact because the Charity Commissioners will submit all this to the Bishop of the Diocese, and he will be able to throw difficulties in the way. I give you this as a hint. I have had some conversation with the Commissioners about this, and I think you had better—I was going to say throw a sop to the Bishop—(laughter)—or you may otherwise experience difficulty in getting these things done. The Church of England is a very liberal church—far more liberal than a great many others. I am not a very strong Churchman myself, as many of you know, but still I think it is well to keep the church up in our own country, if it is merely to prevent something worse from taking its place. We know from history that when a religious sect gets a pre-eminence in a country, it never does as it ought to do, and never has done, in the history of the whole world. Look, for instance at what has resulted in Europe—in France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands—from the predominance of a religious sect. Now the Church of England does good, and is liberal in a great many respects. Excuse me for making these remarks, but I thought it necessary to give you a hint of the difficulty that might arise.

Mr. ROBINSON: Before you put the motion to the meeting I should like to say a word in its favour. I think if the clause had been left as it stood, I should probably have said nothing, and should have allowed it to remain as it was; but as this motion has now been made, I should like to make a few remarks upon the point, as to whether the Bishop of Ripon's name is to have the power of vetoing an election made by the governors. I do not like to let the opportunity pass without giving expression to my opinion, that I think the Church of England is already well and sufficiently guarded in every respect without having the additional halo and protection thrown round her that she would have in the fact that the governors of this school cannot elect a master for it unless the Lord Bishop of Ripon chooses to let them. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Again going back to old principles, I think the eight men who have managed with their predecessors to do the work so well for 300 years, may well continue to do it without the assistance of the Bishop of Ripon. (Cheers.) The Bishop of Ripon was not in existence 300 years back,—there was not such a Bishop upon the Episcopal Bench,—and therefore I think we shall not be perpetrating any outrage upon the principles of religion if we carry this motion. (Hear, hear.) It was the Archbishop of York who

originally had power to find fault with us, and who had jurisdiction over the school in times gone by, and when the scheme of 1845 was declared to be law, the Bishop of Ripon's name was substituted for that of the Archbishop. Therefore, we are in a position to say, "We did without the Archbishop of York in 1845, and we can now do without the Bishop of Ripon." (Cheers.) I do not see why, after the eight governors of the school have elected a master, made examination as to his abilities and character, and in all probability made many anxious and serious enquiries respecting him, and taken a very great deal of pains and labour,—I do not see why, I say, when they have at length fixed upon one man whom they think would suit them and the place exactly, that they should have to ask the Bishop of Ripon's leave before they can establish him as master of the school. (Cheers.) I am quite as strong a Churchman as our Chairman—(laughter)—but I concur entirely in the motion that has been made.

Mr. M. GRAHAM: I think this is a very important point, and one that we ought to consider well. The next Bishop of the diocese might be a tractarian or a Puseyite, and with the power which this clause would give him, he might get a man of his own religious views appointed head-master of the school. Suppose I have a boy at that school—am I to have him brought up as a tractarian or a Puseyite in consequence of this? I do not think that would be right.

The Rev. S. COMPTON: I quite agree with what our Chairman has said as to the baneful effect of the predominance of a sect in a nation, and I would say the sooner we have done with any sect having a dominant influence the better, and I cannot see why the governors should be compelled to elect their master from members of the Church of England.

Mr BURROW thought the consent of the Bishop of Ripon ought not to be left out of the clauses, as it would only be just and fair to the master to allow a sort of appeal from the decision of eight governors selected from a central part of the district.

The motion striking out that part of the clause relating to the Bishop's approval was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

Mr BURROW did not think that the appointment and removal of the master should rest upon the same footing. In electing a master they chose one man from others, but when they removed him he left with a sort of brand upon his character—the governors clearly considering he was unfit for his post. He thought a removal should never be lightly ventured upon, and therefore he thought it would be better if they retained the approval of the Bishop so far as a removal was concerned.

Mr M. GRAHAM: Do you think the brand is any the less for having a Bishop's mitre upon it? Would it not be better to have the marks of the eight governors without the Bishop's mark upon the top? (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr BURROW thought there ought to be two courts, which would give a man that right of appeal which he ought to have.

The Rev. Mr PIERSON said as all the governors were to be parishioners, it seemed to him only fair—and he was speaking, not so much as a churchman, as in favour of a matter of justice—it seemed only fair that there should be some court beyond the governors to which a man might refer his case. The head-master might be a clergyman or he might not, and the Bishop might be a right or a wrong person to refer to. He was not at all anxious that the appeal should be to the Bishop, but he thought it ought to be somewhere.

The CHAIRMAN: Why not to the Charity Commissioners?

The Rev. Mr PIERSON: I have no objection to that.

Mr BURROW moved that the removal of the master have the approval of the Charity Commissioners.

Mr J. ATKINSON seconded the motion, which was put to the meeting, but lost by a majority of 35 votes against 25.

The Rev. S. COMPTON: If I understand aright, this scheme cannot be adopted without the consent of the present head-master, can it?

Mr ROBINSON: No, but we shall come to that afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN: This new scheme is for the future more than the present.

Mr ROBINSON said, with regard to the latter part of the clause, which provided that every appointment and removal must be made by two-thirds of the governors then existing, he thought that would be impracticable, as they would only have eight governors; besides, they knew how difficult it was to get a number of gentlemen to attend a meeting of a disagreeable nature, such as one for the removal of a master would be sure to be, and he therefore moved that the number be altered from two-thirds to five-eighths.

The CHAIRMAN: But suppose one of the number were dead?

Mr ROBINSON: I do not think it would be fair to the master for the governors to meet and canvass his conduct while there was a vacancy in their body. They should fill up the vacancy first and then meet to consider the matter.

Mr E. T. FOSTER seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Clause 12, which contained a form of declaration to be filled up by the head and under masters on their appointment, was then agreed to without opposition.

Clause 13 provided that every future under master should be appointed by the head-master with the assent and approval of the governors, and that he could only be removed with their assent and approval also.

Mr ROBINSON said it appeared to him to be an anomaly for the under master to be appointed by the head master, while all the power of the appointment

should rest in the hands of the governors. Why not throw the responsibility of the appointment upon the governors themselves? If they did not, the clause was likely to give rise to much bickering. According to the scheme as it had been thus far altered to-day, the under master was to be a graduate and a gentleman, and his feelings would doubtless be quite as fine and as sensitive as those of the head master, while his talents and classical acquirements must be very little, if at all inferior. He would be under the head master, and, if the clause remained as it was, and he did not pass the head master with a sufficient recognition of his dignity, he might be under the fear that he would be liable to be dismissed. If the under master was to be a gentleman, they ought to provide that he should be treated as a gentleman, and that he should derive both his appointment and his dismissal from the governors alone, and not from the head master. (Hear, hear.) He therefore moved a resolution to that effect.

Mr J. HARDACRE seconded the motion.

The Rev. Mr PIERSON proposed, as an amendment, that both the appointment and the dismissal of the under master should come directly from the head master, and from him alone. That would do away with all bickering, and he knew that that was the way in which all the best schools of the kingdom were managed. This was not a national school, and the head master was something higher than a national schoolmaster, and if he was to be interfered with in his school and in his duties, there would be at once an end to all prosperity in the school. It was in consequence of a mixed-up authority that the school had not prospered of late. The governors had power to remove the head master if he did not satisfy them, but they should permit him to be master in the school while he was there, and to have complete authority and control.

Mr R. F. PARKER seconded the amendment.

Mr ROBINSON said he had no doubt the plan just proposed might work very well if they could get an extraordinarily intelligent, clever, and amiable man—such a one as he had not yet met with—to be head master, but otherwise he was afraid it would not work so well. Suppose, for instance, a head master might have some peculiar crotchets with regard to education, and chose to dismiss the under master because he did not exactly accord with his notions in every respect—because, for instance, he did not pronounce the Latin tongue as the head master thought it ought to be pronounced. And suppose the head master had a son some 22 or 23 years old, he might say to himself, "My son Tom is not so clever, certainly; but I think I can do very well with the £220 a year he would have, and the governors have nothing to do with it; therefore, I'll appoint him." (Laughter and cheers.) It would give the head master the power of being a tyrant. This was a most important clause, and he felt sure that when they had considered it, they would agree with him that it would be much the wiser course to throw

the responsibility upon the governors. Let them appoint the under master, and let them also dismiss him. (Hear, hear.)

Mr BURROW said at Eton, Rugby, Harrow, and all the great schools in the kingdom, the course proposed by Mr Pierson was followed. The theory to which the management of each of these schools should be likened, was that of a perfect despotism—the head master had a control over all the others, and, in turn, the governors had a power over him. If the head master was inefficient, the governors could say to him, "You must go, unless you succeed in doing better. The school is not doing well, and unless you mend it in six months, you must go." He had just the same power, however, over every one of the under masters.

Mr A. BROWN said it was only reasonable to suppose that as long as the under master did his work properly he would retain his situation. He did not see, therefore, how the under master should be in fear of the head master.

The Rev. Mr PIERSON said too many cooks would spoil the broth. They had better leave the management of the school to one man, and make him responsible.

The amendment was then put to the meeting and lost, and Mr Robinson's motion was carried.

Clauses 14, 15, and 16, which related to the internal management of the school, were passed unopposed.

Clause 17 provided that boys should be admitted to the school between the ages of 8 and 17 years, and that no boy should remain there after he was 18 years of age. On the suggestion of Mr Robinson, the age at which boys should be admitted was altered to between 7 and 17 years, and 20 years was substituted for 18 in the age of the boys staying there.

The 18th clause provided that any scholar guilty of misconduct should be suspended or expelled by the head master, but that such suspension or expulsion must be immediately reported to the governors, for their approval and confirmation.

Mr ROBINSON suggested that some communication should be made to the governors before the head master resorted to the extreme measure of expulsion, otherwise if the governors did not approve of the measure of expulsion, the boy would have to be sent for back again.

Mr A. BROWN said the expulsion of a scholar who misconducted himself ought to rest entirely with the head master, and ought not to be referred to any one.

The Rev. Mr PIERSON said they seemed to be proceeding with the new scheme upon the principle that the head master was a suspicious character, and that he should be well looked to and tied down in every possible way. The result would be that no one worth having for a master would apply for the situation, and they would lower the position of the school to that of a mere national school.

Mr OAKS: The butter on the bread will make a good master come. (Laughter.)

The Rev. Mr PIERSON: But there will not be so much butter after all. (Laughter.)

Mr Robinson's suggestion was then adopted.

Clause 19, which referred to the particular branches of education which will be taught in the school, was passed unopposed.

Clauses 20, 21, and 22, were all taken together as relating more or less to the same subject. They provided that all boys admitted to the school, except boarders and foundation scholars, should be required to pay capitation fees,—in the upper or grammar school of 30s and 40s per quarter, according to age; and in the lower or English school of 15s and 20s per quarter. The governors must appoint not more than 30 boys at any one time as foundation scholars, of whom not more than ten were to be placed in the upper, and the remainder in the lower school. The foundation scholars were to receive the entire course of instruction at the school, with all necessary books and stationery, gratuitously. The foundation scholars were to be taken from the children of the inhabitants of the parish of Giggleswick. The head master was to receive a yearly salary of £250, and the under master a salary of £150, with certain additional quarterly allowances, the amount of which would be dependent upon the number of scholars and the position they occupied in the school.

Mr BURROW moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting has considered that portion of the proposed new scheme which provides for the admission of boys into the school, and for the payment of the same by capitation fees; and that this meeting begs to express to the Charity Commissioners its very strong desire that the privileges which have hitherto been enjoyed, principally by the inhabitants of this place and of the surrounding district, shall be preserved as at present, by the admission of at least 60 boys free, without distinction of rich and poor." He said: This motion has been placed in my hands, and I have much pleasure in bringing it before the meeting. I fancy we have all made up our minds on the subject to which it relates, and there is nothing left for us but to express our very strong objection to these capitation fees so far as the boys of this district are concerned. We have enjoyed, by the usage of 300 years, the privilege of free admission to this school, the boys of both rich and poor enjoying exactly the same privileges, and being placed on exactly the same footing, and it would be a monstrous thing now to deprive them of those privileges. (Cheers.) We must not allow it, and for the sake of the poor boys I have much pleasure in moving this resolution. We must not allow them to go into the school with the stamp of poverty upon them. (Loud cheers.) They have hitherto gone into the school as the equals of the sons of all the rich men in the place, and they can not do that in the future if the sons of the rich men are to pay capitation fees. I think the subject has been so well discussed and ventilated among you before, that there is no

reason for me to prolong my remarks, and I shall, therefore, now leave the motion in your hands. (Cheers.)

Mr ROBINSON seconded the motion.

The Rev. S. COMPTON: A question has just occurred to me. If the new scheme were to stand as it is at present, what would be done with the increased income derived from the capitation fees?

A VOICE: Oh, they'll find a way for it. It is to put more butter on their bread.

The CHAIRMAN: They talk of founding some new scholarships.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the meeting, when it was carried unanimously amid loud cheers.

Mr BURROW: I have still another resolution to propose, which I fancy will meet with more opposition than the last did, and I do not know whether I shall be able to carry it. It does not interfere, you will find, with the resolution I have just moved. It is:—"That this meeting considers further that it is advisable to extend the benefits of this school to boys of other districts, and, therefore, claims that any number may be admitted, over and above the 60 free scholars, on payment of such capitation fees as the Charity Commissioners may determine." I think it is necessary for me to say just a few words with regard to this.

You know that by the resolution we have just passed we shall have 60 boys admitted into the school without paying anything. But then why should the school not have a few more boys as well? We should not be injured in any way thereby. Why not admit a number more boys into the school? We do not want to be selfish—to keep all the good of the school to ourselves and to this district, and if we can admit other boys from other parts without any cost to ourselves, we certainly can accept capitation fees from them. Why, it would be for our own benefit. Suppose, for instance, we had an excellent head master here—suppose we

had Dr Butterson here again—perhaps we would have some 200 or 300 scholars in the school as boarders. Each of them would spend £30 per annum in the place, and you would then have something like £6,000 a year coming begging to you. This is the ground on which I wish to put it. And at the same time these boys from a distance would improve the tone of the school, and prove very advantageous. There would be no detriment to the 60 boys admitted free, for they would all of them be foundation scholars, rich and poor alike, on a totally different footing from those boys who came from a distance.

Mr ROBINSON said he could not agree with this proposal, and he felt bound to differ from it *in toto*. He began by saying this was King Edward VI.'s Free Grammar School, and so he wished it to continue. He should not like to see it made into a large proprietary establishment, in which a number of the scholars would participate to some extent in the benefits of the charity by paying something for the privilege of admission. He would, therefore, move a direct negative to the proposal.

On being put to the meeting, Mr Burrow's motion was lost by a large majority.

The remaining clauses, Nos. 23 to 30, both inclusive, were then passed without opposition. They contained only some routine matters touching the management of the school, length of vacations, &c., and there was nothing in them of any public interest.

A resolution was then adopted "That this meeting approves of the draft scheme as altered, and that the Chairman be requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to the Charity Commissioners."

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, and another to the proprietors of the Hall for allowing the use of it, brought the meeting, which had occupied three hours and a half, to a close.



GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.

A MEETING OF THE "TWENTY-FOUR" (BEING THE SELECT VESTRY OF THE PARISH) WILL BE HOLDEN IN THE CARR CHAPEL OF THE ABOVE CHURCH, ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 31st INST., AT 12 O'CLOCK. *noon*

BY ORDER OF
THE CHURCHWARDENS.

BUSINESS:—

1st To elect two members for the Select Vestry.
2nd The election of 6 churchwardens & sidesmen
25th Mar. 1902.

few and slight. Beyond mere lists of names and an occasional quaint entry in the churchwardens' minute book, the Church has left no history. Its Registers date from 1558 and, with the exception of a blank between the year 1627 and the year 1653, there is no break in the record from that period to the present day.

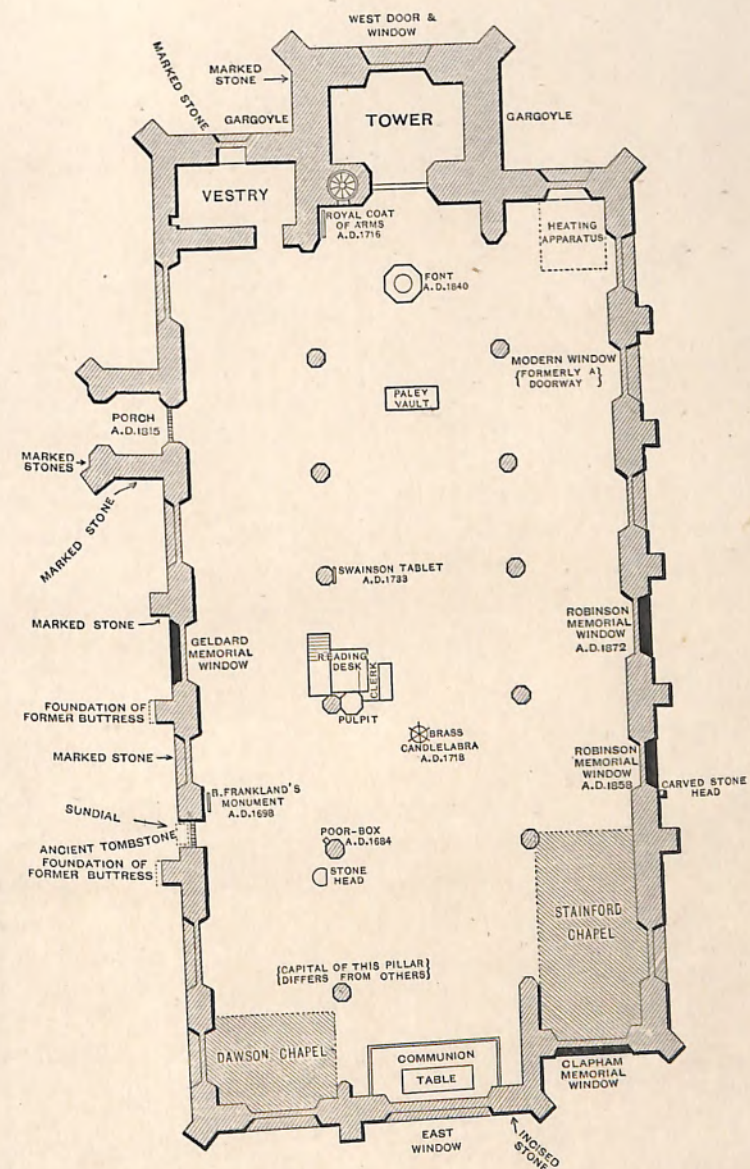
A list exists of the names of the churchwardens since 1638. To a stranger this list of names would mean little or nothing; but it would be read through with a good deal of interest by anyone who had lived long in the neighbourhood. In going through the list he would find in each successive decade names turning up that are also familiar names in the local life of to-day. In the first two decades covered by this list, *i.e.*, 1638—1658, is found the name of Stackhouse, of Paley, of Brayshey, of Howson, of Preston, of Clapham. It is interesting to see what names are thus persistent through all the generations of this list. We see the family, the "house," live, though its sons and its daughters die. And it says much for the Giggleswick and Settle district that so many such names can be counted in its records.

The Twenty-four. The method of electing the Giggleswick churchwardens, although not quite unique, is yet sufficiently exceptional to make it worth explaining. There is a body whose legal designation is, "The Gentlemen called the Twenty-four." At Giggleswick there is no Select Vestry, as the term is usually understood; but "The Twenty-four" act instead. They are a purely co-optative body. If one of their number dies, or is disqualified, or retires, the rest fill by

*For "Serries" of 1684 see Vol 4, p. 265.
For Charities see Vol 4, p. 331.*

their own vote the vacancy. The election is for life. Until recently no one could become a member of "The Twenty-four" who was not both a householder and resident in the Ancient Parish. Since the death of the late Vicar the qualification has been altered to that of "householder or property-owner in the present parish." The Vicar is chairman by virtue of his office. A Curate can be present only on Easter Monday, and then only in place of the Vicar and by his authority. As has been said, "The Twenty-four" although an exceptional, are not a unique body. There are a few other large parishes in the northern counties,—that of Lancaster and that of Dent amongst them,—in which a similar custom exists. At their annual meeting on Easter Monday "The Twenty-four" choose three names for each warden to be appointed, and out of each three names the Vicar selects one, usually the one that is placed first.

Minute. Any memorandum-book that is between one Books. and two hundred years old is sure to have its curiosities of spelling, of expression and of idea. The churchwardens' old minute-books are no exception to this. Mr. Brayshaw has gathered from them some of their choicer gems. We here get some glimpses into the curious ideas and methods of "The Twenty-four." We see side-by-side their strict sense of economy where they had to pay *others* and their open-handed generosity where they had to pay *themselves* out of the parish funds. Thomas Storey was not to be employed in any Church work in 1764, "his bill being thought very extravagant," but it was thought very moderate for "The Twenty-four," when they met on Easter



Ground Plan of Giggleswick Church before Restoration.