

LION HOTEL, SETTLE,

26TH MAY, 1869.

At a Special Meeting of the Governors of Giggleswick School holden here this day pursuant to notice duly given.

Present,

Rev. H. I. Swale, in the chair.

John Birkbeck, Esq.

Rev. Canon Boyd.

Hector Christie, Esq.

Rev. W. H. Coulthurst.

James Farrer, Esq.

Walter Morrison, Esq., M.P.

Wm. Robinson, Esq.

W. A. F. Saunders, Esq.

Thomas Stackhouse, Esq.

Mathew Wilson, Esq.

Thomas Edward Yorke, Esq.

The Resolutions of the last Meeting were read,

AND IT WAS RESOLVED,

1.—That, subject to the approval of the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. George Style, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, and at present assistant master at Clifton College be appointed Head Master under and subject to the powers and provisions of the Scheme established by order of the Board of Charity Commissioners dated 19th May, 1866. That the Vice-chairman write to the Bishop for his approval and that the Clerk write to Mr. Style informing him of the conditional appointment and that a Notice of the appointment be inserted in the papers.

2.—That the School close on the 30th of June and re-open on the 24th of August next.

3.—That the Vice-chairman and Mr. Saunders be appointed a Committee to attend the Rent Audit and make arrangements in reference to the matters referred to the Executive Committee by the 7th Resolution of the 12th of March last.

Signed, H. I. SWALE,

Chairman.

The Organ in the Parish Church also contains 26 stops upon 2 Manuals and independent Pedal Organ. The specification is as follows:

GREAT ORGAN.		SWELL ORGAN.	
	Feet. Pipes.		Feet. Pipes.
1. Bourdon.....	16 58	1. Lieblich Bourdon ..	16 58
2. Large Open Diapason	8 58	2. Geigen Principal ...	8 58
3. Small Open Diapason	8 58	3. Lieblich Gedact....	8 58
4. Vox Angelica.....	8 58	4. Violin e Cello .....	8 58
5. Hohl Flute .....	8 58	5. Voix Celestes .....	8 46
6. Octave .....	8 58	6. Lieblich Flute.....	4 58
		horn .....	4 58
		re (3 ranks) ..	— 174
		.....	8 58
		.....	8 58

THE  
CANTICLES, PSALMS

AND

ANTHEM

TO BE SUNG

AT THE RE-OPENING

OF THE

Parish Church, Giggleswick,

BY THE

LORD BISHOP OF RIPON,

ON

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1892.

SETTLE:

CRAVEN PRINTING AND STATIONERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

COUPLERS.

to Great  
to Pedal  
to Pedal

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## ORDER OF SERVICE

AT 12-30 P.M.

HYMN 397.  
THE LORD'S PRAYER.  
VERSICLES AND RESPONSES.  
PSALM LXXXIV.  
LESSON.  
TE DEUM.  
THE APOSTLES' CREED.  
VERSICLES.  
COLLECT OF THE DAY.  
SECOND COLLECT, FOR PEACE.  
SPECIAL COLLECTS AND PRAYERS.  
PRAYER OF S. CHRYSOSTOM AND GRACE.  
HYMN 166.  
SERMON BY THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON.  
OFFERTORY HYMN 215.  
THE BLESSING.

THE SERVICE IN THE EVENING WILL  
COMMENCE AT 7-30.

Preacher:—The Ven. Archdeacon Boyd.

The Organ in the Parish Church also contains 26 stops upon  
2 Manuals and independent Pedal Organ. The specification is  
as follows:

GREAT ORGAN.			SWELL ORGAN.		
	Feet.	Pipes.		Feet.	Pipes.
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2. Large Open Diapason	8	58	2. Geigen Principal ..	8	58
3. Small Open Diapason	8	58	3. Lieblich Gedact....	8	58
4. Vox Angelica.....	8	58	4. Violin e Cello .....	8	58
5. Hohl Flute .....	8	58	5. Voix Celestes .....	8	46
6. Octave .....	8	58	6. Lieblich Flute.....	4	58
7. Harmonic Flute ..	8	58	7. Gemshorn .....	4	58
8. Super Octave ....	8	58	8. Mixture (3 ranks) ..	—	174
9. Mixture (3 ranks)..	—	174	9. Horn.....	8	58
10. Clarionet .....	8	46	10. Oboe.....	8	58

### PEDAL ORGAN.

1. Open Diapason....	16	30
2. Bourdon.....	16	30
3. Flute Bass.....	8	30

Total number of pipes, 1478.

The Case is of plain oak, and stands on the north side of the Chancel. The Organ is badly placed for sound, and, as the Organist sits much below his Choir, it is very difficult for him to hear or judge the effect they or the Organ are producing. The Organ was opened by the late C. F. Hyde, in July, 1892.

BUILDERS:—ABBOTT AND SMITH, Leeds.

### COUPLERS.

1. Swell to Great
2. Great to Pedal
3. Swell to Pedal

GIGGLESWICK-IN-CRAVEN CHURCH REGISTERS.

(BY MR. JOHN FOSTER).

"To save and recover somewhat from the deluge of Time."

A, page 86, fo. 43 v.

for a Settle feste

To all true X-tian people to whom this presente wryteinge shall come Robte Swainson Richard Balderstone Henry Kinge Thomas Carr of Settle and Stephen Clarke of Mearbecke in the Countie of Yorke yeomen send greeting in our Lord God everlastinge: Know ye that whereas Henry Tennante gentleman late of Cleatopp deceased did by his last Will and Testamente in wryteinge bearing date the fiftē daie of Julie in the yeare of our lorde 1604 give and bequeath in the foure severall ptes of the piske of Giggleswicke on y pte a Bull and a stoned horse to be kepte and mantenied by good order to and for the Common use benefit and the good of all the inhabitants of the said foure severall festes for and in remembrance of his said gifte Now know ye that wee the said Robt Richard Henry Thomas and Stephen do acknowledge by these p'sents that we for and in the name of ourselves and the reste of the inhabitants of the feste of Setle abovesaide and by and w<sup>th</sup> their generall consent Have at the tyme of the sealinge and deliverie of these presents hadd and received at the handes and by the paymente of Christofer Shute batchelar of Divinitie the one of the executors of the laste will and testamente before menconed the full some of five poundes of currante Englishe monie to be bestowed upon a Bull and a Stoned Horse to and for the use of the inhabitants of Setle feste abovesaid and in full discharge of that legacie And further also wee do Covenante promise and graunte as well for ourseles as also for all the reste of th inhabitants of the saide feste of Setle to and with the saide Christofer Shute his heirs executors administrators and assignes by these presentes that we shall at all tymes hereafter and from tyme to tyme not onelie free acquite and discharge the said Christofer Shute and Henry Procter of Newall in the said Countie gentleman (who is co-executor with the said Christofer Shute of the said Will) and their and ether of their executors and administrators of and from the said legacie but also shall and will from tyme to tyme continewe the saide order to and amongste us and our posteritie in remembrance of the said gifte accordinge to the true intente and meaninge of the said will

In Witness whereof we have unto this our presente Wryteinge sett our handes and seales the fourteenth daie of Maie Anno regm Regis Jacobi nune Angliæ gr. Quinto et Scotiæ x<sup>l</sup>o 1607

Hec est vira copia concordans tum originali remanet in custodia Mr. Shute et ptes etiã hinc copie nôm vel signa sua apposuerunt

Sig<sup>m</sup>. Robt. Swainson

Sig<sup>m</sup>. Rich. Balderston

Sig<sup>m</sup>. Henr. Kinge

Sig<sup>m</sup>. Steph. Clarke

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copy  
School  
1898.



same as on p 206

# GIGGLESWICK-IN-CRAVEN CHURCH REGISTERS.

(BY MR. JOHN FOSTER).

"To save and recover somewhat from the deluge of Time."

A, page 87, fo. 44 r.

## ffor Stainforde feste

To all true X-tian people to whom this present wryteing shall come Richard Walker of Cowside ffancis Lupton of Feizor Henry Foster of Winskell Peter ffoster Roger Cooke of Stainford and Richard Claphame of Stackhouse in the Countie of Yorke yeome. Send greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge: Know ye that whereas Henry Tennte gentleman late of Cleatopp deceased did by his laste will and Testamente in wrytinge bearinge date the fiftte Daie of Julie in the yeare of our Lorde 1604. Give and bequeath to the four severall festes, or foure ptes the pishe of Gigleswick to ovy pte a Bull and a Stoned horse to be kepte and mantened by good order to and for the Common use benefitt and good of all the inhabitants of the said foure severall festes the same order to be kepte and contained amongst them in remembrance of his said gifte, Now know ye that wee the said Richard ffancis Henry Peter Roger and Richard do acknowledge by these presents that we for and in the name of our selves and the reste of th. inhabitants of the feste of Stainford Winskell Cowside and Stackhouse and by and with their generall consente have at the tyme of the sealinge and delivrie of the p-sents hadd and received at the handes and by the paymente of Christofer Shute batchelar of divinitie the one of the executors of the late Will and Testament before menconed the full some of ffyve pounds of currante English monie to be bestowed upon a Bull and a stoned horse to and for the use of the inhabitants of Stainford feste abovesaid and in full discharge of that legacie. And further also wee do covenante promise and graunte as well for our selves as also for all the reste of the inhabitants of the said feste of Stainford and for the heirs successors and adm-rs of us and them and every of them to and with the said Christofer Shute his heirs executo<sup>s</sup> adm-rs and assignes by these presentes that wee shall at all tymes hereafter and from tyme to tyme not onelie free aquite and discharge the said Christofer Shute and Henry Procter of Newall in the said Countie gent: who is Co-executor w<sup>th</sup> the said Christofer Shute of the said Will their and ether of their executors and adm-rs and every of them of and from the said legacie but also shall and will from tyme to tyme continewe the said order to and amongste us and our posteritie in remembrance of the said gifte accordinge to the true intente and meaninge of the said Will. In Witness whereof we have unto this or present wryteinge sett our hands and seales the fourteenth daie of Maie Anno Rex Jacobi nunc Anglie gr. Quints et Scotiæ xl<sup>o</sup> 1607.

Hic est vera concordans tum originali remanent in custodia Mr. Shute

Sigm. Peter O  
ffoster

Sigm. Richi Henry ffoster  
Walker Sigm. Rog. + Cook  
Richar Clapham

Sigim. ffranisco  
Lupton

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## GIGGLESWICK CHURCH, AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.

DURING last term the finishing touches were put to the work of restoring the ancient Parish Church of St. Alkelda, as, on the initiative of the Head Master, the north aisle was re-seated with the splendid English oak which was presented eight years ago by Mr. Morrison. And as the School has taken such a leading part in that Restoration, as I shall show later on, an account of the work and its results may fittingly find a place in our pages. And the present seems to be a very appropriate time for the appearance of such an article, as the rapidly rising walls of the stately Chapel, which we owe to Mr. Morrison's generosity, tend to remind us that the connection—of nearly four hundred years duration—between our ancient School and still more ancient Church, is nearing its termination.

The necessity for a restoration of the Church had been recognised for some time, and so long ago as the year 1852 plans were prepared for doing the work. Nothing however came of the scheme.

In No. 27 of *The Chronicle* (December 1888), I gave a few historical and descriptive notes on the Church, and as I do not wish to repeat myself, I must ask my readers to turn to that number should they desire any further information. In that article I stated that "a movement is on foot, with every prospect of success, to restore the ancient edifice." The matter was taken up by "the gentlemen called the Twenty-four,"—a peculiar co-optative body who form the Select Vestry and manage church affairs; and, thanks in a great measure to the energy and co-operation of the Head Master and Governors of the School, this work is now accomplished, indeed, Mr. Christie and the late Rev. H. I. Swale, two of the most active members of the Governing Body, acted as Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of

Article by T. Prayshaw  
in the Giggleswick School  
"Chronicle" for April, 1895.

the Restoration Committee, which had besides the advantage of having the Head Master and Mr. Morrison amongst its numbers.

This committee was appointed in April, 1887, and a successful Bazaar having been held in the Old School, subscriptions to a considerable amount promised, elaborate plans prepared, the necessary arrangements made with pew-owners, a faculty applied for and granted, and the thousand-and-one little details attended to, the work was actually commenced on the 23rd June, 1890; Messrs. Paley & Austin, of Lancaster, being the Architects.

At first the operations were confined to the N.W. corner of the Church and other external parts, so that divine service could still be carried on in the building. This went on until the 28th of September, when the last service was held in the unrestored Church. At the School services on that day the event was signalized by a collection in aid of the new Organ Fund, which realized over £11. The following Sunday the congregation assembled for worship in the Old School, which had been kindly lent by the School authorities, and had been fitted up by the Churchwardens.

As I had the honour to act as Secretary to the Restoration Committee, I think I may fitly set out here some of the obligations under which that Committee rest to the School. In addition to lending us the Old School as mentioned above, free of charge, the Governors, during the two years the Church was closed, actually continued the annual grant which they contribute to the Church funds for the privilege of holding special school services. The Head Master and the other masters contributed handsomely to the subscription list; a "School Auxiliary Fund," amounting to £120, was raised; the cost of the gas fittings (upwards of £80) was defrayed by the governors; the magnificent clock, of which I shall speak later on, was given by the masters, boys, and old boys; the Head Master's Room at the Hostel was always at the service of the Committee; financial aid was rendered to the Organ Fund and to the Bazaar; and in innumerable ways invaluable help was given to the Committee.

The cost of the work was over £3,600. As in addition to this there was the cost of the Organ, the Clock, Stained-glass windows, Mr. Morrison's Oak, Re-seating the North Aisle, &c., the total expenditure amounted to nearly £5,000. The Committee still have about £30 in hand which is to be devoted towards the cost of replacing the Tables of Commandments at the East End of the Church, which now remains the only part of the programme uncompleted.

The most loving care and attention was paid to the work, but the changes involved were necessarily very great, although strenuous efforts were made to preserve everything of interest. Parts of the walls were found to be unsound and out of plumb, much of the woodwork was decayed, and the whole fabric was in a thoroughly bad and insanitary condition. Such of the old oak as was sound was used in re-roofing the aisles.

The objects of the Restoration Committee, as set out in the petition for the faculty, were "to reseal the body of the church, to remove the galleries, to remove the present vestry and make a new one at the north-east corner of the church, to remove the present organ and replace it with another at the north side of the church, to remove the pews out of the chancel and replace the same with choir stalls, to remove the pulpit to the north-east corner of the nave, to repair or re-roof the church, to re-plaster the walls, to put up new Tables of Commandments, to raise and cement the floor of the church, for which purpose it will be necessary to temporarily remove the coverings of all the graves or vaults underneath the floor of the church, which graves or vaults are, so far as is known, mentioned in the schedule which accompanied the petition, to lay down new heating apparatus, to make new area on north side of church, to repair or rebuild the north arcade, to remodel certain of the clerestory windows so as to render the same uniform, and to repair and put in good order such portion of the fabric as may require it."

The above gives some idea as to the great amount of work that required to be done, but it was only when the same got well started that the shocking state the fabric had got into was made apparent.

The illustration<sup>\*</sup> which accompanies this article shows us what the unrestored Church was like. High pews, a low underdrawn ceiling, and galleries of various heights made up a quaint picture, and many amongst us, although admitting the necessity of a thorough restoration, give a half-regretful sigh as they call to mind the old-world appearance and ways of those days.

The Restoration taught us a good deal about the past History of the Church. Many feet below the surface at the east end carved stones were found that had undoubtedly formed part of a Saxon edifice, and it is probable that if ever excavations are made in that part of the Church Yard just outside the East Window, further traces of the first *stone* Church of Giggleswick will be found. I use the word *stone* purposely, as in all probability the *first* Church would be built of wood or wattles.

Let us now take a walk round the building. Just outside the porch is an old pillar, which was formerly the easternmost one of the South Arcade or row of arches. But when that part came to be restored, this old column, which differed in design from the other pillars, was considered to be too weak to sustain the weight imposed on it, so a new one was erected and the ancient one was moved outside.

On various parts of the porch large stones may be observed bearing marks somewhat like a capital M or W. These are known as "Mason's Marks," and all these stones are semicircular, and formed part of the clustered columns of the first *Norman* Church. That building was razed to the ground and the old stones used in a great measure in the erection of the next Church, it is supposed about the year 1400. These semicircular stones were then used for the walls, having the curved surfaces inside and the flat faces outside. The well-worn stone benches of the porch give proof of extreme antiquity, but the roof of it was repaired in 1815. The principal door is very old, and the bolt which forms its fastening is an object of interest, as it is drawn out from a hole in the wall and can be placed right across the door. It must be remembered that in

<sup>\*</sup> omitted in this Reprint.



*Giggleswick Church before restoration.*



SETTLE & GIGGLESWICK.



EBBING & FLOWING WELL.



STAINFORTH BRIDGE.



GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.



VIEW FROM SOUTH.



ATTERMIRE ROCKS.



MALHAM COVE.



MALHAM TARN.



PENYGHENT FROM HORTON.



GIGGLESWICK SCARS.



GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL CHAPEL.



STAINFORTH FALLS.



VIEW FROM WEST.

The Photochrom Co., Ltd., London and Tanbridge Wells.

olden days churches were used as places of defence in troublous times, and thus defended by a stout oaken beam the door would be well protected. The old bolt had got into a very rotten state, so at the restoration a new one was made out of one of the old oak beams.

On getting inside the effect of the restoration can be well seen, though personally I prefer the view one obtains by entering at the Tower door.

In the South-west corner of the Church the old vestry used to be placed, and near by the "Table of Charities" is fixed to the wall, although few of these Charities are now devoted to their original purposes.

The bases of the pillars at each side on entering the Church are well worthy of notice. They are actually the capitals or tops of the pillars of the first Norman Church, but when that edifice was rebuilt they were used as the bases of the new columns. This gives us some idea of the absolute destruction which befel the building.

Now turn up the Aisle to the right hand, and notice the quaint old alms-box bearing the inscription "1684. Remember the Poor." This box has three locks, for the Vicar and Churchwardens, and I regret to say has suffered more than once by being broken open by sacrilegious thieves, and the contents abstracted.

At the right hand is the Churchwardens' pew, bearing the initials of those who held that office at the time of the restoration. In thus handing down their names to posterity they followed the old custom that has existed in Giggleswick Church from time immemorial, when any special work has been done, as witness the pulpit, communion rails, Royal Coat-of-Arms, &c. Affixed to their pew are their wands of office, bearing a suspicious resemblance to old bagatelle cues. These wands are made out of old oak from the Church and replaced the worn-out ones until recently in use, but the ancient pattern was faithfully copied. They are of but little use now, as, since the death of the late esteemed Vicar—Mr. Coulthurst—who unfortunately

did not live to see the restoration completed, Settle, Rathmell and Stainforth have become separate parishes, and there is now only one warden, who has a sidesman to assist him.

Now note the old "Swainson" monument on the wall, bearing a very laudatory Latin inscription (A.D. 1733), as well as the brass tablet commemorating the restoration.

This latter will probably make the observer enquire who St. Alkelda was? I fear the question cannot be satisfactorily answered. Some say that she was a Yorkshire Saint, martyred at Middleham, the Church of which place is, I think, the only one in England dedicated to her besides that at Giggleswick; but there are others who assert that the name is merely a corruption of *Hælig-Keld* or *Holy-Well*, and in reference to this I may note that the Head Master's residence bears the name of "Holywell Toft."

The two Memorial Windows which presently meet our view are erected to the memory of members of the Geldard family, of Cattleside.

The curious old monument between them is of interest to us, as it commemorates the Rev. Richard Frankland, an old Giggleswickian. He was the founder of a Nonconformist College at Rathmell, and in this Church he was excommunicated, absolved, and, in 1688, interred. For a portrait and account of him I would refer my readers to No. 32 of *The Chronicle*, (July, 1890).

Passing the small door we ascend a step and come to a spot of special interest, this being the "Carr" Chapel or "Chantry of the Rood." It was founded and endowed by James Carr, priest, who was also the founder of Giggleswick School. For further notes on this Chantry consult the special number of *The Chronicle* that was issued to celebrate the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Chapel. In the wall note the ancient piscina or holy-water stoup. It is probable that another chapel was situated to the east of Carr's, although there remains no official record of the same. In my previous article on the Church, already alluded to, I styled this

the "Dawson" Chapel for convenience sake, but this is a misnomer, and it was so called on account of a modern vault of the Dawson family (now extinct), being situated there. Above the vault is a raised portion of the floor, and it is a great pity that this is not levelled with the Carr Chantry, as it could be done without disturbing any of the coffins. My own impression is that it should be the "Catteral" Chapel, and that it was the property of the family of that name who dwelt at New Hall. In 1623 John Catteral directed that he should "be buried in my quire at the East End of Giggleswick Church," and the Morleys, who now own New Hall, had seats there until recently.

On this raised portion are many of the old stones which were found in the course of the restoration. Here may be seen specimens of Saxon work, such as the stone corbel with three raised bands ornamenting the end of it, and of Norman work in the shape of a stone with oblique grooved corners, of several specimens of the semicircular portions of the clustered shafts of pillars I have before spoken of, and of the bases of these pillars, also numerous arch stones and fragments of sepulchral slabs, &c. Many old carved stones form part of the interior walls of the Church, and it is a pity that the necessity of plastering all the walls has caused them to be hidden. A notable example of this is in the wall of the South Arcade, nearly opposite the font, where there is a complete sepulchral slab built entirely into the wall. Unfortunately its face is turned inwards, so that the design on it could not be ascertained.

Let us now go through the little door in the screen into the Chancel. Here the work of restoration has effected greater changes than in any other part of the building. Choir stalls now occupy the place where large square pews formerly stood, the pulpit and reading desk have been removed hither from their old position against the fourth pillar (from the West) of the South Arcade, the space within the communion rails has been enlarged by the inclusion of the site of the two pews which belonged to the Head Master and Governors of the School and which stood at the north and south



sides of the communion table, a new stained-glass window has been erected by Mr. John Hartley, of Clapham, to the memory of his parents, and generally the whole place has been transformed.

Let us first glance at the beautiful East Window. This consists of six lights, three of which represent the Crucifixion and three the Ascension of Our Lord. The delicate and elaborate workmanship and colouring can only be appreciated on close inspection. The window is of a peculiar shape, and whether it had originally its present level top, or whether, when the Church had a high pitched roof, the window had a pointed or arched top, is a debatable question. A curious point is that the stone mullions on the North side do not fit on their bases, thus proving the mullions to have been rebuilt at some time or other. From this point of view the fact can be noted that in Giggleswick Church, as in many others, the Chancel has not been built in a straight line with the nave, but slightly turns to the South. This is commonly supposed to be an allusion to Our Saviour's head drooping to one side whilst on the cross.

The old oak Communion Rails are in a good state of preservation. They bear the initials of the Churchwardens for the year 1676. And here I may mention that the floor within the Communion Rails, until twenty years ago, was merely earth and rushes.

The easternmost pillar of the South Arcade is new, for reasons I have already mentioned. When the old pillar was removed an antique iron Lewis was found below the foundations. In the next pillar to it, as well as in the one adjoining the pulpit, note the long grooves cut in the stone. These are where the ancient Screen used to be, for we must remember that the building dates from pre-reformation times and that the old form of worship therein was that of Roman Catholicism.

On many of the pillars old "Mason's marks" may be found. One in the shape of † may be seen about two feet below the Hymn Notice-board. Other forms



GIGGLESWICK CHURCH BEFORE RESTORATION.

# WANTED

BY

**Thomas Brayshaw,**

✻ SOLICITOR, ✻

SETTLE, YORKSHIRE,

Books, Pamphlets, Prints, Views, &c.,  
Relating to Settle or Giggleswick, or printed at  
Settle, or written by Local Authors.

Old Local Handbills, Programmes,  
Society and Club Rules, Magazines, Serials, News-  
papers, Catalogues, Leaflets, Poems, Advertisements,  
Circulars, Sermons, Almanacs, Guides, and Sketches.

Mr. Brayshaw will feel himself greatly indebted to anyone who may be good enough to communicate to him any Scraps of Local Information, more especially such as relate to the past History of Settle and Giggleswick, or any former residents therein. Contributions of short Articles suitable for insertion in the Annual Notes on Local History published in this Almanac, will be especially welcome.

of these marks found in various parts of the building are as follows:—

UMMM

Above the pulpit note the quaint old stone corbel which supports one of the beams. It represents a human face, with the hands at the mouth.

We now come to one of the principal features of the Church—the grand old pulpit. Previous to the restoration it was a fine specimen of the “three-decker,” having the clerk’s snugery below the reading-desk. But since the death of the lamented “Tommy” Monk—one of the best known characters in the district—the sonorous “Amen” of the Parish-clerk has not been heard. The date 1680 is conspicuously carved beneath the sounding board, as well as the initials G.W. On the panels of the pulpit are the names and badges of the twelve tribes of Israel (see Gen. cap. 49) as follows:

REVBIN.	Waves.	“Unstable as water.”
GAD.	A flag of battle.	“He shall overcome.”
SIM.	A sword.	“Instruments of cruelty.”
NAPH.	A Deer.	“A hind let loose.”
LEV.	A Book or Scroll.	
ASH.	A Cup.	“Royal Dainties.”
JUDA.	A Lion.	“A Lion’s whelp.”
JOSEPH.	An ox.	(?)
ZAB.	A Ship.	“An haven of Ships.”
BEN.	A Wolf.	“Shall ravin as a wolf.”
ISSAC.	An ass.	“A strong ass.”
DAN.	A Serpent.	“A Serpent by the way.”

In front of the Reading-Desk is the following inscription, referring to the designs on the panels:—

HEAR - IS - THE - STANDARDES - OF  
THE - ISRAELITES - WHEN - THE - TO  
CANAN - CAM - AGENEST - THE - CANANITES.

On the side of the Reading-desk may also be seen two panels bearing the initials of the Wardens for the year 1680. These worthy men evidently did not see why the twelve tribes should alone have the glory of badges so they have carved *their* emblem as well, viz.:

three collecting boxes! And very accurate representations they are of the ancient articles which are still occasionally used.

It will be observed that the arches at the East end of the nave are of wider span than the rest, having double Clerestory windows above them. I have a theory that the previous Church had transepts and a central tower, probably supported on the clustered pillars of which I have already spoken, and that the present pillars have been erected in the same places as the earlier ones were. I am bound to admit however that my theory does not meet with strong support.

Leaving the Chancel our notice is drawn to the old brass candelabra dated 1718 and bearing the names of Richard Brayshaw, John Armistead, Francis Clapham and Richard Lawson, the Churchwardens at the time it was put up.

Proceeding westwards we come to the old Paley Vault. Here are interred the parents of the great Archdeacon, the brass plate stating that his father was "Fifty-four years Master of this Free School."

We now arrive at the Font. The base and shaft are very ancient, but I think the bowl is of a little later date, though also very old, and the design is very simple. The two steps at the base are new. The cover is very ornate, bearing the inscription "*Antiquum Infra Fontem Posuit Ornabit Hobland Ingram, M.A., Vicarius. Anno Domini MDCCLX.*"

At the west end we come across some of the most interesting of the "finds" during the restoration. These are the two effigies of Dames Sibill and Mabel Tempest, the wives of Sir Richard Tempest, whose effigy is in the North Aisle. Dame Sibill died about 1460 or 1470, and Dame Mabel, who survived her husband, about 1510. These figures have been terribly broken up, and in spite of very careful excavation and search the heads could not be found. They are clothed in the garb of the Guild of Corpus Christi of York, and when first dug out of the ground the colours of the robes were very vivid, but are fast fading. The figures have been habited in crimson cassocks, over which fell white

cottas, or robes, short in the front, and having yellow tassels from the neck to a little above the waist. They were probably mutilated at the period when General Lambert's troops used the Church as a barracks in 1643 and 1651. Their ecclesiastical costume would account for the rough usage they have sustained. Near by are two ancient Sepulchral Slabs, these were found some nine feet below the surface of the floor of the Church.

Looking up at the Tower wall we can easily see the old "pitch" of the roof, shown by the oblique lines at each corner. It is evident by the marks, both outside the roof as well as within, that the Church formerly had a high-pitched or pointed roof, instead of the present low one. It must have been before the clerestory, or upper line of windows, was built, and very likely the aisles had similar roofs. Local tradition, handed down to modern times, has it that the change of pitch in the roof, in this and other Craven Churches, was due to the high-pitched roof of Gargrave Church giving way and causing great havoc.

The Tower contains a peal of six bells. Previous to the year 1850 there were only three, but in that year the old ones were recast and new ones added. Each bell is known by the name of one of the virtues, which it bears on its rim. The names, weights and tones of the bells are as follows:—

Tenor bell.	"Fortitude."	12 cwt.	0 qrs.	26 lbs.	F sharp.
V	"Temperance."	9 "	0 "	16 "	G sharp.
IV	"Justice."	7 "	2 "	1 "	A sharp.
III	"Charity."	6 "	2 "	22 "	B
II	"Hope."	5 "	2 "	1 "	C sharp.
Treble.	"Faith"	4 "	2 "	27 "	D sharp.

Thanks to the generosity of the Masters and Boys, past and present, of the School, the old Clock with its one pointer and antiquated works (the latter partly made of wood), has disappeared, to find a place in the School Museum, and in its stead is the splendid piece of workmanship which now marks the passing hours and, on the sweet-toned bells, peals out "St. Mary's Chimes" each quarter of an hour. It was presented by Mr. Style, on behalf of the subscribers, at an impres-

sive little ceremony on July 23rd, 1892, for an account of which see No. 38 of *The Chronicle*. My six-year-old boy nearly spoilt the effect of the function by making remarks from the interior of the clock, where he was safely stowed away, during a solemn pause. I fear the old clock was sometimes wrongfully abused for its eccentric ways, as a former parish clerk, who had to wind it up daily amongst his other duties, (which winding up was a long and tedious work), actually inserted a crowbar into the works, which naturally disabled the poor old thing.

It is probable that the Tower is a hundred years older than the main part of the Church. The workmanship is of superior quality, and the stones of larger size. It was interesting to find an old knife embedded in the mortar between two of the large stones, where it had laid, for hundreds of years, since the moment it had dropped from the hands of the builder.

The evident difference in date between the Tower and the nave, the altered pitch of the roof, and the various rebuildings of the fabric serve to puzzle us considerably as to the history of the building, and it would occupy too much space to go into the many theories on the subject. I humbly venture to give my opinion as follows:—

- 1st A British Church of wood or wattles, purely conjectural.
- 2nd A Stone Saxon Church, built some distance below the level of the present one. Fragmentary remains.
- 3rd Early Norman, razed to the ground. Bases of pillars and fragmentary remains.
- 4th About A.D. 1400, new Church built, having West Tower, &c. Either fell into a ruinous state or was nearly destroyed during the Wars of the Roses.
- 5th About A.D. 1500, rebuilt. Of the older building the Tower, the Arcades, and about 5 or 6 feet of the main walls remained. New Clerestory added. Low pitched roof, practically the present Church.

Having left the Tower let us turn into the North Aisle. At the West End is a recently curtained-off portion for the use of the choir. The Memorial Window at the West end of the Aisle represents the presentation in the Temple. The second Window from the West is comparatively modern, there having formerly been a small door there.

The heating-cell used to be situated in this N.W. corner of the Church, and it was always a feature of the old service to see, and *hear*, the parish clerk go and "stoke-up," in doing which he seemed to make as much noise as possible. Fortunately the unsightly, as well as the dangerous (for there were slight explosions in 1856 and 1881,) system then in vogue has been done away with.

It was interesting to discover, when the plaster was removed from the wall of the North Aisle, to find traces of fire in various places. It is pretty certain that these fires were kindled by General Lambert's troops during their occupation of the building.

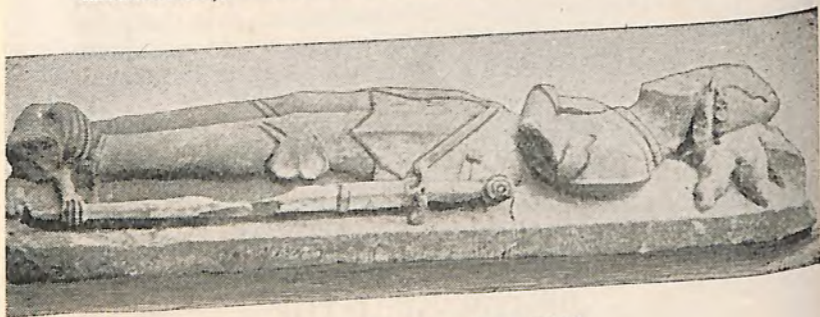
The old Royal Coat-of-Arms is worthy of attention. The upper triangular portion, again representing our old friends the Twelve Tribes, is very ancient. The lower part bears the date 1716, with the inevitable Churchwardens' initials.

The Monument to the memory of Dr. George Birkbeck, a native of the parish, and celebrated as the founder of Mechanics' Institutes, now strikes our attention. The inscription on it was composed by his friend and admirer Lord Brougham.

The two stained-glass windows in this part of the Church are to the memory of members of the Robinson family. Opinions vary as to their artistic qualities.

Between the benches in the North Aisle and the Organ are several interesting relics. These include a stone coffin, which formerly stood in the Churchyard; a sepulchral slab which, until the restoration, was used as a doorstep at the small door of the Church and is consequently much worn, but I give an illustration shewing the figuring on this slab fifty years ago; and the Effigy of Sir Richard Tempest, husband of the

ladies I have already mentioned. Dodsworth, the antiquarian, visited the Church in A.D. 1620 and mentions seeing these effigies, consequently the committee caused careful excavations to be made in the North-east part of the Church, where the pews used to ascend in tiers and there was a large accumulation of earth underneath them. Their efforts were rewarded by finding the fragments of the female figures, which have been carefully joined together, and by the discovery of Sir Richard's effigy (of which I give an illustration), which had been buried face downwards.



EFFIGY OF SIR RICHARD TEMPEST.

He was born about 1425, knighted at the battle of Wakefield 1460, attainted for treason 1461, pardoned by Edward IV, and died in 1488. For a full account of these effigies I must refer my readers to articles from my pen in the "Settle Chronicle" for May and June, 1894. I may however mention the curious circumstance that the head of Sir Richard's charger was buried with him. As in the case of his wives' effigies, the colour and gilding which formerly ornamented the figure has almost entirely faded away.

We now come to the Organ, of which particulars were given in No. 54 of *The Chronicle*. This stands on the site of the "Chantry of Our Lady," founded by Robert Stainford. It contains 1478 pipes. Although the roof at this point was raised so as to improve the sound, the situation does not permit full justice to be done to the fine instrument. And here I may remark

## GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL

### ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1902

On WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH and the following day there will be held at the School an Examination for FOUR ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable at the School.

These Scholarships will at least give exemption from the whole of the Tuition Fee and may be made more valuable in special cases; two of them will be open to boys under fifteen years of age, and two to boys under fourteen years of age on the first day of September, 1902.

They will be tenable, unless forfeited for idleness or misconduct, for two years or until the scholar is elected to a more valuable scholarship; but the holders of scholarships may be continued in their scholarships for one additional year if they regularly secure good reports for progress and conduct.

#### TIME TABLE OF THE EXAMINATION (liable to revision)

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9TH. 9—10-30 a.m., Arithmetic: 11—12-30 noon, Euclid:  
2-30—4-30 p.m., Latin Grammar and Composition: 7-15—8-30 p.m., Latin Translation:

THURSDAY, JULY 10TH. 9—10-30 a.m., Algebra: 11—1 p.m., French Grammar, Exercise, & Translation:  
2-30—4-30 p.m. (for boys over 14 only), Greek, or German, or Natural Science.

Boys under 14 will only be expected to take up the first three books of Euclid and Algebra to Quadratics of two unknowns: in Natural Science the standard in Chemistry and Physics (viz.: Electricity and Magnetism) will be such as a boy should reach who has worked at either subject for about a year.

Examiners will be asked to set papers suitable for boys of the ages stated above and to recommend for election candidates who show the greatest general merit or particular ability.

No more special information about the subjects of Examination can be given, nor are papers obtainable.

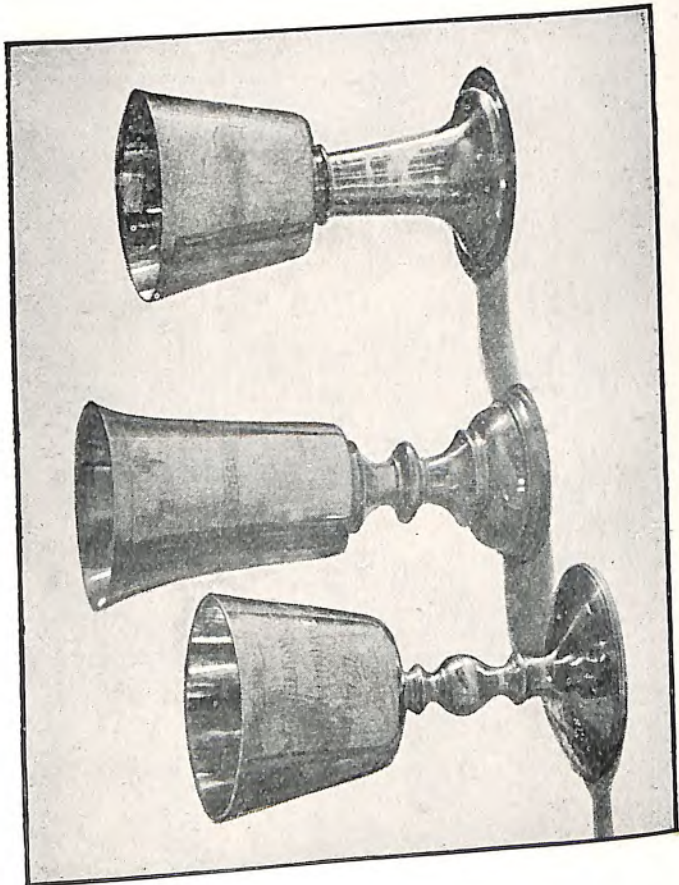
The boarding fee is £48 a year, and the tuition fee for boys over 13 years of age is £24 a year.

The object of the Governors in offering Scholarships is to make the School accessible to promising boys who need and deserve a certain amount of help.

Arrangements will be made at the School for the board, lodging and supervision of Candidates, whose names and ages, and (if over 14 years old) choice of subjects must be sent to P. BEARCROFT, ESQ., Giggleswick School, Settle, on or before June 30th, 1902. For boys not already in the School certificates of good conduct should be sent at the same time.

G. STYLE.

MARCH, 1902.



CHALICES OF GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.

