

Letter from the Board of Education in reply to the Governors' letter of the 22nd December, 1919, printed with the Minutes of the General Meeting of the 5th December.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
15TH APRIL, 1920.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

S.A. 641/20.

SIR,

I am directed to inform you that the Board have given very careful consideration to the Financial Statement enclosed with your letter of the 22nd December last in connection with the proposal to increase the fees. The Board are satisfied that additional income approximately to the amount which would be produced by the proposed increase is required by the School, and subject to the conditions stated below they approve generally of the Governors' proposal.

(2) Accordingly they will be prepared to approve forthwith an amending Rule for Payments providing for the charge of a tuition fee of £30 per annum for all boarders and for day boys who reside outside the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick. They will also be prepared to give favourable consideration to an application for an amending Scheme for the purpose of increasing the maximum tuition and boarding fees to £40 and £100 respectively, and on the establishment of this Scheme to approve Rules for Payments providing for the proposed increase in the boarding fees actually charged to £69 and £81 for pupils under and over 13 respectively.

(3) The Board are however of opinion that in view of the history and trusts of the Foundation it is essential that ample provision should be made for safeguarding the interests of the inhabitants of the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick who wish to send their sons to the School as day boys. The Board note with satisfaction that it proposed to retain the existing fee of £14 2s. od. in the case of these boys, but they understand that it is desired to limit the number of day boys to 25% of the total number of pupils in the School. The Board recognise that under existing conditions it is not practicable, so long as the boarding accommodation is completely filled, to admit more than this percentage of day boys in view of the amount of classroom accommodation available, but they could not assent to any restriction of the number of day boys admitted from the Ancient Parish other than such as may be necessitated for the time being by exigencies of accommodation. It would therefore be a condition of their approval of the proposed increases in the fees that an extension of the classroom accommodation would be the first charge on any surplus funds which may become available for the purpose of providing additional accommodation, so as to enable a higher proportion of day boys to be admitted. It would also be a condition that a reasonably high standard of attainments should be required from all candidates for admission as boarders.

Resolution passed by the Governors in October, 1919.

The Committee report:—

That in their opinion an effort ought to be made to meet the requirements of the locality for a School for Boys from the age of 9, and that they are bound to do so by the Resolution of the Governors of October, 1919.

They believe that this could be done with good prospects of success by establishing a class under a competent Woman Teacher, and the Headmaster sees no difficulty in providing suitable accommodation.

Such a class cannot be expected to pay its way, but in view of the obligations of the school the Committee feel bound to recommend that the attempt be made. They believe that the salary of a properly qualified woman would be about £250 per annum, and that the receipts could not well exceed £150.

134 After a lengthy discussion this Report was approved, and it was resolved that instructions be given to the Headmaster that if and when applications for entry to the School of boys of this age be received arrangements be made in accordance with the above Report.

Extracts from Minutes of General Meetings of Governors.

By 1923.

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(4) A corresponding standard should of course also be required in the case of day boys, but this will as a rule be secured by the fact that the boys so admitted will for the most part be holders of County Minor Scholarships. It appears to the Board that the admission to the School of picked pupils from the Public Elementary Schools of the Ancient Parish, chosen specially with a view to their ability to profit by Secondary Education, should be a source of strength rather than weakness to the educational work of the School, and that the fulfilment of the obligation of the Foundation towards the inhabitants of the Ancient Parish will thus not be found inconsistent with the maintenance of the high reputation which the School has deservedly earned.

(5) I am to request that the Governors will now forward an application for an amending Scheme on the enclosed Form, together with a draft of an amending Rule for Payments embodying the proposed alterations in the tuition fee, which can be carried out without an amending Scheme.

(6) A separate communication will be addressed to you at an early date with regard to the questions raised in paragraphs (2) to (4) of your letter of 22nd December, 1919, and in your letters of 5th November, 1919 and 27th February, 1920.

(7) A copy of this letter is being sent to the Local Education Authority.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
C. EATON.

T. Brayshaw, Esq.,
Solicitor,
Settle,
Yorkshire.

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Extracts from Minutes of General Meetings of Governors.

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Extracts from Minutes of General Meetings
of Governors.

14 July 1923.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL,
MAY 15TH, 1923.

Dear Sir,

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

I hereby give Notice that the second General Meeting for the year 1923, of the Governors of the above School, will be holden at the Hostel, Giggleswick, on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1923, at 12 o'clock.

Copies of the Minutes of the last General Meeting have already been circulated amongst the Governors, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee and Local Committee and the Head Master's letter, are sent herewith.

The Doctor's report is also enclosed, as that part referring to the Sanatorium is considered of importance.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. E. PIPER,

Bursar.

BUSINESS.

1. Minutes of last General Meeting.
2. Minutes of Executive Committee.
3. Minutes of Local Committee.
4. Report vacancy of Representative Governor—Queen's College, Oxford.
The vacancy automatically occurs under the Scheme through non-attendance for over one year.
5. Mr. Brayshaw will call attention to the non-observance of the resolution passed Oct. 31st, 1919, by which the ancient privilege of residents in the Parish of Giggleswick to send their boys to the School at the age of 9 years was confirmed, and will move a resolution thereon.
6. North Cave Property. Holderness Tithe offer to purchase and White Hart claim
7. Sanatorium Charges.
8. Agreements with Assistant Masters—see Minute 93.
9. Report of War Memorial Sub-Committee—Minute 97.
10. Report of Executive on Prize Funds—Minute 98.
11. Headmaster's Letter.
12. Remission of Fees.
13. Medical Officer's Report.

That a Committee be formed to consider what action should be taken in connection with the Resolution passed by the Governors in October, 1919.

The Committee report:—

That in their opinion an effort ought to be made to meet the requirements of the locality for a School for Boys from the age of 9, and that they are bound to do so by the Resolution of the Governors of October, 1919.

They believe that this could be done with good prospects of success by establishing a class under a competent Woman Teacher, and the Headmaster sees no difficulty in providing suitable accommodation.

Such a class cannot be expected to pay its way, but in view of the obligations of the school the Committee feel bound to recommend that the attempt be made. They believe that the salary of a properly qualified woman would be about £250 per annum, and that the receipts could not well exceed £150.

After a lengthy discussion this Report was approved, and it was resolved that instructions be given to the Headmaster that if and when applications for entry to the School of boys of this age be received arrangements be made in accordance with the above Report.

*Extracts from Minutes of General Meetings
of Governors.*

14 July 1923.

SETTLE,
22ND MAY, 1923.

DEAR SIR,
GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

On the Agenda of the Governors' Meeting to be held on the 25th instant, is a notice that I intend to bring forward a matter relating to the admission of junior day-boys.

In order to make this clearer I append a copy of the Resolution referred to, which was passed on the 31st October, 1919.

I shall therefore ask that the junior-form be re-established, and that day-boys who are nine years of age can obtain admission thereto, on passing an entrance examination suitable for their years, as was the case until recently.

Yours faithfully,
THOS. BRAYSHAW.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Governors' Meeting held 31st
October, 1919.

JUNIOR BOARDING HOUSE.

The Head Master stated that Mr. Montagu contemplated the establishment of a Preparatory School, at which pupils would be specially prepared with a view to entering Giggleswick School, and it was suggested that Mr. Montagu might take with him the Junior Boarders who are at present housed at "Bankwell" and "Queen's Rock," and that in future no new boarders should be admitted to this School under the age of 12 or 13.

The question was discussed at length, and it was pointed out that the adoption of the suggestion might result in such a reduction in the numbers of the junior forms as to make them unremunerative and somewhat difficult to work with the senior portion of the school. It was, however, expressly agreed that boys who have reached the age of nine years should not be precluded from entering the school as day-boys and enjoying the full advantages thereof as at present, either on financial or other grounds. It was resolved:—

"That the Governors approve of Mr. Montagu's venture, and agree to the 'Bankwell' and 'Queen's Rock' boarders going with him, without notice, provided that their parents desire it; and that the Governors place on record that this motion is passed on the distinct understanding that the entrance age of day-boys is not to be raised."

The terms of the Resolution passed by the Governors in October, 1919.
The Committee report:—
That in their opinion an effort ought to be made to meet the requirements of the locality for a School for Boys from the age of 9, and that they are bound to do so by the Resolution of the Governors of October, 1919.
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Mr. Brayshaw's agitation
to restore the rights of
day-boys of 9 years of
age to enter the school.

(See also following pages.)

113.

JUNIOR DAY BOYS (9-11 years).

Mr. Brayshaw moved the following resolution:—That Day-boys who are nine years of age can obtain admission on passing an entrance examination suitable for their years. After a lengthy discussion in which many took part, Mr. Foster proposed and Mr. Marlor seconded, and

It was resolved:—

That a Committee be formed to consider what action, if any, should be taken in view of the Resolution passed by the Governors in October, 1919.

The following were appointed on the Committee:—The Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, Professor Connal, Professor Grant, with the Headmaster.

Mr. Brayshaw therefore agreed to defer his motion until the next General Meeting.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED UNDER MINUTE 113.

Present:—Mr. J. J. Brigg (Chairman), Professor Grant, The Headmaster.

The terms of reference are:—

That a Committee be formed to consider what action, if any, should be taken in view of the Resolution passed by the Governors in October, 1919.

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Extracts from Minutes of General Meetings
of Governors.

25 May 1923.

6th July 1923.

over.

Continued from previous page.

*Minutes of General Meeting
12th Oct: 1923.*

169.

HEADMASTER'S LETTER.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL,

SETTLE,

28TH SEPTEMBER, 1923.

1. The number of boys in the school this term is 222, composed of 163 boarders and 59 day-boys. The corresponding number last term was 217, 164 boarders and 53 day-boys. The increase in the number of day-boys is due to the fact that there are this term 7 new County Minor Scholars, bringing the total number of County Minor Scholars to 24.
2. There have been excellent results from the Higher and School Certificate Examinations, 11 out of 13 competitors for Higher and 29 out of 35 competitors for School Certificates having been successful. Last year there were 9 Higher and 17 School Certificates gained. This year's result is partly due to the improvement in the teaching, and partly to the higher standard of intelligence shown by the boys now entering the school.
3. We are now getting a larger proportion of boys from Preparatory Schools than formerly; and this means usually that if not of higher intellectual ability they are better prepared. It is important to keep up the number of these boys.
4. Mr. Brayshaw has written to me to suggest the advertising of the Governors' decision to institute a form for day-boys of 9. I replied that I thought a resolution of the Governors would be required, and, if you decide to advertise, I should be glad if you would let me have such a resolution.

170.

BOYS UNDER 9 YEARS OF AGE.

Min. 169, para. 4. Mr. Foster proposed, Capt. Thompson seconded and it was resolved that the following advertisement be inserted in three following issues of the Craven Herald, the Pioneer and the Lancaster Guardian.

Giggleswick School. Boys of 9 years and upwards, resident in the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick are admitted as Day Scholars. Application for admission for the Second Term of 1924 must be made before November 30th to the Headmaster.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

Boys of 9 years and upwards resident in the Ancient Parish of Giggleswick are admitted as Day Scholars. Applications for admission for the Second Term of 1924 must be made before November 30 to the Headmaster, Giggleswick School.

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REV. ALAN PERCY.

THE REV. ALAN PERCY was the son of the Earl of Northumberland. He was instituted Vicar of Giggleswick, 10th Feb., 1508, and resigned the office, after holding it nine years, soon after his appointment as Master of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was a great benefactor to the City of Norwich.

Monday to elect the wardens, to spend 3s. 6d. a-head and charge it in the parish-accounts. There was a frequent need of new bell-ropes; and perhaps the secret of their being so soon worn out was that the old ropes were sold, and the proceeds spent at the meetings of "The Twenty-four." What a curious item is this:—"Aug. 11, 1772—That John Higson is to have ten shillings per year for whipping (*sic*) the dogs out of the Church and keeping the doors shutt (*sic*)."

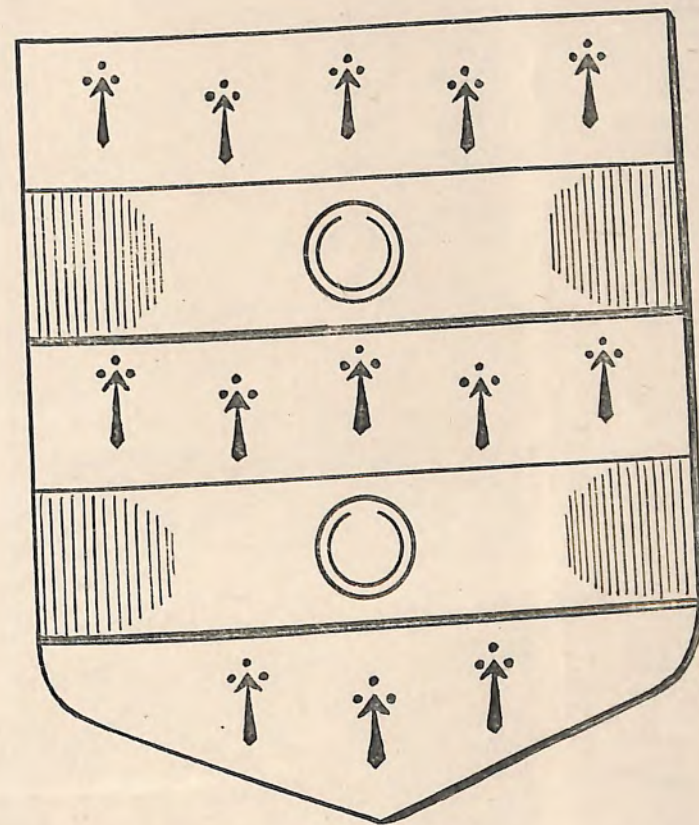
"Strainge One list of payments was headed, "An Parsons." Account of the Strainge Parsons." The race of "strainge parsons" did not become extinct when this particular list was closed. There are "strainge parsons" still. Every denomination knows them and has them. But *these* "strainge parsons" were simply what would now be called pulpit-supplies. From June, 1741, to April, 1742, there were sixteen such supplies at Giggleswick, and each was paid the enriching sum of one shilling. This would mean about a penny-a-minute for the sermon, which was perhaps in some instances a fair measure of its worth.

Christopher In the long list of Vicars of Giggleswick Shute. there is one name that holds an honourable pre-eminence. Christopher Shute was Vicar from 1576 until 1626. It was not the length of his vicariate, but his noble worth that made his name live. He was an able man and a good man; and in both respects his sons also followed in his steps. There were five of them. Thomas Fuller thought that for such a father to have five such sons was a unique thing in England, and that it was likely to be so for a long time to come.

Modern There are those yet living who remember "Old Vicars. Parson Clapham." He had wealth, farmed much land, was on good terms with his parishioners, and—which helped to make him popular—wanted no tithe. He was succeeded by the Rev. Rowland Ingram, jun., a man of different type of mind, a scholar and a preacher, gifted with an easy and graceful eloquence, who for a while saw his Church filled with admiring hearers. We have on a former page spoken of his supplementary ministry in the Settle Independent Chapel. We may call it that. He went there as a minister of the Church of England. He wore his gown; the evening service was read, and Mr. John Hardacre acted as his clerk. Mr. Ingram was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Coulthurst, LL.B., who held the living for nearly forty years.

Rev. A. Crofton, M.A. Some years before Mr. Coulthurst's death the late General John folliott Crofton had purchased from Mr. Wm. Hartley, of Catteral Hall, the right of next presentation. The General's son, the Rev. Addison Crofton, M.A., is the present Vicar. Mr. Crofton was educated at Cheltenham, and at Trinity College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1869. For some years he was Curate at St. John's, Broughton; then was appointed to Reddish, near Manchester, where he ministered for 19 years, first as Curate-in-charge, and afterwards as Vicar. He began his ministry at Giggleswick in the spring of 1893.

Clerk and Sexton. It is not far from Vicar to Clerk, or was not in the old days; and in this line of service Giggleswick has had some notable men. Perhaps the



Coat of Arms formerly in a window of Giggleswick Church (from a sketch in British Museum.)

CHURCH AFFAIRS AT GIGGLESWICK.

THE BISHOP INTERVENES.

VICAR'S REMARKABLE LETTER.

The unfortunate schism in the Church life at Giggleswick continues, but we understand upon reliable authority that the circumstances of the dismissal of the organist and vergier, and the line taken by the vicar (Rev. T. P. Brocklehurst) in connection with the appointment of Church officials generally, have been brought formally to the notice of the Bishop of the Diocese, who has referred it to the Rev. F. C. Kilner, Archdeacon of Craven. It is to be hoped that some means of reconciling the unfortunate differences will speedily be taken. We hear that Mr. C. H. Jenkinson, one of the wardens who disputes the Vicar's right to appoint and discharge Church officials, laid the case from his point of view before Archdeacon Kilner last Saturday. He was, it is stated, informed that none of the wardens of Giggleswick had been legally appointed inasmuch as they had not been formally inducted by the Archdeacon.

No Bells, Choir, Organ, or Sermon.

Last Sunday the Vicar was in London, where he had, though far from being well, conducted the actual marriage ceremony of his stepson at St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, on the Saturday. He had intended returning to Giggleswick for the Sunday, but had to lay up. He wired asking one of the wardens to read the prayers at the Sunday services, at the same time intimating "no bells, no organ, no choir." The acting wardens arranged with the Rev. C. F. Pierce, M.A., Giggleswick Grammar School, to read Prayers at morning and evening service. There was no bell ringing, no choir was in attendance, the organ was silent, and there was no sermon. At morning service the National Anthem was sung in recognition of the preceding day being Empire Day, but there were no hymns. At Evensong one hymn was sung, and the offertory taken.

The Vicar to His Wardens.

We have had forwarded to us by the Vicar the following copy of a letter he has addressed to Mr. C. H. Jenkinson:—

The Presbytery,
Giggleswick-in-Craven.

May 21st, 1913.

Dear Mr. Charles Jenkinson,

I really don't know that any useful purpose can possibly be served by continuing this "cat and mouse" correspondence, but I believe it is only just and right that I should once and for all state that what you "heard in the village" about your nephew has not a shred of fact about it or a particle of truth.

It is this paying attention to idle village gossip that works all the mischief. My motor-car is not of sufficient donkey-power to overtake all the scandal trotted out about me, so I'm not a starter. The liquor from the village-pump evidently gets on your nerves; try another tap, say, a small "polly" with a dash of methylated spirit!

I should have thought one victim was enough for this round; having stabbed me, why now turn your knife into your nephew? Would it not be more useful if, instead of slaughtering him, you helped him to butch his sheep and beasts?

I'm glad to know that you have worked so well and ably under the Vicars in your last places, but evidently they had more "grace" than your present carnally-minded Vicar; still, I hope you will continue to do sound and valiant work for the Church here; manifestly there is more scope now for you to exercise your spiritual and Christian capabilities, as you appear to have an exceedingly naughty and unregenerate Vicar.

I've ordered my Vergier to give your hatchet decent burial and must look to you not to imitate the duties of the old body-snatchers and resurrect it.

One "finally, lastly, and in conclusion, beloved brother," the badger or brock is not to be further "drawn," however much he may be "baited."

With every good luck,

Believe me to be,

Your insincere,
VICAR.

P.S.—I'm sending a copy of this letter also to your three co-wardens.

By the bye someone who wants a quiet life has been making his want known through the columns of "The Times" for May 5th:—"Village Scandal.—If there is a village in England where one may spend the autumn of one's days in peace and quiet, free from the scandalous gossip of neighbours, the advertiser would be glad to hear of it." Why not try Giggleswick?

A Parishioner's Lament.

A parishioner, writing to us from Settle on Monday respecting Sunday's service, says:—

It must be heart breaking to those who have the welfare of the Church at heart to attend such a service as was held on Sunday, and I am sure the few regular attenders present must have been very cut up about it.

We have received other correspondence all showing that the dispute, instead of simmering down, is becoming accentuated, and that in the meantime the work of the Church in the neighbourhood is, as a correspondent truly says, "being brought into contempt and ridicule."

We are informed that Mr. C. H. Jenkinson on Monday last, having heard that the Vicar was ill in London, wired as follows:—

Sorry to hear of your illness; for the sake of the Church and everybody will you bury the hatchet, fall in line with us, and allow Brookes to continue as heretofore, same as the vergier.

No reply had been received to this request up to yesterday (Thursday). The vergier, it is reported, has been reinstated.

"Craven Herald"
30th May 1913.

YORKSHIRE VICAR SUED.

PETROL AND OIL ORDERED BY DAUGHTER.

APOLOGY TO THE JUDGE.

The Rev. T. P. Brocklehurst, Vicar of Giggleswick, was a defendant at the Skipton County Court yesterday in an action brought by Messrs. Lamb's Garages, Settle, for the recovery of £23 17s. 9d. said to be owing by Mr. Brocklehurst, chiefly on account of petrol and other goods supplied.

Mr. John Lamb, a member of the plaintiff's firm, said that when Mr. Brocklehurst's daughter was at home, she ordered certain petrol and oil, and an account was sent to her. She called at the garage, and informed witness that her father would pay the bill, and that all future bills must be sent to him. The account ran from November, 1926, to May, 1927. Accounts had been sent to Mr. Brocklehurst monthly, but he had not paid the money, nor had he raised the question of payment with the plaintiffs.

Mr. Brocklehurst, in evidence, said there was no question of his trying to get behind the account. He had sent it on for his daughter to deal with. For a long time now, he had never ordered anything from Lamb's garage, nor instructed his daughter to do so.

Asked by Mr. G. B. Harrison why, after receiving the account, he did not tell Mr. Lamb something about it, Mr. Brocklehurst replied, "Why should I?" Mr. Harrison: Why should you not, when you were charged with £23 which you say you do not owe?

His Honour, Judge McCleary, said that as a matter of law he found that the defendant had not repudiated the account sent to him, which meant that he had ratified his daughter's action in pledging his credit. There would be judgment for the plaintiffs in an amount to be determined by the Registrar.

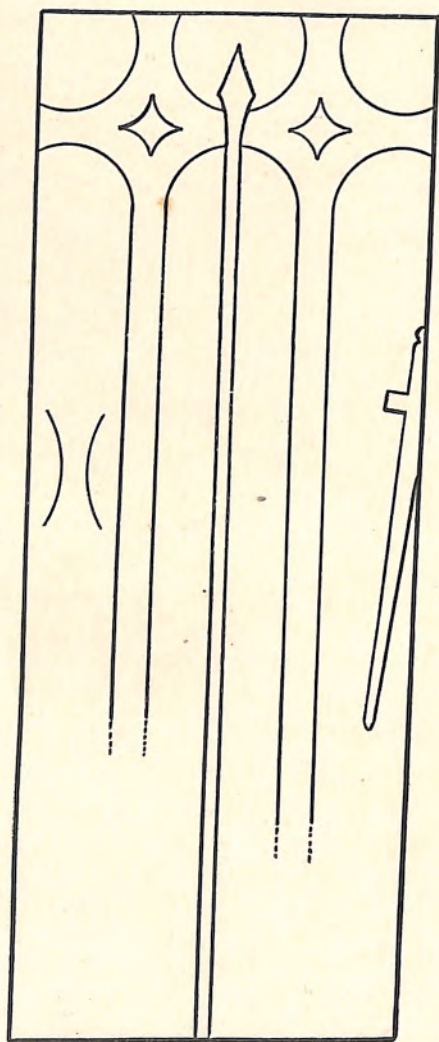
During his summing-up, the Judge was interrupted by defendant.

His Honour (angrily): It is not customary to interrupt a Judge when he is summing-up.

Mr. Brocklehurst: I was only asking a question.

His Honour: You shall ask nothing, sir. This was the last case on the list, and as the Judge rose Mr. Brocklehurst apologised for his interruption.

Yorkshire Post.
Oct. 19. 1927.



Old Tombstone at Giggleswick (from Sketch
made A.D. 1844.)

Monday at the village inn to elect the wardens, to spend three and sixpence a-head and charge it to the parish accounts. There was a frequent need of new bell-ropes; and perhaps the secret of their being so soon worn out was that the old ropes were sold, and the proceeds spent at the meetings of "The Twenty-four." What a curious item this is:—"Aug. 11, 1772—That John Higson is to have ten shillings per year for whipping (*sic*) the dogs out of the Church and keeping the doors shutt (*sic*)."

"Strange One list of payments was headed, "An Parsons." Account of the Strainge Parsons." The race of "strainge parsons" did not become extinct when this particular list was closed. There are "strainge parsons" still. Every denomination knows them. Giggleswick has had its own "strainge parsons." "Strainge" things they have said, and "strainge" things done. But *these* "strainge parsons" were simply what would now be called pulpit supplies. From June, 1741, to April, 1742, there were sixteen such supplies at Giggleswick, and each was paid the enriching sum of one shilling. This would mean about a penny-a-minute for the sermon, which was perhaps in some instances a true measure of its worth.

Modern There are those yet living who remember "Old Vicars. Parson Clapham." He had wealth, farmed much land, was on good terms with his parishioners, and—which helped to make him liked—wanted no tithe. He was succeeded by the Rev. Rowland Ingram, jun., a man of different type of mind, a scholar and a preacher, gifted with an easy and graceful

eloquence, who for a while saw his Church filled with admiring hearers. But he did what many, and the farmers especially, thought was a blot on his name and a blight on his ministry,—he claimed the almost lapsed tithe. There was a lawsuit which the parishioners lost, and Mr. Ingram's popularity fell. We have on a former page spoken of his supplementary ministry in the Settle Independent Chapel. We may call it that. He went there as a minister of the Church of England. He wore his gown; the evening service was read, and Mr. John Hardacre acted as his clerk. Mr. Ingram was succeeded by the Rev. W. H. Coulthurst, LL.B., who held the living for nearly forty years. He had a resonant voice, a clear enunciation, and could read with fine effect; but it is said that he generally hurried the service, as if it was something that he had to do, and wanted to get quickly done. A good story is told of him,—after one of his services a well-known parishioner said to him, "You have given us a capital sermon, Mr. Coulthurst." "Have I" said he, "it was one of John Wesley's." During the second half of his vicariate his pulpit knew him not. He was Vicar, but not minister. His idea seemed to be that the Church was for him, not he for it. But the kindest thing to the late Vicar's memory is, to say no more. He would not himself have wished that the story of his vicariate should be written in a book.

The Rev. Addison Crofton, M.A., is the present Vicar. He began his ministry at Giggleswick in the spring of 1893.

Clerk and Sexton. It is not far from parson to Clerk, or was not in the old days; and in this line of service Giggleswick has had some notable men. Perhaps the

Giggleswick,
Oct. 21/95.

Dear Mr. Brayshaw,

I feel very much obliged to you, and not least for the allusion to the par. about the late vicar. I have had a twinge of conscience about it every time I have seen the par. Since the section was printed off; and your reference to it decides me to have the two pages

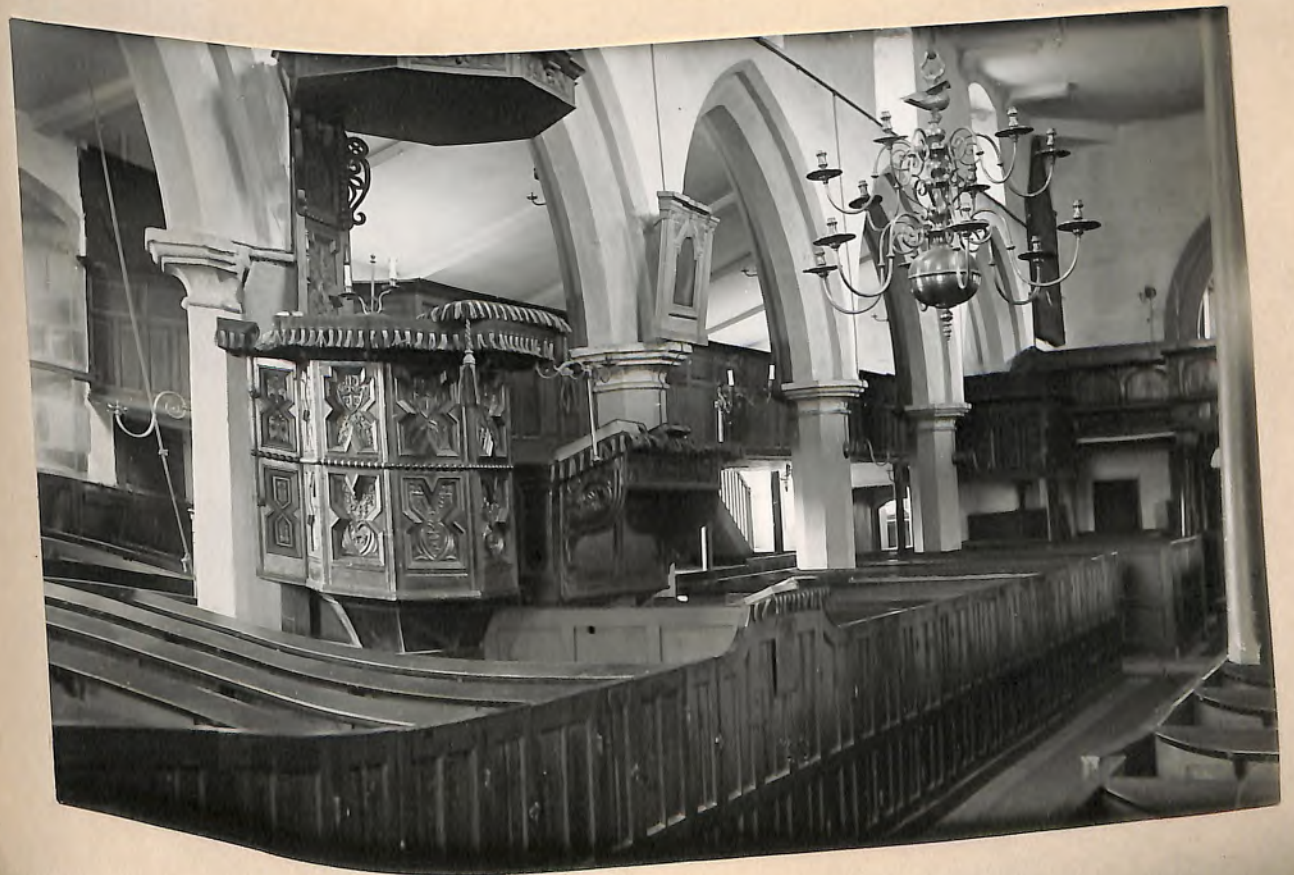
After this page had been struck off Mr. Brown decided to omit part of the references to Mr. Coulthurst, and the work was issued to the public as on page 174.



East End of Giggleswick Church in
process of restoration.



"Tommy" Monk (Parish Clerk) and his wife.





Pewter "Standing Pot" & Ancient Register.

GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.



Ancient Chalices of Giggleswick Church.

most illustrious of the line was the one who held the office last. He was of a well-known local family, and one of the same surname, whom he claimed as an ancestor, is mentioned in the Poll Tax of 1379. His father was looked upon locally as a mathematical genius; and school-boys often betook themselves to him for help. The late Clerk's knowledge was, or he thought it was, encyclopædic. He considered himself a walking history. If you would only listen to him, his was "a story without an end." In those days there was always a curious contrast between parson and Clerk in their reading of the service. "Thy kingdom come," pronounced faultlessly by the Curate, was "Thah kin'dum coom" as it issued from the lips of the Clerk; and the same sort of contrast ran through the whole service. Of course the Clerk knew his own to be the exact classical pronunciation. He felt himself as essential to the perfection of the Church's service as his trombonic blasts were to the success of the Hallelujah Chorus.

Until the death of the late Vicar of Giggleswick, Settle was an ecclesiastical district, and not a separate parish. One singular result of this was, that fees paid at Settle were due to Giggleswick. When there was a marriage or a burial at Settle Church the fees were paid not to the men who did duty, but to the Vicar and Clerk of Giggleswick. And in this matter the Clerk, like his Vicar, "magnified his office." As the Clerk of the parish he claimed his rights.

Ready-made Graves. In 1881 the following *jeu-d'esprit* appeared in a local newspaper.

The sexton at Giggleswick has hit upon a new idea. We have ready-made clothes and ready-made many other things; but