



that until recent years a bass fiddle was the only musical instrument in use at the Church. Previous to that the choir had the assistance of a flute as well. The bass fiddle gave way to an harmonium, which in turn was superseded by a small chamber organ. Prior to the restoration the pews faced in all directions, and it was the custom of the congregation to turn towards the choir, who were in the minstrel gallery at the west end, during the singing of the hymns.

At the East end of the Aisle is the Vestry. Here the Tempest Chantry was formerly situate, and we find that in 1486 Sir Richard paid sixty shillings to the Prior of Finchale for permission to break out a window here. The position of the ancient piscina is well defined. In the Vestry is kept the plate belonging to the Church, much of it being very fine and ancient. I give an illustration showing three of the old Chalices, as well as the inscription on one of them.

•+THE COMMUNION CUPP.

BELONGINGE TO THE

PARISHE OF TYGGELSWICKE.

MADE IN ANO 1585.

INSCRIPTION ON COMMUNION CUP.

We have now completed our tour round the interior of the building. In going round the outside we may notice the numerous masons' marks; the portion of a sepulchral slab built into the wall by the side of the East Window; the stone head or corbel outside one of North Windows; the gargoyles of the Tower, &c.

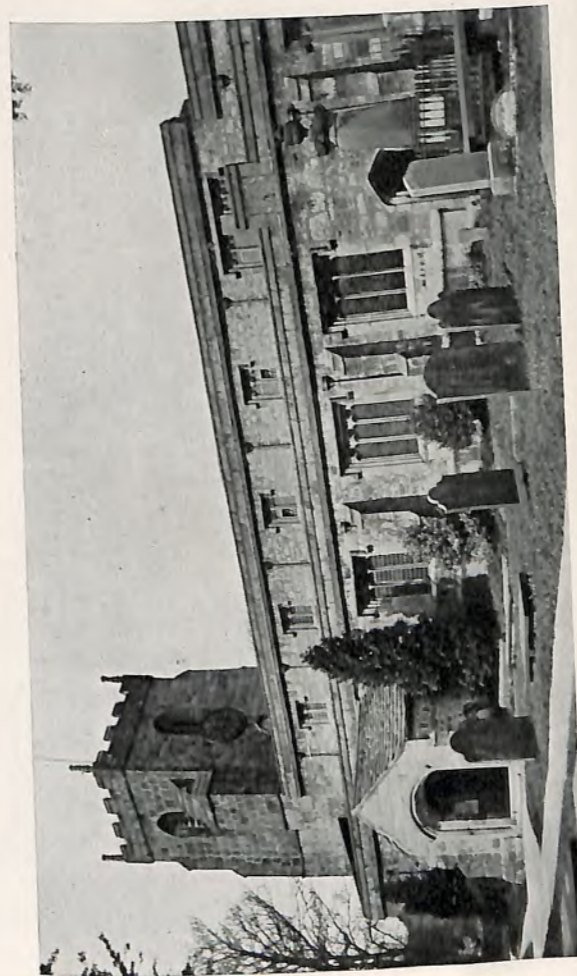
The Churchyard is not very rich in interesting memorials, although it is estimated that there have been more than fifteen thousand interments in it, as it must be remembered that until sixty years ago the Parish

Church was the only one in a very wide area, including the townships of Giggleswick, Settle, Rathmell, Stainforth and Langcliffe. Denny, the eccentric itinerant and learned classical scholar, was interred here, near the lych-gate, in 1748.

Some old buildings used to stand in the Churchyard, to the North of the Lych-gate, but were nearly all removed in 1843; the "Vicar's Cottage" remained standing however for some years longer. The place where they stood is not consecrated ground and no burials take place there. The "Black Horse" Inn is part of the old ecclesiastical buildings, and to this day a niche for the statue of a Saint may be seen. Other niches were destroyed during the recent rebuilding of part of the house. It is rather a curious fact, noted in the Registers, that there was no funeral in all the parish during the space of 13 weeks in the year 1788. The Church Registers, by-the-way, commence in A.D. 1558, but those from 1627 to 1653 are lost, doubtless owing to the disturbance caused by the great Civil War.

Considerations of space prevent me going very fully into the history of the Church. We know not when it was founded, but many old documents are still extant showing that the powerful families of Percy and Padsay formerly owned it, indeed one of the former family was Vicar in 1508, and of this ecclesiastic, the Rev. Alan Percy, son of an Earl of Northumberland, I give a portrait. The advowson had however passed from them to the Priory of Finchale, in Durham, centuries before, the grant to that Priory having been confirmed by King John in A.D. 1208. Pope Gregory had to interfere in A.D. 1232 to clear up a little misunderstanding. I have set out many of these documents and given other notes on the Church in my "Stackhouse Series of Local Tracts," of which a set is in the School Library, and from these it may be seen that the great Clifford family were also interested parties.

An interesting side-light is thrown on the history of our parish by the fact that in Pope Nicholas's first taxation, A.D. 1292, the Church is valued at £33 6s. 8d. per annum, but in A.D. 1318 a new taxation was made



EXTERIOR VIEW OF GIGGLESWICK CHURCH.

T. & J. L. BRAYSHAW,
SOLICITORS.
COMMISSIONERS FOR OATHS.

SETTLE,
YORKSHIRE.

24th January, 1922.

DEAR MR. BRIGG,

Twenty one years ago, the Governors of Giggleswick School did me the honour to appoint me as their Clerk in succession to the late Mr. William Hartley of Catteral Hall. It was a compliment greatly valued, as I received my education at our old School (as my father and fore-elders had done for many a generation before me, and as my son did in latter years), and it gratified me to have official connection with an institution that was naturally very dear to me.

My association with the Governors as their Clerk, and with the School in other capacities, has indeed been a pleasurable experience, and the kindly courtesy which I have invariably received has been keenly appreciated, and I may frankly admit that I had looked forward to a continuance of our relationship for some little time longer.

But it is fifty-five years this week since I entered your then Head-Master's house as a boarder, and I find that the years are telling on me. And unfortunately my health has broken down and I must seek rest and quiet; I am not without hopes however that I may be able to occupy my leisure with the compilation of a little History of this district and a bibliography of local literature.

I therefore see that no other course is open to me but to place my resignation in your hands, and this I now do with unfeigned regret, as you can well imagine what a painful wrench it is to me.

To you, Mr. Chairman, as well as to those who preceded you in that office, and to every individual member of the Governing Body, I would express my gratitude for innumerable acts of thoughtful kindness, and I would also take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Douglas and the other members of the School Staff for their valued and helpful co-operation.

That our dear old School may, under the guidance of yourself and your colleagues, long continue its prosperous career is the sincere hope of

Your obedient Servant,

Thos. Brayshaw

J. J. BRIGG, ESQ., J.P.,
KILDWICK HALL,
KEIGHLEY.

THE HOSTEL,
GIGGLESWICK,

3rd February, 1922.

MINUTES of the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the GOVERNORS OF GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL
FOR THE YEAR 1922, holden here this day:—

PRESENT:—

J. J. BRIGG, Esq. (Chairman).

Rev. A. INGILBY (Vice-Chairman).

A. BARRAN, Esq.

R. B. BARRETT, Esq.

GEOFFREY DAWSON, Esq.

Major J. GIBSON.

Dr. F. H. A. MARSHALL, F.R.S.

F. MARLOR, Esq.

A. V. MASON, Esq.

Rt. Hon. LORD SHUTTLEWORTH.

Captain W. THOMPSON.

RESIGNATION OF CLERK.

The Clerk's letter to the Chairman has been printed and circulated amongst the Governors.

It may be noted that from the year 1842 Mr. William Robinson, one of the Governors, acted as Hon. Clerk and Secretary for some twenty years. In 1862, in consequence of his advanced age, he desired to be relieved of those duties, and Mr. William Hartley was appointed his successor at a salary on the 1st July of that year. Mr. Brayshaw was appointed in February, 1901, so the office has been held by three individuals for the last eighty years.

It was resolved,—

That the Governors hear with profound regret that Mr. Brayshaw feels himself compelled, through ill-health, to relinquish the office of Clerk to the Governors. In accepting his resignation they wish to record their high appreciation of the services he has rendered to the School during twenty-one years, and hope that he may, in his retirement, find renewed health and strength for many years.

CO-OPTATIVE GOVERNOR.

The Chairman reported the death of Mr. Walter Morrison, D.C.L.

It may be noted that in 1862 the Governors of the School were preparing a new Scheme, which included an enlargement of their numbers. The names of those to be appointed were agreed upon, and the list included Mr. Walter Morrison. Whilst the draft Scheme was being discussed, the "proposed additional Governors" were invited to attend and express their opinions. Mr. Morrison accordingly attended several of the Meetings before his formal appointment as a Governor under the Scheme of 1864 came into actual operation. Mr. Morrison's letter of acceptance, when he expressed his "desire to perform its duties to the best of my ability," is dated the 2nd October, 1862. Mr. Morrison died on the 18th December, 1921, aged 85 years.

It was resolved that the Governors place on record their appreciation of Mr. Morrison's services to the School, and the Chairman was asked to convey an expression of their sympathy to his relatives.

It was also resolved that Mr. Thomas Brayshaw be appointed a Co-optative Governor in the place of the late Mr. Morrison, his term of office to commence on his retirement as Clerk on the 2nd May next.

SETTLE & GIGGLESWICK WATER WORKS.

Threatened Water Famine.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that in consequence of a considerable falling off in the supply of **Water to these Works**, it will be necessary to restrict the supply to consumers as follows:—

On and after 6th July, the
Water will be turned on
from 7 to 9 a.m.
" 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.
" 4 to 7 p.m.

BY ORDER,
JOHN LISTER,
CLERK.

Settle, 5th July, 1893.

Craven Printing and Stationery Company, Limited, Settle.

on account of the incursions of the Scots, and it was found that the locality had suffered so severely that the annual value was reduced to £14 3s. 4d. In A.D. 1330 the Vicarage was valued at £20 per annum.

On the 8th of May, 1892, we held our last Service in the Old School, and on the 11th of that month, the Church was re-opened in the presence of a crowded congregation, the Bishop of Ripon preaching the Sermon, and the Head Master reading the Lesson. Twenty-four clergy took part in the procession, and Mr. Hyde conducted the musical portion of the service, the new Organ not being opened until the 24th of July. The congregation at the opening services found the appearance of the Church transformed. Light oak benches had taken the place of the old high pews, which faced all ways. The Minstrel Gallery and the Churchwardens pew at the West, and the Galleries in the South Aisle and over the North part of the North Aisle, (which Galleries had been erected under seven Faculties dating from 1738 to 1819,) had disappeared; the iron pipes round the walls had made way for a new heating apparatus; the insanitary vaults had all been sealed up and many cartloads of human bones had been removed from the interior of the Church and re-interred in huge graves at the north side of the Church-yard; the thick coats of whitewash had been removed from the pillars and other stonework; as well as other great changes effected in the chancel, &c.

In reference to the great quantity of human remains that were found we must bear in mind that formerly it was considered a privilege to be interred inside the building, and we have records of numerous "Testamentary burials" (i.e. directed by Will), ranging from Robert de Stainford in 1391, to the Rev. Christopher Shute, Vicar of Giggleswick (and for a few years Head Master of the School) in 1626. With one of the skeletons a coin was found: this is a relic of the old superstition of taking money in order to pay Charon to ferry the deceased across the Styx. Rather a gruesome discovery was made in one of the vaults as a coffin was found merely filled with sawdust. This was probably the

work of "body-snatchers." It is on record that at the funeral of a certain volunteer, during the present century, his comrades fired a volley *inside* the Church.

When the whitewash was scraped from the walls, they were found to be covered with texts and scroll-work of very ancient date, and it is to be regretted that it was found impossible to preserve anything beyond mere detached fragments of this work. Some of these texts were painted on the East Wall running across from the Chancel to the South Aisle, thus proving the East wall to be older than the South Arcade.

One notable feature of the old Church is now missing, I refer to the wainscotting round the walls which bore numerous dates and the initials of the old "village fathers." It was unfortunately too rotten to replace.

I have already referred to General Lambert's visitation. But the old Church has witnessed many other stirring scenes, as it is recorded in Quaker annals that Samuel Watson, in the year 1659, "was pulled down, had his head broke against the seats, and was afterwards hal'd out and thrown upon the ice" because the spirit moved him to make a disturbance in Church by rebuking the Vicar.

Then in the year 1833 a panic was caused by a violent outbreak on the part of a man who suddenly lost his reason, whilst we find that in 1842 the congregation got a shock by hearing the banns of an intended marriage publicly forbidden.

Nor were internal disputes wanting to relieve monotony, legal proceedings respecting the chancel made things lively in 1749, whilst in 1845 a dispute respecting the Tithes caused great dissension.

It must not be supposed that during the 400 years the present Church has been in existence there have been no other great changes than the present one. The Reformation would cause a revolution in the appearance of the interior, the Chapels and Altars were suppressed, the stained-glass windows,—of which we

find mention in old records,—were destroyed, tombs and effigies were overthrown, pews and galleries were gradually introduced, and many partial restorations have been effected, such as the repair of the roof in 1774, the reseating the Church in 1822, &c.

The external length of the building is about 132 feet, and it is, on an average, about 55 feet broad. One end of the nave is slightly broader than the other however. It now seats 650 persons, in addition to the choir. Previous to the restoration the seating capacity was about 1000. But even this number of sittings was often insufficient to accomodate the huge congregations which used to assemble at certain festivals, attendance at such being made compulsory by law. Seats were even affixed to the outside of some of the pews, and we can judge of the number of communicants when we find that no less than ten gallons of wine were used at Communion Service on Good-Friday, 1739.

Now whatever our views on the restoration may be, and whether or not we agree with the changes that have been made, I think all who have been connected with the work will feel satisfied that their efforts will result in the Ancient Church of St. Alkelda being preserved for many generations yet to come, and that their successors will look back with a feeling of gratitude to those who undertook this labour of love; and in conclusion may I express a hope that although the boys of Giggleswick School will soon cease to worship in the grey old church, beneath the shadow of which the School has been founded, grown up, and flourished, they will not cease to take an interest in the venerable fabric so endeared to many generations of their predecessors. There is one function I never like to miss, and that is the School service on the last Sunday of Term, but to me personally it will be like parting with an old friend when we shall no longer hear the beautiful 140th hymn sung in the old familiar place.

THOS. BRAYSHAW.

SETTLE,

Potation-day (March 12th), 1898.

Proposed Restoration of Giggleswick Church

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL AUXILIARY FUND

The attempt to raise funds for the restoration of Giggleswick Church has so far succeeded that it is probable that the work will be undertaken without delay. And under these circumstances it seems reasonable that the School should do its part in helping to preserve and restore the building in which its members have worshipped for so many generations: and this the more because the School has, from its foundation, been closely connected with the Church and Parish. Recently for more than twelve years, through the kindness of the Vicar and Churchwardens, the School has had the use of the Church on Sundays for two special services: and not only recently but always boys at the School have found sittings in the Church *without charge of any kind.*

I feel, therefore, that the appeal which I venture to make both to the parents of boys now in the School and to former members of the School will receive wide and hearty support.

I do not desire or expect large individual contributions: but it would be a great satisfaction to me should I be able, by means of numerous contributions of moderate amount, to hand over to the Committee a large sum in the aggregate.

I propose to have a collection at our School Service on Sunday, September 30th, and to add to the amount then collected all that is sent me in answer to this present appeal; the whole to form the School contribution to the Church Restoration Fund.

It is expected that more than £3000 will be required for the work, of which sum over £2600 has been already subscribed.

I enclose papers which shew what has been done so far, and other papers which explain themselves.

GEORGE STYLE.

10th September, 1888.

Restoration of Giggleswick Church

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL AUXILIARY FUND

The Ancient Parish Church, which has been undergoing restoration since October 1890, is to be re-opened on Wednesday, May 11th, at 12-30 noon.

The School Services will be resumed (by permission of the Vicar) on Sunday, May 15th, when there will be Morning Prayer with a celebration of the Holy Communion at 9 a.m., and Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7 p.m.

At both Services on May 15th, I propose to have special collections, and I invite attention to the following statement:

1. The restoration has cost nearly £3800, the whole of which large amount (except about £150) has been already subscribed, while £500 in addition has been collected by a committee of ladies of the parish for a new organ. Large sums like these from so small a population have nearly exhausted the subscriptions to be expected from residents in the neighbourhood.
2. The School (members of which are drawn from a wider area, and have a real though less permanent interest in the parish) by special collections in 1888 contributed about £120 to the general Restoration Fund; and last year by the efforts of the Musical Society added a considerable amount to the Organ Fund: but the Governors of the School have not felt able to contribute to the Restoration Fund from the funds of which they are trustees. It seems therefore not unreasonable that I should ask for help from individual members of the school and specially from the existing generation as distinct from those who have already in former years generously afforded their aid.
3. The Restoration Committee in October last invited contributions for the purchase and putting up in the church tower of a new Clock, at an estimated cost of £170,—an object of great importance to the inhabitants of the village, as the old clock is worn out and almost useless—but there seems small chance of attaining this object unless a very special effort is made.

I desire therefore to invite contributions for a new Village Clock, and I have a good hope that the liberality of members of the School, past and present, may enable me to offer, in their name, this special gift to the Vicar and Church-wardens.

I shall be glad to receive subscriptions before May the 15th, and shall have pleasure in acknowledging them.

G. STYLE.

Easter Day 1892.*

Giggleswick Brass Band

The Committee of the above Band have great pleasure in announcing to the gentry and public that they intend holding their Second Annual

ALMANACK EXHIBITION

In the NATIONAL SCHOOL-ROOM, GIGGLESWICK,
On Saturday, February 18th 1893,

At which will also be included

A Walking Stick

AND

Fretwork Exhibition.

The last named open only to the youths connected with the class held in the Parish room.

ENTRIES (3d. each); close at 9 o'clock on the 17th.

None of the Band will be allowed to compete.

The BAND will play SELECTIONS during the EXHIBITION

N.B.—The greatest care will be taken of all exhibits entrusted to the care of the Committee.

Admission: From 2 to 4, 1/-, after 4, 6d.

The Exhibition will be kept open up to 10 p.m.

Proceeds devoted to the Instrument Fund

List of Prizes

ALMANACKS—Sentimental	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
Celebrities	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
Landscape	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
Comic	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
Framed	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
FRETWORK—For Giggleswick Youths only	...	First	5 0
do.	do.	Second	3 0
do.	do.	Third	1 6
WALKING STICKS—Plain	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6
WALKING STICKS—Fancy	...	First	5 0
do.	...	Second	3 0
do.	...	Third	1 6

CONDITIONS.

- All Almanacks intended for competition must be accompanied by the entrance fee; they must also bear the full name and address of the exhibitor on the back.
- No entries can be booked for exhibition after 9 o'clock, on the evening of Friday, February 17th, and any arriving by post not later than the last delivery of the same date.
- The Committee will hold themselves responsible for the safe return of all exhibits sent by post, providing the necessary postage be remitted.
- A charge of threepence will be made for each Almanack, Walking Stick, or piece of Fretwork shown.
- In case there be more than one Almanack of the same sort, the preference will be given to the one in the best condition, and only Almanacks of year 1892-3 will be allowed to be exhibited.
- Where the Judges cannot decide in any class, it shall be at their option to divide the prize.
- The Judges' decision shall, in all cases, be final.
- These conditions will be binding and any person creating a dispute of the Judges' decision will forfeit his price.
- No article placed for exhibition shall be removed before 10 o'clock, on the same day of the exhibition, and then only by consent of the Committee.
- The exhibition shall be open to all comers (with the exception of Fretwork).
- All prize moneys will be paid on Monday following the exhibition, at the house of Mr. John Morphet, Bandmaster, between the hours of 10 and 12, the hono. prize-winner not claiming his prize within seven days, after which the same.

T. HOSKING, Secretary

The Chronicle.

MAY, 1894.

SIR RICHARD TEMPEST.

ONE of the most noteworthy of the "finds" during the recent restoration of Giggleswick Church was the stone effigy of a Knight which now lies near the organ. This was discovered in the "Tempest chapel," which forms the east end of the North Aisle (the "Stainford chapel" adjoining it on the west); and it is of this effigy that we give an illustration.

When we refer to Dodsworth's Notes on Giggleswick we find the following entry:—

"20th August, 1620, Giggleswicke Church.

NORTH QUIRE WINDOW.

Strykland. Sable, 3 Escallops, Ar.;

Tempest. Ar. A bend between 6 martlets, sa.;

(Unknown). Az. 3 goats' heads erased, or.;

'Orate pro anima Richardi Tempest militis'

There is in this Quire a Monument of a man in armour with two wives, which they say was of one Tempest, of Stainforth in this parish, otherwise called 'Knight Stainforth.'

As Whitaker in his History of Craven states that within comparatively modern times there were two recumbent effigies in the church (though he erroneously attributes them to the Stainford Family,) the Restoration Committee had great hopes that some traces of these effigies might be again brought to light, and with that care for the preservation of every ancient and interesting feature of the church which distinguished

No. 2.

Article by J. Brayshaw from the Settle "Chronicle" 1894.

all their proceedings, they ordered very careful excavations of the Stainford and Tempest Chantries to be made. Soon after the work commenced a large flat stone was found near the East Wall, and a number of willing workers, including the writer of this note, set to work to excavate it. The task was no light one, but before it had been raised to any considerable height it was found to be one of the eagerly looked-for effigies, buried face downwards. It was carefully raised up and found to be in a fairly perfect condition, except the hands.

Further explorations brought to light the mutilated effigies of two other persons, but of these we must speak at another time.

My own opinion is that Whitaker has been misinformed as to the period when these effigies were last visible, as, to me, it seems probable that they have been damaged and buried in the earth on one of the two occasions when the Common-wealth troops were at Giggleswick, and converted the church into barracks.

A point that may be noted in connection with the members of the Tempest family who were buried in this Chantry is that the bones of the old Knights showed that they were of an exceptionally tall race; and mingled with their remains were the bones of one of their chargers, the head of which had been buried alongside its departed master.

This was a very interesting "find," and I put the fragments carefully on one side, intending to have them preserved, simply keeping an odd tooth that fell out of the jaw-bone. Next day I found to my annoyance that the workmen, who had very strict orders to re-inter, in the huge graves to the north of the church, all bones that were found, had so conscientiously performed their duties that the remains of the Tempests and their charger were once more buried and the grave filled up. This interment of a favourite horse, or its head, with its late master, is a relic of very early times, and its discovery is of rare occurrence. Saxton Church and Llanercost Priory are two of the best known instances in the north of England.

It is hoped, therefore, that the following notes on the Sir Richard Tempest, who is commemorated by this effigy, may not be without interest, and I would express my acknowledgments to Mrs. Tempest, of Coleby Hall, for much of the information respecting the gallant old knight.

This Richard was the eldest son and heir of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell and Waddington, County York, and of Bealraper in Gosberkirk, County Lincoln, Knight, by his wife, Alice, daughter of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst.

He was born about 1425, and was knighted by Lord Clifford at the battle of Wakefield, 31st December, 1460. For his adherence to the Lancastrians he was attainted for treason at the parliament held at Westminster, in November, 1461, by King Edward IV. In 1461 he was admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi, York.

Sir Richard is named in his father's Will, 29th November, 1463, of which he was co-executor, and as such, sued various persons in Lincolnshire, at Michaelmas, 1466, for money due to the estate, being himself summoned in February, 1465-6, as his father's heir, to release Robert Johnson, of Kirton-in-Holland (Lincolnshire) whom his father, Sir John Tempest, when High Sheriff of Lincolnshire, had had in custody.

He made his peace with Edward IV, by assisting, with his two brothers, Nicholas and John, in the betrayal of King Henry VI, for which he was rewarded.

In the Act of Resumption, 1476, King Edward excepted (inter alia) the annuity which he had heretofore granted out of the Duchy of Lancaster to Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, in consideration of the service he "didde to us in taking of our grete adversarie, Henry, late in dede and not of right, King of England."

In June, 1437, Sir Richard had been bound, with his father, Sir John, and his great-uncle Roger Tempest, of Broughton, and others, in a recognizance of £400, to Sir Thomas Harrington, and the sum remained unpaid on Sir Thomas's death (at Wakefield, 31st December,

1460). The widow and executor sued Sir Richard Tempest, of Staynforth, Knight, with the other surties, for payment, in August 1462. All claims were paid up by March 1467-8 and Sir Richard was given his discharge.

Sir Richard married, for his first wife, Sibill, daughter of Margaret Hoghton, the wife of Sir Richard Hoghton.

In October, 1467, Sir Richard Tempest did his suit at the court of Skipton Castle for the lands he held of that manor. In 1468 he held the parsonage or tithes of Giggleswick Church.

He was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1470, and in 1471 we find him witness to a charter relating to land in Carlton-in-Craven, with William Tempest (de Broghton) and Thomas Tempest (de Bracewell), Esq., and one at Settle on the 20th September, 1473.

In 1474, Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, is returned as holding a moiety of Little Lever, in Lancashire, of Lord de-la Warr as of his manor of Manchester; and in September, 1476, Sir Richard Tempest de Staynforth, with William Tempest de Broghton, swore as to the Prior of Bolton's right to present to the rectory of Marton.

He was one of the witnesses to the Deed of Feoffment dated 18th January, 1486-7, by which Henry, Lord Clifford, conveyed his estates in Yorkshire to trustees; and in 1486, he paid to Robert Werdale, Prior of Finchale, sixty shillings fine for breaking an opening and improving a glass window at Giggleswick, probably the very window which Dodsworth described as above mentioned.

Sir Richard married, secondly, Mabel, daughter of Walter Strickland, of Sizergh, county Westmoreland, who survived her husband.

Administration of the goods of Sir Richard Tempest, of Staynforth, Knight, was granted at York, 28th February, 1488-9, to his widow, dame Mabel Tempest, to Sir Thomas Strickland, of Sizergh (dame Mabel's brother) and to Sir Thomas Tempest, of Bracewell (Sir Richard's brother).

It is almost a pity that, in accordance with ecclesiastical usage, the effigy of Sir Richard has been placed with the feet to the east, as the left side of the figure, showing the sword, &c., is the best.

The site on which it is placed is naturally the most suitable one that could be got, being the nearest available spot to the old Tempest Chantry.

The goat's head on which the head of the effigy rests refers probably to the coat of arms which Dodsworth mentions, as we have already seen, as being in the Tempest window, comprising "3 goats' heads erased." I think it very likely that these were the arms of the Stainford family.

The figure has originally been coloured, and probably gilt in parts, and when first exhumed the colours showed fairly well. During its two years exposure to light and air, these have rapidly faded. May I humbly suggest to those in authority that the recolouring of the effigy, in accordance with the original tints, before they have quite disappeared, and the erection of the whole on an appropriate altar-tomb would be a suitable and worthy object of their attentions.

SETTLE, MAY, 1894.

T. B.



ANCIENT POWER OF ATTORNEY.

The following old deed of the year 1248 is interesting :

Noverint universi per presentis me Alicium filiam Petri Tempest militis attornasse et loco meo posnisse delectum michi in Christo Rogerum Tempest fidelum attornatum meum ad recipiendum seisinam de et in Cunctis terris et tementis in Villis et territoris de Gygleswyk Setyll Rawthmell Garegrave Newton et Conyston secundum vim forman et effectum cujusdam Carte Ricardi Pudsey Thome Dank de Gygleswyk Thome Quarf et Ade de Walsthawe inde mihi confectum ratum et gratum habituro quicquid predictus attornatus mens fecit nomine meo in premissis. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum apposui Datum xx die Semptembris Anno regni regis Henrici Sextio post conquestum Anglie Sexto.

(Translation.) Know all by these presents, that I, Alice, daughter of Peter Tempest, Knight, have attorned and put in my place, my beloved in Christ, Roger Tempest, my faithful attorney, to receive in my name full and peaceable possession of and in all lands and tenements in the vills and territories of Gygleswyk, Setyll, Rawthmell, Garegrave, Newton, and Coniston, according to the force, form, and effect of a certain charter of Richard Pudsey, Thomas Dank, of Gygleswick, and Adam de Walsthawe, I thenceforth holding as done, ratified, and satisfied whatever my said attorney has done in my name in the premises. In testimony whereof to these presents I have affixed my seal. Dated 20th September in the 6th year of the reign of Henry the 6th after the conquest.



Effigy of Dame Tempest.

NOTICE

THE NEW

IRON BRIDGE WILL BE OPENED

ON

Thursday Morning next, the 15th inst.

Tickets may be had at 1, Craven Terrace,
or will be forwarded on application to
JOHN CLARK, Ribble Terrace.

Family Tickets, 10/- } Per Annum.
Single Tickets, 2/6 }

April 12th, 1880.

H. GORE, CRAVEN MACHINE PRINTING WORKS, SETTLE.

Bridge between "The Island" and "Saworth".

The Chronicle.

JUNE, 1894.

DAMES SIBILL AND MABEL TEMPEST.

WE have, in a previous article, given an account of Sir Richard Tempest, whose stone effigy is such an interesting feature in Giggleswick Church. We now propose to add a few notes respecting the Tempest family, especially Sir Richard's two wives (one of whom survived him), who are commemorated in the mutilated effigies that are placed in the nave of the church near the belfry.

These effigies have been broken into many pieces, and during the restoration of the church these fragments were found scattered about and buried in the Tempest and Stainford Chantries. Every spadeful of earth turned over in that part of the church was carefully scrutinized to see if any more portions could be found, but the search was in vain so far as the heads &c. of the figures were concerned; these very likely having been broken to atoms and utterly destroyed.

No record remains as to the precise time when the act of vandalism was perpetrated, but my own opinion is that it was done by the Parliamentary troops under General Lambert, who used the church as barracks in the year 1643, and are believed to have repeated their visit in 1651. They contented themselves with burying the effigy of Sir Richard face downwards, but the effigies of the Dames Tempest would rouse their ire in consequence of being habited in the robes of their religious guild—that of Corpus Christi of York—of which they were both members.

No 3.

*Article by J. Prayshaw
from the Settle "Chronicle"*

1894.

The colouring of the stones still remains very distinct, and shows that the ladies were each dressed in a crimson cassock, over which fell a white cotta or robe, short in the front, with folds falling down each side, and having a yellow tassel from the neck to a little above the waist. On each shoulder there was a circular opening in the cotta showing the crimson cassock beneath, as well as yellow bands or straps. In one figure the white folds of the gown came round to the front, covering the feet, in the other the cassock comes down over the feet showing a white dog, or bassett-hound, (wearing a yellow collar), on each side, peeping out of the white folds of the robe.

The illustration which accompanies this article will give some idea of one of the effigies. The strap on the shoulder can be noted, and one of the dogs at the feet can be just distinguished. It is impossible to get a good photograph in the present situation of the figures, which will show all the distinctive features.

We have already stated that Sir Richard Tempest married first, Sibill, daughter of Margaret Hoghton, wife of Sir Richard Hoghton, and in August, 1468, Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, and Sibill his wife, daughter of Margaret Hoghton, as executors of the said Margaret's Will, were sued for a debt owing by the said testatrix, Margaret Hoghton, to Sir William Harrington of Wrestle, and others. It is not known whether this Sibill was the daughter of Margaret by Sir Richard Hoghton or by a former husband.

In the year 1461 Sir Richard and his wife Sibill were admitted as members of the Guild of Corpus Christi of York.

We do not know the date of Sibill Tempest's death, but it was during her husband's lifetime, as he married for his second wife Mabel, daughter of Sir Walter Strickland of Sizergh, County of Westmoreland, and his wife Douce, daughter of Nicholas Croft, by whom Sir Richard had a daughter and heiress Douce Tempest.

Sir Richard died early in 1488, leaving his wife and daughter surviving him.

The widow, Dame Mabel Tempest, took the vows of perpetual chastity the 22nd May 1488, and in 1491 she was admitted to the Guild of Corpus Christi of York. Administration of her goods was granted to her grandson, George Darcy, son and heir of Lord Darcy, at York, 25th May 1511.

Douce or Dousabell, the daughter and heiress of Sir Richard and Mabel his wife, was the first wife of Thomas, Lord Darcy (who was beheaded 1537 for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace), and she was living in 1503, though there is evidence that she was dead by 1511.

In 1530, George Darcy undertook to settle upon his second son's marriage, "all those manors and lands, &c., which were the inheritance of the said Dousabell Darcy, his mother, and all those manors, &c., which descended to her as heiress to Sir Richard Tempest, Knight, except the manor of Lever, County Lancaster, which had been exchanged for that of Gateforth."

The property at Stainforth appears to have been part of her inheritance, though Dr. Whitaker makes no mention of the fact. Arthur Darcy (second son of Dousabell), writing to the Prior of Durham speaks of the promise the Prior made him of the Parsonage of Giggleswick, "lyke as my grantfather Sir Ryc. Tempest hadd." How the Tempests first became associated with Giggleswick has not been proved, but it is believed that Sir Richard Tempest, the great-grandfather of the Sir Richard buried at Giggleswick, married one of the co-heirs of Robert de Stainford of Giggleswick. In the Will of Robert de Stainford, dated 16th May, 1390, he leaves directions to be buried in the church of Giggleswick: mentions his daughters Margaret and Agnes, and bequeaths to the daughter of Richard Tempest 100 marks as marriage portion, with reversion to her sisters and brothers. To the daughter of Robert de Stainford, junior, he leaves 20 marks, and to the fabric of the Church of Giggleswick such a sum in silver as may finish the building which the said

Robert began.* Sir Richard Tempest and the Abbot of Salley are residuary legatees, and Sir Richard and John de Standon are the executors, who proved the Will, 31st March 1392.

Thus it is pretty certain that the two effigies in ecclesiastical costume represent Dames Sibill and Mabel Tempest, in their garb as members of the Guild of Corpus Christi of York. And for this reason they are most remarkable as, so far as I can ascertain, they are the only ones known to exist in that costume. Doubtless there would be others in earlier times, but they have probably all been destroyed at the period of the Reformation or the Commonwealth.

And they are not only most valuable and interesting from their unique character, but it may be noted that, until they were discovered, I believe it was not even known what was the peculiar garb of the Guild.

It is to be hoped that, on account of their great local interest, as well as their unique archæological character, these effigies may be carefully preserved as being amongst the most valued treasures of our old church. To me it seems that their present position and bases are scarcely worthy of them, and as their colours are fading, I would urge that they, as well as the effigy of Sir Richard, are suitable objects for attention, even if it should involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money.

In conclusion, a few words on the Tempest and Stainford Chantries in Giggleswick church, of which mention has already been made, may not be out of place. The Chantry certificate, 2 Edw. VI, states:—

“Gygleswyke Church.”

“The Chauntrie in the north side of the said church called Tempest Chauntrie.”

* This would refer to the Stainford Chantry or Chapel of which mention is made later on.

“Ther is none Incumbent therof. The same was founded by Sir Richarde Tempest, Knight, as it is allegied to thentent to pray for the Sowle of the Founder and all xpen [christian] Sowles. And ther is yerlie goinge furthe of the psonage [parsonage] of Kirkeby Mallondale one Annuall Rent of iiij. *l.* xiiij. *s.* iiij. *d.* for the maintenance of the same by thandes of Sir John Tempest, Knight, fermor of the same to the Kinges Maiestie, which psonage is part of the possessions of the late dissolved Monasterie of Derham in the Countie of Norffolke.

“The same is in the saide proch [parish] church, and at this day vacant. Ther is no landes solde or aliened sithens the statute.

“Goodes ornamentes and plate pertenyng to the same as apperythe by Inventory, viz:—goodes valued at xxx. *s.* iiij. *d.* and plate xlviij. *s.*”

From other entries we gather that there was “paiable to the Kinges Ma^{tie} yerlie for the tenthes “viiij. *s.* viij. *d.*” also that the Chantry was dedicated to St. John.

In the Chantry certificate of 37 Henry VIII. it states that it was founded by Sir Nicholas Tempest, not by Sir Richard as mentioned above; but this I think is an error.

From the last-named certificate we find that the Stainford Chantry was founded by Robert de Stainford, was dedicated to “Our Ladie,” and was of the yearly value of £4.

He was probably the same notable who, in the year 1379, paid 20s. Poll-tax, being described as “Robertus de Staynford, Dominus Ville;” ordinary folk, like my own ancestor, Henricus de Braychawe, of the same township, getting off with the modest payment of fourpence.

June, 1894.

T. B.



Sol 474 Giggleswick School F.F. & Co.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

SUNDAY, JULY 13th, 1919.

ORDER OF SERVICE

in memory of the old boys of the School,
who gave their lives during the War.

HYMN—All people that on earth do dwell.

SENTENCE—I am the Resurrection and the Life (*sung by the Choir*).

THE LORD'S PRAYER AND COLLECTS.

PSALM 23.

LESSON—Wisdom III 1—9.

TE DEUM.

LESSON—Revelation VII 9—end.

HYMN—O God, our help in ages past.

ROLL OF HONOUR (*read by the Headmaster*).

DEAD MARCH IN SAUL.

LAST POST AND REVEILLE.

PRAYERS FOR THE BEREAVED, &c.

GENERAL THANKSGIVING (*to be said by all*).

HYMN—For all the Saints.

BLESSING.