

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

The plan for the ENLARGEMENT OF THE SCHOOL BUILDINGS, which the Governors prepared more than a year ago, received the sanction of the Charity Commissioners late in August. The contract for carrying out the work was drawn up forthwith, and the building is in progress.

The main idea of the Governors has been to provide sufficient School-rooms, in close proximity to the Boarding House, for our present numbers with some allowance for increase; and, at the same time, to cover an area large enough for a considerable part of the school to play in during wet weather.

The plan by which the architects have endeavoured to realize this idea consists, mainly, of a large extension to the South and West of the existing class rooms.

On the ground floor adjoining the present Junior School will be two more class rooms, one of the same size as the existing rooms, the other considerably larger: access will be obtained by a corridor on the West side.

Over these two rooms and the corridor will be a Big School; its dimensions will be 80ft. by 30ft.; its height is governed by that of the Upper Fourth Form Room.

So far, the building will be a prolongation of what exists. But at the South end and at right angles to the main block there will be, on the ground floor, a Library, 37ft. by 24ft. 6in.; and above the Library two Class rooms opening into the Big School. Thus upon the whole, besides the Science School and an admirable Library, the school-room accommodation will, in future, consist of a Big School, large enough to seat between three and four hundred people on Prize Days and other occasions, and nine large class rooms, each large enough for twenty-five or thirty boys.

Further, on the West of the whole building an area is to be levelled 105ft. by 50ft., to be enclosed by walls eighteen feet high, covered by a roof spanning the whole breadth, and paved with wood-block pavement. The roof, consisting largely of glass, will rise to a total height from the floor to the top of the lantern of 40ft.: the walls will be cemented, and there will be abundance of light and ventilation. The whole block (including the existing Class rooms) will have an extreme length of 144ft. and a breadth of 92ft. The Architects are Messrs. Paley and Austin, of Lancaster: and the work is to be completed forthwith.

December, 1885.

1856.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.—The annual meeting to witness the distribution of prizes, and recitation of prize compositions, took place on Wednesday, March 12th, and passed over with its usual eclat. An essay on "the conduct to be pursued in prosperity and adversity," which had obtained the prize offered for competition by J. W. Farrer, Esq., was recited by Hodgson, and was much admired; and another on the same subject by R. Robinson, which, though not successful in gaining the prize, was a composition of great merit. A copy of Latin verses on "Sebastopol," written in a highly spirited and masterly style, and to which one of the Pupils' Prizes had been awarded, was recited by Ingram. The following was the list of prizes delivered:—

Farrer's Prize—Hodgson.
Pupils' Prizes—Ingram, C. L. Pollard.
Divinity Prizes—Ingram, H. Robinson, Hodgson, R. Robinson, R. Tomlinson, and P. Tomlinson.
Howson Prizes—Fernandes, Baxter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

1st Class—Hodgson, Ingram, R. Robinson.
2nd Class—Ray, H. Robinson, Ellerton, Baynes.
3rd Class—J. Foster, Steuart.
4th Class—Brown, C. Dickson, Bailey.
5th Class—Baxter, Maudsley, Abbey.
6th Class—Rawlinson.
7th Class—C. Dale, Jackson.
French Prizes—Horsfall, W. Wildman.
German Prizes—J. Foster, F. L. Pollard.
The above Prizes varied in value from £2 to 10s. each.

After having distributed the prizes with appropriate remarks to each of the recipients, Dr. Butterton mentioned, what he felt to be a subject of interest to his hearers, the University distinctions obtained by his pupils during the past year—the position of his late pupil Mr. Burrow on the Natural Sciences, Tripos, and the numerous College honours and class distinctions gained by others, particularly by Mr. Mason at Trinity College, Mr. Lupton at St. John's College, and Mr. Leeming at Christ's College, Cambridge.

After this the time-honoured custom of scrambling for figs was engaged in by the boys to the great amusement of the assemblage, and the company departed much gratified by the day's proceedings.

In the evening the Governors, and Masters, and their friends partook of a dinner served up in her usual and excellent style by Mrs. Hartley of the Lion Hotel, the Vicar of Giggleswick in the chair, supported by L. G. N. Starkie, Esq. M.P., and the Head Master; and the usual loyal and complimentary toasts, not forgetting "the old wives of Bruneton," having been given, the party separated with the best wishes for the continual prosperity of Giggleswick School.

1861.

GIGGLESWICK ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The annual distribution of prizes at this school took place as usual on the 12th ult. The fineness of the day, together with the attractiveness of the programme, drew together a large and fashionable audience. The Head Master, the Rev. J. R. Blakiston, M.A., opened the proceedings with a few remarks. He said that on coming to the school, two years ago, he had announced the course he intended to pursue; viz.—not to sacrifice the interests of the younger boys for the sake of keeping up a brilliant first-class; but to devote equal attention to all, from the highest to the lowest. He said he had strictly adhered to this course, the results of which could be seen from the independent reports of the distinguished examiners, and would take the present opportunity of publicly thanking his colleagues for the able manner in which they had forwarded his views. He begged to thank the ladies (who formed the majority of the assembly) for the interest they showed in the welfare of the school by their attendance, and concluded by calling on the boys to give them three cheers which they did most heartily. Bowman and Patterson, the two head boys, were then called upon to represent Brutus and Cassius in Act I. Scene II. of Shakspeare's "Julius Cæsar," and showed considerable ability. The prizes were then awarded to the upper part of the school, after which Antony's famous funeral Oration was recited with great dramatic ability by Abby and drew forth the warmest applause. Mr. Robinson then presented the Ingram prize, which was awarded to Bowman for the best essay on the 5th Commandment, remarking that he found from the examiner's report that there was "a staff of teachers capable of giving instruction on far higher subjects than their present pupils were able to enter upon" and therefore he hoped that the head boys would not rest satisfied with the high state of efficiency to which they had at present attained, but that they would strive to attain to a still higher standard. He also strongly urged upon them the importance of setting a good example to the rest of the school, as their influence was great either for good or evil. The prizes were then presented to the lower division of the school, after which the trial scene from the Merchant of Venice (Act IV Scene I.) was given through in a most creditable manner and elicited loud applause. At the conclusion of the speeches three more cheers were given for the ladies and three each for the governors and masters. Then followed the (to the juvenile portion of the assembly) most important part of the proceedings, viz.—the distribution of Figs. There was a little murmuring amongst the boys last year that the good old custom of scrambling had been done away with however, they cannot complain of any lack of scrambling this year; for not only was the usual basketful scrambled for, but also the half pound parcels which used to be given to each boy, so that some of the quieter and perhaps more deserving either got none, or were left dependent on the charity of their more successful companions. The company separated gratified, we believe, not less, than on any former celebration of this day. Our opinions quite coincide with those of the Head Master and others in regard to the propriety of English speeches taking the place of Latin and Greek speeches which are necessarily unintelligible to the majority of a mixed audience.

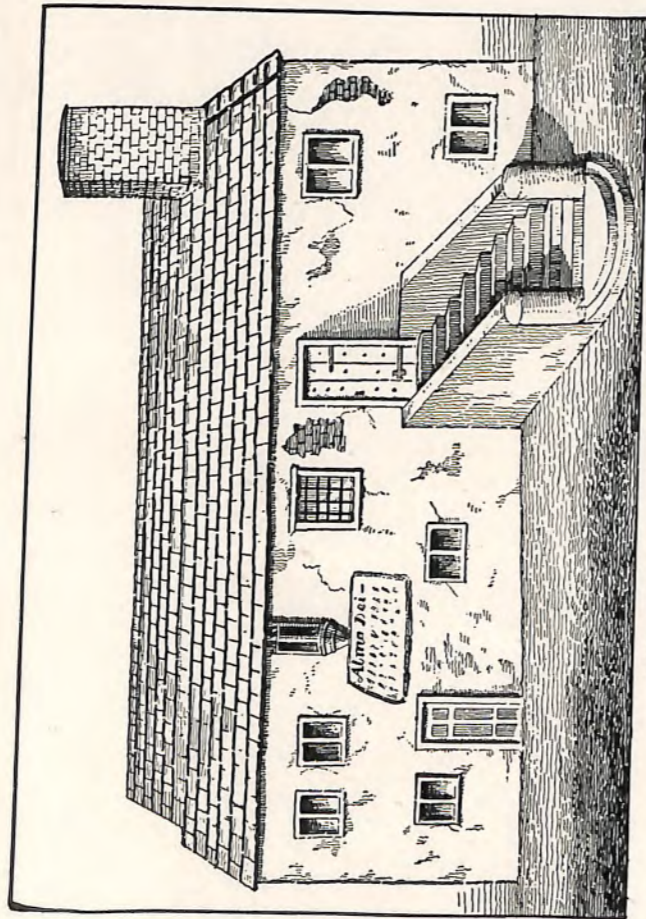
The following is a list of the prizes awarded:—In the Head Master's Division—1st class—Bowman, for General Work; 2nd class—Abbey for Classics, Threlfall for Mathematics.

In Rev. M. Wood's Division—1st class—R. A. Stansfeld Classical Prize; Baines, General Progress; Alderson, History and Divinity; Armistead, Mathematics. 2nd class—Sadler, General Work; Whittle, Mathematics.

In Mr. Brewin's Division—Ross, Mathematics and Classics.

In Mr. Berrington's Division—1st class—Haworth, General Work; Lodge, Arithmetic. 2nd class—Berrington, Classics; Fell, Arithmetic.

1861



FIRST GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT GIGGLESWICK.

1855

GIGGLESWICK.—When the account of the fall of Sebastopol reached the usually quiet village of Giggleswick, it was received by the pupils of the Royal Grammar School "rightly" to celebrate the occasion. Accordingly in the evening a bon-fire was lit in the school yard, and a display of beautiful fireworks was displayed. But the feelings of the boys were the most manifested in an effigy of a well known peace member of the day, as they placed Guy Fawkes fashion in a chair, and carried it in great form through the village, opposite the school. The loudest cheers were given for the army and navy, and the effigy of the hapless gentleman was committed to the flames. We think it reflects great credit on the Giggleswick boys, who, though they had only half a day to prepare, made, we believe, the best public demonstration of their neighbourhood. In our opinion Old England has no foe as long as she has such gallant soldiers abroad, and such hearty sons to appreciate their services.

...nee, through many a fearless age,
 ...is social Freedom loved the Land,
 ...r alien despot's jealous rage,
 ...warped thy growth, or stamped the servile brand."

...illagers assembled to witness the proceedings, and were some whose grey hairs testified that they had seen the war in the Peninsula, and the general peace of 1815, but to most of them the taking of Sebastopol, and the taking of the forts of the Peninsula, were things they had themselves seen. We must not forget to mention the assistance of the neighbouring gentry, who came to assist the school boys in commemorating the events of the 19th century. Cor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

OF

KING EDWARD VI., GIGGLESWICK.

Midsummer, 1868.

Masters:—

M. S. FORSTER, Esq., B.A., New Coll., Oxford;

W. SIMMS, Esq., B.A., Christ's Coll., Cambridge;

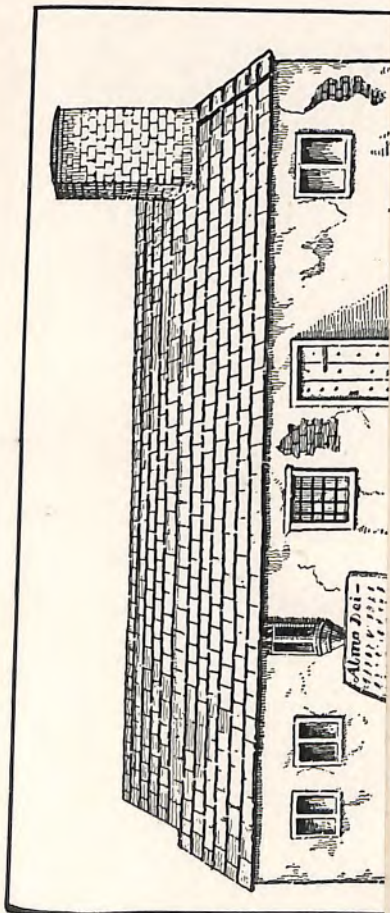
A. BREWIN, Esq.;

J. STANGER, Esq.

INKERMANN.—The celebrated 5th of July was a day of new interest from its being the day on which the battle of Inkermann was fought, when 8,000 British soldiers, against a sudden and unexpected attack of upwards of 40,000 Russians, were completely repulsed. The Giggleswick school determined to celebrate the occasion in the style of November 5th. The evening was spent in a bon-fire, but a little before seven o'clock the sky was lit up by the large bon-fire made in the Rev. J. Hartley's school yard, and crowds were seen from Settle towards the scene of the battle. Reports of guns, crackers, &c., were heard, and many hastened on to see the display of fireworks. The place in Mr. Hartley's field in front of the school was officiated as pyrotechnist by Thomas Harvey, and he was a very great profusion of crackman candles, and almost every variety of fire-works. A large party were accommodated at the school, and all about the school were spectators. It would be impossible to describe the various fire-works, but we may just mention that which seemed to rise from behind the school, and was very much admired, the display of Catteral Hall, and the display as seen from the turnpike road, soon after it was lodged in one of the tall trees, and it continued to burn. The red light was given on the stage and the commotion was quite distinct at a good distance, and the greatest satisfaction of anything. The display was not without some trifling failures, but the display was one. We are happy to say that all went off without a single accident to mar the pleasures of the occasion.

1856

For Thornber's Reminiscences of Giggleswick School see Vol 4, p 262.



CLASSICAL.

<i>VI Form.</i>	
Walker	W. Jefferson
Graham	W. Gomersall
Benson	—
Brown	—
—	
<i>V Form.</i>	
Waller	Abbotson
J. Howson	R. Procter
Buck	Jackman
S. Hargraves	H. Gomersall
Nicholson	C. Geldard
	R. Wilkinson
	J. Hargraves
	Whittam
	Brayshaw
—	
<i>IV Form.</i>	
Camm	—
Wildman	—
Bamford	Bolland †
Shepherd	Dawson †
Bentham	—
H. Ellis	—
J. H. Howarth	<i>I Form, Upper.</i>
Pawson	Sandham
Robinson	W. Procter
W. Wilkinson †	Delves
—	
<i>III Form.</i>	
Clark	H. Howson
W. Howarth	Twistleton
Leach	Smith
Batty	Watson
Manby	Leeming
R. Geldard	J. Wildman
Burrow	R. Jefferson
	F. Gomersall
	R. Hargraves

<i>Middle.</i>	
Greenwood	J. Clark
C. Ellis	Hart
Knowles	G. Howson
Towler	H. Wilkinson
Coates	Metcalf

<i>Lower.</i>	
Lord	T. Ellis
Hartley }	Parkinson
Gill }	Merryweather

† means that a boy has been absent from the Examination

MATHEMATICAL

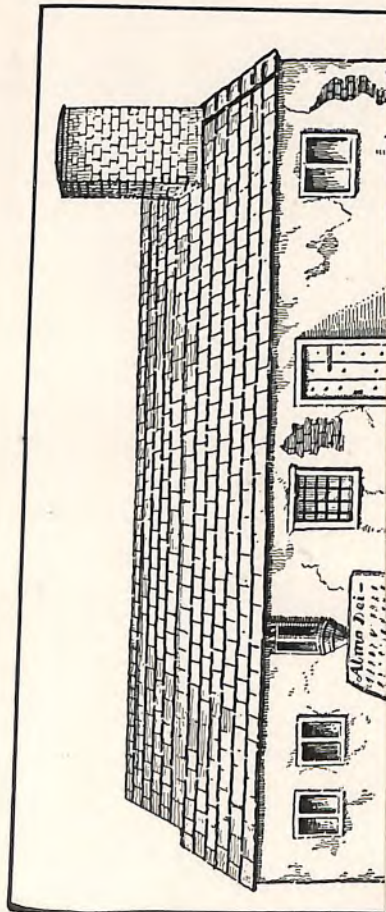
<i>Division I.</i>		<i>Division II.</i>	
Abbotson	Leach	R. Procter	
Walker	R. Procter	S. Hargraves	
Brown	S. Hargraves	W. Howarth	
Camm	W. Howarth	W. Wilkinson	
H. Ellis	W. Wilkinson	Batty	
Graham	Batty	Smith	
Bamford }	Jackman }	Jackman }	
Benson }	Pawson }	Pawson }	
J. Howson	W. Jefferson	W. Jefferson	
J. H. Howarth	Clark	Clark	
Wildman	R. Wilkinson	R. Wilkinson	
W. Procter	Nicholson	Nicholson	
Buck	R. Geldard	R. Geldard	
Burrow	Brayshaw	Brayshaw	
Shepherd	Whittam	Whittam	
Bentham	W. Gomersall	W. Gomersall	
Waller	Manby	Manby	
Bolland †	Dawson †	Dawson †	

1855
GIGLESWICK.—When the account of the fall of Sebastopol reached the usually quiet village of Giggleswick, it was celebrated by the pupils of the Royal Grammar School "rightly celebrate the occasion. Accordingly in the evening a bon-fire was lit in the school yard, and a display of beautiful fireworks was displayed. But the feelings of the boys were the most manifested in an effigy of a well known peace member of the county, which they placed in the school yard in the Guy Fawkes fashion in a chair, and carried it with great form through the village, opposite the school. The boys then gave the customary cheers for the army and navy, and the effigy of the hapless gentleman was committed to the flames. We think it reflects great credit on the Giggleswick boys, who, though they had only half a day to prepare, made, we believe, the best public demonstration of their feelings in our opinion Old England has any foe as long as she has such gallant soldiers abroad, and such hearty sons to appreciate the occasion.

Since, through many a fearless age,
Social Freedom loved the Land,
For alien despot's jealous rage,
Warped thy growth, or stamped the servile brand."
The villagers assembled to witness the proceedings, and were some whose grey hairs testified that they had seen the war in the Peninsula, and the general peace of 1815, but to most of them the taking of the forts of victory, were things they had themselves seen. We must not forget to mention the assistance of the neighbouring gentry, who came to assist the school boys in commemorating the events of the 19th century. Cor.

1856
INKERMANN.—The celebrated 5th of September has become a new interest from its being the day on which the battle of Inkermann was fought, when 8,000 British soldiers, by a sudden and unexpected attack of upwards of three hours, and with the assistance of the allies completely repulsed the enemy. Giggleswick school determined to celebrate the occasion in the style of November style. The evening was spent in a large bon-fire made in the Rev. J. Howarth's school yard, and crowds were seen from Settle towards the scene of the display. The reports of guns, crackers, &c., were heard, and the spectators hastened on to see the display of fireworks. A large party were accommodated at the school, admitted by ticket. The road to the school, and all about the school, were filled with spectators. It would be impossible to describe the various fire-works, but we may just mention that which seemed to rise from behind the school, and which was very much admired, the display of the Catterall Hall, and the display as seen from the turnpike road, soon and lodged in one of the tall trees, it continued to burn. The red light was given on the stage and the counterpane quite distinct at a good distance, and the greatest satisfaction of anything. The display was a trifling failure, but the display was a success. We are happy to say that all the pleasures of the occasion were enjoyed.

For Thornber's Reminiscences of
Giggleswick School see Vol 4, p 262.



Division III.

Sandham
 J. Wildman
 Greenwood
 Delves
 C. Geldard
 J. Clark
 F. Gomersall
 Hartley
 Lord
 Knowles
 H. Howson
 T. Ellis
 Twistleton
 Leeming

R. Jefferson
 Coates
 H. Gomersall
 Merryweather
 Gill
 Hart
 J. Hargreaves
 Towler
 Watson
 C. Ellis
 Metcalfe
 Parkinson
 G. Howson
 R. Hargreaves
 Robinson
 H. Wilkinson

1855

GIGGLESWICK.—When the account of the fall of Sebastopol reached the usually quiet village of Giggleswick, it was resolved by the pupils of the Royal Grammar School "right royally" to celebrate the occasion. Accordingly in the evening a large bon-fire was lit in the school yard, and a great variety of beautiful fireworks was displayed. But the belligerent feelings of the boys were the most manifested in their making an effigy of a well known peace member of Parliament, this they placed Guy Fawkes fashion in a chair, and paraded with great form through the village, opposite the church three lusty cheers were given for the army and navy, and then the figure of the hapless gentleman was committed to the flames. We think it reflects great credit on the Giggleswick School boys, who, though they had only half a day at their disposal, made, we believe, the best public demonstration in the neighbourhood. In our opinion Old England never need fear any foe as long as she has such gallant soldiers to fight her battles abroad, and such hearty sons to appreciate their merits at home.

"Hence, through many a fearless age,
 "Has social Freedom loved the Land,
 "Nor alien despot's jealous rage,
 "Or warped thy growth, or stamped the servile brand."

A large crowd of villagers assembled to witness the proceedings, among them there were some whose grey hairs testified that they could remember the war in the Peninsula, and the general rejoicing at the peace of 1815, but to most of them the taking of towns and news of victories, were things they had themselves never before heard. We must not forget to mention the loyalty and generosity of the neighbouring gentry, who came forward liberally to assist the school boys in commemorating one of the greatest events of the 19th century. *Cor.*

ANNIVERSARY OF INKERMANN.—The celebrated 5th of November acquires a new interest from its being the day on which the battle of Inkermann was fought, when 8,000 British troops withstood the sudden and unexpected attack of upwards of 40,000 Russians, for upwards of three hours, and with the assistance of their brave allies completely repulsed the enemy. The scholars of Giggleswick school determined to celebrate the victory in the 5th of November style. The evening was an unfavourable one, but a little before seven o'clock the sky was illuminated by the the large bon-fire made in the Rev. J. Howson's garden, adjoining the school yard, and crowds were soon wending their way from Settle towards the scene of the fire. Shortly after the reports of guns, crackers, &c., were heard, and vast numbers hastened on to see the display of fire-works which took place in Mr. Hartley's field in front of Catteral Hall. Mr. Thomas Harvey officiated as pyrotechnist on the occasion. There was a very great profusion of crackers, squibs, rockets, Roman candles, and almost every variety of the pyrotechnist's skill. A large party were accommodated in the Grammar School, admitted by ticket. The road to Clapham opposite to the school, and all about the school grounds had great numbers of spectators. It would be impossible to describe the various fire-works, but we may just mention that a Balloon which seemed to rise from behind the Rev. J. Howson's residence, was very much admired, the illuminated glimpse which it gave of Catteral Hall, and the trees, was very effective as seen from the turnpike road, soon after which it took fire, and lodged in one of the tall trees, where for some minutes it continued to burn. The red light was very brilliant which was given on the stage and the countenances of those near it were quite distinct at a good distance, this seemed to give the greatest satisfaction of anything. The rockets rose well, and with some trifling failures the display altogether was a very rich one. We are happy to say that all went off well without a single accident to mar the pleasures of the evening.

1856

*For Thornber's Reminiscences of
 Giggleswick School see Vol 4, p 262.*

GIGGLESWICK ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER CHARGED WITH FLOGGING A BOY.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. J. H. Blakiston, M.A., head master of the above school, was charged before the Settle Bench of magistrates, with assaulting Master J. E. Wright, son of E. W. Wright Esq., of Bacup, and a scholar at Giggleswick School. The magistrates on the Bench, were George Stansfield (chairman), William Robinson, John Birkbeck and Walter Morrison, Esqrs. The hearing of the case occupied about three hours, and the court was crowded during the whole time.

Mr. Henry Robinson, of Settle, appeared for the complainant, and Mr J. Sharp, of Lancaster, for the defendant. Mr Robinson opened the case by stating the facts as they afterwards appeared in the evidence, and stating, that although, the information under which he was proceeding, had been laid under the common assault Act, of 9 Geo. 4 c. 31, the Justices had, if they thought that the penalty prescribed by that statute was in their opinion insufficient, then the power of acting under the provisions of the 16th and 17th Vic. c. 30 which was enacted for the better protection of women and children under the age of 14, from aggravated assaults. He submitted that on the evidence as it would be presented to the court, the complainant had been severely and savagely flogged by the defendant without any adequate cause. He did not admit, that the Head Master of Giggleswick School had a right to flog boys at all, but for the purpose of their argument to-day, he would not deny that the Head Master had a right to administer moderate correction. But in this case he contended that the correction was immoderate and cruel and without cause, and if that were proved, the defendant, however high his standing, or position, ought to be convicted.

Mr Sharp complained that two informations had been laid, one under the 9th George IV, c. 31, and the other under the 16th and 17th Vic., c. 30, and called upon Mr Robinson to withdraw one.—Mr Robinson said that he had not desired the two informations to be laid; one was only necessary, and he was proceeding upon that under the first-mentioned statute. Mr Robinson then called

The complainant, James Edward Wright, who appeared intelligent, rather small for his years, and was of slight make. He said: I was thirteen years of age last April. Came to Giggleswick School last midsummer. I live at Mr Wood's house. Mr Blakiston whipped me on the 13th May. He flogged me a week before that. I was looking in a Greek Delectus for a sentence. We were being examined. I looked in the end of my book. I had a book there with the sentences written down as we have them for Mr Wood. I had done the Greek sentences with Mr Wood on the Wednesday before. Mr Blakiston said it was a nasty trick and he would not have my nasty tricks there, and said, "Go for the cane." I fetched it; he said "stand out," and then caned me very hard. I had marks on my back and legs; I had one on the arm, and one across the shoulder. The one on the elbow was the worst; it made my arm without feeling. I went to my seat. I was lame from the effects of the beating. I left school at half-past four. I made no complaint that night. I awoke in the night-time, and had a

difficulty in breathing, as if I had phlegm in my throat; I could not breathe properly. The next morning I made a complaint to Mr Wood about ten o'clock, and in the evening Mr Wood took me to Dr Harrison. The marks were on me then. I showed Mr Harrison them. The caning took place on Monday; I was not at school on Tuesday after ten o'clock. I was not there on Wednesday; I went at 10 o'clock on Thursday. My elbow was swollen and bruised. I showed it to Mr Harrison, and afterwards to Mr Hartley.—Cross-examined by Mr Sharp: I shewed the marks to Mr Hartley. I had never been caned by Mr Blakiston before the 6th May. The other masters have punished me perhaps forty times—sometimes for nothing. They punished me with a cane, and sometimes with lines to write. Mr Blakiston gave me 200 lines to write on the 6th inst. I wrote only 130 and took them to him for 200, and told him there were 200. He then caned me severely. On the 13th I referred to something at the end of my book. I had always looked at it with the other master, Mr Wood, and I had not been examined in Greek Delectus before by Mr Blakiston. I had been examined by Mr Blakiston in Latin before. Don't remember a boy being caned for cribbing. With Mr Wood if there is a difficulty in a sentence we may do it. I was fast in this sentence, and referred to my paper at the end of the book. Mr Blakiston sent me for the cane, and I fetched it. He said "stand out," and caned me. I didn't know I was doing wrong till he caned me. Before I came to Giggleswick I went to school to Dr Steel, at the Isle of Man, who used to allow us to refer to the roots of the verb. The blow on my arm made it so that I could not feel. I don't know how many marks I had on my legs. I complained of phlegm in my throat, and pains in my legs and back. When Mr Hartley, the surgeon, came to see me he said it was a shame. I did not go to school after ten o'clock on Tuesday until Thursday; I remained at home. I was lame on both legs, and could not walk properly for pain. I know the pain was from the caning. I have never either said or written that I would get Mr Blakiston sent to prison, that Mr Wood would then be head-master, and I could do as I liked.—Re-examined: When I looked at the end of the book I did not know that I was doing wrong; I did it openly and without any attempt at secrecy.—By the Court: We always have the papers in the book to refer to with Mr Wood.

Frank Marriner, of Clapham, said: I am a scholar in Giggleswick School. I remember Wright being thrashed by Mr. Blakiston. I was sat down at the time he was turning over the leaves of his book. Mr. Blakiston said he had a bad character from all the other masters, and was an idle boy. He spoke very low. Mr. Blakiston told him to fetch the instrument of torture, of which he (Wright) was so fond of. (Sensation.) He brought the cane and gave it to Mr. Blakiston; upon that he thrashed him very severely indeed, and the lad screamed dreadfully, limped away to his seat, and cried all the afternoon.—Cross-examined: I saw him turn over leaves to the end of his book. All the boys know what "cribbing" is. I know I should be punished if I "cribbed." The flogging on the 6th was not a severe one. I remember a boy was flogged in October last. I believe it was for telling a lie. It was not so severe a flogging as the one Wright received on the 13th. Mr. Wood asked me if I would mind being a witness.

Edward Harrison, surgeon, Settle, examined: I saw complainant on Tuesday night, the 14th May. I stripped him. I found a mark on his chest like a star; one on the lower part of the shoulder blade, and a lump as large as his little finger. His right elbow was swelled, but not discoloured. His left arm from wrist to shoulder, was one mass of bruises. I did not examine his legs.

James Hartley, surgeon, Settle, examined: I saw Wright on the morning of the 15th May. He was stripped. I found a number of bruises on the upper part of the chest; one on the left arm. The right was bruised from the shoulder nearly to the wrist; two marks on the calf of the leg; several bruises on the shoulder blade.—Cross-examined: I did not prescribe. I thought rest the best thing. The boy told me he had been caned at school. Afterwards I was at Mr Blakiston's house ten minutes. I saw Mr Blakiston as I went out. I did not name the matter to him. I did not think it my place to do so. I attend Mr. Wood and Mr. Blakiston. Afterwards I mentioned it to Mr Blakiston.—Re-examined: Mr. Blakiston called on me at my house. He asked me what I should say about the boy before the magistrates.

Mr. Sharp then submitted to the Court that there was no case, the parties being *loco parentis*.

The Court replied: Go on.

Mr. Sharp then replied upon the whole case. He complained that two informations had been laid against Mr. Blakiston, and the one under the Aggravated Assaults Act must have been laid for the purpose of terrifying the defendant by holding over him the peril of being imprisoned. He then said that the relative position of the parties was that of master and pupil. Mr. Robinson had opened the case a little beside the question. He had put for the consideration of the Court whether the boy had committed any offence which rendered his punishment deserved. That was not the question, for the Bench could not sit in judgment upon a question as to whether the boy had deserved punishment—that was purely and exclusively within the master's jurisdiction. The question was whether the punishment amounted to cruelty. Mr. Sharp then read extracts from Mr. Archbold's work on Criminal Law, and from Dr. Arnold's work on School Management, and proceeded with his argument. Is there any cruelty proved? The boy remained in the school until the time of leaving, without making any complaint. Then as to Mr. Wood, who for the time being was his guardian, no complaint was made until ten o'clock the next day, and he did not take him to the doctor until evening. Dr. Harrison even then prescribed nothing; and Dr. Hartley, when consulted on the following day, only prescribed rest. The learned gentleman then said with great emphasis,—Where is Mr. Wood? Mr. Robinson dare not submit him to the raking fire of my cross-examination. His absence speaks trumpet tongued in the case, and after dwelling with great energy on Mr. Wood's absence, concluded an eloquent address by again emphatically demanding,—Where is Mr. Wood?—Mr. Sharp called no witnesses.

The Bench retired to consider, and after remaining absent about half an hour, returned into court, and the Chairman said: After a long consideration of this painful case, we have come to the conclusion that there should be no conviction, and we make no order as to costs.

EDUCATION IN THE EIGHTIES.

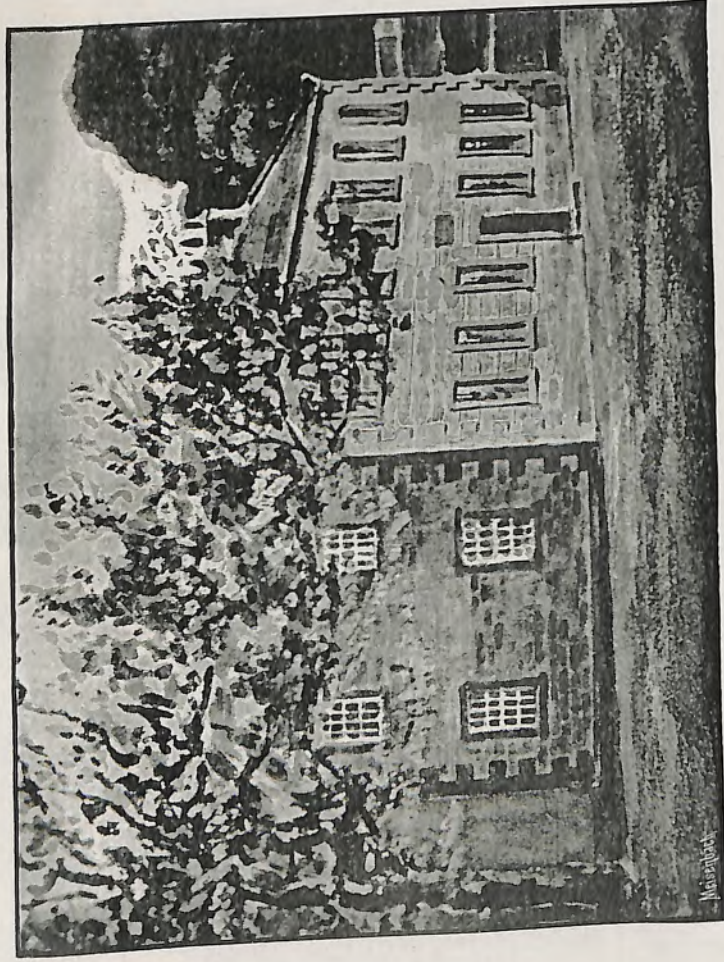
A link with local educational administration in the eighties is severed by the death of Mr. John Richard Blakiston, who for ten years held the responsible position of Chief Government Inspector of Schools for the North-Eastern Division.

Mr. Blakiston came to Sheffield in 1885 on the death of the Rev. Henry Sandford, and carried out his duties with rare diligence and zeal. As chief inspector for the Sheffield district he did much to raise the standard of education in neighbourhoods where pressure was needed to bring this about.

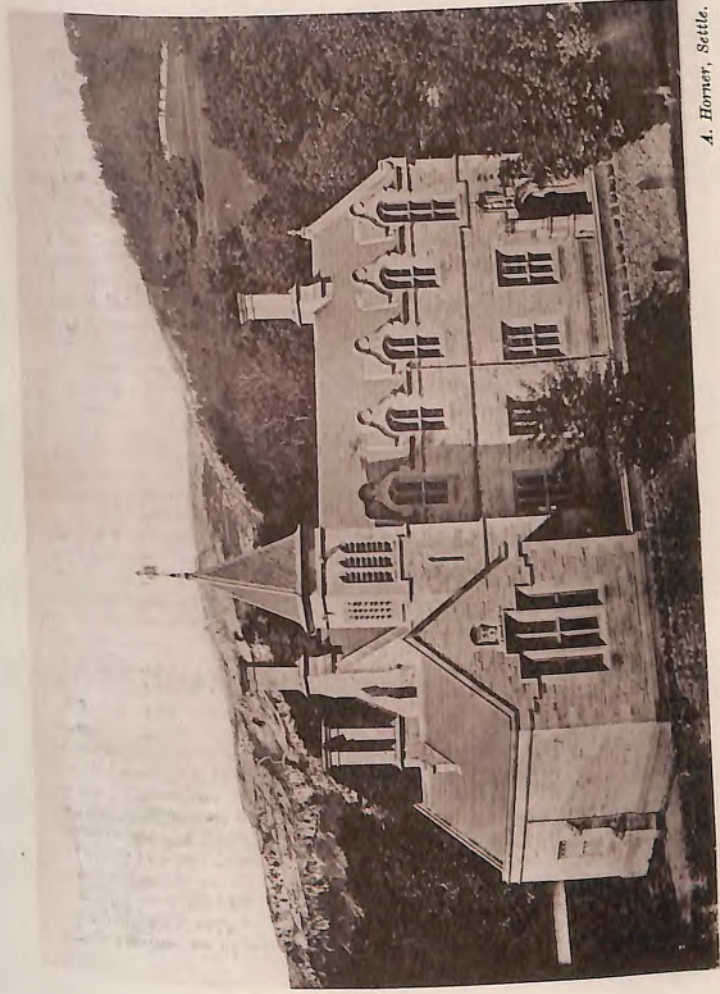
Before coming to Sheffield Mr. Blakiston held a similar appointment at Leicester. His relations both with the education authorities and with the teachers were always of the most harmonious character, and he earned a reputation for the progressive ideals and reforming zeal which marked his occupancy of the office. Just before his retirement in 1895 he received from the Department of the Interior Bureau of Education, Washington, an invitation, "in consideration of his distinguished services in the field of education," to attend the Congress of Education at the World's Fair at Chicago, and to take part in its deliberations. Mr. Blakiston was also requested to accept a place on the list of honorary vice-presidents.

His retirement (under the age limit) was the occasion for many expressions of appreciation and regret. Mr. Blakiston had latterly been residing at Llys Merion, Portmadoc, where he passed away, at the age of 88. He was the son of Dr. Peyton Blakiston, a well-known physician in Birmingham.

Sept. 1917.



THE SECOND GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT GIGGLESWICK.



From a Photograph by
THIRD SCHOOL (1851-1869). Now the Museum and Joiners' Shop.

A. Horner, Settle.

Book-plates for
insertion in the
"Ingram Prizes".



In remembrance of
The Rev. Rowland Ingram, B.D.
late Head Master of the
Free Grammar School of King Edward 6.th
at Giggleswick, in the County of York
"He, being dead, yet speaketh"
Hebrews, Chap. IInd Verse 4th

In Remembrance of
The Rev. Rowland Ingram, B.D.
FORMERLY HEAD MASTER OF
The School of King Edward Sixth
at Giggleswick.

St. Matthew—Chap. XXII. V. 37, 38. — Exodus—Chap. XX. V. 12.



Painted by W. Bowness. Engraved by G. H. Phillips.
Private Plate.

To the Governors of the Free Grammar School of King Edward
the Sixth, at Giggleswick, in the County of York,
This Print of the Rev. Rowland Ingram, B.D., forty-five years
Head Master, is respectfully dedicated by the subscribers to the
Ingram Testimonial.

[Reproduced for the "Giggleswick Chronicle," 1885.]

Book-
in cert
by



PHOTO. BY

[F. G. M. WIGRAM.]

THE MEMORIAL TABLET.

GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL.

Feast of S. Michael & All Angels, Sept. 29th, 1922.

ORDER OF SERVICE

for the unveiling and dedication of the Memorial Tablet to the old boys of the School, who gave their lives for their country in the Great 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 VERSICLES.

PSALM 46.

LESSON—Rev. VII 9—end.

THE APOSTLE'S CREED AND PRAYERS.

HYMN—O God, our help in ages past.

During the singing of the hymn the Bishop, the General, the Headmaster and Clergy will proceed to the Memorial Tablet.

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

THE UNVEILING by Lieut-Gen. Sir Noel Birch (O.C.)
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE DEDICATION by The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Bradford. (*All kneeling*).

THE LAST POST AND REVEILLE.

HYMN—God of our fathers, known of old.

ADDRESS BY THE BISHOP.

HYMN—For all the Saints.

NATIONAL ANTHEM.

BLESSING.

Book-
in cert
Ingra



PHOTO. BY

THE MEN

Hymn 1.

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with fear, His praise forth tell;
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

The Lord, ye know, is God indeed;
Without our aid He did us make;
We are His folk, He doth us feed;
And for His sheep he doth us take.

O enter then His gates with praise,
Approach with joy His Courts unto;
Praise, laud, and bless His name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

For why? The Lord our God is good;
His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
The God Whom Heaven and earth adore,
From men and from the Angel-host
Be praise and glory evermore.

Hymn 2.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

Under the shadow of Thy throne
Thy saints have dwelt secure;
Sufficient is Thine Arm alone,
And our defence is sure.

Before the hills in order stood,
Or earth received her frame,
From everlasting Thou art God,
To endless years the same.

A thousand ages in Thy sight
Are like an evening gone,
Short as the watch that ends the night,
Before the rising sun.

Time, like an ever-rolling stream,
Bears all its sons away;
They fly forgotten, as a dream
Dies at the opening day.

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come,
Be Thou our guard while life shall last,
And our eternal home.

Hymn 3.

God of our fathers, known of old,
Lord of our far-flung battle line,
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart;
Still stands thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called, our navies melt away,
On dune and headland sinks the fire;
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If, drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe,
Such boasting as the Gentiles use
Or lesser breeds without the Law,
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard,
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord.