

Monument of Rev. R. Frankland.

LETTER OF THE REVD. R. FRANKLAND.

Autograph letters of the Revd. Richard Frankland are exceedingly rare and difficult to procure. The following one from my collection is interesting owing to the fact that it was written to Ralph Thoresby, the historian of Leeds, and that it refers to Frankland's friend the Revd. Oliver Heywood, and to the forthcoming publication of the only work Frankland is known to have issued. In the Dictionary of National Biography it is stated that only two copies of this pamphlet are known to exist, but a third copy was recently unearthed which found its way to my shelves.

“Rathmell,

Jun. 14, 1697.

Most dear Sir,

It doth much rejoyce me, whenever I receive a few lines fro you, though I can scarsly get time to return one to you. I hope my manuscript about y<sup>e</sup> Trinity with dear brother Heywoods p<sup>r</sup>face to it is got printed by Frank Bentley of Halifax, Stationer, but it is not yet come to hand, for if I had it I would have sent it to you. I am much troubled at w<sup>t</sup> you write as to Mr. Heywoods decay in health. Oh how desirable were it, if God saw it meet, y<sup>t</sup> such a Burning light were spared yet. As to the Secretaries letter, I despaire almost of finding it, and if I could find it, I think it would scarce put a stop to y<sup>e</sup> malice of y<sup>e</sup> Court at York. In other things y<sup>o</sup> mention I should be glad to answer y<sup>r</sup> desires, if ever God gave me opportunity, who am dear S<sup>r</sup>

Y<sup>r</sup> sin<sup>e</sup> truely affectionate friend

Rich. Frankland.”

The letter is endorsed on the back:—

“For the truely Hon<sup>er</sup> Mr.

Ralph Thoresby at Leeds.”

and has a Seal with Coat of Arms.

From T. Brayshaw's  
“Local Repository.”

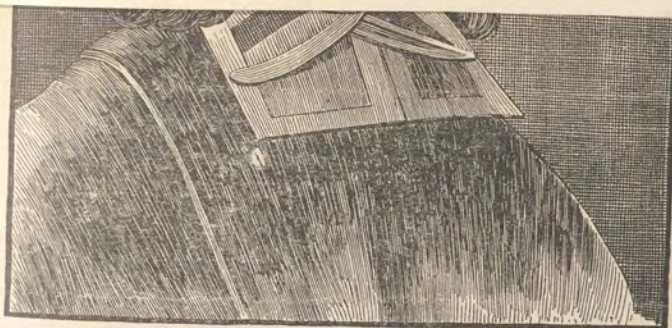
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LETTER OF REV. R. FRANKLAND

(In the possession of Thos. Brayshaw).



REV. RICHARD FRANKLAND, M.A.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL FIND.—Mr Thos. Brayshaw has recently had the good fortune to unearth a very scarce work of local interest from the stores of a second-hand bookseller in London. This is a little volume by the Rev Richard Frankland, who presided over a Nonconformist College at Rathmell, containing his "reflections on a letter writ by a nameless author" respecting the doctrine of the Trinity. The little work is the only one Frankland is known to have written, and contains a preface by the Rev Oliver Heywood. It was printed in London in 1697, for a Halifax bookseller, and is of such extreme rarity that the author of the article on Frankland in the "Dictionary of National Biography" states that only two copies of it are known to exist, of which one is in the British Museum. At the same time Mr Brayshaw secured an autograph letter from Frankland to his friend Mr Ralph Thoresby, of Leeds (dated Rathmell, June 14th, 1697), respecting this work.



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I give a portrait of him from the painting in Dr. Williams' Library in London.

Passing the small door we ascend a step and come to the "Carr" Chapel or "Chantry of the Rood." It was founded and endowed by James Carr, priest (not vicar), "to th' intent to pray for the sowle of the founder and all Cristen sowles, and to synge masse, every Friday, of the Name of Jhesu, and, of the Saterdag, of Our Lady. And further that the said incumbent shulde be sufficientlie sene in playnsonge and gramer and to help dyvyne service in the same churche."

The Commissioners appointed by King Henry VIII reported the goods of the Chantry to be:—"Goodes, ornamentes, and plate perteynyng to the same, as apperyth by the inventorye, viz. :—goodes valued at xixs. ij*d.*, and plate, xlijs."

This James Carr was also the founder of Giggleswick School. He was a member of the family of that name seated at Stackhouse, and he endowed his Chantry, at the altar of which he served as a priest, with land at Otterburn, &c., of the value of £6 1s. od. per annum.

In the wall is the ancient piscina of the chantry. A very beautiful window has recently been erected to the memory of departed worthies of the Carr family.

To the east of this was situated, I believe, another Chapel or Chantry, the site of which is now in a great measure occupied by a vault, the top thereof being considerably above the level of the floor. If this is so it would probably be the "Catteral" Chapel, and the property of the family of that name who dwelt at New Hall. In 1623 John Catteral directed that he should "be buried in my quire at the East

see photo



South Aisle from  
the Carr Chapel.

THE "CARR" WINDOW. — This five-light window is placed in the ancient Chapel of the Rood founded by James Carr, priest in 1509, and is the artistic work of Messrs. James Powell and Sons, Whitefriars Glass Works, Tudor-street, London, E.C. The central figure is that of The Christ seated and in the attitude of blessing. On either side are figures of St. Alkelda and St. James in adoration. St. Alkelda, to whom our Church is dedicated, is holding up with one hand her girdle with which she was strangled, and she bears in her other hand the palm of holy martyrdom. St. James, to whom the old Carr Chapel was dedicated, and in which Chapel so many of the Carr family are interred, holds the club as being the instrument with which he met his death as witnessing on behalf of the Christian faith. The text below these three central figures suggests the continuity of blessing received by the Carr family through succeeding generations, "Lord, Thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another." Each end light of the window has in it respectively the angels of peace and of rest. Below are the armorial bearings of the Carr family. — *Giggleswick Parish Magazine.*



East end of South Aisle  
prior to the restoration.

End of Giggleswick Church," and the Morleys, who now own New Hall, had seats there until recently ; and in 1694 a seat belonging to the "Golden Lyon" was taken by the Churchwardens and in lieu thereof there was granted to the owner "a seat next to the Chancell in the South Isle of that part of the Church called Catteral Quire." There is however no mention of any such chapel in the Chantry Certificates of the Commissioners appointed by Edward VI or Henry VIII.

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

The easternmost pillar of the south arcade is new, for reasons I have already mentioned. On the pillar next to it, as well as on the one adjoining the pulpit, note the perpendicular grooves cut in the stone. These mark the situation of the ancient screen, for we must remember that the building dates from pre-reformation times. One stone of the pillar in the south arcade is somewhat misleading,

*Saxon Stone. See  
photo on p. 215*

*p. 38*

having been partially turned round when re-erected, so that the groove which faces the west should face the north,—the old screen not extending west of the Chancel.

Passing through the door in the screen we enter the Chancel. The first thing to be noted is the beautiful east window, erected by the late Mr. John Hartley, and representing the Crucifixion and Ascension, the delicate and elaborate workmanship and colouring of which can only be appreciated on close inspection. The window is of a peculiar shape, and whether it had originally its present flat top, or whether, when the Church had a high-pitched roof, the window had a pointed or arched top, is a debatable question. A curious point is that the stone mullions on the north side do not fit on their bases, thus proving they have been rebuilt at some time or other. From this point of view the fact can be noted that in Giggleswick Church, as in many others, the Chancel has not been built in a straight line with the nave, but slightly turns to the south. This is commonly supposed to be an allusion to Our Saviour's head drooping to one side whilst on the Cross.

In the Chancel the work of restoration effected greater changes than in any other part of the building. Choir stalls now occupy the place where large square pews formerly stood, the Pulpit and Reading Desk were removed hither from their old position against the fourth pillar (from the west) of the south arcade, and the space within the Communion Rails was enlarged by the inclusion of the site of the two pews which belonged to the Governors and Head Master of Giggleswick School and which stood at the north and south sides of the Communion Table.

The old oak Communion Rails are in a good state of preservation, they bear the initials of the Churchwardens



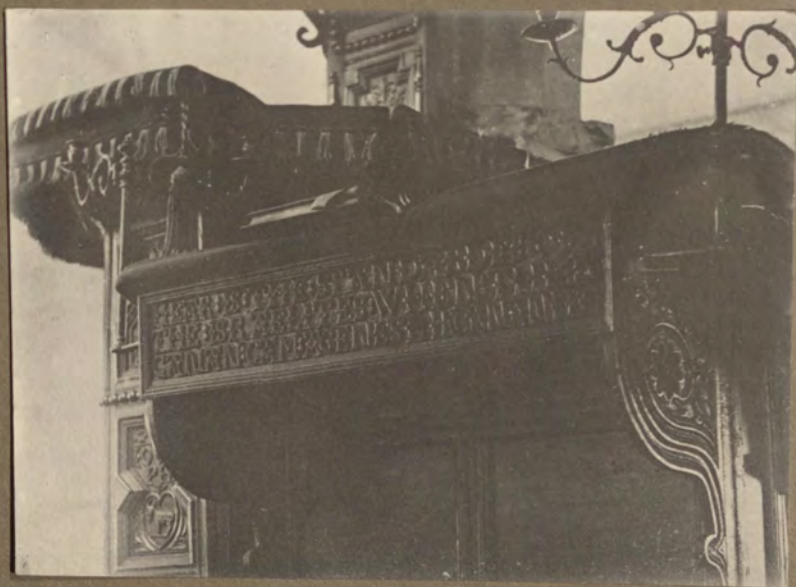
*East End of Church.*



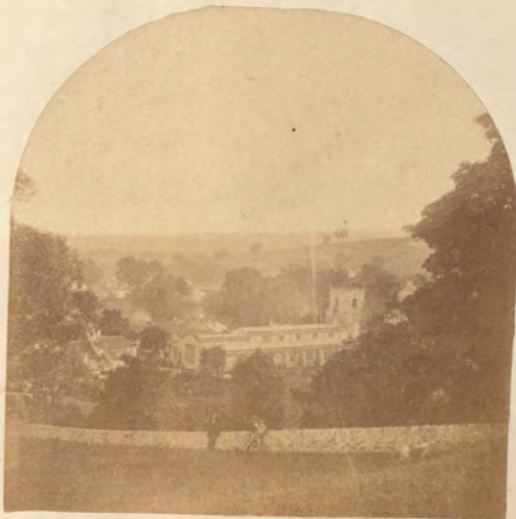
*East Window, Before and  
after Restoration.*



*Pulpit and Reading-desk, 1680.  
Note Stone-Coffin, Tempest Effigy, &c.*



Carved Inscription in front of  
Reading-Desk. (See p. 62.)  
Prior to the Restoration.






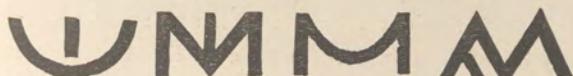
Stone Corbel in Giggleswick Church.

for the year 1676. And here I may mention that the floor within the rails, until about twenty-five years ago, was merely earth and rushes.

*Floored at cost of the  
C. Routh, Curate.*

The Tables of Commandments were erected to the memory of Mr. Henry King, whilst the panelling below was given by the local Lodge of Freemasons. The Reredos is of a very handsome description, but in style is hardly consistent with the other wood-work in the Church. In the Chancel are several brass memorial tablets, dating from 1690 onwards, others being let into the floor at the entrance to the Chancel. Those of the Lister, Banks, and Dawson families may specially be noted.

On many of the pillars old "Masons' marks" may be found. One in the shape of  may be seen about two feet below the Hymn Notice-board. Other forms of these marks found in various parts of the building are as follows :—



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

We now come to one of the principal features of the Church—the grand old Pulpit. Previous to the restoration it was a fine specimen of the "three-decker," having the clerk's snugery below the Reading-Desk. But since the death of the lamented "Tommy" Monk—one of the best known characters in the district—the sonorous "Amen" of the Parish-clerk has not been heard. Both Pulpit and Reading Desk bear the date 1680, the Pulpit having the

initials "G. W." carved on it, whilst the Reading Desk bears the initials and badge (three collecting boxes!) of the Churchwardens for that year. The above initials are those of George Winshipp, to whom I refer later on. On the panels of the Pulpit are the names and badges of the twelve <sup>sons of Jacob or</sup> ~~tribes of~~ Israel (see Gen. cap. 49 and Deut. cap. 33), as follows:—

REVBIN.	Waves.	"Unstable as Water."
GAD.	A Flag of battle.	"He shall overcome."
SIM.	A Sword.	"Instruments of cruelty."
NAPH.	A Deer.	"A hind let loose."
LEV.	A Book or Scroll.	
ASH.	A Cup.	"Royal Dainties."
JUDA.	A Lion.	"A Lion's whelp."
JOSEPH.	An Ox.	"The firstling of his bullock."
ZAB.	A Ship.	"An haven of Ships."
BEN.	A Wolf.	"Shall ravin as a wolf."
ISSAC.	An Ass.	"A strong ass."
DAN.	A Serpent.	"A Serpent by the way."

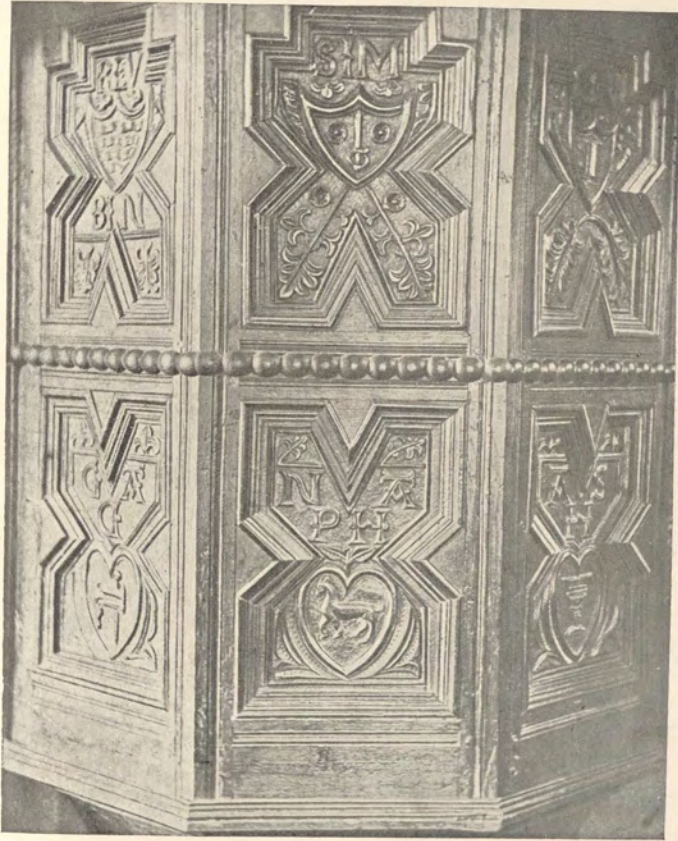
The panels show that the old wood-carvers were far more skilful at representing a collecting box than an animal, as the ancient boxes, which are still in existence, are very faithfully copied. I give an illustration showing some of these panels.

In front of the Reading Desk is an inscription to the following effect (referring to the figures on the Pulpit):—

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

Proceeding down the Nave, note the old brass candelabra dated 1718, which bears the names of the Wardens\* for that year, and the Paley vault, where the parents of the celebrated Archdeacon Paley are interred, the father having been Head Master of Giggleswick School for 54 years. Arriving at the Font, we note that the base and shaft are

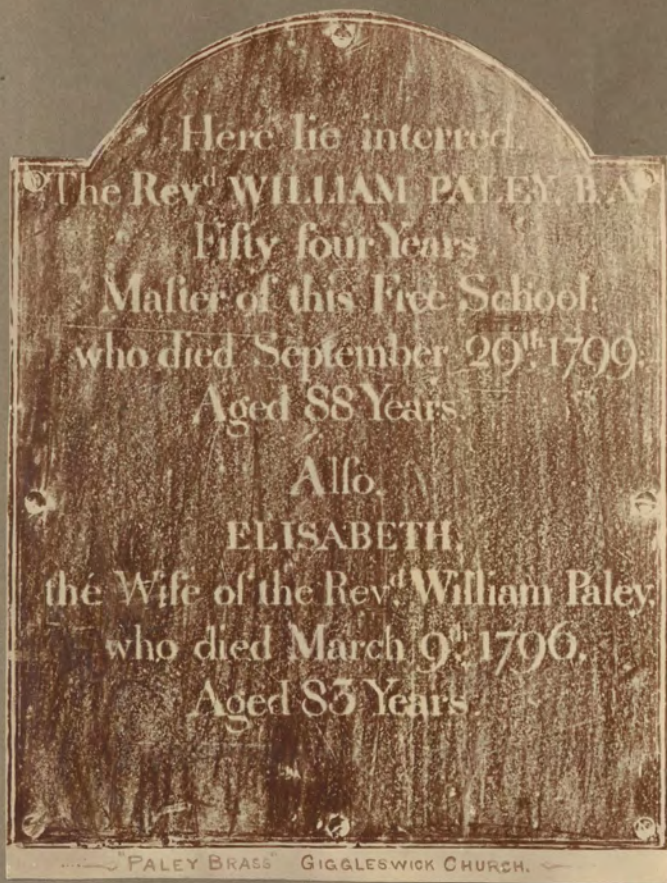
\* Rich<sup>d</sup>. Brayshaw, John Armitstead, Francis Clapham, and  
Rich<sup>d</sup>. Lawson. (see p. 406.)



PANELS OF PULPIT.  
(See page 18).



Holy Font, Giggleswick Church.



Mem: - William Paley, of Peterborough, Clerk, was married to Eliz. Clapham, on the 10<sup>th</sup> July, 1742, in Giggleswick Church.

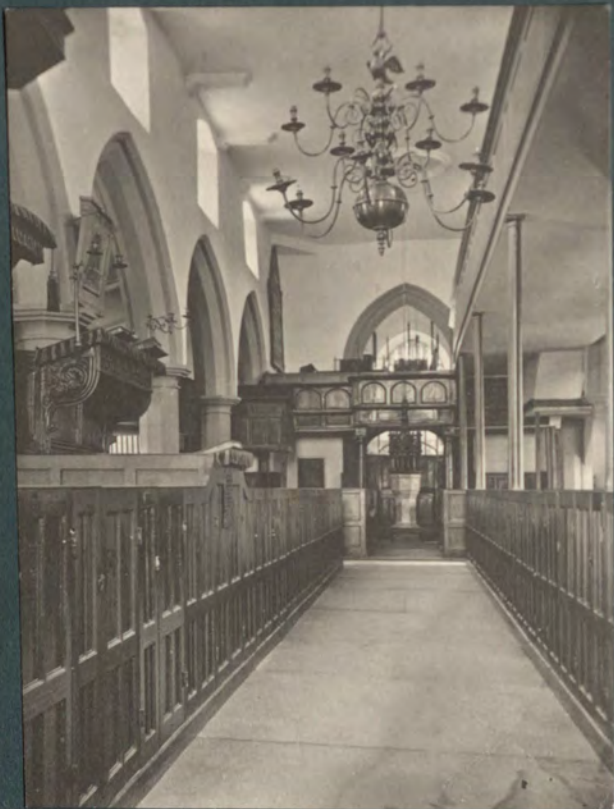
Brass to the memory of the parents  
of Archdeacon Paley.



Tomb, Churchwardens' pew, "minstrel"  
and other galleries.



Font, Sepulchral Slabs, &c.



Interior, looking west, before  
restoration.



Oak bucket, professedly for the purpose of bringing water for the font from the oblong and flowing Well, as so bolster up the newly-invented "theory" that it is the old "Holy-Well" of the place.

The original "Holy-well" or "St. Awkeld Well" is situate near the Hostel.



One of the Tempest Effigies,  
temporarily standing in Churchyard.

Brocklehurst's Tithe  
Demand notes.

1912. As Vicar.

1918. As Rector

1922. As Vicar and Rector

n=Craven.

	s.	d.
	4	4

11

d.

9  
5

2

above amount now  
Settle (or else remit the same direct to me through the post),

and oblige,

**THEODORE PERCY BROCKLEHURST,**

Vicar and Surrogate,

THE PRESBYTERY, GIGGLESWICK-IN-CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.

Please produce this statement at time of payment to be duly receipted.

Manager.

It will pay you hand-in-glove to REDEEM your Tithe-Rent charge.

*M J L Wrayshaw*  
*Settle*

**To the Vicar of Giggleswick-in-Craven.**

**TO HALF-YEAR'S TITHE-RENT CHARGE,**

DUE { *January 1st.* } 191 *2*  
 { *July 1st.* }

*6/4*

£	s.	d.
	<i>4</i>	<i>4</i>

£

**PAID**  
**2 JAN. 1912**  
**PAID**

PER PRO BANK OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED,  
 SETTLE  
*John B. Butterworth*  
 MANAGER

At your EARLIEST convenience, kindly pay in the above amount now due DIRECT into my account at the Craven Branch of the Bank of Liverpool, Settle (or else remit the same direct to me through the post),

and oblige,

**THEODORE PERCY BROCKLEHURST,**

Vicar and Surrogate,

THE PRESBYTERY, GIGGLESWICK-IN-CRAVEN, YORKSHIRE.

Please produce this statement at time of payment to be duly receipted.

Kindly make check or postal order out and payment direct to

"BANK OF LIVERPOOL LIMITED, SETTLE,"

for credit of the Rector of Giggleswick-in-Craven.

1000  
1000

Name Mr. J. L. Brayshaw

Address Duke Street Settle

TO THE RECTOR OF GIGGLESWICK-IN-CRAVEN.

TO HALF YEAR'S TITHE-RENT CHARGE,

(Present cash value of £100 apportionment 109: 3 : 11)

DUE { January 1st. } 191 8  
{ July 1st. }

G

6/1 1/2

£ s. d.

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L

Arms

- 16 5

R

Se.

St.

£ 1 3 2

This Form must please accompany all payments.

Received *per pro* Bank of Liverpool Limited, Settle.

Date.

Manager.