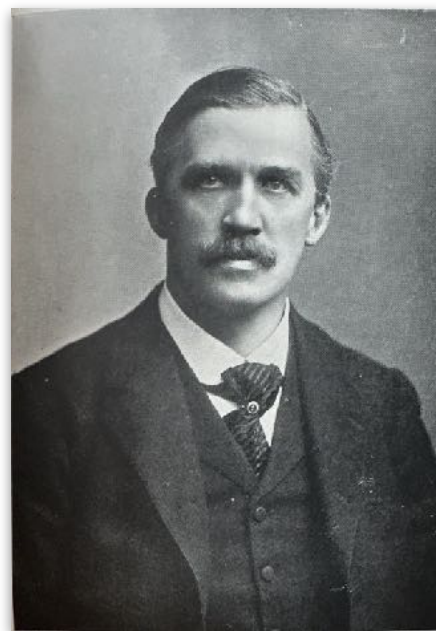


William Wyamar Vaughan, in a different league

In 1904 **Rev George Style** resigned from the post of Headmaster of Giggleswick School. During his tenure the school had been transformed from one with archaic statutes and procedures of governance, with low numbers of pupils to one of the very best in the country, with over 200 pupils. *'In every branch of school life excellence was attained and at that period no school in England could approach Giggleswick in the practical teaching of Science'* [A]. Whoever replaced Mr Style had enormous shoes to fill. . .

The governors chose to appoint 39 year old **William Wyamar Vaughan** [ph1], educated at Rugby and New College, Oxford. Just like his predecessor, William had been an Assistant Master at Clifton College, Bristol, overseeing 70 day boys (not boarding) for four years. His appointment was a milestone as, for the first time in the history of the school, a permanent headmaster was not in Holy Orders. The school wanted to increase the number of day pupils so it was thought William had the experience to lead this effectively. Straight away William restructured the curriculum to give more emphasis on subjects using English language: Scripture, History, Geography, Literature and Grammar. Soon after William's appointment the school's Science Master and close colleague to Rev Style, **Dr Watts**, resigned — was this linked to the curriculum restructure? Regardless, the Oxford and Cambridge Board inspected in 1906, two years later, and the report was *'most gratifying'*.



William re-named the school houses after notable school figures: Paley, Nowell, Carr and Shute, instead of the rather unimaginative A,B,C,D. More importantly, William founded the Giggleswick Boys' Club in Leeds, to provide somewhere in one of the poorer districts where boys might spend some evenings in warmth and comfort. **Sergeant-Major Barker** was in charge of it and brought his boys to Giggleswick School every summer for a day, and this included a cricket match between the Boys' Club and the Giggleswick boys. William established a contingent of the Officers Training Corps at the school, with 60 boys regularly attending and also established a Rifle Club. *'He treated men as if they were themselves possessed of more than usual individuality. He was essentially a dreamer, a visionary, but he never lost sight of the practicable. Organisation was his handmaid.'*

Just six short years later, in 1910, just two years short of the school's 400th anniversary of the First School, William received and accepted an invitation from the Governors of Wellington College, Berkshire, much to the distress of Giggleswick School Governors. He was replaced at Giggleswick School by **Robert Noel Douglas**.

Before we move on we must mention **Gifford Bromley Mannock** [ph2] who had been at the school since 1874, teaching the First Form and Drawing and Music. Alongside this he was a dormitory master for the younger boys in the live-in accommodation at The Hostel which he had helped to design with the previous headmaster. Gifford died suddenly on 26 May 1908, aged 64, after 34 years of service and was buried in Giggleswick church yard with a memorial stone.



In loving memory of Gifford Bromley Mannock for 34 years a master at Giggleswick School born January 26 1844 died May 26 1908. Blessed are the pure in heart. B8/31

It was said that *'Friendship and sympathy were the very essence of his character and he taught every pupil that gentleness and courtesy were weapons, stronger and more valuable than any others.'*^[A] Both of Gifford's parents had died by the time he was three so he was brought up by a maternal aunt in Halstead, Sussex. He worked as a schoolteacher in a National School in Lindfield, Sussex and, with this background, did well to secure a position at such a prestigious establishment as Giggleswick School. Perhaps being an excellent organist at Lindfield Church helped? Gifford was an all-round musical chap and his talents including singing too. He contributed his baritone voice to a trio performance of *Queen of the Night* with **Mrs Crabtree** and the vicar's wife **Mrs Brocklehurst** to help raise funds for the purchase of a Parish piano ^[ph3].

TRIO (S. A. B.) "Queen of the Night" Henry Smart
MRS. CRABTREE, MRS. BROCKLEHURST,
AND MR. GIFFORD MANNOCK.

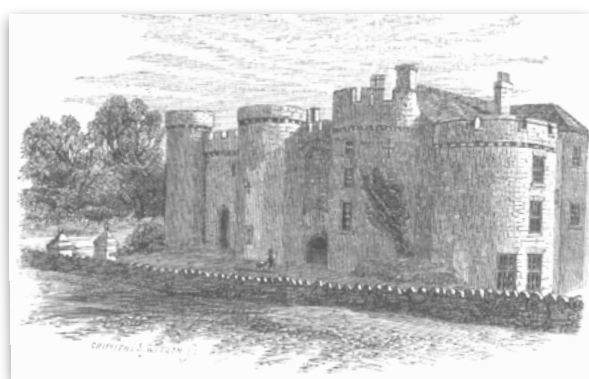
So, who was William Wyamar Vaughan? William's ancestors and family were so well-to-do that they rarely appeared in usual documentation such as census returns, but could afford to have photos taken, feature in generous newspaper reports and most have their own Wikipedia pages. William was the only surviving son of **Sir Henry Halford Vaughan**, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford (1848-58) and his wife **Adeline Maria Jackson** who were London based. His choice of mother meant that, not only was he the first headmaster without Holy Orders but also the first headmaster who just happened to be the first cousin of the modernist author **Virginia Woolf** ^[ph4]. Virginia's parents were William's maternal aunt, **Julia Prinsep Jackson** and her second husband **Sir Leslie Stephen**, an author, critic, historian, biographer, mountaineer, and an abolitionist.



Sir Henry Halford Vaughan ^[ph5], was the son of a judge and grandson of the 12th Baron St John of Bletsoe! He was named after his uncle **Sir Henry Halford**, 5th Baronet who was the president of the Royal College of Physicians for 24 years. As such Halford was *'physician extraordinary'* to King George III for 27 years and then to his three successors – George IV, William IV and then Victoria. He was born Henry Vaughan but changed his name to Halford as he was the 'heir presumptive' to the Halford estate after the death of his mother's cousin. You know how it is!



Henry Halford Vaughan was educated at Rugby and Oxford, leaving with a first class degree in classics. He trained as a barrister but spent most of his life in the world of history and philosophy. In 1856 44 year old Henry married 18 year old Adeline and they began their family. Just before the birth of their youngest child the family moved to live at the 13th century Upton Castle, a 13th-century castle at Cosheston, Pembrokeshire in Wales, sketched just a couple of years before the Vaughan's residence there^[ph6]. There he continued his legal undertakings, *'for more than 40 years Clerk of the Assize on the South Wales Circuit.'* Today the gardens are open to the public and are listed on the



Cadw/ICOMOS Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. That's a very nice place for William's teenaged years when he visited home from school. Some sources suggest that Virginia Woolf visited her aunt at Upton Castle. In January 1883 the castle was 'greatly damaged' by a fire originating in the library which housed a valuable collection of old books[2]. The fire was first discovered by their daughter, **Augusta Vaughan** and was attended by a fire crew who managed to limit the damage to timbers, walls and a chimney. Henry Halford died in 1885 aged 73, four years after his wife who was only 43 when she died. There are numerous obituaries for Henry Halford. One said *'Oxford has produced few riper scholars than he, proof being through his lectures which were masterpieces of historical generalisation and analysis. He was a profound student and all who knew him believed him to be one of the most accomplished men of his time. He was blessed with a competent fortune, a circumstance which may have had much to do with his disinclination to authorship'* [3]. So, that's quite a high level of expectation for his only son, William Wyamar Vaughan!

FIRE AT UPTON CASTLE NEAR PEMBROKE.

PEMBROKE, Sunday Morning.—I have just heard that Upton Castle, the residence of Mr H. H. Vaughan, is being destroyed by fire. From what I can learn, the fire originated in the library about 2 o'clock this morning, and was first discovered by Miss Vaughan. The military, with their engine, have gone to the castle, but it is feared that the building will be completely destroyed. Mr Vaughan (who is, I am told, a brother of the Dean of Llandaff) has a valuable collection of old books. Upton Castle is about three miles from here.

William had four sisters. Two of them, **Margaret (Marny) Vaughan** and **Emma St John Vaughan** remained spinsters and, helpfully for research purposes, lived with relations after their parents had died. Daughter Augusta Vaughan married a wealthy fruit grower, **Robert Manners Croft**, and daughter **Millicent Vaughan** married **Vere Isham**, a retired army captain.

What did William Wyamar Vaughan do with his life, outside his time at Giggleswick School? When he was 33, in 1898 he married **Margaret (Madge) Symonds** [ph8]. Without doubt William would have been expected to 'marry well' and he certainly didn't disappoint. Madge was the daughter of the notable and prolific poet, critic and author **John Addington Symonds** [ph9]. After some outstanding literary achievements in his youth, John wrote and published several works. For health reasons, most were written in Davos in the Alps including biographies of **Percy Shelley** and **Michelangelo**. His most important work was *'Renaissance in Italy'*, published over seven volumes. Controversially, he addressed the subject of homoeroticism during the Renaissance and is given credit for introducing the word 'homosexual' into the English language for the first time. John was bisexual but kept that relatively private. He suffered serious health problems, thought to include tuberculosis and died in Rome, buried near the grave of Percy Shelley, appropriately enough.



Madge's sister was **Katherine Symonds**, [ph9] a 'British nursing and military administrator.' Incredibly, she led the British Red Cross Voluntary Aid Detachment force during the First World War and was the first Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service, 1917–19, at a rank equivalent to a rear admiral. She was also the first Director of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from 1928–38. She was made a Dame for this work. When she was 24, in 1900 she married artist **Charles Wellington Furse**, a highly successful



'Sergeantesque' portrait painter and son of 'the venerable Archdeacon Furse of Westminster'. Being a talented artist herself, Katherine carved frames for her husband's paintings and liked her gilding 'bright and new'. Unfortunately, Charles also suffered from tuberculosis and died just four years after their marriage, in 1904, aged just 36. Before he died, they had two sons who had careers in the Navy. Katherine was also an accomplished skier. What an inspirational, talented woman.

Madge Symonds herself was an author and, like her father, was well known in literary circles. So, in conclusion, Madge was a most suitable wife for William Wyamar Vaughan [ph10]. They had two sons and two daughters, the youngest of whom, **David Wyamar Vaughan** was born during their time at Giggleswick. The photo, 'in the school house garden' was taken before the birth of little David [ph11].



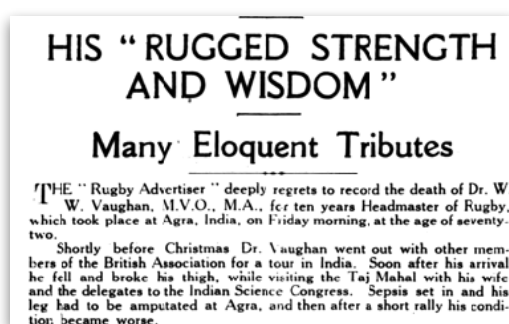
From Giggleswick, in 1910 William took his post at Wellington College in Berkshire and remained there until 1921 when he was selected to go back to his roots to serve as headmaster of Rugby School, the first layman to occupy the headship of Rugby School for over 200 years. *'In the ten years that followed, Dr Vaughan exerted a very marked influence on the life of the school. As a headmaster he was a strict disciplinarian, but he was always considerate to the boys, who knew him as 'Bodger'. It was said that he knew not merely the name but the character and ability of every boy in the school and on the day of his departure he took leave of each of the 650 boys individually by a shake of the hand'* [4]. William retired in 1931, aged 66.

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Aside from his day job, William held numerous offices with well known institutions being president of the Modern Language Association in 1915, of the Incorporated Association of Headmasters in 1916, of the Science Masters Association in 1919, and of the educational section of the British Association in 1925. After his retirement William's services were in even greater demand. In 1932 he presided over the International Congress of Secondary Teachers and in 1935 he became chairman of the Central Council for School Broadcasting. He served on the consultative committee of the Board of Education from 1920–26, on the government committee for considering the place of science in education, and on the Teachers' Registration Council from 1928–32, and he visited the Gold Coast as a member of the advisory committee on education in the colonies. He was also a Governor of Giggleswick School and Dulwich College and a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society. With all of these contributions to the country and, indirectly the King, he was honoured by the King as a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (MVO).

Wife Madge died in 1925 in Rugby, aged 56. Four years later, 64 year old William married 40 year old **Elizabeth Geldard** of the wealthy Rathmell landowning family based at Cappleside. Elizabeth kept herself busy as a divisional commissioner for the girl guides, president of Rathmell WI and as a governor for Settle Girls' High School which is good but doesn't quite match up to others in this family!

In February 1938 William and Elizabeth went to Agra, India as British delegates to the India Science Congress. They were visiting the Taj Mahal when William fell several feet and broke his thigh. A sepsis infection took hold and his leg had to be amputated. He never fully recovered and died two months later in hospital. He was 72. The *Rugby Advertiser* dedicated a full page spread (broadsheet) to his obituary, highlighting his '*Rugged Strength and Wisdom*'. Unsurprisingly, William left a substantial estate including £600 to Rugby School '*to provide a gift to enable a boy leaving school at the end of the Summer Term, who, in the opinion of the Headmaster, would make the best use of it for travelling in Europe (not on a cruise) before going to university or entering a profession.*'[5]



What happened to William and Madge's children? Unsurprisingly, the achievements just continue into the next generation!

Their eldest daughter was **Janet Maria Vaughan**, born in 1899, who had a stunning career as a British physiologist and academic. She was educated at home but managed to go straight to Somerville College, Oxford (for women) to obtain a first class degree in physiology, and then studied medicine at University College London where she worked in London's slums and saw firsthand the effects of poverty on health. She believed a study of medicine was the best way to fight social justice and poverty. As a female doctor, she had difficulties gaining access to patients and experimented on pigeons. Virginia Woolf, her father's cousin, described Janet as "*an attractive woman; competent, disinterested, taking blood tests all day to solve abstract problems*". She pioneered research in haematology and radiation pathology and in 1938 she initiated the creation of national blood banks in London. In 1945 [ph7], she was sent to Belgium and Germany by the Medical Research Council to research starvation. At the end of the war she worked in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp and significantly improved the strategy to feed people suffering from extreme starvation. Janet's research also included blood disease and the effect of radioactivity, specifically plutonium, on the bone and bone marrow. Like her father, Janet returned to her school roots after the war, becoming the Principal of her old college, Somerville, whilst continuing her research including the use of nuclear energy for both civil and military purposes. Her students at Somerville included Shirley Williams, Esther Rantzen and Margaret Roberts, later to become Margaret Thatcher. Janet was appointed Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire (DBE) in 1957 [ph12]. In 1984, the BBC selected her as one of six women to feature in the series '*Women of our Century*' 1984 which would seem fully deserved!



Alongside all this Janet married **David Gourlay** who had worked in the Post Office but founded the *Wayfarer's Travel Agency*. Janet retained the surname Vaughan throughout her life. They had two daughters. David provided balance to his wife's brilliance and was an excellent consort to the Principal of Somerville College. She died in 1993, aged 93. Another incredible woman!

William and Madge's second daughter, **Barbara Vaughan**, sadly died in 1910, aged just six. William and Madge's eldest son was **Halford John Vaughan** who had a career in agriculture and as a land agent at the early 19th century Hilcote Hall in Staffordshire [ph13]. A building had been on the site from the early 17th century. Halford married **Dorothy Helen Powys Cobb** who was the daughter of a lieutenant with the Royal Welch Fusiliers. They had two children. Halford was an enthusiastic and talented



runner and 'occasionally played football for the Rugby Lions.' He also had a habit of being caught with driving offences including speeding, failure to display front and back lights and, on more than one occasion, driving without a licence and insurance when he forgot to renew it.

Meanwhile William and Madge's second son was **David Wyamar Vaughan**. He was a British company director who served on the board of Barclays Bank in Wales and was appointed High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1963. He was awarded his CBE in the 1962 New Year Honours for services to the Church in Wales. He married **Norah Burn**, the daughter of a wealthy colliery owner and they had two sons.

Son **David Wyamar (Jnr) QC CBE** [ph14] was educated at Eton, Trinity College Cambridge and the Bar. He became a leading British barrister and a pioneer in European Union and competition law. His life was summarised in an account by a colleague, **David Anderson QC**. Practicing from Brick Court Chambers, he played a major role in shaping early UK European jurisprudence, notably working on landmark cases on free movement, Sunday trading and market abuse. His most significant case was when he led the *Factortame* fisheries case in 1990 against the British Minister for Transport. He was approached by Spanish fishermen who claimed their livelihoods were threatened



by a new Act of Parliament, breaching European law, by requiring ships to have a majority of British owners if they were to be registered in the UK. Twelve years later, after three visits to the House of Lords and three to the European Court of Justice, David won on all counts. The case produced a number of significant judgements on British constitutional law and was the first time that courts used power to restrain and misapply the application of an Act of Parliament when it was found to be contrary to EU law. Colleagues later said '*Factortame showed everything that David was about. A keen interest in fishing. A convivial love of Europe and its peoples – in this case, the Galicians and Basques. He was sceptical of governments, whether British or in Brussels. He was also utterly fearless to take on the British government. He had an instinct for fairness and decency, with which he could prick the conscience and spur the courage of even the driest tribunal. And central to it all, a boundless generosity of spirit that bubbled over into fun, for himself and all around him, in everything he did.*'[B]

Settle Graveyard Project

David (Jnr) married twice and had two children with his second wife, **Leslie**. Of his second wife *'Their mutual love of fishing developed into a deep love for each other which was undiminished to the end, and perfectly obvious to anyone who met them. As David pioneered the practice of European law, he and Leslie brought energy, glamour and sparkle to the legal soirees of the Continent.'*

Without doubt, this family would not have achieved as they did without being of the wealthier classes but it's great to discover some genuinely talented folk with their hearts in the right place.



This account has been compiled as part of the Settle Graveyard Project which has recorded gravestone inscriptions, updated church records and researched the lives of those buried. It has been written in good faith with no offence intended. If I have inadvertently included errors or breached any copyright I apologise and would welcome corrections.

Life stories can be found on [dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle graveyard project](http://dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle-graveyard-project). The 'Old Settle' family tree on ancestry.co.uk includes the families buried in the graveyard. The project is ongoing and welcomes queries and information on settleresearch@gmail.com. Latest news and events are on the Facebook page 'Settle Graveyard Project'. The life stories of people with italicised names have been researched as part of the graveyard project.

A – The history of Giggleswick School, Edward Alan Bell (1912)

B – dacq.co.uk

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1 – South Wales Daily News, 2 – Coventry Evening Telegraph, 3 – Educational times, 4,5 – Rugby Advertiser,

ph1,2 – The history of Giggleswick School, Edward Alan Bell (1912), ph3 – with thanks to Giggleswick Church archives, ph4 – credited to Wikipedia from Filippo Venturi Photography Blog, ph5 – credited to Wikipedia, submitted by npg.org.uk, photographer Julia Margaret Cannon, ph6 – credited to Wikipedia from Thomas Nicholls 'Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales', Longmans, London 1872, ph7 – credited to npg.org.uk, photographers Elliott & Fry, ph8 – credited to findagrave.com, submitted by Pam Nemeth, ph9 – photo credited to Wikipedia, from the Feinberg-Whitman collection, ph9 – credited to npg.org.uk, photo taken by Elliot and Fry, ph10,11 – credited to family descendants via Ancestry.co.uk, username PhilJohnstone_66, ph12 – credited to history.rcp.ac.uk, ph13 – credited to staffspasttrack.org.uk, ph14 – credited to europeancircuit.com

Giggleswick memorial stone inscriptions credited to Nigel Mussett's 'An Illustrated Directory of Memorials and Inscriptions'.