

## **Educating Kildwick**

### **– some notes on schooling in the village**

#### **Unclear beginnings**

Education in Kildwick has probably always been connected with the Church.

Late medieval England, from around 1150 to 1500, saw a rise in the development of chantries. These were bequests to a church, made as part of a person's will, to enable the employment of one or more priests to say masses which would speed the passage of the donor's soul through purgatory. In addition to this work, chantry priests would often be involved in teaching within the parish.

Two chantries, one based in Kildwick and the other in Skipton, are important when considering the earliest teaching in the village:

- In 1492 the will of Peter Toller established a chantry dedicated to St. Nicholas at the church in Skipton to pray for his and all Christian souls, to maintain the divine services, and to provide a grammar school for the children of the town. By 1548, 120 pupils were reported to be attending this school.
- In 1505 a chantry dedicated to Our Lady was established within Kildwick Church to pray for the soul of the widow Margaret Bland (alternatively Blande, Blaid, or Blair) – of whom nothing else is known.

In 1546 both of these chantries were being operated by the same cleric, namely Stephen Ellys, a native of Bradley – who said masses at both and taught school at Skipton.

So although the purposes of Margaret Bland's chantry did not specifically include teaching it is not unreasonable perhaps to suggest that Stephen Ellys, in addition to carrying out his teaching duties at Skipton, may also have done some teaching at Kildwick ?

#### **The loss of Margaret Bland's charity**

The reformation of the Church in England by Henry VIII marked the end of chantries. An Act of Parliament in 1545 ordered that all chantries and their properties belonged to the King and a commission was set up to assess their value.

In 1546 Commissioners reported on 22 chantries attached to churches in Craven, including both the St. Nicholas chantry at Skipton and the chantry endowed by Margaret Bland at Kildwick.

In 1547 the belongings of more than 2350 chantries across the country were seized by Henry's successor, Edward VI. They included Margaret Bland's bequest, with its income from lands worth £3-14s-8d per year, and which, according to a document in the possession of Kildwick Church, was dissolved and:

*The property being appropriated by the King and Skipton Grammar School.*

Precisely how the school in Skipton came to acquire the income from Margaret Bland's charity in Kildwick was the subject of a speculation by local historian the late Michael Baumber, who suggested:

*Reading between the lines it seems that an ingenious plan was hatched between the 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Cumberland and the churchwardens of the parishes of Skipton and Kildwick. Skipton already had a chantry school endowed by Peter Toller [which had ] no property to support a schoolmaster. Cumberland was the trustee for the Dame Margaret Blaid charity at Kildwick which had property ... Would it not be a good idea to combine the two to make a really soundly resourced school at Skipton ?*

In any event, as a result of the seizure of chantries under Edward VI, Kildwick lost the Margaret Bland charity – which may have provided the earliest support for schooling in the village.

However, by this time the people of Kildwick may have been using another source of income to fund a school.

## **A school funded by cows ?**

The Chantry Commissioners were also interested in another bequest that had been made to the church in Kildwick.

Before he died, in 1532, John Rycroft, servant to both Henry VII and Henry VIII, who had been born somewhere in the parish of Kildwick in around 1474 or earlier, made a gift of £80 to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Andrew's church. The express purpose of this was to buy 120 "milch-kyne" (milk-cows). The cows were to be rented out to the poor of the parish, who would get the benefit of the milk, for 8d a year. From the profits made as a result of these transactions, 30s was to be used to buy bread, drink and cheese to be distributed to the poor on the day of his anniversary mass; and the remaining profit to be "disposed to some godly use for the relief of the poor at the discretion of the vicar".

**Note:** In fact, for obscure reasons, only £70 of Rycroft's gift was delivered to the vicar. Nevertheless this allowed for the purchase of 170 cows.

In 1546 the Chantry Commissioners decided that Rycroft's cows formed part of a chantry and the churchwardens and parishioners were:

*...commanded to stay the same kyne in their hands to the King's use by the King's surveyor of the lands of the West Riding*

In 1552 an appeal was lodged against this decision in the Court of Augmentation, by the churchwardens Roger Garforth, Robert Collyng and 180 other parishioners, on the grounds that:

*... the same [kyne] was not within the compass of the statute whereby all colleges, chantries, etc., and all goods and chattels to the same were given to the King*

and that:

*... there hath also been a priest been sometime maintained with part of the profit [of the charity] at the will and pleasure of the vicar and churchwardens for to teach young children of the parish to the great relief of all the inhabitants of the said parish.*

This suggests that even if Margaret Bland's charity did not support a teacher in Kildwick, one was certainly found from the Rycroft donation.

The result of the appeal was mixed. It was determined that the cows belonged to the village:

*... the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners of Kildwick and hereafter for the time being shall peaceably have and enjoy all the said kyne and the profits thereof yearly to the commodity, profit and relief of all the said parishioners, accordingly to the godly uses to them prescribed and appointed by the last will of the said John Rycroft, without any interruption or impediment of the said King, his heirs, or successors, or of his or their officers*

But the same sum of money that had been used to buy them had to be paid over to the king:

*... the vicar, churchwardens, and parishioners aforesaid shall therefore pay into the hands of the receiver of revenues of the said Court in the County of York to the King's use the sum of £70*

An arrangement was made for the money to be paid in seven lots of £10: the first payment to be made on the date of the decree, the rest at twice-yearly intervals (on Lady Day and All Saints Day).

In the event, King Edward died before the first of the payments could be made and with the accession of his half-sister, the Catholic Queen Mary, none of the 1552 fine was handed over by the Kildwick parishioners.

## **Alexander Horrocks, school teacher and vicar**

According to the canons of the church, bishops and archbishops were required to visit each parish in their diocese, in person, every three years, to examine the condition of the church and dispense church justice.

In 1571 the Archbishop of York visited Kildwick, where he handed down a judgement against one Alexander Horrocks:

*... the Lords objected that he [Horrocks], being the Schoolmaster of Kildwick, hath undertaken to teach the said School without a licence to him granted in that behalf, and that he hath not for these two years last received the communion as he is bound, responding to which objections he says that he had a licence to teach but not by authority of my Lords' grace, his being at Ripon in the visitation, at which time he intended to give up teaching and to procure himself no licence, and as for his receiving communion, he brought a testimonial certifying his receiving [it].*

*Whereupon the Lords decreed the said Horrockes to be dismissed from the instant office. And they warned the same, under pain of law, that he should hereafter reform himself, and give no cause of offence hereafter.*

What is remarkable about this judgement is not so much that proves the existence of a school in Kildwick in 1571 – almost 20 years after the Rycroft case – but that the same Alexander Horrocks would be appointed vicar of St. Andrew's later the same year.

## Queen Elizabeth's free grammar school

There is some evidence that during the time he was vicar, between 1571 and 1589, Horrocks obtained royal approval for a school at Kildwick. In his book *Loose Leaves of Craven History – Series I* (1891), the author W.H. Dawson notes:

*There is a draft of a petition from Alexander Horrocks, the vicar, and Edward Malham, an inhabitant within the parish of Kildwick, to the Queen for a licence to erect a free school within the parish, and that the vicar and others to the number of 12 may be incorporated by the name of Governors of the free grammar school of the foundation of Queen Elizabeth.*

**Note:** Unfortunately Dawson gives no date or further reference for this petition.

Horrocks' plans for the school quickly ran into trouble.

In 1578, Queen Elizabeth I granted the right to recover the unpaid debt resulting from the Rycroft charity to John Collyng who then demanded it from the villagers. The villagers responded, in 1580, by claiming that they had been told that the debt would be cancelled and that consequently they had invested the £70 and income from the charity's cows in the creation of a free Grammar School. They also added that "several persons were willing to dispose charitably of their goods to the said school" if the debt were to be cancelled.

## The first dedicated school building

That a school building of some sort - most likely Horrocks' free school – existed in Kildwick at the time John Collyng tried to collect his debt is suggested by the fact that he [Collyng] was described in the village's counter-claim as being a *native of the village* and as having been *brought up in the village school*.

However, the first definitive evidence for the building of a dedicated school building in Kildwick comes from the will of William Garforth dated 1587, which included the following provision:

*To the master, governors or feoffees of Queene Elizabeths free school at Kildwick in Craven, in the County of York, ten pounds, to be paid within four years if the school shall then be fully erected.*

Michael Baumber believed that this William Garforth may have been the brother of John Garforth, the owner of the Kildwick estate, who subsequently sold the manor to the Curren family.

Whether or not the building was erected within the four year period stipulated, one must have been built before May 1595 when the parish registers record the burial of John Garforth, "dominus" of Kildwick – the first entry that mentions a schoolmaster in the parish records. (This information is again the result of research carried out by Michael Baumber.)

John Garforth appears to have been succeeded, although not for long, by Richard Garforth, presumably another member of the same family, whose burial was recorded in 1599.

The location of the Queen Elizabeth free school is not known but the likelihood is that it was close to the Church, on the west side of the graveyard; perhaps on the site of the building now used as the Parish Rooms, itself once a school (see later).

## Later masters of the free school

The earliest church accounts date from 1669 and they record that George Emmott was the schoolmaster. This position did not entitle him to a salary from the church but he received fees from the pupils, and the church was responsible for the maintenance and necessary repairs to the schoolhouse, and for the rent of the building from the manor of Kildwick – an arrangement which persisted throughout the eighteenth century and well into the nineteenth.

Records of the 1672 Hearth Tax show that George Emmott was being taxed for two properties: the first had a single hearth; the second had two hearths, was marked down as being “empty” (i.e. non residential), and was listed as “ye schoole”. It is reasonable to assume that the free school did not include accommodation for the school master, as Emmott was living elsewhere in the village.

After Emmott there is no further information on schoolmasters until 31<sup>st</sup> July 1734, when the Kildwick parish register recorded the following baptism:

*Mary Daught of Henry & Martha Newby of Farnhill, Schoolmaster*

Like George Emmott before him, Henry Newby was both schoolmaster and parish clerk from at least this date until 1759. He died in July 1769. He gave his name to Newby Road in Farnhill, as well as Newby Street and Newby Terrace in Crosshills.

Henry Newby appears to have been succeeded as schoolmaster by Thomas Johnson, who is only known by a single entry in the parish register, recording the burial of his son on 16<sup>th</sup> February 1761.

*JOHNSON, Thomas son of Thomas & Ann of Kildwick, a Schoolmaster*

In 1783 John Crosley took on the job of parish clerk and, sometime between then and June 1797 also assumed the role of schoolmaster, a job he continued in until his death in 1825. He was succeeded by his eldest son, also called John. (John junior appears in records as John Crossley – the surname having acquired a second “s”.)

We can be certain about where the school that John Crosley taught was located. A survey of the lands and property of Kildwick Vicarage, dated 12<sup>th</sup> May 1764, describes how:

*The school house stands at the west end of the church yard which belongs to and is repaired by the parish. The school master is appointed by the Vicar.*

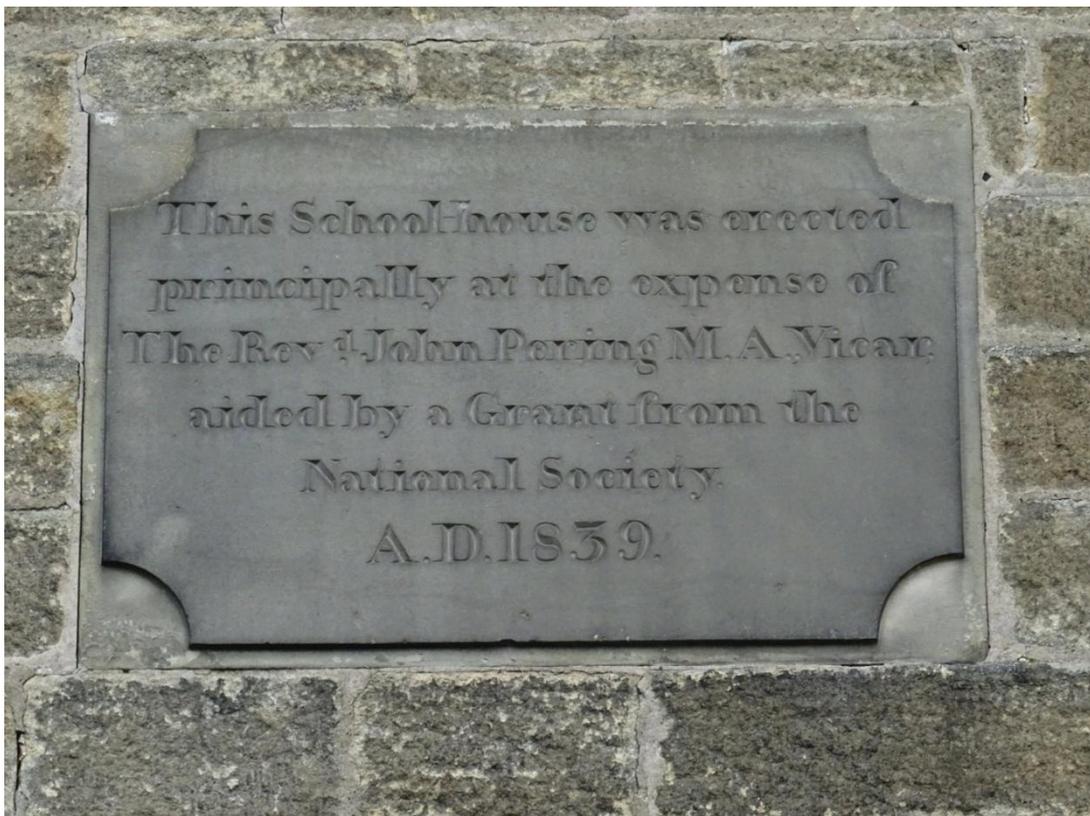
## Rev. Pering's National School

It was John Crossley (junior) who would see another major change in the provision of education in the village.

In 1811 the Church of England formed the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, to improve the quality of education in increasingly industrialised areas. The aim of the National Society was to establish a National school in every parish of England and Wales.

In 1833 the Government passed a Factory Act to improve conditions for children working in factories. Included in the provisions of this Act was a requirement that all children should receive a minimum of two hours schooling per day. In the same year, parliament provided an annual grant of £20,000 to the National Society. It was the very first occasion on which government provided assistance to schools.

John Crossley (junior) was the school master when, in 1839, the vicar of Kildwick, Rev. John Pering, funded the construction of a new school built with the assistance of the National Society – both Pering and the Society contributing £100 towards the cost.



The building, probably built on the site of the previous school, provided a single classroom on the ground-floor and living accommodation for the schoolmaster and his family upstairs. It still stands and is currently used as the Kildwick Parish Rooms.

The first national census, taken in 1841, records John Crossley and his family living in Kildwick, in the schoolhouse.

Kildwick	1	Hannah Widd	30	F.S.	4
		John Crossley	35	Schoolmaster	4
		Elizabeth	35		4
		Thomas do	18	William	4
		Mary do	15		4
		John do	14		4
		Rebecca do	13		4
		Margaret do	10		4
		Elizabeth do	8		4
TOTAL in Page 5		5	13	12	4

This is certainly the correct man (and family) although his age given here doesn't quite match with a birth in 1802 – he was actually 39 in 1841.

Rev. Pering died in 1843 and was succeeded by Rev. John Fawcett. It seems likely that one of Fawcett's first acts was to dismiss John Crossley from his post as schoolmaster.

In a report on the state of the parish, which Fawcett made to Christ Church, Oxford, in 1847, he noted that the school had been built in 1839 but that:

*... the master was the parish clerk – a worthless man who had acquired a mischievous ascendancy over the vicar*

## Another new master, and another new school

Quite how long John Crossley remained as master at Kildwick after Rev. Fawcett took over as vicar is unclear, but by late 1847 he had been replaced by George Holloway. On November 3<sup>rd</sup> of that year, John Robert Tennant who was the tenant of Kildwick Hall recorded in his diary:

*Paid Mr Holloway, Schoolmaster at Kildwick National School for boys schooling - 4s 6d*

This was probably charity on Tennant's part, as suggested by a slightly later entry:

*Apr 17 1848 – Paid to Mr Holloway – quarter's schooling for poor children*

Around this time George Holloway became the first Kildwick schoolmaster to gain a formal teaching qualification, when he gained the lowest possible pass in a masters' examination.

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## THE LATE EXAMINATION OF SCHOOLMASTERS.—

The result of the examination of masters of elementary schools and students of training schools in connection with the Church of England, made at Easter in this year, has been made known, in the form of a published list of those to whom certificates of merit have been granted by the Committee of Council on Education. The list is divided into higher, middle, and lower classes, each class comprising first, second, and third divisions. The whole list comprises the names of 161 masters, and of this number, 35 are in Yorkshire and 78 in Lancashire, or about one-fifth of the total certificate holders are in those two counties. 15 are located in London only, and two are mentioned as students at training schools, and both at Cheltenham. The following is a tabular statement of the whole:—

	1st div.	2nd div.	3rd div.	Total.
Higher class.....	0	1	7	8
Middle class.....	16	8	29	53
Lower class.....	28	32	40	100
Total.....	44	41	76	161

The following are the names of those resident in this county, Lancashire, and Cheshire:—

**YORKSHIRE.—HIGHER CLASS.** *First and Second Division:* None. —*Third Division:* George Close, Longroyd Bridge School, Huddersfield.—**MIDDLE CLASS.** *First Division:* James Swift Dickson, Middle School, Dewsbury; Alfred Murray, Workhouse School, Leeds. *Second Division:* None. *Third Division:* William Gowthorpe, Welton School, Howden; George Holmes, Burley National School, Leeds; Robt. Holmes, Oakworth School, Keighley; James Houghton, Meltham Mills School, Huddersfield; Thomas Henry Lawford, Meltham Church School, Huddersfield; Joseph Rawson Lumby, Meanwood School, Leeds; Thomas Elliott Scott, All Saints' School, Pontefract Lane, Leeds.—**LOWER CLASS.** *First Division:* Samuel Batty, St. James's School, Bradford; James Bolton, Hunslet School, Leeds; James Brown, St. Paul's National School, Sheffield; William Brown, South East School, Halifax; Robert Morgan Eastman, St. James's School, Leeds; John Gibson, Northallerton School; William Pearson, Manor School, York; Joseph Ward, Hoyland School, Barnsley; James Young, Houghton-le-Spring.—*Second Division:* William Balfrey, Keighley School; John Collier, Eccleshall National School, Sheffield; Charles Dunbar, Seaton Carew National School, Stockton-upon-Tees; Edward Hancock, Trinity School, Huddersfield; Francis Newton, St. Saviour's School, Leeds; William Parkin, Stannington National School, Sheffield; William Priestley, Earlsheaton School, Dewsbury; Alfred Sharman, St. Philip's School, Leeds.—*Third Division:* James Barraclough, Middleton, School, Leeds; Thomas Bottomley, Upper Slaithwaite School, Huddersfield, George Holloway, Kildwick School, Skipton; Thomas Harker, Birstal National School, Leeds; John English Preston, National School, Doncaster; James Roberts, Wadworth School, Doncaster; James Smart, St. Andrew's School, Wakefield; Richard Wood, Coley School, Halifax.

The 1851 census shows George Holloway living on his own in the Kildwick school house.

	House No	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation
24	Vicarage	John T. C. Fawcett	Head	Mar	Vicar of Kildwick
		Ann M. Do	Wife	Mar	
		Lucy Do	Daughter		
		John V. Do	Son		
		Annas Higden	Servant	U	House Servant
		Betty Hensley	Servant	U	
		Sarah A. Evans	Servant	U	Servant
25	School House	George Holloway	Head	U	Schoolmaster

Above the entry for George Holloway, is the entry for the Vicarage which includes Sarah Ann Evans, a 20 year-old servant. (At this time the vicarage was located on Grange Road. The building is now known as "The Old Vicarage".)

George Holloway and Sarah Ann Evans married on 4<sup>th</sup> January 1853, and went on to have five children.

It is not known when George Holloway left Kildwick School. He was certainly still master when the 1861 census was taken, but had left by the time the first surviving entry was made in the school log book, in November 1869.

George Holloway began his career in Kildwick teaching at Rev. Pering's National School (now the Parish Rooms) but it is almost certain that by the time he left a new school had been built – on a site beyond the graveyard to the east of the church, where the current Kildwick school now stands.

It is unclear exactly when this new building was erected but evidence suggests 1851, during the time that Rev. Fawcett was vicar. In his history of St. Andrew's Church, E.W. Brereton records:

*He [Fawcett] also built the new school at Kildwick, and flagged it with flag-stones. The Education Department objected to the flagged floor, but the Vicar sent a pair of iron-round-side clogs up to London, and said that as all the children wore a wooden floor on their feet he must have a stone floor to the school.*

In a report to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, in 1868, the then vicar, Rev. Salwey, records that the school in Kildwick was built in 1851. This report also notes that it had 102 pupils (60 boys and 42 girls) – this number would stay about the same until at least the 1920s – and was served by a master (at a salary of £55 pa) and a mistress (at a salary of £30 pa).

A date of 1851 for the new school also fits in with architectural evidence for it having been built no later than 1861. At that time the lady of the manor and owner of Kildwick Hall was Frances Mary Richardson Currer (1785 – 1861). Her initials are on a carved stone over the Dining Room window of the Hall, dated 1858.



A similar “signature” stone – although sadly without a date – appears on the gable end of the current Kildwick School.



If the two building projects were carried out at a similar time, George Holloway would have served as master at both schools.

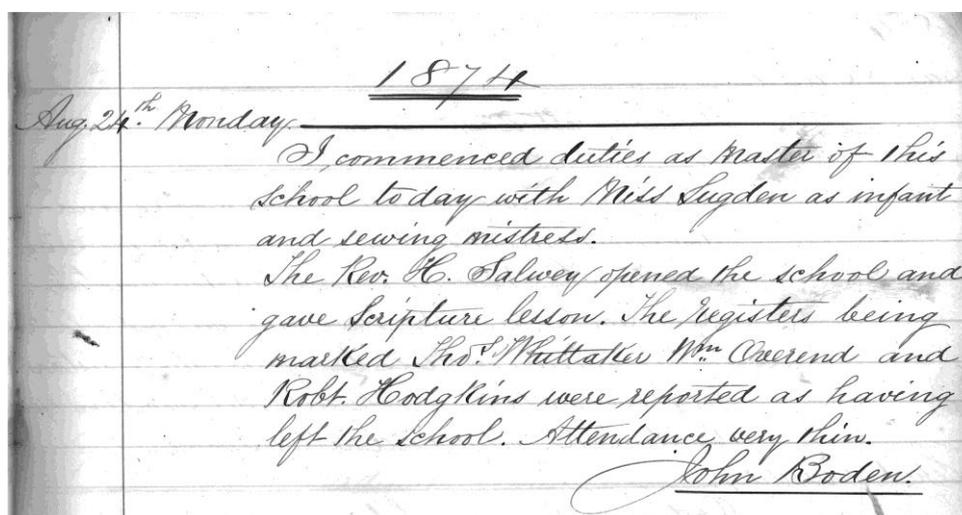
**Note:** There is a complication. The signature stone at the school is not currently located in part of the original building. It’s actually on the end of an extension built in 1892 (see below). Perhaps it was moved to its current location when the extension was built? If the stone had originally included an earlier date (like the one at Kildwick Hall) this may have been removed to avoid confusion with the date of the extension.

## Masters of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century

After George Holloway, the next master of Kildwick School was Thomas Dunn. He was certainly in post by January 1870 when his daughter Jane was baptised and his wife (also Jane) was buried at Kildwick. He also appears, aged just 22, on the 1871 census, living in Kildwick with his two daughters and a housekeeper.

Thomas Dunn	Head	Wid	28	Schoolmaster
Francis Anne de	Daughter		4	Scholar
Jane de	Daughter		1	
Ann Smith	serv	Wid	15	Housekeeper

Thomas Dunn left during the 1874 summer holidays and, at the start of the new school year, John Boden announced his arrival with this entry in the school log.



His tenure was a short one.

In April 1878 the school received a bad annual report from the government inspectors. The following year the school's performance was even worse and it appears that, even before the official report had been received, John Boden and the vicar, Herbert Todd, had a sudden falling-out which led to the headmaster leaving.

Here are the last of the entries in the school log made by John Boden, beginning on 21<sup>st</sup> March 1879:

21<sup>st</sup> The Vicar visited on Monday. The children have completed their work for the exam.

24<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Monday and Tuesday. The ordinary course of lessons.

26<sup>th</sup> Wednesday. The "Vicar" prevented the school from being continued the remainder of the week

My duties as master of this school terminate today, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1879.

Under this, in a different hand, is written:

*Note here – This entry does not give a full & correct description of that which took place on this occasion.*

*Signed – Herbert Todd, Chairman of this School  
April 7 1879*

On 1<sup>st</sup> April 1879 the new headmaster, T.H. Haswell, started at Kildwick School, direct from Durham Training College. Within a month he had bought new desks, chairs, and an additional blackboard; he had excluded at least one pupil for “insubordination”; and revised the timetable. He described the reason for his new regime in the school log entry for 17<sup>th</sup> May 1879.

*Received the “Duplicate Schedule” from H.M.I. for last examination and the results are so bad that I have taught nothing, and intend to teach nothing but the Elementary Subjects for some time.*

The quality of teaching in the school improved slowly but this was accompanied by an increase in the number of pupils attending, so that by the time of the annual report for 1882 the inspectors were complaining that the classroom accommodation was insufficient. Haswell responded by having the Infants taught in Rev. Pering’s old school building.

This situation continued for a number of years but was not ideal. In 1885 the inspectors reported:

*The Infants class is not in a satisfactory state. The room is so small that it is difficult to classify the children.*

Haswell’s entry in the school log immediately following this report reads:

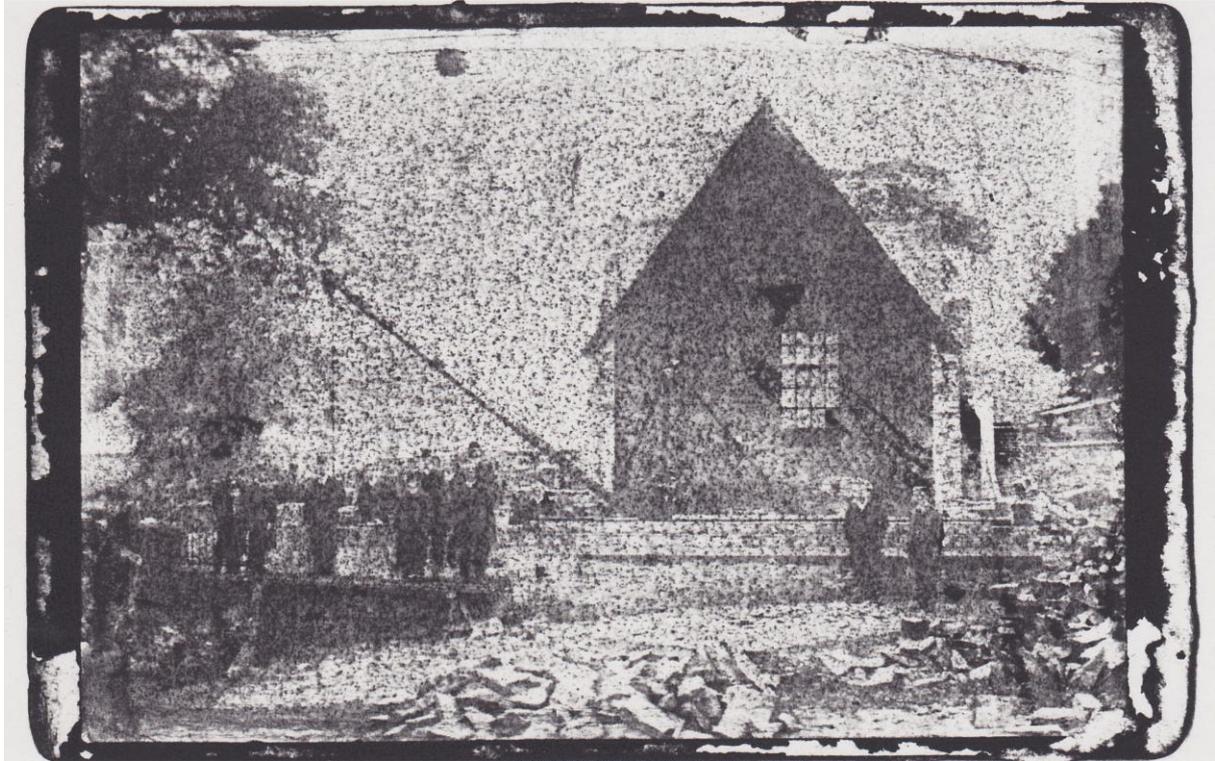
*A letter referring to certain remarks mentioned in the above was addressed by the master to the managers and forwarded by the vicar, F.W. Greenstreet, to the Education Dept.*

The inspector’s reports suggest that it wasn’t until 1891 that a permanent solution to the accommodation issue was taken in hand:

*The proposed new classroom would be a great boon to the Infants*

By this time T.H. Haswell had left the school and it was his successor, Fred A. Howard, who was master when the new classroom was built – on the east side of the existing building – the following year.

The photograph below, enhanced as far as possible and beyond, is thought to show the workers involved in the building.



The government inspectors were pleased with the new facilities, as they recorded in their 1893 report.

*The new additions to the premises are excellently carried out.*

## **Thomas Appleby takes the school into the 20<sup>th</sup> century**

Fred Howard left Kildwick school early in January 1900 and, after a short hiatus, Thomas Appleby assumed the post of headmaster on 19<sup>th</sup> February. He had previously been teacher at Cononley school.

Appleby would take the school out of the Victorian era and into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and, in particular, would help guide it and the wider community through the difficult years of WW1.



He increasingly became involved in village activities and, during the course of his tenure as headmaster, was also: sidesman at St. Andrew's and secretary of the Parochial Church Council, Clerk to Kildwick Parish Meeting and Farnhill Parish Council, member of Skipton Rural District Council, and President of the West Yorkshire section of the National Union of Teachers. He also reported on local events for the Keighley News.

The extent of his involvement in local affairs can be measured by an anecdote from Kathleen Auty, the daughter of his successor as head of Kildwick School, Edgar Auty, who recalled that shortly after her father started work he was asked by a villager when the next meeting of the Lighting Committee would take place. He said he didn't know and asked why the inquirer thought that he should. "Because you're the Chairman" was the response. Mr. Auty asked when that had happened. "When you took on the job at the school" came the reply.

Tom Appleby remained headmaster of Kildwick School until his death in 1926. He is commemorated by a memorial gateway at the entrance to the new graveyard in Kildwick and on a memorial stone in the school.

**Note:** Tom's son, William (the child in the photograph above), was born in the schoolhouse at Kildwick, and was for many years the presenter of children's music programmes on the BBC and involved in music education in Doncaster. He is the only Kildwickian known to have had a building named after him – the "William Appleby Music Centre", in Doncaster.

## Addendum I -- The Crossley family's continuing connection

In 1783 John Crosley (senior) became master of Kildwick School. In 1921 two of his descendants, twins Mary and Bessie Crossley, became pupils at the school – their entrance certificate by chance retained, kept loose at the back of the school log book.

Form E (A) 22.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.  
**EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.**  
**SCHOLAR'S ADMISSION SHEET.**

..... Kildwick C.P. ..... School.

Admission Number..... Date of Admission Nov. 1st 1921.

Please fill in the following particulars, and return this paper on the Scholar's next attendance at School:—

1. Full Name of Child recd Mary + Bessie Crossley.
2. Day, Month and Year of Birth Feb 7<sup>th</sup> 1917
3. Name of Parent (or Guardian) Wilfred Crossley  
Father Stone Mason.
4. Occupation of Mother.....
5. Residence 7 Hanover St Farnhill
6. Name of School last attended by the Child.....
7. In what Standard at last School.....
8. Has the child been examined by the School Medical Inspector? If so, state the name of the School.....

Signed W. Crossley.  
Parent or Guardian.

50,000. S. & C., W. 21-10-14.

They were not the last members of the Crossley family to attend the school, with other descendants attending as recently as the 1970s.

## Addendum II – A remarkable meeting

Over Easter 2019 Robert Holloway, a direct descendent of George Holloway (master of Kildwick school from the mid 1840s to the late 1869), made a brief visit to Kildwick while visiting the UK from his home in Australia.

During his stay he met up with History Group member Helen Moran (nee Crossley), a direct descendent of John Crosley senior (master of Kildwick school from 1783 to 1825), and a close relative of John Crossley junior (master of Kildwick school from 1825 until George Holloway took over in the 1840s).

The pair were photographed outside Rev. Pering's 1839 National school.

