

There are over 50 people with the surname Towler buried in the graveyard - this is one of the more incredible Towler life stories.

Rev'd William Towler, Wesleyan missionary in the West Indies

The Holy Ascension graveyard of the established church was also the final resting place for Catholics and Methodists as they didn't have their own graveyards. The Zion Chapel and Quakers had their own graveyards. There are several Methodist ministers in the churchyard but none had lives quite like that of William Towler. Incredibly, William's story is vividly brought to life through a journal [ph1], photos and letters that he and his family wrote and handed down to descendants. We are immensely grateful.



William Towler [right, ph1] was born in 1811 in Lincolnshire, the youngest of three children of **Edward Towler** [left, ph1], and his third and last wife, **Mary Ann Littleproud**. Edward was 'the illegitimate son of Sarah Tolver', born at Rockland on the outskirts of Norwich in 1762. They didn't hold back in those days! Perhaps this Towler family was originally a Tolver family? Edward, a farmer, was persuaded by the



Edward illegitimate son Sarah Tolver baptised 4th 1762

increasingly popular Methodist preachers to join the faith and then become a Wesleyan Minister by the age of 33.

Mum Mary Ann died when young William was just two so he will not have remembered her. He was brought up by his father and his older half-sister who had married a Methodist Minister. William's sister, **Mary Ann Towler**, also married a Methodist Minister and his brother, **Edward Towler**, became a draper and hatter in Market Rasen.

William worked in business with his brother but was also actively involved in the Methodist cause – when he was just 13 he was chosen to address the Methodist Conference in Leeds. In 1837 he attended the Lincoln District Methodist meeting and was one of six young men who were selected for interview in the first stage of recommendation for foreign missionary work in the Caribbean. He was successful and his departure date was scheduled for the end of October. Just a week before he was 'united in wedlock to Miss Sophia Wainwright at Ripon Cathedral. The Vicar observed....that a greater proof of sincere attachment could not be given by my companion, than her willingness to leave Father, Mother, brothers and sisters, friends and country to accompany me to a foreign land'[A]. Indeed! Sophia was just 22. Sophia's family was from Hythe, Kent where her father was stationed as an Army Paymaster but had come to the Ripon area to retire.



Letters from William describe the journey and his posting to the West Indies. It took 47 days, with a week to travel from London to Plymouth and conditions were horrendous. Then followed another sea voyage to Port au Prince, Haiti. The whole area had been subject to ongoing brutal, colonial wars and other wars between oppressed natives and Plantation owners. It had an unpredictable, wild, tropical climate, including earthquakes and hurricanes, and primitive infrastructure. William arrived to a climate 'of seething discontent and imminent revolt'. So, he faced quite a challenge!

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Unsurprisingly, William and Sophia were plagued with ill-health, fever and sickness including a miscarriage at five months' term. To William and many English men, Roman Catholicism was regarded as corrupt, idolatrous and superstitious and no doubt he saw the worst side of it in Santo Domingo. He had his eyes opened by the living conditions and the way in which locals worshipped, in colourful, musical practices such as funerals, feasts and festivals. In contrast, William preached prayer, reading of the scriptures and traditional hymns. He had a huge area to cover, on horseback, so was away from Sophia for months at a time. *'He was cut off from all personal intercourse with his brethren, and subjected to many and grievous privations, both personal and domestic. But, notwithstanding all, he fulfilled his course with diligence; his work was his delight.'*

In 1839 William was transferred to San Domingo in the neighbouring Dominican Republic which would be 'home' for the next 14 years. The District meeting had assigned William *'to attend to Puerto Plata and Samana'*, two areas 133 miles apart over hostile terrain by sea and on horseback. At Puerto [ph1] there was a sizeable chapel, school (for boys, not girls) and *'a comfortable little house'* for them. However, the distance between the two areas transpired to be unworkable with catastrophic effects on William's health. William only just avoided drowning on one trip when a canoe overturned and sank.



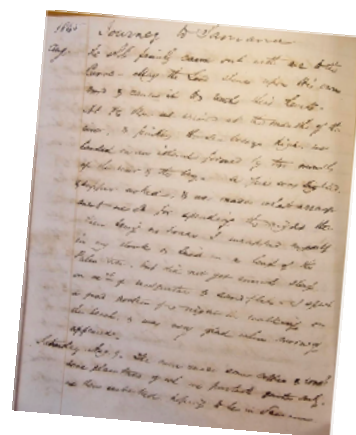
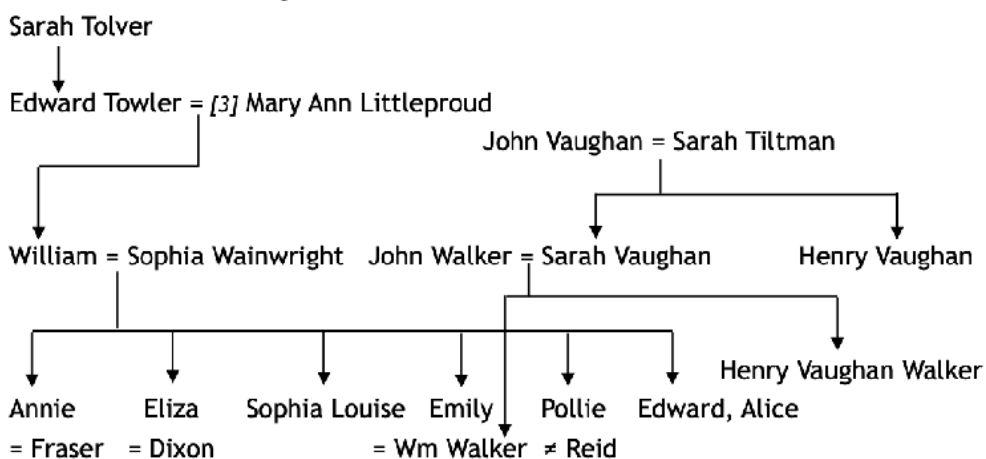
'I called out to throw everything overboard, but before any exertion could be made, the canoe sunk and we were struggling in the bay. Happily the canoe turned over, the cargo fell out, and she came up bottom upwards. One of my companions from Puerto Plata was drowned in a few minutes. I expected that we must all speedily follow. A young man caught me by the jacket and kept me down under water - I thought then all was over for me - but I got away and regained the boat.' [A]

The journals also give a great insight into family matters. Poor Sophia was often referred to as *'weakly and delicate'* and, remarkably, had nine pregnancies with just two ending in miscarriage. However, they had several servants to cook and clean the house and a *'servant boy called Joshua'* to help out. Despite the seemingly generous buildings William frequently lamented the availability of appropriate servants.

William and Sophia had seven children although Sophia suffered from breast abscesses for months after the birth of each – ouch. The first five children, all daughters, survived but little Edward and Alice Elizabeth died in infancy. Sophia was musical, with a piano in the house and a stipulation that the governess should learn how to tune the piano. Sophia played the organ in the chapel. The children were generally healthy, *'baby Emily grows finely and is quite fat – in her eyes she is very much like the picture we have of John Henry (a cousin). Sophia has got flaxen hair and a face as red as if she were in England; she is rather backward in speech but begins to put her words together. Eliza has good health and begins to learn her book. Annie keeps growing – she has a touch of fever occasionally and is still almost a prodigy for her size; she says a good part of the Conference catechism, gets on very well for her age with reading and sewing.'* [A]

When eldest daughter Annie was 12 William decided they must recruit a governess from England or send her back to England *'as she is taller and stouter than her mother and needs more attention than we can give her'*. A governess' yearly salary of £20 with board, lodging and washing provided was agreed. As a result, Miss **Jane Pickering**, daughter of the late **Rev. Robert Pickering**, arrived in 1850. However, she came with a bad cough which didn't improve and she died six months later on Good Friday 1851. Following this, in February 1852 they persuaded Sophia's sister, **Lydia Wainwright**, to come over to help but she returned after a few months, unable to cope with the conditions.

William Towler's family



The youngest children, Edward and Alice Elizabeth, died in September 1851. It was thought that the governess, Miss Pickering, had arrived already infected with consumption and this took these infants within a month of each other too. Amongst the several requests to his brother Edward for provisions (including pocket handkerchiefs, shirt calico, muslin for dresses, ribbon, straw bonnets for the girls, buttons, ink, paper and calendars) he asked him to send out a marble slab three feet long with the inscription:

To the memory of Edward Towler who died Sept 9 1851 aged 2 yrs 6 mths 27 days. Also of Alice Elizabeth Towler who died Nov 28 1851 aged 7 months, 18 days. Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.

William also asked his brother to provide assistance to his boy servant, Joshua, who had just turned 18. *'A little brown boy was placed in my hands soon after I came to this island, his parents are since dead.'* William wanted his brother to find work for Joshua in a warehouse or shop. *'He can read well, write a good hand, has a knowledge of arithmetic to fractions and is sharp and intelligent. If there were any school or institution where he could be received for two or three years to improve in learning and then return to his native land as a Teacher, it would be preferable. As long as he is here, he is in danger of being taken for a soldier and that, in this country, would be the ruin of him.'* [A] Despite Edward's reluctance, he admitted Joshua to the Wesleyan Training Institution in Westminster. When William could no longer afford to pay for Joshua's training he returned and became a teacher in the Puerto Plata school.

Finances became a problem for William, exacerbated by an increase in the cost of living due to ongoing wars and Joshua's fees. However, his missionary work was expanding and he planned to open a new school and expand the chapel. After all those years abroad, he was feeling isolated and unsupported but eventually got the agreement of the Missionary Secretaries to pay for a return trip to England a year ahead, in May 1854, to see relations and show his daughters their homeland. Unfortunately this never transpired as William died before it could take place. William must have enjoyed good health to survive those conditions for over 16 years and his death, aged 42 was unexpected. *'Whilst leading his horse one day it suddenly shied, and in his attempt to control it he fell, striking his chest upon the ground. He felt no immediate inconvenience, but in less than six weeks it resulted in an internal abscess which caused his death'* [A]. His Wesleyan Ministry obituary tells us:

His death was a fitting sequel to a holy and devoted life. For him death had no terrors. He died on the 25th August 1853, in the forty-second year of his age, and the sixteenth of his ministry.

After William's death, Sophia and the five girls, Annie, Eliza, Sophia Louise, Emily and Mary Ann 'Pollie' returned to England. At the time of the 1861 census Sophia and her daughters Eliza and Sophia Louise were found living with her brother, David Joseph Wainwright, a woollen cloth commission agent in Armley, Leeds. Emily was working as an assistant music teacher and youngest Mary Ann was at a school, both also in Leeds. Eldest daughter Annie couldn't be found

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on the census returns, thought to be because she had already married **Simon James Fraser** who was the Attorney-General of Tobago, a most prestigious role. Unsurprisingly, several descendants in this line of Towlers were given the middle name Fraser. By the time of the 1871 census Sophia and the girls were running 'Overdale school for ladies'[A] in New Street (Station Road) in Settle with a couple of boarders. This is not the same as the better known Overdale School on Duke Street, built in 1899 and run by **Marie Auerbach** and **Esther Maria Pickard**. Descendants think that the small school may have been advertised in a Methodist publication, hence bringing them to Settle. Alternatively, there could have been (very distant) Towler relations in Settle although it's unlikely Sophia would have known them.

Two of the daughters married good Methodist men. In 1874 Eliza [ph1] married **Thomas Dixon** at the Wesleyan Chapel in Chapel Square and Sophia [ph1] died, aged 60, just a month after Eliza's wedding. In 1877 Emily married **William Walker** and this left Mary Ann 'Pollie' and Sophia Louise running the school, now in the Market Place with enough money to have a servant. Annie and Simon returned to England to visit relations in 1882 and had a photo taken[ph1]. *Back row L - R*



Sophia Louise, Simon Fraser, Annie (Fraser), William Walker with his son, William, Mary Ann. Front row L - R Eliza (Dixon) with daughter Edith, Thomas Dixon with daughter Daisy and Emily (Walker) with her daughter Sissie.

Four years later, back home in Tobago, Annie died in 1886, aged 47. Fortunately, Pollie also kept diaries so we know that aunt Lydia, who visited them in Puerto Plata, came to stay and they frequently exchanged visits with relations in York and Leeds. In the final few pages of her diary Pollie records that the **Rev George Reid** [ph1] had asked her to become his wife and, after a short hesitation, she accepted him. The engagement ring followed and when Mr Reid visited Settle they talked late into the night. He was to be stationed in Kidderminster. However, this marriage never materialised because the first week of October 1885 turned out to be unbelievably tragic, as three of the four sisters died. Unsurprisingly, this was reported in the *Craven Herald* [1].



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'The Reaper whose name is Death has gleaned a rich harvest from our midst within the last fortnight as reference to our obituary column will have revealed. In one family the blank created is truly appalling. On the first instant Miss S.L. Towler yielded up her life, on the 5th, her sister Mrs Dixon died and on the 9th their sister, Miss M.A. Towler departed this life. The cause of the death of the first two ladies is stated to have been pleuro-pneumonia, and typhoid pneumonia is ascribed as causing the death of Miss M.A. Towler.

OBITUARY.—A reference to our obituary column reveal in one family a blank which is truly appalling. On the 1st inst. Miss S. L. Towler died, followed on the 5th by her sister, Mrs. Dixon, and on the 9th their sister, Miss M. A. Towler, also died. The cause of the death of the two first-named is stated to have been pleuro-pneumonia, and typhoid pneumonia is ascribed as causing the death of Miss M. A. Towler. For several years the Misses Towler have been associated with a ladies' school at Settle, and their untimely end has called forth expressions of profound regret from all classes of society. As marking the high esteem in which they were held it may be stated that their graves—in Ascension churchyard—have been literally obscured by wreaths and flowers, forwarded by members of almost every Christian denomination.

For some years the Misses Towler have been associated with the Ladies School at Settle and their untimely end has called forth expressions of profound regret from all classes of society. As marking the high esteem in which they were held it may be stated that the graves—in Ascension Churchyard—have been literally obscured by wreaths and flowers forwarded by members of almost every Christian denomination. The deceased were devout members of the Wesleyan body which suffers a great loss by their demise. We believe that the father of the Misses Towler was at one time of his life a missionary in India.

Diary entries of all the illnesses from which the sisters suffered suggests that they probably also had tuberculosis.



In memory of Sophia, widow of the Revd William Towler, Wesleyan Missionary who died 23rd February 1874 aged 60 years. Also of Sophia Louisa daughter of the above who died 1 Oct 1885 aged 43. Also of Mary Ann daughter of the above who died 9th Oct 1885 Aged 37, D26 [ph1]



The 'new' St John's Methodist Church was built in Church Street in 1893 [ph8]. The chancel window was the gift of Thomas Dixon, Sophia's widower in memory of the three sisters and their mother [A].

The chancel window is in stained glass, and is very handsome, being the gift of Mr. T. Dixon, in memory of the late Mrs. Dixon, and the Misses Towler.

The only surviving sister, Emily Towler, and her husband **William Walker** [ph5] lived in Ribble Terrace in Settle with their three children,



Walker Children , photograph by the Horner Studio. Horner Collection©NCBPT (CC-BY 4.0)

William Towler Walker, Alice Emily Walker and John Fraser Walker^[ph6]. William and Emily arranged for the Horners to take their photo in 1885, perhaps inspired to do so by the deaths of the Towler sisters.

William was the eldest son of a 'post messenger' **John Walker** and his wife **Sarah Vaughan** who had moved to Settle from Rye, Sussex during the 1850s, presumably for this job. John's daily run, which he worked for decades, was between Settle and Ingleton, some 11 miles as the crow flies each way without stopping off to post mail, by foot or horse and cart. John won awards for the length of his service with the Post Office, which must have been at least 30 years. John, aged 64 and Sarah, aged 85 are buried together in the unmarked grave *Old BX11*.



William was educated and served an apprenticeship with chemist **William Shepherd**. William Shepherd died in 1871, aged just 46, so William Walker held the reins of the business until William Shepherd's son **John William Shepherd** qualified in 1880. In this way, William Walker went into business with the Shepherd family. William and Emily's son William Towler Walker continued the business and his descendants ensured that '*Shepherd and Walker*' was a successful business, trading until 1978, 135 years later ^[ph8]. In the meantime, Emily was the President of the Women's Temperance Association in 1901 ^[LSA].

BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.					
President	..	..	..	..	Mrs. Walker.
Secretary	..	..	..	..	Mrs. Marlor.
Assistant Secretary	..	..	..	..	Mrs. Best.
Treasurer	..	..	..	..	Mrs. Whiteley.
Literary Secretary	..	..	..	..	Miss G. Harger.

William and Emily's daughter **Alice Emily Walker** remained a spinster and spent a while working as a nurse back in the West Indies before retiring to Ribble Terrace in Settle. Son **John Fraser Walker** ^[ph7] also remained in the business with brother William, working as a travelling salesman selling chemists' products. Emily lived until she was 89 and is buried in the *Old grave L36*, with William and daughter Alice Emily. William's brother Henry had quite a different life, *below*



In loving memory of William Walker who entered into rest June 13th 1927 aged 76 years. The Lord shall be unto thee an everlasting light, and thy God thy glory Isaiah chap 60 ver 19. Also of Emily wife of the above who entered into rest Nov 11th 1933 aged 89 years. Also of their daughter Alice Emily 13th Sept 1880 - 14th Nov 1974, Old L36

Emily's sister Eliza had married **Thomas Dixon**, a banker's clerk from Halifax who had taken up a post as clerk in the Settle branch of the Bank of Liverpool. At the time of the 1861 census he worked at the bank in the Market Place with fellow clerk **John Hargreaves Greenwood**, son of **Edward Greenwood**. Thomas was promoted to become the manager of Craven Bank in Settle, serving there for 51 years. He took over from **Frank Ellis**. He played the violin and took part in recitals and his fiddle is still occasionally used by his great grandson. He was a keen member of the Bowling Club and in the last year of his life he reached the final. He was also a supporter of the Cricket club. After the birth of their first child Thomas and Eliza moved to 12 Craven Terrace and, upon his promotion, took up residence above the Bank. After his retirement they moved to The Mains, Giggleswick. Eliza died just a year after their third child was born. Thomas brought up the children alongside **Emma Louise Dixon**. Emma Louise was listed as a niece in census returns but she was actually adopted by Thomas after her parents died in Trinidad and arrived in the UK in 1901, aged 15. She apparently was devoted to her new 'father' Thomas. They lived in Duke Street and Thomas could afford a servant to help.

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Thomas and his brother-in-law William Walker were active members of the Methodist church [LSA] and the Settle Gospel Temperance Union. In 1915, they were honoured for their services to the Sunday School [LSA]. They had taken over from *Joseph Harger* in 1886. 'They fulfilled the office with fidelity and efficiency.' Thomas retired in 1914 [LSA] but died two years later after an appendicitis operation. Thomas had a glowing obituary – he was a good man [2]. Thomas and Eliza and their niece *Emma Louise Dixon* are buried in the grave next to *Sophia Towler* and her two daughters. Inevitably their memorial stones have faded over the years.

31. Mr. Thomas Dixon retired from the management of the local branch of the Bank of Liverpool at Settle, after 51 years service. Mr. Dixon had seen many changes in the bank, as in 1873 it became known as Birkbeck, Robinson & Co.; in 1880 the Craven Bank Limited was formed; in 1906 the Craven Bank was merged in the Bank of Liverpool, and during the period which has elapsed since that date Mr. Dixon had earned high praise from the Board of Directors and the General Manager.—A party of about sixty Geological Students from



In memory of Eliza the beloved wife of Thomas Dixon born 26th Sept 1840 died 5th Oct 1885. Also Thomas Dixon who died May 15th 1916 aged 68 years. Also their niece Emma Louise Dixon who died March 17th 1975 in her 90th year, D27

Daughter *Annie Fraser Dixon* married the dashing *Sidney Reginald Daniels* [ph2]. Sidney was a graduate of Oxford and worked for the Indian Civil Service, later becoming a high ranking judicial commissioner. After retiring in 1928, he stood for parliament four times for the Liberal Party between 1929 and 1935 but was unsuccessful each time. Sydney became the deputy president of the executive committee for proportional representation.



William Walker's younger brother was *Henry Vaughan Walker*

Henry Vaughan Walker was born on 5th November 1860, a potentially explosive event. He was named after his maternal uncle *Henry Vaughan* who was the chief steward on a merchant ship. Unfortunately, five years later, Henry, aged 46, was 'lost overboard from the steamship 'Africa' on her passage homeward' [4] leaving a widow and at least seven children. The 'Africa' was a transatlantic goods and mail ship, typically taking 10 days.

VAUGHAN—Jan. 7, lost overboard from the steamship Africa, on her passage homeward, Mr. Henry Vaughan, chief steward.

Nephew *Henry Vaughan Walker* of Settle trained as an accountant and soon afterwards married *Elizabeth Cheffins* from Lincolnshire who had been working in Bradford. They lived near Bridge End in Settle. Henry threw himself into life in the town. While he worked as an accountant, he was also the Deputy to the Registrar *John Lister* and was the secretary of the Gospel Temperance Union – the Temperance group for nonconformists. In April 1889, Henry submitted a paper on 'Political Work' to the Liberal club.

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18. Mr. T. Dixon read an excellent paper on "John Wesley" to the members of the Settle Wesley Guild.

2. A memorable Tea and Meeting, at Settle, for the purpose of chronicling 105 years of history, and unveiling the enlarged photographs of the two honoured superintendents of the Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School, Mr. William Walker and Mr. Thomas Dixon.

MR. T. DIXON, OF GIGGLESWICK.

Mr. Thomas Dixon, of The Mains, Giggleswick, near Settle, died yesterday, in a Leeds nursing home, in his 69th year, after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Dixon went to Settle 54 years ago, from Halifax, and entered the Settle branch of the present Bank of Liverpool (Limited), which was then known as Alcock, Birkbeck, and Co., afterwards as Birkbeck, Robinson, and Co., and later as the Craven Bank (Limited). He became manager on the retirement of Mr. Francis Ellis, in 1892, and himself retired in March, 1913, after an unbroken period of 51 years' service. The staff of the Settle branch of the bank, having been greatly depleted by enlistment, Mr. Dixon offered his services again, and they were gladly accepted, so that it may be said that he died in harness.

When the war broke out, and the Settle and District War Relief Committee was formed, Mr. Dixon was appointed treasurer, and he did much good work. He was a man who was ever wishful to do good, and was greatly respected by rich and poor alike. In his quiet way, he took a great interest in local affairs, and for a long time he had been one of the most prominent supporters of the Wesleyan community in the district. In temperance and other work, as well as in musical circles, he was most enthusiastic. In sport he took the greatest interest in bowling, being the treasurer of the local club, and he also was a keen follower of the local cricket club.

MRS. H. V. WALKER,
Milliner & Dressmaker,
 DUKE STREET, SETTLE,
 Respectfully solicits the attention of the general public to her well assorted stock of
MILLINERY MATERIALS
 Fancy and other Goods in the latest styles.
SPECIAL SHOWS IN SPRING AND AUTUMN
 Dressing Materials always on hand.
 ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Meanwhile Elizabeth occupied herself as a milliner and dressmaker [LSA] and was also on the ladies' committee of the Gospel Temperance Union. They didn't have children.

On the back of the photo [ph3], entitled 'Slogger Henry Vaughan Walker' there is a note telling us of one of Henry's greatest achievements. At the age of 19, Henry was the first man to score a century at the new Marshfield Cricket Ground in 1880. The cricket ground had moved from **Edward Hartley's** land at Barrel Sykes and Northfield because of the building of the railway. In 1887, Henry was still top of the cricket bowling records, and high up in the batsman records [LSA]. In 1890, Henry was re-elected Treasurer for the cricket club and awarded a bat for the best batting averages in the first XI [2]. In 1894, Henry resigned his position as Treasurer of the Settle Liberal Committee citing 'the pressure of other work' but was selected as a delegate for the Committee in Skipton.



BATTING AVERAGES.—1887.

	Innings	not out	runs	most in an in'gs	average
Rev. J. A. Burrow	3	0	158	89	52.2
R. T. Wildman	2	0	96	63	48
E. Peake	5	0	137	85	27.2
W. Mason	4	1	78	30	26
F. C. Stanley	10	1	205	63	22.7
H. V. Walker	14	0	266	100	19
J. Holmes	4	0	74	46	18.2
W. Overing	7	2	66	36	13.1
J. Silverwood	8	2	74	31†	12.2
H. M. L. Williamson	10	0	92	18	9.2
B. J. Hall	4	2	19	8†	9.1
C. O. Swale	8	0	54	34	6.6
L. Brewin	4	1	13	7†	6.1
E. Wilkinson	5	1	22	11	5.2
M. Whittam	7	0	33	15	4.5
J. W. Shepherd	16	4	46	13†	3.10
J. Ralph	16	0	47	13	2.16

† signifies not out

BOWLING AVERAGE

	Matches	runs	wickets	average
H. V. Walker	14	325	42	7.8
E. Peake	5	69	18	3.8
J. Ralph	5	71	12	6
H. M. L. Williamson	7	133	15	9
J. Silverwood	5	144	8	18
C. Baldwin	6	72	7	10.3
C. O. Swale	7	97	7	14
W. Overing	3	56	3	18.7

However, something went wrong after this. By the time of the 1901 census, Henry and Elizabeth had moved to Prestwich to lodge with Elizabeth's mum. Henry was working as a journalist and author. By 1911 Henry, Elizabeth and her mum had returned to Elizabeth's homeland where Henry worked as a librarian for Stamford Public Library. Unfortunately, Henry was declared bankrupt, a victim of 1913 style Pay Day Lenders. He had problems paying off debts after being disinherited by his mum. Mum Sarah had stayed in Settle with older brother William and family and had died in 1912. Henry was obviously not in favour with his mum.

However, Henry survived and made a living as a free-lance journalist in Louth. He died in 1946, aged 85, with just £52 to his name which he mysteriously gave to a spinster shopkeeper in Louth, **Alice Rebecca Flower** — he clearly didn't make up with his family.

PETERBOROUGH BANKRUPTCIES

EX LIBRARIAN'S FAILURE.

At Peterborough Bankruptcy Court, on Friday, Henry Vaughan Walker, now of no occupation, came up for his public examination—Debtor's statement showed liabilities estimated at £122 15s 6d, and assets (life policy, watch, bicycle, camera, and negatives) £2 12s 6d. He attributed his position to inadequate salary received for the time occupied as public librarian during a portion of his engagement at Stamford, and payment of excessive interest to money-lenders. Debtor added that he had anticipated receiving some benefit under his mother's will, which would have enabled him to meet his indebtedness. She died in spring this year, but left her assets to her grandchildren.—In reply to



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This account has been compiled by Sarah Lister 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.

The life stories of people with italicised names have been researched as part of the graveyard project and can be found on 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'.

[A] With great thanks to Andrew Green for letters and photos of his ancestors and father's document 'William Towler in Santo Domingo 1838 to 1853', Thomas Dixon Green

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1 – Lancaster Gazette, 2 – Yorkshire Post, 3 – Lancaster Guardian, 4 – Liverpool Albion

LSA - Lambert's Settle Almanac, with the kind permission of the North Craven Buildings Preservation Trust

A - On Foot Round Settle, George H Brown, 1896, B – Memories of my ministry by Rev John Woolerton, Superintendent Minister 1891 - 3

ph1 – with thanks to descendant Andrew Green, ph2 – credit Wikipedia, ph3 – with the kind permission of Jeanne Carr and Eric Mitchell, ph4 – with the kind permission of Allan Gould, ph5 – credited to Ebbing and Flowing by Stephen Wooler, ph6 – Image 2022.1.68.25 from the Horner Photographic Studio Collection provided courtesy of the Museum of North Craven Life, ph7 – photo with thanks to John Reid, ph8 – credited to the 'Back in Settle' Facebook site



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