

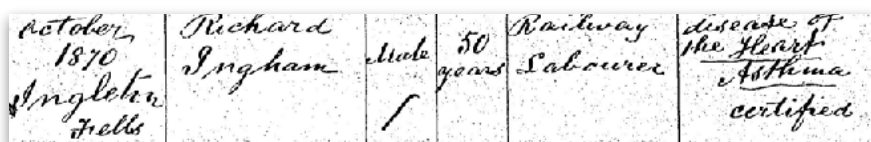
The remarkable Ingham family

In 1772 **Henry Ingham** married **Ellen Moorby** in Giggleswick Church and very soon afterwards the first of 14 children was born. 14!! Obviously there are numerous stories to be told about this family but we will focus on just a few headline descendants who certainly made an impact, all over the world.

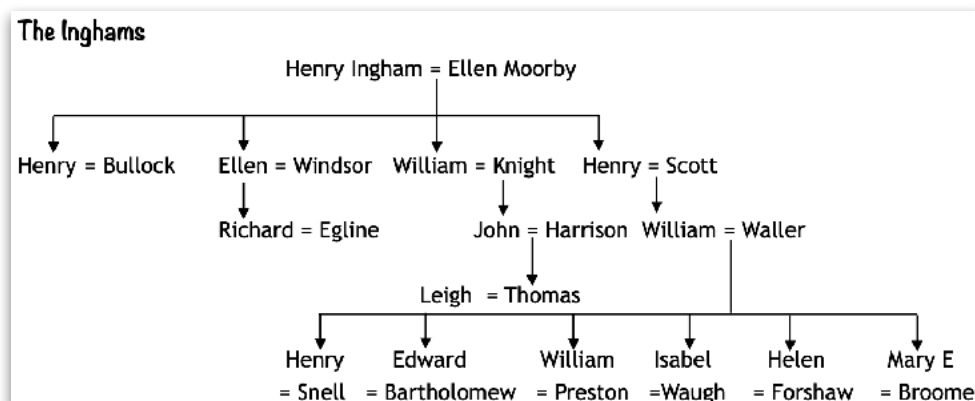
Henry and Ellen's son, another **Henry Ingham**, and his wife **Jane Bullock** were bread bakers based at The Folly, using the bread oven which can still be seen behind a curtain in the back room of the cafe. They would have used water from the adjacent well and flour ground at the Castle Hill mill. After Henry died in 1832, aged just 42, Jane continued the business at The Folly with the help of her widowed cousin. Henry and Jane had just 12 children most of whom moved to Lancashire. Apparently, sons **Henry** and **John** were mischievous boys according to their schoolmaster, **William Lodge Paley**. During 1824-5 they were caught stealing apples and ran away from school, for which they were whipped and there was an unpleasant altercation after which Mr Paley *'thought myself obliged to whip him which his rebellion increased manyfold.'*[WLP] Well, it would!

July 18.—Attended church twice and had an unpleasant altercation with H. Ingham after and thought myself obliged to whip him which his rebellion increased manyfold.

Henry and Ellen's daughter, another **Ellen Ingham**, had an illegitimate son, **Richard Ingham**, before she married. Richard married **Alice Egline** of Settle and they had two children, **John** and **Ellen**, both of whom died in infancy in 1841. This appeared to be a deal breaker as, from then on, Richard and Alice lived apart, with Alice running a boarding house in Accrington and Richard working as a weaver in Burnley. The construction of the Settle to Carlisle Railway provided an opportunity for Richard and he found his way up to Ribbleshead to work as a labourer. Unfortunately, he became one of the 75 navvies who perished in the process, dying of heart disease and asthma in October 1870 when he was 50 years of age. It was an extremely physically demanding job. He was buried in an unmarked grave in St Leonard's churchyard, Chapel-le-Dale.



Henry and Ellen's son, **William Ingham**, an agricultural labourer, married **Betty Knight** in 1810 and they had just three children, although little **Mary Ingham** died an infant. William and Betty's son, **John Ingham**, became a butcher and married **Agnes Harrison**. Unfortunately, Agnes died soon after the birth of their second child, **Elizabeth Ingham**, who died when she was just seven. John lived with his parents to help bring up their son and then worked as a cattle dealer in Carnforth until he died, aged 76. The newspapers reported that, in 1852, John cut a quantity of rhubarb on



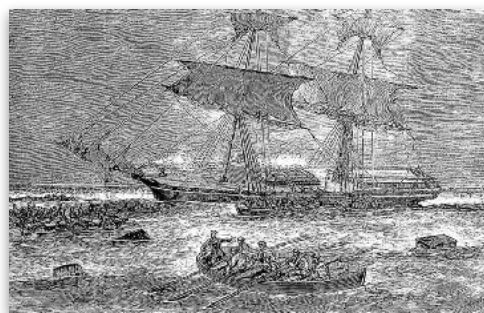
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Valentine's Day [1]. He must have had good manure! Despite, or perhaps because of a disrupted childhood, John and Agnes' son, **Thomas Ingham**, decided he could do better for himself and had an extraordinary life.

EARLY RHUBARB — Mr **John Ingham**, of **Giggleswick**, has in his possession a quantity of rhubarb, which he cut on Valentine-Day.

After an education at Giggleswick School Thomas was apprenticed to an apothecary in Blackpool. Then, in 1868, 23 year old Thomas used an assisted emigration subsidy to travel to Melbourne, Australia, providing his services for those seeking their fortunes in the Australian Gold Rush. Further details of Thomas' life are provided from an article submitted by a descendant [A]. Thomas

accepted a commission to be a travelling salesman for a chemist's business which involved walking incredible distances. Allegedly he walked the 700 miles between Melbourne and Adelaide in 28 days! Thomas continued to have itchy feet and decided to invest in an ill-fated expedition to New Guinea on the ship *Maria* following rumours that gold could be found there [ph1]. The ship was wrecked on Bramble Reef on 28 February 1872 and only 35 of the 75 people on board survived, including Thomas! The



lifeboats from the ship arrived on the mainland three days later and they stayed alive by eating berries, with the help of friendly indigenous tribes.

However, they were then attacked by a hostile tribe and Thomas was captured, speared and had his clothes stolen. He was eventually rescued by a passing ship *HMS Basilisk* [ph2]. It took Thomas six months to recover. Later it was concluded that the *Maria's* demise was partially due to 'the Captain's poor navigation and character' but also the greed of the gold-seeking pioneers. The only ship they could afford was the *Maria* which was over 25



years old. It was initially refused port clearance by the authorities because it was overcrowded and unseaworthy, but they found a way round that by employing all the passengers as crew. The Captain they persuaded to sail the *Maria* also refused to sail it once he had seen it and so they accepted the First Mate's offer to sail it.

Once recovered Thomas [ph3] left Cooktown for Sydney in the steam ship *Western* but this was caught in a monsoon and lost its mast. The crew went to Rockhampton, north of Brisbane for repairs and Thomas decided he had endured enough adventure. He established a chain of chemist's businesses in Rockhampton [ph4] and 'had a shop stocked with every conceivable article of chemistry and has three branches.'

"ANYBODY ILL?"
—
THE UNCLE TOM'S
FEVER CURE,
FOR INTERMITTENT FEVER, FEVER AND AGUE,
REMITTENT FEVER, SLOW FEVER, &c., &c.

In consequence of the astonishing success attending UNCLE TOM'S FEVER CURE, it has become a household remedy with every digger and family on the Palmer, Cooktown, and North Queensland, where it has become more and more popular during the last five years.

The great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Queensland Fevers is, that it contains no Quinine or minerals, consequently it produces no injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured of Fever by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Numerous testimonials of wonderful cures have been received.

Sold by all Up-country Storekeepers. Price 2s, and 5s.

PROPRIETOR,
THOMAS INGHAM
WILLIAM STREET, ROCKHAMPTON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, DRUG-
GIST & DENTIST.

Medicines can be obtained at any hour of the Night.

TAKEN CAREFULLY EXTRACTED & STOPPED.



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We cannot verify the details in this account. The article also said that Thomas was accompanied towards New Guinea *'by his brother William Bairstow Ingham who was killed and eaten by cannibals, aged 28'*. **William Bairstow Ingham**, a Queensland sugar plantation owner, does not appear to be related to Thomas and was certainly not his brother. The internet tells us that 28 year old WB Ingham and his crew were indeed killed after a surprise attack by natives and a survivor reported that he was *'roasted and eaten on the same night'*. It certainly gives an indication of conditions out there!

In 1875 Thomas married **Jemima Leigh** and they had six children. As if there was not enough adventure in this family, their eldest son, **Thomas William Ingham**, was lost at sea in Rockhampton's worst shipping disaster when the *Llewellyn* [ph5] was wrecked in Keppel Bay in 1919. He was 44. The ship lay undiscovered until divers found it, 35 metres deep, in 1997. Dad Thomas died in 1916, aged 72 and Jemima two years later, aged 68.



Meanwhile, Henry and Ellen's son, **Henry Ingham**, another agricultural labourer, lived on Belle Hill and then Church Street in Giggleswick with his wife **Isabella Scott** from Clapham who worked as a washerwoman to help make ends meet. On their marriage documentation Isabella listed her father as **Leonard Scott** but this was a bit of a white lie to avoid gossip and stigma. She was actually the illegitimate daughter of 22 year old **Rebecca Scott** of Clapham who died of fever soon after Isabella was born. In turn, 20 year old Isabella gave birth to a daughter, **Rebecca Scott**, who she brought up with Henry. In addition, Henry and Isabella had three children of their own although the first two, **Mary** and **John** died aged three and ten respectively.

Despite modest roots Henry and Isabella's remaining son, **William Ingham**, had an education at Giggleswick school — he must have been a bright lad with a scholarship place. At the time of the 1861 census, at the age of 18, William's worked as a bookkeeper at Hector Christie's cotton mills. He moved into accommodation at High Mill and continued to work as a clerk/bookkeeper and salesman. In 1867, aged 24, he married **Jane Waller**. She was a farmer's daughter but descended from the Waller family who ran the Black Horse Inn at Giggleswick for decades. Over the next 15 years they had seven children, all of whom survived which is quite impressive. William did well, the family having a servant at the time of most census returns.

By 1897 at the age of 55, William's perseverance and loyalty paid off and he became the general manager of the Langcliffe Mills and could now employ two servants! During that year, William was one of 12 local businessmen invited to have their photo taken with **Edward Duckett** [ph6]. Edward had made a business trip to his homelands after establishing an immensely successful ironmongery business called *'The Golden Horseshoe'* in Melbourne, Australia. Perhaps Edward Duckett knew Thomas Ingham? William sat on the front row, second left, with a golden horseshoe on his shoulder, right next to Edward Duckett! An account of this photo is provided separately.



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William Ingham was acquainted with **Supt. Thomas Blanshard**, the tall man sitting on the opposite side of Edward Duckett. Tragically, Thomas was killed a year after this photo was taken. He had gone shooting with a 'great personal friend', **Superintendent Haynes**, who accidentally shot Thomas while he was turning round. William Ingham formally identified Thomas' body and was one of several authorities who made a point of saying this was an accidental death, although he wasn't there at the time [2].

William Ingham, manager of Langcliffe Mill, Settle, identified the body. He and the deceased were great personal friends, and he had not the very slightest suspicion of foul play or negligence in any way. Deceased had always spoken of Mr. Haynes as one of his warmest friends.

When William died in 1905, aged 62, his obituary included 'his native village of Giggleswick was to the last an object of benevolent consideration with him, and he held the post of clerk of its first Parish Council. He was a life-long member of the Church of England and at one point a manager of the National School at Settle' [3]. A newspaper article referred to his significant estate of £32,437 and the fact that he commenced life 'at the very bottom of the ladder' 'and became in time one of the best known men in the cotton trade' [4]. Indeed he was, a great rags to riches success!

Mr William Ingham, of Langcliffe Mills, near Settle, died late on Thursday night, in his 63rd year. His native village of Giggleswick was to the last an object of benevolent consideration with him, and he held the post of clerk of its first Parish Council. He was a life-long member of the Church of England, and at one period a manager of the National Schools at Settle.

Mr. William Ingham (62), of Langcliffe Mills, Settle, Yorks, who commenced life "at the very bottom of the ladder" in a cotton doubling mill, and became in time one of the best known men in the cotton trade, left his property to his wife and children 32,437

After William's death, Jane retired to live in the very nice Rose Cottage in Giggleswick and died eight years later. Their memorial stone is buried under inaccessible foliage at the time of writing, close to that of William's parents.

William Ingham late of Langcliffe Mills born July 6th 1842 died Jan. 5th 1905. Also Jane wife of the above born Oct. 17th 1841 died May 30th 1913. B8/79.

In affectionate remembrance of Isabella, the beloved wife of Henry Ingham who died July 12th 1885 aged 79 years. Also of the above Henry Ingham who died Sep. 3rd 1889 aged 77 years. B8/70

Fortunately, William and Jane had three sons who were, theoretically, able to continue his good work at the mill. Their eldest son, **Henry Ingham**, used his education at Giggleswick School to work as a cashier at the Craven Bank in Settle for 18 years, living on Prospect Terrace. Henry married **Sarah Eleanor (Nellie) Snell** who was the daughter of **John Snell**, the successful Settle tailor. Her mother died as Nellie was born so she was brought up by her dad and relations. In 1903 Henry was promoted to become the Bank Manager at the Otley branch but died a year later, aged 35, from blood poisoning after a fall from his bicycle five months previously [5]. Henry and Sarah Eleanor's son **John Snell Ingham** was just seven when his father died. He was killed by shell fire on 7 August 1918 during the battle of the Somme, serving with the Royal Fusiliers [ph7]. He was just 22. Some families just had no luck. Poor Nellie took their remaining children to Southport.

MR. HENRY INGHAM, OF OTLEY.
Mr. Henry Ingham, of Grosvenor-terrace, Otley, and for upwards of twelve months manager at the Craven Bank, Otley, died at his residence on Saturday morning. About last April he fell from his bicycle and hurt his side. He was medically attended, but did not feel much the worse until about five weeks ago. It was then found blood-poisoning had set in, and this was eventually the cause of death. Mr. Ingham, who was in his 36th year, prior to taking up his position at Otley was cashier for a term of 18 years at the Craven Bank branch at Settle, and was highly respected at both places by his business acquaintances.



William and Jane's second son, **Edward Ingham**, made an even quicker getaway from Giggleswick than his cousin Thomas. For some reason, Edward was sent away for an education in Cheetham, Manchester. In 1886 when he was just 15, Edward boarded the *City of Berlin* [ph8] at Liverpool,

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bound for New York. Ten years later he married **Emily Kaehakoni Bartholomew**, a native of Hawaii and they had three daughters. Edward worked as a bookkeeper in Hawaii before moving the family to Alameda, near San Francisco, California. There Edward worked as an orchard manager, a fruit merchant and, later, a commercial artist. Edward died when he was 63. Their three



daughters married, two of them to the same man. 26 year old daughter **Emily Ingham**, a musician and music teacher, married a produce manager, **William Thomas Meyer** and they had two daughters. Emily died in 1948, aged 52 and twenty-five years later William Thomas married Emily's sister **Minnie Ingham** who was 74. Meanwhile youngest daughter, **Helen Ingham** married a widower and retired estate agent, **William Harrison Taylor**, when she was 63 and William was 79! He died ten years later.

This left William and Jane's third son, another **William Ingham (Jnr)**, to take over at the mill upon his father's death. The two Williams managed the mills for 70 years between them. During younger William's tenure Hector Christie sold the mills to Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Association and then William's role took him over a much wider area of the north of England. *'He earned the same high esteem in those places as he enjoyed in his native town'*[6]. William was a keen sportsman and, despite the unfortunate death of Thomas Blanshard, owned extensive shooting properties. He was the Langcliffe representative for Settle Rural District Council and was on their rating assessment committee as well as being a manager of Langcliffe School. He married **Ethel Gertrude Preston**, the granddaughter of **Robert Preston**, the successful cattle dealer from Long Preston and they had several children. The post of mill manager stayed in this family for many years after William Ingham, (Jnr)'s death. Their son, **Thomas Preston Ingham** was just 16 when he died.

In 1928 William (jnr) was involved in a road traffic accident in which his Bean two-seater car collided with a Morris Cowley saloon. The drivers were unharmed, apart from their pride, but both the cars were damaged. However, a year later, after a short illness William died, aged just 50.

William and Jane's daughter, **Isabel Ingham**, married civil engineer and patent agent **Andreas Clive Telford Firth Waugh**, a nephew of **Benjamin Waugh**, the celebrated founder of the NSPCC. They lived in Baildon, Bradford. They didn't have children but had servants instead. William and Jane's youngest daughter, **Helen Ingham**, married a Cheshire coal merchant, **Alfred William Forshaw**.

William and Jane's daughter, **Mary Elizabeth Ingham**, married **John Thomas Broome**, the son of a cotton mill secretary, in Calcutta, India and they had a son, **Edward Broome**. Mary Elizabeth and Edward lived with her parents in Giggleswick while John Thomas was in India. In 1912 the whole family moved to Alameda, California, close to Mary Elizabeth's brother Edward Ingham, where John Thomas ran another cotton mill. After son Edward died in 1934, aged just 33, Mary Elizabeth and John Thomas returned to Giggleswick. Mary Elizabeth died in a hospital in Burley-in-Wharfedale and was buried close to her relations in Giggleswick graveyard, now in the overgrown area.

In loving memory of Henry Ingham died Sep. 3rd 1904 aged 36 years and of his beloved wife Nellie Ingham died March 11th 1924 aged 55 years. B8/80

In loving memory of William Ingham died January 27th 1929 aged 50 years. Also his wife Ethel Gertrude Ingham died November 17th 1958 aged 75 years. And also their son William Ingham who died on 20th of October 1973 age 66. B8/114

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In loving memory of Thomas Preston Ingham died December 26th 1926 aged 16 years. B8/85

Mary Elizabeth wife of John T. Broome died Feb. 16th 1937 aged 62 years. B8/81



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- article credited to family descendants via Ancestry.co.uk, username [wje_35](#)

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1 – Kendal Mercury, 2 – Bingley Chronicle, 3 – Bradford Daily Telegraph, 4 – London Daily Chronicle, 5 – Leeds Mercury, 6 – Lancaster Observer

*ph1 – credited to talesfromthequarterdeck.com, Australian Town and Country, 1872, ph2 – wikipedia, uploaded from the National Maritime Museum online collection, ph3 – findagrave.com, submitted by Just Jack, ph4 – credited to family descendants via Ancestry.co.uk, username [marilyn smith](#), ph5 – credited to [David Leffman.com](http://DavidLeffman.com), ph6 – credited to the book *The Golden Horseshoe, Edward Duckett and sons, a Victorian Pioneer Hardware Firm*, thanks to North Craven Heritage Trust with permissions from descendant John Maidment, ph7 – credited to *Craven's Part in the Great War*, ph8 – credited to Ancestry.co.uk, Ship Images*

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

Some of the material in this account has been published by YDMT in the book 'Meandering down the Ribble, Born and Bred in the Long Preston Floodplain' who have given permission for it to be included in this account