

Superintendents 4 - Supt Inman

Settle's fourth Superintendent, **Thomas Parkinson Inman**, arrived in Settle during the 1880s and served until his retirement in 1895. We know that Thomas had previously been a sergeant in Halifax working under Superintendent Copeland who was the man in charge in Settle in the 1870s. An article reported that Superintendent Inman's *'burly form will be missed at the public functions he has attended for so many years, but he is taking up residence near the police station where it is hope he will enjoy his pension for many years'*

[1]. He died two years later, on 31 August 1897, living at PenYGent View. He was buried at the churchyard at Conistone-with-Kilnsey, near his family with his wife and two of his children and a well-preserved memorial stone [ph1]. The article mentions that Thomas was replaced as Superintendent by the rather unfortunate **Thomas Blanshard**.

WELL-EARNED PROMOTION.—Supt. Thos. Blanshard has been appointed to succeed Supt. Inman as chief of police in this district. Supt. Inman retires on a pension. His burly form will be missed at the public functions he has attended for so many years, but he is taking up his residence near the police-station, where it is hoped he will enjoy his pension for many years. Supt. Blanshard joined the force in 1878, was



Fanny, wife of Thomas Parkinson Inman who died at Batley, 21st day of January 1880, in the 59th year of her age. Also Thomas Parkinson Inman, husband of the above born at Kilnsey Sep 13th 1831, died at Settle Aug 31st 1897. Also of their daughter, Maud Mary, wife of Clifford Frances Money. She died at Slinfold Sussex on Dec 18th 1922. Also Albert Edward Inman of Kilnsey, son of the above who died March 5th 1952, aged 58 years.

So, what do we know about him?

Thomas Parkinson Inman was the eldest of seven children of **John Inman** of Kilnsey and his wife **Dorothy Sidgwick**. John and Dorothy obviously liked the name Parkinson as they named their fifth child Parkinson Inman too — perhaps it was a family name? John Inman doesn't appear to be an ancestor of the star of the 1970s sitcom, *'Are you being served?'*, but instead spent his whole life running the Angler's Inn, near the crag at Kilnsey.

The Anglers' Inn was a well-known and popular mid-18th-century coaching inn serving as a hub for trout fishers on the River Wharfe. It was a large establishment with its own brewery, several sheds and barns, stables and outbuildings and several acres of land and hosted *'the second-oldest angling club in the country'*, founded in 1840. The inn and surrounding area were historically linked to Cistercian monks who reared fish at nearby Kilnsey Park. Now you can have a holiday in the building, now known as the Angler's Cottage, a five bedroomed rental [ph2].



After Dorothy's death in 1882 John and his youngest son, **Henry Inman**, took over the adjacent Inman's Tennant Arms Hotel, a 17th century coaching inn, advertising the *'fresh air and fine, romantic scenery'* in Upper Wharfedale [1,ph3]. They provided baths, hot and cold water and it had become the headquarters of the Kilnsey Anglers' Club. It transpired John had been at the Anglers' Inn for 52 years, coinciding with the date of his wedding to Dorothy. The Tennant Arms had the

KILNSEY.—All who like fresh air and fine romantic scenery will enjoy a visit to Upper Wharfedale. **INMAN'S TENNANT ARMS HOTEL** will be found a comfortable house the proprietors having lately removed from the **Angler's Inn**, now closed, which they kept for the last 52 years.

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KILNSEY, via Skipton.
Tennant's Arms Hotel.
 This hospitable and commodious Hotel, is situated in the most beautiful part of Upper Wharfedale, close to the famous Kilnsey Crag, and is the nearest Hotel to Wharfedale in Gordale, near, Haslemere, Haslemere, &c.
 The Best Accommodation for Visitors
 Including either a table or parlour stay.
 Private Sitting Rooms, and ample Bed-room accommodation.
 Baths, Bed and table waiter.
 EXCELLENT STABLES AND COACH HOUSES.
 Head Quarters of the Kilnsey Anglers' Club.
 Conveyances to and from the Station, three miles.

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advantage of having the Royal Mail contract for post to and from Skipton. Post would be delivered by horse and cart to other villages up the valley, including Kettlewell where the sub-postmaster was **Walter Percy Inman**, Henry's cousin, son of Uncle Parkinson Inman. The Tennant Arms is still in business today and still serving Kilnsey fish. John died a couple of years after the change of premises and was buried at Conistone-with-Kilnsey with Dorothy, their spinster daughter, **Ann Inman** and a grandson [ph4].

John Inman of Kilnsey who died Sept 13th 1884, aged 73 years. Also Dorothy, his wife, who died June 23rd 1882, aged 78 years. Also Ann their daughter, born Nov 20th 1848, died Aug 22nd 1890. Also of Leonard, son of Henry and Agnes Inman, born Feby 22nd 1894, died June 28th 1894.



In 1857, aged 26, Thomas married 31 year old **Fanny Downing**, a farmer's daughter from Bradfield, Sheffield and they had three children. They married in the Wirral where Fanny had been working in service and Thomas had been working as a police office in Brotherton, near Pontefract. It would be interesting to know how they met! From census returns and newspaper reports we can work out that Thomas and the family often relocated and he was regularly promoted. Reports provide us with a colourful picture of his life as a 19th century policeman. Many of his interactions were for drunk and riotous behaviour and assault. His role included being the sanitary inspector and inspector of weights and measures in some of his locations.

Thomas was already a sergeant by the time he moved to Menston, near Ilkley. Here he charged an innkeeper for selling ale before 12.30 on a Sunday and also charged another man with *'being so great a distance from his horse and cart that he could have no control over them'*. His highest profile case was in 1861 when he was involved in the arrest of **James Waller**, a poacher, for the murder, by shooting, of **William Davies**, a head gamekeeper near Otley. Mr Waller had several previous convictions for poaching and one for previously shooting at Mr Davies! After the first shooting Waller told Sergeant Inman that *'he would shoot him (Davies) rather than allow him to take him again'* [2], which indeed he did. Mr Waller was sentenced to death although there was a petition to commute his sentence.

the gun fired had been charged. Waller, in several conversations with a police officer (Sergeant Inman) and others, had declared that, in consequence of the deceased having been the means of convicting him before the Magistrates at Otley, he would shoot him rather than allow him to take him again.—The Magistrates committed the prisoner for trial at the assizes.

From Batley Thomas moved to Sowerby Bridge and, soon after, in 1868, to Sedbergh. On his departure from Sowerby Bridge he was presented with a silver watch and gold guard from the residents, being *'a token of respect'* and being *'highly esteemed for his indefatigable conduct'* [3]. Whilst in Sedbergh, Thomas took the landlord of The Sun Inn of Dent to court for permitting disorderly conduct in his house and caught two men *'on land in pursuit of game, with a dog'*. After six years in Sedbergh, in 1874 he was promoted to Inspector and took up a post in Batley [4].

PRESENTATION TO A POLICE SERGEANT.—Last evening a number of respectable inhabitants of Sowerby Bridge met at the Royal Hotel for the purpose of presenting Sergeant Thomas Inman, of the West Riding constabulary, formerly stationed at Sowerby Bridge, now at Sedbergh, with a silver watch and gold guard, value about eleven guineas. The testimonial is presented as a token of respect by the residents, he having during his residence been highly esteemed for his indefatigable conduct during his period of service amongst them. The presentation having been duly made, Sergeant Inman replied in suitable terms.

Either the Batley press were more enthusiastic reporters or Thomas had a far more active time as Inspector in Batley. Cases seemed very similar in nature to those he served as sergeant. They included forgery of a savings bank draft to obtain clothes, leaving a cart on the highway, a man refusing to leave a public house, drunk and riotous behaviour — Inspector Inman revealed that **Thomas Pendergast** had 19 previous convictions, gambling, housebreaking and a case of bigamy in

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1878. There were numerous infringements of the rules regarding movement and slaughter of animals with diseases such as the cattle plague, foot and mouth, swine fever and other animal diseases. There were ongoing tensions between the Irish immigrants and the locals in Batley. In 1874 a gang of Irish labourers attacking and severely injuring an Englishman with sticks and stones and in 1877 Inspector Inman apprehended the Irish prisoners accused of the murder of **PC William Peete** [5]. This was also a time of miners' strikes and accompanying riots. In 1879 Thomas was involved in arrests for assaults on police and on one of the 'black sheep'. In 1877 Thomas had the dubious honour of 'delivering six strokes of a birch rod' to eight year old **John Lynch** who had stolen 3 shillings.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN AT BATLEY.
 For the past few months very serious rows have taken place in the Irish quarters of the borough of Batley, between the police, and one of these came off on Saturday, ending in the murder of a member of the West Riding constabulary. It appears from the

As the wife of a policeman Fanny was not allowed to take up a job as that could lead to bribery or conflicted interests but was expected to help out at the police station. Typically, her services were required for observing suspects, as females were far less likely to be suspected as police informers, and also searching female prisoners as they were taken into custody. In 1874 Fanny searched **Hannah Greaves** and found a flannel petticoat, worth 4 shillings, that she was suspected of stealing. The article, which confused Hannah with Fanny, was entitled 'Many a slip'! [6]

produced. They were worth 4s. She missed them after the prisoner left, at a quarter to twelve on Saturday noon, and she then gave information to Sergeant Booth, and the next time she saw the articles they were in his possession.—Hannah [Inman] said she remembered the prisoner being brought to the Batley police station on Saturday afternoon. Witness searched her, and found upon her the petticoat now produced,

In 1875, Inspector Inman, his superintendent, two sergeants and 38 officers from Batley/Dewsbury were sent to support Sheffield police for two days in keeping the peace at the visit of the Prince of Wales to Sheffield [7].

Thomas's wife Fanny died in January of 1880, aged 56. So, it is gratifying to know that one of Thomas' last appearances in Batley was in 1880 at the 'Mayoral Hospitality to the Batley Borough Police' described as an excellent treat! This featured a cricket match between two randomly selected teams of officers under the captaincy of Inspector Inman and **Inspector Harrison**. Despite Inspector Inman being bowled out for a duck in the first innings and for 2 runs in the second, his team won the match overall. Afterwards, all the men adjourned to the Rifle Volunteers Inn for an 'excellent tea' followed by stirring speeches and a rendition of 'For he's a jolly good fellow' for the Mayor, and the national anthem, of course [8].

INSPECTOR INMAN'S TEAM.			
First Innings.		Second Innings.	
P. C. Hirdle b Bulmer.....	5		
P. C. (601) J. Metcalf b Bulmer.....	13		
P. C. Kemp b Whitaker	10		
Inspector [Inman] b Bulmer.....	0	b Aykroyd	2
P. C. Bishop b Smith	0		
P. C. (470) J. Metcalf b Harrison ...	3	b Harrison	0
P. C. Baldwin b Smith.....	4	not out.....	8
Sergeant Marshall b Whitaker	4		
Mr. T. B. Smith b Whitaker	0		
P. C. Hood c Hastings b Bulmer ...	6		
P. C. Barr (not out)	0		
Extras	1	Extras	0
Total	45	Total	10

Later that year Inspector Inman moved to Rotherham with his three children. In Rotherham Thomas intervened to prevent the attempted murder of a man and his wife by Mr Dogherty who wanted the wife to leave her husband and live with him. What a charming man!

In August 1881 Thomas was called to a Rotherham farm, the scene of a fire allegedly started by Irishman **John Connor**. The newspapers reported that Inspector Inman and **Police Sergeant Blanshard** were on the scene [9]. Police-Sergeant Blanshard was the officer who took over from Superintendent Inman in Settle when he retired. Inspector Inman didn't stay long in Rotherham as, later that year, he was in Settle, as Superintendent. He replaced Superintendent **James Robert Croft** who died of 'carbuncle' whilst still in service, aged 59.

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One of the superintendent's jobs was to provide an annual report of drinking establishments. In 1894 there were 23 licensed victualers holding a licence in the area, ten being in Settle, and the Refreshment Rooms at Hellifield Station. There were three other licences for the sale of beer off the premises and one for the sale of sweet wines. There had been no proceedings against the innkeepers during the previous year but 28 males and five females had been summoned and/or apprehended for various offences of drunkenness [10]. There were ongoing court cases for the breach of regulations in animal diseases and one case of 'Rabies in a Mad Dog at Chatburn'.

In 1893 Superintendent Inman led the case against **George Burns**, a travelling polisher, for assaulting innkeeper **John Hodgson** at the Talbot Hotel in Settle [11]. Superintendent Inman proved Mr Burns had several previous convictions and so he was fined 10 shillings plus 20 shillings costs or, in default, 14 days in prison. The following year, Mr Hodgson gave up the tenancy of the Talbot. At the same time as that announcement, Thomas supported the defence of **William Irving**, a 'very old offender', on a charge of being drunk and disorderly on the grounds that he had conducted himself favourably recently [12]. This reformation wasn't to last. Throughout his life William Irvine was imprisoned on 51 occasions.

SAVAGE ASSAULT ON A PUBLICAN.—George Burns, a travelling polisher, surrendered to his bail, on a charge of assaulting John Hodgson, landlord of the Talbot Hotel, and Ada Silvester, his servant, on Monday, the 2nd instant. Mr. George H. Charlesworth,

Reforming—William Irving, a very old offender, appeared in answer to a charge of being drunk and disorderly in Settle, in January last, the charge having been adjourned from that time to see how the defendant conducted himself in the meantime. Superintendent Inman having reported favourably of Irving's conduct, the case was dismissed.—**Transfer of Licence.**—The licence of the Talbot Inn, Settle, was transferred from John Hodgson to Wilfred Blake Utley.

Thomas also brought 'Big Jack' **John Purcell**, another Irishman and master drainer, to court for the murder of a 64 year old widow, **Mary Simpson**, in Bolton-by-Bowland. Thomas asked the females to leave the court as he described the graphic details of the attack. In the end there was not enough evidence to convict Big Jack even though his cap and pipe-case were found underneath Mrs Simpson's body and his face had been recently scratched.

In 1890 Superintendent Inman made the headlines in an extraordinary way. Under the Latin headline '*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes*', roughly translated as 'Who watches the watchmen', Superintendent Inman insisted that the judges fine him for a breach of the dog-muzzling order even though there was no evidence against him beyond his own admission! He was fined five shillings. '*Notoriety such as this case must give is cheap at five shillings*' [13].

That old question, *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* would not be asked so frequently, however, if all police officers acted as a certain Superintendent Inman did at the Settle Petty Sessions last week. He asked the justices to fine him for a breach of the dog-muzzling order, and, although there was no evidence against him beyond his own admission, he was ordered to pay five shillings. Notoriety such as this case must give is cheap at five shillings.

At the time of the 1891 census Thomas lived at the New Street (Station Road) court house with two of his children and 39 year old **Edward Henry Parry** from Herefordshire, a clerk in Holy Orders who was detained in the building. Who knows what he had done to end up there? Unfortunately, Edward had been detained under the Lunacy Act at the age of 25 but was released as he had seemed to improve. Tragically, in 1897 Edward '*did feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously shoot at John King with intent to murder him*' [14]. At

VICAR CHARGED WITH SHOOTING A LABOURER.

The Rev. **Edward Henry Parry**, vicar of Dulas, Herefordshire, was remanded at Hereford until July 5 on the charge of shooting John King, a labourer, with intent to inflict bodily harm. King called for the payment of money. The vicar gave him refreshments, and paid all excepting a shilling, whereupon a dispute arose. The rev. gentleman is alleged to have fetched a gun, and to have shot King in the chest and arm as he was leaving the house.

New Street	1	Thomas B. Inman	Head	57	Superintendent of Police
		Maud M. do	Wife	27	
		Albert E. do	Son	25	Cabinet Maker etc
		Edward H. Parry	Detained	29	Clerk in Holy Orders

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his trial Rev Parry was declared insane and was eventually sent to Broadmoor Asylum for the rest of his life.

Throughout his career, Thomas certainly came across a thoroughly good chap. Upon his retirement in 1895, aged 63, the newspapers commented, aside from his 'burly form', that he was well regarded as a courteous, painstaking and zealous officer and there would be expressions of sorrow at his loss to the service. His officers presented him with a handsome walking stick 'as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by them' [15]. Perhaps Thomas was having difficulty walking? He died a couple of years later and was buried with Fanny back in Kilnsey.

What happened to Thomas and Fanny's children? After Thomas died, eldest child, **Maud Mary Inman**, became the housekeeper for her brother, **Thomas Leonard Inman** in Surrey until, aged 41, she married a gentleman (meaning he did not need to work for his income), **Clifford Francis Money**. They had their photo taken outside the Angler's Arms [ph5]. It transpired that Francis was the premier photographer for Upper Wharfedale, taking this photo which he entitled with his tongue in his cheek, 'The first train passes through Kilnsey', thought to be a railway carriage on road wheels, hence the stepladder instead of a platform! [ph6] The woman in the dark bonnet and coat is Maud Mary, Clifford's wife. At the time of the following census the source of his wealth was revealed — he declared himself as a 'retired gold miner'. They lived in Sussex.



Eldest son **Thomas Leonard Inman** also remained single for a long time, working as a chemist in Surrey. On 19 July 1913, when he was 52, he married 40 year old **Dora Mary Carlisle** who was his first cousin, daughter of his aunt **Dorothy (Inman) Carlisle** and her husband **William Carlisle**, a Malhamdale farmer. The wedding was by license, the expensive but speedy option and time was definitely of the essence. Just 18 days later Thomas died of 'chronic phthisis, hemoptysis asphyxia' which is horrific — he suffered from tuberculosis in which his airways were blocked by the blood

248.	Sixth August 1913. Sp Thomas's Home.	Thomas Leonard Inman	Male	52 years.	Pharmacist 768 High Street Guildford.	Chronic Phthisis Hemoptysis Asphyxia Certified by A.H. Richardson F.R.C.S.	D. M. Inman Widow deceased. 68. High Street Guildford.	Eighth August 1913	P. Walters Registrar.
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produced in his lungs. 'Chronic' suggest he had been suffering for some time and both he and Dorothy would have known he was dying well before their marriage. So, the marriage could have been for convenience — Thomas Leonard left her a significant estate upon which she lived for the rest of her life in Surrey. There was a precedent for this arrangement in this family. Thomas Parkinson Inman's brother, **Leonard Inman**, aged 23, married **Elizabeth Ann Salt**, a solicitor's daughter, on 30 August 1860 but died three months later in November 1860 in Manchester. Fortunately, in October 1860, Leonard attended the baptism of their son, **Leonard George Inman**.

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Leonard didn't seem to have a death certificate — it was not compulsory to register deaths until 1875. Elizabeth Ann died in 1886 when she was 54 and their son followed in 1891 when he was just 31 — perhaps there was a genetic weakness in this line of the family? Thomas Leonard was buried back in Conistone-with-Kilnsey with a poignant inscription on his memorial stone [ph7].



In loving memory of Thomas Leonard Inman, pharmacist, Guildford, died August 5th 1913, aged 52 years. And such is human life so gliding on it glimmers like a meteor and is gone.



Thomas and Fanny's remaining son was **Albert Edward Inman**, an interesting chap who remained a bachelor. Albert stayed in the Settle area for a while working as a mineral water supplier [ph8] and a cabinet maker. In 1897, just a couple of months before his father's death, Albert was a witness in the coroner's inquest into the death of 40 year old **Henry Hayton** who was found dead at the Royal Oak hotel, having taken his own life. In an article entitled 'Suicidal Mania', it was reported that Albert spoke to Henry the previous evening and he had explained that he had returned from Liverpool, unable to work as his eyesight was failing and so hoped to end his days where he was born and bred [15]. How sad. It was the fifth death by suicide in the area in recent months. There was hardly any welfare or mental health support in those days, of course. It must have shaken Albert up as well.

—Albert Edward Inman, mineral water manufacturer, Settle, stated that he had a conversation with the deceased about eight o'clock the previous Monday evening. He (the deceased) said he had come from Liverpool, and had been out of work for fifteen weeks. His eyesight had failed so that he could not follow his trade, and he had come to the place where he was bred and born and hoped to end his days there. He seemed very depressed.

Albert was still in Settle at the time of the 1901 census but returned to Kilnsey by the time of the 1911 census, living in Pear Tree Cottage and working as a 'cabinet maker and dealer in second-hand furniture'. He was a member of the Rural District Council. In 1917 Albert Edward took **W Irlam** of Grassington to court for the return of his silk hat. Mr Irlam had visited Albert Edward at home and went upstairs, coming back down wearing Albert's silk top hat which he had taken from his bedroom. Mr Irlam left the house with the hat and went into an inn where Albert found the hat filled with water, ruining it. Albert explained that he bought the hat in London a few years previously because he also worked as an undertaker and needed it for funerals. The judge decided it was a stupid practical joke and fined Mr Irlam 12 shillings plus costs [16].

WATER IN A SILK HAT.
—
"A STUPID PRACTICAL JOKE"
AT KILNSEY.

Upon Albert's death in 1932, aged 68, the papers reflected on 'A Dales Character's Passing' [17] which he certainly was! It said visitors to the Kilnsey Show would doubtless remember seeing a curious old character who 'discarded his everyday wear of tweeds with knickerbockers, red stockings and silk hat in favour of a thread-bare, green-with-age frock coat and lace cravat. Inman lived in a ramshackle old wooden building which was served with a strange confusion of furniture, oil paintings, books, crockery and old fashioned farm implements. In the sunshine outside this hut Inman would sit for hours in an old armchair, awaiting visitors and customers.' To strangers, this was just an eccentric old man but to lovers of the Dales he was Albert Edward Inman, antique dealer of Kilnsey.'

doubtless remember—seeing in the village on show days a curious old character who, usually, on these occasions, discarded his everyday wear of tweeds, with knickerbockers, red stockings, and silk hat, in favour of a thread-bare, green-with-age frock coat and lace cravat. With this he carried a curiously carved staff. To strangers, this man was just an eccentric old man, but to dalesmen and lovers of the dales he was Albert Edward Inman, antique dealer, of Kilnsey.

Soon after Albert's death an auction took place to sell his collections of 17th and 18th century furniture, china, and oil paintings [18]. These included numerous grandfather clocks, Chippendale

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furniture and Rockingham tea services. 'A surprise feature of the sale was the bidding for an oil painting, over 20 square feet, "The Brazen Serpent" attributed to Reubens'. The scene is taken from the Old Testament, Numbers 21:6 in which God had sent a plague of fiery serpents to punish the Israelites for their sinfulness and lack of faith, but anyone who followed Moses' instruction would be protected. Internet research describes a number of interpretations of Reubens' Brazen Serpent and the provenance of Albert's painting is definitely open to scrutiny! Albert had earlier refused an offer of £500 for the painting from a Bradford oil merchant. In the end the painting sold for just £7 10 shillings. Oh dear.

A surprise feature of the sale was the bidding for an oil painting, over 20 square feet, "The Brazen Serpent," attributed to Reubens. It was stated that Mr. Inman had refused an offer of £500 for the picture from a Bradford wool merchant.

Thanks, in some part, to that auction, Albert Edward left his surprisingly modest estate of £291 in the capable hands of his cousin **Walter Percy Inman**, the son of his uncle Parkinson Inman who was the sub-postmaster at Kettlewell. Albert Edward may have been gratified that Walter, who married but had no children, left part of his generous £20,000 estate to the children of Kettlewell who were under 14 and had been in Kettlewell for at least five years. This news item was published nationally! [19]

FOR THE CHILDREN.
Mr. **Walter Percy Inman** was sub-postmaster and keeper of the village store at **Kettlewell**, Skipton, Yorks. He never had any children of his own, and he was very fond of the kiddies, who used to spend their weekly pennies on sweets. He died in December, 1944, but even in death the children were not forgotten. In his will he left £1 each to all the children in **Kettlewell** under 14 whose parents had resided in the village for at least five years immediately prior to his death.



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.

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1, 18 – Yorkshire Post, 2 – Grantham Journal, 3 – Halifax Courier, 4 – Lancaster Gazette, 5 – Wakefield Free Press, 6 – Huddersfield Daily Express, 7 – Dewsbury Chronicle, 8 – Dewsbury Reporter, 9 – Sheffield Independent, 10 – Lancaster Guardian, 11, 15 – Lancaster Standard, 12 – Nelson Chronicle, 13 – Lancashire Evening Post, 14 – Teesdale Mercury, 15 – Lancaster Observer, 16 – Leeds Mercury, 17 – Yorkshire Evening Post, 19 – Belfast Telegraph

ph1,7 – photo credited to Findagrave.com, ph2 – credited to booking.com, ph3 – credited to tennantsarms.com, ph4 – memorial stone photo credited to family descendants via Ancestry.co.uk, username hughstevens12, ph5,6 – thanks to Ben McKenzie from his collection on the Back in Settle Facebook Page, ph8 – credited to the Back in Settle Facebook Page, submitted by Barry Graham,

Death certificate provided by the General Records Office, Crown Copyright