

## Widows Smith

Row E in the Old graveyard contains two widows, Angelica Smith and Caroline Smith who both arrived in Settle through the world of education. Smith is the most common surname in England and so it's very difficult to research people with that surname - it originated from men who were blacksmiths, and there were plenty of them! Fortunately, both Angelica and Caroline were happy to be found

### Angelica Smith



**Angelica Smith** was one of at least three illegitimate daughters of **Ann Smith** living in Hanley, Staffordshire. She was baptised Ann but called Angelica, probably to avoid confusion with her mum's name. Hanley is the *de facto* city centre of the six towns which amalgamated to form Stoke on Trent, known for the Staffordshire Potteries. Stoke became the centre of ceramic production in the early 17th century. As well as traditional methods and products the Potteries developed bone china and jasperware and several new glazing and decorating techniques [ph4]. By the late 18th century North Staffordshire was the largest producer of ceramics in Britain and, in the 19th century, exported around the world.



Sure enough, at the time of the 1851 census Ann and her daughters, **Angelica**, **Mary Ann** and **Maria**, were working as pottery burnishers — rubbing clay with a polished stone to produce a beautiful sheen without the use of glaze. That's a tough, monotonous job.

In July 1856 Angelica married **William Henry Smith** who came from Exeter. With a name as common as Smith it's difficult to find out any more about William Henry's history. At the time of the 1861 census the family were living in Fenton, the adjacent town. William Henry was described as a '*Manufacturer of earthenware, employing 8 men and 1 boy*' — they ran a good business. Angelica's 70 year old mum Ann and a daughter **Maria Louisa Smith** also lived with them.

By the time of the next census in 1871 the family were in Devon with three children, Maria Louisa, **Richard** and **Gertrude**. Presumably mum Ann had died back in Staffordshire. William Henry was an '*engraver printer employing 8 men and 4 boys*'. During the next ten years something changed — there were no more children and by the next census Angelica was running a boarding house at the rather grand 25 Belmont Terrace just outside the centre of Exeter [ph5]. She described herself as 'married' and it was not until the 1901 census she was 'widowed'. Angelica and William Henry could have separated, or William Henry worked away in the UK or abroad, or even died.



Records for son Richard stop at the time of the 1871 census when he was nine. Daughters Mary Louisa and Gertrude helped Angelica to run the boarding house and then found careers in education, Gertrude as a governess and Maria Louisa as a school mistress. This was the most acceptable employment for middle class women, indicating the family needed to work but didn't need to resort to manual labour or shop work. By

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the time of the 1901 census Angelica, now aged 72 and Maria Louisa had moved to Settle and lived in Prospect Terrace with **Lilian Florence Power Cory**, another schoolmistress. Daughter Gertrude was visiting, described as a governess. Maria Louisa had worked as a schoolmistress at Settle National School in Upper Settle from 1887. From there it seems Maria Louisa and Lilian set up a Girls' Grammar School together, to give a 'sound education upon modern lines' [LSA], preparing pupils for exams and offering gymnasium classes which were open to others beside day pupils. The advert emphasised their teaching qualifications and suggested they were both Assistant Mistress of the Girls' Endowed School in Ipswich.

The photo is thought to show pupils of the school in the early 1900s including two members of the Delves family [ph7] In 1898 both Maria Louisa and Lilian had won prizes from the Ipswich Science Art and Technical Schools. Maria Louisa won 5 shillings for second place in Human Physiology and Lilian won 5 shillings for first place in Elementary Physiography.

At the school, Lilian and Maria Louisa awarded a prize to **Ellen Davis**, daughter of **Elias Davis** for the 'best botany collection of leaves.' [ph3]



**Girls' Grammar School,**  
Goldielands, **SETTLE.**

**PRINCIPALS** Miss LILIAN F. P. CORY,  
Miss M. L. SMITH.

(Trained and Certificated Teachers and late Assistant Mistresses of the Girls' Endowed School, Ipswich).

The object of this School is to give a sound education upon modern lines.

Pupils are prepared for Public Examinations.

Gymnasium Classes are held which are open to others besides Day Pupils.

**GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL,**  
+ **SETTLE.** +

**PRIZE**

*Best Botany  
for Collection of Leaves*

Awarded to  
*Ellen Davis*

*Miss Maria Louisa Cory*  
Principals { *Lilian F. Cory*  
*M. L. Smith*

THE  
HIEROGLYPHICS  
OF  
HORAPOLLO NILOUS  
BY  
ALEXANDER TURNER CORY  
FELLOW OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE  
CAMBRIDGE

LONDON  
*Chthonios Books*

Lilian was from London and had a Cambridge teacher's certificate. She had an impressive and unusual ancestry, being the daughter of **Alexander Turner Cory**, a Norfolk landowner who was a Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge. He was the Assistant Secretary to the Education Department in Kensington, London. In 1840 he had a book published, 'The Hieroglyphics of Horapollo Nilous' [ph6]. Alexander had translated Greek interpretation of the symbols into English.

**QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.**  
**LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.**

<i>Lord Chamberlain, Earl of De-La Warr.</i>	<i>Inspector of Accounts, George M. Bainbridge, esq.</i>
<i>Vice-Chamb. *Lord Ernest Bruce.</i>	<i>First Assistant Clerk, Thomas C. March, esq.</i>
<i>Comptroller of Accounts, and Superintendent of the Duties of the Department, Sir Will. Martins.</i>	<i>Second ditto, Mr. Daniel Tupper</i>
<i>Chief Clerk, Edward M. Browell, esq.</i>	<i>Third ditto, Mr. George T Hertslet</i>
<i>Superintendent of Payments, William Hampshire, esq.</i>	<i>Chamber-Keeper, Thomas Moule.</i>
	<i>Office Porter, Thomas Spencer.</i>
	<i>Office Messengers, John Wood, Chas. Hitch.</i>

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It cost 7 shillings and sixpence. He was a multimillionaire when he died in 1897, aged 82. Lilian's mother, **Mary Hampshire**, was the daughter of **William Hampshire** who was the paymaster of the Queen's household.

Meanwhile, back in Settle, Angelica died later in 1901 leaving £89 to Mary Louisa — despite these respectable credentials they must have had to look after their pennies.

*In Loving Memory of Angelica Smith who entered into Rest December 27th 1901 aged 72 years Old E51*



Records for Gertrude stop after and she probably got married. Maria Louisa and Lilian continued to work together until, on 23 January 1907 the Settle Girls' High School opened at Undercliffe on Duke Street [ph2]. This was primarily by the Board of Education, the West Riding County Council and local townships. (It still cost 2 guineas per term.) Lilian was listed on the staff team in 1908 [LSA]. In January 1910 the first Inspection reported that there were 36 girls.

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER

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### Settle Secondary School for Girls.

This School was opened in temporary premises at 'Undercliffe,' Settle, on 23rd January, 1907, and is progressing as well as its most enthusiastic supporter could wish. There are now 40 pupils, varying in age from 11 to 18, on the books and the prospects for future enrolments are bright.

Everything possible has been done, without any excessive expenditure, to make the premises attractive and sanitary, and as a temporary arrangement the School has won the approval of all who have visited it.

The present Staff is as follows:

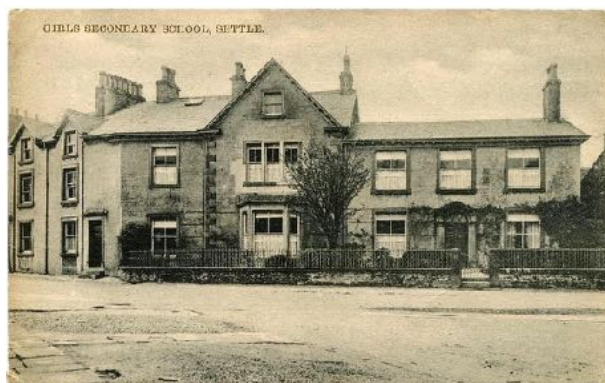
Head Mistress: MISS L. LOCKWOOD ATRINSON, B.A. Honours Vict. Univ.

Assistant Staff: MISS L. F. P. CORY, Cambridge Teachers' Certificate.

MISS M. DALRY, Staff Teacher of Needlework, Y.L.C.E.

MR. SHUTTLEWORTH, Art Master.

It is contemplated that another permanent teacher will have to be engaged in the near future.



At the time of the 1911 census Maria Louisa, a 'private governess and teacher of woodcarving' and Lilian Cory, a 'school mistress secondary school' were both employed by West Riding Council and lived together 1 South Parade.

A new school was built on 'Overend Close', the site opposite the swimming pool and it opened in 1913. It was planned to accommodate 100 girls, though there were 120 by the 1930s. Maria and Louisa had both moved to Devon by then, where they stayed until they died.



## Caroline Smith

*In Loving Memory of Caroline Smith second wife of John Smith late schoolmaster of Giggleswick. Died Decr 30th 1901 aged 69 years. This stone is erected by M Aspinall, niece of the above, Old E6.*

This very helpful gravestone inscription allows us to identify Caroline. **John Smith**, born in 1829, was one of four sons and six daughters of another **John Smith** and his wife **Mary Ann Timmus** who lived in the small village of Roos on the coast to the east of Hull. By the time of the 1841 census father John had died and Mary described herself as a pauper, bringing up the youngest five children. So, our John had



very humble roots

In an incredible rags to riches achievement, by 1848, aged 18, John had found employment working as a schoolmaster at Giggleswick National School which had been in existence since 1815, run by the church. At the time of the 1851 census, was lodging on Belle Hill, Giggleswick. In contrast to Giggleswick Grammar School, the national schools were set up to provide a free education for children from poor backgrounds along the principles of the Church of England. John followed in the footsteps of another graveyard resident, schoolmaster and diarist **William Lodge Paley** who died in 1847.

In 1854, aged 24, John married **Mary Barnfather**, a wheelwright's daughter from Rimswell, another small village a close to Roos. She had moved to Ingleton to work as an assistant schoolmistress. Mary probably did just as much work in the school as John, but women's contribution was not acknowledged in those days. In addition, over the next four years Mary had two sons and a daughter although the youngest two died in infancy, with son **Edward Barnfather Smith** being just six hours old. By the time of the 1861 census, they lived in 'the schoolmaster's house' and had enough money to employ a servant, **Caroline Elston** who came from Retford, Nottinghamshire. (The schoolmaster's house is probably the house now known as 'Brentwood' which was later occupied by the church verger. When the church sold the property in 1992 the proceeds were used to establish the Brentwood Trust which supports present and past students of the Primary School and also local village events.)

Just six weeks after that census, Mary died and was buried with her two infant children in Giggleswick graveyard. Servant Caroline Elston stayed in the house to help look after the remaining son, **John William Smith** and married John Smith nine years later, in 1870. Son John William became a clerk, initially working for the railways and later for a tax surveyor and solicitor in London and then Cheshire.

In 1893, John retired after 45 years of service and was presented with portraits of himself and



Caroline, an easy chair and a purse of gold at a public meeting [1]. Wouldn't it be great to see those portraits?

**Mr John Smith, national schoolmaster, Giggleswick, was on Tuesday last presented with portraits of himself and Mrs Smith, an easy chair, and a purse of gold, at a public meeting. Mr Smith has retired from his occupation after forty-five years' service.**

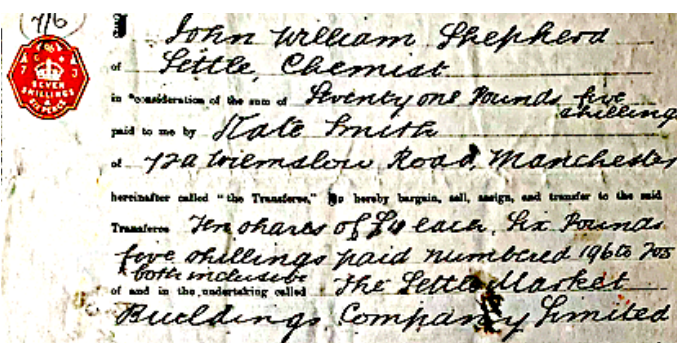
John died three years later, aged 67 and was buried with his first wife and infant children in Giggleswick graveyard B7/31.

*In memory of Mary wife of John Smith of Giggleswick died May 20th 1861 aged 32 years. Also of Edward Barnfather & Kate Esther their children who died in infancy. Also of the above named John Smith who for 45 years was master of Giggleswick National School, born April 17th 1829 died Sep'br 13th 1896.*

In 1898 John William's daughter **Kate Smith** invested some money in the Settle Market Buildings Company. In 1888 they had built the second floor of the Shambles [ph2] and then ran the business collecting rent from the residential and business tenants. Kate bought ten shares of £10 from **John William Shepherd** [ph2]. Perhaps this money had come from grandad John?

Obviously, Caroline had to move out of the school house so took up residence in PenYGent View in Settle, neighbour to **Thomas Brayshaw**, solicitor and **John Goddard Barker**, church organist. She

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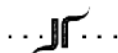


had sufficient funds to employ a servant, **Gertrude Jerome** (Horner). Caroline died in 1901, aged 69 and she left her probate administration to neighbour, Thomas Brayshaw.

Once Caroline had married John, at the time of the next two censuses they had nieces living with them working as assistants in the school. **Martha Ann Scott** was the illegitimate daughter of John's sister **Ann Smith** who later married **James Scott**. Martha Ann married **Henry James Quick**, [ph1] a railway clerk whose family were from Crediton, Devon. In the incredibly small world of Settle, Henry James Quick's aunt **Elizabeth Quick** had become the second wife of **John Clark** who built Ribble Terrace in Settle, and his aunt **Emma Quick** became the wife of **Robert Clark**, the son of John Clark. Henry James and Martha Ann Quick lived in Somerset with their family.



The other niece **Mary Ann Ancliffe** was brought up by aunt Caroline and uncle John and was the daughter of Caroline's sister **Margaret (Elston) Ancliffe** who died at Mary Ann's birth. Mary Ann married **Charles James Aspinall** in 1894. Charles took over from his father running the Plane Tree Inn in Blackburn. It was Mary Ann who erected Caroline's gravestone.



*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](http://dalescommunityarchives.org.uk/settle-graveyard-project). The 'Old Settle' family tree on [ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk) includes the families buried in the graveyard. The project is ongoing and welcomes queries and information on [settlerearch@gmail.com](mailto:settlerearch@gmail.com). Latest news and events are on the Facebook page 'Settle Graveyard Project'.*

Thanks to Ray Jones for his help with this account

Newspaper cuttings with the kind permission of the British Newspaper Archives: 1 – Bradford Daily Telegraph

ph1 – photo credited to descendants of the family via [ancestry.co.uk](http://ancestry.co.uk), username Sijenk, ph2 – kindly provided by John Reid, ph3 – credited to the Back in Settle Facebook page, submitted by Mike Howarth, ph4 – credited to [amusing planet.com](http://amusingplanet.com), ph5 – credited to Google earth, ph6 – credited to Amazon.com, ph7 – with thanks to Nick Delves, a relation of two girls on the photo

*Settle Graveyard Project*

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