

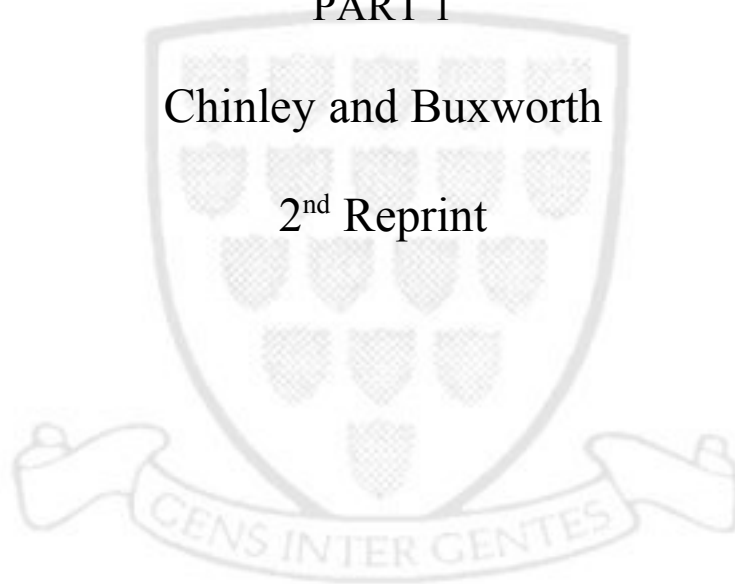
# GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF THE  
HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

PART 1

Chinley and Buxworth

2<sup>nd</sup> Reprint



The Goddard Association  
of Europe



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of Europe

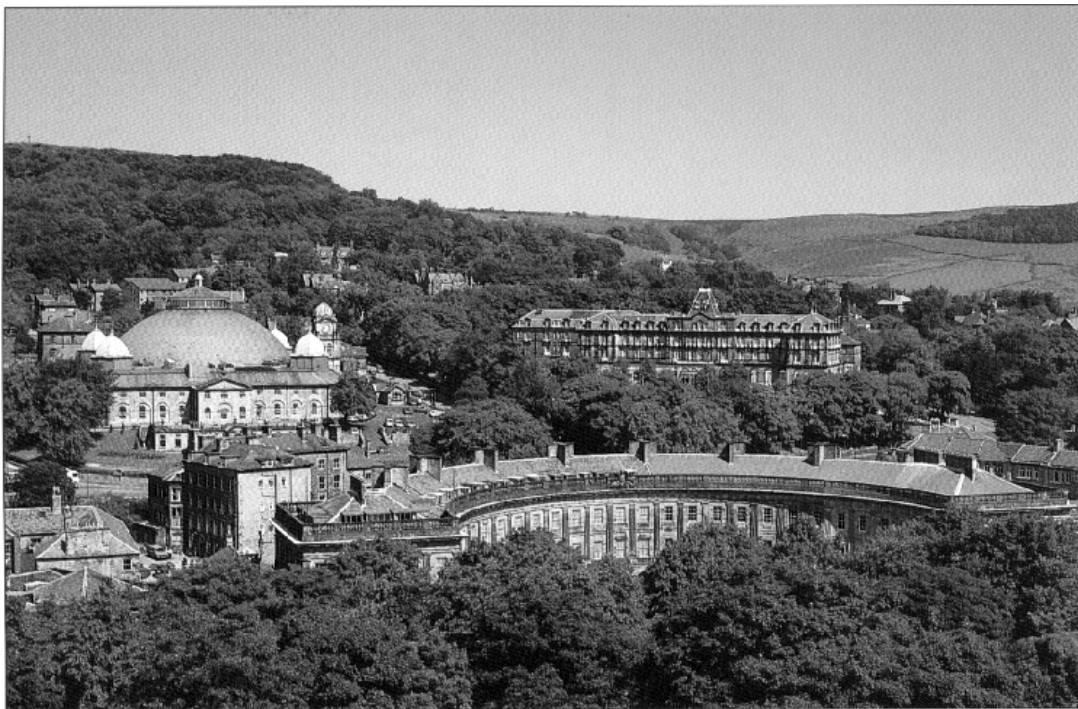
Research & Text by Albert Goddard

## THE GODDARDS OF THE HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

### Chinley and Buxworth

This 3rd edition of this monograph has been produced to make minor additions to the trees and correct some typographical errors of the original and last edition. For this edition the trees have been redrawn to allow them to be more readily reproduced in an electronic form in the “pdf” format.

**Note** only records that could be checked directly, e.g. from parish records, have been used for the dates of baptisms, marriages and burials, in the generation of these family trees. Although the I.G.I. (International Genealogical Index), has dates for other baptisms and marriages, for members of these trees whose dates of events are not shown, they have not been used because, when the I.G.I. dates have been tested against those whose dates that have been collected directly from source, there were a significant number where the dates for the same event did not agree. However, the dates given by the I.G.I. would give a good pointer to the place for a search of parish records etc., given that the search should be extended up to 6 months either side of the I.G.I. date as a starting point.



*A view of Buxton*

## AREA HISTORY

The area covered by this short history of part of the Peak District of Derbyshire spans the towns of Buxton, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Glossop, New Mills & Whaley Bridge, and the villages of Buxworth, Chinley, Dove Holes, Furness Vale, Kettleshulme and Rowarth. For historians it should be pointed out that the old name for Chinley was Maynestonefield and that in 1930 the name of Bugsworth, which had existed for over 700 years, was changed to Buxworth.

Buxton and Dove Holes to the south lie to the north-west edge of 180 square miles of carboniferous limestone outcrop stretching to Bakewell, Castleton and Thorpe area north of Derby. There are many limestone quarries in this area and still one or two gritstone quarries remain in the northern area.

All the area was once part of a vast Royal Hunting Forest for the Norman Kings, occupying about 40 square miles of land bounded by the rivers, Goyt, Etherow, Derwent and Wye.

The town of Chapel-en-le-Frith takes its strange name from the church built in 1225 and translates as the 'The Chapel in the Forest'. The church standing at 733 feet above sea level was dedicated to 'St. Thomas à Becket', and in 1648 was the scene of a great military scandal when 1500 Scottish soldiers, taken prisoner by Cromwell at the Battle of Ribbleson Moor, were locked in the building for two weeks before being marched to Chester. When the doors were opened 44 men were found to be dead and 10 more died before reaching Chester. This gruesome episode earned the church the title 'Derbyshire's Black Hole'.

By the 13th Century several Fairs had been established in Chapel-en-le-Frith (local people usually reduce this name to Chapel), the principal one being the Wool Fair, held on the nearest Tuesday to the 7th July each year, until it was abolished in 1910.

A recent innovation by the Amenity Society in Chapel was the conversion of the old Harse House, which belonged to the church, into a visitor centre and meeting room. This was opened by the Duchess of Devonshire in 1992.

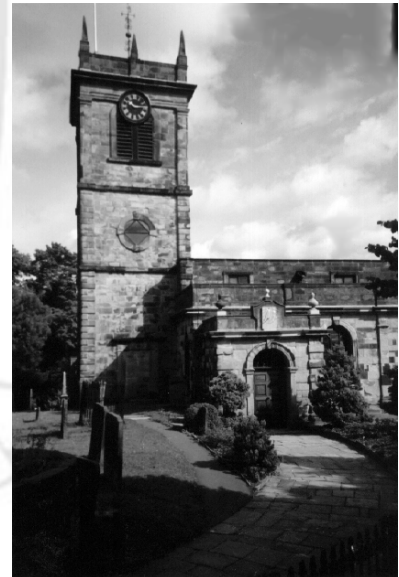
Chapel is also famous as the home of Messrs Ferodo Ltd., Manufacturers of friction materials for the motor industry, set up locally by Herbert Frood in 1897. Several members of various Goddard families in the area were employed there during the past fifty years.

Buxton, standing at over 1000 feet above sea level, possibly needs little introduction. Its fame was largely built on the waters of its thermal springs beneath the Crescent, which are said to contain healing properties. It has many fine buildings and has had many famous people as visitors. Mary Queen of Scots spent part of her captivity at Tutbury Castle and was allowed to visit Buxton on many occasions between 1570 and 1574 to help to relieve her rheumatic pains. This treatment was recommended by the Earl of Shrewsbury.

The town of New Mills had at one time over 30 mills and one of the oldest in 1565 was named Queens Mill, or Berde Mill or New Mill, which gave the town its name. A reference is made in a New Mills Historical Society booklet to a water-mill, (probably for corn) in 1767, New Mill, later known as Goddard Mill and then Hyde Bank Mill.

In 1799 this mill was advertised as:- *To Let, a Cotton Mill, 5 stories high, and outbuildings, 4 rooms 64ft. x 23ft. and 3 rooms 26ft. x 23ft., one room in attic 64ft. x 23ft; Water Wheel 12ft. high and 12ft. wide with 8ft. fall. Plenty of hands to be got at reasonable wages.*

An action plan to safeguard the future of New Mills's crumbling historic buildings is being drawn up, (August 1995) and in particular the semi-derelict Hyde Bank Mill has been earmarked for special attention.



*Chapel - en - le - Frith Parish  
Church dedicated to St Thomas à  
Becket*

Rowarth is an isolated village lying about 2 miles from New Mills. Until the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century there were only about a dozen farms in the village, but then, because of the plentiful supply of water, five cotton mills and a bleach works were built. At that time the land in the centre of the village was owned by a Peter Goddard of Worth Hall, Poynton in Cheshire, some 10 miles away. It is not known if he ever lived in Rowarth, but his grandfather, Thomas, from whom he inherited the property, certainly did and was described as *a yeoman of Rayworth* (sic). A row of mill cottages were built and the lane leading up the hill from them is still known as Goddards Lane. Two of the ten original reservoirs remain and the lower one now forms part of Grove House garden, the home in 1994 of Mr. & Mrs. John Goddard, descendants of a Glossop family.

The town of Whaley Bridge stands at the gateway to the beautiful Goyt Valley with its two large reservoirs. The town of Whaley Bridge stands at the gateway to the beautiful Goyt Valley with its two large reservoirs. Formerly a busy mill town with weaving, spinning and several bleaching and dyeing mills, only one bleachworks now remains in the Horwich End part of Whaley Bridge.



*A Sunday School outing in 1905 from Bugsworth to Marple in James Goddards boat 'Mary'*

The Peak Forest Canal was built in the 1790's and one branch of the canal terminated at Whaley Bridge basin. In 1830 a link was built to the canal at Cromford, near Matlock, planned like a canal, but with inclines instead of locks. A track was laid over 32 miles of hill country at a cost of £200,000 and became the Cromford and High Peak Railway. Originally the trains were horse drawn and the first steam engine was used in 1833.

The other branch of the Peak Forest Canal terminated a mile away in the village of Buxworth. From there a 6 1/2 mile plateway was built to the limestone quarries in Dove Holes Dale. The 3ft. rails were laid on stone-block sleepers, and 'trains' of wagons carried the limestone downhill by gravity to the coal-fired lime kilns at Buxworth.

There they built wharves for over 30 narrow boats, bridges, boat repair sheds, a crusher plant, stabling for 40 horses and several warehouses for incoming goods.

To facilitate all these activities the Black Brook had to be diverted down the north side of the village using in some parts 30ft. high stone retaining walls.

There were several coal mines in the area producing coal, not of a very high quality, but a brown coal good enough for the burning of lime in the kilns.

When the Midland Railway was opened in 1866 kilns were built alongside the Railway at Peak Dale and the lime products were sent by rail from then onwards. The hardwearing gritstone used for all these buildings came from Buxworth's Crist Quarry which was only half a mile from the canal basin. Additional land was purchased on Barren Clough and a tunnel was built to link the deep end of the quarry with the plateway much nearer to the canal.

In the early decades of the 19th Century most of the area underwent a radical change with the building of the cotton weaving and spinning mills and the bleaching and dyeing works. Hundreds of women and many farmers sons found jobs in the mills, many having a paid job for the first time.

Chinley was a busy village with several mills and with the coming of the Manchester to London S<sup>t</sup> Pancras, and the Sheffield railway routes it was expected to grow into a busy town. A large railway station was built with five platforms and the Princes Hotel nearby, but the growth never came.

Glossop is situated about 5 miles north-east of New Mills and there are several apparently unrelated Goddard families who live in this once busy mill town. The only family that has been partly investigated to date (1995) are the stonemasons and quarrymen who moved from Chinley in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

At the beginning of the 1870's Buxworth was in the ancient parish of Glossop whose parish church was nine miles away. A Mr. Braddock of Oldham, originally from Buxworth, left a legacy of £500 towards the building of a church to serve a scattered population of about 1200. The centenary booklet states that the site and a further £50 was given by the Rev. F.S.Gawtherne, and that digging and levelling cost £98.12s.5d. A copy of the actual invoice from William Goddard in 1872 shows the following details:-

*For excavating site of church, removing debris, levelling site and providing stone.*

*1 12' x 8" quoins quarried faces 3/4" tooled arrises, 4 extra on through stones.*

*1 2' x 10" x 8" Head to window*

*1 2' x 10" x 8" Cill to window*

*1 4' x 12" x 10" Head to door*

*7 3' x 12" x 9" Steps*

*1 3' 6" x 12" x 9" Step*

*2 3' x 2' x 8" Lintels over opening in flue.*

*1 4' x 2' Flag to coal place opening.*

*1 2' x 10" x 8" Rough lintel to inside of window.*

*1 5' x 13" x 10" Rough lintel to door.*

*47 Corbels for wall plates*

*16 Apertures for ventilation.*

*1 Carting lime ashes and covering walls with same, cutting away etc..*

*3" Flagging in cellar*

*6 13" ~x 4" Coping lintels*

*Total price £98.12s.5d.*

It is obvious that the terms used 'digging and levelling' were quite an understatement when over 100 pieces of stone were included in the total price. An unusual feature is a large cross built into the gable-end of the church.

It is difficult to imagine how the local Goddard ancestors lived in this area in the 17th Century. How did they receive news of events, such as the Great Fire of London in 1666 and the more terrible danger to themselves of the Plague epidemic which spread from London and wiped out two thirds of the residents in the village of Eyam only twelve miles away? There are even remote plague gravestones on the moors much nearer than that.

In August 1665 the plague is thought to have been brought to Eyam from London in a box of clothes and within a few months spread rapidly. Historians still argue that it was anthrax not bubonic plague, but the result was just as deadly. The village rector, William Mompesson tried to persuade the villagers to stay in the village, but many fled to relatives and friends in other areas. Of the 350 villagers who stayed 267 died including Mompesson's wife Catherine, but this voluntary isolation did prevent the plague from spreading to other adjacent villages.

Where the Goddards lived is also difficult to ascertain because the early church records are not very helpful. The baptismal records show the name of the child and the father's name, but very few show where they lived. Even where a place is given it is very often the name of the parish which may cover several villages, and makes it impossible, without additional information, to place the names in the correct family. Even in the early part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century there were several, apparently, unrelated Goddard families in the area of Chinley and Buxworth. If it were possible to find records for one or two earlier generations then it is also possible that a relationship could be found between some of these families.

The sources for most of the early baptismal dates in the following chapters and the family trees have been extracted from the records of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish church, Taxal, Whaley Bridge parish church and from the records of the Chinley Independant Chapel. An early Presbyterian church was started in the Chapel-en-le-Frith area by William Bagshaw of Ford Hall, services being held in a converted barn. In 1702 the Rev. James Clegg came to the area from Lancashire, and when, after several years, the barn was locked against them a new chapel was built in 1711 and he became the first Minister there.

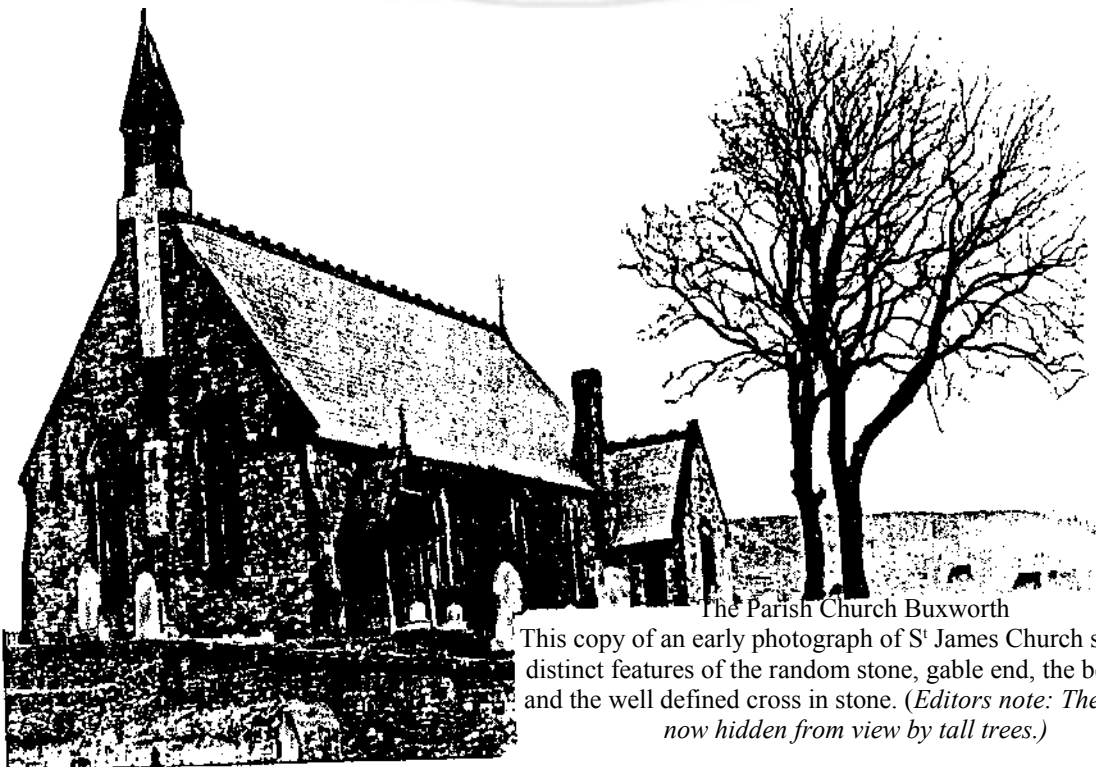
James Clegg was also the local Doctor in addition to running a busy farm and he kept a detailed diary of all his activities. The diary has now been published<sup>1</sup> in three volumes and it is from this diary that many of the early local Goddard names have been extracted. Some of the baptisms were made during his rounds of the district, and not in the 'New Chapel' as it is still called today.

May 1741 4 2 3

May

- 1 Baptizd a son of Thom Marchinton calld Thomas at home all day preparing sermons.
2. at home til noon, afternoon I preachd a preparation sermon at our chappell and then walked up to visit the F'amily at Whiteknow, George Kirk and his Daughter being indisposed. calld on Robert Goddards wife, very weak, prayd with her and returnd to my work preparing serm[ons].
3. I preachd twice from Isai 53:6, as I had done the day before, I adminstred the Lords Supper, and betwixt sermons catechizd near forty children, at night I visited John Mellors wife at Henry Wards and returned much spent, I hear Hannah Goddards disorder left her last night blessed be god for this very remarkable and merciful answer to prayer.
4. I was at home indisposd til afternoon then walked Henry Wards to visit his wifes, mother, then to Bowden head to visit John Shirt then to Slack Hall, suppd at Ford and returnd.
5. at home til afternoon then rid over to Chinley head to visit Jos: Hadfields Family and returnd in the evning.
6. at home all day at work in my Garden in the evning walked down and sat awhile at Pet woods.

Most of the places mentioned in this short history have very strong sporting clubs, especially Cricket and Football, with several teams playing in the local leagues. During the past seventy years for certain there have been several Goddards who have taken a very active part in the various Clubs activities either as players or as committee members.

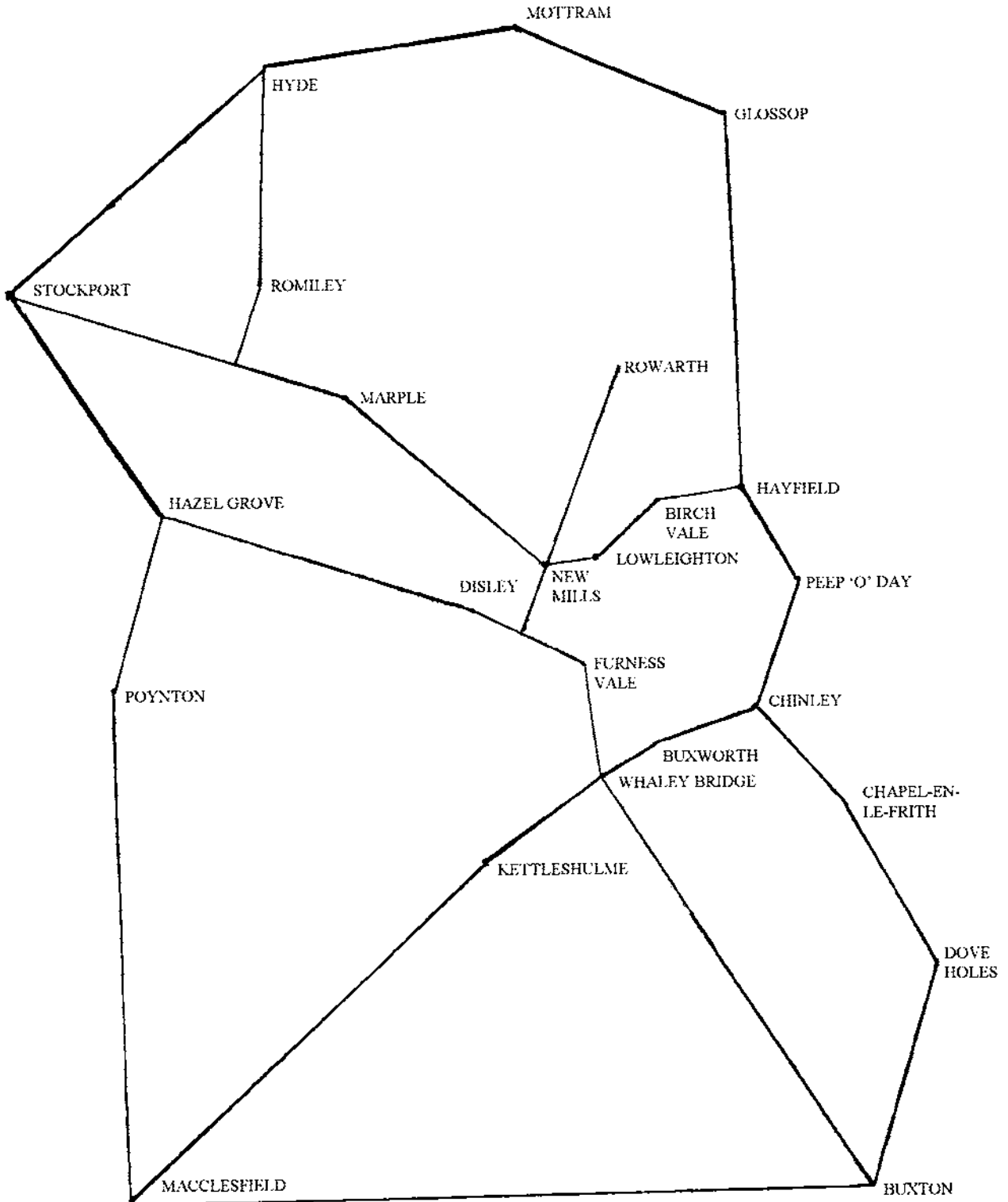


The Parish Church Buxworth

This copy of an early photograph of S' James Church shows the distinct features of the random stone, gable end, the bell tower and the well defined cross in stone. (*Editors note: The cross is now hidden from view by tall trees.*)

<sup>1</sup>An extract from the transcript of the diary of James Clegg. Published by Derbyshire Record Society. Available in Derbyshire Public Libraries.

Derbyshire - High Peak District



*A Sketch map of the area to show the relative positions of the towns and villiages. By road Macclesfield is 12 miles from Buxton and 9 miles from Hazel Grove.*

CHINLEY

**Family tree No. 1<sup>2</sup>** shows the first descendants of one of the earliest known Goddard families in the Chinley area, that of John (00872 ) who married Ann Thornhill at Chapel-en-le-Frith parish church in 1686, and lived at Lee End Farm on Lower Lane, Chinley. The church marriage record gives his previous residence as Bugsworth and amongst the burial records are the names of a John and Elizabeth Goddard of Bugsworth interred there on the same day in February 1685. They could have been John's parents but this has not yet been proved.



*Chinley Independent Chapel built in 1711*

John was born in the early 1660s, about the time when Charles II was crowned King, and he died at Lee End in 1720. In his will dated 1719, following the bequest of the farm to his eldest son, Joseph, he provides for his wife as follows, *“allowing unto my now loving wife Ann Goddard - Bedroom and room convenient to the house fire to sit or spin and works by the same as she shall have occasion to during the term of her natural life, but, and if my said loving wife shall chuse rather to remove from thereunto, than to stay with my said son Joseph then I DO ORDER my said son Joseph and his assigns to pay unto my said loving wife the sum of Five Shillings a year, yearly for the term of her natural life”*. After several other legacies he warns that if his wife and children *“shall not rest satisfy and content with their respective legacies..... they shall only have and receive one shilling and no more”*.

<sup>2</sup> *Editors Note. because of the complexity of the trees most of the marriages of the daughters have been omitted from the Goddard females, where information is available the detail has been put into the text. A number in brackets, after a name, is the computer record number and is used for identification only.*

One of the legacies was to son Joseph's (00193) daughter Ann, who, it is assumed was his only daughter at that time, but Joseph and his two wives, Rebecca (nee Fawdin, they married at Chapel in March 1714), and later Charity (nee Chadwick, who married Joseph at Glossop in June 1744), had fifteen children, hence many of the Goddards in the area. A note in the church register stated that Abel was the fifteenth child that he, James Clegg, had baptised for Joseph Goddard. The only daughter of Rebecca who appears to have married was daughter Rebecca (02814), who married Edward Barton (02815) at Tideswell on the 17<sup>th</sup> January 1745. While the only son who married was William (00897), baptised at Chinley on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 1731, who is thought to have married Mary Cook at Glossop 13<sup>th</sup> May 1754. He was buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel on the 30<sup>th</sup> June 1795, but no family has been traced so far.

In addition to his farming activities John was a stonemason, and in his will he leaves to his son Joseph "*my working tools*" and "*instruments which do properly concern or belong unto the Mason trade*". An inventory of all his goods, in 1720, totalled £89, of which £50 was in monies owing to him.

John's sister Ellen (00874) is thought to be the same Ellen referred to in James Clegg's diary after visits covering fifteen years, and in 1744 as "*the old schooldame Ellen Goddard who had been of great use and done good service in her time, but was much neglected in her old age*". This was written during his preparation of her funeral sermon.

Several of the names of Joseph's older children have been taken from the Clegg Diary and most of the 18<sup>th</sup> century burials from Chinley New Chapel register. On the gravestone of Joseph's grandson James, in 1850, a long verse ends with these two lines:-

*"God only knows who next must follow we,  
Reader prepare, perhaps it may be thee".*

A serious thought, but suggestions have been made in the family that a warped sense of humour may be hereditary!

Several of Joseph's sons became stonemasons and it would appear that they set up their own businesses in other local villages when they married. Zacharia (00324), his youngest son, did this in Whaley Bridge and will be referred to in a later chapter. There would always be work for stonemasons around the hill-farming communities and at the end of the eighteenth century when the Peak Forest canal complex was being built at Buxworth there would be a great increase in the demand for quarrymen and masons.

Of Joseph's daughters Jane (00900) married a "? Joule", Rebecca married Edward Barton at Tideswell in 1745, and Charity (00040) married Robert Rivitt at Chapel in December 1777.

**Family tree No. 2** shows a rare occurrence in the farming community of Chinley about the turn of the century when two Goddard brothers married two Goddard sisters. **Albert** (02468), born 1873 married **Alice** (02469) and **Miles** (02454) who was a farmer, born 1876 married **Edith Ellen** (02555). The two girls were the daughters of John (02472), born 1845, and Ellen (02473), shown on Family tree No. 6.

James (02676) lived from 1796 until 1852 he was a farmer and his branch is shown in Family tree No. 3. Mary (02580) died in 1843 aged 46 and lived at Hilltop Hayfield. Thomas (02627) was a farmer, he married Alice Openshaw, they had 7 children. He died aged 59 and was buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel in 1863, Alice died in 1874 aged 66.

Joseph (02470) was a stonemason by trade born 24<sup>th</sup> October and baptised at Chapel Parish Church 21<sup>st</sup> December 1828. Joseph and his wife Eliza had 10 children and they are both buried at White Knowle (Chinley) Chapel. His brother George (02466) was a farmer at Springfields Farm in Chinley, he also married an Eliza and their branch is laid out in tree No. 4. Their sister Mary Ann (02787) was baptised at Chapel Parish Church and is said to have married a 'Hadfield', and possibly the brother of Joseph's wife Eliza (02471). Little Ellen (02626) died when she was only 3 months old.

Martha (02771) who was baptised at Chinley in September 1862 married a 'Cresswell', first name unknown at present. Arthur (02530) baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel was a farmer in Chinley and also buried there, he married Jean McGregor, they had three sons, including twins who both became farmers, Thomas Albert (02838) who married Gladys Amelia Stevenson and John Joseph (02528) who married Alice Hudson.

Sarah Ellen (02823) died aged 82 unmarried. Joseph (02535) was a farmer, he married Phyllis Mary Clarkson who was born at New Mills, both died at Mellor. John (02533) was a farmer until his early death aged 22. Edith (02607) married a 'Dadd', Lillian (02752) became Lillian Potts, Annie (02552) became Annie Hobson, and Elsie also married to become Elsie Henshaw.



*Peep-o-Day  
Hills House Farm*

**Family tree No. 3** shows Joseph's great-grandson, James (02676), born 1796 and his wife Mary who had a house built by Goddard cousins from Glossop. It stands on the shoulder of the hill between Chinley and Hayfield and although it is called Hills House Farm, it is always known locally as "**Peep-o-Day**", because of the small eye-shaped window in the gable-end above the front door which catches the early morning rays of the sun in midsummer. The carved stones around the window says "James-Mary Goddard 1841".

There has always been a strong Wesleyan/Methodist connection in Chinley and John Wesley himself visited the village on several occasions to preach, and also to visit a lady, Mrs. Grace Murray, whom he hoped to marry. Her first husband, Captain Alexander Murray, was a master mariner who had been lost at sea. It has been suggested that Wesley and Grace became engaged, but in 1749 she married John Bennett of Lee End, Chinley. It is recorded that John Wesley, on one of his visits was entertained by a family named Goddard of Chinley End to a '*pinch of tea*'. This was the home of Joseph Goddard (00193) of Chinley End Farm who died in 1763.

Over a century later his great-grandson, John (02472), born 1845, was the Wesleyan Sunday School Superintendent in Chinley for over twenty years until his death in 1901 aged 56. John just missed seeing the building of a new chapel at Four Lane Ends on land bought from George Goddard for £62. The chapel was opened in 1904 and a tablet to the memory of John Goddard was unveiled. Among the 12 foundation stones laid in 1903 the following names were included:- Mr. James Goddard, of Belle View, Mr. George Goddard (02466) of Springfield Farm; and Mrs. Lucy Alice Goddard (02732) of Chinley. They were each presented with a silver trowel<sup>3</sup> to mark the occasion.

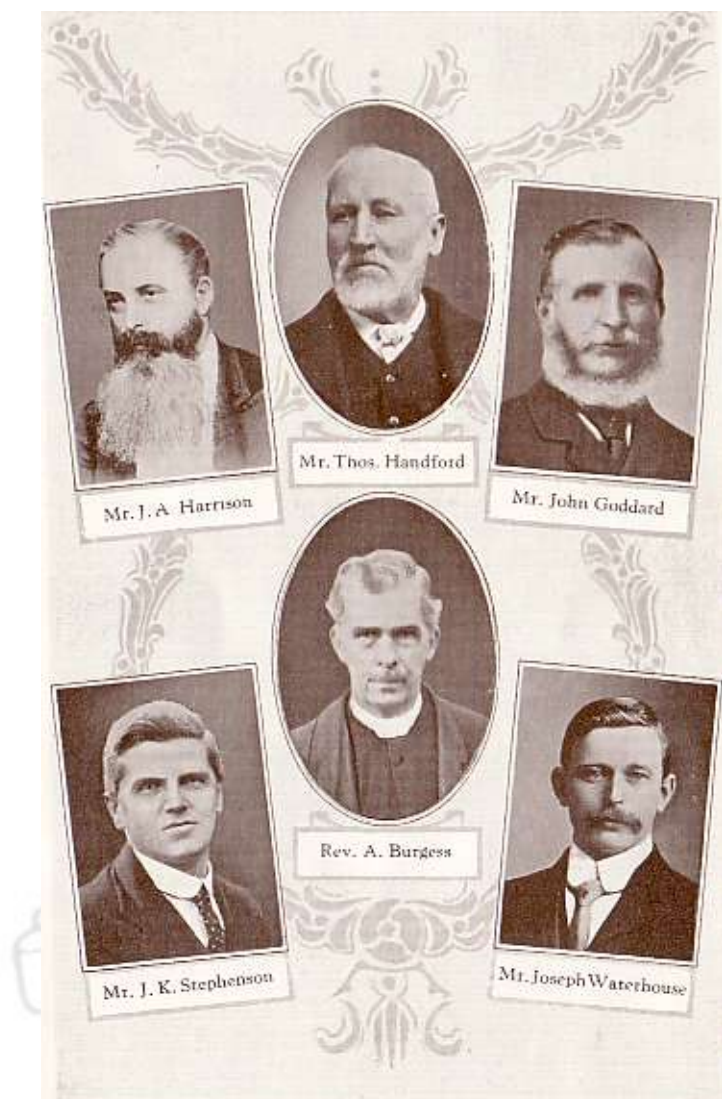
James (02678), born 1827, and Mary of Mosley House, Chinley had seven children, but only James survived into old age, and he was still unmarried when he died aged 77. His brother John died in Brisbane, Australia, aged only 33. Ann Lavinia (02524) was baptised at Chapel Parish Church married '? Marriat' and lived at Kinder, but she died at the early age of 29 and is buried at White Knowle Chapel Chinley.

Sisters Ann (02518) and Elizabeth (02614) both married into the surname 'Gee'. Were they brothers? While Martha (02768) married a 'Nixon'. Ann lived at New Mills in the latter part of her life, she died 31<sup>st</sup> May 1899.

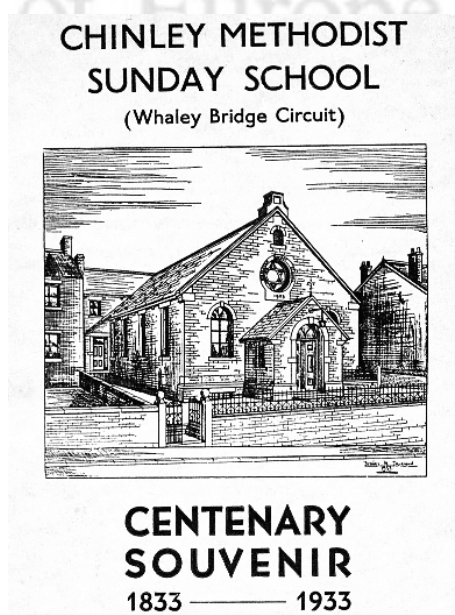
Joel (02707) 1<sup>st</sup> son of James Alfred (02697), whose wife is yet to be identified, married Margaret Goddard [see Tree No. 4] at Buxworth Parish Church. Joel's sister Mary Jane (02799), whose husband has not yet been identified, had a daughter Kathleen.

Joel's only daughter Margaret (02761) married David Kirkham at Chinley Ind. Chapel.

<sup>3</sup> Unfortunately these trowels cannot be located at the time of writing.



The above page is copied from the centennial booklet of Chinley Methodist Sunday School published in 1933. Among those shown is John Goddard (02472), top right, who served as the superintendent for about 20 years until his death in 1901, together with the parson the Rev. Burgess, and the builder Thomas Handford.





George (02466)



Eliza

**Family Tree No. 4** The previously mentioned George<sup>4</sup> Goddard (02466) and his wife Eliza, above, lived at Four Lane Ends and later at Springfields Farm on Maynestone Road and had nine children.

Emily (02631) was baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel and buried there 74 years later. She was unmarried. Brother William (02522) on the other hand married twice, firstly to Mary Waterhouse, then after she died in 1894, leaving a baby and four other small children, William married Emma Waterhouse and they had six children.

Celia (02578), the only child of Joseph (02731) and his wife Lucy Alice (02732) was a schoolteacher. She married Sidney Farrow, she died and was buried at Chinley.

John Thomas (02733) was baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel married Mary Moore Hawley. Their four children included Mary Dorothy (02793) who married John Catlin at Redhall Ashton .

George (02651) married Sarah Chapman at Weedon Bec in Northamptonshire, and died at Tring in Hertfordshire. Agnes (02499) married a 'Porritt', Eliza (02609) married John Whitehead and Margaret (02708) married Joel Goddard (02707) [see Tree No. 3].

Of the daughters of William (02522) and Mary, nee Waterhouse, Ann Elizabeth (02520) married Charles Sharpe at Buxworth, Ethel (02638) married Samuel Longson and Lena (02747) married Charles Waterhouse. Son George William (02648) married Ada Lilian Simpson and they ran a Newsagents at Tring in Hertfordshire, where both of their daughters Florence Annie (02647) and Muriel Simpson Goddard (02805) were born. The daughters from William's second marriage and his now wife Emma (nee Waterhouse), Emily (02632), Doris (02597) and Florence (02645) married James Halliwell, John Swindells and William Heathcote respectively.

**Family Tree No. 6** shows the branch of the family of Joseph (00197) the son of James (00130) and Ann (nee Lingard) from Tree No. 1. He is reported at various times to have been a collier, a farmer and also a stonemason, at this period when the canals were just being built and later the railways, it paid to be versatile. Joseph married Alice and they had six children, all baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel, he later married again, this time to Mary.

The first son of Joseph and Alice, James (02603) married Mary (02604). John ( 02472) married Ellen, they had nine children, John died in 1901 and Ellen in 1907. Thomasine (02840) died in infancy in January 1856.

Sarah Jane (02829) was the first child of John (02472) and Ellen, their second, Alice (02469) married Albert Goddard (02468), the son of Joseph (02470) and Eliza (nee Hadfield), [see Tree No. 2], they only had two children. However, Edith Ellen (02555) and her husband Miles Goddard (02554), who was a farmer and also the brother of Albert, had nine children.

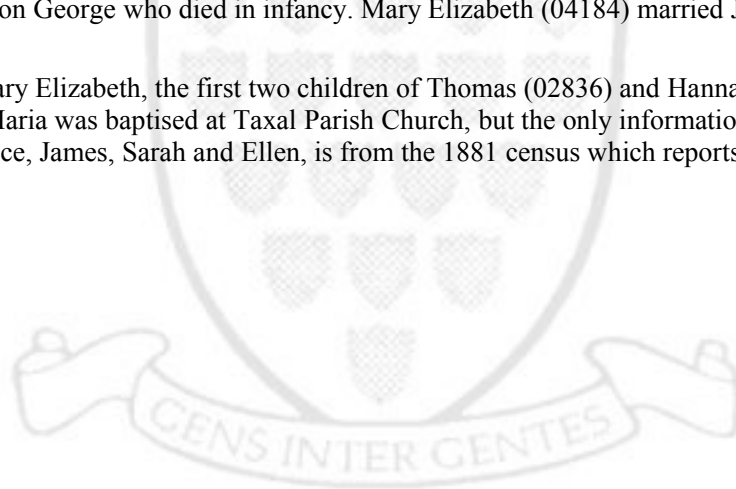
Mary Ann [Polly] (02790) was baptised in Chinley Ind. Chapel, as were the rest her brothers and sisters, she married Joseph Waterhouse. John (02693) and Emma (02634) were twins but both had very short lives, just 16 days.

<sup>4</sup> Photographs of George and Eliza supplied by Bernard Heathcote of Nottingham

**Family Tree No. 8** This branch of the family moved around much more than those whose employment was farming or weaving based. James (00345) was the third child of James (00130) and Ann (nee Lingard ), from Tree No. 1, he was a stonemason based in Chinley and married Mary Hallam in Glossop, they had seven children. After Mary died following the birth of Joseph in 1850 James married for a second time, this time to Martha, her maiden name has not been established yet.

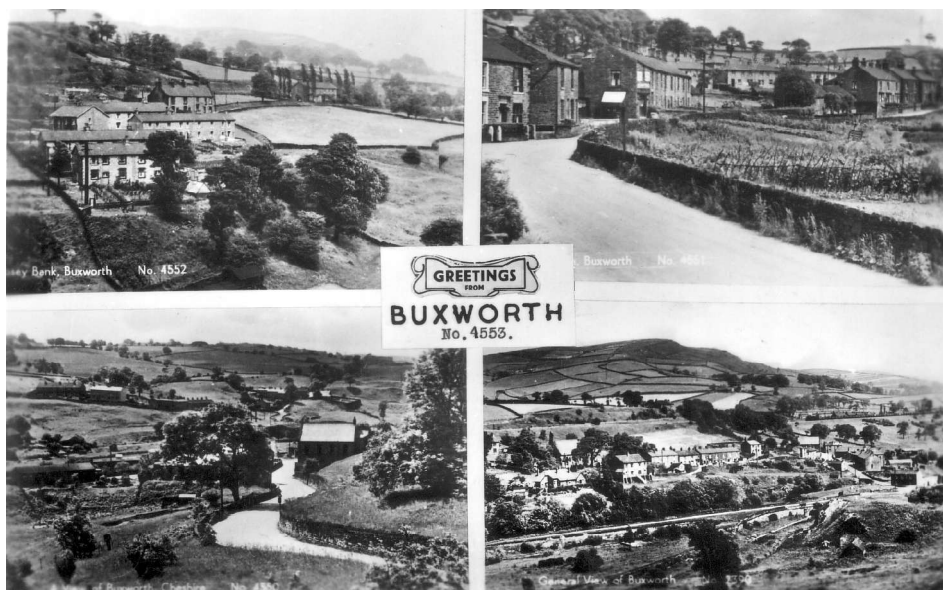
Thomas (02836) the first child of James (00354) and Mary was baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel, he was a coal miner by trade and lived at Lee End Chinley. Thomas and his wife Hannah had seven children. By the time of the 1881 census Thomas (02836) had died and Hannah was house keeper looking after the children. James (02672) was born on the 4<sup>th</sup> February 1837 and baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel on the 9<sup>th</sup> April, according to the I.G.I. Amos (02497) was, as a labourer of the time, comparatively well travelled, he was baptised in Chinley Ind. Chapel, his first marriage was at Hope Parish Church in 1864, his second marriage was performed at Mosside Wesleyan Chapel Manchester, and he was buried at St. Paul's Church Withington Manchester. Elizabeth Clough, who was the first wife of Amos, was born in Preston Lancs., the daughter of a spindle maker. She was buried at Fernilee, just south of Taxal, in about 1891. Elizabeth Reynolds who became the second wife of Amos was born in Bilton in Staffordshire. Joseph (02713) was, like the rest of his brothers and sisters, baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel, he was a cattle dealer. He and his wife, Mary Ann, had five children who were all baptised at Whaley Bridge. Joseph died in Whaley Bridge in 1914. His son John (04187) married Nancy Ann Rose at Taxal Parish Church, they had one son George who died in infancy. Mary Elizabeth (04184) married Joseph Sweetmore and they had two children.

Ann (04177) and Mary Elizabeth, the first two children of Thomas (02836) and Hannah, were both baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel. Maria was baptised at Taxal Parish Church, but the only information found to date on the other four children, Alice, James, Sarah and Ellen, is from the 1881 census which reports that they were all born in Glossop.



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## BUXWORTH



*From a Post Card posted in 1960*

**Family Tree No. 5** shows that one of the earliest known Goddard families in Buxworth was that of a yeoman hill-farmer called Nicholas (04750), born in 1776, and his wife Martha (04751), they were married at Chapel Parish Church. They were both buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel, his will was proved 26<sup>th</sup> October 1850. They lived at Ancoats farm which is on a hillside about half a mile from the centre of the village. His father, James (04739), was a farmer in Chinley at Ashen Clough, but no relationship has yet been found with the Lee End Farm family in Chinley. Betty (04742) was baptised at Chinley Ind Chapel, she married Matthew Lomas, a wheelwright at Chapel Parish Church in November 1781. They lived at Stoddard, (Chapel-en-le-Frith).

John (04755) was baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel and was buried there some 70 years later having worked as a labourer, he married Sarah Alice and they had one daughter, Ann (04808). His brother James (04757) carried on the family farming tradition, he was also baptised and buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel. Frances Jane (04762), the daughter of Job and Elizabeth died, at the early age of 16, in June 1874.

Of the children of James, most were baptised and or buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel, except Leah, (04765) she is to be found in the 1861 census returns, but nothing else is known about her at present. Leah's brother Alfred (04766) was a farmer, he married Mary Jane and they had 7 children.

Again most of the baptisms for the children of Alfred and Mary Jane were at Chinley Ind. Chapel, but for Samuel (04771), who was baptised in Chinley Ind. Chapel. Samuel was originally a farmer, but was better known locally as a printworker. He married Lucy Ann Lomas, at Taxal some 3 miles away from Chinley, in 1904. Samuel's sister Martha married James Gregory at Chinley Ind. Chapel in 1911.

Joseph (04775) was baptised, married and buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel, he married Dorothy Proctor, but after he died at the age of 35 she married his brother Alfred (04777). Dorothy was buried at Chinley Ind. Chapel many years after her two marriages in the same chapel.

There were Goddards at Ancoats Buxworth continuously from about 1800 until 1960 when the last one to leave was Alfred, a local historian, who died in 1979 aged 87.

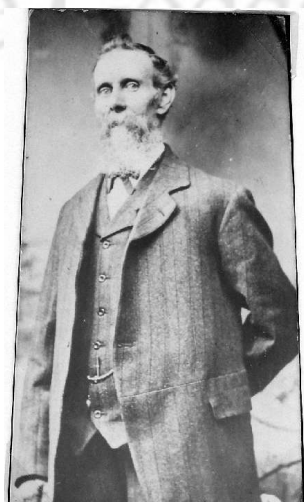


*John (00346), Betty and family about 1870*

**Family Tree No. 7** shows John Goddard (00346), who was born in January 1813 at Lee End Farm, Chinley and his wife Betty (nee Walton of Walton House, Chapel-en-le-Frith). He was a stonemason and lived at Lee End until after the birth of his fifth child, when he moved to Under Eccles, midway between Chinley and Buxworth. He later moved to a larger house at Weston Point, Buxworth to provide more accommodation for his eleven children. Both these houses have since been demolished, the former being on the route of the Chapel-en-le-Frith/Whaley Bridge by-pass road.

Mary Ann (00231) married John Lowe and between them helped to run the drapery side of the business at the shop of John Thomas (00190) at Gnat Hole, Buxworth. John's eldest son, William (00319) married Eliza Gould, he worked as a labourer at the local lime kilns and also raised a large family of eleven. Margaret (00214), with her husband Samuel Hill, is also known to have had a large family. Abel (00006) who was the fourth child of John and Betty unfortunately only lived for two months.

James (00138) was baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel but he married Mary Beeridge Arnot Gray, from Scotland, in Chapel Parish Church on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1877. James, born in 1849, had an accident on the canal tramway when he was only five years old and had to have his leg amputated below the knee. He walked on a polished wooden leg for the rest of his life.



*James (00138)*



*Mary (nee Gray)*

James and Mary had three children, but sadly, the eldest daughter, Christina (02587), who was a junior school teacher in Stockport, lost her life in 1905 at the age of 27 when she fell underneath a train when alighting at Whaley Bridge Station. James became a manager at the local lime kilns and a family story tells that he walked to Buxton, eight miles away, to ask permission of the lime works owners, to have a Saturday morning off work to attend a special church function. The request was turned down.

Elizabeth (00072) married a 'Harbottle', probably from Stockport.

Ellen (00075) married Joseph Shirt and they are thought to have had only one child.



*Ellen Shirt (00075)*

Most of the family were very active members of Buxworth Primitive Methodist Church and at the Golden Jubilee celebrations in 1928, Ellen, then aged 73, was one of several older members presented with a large framed picture<sup>5</sup> of the church inscribed:- ***Presented to Ellen Shirt, 1<sup>st</sup> September 1928.***

The next son, John Thomas (00190), born 1856, was married twice. His first wife, Elizabeth, (nee Walker), bore him six children and when she died at the early age of 37, her sister Harriet moved in to look after the children.



*John Thomas & Elizabeth*

John also had the misfortune to lose his leg as a youth when collecting his fathers wage. He was attacked by two men from one of the canal boats. A bizarre fact of this incident is that his leg was buried in his fathers grave, a different plot than the one he was put in some forty years later. A possible future gravediggers nightmare. John had a grocery and drapery shop at Gnat Hole, Buxworth, opposite the Church of England day school, in part of a double fronted building. Many years previously this building had been a public house called 'The Yellow Cat' and still has its cellar with the vaulted stone roof and a well.

<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately now said to have been destroyed by the ravages of time.

The youngest son, Joseph (00351), born 1859, worked with his elder brother James at the lime-kilns for several years, and possibly also in one of the local coal mines. In 1884, aged 24, he left Buxworth and emigrated to America where he found work in the coal mines in Pennsylvania. In letters<sup>6</sup> to his brother James he told of his new lifestyle and his progress in the mine in Locust Dale to become night foreman.

From his letters it has been possible to build up a sketchy family tree with the names of his children, but unfortunately his wife's name was never mentioned. However, recent enquiries, (1995), in America have produced the information that Joseph was married twice, firstly to a lady whose maiden name was Guildford, and they had two sons and two daughters. Secondly he married Augusta and they had two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth and Gertrude. In a letter to Buxworth from his daughter Adeline<sup>7</sup> reporting his death in 1925, she states that he was widely known and respected all through the coal region, and that the local mine stayed closed on the day of his funeral.

Eliza (00350), the youngest daughter married Thomas Hartle of the Rose and Crown Farm, previously a public house. They moved to a farm of their own in Lowleighton, New Mills and had five sons and a daughter. Two of the sons, Thomas and Joseph emigrated, in about 1905, to America to join their uncle Joseph Goddard in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

Adeline (02461) the second daughter of James and Mary married twice, firstly to Albert Pettit, they had three children and then later to Henry Simpson.

James (02673) was baptised at Buxworth Parish Church and worked as an engineer, he married Elizabeth Alien Clayton at Taxal and they had four children. His brother Arnold (02562) was a gardener in early life, he later became a farmer, he married Florence Marjorie King and they had three children.

The three daughters of John Thomas (00190) all married; Harriet (00111) to Joseph Beard who was at times both in the grocery and the drapery business, they had three children. Ann (00352) was a weaver, she married Norman Bennett, they had eight children and Nellie (00238) who was also a weaver, she married Walter Lamb. Their eldest brother William (00321), a drivers mate, married Edith Dakin and they had eight children. George (00099) only lived for the short period of two months. The youngest brother John (00178) was a railway plate layer, he and his wife Nellie had three children.

Abel (02459) the first son of William (00319) and Eliza (nee Gould) was born in about 1870 but was not baptised, until 5<sup>th</sup> November 1876 at the same time as his brother James (02670) and sister Lavinia (02744). Abel married Fanny Walker at Chapel Parish Church in June 1897, they did not have any children.

James (02670) was born in 1873 at Old Knowle, above the railway station at Bugsworth. He was baptised on the same day as his elder brother and younger sister Lavinia, on the 5th November 1876 at Bugsworth. Little was known about him, except that he married Mary (Polly) Beard of Furness Vale until the following newspaper article was found:-

#### 18th Aug. 1934 High Peak Reporter

**For nearly 20 years the barge "Mary"<sup>8</sup>, converted by the adding of a superstructure and subdivided in 5 roomy cabins and a workshop with more conveniences than can be found in some homes, has been the residence of Mr. Jas. Goddard, who was at one time in a fairly big way of business as a canal and general carrier. From the canal tow-path the 54 foot craft, black with a good coat of pitch to below the water line. The upper works are painted red, and a dozen or so glazed windows overlook the water like gun ports of an old time frigate. Tiny side curtains, a bright array of flowering geraniums grace the windows, and smoke rises from the kitchen chimney stack.**

**His daughters, Ruth, Nora and Irene help their mother to run the boat. So seldom do barge children have the opportunity for education. Mr. Goddard is proud of his families scholastic achievements. The eldest girl Ruth, attends All Saints School, top of her class or in the first three. The younger children are also doing well. The children are all physically fit and have never known a days sickness. Barge life appears to agree very well with all the family.**

**A native of Bugsworth, he had spent most of his working life on the canals and claims to be the oldest surviving bargeman in this part of the country. Up to 1916 he was the owner of 6 barges, 6 horses and a number of carts. He carried coal for the mills of Shepley, Hollins, Goyt and limestone for Buxton Lime firms and Marple Council. His trade took him from one end of the country to the other.**

<sup>6</sup> Copies of these letters are in the possession of the author.

<sup>7</sup> This family does not appear to have an entry in 'The Goddard Book' of the American Goddard Association.

<sup>8</sup> The barge "MARY" is probably the same narrow boat shown on page 4 in the Area History , before the superstructure was added and was probably named after his wife.

The barge he resides in has borne him as far South as the Thames and covered thousands of miles on English Waterways. He employed 6 men and his weekly expense was more than £20. When the war came along his men were taken from him, his business was at a standstill and he lost all but the barge "Mary". Mr. Goddard had a reputation as a lifesaver, in 1910 the Crown Lodge of the R A O B recognised his gallantry by presenting him with a Gold Medal on which the inscription records his saving 5 lives from drowning.

On the instigation of Mr. Goddard, life buoys were provided at the locks of the canal and after arranging for their erection Mr. Goddard handed them over to Marple U. D. C.

Recalling some of his earlier rescues, his mate dived overboard to save a man attempting suicide at Failsworth. The struggle became so desperate, that Mr. Goddard had to dive in to save them both. He saved his father from drowning in the top lock Marple, jumping from the lock to the cabin roof, he broke his ankle and nose, but in spite of his injuries, he crawled along the deck to rescue his father from the other end of the boat. He then saved a woman who had fallen into the canal near the Ring O' Bells Bridge, jumping from that bridge.

**Mr. Goddard was a track cyclist, winning medals at Belle Vue, Bredbury and Stockport.**

Of the daughters of William and Eliza (nee Gould) Mary Ellen (02798) died at the early age of 23, unmarried, Lavinia (02744) married Robert Dawson and Eliza (02611) married James Boyt who was born in Belfast N. Ireland. Alice (02478) baptised at Chinley Ind. Chapel in 1884 has not been found in the local area on the 1891 census so she may have died at an early age. Martha Jane (02773) was a weaver , she married Frederick Marshall Burbage and they had three children. Elizabeth (02754) was also a textile worker but she married twice firstly to a 'Bowden' and then to a 'Bennett' but there were no children by either marriage.

The various members of this family found a wide range of jobs available, some going to work in the weaving, bleaching and dyeing mills, and others to jobs on the local Midland Railway.

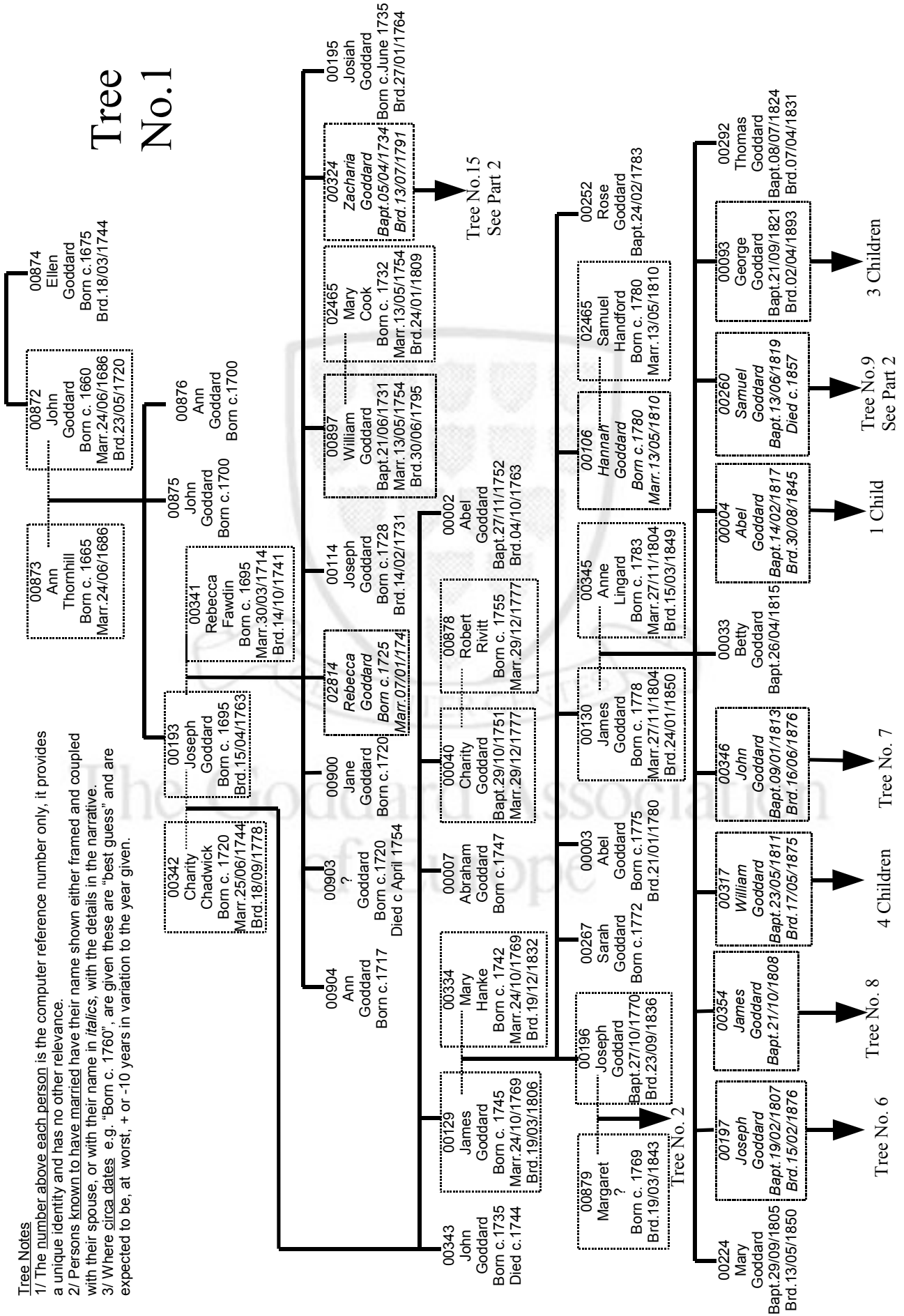


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# Tree No.1

**Tree Notes**

- 1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.
- 2/ Persons known to have married have their name shown either framed and coupled with their spouse, or with their name in *italics*, with the details in the narrative.
- 3/ Where circa dates e.g. "Born c. 1760", are given these are "best guess" and are expected to be, at worst, + or -10 years in variation to the year given.



Tree No. 6

Tree No. 8

4 Children

Tree No. 7

1 Child

Tree No. 9  
See Part 2

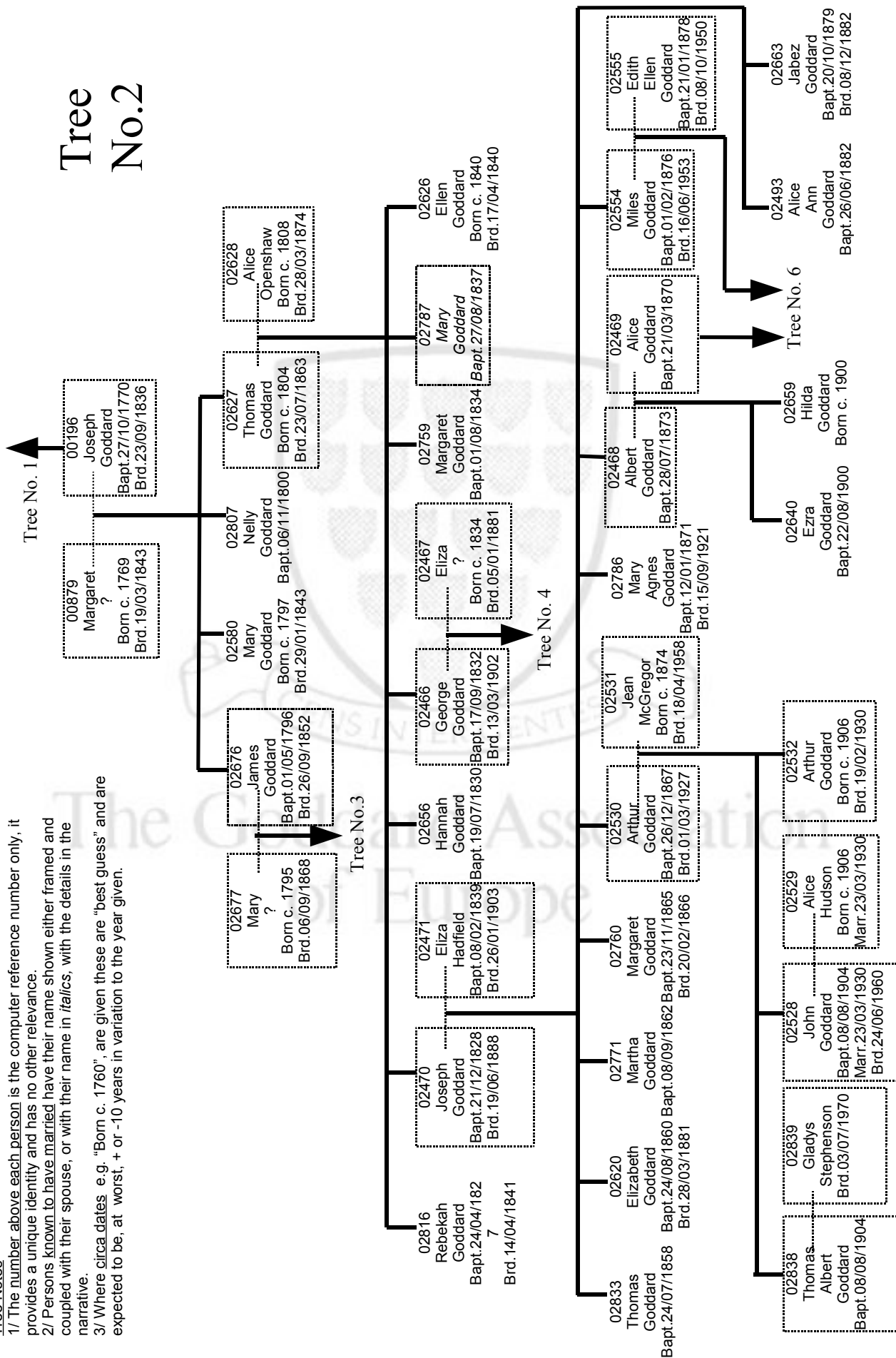
3 Children

Tree No. 15  
See Part 2

# Tree No.2

**Tree Notes**

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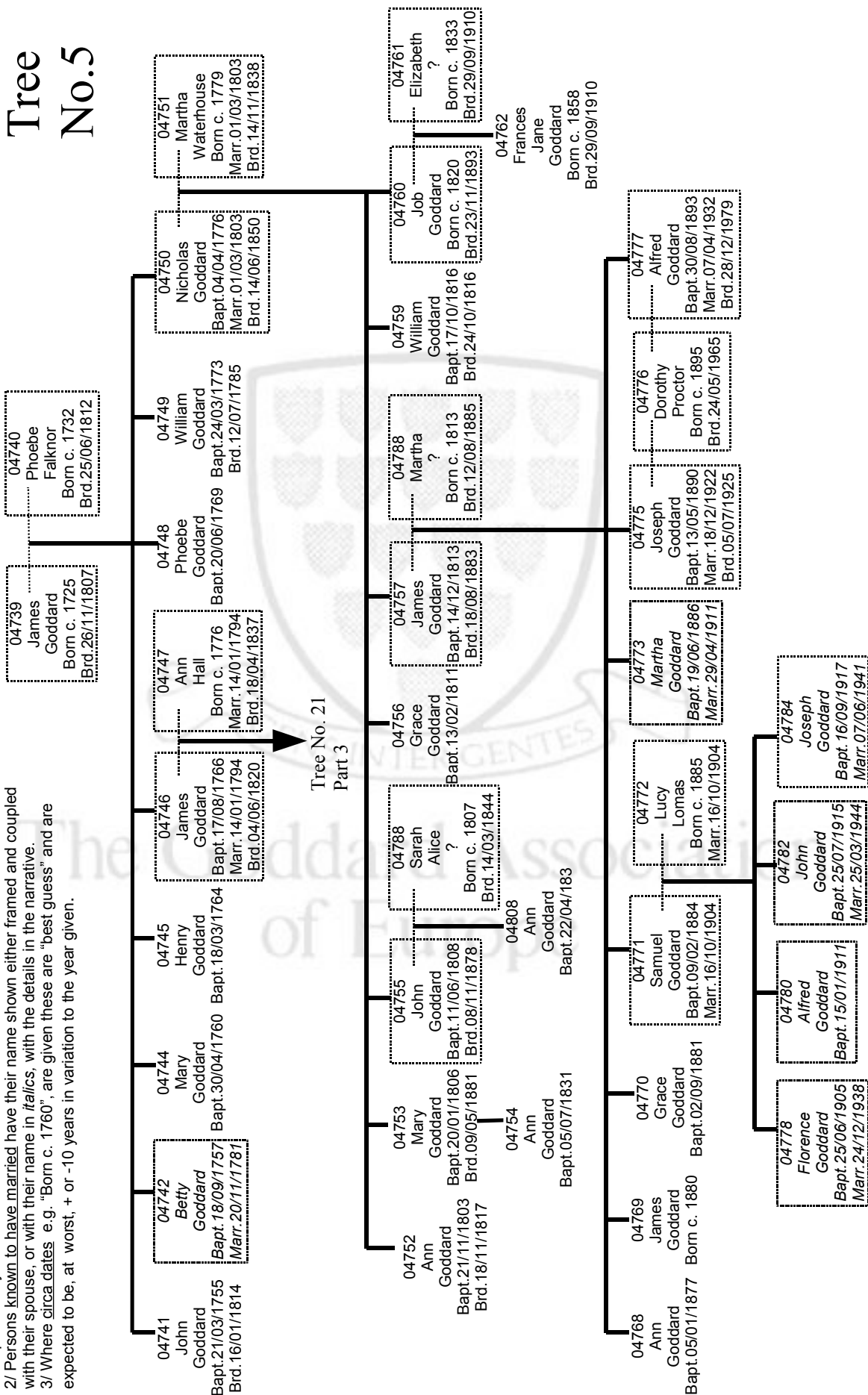




# Tree No.5

## Tree Notes

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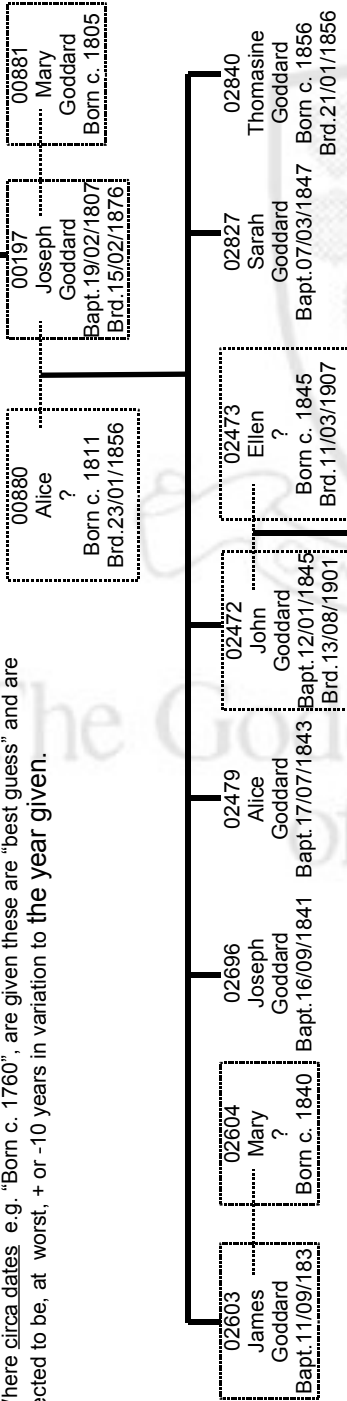


# Tree No.6

## Tree Notes

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- 3/ Where circa dates e.g. "Born c. 1760", are given these are "best guess" and are expected to be, at worst, + or - 10 years in variation to the year given.

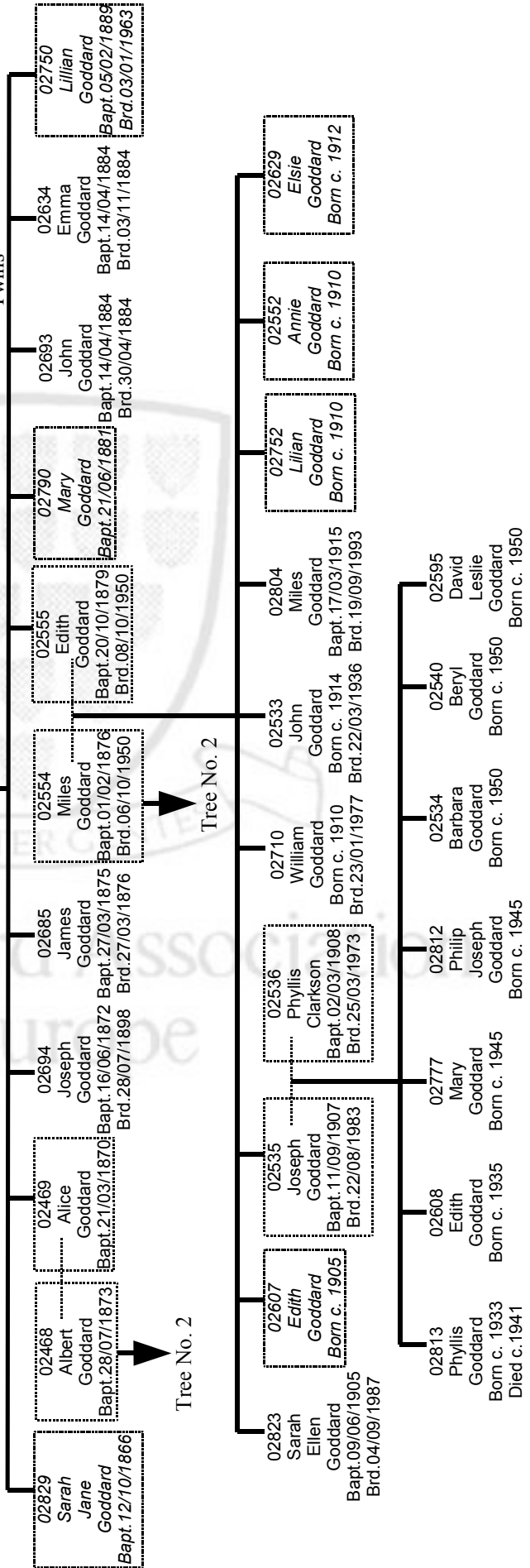
Tree No. 1



Twins

Tree No. 2

Tree No. 2





# Tree No.8

Tree No. 1

- Tree Notes
- 1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.
  - 2/ Persons known to have married have their name shown either framed and coupled with their spouse, or with their name in *italics*, with the details in the narrative.
  - 3/ Where circa dates e.g. "Born c. 1760", are given these are "best guess" and are expected to be, at worst, + or -10 years in variation to the year given.

