

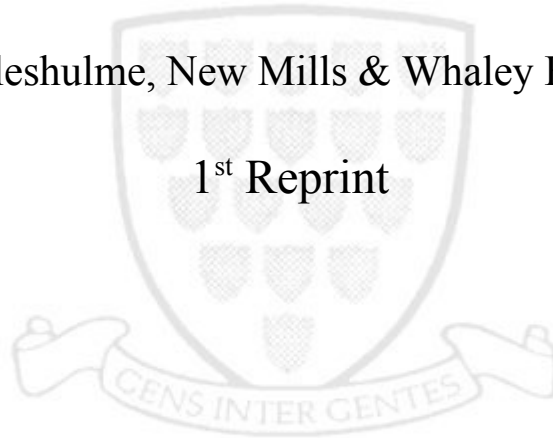
GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF THE HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

PART 2

Kettleshulme, New Mills & Whaley Bridge

1st Reprint



The Goddard Association
of Europe



The Goddard Association
of Europe

Research & Text by Albert Goddard

THE GODDARDS OF THE
HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

Kettlethulme, New Mills & Whaley Bridge

2nd Edition

This 2nd edition of this monograph has been produced to make minor additions to the trees and correct some typographical errors of the original 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.



Whaley Bridge C1900, the White Hart on the left, the Co-op on the right with Christ Church(Chapel parish) in the background.

Article in **THE TIMES** on
Saturday May 8 1999

Villagers reject a return of the bugs

By RUSSELL JENKINS

THE long-running identity crisis of a small Derbyshire village was decisively settled in the biggest turnout of Super Thursday. Residents of Buxworth voted in a referendum against changing their name to Bugsworth, leaving the "No Change Buxworth" lobby jubilant, but supporters of the "Go Bugsworth Campaign" crestfallen by the unexpectedly large majority.

Villagers decided by 233 against 139 for the status quo. A total of 378 of the 600 villagers on the electoral register voted, a turnout of more than 60 per cent. The vote settles a lengthy dispute in the village, which became Buxworth only in 1929 after the vicar campaigned for the name to be changed. He and the village schoolmaster considered the original name to be "ugly and had connotations that were unpleasant".

The village's original name dates back to the 13th century, after the original settler, Radulphus de Bugge. Bugsworth means Bugge's enclosure, but that name holds no allure for those who have known the village only as Buxworth.

Zoe Ensor, a villager, said: "For some people who have been pressing for a return to the original name for some years, this is a very sad day. "They had hoped to wake up tomorrow in Bugsworth. but it is not to be."

Note The author of this monograph
Albert Goddard was born in Bugsworth,
in 1927, but brought up in Buxworth!

KILLED IN ACTION

Tree 9 William Goddard (04407) born 4th February 1878, was the eldest son of James (02669) and Mary Ann (maiden name unknown) Goddard of Dove House Farm, High Lane. His grandfather was Samuel (00260) born 21st April 1819 at Lee End, Chinley, who began life as a boot and shoemaker, but then moved into a farm of his own at High Lane. William (04407) was, therefore, half cousin to James (02670) of Marple the canal boatman whose story is told in Part 1.

William's branch of the family had lived at Dove House farm for several generations before the First World war, but it did not appear to be a lucky home as both his grandparents and his father James (02669) died within a week of each other in April 1883.

William had farmed Dove House with his brother Samuel (04408) for many years as tenant farmers and had never spent a night away from home until he joined the 1st/5th Battalion, Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), 55th Division, 166th Brigade of the Army. Below is his Imperial War Graves Commission dedication.



In Memory of

Rifleman W GODDARD

**1st/5th Bn., South Lancashire Regiment
who died on Tuesday, 9th April 1918.**

**Remembered with honour
VIEILLE-CHAPELLE NEW MILITARY CEMETERY,
LACOUTURE, Pas de Calais, France.**

He was killed in action on 9th April 1918, aged 40 during a shell attack in the area around Rue De Lepinette, and was buried in the military cemetery at Vielle Chapelle, north-east of Bethune. A letter from his commanding officer to his mother reads "I cannot tell you how sorry I was to lose him. He was one of my best men, always cheery and confident, and the rest of the platoon miss him as much as I do".

Note: Because of this new data, above, about William (04407) and his family, a correction has been made to the family tree No. 6 on Page 19 of Part 1. The item used to show Mary (02604) and her son Albert (02474), this is deleted and the new family tree number 9 should be read as a continuation to Samuel (00260) on family tree No.1.

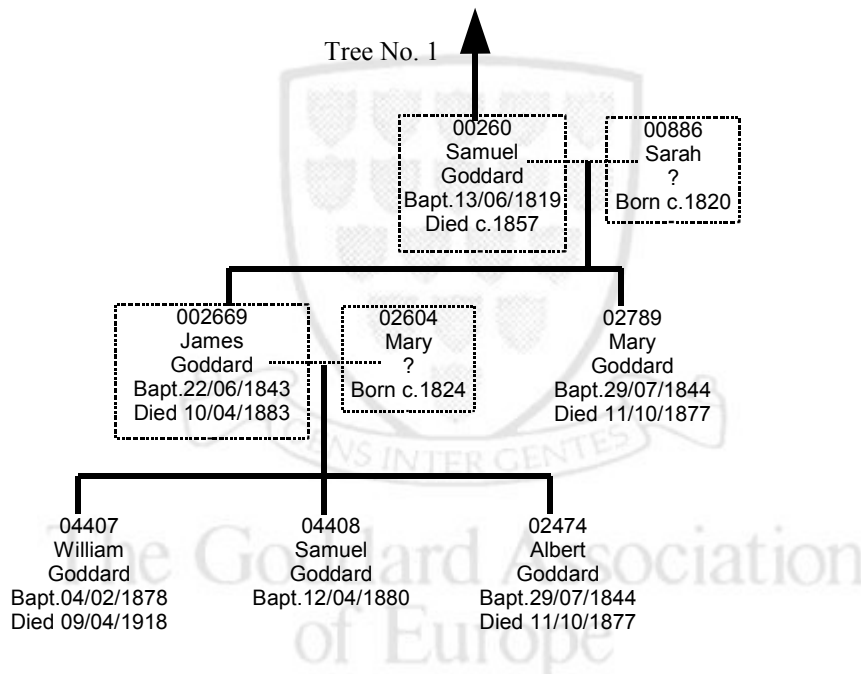
Tree Notes

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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 9



Note Albert 02474 is an enigma, he was apparently born 6years after the death of his father! His dates and his parentage has been checked against the church records but there is no obviously an error in either the records themselves, or in the subsequent transcription. This conflict has yet to be resolved, but until such time, this tree seems to be the "best fit" with the presently available information.



The Cock Hotel Whaley Bridge

NEW MILLS

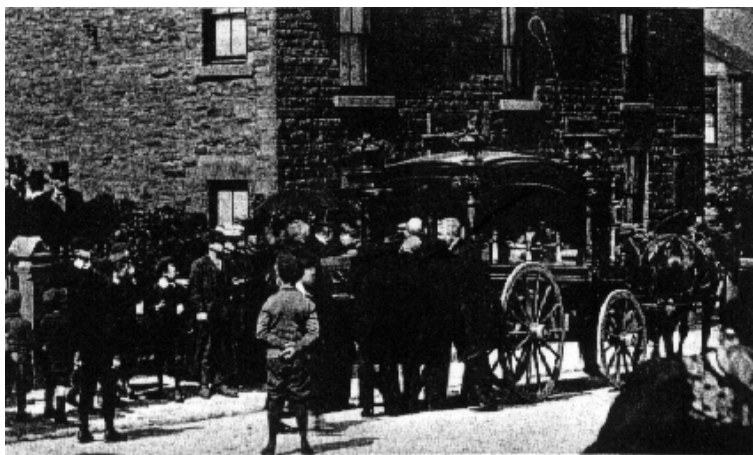
The urban district of New Mills was formed from the old areas of Beard, Ollersett, Whittle, (or Whitle), and Thornsett and derives its name from the early corn-mills on the banks of the Kinder streams.

New Mills was linked to Newtown in 1884 by the high level bridge over the River Goyt gorge and for that reason was called Union Road.

One of the early manufacturers was a Quaker named John Goddard who was born in Penistone, Yorkshire, around 1806 and produced cotton band, probably for lamp wicks. The 1851 census return for New Mills shows the family name as Goddard, but from 1861 onwards they were known as Godward. (It is now known that the family name was always **Godward**, from the 1600's, and the 1851 census was wrong.) The 1861 census return lists several daughters as carders and doublers at their father's mill and son Edward was listed as an architect. Edward had started work at the age of 17 at his father's rope-walk and succeeded to his father's business in 1868 when he was 27 and subsequently purchased the Brunswick Mill¹ in Newtown where he ran a cotton spinning business. He was Managing Director in 1892 and until his death. During a very active life he was secretary of the Mechanics Institute, clerk to the School Board for twenty years, a County Councillor, Urban District Councillor and chairman, a staunch Liberal and temperance worker, a pioneer of the local Co-operative movement and one of the mainstays of the Society of Friends at Low Leighton. He was buried there, near his parents, in 1908 aged 67, a photograph in the Historical Society book shows his funeral cortege stretching for three quarters of a mile. Godward Road was named in his memory.



Edward Godward
1841-1908



Edward Godward (*From the obituary in the High Peak Advertiser, 5 June 1908*)² [Above right] Edward Godward's funeral hearse outside his home, Cliff House, on Albion Road, Newtown New Mills.

¹The New Mills Historical Society are due thanks for the early dates and references to the old mills, some already recorded in a previous chapter.

²It has been the "High Peak Reporter" from before 1887, so it looks as if there is an error on the part of the person who originally extracted this item.

The following is an extract from Edward's Will dated 28th November 1907;

"I hereby declare that if at the date of my death any person to whom any pecuniary legacy or share of the trust fund is herein before given shall be engaged or pecuniarily interested in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors then the bequest to such a person shall fail in the same manner in all respects and for the benefit of such other person or persons as if such a legatee had died in my lifetime And I further declare and direct that no intoxicating liquors whatever shall be used at my funeral."

In a codicil to this will he revokes one bequest for the following reason; ***"I hoped it might be possible for him to carry out the wishes expressed in a signed letter and Memorandum left by me and deposited with that my will. Now I hereby revoke the said bequest of the said sum of £... I have recently carried out such expressed wishes and direct that the said sum shall form part of my residuary estate."*** Dated 29th May 1908. Another bequest in his will was to the British and Foreign Bible Society.



NERISSA

An example of the work of John William Godward

The surname GODWARD is frequently found as a corruption of GODDARD in many areas of England, but normally only for a very short period before reverting back to the original name of GODDARD. This happens for perhaps the working life of a particular vicar or parish clerk, or when a marriage takes place in a parish where the family name is unfamiliar. However this GODWARD tree is included in this publication because although this variation of the name has existed in this region for some 400 years, it has now seemingly disappeared, except for a few examples of the surname in the USA. Possibly the most notable GODWARD was painter John William Godward (1861-1922). He was from a London family and he probably was not related to the New Mills family described on Tree 10. There are many examples of his works both in Europe and the USA in the major art galleries. It has been said that Godward is yet another late 19th century neo-classical painter who was bulldozed aside with the coming of the modernist stampede of the early 20th century. Unfortunately Godward committed suicide after being savaged by critics, He reportedly left a note to the effect that the world was not big enough for him and a Picasso.

Tree 10 Research on this tree has been very limited so far with the only details of the members have been obtained from the will of Edward (05896), the censuses for 1851 and 1881, and from the I.G.I. (International Genealogical Index)

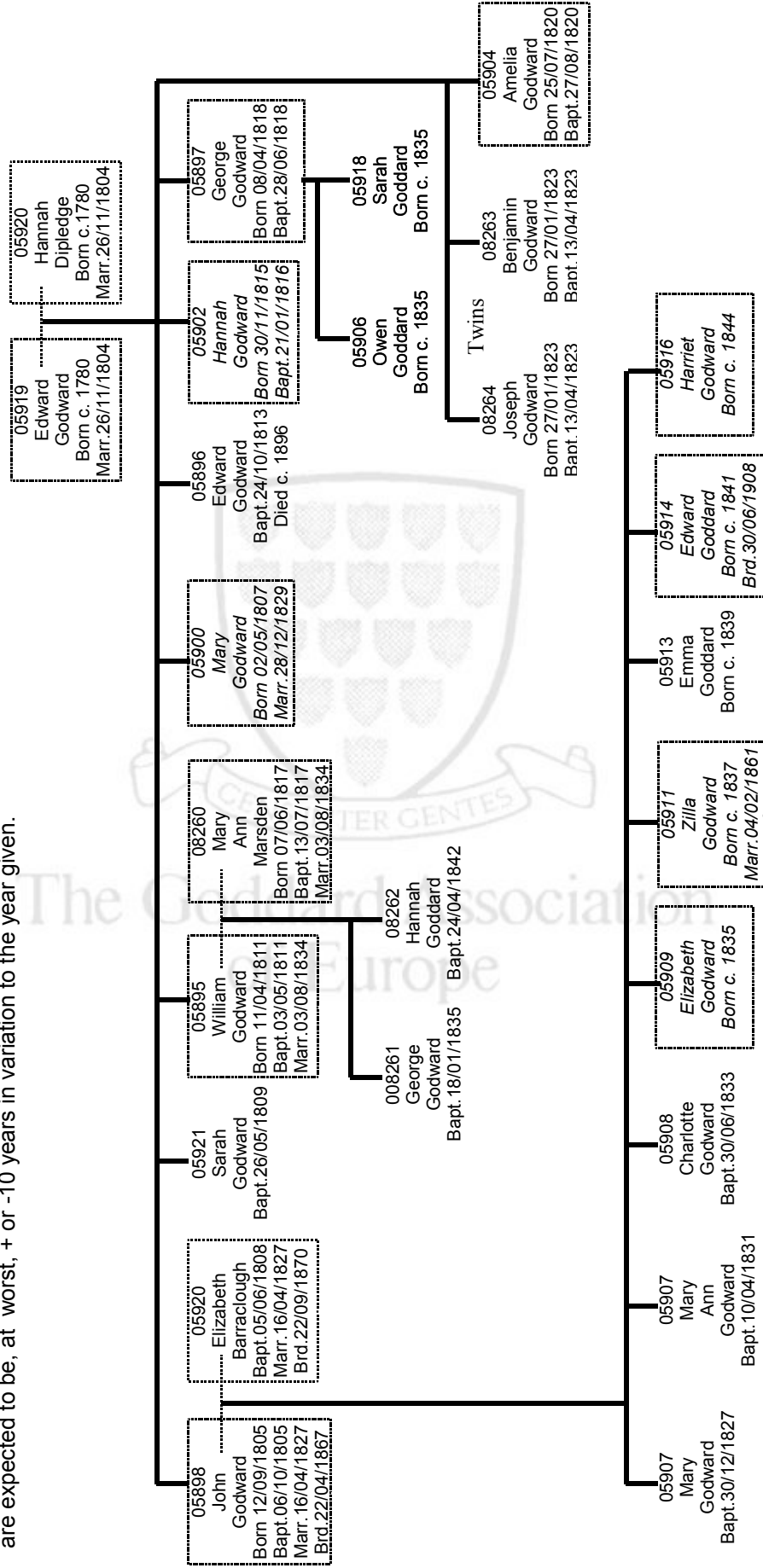
Edward (05919) married Hannah Depledge at Penistone in Yorkshire about 3 miles west of Barnsley on the 26th November 1804. There were 8 children that we know of at this time but none can be recognised in the 1881 census so they had died previously, had changed their name by marriage, or evaded the census takers. The latter is certainly not unknown in rural communities.

From the will of Edward (05896) drawn up in February 1888, we know that he was a farmer at Hoyland Swaine, about 5 miles east of Barnsley S. Yorks., and that his brother George in America is the last surviving member of his generation. Of Sarah (05921) baptised 26th May 1809 at Penistone (according to the I.G.I.), there is no mention in the will, nor was there a wife or children of his own mentioned. Edward was baptised at Penistone on the 24th October 1813, the probate for his will was granted on the 18th April 1896 to his nephews George Hawskworth and Edward Godward (05914). George (05897) was baptised at Penistone on the 28th June 1818. It is known from Edward's will that he went to live in New Albany Mahoning County Ohio U.S.A. and that he had at least 2 children; Owen (05906) and Sarah (05918). John (05898) was born sometime in 1806. He married Elizabeth Barraclough at Silkstone, again near Barnsley, on the 16th April 1827. They had at least 8 children. Both John and Elizabeth were Quakers. Their deaths were registered at

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Tree 10



Note The surname spelling used on this drawing of the tree is that from the IGI transcription of the parish registers of Penestone and Silkstone where most were baptised and/or married. However in other parishes the same persons have their surname spelt as the normal "Goddard".

the Society of Friends Meeting House at Low Leighton, near New Mills, John on 22nd April 1867 aged 61 and Elizabeth on the 22nd September 1870, aged 62 years. Mary (05901) married Adam Hawksworth, according to the I.G.I. at Penistone Lanes., on the 28th December 1828. Their son George was executor to his uncles will; Mary and Adam had both apparently died prior to 1888. Hannah (05902) was baptised at Silkstone on the 21st January 1816. She married a man with the surname of Tate, according to her brother's will They had both died prior to 1888. Amelia (05904) was baptised at Penistone on 27th August 1820. She married a man with the surname of Davy, again his first name is unknown, according to her brother's will, and again they had both died prior to 1888.

The information on the family of John (05898) and his wife Elizabeth is for the present disjointed and mainly from the censuses of 1851 and 1881. Mary (05907) was baptised on 30th December 1827 at Silkstone, as was Mary Ann (05922) on the 10th April 1831 and Charlotte (05908) on the 30th June 1833. Elizabeth (05909) was born about 1835 at Disley, just in Cheshire. It is reported that Elizabeth married a man named Barnes and that they had at least one child, William Edward Godward Sleigh Barnes, but no further trace of this family has been found so far. Also born at Disley, in 1837, the unusually named Zilla (05911), (Zillah, a biblical name popular among gypsy families), married George Warhurst at Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Church on the 4th February 1861. They emigrated to East Youngstown Ohio in the U.S.A. Emma (05913) is only known from the 1851 census when she was reported to have been born in Disley in 1839. Edward (05914) was born, according to the 1851 and 1881 censuses at Disley, in 1841. In the 1881 census he is shown as an architect living at Sunny Bank, Disley Stanley, Cheshire with his wife Sarah, nee Wyatt, both aged 39, they had no children, (according to their gravestones). A potted history of Edward is given above. Like Edward's parents, both Edward and Sarah were Quakers, their deaths were registered at the Society of Friends Meeting House at Low Leighton, near New Mills, Edward on 30th June 1908 aged 67 and Sarah on the 4th May 1919, aged 77 years. Harriet 05916, was born in about 1844 at New Mills, according to the 1881 census. She married John Poole in about 1870, who was, in 1881, a cotton mill manager in Pendleton Lanes. At that time they had 3 children, John aged 12, Elizabeth A., 11 and Mary J., aged 9 years.

Further research into the records of the Society of Friends in the area may throw further light on this branch, but unfortunately these records are no longer held locally by the society.

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| <p>NEW MILLS, an extensive hamlet, in the parish of Glossop, and in the High Peak hundred, is 14 miles from Manchester, 6 from Chapel-en-le-Frith, and 8 from Stock-port. It is pleasantly situate on the borders of Derbyshire and Cheshire; and, within a comparatively few years, has risen to importance in the manufacturing district; cotton spinning being carried on here to a considerable extent, affording employment to numerous hands. The factories are in a great measure hid from public view in passing through the village, being built at the foot of the stream, under high towering rocks. Good house coal, as well as other kinds for the purposes of machinery, is obtained near to the village, the top bed strata running from sixteen to twenty inches thick. The village is built chiefly upon a stone quarry, but the soil in many parts is fertile, producing good crops of wheat and potatoes. A new road which has been lately formed to join the Buxton road, will doubtless prove a great accommodation.</p> | <p>The places of worship are, a new church, erected within these few years, and chapels for the use of the Methodists' old connexion, Primitive Methodists and Calvinists. The church is a handsome building of stone, in the Gothic style, and is dedicated to St. George. The cost of its erection amounted to about £3,500, the parliamentary commissioners having granted £2,500, in aid of the work: the ground for its site was given by Lord George Cavendish. The living is a perpetual curacy, in the archdeaconry of Derby, and diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, and in the patronage of the vicar of Glossop. The edifice contains about 500 free sittings. A charity school, for the gratuitous instruction of nine poor children, is in the hamlet of Whittle, and there is an allotment of land for the support of another school. The name of New Mills does not appear in the parliamentary population returns it was originally known as <i>Bowden-Middle-Call</i>, comprising seven hamlets: about a century ago it was subdivided, three of the</p> |
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NEW MILLS (Derbyshire), DISLEY (Cheshire) AND NEIGHBOURHOODS.

Above is an extract from Pigot's 1835 Directory

Brunswick Mill was empty for some years until taken in 1940 by manufacturing confectioners Matlow Bros. Ltd., and Swizzels Ltd. of London. They made major extensions in the 1970s and now employ over 500. As stated earlier the older mills were in the bottom of the valley and were water-powered, but later mills were built on the banks of the Peak Forest Canal in Newtown, but they would have been steam powered.

Other aspects of the cotton industry in the area were bleaching, dyeing and printing. Calico printing was established early in the nineteenth century with several large complexes including an engraving works, where designs were etched on to metal rollers. The business continued until 1976. Early printing of material was by blocks, crafted by hand. From 1770 onwards rollers replaced the blocks, these early rollers were hand engraved. Later machine engraving of the rollers took over.

New Mills is surrounded by the villages of Furness Vale, Low Leighton, Birch Vale, Thornsett, Brookbottom, Hague Bar and Strines. In addition to the main A6 road through Newtown, the town is served by a road from Marple in Cheshire via Strines, and one through Birch Vale and Hayfield to Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith. There is a railway station built in 1866 on the old Manchester Central to London St Pancras line and a second station in Newtown opened as early as 1857 on the Manchester to Buxton line. Before Dr. Beeching's cuts there was a Great Central branch line from Manchester via New Mills Central to Birch Vale and Hayfield. New Mills Central station is still open with trains operating from Manchester, via the Hope Valley line to Sheffield and Derby.

St George's parish church was built about 1831 and before this date the area came under the diocese of Mellor, a small village towards Marple, where excellent records date from the 1620s. The Goddard baptismal records were extracted several years ago on behalf of the late Michael Barefoot of Totnes in Devon, for his book about his four great-grandmothers entitled "My great grandmother was Cornish" (Private publication ISBN 0-906845-44-0 Pub. J.Barefoot Ltd. 1989).

Mr. Barefoot's great-great grandfather, Thomas Goddard, was born at New Mills, probably at Brownbrow, and was baptised at Mellor Church in 1791. In his book he publishes a letter written by Samuel Palmer Goddard, his great-grandfather to his parents who, by then, had moved to Longton in Staffordshire, in which he referred to his grand parents in New Mills. These were Samuel Goddard, (born 1764), who married Betty Shall-cross of Disley, (bapt. 1771), at Stockport in 1789. At that time Samuel was a "clothier" and his address at the time his children were born was variously given as Brownbrow, New Mills and Low Leighton. Later he became an innkeeper and the inn has been identified by an entry in the "Pigot's 1835 Commercial Directory" as the White Hart, New Mills.

Michael Barefoot, in his book, wondered how a publican had two surgeon sons and some distinguished grandchildren. One of the surgeon sons Thomas was listed in the "Concise Encyclopedia of English Pottery and Porcelain" as a man-midwife, master potter, colour maker, flint grinder, colliery owner and iron master. He was Chief Bailiff of Longton and later Medical Officer for Stoke-on-Trent, a borough and county magistrate and Superintendent Registrar, responsible for census returns. Thomas had children who went into a variety of professions. Of the boys the eldest was Samuel Palmer Goddard who followed in his father's footsteps and entered the medical profession. John Hackett Goddard was in business in the coal and iron industry and also exported china. Thomas became a clergyman and William a Civil Engineer.

The author implies that the "hidden gene" perhaps came from the Shallcross side of the family and not the Goddards! Betty was buried in Mellor churchyard in December 1839 aged 68. The Barefoot book has pictures of the White Hart, (recent, below), Shallcross Hall in Whaley Bridge, now demolished, and also Park Hall, Longton in Staffordshire, where the family moved to from New Mills.

TAVERNS & PUBLIC HOUSES. Bull's
Head, William Goddard, New Mills
Bull's
Head, Geo. Green, High Lane, Disley
Calico
Printers' Arms, Nancy Bradburn,
Thornsett
Cock, James Sidebottom, New Mills
Dog and
Partridge, Joseph Higinbottom,
New Mills
Grapes, John Thornley, New Mills
Green
Man, John Stafford, New Mills
Hare and
Hounds, William Greenwood,
New Mills
Horse Shoes. Robert Bradbury,
High Lane,
Disley
Red Lion, Wm. Ardern, High Lane, Disley
Ring of Bells, William Holdgate, Disley
Soldier Dick, Joseph Gould, Furness
Waggon
and Horses, Sarah Williamson,
High Lane, Disley
White Hart, Samuel Goddard, New Mills
White Horse, William Moore, Disley.
Extract from Pigot's 1835 Directory



It may only be coincidence but the two early addresses of this family were at Brownbrow, which is part of the old road to Bugsworth and Laneside, Low Leighton which is the old road to Chinley. No connection has been found yet with the Goddard families in Bugsworth and Chinley.

There are several other denominational churches in the town and a Wesleyan Chapel at Low Leighton was demolished in 1942 during the only German bomber raid in the area. This was a daylight raid on a Friday evening, however in apparent heavenly retribution, both the bombers which took part were shot down over the East coast.

The Town Hall is a very imposing building on high ground above the old part of the town and plays host to many of the local activities and also houses the Urban District Council Offices. Behind and linked to the Town Hall is the Public Library built by Messrs. S. and D. Boyle in 1909. These were the sons of George John and Alice Boyle (nee Goddard) whose great grandfather was Zachariah Goddard of Whaley Bridge, a stonemason descended from the Chinley stonemasons.

As mentioned previously New Mills has a very active historical society which has published over twenty booklets on various subjects. Their Heritage Centre is a very successful venture with its dramatic viewpoint above the river. The New Mills Old Silver Prize Band formed in 1812 is said to be one of the oldest in the country and in 1914 the members joined the army en-bloc and became a band of the Sherwood Foresters Regiment. Several Goddard names appear in the band members lists over the years.

There are several primary schools in the district and a Central School, always known as "The Grammar School", on Church Lane.

A more recent development is the busy boating marina on the Peak Forest Canal at Newtown, with a chandlers shop and all the usual canal facilities.

The town has always been a good centre for hill walking with Kinder Scout only a few miles away and more recently walks have been created along the Sett Valley Trail, (the old railway line to Hayfield), and also down by the River Goyt under the Torrs. Recently a high level suspension bridge has been built above the river to complete the circular walk.

Tree 11 The earliest known member of this branch was an agricultural labourer, George (04409) who married Mary Hudson in Stockport Cheshire on the 28th September 1628. Only 4 children are known from this union, all baptised at Mellor Derbyshire, about 2 miles north of New Mills. At this time Mellor was a "chapelry", a district served by a chapel, and as such after the Marriage Act of 1753 marriages in such a place were illegal but may still have taken place occasionally. This could account for the establishment of very few marriages for this branch of the Goddards during the research. Only a few Goddard gravestones have been found in the churchyard at Mellor. Samuel and Betty are there together with three of their daughters. Thomas and his wife have been found and also their father and mother, another Samuel and Elizabeth, but nothing earlier than this. To quote Mr. Barefoot "No earlier headstones or wills and no suggestion of wealth. So there is little likelihood of them being anything other than agricultural labourers in those early days in Derbyshire."

Thomas (04411) was baptised on the 2nd February 1629. He married Elizabeth, maiden name unknown at present and no children have been recognised. William (04413) baptised on the 23rd October 1633 married Ellen maiden name unknown. Only one child Samuel (04418) has been found to date. George (04415) baptised on the 27th March 1636 married Mary, again maiden name unknown and there is no indication of any family at this stage of the research.

Samuel (04418) was baptised at Mellor on the 14th April 1660. Apparently married Martha, (surname not known), late in life as the first of their 4 children, John (04420) was baptised in 1699, late enough in his life for one to wonder if this was a second marriage for Samuel, or even if there is a generation missing .

All Samuel and Martha's children were baptised at Mellor but only the children of Thomas (04421) baptised on the 1st September 1700, have been traced and even his wife's name has proved elusive. However, if the family are following tradition his wife's maiden name could have been Sarah Hesketh. Their first son they named Heskey (04425) which is probably a diminutive form of the surname Hesketh, possibly originating from the village on the Lancashire coast. Neither version of the name is in the Liverpool area, at this period.

Although it has been established that all the children of Thomas (04421) were baptised at Mellor, only their third son Samuel (04427) and his wife and their family, have been researched for this tree. Samuel (04427) was baptised on the 2nd February 1735, he married Elizabeth, maiden name unknown in about 1760, they had at least 5 children. Both Samuel and his wife are buried at Mellor, Samuel on the 1st July 1801 and Elizabeth exactly one month later on the 1st August 1801.

Tree 12 The only two children of Samuel (04427) and Elizabeth who have been investigated, to any degree, are their second son Samuel (04433) and their fifth child Thomas (04437). Samuel was baptised in Mellor on the 12th May 1764, he married Elizabeth Shallcross around about January 1789 at Stockport in Cheshire, when he was called a "clothier", as previously mentioned, he later became the publican at the White Hart at New Mills. The baptism is registered at Mellor for each of their 9 children, who were all born between 1790 and 1811. Elizabeth (04434) was buried at Mellor on the 18th December 1829, aged 68, Samuel (04433) was buried alongside on 9th March 1845. The fifth child of Samuel (04427) and Elizabeth (04428), Thomas (04437) was baptised on the 12th December 1777. He married a Mary (04438), (maiden name unknown, date and place unknown). Thomas (04437) and Mary are known to have had at least one son Hesketh (04439), who was baptised at Mellor church and buried there some 22 years later, in 1830, soon to be followed by his mother, aged 55, in 1833, and by his father in 1838.

Mary (04440), the first child of Samuel (04433) and Elizabeth nee Shallcross, was baptised at Mellor on the 10th of January 1790. She married a man named Harrison, first name as yet unknown. Following her death she was buried at Mellor on the 12th December 1850. To do justice to their second child Thomas (04442), he should have a chapter all to himself, as indicated earlier, he had enough careers for 10 men from surgeon to colliery owner. Baptised at Mellor on the 16th October 1791, he married Eliza Palmer at Stoke on Trent Parish Church in Staffordshire on the 15th May 1817, he died in 1872. Thomas and Elizabeth had 9 children between 1818 and 1835, all baptised in the area in and around Longton in Staffordshire. Of the other children of Samuel (04433) and Elizabeth very little is known except their baptisms were at Mellor. However, from her gravestone at Mellor we know that Eliza (04444) was buried on the 18th April 1852. Samuel (04447) died sometime in 1876 while, Sarah (04448) died when only 18 months old. The last child of this generation Hannah (04450) was also called "Anne" among the family.

The first child of Thomas (04442) and Eliza was Samuel Palmer (04458), born in 1818, trained as a doctor and became "Medical Officer" for Fenton, a village between Longton and Stoke-upon-Trent in Staffordshire. He married Mary McIntosh "of Islington" in 1845, (she was baptised at church of St Matthew Bethnall Green London), and they had 3 sons and a daughter; Thomas McIntosh (04464) Samuel E. (05923) Charles J. (05925) and Alice S. (05924), but may have had others that do not show up in the 1881 census. Samuel Palmer (04458) died in 1866. His brother John Hackett (04462) was born in 1820. He followed in his fathers footsteps, in the 1881 census he was listed as a Justice of the Peace, a Coal and a Tin Master. He is also known to have been involved in the china export business. He married Mary A. Shaw (born 1828) of Gaverswall, near Longton, they had three sons between 1855 and 1867; Henry H. (04466) (mining engineer), John L. (04467) ("earthenware overlooker"?), and Thomas A. (04468). All were still unmarried and still living at home in 1881. This meant, that with their 4 domestic servants, (a cook and 3 maids), Longton Hall where they lived at census time was quite a large family home. (Of historic note, in 1751 there had been a factory in the grounds of Longton Hall where William Littler produced the first successful porcelain in N. Staffordshire, but in 1760 bankruptcy ended that venture³). Thomas (04457), was born in 1823. He remained unmarried as a clergyman at Kingsley, a few miles east of Longton. Elizabeth Shallcross Goddard (04455) was born in 1826. She married Charles J. Welsh a solicitor. They were living at Trentham in 1881. Also living at the same address at that time was the widowed Mary Ann (04453) who had been married to John Walton. William (04461) born in 1831 became a Civil Engineer He does not appear to be listed in the 1881 census. Sarah (04451) is to be found as a visitor and listed as the "wife of a gentleman", at the house of her brother-in-law, R. D. Gaskell in Newcastle Under Lyme, the manager of a pottery, in the 1881 census returns. There is no sign of her husband John Gaskell unless he is the "Retired Cotton Merchant" living at Heswall Cum Oldfield, Cheshire, with the rest of the family, 5 daughters! The last of the children of Thomas (04443) and Eliza, (nee Palmer), was Emma (04460) born in 1835. She is said to have married William Wileman a civil engineer, but the entry in the census returns has her married to "James Frederick Wileman, J. P. for The County Of Stafford", more research is required to sort this out.

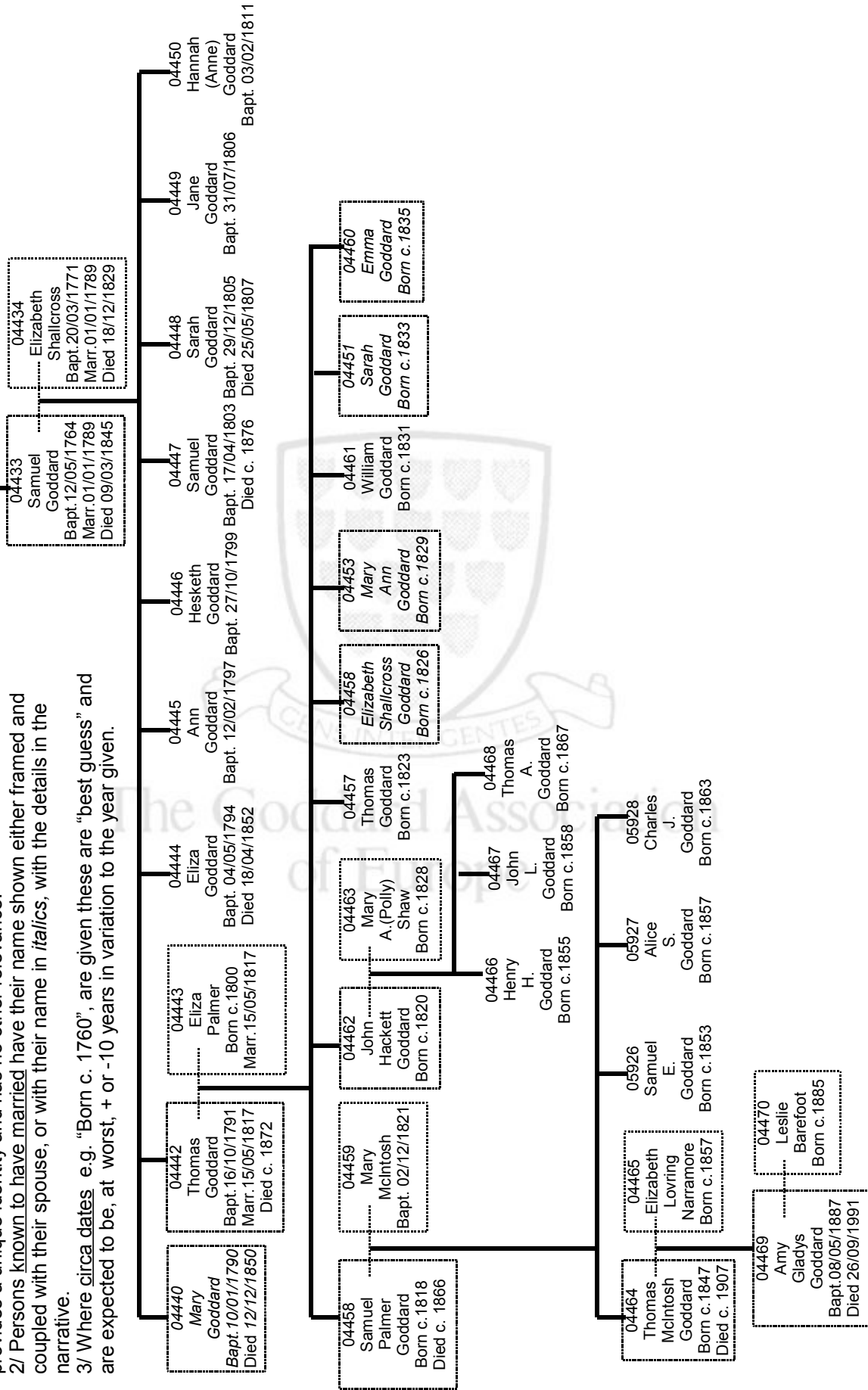
³See The Museums of the Potteries at www.stoke.gov.uk

Tree Notes

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Tree No. 12

Tree 12



The 1881 census reveals that Thomas McIntosh Goddard (04464) had been born in Longton Staffs, in 1847 and although in Michael Barefoot's book he is said to have been a mining engineer the census return has him as a "Brick & Tile Manufacturer". He married (04464) Elizabeth Lovering Narrymore (Narramore in some documents), in November 1881, it was their second daughter, Amy Gladys (04469), who married into the Barefoot family. Thomas M. (04464) died in 1907 at Ilfracombe in Devon., having moved with the family to Darlestone Staffs., Rhyl N. Wales and Purley in Surrey during his working life. The census return also gives the information that the other known children of Samuel (04458), Samuel E. (05926) was a solicitors clerk, Charles J. (05928) worked in an architects office, while Alice S. (05927) had no stated occupation and that they had all been born at Longton . At the time of this census they were living at Trentham Road, Trentham with their widowed mother, together with a cook and a housemaid.

Amy Gladys Barefoot died in 1991 aged 104 and her son Michael died in 1995



*A Photograph of a Family Party, assembled at Park Hall on the 15th May 1861. In celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Thomas (aetatis 75) and Eliza (aetatis 73) Goddards Wedding Day, consisting of nearly all their Children by Birth and Alliance & most of their Grandchildren. A few were absent from Sickness and other unavoidable causes.
(An extract from Michael Barefoot's book)*

KETTLESHULME



To the west of the area on the road between Whaley Bridge and Macclesfield lies the village of Kettleshulme , (above centre). It is situated on the Derbyshire/Cheshire border in the East Cheshire Hills and is over 1,000 feet above sea level.

There are still many hill farms in the area, but in 1914 there were 36 listed. Arthur Nicholas Goddard (04127) born in the village but now resident in Knutsford, has written a book⁴ about the lives of his father and grandfather. The latter, Nicholas Goddard (04123) started a wheelwright and joinery business at Wrights farm in 1870. The business grew and he was soon employing several craftsmen. In addition to making the various types of wheels, an important phase of wheel-wrighting was the hooping of the wheels with iron hoops, which had to be heated before being placed around the timber wheels and then quickly cooled by water. He bought two adjacent plots of land, one with a stream for the cooling purpose, and the other to build a detached house and complete workshop with joiners shop, paint shop, smithy, sawmill and timber store. These were completed in 1894 at Brookside in the centre of the village. The house is still there conveniently situated within 100 yards of the two local hostelries. They built various farm carts, flat lorries and beautifully decorated milk floats. Pony traps and carriages for family use were a speciality. After the 1914/18 war they even built several Romany type caravans. The book records two being delivered to North Wales by local farmers and taking nearly a week on the journey. The book also describes in detail how the iron hoops were made and attached to the wheel rims of carts etc., and how the various types of timber were bought, cut and stored for seasoning. They later made all types of woodwork for new houses in the area, and made kitchen tables, wheelbarrows, 9 feet long five-barred gates and pick and shovel handles. In fact, anything in wood, they made it. There were no ready made paints, "Red Lead" was in powder form and had to be mixed with turpentine and boiled linseed oil to produce paint. The book contains many photographs of carts, carriages etc. taken by his son James William Goddard (04125) who took over the business.

4 Awaiting publication - 2005



Kettlethulme "The Swan Inn" with the Goddards House in the right background

Kettlethulme "The Swan Inn" with the Goddards House in the right background

Another side of the business was making coffins and acting as undertakers. A horse drawn hearse and several cabs were ordered from Buxton, nine miles away, and a funeral took nearly all day.

An early funeral account included:-

| | |
|---|--------|
| An 18 gallon barrel of ale | £1.5.0 |
| 44 lb. of beef at 6d a lb. | £1.2.0 |
| Loaves from Macclesfield and 1 pint rum | 4.0 |

A strange true story is reported about one of Nicholas's great uncles who choked to death when a plum stone lodged in his throat.

Tree 13 This tree shows one of Nicholas's cousins James (04142) from Lord Clough Farm, Kettlethulme who became an innkeeper. The 1881 census return records him and his wife Elizabeth with their eight children in residence at the New Cock Inn in Fernilee Parish which is in the centre of Whaley Bridge opposite the school. From there the Goddards moved to Tintwhistle near Glossop.

Possibly because this area is at the junction of three counties it is remarkable how many of the Goddards of the area "disappear", both from the parish registers but also from the census returns. This is probably more due to the difficulty of searching and the distance between the various document repositories than trying to dodge taxes, or other officials.

In a valley, high above Kettlethulme, is Saltersford on the old pack-horse road. Here the local farmers built a small chapel in 1733, Jenkin Chapel, to which, in 1755, they added a bell tower. Each autumn a Harvest Festival is held at the chapel. Because of the large number of worshippers, mostly hikers visiting for the service, it is held outdoors in the graveyard.

The earliest member of this family, who has been found to date, is John (04098). He was a carpenter born about 1756, he married Martha Lomas, on the 18th April 1780 in Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Church. This is also where he was buried, aged 79 on the 10th April 1835, Martha had been buried there, aged 55, on the 5th March 1813.

They had seven children all said to have been born and lived at Lyme Handley, Kettlethume near Taxal, James (04100) was baptised 12th August 1781, at Taxal Parish Church as was John (04102) on the 1st December 1782. John married Mary ? (probably Clayton), who died in 1865 aged 74, John died in 1871, both are buried at Taxal Parish Church. It is possibly their grandson and his family who turn up at Heaton Norris in Lancashire for the 1881 census. Of the other children little is known except that Martha (04105), Joseph (04106) and William (04107) were all baptised at Taxal Parish Church but they were buried at Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Church, (Martha died aged 13 and William died aged 26), while Ann (04108) was baptised in Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Church; none of these children are known to have married. Nicholas (04104) was baptised at Taxal, married at Prestbury and buried at Chapel-en-le-Frith Parish Church, thus keeping three local churches in business. Nicholas was a farmer, he married Hannah Jackson on the 26th January 1808, they also had seven children. Five were born at Lyme Handley Kettlethume, but the last two, Sarah and Betty, were born at Overton about a mile south of Taxal; all were baptised at Taxal Parish Church.

Martha (04109), the first child of Nicholas (04104) and Hannah (04101), was baptised at Taxal on the 2nd April 1809. She married Joseph Brown in the same church in 1838. Hannah (04111), Ann (04114) and Betty all died young and unmarried. Both sons followed in their fathers footsteps by becoming farmers William (04112) farmed 22 Acres at Wrights Farm at Kettlethulme, while Robert (04138) farmed 32 acres at Lords Clough Farm. William (04112) married Elizabeth Ollerenshaw at Taxal in 1839, they had six children , while Robert (04138) married Harriet, (maiden name, place and date unknown at present). They also had six children.

William (04112) and Elizabeth were both still alive and farming at the time of the 1881 census, when son Nicholas (04123) and his wife Mary (04124), nee Hewitt, together with their month old son were also living at the farm. Searching the 1881 census has found William (04118), as a farmer with a 40 acre farm at Ingersley Vale at Rainow in Cheshire with his wife Mary (05930), his four daughters, Mary (05930), Alice Jane (05931), Minie Ann (05932), Louise Ellen (05933), who where aged 8, 6, 5, and 4 years old respectively, together with son James who was 2 years old. Of William's (04112) other 4 children, Mary (04119), Hannah (04120), James Ollerenshaw (04121) and Elizabeth 04122), there is no sign in the 1881 census, although it is thought that Mary, (who was possibly a twin with Hannah. (04120)), married at Taxal in 1872.

According to the 1881 Census, Nicholas (04123) was a wheelwright employing 3 men. His wife Mary (04124), (nee Hewitt), died in autumn 1887, aged 37, leaving Nicholas to look after their 7 year old son James William (04125). Nicholas later married Hannah Hewitt (04171), a cousin to his previous wife Mary. They are known to have had one child Flora Ann Millicent Hewitt (04137) who married Albert Hulse of Wilmslow. Nicholas died in 1924 aged 72 and Hannah in 1927, aged 66.

James William (04125) was baptised at Taxal on the 20th March 1881 and was said to be a year old when the 1881 census was taken on the night of the 3/4 April 1881. James worked as a joiner and wheelwright, he married Ethel Mary Jowle at Taxal on the 14th June 1910, they had 3 children Arthur Nicholas 04127, a blacksmith who married Marian Bennett of Buxworth, Agnes Annie (04129) who married John Gilby and lastly, Ellis James (04131) who became a research chemist and married Catherine McIntosh of Chapel-En-Le-Frith.

Tree 14 Returning to the children of Nicholas (04104) and Hannah (nee Jackson), Robert (04138) their second son was baptised at Taxal in 1815. Robert farmed 32 acres at Lords Clough Farm. He married Harriet (maiden name unknown at present), but we know very little about them apart from the fact that they had six children, although he did leave a will when he died in November 1868.

Of the six children of Robert and Harriet, except for James (04142) nothing is known at present. They do not appear to have been registered in the 1881 census. All the children were baptised at Taxal Parish Church. James was described as a collier in his fathers will when it was published in 1868, but by the time of the 1881 census he was the publican at "The New Cock Inn" (see page 5), in Whaley Bridge, but when James died in 1898 it was at Tintwistle; it is presumed that he was at the home of his son James 04153. He had married Elizabeth Blease, probably at Congleton, said to be her place of birth, in about 1863. By the look of the census he had spent his life traversing the Cheshire/Derbyshire/Lancashire borders, so it is little wonder that the family details such as baptisms, etc., have not been easily found. However, the extract below from the census, gives us a "snapshot" of the family in April 1881.

1881 Census

| Dwelling: | Lower Level | Census Place: | Fernilee, Derby, England | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Source: FHL Film 1341827 PRO Ref. RG11 Piece 3457 Folio 57 Page 18 | | | | |
| | Marr | Age | Sex | Birthplace |
| James GODDARD | M | 43 | M | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Head | Occ: Publican | | | |
| Elizabeth GODDARD | M | 39 | F | Congleton, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Wife | | | | |
| Harriet GODDARD | U | 17 | F | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Cotton Winder | | | |
| Rachel GODDARD | U | 15 | F | Bollington, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Cotton Winder | | | |
| Hannah GODDARD | | 13 | F | Bollington, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Cotton Winder | | | |
| Martha GODDARD | | 11 | F | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Reacher Inn (Cotton) | | | |
| Alfred GODDARD | | 12 | M | Fernilee, Derby, England |
| Rel: Nephew | Occ: Labourer Bleacher | | | |
| Mary L.Or S. GODDARD | | 7 | F | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Scholar | | | |
| Maria GODDARD | | 5 | F | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Daur | Occ: Scholar | | | |
| James GODDARD | | 3 | M | Kettleshulme, Cheshire, England |
| Rel: Son | | | | |
| George W. GODDARD | | 10 m | M | Fernilee, Derby, England |
| Rel: Son | | | | |

Both the census taker of the time and the modern-day transcriber have struggled with some of the details, for instance, what really was the nature of Martha's (04150) work? A "Reacher Inn (Cotton)", she was actually a "Reacher Inner". Her job in the mills spinning section was to reach in amongst the bobbins to retrieve broken threads. And what was the full name of "Mary L. Or S.", (04151), it is known she is called "Polly" elsewhere, but she was probably also named "Ollerenshaw" after her great aunt, who could well have been still alive when "Polly" was christened.

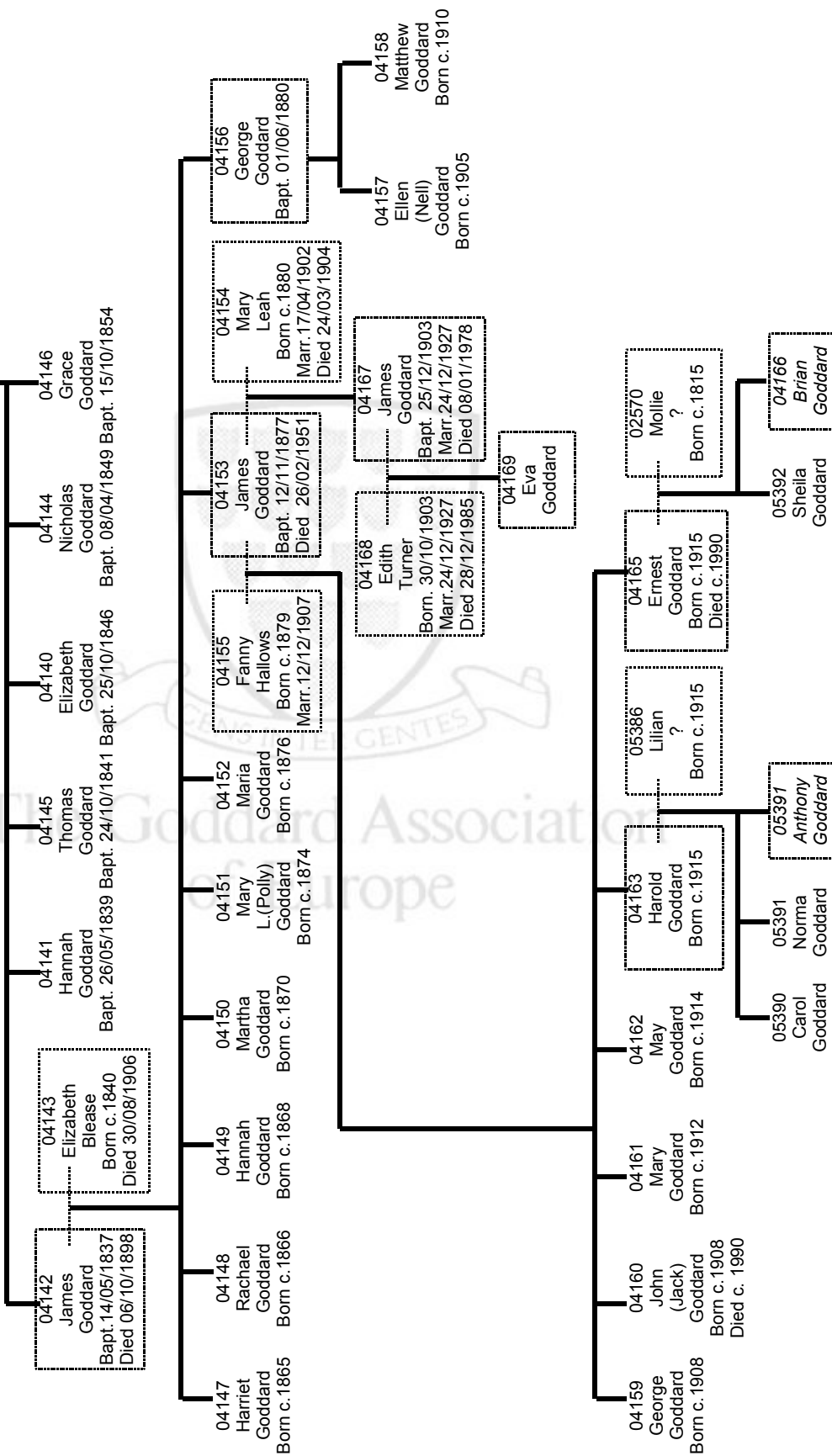
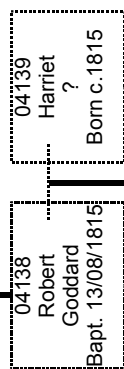
The only records found so far are for James (04153) and George William (04156). George William went to Canada and married, in which order has yet to be established. They are reported to have had two children, Ellen (Nell) 04157 and Matthew 04158. Younger brother James 04153, married firstly Mary Ann Leah, who died very shortly after the birth of their son James (04167) in 1904, at Tintwhistle. In December 1907 James (04153) remarried, this time, to Fanny Hallows and they had six children, all born at Tintwistle, George, Jack, Mary, May, Harold who later married Lilian, Ernest who married Mollie. James 04167, married Edith Turner on Christmas Eve 1927. Many members of this family still may be found in the Tintwhistle area.

Tree 14

Tree Notes

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Tree No. 13



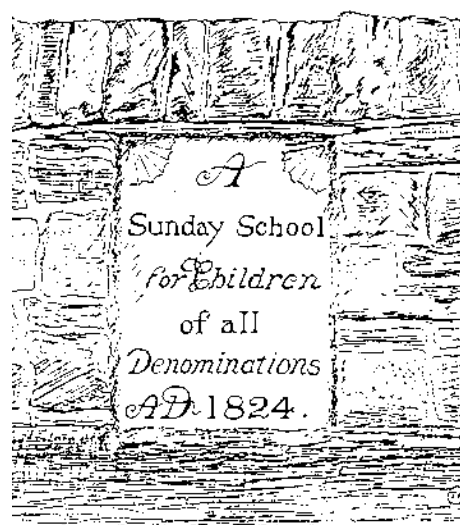
ROWARTH

Rowarth is an isolated small village about two miles from New Mills in the direction of Glossop. In the New Mills Historical Society's booklet entitled "The Lost Mills of Rowarth" it states that until the end of the eighteenth century the village consisted of about a dozen farms scattered about the valley. Because of the plentiful supply of water, within a few decades it was transformed into a thriving industrial village consisting of five cotton mills and a bleach works. They were served by ten reservoirs and lodges, several of which are full today.

Unlike the cotton industry in New Mills which thrived throughout the nineteenth century, Rowarth's boom only lasted about fifty years. The remoteness of the village served only by tracks, meant that only horse drawn vehicles could be used, and eventually this led to several firms going bankrupt.

At the end of the eighteenth century most of the land in the centre of Rowarth was owned by a Peter Goddard, gentleman, of Worth Hall, Poynton in Cheshire. There is no evidence that he ever lived in the village, but his grandfather probably had. In 1795 Peter leased three fields in Lower Rowarth to James Hadfield, one of which, the Great Bent, later known as Chapel Field, was used to build the Wesleyan/Methodist Chapel, later used as a day school for a short time. The stone above the front door read "A Sunday School for Children of all Denominations A.D. 1824" and, although the building was demolished in 1972, the stone is still preserved, built into the wall opposite what for many years was the Post Office, now unfortunately closed.

The rough track leading up from the centre of the village is still known as Goddard Lane, presumably after the original owner. Two of the top reservoirs are still full and the banks of the third at Grove House are visible but no walls remain. This was owned by the executors of Peter Goddard's estate in 1841. Very little is known yet about Peter Goddard except that on 4th July 1778 he was married to Lucy Cockson of Poynton. A family tree has yet to be established for this Goddard branch.



By the early 1900s the mills had been reduced to shells and their destruction was completed by a terrible flood during a thunderstorm in 1930, when the dam of the largest of the top reservoirs was breached. The large dam is now privately maintained as a nature reserve. Alongside the site of the bottom mill stands the Little Mill Inn, a three-storey building which bears a plaque "G.A.B. 1781", which makes it the oldest building in the village. In the garden stands a Pullman coach of the old Brighton Belle which at one time formed part

of the restaurant. The owners have recently rebuilt the old water wheel.

On the moor road above the village stands the Moorfield Inn, and between the two is the Children's Inn. This was originally a seventeenth century coaching inn known as the Hare and Hounds, and it received its new name in 1926 when it became redundant and became a holiday home for children from Manchester. In 1933 the building was taken over by Manchester Guides and Brownies, but the Trust set up in 1926 still did the administration work until 1977, when it was turned over to the Girl Guides Association. The original trust was simply worded "To Serve Children", and has always been financed by voluntary contributions. In the upper part of the village on the site of Grove House, was the "Lime Cart Tavern" which was a beerhouse only. Its brewhouse survived until the 1950s.

A new road from the moor into the centre of the village was built about 1790, and the nine cottages of what is now called Poplar Row were erected in 1812 and named the Drinkwater Buildings, seen in the background of the picture below .



WHALEY BRIDGE

Whaley Bridge is divided into three separate parishes and was served by three churches. Taxal parish to the west of the River Goyt has a thirteenth century church at the entrance to the Goyt valley dedicated to St James. Trinity Church situated on the main road in Horwich End serves the Fernilee parish and shares the eastern side of the Goyt with part of Chapel-en-le-Frith parish and its Christ Church which is now a Guest House called Spire House.

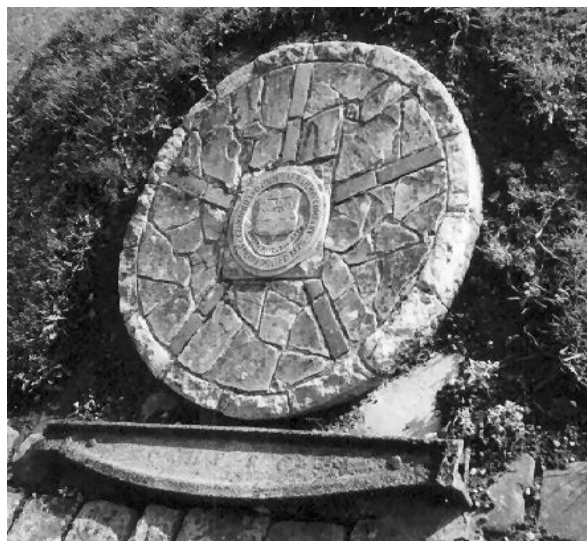
The Whaley Bridge Urban District Council covers an area of 3,500 acres and includes the hamlets of Furness Vale to the north and Horwich End, Fernilee and Taxal to the south.



Over the years the hilly district must have created many thirsts for the area now has over a dozen hostelries, the largest being the Jodrell Arms Hotel in the middle of the village beside the railway station.

There used to be several coal mines in the area and the 1851 census recorded 91 miners and colliers in the village, ten of them between the ages of 10 and 14 years old. The first mention of a gunpowder mill in the Goyt Valley was in 1801 and despite several explosions it stayed in production until 1920. It is reported that in the years leading up to the First Great War, the mill was so busy that the men worked from 6a.m. to 10p.m. without any holidays. The site is now under the Fernilee Reservoir.

On the hillside above the reservoir are the ruins and grounds of Errwood Hall, the home of the Grimshawe family. The drive and hillsides are a picture in Springtime with thousands of rhododendron and azalea bushes. The small private graveyard above the hall tells part of the history of the family, such as a "John Butler who died in 1886, Captain of their yacht "Mariquita", for 16 years the friend and faithful servant of Samuel Grimshawe". At the top of the moor above the old Roman road called "The Street" is a rocky outcrop over 1500 ft high known as "Pym Chair". Legend has it that Pym was a highwayman who sat up there waiting for his victims on the road to Macclesfield.



Commemorating the Cromford & High Peak Railway incorporation in 1825

At the other end of Whaley Bridge by the side of the old road to Disley is the "Murder stone". The inscription reads "William Wood, Eyam, Derbyshire, was murdered here on July 16th 1823" and below the words "Prepare to meet thy God". The crime was committed by three youths who attacked him on his way home to Eyam after seeing him with cash, thought to be about £100, at a Disley inn. One of the youths was never caught, one was hanged and the third committed suicide in his prison cell.

A beauty spot on the other side of the valley, just below the Horwich Park cricket ground, is a small valley known as the Roosdytch. It runs for about three quarters of a mile and is banked on either side. Local legend calls it a Roman chariot track, but no evidence has ever been found to confirm this.

Tree 15 Zachariah Goddard (00324), (see Family Tree no. 1 Chapter 1), and his wife Ann (00877), nee Oliver, were thought to be responsible for the creation of one of the oldest known building firms in Whaley Bridge, but a recently found reference to the year 1620 records a William Goddard as a mason to the Jodrell family in Whaley Bridge. Zachariah was born in 1734, and was the son of Joseph and Rebecca Goddard, (nee Fawdin), of Chinley, and his father and grandfather were both stonemasons, as confirmed in grandfather John Goddard's (00872) will dated 1719. This trade was obviously passed on from one generation to the next and can be traced for nearly two hundred years into the 1930s. Zachariah was baptised at Chinley Independent Chapel, (CIC), married Ann Oliver, the daughter of John Oliver of Malcoff on the outskirts of Chapel-en-le-Frith. They had three children, a son, who has yet to be named died in infancy in 1761, Sally (02821) the eldest, was baptised at CIC on the 3rd February 1754 and John baptised on the 30th December 1761, also at Chinley. Sally married Thomas Gipson 12th May 1778 at S3 Peters Church at Hope in Derbyshire, (the law at this time did not allow for marriages to take place in the nonconformist chapels).

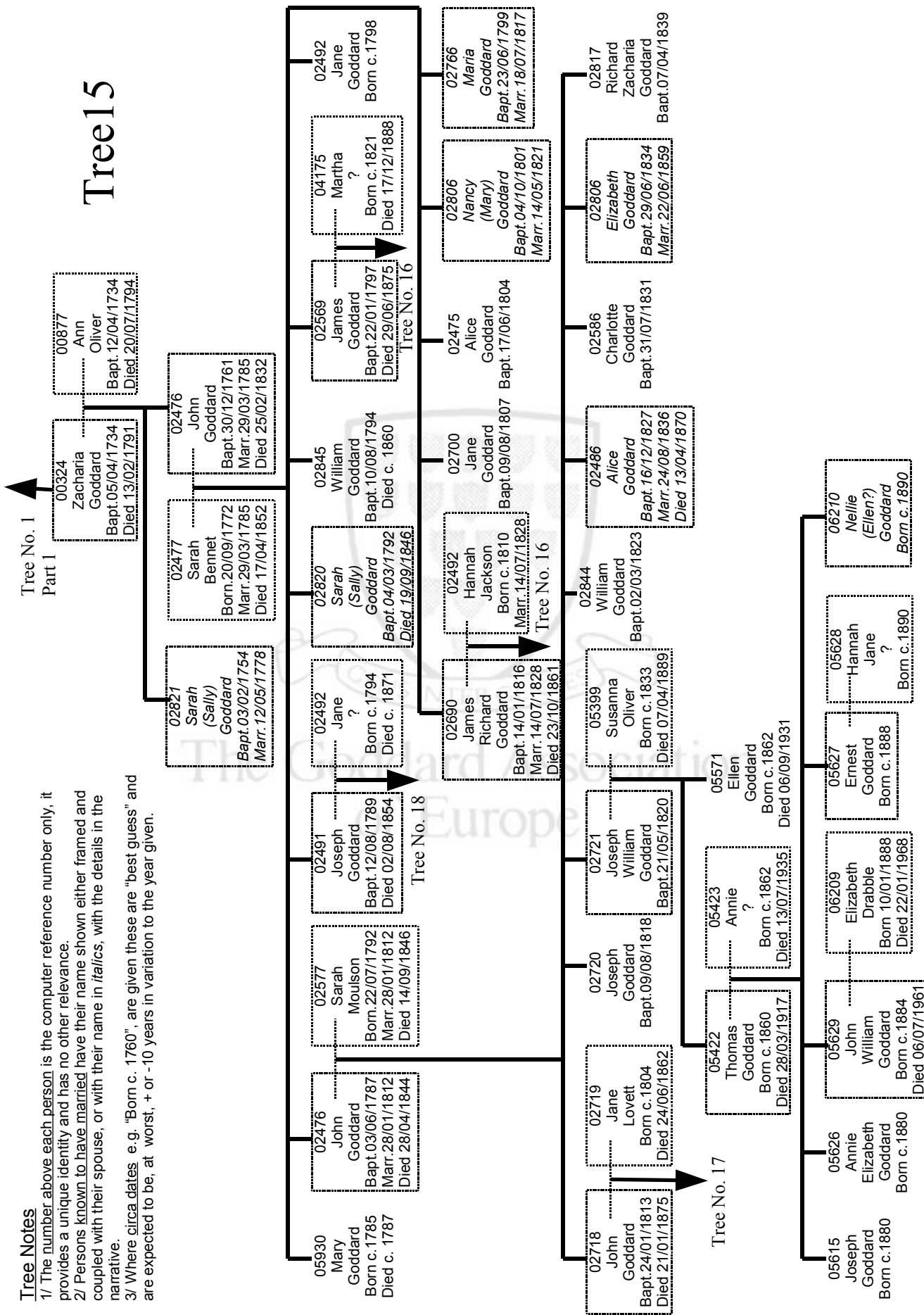
Zachariah, whose business was at Horwich End, was consulted regarding an estimate for repairs to the old stone Whaley bridge over the river Goyt in Bridge Street, which gave the town its name. His estimate was not accepted as it was decided to rebuild the bridge. Zachariah died in 1791 aged 57 and was buried at Taxal. His son John (02476) who died in 1832 and three of his children were buried in the same grave. Ann (00877) died three years later aged 60.

John (02476) married Sarah (Sally) Bennett (02477) in March 1785 at Hope Parish Church as their home was in Fernilee parish. They are known to have had twelve children, their first child, Mary (02779) died aged two in 1787 and was the first of the family to be buried at Taxal. John followed his father as a stonemason.

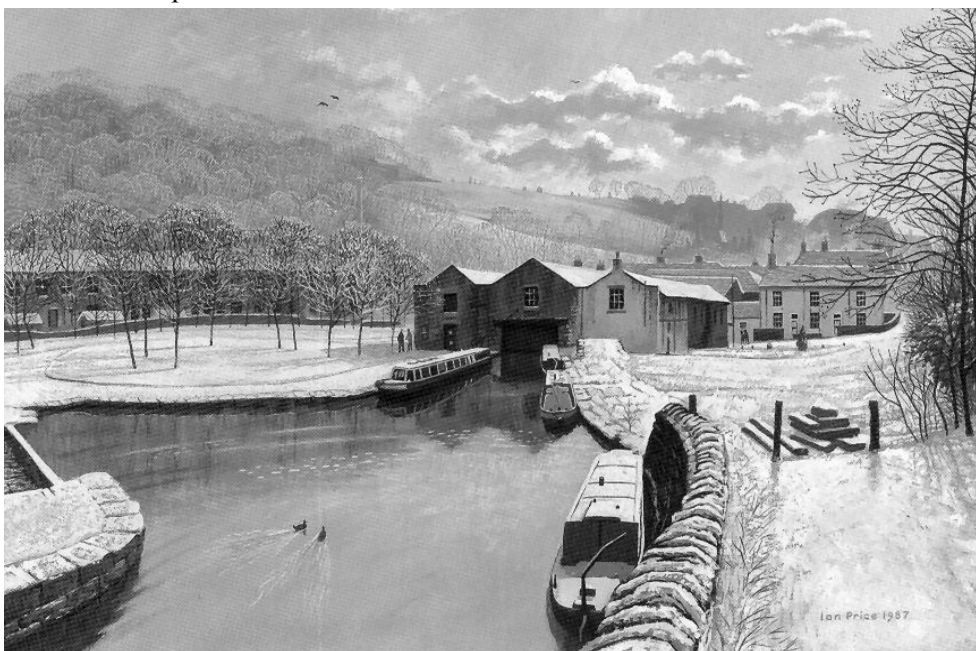
Tree 15

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John (02476) died in 1832, having made a will in March 1827 in which 8 children were mentioned. Sally died in April 1852 aged 83. Sally was the sister of Richard Bennett, gentleman, who owned much property in New Mills. Their eldest son John (02576) also a stonemason, married Sarah Moulson of Bamford in the Hope Valley in 1812 and they also had a large family of nine children. Their grandson Joseph William (02721) married a Susannah and it is they who started a building firm in Dove Holes, near Buxton, and will be referred to in a later chapter.



The Wharf Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire.

The Peak Forest Canal was constructed about 1800, and it was used for the transportation of lime and gritstone, coal and cotton goods to the Manchester and Stockport areas, and to South Cheshire and the Potteries. From here there was also an easterly cross-country link with the Cromford Canal at Matlock, via the Cromford and High Peak Railway. Nowadays the canal is used mainly for pleasure cruising, and the wharf is the home of the 'Judith Mary' excursion narrow boat.

© from an original painting by Ian Price 1987

The second son of John (02476) and Sally, Joseph (02491) was baptised at Taxal parish church on the 12th August 1789, he followed the family tradition as a stonemason. He married Jane, (surname unknown) (02492) and they had nine children, more of them later. Sarah (Sally) (02820) baptised at Hope in 1792 married Josiah Fox. William (02845) died unmarried, he was buried on the 1st January 1860 in New Mills. James (02569) baptised in 1797 at Taxal. He married Martha (04175), his branch will be traced in a later tree with his brother James Richard (02690) and his family. No trace has been found of Jane (04472) who was born about 1798, but as her name was repeated by the Jane (02700) baptised at Taxal in 1807, it is presumed that the earlier child died in infancy. Maria 02766, was baptised at Taxal on the 23rd June 1799 and married Matthew Sheldon in July 1817. Nancy (02806), also known as Mary, was baptised at Taxal, she married William Frith at Chapel-en-le-Frith parish church 14th May 1821. Alice (02475) was alive and still single when her father wrote his will in March 1827.

John (02718) was baptised at Taxal, the first child of John (02576) and Sarah (nee Moulson), he followed in the family tradition by becoming a stonemason. He married Jane Lovett and they had three children. Following his death on 18th January 1875 he was buried three days later at Hope in Derbyshire, aged 62, leaving a will. Mary Ann (02792) baptised at Taxal in 1815 was not mentioned in her fathers will of 1844. It is also supposed that Joseph (02720), died in infancy as the next son born 2 years later was also named Joseph, this time it was Joseph William (02721). Joseph William married Susanna, (maiden name unknown), from New Mills in about 1858 they had two children both born at Fernilee in Derbyshire. In the 1881 census return the children are living with Susanna, their widowed mother, who was then said to be aged 48 years old. William (02844), born in early 1823, is not mention in his fathers will of 1844. Both Charlotte (02586) and Richard Zachariah (02817) are mentioned in their fathers will, but apart from their

baptisms at Taxal, nothing more is known about them at present. Alice (02486) married George John Boyle at Prestbury in Cheshire in August 1846, while Elizabeth (02617) married Samuel Beard at Chapel-en-le-Frith parish church on the 22nd June 1859. At the 1881 census Samuel and Elizabeth were farming their 43 acre farm "Hill Top Farm" at Mellor in Derbyshire with their three daughters Mary Jane, 19, Ann, 16, and Charlotte 13 years old.



Taxal Church

Thomas (05422) son of Joseph (02721) and Susanna, was born about 1860 and like so many others in the family, a stonemason. He married "Annie", probably within a year or so after the 1881 census and they lived at Dove Holes, where it is probable that all their four children were born. Unfortunately, their first two children, Joseph (05615) and Annie Elizabeth (05626) both died in infancy. We know that Ernest (05627) was, according to the 1891 census return, aged 3 years when that was taken. He became a lorry driver and he married Hannah Jane, (maiden name unknown) and they had two children. John William (05629) born at Dove Holes in 1884 married Elizabeth, (maiden name unknown). They lived in Peak Forest and had two sons, John (06262), who died in infancy and Ernest (02600). Ernest (02600) was born on the 17th August 1920 and later married Doris Lilian Goddard (02599), of Buxworth, see Tree 19. Nellie (06210), born about 1890 married Frederick Thompson and they lived at Buxton.

Tree 16 James Richard (02690) younger brother by some 12 years of James (02569) was born on the 25th April 1809, but not baptised until 14th January 1816 at Taxal. As usual for this family he became a stonemason at Horwich End. He married Hannah Jackson at Chapel-en-le-Frith on 14th July 1828 and they lived in Astley Street in Dukinfield. They had six children that were baptised at Taxal parish church. James died in October 1861 and his wife Hannah administered his will.

James (02569) baptised in 1797 at Taxal became a stone mason. He married Martha 04175, maiden name unknown, quite late in life, in about 1850. They had two children, Zachariah (02853) and Mary (02782) who married John Sweetmore but, oddly, she is not mentioned in her fathers will of 1875. Zachariah (02853) a bleach worker (1875) a railway pointsman (1881) and later a signaller, married Hannah, (maiden name unknown), in about 1879. They are known to have had three children, James (04197), born about August 1880, Mary Elizabeth (02978) and Hannah (02979); both girls died when very young.

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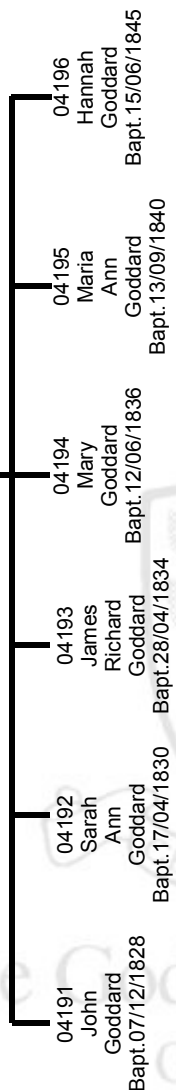
Tree 16

Tree No. 15



02690 James Richard Goddard
Bapt. 14/07/1816
Marr. 14/07/1828
Died 23/10/1861

02492 Hannah Jackson
Born c. 1810
Marr. 14/07/1828



Tree No. 15



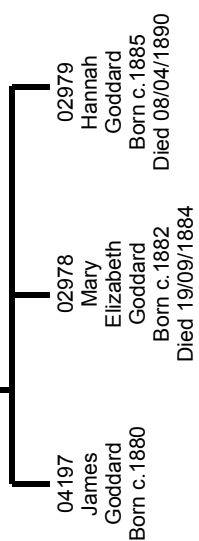
02569 James Goddard
Bapt. 22/01/1797
Died 29/06/1875

04175 Martha ?
Born c. 1821
Died 17/12/1886

02853 Zacharia Goddard
Bapt. 09/11/1851
Died 02/03/1931

02764 Hannah ?
Born c. 1850
Died 28/02/1927

02782 Mary Goddard
Bapt. 30/07/1854
Died 03/04/1930



Tree 17 This shows the descendants of John Goddard (02718) and Jane, (nee Lovett) whose first son John Lovett Goddard (04489) moved to Buxton where the first and second of his children were born. The records of his seven other children have not been found, but the 1881 census records them as living back at Horwich End, Whaley Bridge, where many of their grandchildren still live in the area. This census return for the district lists John Lovett Goddard, (the great grandson of Zachariah), and Jane Goddard (nee Hulse), with their large family, living in Goddard Cottages on the Lower Macclesfield Road, Horwich End. It is thought that this row of cottages was probably built by the Goddard family and was demolished when the butchery department of the Co-operative Society store was built. If this was the site of their builder's yard this would place them in the parish of Fernilee. The second son of John (04489) Samuel, baptised in Buxton 25th May 1862, followed in the family trade as a stonemason, he married Mary Brunt in about 1885. They had nine children. All of whom survived and married except Albert (05850) who was killed in the 1st World War. John Thomas (05844) married Alice Ann Lamb, Edith (05842) married Fred Bowoen, Alice (05854) married George Hoggins, George (05848) married Edith Bond, Annie (05846) married William Sharpley, Samuel (05857) married Harriet Sherrat, Nellie (05851) married William Cottrill, and Florence (05855), married Walter Mellor.

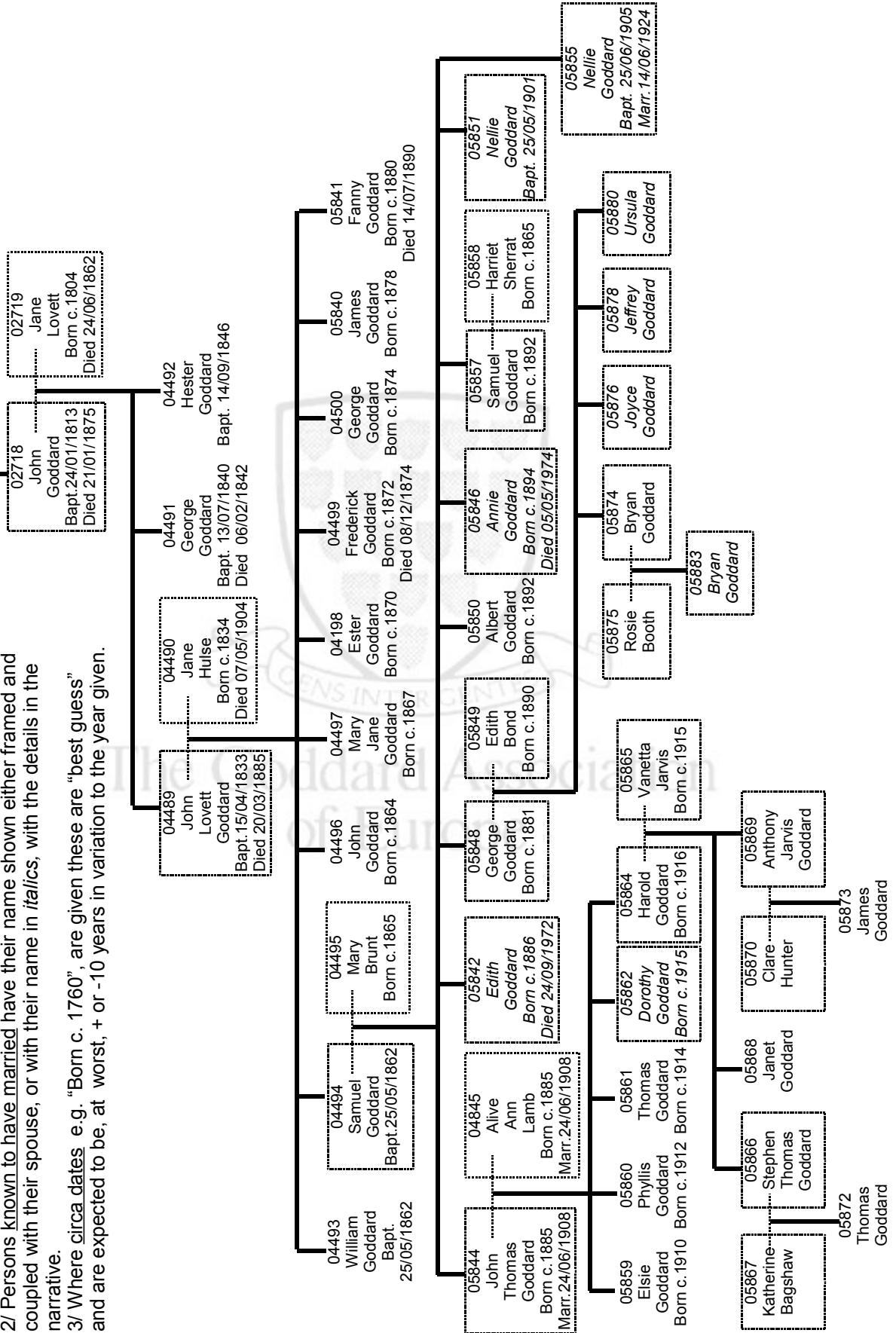
Tree 18 Only the first generation of this tree has been positively established. Joseph (02491) born in 1789 was the second son of John (02476) and Sally Goddard, (nee Bennett). Joseph married a Jane (maiden name unknown), in about 1816 and they had ten children. They lived in the Fernilee parish of Horwich End where Joseph was a stonemason. He died in 1854 and was buried at Taxal. It is presumed that Jane moved to Disley with one of the sons, because when she died in October 1871 aged 77 she was buried in her son Joseph's grave there. Their first child Ann (02513) had a son George Richard (04473) in 1836, but who was her partner is not known, George Richard died aged 18. John (02714) married Ellen Bretland at Chapel-en-le-Frith, but no children have been identified from this marriage. Mary (02784) is possibly the Mary Goddard who married Isaac Robinson on Christmas Day 1856 at Chapel-en-le-Frith. Nothing is known of Sarah (02826) Alice (02490) William (02843), or Elizabeth Mary (02625), other than their baptismal dates at Taxal parish church. Thomas (02834) born the 10th April 1829 and baptised 29th May 1831, a stone mason, married Sarah Elizabeth Hall, from Peak Forest, in April 1851. In 1881 he is a farmer of 32 acres at "Boulder Hall" at Disley Stanley in Cheshire living with his wife together with four of their nine children. Thomas's brother, Joseph (02516) and his family are also elusive, in that they seem to have eluded the 1881 census takers. Joseph was also baptised at Taxal on the 29th May 1831, but it has not been suggested that he and Tomas were twins, but it is a possibility. It is thought that Joseph (02516) married Mary Ann Jordan and that they had five children, four of which were baptised at Taxal, but at present there is insufficient evidence to establish the next generation. William (02843) was baptised in 1833, and Elizabeth Mary (02625) in 1838, both at Taxal parish church, but nothing more is known about them at this stage of the research. None of the rest of the members on this family tree have been researched to any degree and are only tentatively placed here. It will require much more research to confirm all those tree members who are not named above.

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Tree No.
15

Tree 17

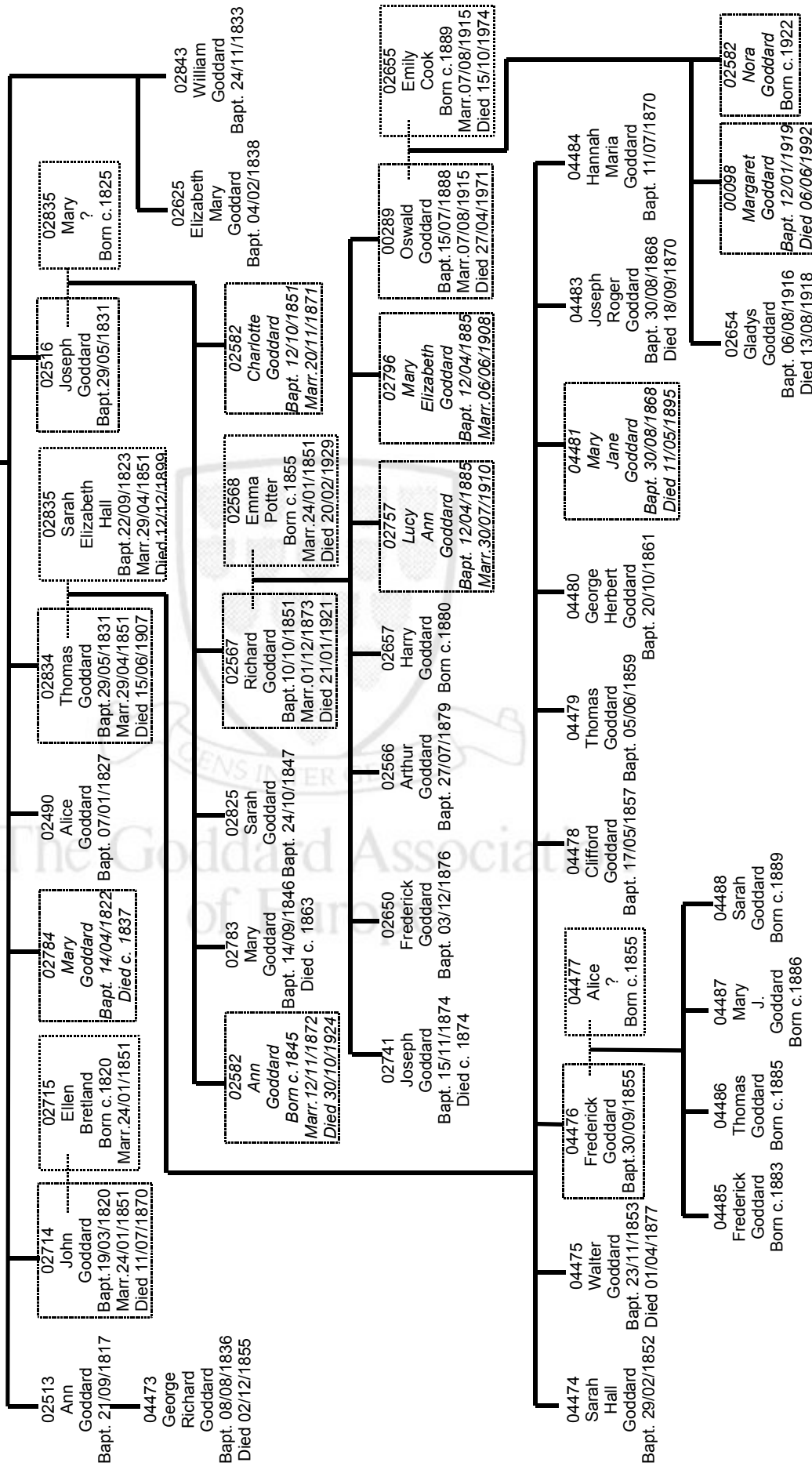


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Tree No. 15

Tree 18



Tree 19 The Buxworth Goddards born at Gnat Hole

This is an extension to Tree 7 of Part1. John Thomas (00190) son of John and Betty, married Elizabeth Walker (00348) of Tideswell and they had six children. John had the lower part of his leg amputated in his youth when attacked near the canal. He later kept a shop in Gnat Hole in the building which used to be a public house called "The Yellow Cat", now a private house.



"The Yellow Cat"
As it was in 1999

His eldest daughter Harriet (00111) married Joseph Beard (00894) and they had three children. Harriet later took over the grocery/drapers shop from her father, living there Gnat Hole until 1927. Ann Goddard (00352) married Norman Bennett (00895) and they had eight children.

William (00321) married Edith Dakin (00046), who was a pottery painter from Burslem in Staffordshire, they had eight children. George (00099) died in infancy at 7 months old, in 1891. Nellie (00238) married Walter Lamb (00896) of New Mills who was a local postman. John (00178) worked as a weaver, part time, from the age of twelve until he joined the army at the end of the Great War in 1918. He then became a plate layer on the railway until his retirement in 1958. He married Nellie Etchells (00353) of Furness Vale, also a weaver at Goyt Mills, Whaley Bridge, until they had three sons, Albert (02503) William (02545) and John (02547). Of William and Edith's eight children, four daughters became weavers and one joined her father at a local bleachworks. The eldest daughter Edith (02605) married Patrick Joseph Dillon. John (02560) became an engineer and married Winifred Mary Riley (02561) of New Mills, they only had one son, Anthony Michael (02559).

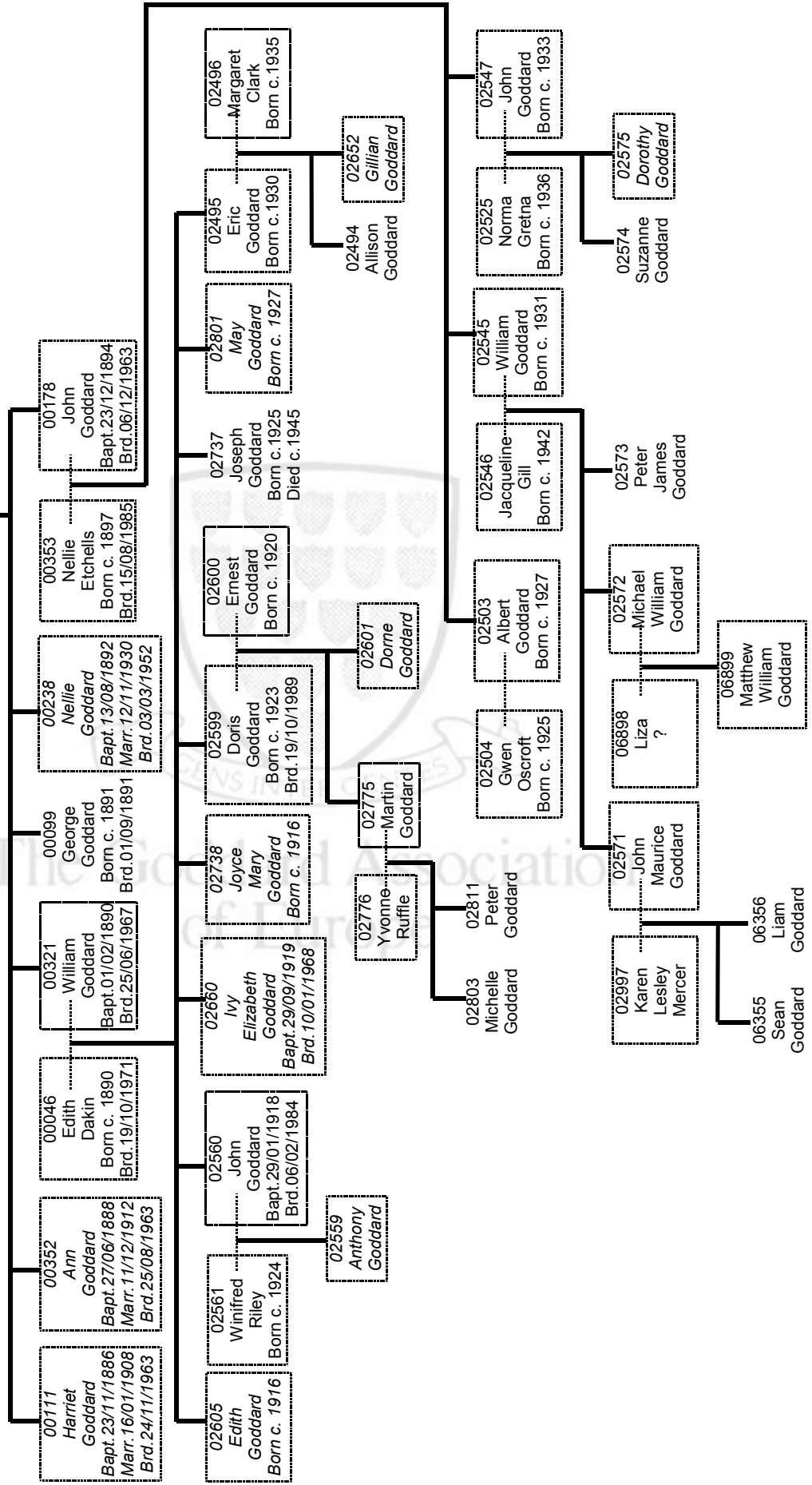
Ivy Elizabeth (02660) married Edward Morris. Joyce Mary (02738) married Kenneth Woodford of Chapel-en-le-Frith. Doris Lillian (02599) married Ernest Goddard (02600) of Peak Forest, they had two children, Martin and Dome, this family will be detailed in a later chapter.

Tree 19

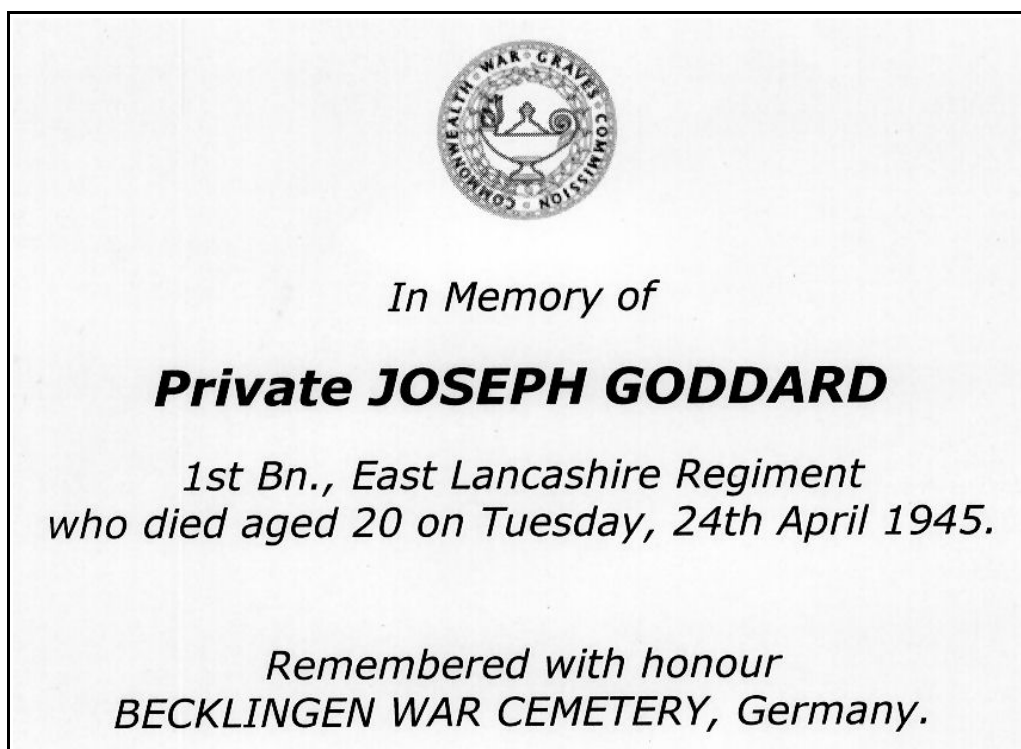
Tree 7
Part 1

Tree Notes

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Joseph Goddard (02737) was killed in action and buried, in Germany, just before the end of the war in 1945. The memorial to him by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission is depicted below.



May Barbara (02801) married George Bannister. Eric Goddard (02495), the youngest child, married Margaret Clarke of Whaley Bridge, he became a policeman in South Derbyshire. They had two daughters, Gillian (02652) and Alison (02494).

Of the three sons of John (00178) and Nellie (00353), Albert (02503), married Gwen Oscroft of Whaley Bridge and eventually became a Departmental Manager at the Chapel-en-le-Frith Brake Lining Manufacturers, as did his brother William (02545) who married Jacqueline Gill (02546). William and Jacqueline had three sons.

John Goddard (02547) was a joiner by trade and married Norma Cretney of New Mills. They had two daughters Suzanne (02574) and Dorothy Clare (02575).

William and Jacqueline's three sons were John Maurice (02571) who married Karen Lesley Mercer (02997); Michael William (02572) and Peter James (02573).

John Maurice (02571) became a Baptist minister at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, he and Karen have two sons, Sean William (06355) and Liam Robert (06356). His brothers, Michael William, became a railway engine driver and Peter James, who at the time of writing this, works in the Pathology Laboratory of a Manchester Hospital.

The author would like to record his thanks for the help he has received in producing the history of New Mills and Whaley Bridge from:- Mrs. B. Turnbull of Dorking, from "The New Mills Historical Society" and from Mr. B. Goddard of Newbury.