

GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF THE
HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

PART 3

BUXTON, CHAPEL-en-le-FRITH

&

DOVE HOLES

The Goddard Association
of Europe

Research & Text by Albert Goddard

THE GODDARDS OF THE
HIGH PEAK OF DERBYSHIRE

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&
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The 14th century church of S^t Thomas à Becket Chapel en le Frith



This well maintained “declining wall sundial” stands over the doorway of the Church of St Thomas à Becket. It is rectangular in shape and set on a stone tablet rising above the roofline of the porch. Over the dial is the year 1733, however the dial is probably of a later date. The Roman numerals and lettering are picked out in gold. A scroll at the top of the dial is inscribed "TEMPUS FUGIT" (Time Flies). The sun with its golden rays peeps from beneath the scroll. The engravings of the hour lines and the borders are painted black. Following the curve of the dial at the bottom left are the words "UT UMBRA", and on the right, "SIC VITA" (Life is like a shadow).

DOVE HOLES

Dove Holes is situated in the north of Derbyshire, high up on a shoulder below Black Edge, and split by the A6, along which heavy traffic roars relentlessly. This is a small village about one mile to the south-east of Chapel-en-le-Frith and on the road from Manchester to Derby via Buxton, at nearly 1,000 feet above sea-level. Peak Dale lies a further mile away down Dove Holes Dale. This can be a bleak spot in winter, but once away from the road there are pleasant walks in the surrounding area. At Dove Holes there is a very active Community Centre and a sense of community lacking in many of the 'smarter' villages of the area. It even sports an "international" beer and jazz festival held annually in early July.

Not as well known, nor as picturesque as the similarly named Dove Dale some twenty miles away, Dove Holes nevertheless has had quite a history. On the outskirts of the village are the few remains of the great stone circle, known as the Bull Ring, a Stone Age henge monument. The bank and ditch, with a raised area in the centre, are clearly visible, but all the stones have gone - if they ever existed. Local tradition has it that the stones were used as sleepers for the Peak Forest Tramway, a crude early railway constructed in the 1790s to carry limestone to the canal at Buxworth. More likely the stones were used for building walls. It is still of great interest to archaeologists and it was last officially excavated in 1949. In 1903 bones of a sabre-toothed tiger and an early form of horse were found there.



The Bull Ring from the south, the two entrances can clearly be seen.



The Bull Ring from the NW showing the derelict ditch and bank with a level interior.

"The location of the Bull Ring¹ behind the old Derbyshire mining village of Dove Holes does not do it any favours, it seems lost and abandoned amidst the housing schemes and nearby tips.

There are no stones left at the henge and all that remains is a grassy embankment with two entrances; one to the north, the other to the south. The interior is level and covered in short grass and is relatively well kept in comparison to the bank, which is quite overgrown during the summer months. A few small trees also grow in the interior.

Not one of the best sites in Derbyshire and far less impressive than the henge at Arbor Low, nevertheless the site is clearly recognisable as a circle henge and worth seeing if you happen to be passing through Dove Holes."

Dove Holes lies at the north western edge of 180 square miles of carboniferous limestone outcrop in the Buxton, Bakewell, Castleton and Thorpe area north of Derby. The land on the eastern side of the village is scarred by the many years of quarrying for this limestone.

The firm of S. Taylor-Frith and Co. Ltd. was incorporated in 1905 by Samuel Taylor and his son-in-law J. Mason Frith. The first Taylor (a tailor by trade) from Chapel-en-le-Frith started a business of carrying coal and lime by canal barge at Runcorn in the early nineteenth century. His son, Samuel, born 1840, purchased Holderness Quarry near Dove Holes in 1879 knowing that it contained some of the best limestone in the Buxton area.

The Peak Forest Tramway from the quarries of Dove Holes to the canal at Buxworth, referred to earlier (see The Goddards of the High Peak of Derbyshire Part 1), was extended to the Holderness Quarry in 1816. A new quarry at Beelow Hill eventually replaced Holderness and in the 1890's an extension to the rail was built to link to the Midland railway, near Peak Forest station - a misleading name as the station is at Peak Dale about two miles from Peak Forest. New kilns were built alongside the railway and the tramway to the detriment of the canal traffic which gradually died out. Limestone quarrying became a big business, as it still is today, being required by many industries including chemicals, construction, metallurgy, agriculture and foodstuffs. To see the techniques, machinery and vehicles employed in a modern quarry is breathtaking; one blast at the quarry face can bring down 100,000 tons of limestone.

¹ Pictures and description by Paul J. Kenyon at www.sypeland.freeserve.co.uk/

There were several other quarries in the village, including the Bibbington Lime Co., alongside the other railway line that passes through Dove Holes from Stockport to Buxton. Most of the quarries had names, Bibbington's being "*Bold Venture*" and this prompted the 1930 school headmaster, a Mr Buchan, to use three of the quarry names as the school motto - "*Bold Venture, Perseverance and Victory*".

During the Second World War two large storage tank farms were built to store aviation fuel, one beside the railway in the centre of the village, and the second in a disused quarry down Dove Holes Dale.

At the same time, on the eastern side of the village a wooden hut army camp was built to house several different regimental groups including the Pioneer Corps. For one period of the war it housed Italian prisoners of war, but possibly the strangest and least popular were the "*Conscientious Objectors*" who were stationed there. Despite not wanting to fight in the War, they were called up for military services and wore a shoulder flash "*N.C.C.*" for non-combatant corps. They became known by the locals as the "*Norwegian Camel Corp.*"

About 90% of the population of 1,500 live on the western side of the main road on the slopes of Combs Moss. The people are very community conscious: in about 1975 the residents of the Community Association purchased sixteen acres of land. They built a Community Hall behind the cricket ground, a football ground with floodlights, a senior citizens club, a scout hut, a children's play area and, more recently, tennis courts.

TREE 20

Several Goddard families have lived in Dove Holes, some of the men worked in the limestone quarries, where one James Goddard lost his life in an accident in 1886. Other Goddard families were farmers, and (which almost goes without saying in the High Peak) one, following in his families traditional occupation, was a stone mason, 02721 Joseph William, (the grandson of 00324 Zachariah, a stone mason, Tree No.1 in Part 1), born at Horwich End, Whaley Bridge in 1820 he was the builder of several houses in Dove Holes. His son, 05422 Thomas, carried on the business until his death in 1917.

02721 Joseph William was born in May 1820, he married Susanna Oliver, she, according to the 1881 census, was born in New Mills which was then in the county of Cheshire², in 1833. However, no details about her, such as her maiden name, baptism or marriage, have been found yet. Joseph and Susanna had two children, 05422 Thomas born around 1860 and 05571 Ellen (Annie) born c.1862. She died on the 6th September 1931 aged 69 and unmarried. Joseph had died before the 1881 census, but Susanna and the two children are shown in the census return as still living in Whaley Road, Fernilee. In the family tradition Thomas was a stone mason and Ellen was a cotton weaver.

05422 Thomas was born at Horwich End, but later lived at Dove Holes. He married 05423 Annie (her maiden name is unknown at the present). Thomas died in 1917 aged 56 but Annie lived until 1946 and died at the age of 84. They had five children, 05615 Joseph, 05626 Annie Elizabeth, 05627 Ernest, 05629 John William and 06210 Nellie.

05615 Joseph and 05626 Annie Elizabeth who both died in infancy, they would have probably been born around 1885 but we do know that 05627 Ernest was born in 1888. He married 05628 Hannah Jane (surname and marriage date not found yet). At the age of 13 he was a "*lime picker*", in later life he was a lorry driver. Ernest and Hannah had two sons, 06244 Frederick Ernest and 06261 John Arthur, both later lived in Buxton. 05629 John William was born in about 1884, in 1901 he was a labourer at a print works, he married 06209 Elizabeth Drabble, (born on the 10th January 1888, she was buried at Dove Holes Methodist Chapel on the 22nd January 1968), they lived in Peak Forest, a hamlet about two miles from Dove Holes, where they had two sons, 06262 John who died in infancy and 02600 Ernest. Ernest was born on 17th August 1920 he married 02599 Doris Lillian Goddard of Buxworth, (she was born on 8th April 1923. See Family Tree No. 19, Part 2). 06210 Nellie who was born in about 1890, married Fred Thompson.

06244 Frederick Ernest, the son of Ernest and Hannah was a lorry driver like his father. He married 06258 Elizabeth (surname and marriage date not found yet). It is not known if they had any children. They lived in Terrace Road Buxton.

King Charles the Martyr Church Peak Forest

"The building in this photograph³ (next Page) was built in 1876, replacing the original chapel, which was demolished around 1880. Peak Forest church was founded in 1657 by the countess of Devonshire and is dedicated to King Charles the Martyr. Until the 18th century the vicar had a large degree of freedom in conducting marriage ceremonies hence Peak Forest became a local 'Gretna Green'. One of the 'Seven Wonders of the Peak' lies close to Peak Forest - Eldon Hole. It is one of the deepest Peak potholes - and is a major attraction to both local, and not so local, potholers."

² Since this census the county has been moved such that New Mills has been in Derbyshire for many years.

³ Image supplied by and Copyright of Andrew McCann. www.wishful-thinking.org.uk/genuki/



Peak Forest, Charles King & Martyr Church

Blackbrook and Sparrowpit

Blackbrook is a small hamlet off the A6 road between Chapel-en-le-Frith and Dove Holes at the bottom of Barmoor Clough. Sparrowpit is another hamlet over Peaslows Hill about one mile from Blackbrook and two miles NE from Dove Holes.

“The quaintly named hamlet of Sparrowpit⁴ nestles in a wind-swept spot on a high shoulder where the road from Winnats Pass meets the A623 road. The pretty millstone grit cottages seem to try to shelter behind the hillside, for there is little natural shelter here. There is a fine view from the hill just behind and the village is a good centre from which to explore this end of the Peak. The only amenity is a pub, called the Wanted Inn. This is much frequented by cavers (many of the best caves in Derbyshire lie along the road from here to Winnats), and it contains some good pictures of the caves as well as snow-bound winter shots of the pub. The pub's name has an interesting history. It was once called the Devonshire Arms, but when the brewery sold it off it was renamed the Unwanted Inn. However, customers shunned a place with this name and it closed for lack of custom. When new owners reopened it, they gave it its present name.”

TREE 21

04746 James Goddard was born in August 1766 he married 04747 Ann Hall at Chapel parish church on 14th January 1794. They lived in Blackbrook where they had a large family of eleven children all baptised at Chapel parish church. They later moved the family to Dove Holes. The first child 06980 James was baptised on 25th December 1796, he died at Blackbrook, probably unmarried, in 1832 aged 35. 06981 Elizabeth (Betty) was baptised on the 14th April 1799 she died unmarried aged 73. 06982 William was baptised on the 25th January 1802. 06983 Joseph was baptised on the 12th February 1804, he was a farmer, he died, unmarried aged 53. 06984 Jasper was baptised on the 20th April 1806. 06985 Nicholas was baptised on the 8th May 1808, he died at Dove Holes aged 64.

06986 George was baptised on the 2nd October 1810, he is found on the 1881 census record as a labourer and a widower, (no marriage or children have been found), living with his brother 06987 Thomas who was baptised on the 29th June 1813. He was also said to be a widower in the 1881 census, but it appears married again, after this census, to 02826 Sarah, but again no marriage or children have been found for either of the marriages. Thomas died on the 6th June 1891 and Sarah a month later on the 5th July 1891. 06986 George is shown on the 1891 census return as a farmer aged 80.

06988 Benjamin Hall was baptised on the 24th February 1816, 06989 Mary Ann was baptised on the 7th June 1818, and lastly 06990 Solomon born in 1820. Solomon was baptised on the 10th September 1820. He married 00326 Mary Carr at Chapel parish church on 22nd February 1854, but as yet no children of this marriage have been identified. Solomon was listed as a farmer in 1857, he died on the 6th March 1880 aged 59.

Benjamin Hall Goddard was a carter by trade, he married 07136 Sarah (surname and marriage date not found yet), they lived at Sandiway Head, Chapel, close to Blackbrook. Benjamin died in Hyde, Cheshire in 1897 aged 81. They had five children, 07137 Mary born c. 1847, 07138 James born c. 1849, 07140 George born c. 1852, 07142 Joseph born c. 1854, and 07143 Ann born c. 1856 as shown on the 1861 census returns. The last three children and probably James were baptised at St Mary's Bolsterstone W. Yorkshire. It is presumed that their father was working at the large quarry in Bolsterstone at that time.

⁴ This description is from www.cressbrook.co.uk/chinley/sparrow/



The ancient chapel of Bolsterstone, pictured⁵ left, was a chapel of ease to St Nicholas' Bradfield until 1870 when it became a separate parish. The present church of St Mary was built in 1879, though there has been a succession of churches on this site down through the centuries.

06984 Jasper married 07131 Mary Ann Arnfield 21st December 1838 at Chapel parish church, they moved to High Lane, Cheshire, about 10 miles NW of Chapel, in 1904. Jasper died relatively young in 1846 aged 40. They had 4 children, 07132 Ann born 21st February 1839, 07133 Hannah was born on the 12th February 1841, baptised at Chapel parish church on the 4th April

1841 but died at the age of 16 at High Lane in 1857. 07134 Mary Elizabeth was born on the 18th February 1843, baptised at Chapel parish church on the 17th April 1843. In the census return for 1881 she is the housekeeper for her brother Robert Jasper and his family in Rushholme, Manchester. She died unmarried at the age of 61 at Stockport Cheshire in 1904.

07135 Robert Jasper, Tree 22, who was born on 7th December 1845, was the only son of 06984 Jasper and Mary Ann, nee Arnfield, at Sandiway Head. He married 07144 Maria Dixon of Ardwick (Manchester), in Manchester Cathedral on the 17th October 1866. Maria was the daughter of William Dixon, an ironmonger of Ardwick Green. Robert and Maria had a shirt manufacturing mill in Rusholme, Manchester, called Turner and Goddard. They had five children:

07145 Mary Elizabeth born in 1866 who died in 1877 aged 10 and was buried at the parish church in Chapel en le Frith, this is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, on the 31st January 1877. 07146 Claire Adelaide born in 1873 she died 15th January 1875 aged 18 months also buried at the Chapel parish church. 07147 Alice Maude was born on 4th March 1875 in Ardwick she married James Douglas Harding (born in Preston Lancs. 28th October 1873), she died in April 1961 aged 86 and is buried at Crewe. 07149 Lilly Beatrice was born in 1877 and 07150 Robert Ernest was born in 1879, both at Rusholme.

07138 James Goddard was born, according to the 1881 census, in 1849 he married 07139 Ann Birchenough at Chapel parish church on the 18th September 1871, they had five children. The eldest, 07151 Joseph born on the 28th May 1874 only lived for five weeks, being buried on the 1st July 1874. 07152 James Hives was born in 1877 at Dove Holes, 07154 Ann was born in 1879 and twins 07156 Benjamin and 07158 William were born in 1885. Sadly, shortly after the twins were born their father James was the man killed in a limestone quarry accident on the 2nd February 1886. He was buried on the on the 16th February. Their mother Ann later married William Brough on 26th August 1895.

07140 George was born about 1852 he married 07141 Rebecca, but her maiden name, baptism or their marriage have not been found yet. They had at least three children, Jonathan, Sarah Ann and Benjamin between 1876 and 1880, as the record from the 1881 census (page 5), shows. George worked for the Manchester Sheffield & Lincoln Railway Company at this time. Although the census return says that George was born at Chapel his baptism was at St Mary's Bolsterstone in W. Yorkshire on the 18th July 1852 It is presumed that his father was working at the large Bolsterstone quarry around the time of George's birth.

THE SHOCKING QUARRY ACCIDENT AT DOVE HOLES DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN

Mr. R. G. Meggison, deputy-coroner, held an inquest on Saturday last, at the Queen's Hotel, Dove Holes, on the body of the man James Goddard, who met with shocking injuries on the 10th inst., in a quarry belonging to the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, as reported in our columns last week, and who succumbed to his injuries on Friday 9th inst. Mr. Wilson was chosen foreman of the jury. James Goodwin, a quarryman, residing at Brick Row, and employed on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire lime works, said he knew the deceased. He had known him for about 16 years. He was a quarryman, and was about 36 years of age. He worked with witness at the lime works. On Wednesday, the 2nd inst., deceased was on the ledge of the quarry getting stone, about 10 yards high from the ground. It was about 6 feet wide. The face of the rock was both good and solid. Whilst the deceased was working in a bending position raising stone, a piece of hard soil fell from above him, striking him on the head. He was then about 2ft. 6in. from the edge. When the earth struck him he fell down the face of the rock into the pit below. Witness did not see him alight, but as he fell he made a "grab" at him, but did not get a hold of him. He immediately called out to William Cartridge who was working about 30 yards away, and he assisted in removing the deceased to his fathers home, who lives near to the place. Witness sat up with the deceased, with the exception of one night, until his death. Deceased was hardly conscious when taken out of the pit. William Cartridge deposed to going to the deceased when he heard the last witness shout out, and finding him lying on his left side in the bottom of the pit. He saw him carried away. He had never heard of any animosity between Goodwin and the deceased. They lived on friendly terms with each other. This was all the evidence, and Mr. Meggison, in summing up, said he was sure there could be but one impression left upon their minds – that the deceased's death was an unavoidable, casual and accidental occurrence, and that if it could in any way have been avoided by the Railway Company it would have been their duty to have done so. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Mr. Wilshaw was present representing the Railway Company.

From the Buxton Advertiser 13th February 1886

⁵ Photograph courtesy of www.sheffieldfhs.org.uk/serv_con/

<i>1881 census</i>	<i>Dwelling:</i>	<i>Bridge Clough</i>			
	<i>Census Place:</i>	<i>Chapel En Le Frith, Derby, England</i>			
	<i>Source:</i>	<i>FHL Film 1341827 PRO RefRG11 Piece 3456 Folio 52 Page 12</i>			
		<i>Marr</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>
<i>George GODDARD</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Chapel En Le Frith, Derby, England</i>
	<i>Rel:</i>	<i>Head</i>	<i>Occ:</i>	<i>Waggoner On M S & L</i>	
<i>Rebecca GODDARD</i>		<i>M</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Stockport, Cheshire, England</i>
	<i>Rel:</i>	<i>Wife</i>			
<i>Jonathan GODDARD</i>		<i>U</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Chapel En Le Frith, Derby, England</i>
	<i>Rel:</i>	<i>Son</i>			
<i>Sarah Ann GODDARD</i>		<i>U</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Chapel En Le Frith, Derby, England</i>
	<i>Rel:</i>	<i>Daur</i>			
<i>Benjamin GODDARD</i>		<i>U</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>Chapel En Le Frith, Derby, England</i>
	<i>Rel:</i>	<i>Son</i>			

The three children of George and Rebecca are known only from the 1881 census return (above), they are 07160 Jonathan born c. 1876 and who was a railway porter at Manchester in 1901, 07161 Sarah Ann, born c.1878, was a domestic cook at Hale in 1901, but 07162 Benjamin born c. 1880 has not been found in the 1901 census.

In the 1901 census George and Rebecca are recorded living in Didsbury Lancashire where George is a greengrocer, having, by then, forsaken the railway as a career.

On Tree 23, 07152 James Hives Goddard married 07153 Polly Spencer at Chapel parish church on the 7th June 1899, they moved later to Whaley Bridge, James Hives died at Whaley Bridge in 1930 aged 53. Polly, according to the 1881 census, was born in 1879, at the quaintly named hamlet of "Bore Oles" near Middleton by Wirksworth in Derbyshire. From the 1881 census it appears that the Spencer family were making the transition from working in the lead mines to working in the limestone quarries. The lead industry was declining and the requirement for the limestone based products increasing at his time. Polly died 12th May 1956 and was buried at Dove Holes Church. James and Polly had eight children. All except their first, 07163 Ann (Annie), were born at Dove Holes, see Tree 27.

07154 Ann who was born in Chapel in 1879, married 07155 James William Birchenough also at Chapel parish church, on 18th June 1900.

07156 Benjamin and 07158 William were twins born in 1885. Benjamin married 07157 Rose May Spencer at Chapel parish church on 12th December 1906 she had also been born at Chapel, in 1885. They had two children, 07176 Vera born on 31st August 1907, she married Arthur Bentley at Chapel parish church in December 1927 and 07178 Decima born on 17th October 1912 who married Robert Marchington. Benjamin died in early 1960, aged 75 and Rose in late 1961, both at Dove Holes.

07158 William the other twin, married 07159 Lottie Hallam, who had been born in Dove Holes in 1886, at Chapel parish church on 20th September 1905. He was a general labourer in a lime quarry at the time of the 1901 census. William and Lottie had seven children, 07180 Winston born in June 1906, 07182 William who died in infancy, 07183 Hannah Madge born in May 1911, 07185 Dorothy born in July 1915, 07187 Lillian born in November 1920, 07189 Clara born in December 1922, and 07191 Clifford born in November 1924.

Both William and Lottie died in Dove Holes, 07158 William in February 1976 aged 91 and 07159 Lottie in January 1966 aged 80.

07180 Winston married 07181 Hilda Moran and they lived at Dove Holes and had three children, 07193 Beryl born in August 1930, 07194 James William born in April 1933, and 07196 Janet born in March 1938. 07194 James William married 07195 Pamela Tague in December 1954 and they had two children, 07201 James Andrew born in December 1958 and 07202 Adele Paula born in April 1963.

07183 Hannah Madge was born in Dove Holes in 1911. She married 07184 Joseph William Naden in June 1934. They lived in Chapel where she died on 10th April 2002 aged 90. Hannah was buried at St Paul's church Dove Holes. They had one daughter Christine.

07185 Dorothy who was born in 1915 she married Bernard Johnson. 07187 Lillian born in 1920 married 07188 Norman J. Jowett at Chapel parish church in July 1938. They lived in Chapel where they had four children.

07189 Clara born in 1922 married 07190 William Holland. They had two children.

07191 Clifford married 07192 Anne Dauble they lived in Dove Holes where Clifford was a fitter at the local quarry. They had two children, 07197 John born in January 1962, and 07199 Russell born in August 1965. 07197 John married 07198 Caroline Brearley in May 1984, while 07199 Russell married 07200 Lisa Fearn in November 1992, they had two children, both were born at Dove Holes, 07203 David James born in May 1993 and 07204 Shannon Joy born in March 1995.

TREE 22

Returning to the children of 04746 James and 04747 Ann, nee Hall, their daughter Betty had a child 07205 Eli Goddard born 18th May 1823, at Blackbrook. He was a part time farmer at Sparrowpit on the census returns of 1881 and 1901 he claimed, as did his sons, that quarrying was their main occupation. He married 07206 Mary Bennett of Ridge Hall Chapel-en-le-Frith, on 3rd October 1853 at Chapel parish church. In the 1881 census returns he said that he was working as a labourer at the limestone quarry works. Eli and Mary had six children, 07207 Thomas the eldest born on 20th April 1856, he continued to work on the farm, although at the time of the 1881 census he was also working as a labourer at the lime works as he was in 1901. He died unmarried in October 1912 aged 56. 07208 Elizabeth born in 1858 died in 1859 aged just one, and 07209 Sarah born in 1859 died aged only two.

07210 Eli was born on the 30th March 1862 he also remained on the family farm while also working in the local quarry, probably unmarried, he died in 1929 aged 67. 07211 Mary was born in June 1865 at Ridge Hall Derbyshire, but nothing more is known about her at the moment, except that she was alive in 1881, but had died before 1901. 07212 Martha was born in July 1871, she apparently acted as housekeeper to the family after her mother died as she gave no occupation in the 1901 census. She died at Sparrowpit in 1912 aged 40 unmarried and is buried at Chapel parish church.

TREE 27

The first child of James Hives Goddard and Polly was 07163 Ann (Annie), who was born in 1900 at Fairfield near Buxton, married 07164 Harold Cox, who was a greengrocer, in 1921. They had no children. 07165 Harold was born on 21st April 1901 at Dove Holes he married 07166 Minnie Bigby, they had three children. He worked in a factory at Whaley Bridge and then in later years at the Ferodo works at Chapel. 07167 Gladys was born on 14th September 1902 at Dove Holes, she married Joseph Cooper, of Dove Holes, in 1926 at Chapel. They lived at Dove Holes but did not have any children. 07169 Harriet was born on 29th June 1905 in Dove Holes, she married 07170 Harold Pott from Whaley Bridge, but again there were no children from this marriage. 07171 Leslie who was born on 3rd August 1908 died when only 5½ years old, on the 25th January 1914 at Dove Holes. 07172 James born on 28th December 1912 he married 07173 Doris Vere of Whaley Bridge, in Taxal Parish Church. There were no children from this marriage either. James, who had been a textile worker living at Whaley Bridge, died in 2000. The last two children of this family generation were born at Dove Holes, 07174 Fred who was born on 17th August 1914 married 07682 Betty and they had five children, while 07175 Marian born on 14th September 1918 married Arthur Higginbotham of Macclesfield Cheshire.

The three children of 07165 Harold and Minnie, nee Bigby, were twins 07260 Leslie and 07263 Gordon, and 07265 Rena and all born at Whaley Bridge. Rena married Michael Element of Chapel-en-le-Frith, they are known to have had two children. 07260 Leslie married Joyce Bardsley of Woodley Manchester in Woodley Methodist Chapel and their family to the present day is detailed on tree 27. Eighteen months earlier 07263 Gordon had married 07264 Sylvia Bowker of Woodley, also in Woodley Methodist Chapel. They had three children, all born at Fernilee, 07276 Martin is an artist, a painter, he married Barbara Morrell, of Greave Romiley in Cheshire, at Fernilee Methodist Chapel, they had two children both born at Greave. Martins sisters, 07278 Elizabeth and her younger sister 07281 Suzanne have both married and both are known to have had two children each, to date.

CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH

The origin of the French sounding name is indeed Norman-French, a throwback to Norman times when the Royal Forest of the Peak then extended over the area. Chapel-en-le-Frith derives its name from the church which was erected here by Foresters from the Royal Forest in 1225, Frith being a local word for forest. After the Norman Conquest, and possibly before, the area was part of the Royal hunting forest of the High Peak. This area was part of the parish of Hope, which, at that time meant almost a day's journey to attend a funeral or a marriage. The foresters and keepers petitioned for a "chapel of ease", which was granted and the first church was built in 1225. It became known as the "Chapel in the Forest". Later it was dedicated to the martyred Thomas à Becket, and for 700 years the successors of the foresters preserved the right to elect their vicar. The site chosen was on a ridge of land overlooking the upper Blackbrook valley, close to the junction of the Buxton-Glossop road with the "salt trail", which came from Cheshire and crossed Rushup Edge into Edale, on its way to Sheffield and Yorkshire. With its strategic location the settlement grew quickly, becoming one of the centres of government of the Royal Forest of the Peak and growing to a town which had a population of over 8,000 at the time of the 1991 census. The town fairs and markets of earlier years have now been reduced to a popular but weekly Thursday market.

The Parish Council Town Trail leaflet lists twenty two interesting features around the historic church and market place, especially the stocks and the weather-worn market cross. A large mural in Ye Olde Stocks Cafe depicts the market place on a cattle market day in 1897. The War Memorial is unusual in that it holds the names of all the men of the parish who were called up for service during the First World War with dates of joining. An asterisk is carved alongside the names of those men who lost their lives.



THURSDAY



For many years Chapel had two railway stations, one which is still open on the Manchester Piccadilly to Buxton line and the Central Station on the L.M.S. (London Midland & Scottish Railway Co. Ltd.), Manchester to London St Pancras line. This was closed by Dr Beeching's sweeping closures in 1967, but is gradually being reopened to passenger traffic with rails laid from Matlock to Rowsley and the re-opening of the Darley Dale station in recent years.

The best panoramic view of the area is from the top of Eccles Pike at a height of 1213 feet, owned by the National Trust since 1937. A millennium project proposed by the Chapel-en-le-Frith Amenity Society and positioned early in 2001, is a bronze topograph with a six foot diameter depicting the panoramic views round the outside and local animal and plant motifs on the inside, designed by the children of Chapel Infant and Nursery Schools. Joint subscribers to the project were the National Trust, High Peak Borough Council, Chapel Parish Council and the Chapel Amenity Society.

One of Chapel-en-le-Frith's latest attractions, built up over the last ten years, is a fifty acre parkland area called the "Chestnut Centre" on Castleton Road. It features one of Europe's largest collection of multi-species of otters and of owls, together with the recent additions of wild cats, foxes and a pine martin.

The earliest known reference to a Goddard in the parish was in 1525, during the reign of Henry VIII when a Jo. Goddard was on the Bench of Bowden with Edward Kirk, William Jackson and Phil. Marchington to hear several cases of causing affray.

The second reference was in 1659, quoted in Mr Brailsford Bunting's book⁶ "*Chapel-en-le-Frith Its people and its history*", that nine years after the formation of the Quakers (sic) movement "*John Lingard, John Kirk and many others going to a meeting in the Peak Forest (several miles from Chapel) were assaulted by Richard Briggs (a priest) and a company of rude people with him. John Kirk was sorely beaten by the priest himself, and the people, following his example, beat and abused the rest, violently driving and pushing some, stoning others, pulling the hair from their heads, and lamentably bruising the bodies of (amongst others), Edward Lingard, John Goddard, Ralph Ridgeway, John Lingard, senior and junior, Mary Lingard, and John Ridgeway, so that they lost much blood and were in great danger of their lives. All this unchristian usage they bore with an innocent patience, not lifting up an hand against their persecutors*". (Taken from writings about the early Quaker sufferings.) Briggs was the first priest of the church at Peak Forest (built in 1657) and was a Presbyterian. There are some nine references to Goddards in this book.

⁶ The full text of this book, which was published in about 1940, may be seen on web site: www.marchington.pwp.blueyonder.co.uk

The “*Directory of Derbyshire*”⁷ published in 1792 gave a list of principal inhabitants in Chapel-en-le-Frith, Fifty nine names including two references to Goddards, both named James, are in this book:- James Goddard (shopkeeper), another James Goddard was listed as a carrier from Sheffield to Manchester three times a week. Neither have been identified within a particular Goddard family group yet.



Church wardens were appointed in something like a rotation from the three “edges”, old names for parts of Chapel, Bowden's Edge, Bradshaw Edge and Comb's Edge, together with other parish officers. Two wardens were nominated, one by the Minister and one by the parishioners, those nominated were obliged to act as wardens, although they could appoint a substitute. A John Goddard was appointed in 1795 and a James Goddard served two terms in 1799 and 1800. It is suspected that they were both from Chinley, only part of

which is in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, but again, their associated Goddard families are not known at present.

In a report⁸ about Chapel Town End Methodists it states that a piece of land was formally conveyed to eleven trustees in 1811 on which the first chapel was built. One of the trustees was John Goddard of Chinley, a weaver. John Wesley (1703-1791 theologian and evangelist founder of Methodism) preached in the Chapel-en-le-Frith area several times and he wrote about one occasion on 1st April 1782 “preaching in a storm of snow, wind and rain”, when he then found that a chapel had been built.

TREE 25

One of the earliest known Goddard families in Chapel were farmers at Smithbrook, at the bottom of the town, 07213 John married 07214 Mary Swindells at the parish church on 11th February 1753. This is the first record of this family, that has been found so far at Chapel, however, the Goddards and Swindells are both common family names in this area and are also known to have inter-married at Hathersage, about 12 miles away in 1762, which could indicate a family connection there. The only known child of 07213 John and 07214 Mary, a son 07215 James, baptised at Chapel parish church 11th January 1754, continued farming at Smithbrook, he had married 07216 Elizabeth Atkin on the 2nd June 1816 at Chapel parish church and they also appear to have had only one child, a son 07217 James. This is perhaps not surprising as James senior was 63 years old when he and much younger Elizabeth married. 07215 James died when aged 84 being buried at Chapel parish church on the 21st October 1838. This generation forsook the farm for tailoring. 07217 James, baptised 16th May 1817 became a draper/tailor and he had a shop on the bottom corner of Church Brow. They were living in Market Street at the time of the 1881 census. 07217 James, married Ann Lomas on the 20th November 1849 at Chapel parish church, and they had five children, 07219 Elizabeth, 07220 John Lomas, 07222 Mary Lomas, 07223 James and 07225 Alfred.



Church Brow

As yet, little is known about the two daughters, 07219 Elizabeth was born in October 1850 and she died in 1934, but she cannot be found on the 1881 census returns, and equally, all we know so far about 07222 Mary (Polly) Lomas, is that she was at home in Market Street for the 1881 census having been baptised at Chapel parish church on 20th May 1855 and that she was buried there on 2nd February 1948 at the age of nearly 93.

⁷ A copy is in Chapel en le Frith Reference Library

⁸ Original reference lost but it probably originated in a “centenary booklet” of the Methodist Chapel.

The eldest son 07220 John Lomas was born on 12th December 1852. He was employed as a railway station master at the time of the 1881 census, when he and his family were at Trentham in Staffordshire. Later he graduated to being an engine driver at Glossop in 1901. With his wife Jane, who had been born in Chesterfield in about 1850, he moved his family to Edgeley, Stockport, to be nearer to the busy engine sheds there. John and Jane are known to have had three children, two are shown in the 1881 census returns, 07236 Anne who was born in about 1873 and 07229 Frederick in about 1875, both at Romiley in Cheshire. Sometime after the 1881 census a second son 07227 Charles was born, probably in about 1882.

At the beginning of the First World War 07227 Charles volunteered to join the army, but was rejected because of his small stature. Not to be thwarted, he went into the Royal Navy recruiting office next door and was accepted into the Engineering Branch. He had been recorded on the 1901 census at Glossop as a "mill wright". Charles married 07228 Euphemia (Effie) Hayward of Tintwistle who had been born at Cressbrook, near Tideswell. She was working as a cotton weaver at the time of the 1901 census, but she later worked as a teacher in Glossop. Charles's brother 07229 Frederick also joined the Royal Navy as an Engineering Artificer and the family then moved to Plymouth, nothing further is known about him at present. 07227 Charles and 07228 Effie had four children in Plymouth, 07230 William Harold, 07232 Euphemia (Effie), 07234 Reginald and 07235 Margaret (Peggy). Both Reginald and Peggy lived in Warwick in later years. Charles's son 07230 William Harold married 07231 Muriel, spending the rest of his life in the Plymouth area after serving over twenty years in the Royal Navy as an Engineering Artificer. On his release from the navy he spent twenty five years as a civil servant in the Inland Revenue. 07232 Euphemia (Effie) married a Royal Navy Lieutenant 07233 Leonard whose surname is unknown at present. Further details of the naval members of the family should be fairly easily obtained from the Public Record Office at Kew, if they are required for further research.

The second son of 07217 James and Ann, nee Lomas, was 07223 James who was born on 10th January 1858. He was described as a tailor in the 1881 census, but later became a Tax Collector and by 1901 he was combining both jobs. He married 07224 Adelaide Longden in about 1889 and they had two children. The only Adelaide Longden or Longden that can be found in the 1881 census is the Coventry born, dress maker, wife of Henry Longdon, a stoker at the gasworks in Derby, so it may be that she was a widow, who had been born in about 1847, when she married James in about 1889. This would account for them having only two children and relatively late in their lives. Their first son 07237 James, he was a very tall man and was well known during his time in Chapel as an active committee member of a local football team. He married 07238 Nellie Royle and they later left the district to live at Middlesborough, but his ashes were returned to Chapel to be interred at the parish church in 1952 following his death at the age of 61. They had three children, 07241 Mary Waterhouse was born in 1920, 07242 Mildred Adelaide was born 1923, and lastly, 07243 James who was born 1932, but he died when he was still young.

07239 Godfrey Ewart was the second son of 07223 James and Adelaide, nee Longden, he was born on 15th March 1893 and he became a Customs Officer. Godfrey died at Bakewell in 1950. He had married 07240 Donna Helen Ninness on the 24th June 1919, (probably at Chapel Town End Methodist Church). Donna Helen was born 11th February 1893, probably in Chapel. She died in 1983 and is buried at Chapel Town End Methodist Church, aged 91. They had two children, 07244 Brian born in 1920 who married 07245 Iris Mary Johnson of Stoke on Trent. They had just a daughter, 07247 Susan Carol, who was born in 1944 at Stoke on Trent. Godfrey and Donna's second child was a daughter, 07246 Monica, born 1925. Monica served in the Women's Land Army for two and a half years in the 1940's towards the end of the Second World war. Later Monica became a teacher and a book illustrator.

The third son of 07217 James and Ann, nee Lomas was 07225 Alfred, born on the 10th May 1863. He married Beatrice Maria (her maiden name is unknown at present) and no family has been traced to them. Alfred was a tailor in 1881 but an "*Automatic Inspector*" (probably a transcription error on the census index) at Hayfield in 1901. He died at Hayfield in 1929, but he was interred at Chapel parish church, as was Beatrice Maria on 14th December 1940 aged 75.

Stoney Middleton⁹

Stoney Middleton is situated in the beautiful Middleton Dale, four miles north of Bakewell, in Derbyshire and the Peak District National Park. It lies on the ancient highway between Chesterfield and Brough it was listed in the Domesday Book, 1068AD as Middletune. There are about 600 inhabitants nestling among limestone cliffs and rocks. The area is a magnet for walkers, climbers and potholers alike.

There is a long history of habitation at Stoney Middleton including a Roman settlement, where the site of the Roman baths, which is fed by the thermal spring that lies behind Stoney Middleton Hall, has been restored. This hall had at least one illustrious owner, the Victorian judge, Lord Thomas Denman, the first Baron Denman, 1779-1854. He, was at various times, MP for Wareham, MP for Nottingham and the Lord Chief Justice, but throughout his life he was a great reformer, who advocated the abolition of slavery. He also became the first national chairman of the Women's Institute.

Candle, besom, boot manufacture, lime burning and light engineering have all been occupations in the past, with quarrying still employing the largest proportion of workers in the village today. A shoe and boot company still operates

⁹ The photographs and detail of Stoney Middleton have been selected from the many contributions made available by Rosemary Lockie and others at www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/StoneyMiddleton/

and this is housed in the old corn mill. There are 2 butchers, a general store cum post office, hair dressers and a bakery. A primary school was built in 1835 by public subscription and is the meeting place for the Parish Council, the PTA, W.I., Horticultural Society, Tennis Club, and other activities of the village. An interesting building is the Grade I Listed octagonal toll house of 1840, now a fish and chip shop and probably the only 'listed' chippie in the Peak District.

This unique building is St Martin's church in Stoney Middleton has a square tower which is the remains of a 15th century church built by Joan Eyre as thanks for her husbands safe return from the Battle of Agincourt. The octagonal part was added to the tower in 1759



Stoney Middleton, St Martin's Church

© Rosemary Lockie 1985

Above the village is a place called Lovers Leap Cafe, a favoured haunt of rock climbers. It is so called from the leap of a village girl called Hannah Badderley in 1762. Jilted, she decided to jump from the high cliff but was saved by her billowing petticoat, which acted as a parachute.

A booklet *Stoney Middleton - A Working Village*, was published in 2002, with the assistance of a Millennium Award, which encapsulates life in Stoney Middleton over 2 centuries. There are tales of village "characters" - "Holy Joe" - Joe MASON, Churchwarden, who used to ring all 3 church bells by himself (the third one with his foot!) and a field named "Jinnie's Piece", so called as Jane GODDARD (nee SWIFT *computer record 02185*) used to sit there to scare the birds! (*How did she manage to find the time to have 11 children as well? That is a story for a future monograph!*). The booklet, which also records dates when many of the cottages in the village were built, is on sale in village shops price £5.

TREE 26

This tree is specifically restricted to the part of the family of Goddards who moved from Stoney Middleton to Chapel-en-le-Frith at the end of the 19th century. A large population of Goddards lived in Stoney Middleton, Derbyshire, most of whom were descendants of lead miners in the eighteenth century, and will hopefully be the subject of a later chapter for that area. 02216 Charles Henry, born in 1858 was the eldest son of the sixteen children of 02208 Henry Goddard and 02209 Ellen, nee Housley of Sheldon, a lead miner and lime burner in Stoney Middleton. 02216 Charles Henry, named only as Henry in the 1881 census, and his wife 03949 Mary, (maiden name unknown at this time), was born in 1861 also in Stoney Middleton, moved his family of seven children, five daughters and two sons to live on Crossings Road Chapel-en-le-Frith. Charles Henry became a brick maker. Both were buried at Chapel parish church where there is their inscribed memorial stone, Mary was buried on 2nd February 1924 and Charles Henry on the 26th February 1943. The five daughters of that marriage all married locally, 07249 Ellen, who was 3 months old at the time of the 1881 census married 07250 Joseph Eyre on the 10th July 1905 at Chapel parish church, 07251 Emily (Emma), born in 1883 married 07252 Samuel Eyre on the 29th June 1903 at Chapel parish church. Of the first son 07253 Albert it is only known that he was born in about 1884, but the second son 07254 John it is known that he was born in 1886 but died at the age of 23 on the 14th December 1909. Next in line was 07255 Lillian (Lilly) she was born in about 1890 and she married 07256 Thomas (Tom) Buckingham on the 13th November 1918 at Chapel parish church. 07256 Thomas who, together with his brother Jack joined the Canadian Army.

After First World War war, 07256 Tom Buckingham used his army gratuity to go into partnership with his brother-in-law 07259 Henry. Tom and Lilly had opened a sweetshop in Marple Bridge, and the partnership of Tom and Henry grew and must have prospered for they built two houses at Offerton Fold, Stockport, for their two families. Their business expanded into transport in Marple this was called Melba Coaches and it was reported that Henry developed Melba Airways at Ringway (now Manchester Airport), giving flying lessons.

However, although it is known that 07259 Henry was baptised on the 10th May 1908 at Chapel parish church and that he married and that they had at least one child, neither the name of his wife nor daughter's are known at present. Henry is the only one of this family for which a baptism has been found, as this was at Chapel it is probable that the other children were born and probably baptised at Stoney Middleton before the family moved to the Chapel area.

The last daughter of 02216 Charles Henry and Mary was 07257 Lottie (Charlotte ?). She was born in about 1893 and married 07258 Thomas William Halford on the 24th April 1916 at Chapel parish church. They are known to have had at least one child, a son Alan.

Buxton

Buxton a town, about 6 miles south of Chapel en le Frith, with current population of some 20,000 people is set on upper reaches of the river Wye in the Derbyshire hills. At over 1000ft above sea level it is the highest market town in England. Its fame and prosperity is largely built on the pale blue waters which bubble up from the springs beneath the town and are said to contain healing properties. There are several springs rising through the limestone from a subterranean reservoir where, on reaching the surface, are at a constant temperature of 82°F (27.5°C).



S' Ann's Well

The town guide book says that the habitation around Buxton can be traced back to the cave dwellers of pre-history and evidence has been found of the interesting wild life of the period such as sabre-toothed tigers, bison, mammoths, mastodon, and lions.

The Romans are thought to have arrived to settle in the Buxton area about 79-80AD and where the remains of two Roman Baths have been found. The Romans called the settlement "*Aquae Arnemetiae*", which translates as *Waters of the Goddess of the Grove*. In Britain, only Bath, in Somerset and Buxton were given the pre-fix "Aquae".

Many famous people have visited Buxton to "take the waters". For instance, on the recommendation of the Earl of Shrewsbury, Mary Queen of Scots visited Buxton on several occasions while she was being held captive at Chatsworth House and Tutbury Castle Staffordshire (between 1570 and 1574), taking the local water for relief of her pain from rheumatism. For those who cannot get to Buxton to the pump in the Crescent, where the water is still free to be carried home, Buxton water is bottled and sold world wide.



The Crescent from 'The Slopes'

Pictures of Buxton are frequently taken from the surrounding high ground showing, in the foreground, the impressive 'Crescent', houses built for the Duke of Devonshire, completed in 1784. It faces the Pump Room and the terraced garden of 'The Slopes', while behind the Crescent is The Palace Hotel and for many years, until 2001, the Devonshire Royal Hospital which is now being converted for use by the University of Derby. The Devonshire Royal Hospital and Crescent will be the nucleus of the University estate when it moves from its current out-of-town location on Harpur Hill. This will have to support a student population some 2500 strong. plus as many again with the teaching, management and domestic staff, but will bring many great benefits to the town which had been in a backwater since its hay-day as a spa town throughout the 19th century.

The late hospital was originally designed, as were these other major buildings around it, by John Carr of York for the fifth duke, as stables, grooms quarters and a riding school for the horses of the hotel guests. It retains the original with a clock tower and a great slate covered dome said to be the biggest in the world at 164 feet in diameter and covering a round floor 50 yards across. After just 100 years as stables it was converted into the hospital.

The Devonshire Royal Hospital

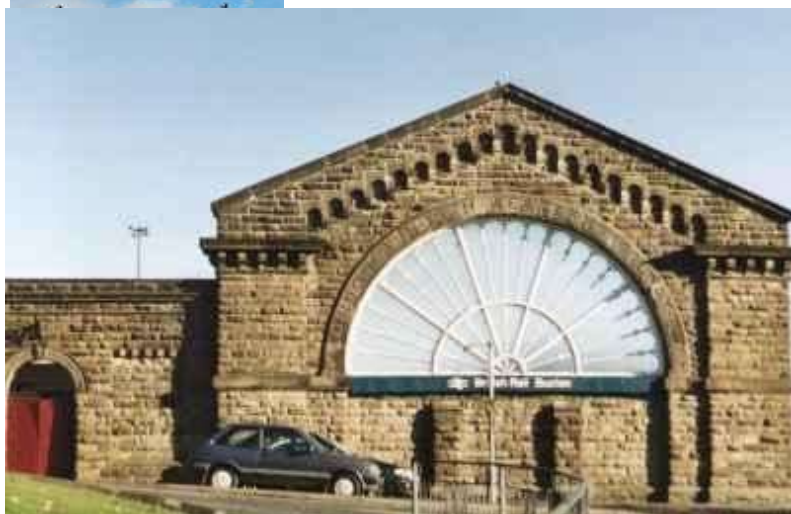


Nearby is the Italianate styled church dedicated to St John which was built in 1811. In front of that is the entrance to the Pavilion Gardens and the adjacent Opera House. The Opera House was built in 1905 but it has recently been completely renovated, seating nearly 1000 people it has been thoroughly modernised, but redecorated in its original Edwardian opulence.



One of the recently re-gilded cherubs

The Opera House



A window in the L &NW terminal designed by Joseph Paxton

At its height Buxton was served by two railway stations, built in the 1860's, across the road from each other, one for the Midland and one for the London and North Western railways. All that remains now of the L &NW terminal designed by Joseph Paxton who also designed the Crystal Palace for the London exhibition, on what was the Buxton to Manchester Piccadilly line, is the end wall with its high fan window as seen today on the next page.

The site of the other station, "The Midland"¹⁰ belongs to the Peak Rail Trust¹¹, an enterprise of enthusiasts who aim to reopen the line between Buxton and Matlock. The trust has re-laid the rails between Matlock and Darley Dale stations and runs both steam and diesel hauled train trips between spring and autumn, together with "Santa Specials" each December.

The sixth and the seventh Dukes of Devonshire, whose country seat was close by at Chatsworth House, both made money and land available to increase the towns facilities, including the building of the Pavilion and its surrounding Pavilion Gardens in 1871 and adding the Octagon Concert Hall 1875. The river Wye, which has one of its sources in the nearby Poole's Cavern, is made a feature of the Pavilion Gardens before being tunnelled underground to re-emerge in Ashwood Park at the end of Spring Gardens on its way south through Bakewell to join the estuary of the River Seven at Chepstow. Each year there is a festival lasting a week of "well dressing" when several of the Buxton wells are decorated, using flowers and other natural materials, as a thanksgiving for a good supply of water. This is a relatively new "tradition" in Buxton, first introduced at the S^t Ann's Well, (photograph page 11 of the Victorian fountain head), in 1840, modelled on the the much older well dressing festivals held in many of the surrounding villages which probably go back in history to pagan times and rites.

Spring Gardens or Bridge Street Viaduct.

Built 1890 for the Midland Railway Co. as part of the Chinley to Ashbourne line.

Sixteen arches of varying span with irregular piers. 320m. long



Ilkeston¹²

Ilkeston is situated in the Erewash Valley in Derbyshire near the border of neighbouring Nottinghamshire. Until recently Ilkeston was a coal mining area with numerous pits. Iron production has also played an important part in the prosperity of this midlands town, due to the Stanton and Staveley Iron Works. Now, however a large proportion of people work in the textile industry, especially upholstery and lingerie manufacture. Although mostly an industrial area, Ilkeston is surrounded by beautiful countryside and has also played an important part in the writings of D. H. Lawrence.

"ILKESTON¹³ is a small, improving market-town, and watering place, of modern date, in the parish of its name and in the hundred of Morleston and Litchurch, about nine miles and a half N. E. from Derby, eight W. by N. from Nottingham, nearly 15 S. by W. from Mansfield, and ten S.E. from Belper. It stands on an elevated site near the river Erewash, commanding beautiful prospects in every direction, and its situation is considered remarkably healthy. Both the Erewash and the Nutbrook canals pass through the parish, affording a communication with the rivers Trent and Mersey. This place was anciently called Elchestane, and obtained a grant for a market and fair so early as 1251.

¹⁰ www.buxtongroup.co.uk/listed-bdgs/

¹¹ www.peakrail.co.uk/

¹² www.ilkeston-community-homepage.co.uk

¹³ www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/Ilkeston/History.html "ILKESTON, a description from Pigot's 1835 Directory of Derbyshire"

Its ancient importance may be inferred from a tradition that the assizes were formerly held here, having been removed from the town of Nottingham on account of the plague: in consequence of which, the inhabitants of Ilkeston were permitted to pay but a moiety of toll at fairs and markets, on condition of their keeping in repair a gallows for the execution of criminals, which stands at the southern extremity of the parish, on the borders of Nottinghamshire. From time immemorial the people of Ilkestone have claimed this privilege at the neighbouring fairs, but being unable to produce any charter in support of their claim they have been resisted on some occasions.

Courts-leet and baron are held under the Duke of Rutland. The parish abounds with various and extensive veins of coal and, iron-stone; and lead-ore has been procured here, but not in large quantities. The chief manufactures are those for stockings and lace; the former has much declined, but the latter branch flourishes, and is carried on by numerous respectable establishments. Malt is made here to some extent, and in the vicinity are several corn mills.

Considerable advantage is derived by the town from its mineral water, which is becoming highly estimated, both as applied externally and internally - Internally it is an alterative, diuretic and anti-acid: externally, as a warm-bath, it has proved efficacious in most chronic complaints; and especially in rheumatism, scorbutic eruptions, gout, scrofula, and in all diseases arising from obstructed perspiration. The spa is obtained from the depth of about fifty yards, by a steam-engine erected for that purpose.

The increasing success of the water has induced the proprietors, Messrs Potters', to erect a suitable building, containing hot, cold, swimming, slipper, and shower baths. The water has been analyzed by Dr. Fyfe, of Edinburgh, Dr. Calvert, of Derby, and Mr. Grieves, of Nottingham, who pronounce it to contain, besides other ingredients, an alkaline carbonate, the only impregnation of the kind yet discovered in this island, and resembling that of Seltzer, in Germany.

The places of worship are, the parish church, and chapels for unitarians, general baptists, independents, and Wesleyan and primitive methodists. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, with a lofty tower of modern date: it contains some interesting monuments, and a stone-screen of early workmanship. The living is a discharged vicarage, in the gift of the crown, and incumbency of the Rev. Jervis Brown; his present curate is the Rev. H. Moxon. The market, which is of great benefit to the inhabitants is held on Thursday: the fairs take place on the 6th March, Whit-Thursday, and the first Thursday after Christmas day, for horses, cattle, sheep & hogs; there is also a statute fair for hiring servants, held on the last Thursday in October.

The parish of Ilkeston (which has no dependent township) contained, in 1821, 3,681 inhabitants, in 1831, 4,446."

Tree 28

Only the two families who moved from Ilkeston to Buxton in the early 19th century are listed in detail in this "bare bones" study. This tree is presented here in the hope that it will start further research, there are many names but the only detail comes from census returns and information extracted from the I.G.I. database¹⁴.

Both Buxton and Ilkeston relied to a certain extent on mineral content of the water for their growth during the 18th and 19th centuries, but the differences in the form of growth of the villages are like the different properties of chalk and cheese. In Buxton the growth was in the "leisure and pleasure" industries and the wealth dispersed through the majority of inhabitants, while in Ilkeston the town grew on the money made from heavy, dirty, industry with its wealth retained by the few mine and factory owners. This family who, for generations had lived in Ilkeston, (they are seen in parish records of 1685), with presumably the men employed in the local mining or stocking knitting industries while the usual work for women of Ilkeston was lace making, changed into musicians, making sufficient money to raise large families. For them, the move to Buxton into the music industry, to work as individuals, must have been dramatic as their change of living environment. How did the Goddards of this tree make the transition from Ilkeston to Buxton?

07316 John was the third son of the family of 07304 Jonathan and 07305 Mary, nee Richardson, of Ilkeston. John was born on the 30th March 1804 and baptised at Ilkeston Independent Chapel on the 19th August the same year. He married 07317 Ruth Brown (sometimes spelt Browne) it is thought in about 1826. The place and date of the marriage have not yet been found, this is unexpected because Ruth was also born in Ilkeston, on the 29th October 1805, and she was baptised on the 24th November in the same Ilkeston chapel as 07316 John. It is thought that some of Ruth's family were in the music industry in Buxton and that they may have both moved to Buxton before the wedding of John and Ruth took place. One thing that has been established is that theirs was not the wedding which took place at Duffield 11th April 1830 between another John Goddard and a Ruth Brown, both of Duffield.

Although Ruth Browns family may have moved to Buxton prior to her marriage in 1826, and hence the missing wedding in Ilkeston however, it looks as if John and Ruth continued to live in Ilkeston, because at least their first 3 children Catherine, John and Hannah were born there and these children were all baptised at the Wesleyan Chapel in Ilkeston on the same day, the 26th June 1837. So far 9 children from this marriage have been identified.

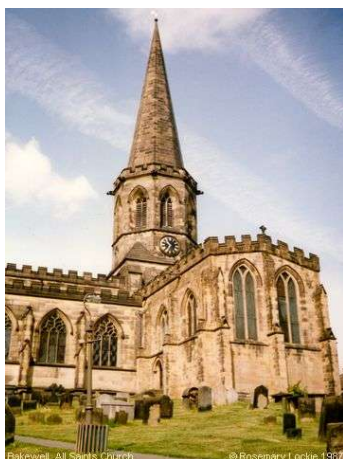
The first child of John and Ruth's family was 07324 Catherine, she was born on 23rd March 1827 at Ilkeston and is said to have married a 'Straw' but neither can be identified in the 1881 census returns. 07325 John was born on the 12th

¹⁴ www.familysearch.org

February 1831, baptised on the 26th June 1837, he married 07326 Mary Beatnall (born Ilkeston 1829) and was, according to the 1881 census, a beer-house keeper, no children are living with them at this census and none have been found elsewhere. 07326 Mary died 5th March 1895, while 07325 John died on the 20th May 1920. 07327 Hannah was born on 11th September 1833 and the last of the three children to be baptised on the 26th June 1837. It is possible that she, like her sister Catherine married into the Straw family in Ilkeston. A likely family has been found in the 1881 census. The name of ‘Straw’ was as common as ‘Goddard’ in this area and many of them were miners in the local coal industry.

07359 Fanny, according to the 1881 census was born in 1838 in Ilkeston. She married at nearby Cotmanhay to 07360 Thomas Lacey, a coal miner, on 18th August 1869, he had been born in Ilkeston in 1843. The second son and fourth child of John and Ruth, was 07361 William born at Ilkeston on the 20th April 1840 he was a Cotton Lace-maker by trade. He married 07362 Maria Ball of Nottingham (born 1st November 1838, she died 19th March 1923), they had a family of 14 children, none of whom have been detailed in this monograph. 07361 William died on the 4th June 1924.

In about 1843, 07328 George Brown Goddard was born in Ilkeston, he married 07329 Emma Vickers, said to be “of Horwich Lancashire”, but she had been born at Bakewell¹⁵ on the 29th July 1847 and baptised there on the 29th August 1847 (parents Charles and Dorothy Vickers). George and Emma married at St Peter's Church¹⁶, the parish church of Hope Derbyshire, on 30th October 1868, she had presumably been living at Horwich at sometime before the wedding. They had moved to Buxton before the birth of the first of their 11 children, who were all born in Buxton. George is listed as a “*music seller*” in the 1881 census returns.



All Saints Church Bakewell



St Peter's Church Hope

So far very little research has been done on the families in Buxton, but several male children of George and Emma can be identified (marked with an ***) by their ages in this extract from the 1901 census index¹⁷.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Where Born</i>	<i>Census County</i>	<i>Civil Parish</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
<i>Frederick Goddard</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>Derbys Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Fairfield</i>	
<i>Walter Goddard*</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>Derbyshire Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Buxton</i>	
<i>George Goddard</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Derbys Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Buxton</i>	<i>Musician</i>
<i>Percy Goddard</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>Derbyshire Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Buxton</i>	<i>Musician</i>
<i>John Goddard</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Buxton Derbyshire</i>		<i>Everton</i>	<i>Musician</i>
<i>Charles Goddard</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Derbyshire Buxton</i>	<i>Yorkshire</i>	<i>Sculcoates</i>	<i>Musician Violinist</i>
<i>Ernest Goddard*</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>Derbyshire Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Buxton</i>	<i>Musician</i>
<i>Frederic Goddard*</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>Derbys Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Fairfield</i>	<i>Musician Piano Tuner</i>
<i>Herbert Goddard*</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>Derbys Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Fairfield</i>	<i>Driver At Livery Stable</i>
<i>Reginald Goddard*</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>Derbys Buxton</i>	<i>Derbyshire</i>	<i>Buxton</i>	<i>Musician Piano Tuner</i>

¹⁵ Photograph courtesy of www.wishful-thinking.org.uk/genuki/

¹⁶ Photograph courtesy of www.ukonline.co.org/

¹⁷ www.census.pro.gov.uk/

“FAIRFIELD¹⁸ is a chapelry, in the parish of Hope, in the same hundred as Buxton, 1 mile N.N.E. from that town. Here is an ancient church, dedicated to St. Peter; the living is in the gift of trustees residing in the parish and the present incumbent is the Rev. Geo. Mounsey. On a large tract of waste ground, an excellent round course has been formed, where horse races take place. on the Wednesday and Thursday in the week after the meeting at Newton in the Willows; for the accommodation of visitors, a handsome stand has been erected. From this village, the best panoramic view of Buxton crescent, &c. is obtained. The population returns of this chapelry present a singular coincidence, the number of inhabitants being 482, at the several censuses taken in 1811, 1821 and 1831.” (Fairfield is now part of Buxton – 2003).

As far as is known at present, all the children of George and Emma were born at Fairfield. 07337 Georgina Maria was baptised on the 13th October 1869. 07338 Lydia Anna was baptised on the 22nd March 1871, she married 07339 John Thomas Cresswell a musician of Codnor Derbyshire. The first son was 07340 George Reginald baptised 16th August 1872, a musician and piano tuner according to the census returns, he married 07341 Alice Florence Cosgrove who was born in Derby. 07342 John Herbert Beaumont Goddard, named after his uncle, was baptised on the 21st May 1874, he later married 07343 Jane Revell who was born at Wingerworth in 1878. John's occupation in the 1901 census return is given as *“Driver At Livery Stable”*.

07344 Frederick Charles was baptised on the 18th January 1876 he, like his brother 07340 George, was a musician and piano tuner. He married 07345 Ellen, maiden name unknown at present, it is thought that they had only one son, 07352 George Frederick (the first person on the list from the 1901 census reproduced above) and four daughters 07353 Gladys Muriel, 07354 Edith Irene (Renee), 07355 Kathleen and 07356 Freda (Mary). The only thing known about this generation is that 07352 George Frederick is presumed to have married as he had two children 07357 Brian who carried on the family tradition in the music retail business in Buxton and a daughter 07358 Maureen. 07345 Ellen died 6th February 1935 and 07344 Frederick Charles died in 1955.

The next son of 07328 George and Emma was 07346 Henry Ewart, he apparently preferred to be called Ernest, he was baptised 18th February 1878 and his occupation was as a musician. It is suspected, with our limited knowledge, that the next son, 07347 William Norman, who was baptised on the 21st October 1879, had died before the 1901 census. This may also be the case for 07348 Edward who was said to have been born in 1883, although one might also suggest that the Percy Goddard aged 18, a musician in Buxton, on the above 1901 census list and 07348 Edward could be one and the same person. It is not known what occupation 07359 Walter took up, born in 1886 he was still a scholar in 1901. Of the last two children of this family, 07350 Florence, born about 1888 and 07351 Dorothy, born about 1890, both are in the 1901 census, but nothing further is known about them at present.

Returning to children of 07316 John and Ruth, nee Brown, their third son 07330 Frederick J. was born, according to the 1881 census in Ilkeston in about 1845. He married Gertrude Campbell Craven who had been born in about 1853 in New Holland Lincolnshire. Frederick described himself in the 1881 census return as a *“Professor of Music”*, this is probably a self styled title for a professional music teacher, he is a *“musician”* 1901. His wife Gertrude has not been found in the 1901 census. They are known to have had at least 5 children.

Their first, 07332 Frederick H., who was born in Hull in the East Riding of Yorkshire in about 1871. He is found in South Manchester with an occupation as a musician in the 1901 census. Secondly, 07333 Arthur Campbell Goddard was baptised at Buxton on the 15th July 1872, he is in the 1881 census, but he has not been found in the 1901. His sister 07334 Louisa Adelaide baptised on the 11th May 1876 is presumed to have died as an infant as she is not part of the family at the time of the 1881 census. The third son, 07335 Charles Harold states that he is a *“Musician Violinist”*, in the 1901 census record and he shown residing at Sculcoates Kingston-on-Hull (Hull) Yorkshire. 07335 Charles had been baptised in Buxton on the 22nd April 1878. The last known child of 07330 Frederick and Gertrude was 07336 John Granville Goddard he was baptised at Buxton on the 13th January 1880. In 1901 he is also a musician, in *“Everton”* no county is given in the census index but, of the several places named ‘Everton’, this is probably the one that is the parish in Liverpool, on Merseyside.

The last son of 07316 John and Ruth, nee Brown, was 07364 Isaac M., a coal miner working underground, he had been born in 1848, according to the census returns. He married 07365 Annie, maiden name not known at this time, of Strelley Nottinghamshire. By the time of the 1881 census they had four children all born in Ilkeston, but the family has not been researched further for this monograph.

07366 Ruth Verranna was the last child of 07316 John and Ruth, she was baptised in Ilkeston on the 20th January 1850. She married 07367 Henry Hogarth Beaumont at Cotmanhay Derbyshire on the 2nd December 1867. At the time of the 1881 census they had six children all born in Ilkeston, but the family has not been researched further for this monograph. Henry Beaumont, who had been born at Ollerton Nottinghamshire in 1842, was, according to the 1881 census, a jeweller in Ilkeston, probably retail, but in 1901 he was not only a jeweller but also an agent for the sale of piano-organs¹⁹.

¹⁸ Directory for Buxton with the village of Fairfield and neighbourhood transcribed from Pigot and Co's Commercial Directory for Derbyshire, 1835 by Rosemary Lockie. See www.genuki.org.uk/



The Goddard Association of Europe Meeting at Buxton in 1993

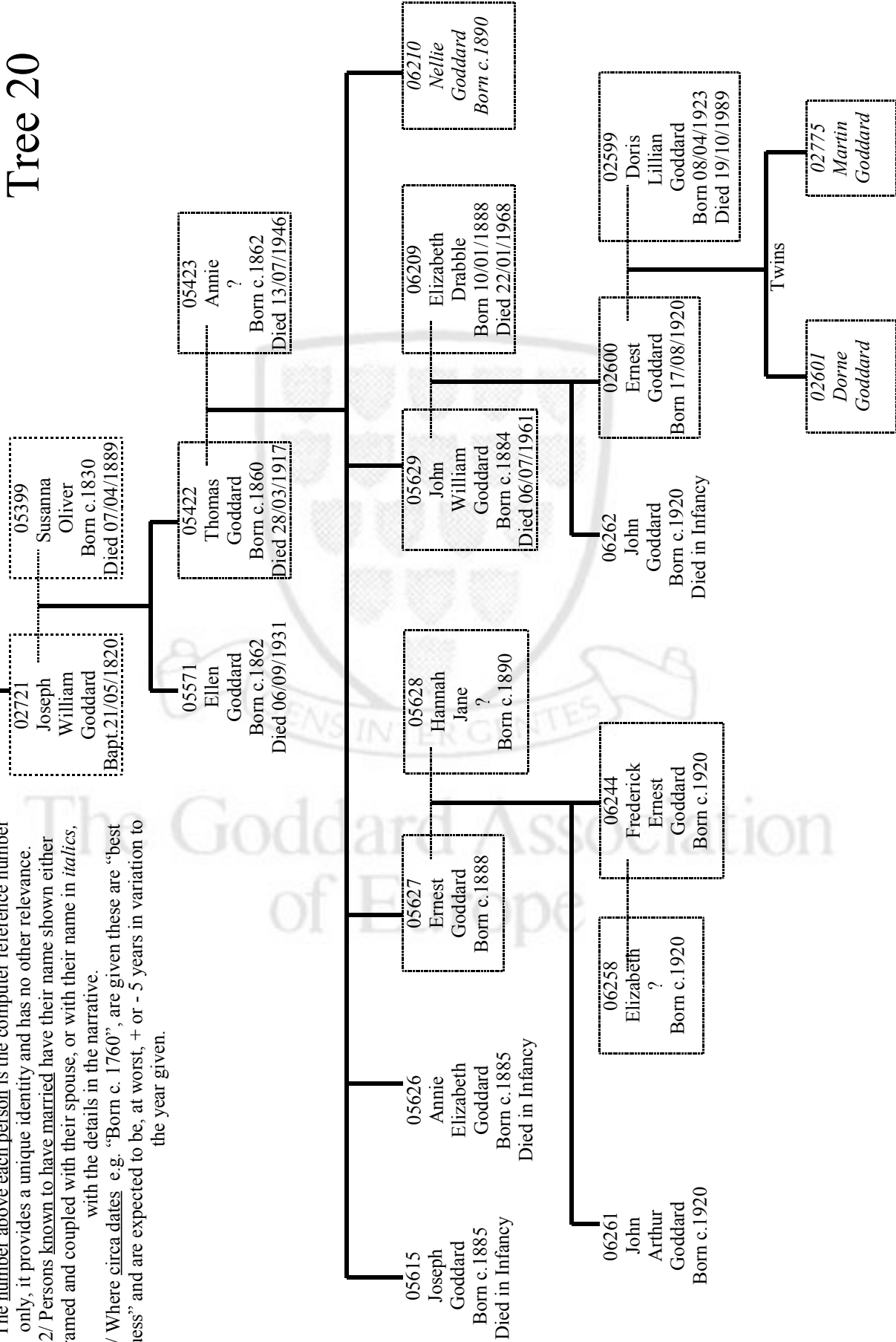
19 Piano-organ; a musical instrument used by itinerant musicians, having strings and a hammer action like those of a piano, actuated by a revolving barrel with pins, as in a musical box.

Tree 20

Tree 15

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 - 5 years in variation to the year given.

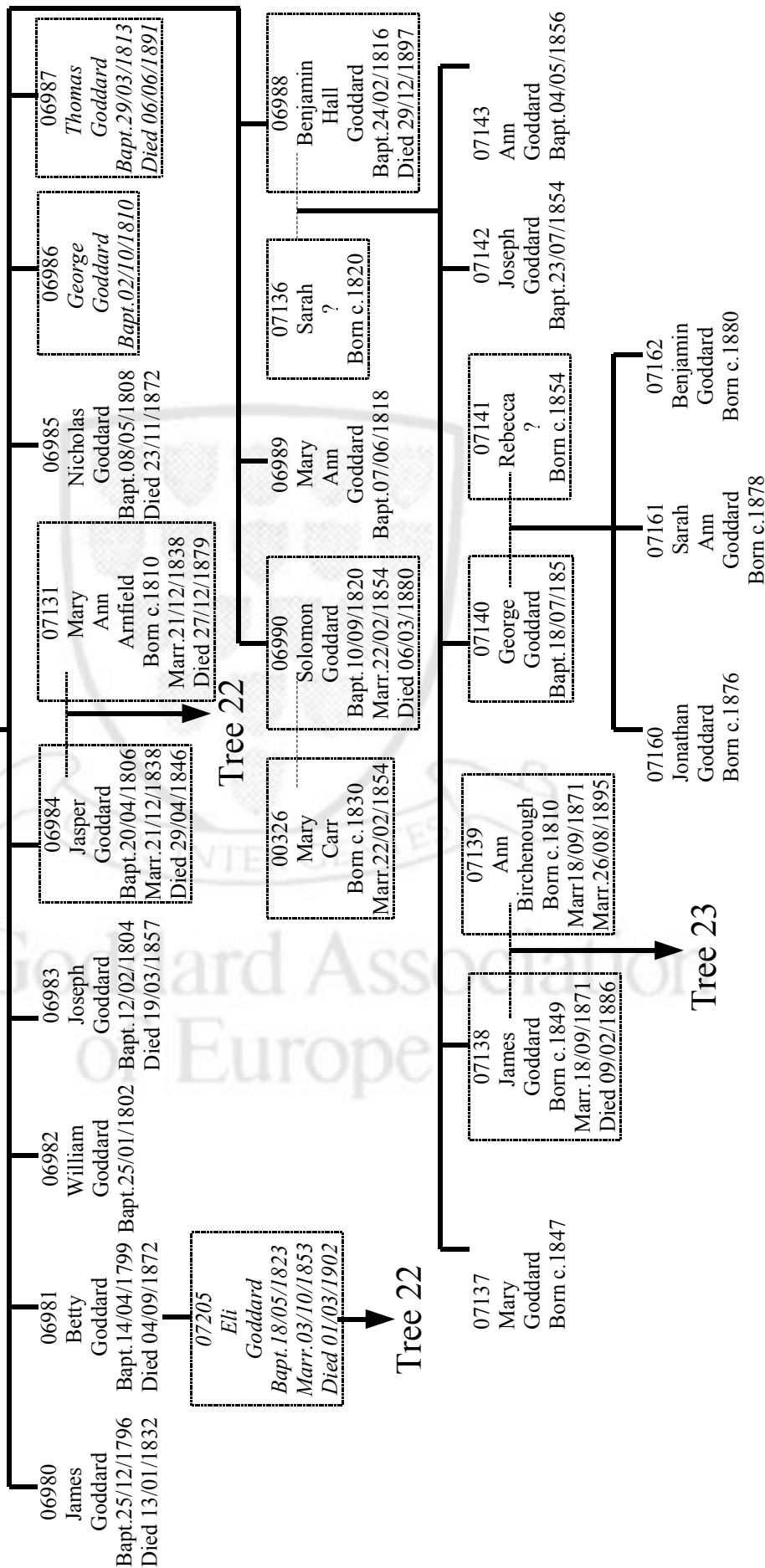
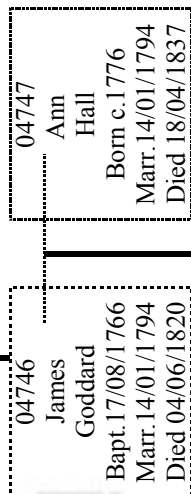


Tree 21

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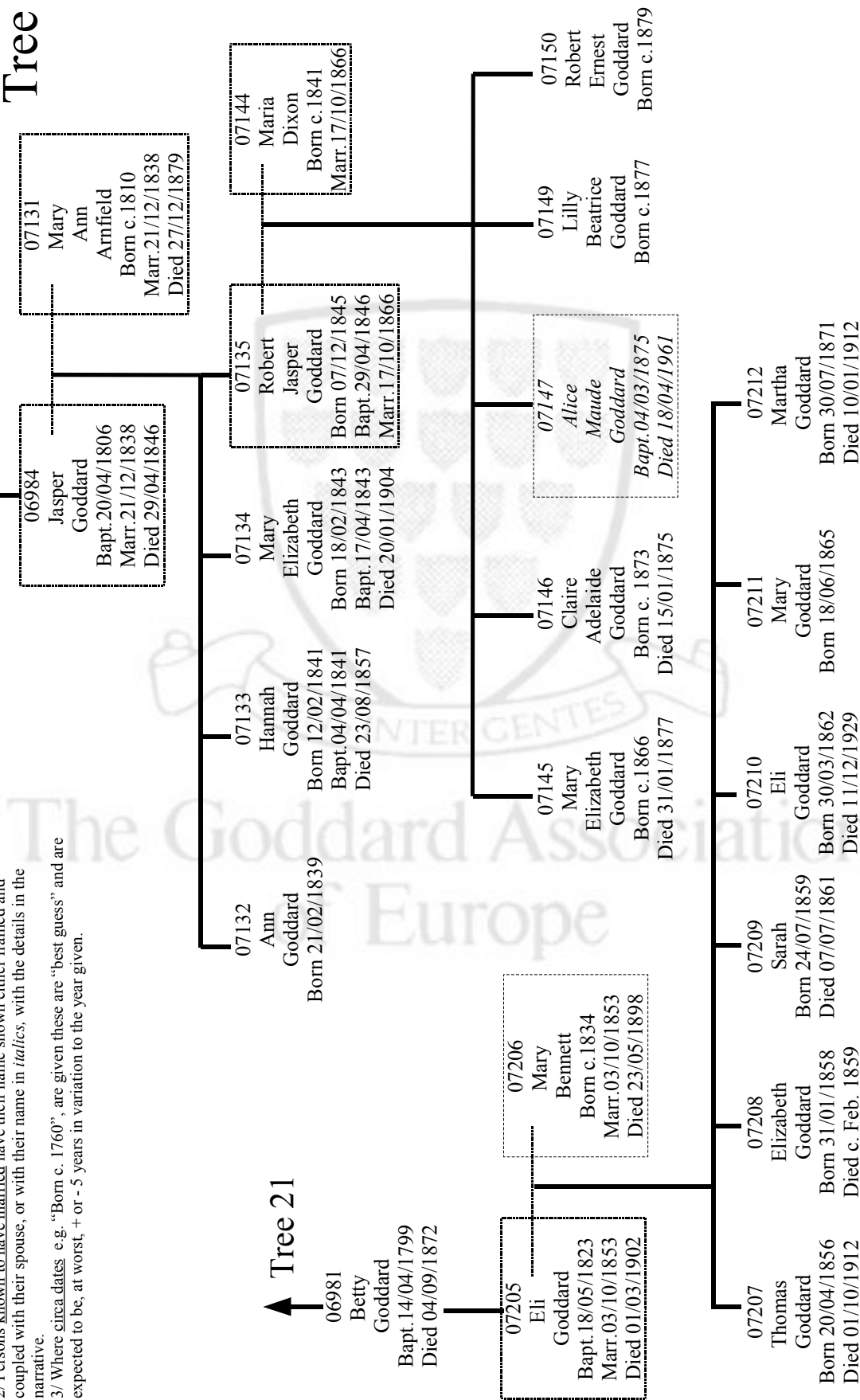
Tree 5



Tree 22

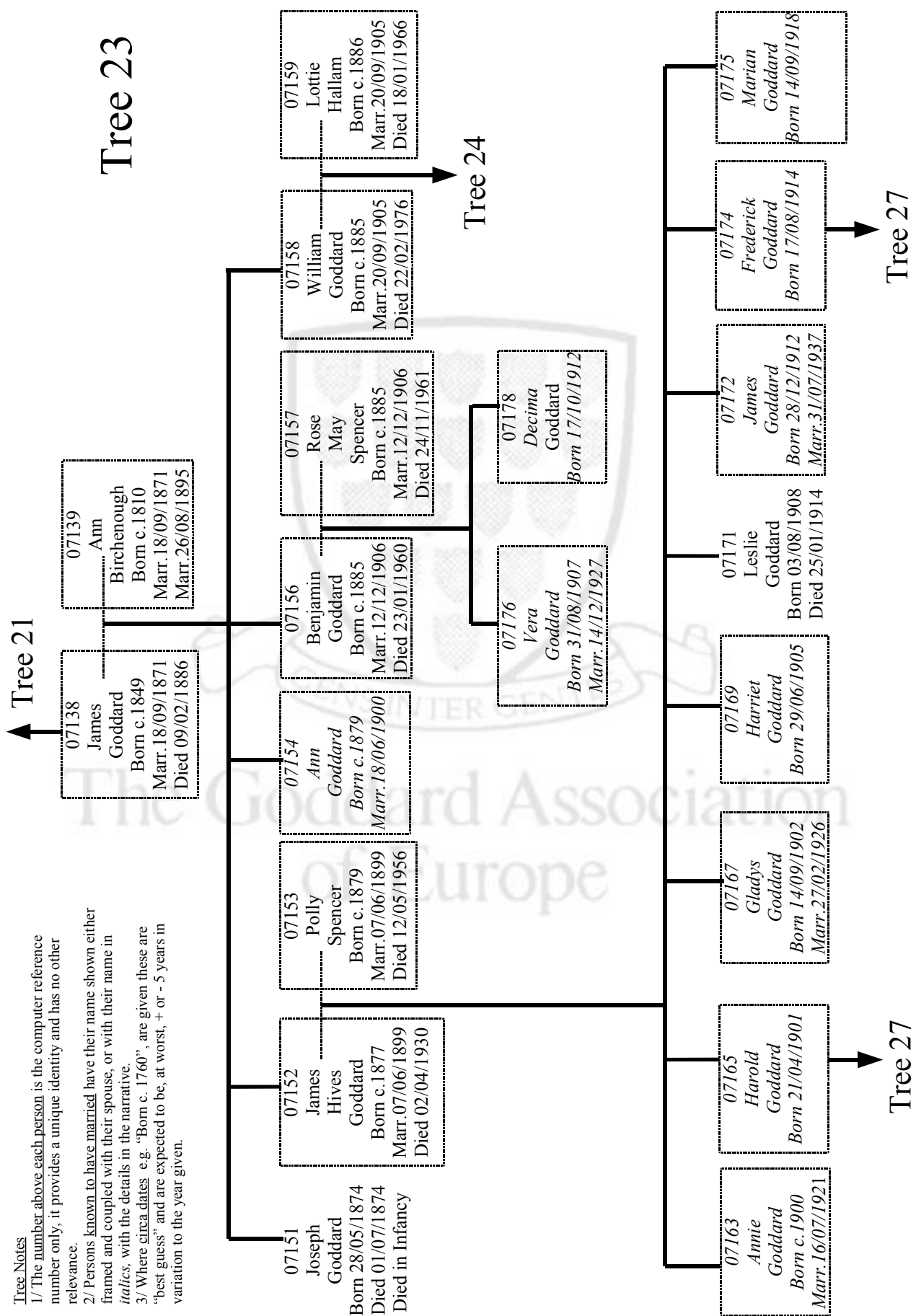
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Tree 21



Tree Notes

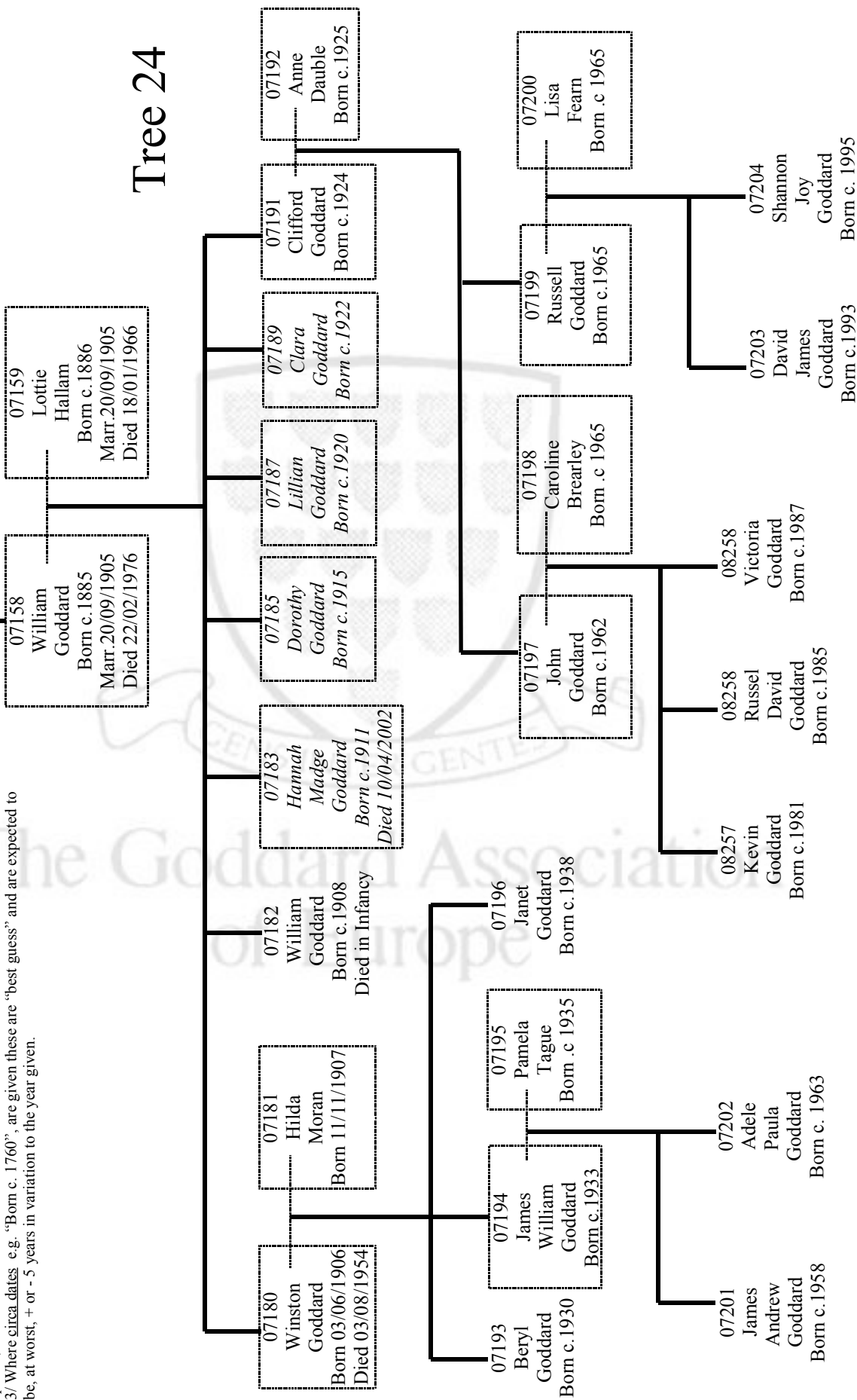
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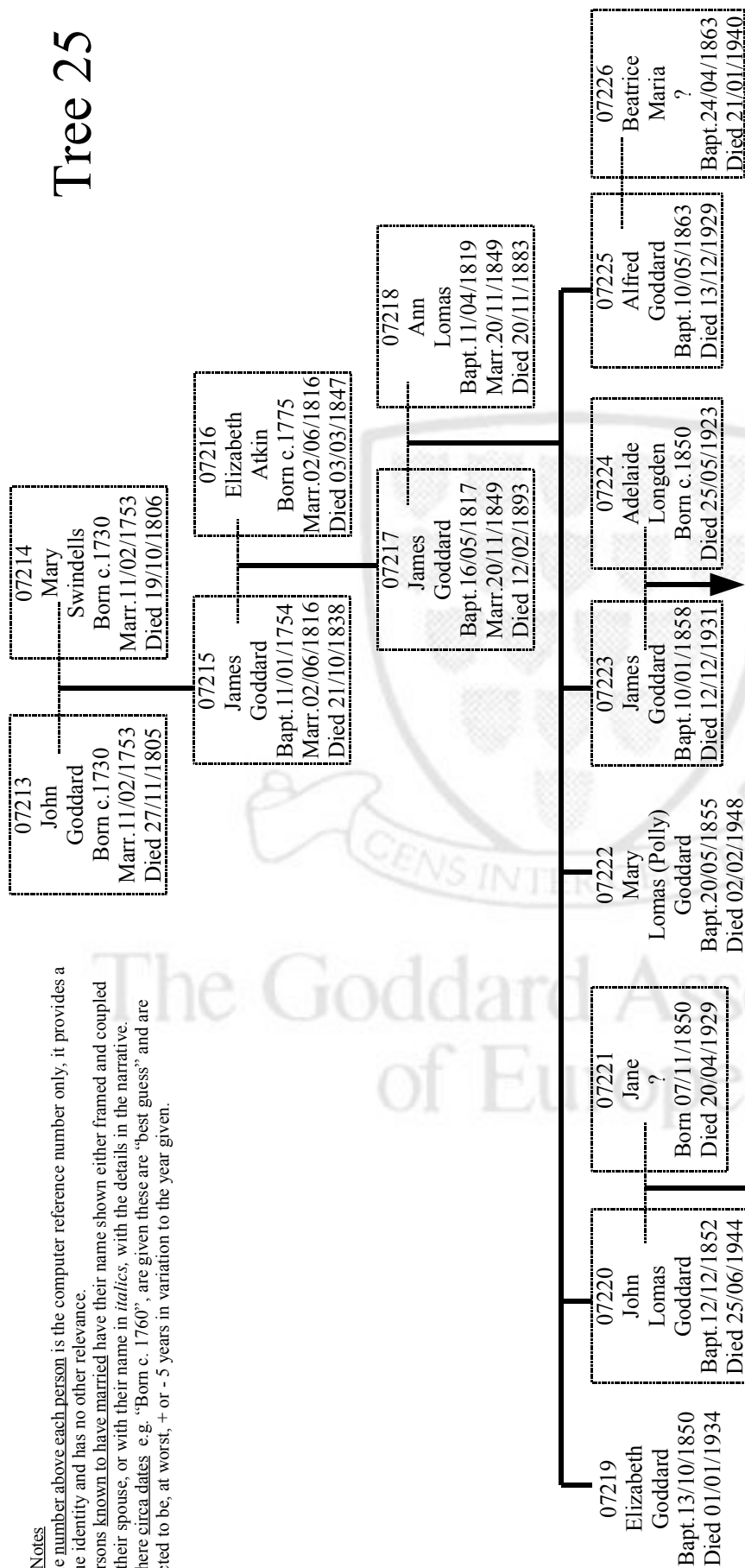
← Tree 23



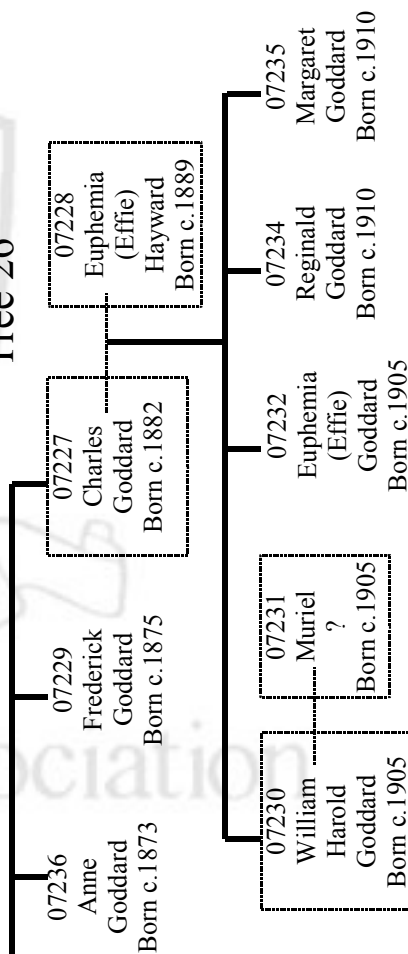
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Tree 25



Tree 26

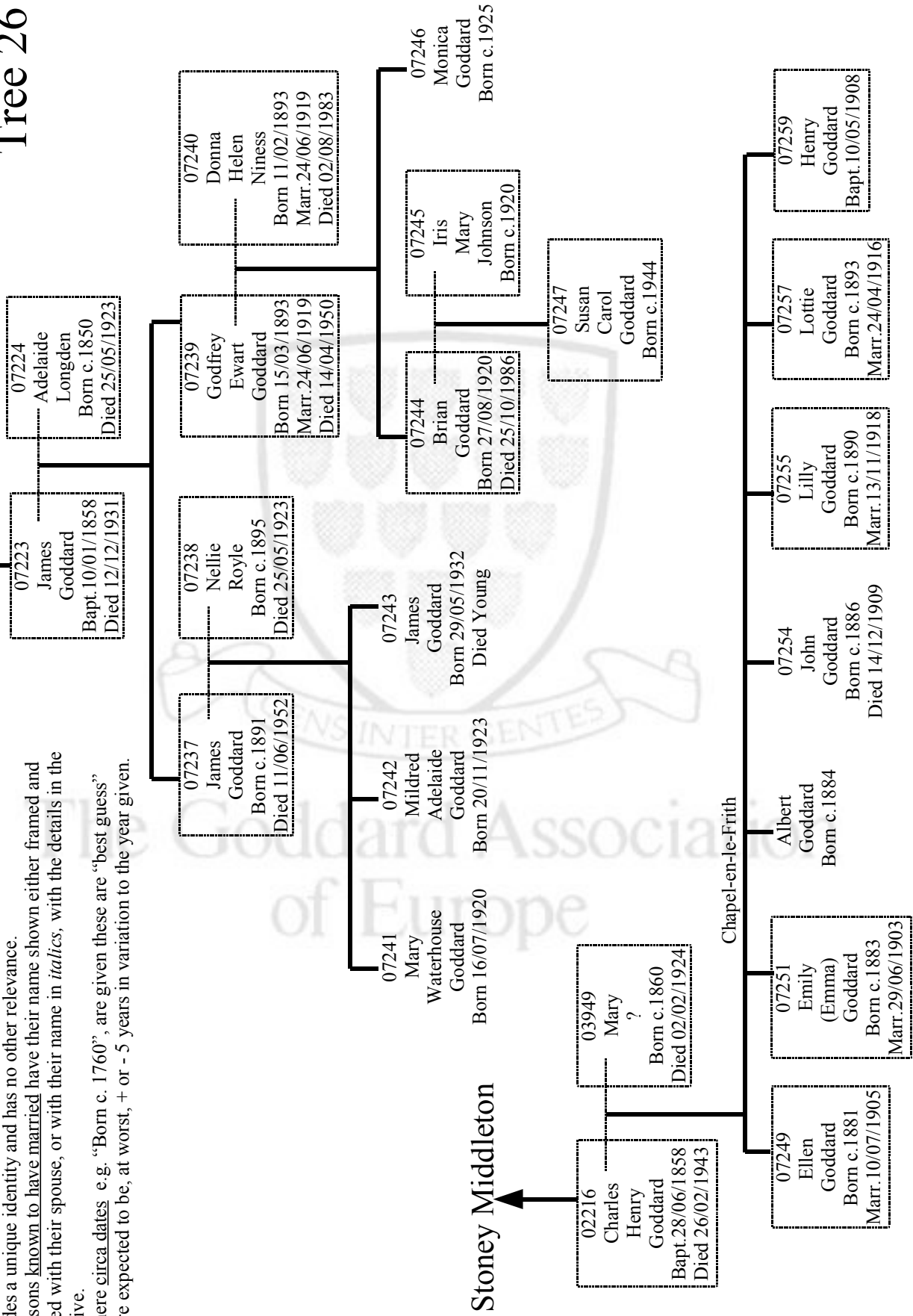


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Tree 25

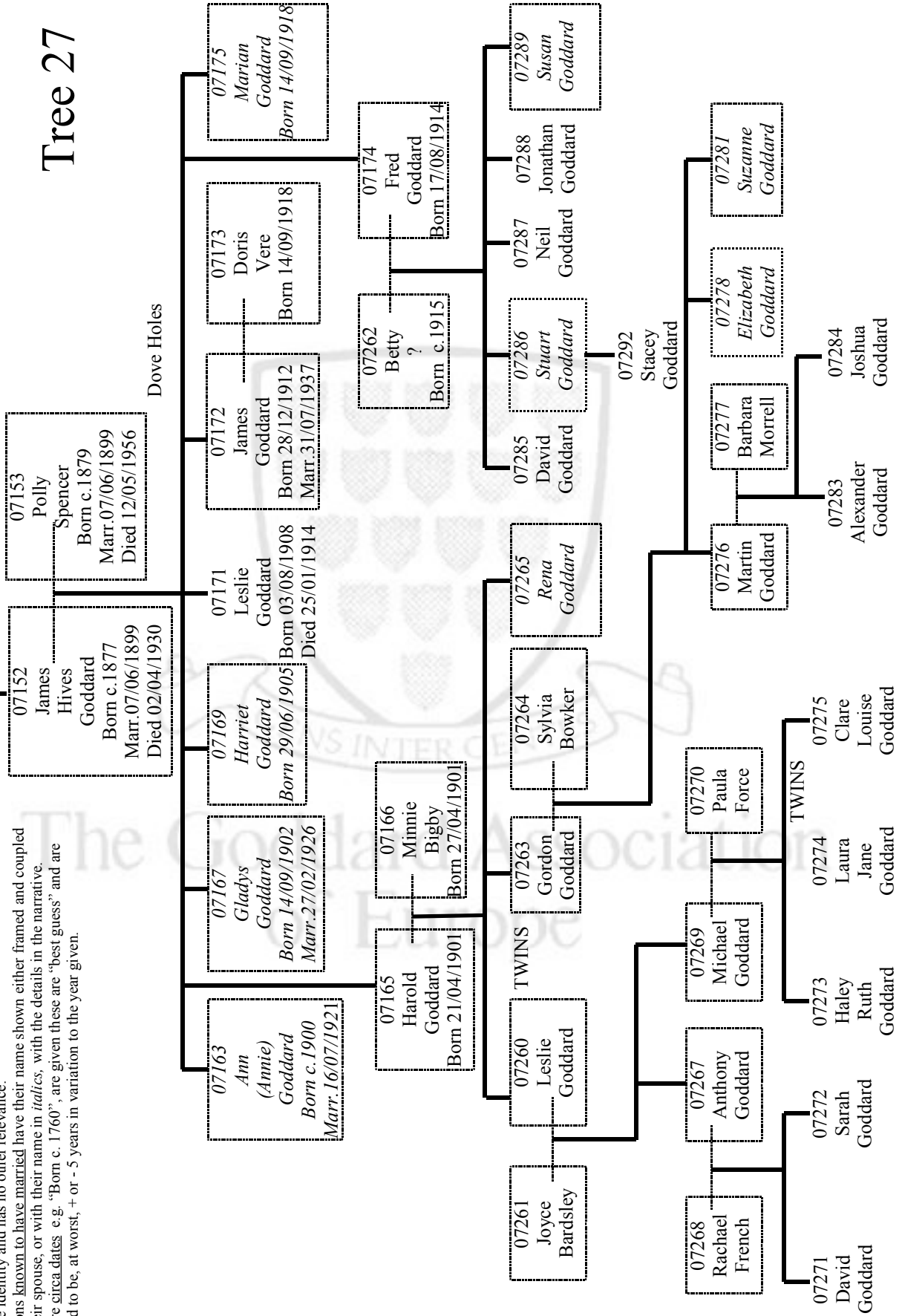
Tree 26



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Tree 23



Tree 28

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