

SAMUEL GOACHER OF COLEORTON - A PAUPER

(Born Coleorton late 1840, Baptized Coleorton 1841, Died Whitwick 1912)

*Wm. S - of Tho^s p Bethy - Ayse
 Born March 21 1797 13*
*Ellen D - of Tho^s p Bethy - Ayse
 born Feb^r 20 1799 } 13*
born March 1 1801
Sam^l S - of John p Mary - Goacher - 27
Joseph S - of Tho^s p Mary - Bonser - 27
Mary D - of Tho^s p Rebecca Skelchle Oct^r 18
Tho^s. S - of Tho^s p Mary - Wardle Nov - 8

BY SAMUEL T STEWART - JUNE 2022

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PART 1

INTRODUCTION

This publication mainly relates to a court case of 1844 regarding "Settlement" in a parish and "Parish Relief". It was felt that those who are not aware of these two statutes relating to the poor (paupers) would benefit from the following chronological history of statutes / Acts related to the poor.

AN EXPLANATION OF STATUTES RELATED TO THE POOR

THE 1597 ACT

In 1597, an Act for "The Relief of the Poor" was passed in Parliament (39 Elizabeth c.3.). The following is a synopsis of the major objectives:-

- Churchwardens and four overseers in every parish to set children and able poor to work, relieve the impotent and bind out pauper children as apprentices.
- The above officials can tax "every inhabitant and occupier of lands" in the parish for these purposes. They can distrain the goods of those refusing to contribute to poor-rates.
- The same officials to see that habitations are provided for the disabled on waste or common lands, with the agreements of the lords of the manor.
- Two JPs to nominate overseers and take their accounts.
- JPs may tax some parishes to help others and shall (in session) hear appeals against rates.
- Begging forbidden except by those allowed to beg food in their own parishes
- County treasurers to be appointed to administer funds for the relief of prisoners and soldiers and mariners passing through the county.

Although it was essentially a refinement of the 1597 Act, in 1601 a further Act for "The Relief of the Poor" was passed in the 43rd year of the reign of Elizabeth 1 (43 Eliz 1.c.2). Under the 1601 Act, each parish was obliged to relieve the aged and the helpless, to bring up unprotected children in the habits of industry, and to provide work for those capable of it, but who were lacking their usual trade. The main objectives of the Act were:-

- The establishment of the parish as the administrative unit responsible for poor relief, with churchwardens or parish overseers collecting poor-rates and allocating relief.
- The provision of materials such as flax, hemp or wool to provide work for the able bodied poor. Any able bodied pauper who refused to work was liable to be placed in a "House of correction" or prison.
- The relief of the impotent poor, the old, the blind, the lame and so on. This could include the provision of a "House or Dwelling" – Almshouses or Poor Houses rather than the Workhouse. The Act also made the relief of maintenance of such persons, the legal responsibility of their parents, grandparents or children, if such relatives were themselves able to supply support.

- The setting to work and apprenticeship of children.

THE POOR RATE

The 1601 Act empowered parish overseers to raise money for poor relief from the inhabitants of the parish according to their ability to pay. The poor rate was originally a form of local income tax, but over time evolved into the rating system – a property tax based on the value of real estate. In general, the poor rate was paid by the tenant and not the owner. Failure to pay the poor rate would result in a summons to appear before a JP who could impose a fine or the seizure of property or even a prison sentence.

THE 1662 SETTLEMENT ACT

This new settlement Act allowed for the removal from a parish, back to their place of settlement of newcomers when local justice deemed they were likely to be chargeable to the parish poor rates. Exemption was allowed if the new arrival was able to rent a property for at least £10 per year, which was well beyond the capabilities of the average labourer.

The basic principles of the act had already been long established. A child's settlement at birth was taken to be the same as that of its father, at marriage, a woman taking on the same settlement as her husband. Illegitimate children were granted settlement in the place they were born. This often led parishioners to try and get rid of an unmarried pregnant woman before the child was born, for example, by transporting her to another parish just before the birth, or by paying a man from another parish to marry her.

AN EXAMPLE OF A SETTLEMENT AND REMOVAL APPEAL CASE

Leicestershire Mercury – April 10th 1852

LEICESTERSHIRE APPEAL SESSIONS

REMOVAL APPEAL CASE – Osgathorpe appellants; Loughborough respondents; Council for appellants; Messrs. Roberts and Merewether; Attorneys – Dewes and Son, Council for respondents, Messrs. White and Maunsell; Attorney – Mr. Inglesant.

This was an appeal against an order made January 15th for the removal from Loughborough to Osgathorpe of the four illegitimate children of Mary Poxon who had deserted them about twelve months ago and who not having obtained a settlement herself followed the settlement of her father Thomas Poxon, who resided about 1784 at Castle Donington under a certificate from the officers at Osgathorpe. The mother had also been removed under orders to Osgathorpe in 1815 and had afterwards received relief from that parish while living at Loughborough. The grounds of appeal were that the mother was married to William Glover about 1841 and that the children were not illegitimate; that the settlement of the grandfather was not as stated; and that the three first of the children had resided in the parish of Loughborough above five years besides the time in which they had received relief.

Mr. White, in reference to the ground of appeal, first denied that this was the case with respect to the third child, and contended that granting it to be true with respect to the others, the children were liable to removal, owing to the mother, by breaking her residence, having made herself removable, and not having exhibited any intention of returning. In support of his opinion Mr. White quoted several cases in which women and children had been held to be removable, when the husband and father had broken his residence, and shown no intention to return.

Elizabeth Rossell, mother of Mary Poxon, stated that her daughter was never married, but had had six children. She was living with a person named William Glover, when she had the first child (now about fourteen years of age), and she had another very soon after also by Glover, She lived with another person after Glover's death, and had the children by him. She had now the youngest child with her. She went away twelve months last January. **Glover**

died about eleven years ago, and when he was buried the bearers wore "white trousers, which was the usual sign that the deceased was a single man". Witness married Thomas Poxon, at Lockington, in 1813 and they lived at Castle Donington with his father and mother. When she lost her husband in 1815, she was removed under orders, with her daughter and a boy named Robert from Donington to Osgathorpe. She remained there not quite a week, and was allowed 4s. a week and went to live at Loughborough, where she continued to receive the relief between four and five years. Her daughter when she went away and said nothing about coming back, but the man with whom she went said, he might come back and fetch the children, but it was a thousand to one if ever she saw her daughter again. She asked her daughter to let her know where she was, and she promised to write in about three weeks, but had not done so. Witness's father and mother lived at Hemington. **Cross-examined.** - Went to see her daughter when she lived with Glover at Loughborough, where they lived three or four years. Her son Daniel was born at Nottingham, where the parents had gone to live a short time at the commencement of the connexion. The neighbours used to call her daughter Glover. There was one child born at Mountsorrel. Witness always thought her daughter was married to Glover till after his death.

Martha Glover, sister to William Glover, remembered his death, which occurred about eleven years since. Witness lived in London at the time, and at Mountsorrel at the time her brother lived in Nottingham. Her brother told her about two years before he died that he was not married to Mary Poxon. In January 1851, Mary Poxon called on her at Mountsorrel, with the man she lived with, and said she was going a hundred miles off to seek for work, and had left the children with her mother, intending to send for them. **Cross-examined.** - Witness knew that her brother and Mary Poxon passed as man and wife, She had heard Mary Poxon called Mrs. Glover. Mary Poxon was by when her brother told her they were not married. Witness asked the question of him owing to having been told by a woman from Nottingham that they were not married.

Frances Jacques stated that, about three or four days before Glover's death, he expressed to her a deep regret that he and Mary Poxon were not married, as it might interfere with the future welfare of his children and partner.

W. Wortley stated that Mary Poxon told him positively that she was not married to the man she lived with, nor Glover before him; and he also spoke to a conversation with the parties, who lived next door to him, just previous to their going away, indicating no intention to return, **and leaving the children in his charge to take to the workhouse.**

Samuel Poxon proved that his parents received relief from Osgathorpe while residing at Castle Donington, and that his brother married the first witness.

James Newbold, overseer of Castle Donington, produced copies of the register of the marriage of Mary Poxon's father and mother at Lockington, and of her birth, also the order of removal of the mother and daughter to Osgathorpe in 1815.

Mr. Roberts remarked that the court would have to decide first whether the settlement of the mother of the children was not determined by her marriage; second whether the children were not irremovable under the clause of the act making a five years' residence bar to removal; and third, whether two of the children being below the age of nurture were at all removable. He contended that apart from the late evidence that had been imported into the case, there were strong facts in favour of a marriage with Glover having taken place, as reputation and cohabitation, both a first class of evidence, were admitted. On the second point, he submitted that the children had resided above five years in Loughborough, and therefore were not removable. On all the points he submitted to the court that the order must be quashed.

Mr. White, in reply, contended that the mother of the paupers having made herself removable by breaking her residence, the children were removable also.

The Court confirmed the order.

Mr. White applied for costs on the ground that the appeal was vexatious and frivolous.

Mr. Roberts replied, and the Court declined to grant the application.

BADGING THE POOR

An Act passed in 1697, required, amongst other legislation “The badging of the poor”. Those in receipt of poor relief were required to wear in red or blue cloth on their right shoulder, a badge with the letter “P” preceded by the initial letter of the parish – for Osgathorpe “OP”. Badging was not taken up by all parishes and the procedure was eventually discontinued in an Act of 1810 (50 Geo III c.10).

AN EXAMPLE OF RELIEF BEING AWARDED PRIOR TO THE FOLLOWING 1832 ROYAL COMMISSION REPORT

Leicester Chronicle – June 24th 1829

LOUGHBOROUGH POLICE INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Meakin, Guardian of the poor at Osgathorpe charged by Wm. Higgit, with refusing him relief. Ordered to relieve him, or to find him employment, and pay costs.

THE 1832 ROYAL COMMISSION

A Royal Commission conducted a survey of the state of the poor law administration. The report published in 1834, came to the conclusion that poverty was essentially caused by the indigence of individuals social and economic conditions. Thus the pauper claimed relief regardless of his merits. Large families got the most, which encouraged improvident marriages; women claimed relief for bastards, which encouraged immorality. Labourers had no incentive to work because employees kept wages artificially low as workers were subsidized from the poor rate.

The main proposals of the report were that:-

Except as to medical needs attendance and subject to the exception of respecting apprenticeships herein after stated, all relief whatsoever to able – bodied persons or to their families, otherwise than in well regulated workhouses (ie; places where they may be set to work according to the spirit and intention of 43d Elizabeth) shall be declared unlawful, and shall cease, in manner and periods hereafter specified; and that all relief afforded in respect of children under the age of 16 shall be considered as afforded to their parents.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

- The grouping of parishes for the purpose of operating a workhouse.
- The workhouse conditions should be “less eligible” (less desirable) than those of an independent labourer of the lowest class.
- The appointment of a central body to administer the new system.

The report also revived the workhouse test – the belief that the deserving and undeserving poor could be distinguished by a simple test: Anyone prepared to accept relief in the repellent workhouse must be lacking in the moral determination to survive outside it.

THE WORKHOUSE

By 1732, it is estimated (Slack, 1990) that about 700 workhouses were in operation. Parliamentary reports in 1776-7 listed a total of almost 2,000 parishes where workhouses were in operation in England and Wales – approx one parish in seven had a workhouse which is almost unbelievable.

A Parliamentary report in 1777 recorded workhouses were in operation locally in Loughborough (70 inmates – 171 in 1881), Ashby de la Zouch (50), **Coleorton (30)**, Shepshed (80), Hugglescote & Donnington (30) (39 Eliz. O.3).

John Nichols recorded that in **Osgathorpe** in 1776, the rent payable for the Workhouses and habitations was £2. 9s. 6d. and that in **1776**, ending Easter, that money raised in **Osgathorpe** for the poor was £70. 10s. 0d. and £69. 5s. 8d. was expended.

Eden, in his 1797 report on the poor in England, recorded that at Ashby de la Zouch:-

The poor are partly maintained at home (33 out pensioners) and partly in the Workhouse, where there are at present 52 persons, chiefly old women and children, who are taught to read, spin jersey, do common house work, spinning, knitting, sewing and working in the fields. The bedding and wearing apparel are chiefly manufactured in the house, exclusive of which the poor earn by spinning jersey 10s 6d a month. The bill of fare has been much varied of late, on account of the dearness of bread. Two pudding dinners a week were formally allowed and the supper everyday was about 1lb of bread and one pint of beer for each adult; children somewhat less. Potatoes and vegetables are now generally substituted for bread. Breakfast – Every day - Milk pottage, water pottage or gruel. Dinner – Sunday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday – Hot meat, vegetable and broth; other days cold meat, vegetables and broth. Supper – every day – mashed potatoes, with milk or hashed meat.

A new Ashby de la Zouch Workhouse was built in 1826 on a site to the east of the town on the south side of Nottingham Road. Ashby de la Zouch “Poor Law Union” officially came into existence on the 28th of June 1836. Its operation was overseen by an elected “Board of Guardians”, which were 30 in number who represented its 23 constituent parishes. **Osgathorpe did not join the union until c. 1837 along with Worthington and Coleorton.**

NOTICES OF THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF GUARDIANS OF THE POOR IN THE “ASHBY- DE- LA- ZOUCHE UNION”

Leicester Journal – Friday March 9th 1838

The Churchwarden’s and Overseers of the several Parishes comprising in the above Union, and herein – after named, will, in pursuance of the order of the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales, proceed on the 29th day of March instant, to the election of the number of the **GUARDIANS OF THE POOR**, set opposite the names of such Parishes, for the Year ending the 25th of March, 1839.

PARISHES GUARDIANS	GUARDIANS	PARISHES	GUARDIANS
Ashby de la Zouch	3	Hartshorne	2
Packington, Leics	1	Smisby	1
Whitwick	2	Coleorton	1
Heather	1	Osgathorpe	1
Snarestone	1	Staunton Harold	1

Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe	1	Sweepstone	1
Packington, Derbys	1	Appleby, Leics	1
Willesley	1	Normanton	1
Thringstone	1	Calke	1
Blackfordby	1	Measham	2
Over and Nether Seal	2	Ticknall	2
Swannington	1	Worthington	1
Hugglescote	1	Stretton – en – le – Field	1
Appleby (D)	1		

Any person entitled to vote in any of the said parishes, may propose as the Guardian or Guardian thereof, any number (not exceeding the number to be then elected) of persons who are severally rated to the poor-rate of any parish in the Union, in respect of property of the annual value or rental of £25. The proposal must be written, and state the names residences, and callings of the person proposed, and the name of the proposer, and must be delivered to one of the Churchwardens and Overseers of such parish on or before the 2nd Instant.

Owners of rateable property in such parish, as well as rate-payers, are entitled to vote, provided their names are on the register of owners; or if they send in to the Churchwardens and Overseers before the Day of Election their claims to vote, with a statement of their names and address, and a description of their property.

Owners may also vote by proxy, but proxies must make the statements above mentioned for their principals, and transmit to the Churchwardens and Overseers the originals or attested copies of their appointments.

In case of a contest for the office of Guardian in any of the said parishes, the votes will be given in papers, to be left by the Churchwardens and Overseers, ten days at least before the day fixed for the Election, at the Houses of those residents of the parish who are entitled to vote. All residents out of the parish, and all persons who become entitled after that day, must apply to one of the Churchwardens and Overseers for voting papers on the Day of Election.

The Forms of Nomination, Papers, Statements of Owners, and Appointment of Proxy, may be seen and copied by voters at the Board Room, in Ashby – de – la – Zouch.

John Davenport
Clerk to the Board of Guardians

Ashby – de – la – Zouch, 3rd March 1838.



PART 2

A SETTLEMENT AND RELIEF CASE INVOLVING SAMUEL GOACHER A PAUPER OF COLEORTON

THE FOLLOWING IS TRANSCRIBED FROM 1844 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
RECORDS INCLUDING POOR LAW UNION AND THE PARISH LAW RECORDER
VOLUME VIII

EXAMINATION & STATEMENT OF SUBSEQUENT REPORTS COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH JANUARY 20TH 1844 THE QUEEN v THE INHABITANTS OF WHITWICK RELIEF IN A THIRD PARISH - EFFECT OF

An examination stated an acknowledgement of a settlement in Shineton, the appellants parish, by relief of a subsequent acknowledgement by relief in Coleorton ; and the sessions refused to go into evidence of the settlement in Coleorton ; and therefore quashed the order of removal :- Held, that the sessions ought to have gone into the settlement at Shineton.

On appeal against an order of two justices for the removal of Samuel Goacher and Catherine his wife and their five children, from the parish of Whitwick, in the county of Leicester, to the parish of Shineton, in the county of Salop, the sessions quashed the order, subject to the opinion of the court upon a case.

The following are copies of the examination taken at the time and sent with the order:-

Samuel Goacher the pauper, saith, "I am 42 years of age ; I was born, as I have been informed and believe in the parish of Coleorton, in the said county ; my parents were legally settled inhabitants of the parish of Shineton in the county of Salop. My father, whose name was John, is dead ; but my mother is now living ; her name is Mary and she is a widow of William Wardle, of Worthington, in this county.

When I was about ten or eleven years of age ; I hired myself at Sir George Beaumont's colliery in Coleorton. I first went about twelve weeks before "Old-Martinmas" (*Martinmas is November 11th celebrated as the feast of Saint Martin*), but I was not hired until Old Martinmas. I was then hired by Mr. Foster (Sir George Beaumont's agent). The hiring took place the Saturday after Old- Martinmas day ; and I was hired until the following Old-Martinmas. I signed the hiring papers. I served the full time and received my wages ; and on the Saturday after the next Old-Martinmas day, I hired myself again in the same way ; and I continued to do so for about twenty years successively, during all which time I lived in Coleorton parish. Sometimes, Mr. Foster used to hire me as much as a fortnight or three weeks before Old-Martinmas, and he then paid me my earnings ; but he did not on these occasions, or at anytime, sign the hiring until after Old-Martinmas. It was always on a Saturday, and was sometimes as much as a fortnight or three weeks after Old-Martinmas ; that depended upon the time which we settled our oddments. I never signed the hiring paper until after Old-Martinmas day ; it was an invariable rule amongst us all the time, that I was at those collieries, for the colliers, when the clock struck twelve, on Old-Martinmas day, to go to the bottom of the pit and give a shout ; this was understood to be because our bargain (*contract*) was then up, and that we were then at liberty ; about fifteen or sixteen years ago, I was in distress, and applied to coleorton parish for relief ; I was then living in the parish ; the officers refused to

relieve me ; and I then came to Ashby, to the Magistrates, and was examined by them as to my settlement in Coleorton ; the parish officers of Coleorton then relieved me and acknowledged me as their parishioner ; since then, I have received from Coleorton parish, a years rent from my house, and my levies have occasionally been paid for me by that parish ; I have never been relieved by Coleorton whilst residing out of the parish, except about eight years ago, when I was living in Whitwick parish, and my wife was suffering from a miscarriage, and I applied to Mr. Thomas Ayr, the parish officer of Coleorton for assistance ; he gave me a paper to go to a doctor, who thereupon attended my wife ; but I received no money, nor anything else, but the doctors free attendance for my wife ; I have never done any other act to gain a settlement in my own right ; I married my present wife, then Catherine Stacey, at the parish church of Darlaston, in Staffordshire, about twenty three years ago ; and by her I have six children ; viz

Sarah, now the wife of William Pickering

Letitia, aged 19

John, aged 17

Thomas, aged 13

William, aged 10

Catherine, age 5

All of whom except Sarah, wife of William Pickering are together with myself and my said wife, actually chargeable to the said parish of Whitwick.

Mary Wardle, of Worthington in the county of Leicester, widow, says "I am 66 years of age ; I am the mother of Samuel Goacher, the above named pauper ; I married my first husband John Goacher, since deceased, the father of the pauper, at Coleorton Church about forty three years ago ; the pauper was born at Coleorton, and was baptized there ; my first husband was legally settled in the parish of Shineton whilst we were living in Coleorton ; I received 2s. 6d. weekly ; but that was not enough for our support. I went to Shineton, and saw a person, who said he was the parish officer ; I asked him to give us more than 2s. 6d. weekly ; he refused to do so, but gave me 5s. to carry me home, and I received this relief afterwards for a long time ; my son, the pauper, was then a member of my family, and was not emancipated ; he was about sixteen years of age".

The grounds of appeal material to the case were as follows:-

First, that the settlement of the said pauper is not in Shineton. Secondly, upon the facts stated in the examination, the parish officers of Coleorton admitted the pauper to be settled in their parish, by employing a medical practitioner to attend the said Samuel Goacher's wife during her illness, whilst she was residing in the parish of Whitwick. Fourthly, that it does not appear by the examination of Mary Wardle, who the persons were, or in what capacity they acted, in giving the relief of 2s. 6d. weekly by the parish of Shineton, or who, in particular it was that received the same. Fifthly, that the examination of Mary Wardle does not state the 5s so given there by a person who said he was the parish officer ; nor what was his name ; nor what office he filled. Sixthly, that if the 5s. stated in her examination to have been given her, was actually given to her by a parish officer, it was not given to her as an acknowledgement that she belonged to that parish ; but in order to carry her home, she being in the said parish of Shineton as a casual pauper, and as such, entitled to relief (there were other grounds as to the hiring in Coleorton).

On the hearing of the appeal, the counsel for the respondents stated their case, and proposed to call Mary Wardle and another witness to prove the settlement of the pauper in Shineton. The counsel for the appellants thereupon objected to the evidence being received, on the ground, that the examination did not disclose any settlement of the paupers in that parish ; and if such a settlement appeared on the

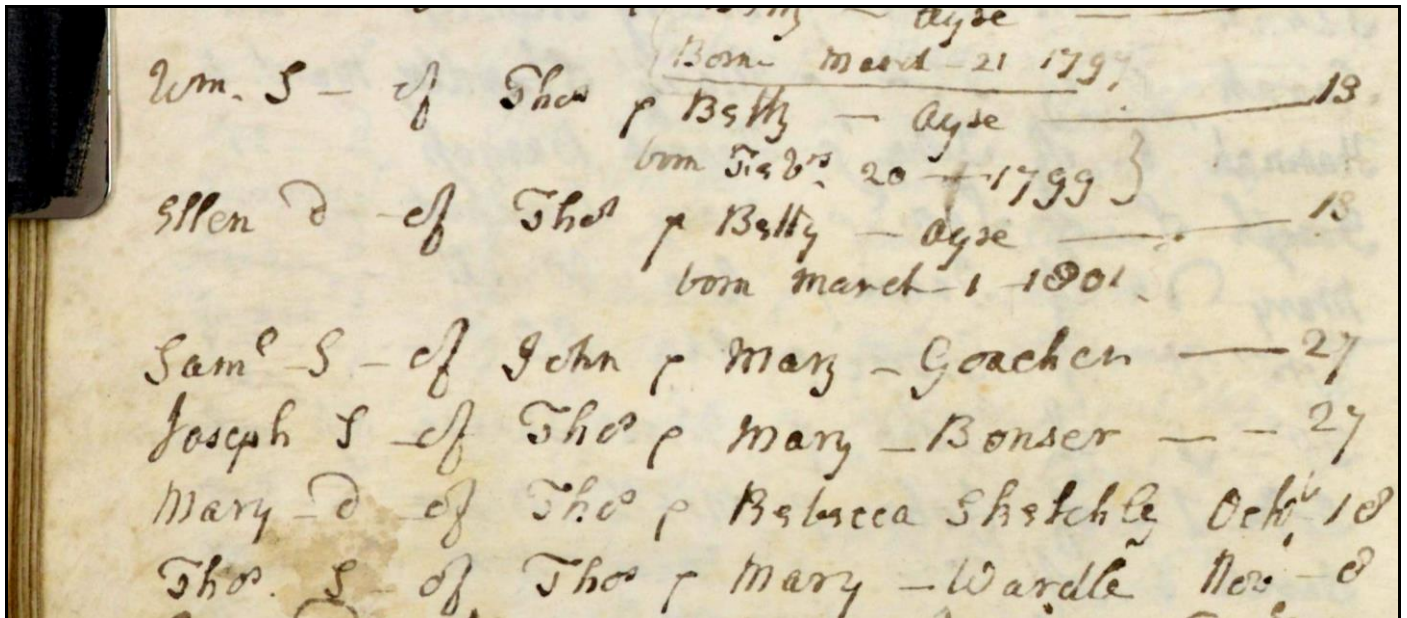
face of the examination to have been gained by Samuel Goacher in Coleorton ; first by hiring and service there ; and next, by that parish relieving the wife of the said Samuel Goacher whilst she resided in the parish of Whitwick. Upon the objection, the court decided not to receive the evidence so tendered by the respondents, and therefore upon the said order of removal was quashed. ; the court stating, that the decision proceeded upon the grounds that the examination disclosed evidence of a subsequent settlement of the pauper in Coleorton by relief, but by hiring and service. If the court shall be of the opinion that the sessions were right in quashing the order of removal, either on the grounds stated by them, or that there was not sufficient evidence stated in the examination of a settlement in the appellants parish to let the respondents into evidence of the sessions ; and that under the said grounds of appeal, they were precluded from such evidence, then the order of the sessions is to be confirmed, otherwise, to be quashed, and the appeal to be reheard.

1. **K. Macauley** - In support of the order of sessions, the first question is this ; as the examination discloses evidence of a settlement in Coleorton, were the removing magistrates justified in removing to any other place than that which appeared to be the last settlement. It will be answered that the removing magistrates are entitled to believe so much only of an examination as to them shall seem fit. But an examination is in the nature of an averment of a case (an affirmation or allegation. In Law - a formal statement by a party in a case of a fact or circumstance which the party offers to prove or substantiate) ; and the test of its sufficiency, the lawfulness of the removal, if all the facts stated in the examination should be proved, if the evidence be slight, that is a matter for the sessions to judge of. The justices must not remove to one parish in on examination that shows a settlement in another. Next, the examination does not disclose a settlement in Shineton. The only evidence is, that of the mother of the pauper ; and, admitting it to be true, it does not show a settlement. There is not anything stated that will show the parochiability of the relief. There have been many cases in which such relief has been given, without the acknowledgement of a settlement either following or having been intended. This court says, that in these documents everything material must be expressed, and that it will not do to leave anything to be understood ; why then has not the parochiability of this relief been distinctly averred! She receives 5s. from whom is not said ; and then it is given to her on the express condition she should go home. Deficiency of particularity may also be objected to the statement respecting the husband. the husband, she says, lay ill, and she received relief from Shineton parish while living in Coleorton ; but it does not necessarily follow that she received it for her husband, and at all events, the fund from which she received it does not appear.
2. **Coleridge, J.** - She went for the purpose of getting more relief from the parish officers ; that shows that her understanding was concerning relief she had been receiving.
3. **K. Macauley** - It does not appear that she received any relief as parochial poor.
4. **Coleridge, J.** - What else could she mean ?
5. **K. Macauley** - Enough to constitute an acknowledgement does not appear, with exception of the 5s. , all the other matter of her evidence could have been hearsay.
6. **Hilyard, Contra** - The argument of the other side assumes that the removing magistrates believed the statement of the witnesses to be true. (He was stopped by the court).

7. **Lord Denman C.J.**- We think that the sessions ought to have gone into this. There is a sufficient statement of acknowledgement by the appellants, if the justices believed the witnesses. - **RULE ABSOLUTE FOR QUASHING THE ORDER OF SESSIONS.**

PART 3

SAMUEL GOACHER - VARIOUS BIRTH, BAPTISM AND DEATH RECORDS ETC., HELD AT LEICESTER & RUTLAND RECORD OFFICE



BAPTISM RECORD FOR SAMUEL GOACHER IN COLEORTON - MARCH 1801

Transcript of Samuel's record		Copy to clipboard	
First name(s)	Samuel	County	Leicestershire
Last name	Goacher	Country	England
Age	72	Event type	Parish Registers
Birth year	1800	Archive	Record Office for Leicestershire, Leicester & Rutland
Death year	1872	Archive reference	DE2530/3
Burial year	1872	Record set	Leicestershire Burials
Burial date	17 Jan 1872	Category	Birth, Marriage, Death & Parish Records
Burial place	Coalville	Subcategory	Parish Burials
Denomination	Anglican	Collections from	England, Great Britain

GIVES BIRTH YEAR AND DEATH YEAR DATE PLUS BURIAL DATE.

Continued over page

BURIALS in the Parish of *Coleorton (New Burial Ground)*
 in the County of *Leicester* in the Year 1872.

Name	Abode	When buried	Age	By whom the Ceremony was performed
<i>Samuel Goacher</i> <small>No. 237</small>	<i>Coleorton</i>	<i>Jan 27 72</i> <i>7 1/2</i>	<i>Yrs</i>	<i>W. G. ...</i>

SAMUEL DEATH RECORD

SURNAME of Parent	NAME (if any) or SEX of CHILD	SUP. REGISTRAR'S DISTRICT	Vol.	Page
<i>Glynn</i>	<i>Margaret</i>	<i>Birmingham</i>	<i>XVI</i>	<i>282</i>
<i>Glynn</i>	<i>Maria Jane</i>	<i>Romford</i>	<i>XII</i>	<i>196</i>
<i>Goacher</i>	<i>Mary Jane</i>	<i>Nottingham</i>	<i>XV</i>	<i>576</i>
<i>Goacher</i>	<i>Samuel</i>	<i>Ashby de la Zouch</i>	<i>XV</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Goacher</i>	<i>Sarah</i>	<i>Wellesall Bierlow</i>	<i>XXII</i>	<i>123</i>
<i>Goad</i>	<i>Caroline</i>	<i>Tunbridge</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>443</i>
<i>Goad</i>	<i>Mary Ann</i>	<i>Bromsgrove</i>	<i>XVIII</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Goad</i>	<i>Olivia</i>	<i>Redruth</i>	<i>XIX</i>	<i>109</i>

BIRTH REGISTRATION FOR SAMUEL GOACHER - 1840 COLEORTON REGISTERED AT ASHBY

Continued over page

DEATHS registered in January, February, and March 1872.

	Age.	District.	Vol.	Page		Age.	District.	Vol.	Page		Age.
GLOSSOP, Joseph.	72	Worksop	7 b.	30	GODDARD, George.	6	Birmingham	6 d.	27	GODWIN, Ann.	55
— Mary.	6	Sheffield	9 c.	233	— Grace.	0	Dewsbury	9 b.	467	— Benjamin.	16
— Mary Ann.	22	Chesterfield	7 b.	387	— Harry.	3	Luton	3 b.	296	— Francis John.	0
GLOSTER, Elizabeth.	65	Tamworth	6 b.	269	— Henry.	8	St. Geo. East	1 c.	322	— George.	20
GLOVER, Ada Emily.	2	Shoreditch	1 c.	101	— Herbert Sydney.	0	Brentford	3 a.	52	— George.	0
— Adam.	83	Newcastle L.	6 b.	55	— Horatio Thomas.	0	Bakewell	7 b.	432	— George Walter.	1
— Alfred.	17	Hampstead	1 a.	459	— James.	73	E. Preston	2 b.	217	— John.	69
— Ann.	58	Newcastle L.	6 b.	51	— James.	38	Portsea	2 b.	328	— John Clement.	7
— Ann.	48	Cockermouth	10 b.	378	— John.	36	Lambeth	1 d.	292	— John Kenrick J.	0
— Annie.	1	Stoke T.	6 b.	123	— John.	41	Burton	6 b.	245	— Joseph.	60
— Annie Melinda.	8	Bideford	5 h.	403	— John.	1	Wincanton	5 c.	379	— Mary Ann.	1
— Benjamin.	90	Bradford, Y.	9 b.	164	— John William.	1	Cardiff	11 a.	184	— Rufus Alpheus.	29
— Charles.	0	Altrincham	8 a.	132	— Kate.	1	Basingstoke	2 c.	119	— Sarah.	65
— Edward.	63	Greenwich	1 d.	502	— Louisa Caroline.	7	Wokingham	2 c.	256	— Thomas George.	26
— Elizabeth.	69	Leeds	9 b.	318	— Mark George.	0	St. Saviour	1 b.	44	GODWOOD, Francis Evans.	
— Elizabeth.	48	St. Geo. East	1 c.	318	— Mary.	74	Hartley W.	2 c.	109	GOKR, Sarah.	1
— Eva.	1	Bradford, Y.	9 b.	178	— Mary.	70	St. Olave	1 d.	149	GOFF, Catherine.	63
— Frederick.	29	Poplar	1 c.	472	— Mary.	81	Nottingham	7 b.	227	— Elizabeth.	72
— George.	33	Wakefield	9 c.	2	— Mary.	49	Chorlton	8 c.	462	— Esther.	45
— Harriet.	0	Poplar	1 c.	473	— Mary Anne.	62	Kensington	1 a.	127	— George.	29
— Henry.	0	Altrincham	8 a.	132	— Mary Maud L.	3	Portsea	2 b.	306	— Hannah.	82
— Henry Forrest.	1	Chorley	8 c.	362	— Nathan.	60	Kensington	1 a.	140	— Joseph Chandler.	54
— Isabel.	4	Stafford	6 b.	11	— Rachel.	1	Hoxne	4 a.	377	GOFFS, Alice.	0
— James.	26	Stafford	6 b.	6	— Rhoda.	0	Mile End	1 c.	396	— Thomas.	1
— James Thomas W.	1	Greenwich	1 d.	501	— Richard.	22	Brighton	2 b.	140	GOFFIN, Elizabeth Charlotte	
— John.	19	Nottingham	7 b.	197	— Robert.	37	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a.	209	— James.	0
— John.	29	Nottingham	7 b.	212	— Rosina Fanny.	2	Newport, M.	11 a.	150	— John Edwin.	0
— John.	1	St. Saviour	1 d.	2	— Samuel.	79	Cosford	4 a.	316	— Richard.	58
— John Robert.	0	Leeds	9 b.	310	— Sarah.	89	Faringdon	2 c.	171	GOFORD, John Henry.	34
— John William.	1	Sunderland	10 a.	481	— Sarah.	55	Lambeth	1 d.	266	GOGAN, William George.	5
— Joseph.	0	Stourbridge	6 c.	129	— Sarah.	78	E. Preston	2 b.	219	GOGGIN, Mary Ann.	1
— Joseph.	26	Bradford, Y.	9 b.	40	— Sarah.	91	Hackney	1 b.	328	GOMM, Phillis.	64
— Martha.	0	Bramley	9 b.	241	— Stephen.	87	Newbury	2 c.	155	GOHREY, Patrick.	44
— Martha.	1	Bradford, Y.	9 d.	173	— Susan.	63	Ware	3 a.	165	GOING, Sarah.	47
— Mary Ann.	66	Keighley	9 a.	162	— Thomas.	39	Chester	8 a.	273	GOLBY, Ann.	66
— Mary Ann.	37	Greenwich	1 d.	524	— William Henry.	40	Islington	1 b.	158	— John.	78
— Richard.	1	Islington	1 b.	239	— Male.	0	Aarminster	5 b.	5	— Joseph.	7
— Sarah.	66	Walsall	6 b.	460	— Male.	0	Newbury	2 c.	156	GOLD, Benjamin Henry B.	
— Sarah.	74	Leeds	9 b.	326	GODDEN, Arthur Richard.	0	Dover	2 a.	538	— Elizabeth.	0
— Sarah.	30	Leicester	7 a.	110	— Charles.	47	Basingstoke	2 c.	121	— Elizabeth Mary.	61
— Sarah Ellen.	1	Warrington	8 c.	90	— Edward.	17	W. Ashford	2 a.	403	— Frederick Charles.	0
— Sarah Matthews.	24	Bideford	5 b.	408	— George.	11	Devizes	5 a.	61	— Sarah Ann.	37
— Thomas.	70	Stafford	6 b.	17	— Henry.	13	Bath	5 c.	492	GOLDBERG, Elizabeth.	21
— Thomas.	21	Bridgend	11 a.	354	— James.	84	Weymouth	5 a.	231	— Nathan.	33
— Thomas.	43	Islington	1 b.	232	— Jane.	21	E. Ashford	2 a.	408	GOLDBY, David.	0
— Walter.	4	Halifax	9 a.	403	— Jane.	0	E. Ashford	2 a.	408	GOLDEN, Catherine.	2
— William.	6	Prescott	8 b.	457	— Julia.	58	Lambeth	1 d.	323	— Catherine.	1
— William.	53	Leicester	7 a.	149	— Lucy.	19	Dover	2 a.	553	— Dominic.	80
— William.	69	Dudley	6 c.	75	— Thomas King.	70	Medway	2 a.	276	— Ephraim.	40
— William Henry.	57	Hartismere	4 a.	366	— William.	2	Maidstone	2 a.	345	— George.	2
GLOYN, Fanny.	0	Stoke D.	5 b.	276	— Female.	0	Dorchester	5 a.	235	— Jane.	65
GLOYNE, James.	79	Sherborne	5 a.	256	GODDING, Alfred William.	8	Stoke D.	5 b.	253	— John.	1
GLOZIER, James Edward.	34	Kensington	1 a.	56	GODEBERT, Juliana.	77	Marylebone	1 a.	437	— Margaret.	51
GLUE, Mary Charlotte.	12	St. Saviour	1 d.	60	GODEFROY, Walter Charles.	0	Holborn	1 b.	491	— William Henry.	0
GLYDE, Edward Thomas.	20	Cardiff	11 a.	205	GODFREY, Francis Harry.	1	Honiton	5 b.	15	GOLDER, Ann.	84
GLYN, Bernard Carr.	6	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a.	243	GODFREY, Ann.	42	Westminster	1 a.	302	— Maria.	31
— Harold Reginald.	19	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a.	246	— Annie Elizabeth.	9	St. Saviour	1 d.	82	GOLDSBOROUGH, Austin.	
— Sarah.	59	St. Geo. H. Sq.	1 a.	296	— Benjamin Ostler.	0	Rye	2 b.	3	GOLDFINCH, Harriet.	50
— William.	1	Swansea	11 a.	448	— Catherine.	74	Ware	3 a.	161	— Samuel Horace.	28
GLYNN, Bridget.	6	Whitechapel	1 c.	235	— Edward.	0	Northampton	3 b.	62	— William.	43
— James.	11	Wigan	8 c.	56	— Elizabeth.	61	Basford	7 b.	114	GOLDIE, Elizabeth.	27
— John.	8	Sheffield	9 c.	286	— Elizabeth.	14	Grantham	7 a.	305	— John.	1
— Margaret.	58	Manchester	8 d.	244	— Emma.	28	Depwade	4 b.	181	GOLDING, Abraham Edgar	
— Mary.	49	Manchester	8 d.	108	— Esther.	38	Bedford	3 b.	221	— Albert.	0
— Rodwick.	60	King's N.	6 c.	290	— Ethel Beldam.	0	St. Ives	3 b.	181	— Alexina.	41
GOACHER, Amelia.	2	Basford	7 b.	89	— Fanny.	31	Witney	3 a.	471	— Ann.	0
— Mary.	26	Steyning	2 b.	194	— Frances.	1	Nottingham	7 b.	203	— Charles.	68
— Mary Ann.	0	Sheffield	9 c.	281	— Frances.	71	Islington	1 b.	246	— Edmund.	69
— Samuel.	72	Ashby Z.	7 a.	65	— Frederick John.	50	Exeter	5 b.	73	— Eliza.	0
GOAD, John.	22	E. Stonehouse	5 b.	245	— George Barlow.	0	St. Ives	3 b.	180	— Eliza.	39
— William.	34	Plymouth	5 b.	215	— Isaac.	52	Elham	2 a.	566	— Elizabeth Lilla.	0
GOADBY, Ann.	82	Hinckley	7 a.	37	— James.	0	Northampton	3 b.	62	— Frederick.	0
— Arthur.	0	Hinckley	7 a.	36	— Jane.	36	Bicester	3 a.	447	— Frederick Gray.	0
GOADLEY, John.	86	Rugby	6 d.	283	— Jane Emily.	1	Sunderland	10 a.	431	— Henry.	0
GOAKMAN, Harriet Frances.	83	Marylebone	1 a.	406	— John.	67	Greenwich	1 d.	552	— James.	1

1872 DEATH RECORD FOR SAMUEL GOACHER - AGED 72
REGISTERED IN ASHBY - DE- LA- ZOUCH

The unincorporated Houses are situate within the Boundaries of the

(Page 13)

Civil Parish (or Township) of <i>Whitwick</i>		Municipal Borough of	Municipal Ward of	Parliamentary Borough of	Town of <i>Coalville</i>	Village or Hamlet, &c., of	Local Board, or Improvement Commissioners' District, of	Enumeration District of <i>Coalville</i>	
No. of Schedule	ROAD, STREET, &c., and No. or NAME of HOUSE	HOUSES No. In Schedule (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION to Head of Family	CON- DITION	AGE of Date of Census	Rank, Profession, or OCCUPATION	WHERE BORN	Whether 1. Blind and Dumb 2. Imbecile or Idiot 3. Lunatic
66	17 Marshall's row	1	Thomas Goacher	Head	Mar	74	Coalminer	Leicester, Coalbrookdale	
			Mary So.	Wife	Mar	41		Nottingham, Coalbrookdale	
			William So.	Son	Mar	16	Coalminer	Whitwick, Whitwick	
			Sarah So.	Serv.		16	Scholar	Leicester, Coalville	
			Thomas So.	Son		5	So.	So.	So.
			Alice So.	Serv.		5		So.	So.
67	18 Marshall's row	11	Samuel Goacher	Head	Mar	71	Formerly Coalminer	Leicester, Coalbrookdale	
68	19 So.	1	Catherine So.	Wife	Mar	72		So.	So.
			Elizabeth So.	Daughter	Mar	65	Coalminer's widow	So.	So.
69	20, 21, 22 Marshall's row	31	William Farmer	Head	Mar	38	Butcher	Leicester, Abbeydale, Leicestershire	
70	23 So.	1	Emma So.	Wife	Mar	34	Butcher's wife	So.	Whitwick, Leicestershire
71	24 So.	1	Francis Emma So.	Serv.		1		So.	Coalville

1871 CENSUS THE PARISH OF WHITWICK, SHOWS SAMUEL GOACHER AND HIS WIFE CATHERINE TO BE LIVING IN MARSHALL'S ROW, WHITWICK, EVEN THOUGH HIS SETTLEMENT PARISH WAS COLEORTON WHO HAD PAID HIS RELIEF

Transcript of Catherine's record		Copy to	
First name(s)	Catherine	District	Ashby de la Zouch
Last name	Goacher	County	Leicestershire
Gender	Female	Volume	7A
Birth day	-	Page	63
Birth month	-	Country	England
Birth year	1798	Record set	England & Wales Deaths 1837-2007
Age	88	Category	Birth, Marriage, Death & Parish Records
Death quarter	4	Subcategory	Civil Deaths & Burials
Death year	1886	Collections from	Great Britain, England

SAMUEL GOACHER'S WIFE CATHERINE

PART 4

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Strangely, none of the census records for Coleorton list Samuel Goacher, his wife Catherine or his family members. The only conclusion that the author can draw from this is that they must have been living in the area of Rotten Row, which was of course in Thringstone parish. This requires further investigation.

Another interesting thing about Samuel Goacher and his family, is that they managed to avoid the Coleorton workhouse.