



[CLIENT]
Hunter1508 T1505014
7 October 2015

Research Highlights

GOALS

- Continue the research begun in a previous introductory session with the goal of extending the Hunter line as far back as possible.

PROGRESS

- Successfully extended the Hunter family line to include the father of John Hunter (Joseph Hunter) and his father, also named Joseph.
- Identified the names of the wives of these two Josephs.
- Determined the date and place of John's marriage to Sarah Stamp.
- Identified the name of Sarah Stamp's first husband as well as the date of their marriage.
- Located the birth record for Sarah Stamp which listed the names of both of her parents.
- Determined the date and place of Joseph Hunter's marriage to Hannah Stainburn, John's mother.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Locate the record of the marriage of Joseph Hunter and Hannah Stainburn.
2. Using parish records and other local sources of information, continue tracing and extending the Hunter, Stamp, Stainburn, and Marshall family lines.

Research Report

The objective of this project was to extend the Hunter line as far back as possible, time permitting. We were directed to follow the recommendations made in the introductory report we had completed for the client. These recommendations were designed to trace John Hunter, and included the following steps:

- Determine John's date and place of death.
- Determine the date and place of John's marriage to Sarah Stamp.
- Locate John in the 1851 and 1841 England Census records living with his parents.

Determining John Hunter's date and place of birth could be accomplished by acquiring his death certificate from the General Register Office (GRO) in England. These records are available from 1837 to the present day, but provide only limited information such as the deceased's name, date and place of death, age, occupation, usual address, cause of death, and name of informant. Unless the informant was a spouse, the spouse's name would not be noted; nor would the names of the parents of the deceased or his place of birth.

We ordered and obtained John Hunter's death certificate which reported that he died on 4 June 1882 in Sculcoates, Yorkshire.¹ John was a 61-year-old agricultural laborer and the cause of his death was bronchitis.

¹ *Certified Copy of an Entry of Death*, General Register Office, England, John Hunter, 4 June 1882, Sculcoates, Yorkshire. DOCUMENT 1.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT					SCULCOATES				
1882 DEATH in the Sub-district of West Sculcoates					in the County of York				
Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
171	Fourth June 1882 Sculcoates Union Workhouse	John Hunter	Male	61 years	Agricultural Labourer Hull	Pneumonia - certified by J.P. Williams M.P.S.	J. Traylor Present at the Death Sculcoates Union Workhouse Hull	Eighth June 1882	J. Fritham Registrar

Detail from John Hunter's death certificate. DOCUMENT 1.

Next we searched for a copy of John and Sarah's marriage record. We knew from the 1861 census that their eldest daughter was Mary Ann, born in about 1859, so it seemed likely that they married between 1855 and 1858. Because they lived in Kingston-upon-Hull in 1861 and Mary Ann had been born in that same place, it was reasonable to assume that John and Sarah were married in the same city.

We were unable to locate a marriage record for John Hunter and Sarah Stamp (the maiden name provided to us by the client) so we searched for any marriage of John Hunter in Kingston-upon-Hull between 1855 and 1858. We located a copy of the marriage record for John Hunter and Sarah Hoole in the parish registers.²

The record reported that John Hunter was of full age, meaning that he was at least 21 years old. He worked as a joiner (a highly-skilled carpenter), and this was his first marriage. His father was Joseph Hunter, who also worked as a joiner, and his mother was not mentioned.

Sarah Hoole was also of full, legal age, but was a widow at the time of her marriage to John Hunter. This explained why we had not found her under her maiden name. Her father,

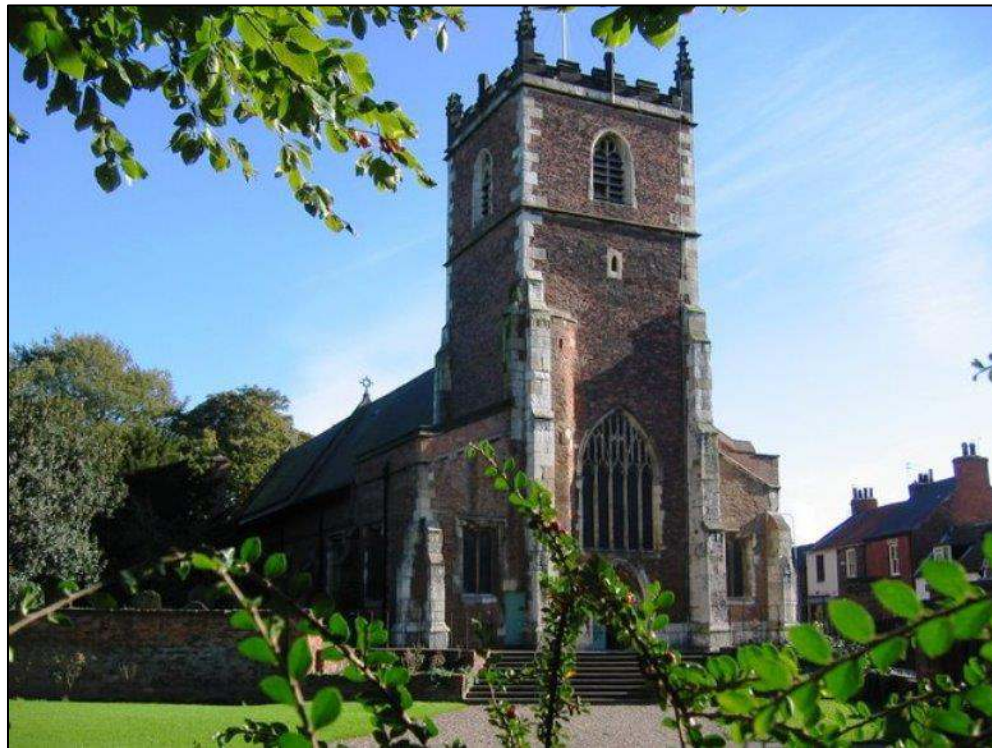
² Church of England, St. James' Church (Hull, Yorkshire), *Parish registers for St. James' Church, Hull, 1831-1892*, John Hunter and Sarah Hoole marriage, 1 September 1855, Family History Library microfilm 1657087 Items 5-13. DOCUMENT 2.

Robert Stamp, was no longer alive, but had been a farmer in life. John and Sarah were married on 1 September 1855 at the church of St. James in Kingston-upon-Hull.

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1855 Marriage solemnized at <i>St James Church</i> in the <i>Parish of Holy Trinity</i> in the County of <i>Kingston upon Hull</i>								
No.	When Married.	Name and Surname.	Age.	Condition.	Rank or Profession.	Residence at the Time of Marriage.	Father's Name and Residence.	Rank or Profession of Father.
219	September 1 st 1855	John Hunter	of full age	Bachelor	Son	Adams Street	Joseph Hunter	Son
		Sarah Hoole	of full age	Widow		Adams Street	Robert Stamp (deceased)	Son
Married in the <i>Church of St James</i> according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Established Church, by <i>Reverend</i> or after <i>Special Licence</i> by me, <i>Robert Stamp Hoole</i>								

The marriage record of John Hunter and Sarah Stamp Hoole. DOCUMENT 2.



“St. James’ Church,” photographed by Stephen Horncastle [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0>)], via Wikimedia Commons.

Although the surname of Sarah’s father suggested that this was the ancestral Sarah Stamp and the mother of Harry Hunter, additional information to verify the connection would be helpful.

We located Sarah Hoole, an 18-year-old married dressmaker, in the 1851 England census.³ Sarah was living alone, although she was not listed as a widow. This suggested that her husband might have been a sailor since Hull was a busy port at that time and many of the inhabitants of the city were sailors or otherwise involved in the shipping industry. If this were the case for the couple, it would not be unusual for Sarah to have to spend long stretches at a time living by herself.

We located a reference to the marriage of Sarah Stamp and George Hoole in the fall term of 1849 in Sculcoates, Yorkshire.⁴ A copy of this marriage record can be ordered from the GRO if desired.

Using the information from the marriage record of John Hunter and Sarah Hoole, as well as the information from the various census records, we located Sarah Stamp's name in a baptismal registry for Killingholme, Lincolnshire.⁵

BAPTISMS solemnized in the Parish of <i>Killingholme</i>						
in the County of <i>Lincoln</i> in the Year 1833						
When Baptized	Child's Christian Name	Parent's Name		Abode	Quality, Trade, or Profession	By whom the Ceremony was performed
		Christian	Surname			
<i>Jan. 8th</i>	<i>Sarah</i>	<i>Robert</i>	<i>Stamp</i>	<i>Killingholme</i>	<i>Labourer</i>	<i>The Curate S. Byrom</i>

Baptismal record for Sarah Stamp. DOCUMENT 5.

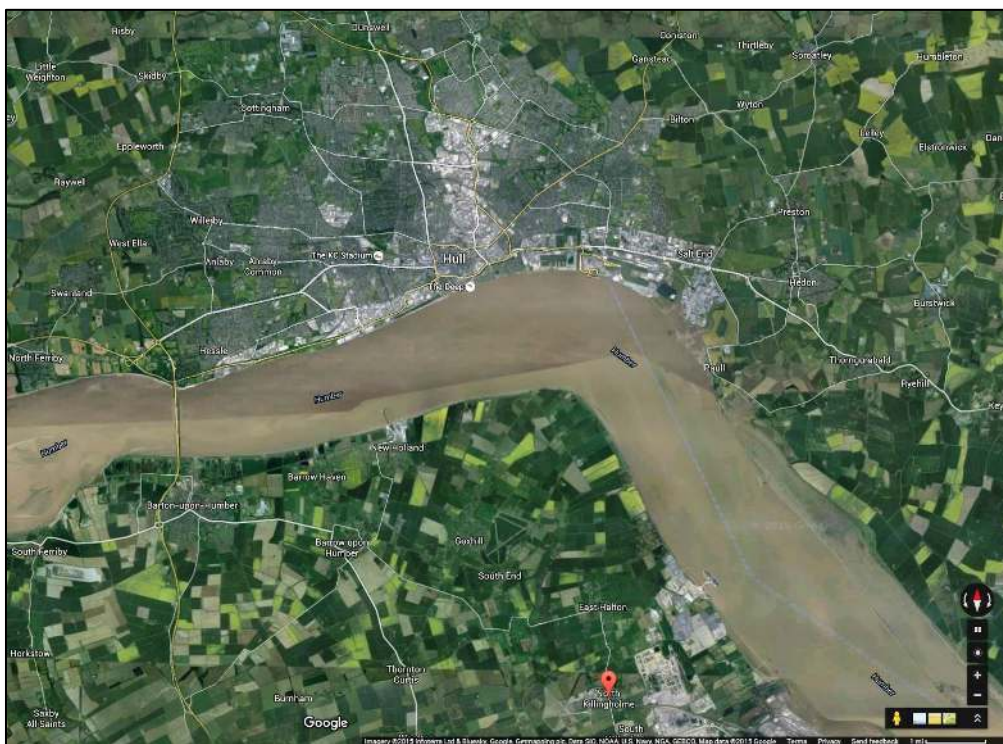
³ 1851 England Census, Sutton, Kingston-upon-Hull, Yorkshire, sheet 27, Sarah Hoole household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 3.

⁴ *Civil Registration Marriages, 1837-2005* (index), Sarah Stamp and George Hoole, 1849, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, <https://thegenealogist.co.uk>, subscription database, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 4.

⁵ Church of England, Parish Church of Killingholme (Lincolnshire), *Bishop's transcripts for Killingholme, 1562-1833*, Sarah Stamp, baptized 8 January 1833, Family History Library microfilm 507997 Item 1. DOCUMENT 5.

Sarah was baptized on 8 January 1833, suggesting that her birth occurred in very late December of 1832 or January of 1833 (most babies were baptized within a few weeks of their birth). However, because civil registrations of births did not occur until 1837, it will not be possible to order her birth record from the GRO to learn the exact day of her birth. Sarah's parents were Robert and Mary Stamp of Killingholme. Robert was listed as a laborer, suggesting that he was a farm worker early in his life and eventually purchased or rented his own farm land.

Although Sarah was born in Killingholme, Lincolnshire, she was geographically very close to the much larger city of Hull as the map below indicates. Just as young men tended to gravitate to the big cities in search of better-paying jobs and a more exciting lifestyle, so too did young ladies. We do not know if Sarah moved to Hull in order to find more customers for her dressmaking or if she moved there after meeting and marrying George Hoole.

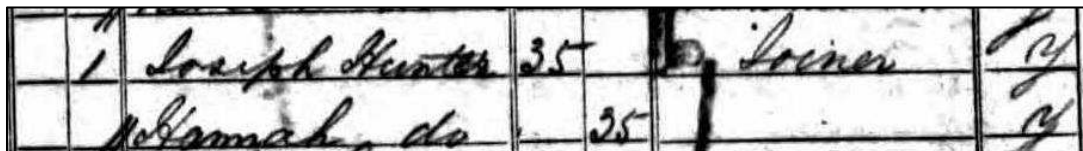


Map showing proximity of Killingholme (marked with the red pin) to Hull, across the Humber River. Map courtesy of <https://maps.google.com>.

John and Sarah's marriage record noted that John's father was Joseph Hunter, a joiner, as was John, although it appears that John did not pursue that occupation very long after his marriage. In 1861 he was listed as a cowkeeper, but he was a bricklayer in 1871, and the 1881 census reported that he was a laborer for a railroad. Perhaps John did not like carpentry, or perhaps he was injured between 1855 and 1861 and was unable to do the work of a joiner. Regardless of the reason for his changing occupations, the clue of his marriage record regarding his father's occupation provided the information necessary to find him in the census reports.

We searched the various England census reports for men named Joseph Hunter living in and around Kingston-upon-Hull who were joiners. There were many men by that exact name living in the area, but we located only one man who held the needed occupation.

In 1841 Joseph Hunter, a 35-year-old Yorkshire-born joiner, lived in Leeds with his 35-year-old wife, Hannah, also from Yorkshire.⁶ John, who would have been about 18 years old, was not listed with his parents, nor were any other children. John may have been apprenticed out to someone and was living with them, or he could even have been living with grandparents or other relatives when the census was enumerated.



1	Joseph Hunter	35	Joiner	1/2
	Hannah, do	35		1/2

Joseph and Hannah Hunter in the 1841 Census. DOCUMENT 6.

The household remained the same over the next 20 years. Joseph and Hannah were the only two members of the family when the 1851 and 1861 census reports were enumerated, and Joseph was always listed as a joiner.⁷

⁶ 1841 England Census, Leeds, Leeds, Yorkshire, sheet 16, Joseph Hunter household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 6.

⁷ 1851 England Census, Leeds, Leeds, Yorkshire, sheet 539, Joseph Hunter household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 7; and

Joseph Hunter	Head	Mar	59		John
Hannah	Wife	W		60	

Joseph and Hannah Hunter in the 1851 Census, top, and the 1861 Census, below. DOCUMENTS 7 and 8.

Joseph Hunter	Head	Mar	44		John
Hannah	Wife	W		48	

Based on the ages of Joseph and Hannah as recorded in the various census records, it appears that Joseph was born between 1802 and 1806 in Yorkshire. Hannah was from the same region and close to the same age, having been born between 1801 and 1806. The various ages of John Hunter as listed in the census reports suggest that they were married no later than 1826, but possibly as early as 1820.

An online marriage index showed that Joseph Hunter and Hannah Stainburn were married on 3 June 1823 at St. Peter's Church in Leeds.⁸ Although the marriage of Joseph and Hannah occurred too early for their marriage record to be available from the GRO, it is possible that their marriage will be noted in a registry for the church or the parish and we recommend that this information—specifically the actual document itself—be sought in a future research project.

1861 England Census, Leeds, Leeds, Yorkshire, sheet 35, Joseph Hunter household, <http://ancestry.com>, subscription database, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 8.

⁸ *England Marriages, 1538-1973* (index), Joseph Hunter and Hannah Stainburn, 3 June 1823, St. Peter's, Leeds, <https://familysearch.org>, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 9.



St. Peter's Minster, Leeds, Yorkshire. Photo courtesy <http://en.wikipedia.org>.

The date of Joseph and Hannah's marriage helps us to narrow down the date of their son's birth. In the various census records, John's date of birth ranged between 1821 and 1826. Based on the date of his parents' marriage, however, it appears that he was born during the second half of that range of years, between 1823 and 1826. Once again, this record is not available from the GRO which means that only the parish records are available for record of John's baptism.

We searched the various Yorkshire parish registers looking for evidence of the baptism of John in either Kingston-upon-Hull, which he reported as his place of birth in the 1861-1881 census reports; or Leeds, where his parents lived between 1841 and 1861. Once again, we were faced with dozens of John Hunters but none were listed as the son of Joseph and

Hannah. It is possible that the parish or church register does not exist or that it is not available online or in the Family History Library. Without knowing exactly where John Hunter was born, it will be impossible to contact the church directly for more information.

In spite of not finding John Hunter's birth in a parish register, parish registers were very useful for continuing to extend the Hunter family in Yorkshire, beginning with John's father. We located the record of the birth of Joseph Hunter in the Saxton-in-Elmet parish register.⁹ It appears that whoever made the notes in the parish register knew the parishioners well and included a few extra details that are not always present in church records. The registry listing reported "Joseph[,] 3rd son of Joseph Hunter of Towton[,] Innholder[,] and Elizabeth his wife, born 25 March, bapt. the 27th."

From this we know that Joseph was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hunter, and that his father ran an inn in the nearby town of Towton. Joseph was born on 25 March 1802 and was baptized two days later. We also know that he had two older brothers. It should be possible to determine their names and the dates of their births, as well as any daughters born to Joseph and Elizabeth, by carefully going through the registry listings.

As the time allotted for this project ran out, we located one additional listing in the Saxton-in-Elmet registry. This was the marriage of Joseph Hunter and Elizabeth Marshall which occurred on 4 October 1790.¹⁰

Because parish records were kept beginning in 1538, it is likely that additional research will be successful in extending the Hunter and Marshall family trees by one or more generations. As we noted earlier, there is no guarantee that the parish registers are complete, and if the family made a move from some other county into Yorkshire it may be

⁹ *The Parish Register of Saxton-in-Elmet, 1538-1812*, 1802, Joseph Hunter, page 144, <https://familysearch.org>, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 10.

¹⁰ *The Parish Register of Saxton-in-Elmet, 1538-1812*, Marriages, Joseph Hunter and Elizabeth Marshall, page 162, <https://familysearch.org>, accessed September 2015. DOCUMENT 11.

more difficult to trace them prior to the move. Nevertheless, it appears that there is sufficient information available regarding Joseph Hunter and Elizabeth Marshall to justify pursuing additional research.

Conclusion

At this point, our allotted research time had expired. We have successfully accomplished the goals of this project and extended the Hunter family line to include the parents and paternal grandparents of John Hunter. In addition, two of the three recommendations we made in the introductory report were successfully completed, as they related to determining the date and place of John Hunter's death.

We also discovered the date and place of John's marriage to Sarah Stamp, determining in the process that Sarah had been married and widowed prior to her marriage to John Hunter. We identified the name of her first husband, George Hoole, as well as the date of their marriage. We also located the birth record for Sarah Stamp which listed the names of both of her parents.

While we were unable to locate John Hunter in the 1841 and 1851 England census records, we did locate his parents in those documents. We traced John's father, Joseph Hunter, determining the date and place of his marriage to Hannah Stainburn, John's mother. We also identified Joseph's parents, Joseph Hunter and Elizabeth Marshall.

In the course of our research we were able to provide documentation for each individual ancestor. This documentation provides a direct link from one generation to the next and also placed the individual members of the client's family tree into their proper historical context. These documents came from a variety of online databases and resources from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City.

We believe that additional research into the Hunter, Stamp, Stainburn, and Marshall family lines could result in verifying and extending the family tree by several more generations.

This research will rely almost exclusively on parish records, tax records, and court documents, but we believe that we should be able to extend the various family lines back to the early 1700s, and possibly even further.

It has been a pleasure researching the Hunter family. We particularly enjoyed the opportunity to delve into the parish records of Yorkshire. We look forward to continuing research in the near future, according to your direction.

KJE/keb/cht
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