

of Pembroke College, seems to have been a friend of the elder Blanchard, for he negotiated, doubtless at the father's expense, the purchase of the next presentation so that the son succeeded to the rectory on his father's death in 1639. He was rector during the period of the Civil War and Protectorate. The Commissioners appointed by the Long Parliament in 1644 for "outing, silencing, and sequestering all scandalous, ignorant, and insufficient ministers" reported him as conforming; and that the rectory was worth £80 a year. Before this valuation his assessment for the tax levied in 1642 was £1 9s. 4d., that of the patron on his Wraxhall estate being 10s. 7½d. He was in 1667 associated with Sir William Button (probably as co-trustee) in the sale of the manor of Batheaston to James Lancashire of Manchester. In 1660 he resigned North Wraxhall on being instituted to the rectory of Worplesdon, in Surrey, where he died. A black marble slab on the chancel floor has his arms—A chevron between two annulets in chief, and a griffin's head erased in base—with this inscription underneath: "Here lieth the body of Thomas Blanchard, late rector of this parish of Worplesdon, who deceased 24 April, 1670, æt. 54" (*Manning's Surrey*, III., p. 103).

The next rector, Edward Bridges, graduated from Merton College, B.A. May 27th, 1617, M.A. May 23rd, 1620. He was presented by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, to the vicarage of Seagry in 1627, and to the rectory of Bremilham in 1628. In the return to parliament made by the Commissioners in 1645 the parson of Bremilham is reported as conforming to the directory

of public worship, and "he preacheth four times a year." He was presented to the rectory of North Wraxhall by Richard Blanchard, who must have purchased the next presentation, as did Stephen Bridges that of 1666; but we do not know whether they were bought of Sir Robert Button or from the Malet representative. Bridges had several children, but it is not known what relationship (if any) there was between him and Stephen Bridges, who seems to have been a medical man in practice at Chippenham. He, like the rector, was buried at North Wraxhall (September 24th, 1679); and his daughter Mary was baptised on April 20th, 1678.

The name of his successor is given as Iming in the transcript of the institution, but as Inings in the copies of the register of baptisms, etc., for the years 1669, 1674, and 1676. Mr. J. Foster (*Alumni Oxon.*) adopts the reading Jenings. But the rector may have been the Richard Imings who matriculated from St. Alban Hall (now merged in Merton College) on November 13th, 1618, at the age of sixteen, for he also was the son of a Wiltshire man. He died in 1676, but there is no stone at North Wraxhall marking his grave.

John Beale was probably the student of unknown age who matriculated from Magdalen Hall on June 15th, 1657, and graduated B.A. in 1660. These dates are consistent with the age of fifty-seven recorded on his tombstone (see p. 40). The member of Exeter College who matriculated on March 8th, 1667, at the age of seventeen, is ten years too young. Beale's first wife, Ann, was descended from John Goddard of Poulton,

Francis Goddard at Winchester Coll 1829-33

6th son of Rev Edw. Goddard M.A. Vicar
& had of the Manor of Cyffe Pypard,
Wiltz, J.P. & Annica Susan only daughter
of Edw. Bayntun Esq. of Spye Park, Wiltz.,
HM Consul General at Algiers

b at Cyffe Pypard 21 Jan 1814. Scholar
Brasenose Coll., Oxon, Matric 1833; B.A.
1836; MA 1838.

HO [Gothic letters] d. 1837, p 1838 Sarum,
Curate, Winterbourne Bassett, Wiltz 1837-44;
Matherne, Monmouth, 1844-5; Withington,
Som. 1845-8; Camely, Som., 1848-49;
Vicar, Alderton, Wiltz 1848-58; Hilmarton,
Wiltz. 1858-92; Rural Dean 1866-73;
Canon of Cheshenbury & Curate in Salisbury
Cathedral 1882-92; J.P. Wiltz.

married ① 18th April 1850 Elizabeth,
eldest d. & coheir of John Wolcott Esq.,
of Knowle, Devon; ② 28th June 1853
Harriett Elizabeth eldest d. of Capt

Check/ Frederick Abraham Smith R.N. of Devon &
wid. of Abraham Smith Esq of Whimple, Devon
died at Hilmarton Vicarage 2nd Nov 1892

Francis G 1829-33 - at Winchester Coll

6th s of Rev Edw G MA Vicar & had of
the Manor of Cliffe Pyppard, Wilts JP & Annica
Susanna d of Edw Bayntun Esq of Spye
Park, Wilts, HM Consul General at Algiers,
b at CP 21 Jan 1814. Scholar Brasenose
Coll, Oxon, Matric 1833; BA 1836; MA 1838.
? H O [Botanic letters] d. 1837, p. 1838 Sacrum
Curate, Winterbourne Bassett, Wilts 1837-44;
Matruene, Monmouth, 1844-45; Withington
Som. 1845-48; Camelf, Som. 1848-49;
Vicar, Alderton, Wilts 1848-58; Hilmarton
Wilts, 1858-92(?); Rural Dean 1866-73;
Canon of Chesembury & Crute, in Salisbury
Cath, 1862-92; J. P. Wilts.

m ① 18th Apr 1850 Elizabeth, eldest d &
co-heir of John Wolcott Esq of Knowle,
Devon; ② 28th June 1853 Harriett Elizab.
eld d. Capt Frederick Abraham Smith
Rd of Devon & wd of Abraham Smith Esq of
Whimple, Devon
d at Hilmarton Vic 2nd Nov 1892.

Dr David William

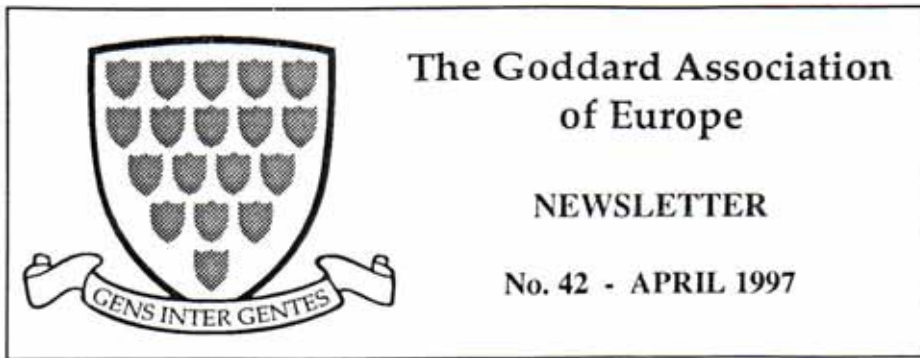
Succeeded Grabel. s^{Rev} Daniel Williams a
fellow of the College by his wife Sarah,
a niece of Sir Wm Blackstone & was
admitted as Founder kin.

He was Common Tutor from 1806-1810
when he was appointed usher or 2nd master
After 14 years as 2nd Master he was
promoted to succeed Dr Grabel in 1824. Head
Master till 1835 when he retired. He was a candidate
for Warden in 1833 without success

but in 1470 bec. Warden of New College
when Dr Sutteworth was elevated to the
See of Lichester. He died in 1560. (b1786)

New College, Oxf 1379-1979 by J Buxton
& P. Williams

D W didn't want change



The Goddard Association of Europe

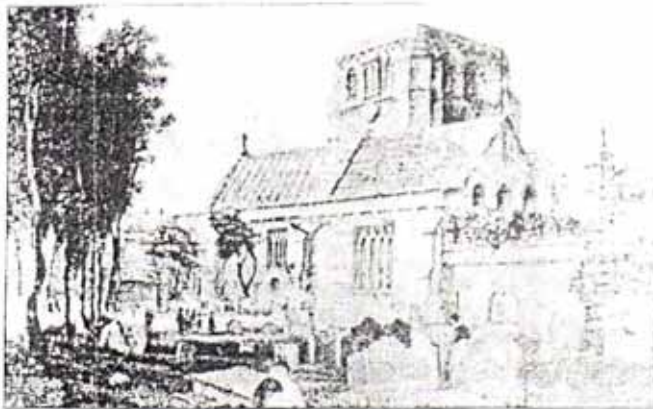
NEWSLETTER

No. 42 - APRIL 1997

ANDOVER'S CHURCHES

REV. WILLIAM STANLEY GODDARD D.D.

Rev. William Stanley Goddard resigned the Headmastership of Winchester College in 1809 and went to live in Andover. This might have been due to the fact that he had married an Andover lady, Henrietta Gale. And in 1845 he bequeathed his house to become the vicarage. Dr Goddard took a great practical interest in church matters. One of his benefactions was the building of the National Schools in his kitchen garden in East Street at the cost of nearly £1,000. It was opened in 1818. Like many clergy in those days he was a pluralist. He became a non-residentiary Canon of St Paul's Cathedral, London, in 1814 and the same in Salisbury in 1827. He must have had some conscience because he refused acceptance of the Vicarage of Kensington valued at £2,000. Perhaps he did not want to be too greedy!



He became a wealthy man and had a house at 11 Cadogan Place in London. He also fulfilled a long held wish of many years by giving to Winchester College in 1835 the sum of £25,000 Consols to enfranchise the scholars from an illegal tax of £10 per annum, necessitated by the dishonesty of the College Fellows.

Dr Goddard wrote a hymn for school children:

To me, the blessed Saviour calls
Your helpless children bring.

This was set to music by Dr Chard, organist of Winchester Cathedral, and published.

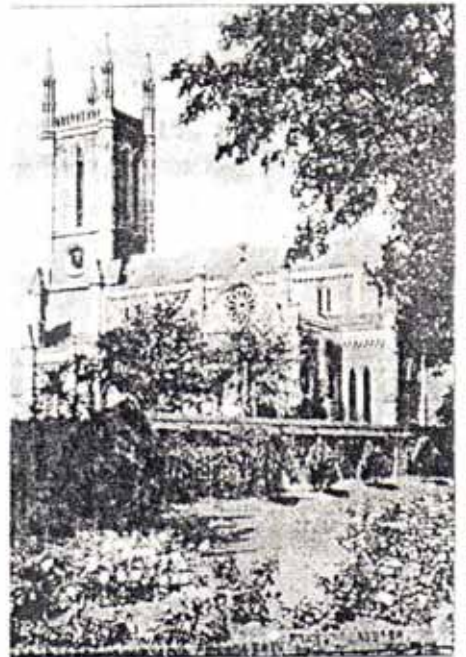
In 1839, in his words, "thought to do a kind act by the parish", he turned his attention to the wants of St Mary's Church. He engaged the services of Mr Augustus F. Livesay of Portsea to examine the church. Mr Livesay's reply on 6 January 1840 stated that all bell-ringing must cease as the tower was insecure. Because of this the wrong idea got about that St Mary's was in a dangerous condition. A vestry meeting was held and it was decided to build a new church. Dr Goddard, who wished to remain anonymous, was absent in London. In a letter to him the Vicar wrote "the proposal for building a new

church was very thankfully received and consented to unanimously. There were about twenty-five of the most respectable rate payers in the town present".

Dr Goddard's principal adviser was Mr John Cox Dillman Engleheard, the celebrated miniature painter 1783-1862. He came down on occasions for an inspection. Large quantities of stone from Normandy arrived in Andover during November 1840. A band of workmen arrived from the isle of Wight.

Early the following February the tower of the old church disappeared and it was well known that explosives were used. The author of *Highways and Byways of Hampshire* aptly remarked that "the tales told of the difficulty in pulling down the so-called tottering ruin are no evidence of its instability".

On Friday 3 June when the men had just commenced work on the new church at 5.30am, most of them being on the roof, the north clerestory wall collapsed and the roof fell in. Only one workman was killed, a William Bull from the Isle of Wight.



In the 1990s St Mary's congregation has been split in two. Some want the church pulled down as the building is unsafe, especially the tower. Some want the building repaired. History seems to be repeating itself!

Gillian of Andover

Communion plate is described in the terrier of 1783 given on p. 184.

Monumental Inscriptions

The chancel floor of wood covers several stone slabs with inscriptions recording the following:—

- (1) Edward Bridges [Rector], November 17, 1665.
- (2) Ann, late wife of John Beale, rector, and eldest daughter of James Goddard of Marston in this county, Gent., who died November 24, and was buried November 28, 1681, aged 20 years and 11 months.
- (3) John Beale, late minister, who died of fever August 20, 1697. Aged 57 years.
- (4) Catherine, wife of William Lacy, died April 13, 1760, aged 50 years.
- (5) William Lacy, A.M., died December 31, 1760, aged 57 [a mistake for 66, see Rectors] years.
- (6) Mary, wife of Henry Still [Rector], April 25, 1786, aged 47 years.

On the walls of the nave and chancel there are nine tablets to the memory of:—

- (1) Joseph Oriet, gent. of this parish who died January 30, 1765, aged 45 years, and Maria, his wife, who died February 25, 1775, aged 52 years. And William Oriet, their son, who died abroad, aged 40 years. Joseph Oriet, their eldest son, who died March 9th, 1804, aged 54 years. And their daughter Maria Parry Singer, relict of Richard Singer, Esq., of Chippenham, who died April 26, 1823, aged 70 years.

- (2) Richard Oriet Singer, Esq., late of his Majesty's 32nd regiment, who died October 15, 1818, aged 37 years.

- (3) The Reverend Jonathan Cope, late of Christ Church College, Oxford, only son of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart., of Brewern, Oxfordshire, and Annabella his wife, the last descendant of that ancient family. He died March 10, 1814, aged 34 years.

The inscription is surmounted by a crest and shield in colours. The arms are: Argent, on a chevron azure between three roses gules stalked and leaved vert, as many fleurs-de-lis or. The crest: On a wreath of the colours, out of a fleur-de-lis or, a dragon's head gules. The Cope motto "Aequo Adesto Animo" is not added.

- (4) The Reverend Michael Wyatt, rector of this parish and of Ashley in this county, died June 8, 1830, aged 50.
- (5) Thomas Hooper, churchwarden from 1853 to his death December 10, 1867, at the age of 67 years.

(6) A memorial tablet of darkened bronze on green marble with the inscription:—

In affectionate remembrance of the Reverend Francis Harrison, M.A., from 1867 to 1908 rector of this parish, who died 10 March, 1912, aged 82, and was interred at Locksbrook Cemetery, Bath.

This tablet was erected by his parishioners and friends.

- (7) Alice Cullymore, wife of Thomas Cullymore, daughter of James Hulbert of Slaughtertford, gent., June 11, 1643, aged 37 years.

In 1614 Thomas Cullymore bought a house and about 130 acres of land from Sir John Malet. He died on September 22nd, 1634, leaving a son, Henry, who, in 1637, sold the property to William Arch. A strip of wood, stretching east from the highest cottage on the slope opposite the rectory, is marked Cullimer's wood in the six-inch Ordnance map.

- (8) Jenny Pigott, relict of Charles Pigott, Esq., youngest son of Robert Pigott, of Chetwyn in the county of Salop, aged 72 years. She died February 10, 1824.

- (9) Edwin Skeate, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., of Bath, born in this parish 1811, died in Bath 7 May, 1907.

Dr. Skeate bequeathed £100 to the Rector "for the benefit of the clothing fund for the poor of North Wraxhall." With this bequest £130 of Consols were purchased.

The North Aisle

The eastern half of the aisle is railed off and is occupied by a large altar tomb of white marble covering the vault* in which the following members of the Button and Methuen families are buried. They are:—

* I learn from the manuscript notes sent by Mrs. J. T. Wylid to the late Canon Jackson, and preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, that in 1849, at the time of the burial of the first Baron Methuen, the inscriptions on the coffins were all read; and that the vault is full.

Individual Record

FamilySearch™ International Genealogical Index v4.02

British Isles

Select record to download - (50 maximum)

 William Stanley GODDARD**Sex:** M**Event(s):****Christening:** 10 Oct 1757
Saint Dunstan, Stepney, London, England**Parents:****Father:** John GODDARD**Mother:** Elisabeth**Source Information:**

Batch number:	Dates	Source Call No.	Type	Printout Call No.	Type
C055761	1753-1770	0595420	Film	6902926	Film
C055761	1798-1812	0595420	Film	6902926	Film

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Individual Record

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British Isles

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 William Stanley GODDARD

Sex: M

Marriage(s):

Spouse: Henrietta GALE

Marriage: 1785

Kingsclere, Hampshire, England

Source Information:

Batch number:	Dates	Source Call No.	Type	Printout Call No.	Type
M014641	1780-1837	0973052 IT 1	Film	0883846	Film

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LOOKBACK AT ANDOVER

The Journal of the Andover History and Archaeology Society

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EDITORIAL

In Andover 1994 has been a year of anniversaries. The millennium of the confirmation of Olaf Trygvason has been the focus of celebrations throughout the year, and included the society's Dacre Memorial Lecture which was given by Dr. Barbara Yorke. She spoke on Wessex in the reign of King Æthelred, and at our request she has kindly recorded one or two points from it in a short piece for this issue.

Then the 350th anniversary of the Civil War skirmish at Andover is being marked by the society's publication of a new and revised edition of Anthony Raper's *Andover - Civil War and Interregnum*.

Finally, the dedication service of the newly built St. Mary's Parish Church was held exactly 150 years ago. To mark this, Joan Bruce has kindly contributed a study of the circumstances of its rebuilding and of its well meaning, if not always appreciated, benefactor Dr. William Goddard.



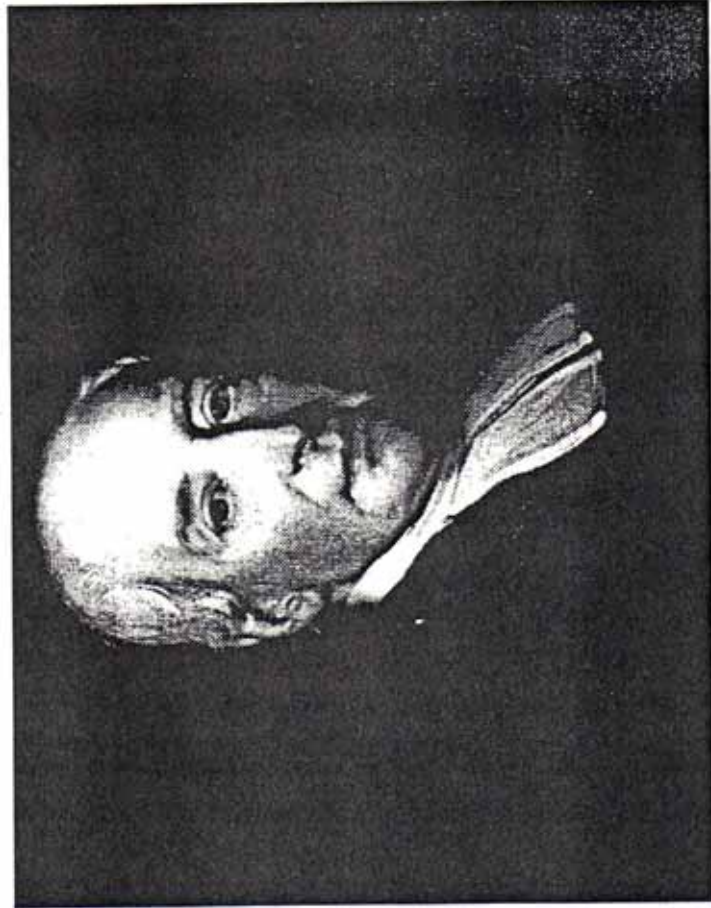
The Goddard Association
of Europe

Cover illustration: St Mary's Church, Andover. 1851.
(H.R.O. Top. Andover 2/18)

WILLIAM STANLEY GODDARD, 1757-1845.

by Joan F. Bruce.

'We should not satisfy the expectations of our readers if we did not endeavour to lay before them a few particulars of his useful and exemplary life' states the opening paragraph of the obituary tribute to the Rev. Dr. William Stanley Goddard in the *Hampshire Chronicle* on 25th October 1845. 'By the rebuilding at his sole cost of the parish Church ... his purse always open to relieve the distressed and to assist the deserving poor' he was a liberal benefactor to all the inhabitants of Andover'. Yet in 1904 a shop assistant was reported in the *Andover Advertiser* as saying of St. Mary's Church 'It was built by a rich gentleman who robbed the poor. It fell down three times while it was being built and the people supposed it fell because the man who built it was so wicked'. Ninety years on this article aims to make a more balanced assessment of the Doctor's life and works.



Rev. William Stanley Goddard, D.D.
Detail from a portrait by John Lucas, engraved by Samuel and Henry Cousins and published June 5th 1832.

It was a long life for he was born in London on 9th October 1757 and died in Brighton on 10th October 1845, aged just 88 years. It was an admirable and generous life within the social conscience of his class. Yet it was not always an easy life for his father, a London merchant, fell into financial difficulties so that young William entered Winchester College as one of the 16 Quiristers who earned their education by singing in Chapel and menial domestic service. However, William, who was a gifted classical scholar, became a Commoner at the age of 14 with the support of the Hostiarus or Second Master, and was then relieved of his previous duties. Progressing to Merton College, Oxford, he gained his BA and MA and by the age of 27 had succeeded his mentor as Hostiarus. It was a time of lax discipline and low morale, so when William Goddard became Informator or Headmaster in 1793 there were only 41 Commoners. It is a tribute to his abilities that by the time of his retirement to Andover in 1809 the number had risen to 130 with three assistant masters. His farewell gift from them was a handsome silver goblet.

From Adam's *Wykehamia* we have a pen portrait of the Doctor, who had gained his Doctorship in Divinity in 1795:

In personal appearance Doctor Goddard did not exceed middle height. He had a very handsome face with a clear blue eye and a kindly smile. He always dined at two o'clock before going into afternoon school, and appeared afterwards in full dress, his wig perfectly powdered, his cassock, black silk stockings and the buckles in his shoes, all in the trimmest order. In society he was remarkably pleasant and affable, always setting his guests at their ease by the suavity of his manner³.

To the pupils he was 'a just, honourable and perfectly impartial master, on whose kind assistance every well-conducted boy might rely³'.

Doctor Goddard's personal fortunes were much improved, partly due to his marriage to Miss Henrietta Gale, daughter of Thomas Gale of Andover, soon after his return to Winchester. The marriage was childless but Martha Gale, Mrs. Goddard's niece, made her home with them and remained with the Doctor after her aunt's death. Later, residing at Priory Lodge in Andover, she continued to care for his church and the local poor, especially children. On settling into their substantial house in Newbury Street (subsequently the Vicarage and now the offices of Parker Bullen) the family enjoyed the life and company of the local gentry while retaining links with the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College. Their elegant London home was at Cadogan Place, Chelsea where 'he was never so happy as when he was surrounded by those who had been educated under his presidency' and who held high public office⁴. William Howley, absentee Vicar of Andover from 1801 to 1811 and a distinguished Winchester scholar, asked Dr. Goddard to preach at his

consecration as Bishop of London in 1813. The service took place in Lambeth Palace in the presence of Queen Charlotte and two of the Princesses.

In this locality Dr. Goddard purchased old houses to allow for the widening of Andover's principal streets. He restored Foxcotte Chapel, establishing a separate curacy there for regular services, and contributed to the first National School which was built in a kitchen garden in East Street in 1818 (but later demolished for a more substantial building).

Henrietta died in 1830 and was buried in old St. Mary's Church. Ironically, while many monuments were preserved and resited, her memorial did not survive the rebuilding. Shortly after his bereavement Dr. Goddard, now beyond the Biblical three score years and ten, began to dispose of his wealth for the benefit of others, notably the staff and boys of Winchester College.

In 1835 the Rev. Charles Henry Ridding, BCL, previously Hostiarius and later a Fellow of Winchester College, became the first Vicar to reside in the parish at the Old Priory for over 60 years. The two gentlemen must have agreed that St. Mary's Church 'as old as the reign of the Conqueror' was too small for the population of this 'agreeable little town' which had increased by 46% since the turn of the century. In addition the building had a 'nave, aisles, a chancel and a north transept with a Norman tower and a neat doorway at the west end' packed into a rectangle, while it was suggested that the tower was unsafe. Dr. Goddard's Winchester connections recommended Augustus Frederick Livesay of Portsea as a promising young architect whose ideas for dignified yet modestly priced new churches in the medieval style favoured a cruciform ground plan, soaring arches and a rounded apse. In January 1840 Rev. Ridding wrote complacently to the Doctor in London:

I have the pleasure to inform you that at our Vestry .. the proposal for building a new church was very thankfully received and consented to unanimously. There were about 25 of the most respectable ratepayers in the Town present ... There was some little talk about funds but nothing worth mentioning. And, as you desired it, I give myself some credit for not disclosing the truth, but at the same time telling no lies.⁶

It would be interesting to know for how long the Doctor's anonymity was really preserved before it was an open secret, but the press continued to respect it until the first service four years later.

Nearly 50 letters from Livesay illustrate the Doctor's close involvement with all details of his benefaction, despite his advancing age, setbacks and soaring

costs. In February 1840 he was sent a set of revised drawings and the covering letter refers to his suggestions:

You will observe that I have embodied the whole of your wishes in the Plans. The Tower is at the west end and is made a striking character externally for the distant view. The organ is under the Tower and there are small galleries on either side agreeably with your wish as being similar to the Cheltenham Church ... The Vestry and Roving Room at the East End are approached in front of the altar rails by doorways on the North and South sides of the Chancel - this was what you particularly liked about the Cheltenham Church⁷.

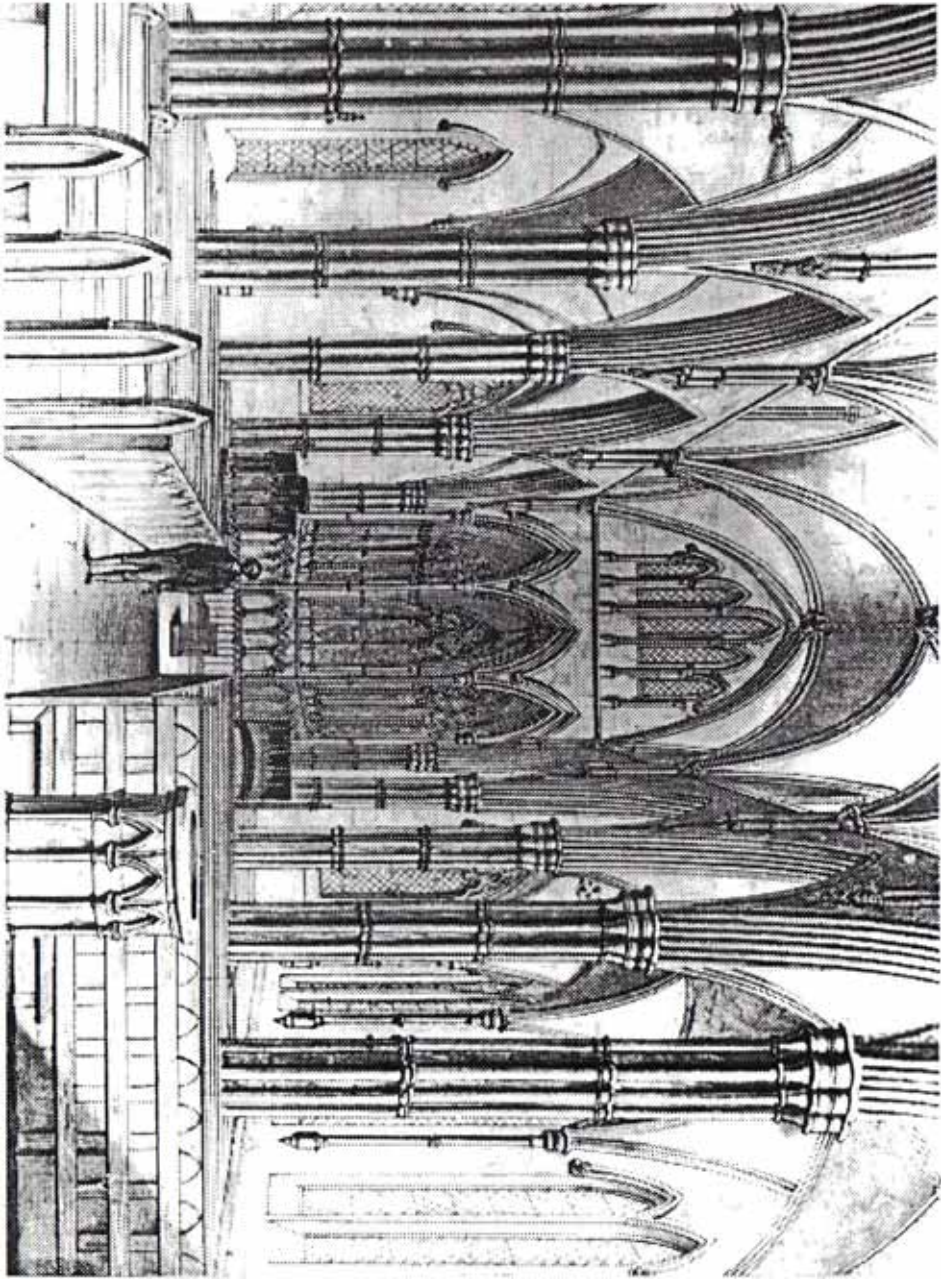
Throughout the year Livesay was busily replying to minor queries; for example a clock on the Tower face would, thought the Doctor, be useful for the inhabitants (and we have one there still).

But very little progress was made that year due to major problems in settling on a site, for the present St. Mary's stands on the fifth and least favoured position. Alternatives met with stiff opposition; for example one meant pulling down the Old Priory, the residence of Rev. Ridding and his growing family, while another was too close to the Independent Chapel for uninterrupted services. Livesay resisted shortening the length of the nave and so ruining the proportions. The final decision was a dangerous compromise. Dated 11th September 1840, the petition to the Bishop showed that:

... the ancient church was insufficient in accommodation for Parishioners and Inhabitants attending Divine Service ... [and prayed for a Faculty] ... to build without any charge or expense to the parish a new church on the site of part of the present Fabric, the Body of which was not to be disturbed until the new Erection was nearly completed⁸.

Dr. Goddard's signature is appended below those of the local Clergy, Churchwardens, Mayor and Magistrate. There is no indication of his personal or financial interest in the project. The Faculty was finally granted in April 1841 with detailed provision for the allocation of seats 'according to their respective Claims, Ranks and circumstances' of the Parishioners.

Meanwhile Livesay conveyed the 'pleasing intelligence' that Mr. Dashwood, a builder from Ryde on the Isle of Wight, offered 'to execute the whole of the works described' for £10,279 reduced by tax rebates and the sale of old materials to £9,437 using his own, not local, labour⁹. This was accepted by Dr. Goddard and consignments of Caen stone were shipped in by the Andover canal so that work could start as soon as the weather permitted in 1841.



differently. N.B. My letter for the Vestry was written before I read this very uncivil paragraph.¹⁵

The troublesome paragraph supported the Vestry in requiring that the 'origin of the calamity should be ascertained' and called for 'careful, deliberative and business-like arrangements for future operations'¹⁶.

The second letter, which is undated, outlines the problems the Doctor foresees from dismissing Dashwood and Livesay, revealing also his fear of losing more time. To see his church completed before his death had become his great wish. 'My hand shakes so that you will hardly make out what I write' he concludes, but proposes to travel to Andover to attend the next Vestry, hoping for a civil reception. Perhaps in deference to the aged Doctor the Vestry announced its satisfaction that Mr. Smirke should oversee all the future work, which re-commenced in the summer.

So all was in place for the first Divine Service in the new St. Mary's on Sunday, 11th August 1844. The *Hampshire Chronicle* recorded:

This spacious structure consists of a nave, aisles and transepts and is altogether a splendid example of the Early English style. It is built of Caen stone and flint: the interior is finished in a most chaste and beautiful manner, the windows and ornaments being particularly good and appropriate... The altar has been fully and splendidly furnished by the munificence of Miss Martha Gale, who has also presented a handsome crimson velvet cloth and cushions for the pulpit and reading desk, together with a Bible, Prayer Books, etc., all elegantly bound¹⁸.

The Mayor and Town Council attended in procession with upwards of 1,000 people. Doctor Goddard is not named although he had been allocated a pew directly behind the Vicar's and in line with the civic pew in the south nave. The Rev. Ridding, assisted by Rev. Richards, performed the service and preached a sermon from Haggai, Ch2, v9, 'In this place I will give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts'. The magnificent organ and the singing of the schoolchildren won general praise. There is a reference to 'the pious munificence of a benevolent individual' who had raised the 'costly edifice', for it is generally agreed that the final cost exceeded £20,000, more than twice the original estimate. There was still the tower to complete and the rest of the old church to demolish, so the work was not finished until 1846.

Before that date, on 10th October 1845, Doctor Goddard died peacefully at Brighton. He is buried at 'an appropriate spot at the foot of the Chancel steps'¹⁹ under a plain slab inscribed at his request 'The Vault of Doctor William Stanley Goddard, D.D.' and the date of his death. In his will the Doctor bequeathed £1,000

labour cast doubts on their building skills. Some vowed that they would never feel safe in the new building but wondered if it would ever be completed. Meanwhile half of the old church remained intact. Livesay, in an emotional appeal to Doctor Goddard, wrote:

It rests much with you, Sir, to protect me from the host of prejudice excited and I therefore throw myself on your generosity as it will be in your power to prevent the entire ruin of my professional reputation¹².

Dr. Goddard, now aged 84 and frail in body, supported both Livesay and Dashwood from public censure and financial disaster.

The inquest jury sat three times before reaching a verdict of accidental death on William Bull that was caused by a defect in one of the columns in the north aisle of the building. Livesay wrote in self-justification to the Rev. Ridding, claiming the badness of the site chosen against his advice and adding, 'Dr. Goddard's health is sensibly affected by anxiety and worry'¹³. The Vestry, meeting on July 5th, tendered 'cordial condolences to Doctor Goddard, whose beneficial intentions have thus been unexpectedly and lamentably interrupted'¹⁴ but nevertheless insisted on their right to see Mr. Smirke's report. The two surviving letters to Rev. Ridding sum up both the distress and the determination of their benefactor:

'My Dear Sir. 18th July 1842.

'I need say but little in addition to the enclosed letter which (unless you disapprove of it) I will lay before the Vestry after Mr. Dyson [the Rural Dean] has read the Report. I hope it may serve to allay the ferment and prevent further waste of time. It is plain 'great faults have been committed' on both sides but what good will it do to pass a 'vote of Censure' on anyone? Rather let the Failure be forgiven by others as it is by me, who certainly have the most reason to complain. Strictly speaking the Report I consider to be my private concern and as such does not come under the consideration of the Vestry - further than as respects the Right they have to be satisfied as to the security and permanence of the Church. [The letter outlines the proposed arrangements with Mr. Smirke for the future building and hopes of quick progress. Added is a private note:] So far I had written when Miss Gale brought me the Hampshire paper with a strange paragraph, which I could almost imagine was put in to worry me. I will use no harsher comment than to say it was Unnecessary. What have the public at large to do with our concerns? This much however I will say to you that I am quite sick of the Business - and if they persist in interfering rather let me say 'obstructing my designs' My Resolution is taken to put down the additional sum to make up the Contract first agreed on and leave the Gentlemen to finish the Church according to their inclination. I thought to do a kind act by the parish. It is not my fault if I am disappointed. They seem to regard it

OVER 200 YEARS OF BREWING IN ANDOVER.

by Derek J. Tempero.

One of Andover's little known and least publicised trades of the 18th and 19th centuries was brewing. This is surprising when one realises that some 200 years ago about 40 taverns or hotels, inns, and beer-houses within the old borough of Andover, with its population of a little over 3,000, had to be supplied.

In the very early days, most beer was 'home brewed', usually at the back or adjacent to the ale houses. It was around the middle of the 18th century that commercial brewing commenced. Tradesmen calling themselves common brewers, or wholesalers, started selling their beers to the licensing trade in general. The retail brewer who brewed only for his own licensed premises, which he owned or leased, also came on the scene.

One of the earliest common brewers in Andover was Charles Heath, a Quaker, who started his brewery in London Street in 1778 (now the site of the DSS and Income Tax offices). Heath, who had three sons and three daughters, was a very successful business man. Not only did he start a brewery but with two partners he also founded Heath's bank, the bank's premises being opposite the brewery. The rather imposing building remains today and is now occupied by GA Properties, estate agents, but for nearly 100 years it had been the home for the town's longest running estate agents, F. Ellen and Sons.

Heath's business interests did not end with the bank and brewery for he owned three farms - one at Alton where he grew his own hops for brewing - and a coal merchants. This latter business was run from the old Andover Canal wharf (where Safeways supermarket is today). The coal was brought to the town by barge from Southampton, a two or three days' journey up the canal, in which company the Heath family had a large number of shares.

Over the years Charles Heath brought his three sons into the business and when he died in 1810 they took over from him. The brewery was an extremely successful enterprise and when it was offered for auction as the Andover Brewery in 1847 some 29 inns and public houses - 16 of them in Andover and Winchester, 12 in neighbouring towns and villages and one in Portsmouth - were included.

The most important one in Andover was the White Hart Hotel in Bridge Street which was described in the particulars of sale as 'a house much frequented in the hunting season by gentlemen and their retinue'. The area around Andover at this time was a popular hunting ground with the Assheton Smith pack from

for the repair of his church and another £1,000 for the provision of food, clothing, and fuel to the local poor, especially those regular in church attendance; and also his house in Newbury Street so that it could replace the Old Priory as the Vicarage. Indeed he did not need a formal monument for his true memorial surrounds his vault, structurally practically unchanged although adapted for today's worshipping congregation and the wider community.

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15. HRO 60/M67/PW13 Letter 1.
16. *Hampshire Chronicle*, 18th July 1842.
17. HRO 60/M67/PW13 Letter 2.
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From Dr. Goddard's obituary in the *Hampshire Chronicle*:

The ecclesiastical preferments held by Dr. Goddard were rather honorary distinctions than lucrative appointments. He was collated by the late Bishop Burgess to a non-residential Canonry of Salisbury Cathedral and by the Bishop of London, now Archbishop of Canterbury, who well knew his merits, to a similar stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. The same distinguished prelate offered him also the valuable Vicarage of Kensington, which he thought it best to decline.

From H.C. Adams, *Wykehamia* (p.170):

.....Not long previously to his death Dr. Goddard paid a final visit to the College. He called on none of the authorities, but went round every part accompanied only by the Porter, who did not know him... The last place to which they repaired was the Chapel. He stood awhile in the Informator's seat, looking earnestly on the well-remembered objects of thirty years ago, and then kneeling down at his old desk said solemnly, "I thank God that I have not lived in vain."