

ODDARD, Antonie (-)	GODDARD, Dorothy (-)	GODDARD, Anne (-)
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01170
 24/06/1596
 GODDARD, Alexander
 (- 1666)
 x1 HORE, Jane
 (- 1673)

01253
 24/06/1596
 GODDARD, Thomas
 (- 1654)
 x1 BUST, Anne
 (- 1702)

01256
 GODDARD, Jane
 (1632 -)

GODDARD, Alexander
 (1637 - 1696)

06564

06578 06579 06580 06566 06567

GODDARD, Timothy (1700 - 6 Mar 1741)	GODDARD, Matthew (1703 - 17 May 1733)	MARY D. 1705	GODDARD, Matthew (- 1733) x1 LOCK, Dinah (- 3 Dec 1748)	GO
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06583

12/12/1742
 = 01/02/1777
 06584

GODDARD, Nicholas (1742 - 1827) x1 SCHACKEL, Ruth (1757 - 1820)	GODDARD (1744)
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06620 06622 06623 06624 06625 06626

11/10/1801
 = 09/08/1830
 06621

GODDARD, Charles (1809 - 1884) * x1 HOOD, Anne (-)	GODDARD, Nicholas (1809 - 1875) *	GODDARD, Mary Ann (1813 - 1872)	GODDARD, Charles (1819 -)	GODDARD, Patience (1820 -)	GODDARD, TI (1821 -)
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06/01/1831

GODDARD, Charles James (1831 - 1913) x1 unknown, Mary (1832 -)	GODDARD, William John (1860 - 1884)	GODDARD, Frank Edward (1860 -)	GODDARD, Charles Hedley (1861 -)	GODDARD (1862)
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06670 06671 06672 06673

DDARD, Emily Frances (1857 -)	GODDARD, Thomas (1860 -)	GODDARD, Elizabeth Anne (1862 -)	GODDARD, Alice Mary (1873 -)
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19/10/1862 14/09/1873

PRIVATE - Too Ill To Go To Church?
 * 2ND BAPTISM
 05/05/1809
 AT FAWLEY

and situated in charming park-like grounds of about 100 acres, with extensive shrubberies and plantations, containing some fine specimens of conifers and rhododendrons: there are two lakes in the park. Archibald Coats esq. is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is sand and loam; subsoil, clay and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area of East Wellow is 2,446 acres of land and 22 of water; rateable value, £1,522; the population in 1901 was 306.

Wall Letter Box, at Woodington Common, cleared at 12.45 & 6.50 p.m., week days & 11.30 a.m. on sundays.
 Letters through Romsey, which is the nearest telegraph office, arrive at 7.30 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.

Pillar Letter Box, Shoot Ash Hill, cleared at 7 p.m.
 Pillar Letter Box, Warner's farm, 5.15 p.m.; sunday, 11.40 a.m.

Pillar Letter Box, at Vicarage, cleared 12.35 & 6.40 p.m.; sundays, 11.20 a.m.
 Elementary School (mixed), with residence for master, opened in 1876, for 100 children; average attendance, 135; Charles William Cole, master; Miss A. Hopkin, mistress

EAST WELLOW.

Newland John Henry, land steward
 to Major Spencer Frederick Chichester & Archibald Coats esq
 Pile William, farmer, Manor farm
 Webb George, farmer
 Williams Arthur Joseph, grocer.
 baker & farmer

COMMERCIAL.

Bailey Francis, farmer, Cooper's farm
 Chapman Joseph, head gamekeeper to Major Spencer F. Chichester
 Oornish William Phillips, farmer, Warners farm
 Green James, estate carpenter
 Hatch Albert, farmer, Pottery farm
 Holdis William, head gardener to Major Spencer F. Chichester
 Jewell Alfred, farmer, Ham Down fin
 Moody Arth, farmer, Shootash farm
 Moody Henry, farmer
 Moody Leonard, farmer

WEST WELLOW.

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Barker Edward, Grove cot, Canada
 Clifton John H
 Domoney Major Patrick, Oaklands
 Haseman Mrs. Canada
 Hill Tom, Rose cottage
 Hopkinson John
 Humby Mrs. Grove cottage
 Marriott Edward, Canada
 Nash Mrs. The Mount
 Pearce Miss, Forest view
 Turner Frank, Heatherlea
 Vidler George, Eastlands
 Wilson Edward, Forest lth, Canada

West Wellow is a scattered parish on the Salisbury and Southampton road, 4½ miles south-west from Romsey station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury branch of the London and South Western railway. This parish, hitherto in Wiltshire, was, under the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1895, transferred to Hampshire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a Church mission hall at Canada, enlarged in 1889; services held on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and once a month in morning. Archibald Coats esq. is lord of the manor and the principal landowner. The soil is sand and loam; subsoil, sand and clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots. The area is 1,397 acres of land and 4 of water; rateable value, £1,073; the population in 1901 was 598. West Wellow Common, Wellow Wood, Canada and Scour Green are in this parish.

Post, M. O. & T. O. & A. & I. Office.—Mrs. Sarah Road, sub-postmistress. Letters received through Romsey 7.45 & 11.25 a.m.; dispatched at 12.15 & 6.15 p.m.
 Wall Box, Canada, cleared at 8.30 a.m. & 5.20 p.m.; sundays, 8.30 a.m.
 Carrier.—Victor Moore, to Romsey, Thurs. & sat.; to Southampton, Tues. & Fri

WRENCH JOHN, CANADA

Wrench John, Canada
 COMMERICAL.
 Bundy Edwin, shoe maker
 Bungay Henry, farmer
 Cooper Agnes (Mrs.), farmer
 Drake George, farmer
 Fiddler George, shoe maker
 Hood Walter, wheelwright
 Jeffrey Robert Mullet, farmer
 Jewell Frank, farmer
 King Percy, farmer, Chapman's farm
 Lamberth Walter, baker
 Mead William, farmer
 Moore Victor, carrier, Canada
 Noake Alfred, farmer
 Olden George, farmer
 Parsons William, farmer
 Roberts Frank, Rockingham Arms P.H
 Shoute Herbert, shopkeeper
 Smith Henry, shopkeeper, Canada
 Sparkes Eliza (Mrs.), draper & grocer
 Sydenham Herbert, Red Rover P.H

being in Bitterne parish. Hatch Grange is the property and residence of B. Warnford Fletcher esq. The principal landowners are B. Warnford Fletcher esq. Col. Frank Willan D.L., J.P. Mrs. Thomas, of Harefield, John Grater and W. H. Gater esqs, and the trustees of Oble W. Gater esq. and Queen's College, Oxford. The area is 2,083 acres of land and one of water; rateable value, £10,017; the population in 1901 was 1,754, and includes 13 officers and 237 inmates of the South Stoneham union workhouse. South Stoneham Union house, in Shumblehurst tithing in this parish, erected in 1849, at a cost of about £7,000 and enlarged in 1887, is a structure of red brick, in the Elizabethan style, and will hold 350 inmates; further enlarged in 1895 by the addition of new quarters for nurses, and in 1898 a new boiler house and boilers were added; attached to the house are 22 acres of land for cultivation by the paupers; and in 1894 the Rural Sanitary Authority purchased about 8 acres of land and wood adjoining the workhouse grounds and erected a hospital for infectious cases for the whole of the union, in accordance with the provisions of the "Public Health Act." Parish Clerk, John Lyon.

WESTEND is a village, and in 1894 was constituted a civil parish under the "Local Government Act of 1894" (56 & 57 Vict. c. 73); the parish comprises portions of Shumblehurst and Allington tithings: the village, on the road from Romsey to Botley and Fareham, is about 2 miles south-east from Swathling station of the London and South Western railway, and 4 miles north-east from Southampton. It is in the Southern division of the county, hundred of Mansbridge, South Stoneham union, Southampton petty sessional division and county court district, and in the rural deanery of Southampton and archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester. The ecclesiastical parish was formed in 1840. The church of St. James, originally erected in 1838, at a cost of about £2,700, was rebuilt in 1890, at a cost of £8,000, and is an edifice of red brick and Weldon stone, in the Early Perpendicular style from designs by the late Sir A. Blomfield A.R.A., F.S.A. and consists of chancel with chapel, nave, aisles, organ chamber, and vestry: the organ, the site of the vicarage and other benefactions to the church were given by the late Mrs. Hasefoot: the east window is a memorial to the late E. Jones esq. of Harefield, whose widow, Mrs. Thomas, of Harefield, also gave the vestry.

HAMPSHIRE.

SOUTH STONEHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.
 Meet at the Workhouse, Westend, every alternate Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

Chairman, George Franklin, Haslemere, Fortswold, Southampton
 Clerk, Edward T. Westlake, Southampton
 Medical Officer of Health, Alfred Fern L.R.C.P. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng., D.P.H. Botley
 Sanitary Inspector & Buildings Surveyor, William F. Watls, Bitterne
 District Road Surveyor, W. J. Potter, Glenroy, Old Fortswold, Southampton

SOUTH STONEHAM UNION.

The union comprises the following parishes, viz.:—Bitterne, Botley, Bursledon, Chilworth, Eastleigh, Hambro, Hedge End, Hound, Icheon, Millbrook, Portswold, North Stoneham, South Stoneham, Shirley & Westend. The population of the union in 1901 was 80,611; area, 26,095 acres; rateable value, Lady Day, 1907, £41,022

Board day, Tuesday, fortnightly, at the Workhouse at Westend, near Southampton, at 12 noon
 Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Edwin J. Morgan, Rockholme, Landguard road, Southampton
 Clerk to the Guardians & Assessment Committee, Edward Thompson Westlake, 20 Portland street, Southampton
 Treasurer, R. S. Hankinson, 172 High st., Southampton
 Relieving Officers, No. 1 district, Harry James Noble, Portswold road, Woolston; No. 2 district, Edward Henry Brown, 27 Angelsea road, Shirley; No. 3 district, E. J. Kiddle, 310 Priory road, Southampton; No. 4 district, G. A. Hall, Stoneham lane, Eastleigh
 Vaccination Officers, A. E. Claudner, 39 Fortswold road, Woolston; H. P. Young, Foundry lane, Shirley & A. C. Miller, Adelaide road, St. Denys
 Medical Officers & Public Vaccinators, No. 1 district, Alfred Fern L.R.C.P. Lond., D.P.H. Botley; No. 2 district, William Robert Ventus Ives L.R.C.P. Lond., 14 Portswold park, Bevois hill, Southampton; No. 3 district, Lancelot Moyle Breton L.R.C.P. Lond., 230 Portswold rd., Southampton; No. 4 district, A. A. MacKeith M.B. Shirley; No. 5 district, Edward Alan Rostall Covey L.R.C.P. & S. Edin. Linden grove, Shirley; No. 6 district, Edmund S. Hall M.B. Beth lodge, Bitterne; Walker Col. Daniel Corrie (late R.E.), Grant Henry, be the Lodge

PRIVATE RESIDENTS.

Action Walter, The Glen
 Allen Miss, Roselands
 Anderson Mrs. Rosehill
 Aylmer Sir Arthur Percy FitzGerald
 barl, Donadea lodge
 Baker J. R. St. Barbe, The Firs
 Beames Misses, Woodleigh
 Blakiston John R. The Wilderness
 Boulcott Capt. Herbert Chase, Upcross
 Box Miss, Fir Grove house
 Cayley Sir Richard J.P. West End lo
 Cooke Mrs. Glenlea
 Cooper Miss, Townhill park
 Elliott George H
 Fletcher R. Warnford, Hatch grange
 Fowler Reginald Merrick, Winton lo
 Fry Chas. Burgess, Glemourne manor
 Gardiner Misses, Woodlands
 Gater John, Black house
 Gater John, jun. Mill house
 Gater William Henry, Winslow
 Haimes Harry, Homeleigh
 Heigham Miss, Heather mount
 Hollingworth Mrs. Midlands
 McLeod Col. Kenneth M.D., I.M.S. Homewood
 Millar Capt. Oaklands
 Pond J. Fortswold

SCHOOLS.

Elementary (mixed & infants), by subscription, for 250 children; 235; George H. Elliott, master; infants' misters
 South Stoneham Union Workhouse girls; average attendance, 35; bo Graver, master; Miss Kate Hute
 Carrier.—William Moody, from Hantsampton, via Westend, Tues. thurs.

Grant Henry, be
 Haines Bros. bo
 shop & office I
 Haines Harry (fr
 agent for No
 United Kingd
 General Provid
 Harding William
 Hatch bottom
 Hatley Fanny (M
 Houghton Jn. w
 Hutchens Henry
 down farm
 Jukes Hy. mlt. i
 Kingman Thomas
 Thomas (letter)
 Langford James
 Littlefield Harper
 McGee John, cot
 Marshall William
 Arms P.H. Mo
 grocers & ge
 livories daily a
 usuplain & Bt
 bakery
 Milson Henry Ja
 Mitchell Hy. bla

... was formerly called Belmont, and was sold in 1824. H. Woods esq. the father of the estate in 1866. The church is in Col. William Woods J.P., D. Meinertzh...

IDENTS.
Pines
ey villa
ont house
Lawn
eresford
The Priory
Stakes Hill
igh, Stakes Hill
orough house
stage
tre, St. Mar.
Medina villa
Wootcroft

... distant, is the nearest money order & telegraph office the Education Act of 1903, and the school is now controlled by a board of managers Elementary School (mixed), built in 1877, at a cost of £600, for 80 children; average attendance, 40; Miss Norton, mistress

COMMERCIAL.
Bradley James, head gardener to Col. Kimber George, farmer
Woods J.P.
Broadway Alb. dairymen. Peak farm
Dowling Charles, farmer, Bere farm
Homewood Henry, grocer, Post office

WARBASH, see Hook.

VILLE was constituted a parish in Waterlooville. The village is partly in the and partly in the parish of Farlington, on Portsmouth to London, and is 3 miles ham station on the London and South and 4 north-west from Havant station Portsmouth line of the same system, and don, Brighton and South Coast railway, by road from London and 7 from Portsmouth division of the county, Finch archam petty sessional division, Cather- ortsmouth county court district, rural it and archdeaconry and diocese of Win- The church of St. George is an edifice of chancel, nave, aisle and small tower containing one bell: in 1878 a her father, Sir Charles Napier, and by Capt. Bunbury to the memory of ougher of General and Mrs. Napier: both and lectern were presented by Napier, and the reading desk by the of Fyvie; the church was restored in 180 sittings. The register dates from a living is a vicarage, net yearly value few pews, with 8 acres of glebe and ft of the Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. Augustus Edward Wright college, Oxford. The Baptist chapel 84-5, at the cost of Mr. James Lan- Mr. G. S. Lancaster J.P. is a build- Italian style, from designs by Mr. G. and will seat about 350 persons; ster's house. The Brothers have a re. There are no manorial rights, rt esq. of Stakes Hill Lodge, is the)

... WEKE WITHOUT (or Wyke) has been formed into a civil parish under the provisions of the "Local Govern- ment Act, 1894" (56 and 57 Vict. c. 73), and comprises that portion of the ancient parish outside the boundaries of the city of Winchester, Weeke Within being the portion within the boundaries and containing the Winchester station of the London and South Western railway; the parish is in the Western division of the county, hundred of Buddisgate, Winchester petty sessional division, union and county court district, and in the rural deanery, arch- deaconry and diocese of Winchester. By a Local Govern- ment Board Order, known as the "Winchester Exten- sion Order, 1904," part of Weeke Without was included in the city of Winchester. The church of St. Matthew, commonly called St. Mary the Virgin, is a small and plain structure of rubble with stone dressings, in the Norman style, and consists of chancel, nave, south porch, vestry and a wooden turret containing 3 bells; it contains a very curious brass with a figure of St. Christopher carrying Our Saviour; underneath, a black- letter inscription to William Complyn and Annes, his Herbert Col. Edward William C.B. Hill Henry Leonard, Butts close
Hitchcock Col. Thomas Burnett J.P.
Littlehale Mrs. Fairleigh

EAST and WEST WELLOW, which ecclesiastically constitute one parish, known as East Wellow, are distinct for civil purposes, in the New Forest division of the county, Romsey petty sessional division, union and county court district, Thorgate hundred, rural deanery of Rom- sey and archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester.

East Wellow is a scattered parish, on the road between Romsey station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury line of the London and South Western railway, and 12 miles east from Salisbury. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient building of flint and stone chiefly in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch and wooden belfry containing 3 bells; in the north wall are a priest's door and low-side window; in the north wall of the chancel is an aumbry and remains of a piscina on the south side; the east window is stained; and there is a Jacobean pulpit, restored in 1907, at a cost of £95; the oak credence table was

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Hawkes W. T. & Sons, fly proprietors
Scott Richard Jas. temperance hotel
Scott Richard James, Wellington inn
Scott Richard W. fruiterer
Shilling Henry, butcher
Shooter John, beer retailer. Stakes Hill
Silvester Frederick James, builder & undertaker
Spencer William Byron, family & dis- pensing chemist; prescriptions dis- pensed with the purest drugs obtainable. The Pharmacy
Streeten Bros. farmers, Plant farm
Sturman Mrs. Joseph, apartments
Vase John, carpenter, **Ferrdale**
Wadham Brothers, cycle agents
Wadhams Henry George & Co. drapers
Wall Walker William, hair dresser
Waterloo Ville Friendly Society (G. C. Pook, sec)
Webb Edward, painter
Webb George, farmer
Webb Lewis, farmer. Stakes Hill farm
White Samuel, baker
Whiting Charles James, builder
Wigg Henry Edward, grocer

... wife; he died at May, 1498, and was a great benefactor to the church, having given 40s. at its dedication and £10 for new bells, besides other gifts. The register dates from the year 1573. The living is a rectory, net income £234, with 2 acres of glebe, in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester, and held since 1900 by the Rev. Charles Hamerton Gould M.A. of New College, Oxford, who resides at Winchester. St. Paul's chapel of ease is within the city of Winchester, for which see page 590. Col. Thomas Burnett Hitchcock J.P. and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are the principal landowners. Teg Down is the property of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The soil is chalk and loam; subsoil, chalk. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area of Weeke Without is 755 acres; rateable value, £1,131; the popu- lation in 1901 was 107.

Letters through Winchester, which is the nearest money order & telegraph office, arrive at 8 a.m. Wall Letter Box, near Manor House, cleared at 8.5 & 10.15 a.m. & 2.15 & 7.35 p.m. week days & 7.30 p.m. sundays

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Hitchcock Col. Thomas Burnett J.P.
Littlehale Mrs. Fairleigh

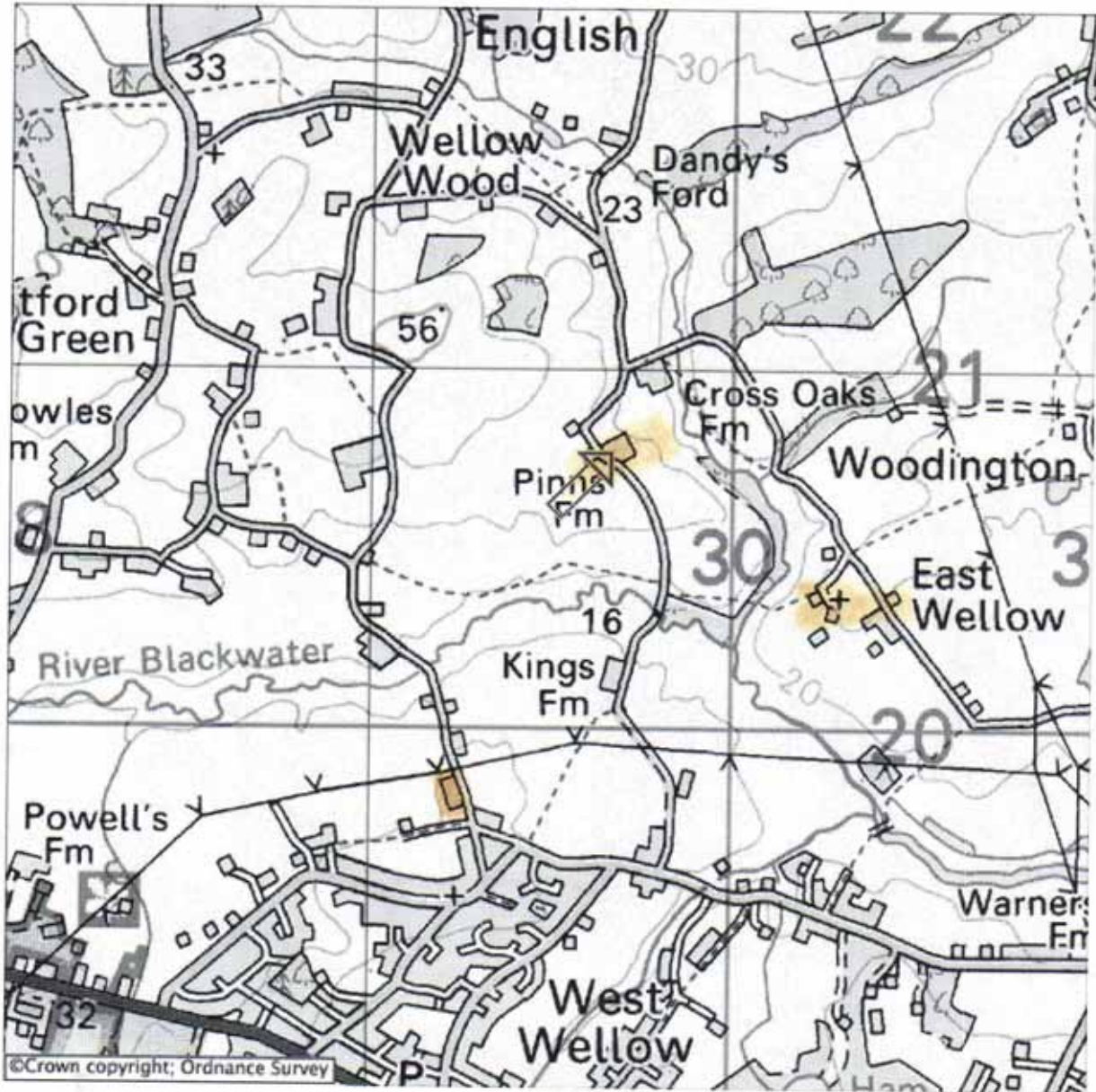
EAST and WEST WELLOW, which ecclesiastically constitute one parish, known as East Wellow, are distinct for civil purposes, in the New Forest division of the county, Romsey petty sessional division, union and county court district, Thorgate hundred, rural deanery of Rom- sey and archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester.

East Wellow is a scattered parish, on the road between Romsey station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury line of the London and South Western railway, and 12 miles east from Salisbury. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient building of flint and stone chiefly in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch and wooden belfry containing 3 bells; in the north wall are a priest's door and low-side window; in the north wall of the chancel is an aumbry and remains of a piscina on the south side; the east window is stained; and there is a Jacobean pulpit, restored in 1907, at a cost of £95; the oak credence table was

HOWLTON'S DISCRETARY OF
 HAMP SHIRTS 1907

Streetmap.co.uk- grid location

You can buy this map for your own web site










LAUNCH OF ONLINE POVERTY MAPS OF VICTORIAN LONDON

Introduction

In April 2001, the Library of the London School of Economics and Political Science launched an Online Guide to the Papers of Charles Booth. This is the culmination of a 16 month project to make the famous maps of 19th century London poverty, and documents from Booth's survey of life and labour in London (1886-1903), available on the web (www.lse.ac.uk/booth).

Charles Booth (1840-1916), a wealthy businessman with a profound social conscience, distrusted philanthropy in the absence of scientific fact. His survey team, independent of any government body or institution, set about investigating the social, economic and religious influences on Victorian Londoners. They gathered information street by street, interviewing people in all trades and at all levels, and compiled 449 survey notebooks - available to view in the LSE Library archive.

Booth used the survey information to produce maps, colour-coded according to social status, from "lowest

-  Lowest class. Vicious, semi-criminal.
-  Very poor, casual. Chronic want.
-  Poor. 18s. to 21s. a week for a moderate family.
-  Mixed. Some comfortable others poor.
-  Fairly comfortable. Good ordinary earnings.
-  Middle class. Well-to-do.
-  Upper-middle and Upper classes. Wealthy.

class - vicious and semi-criminal" to "upper-middle and upper classes - wealthy". These maps have now been dig-

itally scanned and are being cross-referenced with a detailed catalogue of the Booth collection and digital images of 31 of the survey notebooks - those compiled on walks with policemen. The project received funding from the Research Support Libraries Programme of the UK's Higher Education Funding Councils.

Maps 1898-1899

The maps descriptive of London poverty,

span Hammersmith in the west to Greenwich in the east, and from Highgate in the north to Clapham in the south. For the website, they have been digitised to be searchable by street, parish, area and other features. The maps illustrate broad features of Victorian London social topography as well as street level detail. The East End does not contain a single wealthy street, but Hyde Park - then as now - is an oasis of wealth.

What the website offers

Visitors to the site will be able to view and search the colour map of 19th century London poverty. They will be able to access digitised images of the contemporary survey notebooks to get a vivid insight into Victorian London.

Family historians will be able to gain further insight into the living conditions of their ancestors, such as their degree of poverty/wealth, or if they were a metalworker, bookbinder or baker mentioned in the notebooks. An online catalogue will help researchers of all kinds to locate further material in the archives of the LSE Library and the University of London Library.

The "police notebooks"

The website's 31 digitised survey notebooks describe 327 walks around London by social investigators between 1897 and 1900. The investigators were accompanied by policemen who provided local knowledge of the area and inhabitants, as well as protection. These notebooks also describe the policemen themselves, their working hours and duties. Just a few notebook extracts appear below:

Lodging houses on Dorset Street (Notebook B350 page 51): *Common lodgings houses for both sexes when they do not ask for your marriage certificate. One very fat lady at a window. She has sat there for years. She is now too fat to get out of the door.*

Incident between Gale Street and Furze Street, Bow Common (Notebook B341 page 31-33): *Block of streets between Gale Street and Furze Street are the worst in the district, worse than almost any district in London. Three policemen wounded there last week. This block sends more policemen to hospital than any other in London.*

Children standing in line for soup kitchen, Bangor Street (Notebook B35

page 145-147): *St Agnes soup kitchen, busy, a tail of school children along the pavement. Girls one side boys the other, about 30 boys and 40 girls waiting to get in, inside was full, inside they get bread and thick vegetable soup, some bring it away "these have to pay a trifle". Children all waiting patiently. Faces clean, hair brushed, clean if ragged pinafores "It's the schools that makes them clean". Many hatless, boots not good, but all healthy, no sore eyes, well fed and sufficiently dressed, all chattering, happy, cold day with east wind.*

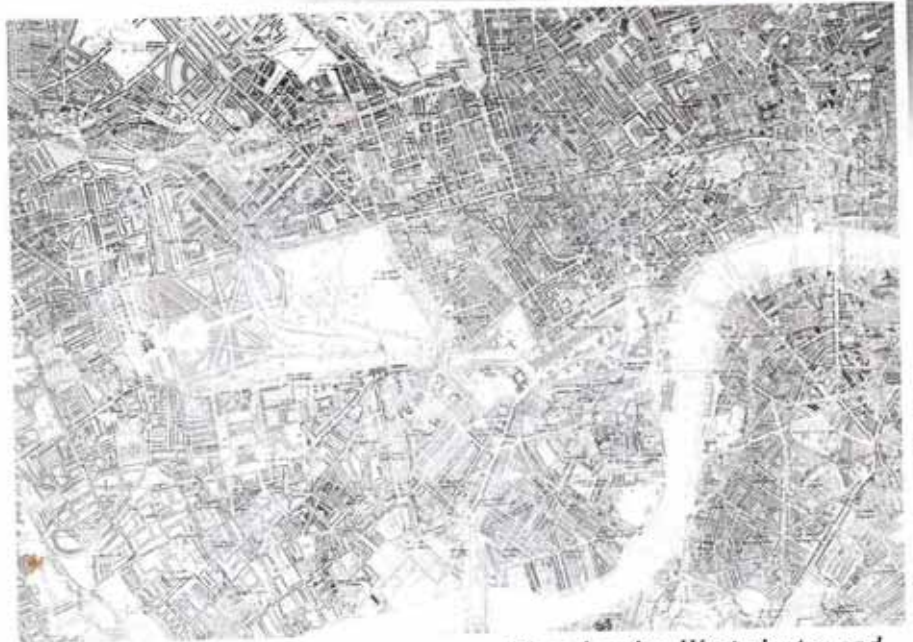
Description of Inspector Fitzgerald (Notebook B346 page 157): *Fitzgerald is a man of medium height. Age between 35 and 40. Round faced, rubicund, brown hair and moustache. A bit of a blarney. Has been in the district for 3 years but does not know it particularly well. He is an Irishman from somewhere near Dublin, a widower.*

Religion

Booth and his team of social investigators also visited many chapels and churches between 1897 and 1902. The online catalogue to this set of 145 notebooks will be available on the website, describing interviews with Church of England, Jewish, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, Congregational, Unitarian, and Quaker ministers and missionaries. They highlight the religious, social, educational and poor relief activities of institutions, as well as the health of the population; the type of housing available; to what extent people are



Map showing Kings Cross



Map showing Westminster and Chelsea

influenced by drink; the extent of prostitution in the area; views on marriage and thrift.

Map and the IT challenge

Turning 12 irregularly overlapping map sheets of Victorian London into one seamless digital image has been a major technical challenge. The individual map sheets were first scanned and adjusted to conform to the modern standard of referencing - the Victorians didn't have global satellite positioning when drawing up their maps! The map sheets were then stitched together.

The most difficult issue to overcome was maintaining a consistent colour palette across the map's 12 pieces. Each street is colour coded to indicate social status, but printing processes of the time mean these colours are inconsistent. The West End, with its unusual accumulation of wealthy streets, was particularly difficult.

The resulting file was too large for the web, so the map image has been converted into MrSID format, an industry standard. This allows small sections of the image to be served at many different levels of magnification as users move around the map. Software on the web server that can read MrSID's special encoding means standard JPEG format images are produced dynamically with minimum strain on the server. These JPEGs can be viewed by all graphical browsers and are relatively quick to download (because they only ever show a tiny fraction of the whole image at any one time).

The resulting map image will be searchable via a database of gazetteer information, covering street, parish and area names, landmark features and

postcodes. Over the last 100 years, slum clearance, war damage and road building have all contributed to the disappearance of hundreds of London streets, courts and alleys. However, sections of the 31 "police notebooks" describe street location. These have been used to approximate grid references for streets which no longer exist.

Cataloguing & digitisation

The project has created new, highly detailed catalogue records for the Booth collection accessible in LSE Library Archives. The catalogue records will be stored in Encoded Archival Description (EAD), one of the Library's first uses of this format. Fully searchable online, the records will link to digitised images of the 31 "police notebooks". These images will be available in two formats - one using the latest compression technology to provide high quality and small file sizes, and another accessible without installing extra software but taking longer to download. The catalogue will also provide links to the map from any references to street, parish and area names, etc.

The existing handlist of over 6,000 items of correspondence and other family papers held in the University of London Library Archives has also been converted to electronic format with significant enhancements in descriptions for some records. These too will be stored in EAD format and links made from the online catalogue to the digitised images where these are available. For more information about the project contact Sue Donnelly, LSE Library Archives, on 020-7955-7947.



Dear Brian,

I've checked through the copy of Goddard's tree - thoroughly mutilating it in the process! - and have come up with the enclosed sheet of corrections and possible alterations if you think they are useful.

Regarding postcards or photos, I have looked through any I have and can only find a couple for Wellow church so have enclosed the coloured copy but have one in black and white if this is better to reproduce. Haven't got anything interesting for the London area where they lived. I do have an old photo (in fact more like the old time snapshots about postcard size) for Alfred Charles Goddard, wife Kate Charlotte and one of their son, Stanley Charles. Not really very good and I haven't enclosed it as I don't think it has been practice to use photos of individuals. However, if you feel this would be of interest I will forward it to you. Either most of my branch of Goddards didn't have the money to have professional photos taken or they have gone to someone else although Alfred Charles must have come into some money from somewhere or other as he was in the London/Middlesex directory for 1902 as a shopkeeper at 32 Stanley Gardens, The Parade, Acton, London and later owned a shop at 61 Stanley Gardens which on his death in 1926 passed to his eldest son Alfred William Goddard. Would be grateful for return of postcard when you have finished with it.

You have done an excellent job on the various chapters for the Goddard family and I'm looking forward to seeing the next two which you are now working on. If I can be of any help at any time let me know.

Best Wishes

May

May

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17
No. of House	ROAD, STREET, ALLEY, and No. or NAME of HOUSE	NAME and Surname of each Person	RELATION Head of Family	OWNERSHIP as to Marriage	AGE last Birthday	PROFESSION or OCCUPATION	RELIGION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION	EDUCATION
412	312 Carl	Joseph	Head	M	32	Merchant										
413	514 Leventhal	William	Head	M	35	Merchant										
414		Thomas	Head	M	38	Merchant										
415		Elizabeth	Wife	M	35	Merchant										
416		William	Head	M	40	Merchant										
417	316	William	Head	M	45	Merchant										
418		James	Head	M	50	Merchant										
419		Elizabeth	Wife	M	48	Merchant										
420		James	Head	M	55	Merchant										
9																

NOTE - Draw the pen through each of the headings as are inappropriate.

References

PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE

RG12/23

04806

In Memory of**GEORGE HENRY GODDARD****Private****34246****10th Bn., Worcestershire Regiment****who died on****Wednesday, 17th April 1918. Age 41.**

07803 07804

**Additional
Information:**

Son of Harry and Emma Goddard; husband of Emily M. L. Goddard, of 173, Middlebridge St., Romsey, Hants.

Commemorative Information**Cemetery:**

LIJSSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium

**Grave Reference/
Panel Number:**

XXVI. G. 16.

Location:

Lijssenthoek Military Cemetery is located 12 kilometres west of Ieper town centre, on the Boescheepseweg, a road leading from the N308 connecting Ieper to Poperinge. From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308) is reached via Elverdingsestraat, then over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing. On reaching Poperinge, the N308 joins the left hand turning onto the R33, Poperinge ring road. The R33 ring continues to the left hand junction with the N38 Frans-Vlaanderenweg. 800 metres along the N38 lies the left hand turning onto Lenestraat. The next immediate right hand turning leads onto Boescheepseweg. The cemetery itself is located 2 kilometres along Boescheepseweg on the right hand side of the road.

**Historical
Information:**

During the First World War, the village of Lijssenthoek was situated on the main communication line between the Allied military bases in the rear and the Ypres battlefields. Close to the Front, but out of the extreme range of most German field artillery, it became a natural place to establish casualty clearing stations. The cemetery was first used by the French 15th Hopital D'Evacuation and in June 1915, it began to be used by casualty clearing stations of the Commonwealth forces. From April to August 1918, the casualty clearing stations fell back before the German advance and field ambulances (including a French ambulance) took their places. The cemetery contains 9,893 Commonwealth burials of the First World War, a few of which were brought in from the battlefields after the Armistice, and 883 war graves of other nationalities, mostly French and German. It is the second largest Commonwealth cemetery in Belgium. The cemetery was designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield.

Display Record of Commemoration