

whereby a stale egg may be known from a fresh one, and a demonstration that a muscle loses in volume when it contracts. Besides the writings enumerated, he published two essays, 'Discourse concerning Phisick,' London, 1668, and 'Discourse on the Unhappy Condition of the Practices of Phisick,' London, 1670; both are directed against the pretensions of the apothecary class, and one of them recommends that physicians should compound their own prescriptions. Anthony Wood observes: 'He is said to have written of this matter more warily and with greater prudence than Christ. Merret.' Besides these writings, he is stated (by Wood) to have left two quarto volumes of manuscript ready for the press, containing lectures read in Surgeons' Hall and other matters. Seth Ward, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, who knew him when warden of Merton, in dedicating an astronomical book to him, takes occasion to credit him with many accomplishments and virtues, and with having been the first Englishman to make telescopes. He died in a fit of apoplexy at the corner of Wood Street at eleven of the evening of 24 March 1674-5, on his way home from a club of virtuosos who were wont to meet at the Crown in Bloomsbury. He is buried in the middle of the chancel of Great St. Helen's Church.

[Wood's Athene Oxon. iii. 1024; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, p. 270; Biog. Brit.; Sprat's Hist. of Royal Society; Weld's Hist. of Royal Society.]

GODDARD, THOMAS (d. 1788), Indian general, born probably not later than 1740, is said by Joffierus (*Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*) to have been of the family of that name at Hartnam Park in Wiltshire, and grandson of Thomas Goddard, a canon of Windsor. In 1759 he became a lieutenant in the 84th regiment of infantry, then raised for service in India, at the request of the court of directors of the East India Company, and placed under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Coote [see Coote], Sir Eyre, 1726-1783]. This regiment arrived at Madras on 27 Oct. 1759. Though destined for Bengal it was detained for service in the Madras presidency, and took a principal part in the campaign against the French which ended with the surrender of Pondicherry on 16 Jan. 1761. In the same year Goddard accompanied the 84th to Bengal, and took part in the campaign of 1763, at the end of which the regiment was disbanded, permission being given to the officers and men to enter the company's service. Goddard took advantage of this permission, and went in as captain in October 1763. Early in the following year

he raised at Moorsbedabad a battalion of sepoys, called subsequently the 1st battalion 7th regiment Bengal native infantry, which was long known as Goddard's battalion. Before Goddard's battalion could be armed it was ordered, in April 1764, to join the force marching to quell the mutiny at Patna, and in the following year it was sent, together with another native battalion, to Moughlyr. In May 1766 Goddard was promoted to the rank of major, and in September 1768 to that of lieutenant-colonel. He took part with his battalion in 1770 at the capture of Burrarrah, and was employed in 1772 in expelling the Maharratas from Rohilcound. In September 1774 he succeeded to the command of the troops stationed at Barhamptore in Bengal. Goddard's extant correspondence with Warren Hastings commences at this period, and continues until his departure from India. The governor-general placed the utmost confidence in his ability and tact. Goddard was in command of the troops at Chunar in January 1776 till the following June, when he was appointed chief of the contingent stationed with the nawab vizier of Oude at Lucknow.

When the supreme council determined in 1778 to despatch a force from Bengal to assist the Bombay army against the Maharratas, Goddard was appointed second in command under Colonel Leslie. The expedition started from Calpee in May, and was delayed by the rains in the neighbourhood of Chatterpore, the capital of Bundelcound, from 3 July to 12 Oct. In that interval a detachment under the command of Goddard took the fortress of Mhow by storm. The supreme council, dissatisfied with Leslie's conduct of the expedition, decided to entrust the chief command to Goddard, but Leslie's death assured him this promotion (3 Oct.) before the orders arrived. Goddard energetically continued the march, and on 1 Dec. reached the banks of the Nerbudda, where he awaited instructions. He had already been employed by the governor-general in a semi-political capacity, and he was now invested with diplomatic powers to secure if possible an alliance with Mudaji Bhoonsla, the regent of Berar. The negotiations proved futile, and on 16 Jan. 1779 he resumed his march. The conduct of the expedition increased in difficulty. The control, originally vested in the Bombay authorities, had been resumed by the supreme council, but Goddard's course was necessarily influenced by the fortunes of the Bombay army. For a long time he was left entirely without information from Bombay, and at length received two contradictory despatches, one advising his retreat and the

other urging him to proceed. In this dilemma he waited at Barhanpur, on the banks of the Tapti, from 30 Jan. to 6 Feb., when, bearing from other quarters of the defeat of the Bombay army, he hastened to Surat, 223 miles from Barhanpur and 786 from Calpee, where he arrived on 25 Feb.

The Bombay council requested Goddard's assistance at its deliberations, and recommended him for the post of commander-in-chief on the next vacancy. Shortly afterwards he received from the supreme council of Bengal full powers to negotiate a peace with the Maharrata government of Poonah on the basis of the treaty of 1776, and which overruled the recent convention entered into by the Bombay council. Negotiations went on for some months, but the Maharrata government made impossible demands for the restoration of Salsette and the surrender of Ragoba, who had escaped from the custody of Scindia and taken refuge in Goddard's camp. Goddard recommenced hostilities in January 1780, and after some minor successes captured Ahmednab on 15 Feb. He then marched against Holkar and Scindia, and routed the forces of the latter on 3 April. In November of the same year he attacked Bassein, which surrendered on 11 Dec.

The war had severely taxed the resources of the government, and Goddard received instructions from Bengal to use every means of bringing the Maharratas to terms. He therefore determined to threaten Poonah itself. With this object he marched from Bassein in January 1781, and took possession of the Bhore Gihaut, which he held till April. His scheme was frustrated by the Maharratas, who determined to burn Poonah and cut off a great portion of his supplies. Goddard retreated with great difficulty and loss. In August of the same year overtures on the part of Scindia led to a treaty on 13 Oct. Goddard was subsequently promoted to the brevet rank of a brigadier-general, and remained in India until failing health obliged him to go home. He died on 7 July 1783, just as the ship reached the Land's End. His body was embalmed, landed at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and buried at Eltham in Kent.

[Brit. Mus. Addit. MSS. 20119, 20135-93; Philippart's East India Register; Mill's, Orme's, Thornston's, and Wilks's Histories of India; Broome's Bengal Army; Williams's Bengal Native Infantry; Dodwell and Miles's East India Military Calendar.] E. J. R.

GODDARD, WILLIAM (d. 1615), satirist, probably belonged to the Middle Temple. He lived at the beginning of the seventeenth century in Holland, where he seems to have

been employed in a civil capacity. In July 1634 one William Goddard, 'doctor of physic of Padua,' was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford, but his identity with the satirist seems doubtful. Goddard's volumes are very rare. His satire is gross, and is chiefly directed against women. The British Museum Library possesses only one of his volumes, that entitled 'A Satyricall Dialogue, or a shapely invective conference between Alexander the Great and that truelye woman-hater Diogynes. . . . Imprinted in the Low countries for all such gentlewomen as are not altogether Idle nor yet well occupied' [Dort? 1615?]. Some lines seem to refer to the burning of Marston's satires. Mr. Collier suggested that this volume might be identical with 'The batyage of Dyogones, licensed for printing to Henry Chettle, 27 Sept. 1591 (Notes and Queries, 3rd ser. i. 141). In the library of Worcester College, Oxford, and at Bridge-water House, are copies of Goddard's 'A Neaste of Waspes lately found out and discovered in the Law [Low] Countreys yielded as sweete hony as some of our English bees. At Dort . . . 1615.' A third work, from which Dr. Bliss prints extracts in his edition of Wood's 'Fasti' (i. 476-8), is 'A Mastif Whelp, with other ruff-Island-like Currs fetcht from amongst the Antipedes. Which bite and bark at the fantastical humorists and abusers of the time. . . . Imprinted amongst the Antipedes, and are to bee sould where they are to be bought, 450, n.d. This was published after 1698, for Bastard's 'Cirestoleros,' 1698, is one of the books specially abused. A copy is in the Bodleian Library. Bibliographers have wrongly assumed that 'Dogs from the Antipedes'—the sub-title of the 'Mastif Whelp'—is the title of another of Goddard's volumes. Dr. Furnival reprinted in 1878, but did not publish, Goddard's three known books. Goddard's 'A Satyricall Dialogue' was edited by John S. Farmer for private circulation in 1897.

[Wood's Fasti Oxon. ed. Bliss, i. 476; Collier's Bibl. Cat. i. 313.] S. L.

GODDARD, WILLIAM STANLEY, D.D. (1757-1845), head-master of Winchester College, son of John Goddard, a merchant, was born at Stepney on 9 Oct. 1757. He was educated at Winchester, first as a chorister, afterwards as a scholar under Dr. Warton (1771-6), and then went as a commoner to Merton (B.A. degree 1781, M.A. 1783, D.D. 1786). In 1784 he was appointed hostiarus or second master of Winchester, and appears to have done what he could to counteract the lax discipline of Dr. Warton, which resulted in the famous 'rebellion' of 1793, during which Goddard's house was broken into. Sydney

Smith, who was under Goddard, described his life at Winchester as one of misery (LADY HOLLAND, *Memoir of Sydney Smith*, i. 7, 4th ed.); but his experience seems to have been an exceptional one (see the evidence collected by the Rev. H. C. ADAMS in *Wychavonia* at p. 160). In 1796 Goddard succeeded Dr. Warton as head-master, and retained the appointment until 1809, when he retired. He was one of the best head-masters Winchester has ever had. Within three years he had raised the numbers of the school from 60 to 144, and its scholarship showed immediate improvement. Among his pupils were Bishops Lipscombe and Shuttleworth, Lords Cranworth and Eversley, Sir Robert Inglis, Augustus Hare, and Dr. Arnold, and it is probable that many of the educational principles which Dr. Arnold is supposed to have invented, especially that of governing by reliance on boys' sense of honour, were really derived by him from Goddard. He was an able teacher, a firm disciplinarian, and the only outbreak under his rule, that of 1808, was of a mild character (AUGUSTUS HARE, *Memoirs of a Quiet Life*, vol. i. ch. iv.; STANLEY, *Life of Dr. Arnold*, i. 2).

After his resignation of the head-mastership Goddard was made a prebendary of St. Paul's in January 1814, and canon of Salisbury in October 1829; he was also presented to the living of Bampton in Sussex, and for several years held that of Wherwell, near Andover, in *commendam*. His last years were spent partly in Cadogan Place, Chelsea, London, partly at Andover, where, besides numerous benefactions, he rebuilt Foxcoote Church, at the cost of some 30,000*l.* To Winchester College he presented 25,000*l.*, to provide for the annual salaries of the masters, which had previously been charged in the accounts of the boys' parents. In grateful memory of him a scholarship of the value of 25*l.* a year, and tenable for four years, was founded at Winchester in 1846. Goddard's literary remains consist of a Latin elegy on Dr. Warton (*Wool, Life of Warton*, i. 191) and some sermons, one of which was preached on the occasion of the consecration of his old schoolfellow, Dr. Howley, as bishop of London (1813).

[Wychavonia, by the Rev. H. C. Adams, mentioned above; *Genl. Mag.* 1845, xxiv: 642-4.]

GODDEN, *see* TYLDEN THOMAS, D.D. (1624-1688), controversialist, son of William Tylden, gentleman, of Dartford, Kent, was born at Addington in that county in 1624, and educated at a private school kept by Mr. Gill in Holborn. He was entered as

House (LUTTRELL, *Hist. Relation of State Affairs*, i. 482). Dodd says that he was equal in learning to his Anglican opponents, 'but much superior to them in his modest behaviour, which gained him great applause, even from those of the adverse party' (*Church Hist.* iii. 470).

He was author of: 1. 'Catholicks no Idolaters; or a full Refutation of Dr. Stillingfleet's Unjust Charge of Idolatry against the Church of Rome,' London, 1671 and 1672. Svo. This was in reply to 'A Discourse of the Idolatry practis'd in the Church of Rome,' 1671, by Stillingfleet. 2. 'A Just Discharge to Dr. Stillingfleet's Unjust Charge of Idolatry against the Church of Rome. With a Discovery of the Vanitie of his late Defences. . . . By way of Dialogue between Eudomius, a Conformist, and Catharinus, a Non-conformist,' 3 pts., Paris, 1677. 12mo. Stillingfleet replied with 'Several Conferences between a Romish Priest, a Fanatic Chaplain, and a Divine of the Church of England. . . . 1678. 3. A Treatise concerning the Oath of Supremacy. Manuscript (*Memoirs of Greyville Parnani*, p. 326). 4. A Sermon of St. Peter, preached before the Queen Dowager. . . . on 29 June 1686; London, 1686, 4to, reprinted in 'Catholick Sermons,' 1741. The publication of this sermon gave rise to a controversy on the questions of St. Peter's residence at Rome and the pope's supremacy. 5. 'A Sermon of the Nativity of our Lord, preached before the Queen Dowager. . . . at Somerset House, London, 1686, 8vo.

[Addit. MS. 3870, f. 99; Baker's *Hist. of St. John's* (Mayor), i. 525, 526; *Cath. Mag.* v. 621, vi. 59; Cooke's *Preacher's Assistant*, ii. 141; Dodd's *Certamen Utriusque Ecclesie*, p. 16; *Gillow's Bibl. Diet.* ii. 503, iii. 307; Jones's *Popery Tracts*, pp. 126, 127, 257, 423, 453, 466, 483; Luttrell's *Hist. Relation of State Affairs*, i. 391; Mayor's *Admissions to St. John's Coll.* p. 48; Parnani's *Memoirs*, p. 338; *Tablet*, 16 Feb. 1889, p. 257; Wood's *Athenae Oxon.* (Bliss), iv. 93, 674.]

GODEL, WILLIAM (fl. 1173), historian, is only known from the allusions in his chronicle, in which he never mentions himself by name. Under the year 1145 he says: 'This year I, who compiled this work from various histories, entered a monastery; in age a youth, and by race an Englishman.' But at the end of the manuscript (*Bibliothèque Nationale*, 4893, sec. xiii) there is a note in a hand of the fourteenth century, stating that the author was William Godel, a monk of St. Martial at Limoges. The writer, however, never mentions St. Martial, nor even the town of Limoges. Probably he was a Cistercian of some monastery in the diocese of Sens, or of

Bourges; for at the date of the foundation of Cîteaux he gives very exactly the succession of its abbots, and under the year 1145 he reports the death of Henri Sangier, archbishop of Sens, who was succeeded by Hugues of Fouci, from whom he received all the orders except the priesthood. He was ordained priest of Leureux by Pierre de la Châtre, archbishop of Bourges, who died in 1171. Godel seems to have been fond of travel, and so perhaps often changed his monastery till, dying at St. Martial, he left his chronicle there. The chronicle is a history from the creation to 1173 A.D., with some additions by a later writer down to 1320. It must have been written before 1180, for under date 1137 he speaks of Louis VII as 'qui nunc rex pius superest,' and later he refers to Philip Augustus as 'qui nunc regni coronam expectat.' The chronicle is very brief till 1066, then rather fuller on English affairs, but contains little that is new or important, and has some gross errors. Godel used as his English authorities Geoffrey of Monmouth, Bede, William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon (from whose work to the accession of Henry I he had made extracts in a monastery in England), and Florence of Worcester. This chronicle closely resembles the anonymous continuation from 1124 to 1184 of the 'Chronicle of S. Pierre de Sens' literally identical. The writers of the 'Histoire Littéraire' hold that it was the continuator who had borrowed, while the editors of the 'Recueil' incline to the belief that Godel was himself the continuator. This is additional reason for believing that Godel's original monastery was in the diocese of Sens. Almost all Godel's chronicle from the tenth century to 1173 is printed in the 'Recueil des Historiens de la France,' x. 259-63, xi. 282-295, and xiii. 671-7, where also extracts from the continuation of Clarus will be found, xii. 283-5.

[*Histoire Littéraire de la France*, xiii. 508; Hardy's *Cat. of Brit. Hist.* ii. 402-3; notes in *Recueil* as above, and *pref.* to vol. xiii. p. lxxviii.]

GODERICH, VISCOUNT. [See ROBINSON, FREDERICK JOHN, EARL OF RIPOX, 1782-1859.]

GODFREY OF MALMESBURY (fl. 1081) is supposed author of a chronicle in the British Museum (MS. Cott. Vesp. D. iv. 73); Bishop Tanner erroneously identified this writer with Godfrey, abbot of Malmesbury in the eleventh century. Godfrey the abbot was a native of Jumièges, who accompanied his townsman, Theodewin, when he was made abbot of Ely in 1071. Two years and

WINCHESTER

Goddard

St Maurice

1742	George Goddard buried	March 16
1783	John Goddard buried	Apr 9
1788	John Goddard buried	Dec 14
1789	George Goddard buried	Nov 15
1792	Elizabeth Goddard buried	Jul 8
1801	Mary Goddard buried	Aug 17
1807	Sarah Goddard buried	Dec 27
1808	Elizabeth Goddard buried	Aug 31
1810	Richard Goddard buried	Apr 11

Baptisms

1811 William s/o John & Mary Goddard Oct 20

Two odd ones

1768 Sep 4 Jane Goddard "from The Hospital" buried or baptised?

1676 Mar 15 John Goddard "Double dues" - buried or baptised?

St Thomas

John Goddard married Sarah Purdue 13 April 1721

St Maurice

Baptisms 1754-1771 No Goddards

Also 1800? - 1812 No Goddards

Churcher

St Maurice

Baptism

1768 28 Feb William s/o William

Burial

1768 27 Mar Charles s/o William

BURIALS

St John

Burials 1813-56

Fanny Goddard who lived at Dean Gate buried Oct 27 1848 aged 55

1856-1913

William Henry Goddard lived Walls St buried Oct 26 1872 aged 1

Mary Goddard of St Thomas's parish buried Sep 22 1885 aged 75

Thomas Goddard lived High St buried Jun 12 1886 aged 74

St Michael Searched 1813- end very faint None

St Thomas 1813-55 None

St Peter 1813 completed first two fiches

WINCHESTER Goddards cont.

St John

George Goddard of St Laurence of ye City of Winchester and
Mary Barnard of St Barth near the City of Southampton
married Apr 13 1734

1812 Oct 4 Thomas s/o James & Frances (Born Sept 10th)
1815 Jan 29 Richard s/o James & Francis bap
1819 Nov 30 Ann d/o ditto bap
1823 May 25 Sarah d/o ditto bap Labourer of Dean Gate
1832 Sep 23 Charles s/o Thomas & Mary bap Labourer St Johns

St Bart., Hyde

Overseers accounts

George Goddard - proportion of substitute money for Hyde parish £3 16 0

St Michael

1812 George s/o George and Molly baptised April 7th

MARRIAGES

St Thomas

1721 13 Apr
Sarah PURDUE married John GODDARD

St John

1835 Jun 13
Thomas Goddard and Mary Collins
Witnesses: Matthew Collins & James Masters

St Thomas

Marriage

1879 Feb 13
George Goddard of full age Gardener of Hammonds Passage s/o Thomas Goddard,
Gardener
Bessie Eva Randall of full age Spinster of Upper High St d/o Thomas Randall Wine
Merchant
Signed by both. Witnesses: Ada Randall & H. Knight

Baptism

1880 Mar 28
Harry Bertie s/o George and Bessie 18a Clifton Rd Gardener
1889 Jun 23
John Dear s/o George & Bessie 61 Cannon St Gardener
1890 Oct 15
Eva Bessie d/o George & Bessie 2 Cross St Gardener
1893 Feb 28
Edward Stanley s/o George & Bessie 3 Cross St Gardener

{Minne & Nell missing}

St Maurice

1665

Finishes suddenly as if clerk
has died of the plague also.

1669 22 June Frances the daughter of Dr
Arthur Taylor was buried in the Cathedral
Church of Winchester and sung to her
grave by the Queen Merry doings

Rd Osman: Script.

1669 20 15 March JHON LANCELOTT the son of
Lancelott KERBY Writing master was buried

1669 March 20 John Francis Badcock was
buried

This was wrote by Lancelot Kerby
Writing Master.

1670 Apr 13 John COLLIS Carpenter

1670 16 Aug Thomas YEOMAN Tallow chandler

1670 Oct 18 Widdow Fire Brasier

1670 Jan 02 Charles s/o John Taylor Butcher

1671 Edward son of Samuel Burnell Thursday

March 28 Beltinger boy

[Originally read James s/o Thomas]

1671 ³⁰ Elizabeth d/o Hugh FELDOWNE Brewer

1671 ²¹ William Bearfoot, Painter & Clerk

1671 Thomas Goslyn 'goings at ye Dog & Starr'
July 31

1673 Buried Tuesday ye 17 June Michall Moyer
he lived next ~~to~~ door ~~to~~ St Maurice Church

Robert Meyland a prisoner in Bridewell
bur Mon 9th Feb 1673

Mr Nicholas Purdy, Alderman buried
Wednesday May ye nineteenth 1675
He dyed of a mortification in his foot.

A knellfory wife of Robert Clarke son of
St Mary's Abbey from Colbrooke parish was buried
on St Giles ^{the} Church the four & twenty day of June 1675

1675 Mr Randall Towett, Cardinal of the Church of
Paul Hardar and organist master of ye hospital of
ye cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Winchester
Sunday 4 June 1675



Date 1 November 1993

Enquiries to

My Reference

MC/SJL/GT

Direct Line

Your Reference

Hampshire
Record Office

Sussex Street
Winchester

Hampshire
SO23 8TH

Telephone
0962 846154

Facsimile
0962 878681

Dear Mrs Goddard

Thank you for your letter of 20 October and kindly enclosed stamped addressed envelope.

Throughout the 1780's, as you probably know, there were huge numbers of French, Dutch and Spanish prisoners of war in Winchester, followed by French émigré priests in the 1790's. An article in the Hampshire Field Club Papers, Vol. V by the Rev. G N Godwin, discussed these prisoners, and says that the émigré priests had to be moved from the King's House (the main barracks) in 1793-94 because of the large numbers of troops arriving for the Napoleonic wars. Some of these troops were housed instead in the 'Soke Barracks' then being constructed 'beneath St. Giles' Hill', evidently in St. John's Street.

I have been unable to find any further references to these barracks, but they could explain the prevalence of soldiers' burials in St. John's during these years, when large numbers of troops were passing through and possibly, as you suggest, returning wounded.

I am sorry that I cannot be more specific, but hope this might be of help.

Yours sincerely

Margaret Cooke

Mrs M Cooke
Archivist

*Col. Darrat
Royal Hamp.*

Hampshire Record Office

County Archivist

Rosemary C Dunhill



13th March, 1994

Dear Mrs.Goddard,

I cannot find an address for you , from any of my H.G.S. journals, hence my contacting you via Mr.Heasman, with whom I read you work on the H.G.S.Burials Index Project.

Your article "Masters and Brothers" interested me very much. I am wondering if your research into the Hospital of St.Cross would enable you to help me, if you do not mind. I do have a couple of pamphlets on St.Cross and I have bought the P.R. fiche for St.Faith, but I can still find nothing about my 6 X Gt.grandfather George WESTBROOK. The Meonstoke Register gives him as being "of St.Cross", when married 23rd November, 1712, to Susanna DIAPER. I have been unable to work out what a presumably youngish man would be doing living in St.Cross. Have you any ideas? He was buried at Meonstoke in 1737 and by 1729 had fathered eight children. I have been unable to determine his parentage, other than a guess. At nearby Hinton Ampner a George was born on 29th March, 1685, to a John and Margery Westbrook. There are no Westbrooks in the St.Faith records, and I have looked at surrounding villages without success. If you could direct me to any other local records which might mention this George I would be very appreciative.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Gwen Morgan
(nee WESTBROOK)

MRS.G.MORGAN (MEMBER 1456)

Eckmühl, Hans

Hocketide 1606

Richard Goddard m.
Ann Winchcombe

Ecc1. 1 115/1 f33 S.O.G.