

Extracts from "Visitations of Hampshire, 1530, 1575 and 1622"
 Harleian Society Publications, Vol. 64, London, 1913.

pp. 167-68

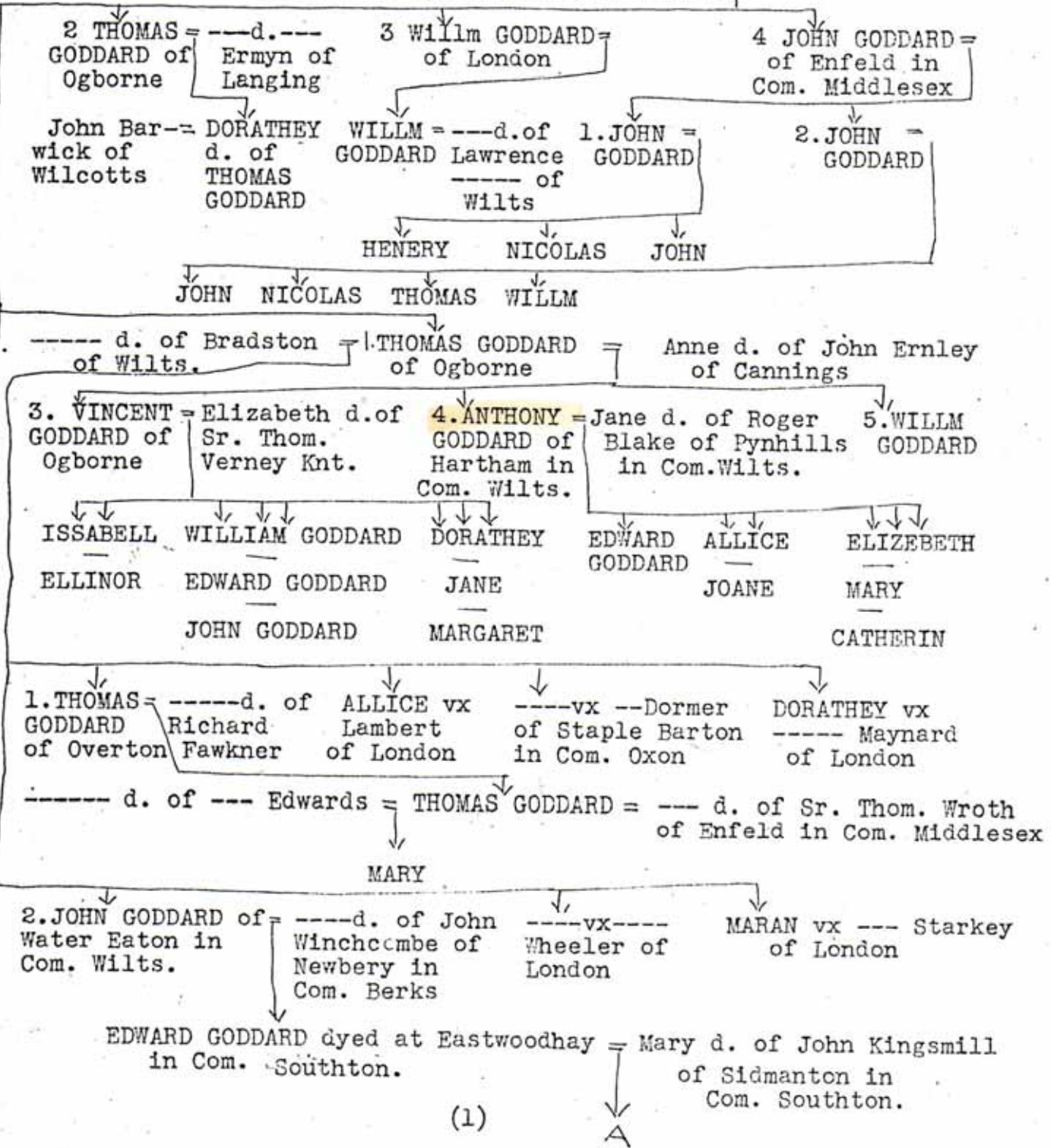
"GODDARD"

MS. Harl. 1544 fo. 145b-147b.

(Here 2 coats of arms) (See attached tracings)

a patten of thes Armes & Crest graunted by Christopher Barker
 garter principall King of Armes to Wm GODDARD 3 december Ano 1536.

RICHARD GODDARD of Ogborne in Com. Wilts.



Extracts from "Wiltshire Notes and Queries" Vol. 7 (Cont.)

pp. 155-56. Wiltshire Wills Proved in the P. Court of Canterbury.

"1603. GODDARD,	Anthony, Hartham, par. Cosham, Wilts.	2	Bolein
1588. "	, GODDARDE, John, husbandman, Barwick St. John,	26	Leicester
1587. "	, " , Thomas, Sedghall, Wilts.	14	Rutland
1598. "	, Thomas, Upham, par. Aldborne, Wilts.	40	Lewyn
1598. "	, Thomas, gent., Clattford, Wilts. Lands in Hampshire	34	Lewyn
1594. "	, Vincent, Marten, par. Great Bedwyn, Wilts. Sentence last session of Hilary Term 1595	73	Dixy
1596. "	, GODDART, Vincent, Martin in Great Bedwin, Wilts. Will and sentence	7	Drake
1603. "	, William, Okeborne, als. Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts. (De bonis non grant 26 April, 1604 P.A.)	55	Bolein"

p. 115. Feet of Fines, Wiltshire ELIZABETH.

"611. Anno 13-14 (a 1571) JOHN GODDARD and Henry Moggeridge gen., and Anna, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Bengge, deceased; messuages and lands, with common pasture for thirty cattle and all other kinds of animals, in East Knoyle, Knoyle Episcopi, and Upton

5 40"

pp. 210-11

"638. Anno 14 (1571/72) THOMAS GODDARD, of Upham, sen., gen., and John Mitchell, gen., and Katherine, his wife; half the manors of Blackland and Backhampton, half of messuages and lands in Blackland, Calne, Backhampton and Avebury, as well as half the advowson of the churches of Blackland and Backhampton

5 220"

p. 212.

"648. Anno 14. THOMAS GODDARD and Thomas Page and Elianor, his wife; lands in Calne

5 40."

p. 415.

"728. Anno 15 (1572/73) WILLIAM GODDARD, gen., and Nicolas Shepreve; Manor of Estheys with apputenances, messuages, lands, rent, and with half a message and land in Ogeborne Meysey als. Ockborne Meysey, Ogeborne Saint Andrew, als. Ockborne Saint Andrew, Rowkley als. Ruckeley, and Ramsbury als. Ramesbury

5 120"

Extracts from "Wiltshire Notes and Queries" Vol. 8, (1914-1916)
Devizes, 1917(?)

p. 48. History of the Parish of North Wraxall.

"Mr. John Beale, Rector of North Wraxall, and Mrs. ANN GODDARD, of Langley Burrell, married Feb. the 5th, 1679 (Langley Burrell Reg.)"

p. 538. "Maister JOHN GODDARD" witness to a will, Alborne, 28 Oct. 1524

p. 464. "EDWARD GODDARD of Alborne" mentioned in a chancery suit, 1657.

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THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19107

Extracts from "Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1283-1558"
 British Record Society, Vol. 10, London, 1893.

p. 228.

1417.	GODDARD,	SUDBURY, formerly GODARD, Cecily, St. Mary Bothehawe, London	39	Marche.
1427?	"	, GODARD, Sir John, Knight, Moians. Sur Seyne, France	2	Luffenham.
1454.	"	GODARD, John, Polton juxta Marlburgh, Wilts.	10	Fous.
1501.	"	GODARDE, John, St. George Okeborne, Wilts.	23	Moone.
1504.	"	GODARD, John, Hyden (Clayhidon) Devon.	24	Holgrave.
1504.	"	GODARD, John, Winchelse, Sussex; Kent	2	Holgrave.
1520.	"	GODARDE, John, Endefeld, Middlesex.	6	Maynewaryng.
1535.	"	GODDERE, John, Lowestofte, Suffolk; Norwich	P. 29	Hogen.
1553.	"	or GODDERE, John, Masworth, Bucks.	P. 9	Tashe.
1557.	"	, John the elder, gent., Aulburne, Wilts.	5	Woodes.
1507.	"	, GODARD, Richard, St. Mildred Poultry, London: Ogeborn, ----- Wilts.	30	Aceane.
1519.	"	GODARDE, Thomas, Hastyng, Sussex.	21	Sylofffe.
1538,	"	GODDERE, Thomas, Ogborne Saint George, Wilts.	15	Tyngeley.
1545.	"	, Thomas, Poham, Suffolk	30	Pynnyng.
1550.	"	, Thomas, Estoverton, Wilts.	21	Coode.
1544.	"	GODARDE, William, Pury St. Edmunds, Suff.	P. 14	Pynnyng.
1548.	"	GODARDE, William, Gent. St. Leonard, Shorediche, Middlesex	P. 5	Populwell.

Extracts from "Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1558-1583"
 British Record Society, Vol. 18, London, 1898.

p. 129.

1572.	GODDARD, GODDART, Anthony, merchant stranger, citie of London	20	Taper	
1560.	"	, GODARDE, John, gentleman, Westeaton (Westraton) Wiltshire	54	Wellershe
1564.	"	, GODDARDE, John, Brodforth, par. Wymborne Dorset (Ad. de Po. 12 Nov. 1532; another 28 June, 1571)	30	Stevenson.
1565.	"	GODDERE, John, Endfelde, Middx.	4	Crymes.
1567.	"	GODARDE, John; Esquier, Standen Hussey, Wilts.	31	Stonards.
1573.	"	, Katherine, widow, Chirrell, Wilts.	3	Martyn.
1576.	"	, Catherine, Sentence	40	Carew.
1572.	"	GODARDE, Richard, towne of Poll, Dorset	32	Draper.
1565.	"	, Thomas, gentleman, Cherill, Wilts.	19	Morrison.
1558.	"	GODARDE, Wyllyam, Tyngrave, Bucks.	22	Welles.
1564.	"	GODDERE, GODDEBT, William, gent. Cherell, Wilts.	22	Stevenson.
1573.	"	, William, gentleman, Chirrell, Wilts.	3	Martyn.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE ENGLISH FAMILY OF GODDARD (CONTINUED)

Extracts from "Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1584-1604"
British Record Society, Vol. 25, London, 1901.

p. 174.

1600.	GODDARD,	Anthony, merchant, Plymouth, Devon	60	Wallopp.
1603.	"	, Anthony, Hartham, par. Cosham, Wilts.	2	Polein.
1601.	"	GODDERD, Henrie, Shaston, Dorset	88	Woodhall.
1590.	"	GODDARDE, James, Wellington, Somerset	29	Drury.
1603.	"	GODDERD, John, ship "Hector". Died abroad	101	Polein.
1604.	"	, John, yeoman, Cirencester, Gloucester	25	Harte.
1585.	"	GODDARDE, Margaret, St. Botolphes without bissopesgate, London	6	Windsor.
1595.	"	, Richard, Marnhull, Dorset	63	Scott.
1599.	"	, Richard, Knight, Alderman of London, St. Peter le Poore	34	Harte.
1591.	"	, Robert, gentleman, Nuneaton, Warwick	92	Sainberbe.
1603.	"	GODDARDE, Roger, Hatfeilde, Herts.	41	Polein.
1587.	"	GODDARDE, Thomas, Sedghall, Wilts.	14	Putland.
1598.	"	, Thomas, Vpham, par. of Alborne (Aldborne) Wilts.	40	Lewyn.
1598.	"	, Thomas, gent., Clattford, Wilts. Lands in Hampshire	34	Lewyn.
1594.	"	, Vincent, Maten, par. geate Beowyn, Wilts, Sentence last session of Hilary term, 1595.	73	Tixy.
1603.	"	, William, Okeborne als Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts. (De Ponis non grant 26 April, 1604 P.A.)	55	Polein.

Extracts from "Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, 1605-1619"
British Record Society, Vol. 43, London, 1912.

p. 189.

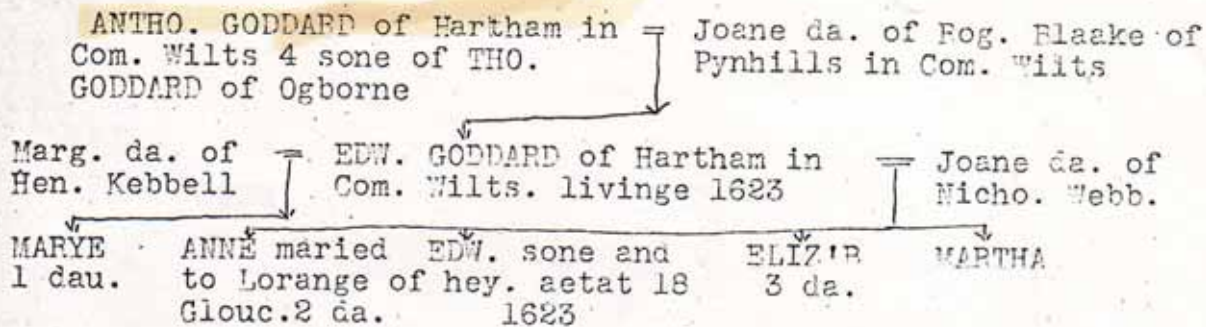
1606.	GODDARD,	GODDERD, Edmond, yeoman, Farnham, Tollard Poyall, Wilts.	34	Stafforde.
1616.	"	, Edward, the elder, Esq., Eastwoodhey, Hants.	31	Cope.
1605.	"	, Henry, singleman, Garboldisham, Norfolk	25	Hayes.
1613.	"	, GODDERD, James, trencher-maker, Arborfeild, Perks.	60	Capell
1605.	"	, Joan, widow, Farnham, Tollard Poyall, Wilts.	19	Hayes.
1610.	"	, John, gent. (P.A.R. St. Dunstan in the West) London	1 and	17 Wingfield
1619.	"	, Nicolas, yeoman, Sedghill, Wilts.	73	Parkes.
1615.	"	, Richard, Esq., Upham, Alborne, Wilts.	46	Fudd.
1609.	"	, Thomas, ironmonger, St. Mary le Bowe in the Ward of Chepe, London	83	Dorset.
1610.	"	, Thomas, yeoman, Beaconsfeide, Bucks.	12	Wingfield
1610.	"	, Thomas, Esq., Standon Hussey, Wilts.,	48	Wingfield
1613.	"	, Thomas, marchaunt, London (P.A.R. bachelor over the seas)	93	Capell
1615.	"	, Thomas, gent., Braconinch, Devon	55	Fudd.
1615.	"	, William (P.A.R. the elder) gent. Carleton, Beds.	63	Fudd.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH FAMILY OF GODDARD (CONTINUED)

Extracts from "Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623" ed. by George W. Marshall, London, 1882 (Continued)

p. 33 "GODDARD"

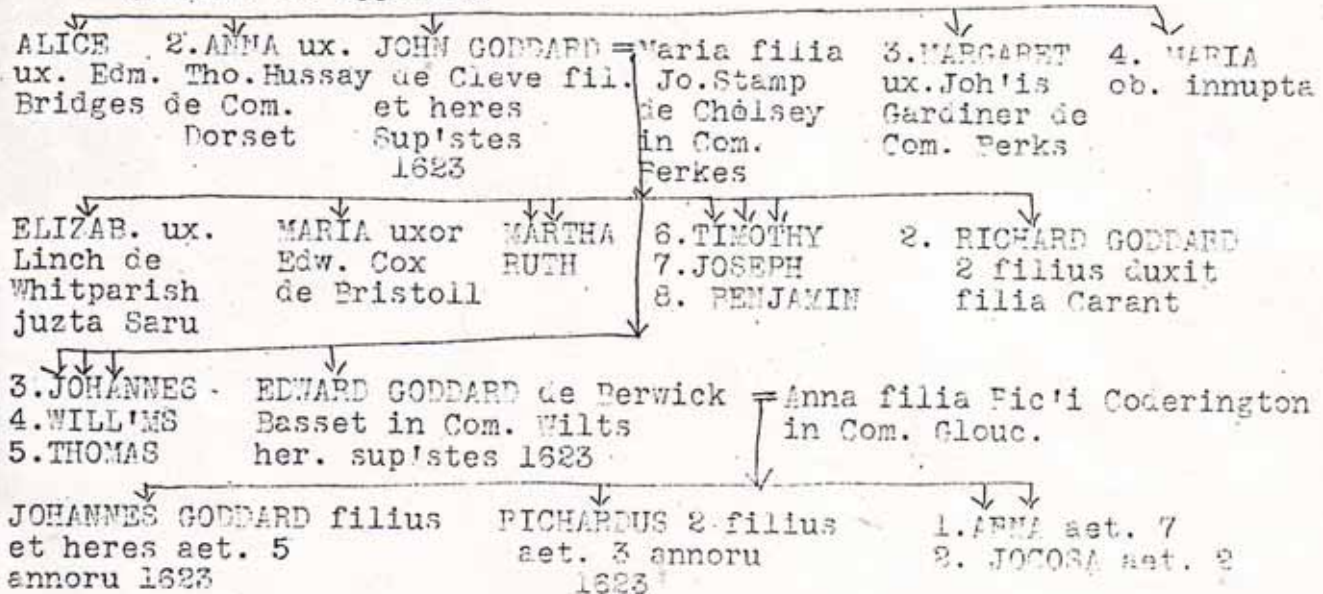
In the old Visitation of Wilts. 1565



(Sig.) EDWARD GODDARD.

p. 81 "GODDARD"

THOMAS GODDARD of Cleve in Com. Wilts 3 filius JOH'IS GODDARD de Uppenham = Maria filia Willi'ni Allen de Caine in Com. Wilts



(Sig.) EDWARD GODDARD

BARBADOES
Richard Goddard's story

To: Gillian Goddard (Barbados)
Co-ordinator for HANTS
+ please send to The Heau family

~~Handwritten extract for newspaper~~
(Can you return same after use?)
26th October, 1976

FAMILY of JOSEPH NATHANIEL GODDARD

To trace the family GODDARD before Mary Goddard and Peter Johnson is difficult, as many parish records except in St. Michael and Christ Church, were destroyed by hurricanes. The information available was found in Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages at the Barbados Archives, Black Rock, St. Michael. Little information in wills would indicate that they were not a land owning family, therefore, would not have property either land or otherwise, to dispose of at death. It is suspected that they may have been Military Tenants on plantations, and some background on this is given. Some professional Geneo-logical Researchers, have worked on GODDARD for interested overseas parties, and they have made the results of their search available. Information was obtained from the SURNAME RESEARCH ARCHIVES, England, but little information other than origins of name and location of GODDARD in England was obtained.

Mr. Ronald TAYLOR, director of the Barbados Museum, who has over 28 years work on the geneology of Barbados, believes that they are two blood strains of GODDARD in Barbados. The St. John GODDARD is tall, slim and fair, while the St. Philip GODDARD is stockier and dark. He believes the former were from the West country of England, and the latter from Scotland or Ireland. Inter-marriage among a small white group is often found; surname of NORRIS, HINKSON, KING, GIBSON, DAVIS, CRONEY, WILKIE and similar simple christian names of John, Joseph, David, Nathaniel are very common. As time permits the research, it is proposed to give lateral branch information on births and marriages. Should any information be obtained on GODDARD, the writer would appreciate having the information forwarded to him.

SSII
TOUN

The origin of the name of GODDARD is pagan, from the old German 'GOTHARD' - GOD-HARD, via the old French GODARD. GODARDUS appears in Domesday (1086) as a personal name, and again in GODARDUS de CLAKESBI of Lincolnshire in a Danelaw charter of C.1160-66. With the exception of Derbyshire, it is mostly confined in the Southern half of England. It is most common in Wiltshire, and it is suspected that our early forefathers came from that area. It appears that there were no enobled bearers of that name. The earliest record of GODDARD in Barbados, is the WILL of William GODDARD, Gent of Barbados, on 30 June, 1649. A second early mention of GODDARD is of Nicholas GODDARD, a mariner and bondmaster, who acted as a bondmaster for William - COBHAM on 8 October, 1660. A bondmaster was a real estate agent who dealt in people - i.e. he brought together people who wanted to work as indentured servants on plantations and planters who required such labour. Agents in Bristol, England, and agents in Barbados were involved in this trade. It is possible that Nicholas GODDARD as a mariner, acted at both ends. It is also possible that Nicholas GODDARD was related to William GODDARD, as the latter mentions Nicholas as his brother in his will.

In 1694, Capt. Nicholas GODDARD witnessed a WILL for a Samuel BRANCH. His rank of Capt., was probably in the Barbados Militia, which had been formed early in the island's colonisation (1627) to protect the island from external attack from the French, Spanish and Dutch, and later to suppress any internal revolt of negro slaves, who had been brought to Barbados in large numbers to work on the sugar plantations. The map of _____ shows a GODDARD as a land owner in St. Thomas. There is no documentary proof to date, but it is suspected that GODDARD may have been a militia tenant on one of the plantations. Under the Militia Acts, each of the eleven parishes had their own regiments, and each landowner had to provide one able-bodied man, capable of bearing arms for approx. every 30 acres of land he owned, and each merchant

had also to provide militia men based on the size of his business. Office rank was based on the number of men provided. The military tenant lived on the plantation, and was given 2 to 3 acres of land on which to grow food for himself and his family. He was not required to work for the plantation, but could earn extra money by doing so. He only had to attend militia parades in the parish which were held once every month on Fridays between 8:a.m. - 12 noon. when England was at war and the island was likely to be attacked, and every two months during times of peace. He was encouraged to develop a sense of superiority over the negro slave, which would assist a minority to control a majority should there be a slave revolt. The only slave revolt was in 1816 at Bayley plantations St. Philip, which took place at Easter and spread over St. Philip and parts of St. John and Christ Church before it was crushed in two days. It has been considered important to include this background on the militia, because the characteristics which are still visible in the poor whites, were encouraged in the militia in the 200 years until it was disbanded in 1839 after Emancipation in 1834. The militia men and their families were no longer needed on the plantations and they were forced off the lands. They moved to areas where the land was poor and land could be rented cheap. Most of them could be found from Penny Hole, St. Philip along the east coast and below the cliff to Boscobelle, St. Andrew. They worked their provision grounds, some were fishermen and a few took trades. Barbados experienced very poor trade conditions, and by 1870, many families were encouraged to settle in Bequia, St. Vincent, and in Grenada. By 1890, the more ambitious were moving to the U.S.A. - many in the Philadelphia area, and sending for family and friends. Many worked on the Panama Canal. By 1938, most had moved away from the conditions of poverty under which they had lived for 160 years. Those remaining were located under the hill from Horse Hill to St. Jphn's church under Hackleton Cliff.

Strong family bonds exist, and education and ambition have slowly broken them into clerks and a few professionals.

Health. It is suspected that hook worm played a vital role in their daily lives, making many appear lazy. The conditions under which they lived and the area, resulted in many being infected by hook worm, and today, some doctors immediately order hook worm tests for patients who live under the cliff. In about 1913, Yale or Harvard carried out a study on hookworm, on persons living in the area. A planter who employed poor white labourers for 30 years, said that the quality of their work in the fields was better than the blacks, but they produced less work than the blacks; and they appeared physically unable to hard field work.

In 1793, Elizabeth GODDARD sold 23 acres of land to the War-office for construction of St. Ann Fort, St. Michael - a map shows the land as being under the hill to the sea, where the West India barracks now stand, and the Hilton Hotel, Military cemetery and Esso Oil Refinery are.

Joseph Nathaniel GODDARD was born on 24 November, 1874 at his mother's two room house on Belle Hill, Clifton Hall woods under Hackletons Cliff on lands which were the property of Clifton Hall Estate, St. John. He was the eldest child of Joseph Josiah GODDARD, aged about 25 years, a labourer, rum-blender and animal speculator, who worked at Newcastle Plantation, also owned by the Haynes family, and Mary Elizabeth Jane KING(widow) aged about 34 years. His mother was the daughter of Benjamin Mayers (planter) believed to be a small land owner of that district, and Mary Rebecca MAYERS. J.N.G.'s mother had previously been married to Robert William Francis KING (white labourer), who lived below the cliff' and had been buried on the 28 January, 1872 aged 52 years. There were several children of that first marriage.

Life was hard, and the future, a dismal repetition of hard work with little reward in improved living standards or chance of worldly wealth. Most of the families worked as fishermen at at Martins Bay,

or Bath, or laboured on the plantation of Bath, Colleton, Clifton Hall, Foster Hall, Edge Cliff and Malvern. The best job prospect was to become a book-keeper and later an overseer on a plantation. There were no roads on the steep rocky ground, and paths connected the houses of the poor whites and some blacks. Water was brought home in a bucket on the head from 'Ben Spring' - $\frac{1}{4}$ mile South, along a steep rocky path, which turned to a muddy quagmire in rain. Closest exit to the road was by the natural break in the Hackleton Cliff at 'Monkey Jump', with the 'Gate' to the South, and the 'Ladders' (both natural steep cuts in the cliff to the North. J.N.G.'s family rented about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land from Clifton Hall Plantation at \$8.00 per acre per year. It was so poor in quality with rocks and steep slopes that they only paid for 2 acres. Food was basically home grown in yams, potatoes, beans, eddoes, corn, peas etc., and the family cows, sheep and hogs provided milk, meat (salted down in a barrel) and some cash. Pork was 6 cents per lb. Canes were grown, and when cut, tied into small bundles of about 6 - 8 canes each weighing about 20 lbs., and headed up 'Monkey Jump', about $\frac{2}{5}$ mile up hill and loaded into a cart to go to the sugar factory. It took one man 3 days to head his sugar cane crop of 15 tons up 'Monkey Jump' from sunrise to sunset each day for \$3.00 per ton of cane. This price was to cover preparing land, planting, tending, reaping, bundling, heading and delivering to the sugar factory - his labour for 16 months, from planting to reaping. He recalls his 'stiff neck' lasted longer than the money.

J.N.G. got his early education at St. Margarets School and later at St. John Boys'. He finished school by 14 years. He went to apply for a job as a book-keeper at Bowmanston plantation, St. John, and as was the practise of the day removed his cap from his head during his interview with the plantation manager - a Mr. OUTRAM, who advised J. N. G. that he was too skinny to be a book-keeper.

J. N. G. thanked him and walked to Bridgetown (15 miles) where he got a job in a shop in Milk Market, operated by a Mr. BOURNE. He boarded with a Mrs. MURPHY in Kings St. Hours of work were 6: a.m. to 6: p.m. daily, Saturday, 10: p.m. and Sunday 12 noon. He would then walk home to Clifton Hall Woods to see his family and walk back to be at work at 6: a.m. on Monday. J. N. G. was not a man for books or accounts. From his father he had developed the eye of a speculator. He could look at any animal - cow, pig, sheep, estimate its yield in body carcass, and calculate a fair purchase price to the seller and a profit for himself. His friendliness and fair-dealing won him many friends, who in later years were to help him go into business on his own at 46 years of age - into the only work he knew - FOOD.

It is said by someone who worked close with him for many years, that he witnessed J. N. G. buying live wild oxen and bulls from Venezuela, which had been dumped off the cattle boat in Carlisle Bay and, that the animals swam ashore. As the animals charged up the beach, J. N. G. would estimate the saleable weight of each, and after the 25 animals had been slaughtered, my informant, who kept a written record, found that J. N. G. had estimated and carried the total in his head, and the carcass yield after slaughter of about 19,000 lbs., was within 100 lbs of J. N. G.'s estimate. When J.N.G. died in 1959 aged 84 years, he left over 100 grandchildren and in-laws. The GODDARD Family Tree is prepared to inform family members of their family origins, and with the family moving out of the island, marrying, working and studying in countries around the world, the research was undertaken and information recorded for future generations.

N.B. For those seeking Blue Blood in their veins, it is strongly recommended to take a hammer and strike each or all fingers/thumbs a hard blow, and all Blue Blood will soon appear under the nail - before the nail drops out.