

WEST INDIES

France.

Dear Mrs Goddard,

Many thanks for your enquiry regarding the Western Rebellion and your Goddard ancestors. You are the first enquiry I have received, how nice!

Well first for the bad news...I am afraid I could not find any mention of them in any of the long lists of names that are contained in the booklet. Perhaps that is just as well in one way, when the punishments metered out were quite horrendous, - even those just "punished", were a bit much for the not-so-squeamish of those days.

On the other hand, Judge Jefferies was not the only magistrate doling out the lashings and transportations, so perhaps you will have better luck elsewhere. At the back of this little booklet is mention of several other publications by Richard Locke on Taunton in particular and the Rebellion as it affected the Town -hardly a family was untouched by this event. For 1685, the chronological register reveals that a General Kirk also ordered nineteen men to be hanged on the Cornhill, thirty at another time and "many others". There is also mentioned a "History, Plan and Directory of the Town of Taunton by Richard Locke which contains ALL sorts of rebellions (note the plural of that) "Kirk's Cruelties" as well as the work of Judge Jefferies. Maybe the Goddards were involved in those as the area was a hotbed of pro-Monmouth supporters.

In case it may help you, the names of the "gentlemen" to whom the Judge Jefferies prisoners were given for transportation were:-

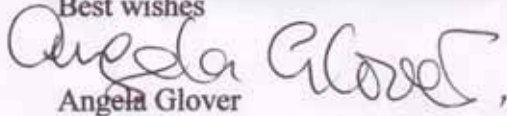
Sir Philip Howard, he took 200, Sir William Booth who took 200, Sir William Stapleton who took 100, Sir Christopher Musgrave who took 100, The Queen's Order took 100, Jerome Nipho Esquire took 100 and Captain John Price took 50. My betting is that they paid for the prisoners and made a handy profit across the seas in "His Majesty's plantations in America" by which I assume they mean the Carribean but could be elsewhere -the USA is not my strong point!

In the front of this boklet it says "The only copy of this pamphlet known to be exant is in the Library of the Somerset Archoeological and Natural History Society, Taunton Castle. The present edition is reprinted from it, verbatim et literatim" This could prove interesting if you could track down its whereabouts today if your family are, or rather were, involved with Monmouth.

Although over-zealous in his punishments, I do have a TINY smigeon of sympathy for Judge Jefferies...he was after all only doing his job and wanting to be seen doing it - probably the only way up the promotional ladder for the likes of him!! Haemorroids are bad enough today so I cannot imagine how irritable it must have made people back then....however it just goes to prove that besides being a pain in the ar..., he had one as well eh?

Please do not hesitate to contact me again if you think I can help, I am only sorry that the Goddards did not appear for you.

Best wishes

Handwritten signature of Angela Glover in cursive script.

Angela Glover

Trisha

5th November 99

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Dear Mrs. Goddard,

Thank you for your letter dated 1st November 99.

I was very interested to read the newsletter and enclosed information.

Hope you find the following information of use:

My name is Patricia Gloria Goddard . I was born in 1957.

My father is Peter Goddard from Narborough, Norfolk. He married Agnes Mary Elizabeth Fortune from Dominica, West Indies.

Peter has six brothers and sisters, some of whom live in Norfolk and Suffolk and three siblings in Australia.

Does anyone know how the GODDARD came to be a very prominent family in Barbados, West Indies?

Yours sincerely,

TRISHA GODDARD

18 November 1999

Dear Trisha Goddard,

Thank you for your reply to the enquiry made by Mrs Margaret Goddard of Worsley.

You ask how **Goddard** became an important name in Barbados. In the 16th century when Barbados was being settled it was seen as a place of escape by Englishmen who wanted to leave their home land for various reasons. Perhaps because they were on the losing Royalist side in the English Civil War as Royalists taken prisoner in battles (and who were not rich enough for their families to be able to ransom them back) were shipped out to the West Indies and sold as indentured servants to families already established there. Later, when the king was restored to his throne in 1660, many of those who had supported the Parliamentary government which had ruled between 1649 and 1660, left for other shores, Some because their lands were forfeited for fighting against the king and others because they wanted freedom to worship in other than the Church of England (one of the reasons for the struggle of the Civil War). Then again, in 1688, the supporters of the Duke of Monmouth, illegitimate son of Charles II, who had thought that he should succeed his father to the throne, were defeated in a their revolt. Many prisoners taken then were executed, but others were transported to the West Indies as servants or slaves.

We know that there was a **Nicholas Goddard**, who went to Barbados with three of his brothers and two sisters before 1649 and have a record of a Nicholas Goddard, a mariner and a bondmaster ie an owner of servants and slaves, in 1660. The American Goddard Association believe that a **Giles Goddard**, from the monied Swindon (Wiltshire) Goddard family, went to Barbados in the 1640s. However his descent from this family can be disproved and it is more likely that this Giles came from another Goddard family of Norfolk - which is a coincidence seeing that your Goddard settled in that county centuries later.

You will know that imported African slaves took that names of their owners and it is probable that your ancestors were employed by the Goddards, perhaps the ones named above, who had plantations. Did you watch the recent TV programmes on the history of slavery? If you missed them, a book to compliment the series is available in the shops now. I can also recommend a book called "Barbados; a history from the Amerindians to Independence" by F.A.Hoyes; published by Macmillan in 1978. ISBN 0333 238192. If you did want to pursue your family history I could give you more detailed references.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs J.R.Goddard
Research Co-ordinator

Copies to M.Goddard, Worsley & R.Goddard, Malvern



The GODDARD Association of America

Dedicated to the preservation of Goddard and Goddard-related family history

1 February 1991

Dear Brian:

I hope that you hear from somebody else but me on the piece you had on Giles Goddard. I almost decided not to write figuring you would probably hear from others but then I thought of my experiences with queries we put in our newsletter and thought maybe I'd better write to you with my thoughts and also some records that are in our possession.

You need to look in Volume II of The Goddard Book, specifically pages 650 and 651 which come from the records of John William Hesketh Goddard of Cirencester, England. Chapter 26 is entirely from a manuscript done by him. I have no idea what his sources are, and they are not mentioned in this chapter. Also see pages 1444 and 1445 which contains corrections and additions to the record of Giles found in Volume I.

In a reference work titled "Passenger and Immigration Lists Index" there is the following reference to Giles:

Goddard, Giles, n.a. (no age); New England, 1679 with wife and servants.

The primary source for this record is Passengers to America: a Consolidation of Ship Passenger Lists from The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

I wish that you could see all the material I have here on Giles most of which was collected by Kingston Goddard Hadley of Pennsylvania. On his death it was given to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. I hope someday to get it all on the computer (along with the massive collection of English records that I have) at which time it will be sent to Richard or whoever else is in charge of the GAE. I have enclosed parts of it and maybe you will see something in it that will help solve the Giles problem once and for all.

Malcolm Goddard (Australia) sent me a copy of something that he felt was proof that Giles was the son of Anthony/Mary Humber but for the life of me I can't find it. It was something he had found when he was in Swindon in 1989.

I believe that Giles is the son of Anthony but with only a birthdate to go on I find it difficult to say this is a correct fact. It seems strange that this family is the only one with "Giles" for a son and/or grandson and nothing concrete can be found on him.

When I heard that John William Hesketh Goddard had given us a copy of his manuscript I was elated because I thought it would solve a lot of problems for our members with English roots but with one exception (Richard/Elizabeth (Knowles) Goddard, pg. 739, 016.1037) that has not been true.

I have wanted to return to England ever since our Goddard trip in 1985 - hardly seems possible that was almost 6 years ago. We had such a wonderful time, thanks in part to things Howard Goddard-Jones did for us, and although I really do understand why my ancestors left England, I find it hard to imagine leaving such a lovely country.

If I can be of any further help don't hesitate to let me know and I'll see what I can do.

Sincerely,

Kathryn



11/8 February 1991

Dear Kathryn,

I was delighted to receive your letter, the first and prompt reply to the questions I posed in our newsletter. I am pleased to note that it is read and action taken, it sounds that you usually have a similar response to articles written for the Newsletter - none at all! The suggestion from our committee that I write a slightly critical or controversial article instead of just moaning about other peoples inertia seems to help. Many of the family trees, particularly, those of the N. Wilts derived families are recycled over and over again with the most glaring mistakes. The big problem we have to get over to people is the idea that, just because something is written down, it need not have been investigated and therefore may not be true.

With that last thought I have been "hoisted on my own petard", I complain bitterly about people who write on their trees something to the effect "John - Will dated 1763 - proved 1765", without reading the will to prove that they even have the right "John" ! At least I can claim not to know of the existence of this Anthony's will, before receiving your letter.

Before I get on to Anthony and Giles I will explain what I am trying to do. I have been given a copy of the manuscript by Capt. J.W.H.Goddard and included in vol.2 of the Goddard Association book. As you know the original document, most of the trees and family outlines, were the work of the late Rev. Charles Frederick Goddard. As most of the research had been done some 50 years ago, I felt that the facts should be reviewed in the light of current knowledge. I have been on this project for some two years in my spare time and think that it will be a further 18 months before a decision on publication has to be made. In the mean time the major queries will be aired in the Newsletter, Your answer to this one gives me much valued help.

The will of Anthony gives explanation to one or two things, but no proof and these following points are much more arguments to get the problem sorted out in my own mind than for anyone else's benefit :-

1. Giles was probably named after Giles Wroughton - possibly his God-father. This would explain the sudden appearance and demise of the name in this family group.

2. Mary was probably very much younger than Anthony - she lived for nearly 30 years longer than Anthony.

3. Mary did not remarry.

4. Giles was dead by 1643, and did not leave any direct descendant. Note that the lease of the parsonage was subject to legal proceedings between the supposed death of Mary in 1643 and 1647, when Francis took over the lease, involving Anthony Bartlett, Sir John Ernley and Lancelott Humber - Anthony's step-son. ¹

5. Edmund, although not dead in 1643, (born in 1569 and buried 24th Dec.1645), he was perhaps too old to continue to administer the estate.

6. Anthony was apparently alienated from his daughter Elizabeth who had married William Bartlett 2nd February 1590 and had 6 children all living at the time of the death of Anthony. None of that family were apparently mentioned in the will.

7. Anthony had probably married for a second time - by about 1575 he had at least 5 children John, (bapt. Calne Oct.1570),² Elizabeth, Frances, Dorothy and Catherine, married in 1590, c.1590 and 1601, 1601 (and 1604?) and 1603, respectively. Then a 20 year gap before Giles born in 1598 and Richard who was born and died in March 1603.

The letters of administration of the will, because they were given to Anthony Cleater, show that there was no male heir to the estate. However, Giles could have renounced all claims or been disinherited because of scandal or insanity, in each case the amount of legal paper work involved, even in the 17th C., would be make finding some clue very easy.

This Will also squashes any suggestion that Anthony had a son Anthony in 1599 who married to have a son Giles in 1648 and four daughters - this family line appears in the JWHG manuscript and was probably a transcription error, or was it introduced, in about 1935 following correspondence with someone in America and Charles Frederick Goddard the original author of the manuscript? I will bet you can't find that correspondence in your archives, or who it was, it would help if you could. I will write to Capt. John to ask him the same question. The idea of Giles living to adulthood, seems to have started about the time of this probable correspondence. Other information in the document points to some sort of dialogue between England and the U.S.A. during the original writing.

1. See "Notes on Cliffe Pypard and BroadTown" by Canon Francis Goddard

2. There is a typographical error in the extract from ^{THE} version of "Notes on Cliffe Pypard and Broad Town" you sent, it gives the bapt. of Anthony's son John as 1590 in Calne the original version says October 1570. Anthony probably lived at Hartham in the parish of Calne until he took the lease of Cliffe Pypard in 1586.

CORSHAM

A couple of other points, Giles and Mary, according the quotation from the "Passengers and Immigration Lists Index" had no child with them when they arrived, John would have been about 5 years old, and should have been listed? But more importantly, as Giles was the second son of a middle class family, (father Anthony was equivalent of todays small town mayor), living in the rented accommodation of a small farm, where did he get the money to pay the fares and wages for servants?

The second point is perhaps more pertinent, it is most unlikely that at any time in Giles's life, assuming that he is Anthony's son and therefore a gentleman and farmer, he would have referred to anyone as "my master". However, if he had served an apprenticeship, to be taught carpentry and the "housewright" crafts he would have spent 7-11 years, (laws in force for apprentices 1563 - 1702), calling someone "master"¹, and almost certainly he would not be Anthony of Clyffe Pypard's son.

I do not think we are going to get to the bottom of this with the evidence at hand, my thoughts are still that the Boston Giles comes from a Goddard family as yet unidentified and that family comes from a coastal region probably Lincolnshire way. This comes to my mind because of the sailors in family and the fact that when great-grandson Lemuel returned to England he set up home there rather than Wiltshire where he would have had relatives, had Giles been Anthony's son. With many hundreds of parish registers still to transcribe, even if they still exist, and search, I think it will be a long time before we have the answer.

I have enclosed copy of a Goddard family tree you may not have seen, as drawn by the antiquarian Sir John Phillipps in 1825, with some of the errors marked, (remembering that with the limited information and facilities available then it was a marvellous piece of work). Much of the early detail is from the "Heralds Visitations" for Hampshire, a highly political document and of questionable accuracy. There lies another serious problem with this branch of the Goddards, several members managing defy all known laws to apparently marry a second wife while the first is still alive, of particular interest here is Anthony's father John.

One of the biggest problems is the one that King Henry VIII had great difficulty with, how to get rid of a wife! We know how a king did it, it was perhaps possible for a labourer to leave the area and his wife, to start afresh a few miles away. But as I understand it divorce for the likes of the landed gentry was only possible by a private act of parliament, between 1669 and 1857, and therefore only available to those of ample means. Prior to 1668 the ecclesiastical courts would only give a separation not a divorce. No divorce -no second marriage!

1.Ref. "Giles Goddard" para.3 P.29 (Suffolk County, Mass. Court Files - No. 2375).

Thomas Ogbourne St George	=	Anne Erneley		John of Aldbourne	=	Elizabeth Berenger
			—			
		Alice 2nd	=	John	=	Elizabeth Phetiplace
			⊥	Will	⊥	d.23/10/1584
				Proved 1561		Wooden Monument

The Standen Hussey and Clyffe Pypard lines hinge on this being correct as it stands. I think I know where the answer may be and that is in the will of John 1561. All the previous researchers quote the date of his death, from Sir Phillipps in 1825, Debrett 1834, Burke 1867 through to the present, However I doubt if any one of these has read the will, when it is read it will be found that it is a different John. This is not helped by the fact that Dorothy, (daughter of John and Elizabeth ?), was baptised 4 years after Edmund, (son of John and Alice)!

Until the late Victorian times, although "family trees" had been published since Babylonian times, they had been drawn up for political reasons, tax purposes, or to establish status. With the work of Cannon Francis Goddard, Rainald William Knightley Goddard, and now happily the research no longer has political implications. Even the work of Richard Jeffries was commissioned by the Swindon Goddards and was filled with the information they expected to see. It is particularly important to treat the "Heralds Visitations" with great suspicion. The original information was mostly hearsay and obtained in the most dubious manner, the documents published by Harleian Society are believed to early draft reports they certainly are not checked against other documents, hence if you look up the same Goddard family in three counties Hampshire, Wiltshire and Warwickshire you will see major differences. These "trees" are not recognised by the College of Heralds as having any credence.

In an attempt to solve some of the other anomalies I have been doing a little digging around, the following will probably form part of a article in a newsletter at some later date, but I think it may be of some interest to you now.

The will of Richard of Ogbourne St. George, who died in 1530, apparently had no children, leaving his estate to his wife, a cousin Anthony and to the church. The transcript below was a joint effort of Polly Lawrence and Colin Skipper both of the Berkshire Family History Society, this was no mean feat as the working document was only a print from a micro-film.