

Test(amentu)m Ric(ard)i goddarde de Okeborn s(anc)ti Georgii

In the name of godd amen the iiiijth day of July in the yere of our Lord a(d) M cccc xxx^{t¹} (1530) I Richerde goddart of Okeborne seynt George in the Countie of Wilte(s)c(iria)¹ beyng in hole mynde &c.² And my body tobe buried in the church of saynt georg in Okborne aboue said in the Ile callyd our lady Ile before the Image of J(esus) Also Ibequeth to the mother church of Sar(um) -xijd IT(e)m I bequeth to the highe Alter in okeborn -iijd It(e)m I bequeth to maynten(a)nce of the body of the said church one quarter of barley It(e)m I bequeth to maynten(a)nce of eu(er)y lyght before eny of the Aulters ffirst to the trinytie Avter di(mid)ium³ q(uar)t(er) of barley It(e)m to our lady Avter di(mid)ium q(uar)t(er) of barley It(e)m to saynt Katerny di(mid)ium q(uar)t(er) of barley It(e)m to saynt Nicolesse Avter di(edium) a q(uar)t(er) of barley It(e)m I bequeth to the said church of saynt George A Halve & ij q(uar)t(er)s of barley to make a stoke⁴ in the same church to the intent that the churchwardens shall eu(er)y yere kepe my obyte⁵ in the same church for my soule and all cristen soules for eu(er) moor Also I will that Issabell (the next page has been trimmed and has lost the margin and some text) (my) wyff shall delyver to my cosyn Antony goddart (w)hen he comyth to full age of xviiij yeres v^c (500) (sh)epe and all the barley and hey growing vpon my (ij) closys called halame and morey Also all my good(es) (m)oueable & vnmoueable after my dett(es) and bequest(es) (fu)lfilled & payed I geve & bequeth to my wyff (E)lizabeth⁶ Whom I make my sole Excutrice and that (she d)oe se my body brought honestly in herth⁷ Witnes (he)reof Sir Roger Jone my gosteley father⁸ Ric. Eyrys (T)homas Dipt(o)n w(i)th maney oder

Richard Goddarde, Okeborn St George, 4 July 1530

1. Wilteciria: Wiltshire

2. Mynde &c.: here the copyist has left out the rest of the standard clause.

3. dimidium: half

4. stoke: To stoke=to feed, meant for a feed or a meal for the church wardens ?

5. obyte: a mass said yearly for the soul of the deceased

6. Isobel/Elizabeth : these names were still interchangeable in the 16th C.

7. in herth: in earth, ie buried

8. my gosteley father: my priest

Probate Clause:

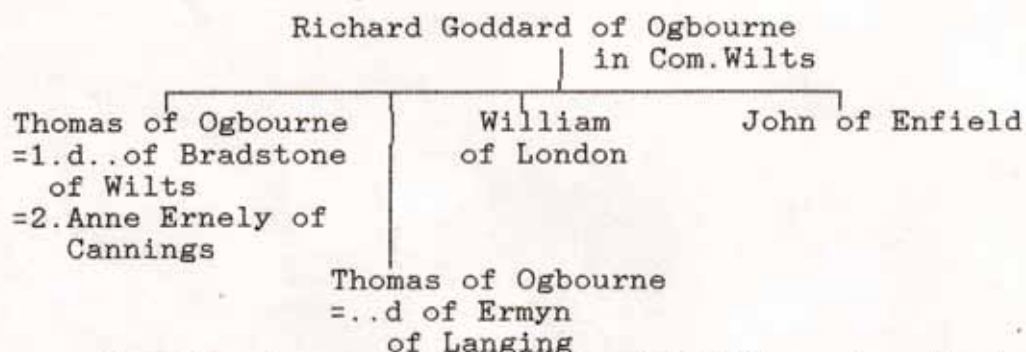
Probatu(m) fuit p(re)dict(um) test(amentu)m cora(m) m(agist)ro Thoma
Byrde Offic(iali) pecu(airis) de Wantyng
Hungerford Shalbourn & Okborn¹ pe(n)ulti(m)o
die Septe(m)bris A(nn)o D(omi)ni mill(ens)i(m)o qui(n)gen(tensi)mo
trice(n)s(i)mo

Translation

The aforesaid will was proved before Master Thomas
Byrde Official of the Peculiar of Wantage
Hungerford Shalbourne and Ogbourne on the penultimate
day of September in the year of Our Lord 1530

This will of Richard is truly an example of how to give
away your worldly wealth with out betraying your history! My
searches have not placed this Richard into any particular family
grouping, except to say it does not sit easily in any of the
family trees so far produced. My only suggestion is that it is
Richard, the 3rd son of Walter and Sybil (nee Mitchell) and the
Anthony mentioned is son of Thomas and Jane (nee Bradeston/Broad-
stone), who died at ~~Hartham Corsham in 1603.~~ Box 1578

Although the will of 1530 has not provided the positive
evidence required to fit this Richard into a family tree it
indicates but not proves that this is not the Richard as claimed
in the 1562 Heralds Visitation of Hampshire as being:-



We all know, (except Sir J.Phillippes), that the above
cannot be true because none of us use it when we draw out the N.
Wilts Goddard family tree, although that is as set out from the
Hampshire Heralds report. We all choose to use the version print-
ed for the Wilts. Visitation which, conveniently for us, does not
indicate who the father of Thomas, etc. is, so we still need to
do some work to find proof. I still have this thought, Richard
was well off with no children? How were his lands and goods
disposed of when Elizabeth died? There ought to be a long will
somewhere!

1.This was the Peculiar of the Dean and Canons of Windsor

There I must leave this for the time being, you have sent so much information, on the wills etc., I will have my work cut out just to obtain and transcribe only the apparently interesting ones. Have any of these, or any of the other English Wills, been transcribed, to your knowledge, and do you know of anyone in your Association who is doing research on any of the English branches? I am particularly interested in the Cheshire area, Sir Hugh Goddard, and Yorkshire Sir John Goddard C.1350, neither family seems to have been investigated yet.

Can you also tell me how the Goddard Association books are being maintained, I have information appropriate for inclusion in an addenda, for instance families 35 and 50 seem very mixed up, from this and the other information on our database could we help your researchers? I have also noted one or two errors which should be corrected when that is possible.

Thank you again for your help, I hope some of the above ideas will be of use to you and I look forward to, hopefully hearing from you again soon.

Yours Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Brian Goddard". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the name.

FILK
COPY



21 April 1991

Dear Richard,

Here is what is probably the last article on Anthony and Giles of Clyffe Pypard, at least for the time being, I do not think will be anyone left interested enough to search for the other minor details of their lives, after these revelations. Needless to say I am very pleased with the results of the original article.

We have not done a complete transcription, only a rough draft of the whole and then word for word on the area of interest, however, if there is any further interest shown a full transcription could be undertaken. I have given a more complete version in the letters I have written to Col. Maxwell, Malcolm Goddard and Kathryn Goddard Meyer, as the interested parties who have written in the past on this aspect of the Clyffe Pypard branch, have I missed anyone out who might be upset to read this information first in the newsletter?

I was not surprised to find that our meeting was less well supported than usual, although we did have a few new faces, I feel that the majority of members find fewer alternative activities of greater interest to occupy them on a Sunday. However, I think that all who attended enjoyed their day. Please thank Helena and the rest of the family for their help and support.

Hoping you and all the family are well.
Kindest regards to all

WHO CLAIMS GILES ?

Where did Giles really come from? Not from Wiltshire !

The suggestion in "Family 10" of the Goddard Book is that his father was the grandson of Anthony of Clyffe Pypard from the evidence in a family tree generated, Circa 1938, by the late Rev. Charles F. Goddard, MUST NOW be re-examined.

The results of the article with the same title as this published in the December 1990 Newsletter have been nothing short of spectacular. There were several very helpful letters in reply from Malcolm from Australia and Catherine Goddard Meyer of the U.S.A., supplying much new information. However the star letter was from Jennifer Walker of Malmsbury Wilts., who not only provided the information regarding the existence of the Chancery (civil) Court document regarding the court appearances of Athony's family following the publication of his will, but also a transcription of the relevent parts. This document, now lodged in the Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge, (document 212b/1912), measures 55 x 24 inches on parchment written in English and spans the period from 1608 to just after his wife Mary's death in 1643.

1605 - "He the said **Anthony Goddard** about the 14th day of day of October 1605 did make his last will and testament in writing. And thereby did give, devise and bequeath unto the said **Mary**, his wife, the lease, interest and term of years whic he then had in the said premises - so as she disposed clear benefit therof to herself and the said **Gyles**, her son, - if they lived to the end of the years mentioned in the said lease. And if they should die before the expiration thereof - then the remainder of the time should come unto the eldest child of the said Gyles, if at his death he should have any. And if he die before the end of the lease without any child that then after his death and the death of Mary - the profit of the lease and of the years to be equally divided amongst the four daughters and their children. And in the will he ordained his wife Mary and son Gyles as executors. And shortly after he died."

1605 - After the decease of Anthony Goddard the said Mary proved his will and took upon her the execution of the will and the possession of the whole estate and entered into the said Rectory and Parsonage.

1606 - Mary married Lancelot Humber the elder on 23rd January 1606 in Salisbury Cathedral !

1608 - The daughters of Anthony, Elizabeth Bartlett, Frances Spackman, Dorothy Buckeridge and Catherine Cleeter together with their families started a civil action in the courts to stop Mary, Lancelot Snr. and Lancelot Jnr. from selling the lease for their own gains Giles was legally represented in court.

(There were 32 including Giles as the complainants against the Humber family.)

1612 - 16th November 1612 Mary and Lancelot went back to the court claiming that Anthony had left debts of £540 and could they have permission to sell the lease to pay the debts. Any money left over to be invested for son Giles.

1613 - 23rd January 1613, the complainants (Elizabeth etc.) went to court to explain that Anthony had left another lease to be sold to pay his debts and still have some money left over.

FILE

28 April 1991

Dear Kathryn,

The results of the article regarding Giles of Clyffe Pypard published in the December 1990 Goddard Association Newsletter have been nothing short of spectacular. There were several very helpful letters in reply, including those of Malcolm Goddard from Australia and from yourself, supplying much new information. However the star letter was from Jennifer Walker of Malmesbury Wilts., who not only provided the information regarding the existence of the Chancery (civil) Court document regarding the court appearances of Athony's family following the publication of his will, but also a transcription of the relevant parts. This document, now lodged in the Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge, (document 212b/1912), measures 55 x 24 inches on parchment written in English and spans the period from 1608 to just after his wife Mary's death in 1643, we now have a photo copy in our records.

The precis below is by Jennifer Walker together with a few of my own notes which will form the basis for another newsletter article later.

CLYFFE PYPARD DEED INVOLVING GODDARDS AND SMITHS

Reference 212b/1912 (Wiltshire Record Office)

Chancery case against Lancelott Humber in the 18th year of the reign of King Charles I (1643/4)

Complainants: Elizabeth Bartlett of Clacke, widow: one of the daughters of Anthony Goddard of Cleeve Pypard, gent. deceased and Anthony Bartlett, William Bartlett and John Bartlett, sons of the said Elizabeth by William Bartlett, her husband, deceased. And Abraham Hale and Dorothy his wife and Richard Springbatt and Jane his wife - which Dorothy and Jane are likewise the daughters of the said Elizabeth Bartlett, by the said William Bartlett, her husband.

Thomas Buckeridge of Corsham, gent: and Dorothy his wife, one other of the daughters of Anthony Goddard. And Anthony Buckeridge and Arthur Buckeridge, sons of the said Thomas Buckeridge by the said Dorothy his wife. And John Smith and Dorothy his wife and Giles Perkins and Katherine his wife - which Dorothy and Katherine are daughters of the said Thomas Buckeridge by Dorothy his wife.

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And **Anthony Spackman, Thomas Spackman and Richard Spackman**, sons of Thomas Spackman, late of Bushton, yeoman, and **Frances** his wife - both deceased. Which Frances was one other of the daughters of the said Anthony Goddard. **William Church and Mary** his wife, **Thomas Smith and Elizabeth** his wife - which said Mary and Elizabeth are likewise daughters of the said Thomas Spackman and Frances his wife.

And **Christopher Cleeter** of Uffcott, yeoman and **Katherine** his wife, another of the daughters of the said Anthony Goddard. And **Anthony Cleeter, Richard Cleeter, Christopher Cleeter, John Cleeter and Dorothy Cleeter**, the sons and daughter of the said Christopher Cleeter by the said Katherine his wife.

Did exhibit these Bills of Complaint unto this most honourable court of Chancery against **Lancelott Humber** the elder and **Lancelott** the younger, defendants.

Thereby setting forth that the said Anthony Goddard, deceased, was in his time lawfully possessed for many years and yet enduring of the Rectory and Parsonage of Clyffe Pypard aforesaid and being therefore so possessed - their purpose that **Mary his wife and Gyles his son** should have the profits thereof during their lives. And if that Gyles should have any children they should enjoy the same after him. And if that he died without issue that then after the death of the said Mary and after the death of the said Gyles without issue - the time to come in the said lease of the said Rectory and premises to remain to the said **Elizabeth Bartlett, widow- Dorothy the wife of Thomas Buckeridge - Frances Spackman, deceased - and the said Katherine Cleeter and their children.**

Clyffe Pypard Deed continued

He the said **Anthony Goddard** about the 14th day of day of October 1605 did make his last will and testament in writing. And thereby did give, devise and bequeath unto the said **Mary**, his wife, the lease, interest and term of years whic he then had in the said premises - so as she disposed clear benefit therof to herself and the said **Gyles**, her son, - if they lived to the end of the years mentioned in the said lease. And if they should die before the expiration thereof - then the remainder of the time should come unto the eldest child of the said Gyles, if at his death he should have any. And if he die before the end of the lease without any child that then after his death and the death of Mary - the profit of the lease and of the years to be equally divided amongst the four daughters and their children. And in the will he ordained his wife Mary and son Gyles as executors. And shortly after he died.

After the decease of Anthony Goddard the said Mary proved his will and took upon her the execution of the will and the possession of the whole estate and entered into the said Rectory and Parsonage.

1606 - Mary married Lancelot Humber the elder on 23rd January 1606 in Salisbury Cathedral (3 months after Anthony's death!).

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And afterwards Mary took to husband the said defendant Lancelott Humber, the elder, who also possessed himself of the Rectory and Parsonage, in the right of the said Mary. Anthony Goddard (in his lifetime) reposed trust and confidence in Mary to perform his will and to preserve the remaining interest and possibility for her son Gyles, and for his four daughters and their children. Yet Mary and her new husband attempted, by diverse means, to violate the said will and trust.

And the said Mary and her husband having got the original lease in their hands sought to suppress the said will - thereby utterly to disable Anthony Goddard's four daughters.

Therefore the complainants in the sixth year of King James (1608) exhibited their Bill of Complaint, unto the said Court against the said Lancelott and Mary Humber.

And the said Gyles Goddard was represented, who was then eleven or twelve years old.

The Chancery Court decided there was a case to be heard.

That the complainants had a possibility in the lease. And that Mary or her husband must not sell the lease without license from the court.

16th November, 10th year of James (1612) Mary and Lancelott Humber came again to court and said that as Anthony Goddard had left debts of 540 in his will could they have permission to sell the lease to pay his debts? Any money left over could be invested for son Gyles Goddard.

23 January 1613 The complainants came to court and said that as Anthony had left another lease to be sold to pay his debts, their lease was not to be sold as the first lease had made enough money to pay the debts and still some money leftover. Of which proof was made.

21 June 1613 Another hearing. It was said that the former orders should remain and that Mary and Launcelott Humber could keep the extra £100 left over to pay off any other debts owing from the will.

1614 - Giles died in June or July in the 12th year James (1614), without issue.

"about the month of June or July, (1614), in the this year of this noble twelfth reign the said Gyles Goddard [who at the time of the uttering of the said decree was an infant] departed this life without issue"

Note: Giles was baptised 19 August 1598 and, according to the will, would have inherited at 21, in 1619, had he lived. (Did he jump or was he pushed?)

19th November 1627 The complainants came to court to make sure that Mary and her husband did not sell the lease now that Gyles was dead and the lease was brought into the courts for safe keeping. And remain there.

17th May 1643 Mary Humber is now dead and the settling of the lease is heard.

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Following correspondence with Malcolm Goddard in Australia we have tracked down two major works of Rainald Goddard the Architect and Goddard Historian. Both are publications of extracts of Goddard Wills the first published in 1902 in the *Fragmenta Genealogica* Vol 7 (30 pages) for wills for 1417 - 1605, the second for wills for 1606 - 1808 (80 pages) first published in *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* in about 1908. Arrangements were made to obtain copies of both documents, the result is that we now have the precis of some 460 wills spanning the period from 1417 to 1808, for mainly southern England. I am surprised to find many I expected missing, so we probably still have more work to do in this direction. I have not been able to understand yet how Rainald selected the wills he has transcribed, but he did a marvelous job.

I was saddened to hear that the notes of Rainald are lodged with Charles Austin Goddard who denighs anyone access to them, I commented on this to Dr Harms, who we were delighted to see at our A.G.M. a week or so ago, he said that the American Association had also made representation to him without sucess. I feel that as with most published works much has to be left out and the notes of Rainald could be a valuable source of further information.

I thought that you may like to have this information before it is written up and published in the newsletter, which may take sometime. Please let me know if you have any more information suitable for our database.

Yours Sincerely,

Brian Goddard