

In 1847, the Bathurst business was known as Foster and Smith; the head agent in London being Mathew Foster Esq., and in 1859 it was still Foster & Smith, but William Goddard was described as the agent of the business. The male members of the Foster family died out, and William became proprietor of the firm. The business, which at that period was conducted entirely by *barter*, was at times very remunerative.

In 1869 William brought his family to settle in England and, after staying in various parts of London, during which time he visited Bathurst and returned in 1871, he bought Woodville Priory, Honor Oak, a small house with a good garden standing on a hill near Honor Oak Railway Station. His uncle William Henry, who had become a wealthy man, died in 1872 and left the bulk of his property to be equally divided between William and his elder brother Thomas II.

Like many others, William found it more difficult to keep money than to make it. He was extravagant and some of his investments went wrong. There is also reason to suppose that he borrowed considerable sums from his brother Thomas. He had practically retired from business, but he had now to return, and found it necessary to try and float the Bathurst Trading company on the market. The man who had been a successful merchant in a remote Colony, was in his sixties, and a child in the hands of the London Company Promoter, and was reduced to considerable straights.

Several firms took an interest in the matter, and as much as 12% was charged for accommodation by Messrs. Aynard & Ruffer, but eventually three or four firms united and paid off Aynard & Ruffer, and started the Bathurst Trading Company Limited on a more equitable basis. At this

time the Company owed some £30,000. The new firms found William Goddard difficult to deal with, so he was made nominal Manager in London, and ~~this~~ his son, Henry Charles Goddard, was called in as Bathurst Manager. In a few years, the son~~s~~ carried the business to a successful standing and paid off all loans.

In the meantime, Woodville Priory was sold and the family, after various moves, went to live at Glenhuss, Tooting, where both William and his wife died.

The Directory entries are as follows:-

- 1880 - William Goddard, African and General Merchant, 1 Drapers Gardens, E.C. (At this time he fell into the hands of a "~~soi-disant~~^{Licant}" Promoter, named Fraser, who proved most unsatisfactory).
- 1885 - The River Gambia Trading Company Limited:- William Goddard Managing Director, 5 Drapers Gardens, E.C. (By this time his son had gone to Bathurst as Manager, but things were still in a most unsatisfactory state. The efforts of the son being frequently frustrated by the childish incapacity of the father).
- 1890 - Bathurst Trading Company Limited: William Goddard, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C. (By now things had righted themselves. Debts were paid off and the Company, though still financed on very onerous terms, began to hold up its head. William Goddard was merely a nominal figure-head).

William died at Glenhuss, Longley Road, Tooting, on 12th January 1893, some little time after a very serious operation for aneuris in the large artery of the left arm near the heart. He is buried at Nunhead Cemetery (grave 16596) Square 90).

Mary Helen Goddard (nee Lloyd):

Daughter of Richard Lloyd II, born at Bathurst 8th August 1836. Married William Goddard at Bathurst 4th December, 1856; died at ^hGlenuss, Longley Road, Tooting, 12th January 1892. Buried at Nunhead Cemetery (Grave 16596).

Mary Helen was educated partly at Miss Palmers, Alpha House, Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, and partly at St. Omer in France, spending her holidays sometimes with her Father at Cambridge Terrace and partly with the John Fosters. She was a very handsome girl and the belle of Bathurst, and all the young men were after her. Her portrait in oils was exceptionally beautiful.

In 1869, some years after her marriage, she came to England with her husband and family, and lived firstly in apartments in London, and then at Woodville Priory, Honor Oak, London. S. E., which ~~the~~ her husband bought. It was a pretty little house, commanding a fine view near Honor Oak Station, on the Crystal Palace High Level Line. Behind the house was a long and pretty garden which sloped upwards and led out at the back onto One Tree Hill. Besides Mary Helen, her husband and children, her sisters, Harriet, Kate and Mary also lived at Woodville Priory.

Thomas Goddard II :

Born 1824. Died 11th March, 1898 at Charshalton aged 74.

Buried in Norwood Cemetery, Grave 1311, Square 80.

His father, Thomas Goddard I, died when he was about 23 and he took over the business, being then described in the Directory as, General Agent, Ready-made Linen and Outfitting Warehouse. In 1855, his address was 8, King Edward Street, Newgate Street, in the City, and was described as a "Shirt manufacturer", and on the 27th October 1856, he was described as Warehouseman, and admitted into the Freedom of the City, in the Mayoralty of David Solomons.

He took advantage of his position as Freeman to acquire the tenancy of 21, Royal Exchange, E.C., a small shop on the outside of the Royal Exchange itself, close to the Bank of England, Stock Exchange etc., where he remained until he retired. In 1861, he was described as "Shirt maker, Collars, Indian and Colonial Outfitter, ~~and~~ Hosier and Glover", but later on (1870 - 1880) simply as "Shirtmaker". He had very firm connections among the City men, and appears to have been at the top of his profession, for when he retired, many men bewailed the fact that they would not know where to go for their shirts.

In common with his brother William, he inherited money from his uncle William Henry in 1872 and, his expenses being small and his disposition economical, he became a reasonably wealthy man, though owing to Turkish default he was not so well off at his death as some years previously. He retired about 1882 and sub-let his shop at 21, Royal Exchange to a Cable Company, at an annual profit of some £350. After that he used the shop of a former assistant (W. E. Wren, 2 Bloomfield Street, Finsbury) as his City office.

His home was a large old house at Carshalton, Surrey, his Mother living with him and dying in the house (30th November 1880), after which he quarrelled with his sister (Eleanor Ann Rose) on some claim that she made to retain all the family silver as her own.

His brother, William Goddard, was in monetary difficulties about this time, and it is probable that he borrowed money from Thomas and gave him Egyptian bonds as security against the loan. These bonds Thomas put into a box and lodged at the Bank for safety, not cashing any of the coupons, presumably because he preferred passing the bonds back to his brother intact. Out of this incident arose ^o cases. His brother did not pay off the loan, and with advancing years forgot all about the box of securities. When he died in 1898, the box was opened and found to contain the following:-

£3,380	Egyptian Davia ¹⁷ 6% Consol Bonds with coupons attached since 15th May, 1881.
£1,880	Egyptian Unified 7% Bonds 1st June, 1879.
£1,180	Egyptian 5% Preference Bonds 15th October, 1882.

In the meantime, the Egyptian debt had been re-constructed, since the British Occupation of 1882 and the interest reduced, and the Egyptian Government took advantage of a technicality to refuse to pay anything more than 5 years overdue. The loss was as follows:-

Loss on Davia Sanich Bonds	=	£1,692. 10. 8d.
" " Unified Bonds	=	£1,133. 4. 0d.
" " 5% Preference Bonds	=	£ 600. 6. 6d.
<u>Total Loss</u>		<u>£3,426. 1. 2d.</u>

This total loss was not including the compound interest which would have been gained by re-investment. When the coupons were presented

to the Agents (Rothschild - Stein Bros. - Anglo-Egyptian Bank), their first idea was that the Bonds had been stolen and hidden away. Examination of the numbers proved this not to be the case, and eventually the last five years of the coupons were paid, leaving the net loss, as stated, £3,426. 1. 2d.

Every possible means of recovering the money was tried; coupons were personally presented at the Caisse de la Dette in Cairo; Lord Cromer, who was administrating Egypt at the time that the Egyptian debt was re-constructed, was approached; but still with no avail.

Thomas Goddard made his will upon his death bed, being urged to do so by his housekeeper (Kate Collier) and by the grand daughter of his uncle William Henry, who were dependant upon him. He left them annuities of £120 and £100 a year respectively; and to his sister, Mrs. Rose, with whom, as already stated, he was not on good terms, an annuity of £100 a year. The Estate itself he left to be divided equally between the children of his brother William (Henry Charles Goddard; Helen Mary Brown and Nora Annie Goddard). A very just and proper will.

Thomas Goddard II, never went to Bathurst but still, as a young man, his uncle William Henry propped that he should marry his daughter Emma (afterwards Mrs. Grant), his cousin (probably illegitimate). Thomas, however, who had probably never seen the young lady, found the marriage settlements too small and negotiations were broken off. If Emma resembled her sister Eliza, whose portrait in oils exists, she must have been a handsome girl, but on the dark side, which probably affected Thomas's ideas regarding marriage.

Henry Charles Goddard:

Born at Bathurst, 31st August, 1857. Died at ~~Withdean~~ Hall, Withdean, Brighton, 26th August, 1915.

Married Maud Marion Withers, 3rd July, 1902, at All Saints (Parish) Church, Hove.

Children:

Mary Helen, born at 126, Oakwood Court, 24th May, 1903.

William Henry Withers, born at 126, Oakwood Court, 11th July, 1905.

Joan Marion, born at ~~Withdean~~ Hall, ~~Withdean~~, Brighton, 27th January, 1908.

Henry Goddard came to England with his sister Helen Mary in 1863 and later returned to Bathurst, but settled finally in England in 1868. He went to school at Richmond in 1871; to Heidelberg, Germany (where he lived with a Mr. Bailey) from 1873 - 1875; joined the office of Rodocanachi Sons & Company, of Finsbury Circus as a clerk in 1875/76.

In 1881, he joined his father in the River Gambia Trading Company Limited and went to Bathurst, both the Company and his father being in very low water indeed at this time. He became Bathurst Manager of the Company in 1882/3 and London Manager of the Bathurst Trading Company Limited in 1888, having paid off £30,000 owing by the Company to those financing it. He was presented with 5,000 shares in the Company out of a total of 25,000 for doing so.

He went ~~backwards~~ and forwards between England and W. Africa practically every year until about 1899/1900, when he ceased to visit Bathurst, except when urgently required. He settled at 126, Oakwood Court, Melbury Road, London, W., where his sister kept house for him.

About this time, he met his future wife, Maud Marion Withers at the Manor House Hydro, Harrogate, and married her at Hove on 3rd July, 1902. After his marriage, he and his wife accompanied his two sisters (Helen Mary Brown and Nora Annie Goddard), and his brother-in-law (A. Samler Brown) on a tour around the world. Liverpool-Quebec-Montreal-across the Lakes-Fort William-Banff-Vancouver-Victoria-Yokahama-Tokyo-Nikko-Myanoshita-Nogoya-Kobe-Shanghai-HongKong-Canton-Singapore-Columbo-Madras-

Bombay (where he separated from the rest, his wife being in the family way) Delhi-Benares-Agra-Bombay-London.

He lived at 126, Oakwood Court until 1906, when his family became too large for the flat and he bought a house at Norwood (Oakhurst, Sylvan Road) Near the Crystal Palace. His wife refused to live there and he bought another house, Withdean Hall, Withdean, about 2½ miles from the Brighton front on the London Road via Preston, and went to live there. It was a very fine house with large grounds; a winter garden; extensive stabling; vineries; greenhouses; lawns; meadows etc; in fact a pleasant country mansion.

After a more free and easy colonial life and a hail fellow well met existence, life at Brighton was too narrow for a man of his disposition. More especially as all his neighbours were of the true Brighton ~~description~~ description, and that at a time when Brighton itself was little else than a collection of vulgar jews and ignorant ~~people~~ *nouveaux-rikes*. There were a few exceptions, but not many, and he was never able to make than one or two real friendships.

He was also much afflicted by a perfect caricature of a Mother-in-law, who bullied her own husband (a poor, amiable and very illiterate man named Aron Withers) and tried to bully everyone she met. Fortunately, she died before her son-in-law and he lived long enough to administer her estate. She had a very ~~bad~~ *bad* influence over her daughter, which Henry Charles was generally able to counteract, but not always. Had she lived after him, she would probably have done a good deal of mischief, or rather it should be said more mischief than she did do.

Harry Goddard's end came somewhat suddenly. Unknown to himself his heart was affected and, ~~whether~~ *whether* because of a slight strain or because of jumping into a swimming bath, the trouble was suddenly accentuated and the end came most unexpectedly.

As a boy and a young man, he was A.Samler Brown's great friend and very popular. But his life at Brighton was not suitable to a nature like his, and towards the end he quite lost the spring and vivacity which were once his great characteristics.

He is buried at Aldringham Church, Hove.

Maud Marion Goddard (nee Withers) :

Born at Ilford, 21st September, 1873, died at Withdean Hall, Withdean, Brighton, 21st October 1916. ?

Maud Marion was the daughter of Aaron Withers who was born in Essex, and was in business as a pawnbroker together with his brother Joseph. His trade prospered and he eventually took to purchasing property at Sutton, Ilford, which eventually became valuable and allowed him to retire. He then went to live at Hastings and subsequently at Hove, and is buried there in Aldringham Church Yard.

Maud was a showy woman and was thought handsome by many. As a girl she was entirely ruled by her Mother, a very selfish, ill-mannered woman, who made herself unbearable at all times. She, (^{Maud} ~~Marion~~) had visited Switzerland and various places on the Continent, presumably as part of her education, but was of a very sluggish disposition and possessed of little intellect, so that she appreciated little of what she saw. Her father and mother were also entirely without education or taste.

She met her future husband (Henry Charles) at the Harlow Manor Hydro, Harrogate, and in an unfortunate moment for him, he married her. Her possession of money enabled her to exercise great influence in the home, as her husband undertook responsibilities as regards residences that were at times burdensome to him; a fact that was known to her and of which she took advantage to compel him to let her have her own way.

After her marriage on the 3rd July, 1902, she went round the world with her husband, her two sisters-in-law (Nellie and Nora) and A Samler Brown. She was of a very easy, indolent temper, and made a pleasant, peaceable travelling companion, but took no interest in what she saw.

Later on she seemed incapable of developing any affection, either for her husband, or children, though the arrival of her daughter Joan, who was an invalid for the first few years of her life, seemed at one time to be doing her good. Later on however, she fell back into her old selfish concentration.

She was always of a very suspicious and jealous disposition, vices which, after her husband's death, with no corrective influence, rapidly developed. She was suffering from kidney troubles, which, unknown to herself, turned into Brights Disease, greatly accentuating her tendency to distrust those around her.

Eventually she broke down mentally and for some time before her death was out of her mind. Her mother also, was practically deranged before her death, but for a longer period than the daughter.