



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

NO. 10 - JUNE 1988

THE GODDARDS AND THE CIVIL WAR

So many people have asked for a copy of the lecture prepared by Howard Goddard-Jones for the Goddard Association of America and delivered by his widow, Janet, to the Goddard Association of Europe that we have decided to print the original, but edited, version of it. But it must be remembered it was accompanied by slides, and so loses something of its appeal without them. It also duplicates, to some extent, material used by Julie in her two articles on the Civil War in earlier issues of this Newsletter.

Anyone giving a talk in England is invariably advised to avoid the topics of religion and politics. To do so would result in splitting an audience down the middle - making as many enemies as friends. I believe this attitude is, to a great extent, the result of the English Civil War. But it is impossible to talk about the Civil War without talking about religion and politics.

Unlike the American Civil War, which was essentially a conflict of North v South, the English Civil War had no boundaries. Almost every region of Britain was affected in a haphazard sort of way. And it deeply divided the nation, splitting villages and even individual families. Amongst the families it divided were the Goddards. Soon we will see who it affected and how. But firstly, in order to understand something of the significance of our Civil War, we ought to refresh ourselves on the background to it, and know something about the social and economic structure of England at that time.

The English Civil War was a series of apparently disjointed battles and skirmishes, which took place up and down the country over a period of six years, between 1642 and 1648. On one side were the supporters of King Charles I, on the other side the people who supported Parliament. The King was against having a Parliament that could over-rule his decisions. And Parliament was against the idea of a King who could wield too much power at his own whim and fancy. The King was a Catholic and Parliament, in the form of its leader Oliver Cromwell, was of Protestant persuasion. People who supported the King were 'Royalists' or 'Cavaliers'. Those who supported Parliament were 'Parliamentarians' or 'Roundheads'. They were called 'Roundheads' because they tended to have shorter hair.

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GOOD GODDARD GATHERING 85 AT AGM

A splendid total of 85 members attended the Association's second AGM at the Goddard Arms Hotel, Swindon, on Sunday 10 April; this was more than double the number who had attended at Malvern the previous year. And the weather was glorious to match, the Holy Rood Church and the Lawn's park looking particularly attractive. For those of you unable to present here is an account of the proceedings.

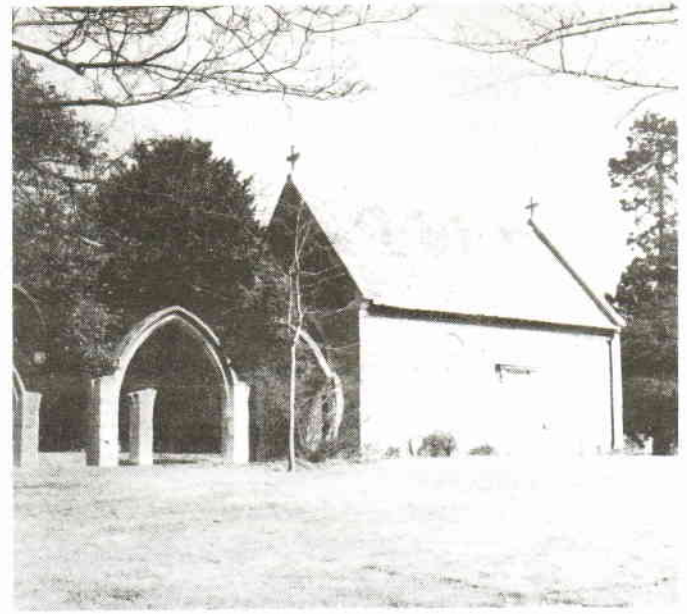
The President welcomed all those who had taken the trouble to attend, including Patrons Captain John and Peter; also Earl from California, and Keith and Helen from New Zealand. Various apologies were recorded and the Minutes of the previous year's AGM were adopted. Treasurer John then presented the accounts for the year ended 31 March 1988 (see page 6). Donations for the past year were considerably reduced as members were not making them; a discussion followed on how to encourage members to pay up since the viability of the Association depended upon prompt payment. A reminded slip would be included in the next Newsletter. John also promised to look into the suggestion of Standing Orders and Direct Debit. The Accounts were unanimously adopted coupled with thanks to the Treasurer.

Treasurer John then outlined the reasons for the proposal to reword Rule

3.1 of the Constitution. The object was to increase income and ensure that members who did not pay would not receive the benefit of membership; it was unfair for those who did pay to carry the burden of those who did not. Unfortunately the last Newsletter had had no effect in bringing in overdue donations. There was discussion on the relative merits of the term 'subscription' in lieu of 'donation', and some opposition to the proposal to increase

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The Editor wishes to apologise for the delay in producing this Newsletter, but he was ill at a crucial stage in its production.



Holy Rood Church

the minimum sum from £5 to £7.50, even though it was agreed that those who were unemployed and any suffering hardship should receive sympathetic understanding from the Treasurer and Committee. With some dissent it was finally agreed that Rule 3.1 should be worded as follows: "Membership is by annual donation of £7.50 minimum (£5 minimum for old age pensioners), with no upper limit on maximum donation. The membership year will run from 1st April to the following 31st March. New members joining after 1st January will be regarded as members until the end of the next Financial Year. One membership is deemed to cover all living at the same address. The membership of anyone not paying by 30th September in any year shall, after due reminder, be suspended."

Elections for the various offices were then held. Richard was re-elected as President, Dennis as Secretary, John as Treasurer, and Annica Leach and Janet Goddard-Jones, who retired by rotation, as members of the Committee. The equivalent week-end of 1989, that is the 8th or 9th of April, was agreed on for the next AGM, but whether it would be held on the Saturday or Sunday was left open for the time being. It would hinge on two factors: the possibility of it co-inciding with the visit of members of the Goddard Association of America, and the preference of the Patron Captain John who, to general acclaim, most generously offered to host it at his Gloucestershire home and to provide a buffet lunch.

Julie, as research co-ordinator, then presented her report for 1987-88 (see page 8), and husband Brian described some of the snags that had been experienced in trying to evaluate the information provided by members. The President then spoke of the glass engraver, Anthony Osborn, who had intended to be present but was unfortunately ill. He had most generously donated a chalice to be raffled for Association funds, and he was also prepared to offer a range of attractive glassware, suitably engraved, if there was interest from members. Such interest was indeed forthcoming, coupled with praise for the chalice; and members were reminded that they could order chalices at any time - there was no limit to the offer. The President also thanked Tony of Uxbridge who had very kindly produced a splendid soft toy as an additional raffle prize.

Earlier in the day the Committee had discussed the possibility of producing ties and squares carrying the Association's emblem. A discussion on this now followed, but it was decided that financial implications were too great for anything to be done at present. However, the proposal would be kept under review. Ronald of Essex, who had a printing business, most generously offered to print the Association's letter heading and has subsequently done so. It was also agreed that name badges would be produced for members attending future meetings.

Presentation was then made of the first Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial Award. In making the presentation, the President reminded members of the exceptional work that Howard had done in founding and running the Association until his tragically early death. There could be no one more appropriate than his widow, Janet, to receive the first Award of an engraved glass bowl; not only had she supported Howard in his enterprise, but had made over all his papers on his death and had afterwards become a member of the Committee. Janet has since written: "I was both thrilled and astonished to receive the beautiful Memorial bowl on Sunday. It was a great honour, and although I felt unworthy of it on my own account (having not had such a commitment of time and energy as others) I was pleased to receive it in memory of Howard." Janet then proceeded to give the illustrated talk which is printed in this Newsletter.

The meeting ended with tea and biscuits and informal gatherings. The main winner of the raffle, which raised the splendid sum of £79-50, was Gerald of Lyme Regis, who had only just joined the Association. Sale of photographs, postcards, the 'Goddard Memoir', and past copies of Newsletters raised £96; and an additional £254-50 in donations was received. All in all a most enjoyable and successful meeting, and many members are already looking forward to the next one.



Presenting the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. Daphne Bennett (nee Goddard) of 28 Osborne Road, Brentwood, Essex, CM15 9LE, to trace the whereabouts of her first cousin Roy Goddard, last heard of in Harlow, Essex about twenty years ago. He is the son of another Roy, her father Frank's eldest brother, and they were both the sons of George Henry Goddard, 1866-1942, of Odiham, Hampshire. Contacts with other members of his large family have also been lost.

Mrs. S. Nicholson of 6 Marklew Avenue, Grimsby, by supplying any further information on Charles Robert Goddard, born 14 March 1886 at Alburgh, Norfolk, son of Robert and Annie (nee Egan) Goddard. Charles Robert is said to have had seven brothers all named after rivers and one sister called Victoria.

Miss H.M. Goddard of 150 Regal Way, Kenton, Harrow, HA3 0SQ, with information on Henry Goddard, born 1837 died 1909, married to Sarah. They were both buried at South Lopham Church, Norfolk, and had the following children: Jesse, Jane, Rosa Sara (who married Daniel Woodward George Pawsey), Annie, Edith and Emily.

Mrs. E. McNaughton of 122 Commercial Street, Southampton, with information on William Goddard, a master butcher, who married Eleanor Tratman at Bath Abbey on 2 April 1812. They had the following children: John born 1813, Elizabeth born 1814, Ann born 1817, and William born 1819.

Alan Goddard of 38 Queen Street, Ormond 3204, Victoria, Australia with more information on his English ancestors. John Goddard was born at Ipswich in Suffolk about 1793 and died in Marylebone Workhouse in 1862. He married Matilda Harriet Gibson, who was born at Wanford in Suffolk in 1800. Their son, James Gibson Goddard, emigrated to Australia in 1849, and Alan is descended from him. But James left two sisters and two brothers in London. Do any other members recognise John and Matilda as their progenitors?

Mrs. Raye Ellam of 45 Forrest Street, Mt. Lawley 6050, Western Australia, to re-establish contact with her English cousins. George Goddard was born on 13 December 1851, son of George and Charlotte (nee Day or Deay), and lived in the Bromsgrove area. He had eight brothers and sisters, but was left behind when the rest of the family went to New Zealand in 1876. He was alive in 1901 when his father, George, died; but the New Zealand branch last had contact in 1916.

Mr. Christopher Staines of Southgate Cottage, South Street, Crewkerne, Somerset with research on the D'Oyley family, as he is a descendant of both Goddards and D'Oyleys. Prescilla D'Oyley (also spelt D'Oyly) married Edward Goddard in 1612 and their seventh son, William, founded the American branch of the family. His research has also got stuck at George Goddard of Crookham, Thatcham, near Newbury. George's son John was born c.1737 at Thatcham, as was his daughter Esther c.1734. Esther married a Joseph Arundell in 1761 at Thatcham. George was described as a yeoman. It has been suggested he look at the Bucklebury and Brimpton Goddards. Any other ideas?

GODDARD CONVICTS

I am indebted to Alan of Ormond, Victoria, Australia, in this bicentenary year for sending me a list of Goddards from the Convict List for New South Wales:

Name	Ship	Arrival
Benjamin	Surrey I. (6)	21 May 1831
Frederick	Asia	3 Dec. 1837
James	John Perry (5)	22 Mar. 1839
James	Perseus	13 June 1802
Joseph	Barossa	8 Dec. 1839
Joseph	Dick	12 Mar. 1821
Joseph	Hithsdale	12 May 1830
Robert	Camden (1)	25 July 1831
Samuel	Dunvegan Castle	30 Mar. 1830
Samuel	Lady Nugent	6 Apr. 1835
Thomas	?	1788-1800
Thomas	Mangles	10 July 1837
Thomas	Moffat (2)	31 Aug. 1836
William	Portsea	18 Dec. 1838
William	Dunvegan Castle	30 Mar. 1830

Does any member, in either Britain or Australia, claim any of these enforced colonial pioneers?

NORTH WEST GODDARDS

John of Accrington is compiling a co-ordinated index to Goddard entries in archives, books and documents of north west England. The index already contains about 3,000 entries from parish registers, wills, census returns, local histories and other sources with dates ranging from the 13th to the 20th centuries. It is hoped eventually to link this with the computer index being compiled by Brian and Julie. At present John is limiting his researches to the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire (old boundaries) and has copies of the Mormon IGI for these counties.

He would be glad to hear from anyone in these areas or with ancestors from the north west who would be willing to send him details of their own researches for incorporation into the index. He is also willing to help anyone searching or needing clues to their family lines in the area. He can be contacted at 2 Lowergate Road, Accrington, BB5 6LN. Tel. 0254-35135.

YOUNG ACTRESS

Michael Barefoot came across the following very much by accident in the Staffordshire Advertiser of 28 March 1801:

Death Notice

On Sunday last at St. Stephen, Norwich aged 25, Miss Sophia Ann Goddard, the much admired actress of the Norwich theatre.

'Death lies upon her, like an untimely frost

Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.'

Does any member claim her in their family tree? And why should her obituary have appeared in a Staffordshire newspaper?

(continued from page 1)

During the reign of King Charles I, Parliament was called and dissolved many times, depending on the wishes of the King. Between 1629 and 1640 it was not called at all. So when the King wanted to raise money he merely created monopolies in things like coal, soap, alum, wood and clothing. He even issued a 'Constate' for Aldbourne - selling Upham Manor (the ancestral home of 18 Goddard branches) to help meet a commitment for £230,000. (That was a multi-million sum in today's money). The fact that the King was married to a Roman Catholic did not help him win the hearts and minds of Parliament's 'puritan' supporters. When, in 1641, the King found out there was a plot to impeach his Catholic Queen he left London immediately and started to form an army in an effort to overthrow Parliament.

His absence from London enabled Parliament to take over control of the existing army, and the King responded to this by issuing orders that no-one was to obey Parliament. By August 1642 the King had established his new army and set up his standard at Nottingham. Two months later he lined up his troops for a set-piece battle against the Parliamentary army at Edgehill, near Stratford-upon-Avon. The two sides were at war.

Both sides were confident that the Battle of Edgehill would decide the country's fate - whether it would be ruled by an autocratic monarch or by a freely elected Parliament. Throughout the day-long battle attempts were made by both sides to reach some form of settlement. But all efforts failed. At nightfall 5,000 men lay dead, with thousands more limbed and wounded in other ways. Neither side could claim a victory, so the war went on, with major battles in Oxfordshire, Yorkshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Cornwall, Lancashire and elsewhere throughout Britain.

Unlike today's wars, where the army moves about to any part of the world, the wars of 350 years ago tended to be local affairs, with the officers and troops recruited locally. So when the Civil War reached Wiltshire, one of the strongholds of the Goddards, it is not surprising that we find several Goddards playing a significant part in affairs - on both sides. Indeed, there was even dissent in Clyffe Pypard, one of the main Goddard manors, as the following anecdote illustrates.

As the war gained momentum the early skirmishes at Newbury, Stratton, Chalgrove and Devizes were taking place almost within earshot of Clyffe Pypard. Desperate for money to fund their armies, both sides resorted to extorting it from the peasants. And it was common practice for each side to raid a small community on different days of the week and demand money. Failure to pay could result in houses being burned to the ground. Regional commissioners were appointed to handle the collection of these 'taxes'. In Wiltshire Goddards were appointed as commissioners for both sides with, for instance, Richard Goddard of Swindon being a Royalist Commissioner, and Edward Goddard of Englesham a Parliamentary Commissioner. The King, in one attempt to raise money, launched an appeal for people to bring forward their inventions. He hoped to find some new ideas that could be sold to the French. A Mr. Spackman emerged from Clyffe Pypard with a design for a fast-firing gun that could discharge three rounds with a single charge. The ingenious Mr. Spackman demonstrated his invention to the committee at Marlborough town. With each discharge he exclaimed: "Now, have at the Roundheads!" - a clear indication of which side he was on. Spackman's idea was taken up and eventually sold to the French. Not everyone in Marlborough that day was quite so happy about it, however. For later in the day Mr. Spackman was arrested on a charge of delinquency and persecuting Mr. Humber, the priest of Clyffe Pypard. The villagers rushed to Spackman's defence, claiming the Churchman's Parliamentary leanings were causing great disharmony in the village. Spackman appealed against the charges to a higher court in Oxford, where a sheriff loyal to the King released him and ejected Mr.

Humber from the Parish of Clyffe Pypard. Mr. Humber, in turn, appealed to the Parliamentary committee in Wiltshire - whose head was Edward Goddard - to be reinstated in the parish. The breakdown of conventional law and order had by now reached the point whereby Mr. Humber was seized by angry villagers and imprisoned forty miles away in Winchester gaol before his case could be heard by Edward Goddard.

Here, then, we have the first indications that Goddards were on opposing sides. Francis Goddard, as lord of the manor of Clyffe Pypard, was presumably a King's man - and his villagers loyal also to his cause - while just a few miles down the road an Edward Goddard was presiding in high office on behalf of Cromwell's Parliamentary cause, and a Richard Goddard with the same office for the King's cause. Who would you have supported?

Would you, for instance, be for Francis Goddard, married to Sarah, daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford? He was a Royalist, the Lord of the Manor of Clyffe Pypard, and the grandson of John Goddard the founder of the Standen Hussey and Clyffe Pypard branches of the family. As lord of the manor he was the King's regional representative in overall charge of his own village. A man of substantial power. So much so that, long after the Civil War, children going to worship in the village church were expected to bow in front of his tomb as they entered the church. He epitomised the autocratic power that the King valued so much and which Cromwell's Parliamentarians hated.

Or would you take the side of Edward Goddard, the father of William Goddard who married Elizabeth Miles and founded the American branch of the family? Edward was a well-respected Parliamentarian who held the senior post of Parliamentary Commissioner for Wiltshire at the start of the Civil War. During the war his house, the manor at Englesham, was ransacked and burned to the ground, forcing him to go and live with his eldest son, John, in the neighbouring county of Somerset. Who burned his house down and why? The culprit was Sir James Long, of London. But even more painful than losing his house was the fact that his second son, James of South Marsden, was married to Sir James Long's daughter, Eleanor. The attack was a private feud between Edward Goddard and Sir James Long. For Edward, in his capacity as Parliamentary Commissioner for the county, had earlier compounded the goods of Sir James Long simply because he was on "the wrong side". In January 1646 Sir James enlisted the support of 1,000 horsemen in Oxford - a Royalist stronghold - and rode to Englesham where they set fire to the manor. One historian claims they took Edward prisoner, but this has not been substantiated. All we know is that he was forced to go and live with his eldest son in Upton Noble, Somerset. The incident must, however, have put a terrible strain on the marriage of his son, James, to Sir James Long's daughter, Eleanor.

Edward Goddard of Englesham was, as we have just heard, a well-respected Parliamentarian. His younger brother, Richard of Upham, was however a staunch Royalist. So here we have a classic example of brothers on opposing sides. Richard was in arms for the King when he was captured at Christchurch, in the county of Hampshire. He was taken prisoner to London and held in Southwark gaol twenty weeks until being exchanged for Colonel Carlton of the Parliamentary army. Richard was a lawyer by profession, and an eminent one at that. He had chambers at the Inner Temple in London, lived at Upham, and had inherited a vast estate in the county of Berkshire. He had been such a prominent Royalist that after the war all his possessions were sequestrated as a punishment, including his Berkshire estate. He pleaded for mercy on the grounds that he was an old man and too frail to practise his profession any longer. But the appeal fell on deaf ears and he lived out the rest of his life in his London chambers which, for some reason, the sequestrators had failed to take from him.

This Richard had a nephew, Richard Goddard of Swin-

don, who was also a Royalist. He was appointed a Commissioner for the King soon after the outbreak of the Civil War, and was later fined £20 (a large sum in today's reckoning) by the Parliamentarians. As his uncle Edward was the Parliamentary Commissioner for the county it is reasonable to assume that it was Edward Goddard of Englesham who fined his nephew Richard!

Another Royalist was Vincent Goddard of Ogbourne St. Andrew, the son of William Goddard, ancestor of the Ogbourne St. Andrew branch near Marlborough. Soon after the Royalist headquarters had been established at Oxford, the little town of Marlborough became a strategically important place. In November 1642 Lord George Digby, a Royalist in command of an important unit of the King's army, set up camp there with 400 troops. One of his officers was Vincent Goddard, who was deputed to go forward to the Parliamentary lines on the Common and attempt to effect a surrender. As Vincent approached the Parliamentary lines to parley with Sir Neville Poole, Sir Neville shouted out to him: "If the King comes to Marlborough he will be as welcome as any Prince was to his people. But as regards delivering up Marlborough to that traitor Lord Digby, I would rather die". Upon which he ordered ten of his musketeers to take aim and open fire on Vincent Goddard. Either Vincent was very thick-skinned, or the Parliamentary musketeers were very bad shots, because we know that Vincent survived the assault and, under cover of darkness that night, retreated to Aldbourne. Sir Neville's men, having tasted the scent of victory and keen to notch up another success, then chased after Vincent. They found him in Aldbourne, probably in the Church, and took him prisoner back to Marlborough where they fortified their lines. Whilst in Aldbourne they defaced the Goddard tomb of Richard Goddard and his four children, one of whom was Edward Goddard of Englesham.

Another Edward Goddard of note is Edward of East Woodhay, near Newbury. He lived at Stargroves Manor and was the grandson of John Goddard, of Water Eaton, who founded the East Woodhay branch. Like his namesake, Edward Goddard of Englesham, this Edward was also a keen Parliamentary supporter. Moreover, he had the honour of entertaining the great Oliver Cromwell to breakfast on the morning of the second battle of Newbury in 1644. The breakfast bowl used by Cromwell that day at Stargroves Manor was kept by the family and passed down from father to son until it was handed over to the Newbury Museum. Nowadays it is on show at the Museum where they have an impressive display of Civil War memorabilia.

During this talk several references have been made to Edward Goddard of Englesham. And here is another. For his seventh son, William Goddard of London, was also a prominent Parliamentarian. This William, who married Elizabeth Miles and eventually sailed to Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1665, was a wealthy wholesale grocer and shipowner in London at the outbreak of the Civil War. His status was such that he became a Major-General in Oliver Cromwell's army.

These are the leading Goddards of Civil War times of whom we have a record. There were, however, others of whom mention should be made. For instance, we know that Edmund Goddard of the Chievely branch was a Captain of the Trained Bands of Salisbury, and that the Earl of Essex - the Parliamentarian army's leader until Oliver Cromwell emerged as Commander in Chief - allowed him 40 shillings a year for gunpowder. And one of our GAE members has pointed out to me that a Richard Goddard served Cromwell as a physician during the Parliamentarian's campaign in southern Ireland. Unfortunately I have not yet been able to identify which branch of the Goddards he is from.

So far I have referred only to the part played by Goddard men. But in East Anglia - Suffolk to be precise - a Mary Goddard was among 60 women burned at the stake in Ipswich for being Puritans and, therefore, witches. The Ipswich Puritans who survived then met secretly in the family home of Kathleen Millicent Goddard's ancestors at

Swaffling, in Suffolk, until the house became a Congregational Church.

The Civil War left the nation just as divided when it ended as it had been at the start. Indeed, I personally feel the country is still divided today, which is why people invited to give after lunch or after dinner talks are still advised to avoid the highly inflammatory topics of religion and politics. Just recently Bishop James Adams, a GAE member and vicar of the two Ogbourne churches, told me an interesting - and significant - anecdote. He had been speaking to some residents of a Wiltshire village when one of them, referring to a family who lived in the village, remarked: "Of course Bishop, you know they were on the wrong side during the War." It was a few moments before the Bishop realised they meant the Civil War, and not the last World War! Such was the impact of the Civil War that its effects still linger on.

I want to end with what I believe is a reminder to us all that the Civil War was not fought in vain. The War was, as I said at the start, a fight by Parliament to prevent the monarch having total power. I would like to remind you all that it is just fifty or so years ago that England had another King who wanted his own way. He was Edward VIII, and he wanted to marry an American lady called Mrs. Simpson. If Parliament had not been invested with the power to over-rule him he would have been crowned and England would have had an American Queen. But Parliament said "No" very firmly and Edward VIII was forced to abdicate the throne. For us Goddards - whether English or American - the King's abdication is even more pertinent to our story because it too involved a Goddard. William Edgar Rayner Goddard, of the Chievely branch, was at the time the Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain. It was he who had to advise Parliament, and the King, that there was no scope in the English law for the marriage to take place. And so it was, on a Goddard's judgment, that King Edward VIII abdicated the throne of England.

GAA CONVOCATION

The Goddard Association of America holds its fourth biennial Convocation in San Diego, California, on 23rd of this month. As President of the the sister Association of Europe, I have sent them the following message:

To the Goddard Association of America.

May I, on behalf of the Goddard Association of Europe, convey to you the warmest greetings and cordial good wishes on the occasion of your Fourth Convocation, to be held at San Diego June 23-26, 1988; and express the hope that old friendships will be renewed, new friendships forged, and good fellowship be enjoyed by all who attend.

Much has been achieved over the past decade of which all who have an interest in the Goddard name can be justly proud. Your Association flourishes and has done excellent work in both research and in the publication of its findings. Our fledgling organisation is beginning to blossom and now boasts members on every continent. Both are a dream come true and are making a considerable contribution to the preservation of our common heritage.

In saluting you I take this opportunity of looking to the future with optimism, in the belief that the bond which unites us will continue to strengthen. Our sincere good wishes for a happy and rewarding Convocation.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1988

Income & Expenditure Account

<u>1987</u>		<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>	
227	Newsletters	425.39	1035	Donations	607.75
110	Postage	176.51	-	Interest on Deposit Account	15.03
294	Printing & Stationary	18.54	-	Sale of Photographs	13.00
49	Goblets	-	-	Sale of Postcards	15.00
-	Chalice Certificate costs	46.00	-	Sale of old Newsletters	11.50
-	Committee Meeting	32.50	-	Sale of 'Goddard Memoir'	43.98
<u>680</u>		<u>698.94</u>			
	Excess of Income				
355	over Expenditure	<u>7.32</u>	<u>1035</u>		<u>706.26</u>
<u>1035</u>		<u>706.26</u>			

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1988

<u>1987</u>		<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1987</u>	
	<u>Accumulated Funds</u>		-	<u>Stock of 'Goddard Memoir'</u>	280.00
665	Balance at 1:4:87	665.14			
	Surplus in 1987/88	<u>7.32</u>		<u>Balances at Trustee Savings Bank</u>	
		672.46	165	Ordinary Account	292.66
	<u>Howard Goddard-Jones</u>		500	Deposit Account	515.03
	<u>Memorial Fund</u>				
435	Balance at 1.4.87	435.45		<u>Leamington Spa Building Society</u>	
	Contribution 1987/88	65.00	435	Deposit Account	520.31
	Interest earned	<u>19.86</u>			
		520.31			
-	Donations for 1988/89	<u>415.23</u>	<u>1100</u>		<u>1608.00</u>
<u>1100</u>		<u>1608.00</u>			

WELCOME TO NEW MEMBERS

The Association extends a warm welcome to the 31 new members who have joined since the last Newsletter went to print:

Mrs. Anne-Marie Appleton, 118 Broad Inge Crescent, Chapletown, Sheffield, S30 4RU.
 Mrs. Margaret Andrew, 3 Jodrell Road, Whaley Bridge, Nr. Stockport, Cheshire, SK12 7AN.
 Mr. N.E. & Mrs. M.T. Couchman, 120 Cumberland Avenue, Benfleet, Essex, SS7 5PA.
 Mrs. Stella Goddard, 19 Rockleigh Road, Bassett, Southampton, Hampshire, SO1 7AQ.
 Mr. & Mrs. S.W. Goddard, 6 Mere Road, Shepperton, Middlesex.
 Mr. & Mrs. K.E. Goddard, 6 Robin Court, Northlands Road, Southampton, Hampshire, SO1 2LD.
 Mr. M.J. Goddard, 1/128 St. Johns Road, Meadowbank Road, Auckland 5, New Zealand.
 Miss Tessa Goddard, 103 Albert Palace Mansions, Lirline Gardens, Battersea, London SW11.
 Mr. K. & Mrs. F. Goddard, The Bungalow, Earlesfield Lane, Grantham, Lincolnshire, NG31 7NT.
 Major & Mrs. Douglas G. Goddard, Quinells, 38 The Ridgeway, Wargrave, Berkshire, RG10 8AS.
 Mr. Douglas Goddard, 27 Corunna Main, Andover, Hampshire.
 Mr. & Mrs. J.D. Goddard, Stable Cottage, Fyfield Lane, Weyhill, Nr. Andover, Hampshire.
 Mr. B. & Mrs. J.M. Goddard, The Rowans, School Lane, Nether Wallop, Stockbridge, Hampshire, SO20 8EH.
 Mr. Theodore Alison Godard Sr., 1387 Enfield Street, Enfield, Connecticut 06082, U.S.A.
 Mr. K.R. Goddard, Owen Street, Whitianga, Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand.
 Mr. A. Goddard, 39 Winchester Road, Brislington, Bristol, BS4 3NQ.
 Mr. K.R. Goddard, 41 Northfield Road, Sharleston Common, Nr. Wakefield, West Yorkshire.
 Mr. F. James Goddard, 12 Oxendene, Warminster, Wiltshire, BA12 0DZ.
 Mr. R.G. Goddard, 15 Swanshope, Loughton, Essex, IG10 2NA.
 Mr. J. & Mrs. E. Goddard, 1733 Lenox Drive, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, U.S.A.
 Mrs. Doris W. Goddard, 94 Flaxmere Avenue, Flaxmere, Hastings, New Zealand.
 Mr. D.R. & Mrs. H.C. Goddard, 14 Hendrick Avenue, Wandsworth Common, London, SW12 8TL.
 Mr. S. & Mrs. J. Geddes, 9 Sutherland Road, Upper Beaconsfield, Victoria 3808, Australia.
 Mrs. H.M. Goddard, Barnridge, Farley, Salisbury, Wiltshire.
 Mrs. Peta King, Kingshaven, Carvel, Alberta, Canada, TOE OHO.
 Mr. & Mrs. Peter Mead, 2 Maryland Drive, Barming, Maidstone, Kent, ME16 9EG.
 Mr. & Mrs. Charles A. Owens, 1 Chetwynd, 170 Canford Cliffs Road, Poole, Dorset, BH13 7ES.
 Mr. & Mrs. W. Pass, Beaulieu, Sling Orchard, Tovant, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP3 5NJ.
 Mr. & Mrs. J.S.C. Roberts, 1 Stratheden Court, Market Street, Torquay, Devon.
 Mr. Christopher Staines, Southgate Cottage, South Street, Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 8DA.
 Mrs. Kathryn Twort, c/o Mr. & Mrs. Stan Goddard, 196 Wellington Road, Wainuiomata, New Zealand.

GODDARDS - HIGH PEAK (1)

Chinley, known originally as Maystonfield, is situated on the B6062 road between Whaley Bridge and Chapel-en-le-Frith. Set in a valley surrounded by hills makes it an ideal starting point for hill walkers. Within easy reach are Chinley Churn, Eccles Pike, Combs Moss, South Head and Kinder Scout.

Being only twenty miles from Manchester, Chinley was expected to grow, and a large railway station was built on the Manchester Central to St. Pancras line, but the growth never came and the station is now reduced to one platform. The main employers in the village are Wardle Fabrics Ltd., and Dorma Sheets Ltd., both members of the Coates Vyella Plc. group.

Chinley, although a small village with a population now of just over 2000, has been home for many Goddards. John, my Great x 6 Grandfather in his will dated 1719 (he died in 1720) made bequests to his wife Ann, his sister Ellen (the local schoolmistress), his eldest son Joseph and his granddaughter Ann who was then Joseph's only child. But Joseph and his two wives, Rebecca and Charity, had fifteen children, hence the many Goddards in the area. They seem to be mostly farmers and stonemasons.

In 1841 James and Elizabeth Goddard built a house on the shoulder of the hill between Chinley and Hayfield. It is known as Peep-o-Day because of an eye-shaped window in the gable-end which catches the early morning rays of the sun.

In the late seventeenth century there was no church in Chinley but one of the early Independent church groups was set up, first at Ford Hall and later at Malcoff Farm. The services were held in a converted barn and the Rev. William Bagshaw preached every Sunday evening, often to over 100 people, until his death in 1702. He kept within the law as it was then by attending Chapel Parish Church each Sunday

morning. He was succeeded by a young Lancashire man named James Clegg, who also became the local doctor.

The wife of the next owner of Malcoff objected to the Independents and locked the doors. In 1711 a new chapel was built between Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and after several suggested dedications it was decided to call it the New Chapel, and it is still known by that name and it is a very active Independent chapel.

As 1988 is being observed by Methodists as the 250th anniversary of John Wesley's conversion, it is worth recording the influence on the four early Wesleyan ministers of a lady who is buried at New Chapel. She was born Grace Norman at Newcastle-on-Tyne and her first husband was Captain Alexander Murray, a Scottish master mariner who was lost at sea. She became engaged to John Wesley, but as the story is told by Rev. William Simpson in the history of Chinley Chapel (he devotes two whole pages to the lady), "Grace knew that Charles Wesley, John's brother, never wanted their courtship to thrive, he wanted John to marry some woman of wealth". But John Bennett of Lee End Farm, Lower Lane, Chinley, also proposed to Grace and it is said that Charles Wesley rode to Chinley to encourage John Bennett to marry her. They married at Newcastle in 1749. "In 1752 John Bennett withdrew from the Wesleys as he and George Whitfield thought Wesley's code of rules too severe. Bennett formed an Independent Chapel at Warburton in Cheshire and ministered there until his death in 1759." The Rev. John Bennett was buried at New Chapel and Grace returned to live in this area until her death in 1803 aged 89.

This story has a very interesting possible connection with Chinley Goddards as my Great x 5 Grandfather Joseph's will dated 1763 was witnessed by Grace Bennett. They also lived at Lee End and were probably next door neighbours.

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith

WEDDING PHOTOGRAPH

You may recall Newsletter No.7 announced that Paul Duxbury, who took the pictures of John of Accrington's daughter Alison's wedding, had won the Fuji Wedding Photographer of the Year competition. Here is that winning photograph, unfortunately in black and white and considerably reduced in size.



SILCHESTER

Brian and Julie went over to Silchester in May to see the seat which the Silchester Goddards have placed in St Mary's Churchyard in memory of Nancy Goddard, 1903-1985. Her father had been clerk and sexton for 51 years and Nancy herself was a lifelong supporter of the Church. The seat was the gift of her brother Stephen and his wife Sybil and their children.

GRAVESTONE INSCRIPTIONS

Reading Albert's note in the February Newsletter about gravestone inscriptions reminded me of a very similar verse reputed to exist in an Accrington graveyard. This reads:

Spectators all, as you pass by
As you are now, so once was I
As I am now, so must you be
Prepare yourself to follow me.

To this a local wag had added:

To follow thee I'm not content
Until I know which way thou went!

Incidentally, many of these gravestone inscriptions and verses were published as a book from which families could choose one suitable and the local mason could copy. Fritz Spiegl's *Small Book of Grave Humour* contains lots of funny, punning and sly examples of epitaphs.

John of Accrington

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH CO-ORDINATOR FOR 1987-88

I regret that I have been unable to maintain the card index of Goddards that I had started last year. This was for three reasons: firstly, the cost of the cards; secondly, that Brian has been so busy putting the same information in to the computer that it seemed a waste of effort; thirdly, because I have been so busy answering correspondence from members who have asked for assistance. Nearly every post brings a letter of enquiry and the postman must be puzzling his head over the amount of mail we receive from all over the world.

I am happy to report many successes. The family, originally from Silchester but then living in Kent, who emigrated on the 'Winchester' in 1874 have been introduced to the cousins who they left behind in Hampshire - who themselves had moved to London.

Several members believe that they have links with the distinctively named 'Holland Goddard' who was baptised at Aldershot in 1614. The name surfaces again in Leicestershire in the 1800s having come from Banbury in Oxfordshire, moves on to Wiltshire where Holland Stanhope Goddard married in 1841 and then to Maidenhead, Berkshire. Meanwhile the collateral branch in Leicestershire became well established and founded Goddard polishes. To confuse matters another line from the original Holland Goddard also moved around the country and settled in Berkshire and has close connections with horses.

Another Leicestershire Goddard line, the Houghton-on-the-Hill Goddards, have been united with a branch in Canada.

Following information from the Newbury Museum curator, the family tree of a long established Goddard family who lived at Blackbird Nest outside Reading has been located and waits to be examined at Berkshire Record Office. It is hoped that this will show the connection between this branch and another long established branch at Bucklebury near Newbury (they married into the family of Jack of Newbury, the author of that town's prosperity, as long ago as the 1500s) which, by the preponderance of Vincent Goddards in the baptismal names, originally came from North Wiltshire. This research has linked several members to each other.

A letter from a member giving information about Canterton Manor near Southampton, received by him in 1917 has helped greatly. This manor was bought by a Grays Inn, London, Goddard in the first Elizabeth's reign and held by them until forced to sell by debts in 1704. Another member, writing in the same week as I received the first information, told me that his family had come from Iver in Buckinghamshire but had originally come from Canterton Manor, outside Southampton. Two years earlier a well wisher from Slough had sent me all the Goddard information she had in her records. It includes the names of Goddards buried in the churchyard at Slough. Two more members helped on their way to progressing with compilation of their tree.

Coincidences continue to happen. One week I read an article on the exiled Princess Ena of France in a copy of an old magazine I had been lent. The next post brought the story of a Monseigneur Goddard who had been chaplain to Empress Eugenie, wife of Napoleon III and mother of Ena who

had lived in exile in North Oxfordshire. The following post brought a letter from a member whose mother had told her that they were descended from French Goddards who had fled from the French Revolution and settled in North Oxfordshire!

You will think that all these stories are of the southern branch of the family. I am afraid that is because they seem to be the ones that write to me. I have had the occasional letter from the north. Some I have linked with southern branches of the family, others I have referred to Albert at Stockport who has extensive records and has traced the Barefoot family (see a recent Newsletter plea) as being allied to his. Others I have referred to John at Accrington who tells me that he has 2,500 entries of Goddard births, marriages and deaths in the Lancashire, Derbyshire and Cheshire regions in his card index now.

Brian has been working almost every night at putting all the entries which are being submitted to us into his computer. He has entered approximately 850 since getting a new computer last December. Now that the light evenings are with us I hope to persuade him to take a break and tend the garden for a while.

However, I have saved the most interesting news, as far as we are concerned, until last. Out of the blue John Goddard of Andover received a letter about the Goddard Association from our indefatigable Gillian, the central southern branch organiser. He had lost touch with his cousins years ago, his grandfather having moved away from Winchester in the 1880s to live in Preston, and he himself had lived in Germany for years. He decided to join. He did have one address of a cousin to which to write as they had sent him a Christmas card. To his surprise he found that his third cousin Brian, who he cannot remember having seen, is on the committee of the Goddard Association and lives only fifteen miles away.

I have amassed a pile of photocopies of records which can help any members wishing to peruse them. The International Genealogical Index for the counties of Oxford, Berks, Leics, Hants and Wilts; the family tree of the North Wiltshire Goddards (in various forms); copies of the Bishops Visitations of 1623 of Wiltshire; various pedigrees from Burkes Landed Gentry; and so on. Any member can ask to borrow them, make their own notes and return them. What I cannot actually do is undertake their research for them - however nice it would be to be free to do so.

Julie Goddard.

FLEEING GODDARDS

The following letter appeared recently in the **Southampton Echo**:

"I was interested to read the **Echo** feature on the name Goddard as this was my maiden name. I always understood from an uncle of mine, who delved into the history of our name, that there were three families of Goddard, or rather Godard (Go-dar), who fled to this country from France during the Revolution. One family settled in Oxfordshire which, I believe, is the one my family came from. The other two settled north and south of that county respectively. I think this new series on names should prove very interesting and I am looking forward to reading "What's in a name" such as my present one.....Jones!"

Mrs. Dorothea Jones, The Thatched Cottage, Hill Street, Totton.

One of our future tasks is to make contact with the French Goddards, for they must also have stemmed from the Vikings of Normandy as we did.