



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 102 – April 2012

THE *A.J. GODDARD*

Overwhelmed in a Storm on Lake Laberge

The lead story in Newsletter 95, following a shorter article in the previous issue, concerned the *A.J. Goddard*, the first steamship to feature in the Klondike gold rush. Now Malcolm of Brisbane has kindly sent me some more information about her and an additional picture. The *A.J. Goddard* and its twin, the *F.H. Kilbourne*, were built in San Francisco on the orders of Albert and Clara Goddard of Washington state and three partners, and then dismantled when they got to Skagway, Alaska, in 1897 in order to be carried over the White Pass Trail to Lake Bennett in British Columbia, where they were reassembled during the winter. The photo shows the *A.J. Goddard* as it looked on Independence Day 1898 at Whitehorse before voyaging through Lake Laberge to Dawson City.



A contemporary newspaper article described the scene of the maiden voyage the previous month: “It was a royal reception that the steamer *A.J. Goddard* received as she made her landing at the foot of Fourth Street on Tuesday afternoon. The vessel was in the charge of A.J. Goddard, head of the Upper Yukon Company, and made the run from the head of Lake Bennett to this city in four days and 21 hours. The hull was

built in San Francisco and she was put together on Bennett, being 50 feet long, 10 foot beam, stern wheel, 15 tons displacement. She carried eleven passengers and their outfits and a crew of 8 men, making the run of the canyon and White Horse and the Thirty-Mile river without anything approaching an accident.” It is interesting to note that the article lists the names of the passengers and that seven of the eleven were ladies.

The steamer continued to ply this route, particularly taking eagerly anticipated mail in and out as well as passengers, for the next three years. But on 12 October 1901 she got caught on Lake Laberge in the worst storm of the season and sank with the loss of three of the five crew members on board at the time. One of the two survivors, engineer Julius Stockfeldt, gave an account two days later as to what had happened. The *A.J. Goddard* had been towing a big scow (barge) down the lake when the towline parted. “It was at least an hour and a half after the boat parted company with the scow that the accident occurred. For some time previous to the disaster the boat had been labouring in a heavy sea, the waves rising to a height of at least twelve feet, and in plunging over these the steering gear would often be out of the water thus rendering the boat unmanageable. In passing over one of these heavy swells the vessel breached and turned sideways in the trough of the sea and, being struck by an extra violent puff of wind, turned over.

“It had been apparent for some time previous to this that the vessel could not outlive the storm except by a miracle, and [John] Thompson the fireman had become so unmanned by fear that I had to perform his work as well as my own. One of the fires had been put out by the water and shortly after the other suffered the same fate. I saw there was no use trying to do any more, so crawled over the hurricane deck into the bow of the boat. Thompson was at this time on his knees praying and when he saw me he implored me to save him. I threw off his shoes and threw overboard an armful of cordwood and yelled at him to jump overboard and catch on to

the wood, at the same time plunging over myself. I started to swim for shore but could not make any headway and turned back in hope of being able to catch a piece of wreckage. When I started to swim for shore I saw [Edward] McDonald [the Captain for this trip], [Fay] Ransome [the cook] and [C.P.] Snyder [the wood chopper] on the bottom of the overturned boat, and on my return saw that they had been washed off and that McDonald and Snyder had managed to reach the pilot house and were clinging to it while Ransome had hold of a piece of wreckage and appeared to be doing all right. I finally got hold of two pieces of cordwood and, being a strong swimmer, struck out for shore with the hope of being able to reach it and send assistance.

“After two hours’ desperate struggle, I got within 200 feet of the shore in an exhausted condition, where I was seen by Messrs Clarke and Ironside and assisted to shore and, after vigorous measures, was restored to life. I told them the story of the wreck, and they went a mile and a half down the lake, got a boat and started for the scene of the accident. They found Snyder lying unconscious in one corner of the pilot house, which was about three quarters of a mile out in the lake. Capt. McDonald and Ransome had disappeared [as had Thompson]. On his restoration Snyder said the pilot house rolled and pitched so much in the heavy seas that it was a hard matter to hold on, and that in a short time Capt. McDonald had complained of the cold and shouted to Snyder, ‘Hold on if you can’ and was soon after washed off and disappeared.” No bodies were recovered, but the well preserved remains of the ship have recently been discovered.

FACEBOOK

The Goddard Association of Europe Facebook site membership continues to grow and we now have 97 active members. The site is also enthusiastically encouraging non-GAE members to join the full Association and work on their research. Quite a few new members have found out about the Association from this page and have joined the GAE in the last year. There is also an energetic core group of Goddard related people on Facebook who are sharing photos, links to research tools online, and information about Goddard’s in the news both past and present. The Goddard Historical and Genealogical Society of America has now also set up a Facebook page, encouraged by the success of the GAE page, and currently has 37 members; some are cross-over members but some are unique, and we are encouraging these to join the GAE.

Malcolm of Brisbane 2

HMS GOOD HOPE

New member Alan Newitt has combined with and expanded the family tree known to another Association member, Ivor Goddard. They can both trace their ancestry back to the villages of Market Lavington and Orcheston St George in Wiltshire – and maybe even further back to Ogbourne St George. Ivor noticed a name on the expanded tree: “James Goddard born 1881 died 1914 aged 33 years” and he wondered if he had been killed in the war. The 1901 census showed James to be at Eastney Barracks, Southsea aged 19, a Royal Marine. In 1905 he married Emily Jane Tussler at Westbourne, Sussex. They had several children.

James was at sea in *HMS Good Hope* when Britain entered the war on 4 August 1914, having left Portsmouth on 2 August with a crew comprised of 90% reservists. She called in at Nova Scotia to pick up Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who transferred to her because she was quicker than his current ship. *HMS Good Hope* guarded British merchant shipping down the east coast of American and then down to South America. She was then directed to search for the German East Squadron in the Pacific and travelled via Cape Horn and then north along the coast of Chile.

The Germans had formed a powerful squadron of five modern cruisers under the command of Admiral Maximilian von Spee. When on 1 November he moved his vessels to the South Atlantic the British Commander, Sir Christopher Cradock, decided to attack with *HMS Good Hope* and *HMS Monmouth*, not realising the much greater force of the German fleet and in contradiction of an order sent by Winston Churchill which, however, it has to be admitted he may not have received. At Coronel the ships were silhouetted against the night sky by a bright moon; sitting ducks for the guns of the German fleet, who fired unceasingly until the two armoured cruisers sank. Both ships sank with the loss of 1,600 men in total; 932 men from *HMS Good Hope* alone, including the commander.

James Goddard is commemorated on the Royal Marine War Grave Roll and the Portsmouth Naval Memorial: “James Goddard Gunner Services number RMA/8577 Date of death 1. 11. 1914 Royal Naval Artillery”.

It may be that a descendant of James and his wife Emily, or some other member of the family, recognises their branch from the above story and would come forward and expand it further.

Julie of Newbury with the help of Ivor Goddard and Alan Newitt

MAJOR DOUGLAS GODDARD

The Association is saddened to record the death of one of its former members, Major Douglas George Goddard, MBE, TD, on 7 December 2011 aged 92.



I am grateful to Eileen Horne, a distant relative of his, for this information and also for supplying me with articles from two newspapers of June 2010 describing the commemoration of the 65th anniversary of the liberation of two Dutch towns, Hengelo and Enschede, in which Douglas had originally taken part. A member of the 43rd Wessex Division, he had fought in the D-Day Normandy landings in June 1944 and was a survivor of Operation Market Garden – perhaps better known as the Battle of Arnhem – later that September. He was guest of honour at the commemoration along with nine other nonagenarian comrades, and described it as the most moving one to which he had ever been. After the war he was closely involved in the repatriation of a large number of displaced eastern Europeans from the Belsen Bergen Nazi concentration camp area. He saw post-war service in the Middle East during the Suez crisis, and was an instructor of gunnery at the School of Artillery and Chief Instructor, Sennybridge Ranges, Wales, from 1953 to 1958 before retiring from the army the following year. He then entered the building trade, enjoying a long and successful spell at the Chartered

Institute of Building from 1964-85 first as secretary and director, and then as deputy chief executive. He also took an active part in local government, being a Wokingham district councillor for fourteen years, when he represented Wargrave and Remenham, and was twice chairman of the council. A keen sportsman, he was a vice-president of the Reading Cricket and Hockey Club and had been a member of the MCC since 1963. In 2009 he published his autobiography *Master of None*. His wife Eve died in 2004 and he is survived by his son Nigel and daughter Tina to whom we send our sympathy.

GODDARD PIE SHOP REBIRTH

Newsletter 92 contained the last of nine references to the famous Goddard eel and pie shop in the east end of London. Malcolm of Brisbane has kindly alerted me to a press release of 5 April taking the story to the next stage. It reads as follows:

“A family-owned pie company returns to Greenwich today – 60 years after opening their first shop in the area. Goddard’s Pies was founded in 1890 by Alfred Goddard in Deptford. A second shop was opened in Greenwich in 1952, the same year the *Cutty Sark* was placed in dry dock. The Greenwich shop was sold in 2006 while the company concentrated on their wholesale business [and the area was re-developed; they continued to run a mobile shop], but now they are back in the centre of town. Goddard’s at Greenwich is being run by Alfred’s great-grandsons, Jeff and Kane Goddard. The new premises at 22 King William Walk, Greenwich, boasts two floors and 100 seats. They still serve the traditional pie, mash and liquor but there is a range of options on offer including pasties, sausage rolls and vegetarian pies. For the more adventurous customer, there is even the chance to try the classic jellied eel. Jeff and Kane Goddard said: ‘It’s good to be back in Greenwich because it’s been too long. We hope to see some of our old regulars and we want to establish ourselves back into the Greenwich community because it’s where we belong.’”

They are back in time for the Olympic Games, and let’s hope their renewed presence is a long one. We wish them every success.

OBITUARY

The Association is very saddened to record the death after a long struggle against prostate cancer of its Research Co-ordinator, Colin of Brackley. He had held this post for less than three years and his passing is a great loss to the Association. We offer our deepest sympathy to his widow and family.

A few loose ends – A few Tudor Goddards

No. 4 of an infrequent series of notes

Leafing through some late Tudor court records, as one does, it was surprising to find how well known and influential the name of 'Goddard' was, when compared with the modern holders of that name. But many were only 'would-be' Goddards, those whose forenames were Goddard. In the late Tudor and early Elizabethan period many examples can be cited. However, one man stands out for his notoriety, Sir Goddard Oxenbridge; he was one of twenty-six gentlemen who were knighted on 23 June 1509 in honour of the coronation of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon which was to take place the following day.

Living at Brede near Hastings in Sussex, Goddard Oxenbridge was Sheriff of Sussex in 1505, 1512 and 1519 and Sheriff of Surrey in 1513. Although related by marriage to the Hungerford and Fiennes families, who also intermarried with the Goddards, no close Goddard relationship has been found. No one with the surname of Goddard appears in the Oxenbridge tree generated from the 1530 Heralds Visitation of Sussex, starting with Thomas Oxenbridge of Beckley, East Sussex, four generations before Sir Goddard. So the use of the forename Goddard with Oxenbridge is a mystery, although the forename Goddard appears associated with several other surnames in this area over the next few centuries. Sir Goddard Oxenbridge was buried at St George's church, Brede, East Sussex, on 10 February 1531. However, his tomb of imported French stone, seen here, was not



erected until 1537 and his arms do not contain any recognised 'Goddard' arms.

Sir Goddard Oxenbridge seems to be ostensibly a powerful, honest and good person, but local stories depict him as a giant who roamed the local countryside eating children! He is said to have had a crow as a familiar and had great strength but, as was said of witches and warlocks, he could not be killed by iron weapons. Eventually, all the children

of Sussex got together, or so the story goes, and got him drunk on an enormous vat of beer which they had brewed. Having made him powerless, they sawed him in half with a wooden saw on a bridge called Groaning Bridge at Stubb's Lane, Brede. This and similar stories are invariably not deserved, but invented with an ulterior motive to smear the reputation of men who were notable Catholics or Jews. During the Reformation in Henry VIII's reign Sussex was noted for supporting the King and the religious changes which were later to reform the church into the Church of England. A century later, during the Civil War, Sussex again supported Protestants against Catholics and families like the Oxenbridges, who tended towards the Catholic faith, were again unpopular.

The story about Sir Goddard was recirculated and no doubt embellished in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries when the house, then nearly derelict, was said to have been a convenient hiding place for smugglers' contraband goods, since it stood on what was then a tidal creek where boats bringing goods from France could anchor.

Sir Goddard Oxenbridge married three times and had eight known children. Several of his sons were knighted and one of these, Robert, was later to become the Constable of the Tower of London. A grandson, also named Goddard Oxenbridge, is mentioned on a licence issued on the authority of James I on 24 April 1608 to Sir Oliver Butler to allow him to travel for three years to and from Spa in Belgium, in the company of his wife and Goddard Oxenbridge. Elizabeth (c. 1519 - April 1578), a daughter of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge and Anne (née Fiennes), married Sir Robert Tyrwhitt (c. 1504 - May 1572) of Leighton Bromswold, Huntingdonshire, as his second wife, in about 1539 when both were serving in King Henry VIII's court.

This Elizabeth Tyrwhitt (née Oxenbridge) attended Queen Jane Seymour and was a gentlewoman of Henry's last queen Catherine Parr's privy chamber, while Sir Robert Tyrwhitt was Queen Catherine's Master of the Horse. After the death of King Henry VIII in January 1547, Sir Robert Tyrwhitt and his wife remained in attendance on Catherine Parr and so became involved with her new husband, the Lord Admiral Thomas Seymour. He and Catherine Parr had known each other before her marriage to Henry. As soon as she was free to make another marriage Thomas claimed her, but not without ulterior motives such as gaining extra power and money. However,

a bigger prize might be got by marrying the teenage Princess Elizabeth. To her sorrow Lady Tyrwhitt witnessed Seymour's neglect of Catherine during the last year of her life. She died in childbirth on 5 September 1548 at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire, after being delivered of a daughter, Mary Seymour. Lady Tyrwhitt informed court officials of her unease at the familiarity of Seymour with Elizabeth, visiting her in her bedroom and before she was fully dressed. Elizabeth was, after her elder sister Mary, heir to the throne then held by their brother Edward. In January 1549 the Privy Council had Elizabeth removed from the care of her governess, Kate or 'Kat' Astley, and her cofferer (principal accounting officer of the household) Sir Thomas Parry, to the guardianship of the Tyrwhitts at Hatfield House. At the Privy Council's direction Tyrwhitt questioned Elizabeth about Seymour while Lady Tyrwhitt plied her with "good advices.....especially in such matters as [the Privy Council] appointed". Robert Tyrwhitt's letters to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset and Lord Protector (and elder brother of both Jane and Thomas Seymour!), reporting on the young princess, earned him the title of 'spy'. Both Robert and Elizabeth Tyrwhitt were called before the Privy Council to give evidence against Seymour, and Lady Tyrwhitt's account of the scene at Catherine Parr's deathbed is, therefore, framed within a context of interrogation leading to the condemnation of a suspected traitor.

Princess Elizabeth, although only fifteen years old, made her feelings known and even later she never forgave the Tyrwhitts or the Privy Council for interference in her personal life. Later as Queen she published her view of her life surrounded by spies and counterspies by commissioning a portrait showing her in a dress covered with embroidered human ears and eyes and a serpent on the sleeve; this, the 'Rainbow



Portrait', is now in Hatfield House. However, the counter-spy network that she set up has stood the test of time, being the forerunner of what is now called

MI5. This Elizabeth Tyrwhitt (née Oxenbridge), a devout Puritan woman, died in her home in April 1578 in St John's Lane, Clerkenwell, London, but she has a marble effigy in her home village in St Mary's parish church, Leighton Bromswold, Huntingdonshire.

This story is complicated enough without the fact that, in the Royal household and at the same time, there were two cousins both named Sir Robert Tyrwhitt and each had married an Elizabeth Oxenbridge! The first wife of Sir Goddard Oxenbridge had been Elizabeth Eckingham; their only child, son Thomas (d. 1540, the previously mentioned Elizabeth's older half-brother), married Elizabeth Putnam, and their only daughter, another Elizabeth, became their sole heir. This, the younger Elizabeth Oxenbridge (c. 1529 - January 1590), married Sir Robert Tyrwhitt of Kettleby, the uncle of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt of Leighton Bromswold above; they had twenty-two children who are represented as weeping mourners on their parents' large alabaster tomb in All Saints church, Bigby, Lincolnshire. One of their sons was named Goddard Tyrwhitt (1556 - 1580). See "Goddard Tyrwhitt, Martyr, 1580," *Recusant History*, 26 (2002): 301-313.

So that is why, even today, you will find many 'Tyrwhitts' among the Goddards. *Brian of Newbury*

WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

On 19 January 2012 the Commonwealth War Graves Commission launched a new website. They have made some major changes which they hope will greatly improve the user experience. They update the content of this site regularly, so please go there to read their latest news. They will also continue to make improvements to the site and the "Search Our Records" function. Future plans include a search on the "additional information" field of our records and more. There is also information on the pay (although extremely cheap) service allowing users to purchase photographs of a loved one's grave. The War Graves Photographic Project <twgpp.org> service is only £3.50 for an e-mailed high quality image. I bought a photograph of my uncle's grave and was very impressed with the less than twelve hours it took from request to arrival. The website can be found at <http://www.cwgc.org> *Malcolm of Brisbane*

CLERGYMAN

Several members spotted a Goddard clergyman on the national news in March. He is Canon Giles Goddard, described as 'an openly gay clergyman', priest in charge St John and St Andrew, Waterloo, and an Honorary Canon of Southwark Cathedral.

NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome to the new members who have joined the Association since the last Newsletter, and to two rejoining members:

Mr Dan E. Barrett, 309-152 Thorold Road West, Welland, Ontario, Canada L3C 6N3.

Mrs JoAnn Daniel, 1381 Creswell Drive, Yuba City, California 95991, USA.

Prof. A.J.H. Goddard, 20 Maze Road, Kew, Richmond, TW9 3DE.

Mr Michael S. Goddard, 129 Weblands Street, Aberglasslyn, New South Wales 2320, Australia.

Ms Nancy E. Goddard, 7 Larch Road, P.O. Box 141, Cardiff, Ontario, Canada, K0L 1M0.

Mr Tony F.S. Goddard, 4747 64th St SE, St Cloud, Minnesota 56304, USA.

Mrs Lynne L. Jones, 11 Seaton Drive, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 3ET.

Mrs Rosy Manton, Aralena, Woolbrook, New South Wales 2354, Australia.

Mrs L.J. Marshall, 29 Rue Paul Emile Victor, Menesterol, 24700 Montpon-Menesterol, France.

Mr Tony Street, Mill Cottage, Mill Lane, Calcot, Reading, RG31 7RS.

NEW MEMBERS FAMILIES

The information below is given to enable existing members to get in touch with new members who appear to belong to the same branch:

Dan Barrett is descended from the Aldbourne branch beginning with Ralph born in 1643 and Martha, via Ralph II and Elizabeth, Ralph III and Elizabeth, Ralph IV and Ann, and Martha who was baptised in 1752 and married William Barrett.

Professor **Tony Goddard** is from the Stow Bredon and Breckles branch in Norfolk, starting with John of Caston who married at Stow Bredon in 1771. There then followed James born in 1773 and John in 1799 both at Stow Bredon, John born in 1827 at Breckles, John George born in 1876 at Seal, Kent, and George William born in 1902 in Derby.

Michael Goddard has two unrelated Goddard branches on his paternal tree. His ancestor Michael Goddard, who was born in about 1826 in Nottinghamshire, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (née Asher), first married Ann by whom he had Charles, born 12 November 1853 around East Retford again in Nottinghamshire. Charles emigrated to Australia where he met and married Eliza Goddard in Maclean, New South Wales in 1887. Eliza had been born in Bridport, Dorset, on 6 January 1869, the daughter of Thomas Ash Goddard.

Nancy Goddard descends from a Suffolk family based at Burgate / Wortham / Redgrave on the Suffolk Norfolk border, starting with John born 1665, through William 1700, Thomas 1733 and William 1771 to William 1797, whose son Henry 1841 moved to London. Nancy's grandfather George Walter moved to Canada in the early 1900s.

Tony Goddard's family origins go back to William George Goddard, born at Battersea, Surrey, in 1857 before moving to East Grinstead, Sussex, where his son Cecil Harold was born in 1885. Cecil subsequently moved to Canada, and his son, Cecil F.W. who was born in 1917 at Hastings, Sussex, died

in Minneapolis in 2007.

Lynne Jones's Goddard family is thought to originate in north east Hampshire with Samuel born about 1790 possibly in Ewshott, but settled in central London in the early nineteenth century. Samuel's son David, 1814-1892, was a bootmaker in the St Pancras / Holborn areas. He was married twice, both times to a Jane, and had two families, Robert Albert born in 1877 being Lynne's grandfather.

Rosy Manton's Goddard roots go back to the late 1600s and to John Goddard who was born in Bonnington, Kent. Her 5xGreat Grandmother, Sarah Goddard, was born in 1716 and married a William Spain. Rosy has done some extensive research on her tree and has some 29,000 names on her database, and is still adding more on her mother's side.

Mrs L.J. Marshall is descended from John Goddard, who was baptised in 1788 at Milton Lilbourne, Wiltshire, and subsequently moved to Collingbourne Kingston.

Tony Street is descended from John Goddard of North Hidden, Hungerford, who died in 1661/2 and had property named Putkins, The Sands and Overton. His children John and Thomas died 1671 at Hidden, and Mary married first John Maslin of Lambourn and secondly Anthony Stroud of Lambourn.

ROBERT GODDARD

Robert Goddard's next novel *Fault Line*, his 23rd, is now available. The dust cover advertises "A search for missing documents in an international mining company becomes a voyage into dangerous waters. A dead friend, a lost lover and a clutch of mysteries from Jonathan Kellaway's youth in Cornwall and Italy in the late 1960s come back to haunt him when he is tasked with discovering why there is a gaping hole in his employer's records – and to tempt him with the hope that he may at last learn the truth about the tragedies of those years. It is a truth that has claimed several victims before. If he pursues it hard and long enough, he may only add himself to the list. But pursue it he will. Because the truth, he comes to realise, is the secret that has consumed his life. This time he will not stop.....until he has found it." Buy a copy and read on; you will not be disappointed.

FARINGDON GODDARDS

Julie of Newbury tells me that former member Anne Hockaday has been to Faringdon for the weekend and noted "Goddard & Son, Affordable bespoke kitchens, etc." There were and are several Goddard branches around that area, going back to Robert at Shillingford in the 1700s. Are they from one of them?

WOOTTON BASSETT

I have been given a copy of the following book compiled by the Wiltshire Family History Society:

WOOTTON BASSETT, WILTS.

HIRING FAIR RECORDS

Volume 1 1836 to 1850

Records of Servants and Masters

Wootton Bassett, which nowadays is remembered for its homage to the deaths of British forces, was once known for its market and hiring fair. By 1813 attendance at both had faded away and they ceased to be held. In 1832 local landowners realised that Wootton Bassett's importance in civic affairs was at such a low ebb that it ceased to be a political borough and was in danger of being stripped of its civic borough position. Some of the most influential landowners then got together and decided to set up a big monthly market for North Wiltshire. These markets proved so successful that Hiring Fairs, where agricultural and domestic servants could go and meet prospective employers and discuss terms, were instituted. Each trade was marked by a favour pinned to the servant's clothing. These fairs were held twice yearly. Added incentives were arranged in that presents were given to best serving employees – hats, dresses, coats.

An account book was begun in 1838-9 in which names of servants and masters were recorded. The names of the local landowning Goddards appear in the lists of subscribers: Horatio Nelson Goddard of Cliffe Pypard, Mr Francis Goddard of Wootton Bassett, Rev. George Goddard of Winterbourne and Mr Ambrose Goddard of Swindon. There are, however, several Goddards named in the 'servants for hire' section. Awards were instituted for servants who had given good service over the previous year and of course records had to be kept as to who was where and for how long. Consulting these we can see that in 1851 Elizabeth Goddard received a gown; James and William Goddard received something from Mr Bush of Farnborough on Lady Day 1850; Jane Goddard received something from Mr James of Morden in 1845; a Mary Goddard is recorded as receiving a gown from Mr Large in 1848; Mary Goddard of Kennet received a gown from Mr Large of Cleavancy in 1847, and Mary Ann Goddard received an award from Mr Jesse Hitchcock in 1842.

It is from such records, largely unrecognised until someone realises their value and brings them to our notice, that we can achieve a larger picture of our ancestor's lives. Did an ancestor of yours stand in Wootton Bassett Market Place with a twig, or a wisp of sheep's wool pinned to their coat, hoping for a

better master than they had at present? And, having agreed terms with someone, go off with a merry heart and take part in the jollifications of the Market day? In due course I will pass on the book to our Research Co-ordinator, Joan Dibble, for the Goddard bookshelf.

Julie of Newbury

HOLLAND GODDARD

In several family trees the forename 'Holland' appears; but no one has ever come up with a satisfactory suggestion as to its origin. However, Ernest Goddard has recently written to me with a theory. Under the title "Derivation of 'Holland'" he writes: "My best guess is that this is derived from the traditional Welsh name 'Hywel' that was common in the Middle Ages and has been Anglicised as 'Howell'. Hywel was originally a byname from a vocabulary word meaning 'eminent, conspicuous'. In the Middle Ages Blackwater, situated at the end of the Welsh Drive, an old Drover's Road, hosted a very important livestock market. Dealers from London would come and make their purchases and then drive their stock, on the hoof, back to the city. The more important Welsh stockmen would, indeed, have been eminent in their communities. This would also fit with the broad band of Goddard's who settled (en route as it were) from the Severn Valley up through Wiltshire and across the Berkshire downs. Equally important early written records, e.g. parish records, would have relied upon the priests' interpretation of how a name was spelt phonetically in Latin; once established it would then have become the norm. The fact that by the mid eighteenth century we start to see 'Howell Goddard' in parish records lends weight to this, e.g. Howell Goddard who married Mary Calloway at St. Peter's, Yateley, in 1786. I have tested this theory with a chum of mine who used to teach Latin, but he was unsure just how a rural priest might have rendered 'Hywel' into Latin. It might be that other members have more scholarship in this somewhat arcane area. As things stand it seems more probable, to me, than other suggested derivations." So, does any member have any further thoughts on this speculation?

UNDERTAKERS

If you are thinking of dying in the Hampshire area in the near future, you could perhaps do worse than suggest to your next of kin that they should use A & W Goddard Ltd as the undertakers! A friend of mine noticed in the *Daily Telegraph* obituary column recently that their services were being used. They are based at Kent Road, Fleet, GU51 3AJ, tel. 01252 7-616431, and were apparently established in 1973.

AGM

As previously announced, this year's AGM, the 26th, will be held at 2.00pm on Sunday 20 May at The Swan, Old Road, Whittington near Worcester, WR5 2RL. The Swan is easy to find as it is approximately within two hundred yards of Junction 7 (Worcester South) on the M5. Whether coming from north or south turn off the M5 towards Worcester, keeping in the outside lane, and you come to a roundabout (which, just to make matters more interesting, is undergoing major enlargement at present!). Take the third exit to Whittington village and almost immediately turn right and The Swan and its car park are on your right. We have hired the functions room, which is upstairs. As usual we are not making any arrangements for lunch, but The Swan does produce food and can be contacted by telephone on 01905-351361.

The Agenda will follow the usual pattern:

1. Welcome by the President.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the Last Meeting.
4. Matters Arising.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Research Co-ordinator's Report.
7. Election of Officers:
 - (a). President.
 - (b). Secretary.
 - (c). Treasurer.
 - (d). Three Committee Members. Margaret McAlpin and Joan Dibble retire by rotation and are both eligible for re-election. Following Colin's sad demise, there is a vacancy to fill the remaining year of his term; if any member would like to play a more active role in the affairs of the Association, please will they get in touch with me as soon as possible.
8. Any Other Business.
9. Date and Place of the next AGM.

The formal business will be followed by the presentation of the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial for 2012. Then there will be a talk by Camilla Goddard of Capital Bee, who was featured in Newsletter 99. Tea and biscuits will be served and there will be the usual raffle to help cover the cost of hiring the premises.

RETIREMENT

Congratulations to Julie of Christchurch, our New Zealand co-ordinator, who retired from her full time teaching post at Tai Tapu primary school earlier this month. May she have many happy years to enjoy her new freedom, and perhaps further her Goddard researches!

MONOGRAPH

Brian of Newbury has been beavering away over the last few months producing another Monograph. This is *The Goddards of North East Hampshire, Part II* and extends the Yateley area Goddard information by some 120 additional people. It will be available at the AGM or, as is the better method these days, from the 'Members only' section of the Association's website. This means that Monograph 14 now becomes *North East Hampshire, Part I* and, in fact, Brian will be revisiting it, introducing a few minor additions or amendments. So, if you have any of these, now is the time to contact him as soon as possible: <gae.brian.Goddard@gmail.com>

WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 6

The eighth volume of the Wiltshire Record Society published in 1952 very much exemplifies the point made by Brian of Newbury in his article on 'The Curse of the Cosmographer', in the last Newsletter, in that it is a copy of the map of Wiltshire by John Andrews and Andrew Dury which they produced in 1773. It clearly shows and labels the houses of three prominent Goddards in the county: 'Cleeve Pipard [Clyffe Pypard] House' owned by 'Mr Edward Goddard', 'Swindon House' [later The Lawn] owned by 'Ambrose Goddard Esq.', and 'Purton House' in the possession of 'Dr Richard Goddard'. It also records that Ambrose Goddard Esq. of Swindon was one of eighty subscribers to the map's publication.

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