

## The Goddard Association of Europe

### NEWSLETTER

No. 113 – January 2015

## ATROCIOUS DOUBLE MURDER AND DREADFUL SUICIDE

So read the headlines in the *Berkshire Chronicle* of Saturday 8 December 1866. I do not think that Newbury was any more violent in the Victorian period than any other small town – perhaps just better documented, or having more industrious modern-day researchers.

Henry Martin was a really violent man and well known to the police. At one time a butcher, he went through a series of short term jobs, being dismissed from most of them. Eliza Shaw's name was not a good one, and when she and Martin paired up together it was difficult to decide which of the two had the worse reputation. When Martin was sent to Reading prison for assault, Eliza Shaw moved in with another man, James Brett, who was a pot man at the Eagle pub in Newbury's Bartholomew Street. On coming out of prison, Martin went in search of Shaw, and she apparently told him that she was now living with Brett. Martin, who had relied on Shaw's earnings as a prostitute, was not amused. The three met together at the Eagle and words were exchanged. Brett and Shaw left and walked back through the town to Woodspeen, a hamlet on the edge of Newbury, where Shaw had lodgings in Eyles Buildings. A short time after, Martin left the Eagle and, it appears, made his way to Eyles Buildings after Shaw and Brett. There a violent struggle appears to have occurred.

Next morning two neighbours gossiped outside Eyles Buildings.

Emily Banning asked Charlotte Goddard if she had heard the row in "Mrs" Martin's place. Charlotte said that there were always noises, quarrelling and fighting there and she had taken no notice. However, when the neighbours ventured to go and listen at the door to Shaw's lodging, Charlotte said she heard heavy breathing so all must be well. During the morning the neighbours saw Henry Martin walk down the yard outside. Neither hearing nor seeing any sign of Eliza – though she would have expected to have seen something of her by now – Mrs Goddard was worried enough to go back for another look in her lodging. Here, to her horror, she found both Eliza Shaw and James Brett bleeding from frightful injuries to their heads and bodies. Eliza was dead; but Brett was still alive, expiring shortly afterwards while being attended by a doctor. That was only one of the excitements of the morning for Newburians, for there came reports to the police of a body in the Kennett and Avon canal which runs through Newbury. The body, when recovered, was recognised as that of Henry Martin. He had apparently tied his ankles together so that he could not swim, left his

cap and shoes on the towpath, and jumped in to his death.

There was, of course, no question of the verdicts at the Coroner's court held later: murder by Henry Martin of Eliza Shaw and James Brett, followed by Martin's suicide. But readers of this in the Goddard Newsletter will be principally interested in Mrs Goddard, the neighbour who saw the dreadful sight of the two injured bodies. There is no indication of her age in the newspaper reports, but she said in her evidence that she was a widow. In 1844 a Charlotte Lavinia Eyles married George Goddard of Newbury. A George Goddard of Newbury died in 1860 but, infuriatingly, the burial records of Newbury's cemetery for 1860 are missing, and at this period ages are not given on death notices in the Births, Marriages and Deaths Register. However, there are so many Goddards in Newbury that it is difficult to make sure that this is the correct couple. In addition, Charlotte as a name for a girl was popular in the early 1800s, being the name of George III's queen and of the tragic Princess Charlotte who died in childbirth in 1817. So many girls were given the name in the Newbury area that it is difficult to pick one as the widow of a Goddard. But perhaps you know better and can identify the lady who was so used to her noisy neighbours that she ignored the sounds of a murder occurring nearby – and, perhaps, saved her own life, for why should violent Henry Martin have stopped at two killings? Adding one more victim to his tally would not have increased his punishment of 'death by hanging'. After this exciting event in her life Charlotte appears to have faded from the record – unless you know otherwise.....

*Julie of Newbury*

## BRAZIER AND GODDARD FAMILY

The Brazier family were tailors in Newbury from at least the 1780s. Some sources state that they were involved in the wager between Mr John Coxeter, a well-known cloth manufacturer of Greenham Mills, and Sir John Throckmorton that a sheep could be shorn in a morning, the fleece made into cloth, and the cloth into a coat, all in one day. The wager was tested on 25 June 1811 and, by having everything arranged to facilitate speed of work, the coat was presented to Sir John well within the time. Some sources state that the Brazier family had at least one representative working on the tailoring and sewing of the garment. If this was true then it would have been Thomas Brazier senior, who had a son named Thomas in 1812. This Thomas was married to Caroline Elizabeth Horton Curtis in the December quarter of 1839. The couple had numerous children, including the Thomas born in 1860 who was buried in Newtown Road Cemetery in 1940 aged 81.

A daughter, Caroline Louisa born in 1845, wished to marry William Lidderdale Goddard, one of the numerous children of Richard Goddard, land owner in Kintbury, and his wife Janet Lidderdale, daughter of the Hungerford doctor. Because of family opposition they eloped to London and married there in 1871. They then emigrated to America where William qualified as a doctor. Unhappily, of their three sons two died as babies followed by Caroline. The surviving son was fostered until William married for a second time. Miss Mary Livingstone Goddard of Colorado, aged 84 (2014) is a descendant and remembers her grandfather with affection. She has tried unsuccessfully for years to interest her cousins in the family history. William Lidderdale Goddard's father Richard was related to the Goddards of Chieveley, and kin to the late Lord Chief Justice Goddard. The maiden aunts of the Lord Chief Justice were one of the first inhabitants of the houses in Donington Square. Miss Goddard thought she had some papers relating to the sale of the house after the last surviving sister's death, but has been unable to find them now. Further information is available from the Goddard Association of Europe and the Goddard Association of America. *Julie of Newbury*

## CAMPERVAN ENTHUSIAST

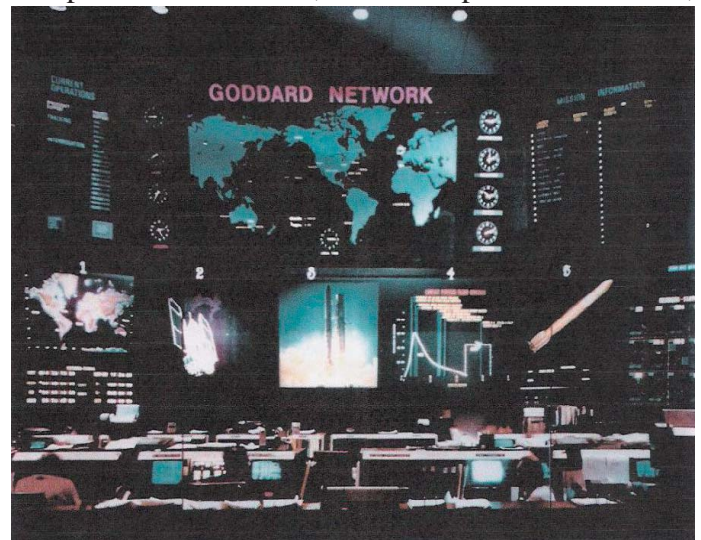
Volkswagen campervans are often seen around the Malvern Hills, as enthusiasts from far and wide hold an annual jamboree on the Three Counties Showground. Jennifer Walker recently spotted in the magazine *Camping & Caravanning* that one such enthusiast is Geoff Goddard from Nuneaton.

## CAN YOU HELP?

**Colin Goddard**, a new member from Western Australia introduced in the last Newsletter with origins said to lie in the Godalming area of Surrey, England. He now writes: "My research so far shows my branch of the family settled in Surrey since the eighteenth century. A confirmed ancestor is John Goddard who was born in 1776 and married Elizabeth Cooper in Compton in 1795. Of their four children son George born in 1808 is my x3 grandfather. I obviously have verification of the family up to the present but, as I have neither seen nor read of a Surrey branch, I am anxious to see if any Association members share the same branch. I have had the DNA test and my closest matches, a 1 and a 2, are both in America"

## GODDARD SPACE FLIGHT CENTRE

NASA's Goddard Space Flight Centre, named after the American rocketry pioneer Dr Robert H. Goddard, was established on 1 May 1959 as its first space flight complex. In the 1960s, when this picture was taken,



Goddard focused on the development of tracking and communication facilities and capabilities for both the scientific satellites and the manned space flight programme. Goddard became the hub of the massive international tracking and communications network that involved aircraft, supertankers converted into mobile communications units, and a wide diversity of ground stations. A duplicate mission control centre was also built at Goddard in case the computers at the main control room at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, Texas, failed for any reason. I am grateful to Association member David of Shrewsbury for this information.

## NEW MEMBERS

A warm welcome to the new members who have joined the Association since the last Newsletter:

Mr Roger F. Goddard, 59 Springwell Grove, Beighton, Sheffield, S20 1XE.

Ms Bredagh Moran, 14 Marlay House, Taylor's Hill, College Road, Rathfarnham, Dublin

## HONEY BEE GODDARD

We appear to have trained our children well! They both spotted an article reproduced in *Newbury Past and Present* about a Goddard and e-mailed it to us. This article is from *The British Bee Journal* for 24 November 1898 and is entitled 'Homes of the Honey Bee: the apiaries of our readers' and features Mr W.E. Goddard. Mr Goddard, it says, was too modest to write the article himself and deputed the task to the Honorary Secretary of the Berkshire Bee Keepers Association. It appears that Mr Goddard had only recently taken up beekeeping, having been introduced to it about six years before, and since then had added it to his other hobbies. Although being the manager of a large lumber business, he managed to find time with a friend to make a large (unspecified) number of hives. Mr Goddard had two out-apiaries, one in Wash Water in an old gravel pit and the other surrounding his home. Not only did Mr Goddard



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### 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:

**Roger Taylor's** Goddard family originates in Fakenham, Suffolk, from John (1807-1876) whose son Edward (1849-1909) moved to Halifax in the late 1860s. Edward's son John Frederick (1876-1910) was father to Harry (1909-1970) who was father to Roger. It seems probable, but unproven, that the John born in 1807 was the son of another John baptised in 1777 (married Susan Palfrey in 1801), the son of yet another John and Susan of Fakenham.

**Bredagh Moran** has a connection to a Goddard family of Porton near Salisbury where Letitia (Letty) Goddard married William Porter in December 1801 and raised a family of five girls and four boys. Any information on this Goddard branch would be appreciated.

and his wife have bee hives, but they had a "veritable paradise of a home garden with a whole menagerie of animals of every sort.....one cannot help coming to the conclusion that both Mr and Mrs Goddard are real lovers of Nature". Besides the above interests "Mr Goddard is also an active member of the lodge of Freemasons, the cricket club, bowling green, and is on the local committee of the Gordon Boys' Brigade".

At first I was at a loss to place this Goddard – a rather common name in Newbury, past and present – but then it clicked; this is William Ernest, son of George, once police superintendent in the Newbury Borough Police and related to the two Richard Goddards who kept inns near Newbury Cattle Market. Descendants of the prolific Brimpton Goddard family, they have featured in our *Goddard Newsletter* on many occasions and have several members of the Association related to them. Born in 1866 at Ashbury, Wiltshire, where his father was a policeman in the Berkshire Constabulary, and one of six children, he was baptised in Brimpton the following year. The wife he had when the article about his beekeeping was written, Gertrude Caroline, died in 1900 and he married again the next year, this time to Jessie Blanche Phillips. He died aged 57 on 2 December 1924; Jessie died in 1933 aged 54. Both are buried, with a rapidly decaying tombstone, in the Newtown Road Cemetery in Newbury which, fortunately, is the (now closed) cemetery of which the Friends are attempting to record and research all those interred there. The Friends have also recorded the death and burial of eminent Newburian John Rolfe, clothier and outfitter, in 1908. He had been, with William Ernest, involven in the Gordon Boys' Brigade. John was married to Ann Goddard, eldest sister to Richard senior, and another of the large Brimpton family.

See Newsletters 56, 93, 99, 100 and 103.

*Julie of Newbury*

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### GODDARDS AUTO LIMITED

Are you looking to change your car in the West Midlands in the near future, particularly to a more upmarket version perhaps? Then why not try Goddards Auto Limited of Unit 2, Anslow Business Park, Anslow, Staffordshire, DE13 9QX, telephone number 01283 520153. This is just outside Burton-on-Trent. My elder daughter, who was doing just that, came across them quite by chance the other day. The company was created by Eric Goddard who has always had a passion for cars.

## STORIES FROM THE PROBATE INDEX – 2

The probate for R.N. Seaman Henry Thorpe Goddard service number M/11218 reads: GODDARD Henry Thorpe of The Laurels Thornton Curtis Weeby Lincolnshire died 31 January 1918 at sea Administration London 18 September to Henry Goddard gentleman.

When his name is 'googled' we find he was "Engine Room Artificer 4<sup>th</sup> Class M/11218, H.M. Submarine *K4*, Royal Navy. Died 31 January 1918 when his submarine was sunk in collision in North Sea. Aged 25. Son of Henry and Fanny S. Goddard, of Duncannon Cottage, Stoke Gabriel, Totnes, Devon and also The Laurels, Thornton Curtis, Sleeby, Lincs. Native of Great Grimsby. Born 4 December 1892 in Grimsby. No known grave. Commemorated on Plymouth Naval Memorial, Devon, Panel 27."

Then by a similar search for Submarine *K4*, but looking no further than articles in 'Wikipedia' one finds: "*HMS K4* was a British K class submarine built

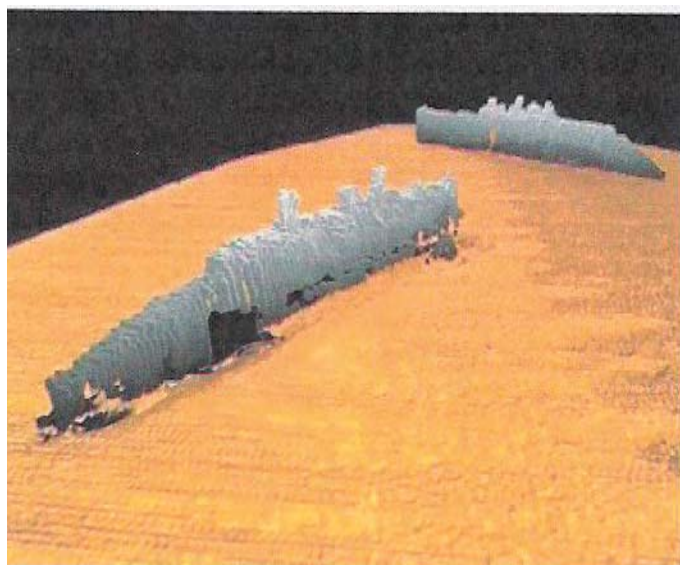


by Vickers in Barrow-in-Furness. She was laid down on 28 June 1915 and commissioned on 1 January 1917. Although powered on the surface by oil-fired steam turbines, the K classes were also equipped with an 800hp (0.6 MW) diesel generator to charge the batteries and provide limited propulsive power in the event of problems with the boilers."

Following an incident in January 1917, when *HMS K4* ran aground on Walney Island, Barrow, remaining stranded for some time, we see: "On 17 November 1917 *K4* collided with sister ship *K1* during an accident off the Danish coast. The light cruiser *Blonde* operating with *K1* had to make a sharp turn to avoid three units from the 4<sup>th</sup> cruiser squadron. And in the confusion *K4* collided with *K1*. The damage to *K1* was so severe that the crew had to be taken off, and she was sunk by gunfire from *HMS Blonde*." The active life of submarine *K4* and her crew ended

when "*K4* was lost on 31 January 1918 during the night time fleet exercises later known as the Battle of May Island (Operation E.C.1) when she was attached to the 13<sup>th</sup> Submarine Flotilla. While attempting to avoid a collision with *K3* she became the victim of collisions with *K6* and *K7*. She was lost with all hands."

A further article in 'Wikipedia' explains the circumstances of the loss of the *K4* and her crew; a synopsis of this is given: "The Battle of May Island is the name given to the series of accidents that occurred during Operation E.C. 1 in 1918. Named after the Isle of May, an island in the Firth of Forth close by, it was a disastrous series of accidents amongst the Royal Navy ships on their way from Rosyth in Scotland to fleet exercises in the North Sea. On the misty night of 31 January to 1 February five collisions occurred involving eight different vessels. Two submarines were lost and three other submarines and a light cruiser were damaged. 270 men died, all of the Royal Navy. Although it took place during the First World War, it was an entirely accidental tragedy and no enemy forces were present. It was therefore not a Battle and was only referred to as such with black humour. The subsequent investigation and court martial were kept quiet, with much of the information not released until the 1990s. In 2011 surveyors conducting a detailed preparatory survey of the sea floor for the Neart Na Gaoithe offshore wind farm published sonar images of the wrecks of the two submarines – *K4* and *K17* – sunk during the accident."



The design faults of the K class submarines did not cause the disaster. Instead it resulted from the flawed concept of mixing surface warships and submarines. What a story from one short probate notice and an hour searching the web!

Brian of Newbury

## RESEARCH WEBSITES – 1

As indicated in the last Newsletter, it was decided at the Association's Executive Committee meeting in October to produce a series of articles introducing potentially useful research websites for the benefit of those members either less skilled or novices at navigating the world wide web. New Committee member John of Fareham kindly undertook the task, and here follows the first of his offerings:

"This is the first of a series of notes to help people to search the web. It is aimed at giving a wide variety of mainly free data sources. Common subscription sites such as 'Ancestry' and 'Find My Past' are available for free in most public libraries.

Free Sites:

1. GENUKI (Genealogical UK Information). There are many other GENI sites for other countries.
2. Cindi's List.
3. Genealogy in Time – you have to register and will get a weekly newsletter which includes newly published information and discussions relating to genealogy.
4. Online Parish Clerks (OPC). These are available for many counties. Unfortunately there is no uniform method used by the counties. This results in some counties having better techniques of searching for data.

The remainder of this note will look more closely at Online Parish Clerks. If you type 'online parish clerks' into a search engine, for example Google, you will get a large amount of information. This will show general sites such as GENUKI and many individual county OPC sites. A typical site is Lancashire OPC [www.lan-opc.org.uk](http://www.lan-opc.org.uk) If you click on this you will get a home page with a contents list on the left hand margin. Double click on one of the items in the contents list, in this case Search. This will now show a list of parishes and other discussion data. You should find a sentence: You may click here to begin searching the whole county. Clicking this will produce an Ancestor Search for the County of Lancashire. Try entering some data, for example:

1. Event – Baptisms
2. Surname – Goddard
3. Search

A list of baptisms will be shown – 513 records of Goddard (or Goddard derivatives); these are shown as several pages with 50 records per page. The records are from the the years 1681-2010. One typical record on page 10 (chosen at random) shows: Baptism: 17 Aug 1909 Haughton Green Wesleyan

Methodist, Haughton, Lancashire, England. Alice Goddard – daughter of John Goddard and Sarah. Born: 12 Jul 1909. Abode: 11 Two Trees Lane, Denton. Baptised by: John Horn. Register: Baptisms 1871-1932 page 75, entry 281. Source: Original Register.

The Wiltshire Online Parish Clerk can be accessed through any search engine. The Parish Directory is at the top of the page. If this is clicked the parishes are shown in alphabetical order with a photograph of the parish church. The Aldbourne site may be accessed by clicking on the photo. This shows details relating to the parish. This includes where the registers are held and the transcriptions available on line. For example, if you click on the marriage transcriptions for 1605-1789 you will have access to about 1700 marriages for this period. If you are using Google as your search engine you can click on the three solid horizontal lines on the top right of the page. This will yield a number of options including Find. Clicking on this opens a search area. If you type Goddard in this will say there are 17 results for this word. You can access these by clicking on the Up/Down buttons. Getting to number 1 will show the name Goddard with a blue marker. This relates to Elizabeth Goddard who married Robert Weebe on 29 April 1651. Similarly number 2 will show Ralfe Goddard who married Martha Gray on 15 August 1663. This method is laborious but useful if you want to confirm (or improve) your confidence in previous data."

If you have any problems or queries, please contact John direct at <[johnogoddard@gmail.com](mailto:johnogoddard@gmail.com)>

## INDECENT

There are, as we have occasionally seen, rotten apples in every barrel. Here is another of ours. A newspaper cutting was recently sent to me in which, under the heading 'Man sentenced for indecent images haul', a Victor Goddard, aged 59, of Atherton Road, Ipswich was convicted of possessing a large number of indecent images of children on his computer. He had pleaded guilty at South East Suffolk Magistrates' Court in December, and had now been sentenced at Ipswich Crown Court. The conditions of his community order were that he would be under a supervision requirement for three years, must undertake an internet sex offender programme, was subject to restrictions under the Sex Offences Act for five years, must sign the Sex Offenders' Register, and was given a Sexual Offences Prevention Order for ten years.

## VICTORIA CROSS HERO

There has been much mention in the press lately about James Collis who won the Victoria Cross but was later stripped of the honour. Collis was a gunner in the Royal Horse Artillery in India when, on 28 July 1880, he and his comrades were attacked by twelve Afghan cavalry while making their way back to Kandahar after the disastrous defeat at Maiwand. They were trying to take a gun and a number of wounded men who were on a limber (a two-wheeled cart) back to safety. Seeing what danger the party were in, Collis sought to distract the enemy by running forward, lying down in a ravine and opening fire. Thinking that he was several men, the enemy halted and returned fire. Collis killed two of their number before he was relieved. His daring action undoubtedly saved the gun and his comrades and was recognised by the highest award for gallantry, the Victoria Cross, 'for conspicuous bravery in the face of the enemy'.

Collis remained in India. Having been discharged from the army in 1881 he joined the Bombay Police and rose through the ranks to be an inspector. In March 1882 he married Adela Grace Skuse, a widow, and they had five children. Subsequently discharged from the force with rheumatic fever, he returned to England without his wife and family. In 1893 he married Mary Goddard at St Paul's Chapel of Ease, Battersea. But his newly married bliss was not to last long; his past caught up with him and in 1895 he was charged with bigamy. Not only was he found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months hard labour, but his name was erased from the VC Roll.

Coming out of prison, things went from bad to worse and he was forced to pawn his VC. It was subsequently redeemed and returned to the War Office which later sold it at auction. After changing hands many times it was finally bought by Lord Ashcroft and is now on display with the rest of his collection of VCs and GCs at the Imperial War Museum. And in the 1920s the rules were changed and it was decreed that the VC should not in future be removed from a recipient no matter what crimes they had committed. Too late for James Collis though. In 1912 he was found by a newspaper reporter, looking for a story, in Cambridge Workhouse. After the outbreak of war in 1914 he enlisted in the Suffolk Regiment as a drill instructor; however, his health broke and he was again discharged on medical grounds. He died of a heart attack in hospital at Battersea on 28 June 1918 aged 62.

But what of Mary Goddard, who for a short time thought herself the wife of a soldier hero? Did they

have any children? What did she do after 1895? Does anyone recognise her as one of their Goddard family? We should be delighted to discover.

*Julie of Newbury*

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## CURATOR

Long-standing Association member Jennifer Walker, who often kindly contributes snippets she has spotted to these pages, noted recently that the Curator of the Jeffery Museum Almshouses in Shoreditch, London, where each room features a separate historical time with authentic furniture and decorations, is Alice Goddard. Does anyone claim her as a relative?

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## SOMERSET LEVELS

Most will recall the terrible floods of last winter, particularly on the Somerset Levels. Two men have recently been accused of unlawfully opening a sluice gate to divert water from their own fields and village onto a moor, thereby inadvertently flooding another village – Thorney – to a depth of four feet for twelve weeks. This is a private prosecution brought by the Parrett Internal Drainage Board. One of the two, Lee Goddard a builder aged 40 who lives in Hambridge, pleaded guilty in August to contravening land drainage laws when he 'interfered' with the sluice. He was fined £1,000 in December and ordered to pay £1,500 towards the prosecution costs as well as the cost of repairing the sluice gate.

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## PORTSMOUTH GODDARDS

While not related to the Portsmouth Goddards in the article on the back page of the last Newsletter, our New Zealand co-ordinator, Julie of Christchurch, was interested in the mention of the ship *Golconda*. She writes: "My great grandfather William Henry Goddard, born in Leicester in 1831 was a carpenter on the *Golconda*. It was an old ship by the time it made four voyages to New Zealand in the early 1860s. The first port of call was Nelson where great grandfather got off and stayed. On this first voyage the ship arrived on 27 December 1859. There were 120 passengers, with three deaths. It seems there were three *Golcondas*, so perhaps this is not the same one. William was discharged from the ship on 28 January 1860. We have his papers of discharge. His ability as a joiner was rated very good and his conduct good. However, in saying that he took five years off his age when he married Emma Burt in 1865! He died nine years later in 1874 of heart disease, leaving Emma with five young children, not one of them named *Golconda* – thank goodness!

## ALDBOURNE BELL

The little village of Aldbourne in Wiltshire, some ten miles south east of Swindon, has for several centuries been associated with the Goddard family who in the sixteenth century bought the manors of Clyffe Pypard and Swindon. They appear to have settled at Upper Upham on the downs above the village at least as far back as the thirteenth century, and have several connections with the village church. Indeed, the history of *St Michael's Aldbourne* by the Rt. Rev. Frank West in 1987 clearly ascribes the rebuilding of the church "sometime after 1460" to Richard Goddard of Upham: "Richard Goddard combined in his person ambition, imagination and undoubted piety. He also had a long purse", having been said to have been a wealthy sheep farmer. "It was probably he who provided the energy and finance for an enterprise which, in a few years, transformed the appearance of the church", including the building for the benefit of the family of a chantry chapel in the south transept.

Also associated with this Richard is a brass on the floor of the church and a bell in the tower. The



brass commemorates Richard and his first wife Elizabeth, who died on 14 July 1492; it leaves a space for the inclusion of the date of his own death, unfortunately something which, for one reason or another, was overlooked when the time came. The bell commemorates Richard, together with his two wives who were both named Elizabeth, and was commissioned by his executors in 1516. There is

an inscription on it in Latin which, in English, reads: "The voice of the bell peals from the sky. God have mercy on Richard Goddard formerly of Upham and Elizabeth and Elizabeth his wives and on the souls of his parents and children who had this bell cast in the year of our Lord 1516". It is the second bell to have been hung in the tower, the first having been put there six years previously in 1510. It still rings out across the village to this day.

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## OBITUARY

The Association is saddened to record the death from cancer of recent member David Goddard of Reading. He took the photographs at the 2013 Brimpton AGM. He was only 55.

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## ROBIN GODDARD

Robin Goddard, Regional Director for Close Brothers Invoice Finance in the South West, has twice recently featured in the free magazine *Wiltshire Business*, kindly spotted by Jennifer Walker. In the first instance he was drawing the attention of small and medium sized businesses to the fact that a sizeable proportion of job applications are these days accompanied by falsified references, and warning them of the potential risk to their companies of employing fraudsters. Secondly, he was pointing out that a growing proportion of employers – perhaps as many as 44% – were looking to practical experience rather than university qualifications as the best guide to the suitability of potential employees.

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## PUBLICAN

Last January Jennifer Walker noticed that the "7 Bore Pub" in Minsterworth had been flooded. The landlady was one Chelsea Goddard. Does any member claim her as a relative?

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## IN THE PINK

Fans of Dr Who will know that there is a new character – Danny Pink, a former soldier now Maths teacher. I suspect that the surname he was given was intended to raise a smile. Pink seems such an unlikely surname, but it is to be found in Brown Candover in Hampshire at the very least. And the Goddards have in the past married into the Pink family. Richard Goddard married Ann Pink at Brown Candover on 15 August 1833. Richard was a son of James Goddard and his wife Frances (Fanny) née Churcher of Winchester. The late Peter of Toronto (who did so much for the GAE) was a descendant of the Pink Goddards, while Brian of Newbury is a descendant of James and Fanny's son Thomas. *Julie of Newbury*

## WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 12

Volume 16 *Crown Pleas of the Wiltshire Eyre, 1249* published in 1960 contains four references to Goddards. The Eyre was a royal court held between 1166 and 1294 by the King's justices in each county at intervals of several years and usually as part of a countrywide visitation; it was designed to improve the administration of royal justice and deal with outstanding disputes. Two of the references are to Walter de Godardeville (spelt in three different ways). The first is as lord of the Hundred of Chippenham and Chippenham Borough in 1249; and the second as holding the townships of Chippenham and Suldon (Sheldon) of the King's gift which are rated as the quarter part of a knight's fee and worth £20 a year. In the Hundred of Highworth Roger God(d)ard and thirteen others are accused of larceny, which they denied. The jurors found them not guilty so they were acquitted. Roger and nine of his co-accused, however, failed to attend the hearing and so were found guilty – presumably of contempt of court – and sentenced to be exacted (fined) and outlawed, and the tithing of Suth in which Roger lived was made responsible for seeing that he paid up. The final reference is to Walter Godard (possibly of the Aldbourne area) who, with three others, is accused by Edith Aufrey of her brother John's death. They were first imprisoned and then released on bail by the King's writ with thirty-five people standing as surety; but because they did not appear before the justices on the first day of the trial, the sureties are held in contempt. When three of the accused (including Walter) did appear, they denied the charge. The jury found them not guilty, saying that John had been sick for a long time and died of natural causes. So they were acquitted; but the substantial sum of 40 marks (a mark was 13s 4d or two thirds of £1) was paid as a fine for the one accused who had failed to appear and for the three others who were late.

### GODDARD MURDER

The body of 41 year old Matthew Goddard was found at his house in Chobham Street in East Belfast late on Christmas Eve. Last seen at 6.00pm the day before, he had been badly beaten with his electric guitar and other objects in what police described as a "sustained and brutal attack". Four young people – the youngest aged only twelve – were initially arrested in connection with the murder but were subsequently released pending further inquiries. Though Mr Goddard was not previously known to the police, they believed "he may have been involved in drugs" – one of a number of lines of enquiry.

## 'BEAR' GRYLLS

In a recent e-mail, Association member Michael Andrews-Reading writes: "I thought you might be rather bemused to know that the noted 'television adventurer' and current Chief Scout, Bear Grylls, is a descendant of the Goddards of Brimpton, Berkshire – specifically his line comes down from the Goddards who owned the Blacknest estate at Wasing (ie my line). [Ed. There are several articles on the Brimpton Goddards, but see particularly Newsletter 89.] The descent is as follows:

1. Richard Goddard of Blacknest (died 1804), married Catherine Cane; parents of:
2. Ann Goddard (1783-1833), married William Attwood of Basingstoke:
3. Richard Attwood (1801-1854), attorney of Basingstoke; married Maria May (daughter of Ald. Charles May, Mayor of Basingstoke):
4. Ada Jane Attwood (1847-1941), married firstly William Richard Gryll; married secondly Hon. Andrew Knight of Victoria, Australia; by first marriage:
5. Major William Edward John Grylls (1868-1931), married Helen Combe:
6. Brigadier William Edward Harvey ("Ted") Grylls, OBE, (1902-1994), Married Rachel Knapp:
7. Sir Michael Grylls, MP, (1934-2001), married Sarah Ford:
8. Edward Michael ("Bear") Grylls, born 1974."

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