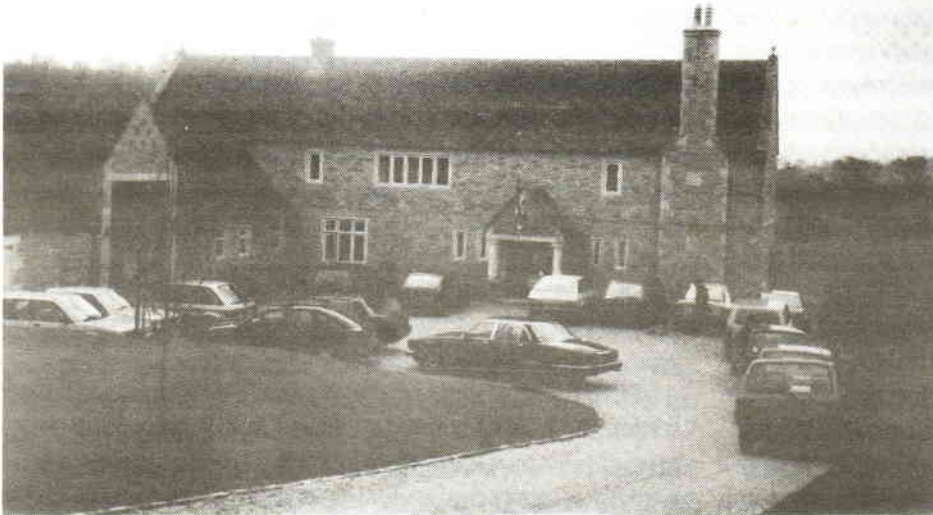




The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 13 - JUNE 1989



AGM AT RENDCOMB

Another lovely spring day greeted all those who travelled to Rendcomb in Gloucestershire on Sunday 9 April for the third AGM of the Association. Some 60 members attended, including Earl from California again, and Frank and Marjorie from New Zealand. It was also a pleasure to see our senior Patron, Major-General John, for the first time. Our hosts, Patron Captain John and his wife Carol, began the day for us in fine style by most kindly opening Landage House (above) to everyone and helping them to relax with a glass of wine after their journey. A Daily Telegraph photographer appeared out of the blue - thanks to behind-the-scenes advance publicity work undertaken by Committee member Janet - but unfortunately the photographs he took have neither been used nor released to us for publication in this Newsletter. A pity, since the star of the show was undoubtedly the youngest member of the family present, 11 month old Charlotte, John and Carol's elder son Nicholas's daughter. However, a brief mention of the gathering was made in the next edition of that newspaper.

An excellent lunch in the village hall was followed by the AGM. After his welcome to all those present, the President thanked many members for their stalwart support over the past year. Despite some fall-off in membership, the Association was generally in good shape but continued to look to its current members to encourage others to join. Several apologies were given,

and the Minutes of the last AGM were approved.

Treasurer John then presented his accounts for the year ended 31st March 1989, which showed the Association to be in a far better financial state than it had been twelve months previously. [N.B. In order to save space in this and subsequent Newsletters, the Accounts will no longer be printed; any member wishing to have a copy should write direct to the Treasurer, John W. Goddard, Coton Grange, Shrewsbury, SY1 2PD, kindly enclosing a stamped addressed envelope.] He was in the process of changing the Association's bankers so that members could pay their annual donation by standing order in future. One such form is en-

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'IN PALE BATTALIONS'

The title of this book is taken from a sonnet written by Charles Hamilton Sorley, 1895-1915, and evokes the appalling slaughter on the western front in the First World War. The dust cover sets the scene: "Leonora Galloway has waited all her life to learn the truth about her father, slain on the Somme before she was born, the truth about the death of her mother, the decline of her family and the persistent mystery of an unsolved wartime murder. Determined to put the memories of her own harsh childhood behind her, Leonora concentrates instead on creating for her children and husband the loving home she herself has always craved.

"Her comfortable routine, however, is dramatically disrupted when she receives a visit from a stranger claiming to be a former comrade of her father who spent his convalescence at Meongate, the house in which she grew up. The story he has to tell starts Leonora on a trail of discovery which stretches back over the years to that fateful summer of 1916. But as she gradually uncovers what really happened at Meongate, she must also recognise that old secrets die hard and will be defended to the end by those who still cross her dreams in pale battalions....."

The second novel of Robert Goddard, this is every bit as good as his first, *Past Caring*, published in 1986. Like all good stories it is hard to put down and I strongly recommend it to you; indeed, I advise you to lose no time since his third, *Painting the Darkness*, is on its way. But it is not only the book itself which is of interest. Its dedication reads as follows: "In Memoriam Frederick John Goddard, First Battalion, the Hampshire Regiment. Born Kimp-ton, Hampshire, 18th August 1885. Missing, presumed killed in action, Ypres, Belgium, 27th April 1915. His name liveth for evermore".

(continued from page 1)

closed with this Newsletter and he would be most grateful if you would be kind enough to complete and return it - for convenience and saving of postage, in the same envelope as the return of the questionnaire mentioned below if you wish.

This was followed by Julie's presentation of the Research Co-ordinator's Report (to be printed in the next Newsletter).

There then followed a series of elections. Neither President Richard, Secretary Dennis, nor Treasurer John were opposed, so all were re-elected for a further year. Brian and Philip retired from the Committee by rotation and, being both eligible for re-election and unopposed, were returned.

Any Other Business resulted in two main items. Julie intended to produce an Association Christmas card and hoped there would be some support for it (details in next Newsletter); and there was a lively discussion as to whether future AGMs should meet on a Saturday or a Sunday, and also where. In the end it was decided to canvas the views of our whole membership, so please answer the enclosed questionnaire on this controversial topic.

After closing the Meeting, the President was delighted to present the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial for 1988. The recipient on this occasion was 87 years young - Kathleen Millicent Goddard. Her contribution to research on the non-conformists of the Suffolk branch of the family and her generous readiness to help others in this area were very much

valued - as also was the kind co-operation of her relations in getting her to this meeting to receive the Memorial. Since returning home Kathleen has written as follows: "May I take this opportunity of thanking you and the Committee of the Goddard Association of Europe for the award of the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial for 1988. I count it a great honour. I thoroughly enjoyed the day and was pleased that I was able to make the journey - very probably for the last time due to my age and health. The Memorial has already been much admired by friends - it is a good advertisement for the Association." (Other pictures in next Newsletter).

There was then a slight break in proceedings while preparations for the lecture were made, during which the raffle was drawn, the prizes consisting of whiskey, classical music LPs, wine and golf balls. (Our gratitude to those who kindly donated the prizes; please keep them coming for next year!) Gerald of Lyme Regis was a winner once again! John of Accrington then entertained us with his talk on Northern Goddards, "King Orry, King Arthur and King William", which is printed in this Newsletter for the benefit of those who were unable to attend the AGM - and for those who would like to study it again.

Finally, on behalf of the Association the President presented the hosts for the day, Carol and John, with a cheque towards the purchase of a flowering tree for their garden as a token of appreciation and to commemorate the occasion.

GODDARD OF DEPTFORD

Following my article on Dr. Jonathan Goddard, Cromwell's doctor, in Newsletter No. 11, Gerald of Bude has kindly sent me the following information on Jonathan's father, the Deptford shipbuilder, Henry. On p.17 of *The Hundred of Blackheath*, part 1, edited by Henry H. Drake and published in 1886, there is the following quotation from Domestic State Papers: "Mr. Henry Goddard, the builder, complains to Secretary Cooke, 29 August 1632, of want of timber to proceed with his ship; that he has been catechized by Sir Kenelm Digby and Captain Peter Pett at the instance of Kenrick Edisbury, and his son and foreman have been ill-treated: however he will continue his work, and will not say, as Andrew Burrell did, that he would as soon build a ship in hell as Deptford yard." "Goddard complained again 3 Jan. 1633, that through the opposition of Mr. Edisbury, £150 had been unnecessarily expended in workmanship, and threatened to resign his patent if he was not protected from further molestation."

And on the previous page Note 7 refers to "Wages to shipwrights, caulkers, labourers, etc. on the new ships called the "Charles" and ye "Henrietta Maria", built in drie dock at Deptford and Woollwich, anno 1632: "Charles", £1497 7s. 0d.; painting, carving, joyneing £574 12s. 9d. "Henrietta Maria", £1255 7s. 0d.; painting, carving, joyning £434 14s. 8d. Abstract of charges for the above ships: "Charles" (built at Woolwich by Peter Pett), £5,393 8s. 8d. "Henrietta Maria" (built at Deptford by Hen. Goddard) £5,568 10s. 10d. Total £10,961 19s. 6d., whereof materials cost £6,734 5s. 4d.; workmanship, £4,227 14s. 2d. Comparing these charges with those of the "St. George" and "St. Andrew" (of like tonnage), built (by Andrew Burrell) in 1622, which cost

together £9,445 15s. 9d.; whereof the materials cost £4,495 15s. 9d., and workmanship £4,950, or less by £1,514 15s. 6d. (sic) than the first two. But the new ships consumed 471 loads more of timber, at 30s., £706 10s. Also, the price of ironwork is dearer than when the "St. George" and "St. Andrew" were built. Signed by Sir Wm. Russell, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Ken. Edisbury. [Add.9294, fo. 506-513]. The Admiralty estimate for launching, rigging, and transporting the "Charles" and "Henrietta Maria" to their moorings at Chatham was £3,494 0s. 7d. [State Papers, Domestic, 3 Oct. 1632]."

Gerald is particularly interested in Henry the shipwright because he has many ancestors from the Deptford/Greenwich/Woolwich area, several of whom were apprentice served Watermen of the Thames. He writes: "I am able to identify with certainty a Jonothan Goddard, bapt. 3.6.1744 West Ham, but apprenticed Deptford 8.6.1759. Jonothan's father was a John, married to an Elizabeth, but I have as yet been unable to find her surname or the date and place of the marriage, but it was not West Ham. I wonder whether there might not be a connection between Henry Goddard of Deptford and Jonothan of Deptford. Does anyone have information re. descendants of Henry? I know there are many Jonothans and Thomases around in the line at that time." And he gives details of three baptisms, two at St. Nicholas, Deptford:

1611 Apr. 23 William, s. of Henry Goddard

1619 Dec. 12 Timothy, s. of Henry Goddarde
and one at St. Alfege's, Greenwich:

1631 Apr. 13 Mary, d. of Henry Goddard.

Can anyone help make the connection?

GODDARDS - HIGH PEAK (4)

Whaley Bridge, one mile over the hill from Buxworth, was previously on the A6 between Buxton and Stockport until the new Chapel / Whaley Bridge bypass was opened in 1987 when that road became the A6. The bypass is routed from the bottom of Barmoor Clough, south east of Chapel, down the Blackbrook valley via Chapel Milton, Whitehough and Buxworth, rejoining the A6 at Bridgemont.

The old road from Chapel to Whaley Bridge was over Eccles Pike reaching over 1,000 feet, and in 1764 an Act was passed "for a new road via Tunstead Milton to Horwich where it joined the 1724 turnpike road, thus cutting out the steep climb over Lidgate and Eccles Pike". The other road from Horwich End crossroads leads through Kettleshulme to Macclesfield.

Whaley Bridge, with a population of just under 6,000, stands at the gateway to the beautiful Goyt Valley with its two reservoirs, the pre-war one at Fernilee and just above it Errwood Reservoir opened in 1968. Both are owned by Stockport Corporation and together they supply thirteen million gallons per day. The scenery around the reservoirs is outstanding and attracts crowds of people at week-ends. There is a sailing club, fly fishing is available and several car parks have been built.

The Whaley Bridge Urban District covers an area of 3500 acres and includes several other hamlets, Furness Vale to the north and Horwich End, Fernilee and Taxal to the south.

The building date of Taxal parish church, dedicated to St. James, is not known but it was there in the thirteenth century. The newer Trinity church, built in 1911, served the Fernilee parish and is situated on the main road at Horwich End. The village also has a United Reformed church, a Ropman Catholic church and several smaller chapels.

The Peak Forest canal, with its two feeder reservoirs at Todbrook and Combs, terminated at the Whaley Bridge basin. In 1830 a link was built to the canal at Cromford, near Matlock, planned like a canal but with inclines instead of locks. A track was laid over 32 miles of hill country at a cost of £200,000 and became the Cromford and High Peak Railway. Three steep inclines were necessary on its route to Buxton, through the Goyt Valley and then from Burbage to Harpur Hill, Hurdlow, Parsley Hey, Minninglow and Hopton. There were further inclines at Middleton Top and Sheep-pasture for the descent to Cromford wharf. Originally the trains were horse-drawn and the first steam engine was used in 1833.

Whaley Bridge takes its name from the original stone bridge over the river Goyt in the centre of the village. Most of the Goddards in the nineteenth century seem to have been farmers or stone-masons and in 1776 a Zachariah Goddard put in a quote for repairs to the bridge "after 200 years of patching and repair". Shortly after the bridge was rebuilt.

Over the years the hilly district must have created many thirsts for the district now has over a dozen hostels. The largest is the Jodrell Arms Hotel in the centre by the railway station, and mine host is the former Lancashire County cricketer and manager, Mr. Jack Bond.

The village is well known in local sporting circles with two senior and three junior cricket teams playing in the Der-

byshire and Cheshire League at the lovely Horwich Park ground situated about 20 minutes walk above the village. Two football teams play at Reddish Field above the memorial park and there is a very popular bowling club behind the school. There is also a very active brass band and one of its former cornet players has proved good enough to become a regular member of the famous Fairey Band. His name is Tony Goddard.

At one time there was plenty of industry here with the Goyt Mill for weaving and spinning, and several bleaching and dyeing mills. Only one bleach works remains in Horwich End, Edward Hall Bros., part of the Whitecroft group, but it is one of the most important producers of bleached surgical cotton in the world. There were several coalmines in the area and according to the 1851 Census 91 miners and colliers lived in the village, 10 of them between the ages of 10 and 14. The first mention of a gunpowder mill was in 1801 and it is reported that during the 1914-18 war the men worked from 6.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. without any holidays. It closed in 1920 and the site is now under the Fernilee reservoir.

On the hillside above the reservoirs are the ruins and grounds of Errwood Hall, the home of the Grimshawe family. The drive and hillside are a picture in springtime with thousands of rhododendron and azalea bushes. The little private graveyard above the Hall tells part of the history of the family, such as a "John Butler who died in 1886, Captain of their yacht Mariquita, for 16 years the friend and faithful servant of Samuel Grimshaw". A little higher on the side of the moor a path leads from the Hall to a small circular building known as St. Joseph's shrine built in 1889.

At the top of the moor above the old Roman road called The Street is a rocky outcrop over 1500 feet high, known as Pym Chair. Legend has it that Pym was a highwayman who sat up there waiting for his victims on the old road to Macclesfield.

At the other end of Whaley Bridge by the side of the old road to Disley is the "murder stone". The inscription reads: "William Wood, Eyam, Derbyshire, was murdered here on July 16th, 1823", and below this the words "Prepare to meet thy God". The crime was committed by three youths who attacked him on his way home to Eyam after seeing him with cash at a Disley inn, thought to be about £100. One of the youths was never caught, one was hanged and the third committed suicide in his prison cell.

On a happier theme, there are many lovely walks all round the district and on the hillside just below the cricket ground is a valley known as the Roosdytch. It runs for about three quarters of a mile, about 30 yards wide and is banked on either side. Its origin is thought to be an old Roman chariot race-course. No evidence of this has ever been found, but it is a nice local legend.

As previously mentioned, there were many Goddards in the district, many of whom were descendants of the Chinley branch of the family, but separate families were stone-masons from Dove Holes, and farming families from Kettleshulme and Lyme Handley.

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith

KING ORRY, KING ARTHUR AND KING WILLIAM

or

Some Goddards in North West England

This is the text of John of Accrington's talk given after the Third AGM at Rendcomb on 9 April 1989, and which he has kindly made available so that those who were unable to attend will not miss it.

In my teens I was curious enough about my name to look it up in a genealogist's guide and found that it was mostly connected with Wiltshire and Yorkshire. Apart from Lord Chief Justice Goddard and my own relatives I never met or knew of anyone else with the same name for many years, so I never thought of it as a Lancashire name until my eldest son was born. Then my father complained that we hadn't given him an ancestral name. I was unaware that I had any ancestors, so I began to take a deeper interest in the family tree. As a result my younger son is named after his 4-x-great-grandfather; but more important for the Association is the surprising extent of Goddard history in the North West which I unearthed.

On Granada TV there is a quiz show called "Connections" in which the contestants have to find the link between nine diverse pictures. I want to trace the connections between the north west Goddards and the three kings of my title.

Many thousands of holidaymakers on the Isle of Man, probably including several Goddards, will have sailed to the island on the Isle of Man Steam Packet Company's ship 'King Orry'. But not many will have realised that the original person after whom the ship was named was a Goddard - Godred Crovan, King of Man and the Isles. The Manx form of the name is Gorree which, when combined with King, easily loses one G in pronunciation giving the form King Orry.

Godred Crovan was a Viking, a son of Harold the Black of Iceland, and is said to have been brought up on the island. He fought with the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge against Harold who got hit in the eye at Hastings a few weeks later. He made several attacks on the Isle of Man, finally conquering the island in 1079 A.D. and reigning until 1095. His descendants remained Kings of Man until 1265.

There are several traditions associated with him. One says that when he first came to Man he landed on a bright, starry night. When asked from whence he came he pointed to the Milky Way and replied, "Along that star-spangled dome is the way that leads to my country". Ever since the Milky Way has been called in Manx 'The great way of King Orry'. Perhaps we could get the chocolate bars renamed Goddard bars!

Another tradition is that of Godred Crovan's stone. Apparently he lived on top of a mountain in a castle with his shrewish wife. One day, unable to endure her tongue-lashing any longer, he turned her out. But she was heedless of his anger and halfway down the mountain, thinking she was safe, began again to berate him at the top of her voice. So Godred picked up a handy 30 ton boulder and threw it with all his might, killing her on the spot. Goddard wives beware!

Near Laxey is a cairn known as Godred Crovan's grave but which is really a neolithic burial mound dating from

about 2000 B.C. In fact Godred died and was buried in 1095 in Islay after a reign of 16 years. He left three sons, Lagman, Harold and Olaf, who was still a minor. To ensure his succession, Lagman blinded Harold, then went off on the first crusade and died in Jerusalem. So Olaf Goddardson eventually succeeded his father in 1103 and reigned for fifty years, a quite remarkable achievement in those murderous times.

Soon after the foundation of Furness Abbey in Cumbria about 1130, Olaf, no doubt as insurance for his afterlife, gave the Abbey land on the Isle of Man where the daughter house of Rushen Abbey was built. At the same time he granted the monks the right to elect from amongst their number the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

After Olaf's murder by nephews from Dublin in 1153 the history of the island for the next hundred years is of a constant war between rival claimants for the throne. Gradually the island changed from being subject to the Norwegian king to becoming dependant on the kings of England and Scotland. But the direct line of Godred Crovan continued to be Kings of Man until the death of his great-great-grandson Magnus in 1265, after which the island was ruled by Alexander III of Scotland.

Contemporary with the Kings of Man but across the water in Cumbria was another Goddard, mentioned in connection with several places including Furness Abbey. This was Godard de Boyville who became Lord of Millom about 1096. From his name he appears to be Norman French and unconnected with the Viking Goddards on the island. It was this Goddard who built the first castle at Millom, the ruins of the later building now part of a farm. Later members of his family also built the adjoining church. Godard de Boyville signed the foundation charter of St. Bee's Priory in 1120 and was also a benefactor of the abbey of Furness, granting the monks land on his estate in 1135. His son Arthur also made grants of land to the Abbey and other descendants appear on charters of the 12th century as grantors or witnesses of land transfers. However, these descendants used the names De Boyville or De Millom and don't seem to have used Goddard as a forename again. The only memory of Godard de Boyville may be in the placename 'Godderthwaite' near Sellefield or Seat How near Keswick which was called Seat Godard in 1205. The De Boyville arms are on show in the visitor centre of Furness Abbey and consist of a silver chevron and three silver bulls' heads on a black background.

So much for King Orry. Now let's look at the links with King Arthur. I have to admit using some historic licence and that the connections are rather tenuous.

You may remember at the end of February there were reports in the national press that Camelot had been found under a slag heap near Stirling in Scotland. Those reports were wrong; it's in Lancashire! Travelling north on the M6 between Wigan and Preston you can stop for a break at the Charnock Richard service station. Behind and adjoining it is the Park Hall leisure complex which includes the Camelot Theme Park. Charnock Richard is one of three Charnock

villages, each separately identified by an additional name. One of the others is Heath Charnock, known in the 13th century as Charnock Gogard, taking its name from the family who tenanted the manor. It continued to be called by that name as late as the 1600s even though the family died out 200 years earlier. The name is variously spelled Gogard or Godard and first comes to notice in about 1190 when Ranulf Godard and Edith his wife made a grant of land in Charnock to Cockersand Abbey which stood on the edge of Morecambe Bay south of Lancaster.

Hugh Godard is the best documented member of the family. In 1246 he is described as Lord of Charnock Godard, holding the Manor for a rent of 3/9d from William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby. He appears in several law suits in the mid 13th century, one of them for a debt of 18 marks (£12) owing to Master Simon of Preston. Much more interesting, however, is John Godard, son of Ailsi, who may have been a cousin of Hugh. At a court hearing in 1288 the jury reported that "he had fled the country for fear of arrest on account of highway robbery and other felonies and that he had eventually been arrested and hanged at Nottingham". The Manor was gradually divided by inheritance and parts sold until all that was left was a part called The Hill which passed by marriage into the Shaw family who built Hall o' th' Hill, now the clubhouse of Chorley Golf Club.

There doesn't appear to have been any continuity of the name in the Isle of Man, Furness or central Lancashire so we now have to jump 300 years to another part of the north west to try to find a connection with King William.

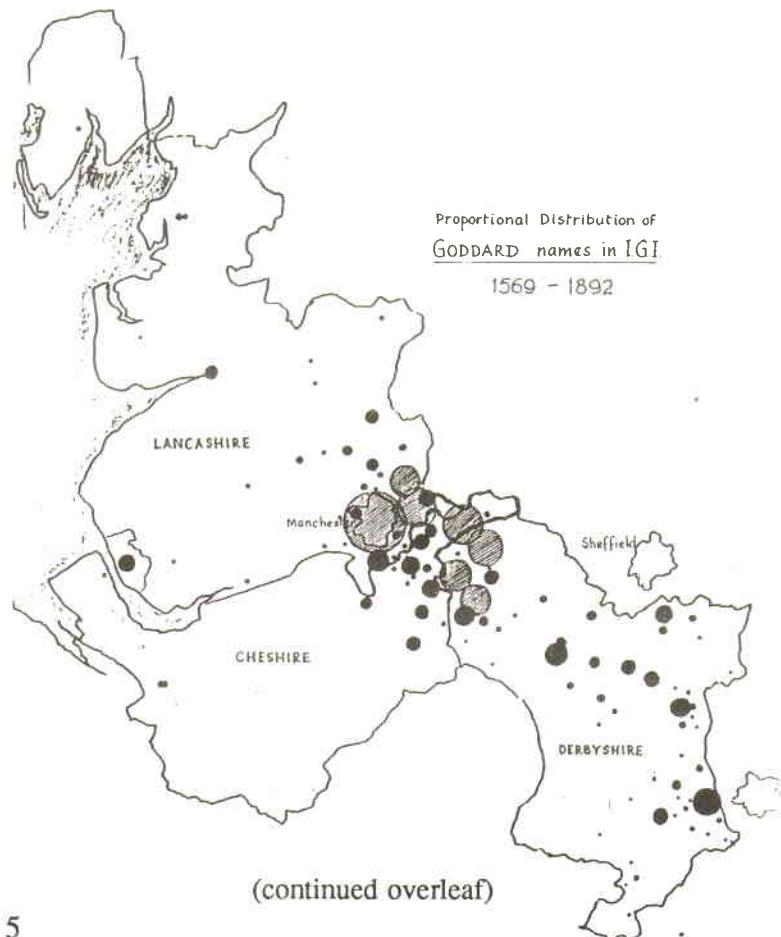
My great-great-great-grandfather Christopher was married in the Rossendale Valley in 1788 but I haven't yet been able to find a baptismal record. It's fairly certain that he moved there either from Yorkshire or some other part of Lancashire and my searches soon revealed that the name was quite common in the Manchester area, especially to the south and east of the city. Plotting the distribution of the name on a map clearly shows the concentration of Goddards in the south east corner of the old Lancashire county. All the wills at the Record Office are from a small area. Published Parish Registers show some spread of the name outwards in the 17th and 18th centuries. The IGI (Mormon genealogical index) entries are more dispersed but cover a later period. Even so, of the names in the Lancashire IGI, 97% are within Manchester and adjoining parishes. Because these are so close to borders of other counties I carried out a similar exercise for Cheshire and Derbyshire. In Cheshire the same pattern resulted, a concentration in the north east corner. 85% of all names in the IGI for Cheshire are from the two ancient parishes of Stockport and Mottram, now part of Greater Manchester County. Over the border again in Derbyshire there was a greater number of parishes where the name occurred in the IGI, but a closer analysis gave a distinct grouping in the north west and north of the county. Five parishes bordering of East Cheshire contained 52% of all IGI names with a further 21% south of Sheffield.

Putting them all together and showing the distribution of Goddards proportional to the number of individuals, the clustering south and east of Manchester becomes very clear, spreading over the three county boundaries and the western

edge of the Peak District.

Coming right up-to-date the 1988 telephone directories show a wide dispersal of the name over the whole of northern England. But there are significant numbers still living in this historic heartland of the Pennines. The two telephone areas of Greater Manchester and Sheffield together account for half of all Goddards between Derby in the south, Carlisle in the north and from West Yorkshire to the Irish Sea. In the centre of this ancient concentration is the parish of Mottram-in-Longdendale, a long arm of old Cheshire dividing Lancashire from Derbyshire. The registers date from 1559 and Goddards were already established in the parish at that date. The village of Mottram is at the juncture of two ancient routes over the Pennines between Manchester and Yorkshire, the Snake and Woodhead passes. The village was also the home and studio of the painter L.S. Lowry until his death in 1976. The church stands high above the village and in the extensive churchyard many Goddards lie buried, some of their tombstones lining the path to the church door. Standing in that bleak cemetery, exposed to the rain and wind of the Pennines, it's easy to understand why they died there but not so easy to answer the question as to why they lived there. Why should there have been this concentration of Goddards in that area? Further research is needed but the answer may lie in the connection with William the Conqueror.

In Newsletter No.3 was an article about a man, Godardus, who had helped his relative by marriage, Roger de Busli, to provide finance for the Norman Conquest. After the successful invasion William repaid his debts by giving extensive estates in many counties to Roger de Busli. These estates were mainly in south Yorkshire and north Nottinghamshire.



(continued overleaf)

hasmsshire and administered from Roger's castle at Tickhill about 10 miles east of Sheffield. In the Domesday Book he is also listed as holding the lands around Sheffield of William's niece Judith. No doubt Roger in turn rewarded his relations, including Godardus, perhaps putting him in charge of the strategic pass over the Pennines.

There is another question to be answered. Was this Godardus the same person as Wadard of the Bayeux Tapes-try, who also appeared in an early newsletter?

We know that Wadard was a close associate of Bishop Odo of Bayeux who commissioned the Tapestry, a fact which probably accounts for Wadard being one of the few people on it mentioned by name. He is listed in Domesday Book as a tenant of the Bishop on several manors but they are all further east in Lincolnshire. Might we not have expected Godardus to be listed as a tenant of Roger de Busli in south Yorkshire? There doesn't appear to be any link or mention in English records, which are admittedly very few, between Roger and Wadard. Did he perhaps change his allegiance or were there two Goddards in the invasion force? Further research may reveal the answer.

On the Tapestry Wadard is shown on horseback so we do know that he was able to get around. Maybe there is a clue to the cluster of Goddards in the High Peak area in the old story of the tourist who noticed as he went round the villages that a great many children had red hair. Increasingly puzzled by this he finally asked a villager about this phenomenon. "Well, you see," was the reply, "their father had a bike."

IN MEMORIAM

The Association greatly regrets to announce the death on 30 December 1988 of Mrs. Sybil Goddard, wife of Stephen Goddard senior. She has been buried at Silchester, Hampshire, in the Goddard corner of the graveyard. Our sympathies go out to Stephen, who had a major operation himself recently, and his two sons.

OFFER

Stephen Goddard, junior, of 26 The Meadway, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, IG9 5PG, wonders if any members connected with churches or similar organisations would be interested in his printing service. He produces parish magazines and personalised diaries in small quantities at reasonable prices.

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs. Margaret G. Doggett, Church Farm, Snailwell, Newmarket, Suffolk, CB8 7LZ.

Mr. G.S. Goddard, 16 Ladysmith Avenue, Brightlingsea, Essex, CO7 0JD.

Mrs. A. Kimmich-Goddard, Moostrasse 25, 3113 Rubigen, Switzerland.

Mr. D.M. & Mrs. A. Goddard, 144 Banstead Road, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey, SM5 4DW.

Mr. & Mrs. J.F. Goddard, 6 Courtenay, Honiton, Devon, EX14 8RQ.

Mrs. M. Mentipty, 37 Riverside Road, Albany Park, Sidcup, Kent, DA1 4PT.

Mrs. M.E. Sieluzycycki, 297 Cricklade Road, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN2 1AG.

Dr. Y.D. Syndercombe Court, 1 Earlsdon Grove, Victoria Park Road, London, E9 7NE.

Mr. R.G. & Mrs. J.M. Smith, 14 Spalding Way, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 7NZ.

CAN YOU HELP?

Jim and Eunice Goddard of 1733 Lenox Drive, Norman, Oklahoma 73069, U.S.A., who wish to trace any connection between the Sims, Bonner and Goddard families. Jim has still not traced his immigrant Goddard ancestor; the earliest he has is one buying and selling land in North Carolina in the 1750s. And his Revolutionary War ancestor was a Colonel James Bonner, born about 1719 in North Carolina and married to Ann Mary Snode. Eunice descends on her mother's side from the Sims family, and some years ago she copied the following from a now-forgotten source: "Anne Fortune Symes leaves will in London, England in 1617 (old calendar 1618) and left 'my cousin, Goddard and his wife and my cousin Bonner and his wife 5 pounds each for mourning'. She also left money to rebuild the Wye Bridge at Monmouth". Has anyone else come across these families, and did their ancestors perhaps know each other all those years ago?

Mrs. Betty Goddard of 47 London Road, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, GL8 8HR, who is doubly a Goddard, having married her cousin Lionel Charles Gordon Goddard. Her grandfather, George Edward Goddard, was born in 1854 in Pewsey, Wiltshire, and had fifteen children. Lionel was one of the sons of Thomas (number five in the family), and Betty was the daughter of Rose Jane (number eleven). Somewhere there must be plenty of other descendants of this family! Any information would be gratefully received.

Mrs. Margaret Mentipty who is stuck at her great-grandfather, James William Goddard, who married Frances Denham at Peckham on 31 May 1857. They appear to have had a small confectioners shop at Deptford until they went to Egypt in 1862 where James was an engineer for the Egyptian government. When he died in 1882 at Suez, Frances returned to England with their six sons and opened a pie and eel shop at Deptford. Does anyone recognise the family? Reports to Mrs. J.R. Goddard, 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 7EP.

A GODDARD WILL FROM HAMPSHIRE

Gillian, our Southern co-ordinator, went and enlivened Hampshire Record Office recently (please do not take offence, you helpful people at Winchester). But as they say 'Thereby hangs a tale' and you must ask Gillian for it.

She came away with a photocopy of a very interesting will dated 1618, which was made by Mary Goddard of St. Marybourn on the Hants/Wilts border. Gillian hopes that it belongs to her branch of the family, but as Mary does not appear to have had any children it cannot be a direct ancestor.

Betty Metcalf has been very helpful in covering up my deficiencies in reading the "Secretary hand" in which it is written but, in the end, we had to ask an expert from the Berkshire Family History Society, Michael Wilshin, to decipher it.

As you will see, in her will Mary names all her godchildren and her nieces and nephews and distributes amongst them her pillowcases, sheets, pots and pans as well as her monies. A very thoughtful lady and a superb housekeeper.

"THE WILL OF MARY GODDARD

In the name of God, amen: The one and twentieth day of August in the year of our Lord God 1618: I, Mary Hedges Goddard of St Marybourn in the diocese of Winton, widow, do make, constitute and ordain this day my last will and testament in manner and form as followeth (vizt.)

First, I commend my soul unto the Almighty God that gave it and my body to be buried in the church or churchyard of St Marybourn aforesaid

Item, I give and bequeath unto the church of St Marybourn foresaid 12 pence

Item, I give and bequeath unto the church of Broughton five shillings

Item, I give and bequeath unto the Trinity church of Winton eight pence

Item, I give and bequeath unto four of the poorest widows of Broughton five shillings a piece

Item, I give and bequeath unto five of the poorest women of the parish of St Marybourn aforesaid twelve pence apiece

Item, I give and bequeath unto Jane Kent that was my last servant twenty shillings and my best wearing petticoat

Item, I give and bequeath unto Frances Hedges my godchild one stall of bees

Item, I give and bequeath unto Robert Longman my god son five shillings

Item, I give and bequeath unto Agnes Barfoot of Somborn my god child five shillings

Item, I give and bequeath unto Constance, Rachel and William my sister Elizabeth's children ten pounds sterling to be equally divided amongst them or to as many of them as shall be living to the age of sixteen years, and in the meantime the said ten pounds to be securely put to use and the use thereof be yearly delivered unto their parents towards the bringing up of the said children, and the said children to receive into their own custody when as every of (them) shall accomplish the age of sixteen years as aforesaid

Item, I give and bequeath unto Mary Pearson the daughter of William Pearson four pounds to be paid to her within three months next after my decease

Item, I give and bequeath unto Elizabeth Pearson the

daughter of William Pearson my lesser brass pot and one holland pillowcase

Item, I give and bequeath unto Dorothy Ewens the daughter of Henry Ewens three pounds to be paid and delivered unto her mother within three months after my decease

Item, I give and bequeath unto Margaret Ewens the daughter of the said Henry Ewens twenty shillings and one holland sheet

Item, I give and bequeath unto my sister Elizabeth a pair of my best canvas sheets and my best blanket

Item, I give and bequeath unto my sister Bennett my best brass pot and thirty shillings

Item, I give and bequeath unto my brother-in-law William Merry one stall of bees

Item, I give and bequeath unto my mother Elizabeth Hedges all my wearing apparel both woollen and linen except the petticoat before bequeathed and two perklets which I give unto Alice and Sibyl my sisters-in-law

All the residue of my goods chattels and chattles moveable and unmoveable my debts paid and my legacies performed I bequeath unto my brother and sister John and Joan Hedges whom I make my full and sole executors to equally the one with the other of this my last will and testament and I request and appoint my friends Richard Cannon and John Denness junior to be overseers of this my last will and I give unto either of them towards their pains in this behalf five shillings

Witness here unto George Mills & Richard Cannon

The mark of the said Mary Goddard

The goods due amount unto about twenty five pounds

(The legal formula in Latin, signifying that probate was granted, follows dated 21st September 1618)."

Julie of Newbury

GALLANTRY

Readers of Newsletter No. 8 will recall the story of bomb disposal expert Captain Chris Goddard who defused a large German bomb in London in the vicinity of Tower Bridge. The result of his exploit was the award of the Queens Gallantry Medal which, accompanied by his wife, he received at an investiture at Buckingham Palace in February this year. The Association offers him its warmest congratulations. Chris has now been posted to northern Germany.

GENTLEWOMAN

There is a diamond shaped stone in the floor of the aisle of Rycote Chapel near Thame, Oxon, which reads:

"Here lyes ye body of

Eliz: Goddard; Gentlewoman

to ye Rt Honble Eleanora

Countesse of Abingdon who died

ye 14 of Sept Anno Dmi 1696"

ANOTHER OFFER

Julie of Newbury has a spare copy of *Memoirs of a Bow Street Runner* by Henry Goddard, price £16. First come first served. I suggest you ring 0635-32851 before writing to Mrs. J.R. Goddard, 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 7EP.

THE MAYOR OF BARNSLEY 1988-89 BERNARD GEORGE GODDARD

Our family roots do not reach into the landed gentry of the south, as far as we can see, but into the stone quarries of a little village in Derbyshire, Stoney Middleton. Our family researcher, Anne-Marie Appleton, has traced the family back to the 1700s, although I have since seen an extract from the Domesday Book which referred to the GODED family of Stoney Middleton - we presume that it is the same family.

Our family moved, via Chesterfield, to Darfield, just outside Barnsley, during the 1800s although there are still Goddards in Stoney Middleton. My ancestors helped to establish the mining industry in the Barnsley area and in the tradition of the family - and a lack of alternatives - my father, Bernard George Goddard, entered the industry at Houghton Main Colliery in the late 1930s.



From his early working life he took an active interest in politics, joining the Labour Party and becoming an official in the local National Union of Mineworkers. He became more involved in local politics when elected to the Darfield Urban District Council in 1957. He was a prominent member of the council until reorganisation of local government in 1974. He was Chairman of the Council in 1966-67 and also in its last year 1973-74. He was then elected as one of the Darfield representatives on the newly formed Barnsley Metropolitan Borough Council and, with the exception of a three year period, has served on that council ever since.

He was secretary of the Dearne Valley Constituency Labour Party from 1959 to 1981, Election Agent throughout that period and was narrowly defeated at the selection stage for Member of Parliament for the new Barnsley East constituency.

During his time on the Barnsley Met. Borough Council he has served as Deputy Leader, Chairman of Finance and as the representative on the South Yorkshire Transport Executive.

In April 1987 he was selected by his fellow councillors as the Mayor Elect 1987-88 and Mayor 1988-89. He will then be Deputy Mayor 1989-90. It was a time that brought a great deal of pride in the Goddard ranks of Barnsley and the family has supported him well throughout his year of office. His wife, Edna Goddard, as Mayoress, has also had a hectic year, supporting the Mayor and also taking her own engagements as 'Barnsley's First Lady'. Each Mayor of the town is asked to adapt a theme for the year and, appropriately, this year's theme has been 'The Family First'. His travels throughout the year have covered the length and



breadth of this country, the twin town in West Germany Swabish Gamund and, in April this year, the U.S.S.R. He retired from the coal industry in 1983 and since that time has devoted most of the time serving the community in various capacities.

The couple have five offspring, all married and away from the nest, and seven grandchildren. However, in this branch of the family the Goddard name will not survive, six are girls and the boy is the child of their daughter and does not therefore carry the Goddard name.

Nevertheless the Goddard name is now carved in the marble hallway of Barnsley Town Hall for future generations to see that the Goddards have played their part in the history of the town.

Vincent Bernard Goddard (son)