



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 14 - NOVEMBER 1989

GODDARDS IN CHINA BOXERS AND MISSIONARIES

China has been very much in the news of recent months and, sadly, not for the happiest of reasons. The savage way in which the student movement for liberation was crushed in Tiananmen Square in the centre of Peking has been in marked contrast to the growing relaxation of some of the harsher symptoms of the communist stranglehold in Russia and most eastern European countries.

But the bloody stifling of uprisings in China is nothing new. One such is the Boxer Rebellion of 1900. The Boxers - the nickname given by Westerners to the 'Righteous Harmony Fists' - were an ill-assorted collection of indignant peasants, militia, secret society members and general thugs spoiling for violence and plunder, united only by their detestation of foreigners whose growing influence seemed to be hastening the death throes of imperial China. They were active largely in the north of the country from 1899, but the main event was their siege of the Foreign Legations in Peking, Tientsin and elsewhere in the summer of 1900. One of the members of the British contingent of the six-nation relief force was Private George Goddard of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who left a record of his involvement.

"Probably no event marks a more significant turning point in the history of Christian missions in China than the Boxer uprising." This quotation is taken from a privately printed book, *Called to Cathay*, of 1948. It is a chronicle of the Northern Baptist envoys to China between 1835 and 1945. As the introduction states: "Through four generations in one unbroken line William Dean and Josiah Goddard and their families and descendants gave 411 years of missionary service to the Chinese." That they were the forebears of our Founder and first Chairman, Howard Goddard-Jones, makes the story all the more interesting.

Both these records have most generously been made available to me for use in our Newsletter; the former by Private Goddard's grandson, Dr. Roger G. Cooper, and the latter by Howard's father, Dr. John Goddard Jones of Rhyl. I propose starting to serialise extracts from *Called to Cathay* in the next issue, and will add the account of the Boxer Rebellion when we reach that period of China's recent and turbulent history.

STOP PRESS NEXT AGM

The next AGM has been fixed for 2.30 pm on Sunday, 1st April 1990, at the Goddard Arms Hotel, Swindon. The new Manager, Mr. Robin Gregory, is offering accommodation at reduced rates to members of the Association; please indicate that you are one when you apply. Lunch is also available and should be similarly booked, well in advance; cost £8.95.

QUESTIONNAIRE

There was much discussion at the last AGM as to whether future meetings should be held on Saturdays or Sundays, and also as to location. Because it was felt that those present (a Sunday) would be liable to vote for the status quo, it was decided that the entire membership should be given the opportunity to voice an opinion. Hence the questionnaire with the last Newsletter.

It must be admitted that the response has been modest - a mere 25 returns, or about 15% of the British (as opposed to including overseas) membership. Here is the result. To the question 'Which day would you prefer to meet?' came these answers: a). Saturdays - 5 b). Sundays - 14 c). Saturdays & Sundays in alternate years - 5. And on location: a). The Goddard Arms, Swindon i). every year - 5 ii). alternate years - 13 iii). occasionally - 3 b). a different location each year - 6 (3 being coupled with the 3 'occasionally' votes above). One return was left blank since the member was unable to travel to the AGM at present, but hoped to find the time to do so when she retired.

There was also space for comments, and the following are worth recording: "There must be at least some members who would like to come to an AGM but have no cars so need a meeting place that can be reached with a day-trip by train or coach". "I say Swindon because, to my mind, it is the traditional centre of the family; northern members obviously will not agree!" "Alternate years [at Swindon] to give our Northern cousins a chance of venue." "Of course, I should enjoy an AGM in the North of England occasionally, but I presume that would depend on an increase in the number of Northern members." "Perhaps meetings could be at locations that are part of our Goddard history." And most interesting of all: "We would very much welcome and support an AGM held in or near the village in Normandy where Goddards are reputed to have come from."

Your Committee will obviously take these replies into consideration when planning future meetings. But on the face of it, it looks as if we shall be meeting alternate years in Swindon on Sundays with perhaps every fourth or so on a Saturday.

REPORT OF RESEARCH CO-ORDINATORS FOR 1988-89

Ed.- This report was held over from the last issue.

This year has mainly been concerned with advertising the presence of the Association. To this end the Goddard name has been advertised in the Interest columns of several county family history magazines. Our Newsletter has been sent for review by the One Name Studies Group, with commendable success as the complimentary comments in the last newsletter show. Talking to people at family history meetings of the Berkshire, Wiltshire and Avon family history groups has also created interest. We hope to do more of this in 1989/90 and to this end Brian has constructed a permanent display stand.

The valiant work of Marjorie, Gillian and others in contacting newspapers, radio stations and magazines has also brought us contacts. Nowadays the postman rarely passes our door, but usually has to call to deliver a letter from some Goddard or other.

I, personally, have written 159 letters this year for the Association. Not all of them have been in answer to enquiries. Some of them have volunteered information - and to those we have written our thanks. The immense trees compiled by John Pither, G. Bayliffe, Martin Pinnell and others whose ancestors married into the Goddard family have greatly helped to illuminate the intermarriages of the landed gentry in the Tudor and Stuart periods and later. Mrs. Betty Metcalf has been very helpful in supplying information on the Norfolk Goddards whenever asked and Miss Kathleen Millicent Goddard has gathered together several more people who have descended from the Suffolk branch of the family and freely given from her immense store of knowledge.

After consultation with other committee members we purchased the microfiche sheets from the International Genealogical Index for Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Berkshire and Hampshire (John at Accrington tells us he already has

access to the Index for the northern counties at his place of work). The Index, while by no means complete, is a list of the baptisms and marriages of everyone from 1538 to the 1880s and is invaluable as a first research tool. Brian has fortunately been able to provide the microfiche reader requisite to its use.

In February Brian provided a computer display at the joint Wiltshire and Avon Family History Societies' meeting at Chippenham and we have a similar exercise planned for May at Swindon [see report p.7]. At each place we gain new members and information.

We have accumulated photocopies of the parts of Heralds Visitation records for Wiltshire and Hampshire for the 14th and 15th centuries in which Goddards are mentioned. Gillian supplied us with a list from the Names Index of the Hampshire Record Office. Richard passed over to us a catalogue of the Goddards of Swindon papers which lists over 2,500 items. In fact we have had to install a filing cabinet to house all the reference books and papers which we now have.

But however much material we have, we can always deal with more. Please let no one be bashful at sending whatever they know about the Goddard family. It may be you who provides the one missing piece of the jigsaw which makes the picture clearer. We may have indexed 105 family trees so far, but we have over 200 members. Where are the other 100 trees? Brian may have indexed 1,300 people, but he estimates that he has another 2 million to go! The computer is there. The programme is there. Please supply the raw material on which we can work.

Brian & Julie of Newbury

Ed. - In case you have forgotten, their address is 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berkshire, RG14 7EP. And if you require a reply or an acknowledgement, the inclusion of an s.a.e. would be much appreciated.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM LAST AGM

These photographs, held over from the last Newsletter, were taken by Peter of Braintree.



Kathleen Millicent Goddard with the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial for 1988



John Goddard of Accrington delivering his talk

GODDARDS - HIGH PEAK (5)

New Mills lies two miles down the Goyt Valley from Whaley Bridge, and was linked to Newtown in 1884 by a high level bridge over the River Goyt gorge, and for that reason was called Union Road. The Urban District was formed from the old areas of Beard, Ollerset, Whitle and Thornsett, and derives its name from the early corn mills on the banks of the Kinder streams. The earliest corn mill at Beard was recorded in 1391, but by 1491 it was reported as 'wasted for want of repairs'. New Mills has behind it a tradition, dating from the Industrial Revolution, of association with the Lancashire cotton industry where the same conditions necessary for its operations were found.

The New Mills Historical Society, to whom thanks are due for these early dates, have listed nearly thirty mills in the area, but items of possible interest to Goddards are as follows:-

1565 Queens Mill called Berde Mill or New Mill.

1767 A water mill (probably for corn), New Mill later known as Goddard Mill, Beard Mill and then Hyde Bank Mill.

1789 "Goddard Mill, late the property of James Goddard to be sold by auction:- 5 carding machines, some of them very good ones, 4 jennies, 84 spindles each, one Billy, and other cotton business items."

1790 "First and final dividend of the estate and effects of James Goddard of New Mills in the County of Derby."

1799 "To let, a Cotton Mill, 5 stories high and outbuildings, 4 rooms 64ft. x 23ft. and 3 rooms 26ft x 23ft, one room in attic 64ft. x 23ft; Water Wheel 12ft. high and 12ft. wide, with 8ft. fall. Plenty of hands may be got at reasonable wages."

1824/25 The mill was used for cotton spinning and in

1827/29 for cotton band manufacture, probably for lamp wicks.

1832 The mill was destroyed by fire and was not insured.

Another manufacturer in New Mills was a Quaker named John Goddard, born in Penistone, Yorkshire, around 1806.

The 1841 census for New Mills area shows the family name as Goddard but from 1851 onwards they were known as Godward. The 1861 census lists several daughters as Carders and Doublers at their father's mill and Edward was listed as an architect. Edward had started work at the age of ten at his father's rope walk, and succeeded to his father's business in 1868 when he was 27 and subsequently purchased the Brunswick Mill in Newtown where he ran a cotton spinning business. He was the Managing Director in 1892 and until his death. During a very active life he was secretary of the Mechanics Institute, Clerk to the School Board for 20 years, County Councillor, Urban District Councillor and Chairman, a staunch Liberal and temperance worker, a pioneer of the local Co-operative movement and one of the mainstays of the Society of Friends at Low Leighton. He was buried there near his parents in 1908 aged 67, and a photograph in the New Mills Historical Society book shows his funeral cortege stretching for three quarters of a mile. Goddard Road was named in his memory.

The Brunswick Mill was empty for some years until taken over in 1940 by manufacturing confectioners, Matlow Bros. Ltd., and Swizzels Ltd., from London. They made major extensions in the 1970s and now employ about 600 people. The older mills were in the bottom of the valley and were water-powered, but later mills were built on the banks of the Peak Forest Canal in Newtown.

Other aspects of the cotton industry in the area were bleaching, dyeing and printing. Calico printing was established early in the nineteenth century with several large complexes including an engraving works, where designs were etched onto metal rollers. This business continued until 1976. Early printing of material was by blocks, crafted by hand. From 1770 onwards, rotary rollers replaced the blocks, the rollers then being hand engraved. Later

machine engraving took over.

Immediately under the bridge on Union Road was an 18th century, five storey cotton spinning mill which was destroyed by fire in 1912 and never re-opened.

New Mills is surrounded by the villages of Furness Vale, Lowleighton, Birch Vale, Thomsett, Brookbottom, Hague Bar and Strines.

In addition to the main A6 road through Newtown, New Mills is served by a road from Marple in Cheshire via Strines, and one through Birch Vale and Hayfield to Glossop and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Since the completion of the Chapel/Whaley Bridge bypass, great controversy is raging about the next phase, the Disley bypass. One proposed route, the brown route, would virtually cut New Mills in half, with a huge raised roundabout at Newtown.

There is a Central Railway Station built in 1866 on the old Manchester Central to London St. Pancras line, and a second station at Newtown, opened in 1857 on the Manchester to Buxton line. Before Dr. Beeching's cuts there was a Great Central branch line from Manchester via New Mills Central to Birch Vale and Hayfield.

St. Georges Parish Church was built about 1831, but before that date the area came under the diocese of Mellor, a smaller village now towards Marple, where the excellent records date from the 1620s. The Goddard baptismal records were recently extracted on behalf of Mr. Barefoot of Totnes. His ancestors lived in Low Leighton in the 18th century, and although no connection has been found with the Chinley/Bugsworth family, the records listed two roads, one of which was the old road to Chinley and the other was the old road into Bugsworth at that time.

There are several other denominational churches in the town and a Wesleyan Chapel at Low Leighton was demolished in 1942 during the only German bomber raid in the area.

The Town Hall is a very imposing building on high ground above the old part of the town and plays host to several local activities including a very active District Chrysanthemum Society.

Behind the Town Hall is the Public Library built by S. & D. Boyle in 1909. As mentioned previously there is a very active historical society who have published about 20 booklets on various subjects. Their latest venture is the opening of a Heritage Centre with a dramatic viewpoint above the river.

New Mills Old Prize Band formed in 1812 is said to be one of the oldest in the country, and in 1914 the members joined the army en bloc and became a band of the Sherwood Foresters Regiment.

There is a nine-hole golf course on a hilltop above the town and the football club have two teams in the Manchester League. There is a very active Cricket Club who play on a good ground next to the Parish Church, with two senior teams and several junior teams playing in the Derbyshire and Cheshire League.

Newtown has a busy boating marina on the Peak Forest Canal with a chandlers shop and all the usual facilities.

There are several primary schools in the district and a Central School, always known as the Grammar School, on Church Lane.

New Mills has always been a good centre for hill walking with Kinder Scout only a few miles away, and more recently walks have been created along the Sett Valley Trail (the old railway line to Hayfield) and down by the river under the Torrs.

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith

RUBY WEDDING

Warmest congratulations to Dennis and Marjorie of York who approach their Ruby Wedding anniversary on 8 December. They have already celebrated it with a fortnight's cruise to Portugal and the Canaries on the Canberra.

TOURING EUROPE FROM NEW ZEALAND

We departed New Zealand 3 May 1988 and made our way via a stopover at Hong Kong to England, where we were met by son Scott. Then to Wales and Bristol where we purchased a campervan and set off for a six weeks trip round Cornwall, Devon, and over to Brighton and Eastbourne, travelling through Dartmoor, the New Forest, etc., before heading back for a breather at Cardiff. Then off again, this time heading towards Scotland. Right up to John o'Groats and over to the Isle of Skye. During our three weeks in Scotland we visited the Glasgow Garden Festival, the Military Tattoo at Edinburgh, and saw the Highland Games at Crieff, and visited Arbutnott House in Lanarkshire, where Viscount and Viscountess Arbutnott invited us into their home. Was really a thrill to visit my family's seat in the Highlands. Met aunts, cousins and families, including my mother's aunt of 94.

Also visited Marjorie and Dennis and caught up with all the news of the Goddard Association here. Were made very welcome indeed with this truly wonderful couple. What a mine of information. Visited Philip at the photography shop in Swindon and called in to see the Goddard Arms Hotel, with its splendid covering of Virginia creeper in red tonings. Also took time to visit Silchester twice and the Church of St. Marys where we noted all the Goddard graves and visited the amphitheatre. Was truly fascinating to be where so many Goddards had lived in past years.

Back to Wales and Bristol for a breather and a bit of home life, where we could stretch out and catch up with washing etc. Towards the end of October we went to London, stopping at the Crystal Palace Camping Club, and went into London by bus, making arrangements for a trip to the Continent and seeing the sights. What a wealth of history we found here. Enjoyed visiting Harrods, the Tower of London, Hampton Court, etc. By the end of the week we were beginning to find our way round without too much trouble. Must say that we did not travel on the tube unless with others, preferring to stay up atop and see the sights in passing. Not used to being moles travelling below ground level.

On 7 November, having been taken to one of the Somerset Carnivals, we headed for Dover and made our way over to Calais and into the blue. We had actually left it a little late, and found it to be much colder than in England. Thank goodness we had bought a couple of sleeping bags in Wales before setting off. We certainly needed the extra warmth. Went briefly through Belgium, Holland, into Germany where we stopped a couple of days on the banks of the Rhine, visiting the city of Cologne. Crossed the Rhine and travelled right up the side of this famous river with all its barges. Through the St. Gotthard tunnel and into Switzerland. Here we found our way to Lauterbrunnen and took the train up the mountainside to the Jungfrau. This was certainly one of the highlights of our trip. Was like being in a wonderland of snow and ice. Still very cold, and we kept travelling south hoping to find a little warmer weather. On to Italy, and spent three weeks visiting Venice, down the coast and up into San Marino. Here we experienced our first snow fall. What a fascinating place we found this to be, walked around in the swirling mist visiting the three towers with all the autumn leaves falling. Crossed the Appenines where we drove

through heavy snow, very carefully, over and through Naples. Visited Rome, which we found too big, then to Pisa and Florence. Stayed in a campsite at Fiesole above Florence, with a tremendous view of the hills of the surrounding area. On towards Nice and Monte Carlo and then over the Pyrenees into Andorra. Still no sun, and at this point we had to decide what to do next. We were finding that many of the campsites, shown in our handbook as being open all year, were in fact closed when we arrived at them; sometimes it was dark by 4pm, and was making life a little difficult to say the least. We had been invited for Christmas at Bristol, so on the toss of a coin we headed out of the valley of Andorra and into Spain, through the plains and terraced countryside here, and up to Santander to book a passage on the last ferry leaving on 15 December. Had a few days wandering along the coast towards Gijohn and Candice. Then back to Santander and over on the ferry to Plymouth.

Before Christmas we made another trip to London to see Scott. Visited Covent Garden and Leicester Square. Back to Bristol for a truly English Christmas with our friends. On Boxing Day they took us out to find a hunt near Priddy. What a thrill to see all the hounds, horses and riders in scarlet and black jackets. Before Xmas we had booked a couple of trips away, as it was thought it would be too cold to stay in England in the campervan. Left the van at Bristol and set off for a month on Cyprus. What a truly fascinating place we found it, so many places to visit, so many mosaics, amphitheatres etc. Hired a car and drove from Paphos into the hills. Time to relax and unwind. Back to England for a few days, and then flew out for two weeks at Tenerife. Here we found the sun and warm weather we had been searching for. Went on trips round the island, and also a day trip to the island of La Gomera with all its terraced hills and banana plantations. Flew back to Bristol again, caught our breath and then off for a week in Paris. Had not really known what to expect here, and thought we would have language problems; but no, all went well. Apart from a bus trip to the Palace of Versailles and a boat trip on the Seine, the rest of Paris was seen by foot. Nearly walked our legs off. Visited the Notre Dame, Sainte Chapelle, Sacre Coeur, Montemarte, Musee d'Orsay etc. Our friends from Bristol came over to join us for the weekend, taking in the trip on the Seine, and also climbing up to the second stage of the Eiffel Tower; unfortunately the top was closed, as was the Louvre while the new entrance was being completed. Flew back with Ray and Bev to Bristol.

To Cardiff and Bristol to take our leave, to Surrey for a few days, saw Scott again, and on 14 March 1989 headed back to New Zealand. Were intending to stay longer and join with all the Goddards at the AGM, but as it was my parents Diamond Wedding on 2 April we thought it too momentous an occasion to miss, and decided to return that bit earlier. We loved our time away, all the people met, places seen, and were enchanted with England with all the beautiful trees, flowers and history. Sorry we could not have met more Goddards; perhaps another time. However, holidays cannot last forever, and it is lovely to be home again, catching up with relations and friends and telling them of all our adventures abroad.

Wynne & George of New Zealand.

BOWLING

Belated congratulations to John Goddard of Whaley Bridge, aged 56 and still playing cricket for the local club in the Derbyshire and Cheshire League. Last season [1988] he topped the 'A' Division bowling averages, taking 55 wickets at an average of 7.11 with his fast-medium deliveries.

GODDARD ARMS

The Association wishes to extend a warm welcome to Mr. Robin Gregory, who has recently taken over as the new Manager of the Goddard Arms Hotel in Swindon. Mr. Gregory has not only shown an interest in the Association's affairs, but will continue to allow it to hold meetings in the Hotel on his predecessor's generous terms. We hope he and his family will enjoy their time in Swindon.

SOUTH AFRICA

We are at last beginning to tap Goddards in South Africa, thanks to the work of Gillian of Andover. She is currently writing letters to the editors of many regional newspapers, pointing out the existence of our Association. One such letter in the Bromsgrove area attracted the attention of a business man about to visit his Goddard sister in South Africa. Jackie of Benoni was delighted to have the news, and has since begun to mount a similar exercise there, which has been followed by a number of enquiries. Well done, both of you; keep up the good work!

GODDARD DESK

On Saturday, 3 June, 1989 in their New York saleroom, Christie's sold a piece of furniture for \$12.1 million, thus quadrupling the previous highest figure for any piece of furniture and making it the most expensive object sold at art auction apart from one or two recent pictures. It was a 223-year old desk, and it was made by the celebrated Newport, Rhode Island, Quaker cabinet maker, John Goddard. He was a member of the inter-married Goddard-Townsend families, whose Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture designs rivalled the finest ever made in England. This particular bookcase/secretaire is considered to be the best of the nine known examples and the last one to be in private hands. It was one of four specially commissioned by the Brown brothers - Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses - of Providence, Rhode Island, and originally belonged to the eldest brother, Nicholas. It was sold on behalf of the Nicholas Brown Center for the Study of American Civilisation, and is said to be going to another private American collector.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. M.E. Gray of Bexhill on Sea who saw the notice about the GAE in the Daily Telegraph. She writes that her grandmother, Martha Jane Goddard, married a Gloucester man, Ernest Bradford, and they went to live in Chile where they had a real estate business. They had four daughters and a son while living in Chile, but their descendants have either returned to England or live in South Africa. Mrs. Gray believes that Martha Jane Goddard had an unmarried sister Nellie (?Elaine, ?Eleanor) who stayed behind in England, as well as other relatives. Does anyone recognise the family?

Julie of Newbury

CRETE GRAVE

While on holiday in Crete I visited the Commonwealth Cemetery at Souda Bay where many Australian and New Zealand troops were buried. I took a photograph of the gravestone of a Warrant Officer John Endacott Goddard who served in Crete with the Royal Australian Air Force. He was the son of William Henry and Alice Mary Endacott Goddard of Mount Hawthorn, Western Australia. He was 28 and the date on the stone is 23 July 1943. If any of our members has any connection with that family and would like a copy of the photograph, I will willingly pass one on. Albert Goddard, 8 St. Ann's Close, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Stockport, SK12 6SG.

CARDIGAN SHOW

Visiting Cardigan Show this summer, I was attracted to a booth entitled 'Heraldic Families', displaying various heraldic maps and advertising hand painted coats of arms. Particularly prominent were three sizes of framed examples done on parchment: small (7" x 5"), medium (10" x 8"), and large (14" x 10"). Attractive but expensive at £28, £32 and £34 respectively, and obtainable from Heraldic Families, Wendy House, Caer Beris Manor, Builth Wells, Powys, LD2 3NP. And the largest on display? Goddard, of course!

PLACE NAMES

In a Newsletter some time back [No. 11] there was a piece about road names. My aunt in Gloucester told me of a street called Goddard Way in Tuffley, Gloucester. She does not know how it got the name. Andrew of Bristol.

Ed. Could it be after the cricketer mentioned on p.8 of this Newsletter?

SOUTH AFRICA MEDAL

Mr. David Dodge of Warminster writes that he collects medals and has recently acquired a Queen's South Africa Medal with two bars, one for 'Cape Colony' and the other for 'South Africa 1902'. The medal was awarded to Pte. W.J. Goddard of 2nd Wilts Regiment who died of disease at Woodstock, S.A. on 7 April 1902. Mr. Dodge says that he knew nothing more about Pte. Goddard until a colleague told him that there was a memorial to him in St. Peter's Church, Devizes, which says that he was 18 when he died: 1884-1902. Can any member provide any further information? I cannot trace St. Peter's Church at Devizes and thought that it could be a mistake for St. Peter's, Marlborough; but on visiting this Church I could not see the memorial.

Julie of Newbury

BUILDINGS AWARD

Readers of Newsletter No. 12 will recall the front page article on the very successful vinyard run by Anthony and Alix Goddard at Barton Manor, Whippingham, Isle of Wight, formerly a home belonging to Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. At the beginning of September it was announced that they were one of eleven award winners, beating 86 others, in the eleventh biennial competition of the Country Landowners' Association for the tasteful conversion of farm buildings to provide new income sources. The conversion to wine bar, restaurant, shop and video room was described as "a careful and sympathetic conversion which retains essential architectural features". Congratulations!

PLYMOUTH MERCHANT

An interesting aspect of our human nature is the high regard we give to success, especially when that success also has a benevolent side. I have such an example of a successful and wealthy man - although I must say I have no idea how he made his money - who gave generously, not only to his children and friends, but also to his town and even, in a modest way, his country.

Anthony Goddard, a merchant of Plymouth in Devon, made his will on 28 December 1599 and died the following October. He left to the town of Plymouth 'one demye Culveringe of yron' - a medium to heavy canon - 'wayeinge Twenty Six hundred and a halfe', together with the necessary equipment and shot, for its defence. There is no mention of the cost, but as the first item on his will we can assume, perhaps, that it accounted for the largest single amount. Next, he gave £250 each to eight of his ten children. His eldest son Anthony and his daughter Philipp(a) were to have the residue of the estate. Plymouth benefits again with £500 (with certain conditions) being deposited with the 'Maior and Cominaltie of the burroughe'. The amount of 'cash' represented in this will comes to £1580, but we have to guess the value of other property and 'movables' left to his son and daughter. In our present day terms, Anthony must have been a multi-millionaire.

The average pay at this time was in the region of 6d a day, so if someone was in regular - and many were not - full-time employment, they'd expect about £12 a year. Indeed, to illustrate this another way, Anthony gives a 'meagre' £20 to: maintain a preacher; erect (raise) the lowest roof of the Guildhall, to equal height; create a 'Shambles' - a meat market; as well as help towards the maintenance of the Castles of Plymouth. Not at all bad for £20!

Earlier, in 1588, Anthony loaned the Crown, through William Hawkins, £25 for the preparation of ships, in Plymouth, to meet the threat of the Spanish Armada. He later had some trouble getting his money back from William's brother (Sir) John Hawkins, the well known slave trader and treasurer of Her Majesty's navy. So, not only was Anthony helping his own town but also playing a small part in England's history.

Meanwhile, a little over 100 miles away in Blandford, Dorset, Elizabeth Goddard was being given one shilling to 'rid her of the town'! So, as you see, even in 1599 Goddards were occupying every level of society.

Sean of Exeter

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Those who attended the AGM will perhaps remember seeing some prototype Christmas cards I prepared, with the idea of producing them in bulk and selling them to raise funds for the Association. There were criticisms that, in black and white as they were, they were not cheerful enough for Christmas. I have made further enquiries and confirm that at the present state of the art of desk-top reproduction, I cannot get the cards printed in colour at an economic cost, and so have dropped the idea for the moment. Any other member who would like to see the design and take over the project is welcome to try.

Julie of Newbury

CLYFFE PYPARD

I promised I would let readers know when Mrs. Hanney's booklet on the Parish of Clyffe Pypard had been reprinted. Well, it has been, and is now obtainable from her direct, price £4.00; please add 40p postage for the U.K., and 80p for airmail postage elsewhere. Send your remittance to Mrs. G.R.M. Hanney, Stag Head House, Clyffe Pypard, Wiltshire.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

I would remind members that our beautifully engraved and numbered crystal chalices make ideal Christmas or anniversary presents and are always available on order from Anthony Osborn, 18 The Southend, Ledbury, Herefordshire, HR8 2EY. The basic cost is about £25. Should you have any queries or problems, I suggest you make direct contact; Mr. Osborn's telephone number is 0531-5143.

Alternatively, try the reprint of Richard Jefferies' monograph on the Goddards of North Wilts at £5, or multiples of the Goddard Brass Rubbings as postcards at £1 for ten. Also, more people are giving annual membership of £7-50 as a present to a relative. Why not join them and help to swell our numbers at the same time? For all these contact Richard Goddard, 6 The College, Malvern, WR14 3DJ.

FROM THE GAMBIA

My Great-Great Grandfather, Great-Grandfather and Grandfather ran a very successful business in the Gambia as general traders and exporters of hardwoods etc. from 1837 to 1902, and I recently went on a trip there combining holiday and business. In fact, my Grandfather was the architect, builder and benefactor of the cathedral in Banjul, or Bathurst as it was in those days, along with a number of other houses such as Government House. Obviously these forebears of mine went out as fairly healthy young men for many years, before coming home to marry and settle down in England; but obviously while out there, being normal young men, they made associations and the name of Goddard still exists. In fact, the Gambian telephone directory is about two pages thick and there are no less than three Goddards mentioned!

I do not know if the name of Goddard was taken because they had illegitimate offspring with the ladies or, what is also quite likely, their employees often took the name of their employer rather than their single native name. I met up with one particular family, Bill and Lucy Goddard, both black of course, and he is Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer with the Gambia Port Authority and she is the Secretary and Receptionist at the British High Commission. They have a number of very attractive children, one of whom, Cecilia, was Miss Gambia in 1988 and went on to the Miss Universe competition in Mexico during the summer. I am keeping in touch with them, and my wife and I will be going back to the Gambia early next year to present a new Bible to the Cathedral in memory of my Grandfather, Henry Charles Goddard, the builder of same.

Meanwhile, Bill and Lucy Goddard are doing some research at their end and we are trying to establish a more direct link between ourselves and those in the Gambia. Incidentally, the people out there are quite charming and extremely pro-British and we thoroughly enjoyed our holiday.

Robin of Harrogate

REPORT OF THE GUILD OF ONE-NAME STUDIES WEEK-END, SWINDON 13-14 MAY 1989

We arrived at the Goddard Arms at 9.30 am and put up our small display in the dining area as directed. Unfortunately the main conference was held in the Ballroom, on the upper floor, so that the only time the exhibitions were seen was while diners were waiting to be served. As we were not staying overnight at the Goddard Arms I removed the display when we left on Saturday afternoon (as it contained the expensive Memoirs of the Goddards books) and did not think it worthwhile putting it up again on Sunday morning as all the events were in the Ballroom. However, I did hand out some of the brochures. The displays we looked at were of different qualities. The Perrott family are very publicity conscious and even have a video telling the story of the kidnap of one of the family by Maoris. The Chaffins, only about 200 of them, have produced a very elegant little book of family history. The Ulphs are a very friendly group and had photographs of their communal outings.

At the AGM it transpired that members were worried about persons who were registering one-name studies, but had no interest about giving out information, just receiving it. It was stressed that every letter enclosing a stamped addressed envelope must be replied to. It was further stated that every group which claimed Group A category status should have extracted all their names from the current telephone directories, all mention of the family from St. Catherine's House registers and from all the wills held there too. I spoke up and said that GAE had Category A status by virtue of the fact that we are a properly constituted association, producing a newsletter and collecting information, but that it was beyond our means to collect all the Goddard names as stipulated because the Goddard name is so common. My comments were noted and I heard nothing further.

The first speaker was Peter Laslett who works with a group at Cambridge studying population trends. He debunked all our preconceptions about the family in England in the past. There were, he said, few teenage marriages, few elderly parents living with their children, and very few families with large numbers of children (living that is, as the mortality rate was so high). He showed a graph of life expectancy from the 1500s to the 21st century which went up and up.

In the afternoon Dr. John Chandler, (whose departure from Wiltshire Record Office I regret very much; he was always so helpful), spoke on the Wiltshire Record Society and outlined the books which they had published. They range from lists of Dissenters chapels to Reports of Coroners Inquests for the middle 1700s and their indexes can be very useful.

He was followed by Derek Palgrave who spoke about the Palgrave family (who originate from two villages, one in Norfolk and one in Cambridgeshire). The family have taken a great interest in one of the villages and regularly meet there. They have had the redundant church reopened and have refurbished it themselves and hold an annual service there. Derek Palgrave's daughter chose to have her wedding and subsequent christening there and special licences were obtained for the events.

We missed the anniversary dinner, going home to the family instead, and returned next morning. The first speaker was Mrs. Beryl Hurley who spoke about her mother's family - the Peappall family. There was a family tradition that they had come from Ireland and it took Mrs. Hurley several years to disprove this and find out her true origins in a group of small Wiltshire villages around Swindon. In doing so she unearthed some very colourful characters.

The last talk was by two speakers. One dealt with the beginnings of the railway in Great Britain and why Swindon was chosen as an engineering centre for the railways. The second talked on where the employees of the workshops came from, the records which are extant about them and what is known about the conditions under which they worked. We had not booked to go on the after lunch tour of the Railway Museum, but I rather regretted this after hearing the talks; however someone had to get home and sort out what had been happening while we had been away.

Summary. It was very worthwhile going to and I think that we spread the information that the GAE is well and active, but next time we shall organise our display a little differently. Hopefully the facilities for staging an exhibition will be better next year, too.

Julie & Brian of Newbury

NEW MEMBERS

The Association offers a warm welcome to the 14 members who have joined since the last Newsletter went to print:

Mr. & Mrs. J. Goddard, 73 Fifth Avenue, Northmead, Benoni 1501, Transvaal, South Africa.

Mr. & Mrs. Sean Goddard, 15 Morley Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 7BD.

Miss Julie Goddard, 2/36 Young Street, Christchurch 2, New Zealand.

Mr. P.J. Goddard, 71 Derwent Rise, Flitwick, Bedfordshire.

Mr. E.J. & Mrs. F.C. Goddard, Penvins-Sarzeau, Ile de Rhuys-Morbihan, 56370 G. Bretagne, France.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Goddard, 30 Foregate Street, Astwood Bank, Redditch, Worcs., B96 6BW.

Mr. Ian Goddard, 45 Dempster Road, Karrinyup, Western Australia.

Mr. & Mrs. Mark Goddard, 26 Deans Close, Churchill South, Redditch, Worcs., B98 9HS.

Mrs. K. Leslie, Flat 4, 6 Ennismore Gardens, London SW7 1NL.

Col. F.G. Maxwell, 41 Cheyne Court, London SW3 5TS.

Mr. & Mrs. H.V. Mitchell, 69 The Causeway, Fareham, Hampshire, PO16 8RW.

Mr. & Mrs. J.E. Nolan, Meadow Bank, 8 Bryers Croft, Wilpshire, Nr. Blackburn, Lancashire.

Mr. Christopher Staines, Southgate Cottage, Crewkerne, Somerset, TA18 8DA.

Miss J. Walker, Great Lype Farm, Charlton, Malmesbury, Wiltshire.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND ENGLAND

During the week covering the fiftieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Second World War, the Bristol Evening Post reprinted pages from its 1939 editions. I am grateful to Andrew Goddard of Brislington, Bristol, for sending me a copy of 29 August which contains the headlines: "Goddard's 200th Wicket" and goes on to describe the innings defeat that Nottinghamshire suffered at the hands of Gloucestershire, largely brought about by Goddard's bowling. "Then Goddard got to work and secured four wickets to make his total eleven for the match and bring his aggregate for the season to 200, the first bowler in the country to do so. Goddard has an average of 14.13 for his 200 wickets this season."

Thomas William John Goddard was born on 1 October 1900. Not only was he one of England's greatest off-break bowlers, he can lay claim to having been one of the most successful bowlers the game has known, in a thirty-one year career which, like that of so many other great cricketers, was interrupted at its peak by the war years. His obituary in Wisden testifies to his many achievements. "A big man, standing six feet three, with massive hands, he spun the ball to a remarkable degree and on a helpful pitch was almost unplayable. He bowled mostly from round the wicket and had such a command of length and flight that even on easy surfaces he kept batsmen apprehensive. His height enabled him to make the ball lift more than most spinners and the Gloucestershire combination of Goddard and the slow left-hander, Charlie Parker, was probably the most feared in Championship cricket.

"The early days of Goddard's career gave no hint of the success he was later to achieve.....He first played for Gloucestershire in 1922 as a fast bowler. Despite his strong physique he made little progress and in six years took only 153 wickets at a cost of 34 runs each.

"At the end of the 1927 season he left the county and joined the MCC ground staff at Lord's. There he decided to experiment with off-breaks and his long, strong fingers were ideally suited to this type of bowling." Gloucestershire were persuaded to re-engage him and "the effect was immediate and dramatic. In 1929 Goddard took 184 wickets at 16 runs apiece and he never looked back".

He took 100 wickets in a season sixteen times, a feat only exceeded by three others: W. Rhodes 23, D. Shackleton 20 and A.P. Freeman 17. Nowadays, when few if any bowlers manage even that achievement owing to the increase in the limited-over game, it is hard to appreciate that he took 200 wickets in a season four times (1935, 1937, 1939, 1947), again only ever exceeded by two others: A.P. Freeman seven times and C.W.L. Parker five times. His highest tally of wickets

in a season, 248 in 1937, is the thirteenth highest ever, and six of the twelve higher tallies were by A.P. Freeman. His total of 2979 first-class wickets has only been exceeded by four others: W. Rhodes, A.P. Freeman, C.W.L. Parker and J.T. Hearne; and it should again be remembered that he lost six seasons when he might well have expected to take almost another thousand wickets whereas the other four only lost four seasons 1915-18. He took his wickets at an average of 19.84 runs.

But he has other bowling achievements to his name. He remains one of only three men ever to have taken seventeen wickets in a day: 17 - 106 for Gloucestershire against Kent at Bristol in 1939; the other two have better figures (C. Blythe 17 - 48 for Kent v. Northants at Northampton in 1907, H. Verity 17 - 91 for Yorkshire v. Essex at Leyton in 1933), but the feat has never been exceeded. Eighteen players have taken seventeen wickets in a match, including Tom Goddard as above, but only Jim Laker's 19 - 90 against the Australians at Manchester in 1956 has ever bettered it. He is also one of only seventy-one players in the recorded history of the game to take all ten wickets in an innings, a feat he performed against Worcestershire at Cheltenham in 1937; on seven other occasions he took nine wickets in an innings. He achieved the hat-trick six times in his career (only exceeded by D.V.P. Wright's seven), and is one of only fifteen players ever to have done so in a Test match, against South Africa at Johannesburg in 1938.

He may perhaps be regarded as unlucky in only playing eight times for England, but off-break bowlers were unfashionable in Test cricket at that time whatever their skill. Apart from South Africa mentioned above and where he played in three Tests, his appearances were in England: once against Australia in 1930, twice against New Zealand in 1937 and twice against the West Indies in 1939. He was selected for the Old Trafford Test against Australia in 1938 - the year in which he was chosen Wisden Cricketer of the Year - but not a ball was bowled because of rain. His best Test performance was 6 - 29 in the second innings against New Zealand at Old Trafford in 1937, which won England the match.

"One of the matches which gave him the greatest pleasure came at Bristol where Gloucestershire tied with the formidable Australian side of 1930. He played an important part in that thrilling match by taking three wickets in five balls at one stage and ended it by taking the final wicket."

During World War II he obtained a commission in the RAF and, after finally giving up first-class cricket in 1952 on grounds of ill-health, he established a successful furniture shop in Gloucester. He was active in this until about a year before his death on 22 May 1966.