



## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 22 - DECEMBER 1991

### GEORGE GODDARD AND THE BOXER REBELLION

In 1983 there appeared in Vol. 61 of *The Journal of the Society for Army Historical Research* an article on the 1900 Boxer Rebellion in China by Dr. Roger G. Cooper, a member of the Department of Geography at Birkbeck College, University of London. It concerned the participation of his maternal grandfather, Private George Goddard, in the besieged forces and was based on his diary. Dr. Cooper very kindly drew the attention of the Association to this article, and I am greatly indebted both to him and to the Editor of the above publication for generously allowing us to make use of it.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Cooper writes: 'My grandfather, George Goddard, was a member of the international garrison of the foreign Legations at the siege of Peking, during the Boxer Rising in 1900. During the siege he kept a journal, which has since been lost. However, at some time during the 1920s or 1930s he wrote an account, in diary form, of his experiences at Peking. The account collates his recollections, and excerpts from his journal, with published accounts of others who were present. Many eyewitness accounts of the events at Peking have been published, but most were written by those in command, or by civilian observers. The purpose of this article is to present what is essentially a Private's view of the events.

'George Goddard was born in 1878 at Broadmoor, Berkshire, where his father managed the private gasworks of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum. One of ten children, he left school at the age of ten, and went to work first in the laundry of the nearby Wellington College, and later at the Swan and Edgar store in London. He joined the Royal Marine Light Infantry at London on 9 August 1897. He married in 1907, and had three children. During the Great War he served as a Gunner in the 88th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery stationed at Rawalpindi in India. He left the Army in 1919, and took a job as a Groom / Officer Servant at the

(continued on page 2)



Pte. George Goddard, R.M.L.I.,  
at Portsmouth, 1898, prior to  
embarkation on HMS Orlando

### BOUNCED

In case I had missed it - which I had - John of Accrington kindly sent me a copy of the front page leading article in *The Times* for 7 August. Under the heading "The Case of the detective, the bouncer and a plastic bag", it questioned the nature of the policing of the Chapeltown area of Leeds, which has a troubled history of relations between the police and the black community.

The story concerned an incident in November 1990 in which the police raided the Fforde Green public house. The first man to be arrested was Rudi Goddard, the pub's black bouncer and a champion bodybuilder. He was wrestled to the ground, and a detective thrust a hand into his pocket, producing a small plastic bag containing three yellow wrappers. He was taken to the local police station, twice strip searched and charged with possession of drugs. Two hours later he was made to sign a statement saying he had previously confiscated the packet from a customer; he was then released on police bail.

However, the Crown Prosecution Service has confirmed that it is not proceeding against Mr Goddard. The latter maintains that the packet was planted on him and that when the police discovered his good reputation they realised their mistake. Furthermore, he has a tape recording of a later conversation he had when two detectives arrived at his house with a letter cancelling his bail. They repeatedly tried to persuade him to become a police informer, but all he was interested in was clearing his name. "We'll see the landlord. We'll put him straight that you are completely in the clear as far as we are concerned" one is heard to say.

The matter is now being taken up by a local councillor and member of the West Yorkshire Police authority, and may become subject of a complaint against the police.

(continued from page 1)

Staff College, Camberley, Surrey. Later he worked here as a Porter, retiring in 1945. For many years he was a lay preacher and Sunday School superintendent, and a Deacon in the Baptist Church at Camberley. He died in 1958.'

The account of the 1900 events in China runs from the arrival by sea of the British contingent in Tientsin on 30 May to their relief in Peking on 15 August. Considering the numbers of the Chinese, the international force of 464 seemed lamentably small; George was one of only 79 British troops, the rest being made up of Russians, French, Austrians, Germans, Americans, Italians and Japanese.

Matters began relatively quietly while the Boxers were gathering strength, but in the second half of June the Legations came under repeated attack. "June 17: .....The Americans and Russians are taking up a defensive position on the west end, and the Germans on the east end, of the city wall. This is an important position, as the city wall overlooks the Legations, and is to be held at any cost. These positions are reinforced every 24 hours by the British Marines.....June 18: .....Every man sleeps at his defence post with a hundred and forty rounds of ammunition." Eventually the outlying Legations became untenable and all gathered in the British Legation. "June 21: Constant sniping around Legation..... June 23: Heavy continuous firing all around us....." The account mentions those killed and wounded, fortunately in no more than twos and threes, and in the entry for June 24 laconically states: "G.G. [the author] was wounded whilst walking to his post inside the Legation." In other accounts Private George Goddard is listed as 'Wounded and returned to duty'.

And so the siege went on. "July 13: .....Today the British Marines have done duty at each nationality's barricades and trenches." More and more Europeans were either killed or wounded, including on July 16 George's commanding officer among the former: "The deceased officer is sadly missed by the Marine Force". But the Chinese, believing several thousand European troops to be inside the Legation, never made a concerted effort to carry it by weight of numbers. On 14 August "we were hard pressed all round by the enemy who were reinforced by Chinese retreating before the allied forces advancing to our relief.....[but] at length the relief force arrived.....The enthusiasm was tremendous".

George Goddard wrote the account in the back of an old army exercise book and only showed it to a few close friends. For his part in the events he was awarded the 'China 1900' medal with the 'Defence of the Legations' clasp. He received this aboard HMS Orlando on 25 June 1902.

## CALLED TO CATHAY - 4

(Continued from Newsletter No.18)

And so the missionary work continued. Two innovations in these years were of considerable importance. The first concerned bringing together the various scattered churches into the Chekiang Baptist Association in December 1873, later including Shanghai in 1916 when a church and the university were founded there. It was this organisation which kept the work going during the Second World War when the foreign missionaries were forced to return home. Joe's second innovation was to open a school for boys in 1880. There had been much demand for this for some time, but the Board had resisted on the grounds that the churches would object to their contributions being used for such 'secular' purposes. So Joe and his colleagues raised the money themselves and it was seven years before they received any support, despite the fact that it quickly proved not only its educational but also its evangelistic worth. And even when the school outgrew its quarters, Joe provided most of the money required for the new building.

During these early years the Goddards took only one holiday. In the summer of 1875 they took the two children, William Dean now two and a half and Anna Kate just a year old, to visit Fanny's father and step-mother in Bangkok. They resisted invitations to remain as there was far too much to do in Ningpo. Indeed, Joe was especially busy producing a translation of the Bible in a Romanised form of the Ningpo dialect; but all the extra work proved too much for his health and in November 1881 the Goddards set out for their second holiday, this time to the United States to visit relatives. By now there were six of them, Francis Wayland and Maria Maud having been born since the visit to Bangkok; so also had Ralph, but unfortunately he had only lived four months. And while on holiday their sixth child, Nellie, was born. Fanny was also present when her step-mother suffered a fatal heart attack as she was preparing to return to Dr. Dean in Bangkok.

When the time came for the Goddards to return to China, they decided to leave Will - the eldest and now aged eleven - in the home for missionaries' children recently established in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, so that he could continue his education in the States. They travelled home via England and Bangkok, where they spent a month with Fanny's father, now a widower again and in his seventy-seventh year, before he went back to the USA for good that same year, 1884. During the following summers he made his home with his son in New Hampshire, or with Fanny during the time when she returned from China to spend three years with her children; in the winter he went south to Florida or southern California. He died aged 88 in August 1895.

Joe and family reached Ningpo in February 1884 to find their house had been flooded and was in a delapidated state, quite apart from the fact that he had lost a large part of his precious library. Rebuilding was the only answer and this was completed in October, deliberately designed as a two-story building to include space for workshop, printing press and school room in addition to the usual living quarters. The work of translation continued and also the ordination of active Chinese which greatly helped the Baptist churches in East China to begin to stand on their own at last.

In 1888 the question of what to do with the children was again raised, as it was time for Kate and Frank to join their brother in Newton Centre. Should missionaries be childless in order to spare themselves and the children such painful separations at a still tender age, and to free the parents for more missionary work? Fanny refused to accept this, stoutly maintaining the importance of a normal Christian home as an example on the mission field, and asserting that by the time of such parting the children had accepted Christian teaching and could commit themselves to the Lord. Two years later, however, Fanny did decide to return to the States with the two youngest children and to stay there until Joe could join them. This he was able to do in 1893, it being only his second holiday in nine years. But a year later Joe and Fanny returned to Ningpo alone. Will, recently graduated from Colgate University, was in the law school at Harvard; Kate and Frank were well along in college; and Maud and Nellie were in school in Philadelphia and living with their aunt and uncle, Joe's sister Emily and her husband the Rev. W.H.R. Corlies. In 1897, however, Kate returned to Ningpo to help with the work for women and children, initially at her own expense and later supported by women of Oregon state.

By now the work of translation, despite all the difficulties and interruptions, was almost complete. Joe's outstanding work was readily acknowledged by all his colleagues and in 1899 his Alma Mater, Brown University, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in recognition of his long and effective service. The New Testament had been completed in 1898 and the Old Testament followed in 1901, the complete Bible - the first published in China - being printed in 1902. Joe was suitably presented by his colleagues with a beautifully bound and inscribed copy.

The last and most serious interruption had been the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 (see the separate article on pages 1 and 2), when part of the manuscript had been lost. This rebellion, although relatively short-lived, caused widespread devastation and death, mainly in the north. So dangerous was it regarded that missionaries and other foreigners were called to Shanghai from cen-

tral and west China and those with leave due to them were urged to go home; even so 186 Protestant missionaries of various denominations (134 adults and 52 children) were killed. Fanny and her daughter Kate joined the group going home, but after seeing them off Joe stayed on in Shanghai until September when he felt it to be safe enough to return to Ningpo. The mission had been fortunate, for only at Kinhwa had any damage been done (to the value of \$6,800 Chinese) and the missionaries had managed to escape over a back wall when a mob stormed the compound and make their way under escort to Shanghai. One of the unexpected results of the Rebellion was the new spirit of fellowship among the various denominations following the enforced congregation of their missionaries in Shanghai at the height of the danger, and this was to advance the Christian cause in China in the years to come.

In 1902 Joe planned to go home to America for six months of rest and to meet up with his family again. When he got there the Board urged him to take longer and offered to pay him more than the usual holiday allowance to enable him to provide for his family. But such was his dedication that he gratefully declined the offer and he and Fanny returned to Ningpo. Kate and her brother Frank, now also appointed as a missionary, were due to join them the next year. Sadly, before they did so, their mother caught cholera and died on 8 October 1903. When they did arrive Frank went on to his appointed mission station at Shaohing, while Kate remained in Ningpo to look after her father until he married (for the fourth time) Miss Helen H. Corbin on 1 March 1905. She was an experienced missionary and had served most of the time as Principal of the Ningpo Girls' School. Kate herself married on 2 October 1907 an English medical missionary, Dr. John Jones, and with him continued in missionary service until 1927. These were the grandparents of our Association's founder, Howard Goddard-Jones.

Up to this period of his career Joe had been laying well designed foundations as one of the chief builders of the East China Mission. Now the growth was to take place, but his health was not as good as of old and he took a less active part in the field, concentrating more on educational committee work and on writing in his study, and then printing the results in the small printing shop which adjoined it. During these last years of his life he was present at the great interdenominational Missionary Centenary Conference at Shanghai in the spring of 1907, and witnessed the fall of the Manchu dynasty at the end of 1911. He was preparing for the visit of American Baptist leaders in celebration of the centenary of the start of the movement when he died of a heart attack on 22 September 1913.

## CONUNDRUM - 3

Or, more correctly, a return to Conundrum 1. Here is what is probably the last article on Anthony and Giles of Clyffe Pypard, at least for the time being; I do not think there will be anyone left interested enough to search for the other minor details of their lives after these revelations. Needless to say, I am very pleased with the results of the original article: 'WHO CLAIMS GILES? Where did Giles really come from? Not from Wiltshire!'

The suggestion in "Family 10" of the *Goddard Book* that his father was the grandson of Anthony of Clyffe Pypard, from the evidence in a family tree generated c.1938 by the late Rev. Charles F. Goddard, **must now be re-examined.**

The results of the article published in the December 1990 Newsletter have been nothing short of spectacular. There were several very helpful letters in reply from Malcolm of Brisbane and Kathryn Goddard Meyer of the USA, supplying much new information. However, the star letter was from Jennifer Walker of Malmsbury, Wiltshire, who not only provided information regarding the existence of the Chancery (civil) Court document concerning the court appearances of Anthony's family following the publication of his will, but also a transcription of the relevant parts. This document, now lodged in the Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge (document 212b/1912), measures 55 x 24 inches on parchment written in English and spans the period from 1608 to just after his wife Mary's death in 1643. I have not done a complete transcription, only a rough draft of the whole and then word for word on the area of interest. However, if there is any further interest shown a full transcription could be undertaken.

1605 - "He the said Anthony Goddard about the 14th day of October 1605 did make his last will and testament in writing. And thereby did give, devise and bequeath unto the said Mary, his wife, the lease, interest and term of years which he then had in the said premises - so as she disposed clear benefit thereof to herself and the said Gyles, her son, - if they lived to the end of the years mentioned in the said lease. And if they should die before the expiration thereof - then the remainder of the time should come unto the eldest child of the said Gyles, if at his death he should have any. And if he die before the end of the lease without any child that then after his death and the death of Mary - the profit of the lease and of the years to be equally divided amongst the four daughters and their children. And in the will he ordained his wife Mary and son Gyles as executors. And shortly after he died."

1605 - After the decease of Anthony Goddard the said Mary proved his will and took upon her the execution of the will and the possession of the whole estate and entered into the said Rectory and Parsonage.

1606 - Mary married Lancelot Humber the elder on 23rd January 1606 in Salisbury Cathedral!

1608 - The daughters of Anthony - Elizabeth Bartlett, Frances Spackman, Dorothy Buckeridge and Catherine Cleeter - together with their families started a civil action in the courts to stop Mary, Lancelot Snr. and Lancelot Jnr. from selling the lease for their own gains. Giles was legally represented in court. (There were 32, including Giles, as the complainants against the Humber family.)

1612 - 16th November 1612 Mary and Lancelot went back to the court claiming that Anthony had left debts of £540 and could they have permission to sell the lease to pay the debts. Any money left over to be invested for son Giles.

1613 - 23rd January 1613, the complainants (Elizabeth etc.) went to court to explain that Anthony had left another lease to be sold to pay his debts and still have some money left over.

1613 - 21st June 1613, another hearing. It was said that the former orders should remain and that Mary and Lancelot Humber could keep the extra £100 left over to pay off any other debts owing from the will.

1614 - Giles died in June or July in the 12th year James (1614) without issue. "about the month of June or July in the this year of this noble twelfth reign the said Gyles Goddard (who at the time of the uttering of the said decree was an infant) departed this life without issue" (Giles was baptised in August 1598 and, according to the will, would have inherited at 21 in 1619 had he lived. Did he jump or was he pushed?)

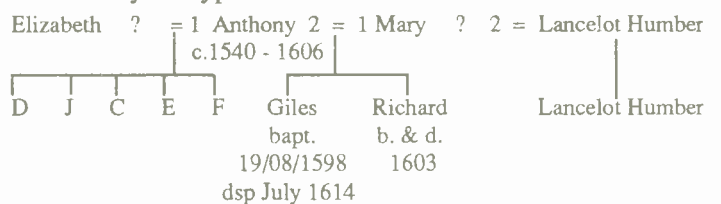
1627 - 19th November 1627 the complainants go back to the court, now that Giles is dead, with the lease for the court to hold safely to ensure that Mary and Lancelot do not sell the lease without the court's permission.

1643 - 17th May 1643 Mary is now dead and the court hears the settlement of the lease.

We now know that this Giles was not the founder of Family 10, but this leaves several other problems, not least who was the father of Giles born 1642.

Who was young Lancelot Humber's mother? Who was the mother of the four daughters of Anthony? The whole tone of the court case suggests that Mary was the Young Wicked Stepmother and real mother of none. Additionally other documents of the period indicate that Anthony had a wife named Elizabeth whose maiden name was probably Stephens. (Harley MSS., 1111, 1181 and 1443).

The Clyffe Pypard branch now looks like this:-



D: Dorothy = Thomas Buckeridge      J: John, baptized October 1570  
 C: Catherine = Christopher Cleeter 01/03/1602      E: Elizabeth = William Bartlett 02/02/1590      F: Frances = Thomas Spackman 1590

As I have said previously the son of Giles, born 1642 and the first documented member of "Family 10", John Snr., could have been a mariner. There then follows a family tradition of mariners culminating in the great-great-grandson of this Giles, Lemuel son of Lemuel, who emigrated to England from the USA. He returned to Cambridgeshire, and that Lemuel not only married in the area but may also have had close relatives around. It might then be useful to search for records of Giles in Norfolk or Cambridge regions where there is more of a maritime tradition than Wiltshire.

Where did Giles really come from if not from Wiltshire? Ideas please to Brian. Brian of Newbury

## NEW ZEALAND GATHERING

Last Sunday, 27 October, we had a small gathering of some of our members. Illness prevented several from attending, but others were away for the long weekend. Monday was Labour Day, which commemorates the establishment of the eight hour working day when that was enshrined in legislation many decades ago. It is used as the first holiday after a long winter. I'm not quite sure what will happen to the holiday now. New labour legislation recently passed by the new Government virtually eliminates an eight hour working day as I knew it prior to my retirement.

However, the 27th was a beautiful spring day. Ideal for the 100km I had before me to drive to Te Awamutu for our meeting with the Goddards. The first part of my journey took me over the Mamuku Range through the rainforest, some 2000 feet above sea level. Here many of the trees were sporting new Spring greenery with their heads wreathed with star-like clematis. Descending from the heights to the plains, I cruised along empty rural roads through the rich pastureland of the Waikato.

The bleating of ewes, calling their frisky lambs, was clearly audible in the quietness of the countryside, through the open window of the car. Cows and calves were resting in the shade of century old trees, contentedly chewing the lush grass, and there were beautiful racing mares with their ungainly looking foals who were never far from their source of sustenance. It was all so peaceful. How fortunate I was to be sharing all this with these lovely creatures.

Te Awamutu is a small, neat but usually thriving rural

### WOMAN BANDSMAN

1991 has seen another first for women. The 56 piece band of the Royal Air Force is the first of the services to include women players. Seven of them, including 31 year old Junior Technician Pat Goddard, have signed up for a minimum of six years and will be called upon to play on ceremonial occasions in anything from symphonic bands to salon orchestras. Dressed like the men in blue and yellow trousers and tunic with epaulettes and braids, they have already performed at such functions as Finals Day on the Centre Court at Wimbledon, the Royal Tournament at Earls Court, and the Fairford International Air Tattoo. No women have played for the RAF since the WRAF band was abolished in 1972. One of the girls said she had joined the RAF to carry on her musical career and combine it with a Service life. "The job is secure, which you don't often find in music." Does anyone claim Pat as a relation?



Back: Frank, Winifred, Rox, Myrtle, John, Harry  
Front: Dick, Pat, Margaret  
Jocelyn and Norman were taking the photographs

very warm welcome and some luscious homemade goodies.

My pleasure at meeting all our friends was, I am sure, shared by all who attended. Up until now much of my contact had been through correspondence, but now I am able to put faces to names. Rox and Winifred who travelled 500kms from Waikanae, John from Meadowbank with his daughter Jocelyn who drove him down from Auckland. Also Margaret and Harry from Otorohanga. It was good to renew my acquaintance with Dick and his mum Myrtle from Dannevirke, and of course our hosts Pat and Norman.

The afternoon passed all too quickly with the exchanging of family history, connections through past generations and showing of photographs of late relatives, all of which is so important in our genealogy research.

And what a fitting finale, a lovely afternoon tea with delicious homemade sandwiches and pastries, provided so generously by Pat and Norman.

*Frank of Rotorua*

### ERIC CLAPTON'S NEW GIRLFRIEND

Readers may well recall the tragedy which befell international music star Eric Clapton earlier this year. His four and a half year old son, Conor, rushed into the living room of his mother's apartment in Manhattan, New York, and straight out of the window the other side. Unfortunately the flat was on the 53rd floor.

Eric has found consolation with Katharine Goddard who, two years previously, had lost her own two year old son in a swimming pool accident. She is now expecting twins, although she has not yet publicly acknowledged the identity of the father.

It is not clear whether Katharine is a Goddard by birth or by former marriage. She is a 39 year old divorcée and a partner in a Californian art gallery. Previously she had worked in Hollywood studios as a costume designer and won several minor roles on television.

## MOUNT GODDARD STREET

Our first members will recall from Newsletter No.2 the supposedly mid-seventeenth century copperplate invitation, which indicates the earliest Goddard Association and perhaps the oldest extant example of such a proposed gathering in the world. "There is a friendly Meeting of those whose Sr. names be Goddard. Sir your Company is loveingly desyerd only for Socyete and Acquaintance. The times of Meeting are the fifth day of every month in ye yeare, except it be Sunday then on ye day following. From Ladey day [25 March] till Michaelmas [29 September] at 6, from Michaelmas to Ladeyday at 4 oclock in the Afternoone. At the Red Bull behind St Nicholas Shambles, called Mount Goddard streete." Amongst a sheaf of papers from various sources waiting their turn to be used in a future Newsletter, I have come across two extracts from Stow's Survey of London of 1593 relating to Mount Goddard Street:

"Faringdon Ward Within

"Yet begin again at the said Conduit by the Old Exchange, on the north side therof is a large street that runneth up to Newgate, as is aforesaid. The first part, or south side wherof, from the Conduit to the shambles, is called Bladder Street. Then on the back side of the shambles be divers slaughter-houses, and such like, pertaining to the shambles; and this is called Mount Goddard Street. Then this is the shambles itself, and then Newgate market; and so the whole street, on both sides up to Newgate, is of this ward; and is thus dully bounded."

And "Now again from the conduit by Paule's gate on the north side is a large street running west to Newgate, the first part whereof, from the conduit to the shambles, is of selling bladders there, called Bladder Street. Then behind the butchers' shops now divers slaughter houses inward, and tipping houses outward. This is called Mountgodard street of the tipping houses there, and the goddards mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head. This street goeth up to the north end of Ivie lane. Before this Mountgodard street stall boards were of old time set up by the butchers to show and sell their flesh meat upon, over the which stallboards they first built sheds to keep off the weather; but since that, encroaching by little and little, they have made their stallboards and sheds fair houses, meet for the principal shambles."

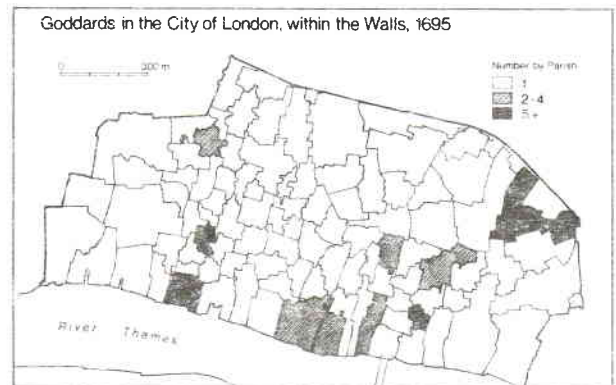
A first reading of this second extract might suggest that Stow already knew of rather too jovial Goddards meeting in the area as early as 1593 and that the copperplate is either earlier than thought or is a second or subsequent version. But there is a more likely explanation. 'Godard' is the Welsh for 'mug' or 'cup' and the expression 'Reach me a god(d)ard', which I have been told originates in the Isle of Man where there are other Goddard connections, means 'pass me a tankard'. Seán of Exeter has recently come across an extract in a 1525 inventory of the effects of Lincoln Cathedral, which lists among other vessels in the Buttery "two dosen trenchours [plates], godardes [drinking cups or goblets, as translated by the Oxford English Dictionary]....". So 'goddards mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head' simply means tankards being filled, drunk and occasionally spilled.

## LONDON GODDARDS

In 1694 an act of Parliament was passed in order to provide additional revenue to continue the war against France. Taxes were levied on burials, births and marriages and annual dues on bachelors over twenty-five years and childless widowers. This act was initially for five years but was extended until 1706. The taxes were applied on a complex sliding-scale with, for example, a Duke having to pay £50.04s for a burial, a Viscount £25.04s, a Gentleman £1.04s and a 'common' person 4s, with various other sums for wives, eldest sons, younger sons and daughters etc. With such a complicated system it was obviously necessary to name each individual and to indicate their social standing and, therefore, their liabilities to the taxes.

The whole Country was to be enumerated and updated annually with multiple copies made for various officials and institutions, yet copies of the returns, of what was in effect a nationwide census, rarely survive. One of the best survivals is the City of London within the Walls, which has been published by the London Record Society, and from which I have taken the following information on Goddards.

Returns from eighty of the ninety-seven parishes within the Walls survive and fifty-four Goddards (including a Goddar, a Goddard and one Gothard) are to be found in twenty-three of these. The population of the whole would have been almost 60,000 so the Goddards amount to only 0.09%; this compares with other family names, such as the Smiths with 679, or the Cockups at only 5!



Of the 54 Goddards, eleven constituted a household, which includes five couples and six families with children. Three of the family groups were designated as being 'substantial householders', that is to say they had personal estates worth at least £600, or real estate worth at least £50 per year, making them liable to surtax. These 'substantial households' represent what must be regarded as the upper part of society at this time in terms of status and wealth, yet none of the Goddards in this category is referred to as a Gentleman. Only one man, Thomas, a bachelor, is listed as a Gentleman. Amongst the others are nine servants (although this could also refer to apprentices) and two widows. One occupation is mentioned in the Goddards, that of William who is described as a 'collector' - probably for this very register.

What a pity so few of these revenue returns survive. Coupled to other contemporary records such as the Poll Tax and parish registers, they would have made a confidently accurate register of the entire population at this time.

*Seán of Exeter*

## THE KAISER

Doing a spot of research a week or two ago on the last days of the German Empire for a GCSE class I was about to teach, I came upon an interesting fact. I already knew that the Kaiser had abdicated on 9 November 1918 and fled to Holland. What I did not know was that he was at first kept waiting for six hours at the Dutch border while the government in The Hague decided what to do with him. And when eventually he was allowed in he was subsequently escorted by Count Godard Bentinck, who is described as 'a Dutch-English Count of the Empire and an hereditary Knight of the Order of St. John', because he had been kind enough to put his house at Amerongen at the Emperor's disposal. I wonder if his family has any connection with the Count Godardus of the article in Newsletter No. 17 and, indeed, whether it still exists. A further research project for someone.

## GRANDCHILDREN

Congratulations to John and Eileen of Accrington on the birth of another granddaughter, India Grace, on 24 October to their eldest son and his wife in Spain; and to Dennis and Marjorie of York on their first grandson, Edward Charles, born on 4 November to their son Philip and his wife June.

## GODDARD'S AIR SERVICE

In the last Newsletter I appealed for information to identify Goddard's Air Service. The photograph, which accompanied the article and which had apparently been taken in 1974, was of a Piper 30 Twin Comanche with the words

"Goddard's Air Service

Bathurst

Tel. Rockley 53"

on the side. It also had the letters "VH-EDG" on the tail. Robin of Harrogate has kindly taken the research a stage further. He had previously dismissed the idea that the Bathurst in question was the former capital of the Gambia, and had suggested the one in Australia. His daughter Linn - who has just become engaged and is getting married on 8 February, and to whom we send our very best wishes - has a pilot's licence and a number of books on aircraft. From those Robin has identified the letters "VH" as denoting Australia; unfortunately the other letters "EDG", which should indicate details of the company, were unlisted. So over to Australia and more particularly New South Wales in which, I believe, their Bathurst is situated. I shall look forward to the next link in the detective chain.

## NINETY YEARS YOUNG

I understand - a little belatedly I fear - that Association member Kathleen Millicent Goddard celebrated her ninetieth birthday on 5 September. She had not been too well, but appears to be better again now. May we offer our congratulations and very best wishes for the next decade.

## RESEARCHER'S DEATH

The Association is very sad to learn of the sudden death in August of Mrs. Ginette Hanney of Stag Head House, Clyffe Pypard. Ginette was a good friend to the Goddard Family, and was responsible for the booklet on Clyffe Pypard produced in 1984.

## BARTON MANOR

A brief announcement in the Daily Telegraph for 28 October indicated that Barton Manor at East Cowes in the Isle of Wight had been sold for over £1 million to the film and music tycoon, Robert Stigwood.

## ITV COMMISSION

One of the ten members of the Independent Television Commission, given the most difficult and controversial task of choosing the companies to hold broadcasting licences for the next ten years, was a Goddard. An article published in October, just before the Commission announced its verdict, described Roy Goddard as aged 52 and a former chief of an executive headhunting agency. Does anyone know anything else about him, or claim him as a relation?

## SILCHESTER GRAVE

Stephen of Silchester writes that a few months before his death earlier this year his father had commissioned a headstone for his wife's grave. He asked for green slate from the Lake District to be cut by Paul Flack, a professional letter cutter (he did the Falklands Island Memorial for St. Paul's Cathedral) and a very old family friend. Stephen and his brother, Jim, arranged for their father's details to be added, and also an extract from the 23rd psalm which had been sung at their parents' wedding at Silchester in 1936. It has now been erected in Silchester churchyard. No date has yet been set for the dedication. Stephen wondered whether any other Goddards would like to be present followed, possibly, by lunch at the Calleva Arms; as the Crown its first landlord was William Goddard, Stephen's great great grandfather.

## NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs. C.E. O'Halloran, 93 Albany Road, Chatham, Kent.

Mrs. June A. Willing, 15 Strathcona Gardens, Glasgow, G13 1DN.

## PIONEERS OF THE AIR

An article has reached me from the *Gloucestershire Echo* of 24 April 1991, recording the retirement of two aeroplanes and a pilot. The latter is Mr. Derrick Goddard, aged 62, who has been flying for 45 years. He was the chief pilot of Flight One, a company specialising in survey work and radar trials, which ceased operating in March of this year when the managing director retired. The two planes, with which Derrick has been associated for nearly twenty years, are rare Twin Pioneers, a sixteen-seater aircraft. No more than 87 were ever built, and now there are only six left in the world in flying condition; the only two in this country are at Gloucestershire Airport at Staverton, between Cheltenham and Gloucester, and they will not be there much longer. One has been bought by a group of enthusiasts, some of whom worked for Scottish Aviation, the builders of the aircraft in the 1950s and 1960s; it will be preserved at Prestwick in Scotland. The fate of the other is in doubt. Currently up for sale for between £50,000 and £75,000, there is a chance that it may leave the country as a collector's item, since it is nearly at the end of its working life.

## ALBERT OF CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH

Albert Goddard, who has contributed to these Newsletters many articles on Goddard connections with his beloved High Peak area of Derbyshire, is a modest man. A year or two back he kindly sent me a copy of the Centenary Year (1983) Handbook of the Whaley Bridge Cricket Club, but until lately I must confess I found no more time than to glance at it. I have now repaired the omission and find Albert's record of service to the Club second to none, despite the presence of several other Goddards - including his father [see Newsletter No.15] and brother - over the years. One of very few honoured with Life Membership, he was Chairman in 1983, having previously held the post of Honorary Secretary from 1958 to 1963, and led the sub-committee which produced the booklet.

But it was on the field that his record as a bowler was outstanding. In 1956 he helped the Club to its first and so far only championship season as winners of the Derbyshire and Cheshire League First Division, heading the League's bowling averages that year and again in 1957, for which he was presented with a mounted cricket ball suitably inscribed. Frequently taking six or seven wickets in a match, and in 1967 on one occasion 8 for 39, he passed his 1,000th wicket for the Club in League matches in 1970. And of the six hat-tricks recorded in recent years for the First Eleven, Albert has been responsible for no less than five. Although he has now hung up his boots, he is still a very supportive member of the Club.

## ASSOCIATION MOTTO

The eagle-eyed among you will already have spotted a slight change on the masthead of the Newsletter. You may recall that at the last AGM it was decided, for the sake of heraldic regularity, to abandon the motto 'Cervus non Servus' which only applies to those branches of the family which have the stag's head as their crest - considerably less than half the Goddards - and to replace it with something that would be universally applicable, just as Howard Goddard-Jones had originally designed eighteen shields within one shield to represent all the various branches of the family. My Classics department colleague, John Hart, the first male to win Mastermind back in 1975, has come up with just the right answer: 'Gens inter Gentes' - well balanced, as before, and eminently appropriate. The Latin word 'gens' can mean both a 'family' or 'clan' ('a group based on descent in the male line' as John of Accrington's dictionary has it) and also a 'tribe' or 'nation'; hence the translation can read 'A Family among Nations'. And with members on every continent we can rightly claim to be just that.

## MRS. GODDARD AND EMMA

Although it may have been written a year or two earlier, *Emma* was published in 1816, the year before Jane Austen died at the tragically early age of 38. It has been described as "the happiest of love stories, the most fiendishly difficult of detective stories and a matchless repository of English wit.....the climax of Jane Austen's genius". Having first come across it some thirty-five years ago, it has taken my younger daughter, Julia, who has just read it, to remind me that one of the minor characters in the story is a Mrs. Goddard; indeed, she is described as being in the second set of the circle of friends of Mr. Woodhouse (Emma's father).

Although her name recurs throughout the novel, she is first introduced in Chapter 3 where Jane Austen portrays her thus: "Mrs. Goddard was the mistress of a School - not a seminary, or an establishment, or any thing which professed, in long sentences of refined nonsense, to combine liberal acquirements with elegant morality upon new principles and new systems - and where young ladies for enormous pay might be screwed out of health and into vanity - but a real, honest, old-fashioned Boarding-school, where a reasonable quantity of accomplishments were sold at a reasonable price, and where girls might be sent to be out of the way and scramble themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies. Mrs. Goddard's school was in high repute - and very deservedly; for Highbury was reckoned a particularly healthy spot: she had an ample house and garden, gave the children plenty of wholesome food, let them run about a great deal in the summer, and in winter dressed their chilblains with her own hands. It was no wonder that a train of twenty young couple now walked after her to church. She was a plain, motherly kind of woman, who had worked hard in her youth, and now thought herself entitled to the occasional holiday of a tea-visit...."

Is any member familiar with any other Goddard invention from classical works of fiction?

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

You may find the following addresses useful for contact:

<b>President &amp; Newsletter Editor:</b>	Richard G.H. Goddard, 6 The College, Malvern, WR14 3DJ.	Tel: 0684-892466.
<b>Research Co-ordinator:</b>	Mrs. Julie Goddard, 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berks., RG14 7EP.	Tel: 0635-32851.
<b>Secretary:</b>	Mrs. Annica Leach, Glenton House, Vownog Hill, Penyffordd, Clwyd, CH4 0EZ.	Tel: 0978-760099.
<b>Membership Secretary:</b>	John Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road, Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire.	Tel: 0254-235135.
<b>Treasurer:</b>	John W. Goddard, Coton Grange, Shrewsbury, SY1 2PD.	Tel: 0743-357866.
<b>Australian Co-ordinator:</b>	Stewart Geddes, 12 Hollydale Close, Berwick, Victoria 3806.	Tel: 03-707-2261.
<b>New Zealand Co-ordinator:</b>	Frank Goddard, 13 Peach- grove Terrace, Rotorua.	Tel: 73-83446