



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 25 - OCTOBER 1992

LT-GEN E. N. GODDARD

“Lieutenant-General Eric Goddard, late of the Indian Army, who has died aged 94, earned an impeccable reputation in Mesopotamia during the First World War and went on to give sterling service in the Far East when Allied fortunes were at a low ebb in the Second. He was one of General Slim’s most valuable aides during the critical period of the withdrawal from Burma in 1941. By April of that year the eastern half of the line across Burma had gone: the question remained as to whether “Bill” Slim should continue to hold Prome, north of Rangoon. Slim later wrote that the “energy and ability” of Goddard – then chief administration officer to the C-in-C, General Alexander – had eased his problems enormously. He applauded Goddard’s “astounding job in circumstances of fantastic difficulty”.

Whenever they came under Japanese air attack, Goddard – nicknamed “The G-Man”, allegedly for his ability to gee the men up – helped to organise the logistics of the withdrawal. His principal strength was to anticipate Slim’s needs at moments of stress. In May 1941, when the troops were in retreat, he seized the initiative, and ordered a number of officers from Burma HQ to stay behind at Shwegyin to load river steamers with guns and lorries for the six-mile chug up the Chindwin to Kalewa. Later, in 1943 and 1944, as major-general in charge of administration in General Giffard’s 11th Army Group, Goddard was as effective in backing Slim’s advance as he had been during the retreat.

An accountant’s son, Eric Norman Goddard was born on 6 July 1897 and educated at Dulwich. In 1915 he was commissioned into the Indian Army and served with the 107th Pioneers (he later switched to the 128th) in Mesopotamia, Persia and Kurdistan. Before his 22nd birthday he had been awarded an

MC, mentioned twice in despatches and appointed OBE.

After a stint with the 12th Frontier Force Regiment, Goddard attended the staff college at Quetta, and in 1932 was appointed brigademajor of the Nowshera Brigade. In the Chitral Relief campaign he won a bar to his MC, and was mentioned in despatches. From 1932 to 1936 he was GSO2, Eastern Command, India. He was appointed MVO in 1936. Goddard acquired a reputation as a brilliant staff officer, although he tended to austerity in the Mess. In 1936 Goddard was put in command of the 4th/5th Punjab Regiment. In the late 1920s the North-West Frontier had been uncommonly quiet but now the uneasy peace which had reigned among the frontier tribes was shattered. The regiment became heavily involved in the fray when the Afridis descended from the Tirah, with the intention of freeing their brethren from what they saw as British oppression. The tribesmen rampaged through the environs of Peshawar

and looted Hindu shops. Even Government House was in a state of defence, with rifles laid out on the billiards table. Goddard also took part in operations north of Peshawar against the Mohmands.

Goddard was mentioned four more times in despatches between 1943 and 1944. He was appointed CBE in 1942 and CIE in 1944. After the war he stayed on in India and was responsible for its Southern Command from 1947 to 1948, when he retired from the Army. His last months in India were clouded by a burglary at his house at Poona. In the chase which followed, the thief hurled a pair of garden clippers which struck Goddard in the chest.

In 1949 Goddard received a special appointment with the Control Commission in Germany. He was later Director of Civil Defence, North-Western Region. He married, in 1939, Elizabeth Lynch Hamilton; they had a son.”

I am indebted to the Daily Telegraph for this obituary. We offer our sincere condolences to his family.

OTHER OBITUARIES

The Association also regrets recording the recent deaths of two other members and offers its deepest sympathy to their relatives. Margaret Andrew of Whaley Bridge died on 6 June aged 71. Although not fully fit, she was determined to attend the last AGM, but had to enter hospital soon afterwards.

Eileen Dunkley (née Goddard) of Busselton, Western Australia, died on 30 January, aged 85, as she left the water after her regular swim in the sea. Born in 1906 at Dowlish in Devon, she was descended from a Goddard branch who lived at the Donheads in Wiltshire. She emigrated with her family to Australia when she was six. An active member of the Busselton Historical Society to the last, she was keenly interested in the Goddard family history and origins.

GODDARDS – HIGH PEAK (8)

The village of Kettlethulme has been in the news recently because the Junior School, after being threatened with closure, became the smallest in the country to 'opt out' of local government control. It became grant maintained from April, to be known as Kettlethulme St. James Primary.

Situated about three miles south west of Whaley Bridge on an old east-west silk trade route to Macclesfield, it stands over 1000 feet above sea-level and is just over the Derbyshire/Cheshire border in the East Cheshire Hills. The old road was turnpiked in 1770.

The population is about 350 and the village has two shops, two public houses, a busy village hall and a Methodist Chapel. An earlier Sunday School on the site celebrated its centenary as long ago as 1898. A Candlewick mill at Lumbhole in the valley provided work for many villagers but was closed many years ago.

The village has a large Horticultural nursery and is the home of one of the country's leading pansy and viola growers and judge. There are many hill farms in the area still, but in 1914 there were 36 listed.

In a valley, high above Kettlethulme, is Saltersford where the local farmers built a small chapel in 1733 and in 1755 added a bell tower. Each autumn a Harvest Festival is held and, because of the number of worshippers – mostly hikers – to visit Jenkin Chapel, the service is held outdoors in the graveyard.

Arthur Nicholas Goddard, born in the village but now resident in Macclesfield, has recently written a book about the lives of his father and grandfather and has given me permission to quote from it. The latter, Nicholas Goddard, started a wheelwright and joinery business at Wrights Farm in 1870. There was plenty of work and the business grew so that he was employing several more local craftsmen.

In addition to making the various types of wheels, an important phase of wheel-writing was the hooping of the wheels with iron hoops, which had to be heated before being placed round the timber wheels and then quickly cooled by water.

He bought two adjacent plots of land, one with a stream for the cooling purpose, and the other to build a detached house and complete workshop with joiners shop, paint shop, smithy, saw mill and timber store. These were completed in 1894 at Brookside in the centre of the village. The workshops in the early days had only paraffin lamps over each bench for lighting and there was no heating whatsoever.

They built and painted heavy carts for farmers, coal merchants and quarry owners etc., and a smaller cart, known as a 'dobbin', for work on hill farms. Flat lorries for grocery, corn and coal deliveries were also built, as

well as beautifully decorated milk floats for carrying the eighteen-gallon milk churns to the railway at Whaley Bridge every morning, and for local retail deliveries. Pony traps and carriages for family use of the more prosperous farmers and local doctors for visiting their patients were a speciality, as also were governess carts for the ladies.

After the first World War they built several horse drawn caravans, first a Romany type for a gypsy family, then one for a Whaley Bridge family, who were seen touring North Wales by a man from Rhos-on-Sea, which led to two more being ordered. These were delivered to North Wales by road by two local men, one a farmer and the other a coal merchant, the journey taking over a week. He describes in detail how the iron hoops were made and attached to the wheel rims of carts etc., and how the various types of timber were bought, cut and stored for seasoning.

They later did all types of woodwork for new houses in the area, door and window frames, staircases, cupboards, etc.; in other words, if it was made of wood they could make it. They supplied large shop signs, kitchen tables, wheelbarrows, 9ft 5in barred gates, ladders, mangle rollers, baking boards, meat safes, rolling pins and pick and shovel handles. It was reckoned that a wheelbarrow should be made complete in eight working hours, and that included making the wheel and fitting it with a metal hoop.

Most grass cutting on the farms in those days was done by scythe, and another job they did was 'laying in' scythe blades and setting them to suit individual stature and arm length.

There were no ready mixed paints. Red lead was in powder form and had to be mixed with turpentine and boiled linseed oil to produce paint. Powder mixed paints were put through a paint grinder. Lead paints and colour were bought in paste form in 28lb and 56lb kegs and kept covered by water to prevent drying.

The book contains many photographs taken by James William Goddard of the carts, carriages, etc., that they built as well as family pictures and old bills and bill-heads of the business.

Another side of the business was making coffins and acting as undertakers. A horse drawn hearse and several cabs were ordered from Buxton, nine miles away, and a funeral took nearly all day. An early bill for a funeral included:-

An 18 gallon barrel of ale	£1	5s	0d
44lbs of beef at 6d	£1	2s	0d
Loaves from Macclesfield and 1pt of rum		4s	0d

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs Innes Williamson of 2/22 Tui Glen Road, Birkenhead, Auckland, New Zealand, to locate a family of Goddards who left England to live in New Zealand and then, prior to the Second World War, returned to live on the Isle of Wight. The parents' christian names are unknown, but two of the children were Michael and Lorna. Another daughter apparently married and her husband became the Manager of the Greenlane Hospital in Auckland. Michael, who was a very close friend of Mrs Williamson's son Leith, had his Masters Ticket and was on oil tankers during the war. If anyone has any information on this family please write to the above.

Mrs D. Woodhouse of 63 Bourne Avenue, Hayes, Middlesex, UB3 1QN, for information regarding her grandparents. The Olympic Games are perhaps now fading into pleasant summer memories, but a Goddard who will always have something to remind him of the London Olympic Games of 1908 is her father. He was born in October 1908 and registered as "Marathon" Goddard. Whether his father was impressed by the end of the race in the White City Stadium when the runner Dorando Pietri staggered and fell just short of the line and was helped over it by well-wishers, who by doing so invalidated his run; or whether his mother had a prolonged labour and thought it was a 'marathon', we shall never know. Marathon, who is still alive, but very frail, was fostered soon after birth and renamed Wilfred Archibald. His daughter is appealing for any information about her grandparents, William Goddard and Rose Churchman Goddard of Ducane Road, Hammersmith. William was a journeyman house painter and could not afford to keep Wilfred, who was the youngest of a large family, and he was fostered with a charitable family who took in other children in similar circumstances. Unfortunately young Wilfred grew up without knowing anything about his original parents or his many other brothers and sisters. Please help him find them.

ROBERT GODDARD

I was delighted to see during August that Robert's fourth masterpiece *Into The Blue* was ranked sixth in the top twenty best seller list; no less than he deserves and one hopes that it will climb still higher. John of Accrington tells me that it became the first winner of the W.H. Smith 'Thumping Good Read' award the same month, and has sold another 40,000 copies since then. New Zealand Co-ordinator, Frank of Rotorua, writes that a few weeks earlier, when listening to his national radio programme, he heard a literary critic and publisher reviewing Robert's second novel *In Pale Battalions* and being very enthusiastic about it, to the extent that he was much looking forward to reading his other books.

NASA CENTER

My younger daughter, Julia, has recently returned from five months in the USA, where she was living with a family near Washington DC. Also near Washington DC is the NASA Goddard Space Flight Center at Greenbelt in Maryland. Julia naturally paid it a visit, as she also did various Goddard exhibits in some of the national museums in the capital itself, and brought back many interesting leaflets and souvenirs.

NASA established the Goddard Space Flight Center in 1959 as its first major scientific laboratory devoted entirely to the exploration of space. Named after Robert Hutchings Goddard, a descendant of the Swindon branch of the family and the great American rocket pioneer, its displays cater for all ages as well as for those with disabilities. You can pilot your personal manned manoeuvring unit as you try to retrieve a satellite in space; or you can even enter model rocket contests and launch your own effort from the grounds.

It all prompts me to finish an article on Robert Goddard that I started a year or two ago.

GODDARD'S AIR SERVICE

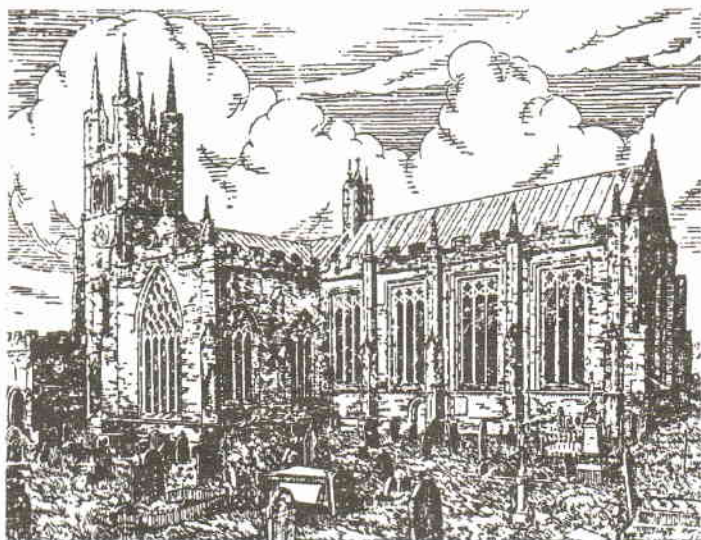
The dective work continues. In the last Newsletter I challenged the Australian membership to follow the trail, since we had succeeded in placing the aircraft firmly in their country. Association member Malcolm of Brisbane now writes: "With a bit of inside information – I worked for the past thirteen years for the Civil Aviation Authority and am a private pilot as well – I decided to investigate and here are my results so far. The aircraft was first registered on the 4 August 1970, and is a Piper 30 Twin Comanche. It is presently owned and still flying with Western New South Wales Airlines, based at Broken Hill. The owner of the Airline put me in touch with the previous owner, a John MacKnight of Deniliquin, NSW. Unfortunately he couldn't help me, but furthered my quest by giving me the name of the owner before him, Jock Fraser of Dubbo, NSW; he also thought that Goddard's Air Service operated out of the town of Orange in NSW. As yet I have not been able to get hold of Jock, but have his number and will keep trying. I will tell you of any further developments."

KILLER COWS

Newsletter readers in this country may recall the tragic case in the summer of the lady who was trampled to death by a herd of cows when she entered a field to rescue her dog which was being chased by them. The recent inquest at Blandford in Dorset revealed that the dairyman herding the cows was a Mr Roger Goddard. He saw her plight and tried to get the cows away from her, but by the time he had succeeded it was sadly too late. Verdict: accidental death.

THE REVEREND JOHN GODDARD OF TIDESWELL

The parish church of Tideswell in the Peak District of Derbyshire is known as "The Cathedral of the Peak". It is a lovely old church, built during the 14th century and containing monumental brasses and tombs in memory of several notable Derbyshire families, including Sir Sampson Meverell who died in 1492 and who fought at Agincourt, and Bishop Pursglove, who died in 1579, born in Tideswell and later Bishop of Hull, but deprived of his bishopric for refusing to take the Oath of Supremacy to Elizabeth I.



Tideswell Parish Church

Exactly two hundred years later, on 3rd September 1779 Tideswell burial register records the burial of "The Revd. John GODDARD of Tideswell". The story of John, Clerk and Vicar of Tideswell, and of his descendants is not recorded in the annals of history but contains much which is equally tragic and equally adventurous. During my family history research I have attempted to piece together some of this story from the events recorded in the parish registers, and the results are the subject of this article.

It is not clear where John came from to settle in Tideswell: according to the parish registers he was not baptised there and there were no Goddard families living there until he made his first appearance in 1729 when he was married to his first wife, Mary MILNES. Both parties were said to be of Tideswell, and they married by Licence. Already in 1729 John had acquired the distinction of being known by the title of "Mr", a title which in those days was reserved for superior yeoman, clergymen and schoolmasters, suggesting he came from a family of some stature. It is not clear how he came to enter the Church, as neither "Alumni Cantabriensis" nor "Alumni Oxoniensis" record his studying there in preparation for a profession. However, we may surmise he worked his way up to adopt firstly the position of Clerk,

and later of Vicar, and indeed he served his church admirably as his time in Tideswell was upwards of 50 years in Church service.

I have traced baptisms of 6 of John and Mary's children and a 7th is referred to in John's Will, but only three of them were to survive him, John, the eldest, Joseph and Elizabeth. John's first wife Mary died in 1750 and he married again 3 years later at the nearby chapel of Wormhill to a lady recorded in the register as Mrs. Elizabeth BEECH. Here I would surmise that "Mrs" was used as the abbreviated form of "Mistress", a title reserved for daughters of minor nobility, rather than as we would use it today. John was marrying within his social class! The couple had one daughter baptised at Tideswell a year after the marriage, in 1754, but she died the following year - they gave the child a most unusual name for the time - "Penelope"! Elizabeth herself died some 10 years later in 1763.

It is probable that John remained a widower for some 13 years after this, as there is no record of any other marriage or family. His Will, dated five years prior to his death (1774), is wholly concerned with bequests to his 3 surviving children, and his stepson. His eldest son John was to have "one half and singular my Mines and parts of Mines", the other half of the Mines going to his son Joseph. His stepson Richard Milnes, possibly the son of his first wife Mary by a previous marriage, receives a house and some land, and John's married daughter Elizabeth Knott receives some money and his late wife's apparel. I did not find a baptism for Elizabeth, but the Will records the fact that John's late wife, Elizabeth, was her stepmother, so I assume she was his daughter by his first wife Mary.

John's "Quick Goods, Houshold Furniture, Bedding ..." were to be "fairly valued by discreet and worthy persons and then divided into four equal parts ... to every child a part. Then each of the four ... having pitch'd upon some particular ticket for him and herself, Let the Tickets be put into the hands of a Child or Stranger that knows not to whom they severally belong and laid by him each upon a distinct part or parcel. Thus it will be known to what person each part belongs ..." One can only imagine the strife this must have caused amongst the family, likewise any attempt to divide the Mines between the two sons John and Joseph! Incidentally, these were probably lead-mines. The Leadmining industry flourished during the 17th and 18th centuries in the upland limestone areas in the Peak District, and indeed had provided Derbyshire people with a livelihood since Roman times.

Moving forwards now to the next generation of Goddards, regretfully I found no trace of John and

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Mary's son John between his baptism in 1731/2 and his mention in his father's Will, or afterwards. Fortunately, however Joseph, their second son, has left quite a few traces of his presence! My story will conclude on the next generation, relating the fate of Joseph's daughter Martha, but first a few words about Joseph. He was baptised at Tideswell on June 29th 1739. He appears in "Alumni Cantabrigiensis" as having been admitted to St Catharine's College, Cambridge on June 11th 1761, stated as being born "Derbyshire".

I find myself trying to imagine his journey from Tideswell to Cambridge to begin his studies. The 18th century marked the beginning of the Turnpike routes, and Joseph might have been able to travel by stage coach for at least part of the way. Was his father sufficiently wealthy to pay for his transport inside the coach? Apparently it was cheaper to travel on top of the coach, but travellers were prone to freeze solid and fall off the coach to their deaths in winter months, although this wouldn't have been a problem for Joseph in June!

Having survived the journey to Cambridge, where would he stay? Would lodgings be arranged beforehand? I find myself contrasting his journey with my own journey to university begun in Derbyshire some two hundred years later - not to Cambridge but to Edinburgh. It seemed hard enough for me at the time to travel in the relative comfort of the train, so I do sympathise with poor Joseph!

In spite of such hardships, he graduated in 1765 having gained his B.A. and by then he would have been about 25 or 26 - quite old by today's standards. Later the same year, he returned to Tideswell and married a lady named Sarah HILL, in October 1765. "Alumni Cantabrigiensis" does not record what he studied at Cambridge, but clearly he followed his father's calling to the Church, as Tideswell Register records the fact that when his young wife Sarah died in 1767 Joseph was Vicar of Wirksworth, a market town and lead-mining centre in mid-Derbyshire. Joseph and Sarah had had one son, named John baptised at Wirksworth in 1766, the year after they married. However he was not to survive either. He was buried at Tideswell in 1768 - 10 months after Sarah, his mother was buried.

The infant John's burial entry in Tideswell register is noteworthy as it records Joseph's next post. By 23rd April 1768, the day when his son was buried, Joseph had taken up the post of Vicar of Horsley, a village in south east Derbyshire, near to the Nottinghamshire border — happily for Joseph, perhaps as there he met a local girl, Martha RADFORD, who he married a year later at Horsley. I have discovered five children of this

union, although further research could reveal more. Their first was baptised by name "John Radford" at Horsley in 1770. Later followed Martha baptised in 1772, again at Horsley; Sarah in 1775, "Frances THOPHILA" (Theophila?) in 1777 (buried 10 days later) and a son William in 1779, the latter 3 baptised back at Tideswell.



Map of Derbyshire

Martha Radford herself, Joseph's wife, is worthy of note. She was the third daughter of John and Rachel Radford, née Hieron, and she is mentioned in her father's Will of 1788 as "Wife the Reverend Joseph Goddard of Tideswell, Clerk". Her mother was Rachel Hieron, who was the granddaughter of John Hieron, an early non-conformist preacher. He was ordained into the Established Church in 1630, and as early as 1634, when he was Lecturer at Ashbourne, caused great unease and controversy by his preaching. Finally, on the Restoration of the Monarchy, he was ejected for his beliefs. Together with Samuel Wright, also an ejected Vicar, he laid down the foundations for a Baptist ministry in the village of Loscoe. One can only imagine what he might have thought about his great granddaughter again marrying into the Established Church!

I have not searched Tideswell registers after 1780, so I do not know whether Joseph himself made a Will and was buried in Tideswell, but I do have more evidence of his presence, in the nearby village of Eyam in 1783.

THE REVEREND JOHN GODDARD OF TIDESWELL

The marriage register records a Reverend Joseph Goddard officiating at the marriage of Francis Hadfield and Joan Bradshaw on 28th January 1783, and I assume this is one and the same Joseph. He certainly got around a bit didn't he!

Three members of the next generation, Joseph and Martha's children, were to stay close to their respective parent's birthplace. John Radford Goddard, although baptised at Horsley in 1770 died in 1825, at Great Hucklow, about 2 miles away from Tideswell. He did not follow his father and grandfather into the Church as his will records him simply as "Farmer"; and further, I surmise he died unmarried, as he leaves his "Real Estate situate at Tideswell" to his sister Martha, with provision for an income for his sister Sarah (Martha was the elder by 3 years).

Martha is named as the executrix, and when she "appears personally" for granting of probate she is described as "Martha Goddard of Stanley in the parish of Spondon ... Spinster". Stanley is a small hamlet about 3 miles from Horsley, so whilst John remained near to his father's native town of Tideswell, sisters Martha and Sarah settled near to their mother's birthplace in Horsley.

John's estate amounted to a sum "under the value of Two Hundred pounds", but it would probably have been better for both Martha and Sarah if they had not inherited this money! In one of the many useful booklets available in the "Derbyshire Heritage" Series: "May the Lord have Mercy on Your Soul" - Murder and Serious Crime in Derbyshire 1732-1882, I found reference to the following happenings. Three men, Samuel BONSELL, William BLAND and John HULME were tried and executed for the "horrid and cold-blooded Murder of MARTHA GODDARD aged 72 at the township of Stanley, Derbyshire". The executions took place in 1843, but the text of the article records that the murder took place early in the morning of Friday 30th September 1842. The three men had broken into the home occupied by Martha and Sarah to rob them, and whether it was their intention or not beforehand to strike out if

disturbed, during the course of the burglary they attacked both sisters and Martha was to die from her wounds.

Apparently at this time, Martha Goddard and her sister Sarah were living at "isolated Stanley Hall" and the "two elderly ladies were recluses to such a degree that they refused to eat their meals together, or even have any servants living on the premises.

"Their eccentricity made the house a tempting proposition to prospective burglars, and it had already been burgled twice that year."

The third burglary was fatal for Martha; Sarah survived well enough to raise the alarm: she awakened her nearest neighbour, and called him to her home, where he discovered Martha upstairs in her bedroom - lying flat on the bed. Was she attacked whilst she was sleeping? Or had she crawled onto the bed from where she was attacked? She had suffered severe blows to her head, but was still alive when the doctor arrived; however, he could not save her and she died very soon after. Sarah herself had been attacked too, but the penalties were not so severe - she too had been beaten around the head, and had a broken finger.

Local knowledge lead to the burglars being caught, and articles from Stanley Hall were found in their possession. A farmer testified to having seen the men early in the morning of the crime on the road from Stanley to Heage carrying heavy bags, and although the three men professed their innocence, they were convicted. Finally when all hope of a reprieve had gone, Bonsall confessed that he had "inflicted on Martha Goddard the fatal injuries, but stressed that the others had also beaten and ill-used her".

This is a tragic end to the tale which started off in Tideswell. One can only imagine how dreadful it was for Sarah surviving after her sister had been murdered. My research has not revealed what happened to their brother William - perhaps mercifully dead by the time the tragedy happened.

Mrs Rosemary Lockie (née Goddard)

29 Pittville Crescent Lane, CHELTENHAM, Glos GL52 2RA.

Reference:

"MAY THE LORD HAVE MERCY ON YOUR SOUL: Murder & Crime in Dby. 1732-1882" compiled by Philip TAYLOR, published by J. H. Hall & Sons Limited, Derby. 1989.

Acknowledgements:

To Mrs Barbara TURNBULL, a fellow Member of GAE, for details of the Reverend John Goddard's marriage to Mrs. Elizabeth Beech.

To Mrs Winifred WATERALL, former editor of Derbyshire Family History Society's Journal "Branch News", for details on Martha Radford and her family, and a copy of a broadsheet describing the murder trial.

Illustration:

The sketch of Tideswell Church is, I believe, a fitting tribute to a beautiful old Church, an opinion clearly shared as it has appeared in several publications already! Its origins are uncertain, but I understand it has illustrated a booklet produced by the local Women's institute, and it also features as the logo for Tideswell Music Festival.

Some particulars of the Trial, Behaviour, and Execution,
OF
WILLIAM BLAND, SAMUEL BONSALE, & JOHN HULME,
Who were Executed on the front of the County Goal, Derby, on Friday, March 31, 1843
FOR THE
Wilful Murder of Miss Martha Goddard,
OF STANLEY, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY

At the Lent Assizes, held at Derby, on Monday, March 20th, 1843, at (...) o'clock Mr. BARON GURNEY took his seat and the prisoners were charged (...) wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, killed and murdered one (...)ard, of Stanley. The unfortunate female, who was murdered was (...), upwards of 70 years of age, who resided with her sister, who (...) maiden lady, far advanced in years, at Stanley Hall, six miles from (...)

They were ladies of respectable family, and the daughters of a former Vicar of Tideswell. They were ladies of property, but notwithstanding their situation in life, they resided in this large house alone, without any domestics, employing persons in the village for the performance of such domestic purposes as might be required.

The prisoners resided at Heage; John Hulme, *alias Holmes*, a Sweep and Travelling Tinker; William Bland, and Samuel Bonsall, were Colliers. On the day preceding the murder they were seen together between eight and nine o'clock. The same evening Bonsall went to the house of Hulme and asked him if he was ready; Hulme had previously made preparations, by looking out some bludgeons run with lead, and by sharpening a razor blade, fixed to a knife haft. These, with an iron crow-bar, they took with them, and called at the house of Bland, when they all three preceded to Stanley. From the voluntary confession of John Hulme it appears when they got to the house of Miss Goddard, Samuel Bonsall took the slates off the lower part of the building, and entered the place through the roof; Hulme followed and let in Bland at the back door. One of the ladies was gone to bed, the other was sitting up. Samuel Bonsall ill-used the lady that was sitting up by striking her with a cudgel and kicking her; she made her escape from him and ran upstairs, and locked the door; he forced the door open, and demanded her money; she gave Bonsall two sovereigns and some silver, when he said, If she did not find more he would cut her throat, and at the same time drew a knife out of his pocket. Hulme told him not to do any murder, but to come out of the room, which he did, and shut the door with the lady in. Bonsall then entered a room opposite the one he had left, by breaking it open with a crow-bar. The lady shrieked and Bonsall ran towards her and knocked here brains out with the crow-bar. She was just putting her feet on the floor at the time she was struck, and she fell on the floor. Then, having plundered the house they all three quitted it together.

The murder was committed between twelve and one o'clock at night. From the deposition of Mr. Robert Boden, Surgeon, residing at Smalley, it appeared when he arrived at the house on the morning of Friday, the 30th of September, he found the deceased lying across the bed, and her feet lying upon a chair by the bed side; there was a great quantity of blood on her face and hands; found three wounds above the left eye, each an inch and three-quarters long; in two of them the skull was fractured; there was also another fracture near the top of the neck; had no doubt but the fracture of the skull was the cause of her death, which took place about half an hour after he got to her, during which time she was quite insensible. On examining the surviving sister, Miss Sarah Goddard, her face, neck and hands, were much discoloured by blows.

After the examination of other witnesses who appeared on the trial, which (...)tense interest and, which continued from one until four o'clock (...) returned a Verdict of Guilty against each of the Prisoners -- Mr. (...) GURNEY, (having put on the Black Cap,) passed sentence of death upon (...) and observed that they stood convicted upon the clearest evidence of the (...)me of Murder, committed upon an aged and helpless female, trusting (...) of her own house, at the hour of midnight and under circumstances (...) aggravated that can possibly be conceived. He exhorted them (...) short time afforded them to Implore mercy from God. (...) were quite unmoved during their condemnation, and left the (...) showing any symptoms of contrition.

WILLIAM BLAND, aged 39, was a native of Heage, a Collier, has left a wife and two children to lament his untimely end.

SAMUEL BONSALE, aged 26, was also a native of Heage, a Collier. Since his condemnation he has continued in a reserved state of mind.

JOHN HULME, *alias John Holmes*, aged 24, was born at Leek and continued there until he was eleven years of age, and then he went to reside at Newark, where he was put apprentice to a Chimney Sweep. When his relatives visited him in prison, he desired them to desist from attending Public Houses, Cards and Dice, and to attend a Place of Worship. Since his (...) he has asserted that himself and Bonsall were concerned in each of the three robberies that had taken place at Stanley Hall, and that Bland was at two of the robberies; he declared that Bonsall would have cut the throat of Miss Goddard, the surviving sister, if he had not been persuaded by him to (...) from his purpose. He also stated that Bonsall and others brought the crow-bar with which some of the murderous blows were struck, from a forger near Matlock, not a long time since, for the purpose of committing an atrocity of an equally heinous nature to that perpetrated at the home of the Misses Goddard which however was providentially defeated owing to a casual circumstance (...) probable that robbery in that neighbourhood attended with the murder of another aged female, would have been added to the black catalogue of crime.

Since their condemnation they have attended Chapel every morning and conducted themselves in a becoming manner.

In singing the Hymns, during worship, Bonsall's voice was generally heard above the rest, though it was feared his heart was not greatly interested in the exercise. They were visited by the Chaplain of the Prison, the Rev. G. Pickering, who was unremitting in his attentions to bring them to a sense of their woeful situation. And at their own request, they have also been visited by the Rev. W. V (...) Wesleyan Minister of this Town, who waited upon them two or three times a day and has manifested much concern for their spiritual interests.

On the morning of their Execution, they partook of the Lord's Supper, and joined the Chaplain in Prayer.

About Twelve o'clock, they were brought to the Drop, on the top of the Water tank on the left side of the entrance to the Prison, and were attended by the Chaplain of the Prison and the Rev. W. Vevers, when after the B (...) had been read, the fatal bolt was drawn and they were (...) Eternity (...) the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, many of whom had (...) considerable distance to witness the awful spectacle. After hanging (the usual) they were interred in the precincts of the Goal.

We cannot conclude the account of the three unfortunate Criminals without cautioning the Young to take warning at their untimely end. The way of transgressors is hard, and in the end proved so; they never thought when they first gave way to Sin, that it would lead to Murder, and that Drop. (...) young persons guard against Sabbath Breaking and vicious company (...) generally the first step to ruin. Had these unfortunate Men kept Holy the Sabbath, they would never have come to such a shameful death, but have been useful Members of Society. *May the Lord have mercy of their Soul.*

Sir Matthew Hale's Golden Maxim

A Sabbath well spent,
Brings a week of content,
And health for the toils of tomorrow.
But a Sabbath profan'd,
Whatso'er may be gain'd,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

GODDARD AT GODDARDS

Those of you watching Olympic Grandstand on Sunday 2 August will have noticed, when action switched to the 500cc British Motorcycle Grand Prix at Donington Park, the Australian rider Peter Goddard finishing fifth. And those of you who read Newsletter No. 18 will remember that the last corner at Donington is called Goddards after the late 'Jumbo' Goddard who was a great friend of circuit owner Tom Wheatcroft. The commentator's ".....and Goddard rounds Goddards....." doesn't make a great deal of sense unless you happen to be in the know!

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs Janet Ruth Earl, 7 Bellvue Street, Roslyn, Dunedin, New Zealand.

Mr Michael J.G. Goddard, Studio Cottage, South Street, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, PO41 0OE.

Miss Rachel Goddard, 109 Bradford Road, Idle, Bradford, BD10 8SX.

Mr Stephen Goddard, 26 The Meadway, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, IG9 5PG.

Mrs Winifred Goddard, 193A Ngarara Road, Waikanae, New Zealand.

Mrs Ann McMullen, c/o Postal Delivery Centre, Arapuni, via Putaruru, New Zealand.

Mrs June Taylor, 5 Conifer Grove, Waikanae, New Zealand.

OPERATION NEW LEAF

The latest information on the restoration of the tree-lined avenue at the Lawn in Swindon is that the original trees have now been felled and the site is being prepared for replanting, an event which will probably take place in November. The Association is committed to sponsoring one of the new trees, and if you have not yet made a donation please get in touch with Treasurer John; we need to raise a total of £500. The project is being run by Julia Castle, the Marketing and Promotions Officer of the Great Western Community Forest, and anyone who would like to be sent details of the planting ceremony should get in touch with her at Thamesdown Borough Council, Civic Offices, Euclid Street, Swindon, Wiltshire, SN1 2JH (telephone 0793-493554), and she will reply as soon as a date has been fixed.

SLEEP WALKING

A brief report in the paper for Tuesday 4 August recorded the misfortune which befell Colin Goddard, aged 36, of Overton, Hampshire. Going for a walk because he could not sleep, he fell sixty feet down the lift shaft of a building site and sustained spinal injuries. He was not rescued until eight hours later.

CENSUS 1881

The Research Department has an arrangement to purchase print-offs of the 1881 census of England and Wales as they are produced, county by county. So far Cambridgeshire and Denbighshire have been received. Mrs Betty Metcalf was thrilled to discover, from the Cambridgeshire list of Goddards, just where her grandfather was in 1881 and who else was in his household. There were not many Goddards in Denbighshire at the time, but Annie Goddard of Godshill, Dorset (now Hants) aged 27 and unmarried, was a cook in the household of Thomas Tatton in Chirk. She was a long way from home! But not as far as Marie Godard, aged 41 and unmarried, who was a cook/servant in the large Wynn-Williams household at Wynstay Mansion at Ruabon. She was born in Paris!

Julie of Newbury

GODDARD ROAD



Kimberley and Angela, the two nieces of Association Member Julie of Christchurch, New Zealand, pointing to an important sign near Tasman, between Nelson and Motueka at Golden Bay in the South Island. The exact origin is unknown, but there were Goddards living there at one time.

GODDARD LIEBERSON

I am grateful to John of Accrington for sending me a page from a book on the American record industry. It starts with an anecdote about Groucho Marx who was once in New York with talk show host Dick Cavett. "Tell me, Dick," he said, "would you like to have dinner with a man named Goddard Lieberson. Cavett said he would be delighted. "Okay," Groucho shot back, "I'll try to find one." As it happened, he did know a Goddard Lieberson, president of CBS Records from 1956 to 1975, and who was apt to sign his letters "God". Born in Hanley in England, the son of a manufacturer of rubber heels, he graduated from the Eastman School of Music as a classical pianist and composer and wrote music criticism under the name 'Johann Sebastian'. He was responsible for signing up for CBS, among others, such celebrities as Vladimir Horowitz and Leonard Bernstein, and produced the original-cast album of *My Fair Lady*. He mingled with such people as Jacqueline Onassis, John Gielgud, Richard Rodgers and Somerset Maugham, and was something of a compulsive globe trotter. Married to ballet dancer Vera Zorina, he also served on the board of the Metropolitan Opera, and was noted as an impeccable dresser.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

You may find the following addresses useful for contact:

Australian Co-ordinator:	Stewart Geddes, 12 Hollydale Close, Berwick, Victoria 3806.	Tel: 03-707-2261
Membership Secretary:	John Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road, Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire.	Tel: 0254-235135
New Zealand Co-ordinator:	Frank Goddard, 65A Moncur Drive, Rotorua.	Tel: 7-348-3446
President & Newsletter Editor:	Richard G.H. Goddard, Hampton House, 65 Abbey Road, Malvern, WR14 3HF.	Tel: 0684-573382
Research Co-ordinators:	Brian & Julie Goddard, 11 Chandos Road, Newbury, Berks., RG14 7EP.	Tel: 0635-32851
Secretary:	Mrs. Annica Leach, Glenton House, Vownog Hill, Penyffordd, Clwyd, CH4 0EZ.	Tel: 0978-760099
Treasurer:	John W. Goddard, Coton Grange, Shrewsbury, SY1 2PD.	Tel: 0743-357866