



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 65 – JANUARY 2003

PEDLAR'S PROGRESS

Author's Identity Revealed

My brief article in the last Newsletter, asking for the identification of the author of the children's book *Pedlar's Progress*, brought a surprise in the form of an e-mail from one of the Association's Patrons, Peter Goddard of Cobham. He wrote as follows: "The author B.M.H. Goddard was, it seems, your first cousin (by marriage) – aka my mother! Beryl May Hall met my father, Thomas Nelson Goddard [elder brother of our first Patron, Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard – *Ed.*] in 1914 when they were brought together by a keen interest in amateur dramatics. They became engaged and, when he joined the Colonial Service, she promised to join him in the Falkland Islands whence he departed on the outbreak of war. They planned to marry when she caught up with him, so she had to travel unescorted. Family legend has it that when Beryl's mother bid her farewell, her only advice was "Do wrap up, darling" – under the impression that the Falklands were somewhere near the Hebrides!

In 1917 my sister was born and, a year later, she was brought home by Beryl again unescorted, this time in a small Norwegian whaler, there being no other transport available for her second Atlantic transit: this time without the threat of U-boats. Before leaving England, and at the age of only 26, Beryl had joined the VAD and had, subsequently, been appointed Commandant of a hospital near her home in Kent. This experience stood her in good stead during her trip on the whaler. In the absence of any member of the crew with medical experience, the captain appointed her ex-officio Medical Officer; her duties to be combined with ensuring that her now very mobile daughter did not fall overboard. Seagoers tend to need sutures more than syrup of figs, and rum was more available than ether when anaesthetic was required –

notably when a man fell down the coalshoot and lost all the skin off his back. Thomas was unable to return home until 1923; four years deprivation for my parents, serendipity for me. I am four years younger than I might have been!

Thomas's next colonial appointment was to Sierra Leone – a transfer from freeze to frazzle! Unfortunately, not only was Freetown equally as uncomfortable as Port Stanley, it was also considerably less healthy. The reputation of Sierra Leone as 'the White Man's Grave' had not, unhappily, been exaggerated: Thomas died in 1935 and is buried in King Tom Cemetery by the sea.

Beryl returned to England to support herself and two growing children, with no money beyond a colonial servant's widow's pension. She was the youngest of six children and

her father, a retired country parson, was a younger son and without any accumulation of capital from which to assist her. She had to do it herself.

Beryl had experienced the agony suffered, so often, by couples serving overseas in climates unsuitable for their children – whether to stay with husband or children. She had elected to spend alternate eighteen month tours at home and abroad. When she was abroad her children were 'parked' with relations or at boarding school, or elsewhere. Although they were well treated, it was not the same as having a firm base with children of their own age. So Beryl resolved to provide such a home for the children of parents who were now in the 'same boat' in which she had been when she was separated for such long periods from her own family.

In Cookham Dean, in Berkshire, Beryl bought a house with the aid of a small legacy which the family enabled her to anticipate. In a short time she had filled this with the children of colonial servants and other expatriates, who were delighted to find someone like themselves who would stand 'in loco parentis' to their children in their absence. The 'Holiday Home' flourished and in 1938 Beryl moved to a larger house, which she named 'Herries' after the series of books by Hugh Walpole which she had enjoyed during her early married years.

In 1938, with the likely approach of war, the demand for places for children at Herries increased and, at the same time, Beryl bravely decided to implement a plan she had had in her mind for some time: to open an infant and pre-preparatory school. With the onset of war many parents were glad to settle their children in safe hands, well away from London, and Herries School rapidly established a sound reputation and expanded to provide education for girls up to the age of 18.

After the war Herries continued

to grow in size and reputation but, not surprisingly, after so many years of such hard work (during many of which she was also working as the local Commissioner of the Girls Training Corps) Beryl decided to retire. In 1946 she completed negotiations with the Principal of a comparable girl's school called Wispers, near East Grinstead, and the two schools were merged.

Beryl's career in education had not quite finished: she became drama teacher to the Nestor Brooking School of Dancing in London, Nestor having previously provided ballet training at Herries. During this period Beryl wrote *Pedlar's Progress*, largely based on stories she had told the children in the early years at Herries. During the war she had written and broadcast for the BBC and had 'appeared' with the famous Radio Doctor, later Lord Hill, as an ordinary member of the public. Some 'Ordinary'!

B.M.H. Goddard (Auntie B, as she was called at Herries) was much mourned when she died, after a long illness, in May 1963.

This is a rather long-winded response to the request to 'identify this Goddard author' from the Editor. Beryl was not even a Goddard by birth, but very proud to be so by marriage and, I believe, acknowledged to be a formidable, but not in the least forbidding, addition to the family."

MILESTONES

HAMPSHIRE'S LIVING HISTORY MUSEUM

We recently paid a very interesting and enjoyable visit to Hampshire's new museum, opened in November 2000. From the outside it looks like an aircraft hanger, but it is what is inside that will amaze you. One enters through doors opening into the foyer on the first floor and down below one can see the roofs of buildings and people busily looking at and talking about them. The brochure invites one to 'wander down the cobbled streets, chat with the staff in period costume and explore the shops and factories filled with Hampshire's superb collection of industrial and everyday life', and you do just that. Down on ground level, and armed with a baton through which you can dial an exhibit number and receive a commentary, you are amongst buildings which have been transported from all over Hampshire and can learn their history. Making Milestones even more interesting for us is the fact that several shelves in one gallery are stocked with products from the Leicester Goddard polishes factory and also the cycle shop of R.C. Goddard moved lock, stock and barrel from Totton outside Southampton. If you are anywhere in the south of England do consider making a trip to Milestones near Basingstoke; if elsewhere, keep a look out for coach trips to the museum as it is a popular destination.

Brian & Julie of Newbury

CAN YOU HELP?

Miss Helen Cullum of 82A Tillingbourne Road, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey, GU4 8EX to trace her forebears who were all farm labourers in the Breccles area of Norfolk. Her great great grandmother was Henrietta Goddard, whose father James was born in Breccles in 1833 and farmed about twelve acres. His next brother Edward, born in Breccles about 1834, was described as an agricultural labourer in the 1881 census when he was living in Shropham, Norfolk; he was still there in 1901. Brother Robert was also born in Breccles about 1838 and described as an agricultural labourer. Helen has some information on these brothers' children. Henrietta, who was also born in Breccles, was in the 1901 census aged 35 and living at 2 Vicarage Road, Hockham, Norfolk, with her husband Thomas W. Barham aged 36 and described as a domestic gardener who had been born in Rockland, Norfolk. They had three children, Bertie W. aged 15, Florence A. aged 11 and Edith Ada (Helen's great grandmother) aged 9; all had been born at Hockham. She would be glad of any additional information.

OWEN GODDARD

Back in February 2002 Owen Goddard, aged 23 of Dideot and who suffers from a mild form of autism, was recently spared a goal sentence at Oxford Crown Court but given a two year community rehabilitation order for sending a hoax message on the internet which wiped £100m from a company's share value. He told police, who traced the hoax, that he was just 'having a laugh' when he changed the name of a company whose shares had recently been sold, to that of another company thus causing panic selling and reducing the value of the unfortunate company's shares from 40p to 11p. I am grateful to Margaret Young of Reading for spotting this.

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs Carol Bradley, The Corner House, 3 Priors Court, Prims Marston, Southampton, Warks., CV47 7RH
Mr Peter V. Beck, 45 Kemard Road, New Milton, Hampshire, BU25 5HJ
Mrs Judith A. Carlton, Ash Cottage, Doles Ash, Puddletrenthide, Dorchester, DT2 7RF
Mr Chris Hailstone, 42 Butt Lane, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE19 1LD
Mr Edward S.P. Marshall, 61 Clumber Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, NG2 6DP

NEW MEMBERS FAMILIES

The information below is given to enable existing members to get in touch with new members who appear to belong to the same branch.

Peter Beck is related on his mother's side to Burghfield and Silchester Goddards.

Judith Carlton is descended from the Finchampstead branch.

Chris Hailstone is descended on his mother's side from Alfred (b. 1871) and Amelia Goddard of Coventry.

Edward Marshall is the grandson on his mother's side of Daniel Goddard of Shinfield, Berkshire.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The 30th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Association was held at John of Shrewsbury's home on 20 October. All members were present with the exception of David of Kew, who sent apologies and has asked to step down from the Committee at the AGM this coming May. Unless there are any other nominations, Leslie of Stirchley has agreed to fill the vacancy.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were agreed and signed. Under Matters Arising it was further agreed to pay for a scaled-down restoration of the Goddard box tomb at Preshute near Marlborough, and I understand that this work has now been put in hand, much to the gratitude of the vicar and churchwardens who intend to acknowledge the Association's support with a small plaque. While the funds of the Association will cover this work (approximately £650), if any member feels able to make a donation towards it Treasurer John will be happy to accept! It was once again felt that, apart from researching the family's past, one of the Association's aims should be the preservation of Goddard memorials for future generations.

A discussion followed on advertising the Association more effectively. It was agreed to drop the Genealogical Research Directory and to concentrate efforts on a website organised by a friend of David of Kew, using the expertise of Jim of Addlestone who should liaise with Malcolm of Brisbane.

Following helpful suggestions from David, the owner of Goddards, the mens and ladies outfitters whose Company's centenary featured in Newsletter 38, it was agreed that the 17th AGM should be held in King's Lynn on Sunday 18 May. Full details will appear in the next Newsletter. The recipient of the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial was chosen, hopefully for presentation on that occasion.

STRAY GODDARDS

While looking through the 1881 census of Middlesex I came upon the following:

Isabella Goddard, aged 26, born in Donhead St Andrew and daughter of William Goddard, was working as a school teacher in Chelsea.

Robert Goddard, aged 56, was a Gunpowder Maker from Hansworth. He was visiting Charles W. Cane in East Belfont on census day.

George Goddard, aged 56, born in Axford, Wiltshire, had fallen on hard times. He worked as an Ostler when he could, but on census day he was in Fulham Workhouse.

Julie of Newbury

OBITUARY

The Association offers its sympathy to the family of member Faith Vibert, who died in early January.

WAR MEMORIALS

I am told the family history journal *The Greenwood Tree* has a picture on the front of the war memorial at Broadwindsor, Dorset with the name of Leslie Goddard showing prominently. Our list of Goddard men who died in the First World War says that he was Pte Leslie Henry Goddard, 5th Battn Dorset Regiment born Broadwindsor and killed in action in France 26 September 1916 aged 19. His parents were Frederick John and Annie Elizabeth Goddard of Netherhay, Clapton, Crewkerne. His grave is not known, but his name is on the memorial at Thiepval.

The Imperial War Museum is making a valiant effort to record **all** the war memorials in the country and the names upon them. Surprisingly no one has done this before, and every time an office is repainted, or a road realigned there is the risk of a memorial being moved, destroyed or lost. I made a list of the Newbury memorials, over a dozen, and none of them with the same names. I found memorials for those who died in the Civil War and the Boer War as well as the two world wars. If anyone would like to volunteer their services to do the same for their town or area, just get in touch with me, or the Imperial War Museum direct.

Julie of Newbury

TRANSPORTED GODDARDS

I have been reviewing *More Emigrants in Bondage 1614-1775* by Peter Wilson Coldham and, as I usually do, have taken note of the Goddards.

Anthony Goddard of St Clement Danes, London, aged 27 was sentenced to transportation to America in March 1720. However, when his transportation ship the *Honor* was in Vigo harbour, Spain, he escaped. He made his way back to London, but was recognised and rearrested. This time his sentence was execution.

James Goddard junior of Dorset was sentenced to transportation in 1773. He was landed in Baltimore, but then taken to Maryland where he escaped and was not recovered.

John Goddard from Middlesex was sentenced to 14 years transportation in 1749. He crossed the Atlantic in the *Mary* and arrived in Maryland in October 1749.

John Goddard, birthplace and age unstated, was transported on the *Tryal* in May 1751, and another John Goddard of Christchurch was transported on the *Lichfield* in May 1752 from Surrey.

William Goddard from Lincolnshire was sentenced to transportation in Newington, London, but escaped and was never recaptured.

This book contains the names of 9,000 prisoners who were transported between the given dates. Mr Coldham's other books, with similar titles but covering different dates, now list 45,000 in total.

Julie of Newbury

HIC EST WADARD (Here is Wadard) Or what's in a name



The Bayeux Tapestry is not strictly a tapestry, which is made with the patterns woven in during the manufacture of the cloth like a carpet, but is embroidered needlework. It is made of woollen thread, in eight colours, worked on canvas or linen cloth 70m (230ft) long by 50cms (19.5ins) wide. This large panorama represents events leading up to the invasion in 1066 and the subsequent conquest of England by William, Duke of Normandy. The original is preserved in the Museum of Queen Matilda in Bayeux, northern France, while a copy made in Victorian times is in Reading Museum in Berkshire and can be seen there or on their website. Traditionally it was thought to be the work of Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror (they married in 1053 at the cathedral of Notre Dame d'Eu, Normandy), but it is more likely that it was made in Kent for Bishop Odo of Bayeux, to be hung in the cathedral at Bayeux, possibly for the consecration of the new cathedral there in 1077. Bishop Odo (Eude in Norman French) was the Count of Kent and the half-brother of William. The tapestry is said to show 626 characters, 202 horses, 41 ships and 37 buildings in more than 70 scenes, some with identifying Latin inscriptions. The decorative borders consist of hunting scenes, foliage and fabulous animals. The tapestry shows in detail the costumes, arms and habits of the Normans at the time of the Conquest and shows that several of the knights are still dressed in the older Viking armour.

The tapestry was made with the intention of telling a moral story and to be a religious document. It depicts the events leading up to the invasion, with the actual invasion and the subsequent death of Harold as Acts of God. This was the consequence of Harold's action in claiming the throne of England, having previously promised support for Duke William's claim. It purports to show that the perjury, following an oath taken over religious relics, drew retribution on that person and his kinsmen. As there is little contemporary literature about the invasion, the tapestry is a valuable source of detailed information of the events immediately after the invasion of 1066.

The scene from the tapestry shown above depicts one of the strategies of the Normans in the initial stages of the invasion, with the marauding and pillaging that followed the

landing at Pevensey Bay. Sheep, oxen and pigs fall prey to the Norman soldiers in the countryside around Hastings. The Duke hoped to provoke King Harold into an immediate battle, while the Norman supplies held out and before the English forces could rest and recoup from their recent battle with the Vikings at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire and their 200 mile forced march back to the south coast.

There have been claims by some Goddard researchers that the above section proves that their ancestors were amongst the leading lights in the Norman invasion. However, an equally legitimate claim is made on behalf of the Woodward family by their genealogy researchers, as their website proclaims: "Here is a section of the Bayeux Tapestry which refers to our Woodward ancestor, Commander Wadard. He is pictured on his horse with the caption above him reading 'Here is Wadard'. The caption to the right reads 'Here meat is being cooked'." A less focused interpreter would probably consider that the name Woodward was derived from the Old English term 'woodwarden' meaning a forester. As a name Woodward is common in Worcestershire and the adjacent medieval Forest of Arden area of the Midlands. The Goddards, of course, would claim that the Norman scribes would not know their Ws from their Gs!

Wadard is the last of the 478 knights listed on the plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer, Normandy, where William the Conqueror and his knights said mass before setting sail to invade England. It is thought that he was one of Bishop Odo's followers. This plaque is said to give the names of all the knights who took part in the invasion. However, historians think that there were probably between 2,000 and 3,000 knights, of whom 1,200 were Norman, supplemented by 3,000 to 4,000 infantrymen in the invasion force. So it is likely that the list is only of the most influential barons, bishops and knights.

The Normans are frequently but mistakenly assumed to be of French origin, but they are more accurately of Viking origin. Thorfinn Rollo, the descendant of King Sturgud the Stout – the Viking who landed in the Orkneys and northern Scotland about the year 870 – landed in northern France about the year 940. The French king, Charles the Simple, finally conceded defeat after Rollo laid siege to Paris and granted

northern France to Rollo. Rollo became first Duke of Normandy, the territory of north men. Duke William, who with his invasion force defeated the English army in 1066, was descended from this first Duke.

Edward the Confessor, the last Old English king, died in January 1066 without an heir. Harold, Earl of the West Saxon earldom (Earl of Wessex), and William Duke of Normandy had about equal claims to the throne. William expected to be king. He was capable, ambitious, forceful but, because he was perceived to be a Frenchman, the English distrusted him. They were afraid he would show partiality to his own countrymen, so they preferred Harold. William brought troops and invaded. Harold was killed in the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066; the following Christmas Day William was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey. It took about four years for William to complete a series of merciless campaigns against the English nobility, most of whom did not accept him. Ninety percent of them were wiped out and replaced by a new French nobility.

French was introduced as the normal language of the government, but English was still spoken by the masses; it became the language of the lower class. England was a conquered land. The Normans were here to enrich themselves, not to become a part of a culture that they considered inferior. Most of them owned property in France as well, and residence in England was often just a political and economic necessity, not a matter of choice.

With this change of management of the country, the language of names started to change; but progress was slow and, significantly, surnames did not come into common usage until about the 1400s. The Anglo-Saxons used only personal names, sometimes with nicknames and patronymics, so it was not until after the Norman Conquest that inherited surnames were adopted. In most cases they either took the names of the villages whence they came, although remarkably few of these names have stuck (this would generally be the case of those starting with a 'de'), or else the surname was a sort of nickname depicting certain characteristics eg Alain le Roux (Alain of the red hair), Raoul Vis-de-Loup (Raoul Wolf-face) etc. And then of course we have poor Robert le Bastard.... In other cases it could be the father's name, in the formal fils de.... (= son of....). This, in later years, became Fitz.... as in such names as Fitzjohn etc. The nobility and wealthy Norman landowners were the first to use surnames. There are some who believe that the family name of Goddard originated from the small town of Goderville in Normandy. This provides some possibility that the soldiers with the various spellings of Goddard and persons with the attachment of 'de Goderville' may have come to England with William the Conqueror in 1066 and fought at the Battle of Hastings, if not as knights at least as foot soldiers. Regardless of this possibility, the family name of Goddard was recorded before the Conquest and the name is much older and its origin further afield.

The names from the Norman-French of the invasion period underwent significant change in the centuries after the Conquest. The spellings were often different then. For example, the modern family name of Bunker comes from the

French Bon-Coeur (Good-Heart). This would actually have been written 'Cor-bon' in Norman-French of 1066. Also, the Bishop of Bayeux, who is normally known by the name of Odo, is listed under the French spelling of 'Eude' on the plaque in the church at Dives-sur-Mer.

When Saxon invaders came to this country in the fifth and sixth centuries they brought with them their own language. Although they did not kill all the native Britons, they almost destroyed their language and replaced the native Celtic language with their own Germanic tongue. With the new language and government system came new place names, many of which survive to the present day. The existing settlements were not destroyed, but the Saxons found the names difficult to pronounce, so they renamed them in their own language. Three centuries later the places raided and settled by the Vikings changed names again. The deepest raid into the English countryside and furthest from the coast was probably that when Tamworth in Staffordshire was burnt to the ground in 876, attacked from bases in the east. Today there are noticeably more Viking names of inhabited areas ending in 'thorpe' and 'toft' to the east of the rebuilt Tamworth, and Saxon town names ending in 'ton' to the west.

When the Viking invasions started a new language appeared – Old Norse. Since the Vikings came from different parts of Scandinavia, they all used their own dialect of Old Norse although the basic language was the same (much like modern English, American and Australian). Old English and Old Norse were in many ways similar since they had both developed out of the same language (like modern English and German); in fact, the language spoken in Denmark at this time was mostly understandable by the Anglo-Saxons and vice versa. This meant that there were many words that were similar in both languages. For example, Old English had several words for child: two of these were 'cid' and 'bearn'. The commonest Old Norse word for a child was 'barn'. In the southern parts of Britain, where the Vikings hardly settled, child has become the normal word; however, in the north of Britain, where there was heavy Viking settlement, the dialect word for a child is bairn. This is because it was a word both peoples could easily understand. Sometimes this gives us two meanings for the same word today. The Old Norse word 'gata' and Old English word 'geat' are both words originally meaning 'a way through'. In English it came predominantly to mean a way through a wall or fence, so we get the word gate. Gate is seen in street names in the north of England, but generally does not refer to an opening. The Vikings used their word to mean a way through a settlement, so it came to have the meaning of street eg Coppergate – the street of the cup makers (still found in both Canterbury and York). Other words were introduced into the language with no similar word in Old English, so we have words in modern English which are Norse in origin such as: take, call, die, rugged, flat, tight, kid, steak, anger, awe, bait, boon, crooked, law, them, wand, wrong, freckle etc. Despite these introductions, the basic language of England did remain Anglo-Saxon or Old English or at least a dialect of it.

This article, written by Brian of Newbury, will be concluded in the next Newsletter – Ed.

NEW YEAR HONOUR

Several members spotted the only New Year Honour awarded to a Goddard this time – a promotion from Member to Lieutenant of the Royal Victorian Order for Paul F. Goddard, Clerk to the Manchester Lord Lieutenancy, who featured together with photograph in the lead article in Newsletter 31. Our congratulations to Paul.

IRISH AIR CORPS

Watching the film *Darling Lili* on television recently, starring Julie Andrews and released by Paramount in 1970, Margaret Martin of Portslade noticed the end titles included the following: "A salute to Derek Piggott, Derek Goddard and the flyers of the Irish Air Corps". Does any member claim this Goddard?

GONE FISHING

Margaret Young spotted in the *Reading Chronicle* for 21 November 2002 the success of some junior Goddard fishermen. In the Reading and District Amateur Anglers Junior Christmas Match, Jason and Kris Goddard, both of the Reading Fishing Club, came second and third respectively and won prizes of fishing tackle. This was the final match of the year for the Junior Points Trophy, in which Kris Goddard came third.

INFORMATION ASSISTANT

I am grateful to Anne Hockaday for sending an article from the *Daily Express* of 22 August last year on various careers. One – that of Information Assistant at the British Museum – particularly caught her eye as one of the incumbents is Thomas Goddard. Answering visitors' queries at the front desk makes it a particularly varied, interesting and not to say challenging occupation. In fact, potential staff are given six weeks intensive training, not only on what the Museum and Library has to offer, but also on collections at other museums, what is on elsewhere, and even travel directions. Information Assistants book guided tours, help lost children find their parents, and perform countless other random services. When not on the front desk or in the Reading Room, they work in the office dealing with faxes, e-mails and letters. As Thomas explained: "People bring old coins to the desk or send letters in with photographs. Sometimes they write in about stolen artefacts. Lots of kids write in with Egyptian questions. The most complicated enquiries always end up with the information team."

Thomas worked in a bookshop after graduating with a degree in architecture from University College London. He then spent a year in Japan teaching English. Saving the money he earned, he travelled in South America before applying for his job at the Museum. Does anyone know of this Goddard?

ANGELA GODDARD

My Librarian friend has passed me another Goddard, this time Angela, who is a writer in the April 2002 edition of *emagazine*, an English magazine for advanced students. Her article was analysing the language of different types of interview. Does anyone know her?

PET PIGEON

Margaret Turnbull has kindly sent a letter she spotted in the *Daily Mail*. It was written by a Mrs Clare Bicknell-Goddard of Eastbourne who, with husband Dennis, had rescued an injured pigeon some years ago. It had been so badly injured that it could not return to the wild and became a household pet. Its story had been serialised in the *Daily Mail* in 1996, and Clare was now announcing its death from old age. This is a hyphenation of the Goddard surname that I have not come across before.

LEICESTER ARCHITECTS

The Research Department has bought a copy of *Bringing them to their knees: church-building and restoration in Leicestershire and Rutland 1800-1914* by Geoffrey K. Brandwood, and published by the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society, as it contains descriptions of many of the churches which were designed by the Goddard architects of Leicester.

VIOLIN BROOCH

In the 13 June 2002 issue of *Country Life* an R. Goddard asks the question as to whether anyone recognises a pin in the shape of two violins which he had just inherited. He thought, from its inscription, that it was given to a guest at a dinner at Marlborough House on 19 June 1887, and he wonders if there are any others.

DANCE BAND

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith spotted an article from the '100 Years Ago' column in the Buxton Advertiser of 11 December 2002, recording the fifth annual dance of the Buxton Cycle Club. The music was provided by "Mr J.B. Goddard's Band" which "performed popular dance music, commencing with the Cyclists' march and polka. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until 2am." Albert thinks the Goddard in question is John Herbert Beaumont Goddard, brother to Frederick Charles Goddard who is the grandfather of Brian Goddard who still runs the family music shop in Buxton. Albert is still trying to get more names and dates for their family tree.

TELETEXT

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith has kindly sent another item which he has spotted on Teletext. One from the Lost Touch section: "Seeking Gladys Lilian Elizabeth Stoddart (married name Goddard, then possibly Tuck). L.K.A. Scotland. Father Malcolm James Stoddart, Storekeeper. Please ring Colin on 07779 410649."

THE CROWN INN

I was very interested to read in the latest edition of the Newsletter that the infamous Goddard Arms was once The Crown. What is now the Calleva Arms at Silchester, about half way between Reading and Basingstoke, was for the first 150 years of its life The Crown. This hostelry was founded in 1825 and its first landlord was Stephen Goddard. Stephen was my great great great grandfather, as this table shows:

Stephen (1790-1855?) First landlord of The Crown
William (1820-1890?)

James (1849-1939)

Arthur James (1875-1952)

Stephen William (1908-1991)

Stephen (1939-)

One piece of Goddard memorabilia that has come down to me and now hangs in my dining room is the glass sign that hung inside the pub in 1825: the Crown



Inn by S. Goddard. This sign was bequeathed to me from my father, Stephen William, after whom I was named. Dad was named after the early landlord. He used to tell how, when he attended Silchester School at the time of the First World War, his nickname was 'malter' – early landlords brewed their own beer it seems.
Stephen of Buckhurst Hill

OPEN HOUSE

An article in the Times for Monday 9 December covered a massive carol service held at Manchester City's football ground the day before. It was very professionally organised by a Cheadle based charity called Open House, whose spokesman is Stephen Goddard. Does anyone know anything more about him?

CREAM TEAS

In an article from *Waitrose Food Illustrated* of last October, Margaret Young of Reading spotted one Cathy Goddard. The article centered on the fabled teas produced by Albury WI, a village five miles west of Guildford. Cathy's expertise is in baked bread. The article describes the 'tempting smell of baking bread emanating from Cathy Goddard's Hansel and Gretel cottage next to the Albury cricket pitch'. Cathy said that she used to help her great aunts when they cooked for Sir Bowater Scott; and she herself has cooked for the Duke and Duchess of York. "I had a security guard next to me when I was making the salad to see that I didn't put anything untoward in," she said. Does anyone one claim her as a relative?

HAVELOCK ROAD

There is a battle going on in the west London suburb of Southall to change the name of Havelock Road, named after the British military hero Major-General Sir Henry Havelock who relieved Lucknow in the Indian Mutiny, because the Sikhs are building a temple there. Postman Reg Goddard, aged 54, who has lived in the road for 43 years, is one of those opposing the move.

MARRIAGE

Jennifer Walker spotted the details of the marriage in the *Wiltshire Gazette & Herald* of 8 August last year, between Victoria Taylor and Mark Goddard. Mark is the younger son of Dennis and Pam Goddard of Puckshipton, Beechingstoke. A guard of honour was formed by Mark's five-a-side football team carrying rakes, as he has his own landscaping business. The couple are living in Market Lavington.

PRIVATE BAND RADIO

Reading *PBR News* in the course of my work recently, I came across a Mike Goddard who was listed as Director of Spectrum and International Policy of the Radiocommunications Agency, and one of the main speakers at their roadshow conferences. Does any member know of him?

ESTATE AGENT

A cutting recently sent me indicated the name of an estate agent in Swindon: Goddards. It is situated at 30 Commercial Road. Do any of our Swindon area members know anything about it?

HEADMASTER

Flicking through the pages of the September issue of the *Boarding Schools Association Bulletin* recently, I came across the following: "Mr Anthony Goddard has been appointed the new head of Aysgarth School. Previously Mr Goddard worked for the management consultants, Accenture." Any claimants for this new Head?

AGM

This year's AGM will be on Sunday 18 May at King's Lynn. It will follow the usual format, but full details will be given in the next Newsletter.

GAFFE APOLOGY

One book I was given recently was *I Wish I'd Never Said That*, subtitled *Everlasting Gaffes of the Famous*. One of the items concerned American rocket pioneer Robert Hutchins Goddard: "Back in 1920 an American pioneer of rocket propulsion, Professor Robert Goddard, was mocked in the *New York Times* for his seemingly absurd belief that rockets could operate in a vacuum. As the paper put it, Professor Goddard 'seems only to lack the knowledge ladled out daily in high schools'. It was forty-nine years later, following the first manned landing on the moon that the *New York Times* printed an apology." By which time, of course Robert Hutchins Goddard was long since dead. But an apology from a newspaper must be something of a record.

GODDARDS WHO SERVED

When wearing my other hat as a reviewer for *Family Tree Magazine* I get to see some very interesting books. Like Sean of Exeter, who always looks for Goddards in the telephone directories of foreign cities in which he is staying, I always look for Goddards in the index of a book. One recent book which came into my hands was *Unsung Heroes of the Royal Air Force: the Far East Prisoners of War of the Japanese* by Les and Pam Stubbs. The two Goddards mentioned were:

Leslie Malcolm Goddard 574107-15MU who was held in Java and Moluccas (Aruku, Ambob). He died at Maros Maru on 9 October 1944 and is commemorated on the Kranji Memorial. We looked Leslie up on the War Graves Commission list and found in addition that he was the son of Frederick Herbert and Dorothy Kathleen Goddard of Shepherd's Bush, London. This also says that his name is recorded on the Singapore memorial, column 437.

Ronald Goddard 999182 RAF Leading Aircraftman, Volunteer Reserve. He was held at Java and Sumatra where he was forced to work on the railway. He died in Sumatra on 3 August 1945 and was buried in Java. Memorial on Jakarta War Memorial, Indonesia, reference number 2ET.

I can thoroughly recommend the book *Unsung Heroes* as a short but succinct account of the Japanese War, and obviously written with feeling. Les Stubbs was one of the survivors and saw many of his friends die. Having seen my cousin's husband on his return from a Japanese Prisoner of War camp, gaunt and yellow, I hope that the more that is known about the inhumane treatment there, the less likely it will be tolerated in any future conflict.

Julie of Newbury

FREEMEN OF THE CITY OF LEICESTER, 1836-1930

My sister very kindly copied out the list of Goddard names from the above book. The entries are given in the following manner:

Arthur, junr., of Oadby, F.W.K. [framework knitter], 3 s. [third son] of Arthur who was 3 s. of Jonathan, 31 July 1837.

It should be possible to build up family trees from the information given, but it is not. However, it appears that the Goddard family of Oadby were meticulous in getting their rights as freemen recorded just as soon as male members of the family became eligible. The same applies to the Goddard architect family of Leicester.

I have sent details to those to whom the list might be of interest, but if I have missed you out do let me know.

Julie of Newbury

RETAIL FORUM

My wife recently spotted a Barry Goddard as the chairman of the UK Retail Forum. Does any member claim him as a relative?

MARTYN GODDARD

The 7 November 2002 issue of *Country Life* contained a 'photographic essay' by a Martyn Goddard entitled "London, the never-changing city". Does anyone know anything more about him?

GODDARD ROAD

Another Goddard Road has come to light, this time in Ipswich. I am grateful to Margaret of Worsley for the information. Does anyone know its origin?

USEFUL ADDRESSES

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