

The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 66 – APRIL 2003

HUNTING GODDARDS

I am grateful to relatively new Association member Sue Taylor of Telford for the following material, and she in turn would be grateful to any fellow members who might help to throw any light on her professional hunting forebears as she feels she “has a mammoth task” ahead of her. She writes: “I do appreciate Fox Hunting is a difficult topic currently; however, the reality is that many of us have ancestors who did hunt.” And the problem is that by the very nature of their occupation they tended to move from Hunt to Hunt and this nomadic lifestyle makes them all the more difficult to trace. There follows “all the information I have so far. Some I think is safe; however, some is family hearsay! There are many gaps as to the Hunts my ancestors served with; some have only one or two Hunts or none listed. I do have some marriage dates, names etc., but have kept the information mainly to the Goddard side and have concentrated on the Hunting angle, because I think until I can find out where they were I am unlikely to find their birth, marriage and death details.”

She starts with her great great grandfather William Goddard who was a Hunt Servant, although as yet she does not know where. Her great great grandfather, Benjamin Goddard, married Jane Savin on 18 August 1847 at St Giles, Oxford and was a Hunt Servant at Bicester & Warden Hill, Oxfordshire, about 1858. Her great grandfather, Harry Edwin Goddard, was born at Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, in 1858 and was a Hunt Servant at the North Warwickshire about 1881; Tynedale, Corbridge, Northumberland about 1884; and the Ledbury, Herefordshire about 1897. Indeed, she is sure he is the same Harry Goddard highlighted in the riding accident article mentioned in Newsletter 50. He also served in between these definite postings in Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Essex, Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Hampshire,

Gloucestershire and Ireland, ending his days back in Wiltshire having kept the Black Horse pub at Burton Hill, Malmesbury. He had met and married his wife, Annie Cornish, who was born in Exeter and came from another family of Hunt Servants, at Hexham, Northumberland.

Harry's two elder brothers, William and Thomas Edwin, both born at Stratton Audley in 1851, were also Hunt Servants, the former at the Heythrop, Oxfordshire about 1881 and then at the Eggesford, Devon about 1891, and the latter at Blankley, Lincolnshire about 1881.

Sue's grandfather Benjamin Goddard was born at Crickade, Wiltshire in 1888. He was a Hunt Servant from 1900 when he started with the Dunhallow, Ireland until 1957 when he retired from the Chiddingfold, Surrey. In between he served with eleven other Hunts: Essex Union, Harlow 1905; Duke of

Beaufort, Badminton, 1907; North Cotswold, Broadway, Worcester-shire 1908; Tickham, Faversham, Kent 1910; Garth or Old Berkshire or ?; Tynedale, Corbridge, Northumberland about 1920; Cumberland Farmers, Carlisle 1924; Holderness, Yorkshire 1933; Chiddingfold Farmers, Surrey 1936; Crawley & Horsham, Sussex about 1943; Surrey Union, Ockley about 1948. He was the last Hunt Servant to ride in a point-to-point race in England at Tickham. Hunt Servants were seen as professional riders and were banned from riding in point-to-points in 1935. He also played the role of John Peel at the John Peel Centenary celebrations at Caldbeck, Cumberland on 18 October 1929. He argued that the Goddard family had the longest association with foxhunting of any other family throughout Britain.

Benjamin's two brothers, similarly born at Cricklade in Wiltshire, were also Hunt Servants. Edward Cornish Goddard, born in 1889, started with the Carmarthenshire about 1901 or 1902; moved to the Vale of the White Horse, Cricklade at a currently indeterminate date; then about 1919 went to the Avon Vale, Trowbridge, Wiltshire; after that in 1934 to the Vale of the White Horse, Cirencester, Gloucestershire; and ended at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester from about 1945 to his retirement in 1955. James Goddard, born in 1895, started in about 1907 at the Old Berkshire, Wantage; then moved to a succession of different Hunts at indeterminate dates – Lady Craven's Harriers, Kinbury, Berkshire; Duke of Beaufort, Badminton, Gloucestershire; Southdown, Ringmer, Sussex; back to the Old Berkshire, Wantage; Belvoir, Grantham, Lincolnshire – before moving to the North Hereford at Bodenham in 1930; then back to the Southdown, Ringmer in 1936; and finally at some stage to the Surrey Union at Ockley from where he

retired sometime in the 1960s.

Sue's uncle, Benjamin's son James Goddard, born in 1913 at Tickham Hunt, Kent, served with the Badsworth Hunt, Pontefract, Yorkshire in the 1930s. Her father, Joseph Taylor, born in 1909 at Streetlam, North Yorkshire, was a Hunt Servant firstly with the Bedale, Northallerton, North Yorkshire from about 1934, and retired from the Chiddingfold in 1939. On her Cornish ancestor side her great, great grandfather Nicholas Cornish, who was born in Exeter in 1832, served possibly at Careby, Lincolnshire about 1865, and then with the Tynedale at Corbridge, Northumberland about 1881. During her researches she has also come across three other Hunt Servant Goddards, but as yet does not know if they are related: John C. Goddard born in 1849, possibly served at Weaverham Cum Milton, Cheshire about 1881; Jack Goddard served at the Quorn, Leicestershire from about 1863 to 1866; and J. Goddard who was active about 1894.

Please help Sue Taylor if you can.

GODDARDS PAPER PRODUCTS

In the Snippets section on page 2 of Newsletter 64 Jennifer Walker mentioned the sweater logo of Goddard Paper Products that she had spotted actors wearing in a *Radio Times* picture of last June, and I had speculated whether it could be the same packaging company that our Librarian had recently come across. I am grateful to John of Accrington for putting us right: "Goddard Paper Products is a fictitious firm used as a background for a television series 'Where the Heart is', set in a Yorkshire town. Many stories revolve around the employees and their partners and many scenes take place in the factory. The firm sponsors the local rugby club and its name appears prominently on their green and yellow rugby shirts. Possibly the programme only appeared in the northern television regions. The choice of name represents the widespread distribution of Goddards in West Yorkshire."

FRANK OF LLANELLI

Artist Frank of Llanelli, an Association member now aged 75, has been in the news again, winning the Llanelli Art Society's Huw Richards Award for the fourth time. Previously he had won it in 1991, 1992 and 1996, as well as winning the Society's Emlyn Roberts Award in 1986. He has also won other prizes, including the South Wales Turner. His theme, entitled *All That Jazz*, was taken from a tiny photograph of three jazz musicians he saw in a magazine. But his winning painting is not for sale; his grandson has just taken up the trumpet, so he plans to give it to him. More of Frank's artwork has been exhibited at St David's Hall in Cardiff this February. Our warmest congratulations to Frank.

CAN YOU HELP?

Membership Secretary **John of Accrington** (whose address is on the back page) with information about an artist variously known as Paul Marney, Paul, Charles or James Godard or Goddard. He is said to have been born in Paris in about 1830, to have worked in the Sévres porcelain factory, to have gone to Dublin as an architect, and finally to have settled in Scarborough or Whitby where he died in about 1910-14.

HEADMASTER

For the second Newsletter running I find a Goddard mentioned therein turns out to be one of my own relations! In the last Newsletter I mentioned an Anthony Goddard whom I had spotted as becoming Headmaster of Aysgarth School. John of Deddington's widow Sue kindly wrote to me as follows: "You will probably hear from both David and Jane [her brother-in-law and sister-in-law and, together with her husband, all three children of our first Patron Air Marshal Sir Victor Goddard], but in case you don't this is just to put you in the picture about Anthony Goddard, the new Headmaster of Aysgarth. He is David's second son and took up his appointment last September. Aysgarth is **the** prep-school for north Yorkshire. It is also quite near Giggleswick School where my elder daughter Kate is now living as Geoffrey Boulton, her husband, went there as Headmaster in August 2001. So the Yorkshire schools are being influenced by Goddard input!"

NEWS FROM LEICESTER

My sister, Miss Brenda Barnard, has recently been given some interesting items about Leicester history. One of them is a programme of the Leicester Choral and Dramatic Society's production of *Hiawatha* in 1932. The Goddards were well represented in the cast: A.E. Goddard, A.F. Goddard and Doris H. Goddard all took parts in the show. Do any of our Leicester members remember these shows? I used to frequent the Little Theatre, Leicester in the 50s, but that was before I became a Goddard.

My sister has also been given a little book called *Wallace's Local Chronology of Leicester*. There is an entry under "1861 March 6th: Elizabeth Goddard sentenced to death at the Assizes for causing the death of Sarah Kellam". Unfortunately she has been unable to find out any more about this. Can anyone help?

Julie of Newbury

SCHOLARSHIP

Margaret Young spotted in the *Daily Telegraph* on 18 March the results of the scholarship examinations for entrance to Benenden School. One successful candidate was Jeehae Kim Goddard of the Seoul Foreign School. Do any of our members know anything about her?

AUSTRALIAN FOOTBALL

I am grateful to Simon Parker, son of Association member Margaret Galbreath, for sending me news of what we call in the UK 'Aussie Rules Football'. I gather that the seasonal allocation of new players just out of school or university to Australian Football League sides is done in the same way as it is for American Football – by draft. That is to say, the clubs pick the available players in strict rotation, thus preventing the richer clubs from monopolising the system and buying all the best players. They base their choice on their scout's recommendation from watching the draftees perform over previous seasons in school and other sides. In the draft on 25 November 2002, and out of almost one hundred new players, a Goddard headed the list.



Brendon Goddard, born on 20 May 1985, is described as "an inside player who can play midfield, back or forward. Strong overhead, reads play well and excellent kick to position". He "won the Sheehan Medal in AFL U16s in 2001 and was a member of the AIS/AFL Academy 2001/02 where he captained the Australian U17 team against Ireland in one of the International Rules tests".....He "is an excellent all round athlete with impressive speed." Described in another article as a "brilliant" player and by his coach as "a quality player and a quality young man", Brendon had initially hoped to join his boyhood idols Carlton and their blue strip, but he was chosen by St Kilda and will appear in red, white and black instead. Not unduly disappointed, he is happy to be staying in Victoria. His future coach said, "We're thrilled to secure a guy of his ability and potential.....and we expect him to be part of the next decade of success at St Kilda." And Brendon summed it up when he said that the Saints were "a great club, they're on the way up and they've got a good young list, so I'm just happy to stay in Melbourne". We will watch his career with interest.

OBITUARIES

The Association is saddened to record the death of one of its earliest members, Faith Vibert, who died on 4 January this year.

The Association also offers its sympathy to the family of former Association member Winifred Mary Goddard, O.B.E., who died in Waikanae, New Zealand on 1st February in her 98th year. She was the widow of Rox, whose death was recorded in Newsletter 48. I am grateful to Julie, our New Zealand co-ordinator, for this information.

We also send our sympathy to Association Member Jane Falloon whose husband Paddy died on 21 March.

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs Julie Dart, 24 Foxfield Avenue, Bradley Stoke, Bristol, BS32 0BW
Mrs Cindy Davies, The Spinney, Lincombe Drive, Torquay, TQ1 2HH
Ms Pat Fisher, 51B Paparoa Road, Howick, Auckland, New Zealand
Ms Dianna L. Goddard, P.O. Box 27445, Greenacres, Port Elizabeth 6057, R.S.A
Mr Michael G. Goddard, 2 Lime Avenue, Banbury, OX16 9BU
Rev. Ron Goddard, 56 Derwent Road, Dalton, Huddersfield, HD5 9PX
Mr Chris Johnson, 21 Chipstead Valley Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2RB
Mrs Alison Partridge, 15 Armada Way, Westward Ho, Bideford, Devon, EX32 1XB

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.

Julie Dart is descended from a Frimley, Surrey, branch – Alfred born 1816, to John Edwin born 1849, to Alfred J. 1886-1944, to Edwin A. 1911-2003, to Brian V. born 1938.

Cindy Davies is descended from Samuel Goddard born in 1786 in Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, via Eliza 1825-91, Samuel W. born 1848 in Sheffield, Samuel F. born 1873 in Sheffield and Hilda born 1905 in Sheffield. There is a possible connection with the mineral water manufacturers of Sheffield (see Newsletter 44).

Dianna L. Goddard is descended from Frederick Rudolph Goddard who emigrated to South Africa on the *S.S. Glentammer* in February 1850 and married Susannah Maria, though where and when is not known. Dianna would love to know if there are any relatives in the UK.

Michael Goddard is descended from Thomas Goddard 1819 Wasperton, Warwickshire, and thence to Barford. Possibly back to Anthony of Quinton, Gloucestershire 1613, but unproven.

The Rev. **Ron Goddard's** great-grandfather was Arthur James, but no dates or place as yet; his grandfather was Arthur George 1893-1963, born in London and lived in Langley, Buckinghamshire.

Chris Johnson is descended from William H. Goddard of Grove, Berkshire of about 1814.

Alison Partridge (née Goddard) descends from a Gloucester family of (mostly) dock workers which had originated in the Vale of Evesham, though no dates yet.

HIC EST WADARD (Here is Wadard)

Or what's in a name – Part 2

Although much of our modern language comes from the mixture of the languages of the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, very few Christian names do. There are a few, such as Alfred, Agatha, Agnes, Cuthbert, Edgar, Edmund, Edward, Edith, Edwin, Godfrey, Harold, Hilda, and Matilda from the Anglo-Saxons, and a few such as Erik, Freda, Harald, Helga, Jon, Karl and Neil from the Vikings; but most Anglo-Saxon and Viking names sound very strange to modern ears, names such as Aethelberht, Offa, Wulfstan, Godwin, Beorhtweard, Cyneric, Leofwine, Aelgifu, Ealswith, Wulfwyn, Arnbjorn, Guthrum, Halfdan, Grimketil, Snorn, Arnbjorg, Gerd and Gudrun. However, when you look at surnames there is much more evidence of our Saxon and Viking past. As was said earlier, the Anglo-Saxons distinguished between two people with the same name by adding to their first name either the place they came from or the job they did – for example, a man named Edward who was a tailor would be known as Edward the Tailor or just Edward Tailor. Many of our modern surnames are actually occupational names – Bowyer, Baxter, Baker, Weaver, Fisher, Fowler, Hunter, Farmer, Fletcher etc.

The Vikings had a different way of distinguishing between people of the same name – they added the name of the person's father or mother, so Harald, the son of Erik, would be known as Harald Erik's son or, as we would say it today, Harald Erikson [name] [father's name]son for a man and [name] [father's name]dottir for a woman. Although names ending in -son are fairly common today, the women's equivalent -dottir is not, although it would have been at the time. Often Viking families alternated the name of the eldest, so that Arn Gunnarsson might be the father and son of Gunnar Arnsson, and the grandfather and grandson of Arn Gunnarsson! Had they had postmen in Viking times, they'd never have known who the letter was actually for!

Many Vikings also had a nickname which was used instead of their family name. Giving a nickname was like naming a new-born baby; it created a special tie between the name-giver and the name-taker. The newly named person could claim a gift from the name-giver, either a present or a favour, even if the name was derogatory, which many of them were. Nicknames sometimes went by contraries: a man with a swarthy skin might be called 'the fair', and an unusually tall man might be called 'the short' (much like 'Little John' in the Robin Hood stories). Other nicknames included Wise, Fox, Fool, Grey Cloak, Hairy Britches, Flat Nose, Seal Head, Short, Stout, Forkbeard, Bald, Blood-axe, Blue Tooth, Fine-hair, Iron Side, Smooth Tongued, Deep Minded, Boneless and many more. Few Viking women appear to have had nicknames, and most of those described the woman's wisdom, beauty, wealth or speech habits. (Perhaps the less complimentary names never made it into the sagas for fear of litigation of the physical sort!)

The translation of many of the Norse sagas show that there were many Viking names of wide variety and complexity. Here is just a short selection of some starting with the letter G: Gardar Svafarsson, Gauk, Gauk Trandilsson, Geirmund, Geirolf the Warrior, Gest Oddleifsson, Gisli Sursson, Gizur Teitson, Gizur the White, Glum, Gnupa-Bard, Grani, Grim,

Grim Kamban, Grjotgard, Gudbrand of the Dales, Gudliuf Arason, Gunnars Holt, Gardar, Gaut, Gauti, Gautrek, Geir, Geirrod, Geirthjof, Gellir, Gest, Giling, Gisli, Gizur, Glammad, Godfred, Godi, Godmund, Godord, Gold-Thorir, Gorm, Grettir, Grimkell, Grubs, Grundi, Gudlaug, Gudrod, Gudrodar, Gurd, Gusir, Gust, Guthfrith, Guthorm, Guthrum.

These are just a few of those Gs that made it into the Viking sagas worthy of translation; there must be many more lost in history. As may be seen, even on this minute selection, there are several contenders for the origin of the name Goddard, without the contortions of spelling and misinterpretation offered by several of the name researchers.

The Vikings were venturesome seafarers. From Denmark, Norway and Sweden they spread through Europe and the North Atlantic in the period of Scandinavian expansion (800-1050) known as the Viking Age. Although they are often thought of primarily as raiders, the Vikings were also traders, explorers and settlers. Behind them they left a legacy not only of archaeological remains, but also of family names, place names and field names. Their 'remains' can be found in local dialects and customs, in folk tales and oral traditions, and of course in the genetic make-up of the local people themselves. The Vikings influenced a larger area of the globe than ever the Roman Empire did in its day. Vikings occupied land from Kiev and Novgorod in Russia, parts of Turkey, throughout the north Mediterranean countries and the Iberian Peninsular. They crossed the Atlantic where they colonised the Vinland settlement on the coast of North America for fifteen years, they colonised and christianised both Iceland and Greenland and conquered Ireland and the rest of the British Isles and Norway.

The raids by the Vikings of Denmark, and therefore the Viking influence on the British Isles, started in 789; they founded the city of Dublin in 840, and by 1013 the Danes had conquered England. In 1016 the Danes under Cnut (Knut or Canute, as you will) ruled England. In 1028 Cnut, who was then king of both England and Denmark, conquered Norway. Following the death of King Cnut in 1035, his illegitimate son, Harold I (Harefoot), reigned over England as regent until 1042 when Edward the Confessor was crowned and ruled England with the support of the Danes. Edward the Confessor married Edith, Earl Godwin's daughter, in 1045. Such was the influence of the family of Godwin, Earl of Wessex, after this marriage that, following his death and then the death in January 1066 of Edward the Confessor, his second son, Harold Godwinson (so named following the Viking tradition) now Earl of Wessex was crowned King Harold II on 6 January 1066. Previously in 1064, this selfsame Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex had sworn an oath to aid the succession of William Duke of Normandy to the English throne; but on the death of Edward the Confessor he reneged on this promise. On 25 September 1066 Harold, now King of England, defeated and killed Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway, and also his own exiled brother Tostig, Earl of Northumberland, at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire, only to be killed himself at Hastings on 14 October after a reign of less than ten months.

The two market towns of Goderville in Normandy and Godarville in Belgium, and the following extract from the Catholic Encyclopaedia gives some idea to the extent to which the Goddard name, with only minor language variations, was established by 1000: "Godehard, also known as Godard, Gothard, Godehard the Bishop, Godehard vescovo. Memorial: 4 May (Saints Day). His father worked for the canons of Niederaltaich. Godehard joined the canons and became their provost. Helped reintroduce the Benedictine rule at Niederaltaich, which then sent abbots to Tegernsee, Hersfeld and Kremsmunster to revive the Rule of Benedict. Bishop of Hildesheim in 1022. Born about 960 in Bavaria. Died 4 May 1038. Canonized by Pope Innocent II in 1131".

However, apparently, there is no documentary evidence to support claims that a Goddard, in any spelling variation, took part in the invasion of 1066, and even the name Wadard disappears soon after, not to appear again in England for nearly a thousand years and then only as a pseudonym. Wadard possibly either died in the fighting in the first crusade of 1095-99, as did his mentor Bishop Odo in 1097, or he slipped quietly off home as soon as possible afterwards. The Domesday Book, drawn up in 1086, is dedicated to the wealth of the nation and only lists the names of the most senior persons who held the land for the king. No Goddards, but two Wadards are named, Rainald Wadard (Wadard of the Bayeux tapestry), and a "son of Wadard" (it is said in the twelfth century *Eynsham Cartulary* that they were probably not related to each other!) who sub-leased plots of land, mostly north of Oxford, from Bishop Odo and others. Rainald Wadard is the Wadard who had a small part of this land, about 250 acres, in Swindon. However, it is doubtful if Wadard did more than visit this Swindon land occasionally, because an entry in the Wiltshire Geld Rolls of 1084 shows that "Waddards man" had defaulted on his dues for this land. Before, or soon after 1097 when he died, Bishop Odo's lands were dispersed, with those in the tenancy of Wadard forming the basis of the barony of Arsic with Cogges at its head. "Wadards son" was probably the Walchelin Wadard or Waard, who had leased several small plots of land, some sublet to a man called Lewi. However, according to the Victoria County History for Oxfordshire, this Wadard had only one child, a daughter, and thus the name of Wadard would have disappeared also from this area north of Oxford when she married a Cheyney in about 1130.

Apart from the de Godervilles of King John's time (also documented as de Godarville, or de Gardeville), who may or may not have been so named before they came to Britain in the twelfth century, Sir Hugh and Hugh (father and son?) in the Chester area, Sir Walter of Wiltshire and Ireland, a cleric Eustace presented to the living at Wendlebury, north of Oxford, by Sir Walter (were they brothers?), and Robert, a treasurer at Salisbury Cathedral, the Goddards are notable by their absence from written documents. Even these Godevilles were probably not related to each other as no document has been found that mentions a relationship between any of them.

Of the other Goddards of this period John Goddard of Accrington in his article for Newsletter 13, June 1989, discusses several from the Isle of Man and the North East of England, but here again John reports that the records for the

name of Goddard in the northern area are also few in number before the sixteenth century.

Until the ending of the feudal system there was little requirement for surnames for any but the highest in the land and indeed they were usually known by their titles. By the end of the fourteenth century the military justification for "feudal tenure" had declined and the development of "royal justice" contributed to the decline of the private jurisdiction of the feudal lords. With the introduction of this remote rule of law came the requirement for better identification of individuals; this was answered by the introduction of surnames. By the sixteenth century still more personal accountability was required which was made possible by the enforced introduction of the Parish Registers using the fixed surnames which in England (not required by law in Wales until 1850) had already become normal practice. Until surnames were fixed, direct taxation and control could only be carried out by those who knew the individual by sight. This meant that taxation and justice, both criminal and civil, had until then to be dictated by a feudal lord of the manor or, in their increasingly frequent absence, by his stewards.

The introduction of the parish records, registering names at the birth, marriage and death of individuals, allows the genealogy of the Goddards and others to be traced back to the early seventeenth century (he said laughingly!). The surprising thing is the large number of Goddard families, in unrelated groups, that are found in the earliest of these records dotted throughout Britain. These families have, in many cases, obviously been established here for centuries. The lack of contemporary documents of the eleventh to fifteenth centuries naming individuals can only mean that virtually all entering the country were of the foot soldier level, retainers, colonisers, tradesmen or domestic staff and others possibly seeking asylum when they arrived in Britain. In the time since the Norman invasion a stream of Goddards have entered Britain from many European countries and Ireland, and over the centuries a few Goddards have made the upper echelons of society, but only by hard work, the acquisition of land, or by luck. With a name like Goddard there is a vague chance that you can trace your family tree back to the early parish records, but not beyond. However, if you had the surname of Jones, there is no chance that you could decide from which Viking son of Jon your line descends.

This surname system has stood us in good stead for over 600 years. However, there are too many people with too few names and with that the importance of the traditional surname is diminished. Just try to count the number of John Goddards alive today; probably well over one thousand. So we have come a full circle; only by attaching an address again to the name of a person and then possibly the additional rank of age, Snr. etc. can we get close to identifying a person uniquely. In this age of mass communication a more effective identification method is urgently required to replace the present naming system with an individual and unique personal identity system. The replacement being offered by the government and service industries, for all but family and day to day business, is a unique 'computer friendly' personal number unrelated to any other individual - try doing genealogical research on that in a thousand years time!

Brian of Newbury

BIRMINGHAM BAPTISMS

In a recent letter Denise of Solihull has sent me some information which she found in the course of doing her own research and which she feels may be of interest to other members: "A few Goddard baptisms have been found at two large churches in Birmingham. They seem to be an isolated set of baptisms, and so it is likely that these Goddards may have moved about frequently. They may be the piece in the puzzle someone is looking for (spellings noted as per record):

At Holy Trinity Church in Bordsley, baptisms between 1875 and 1901:

26 July 1899 Ada Hatfield Goddard to George and Emma Goddard who lived at 9 Oak Place, Sandy Lane; George was a labourer.

15 August 1900 Sampson Hartfield Goddard to George and Emma Goddard now living at Alection Street, still a labourer.

28 August 1901 Ada Goddard to George and Emma, living at 190 Alcester Street; George still a labourer.

At St Saviours Church, Saltley, all baptisms between 1878 and 1887:

19 January 1880, Frank Goddard to Edmund and Elizabeth Goddard of Alum Roch Road; Edmund was an engine driver.

At St Martins Church, Birmingham between 1878 and 1887 there were no Goddards baptised."

WILDLIFE WRITER

Frank of Llanelli's nine year old grandson Christopher Goddard, who goes to Pembury C.P. School in Burry Port, has had a short nature study entitled *A Day in the Life of a Snake* published in a book *Write On*, which is a collection of creative writing by 8-11 year olds. The stories were selected from entries sent in by schools from all over the country. Many congratulations to Christopher. This is his entry: "I woke up in a tree, I was hungry so I set off to find some food. I saw a mouse run past, so I slithered after it. A tiger roared quite close by, so the mouse ran into a hole. The tiger started walking towards me, so I slithered up a tree. I went along a branch and saw that most of the branches met. So I slithered over to the next tree where a monkey was eating bananas. Next I passed a parrot, who said if I wanted an adventure I could go and look for the lost city of Tiran.

I set off for Tiran, I had seen a ruined city before, so I set off in that direction. After about an hour I came to a river. How could I get across? I saw some stones so I used them as stepping stones. Later I got hungry because I had not eaten all day. I ran after a mouse but it dropped some berries and ran off. I ate the berries. I found the lost city and settled there. I found lots of tunnels and secret passages. What an end to a day."

1861 CENSUS

I am grateful to Margaret Martin of Portslade for sending me details of a Goddard family in the 1861 census, from the St Nicholas Ward of Brighton. The head of the family was Ebenezer Goddard, a 32 year old confectioner; he had a wife Mary Ann, also aged 32, and three children: George aged 6, Ebenezer 4 and Mary Anne 2. They were all born in Brighton. Does anyone claim them as forebears?

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by a West Berkshire coroner at an inquest in February on a 76 year old lady near Theale who had been killed in a car and motorcycle crash at the end of last September. The motorcyclist, a David Goddard of Kingfisher Drive, Woodley, who was excused attendance at the inquest as he was still very ill, did not remember anything about the crash. One passenger in the car claimed that he had not been in sight when the car began to turn at a junction, but the police had calculated that visibility on that stretch of road was so good he must have been travelling at 224mph for this to have been the case! I am grateful to Margaret Young for this information.

DANCE BAND

Albert of Chapel-en-le-Frith has written to me again concerning the information on the dance band he gave me for the last Newsletter: "With reference to the Dance Band article 100 years ago that I wrote about in the last Newsletter, I had a call from Brian Goddard from the music shop in Buxton. He pointed out a printing error that misled me. The dance band belonged to Mr G.B. Goddard, not J.B. Goddard, so that it meant that he wasn't brother to Brian's grandfather, but was his great grandfather George Browne Goddard who was born about 1843 and married Emma Vickers (1868) from Horwich, Lancashire".

TRISHA GODDARD

Trisha Goddard, the host of ITV's chat show *Trisha*, has recently hit the headlines for the wrong reason. In an interview in the *Observer* the 46 year old presenter, whose programme is produced by Anglia Television in Norwich and who lives with her husband and two daughters in the Norfolk countryside, was quoted as saying that she found Norfolk women intellectually inferior. Needless to say this resulted in a considerable backlash, which her spokesman did his best to counteract: "Trisha loves her life in Norfolk and has resisted any moves to take the show out of the county. She has even negotiated her contract to ensure all her recording is done close to home.....and it should be noted that her weekly column in a Norfolk based newspaper regularly extols the virtues of her life in the region."

OPEN HOUSE

I am always delighted to get feedback on a previous topic. Thanks to Margaret of Worsley the Stephen Goddard mentioned under the above heading in the last Newsletter has contacted me himself and supplied his own biography: After gaining a degree in Theology in London, Steve recorded an album of his own songs 'Waiting for Goddard' for Kingsway music in the late 70s. He became editor of *Buzz Magazine* in 1981, then the UK's leading Christian monthly with a circulation of over 30,000 at its peak. In 1987 he moved from his home town of Croydon, Surrey, to St Helens, Merseyside, and established a public relations consultancy, working for organisations like the Dioceses of Liverpool and Chester, Christian Resources Exhibitions, Church Army, Lion Publishing, Hodder and Stoughton, Dr Anthony Campolo, the Archbishop of Canterbury's Springboard initiative, Westminster John Knox and Spring Harvest.

He has also worked on the sports pages of the *Liverpool Daily Post and Echo* and in 1994 won a national Excellence in Marketing Award from the British Council of Shopping Centres for creating 'Professor Prescott' – a theme character promoting the Merseyside town of Prescott.

More recently he joined forces with freelance writer and designer Simon Jenkins to create *shipoffools.com* – the UK's leading Christian web magazine. Chosen by *The Guardian* as a Site of the Day, *shipoffools.com* is now attracting more than 1.5 million page requests a month (February 2002) with news analysis, humour and free-ranging theological discussion.

Steve, 49, was appointed Director of Communications for the Anglican Diocese of Manchester in 2000 – but returned to running his own freelance PR consultancy in April 2002 [Newsletters 56 & 61]. "I tried to go straight but failed," he said. He has completed work on a novel *Two Blind Mice* – an ironic take on the friction between historic faith and contemporary culture. He lives in St Helens, Merseyside, and is married to Allison. They have two children – Samuel 19 and Sarah 12.

GODDARD WEDDING

Our daughter, Sarah Jane Goddard, became Senora Sarah Martinez in November when she married Cipriano Martinez of Caracas, Venezuela. We keep forgetting to ask her if there are any Goddards in the Venezuelan telephone directory! Long term members will recall Séan of Exeter always checks the telephone directories when he visits foreign places and, as a photographer in an archaeological department, that is often. Not that Sarah stays still for long: we saw the couple off on their honeymoon to Spain, but received a phone call a few days later saying they were in Africa! *Julie of Newbury*

BRAVERY

Jonathan Goddard, aged 17, from Fulford School in York last July saved some of his colleagues from plunging over a thirty foot drop at Sandsend near Whitby in their runaway school bus by jumping into the driver's seat while his friend shouted to him to put his foot down on the middle pedal, the brake, which he did. The driver was carrying out emergency repairs under the bus when it began to move. The two boys were commended for their bravery. I am grateful to several members who sent me this information from a variety of newspapers.

GENES CONNECTED

'Friends Reunited' now has a sister website called 'Genes Connected'. As with 'Friends' the annual fee is a modest £5 a year. I have joined and added my family tree and through the names page have already been contacted by a 'cousin' (we share a great grandfather) which has enabled me to fill a branch. As I type this on 25 February there are 773 Goddard names on the website. You might just be lucky as I was and find a 'relative' who could move you on with your research. Nobody can view your family tree unless you give them permission.

Joan Dibble

PRIZE WINNER

I am grateful to Marjorie of York for an article from the March edition of *Country Living* magazine, which featured Camilla Goddard. A London based arts consultant with a keen interest in organic gardening, she entered the magazine's competition for the best original organic garden and won a £500 prize in the section for productive garden, having developed a retreat from London living with an allotment full of vegetables, herbs and flowers. Do any of our members know her?

FIREMEN'S STRIKE

I am grateful to Iris Trunley for sending an article on the firemen's strike in Buckinghamshire, since the Chief Fire Officer there is Jeff Goddard. He featured in these pages in Newsletter 47 when the news was all of floods rather than fires. In this article he was welcoming resumed negotiations, because he felt the reputation of the service was being tarnished; he also acknowledged that the response time of military fire fighting units was inevitably slower, and he feared that there would be an unnecessary death before too long.

MORE MONOGRAPHS

Brian of Newbury has done sterling work and edited two more monographs in time for the AGM. They are Albert's Part 3 of the High Peak and Brian's own work on Chieveley, Berkshire. Both are available from Richard of Malvern at £3 each (including postage), or at the AGM at King's Lynn for £2.50.

AGM

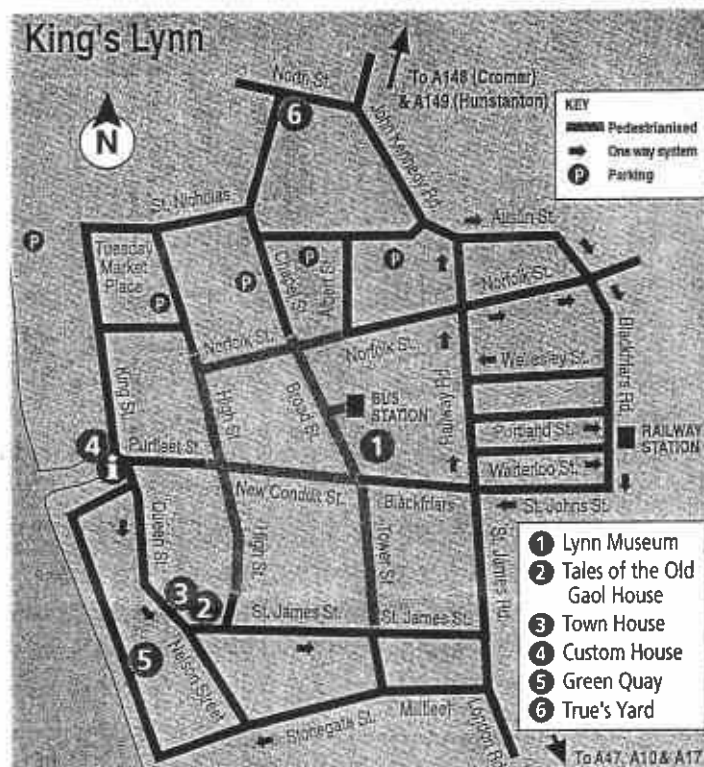
As already announced in the last Newsletter, this year's AGM will be held at King's Lynn, Norfolk, on Sunday 18 May. The venue will be Goddards, the gentlemen and ladies outfitters in Wellesley Street, by king invitation of Association member David Goddard whose family business it is. The coffee shop on the second floor will make a most attractive meeting place; but don't be alarmed if you are not in training – there is a lift! There is also ample parking but, because of the one-way traffic system in the town, you will need to look at the map opposite and follow these directions:

Whether approaching from west or south, you will almost certainly enter King's Lynn under the South Gate onto the London Road; this eventually becomes St James Road and then Railway Road which is one-way. Get over to the right hand lane (you will actually pass the bottom of Wellesley Street, but you cannot turn up it as it is one-way the wrong way!). Turn right into Norfolk Street (look out for a flower shop on the corner). Turn right at the traffic lights into Blackfriars Road. Turn first right into Wellesley Street (Goddards is on the corner), right again into Kirby Street (round the shop), and right again into the car park. Because it is a Sunday and for security reasons, **only** the shop door from the car park will be open (**not** the main door on Wellesley Street). And it will be open from 11.00 to 11.30am for the Committee members, and from 12.15 to 2.00pm for those coming to the lunch and/or the meeting.

There will be a buffet lunch available from 12.30pm at a cost of £7.50 (drinks separate) payable to Treasurer John on the day. But please telephone me on 01886-832404 before Wednesday 14 May to book it (if we are out, please let the phone ring for a while before the answerphone kicks in). For later arrangements or emergencies on the day, please phone the Goddards coffee shop on 01553-779965, and Chris will help you if he is there. For accommodation in King's Lynn or the surrounding area ring the information centre on 01553-763044 or visit their website on www.visitwestnorfolk.com

The format for the day will follow the usual pattern. 11.30am Executive Committee meeting. 12.30-2.00pm Buffet lunch. 2.00pm AGM, for which the Agenda is:

1. Welcome by the President.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the last Meeting.
4. Matters Arising.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Research Co-ordinator's Report.
7. Election of Officers:
 - a). President.
 - b). Secretary.
 - c). Treasurer.
 - d). Two Committee Members. Margaret McAlpin



and David of Kew retire by rotation. Margaret is willing to stand for re-election, but David wishes to retire. Leslie of Storchley has been nominated to fill the vacancy. Please let me know of any other nominations.

8. Any other business.

9. Date and place of the next AGM.

This will be followed by the presentation of the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial, and then David of King's Lynn will talk about his family business. Afterwards tea and biscuits will be served. There will be the usual raffle for which prizes will be much appreciated.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Association web page: <http://www.cese.qut.edu.au/~goddard/gae01.htm>

and also at goddard-association.co.uk

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