

The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 73 – FEBRUARY 2005



Frequently Asked Questions – FAO's – A Few Answers

Goddard Coats of Arms

Above is an invitation card of the original Goddard Association, printed in 1664, before the Great Fire of London in 1666 when the street and church mentioned in it were destroyed. The invitation is as follows:
- *"There is a friendly meeting of those whose surnames be Goddard. Sr your company is lovingly desyred only for socyete and acquaintance. The times of meeting are the 9th day of every month in ye yeare except it be Sunday when on ye day following from Ladey day to Michaelmas at six and from Michaelmas to Ladey day at 4 o'clock in the afternoone at the Red Bull behind St Nicholas Shambles called Mount Goddard Streete"*.

Faringdon Ward Within

(Two extracts from Stow's Survey of London, 1593)

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

"Now again from the conduit by Paule's gate on the north side is a large street running west to Newgate, the first part whereof, from the conduit to the shambles, is of selling bladders there, called Bladder Street. Then behind the butchers' shops be now divers slaughter houses inwards and tipping houses outward, This is called Mountgodard street of the tipping houses there, and the goddards [A goddard is a drinking cup or goblet, often pottery – OED – banned as a unit of measure in Leicester in 1520] mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head. This street goeth up to the north end of Ivie lane.

Before this Mountgodard street stall boards were of old time set up by the butchers to show and sell their flesh meat upon, over the which stallboards they first built sheds to keep off the weather; but since that, encroaching by little and little, they have made their stallboards and sheds fair houses, meet for the principal shambles".

Amongst others, the armourial bearings of Goddard families in Wiltshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Cheshire, Hampshire and Kent are shown on stylised shields, as well as those of the Star-chamber courts and a lawyer from Salisbury. Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard (d.1927) had photographs taken of the original advertisement which is kept in the British Museum. Eighteen coats of arms are shown and two monograms embodying the five letters forming the family name. In heraldry, the simplest design of both the shape of the shield and the design of the arms usually mean the design is of the earliest date. But as depicted here there is much "artistic licence" used to balance the design of the card that one cannot judge the age of the arms. However, the use a funeral setting for the Salisbury and the Kent arm leads to the speculation that they were extinct before 1664.



if one ignores the "eagle displayed" of the Court of the Star Chamber (abolished in 1641), which was frequently added to arms as a badge of office or rank for lawyers and not passed on from generation to generation. An exception to this seems to be arms of a Goddard family of several generations of lawyers and merchants of Stanhoe Norfolk and London whose arms are displayed above the label "NORFORD". Of the 3 distinct coats of arms for the Goddard families, two of these arms, the three crescents of Wiltshire and the three hawks heads of Leicestershire are found quartered together on one shield

on the memorial to Thomas (died 1597) in Aldbourne church and on a pillar in Castle Eaton church dated 1704.

It is remarkable that the three crescent coat of arms is so widespread over the southern half of England, but only one example in Scotland. These arms are often associated with apparently unrelated family groups, differing in detail only for their choice of colour for the crescents. Gold, silver, mink and vair (grey squirrel), are represented on the above card. There are other variations of the crests and/or supporters found on the full versions of the arms.



Of particular interest is a seal ring, (image above – information from Keith Goddard of Sydney, Australia. Note – Roundels are thought to be of no heraldic significance), first mentioned in the will of Henry Goddard of Staple Fitzpaine in Somerset, died 1662, depicting the three crescent coat of arms and it is virtually identical to the arms of the Wiltshire Goddards. Most of the senior members of Staple Fitzpaine family emigrated to Barbados in the early half of the 17th century owning and running sugar plantations. But the real interest, at this time, lies in why this ring stayed in England, with the junior wing of the family, to be handed down through to the present generation. The reason for this is as yet unknown.

Only the North Wiltshire Goddards are presently entitled to bear arms, none of the other families have survived through the male line. The arms of the present Wiltshire branch of the family are:- a chevron vair between 3 crescents argent crested Gules, a stag's head affronte, coupé at the neck, gules, attired or, and the motto "Cervus non Servus". The motto of the Wiltshire families, "Cervus non Servus" is a punning one and may be a recent addition, probably Victorian, although many are much older but this motto is not mentioned in any of the visitations.



The arms of the Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and London branches are variations based on:- azure, a fess indented between 3 hawks heads erased or. This family has not maintained a male line and therefore the arms are now defunct.

The arms of a Hampshire Goddard family and that of other closely related families are not illustrated on the advertising card but their description in the Herald's visitation of 1565 shows that there had been a family intermarriage, as the East Woodhay and Castle Eaton

family arms were described as:- "Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a chevron vair between 3 crescents argent. 2 and 3 azure, a fess indented between 3 hawks heads erased or".

The joining of the crests of the branch of Goddards using the Leicester/London hawks heads arms and that of the Wiltshire branch using the three crescents, was by the marriage of John Goddard of Standon Hussey, (after the death of his first wife Elizabeth née Phetiplace), to his cousin Alice Goddard of Ogbourne, in about 1556.



Arms.- Az. A fess of five lozenges, betw. three hawks heads erased, or.

Crest. - a hawks head or, holding in the beak a leure gu. capped vert, garnished of the first stringed of the second.

A patent of these arms and crest granted by Christopher Barker, Garter King of Arms to William Goddard 3rd December 1536.

According to the Heralds Visitation in 1566 for the Yate of Longworth family, (a John Yate married Joan Goddard, daughter of Richard of Upham in about 1500), the Yate arms are quartered with the Wiltshire crescents. But a similar report of 1665 for Yate, now "of Buckland", shows the addition of the Goddard hawks head arms, with others to the Yate arms. There is a specific note on the report that the hawks head arms were ancient when compared with the three crescent arms. Other reports from the Heralds Visitations state that the arms were granted to William Goddard of London, (3rd son of Richard of Ogbourne), in 1536. However, it is probable that the hawks head arms are much older and that possibly William was not a direct, or the obvious heir to the branch that then owned them.

The arms from Salisbury look to be variations on those of Leicestershire and London; the owner was certainly a lawyer and possibly one who had moved from London for only part of his life. The only Goddards for whom records have been found in Salisbury are for tradesmen, cutlers and grocers, and then not until the 18th century.



The present view of the last group of arms, consisting of the "cross fleurie or patonce" on a background of ermine, is that they are the oldest, pre-dating the hawks head arms. The crescents being the youngest arms, these symbols are often associated with the Middle East and the Crusades and are, at this time,

thought to be originally from Holland. (Curiae Regis Rolls). The "cross fleurie or patonce" arms were brought over from Normandy by Sir Hugh Godarville and subsequently passed on to his sons, Sir Hugh and Sir Walter and are possibly circa 1200A.D. This coat of arms could possibly be derived from the cross of the arms of the de Vesci family on a background of the ermine shield of Brittany. It appears that only the three crescent arms are in current use, the last known use of the Goddard "cross patonce" was on the visiting card of 1664. This fits in with the knowledge that Sir Hugh was a "Marcher Baron" brought from Brittany in the latter half of the 12th century to control the Welsh Borders, and we also have evidence that he had land in Kent and also probably in Norfolk. In addition to taking over his father's arms, the grandson of the Sir Hugh Godarville took over all the duties as a knight of Edward I. This included being sent on missions to Scotland, Ireland and Gascony. There is fragmentary evidence to show that this family became lawyers through to possibly the early part of 18th century, in London, but emanating from the eastern area of England. The arms of the "cross fleurie or patonce" coupled with "eagle displayed" were the arms of Sir Richard Goddard who was born in Buckingham and was an alderman of London who died in 1604, but he died without children and the trail of these arms has been lost for the present.

Much more research is required on the armourial bearings of Goddard families before there is a clear picture of the derivation of these coats of arms. The Royal College of Arms would be pleased to carry out further research for the Goddard Association, but this would be an expensive exercise and then of only academic value.

Of the whereabouts of the actual visiting card little is known; however, there is the following information from the family documents of our treasurer John Goddard of Shrewsbury:-

"THE EARLIEST FAMILY ASSOCIATION OF WHICH WE FIND A RECORD. LONDON 1664

This "curious printed document" was first noticed by Richard Jefferies in "Goddard" published about 1873 in Coate, Swindon, Wiltshire, England; is reproduced from the only known original which was at "The Lawn" Swindon.

In 1903 Mr. Rainald William Knightley Goddard of Denmark Hill, London, England, was loaned the framed "document" by the late Major Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard, then living at "The Lawn". An electrical process cut was made by Mr. Frederick Arthur Crisp, a friend and neighbor of Mr. Goddard, who printed the first reproduction in "Fragmenta Genealogica", Vol. IX, London, 1903.

The original was issued before the great fire in London in 1666, which destroyed the locations mentioned. These locations were intimately described

by John Stow in his "Survey of London", 1590. "The Shambles" is noted on an old map of London, between the present General Post Office and St. Paul's Cathedral.

The original was engraved on copper (no type) by one of the family, probably John Goddard who flourished about that time and whose residence, Gutterlane, is now (1935) a street quite near the other locations. He appears to have been the artist as well as engraver, as other engravings of his contain the same characteristics. This reproduction is from a retouched photostat of the printing by Mr. Crisp

WILLIAM NICHOLS GODDARD

Goddard Family Association of America
Nine Ashburton Place, Bottom

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Even this, the reproduction plate, has now disappeared. Family tradition has it that this plate was passed to the British Museum, but while doing the research for this paper I asked the Museum if I could see the plate and photograph it – it could not be found and does not appear in their catalogue. Their search apparently was thorough, having written earlier, I spent some four hours in their waiting room and over that period several archivists came in with questions and suggestions, but to no avail. However, they did say that over the years some of their stock has been passed on to both the Museum of London and to the British Library. As this is a relic of London history it is surely in the London Museum, or is it? Or has the British Library taken it as an example an early printed advertisement? Has anyone a few hours to spare in London to complete this search?

Brian Goddard of Newbury

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs Patricia Hillier of 90 Coulsdon Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2LB, to trace descendants of William H. Goddard who was born at Grove, Buckinghamshire about 1814, married someone called Mary Ann and died on 23 October 1882. He was in farming and lived at Parsonage Farm in 1881 before he died. She thinks one of his brothers went to Australia. He and Mary had six children and one of these went to New Zealand.

GODDARDS LANE

Margaret McAlpin has found another address with Goddard in it: West Oxfordshire District Council have their Area Office in Chipping Norton in Goddards Lane. We wonder which Goddard this might commemorate.

ALBERT EDWIN GODDARD 1918-2004

I am grateful to Margaret Young for sending me a moving obituary from the *Newbury Weekly News* of 23 December. Written by David Goddard, the dead man's nephew, it paints a fine picture of times gone by, and I quote it in full:

"Albert Goddard, my uncle, passed away, suddenly but peacefully. I had known him all my life and feel a profound sense of loss at his going. Albert was the eldest of five sons, Charlie, Percy (my father), Fred (who died earlier this year), and Norman. Their father, Edward, married Isabel Blundy, one of twelve children of the village blacksmith in Leckhampstead.

In the 1920s the Goddard family lived in a small cottage at Welford. Drinking water was delivered twice a week in the summer and once a week during the winter months. When Albert was six years old the family moved to Leckhampstead and their first home there was a very small building that has long since been used as a barn. My granddad was the carter and my father and Albert also worked on the farm. Albert worked at Leckhampstead Manor all 55 years of his working life and during that time was only absent for one day when he had mumps! I have very early childhood memories visiting him to watch the harvesting at the farm where he worked.

My grandparents lived in a farm cottage there and we visited them frequently, as we also lived in the village. Uncle Albert spoke quietly, in a broad Berkshire accent that has today, sadly, almost disappeared. I was fortunate enough to have lived in an era when 'children' were still allowed to work on the farms – what is not always recognised is that the hours were often the same as the 'adults'. From the age of twelve I worked on the farm with Uncle Albert during the Easter and summer school holidays. During peak harvest time I arrived at the farm at 7.00am, often finishing at 8.00pm or 8.30pm. Over those early years I became very close to Albert and recall them as being some of the happiest days in my life.

The farmer, George Baylis, respected Albert as the senior farmworker, and he had a very good relationship with everyone who worked on the farm, as well as everyone else who knew him. Albert was loved by everyone and respected as a hardworking, honest and generous man. He lovingly cared for his mother during her last years, and more recently looked after his landlady, Mary King, who died last year.

After Mary's passing, Albert moved to Coniston Court in Newbury. We were all worried about the tremendous change in his life, as he had always lived

a rural existence and had been in a thatched cottage at North Heath for the past thirty years. In Newbury he would have no gardening and no birds to feed or watch. Albert surprised everyone by quickly adapting to the traumatic change and settling very well in his new surroundings. I firmly believe this was largely due to weekly trips and contact with his family and many friends who visited regularly. The transition in his lifestyle was also greatly assisted by help from Michelle (the manager), to whom we are indebted, as well as being made feel at home by the other residents.

Albert was a patient man and I never saw him angry. I really feel quite sure that he never told a lie in his life and, in fact, would not know how to! He never hesitated to offer assistance of any kind to his friends. The saddest task that the family has had to do over this past week is to inform those who knew Albert of his passing – it has been quite heartbreaking for everyone involved. We will all have our own very individual memories of Albert in that special place in our heart, so I would simply echo a comment that one of Albert's friends said to my mother: 'I really can't imagine life without Albert'."

OBITUARY

The Association is saddened to record the death on 23 December of Joan Goddard, the wife of Association member Herald of Leicester; she was 88. I am grateful to Rachel of Leicester for sending me an appreciation of her life from the *Leicester Mercury* of 18 January. Née Buckler, she first made her mark helping Jewish refugees from Austria settle in Leicester just before the war and, when it began, worked full-time with the Women's Voluntary Service helping German refugees. She then raised her family – son Jules, a professor at the University of London, and daughters Hermione and Diana – after which she rejoined the WVS and helped six elderly couples readjust in Leicester after they had been expelled from Egypt at the time of Suez in 1956. Personnel director of the family firm, J. Goddard & Sons, she helped found a youth club and started a Marie Curie Cancer Care branch. She was a member of the board of Leicester Haymarket Theatre and an honorary graduate of Leicester University.

ANOTHER FOOTBALLER

In the televised first round FA cup tie on Sunday 14 November, my son spotted another Goddard footballer – Richard this time – playing in the defence for Thurrock. Unfortunately Thurrock were beaten so we probably won't see him again; but does anyone claim him as a relative?

LEICESTER CLOCK TOWER

I was sorting through my books the other day, wondering which I could possibly part with, when I found one which I did not remember. *Leicester Clock Tower; a short history of the site and construction of the tower* by J.E.O. Wilshere is the title of the little book.

In October 1867 the Leicester Watch Committee decided to start a subscription list for the erection of "an ornamental structure on the old Haymarket site". The Committee then invited the submission of suggested designs for the plot. On the Committee was Joseph Goddard of the famous Goddard architect firm of Leicester. The number of designs submitted was reduced to three possible ones: from Giles and Bevan in London, Millican and Smith of Leicester and Henry Goddard and Son of Leicester.

Henry Goddard died in 1868 and his son Joseph took over. Their design of a 70ft high, four sided tower on an ornate base, with an internal staircase and at the top four clock faces surmounted by a steeple, won – although there were protests from Millican and Smith, whose design had been favourite of the borough's public.

Building was commenced, but proceeded very slowly because of the intricacies of the design, including the statues of four local worthies. The summer of 1868 was also the hottest for 22 years – this according to the diary of another Joseph Goddard, the chemist and at the time Borough Analyst.

"1868 August 6 It rained this afternoon for two hours, almost the first time for more than four months, the driest summer since 1826."

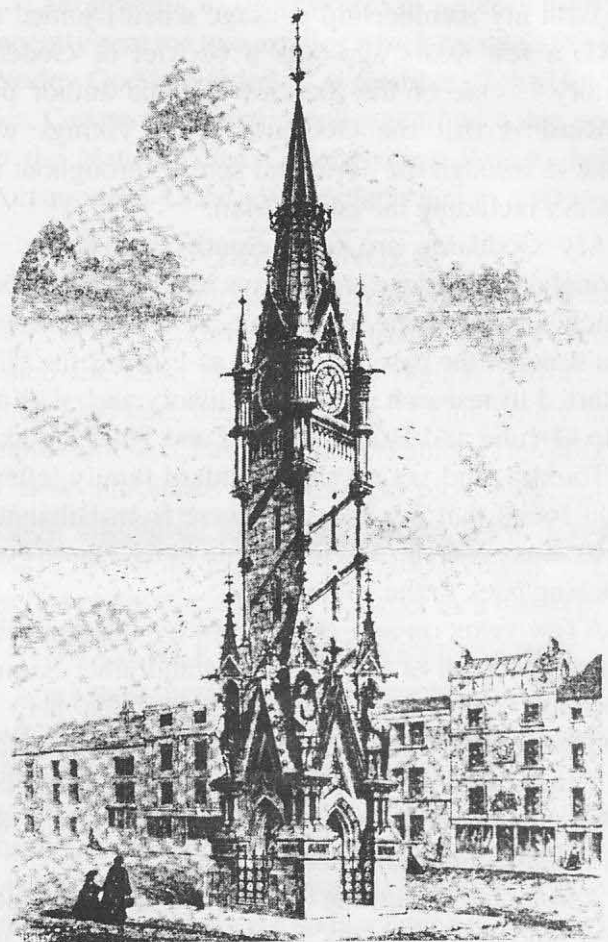
However, in March 1869 congratulations were offered to Mr John Burton, the Hon. Secretary in charge of the works, on the successful completion of the monument – which was still there last time I went through Leicester.

For Goddards, though, the significance of the Victorian Borough of Leicester must be the fact that two of the most eminent families in the place at the time were the Goddard family of architects, responsible for many local church restorations, and the Goddard family of chemists and technical innovators, from whose fertile minds came the Imperial Typewriter and Goddards Polishes.

However, let us not disregard the other Goddard families of Victorian Leicester, beavering away in the back streets as cordwainers and railway employees. The Borough (as it was, City now) was indeed rich in Goddards.

Julie of Newbury

The picture shows the successful design



LONDON MERCHANT

Association member Ronald Knight spotted in Faulkner's *Dublin Journal* No.3287 for Saturday 4 – Tuesday 7 November 1758 the announcement of the death of John Goddard Esq. at his house in Christopher Alley, Threadneedle Street, London. And Julie of Newbury has identified this John as a London merchant who left a will which was proved on 16 September 1759. He left most of his property to his brother, James; his nephews and nieces were left "the interest on £2,500", and small bequests were left to a number of sisters.

SPANISH GODDARDS

Brian and our son-in-law went to Barcelona in early December, partly on work related affairs and partly to see the city. While he was there Brian followed Sean of Exeter's example and looked up the Goddards in the Barcelona telephone directory. There were no Goddards as such, just E. Godard and T. Godard (no middle 'd'). However, there was a string of people surnamed Goday. I wonder if this was originally Goddard several generations back – or did someone get the surname from habitually greeting people with 'good day'?

Julie of Newbury

WERE MY ANCESTORS VIKINGS?

With my membership package when I joined the GAE a few years ago was a booklet of Goddard history. One of the theories that the author puts forward is that the Goddards were Vikings who came in through the north and spread throughout the country including the Isle of Man.

My Goddards are from South East Kent. I wrongly assumed we had always lived in Folkestone, which was my home town; but, as is usually found, this was not the case. As soon as I joined the GAE I started to research my family history and, with the help of Julie and Brian Goddard and Peter Goddard in Toronto, and yet another Goddard family letter, I soon found that my ancestors were from Bilsington on Romney Marsh; and in no time I had a family tree reaching back to the 1840s.

A few years on and, despite not having been able to find the birth of my 3x great grandfather Samuel Goddard or his father William, with the help of Goddard wills, removal orders and other documentary evidence I have been able to move back from William to his grandparents, putting me in to the early 1700s with tantalising connections to the 1500s.

Among my direct line of Goddard ancestors there were land and property owning farmers and farm labourers. Also paupers in the mid 1700s who were removed from the parish they were living in back to their own parish to be supported. In his will of 1845 William's brother Samuel leaves his cottage, Bourne Tap in Bilsington, to his niece Mary Shrubsall. I researched the cottage and found that it was built and owned by George Ransley, leader of the Aldington Gang who was transported to Tasmania for his sins. Samuel must have bought it from him just before he left. So my Goddard family were on almost every rung of the social ladder and probably mixing with smugglers. I have had hints of Huguenots and wool merchants, but no Vikings until I read the following paragraph in a book I have about the history of Romney Marsh entitled *Romney Marsh, Survival on a Frontier* by Jill Eddison. She notes that the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle illustrates the attraction of these sheltered inlets to potential invaders; in 892 the Marsh suffered a visit from the Vikings.

"The great Danish army were provided with ships at Boulogne so that they crossed the English Channel in one journey, horses and all, and then came up into the estuary of the Limene (Lympne estuary) with 200 ships. That estuary is in East Kent, at the east end of that great wood that we call Andred. The wood is from east to west 120 miles long, or longer, and 30 miles broad. The river comes out of the Weald. They

rowed their ships up the river as far as the Weald, four miles from the mouth of the estuary and there they stormed a fortress. Inside were a few peasants, and it was only half made."

Maybe one of the invaders was a Viking named Godar and he stayed on Romney Marsh, married a local girl and my ancestors were Vikings. It's food for thought.

Joan Dibble

GODDARD'S PIE SHOP

The famous Greenwich pie shop has been in the news again – twice. It was the subject of an interesting short Sunday afternoon radio documentary some weeks ago, and Elsie Gibbs saw it on television in the background to the Cutty Sark when it was announced that the latter was to receive a lottery grant for refurbishment. She says the shop was "full to bursting"!

CAR CRASH

Twenty year old Arron Goddard of Ravensbourne Drive, Woodley near Reading considers himself lucky to be alive after his car left the road early one morning and somersaulted into a garden when driving to work in Wokingham. Shaken but unhurt, he managed to drag himself free of the wrecked car which was upside down. I am grateful to Margaret Young of Reading for this article from Reading Central.

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mr James N. Beardsley, 10 Kensington Gardens, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, DE7 5NZ.
Mr Andrew Goddard, 144 School Road, Brislington, Bristol, BS4 4LY.
Professor Derek Goddard, 2 The Pasture, Hawkinge, Kent, CT81 7PN.
Mr & Mrs Paul B. Goddard, 11 The Grangeway, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 2HB.
Mrs Patricia D. Hillier, 90 Coulsdon Road, Coulsdon, Surrey, CR5 2LB.
Mrs Audrey M. Southren, 27 The Laurels, Pinner, Middlesex, HA5 4BJ.

ROYAL BRITISH BANK SCANDAL

Here is a chance for the members of the Association to assist the Research Co-ordination Department.

In late 1856 or early 1857 the Royal Scottish Bank crashed and John McGregor, a Liberal MP for Glasgow, the chairman, was found to have helped himself to £8,000 and the manager of the bank (whose name I have not been able to discover) was alleged to have removed £30,000.

This would not appear to have any interest to Goddards, but a letter in *The Times* on Friday 20 March 1857 proves otherwise.

"Sir:- My name having been much paraded before the public as one of the victims of this swindle, will you indulge me with space to say I am not the Mr Goddard referred to by Mr Linklater.....in the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday and reported in *The Times* today. I object to being confounded with my worthy

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“Sir:- My name having been much paraded before the public as one of the victims of this swindle, will you indulge me with space to say I am not the Mr Goddard referred to by Mr Linklater.....in the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday and reported in *The Times* today. I object to being confounded with my worthy and unfortunate namesake for two reasons – viz., that, though everything but my professional capabilities has been wrung from me by the creditors of this bank, I am not bankrupt; and that in July, 1856, the time specified in the examination, the jeopardy of a connexion with this thing was too patent to me even for Esdaile and Co., by offering me a few more shares, to have involved me further.

I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

L.M. Goddard, M.R.C.S., St John-street-road, March 19.”

My sister, an inveterate browser of old newspapers, found the above and sent it to me.

On the Internet under ‘Royal British Bank’ there is mention of a pamphlet *The Suppressed pamphlet, the curious and remarkable history of the Royal British Bank* of which I know nothing further – except that Charles Dickens is said to have based some of the plot of *Little Dorrit* on this monetary scandal.

Can any member identify L.M. Goddard? And shed some more light on why he was being mistaken for another Mr Goddard? *Julie of Newbury*

JUNK MAIL

Margaret Young and Anne Hockaday have both kindly sent me similar articles on the Gloucester man who returned home after a month staying with friends in Jamaica to find his door blocked by at least 500 pieces of junk mail. Retired caterer Aston Goddard, 71, had a struggle to enter his flat because of the mail mountain behind his door. He said: ‘It’s all junk. It would take me about a year to read it all. I feel sorry for my postman – it is such a waste of effort.’ The divorced father of two added: ‘I was expecting a fair bit of post when I got back but nothing like this.’

SEA CADET

I am grateful to Jill Hawkins of Leicester who has recently sent me two articles which mention PO cadet Wesley Goddard, aged 17, a member of the Hinckley Sea Cadets. He and a colleague had come second in the National Sea Cadet Sailing Regatta held at Portsmouth. Does anyone claim him as a relative?

JAZZ SINGER

Margaret Young spotted an account in the *Newbury News* of 16 December of a series of cabaret evenings called the Blue Hours. One regular performer is Clare Goddard, described thus: “This young lady’s improvement.....has been remarkable. Her phrasing is now ambitious and thought-provoking.....[she] is now ‘thinking’ like a jazz singer. For someone still in her teens, that’s a huge achievement.” Does anyone claim this talented teenager as a relative?

BLOCKLEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Long term members may remember that Brian and I are always on the look out for Goddard memorials while on holiday. Several years ago, as reported in the Newsletter then, we found that Blockley Church in Gloucestershire, where we had rented a cottage for a week, had some Goddard memorials. Unfortunately they were so blackened by the passage of time that we were unable to read them. We left thinking how sad that they had been let get into this unreadable state.

Browsing on the internet one evening I discovered that Blockley had an historical society. A contact name was given so I sent an e-mail and asked if anyone could give me a transcript of the memorials. After some exchanges the following was supplied: “Sacred to the memory of Edward Carter Esq. of Hither Upton.....died 27th day of February 1667 in the 45th year of his age” and near to this memorial “Mary Carter, the younger daughter of Edward and Mary Carter, a maiden of excellent piety and imitator of her parents’ virtues.....” who had died at Bath where she had gone to try to regain her health, on 25th June 1675 aged 19.

Edward and Mary Carter were the parents of Goddard Carter, whose name on another memorial had attracted our attention. Mary Carter was the daughter of Richard Goddard (1604-1668) of the Clatford, Wiltshire, branch of the Goddards.

I asked if it would be possible to renovate the memorials, but was told that English Heritage and the Diocesan Advisory Council were against this practice. A donation was sent on behalf of the GAE for the transcription, to go towards the upkeep of the church.

Julie of Newbury

AGM

As indicated in the last Newsletter, the 19th AGM will be held at the Portland Hotel, St John's Road, Buxton on Sunday 22 May. A buffet lunch at 12.30pm (cost £8), will be followed by the AGM at 2.00pm. Members wishing to have lunch are asked to book with Eileen or John of Accrington (contact details below) by 16 May. The Hotel has agreed a special rate for Bed & Breakfast of £35 per person per night, but this should be booked direct with the Hotel (tel. 01298 - 22462), mentioning attendance at the Goddard meeting. Addresses of other accommodation in Buxton can be obtained from Tourist Information, The Crescent, Buxton, tel. 01298 - 25106.

Following the business meeting John of Accrington is to give an updated version of the talk on Goddards of north west England first given at Rendcomb in 1989. The Hotel is across the road from the Pavilion Gardens and Swimming Pool, and a short walk from the Opera House and town centre. Parking at the Hotel is limited, but there is a two-storey 'pay and display' opposite at the Pavilion Gardens. At the Opera House on the Saturday evening there is a production of the musical 'Salad Days'.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN AND FAMILY

When not trying to unite Goddard families (and making Brian cups of coffee) I also write book reviews for Family Tree Magazine, and one of the first things I do when presented with a new book is to look down the index at the end for mention of Goddards. I had no luck with *Sir Edward Watkin 1819-1901, the Last of the Railway King* by John Neville Greaves, but had to wade through this large book, full of the history of the Chartist Movement, the Anti-Corn Law League and the beginnings of the railway industry of Northern England as well as in India and Canada, amongst other things. Not being very interested in the history of mechanical inventions, I read on.

Suddenly my attention was riveted for the first time. On page 41 it tells of a visit Edward Watkin paid, with his father Absolom, to Walcot church in Bath where his grandmother had been married, and then went on to Ashbrittle, in Somerset, her 'native place'. Edward later had stained glass put into Ashbrittle church in memory of his grandmother Elizabeth (Betty) Sayer Watkin. The book goes on to say "the Sayer family married into the Goddard family, whose descendants still farm in Ashbrittle".

I know that we have had enquiries in the past about the Goddards of Ashbrittle. The above may give them a new line to try and will also link them loosely to an eminent Victorian.

Julie of Newbury

NATIONAL PUBLICATIONS

The December 2004 issue of *Family Tree Magazine* published an article by Julie of Newbury under the heading 'A Gathering of Goddards' in which she explained how our one-name association was set up. She traced its development and indicated her delight when, as research co-ordinator, she was able to provide enquirers with answers or put long lost cousins in touch with each other. With a circulation of some 45,000 it is a fine advertisement for our Association; let's just hope some Goddards who have not previously heard of us read it.

And in the Christmas number of *Woman's Weekly* Joan Dibble also had a piece published about her ancestor, the policeman killed in London in 1910 (Newsletter 51). Congratulations to both authors.

COUNCILLOR'S DEATH

A former Black Country councillor, who gave nearly 25 years to serving the people of Halesowen, died in January. Conservative Frank Goddard was aged 79 and is survived by his wife Alice and daughter Jennifer. He started as a member of the old Halesowen Council in 1974, later becoming representative for Halesowen South on the Dudley Council, and retired due to ill health in 1998.

GODDARD COURT

The Goddard name continues to be perpetuated in Swindon, where a new development in Cricklade Street has been christened Goddard Court and contains various sized apartments.

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