

The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 118 – APRIL 2016

THE GODDARDS OF HARTHAM

‘An Obscure Branch of a Prolific Family’

I have recently been researching the Goddards of Hartham. Hartham is near Corsham in Wiltshire, just to the west of Chippenham. The estate is now some fifty acres, known as Hartham Park, and was developed as a private business park in the late 1990s. Internet entries on its history describe it as having been in Goddard hands for four centuries and label its owners as “an obscure branch of a prolific family”. While the Goddards of north Wiltshire might indeed answer to the description of a “prolific family”, I think that any Hartham Goddards that may still exist – and currently I have no evidence that any do – would strongly contest the charge of being “an obscure branch”! In the seven generations that I have traced so far they produced a Member of Parliament, a Canon of Windsor and a general in the British army in India.

If the assertion that the Hartham estate was in Goddard hands for four centuries is correct, then it follows that it must have been acquired in the late fourteenth or very early fifteenth century – indeed, another internet entry says it was “owned from the 15th century by the Goddard family”, – since we know that it ceased to belong to the family in the last years of the eighteenth century. But the first reference that I have so far discovered is from part of the *Visitation of Wiltshire* of 1623. In a submission by an Edward Goddard, he names his father Anthony as “of Hartham” and as the “son of Thomas Goddard of Ogbourne St Andrew”. The Goddards of Ogbourne St Andrew and Ogbourne St George in their turn descended from the Goddards of Upham on the downs above Aldbourne; that is to say, a more



senior branch than the much better documented Goddard branches of Clyffe Pypard and Swindon. I suspect that this Thomas also held land at Hartham as, probably, did his father John and two generations before that, since this would take us back to the early fifteenth century. Be that as it may, Anthony and many of his successors maintained their close links with Ogbourne St Andrew, at least two generations being buried there.

The Member of Parliament – the first Goddard to be elected as such since the Middle Ages – is

the fourth generation definitely known to have been of Hartham. This Edward was born around 1640, grandson of the Edward who had submitted the *Visitation* return in 1623. Married to Elizabeth Smith of Tidworth (about fifteen miles south of Marlborough) on 30 December 1668, he was most probably introduced to politics by his brother-in-law, John Smith, who subsequently became Chancellor of the Exchequer and Speaker of the House of Commons. Edward was elected in March 1679 as the member for Marlborough in the first Exclusion Parliament, in which he is said to have voted for the Exclusion Bill, that is to say to prevent the Roman Catholic James Duke of York from succeeding his brother Charles II as king. The Earl of Shaftesbury regarded ‘Mr Goddard of Ogbourne as honest’; but he was not named to serve on any committees, nor did he speak in any debates. Indeed, his tenure as a Member must be one of the shortest on record as he was given leave of absence on 17 April, almost certainly on grounds of ill-health. He died on 10 June 1679, only three years after his father, and was buried at Ogbourne St Andrew the next day.

Edward’s second son Thomas was born in 1674 and educated at St Mary Hall, Oxford, and then Magdalen College, Oxford, from where he graduated BA in 1692 and MA in 1705. Taking Holy Orders, he was appointed Rector of North Wraxall, Wiltshire, 1697-1708, Rector of North Tidworth 1708-31 (?thanks to his mother’s family’s influence), and Rector of St Benet Fink, a parish in the City of London located on what is now Threadneedle Street; the original church was destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666, rebuilt by Wren, but demolished in 1846. He was

appointed to the Fifth Stall (of twelve and the senior one of the four now surviving) in St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, in 1707, a position he held until his death on 10 May 1731. Again, the acquisition of this appointment must have required a certain influence. He was married to Anne Beale, but she had predeceased him on 27 November 1727.

Canon Goddard's grandson Thomas – the second son of his second son Henry – was born somewhere around 1740. As a younger son a career in the army beckoned, and in 1759 he became a lieutenant in the 84th regiment of infantry, then raised for service in India at the request of the Court of Directors of the East India Company. It is perhaps not entirely coincidental that his first cousin (and subsequent heiress of Hartham) Anne's husband, Commodore William James, had just returned from India and been appointed a member of the Court, so possibly Thomas gained his commission at the behest or with the influence of his cousin-in-law. The regiment arrived at Madras on 27 October 1759 under the command of Lt.-Col. Coote, later General Sir Eyre Coote. Though destined for Bengal, it was at first detained until 1761 in the Madras Presidency to help fight the French. Two years later, and with the Seven Years' War won, the regiment was disbanded; but the officers and men were given permission to enter the Company's service, which Thomas did with promotion to Captain. In early 1764 he raised a battalion of sepoys, called subsequently the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, which was long known as 'Goddard's Battalion'. It immediately saw action in various of the constant campaigns against native forces, and Thomas was promoted Major in May 1766 and Lt.-Col. in September 1768. His successes also drew the notice of the Governor-General, Warren Hastings who, as the Dictionary of National Biography says, "placed the utmost confidence in his ability and tact" and gave him further commands, both military and political, over the next decade or so. His greatest achievement came in February 1779 when he made a forced march of a thousand miles in twenty days across hostile northern India from Bengal to relieve Madras, a feat of arms that was at the time regarded as nothing short of astonishing, and for which he was subsequently promoted Brigadier-General.

But a quarter of a century of almost constant campaigning in a harsh climate had taken its toll, and he was forced to leave India on grounds of ill-health in 1783. Sadly he just failed to make it home, dying at sea on 7 July as his ship reached Land's End. His body was embalmed, landed at Pendennis Castle, Falmouth, and buried at Eltham in Kent where his

cousin Anne James and her husband were living. Five months later, on 16 December 1783, his cousin-in-law, Sir William James (since being created a baronet in 1778), died of a stroke while attending his daughter Elizabeth Anne's wedding, and was also buried at Eltham. Two years later his widow, Lady Anne James, lost her father, Edmund, the eldest son of Canon Thomas and, with no brothers, thus became heiress of Hartham. She decided to leave Eltham and go back to live at Hartham, but not before she had used her late husband's considerable fortune to commission the fashionable architect James Wyatt to demolish the Tudor farmhouse and build a mansion in its place (see front page). It was completed in 1795 but, unfortunately, she died before she could move into it and the property was first leased and subsequently sold. So the family's possession of Hartham ended, though whether their lineage did I do not know – the General had two brothers and an uncle about whom I know nothing, so it is possible that the line continued though elsewhere. If any member has any further information I should be glad to have it.

ROBERT GODDARD

In Newsletter 112 I mentioned that the sequel to author Robert Goddard's 24th novel *The Ways of the World* had appeared during the summer. But *The Corners of the Globe* turned out to be not the conclusion of the story, but the second in a trilogy called *The Wide World*. I can now report that the third part and his twenty-sixth book, *The Ends of the Earth*, is available. Indeed, I owe Robert an apology for not mentioning it in either of the last two Newsletters as it apparently came out last July. For some reason both I and my librarian sleuth John of Accrington failed to notice any publicity on this occasion.

WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 15

Volume 20 for 1964 is *The Diary of Thomas Naish*. Apart from other benefices which he held, Thomas was Sub-dean of Salisbury Cathedral. He kept up his diary for over thirty years, probably starting it in 1694 on his appointment as Sub-dean although the first part contains references to his earlier life from his birth in 1669. Although he lived until 1755, the entries cease abruptly in 1728 following the death of his father. There is only one reference to a Goddard and it comes from the pre-1694 section: "1693 I was godfather to Edward the 2nd son of the Reverend Mr John Norris of Bemerton near Sarum". The other godparents were "Mr William Turner and Mrs – Goddard". Unfortunately there is no clue as to who this might be.

GODDARDS OF THE BERKSHIRE AREA

Buried in Newtown Road Cemetery, Newbury

Having a list of those Goddards who are interred in the cemetery, I took a closer look to see what social trends or movements they showed. Those with headstones are of course those with the money to spend on such lasting memorials. Principally this means the Brimpton Goddard family which moved to Newbury. There are memorials to **Richard** the publican and his son **Richard**, as well as his cousin **George** the policeman and his family – including **Ernest William** the beekeeper. **John**, Richard senior's brother, plus his wife **Lavinia** née Few and son **John Richard** also have a mention on a memorial. The other family with money were descended from Goddards who farmed in Boxford, near Newbury, from the 16th century. They moved to another farm in nearby Cold Ash in the 1900s. **Norman William** is commemorated together with his mother **Ann** née Povey and young brother **Robert**. The Bebbingtons, the family of the daughter **Elizabeth** are also buried in the cemetery with a memorial. A third group is the family of **Alfred George** Goddard, who was the local Newbury postman and lived on Priory Road opposite the cemetery. He was originally from Reading. His wife **Alice Elizabeth** née Dicker was born in Wandsworth. They married in Wandsworth in 1894. When did he decide to return to his Berkshire roots?

Those interred without memorial tend to be incomers, or those returning to the town to live out their old age. These include **Daniel**, died 1876 aged 83, a gardener. He was born in Fareham in Surrey and lived for some years in Froxfield outside Southampton. It was not uncommon for daughters of a 'good' family to 'go into service', that is, to leave home and reside with a family as a house servant. **Mary Ann** Goddard was born in Yateley, Hampshire, in 1869 and went into service as a parlour maid in the household of John Mills, a retired Deputy Surgeon General who lived in Harrow on the Hill. Mary Ann was one of six servants they employed. When and how she arrived in Newbury is a mystery. Becoming destitute, she was taken into the Workhouse where she died in 1930 aged 69. **Jane** Goddard was born in Stanford in the Vale in 1831, daughter of William and Martha. She too went into service in London. She became a housemaid in the house of G.B. Corpi from Turkey. There were three children in the household and the staff comprised a governess, cook, and Jane the housemaid then aged 20. Eventually she must have left and gone on to other posts before coming to Newbury. There is a possible sighting of her in Reading in 1911 before she died in Newbury aged

88 in 1918 from an address in Cheap Street. **Kate** Goddard, born in Bradfield, outside Reading in 1848, daughter of George Goddard of Streatley, was perhaps in poor health. She worked as a shop assistant at East Ilsley and then in Newbury before dying aged 28. **Joseph Harvey** Goddard, born 1860 in Easton Berkshire, never rose any higher on the social scale than general labourer and died at the early age of 41, perhaps reflecting that he was sometimes without food or adequate shelter. The youngest Goddard to be recorded was **Victoria May** who barely reached her first birthday in 1901 – a not unusual occurrence at that date without the advanced medical knowledge of today. A copy of her birth certificate would show the names of her parents.

This analysis does not show any startling results. Goddard is a fairly common surname in most parts of the country and will crop up in any largish group of people. It is not surprising to find that this cross section shows a representative selection of ages, status and age of mortality. However, it is an interesting survey and worthwhile doing. As gaps in the Cemetery Records are filled by further research in other records, more Goddard names have been added and will be covered in another account. Members who think that their ancestors may be buried there, but are not written about, are welcome to ask me for further information.

Julie of Newbury

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mr Anthony John Goddard, 23 Grants Close, Wincanton, Somerset, BA9 9NS.

Ms Judith S. Harris, 118 Salvatierra Way, Hot Springs Village, Arkansas 71009-7708,

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:

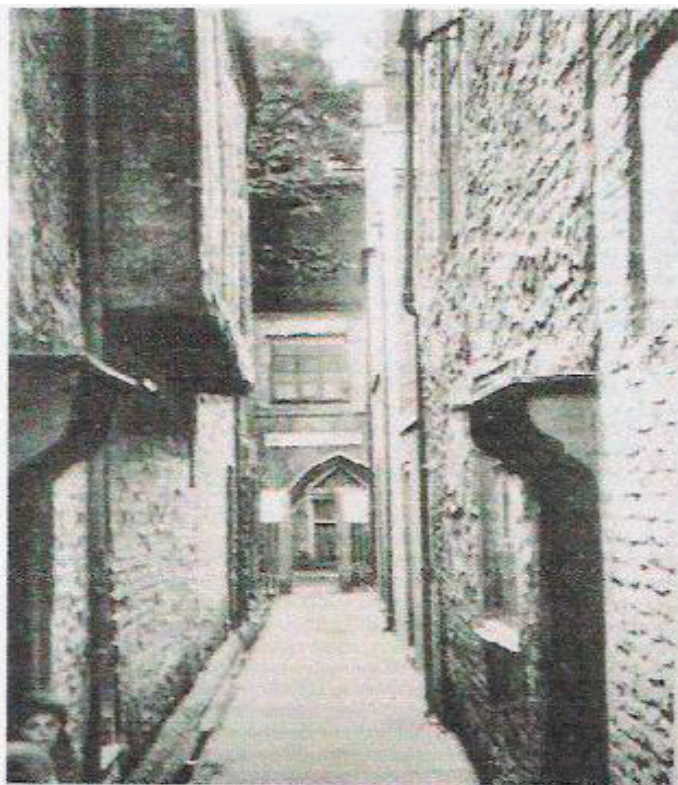
Anthony Goddard descends from a family settled in the Windsor area, starting with Thomas William Goddard whose son Thomas Ernest (1906-1981) is Anthony's father.

Judith Harris writes: "I know only that my great-great-grandmother was Elizabeth N. Goddard born in the USA on 31 December 1799. She married Richard James Brazil/Brasel in the state of Tennessee circa 1817 and died 10 April 1861 in Salem, Illinois. I have no knowledge of her siblings or ancestors. Many of the Tennessee records were destroyed when county court houses were burnt down during the Civil War."

A few loose ends – Yarmouth Tragedies
No. 8 of an infrequent series

For those who are not Norfolk born and bred, may I introduce you to Godfrey Goddard 1774-1834. Godfrey was baptised in the church of St Nicholas Yarmouth (now Great Yarmouth), Norfolk on 3 March 1774, the youngest son of Joel and Rachel Goddard, née Godfrey. Godfrey married firstly Mary Neal on 3 December 1796. She died a month after the birth of her seventh child and was buried on 19 June 1808. On 12 November 1809 Godfrey was married again, this time to Elizabeth Breeze, probably on her 21st birthday. This marriage produced a further five children before Godfrey died, being buried on 11 November 1834. Elizabeth was buried on 27 July 1847.

John Boulton Hannah, the Last Hanging in Yarmouth. Hannah and his wife Elizabeth lived at their house in Mew's Half Row (Half Row because it



Mew's Half Row, or Row 91

is a cul-de-sac) or also called Row 91. In 1813 she was in her late sixties and he was over seventy years old. On 15 April death came suddenly to Mew's Row: Elizabeth Hannah was found murdered. The case is a fascinating one because of detailed records that survive in the Norfolk Record Office; they are in a curious mixture of first-person statements and third-person reportage, and were made by the coroner Robert Cory jun. FSA, an attorney, or one of his clerks. Elizabeth Hannah's body was found on the morning of 15 April, and the inquest was held the same afternoon. Cory called together a

jury of twelve men at the house of Mr Wicks. They viewed the body of Elizabeth, and we can imagine the process as the jurors listened to the statements of the witnesses.

Ann Betts, the wife of John Betts a Yarmouth labourer, was first to take the oath and give evidence. Her statement reads: She lives in a chamber over the room in a dwelling-house situate in this Borough occupied by the said John Hannah, and that this morning about three o'clock being in bed and asleep this informant was awoke by hearing the said Elizabeth the wife of the said John Hannah call out 'Mrs Betts come down, I am murdered', and that she repeated it again when the informant got on her shift and came down stairs to the door at the entrance of the room of the said John Hannah, and that the said Elizabeth Hannah still kept calling out for the Informant to go to her which the informant stated that she dare not do and requested the said Elizabeth Hannah to come out of her room; that the said Elizabeth Hannah not doing so. The informant went up to the Watch-house to call for assistance, but not finding any, she returned to the stairs leading up to the room, when she again heard the said Elizabeth Hannah calling to the said informant to come and assist her for that she was murdered, that she kept calling that she was murdered for near a quarter of an hour when the informant heard her give three heavy groans and the noise ceased. That after the noise ceased the informant went to bed, believing that the noise and cries had arisen from a quarrel between the said John Hannah and Elizabeth his wife, having been constantly in the habit of quarrelling.

The second witness at the inquest was Ann Thompson, spinster. She said that she lived near the east end of the Row in which John Hannah had a room. This morning, about half past three, Ann Betts had come and called the witness up and said she thought that John Hannah was killing his wife. Ann then put her head out of the upstairs window, and heard Elizabeth call out several times, 'Murder'. She stayed at the window for a quarter an hour while the cries continued – and then she went to bed.

The third witness was Godfrey Goddard, ironmonger who had a house and shop at the south-west corner of Mew's Half Row, (remembering Mitchell Mew, twice Bailiff and Mayor of the town in 1687). His statement reads: At about ten o'clock he went to his workshop at the west end and was told by his workman that a woman in the Row had been murdered. He went into the Row and saw several

people outside the house occupied by Hannah; Ann Betts was among them. She told Goddard that Hannah had killed his wife, and that several people had looked into the window and seen her lying on her bed stretched out. Goddard asked why the door had not been broken open and was told by a Mr Fulcher, a constable, that he dared not break the door open without an order. Goddard went and found another constable, James Storey, and they forced the door open with an iron frow (an old word for a wedge-shaped tool). They did not call out for anyone inside to open the door as they assumed the house was empty. Goddard did not go in himself, but saw Storey, William Grave the younger and several others enter, and heard one of them call out that Hannah was there and that his wife was dead. He saw Hannah come out and he was afterwards carried to the gaol.

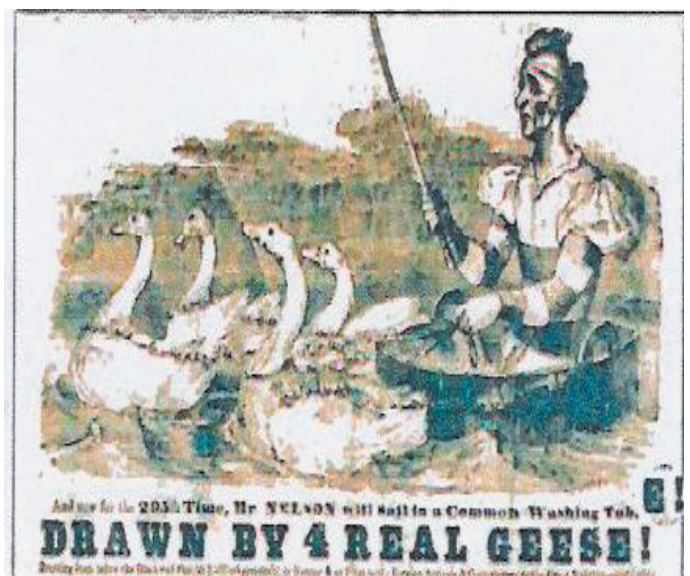
On the same day, Cory summoned the witnesses to appear at the next Quarter Sessions to give evidence on a bill of indictment against John Hannah. These were the medical experts, again always men, and witnesses, who could be women or men. In this case, the witnesses were the surgeons Taylor and Costerton, and seven other people. The seven are: John Latter, house carpenter; Robert Utting, upholsterer; Godfrey Goddard, ironmonger; Richard Rudd, painter; William Grave the younger, sail maker; James Storey, fish-curer; Thomas Jay the younger, baker. Hannah was held in the Tolhouse prison until he faced trial at the next sessions court, which was held in the town hall on 27 April, less than two weeks after the murder. Perhaps surprisingly, Hannah pleaded 'not guilty', but in view of the overwhelming evidence he was found 'guilty' by the jury and was sentenced to death.

Hannah was publicly executed on 6 September 1813. This was the first execution to be held in Yarmouth for sixty-four years and the last to be held there. The great and good of the town marched with Hannah in their full regalia from the Tolhouse to the place of execution. A new 'drop' had been erected for the occasion on the sea front, between the Telegraph and North Star batteries. More than ten thousand people watched this old man meet his death. A further punishment awaited him – the dissection of his body by surgeons.

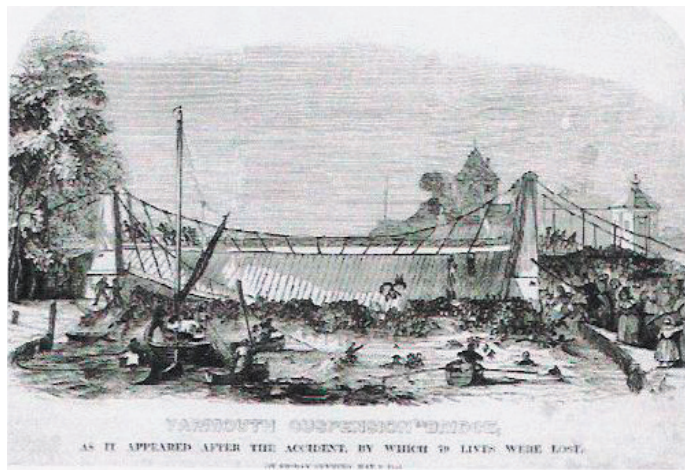
Yarmouth Bridge Disaster. Robert Cory junior had attempted to build a bridge and turnpike road over the river Bure to replace the ferry which ran on the estate he had bought some years earlier. One morning in 1826 he discovered surveyor's markers on neighbouring land for a similar scheme and, realising this would by-pass his land, he quickly secured an Act

of Parliament to have a bridge built on the site of his ferry and gain a monopoly on crossing the river. After travelling around the country viewing new bridges, he decided upon a suspension type and employed his own man, Godfrey Goddard the ironmonger, who made plans and models for the bridge. His son, Isaac Preston Cory, lawyer and writer, viewed the plans and cast doubt on whether they would work. Robert Cory then called in an architect to oversee the project. Building started in 1828 with Godfrey Goddard as the main contractor, and the bridge was opened on 25 April 1829. It is said that no one involved in its planning or construction had any experience in building iron chain suspension bridges. The *Norfolk Chronicle* of 25 April 1829 states: "The New Suspension Bridge, erected by Robert Cory jun. Esq. over the Bure or North River, was opened to the public this day with great ceremony. Mr Cory afterwards entertained the Mayor and Corporation, the Recorder and Barristers, and a vast number of private friends at the Vauxhall Gardens, which nearly adjoins the Bridge, where tables were spread for about 200 guests in the form of a wheel, and that in a most liberal and handsome manner. The worthy gentleman had a numerous party also to dine with him in commemoration of the event. Mr Godfrey Goddard, of this town, was the contractor for building the Bridge, and it really does him infinite credit."

But some sixteen years after the opening of the bridge, and ten years after the death of Godfrey Goddard, disaster was to strike. Cooke's Royal Circus visited the town every year and in 1845, in order to drum up trade, one of the clowns whose name was Arthur Nelson, decided to perform a stunt on the rivers Yare and Bure. On 2 May Nelson was, at 5.00pm and slack tide, to sail up the Yare and into the Bure in a washing tub pulled by four real geese. Although it was raining, the local crowd of thousands



who lined the river banks was swollen by those who had arrived by train from Norwich. As many as 400 people crowded onto the bridge and, as they shifted from one side to the other when the tub passed underneath, the suspension chains on the south side snapped due to the change of weight and the bridge deck tipped over. 79 people drowned, 59 of whom were children.



After the collapse the remains of the structure were examined by Mr Walker, the ex-President of the Institute of Civil Engineers. His conclusion was that the immediate cause of the accident was a defect in a joint or welding of the bar which first gave way. He noted that the quality of the iron and the general workmanship was poor in places. He mentioned that the addition of the walkways along the sides, added only a year before, changed the original load and stability of the structure; or, the use of the bridge by a crowd of people was not allowed for in the original plans. The Coroner's jury came to the same verdict but, as the builder of the bridge was dead, it was decided that there was no one to prosecute. One must presume that the associates of the Cory family, who still owned the bridge, ensured that they did not have to answer questions regarding the lack of maintenance or the unsound additions to the bridge. It was replaced in 1847 by a new bridge of different design, but still known as 'The Suspension Bridge'. Robert Cory jun. (1776-1840) had already died some six years before his father, also named Robert (1749-1846), but Robert snr. is not known to have been involved with the bridge. The clown, Arthur May Nelson, died in 1860 aged 44.

It would be very interesting to hear if the Godfrey Goddard, featured in the two stories above, appears on any current Association member's family tree. For those members requiring more information, *Yarmouth Murders and Misdemeanours* by Frank Meeres and, for the bridge disaster, www.broadlandmemories.co.uk are good places to start.

Brian of Newbury 6

CAN YOU HELP?

Our New Zealand co-ordinator **Julie Goddard** and her brother **Tony** with their family tree? Julie writes: "Tony and I have been looking deeper into our Leicester Goddards and have come across a couple of brothers with unusual names, and have followed them through to the 1920s-50s. We thought someone may recognise the names and therefore could be related to us, so here is the info. Great great grandmother Ann Goddard (1800-1843) had a longterm relationship with Thomas Coleman – both of Leicester – having at least eight children with him, all their children having Goddard as surname. Their first son, named Thomas Coleman Goddard, was born in 1820. He married Sarah Russell in 1852. Sarah and Thomas's second son was named Robie Russell Goddard, born in 1864 and still in Leicester; he died in 1949. Robie married Sarah Raybould in 1889 in London. This Robie Russell Goddard and Sarah his wife had three sons – Tom Russell, Guy Raybould and Harold William Goddard – and one daughter, Ella Gwendoline Goddard, all born between 1890 and 1898 and all in Leicester. Tony and I are descended from Ann Goddard and Thomas Coleman's second son William Henry Goddard."

JUSTICE LOWELL GODDARD

The chairman of the Government's independent sex abuse inquiry, Dame Lowell Goddard, has been in the news again. The inquiry starts in September, but Justice Goddard has been laying parameters such as the "damage that can be caused by false accusations" and "the role of the internet in facilitating abuse". She further stated that she intended "to explore the balance to be struck between encouraging the reporting of child sexual abuse and protecting the rights of the accused", but that she would not hesitate "to make findings against individuals and institutions if justified by the evidence".

RACING DRIVER

Australian member Brian Goddard of Ashmore in Queensland has kindly sent in information about his sixteen year old grandson, Zane Goddard, who is making a name for himself in the world of motor racing. A former go kart champion, Zane has followed an impressive first year in Australia's Formula 4 – where he finished ninth overall aged only fifteen – by signing for Double R Racing in the UK. He will be racing in ten events in the MSA Formula Championship, which is this country's equivalent to Australia's Formula 4. A future Aussie Formula 1 champion? Watch this space.

RESEARCH WEBSITES – 5

Previous notes in this series have investigated free on line transcriptions of church records for christenings, marriages and burials. In general, church records are only available from the year 1538, during the reign of Henry VIII; also, many records were lost during the Civil War, making tracing ancestors before about 1660 difficult and before 1538 almost impossible. If your ancestors were relatively wealthy and were granted a patent to have a coat of arms, some records may be available from the Visitations; however, it should be noted that data obtained during the Visitations was essentially by word of mouth and may be difficult to prove. Entering The Harleian Society in your web search engine (e.g. Google Chrome) will show an entry “Harleian Society Publications – Heraldry Online”. Left click on this item and a list of Visitations is available under the heading Visitation Series. On this list you may select any Visitation whose number on the left hand side is underlined. For the present example select number 2 “The Visitation of the County of Leicester in the year 1619”. This will show a book open at the title page. Clicking on the page advances through the book a page at a time. Alternatively, increase the size to full screen by clicking on the four arrows icon. At the bottom of the screen there will be a finger in a box below a line. Sliding this finger along the line will select different pages. Page 226 has an index of names beginning with F or G. This includes several entries for GODDARD with their associated page numbers. Choose, for example, Henry Goddard on page 190. On this page you will find a family tree starting with William Goddard de Beeby in the County of Leicester, who descended out of Berkshire, and ending with Thomas Goddard son and heir who was three years old at the time of the Visitation in 1619. Henry Goddard, who gave this information, was at this time living in London and was the great uncle of Thomas. Similarly, moving down the list of Visitations to London (15-17) and select volume 1 (A-H). Pages 318 and 319 show family trees for Goddard families originating (i) from Clyffe Pypard and (ii) from Berkshire. There are alternatives to the Harleian Society. If you enter Wiltshire Visitation and select “The Visitation of Wiltshire 1623” – Internet Archive a page headed Full Text of “The Visitation of Wiltshire 1623” will open. Select “See other formats” and then “B/W PDF”; next select the three horizontal bars near the top right hand corner and then “Find”. A search bar will open; type in “Goddard” and select enter. The search bar will say that number 1 of 37 has been selected. This is a

Goddard family tree for the Goddards of Clatford, a hamlet just outside Marlborough. The information for this tree was given by Richard Goddard. Selecting the down button will move the pointer on. When 5 is reached another tree will become available. This starts with the marriage of John Goddard of Upham to Elizabeth Beringer. There are about nine Goddard family trees available.

John of Fareham <johnogoddard@gmail.com>

MONUMENT DOWN UNDER

Julie of Newbury writes: “Our Cemetery Friends’ chairman and husband are in Australia and can’t resist visiting cemeteries! They sent this photo taken



in Waverley Cemetery. The inscription on the left hand side is relatively easy to read, but that on the right is very difficult. As far as I can make out it says: “Charles Henry Goddard died 8 March 1896 aged 38 years” with further words underneath which are entirely obscure.

ALDBOURNE HERITAGE CENTRE

Goddards descended from Goddards of the Swindon area might like to know that a Heritage Centre has now been opened at Aldbourne. The Centre was opened on Easter Monday by Phil Harding of ‘Time Team’ fame. According to the *Newbury Weekly News* about 200 people attended the opening. The Centre will be open on Saturdays and Sundays, Wednesday afternoons and Bank Holidays throughout the summer. No telephone number for enquiries is given, but as it is situated next door to the Crown Inn an enquiry there might ascertain whether the Centre will be open when you wished to call.

Julie of Newbury

AGM

The 30th AGM will be held at 2.00pm on Sunday 15 May 2016 at The Railway, Station Road, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6QU. This pub is run by Association member Shaun Jackson, who has most generously offered to host the event. The pub has no car park, but there is plenty of street parking in the vicinity – provided you do not occupy spaces reserved for residents. Shaun and his wife Helen are putting on a two course lunch with three choices for each course as follows: First course – Steak, Guinness and mushroom pie with mashed potato & vegetables or Cod in homemade beer batter with hand cut chips & peas or Vegetable lasagne with hand cut chips or salad; Second course – Ice cream sundae or Apple pie with cream or custard or Fruit crumble & custard. The cost is £10 per person and can be booked by phoning Shaun on 01572 722015 or contacting him by e-mail enquiries@therailwayoakham.co.uk indicating your choices and making sure he can identify you (from other Goddards!) Should anyone need to stay overnight, Shaun recommends The Whipper Inn in the market place.

The Agenda will follow the usual format (with the addition of a proposal to levy all Subscriptions in future at £7.50 – the first increase since the Association was founded over thirty years ago):

1. Welcome by the President.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the Last Meeting.
4. Matters Arising.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Proposal to levy all Subscriptions at £7.50 from 1 April 2017.
7. Research Co-ordinator's Report.
8. Election of Officers:
 - (a) President.
 - (b) Secretary.
 - (c) Treasurer.
 - (d) Two Committee Members. John of Fareham retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election. Brian of Newbury retires (again!) and Mrs Alex Morris (née Goddard) offers herself for the vacancy.
9. Any Other Business.
10. Date and Place of the next AGM.

The business part of the meeting over, the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial for 2015 will be presented. This will be followed by a talk by Shaun Jackson on the trials and tribulations of being a publican. Tea and biscuits will then be served, and there will be the usual raffle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

May I remind all members that subscriptions for 2016-17 are due as from the first of April, and that the rate remains the same at £7.50 for younger members, £5 for senior citizens (though this concessionary figure probably for the last time as it is no longer possible to send hard copies of the Newsletter four times a year for under £6.50). Please contact Treasurer John direct (details below), making sure you identify yourself clearly, preferably by your membership number. Members in Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA have their own arrangements with their respective co-ordinators. Members who take the Newsletter by post will get a reminder in the same envelope; so this appeal is chiefly to the increasing number of you – and thank you for that – who take the Newsletter electronically. It would be appreciated if you would take the initiative and thus save the Treasurer from having to chase you!

PORN STAR PROFESSOR

The *Daily Telegraph* of 15 March carried an article under the heading: "Porn star professor quits university post". Nicholas Goddard, aged 61, had taught chemical engineering at the University of Manchester for nearly 25 years until his recent resignation after he had been spotted in an X-rated film by one of his students. He said he had acted in the films to relieve the stress of his divorce, but had now given up.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Association web page: www.goddard-association.org.uk
Australian Co-ordinator: Ian Goddard, P.O. Box 618, Balcatta, Western Australia 6914. Tel: (08) 9245 4510
Email: australia@goddard-association.org.uk
Canadian Co-ordinator: Robert Goddard, 1806-1816 Haro Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6G 2Y7, Canada. Tel: 604 669 5769
Email: canada@goddard-association.org.uk
Membership Secretary: John C. Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road, Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 6LN. Tel: 01254-235135
Email: membership@goddard-association.org.uk
New Zealand Co-ordinator: Julie Goddard, 2/36 Young Street, Christchurch, New Zealand. Tel: 03-9815175
Email: newzealand@goddard-association.org.uk
President & Newsletter Ed.: Richard G.H. Goddard, Sinton Meadow, Stocks Lane, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, WR13 5DY. Tel: 01886-832404
Email: president@goddard-association.org.uk
Secretary: Miss Denise Goddard, 28 Wherretts Well Lane, Solihull, West Midlands, B91 2SD. Tel: 07752-165207
Email: secretary@goddard-association.org.uk
Research Co-ordinator: Mrs Joan Dibble, 17 New Street, Kidwelly, Carmarthen, SA17 5DQ. Tel: 01554-890641
Email: research@goddard-association.org.uk
Treasurer: John W. Goddard, 7 Radbrook Road, Radbrook, Shrewsbury, SY3 9BB. Tel: 01743-357866
Email: treasurer@goddard-association.org.uk
USA Co-ordinator: Mrs JoAnn Daniel, 1381 Creswell Drive, Yuba City, California 95991, USA. Tel: 530-671-2111
Email: usa@goddard-association.org.uk