



## The Goddard Association of Europe

### NEWSLETTER

No. 124 – October 2017

## THE PRIEST, THE PRINCE AND THE EMPRESS

### Monsignor Isaac Goddard

At the fall of France's Second Empire in 1870 the Empress Eugenie and her son, the Prince Imperial, fled to England where she leased a substantial country house, Camden Place, at Chislehurst in Kent. The self-proclaimed Emperor, Napoleon III, joined them in exile in 1871 after his release by the Prussians who had taken him prisoner at Sedan during the Franco-Prussian war. This aristocratic and prominent Catholic family thus became parishioners of St Mary's R.C. Church at Chislehurst where the recently arrived parish priest was Father Isaac Goddard. In this capacity the French-speaking cleric became their spiritual confidant but also formed a close relationship with the family, especially as mentor to the teenage Prince. As it turned out he was also to become deeply involved in the Empress's secular activities.

Isaac Goddard was born in 1835 in East Hendred, Berkshire, the second son of William, a shoemaker, and grandson of another William, born about 1770, also a shoemaker in the village. Isaac had several sisters and two brothers, William who apparently died before adulthood, and Joseph who carried on the family trade and lived in East Hendred all his life. At the age of fifteen Isaac was a pupil at Sedgely Park R.C. boarding school in Wolverhampton and is recorded as passing the London University matriculation examination at St Edmund's College in 1854. His fluency in French was the result of time spent at the seminary of St Sulpice, Paris. By 1861 he had been ordained and was one of three priests at St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, before taking charge of the mission in Guernsey. After Guernsey he served several



churches on the south coast before going to Chislehurst Mission about 1870.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon III, died suddenly on 9 January 1873, shortly after a series of operations. Father Goddard was called hurriedly to Camden Place to perform the last rites and comfort the family. The Bishop of Southwark expected to conduct the funeral at St Mary's but, to his dismay, realised that Napoleon had not received

absolution for reneging on a promise to protect the sovereignty of the Pope after the reunification of Italy. Therefore burial in the church and participation of the Bishop could not be assumed. An urgent letter to Rome for guidance stressed the Emperor's devotion to the faith and quoted Fr Goddard as believing that the Emperor would have been disposed to apologise publicly for his actions had it not been for his sudden death. Permission was given and the funeral took place at the unpretentious parish church of St Mary with Fr Goddard assisting the Bishop with the Requiem Mass. Our Royal Family had been regular visitors to Camden Place and Queen Victoria visited the Emperor's resting place in St Mary's a few weeks after the funeral where she laid bouquets before paying a visit of condolence to the Empress Eugenie. Fr Goddard conducted her to the tomb and showed her the plans of a proposed mausoleum and memorial chapel that the Empress intended to build as an addition to the church. On 7 June 1873 the Empress laid the foundation stone of the extension at a private ceremony with Fr Goddard officiating and blessing the project. By the end of the year the work was completed and on the anniversary of the Emperor's death, 9 January 1874, the coffin was moved from the church to the mausoleum and placed in a sarcophagus of polished Aberdeen granite, the gift of Queen Victoria. High Mass and the Burial Service were said by the Bishop of Southwark assisted by Fr Goddard. During the following months a constant flow of sightseers, many from France, came to visit the memorial chapel which had also been dedicated as a memorial to the whole Napoleonic

Second Empire. However, the chapel had been built over the graves of the family who had originally built the church and whose members still lived nearby, a situation which led to difficulties later.

Throughout these upheavals Fr Goddard continued with the regular services of the church, along with additional services for the Imperial family on special occasions: the Empress's annual fete and the coming-of-age of the Prince Imperial in 1874. The Prince had been educated at Woolwich Military Academy and graduated in 1875, receiving an honorary commission since he was a foreign subject. When Britain invaded Zululand in January 1879 the Prince, eager for active service, pleaded to take part and was finally allowed, with the permission of the Queen, to go as an observer. On the eve of his departure in February Fr Goddard wrote to him reminding him not to forget his religious duty in his hasty preparations to leave. The Prince assured Fr Goddard that he had not forgotten and that he would be at early communion the following day, adding that if he should die he wished to be interred in St Mary's Church. On 1 June he was killed when a party of Zulus ambushed a reconnaissance patrol which he had joined. The news took three weeks to reach Chislehurst, but on the Sunday following its receipt the Empress arranged a temporary altar in the Prince's room at Camden Place in which Fr Goddard said Mass. At the 11am service in the church Fr Goddard gave an emotional address and said a further Mass in the Emperor's chapel in the afternoon. The funeral took place on 12 July in St Mary's Church attended by the Empress, the Queen and Royal Family, French and English nobility, and watched by many hundred other spectators. The small memorial chapel housing Napoleon III was not big enough for another tomb, so the Empress began to plan extensions to the church which, over the next year, became more and more ambitious. Not long after the funeral Goddard, now Monsignor, wrote to his Bishop asking to discuss the difficulties he anticipated arising from these ideas. However, after protracted negotiations, the neighbouring property owners refused to sell the land she needed and, after visiting South Africa to see the place where her son had died, she began to look for other sites. Although faithfully attending Mass and communion, albeit sitting apart from the main congregation in the memorial chapel, her preoccupation with the plans for a fitting memorial led to her withdrawing financial support for other of Mgr Goddard's projects, especially the school to which the late Emperor had donated generously. Goddard was also becoming weary of her constant emotional grieving. In a letter to the Bishop prior to

her visit to Africa, which he considered dangerous, he remarked, "it is never any good arguing with women, who appeal to sentiment and not to reason". Another of his concerns was that the stream of sightseers to the Emperor's tomb had become a flood since the Prince's funeral. He complained that every Sunday crowds of Napoleonic supporters became annoyed at not being able "to turn our church into a peepshow on that day as well as every other day of the week". To counter this disruption he drew up regulations for visits to the church. Any French person could visit the church every day except Sunday without payment on presenting identification. Everyone else had to pay one shilling. On Sundays the church was to be closed except during the hour of service and the doors closed five minutes after the service had commenced. He had found this necessary because people had repeatedly come in during the service, viewed the tomb and walked out.

In the face of local opposition and worsening relationships with the church, Empress Eugenie found a suitable site in October 1880 by purchasing an estate at Farnborough with enough space for her extended and cherished memorial. Building commenced in 1883 and continued until 1888 when the tombs of the Emperor and Prince Imperial were removed from Chislehurst to their new resting place in St Michael's Abbey. Although the relationship of the Empress with Chislehurst had never had warmth and ended on a less than happy note, the young Prince was well respected. The residents erected a Maltese cross on Chislehurst Common in his memory and Mgr Goddard, who had been a friend and father figure to the Prince, installed on his own behalf a full-size effigy of him in an arched niche in the church.

After twenty-two years in Chislehurst and thirty-three as a priest Isaac resigned from his post. For a few years previously he had suffered from ill-health and, despite a period of sick leave, realised that he could not carry on his ministry. His doctor had advised the necessity of him living abroad for the greater part of the year to recuperate, and Isaac himself considered his mission had been fulfilled by the extension of the Catholic faith in the wider area. At a farewell meeting in July 1892 his parishioners presented him with an address signed by all the Catholics in the mission. After being so closely linked with the historical events that had made Chislehurst known throughout the world, it is small wonder that Isaac left little trace in the following years. He is known to have travelled extensively on the continent, but kept a pied-de-terre at the Constitutional Club in London which was given as his address when probate of his will was granted.

His estate of £2,274 was to be administered by his solicitor and a Mrs Rose Mary Danvers Nevill whose connection with Isaac has not been discovered. His retirement and time abroad appear to have restored him to health for he lived another sixteen years, his death occurring at Nice in the south of France on 28 March 1909.

*John of Accrington*

### ARTIST FRANK AGAIN

Joan Dibble has kindly alerted me to the fact that long-time Association member Frank Goddard of Llanelli, who has often featured in these pages, has just turned 90 and, to celebrate the occasion, has held



an exhibition “Retrospective at 90” of his paintings and ceramic art work at the Llanelli Public Library. Our warmest congratulations to Frank.

### NEW MEMBERS

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

Mrs Myrtle Cooper, 19 Foxglove Close, Wyke, Gillingham, Dorset, SP8 4TW.  
Mr Christopher N. Heygate Goddard, 4 The Sidings, Oakham, Rutland, LE15 6RN.  
Mr Brian T. Kitson, 5 Redwood Valley Road, RD 1, Richmond 7081, New Zealand.

### 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:

**Myrtle Cooper** (actually a re-joining member) is descended from a Yateley family where Olive Goddard married Thomas Meads in 1806 and who is mentioned in our Yateley monograph.

**Christopher Goddard** descends from Henry Goddard 1810-1862 of Market Harborough whose family moved to Nottingham via Andover. A little research shows Henry to be an older brother of Joseph, founder of the Leicester silver polish family whose ancestry is set out in our monograph on some Midland tradesmen.

**Brian Kitson** is descended from John Kitson who went to New Zealand in 1824, whose father is thought to be Thomas Goddard 1791-1844 of Eton.

### SIMON GODARD (a.1281- 1301/3)

Have any members traced their family tree back to this Godard who lived in London in the late thirteenth century? He and his father Geoffrey (a.1250-1272) lived in Soper Lane, and both were Spicers (dealers in spices and other eastern products).

I came upon Simon when exploring the City’s trade in costly ecclesiastical vestments. Since the late nineteenth century Simon has been described as ‘an embroiderer’, and I was curious to know whether this was true or how it came about. I hoped I might discover sufficient details for a small paragraph which I could contribute to a GAE Newsletter. Instead, and to my surprise, a sizeable and interesting story began to emerge quite quickly from published city records.

An initial major preoccupation for me has been to develop a family tree between 1250 and 1400. I believe there may be GAE researchers tracing backwards through the fifteenth century, and I would be most interested to know whether any such Goddard family researchers have reached the fourteenth century and become interested in Simon (or his sons Thomas and Simon)?

A cope, described as ‘unam capam serici brudatum’, formed part of Simon’s bequest to his four children in 1307 (when his widow Alice died) and this seems to have suggested to earlier antiquaries that he was an embroiderer. The cope was purchased in 1308 by the City of London for £30 (about £13,500 in modern terms); they wished to present it to Walter Reynolds for his enthronement as Bishop of Worcester. Reynolds, previously treasurer to Edward II when Prince of Wales, went on to be made Archbishop of Canterbury, crowning his godson Edward III in 1325, and dying in 1327. My research now embraces a search for this cope in church inventories. The eminent historian J.M. Wright does not mention the cope in his lengthy biography of Reynolds, nor in his entry to the 2004 edition of the Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (vol. 46).

In time I plan to publish a fuller account of Simon Godard, his family and activities in the GAE Newsletter/s. Advisors are now urging that I also publish a much fuller account in an academic journal to correct mis-statements in several publications over the years.

*Kay Staniland*

*Ed.:* Long standing Goddard Association member Kay Staniland would be delighted to hear from anyone who can add to her researches by throwing further light either on this distant Goddard or on his gradually expanding family. You can contact her on [kaystanit@yahoo.co.uk](mailto:kaystanit@yahoo.co.uk) or at 22 Ronver Road, South Lee, London, SE12 0NJ.

## **GODARD FAMILY DISAPPEARANCE**

I am grateful to Brian and Julie of Newbury for alerting me to this French mystery. It concerns Yves Godard, a 43 year old doctor from Caen, his second wife Marie-France and their two children, Camille aged six and Marius aged four. The story began at the end of August 1999 when Yves cancelled all his consultations and took his children on a fishing trip and then on a sailing excursion in a hired boat from St Malo, saying he would be back four days later; Marie-France was not with them. There were one or two subsequently confirmed sightings over the next two or three days but, when the boat was not returned to its St Malo owner on 5 September as previously agreed, concerns began to be raised – especially when the boat's dinghy was found abandoned containing a jacket with a cheque book in the name of Yves Godard. By 7 September a full scale search was undertaken, and investigators discovered significant traces of blood and doses of morphine in his Volkswagen campervan. On the following day a search of the Godards' home revealed further traces of blood in several rooms, and a few days later the investigation turned into a murder hunt when the blood was confirmed as that of Marie-France whom no one had seen since 31 August. Had Dr Godard killed his wife and then fled? Extensive searches over several weeks failed to reveal her body, and of Yves, his two children and the hired sailing boat there was no trace either.

Over the next few months – and even years – various artefacts belonging to the family began to appear up and down the Breton coast, in the Channel Islands and even further afield. The first item was a life jacket belonging to the missing boat found off Guernsey on 16 September 1999. A week later, on 23 September, the inflatable survival raft of the hired boat was recovered half deflated on a beach at Lyme Bay in Dorset with its canvas canopy cut off and missing. The investigation was thrown into confusion when the French Naval Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service stated it was impossible for these items to have been found at these locations as a result of ocean currents alone and must have been scattered deliberately. On 16 January 2000 a French trawler snagged a canvas bag which was found to contain personal effects belonging to the family: clothes, driving licences, vehicle insurance documents, cheque books, the entire contents of Marie-France's handbag, binoculars and a hammer. And on 6 June of the same year a sea-shell harvester's net brought up a skull which DNA analysis proved to be Camille's. This seemed to corroborate the

theory that the boat had sunk – either accidentally or deliberately – claiming the lives of its three occupants; but, despite an exhaustive underwater search by the French Navy, no trace of the missing boat was found.

The investigation took a new turn when Dr Godard's business card was found on a Breton beach on 11 February 2001 followed over the next few months by four credit cards, which experts claimed had only been in the water for a short time and could not have been thrown into the sea in September 1999. The inference was that an accomplice had discarded them one by one to make it seem the deaths of Dr Godard and his children were accidental. Again, a search by the French Navy failed to discover the missing boat. Seven years after the original events, on 13 September 2006, a femur and tibia were found on the seabed and confirmed as belonging to Yves Godard. For a third time the Navy was called in but failed to discover anything else. And two years later, on 14 December 2008 a plastic insurance card was found on the same beach as the credit cards; it was in pristine condition. This not surprisingly caused investigators to increase their efforts, but to no avail. And on 14 September 2012 the examining magistrate ordered the case to be closed, saying: "the only hypothesis we can exclude is that the family's disappearance was a simple sailing accident" and "even if it is the most likely line of investigation, we cannot formally confirm that Yves Godard murdered his family; the case is closed with no charges brought".

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### **LOCAL GIN**

My elder daughter Diana has a keen eye for items of Goddard interest. Imagine her surprise when she picked up the Waitrose store's free paper for 10 August and saw in the article on the growing trend for regional gins one named Ramsbury Gin. Ramsbury is the Wiltshire village near Marlborough where her grandmother lived for 42 years. But the interest did not stop there. The local and regional assistant buyer for Waitrose was named as David Goddard, who was quoted in the article as saying that some of the store's most popular gins nowadays are those sourced from local distilleries "because they are often infused with unique flavours". Does any member claim this David as a relative?

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### **OBITUARY**

We are very sorry to record the death earlier in the year of Brian Goddard of Ashmore, Queensland, and offer our sympathy to his family.

## St MARTIN OF TOURS CHURCH, EAST WOODHAY

### A few loose ends – No. 10 of an infrequent series

Oh that all Grave markers were so informative – this is just one of seven memorials naming various Goddards in this church and who lived in the vicinity of this tiny North Hampshire hamlet. Transcribed it reads:

“Here lies buried Edward Goddard Esq who had (by his first wife Joane daughter & coheire of John Croker of Battersford in the Countie of Gloucester Esq) Joane (married to Hugh Baker Dr of Physick) and (by his second wife Constance daughter of Will Thornborough of Andover in the County of Southton Esq) William, Henry, and Frances. Died ye October X 1669. Constance Goddard wife of the above said Edward Goddard Esq died the X of September 1687 and was here buried. Here lies buried William Goddard Esq son of the above said Edward Goddard and Constance his wife (who married Elizabeth ye daughter of John D’Oyley of Chislehampton in ye County of Oxon Esq and had issue by her one son Edward); he died the 21<sup>st</sup> day of January 1690 aged 57 years.”

Six of the seven Goddard memorials in this church belong to the Water Eaton (Oxfordshire) / East Woodhay (Hampshire) family who owned nearby Stargroves manor house and estate from 1565 until about 1830. Oliver Cromwell stopped at Stargroves after the second battle of Newbury (27 October 1644) and was entertained by John Goddard, the brother of Edward the then owner. The basin or china bowl, in which his breakfast (toast and ale) was served is now in the custody of West Berkshire museum with some letters referring to the incident. [See Newsletter 6]

The seventh Goddard memorial is for a Goddard from another family and who probably never visited this area. A plaque on the north wall of the church, with much less information than the others, reads:

“To the Glory of God and in memory of John Vincent Hawksley Williams of Northenby estate this parish, 2<sup>nd</sup> son of John Williams Esquire of Trefos in the parish of Llansadwrn Coy Anglesey by Elizabeth Jane Winter Goddard his wife. Born 13 February 1817, died 31<sup>st</sup> January 1895. And also of his wife Phoebe Susanna 4<sup>th</sup> daur of Richd C. Howard DD, Rector of Beaumaris, born 21<sup>st</sup> August 1817, died 14<sup>th</sup> January 1896.”

The Northenby estate is adjacent to the Goddard Stargroves estate. The father, John Williams, of the above John Williams, was chaplain to Princess Augusta Saxe-Gotha (1719-1772), the Princess of Wales, mother of King George III (1738-1820), and grandmother of King George IV (1762-1830) and

King William III (1765-1837), as the wife of Frederick Prince of Wales who died in 1751. Her name lives on as Dowager Princess of Wales; she greatly extended Kew Gardens after her husband’s death. Enlisting the aid of Lord Bute and the Reverend Stephen Hales, both well-known botanists, she followed her husband’s plan for the garden, extending it, adding buildings and features; Sir William Chambers built several garden structures for her. One of these, the lofty Chinese pagoda built in 1761, still remains.

The only additional information gleaned so far about Elizabeth Jane Winter Goddard is that she was the 2<sup>nd</sup> daughter of a Captain William Goddard RN. But does she appear on the family tree of any GAE member? Can anyone help tie up this loose end?

*Brian of Newbury*

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### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Due to various forms of illness, a very depleted Executive Committee held its 60<sup>th</sup> meeting at Wantage on Sunday 1 October, only Secretary Denise, Treasurer John, Margaret McAlpin and myself being present – yet another example, as if one were required, of the need to have younger members overcome their inhibitions and offer to join the Committee. However, we had as usual received e-mail input from Malcolm in Australia. The Minutes of the previous meeting were approved and signed. The Treasurer indicated that the finances were sound, though they could become worrying if the downward trend of membership worsened; there were still ample funds available should any major undertaking need to be financed. The two main items for discussion concerned introducing an electronic subscription payment facility and an upgrading of the website’s security. After discussion, both were approved and will be put into effect as soon as possible. Concern was expressed at the rumoured state of the American Association and I undertook to try to find out what the present situation is. The date and place of the next AGM was agreed (see back page).

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### WORRIED ABOUT FUNERAL COSTS ?

Taken from the *Ipswich Journal* of 1 June 1751: “Isaac Goddard, sadler, Sudbury, Suffolk, acquaints the country that he has lately fixt up a very neat HEARSE to let out at one guinea a day with a pair of horses and at one guinea and a half with four horses. He likewise lets a post-chaise at 7d [c.3p] a mile. N.B. He still continues to hire and repair all sorts of chaises.”

*John of Acrington*

## ROLAND GODDARD AGAIN

In Newsletter 121 our Research Co-ordinator Joan Dibble reported that she and John of Accrington, our Membership Secretary, had been working on an enquiry that came in from Ian of Balcatta, our Australian Co-ordinator, on behalf of an Isabelle Goddard in France! Joan writes: "Isabelle was asking for help in tracing descendants of Rowland Henry Goddard. You will have seen that we were able to make the connection with Jeff Floyd, a friend in our Facebook group, who lives in Australia. He went on to join the Association, and this summer came to Europe." Jeff Floyd writes:

"We are in Amiens at the moment. OK, please be patient with me while I tell a bit of a story which I hope you will enjoy.....My mother, Peggy Floyd, would tell me about 'Uncle Roland', my Great Uncle Roland. She told me how he hopped on a ship to Perth as a teenager, then after a short time in Australia how he enrolled in the Australian Imperial Force, fought in Europe, married a French woman, bought a hotel in Amiens north of Paris (which he named the Anzac Hotel), and never returned. He was written up in the 1960s in the Melbourne and Perth papers as the (only living) digger [an Australian or New Zealand soldier] that never returned to Australia. My mother was a tad dismissive of this saying, 'he was never really an Australian'.

Flash forward to 1974 and I arrive in London after a long overland trek with my best buddy Michael Wyatt to meet my grandfather, Cecil Goddard, Roland's brother, for the first time. In 1975 I head off around France with my girlfriend Rachel. I am keen to go to Amiens and meet Great Uncle Roland, but in Paris Rachel contracted a tummy bug and we didn't get there. Roland died shortly after, as did my grandfather.

Flash forward to 2017 and the family buys me a coffee table book of photographs of WW1 diggers who were photographed in a small village near Amiens behind the lines during WW1. The small French village of Vignacourt was always behind the front lines. For much of the First World War it was a staging point, casualty clearing station and recreation area for troops of all nationalities moving up to and then back from the battlefields of the Somme. An enterprising local photographer saw a business opportunity to photograph soldiers, including many diggers, then produce for them a postcard to mail home. He kept a glass print of every photo and, when these were found a few years ago in an attic in the village, Kerry Stokes wrote a cheque and secured them for the Australian War Memorial. The AWM

produced the book and launched a campaign to try and find out the names of the unknown diggers in the photographs. A great nephew of Roland responded on line about him. I tried to contact this other great nephew to no avail; then a month ago I chanced on a website run by Isobelle Godard from Amiens (no relation I think?), who gave me a lot of information about Roland and put me in contact with the other great nephew based in Western Australia, Jeff Noble.

This is what I have learnt so far.....Great Uncle Roland travelled to Australia (Perth) around 1912 (whether with his parents or on his own is unclear to me). He worked around Western Australia as a sleeper cutter, carrying his swag before enrolling with the AIF. He fought at Gallipoli and elsewhere before being wounded in Villiers Breton-Neux. He then married a French lady and set up home in Villiers Breton-Neux. He bought a small business and sold it at a good profit, then opened a working men's clothing shop for the German and Italian men that had been drafted in to rebuild the town. He called the shop 'A La Ville de Melbourne'. It was a great success. He sold the shop and bought a hotel which he named the Anzac hotel. He ran this successfully until Amiens was overrun by the Germans in WW2 and the hotel was destroyed. Uncle lost everything, including a £30,000 investment in the hotel. Roland and his wife fled south to avoid the German army as they had no chance of escape across the Channel. They were only fifty miles from Amiens when their train was strafed by a plane. The Salvation Army woman sitting next to them was killed. Roland and his wife (I don't have her name) buried the lady at the next village. They then somehow found their way to London. Roland reported her death to the Salvos in London who offered him and his wife a job running a canteen at Kings Cross station for the British troops. (My aunt Joyce Goddard, his niece, told me recently that she remembers him visiting her in London at the time.)

He did this, then joined the British army as a liaison officer and took part in the WW2 Normandy landing. He stayed in France, remarried a Belgian lady half his age who had nursed his wife when she took ill, and in 1946 bought the Central Anzac Hotel (he probably added Anzac to the name). (We visited the hotel today; sadly the current owner had no knowledge of Roland.) He spent the post-war years helping the families of Australian diggers locate the graves of their lost ones. He talked of returning to Australia, but never did. During this time his nephew, Sid Goddard, founding pilot for McRobertson Miller

Airlines of Western Australia, paid him a visit. He retired around 1960 and sold the hotel. He died in the mid 1970s. I now have to go through the photographs in the book to see if he is in there. What a guy! How blessed we are to have not been thrown into these shocking conflicts.”

Joan writes: “Sadly Jeff was unable to link up with Isabelle during his trip”.

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### JUDGE ANN GODDARD

Long standing Association members will recall over the years several references in these pages to Judge Ann Goddard (Newsletters 32, 42, 58, 85, 87, 98). Ann Felicity Goddard was born in the London Borough of Lambeth on 22 January 1936, the only child of Detective Inspector Graham Goddard and his wife Margaret, and the granddaughter of ‘Joe’ Goddard, a former well-known Mayor of Weymouth. Educated at Grey Coat Hospital School in Westminster, she then read law at the University of Birmingham and subsequently took a Diploma in Comparative Legal Studies and a Master’s Degree at Newnham College, Cambridge. Called to the bar in 1960 as a Bencher of Gray’s Inn, she was appointed a Recorder in 1979, a QC in 1982, and a Circuit Judge in 1993 which necessitated her giving up her role as head of the chambers at 3 Temple Gardens of which she had been a member all her working life. For some time she was the only female judge at the Old Bailey, and eventually was the senior judge there. She has been described as “one of the cleverest barristers of her generation”. “On the bench she tempered firmness with fairness and was conscientious, calm and considerate, as well as adept at putting witnesses at ease.” She reluctantly retired in 2008 and died of cancer not long afterwards on 23 March 2011 also in Lambeth where she had lived most of her life. I have just discovered that in her will she left so substantial a legacy to Gray’s Inn that it was enabled to found in her memory a number of Pupillage [trainee] Scholarships. Last year no less than ten were awarded, ranging from £2,000 to £8,500 and amounting to £60,500 in all.

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### KNIFE CRIME

Knife crime in the West Midlands, according to a statistic produced in September, has risen by 52% in the last two years, and the police are determined to do something about it. Chief Inspector D.A.F. Goddard of the Staffordshire force was interviewed on television recently indicating, amongst other things, an amnesty for those who handed in their weapons. Does any member claim him as a relative?

### FROM THE NEWSPAPERS – 3

*Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette* 6 May 1886. “Marriage of the Rev. E.H. Goddard with Miss Bradford at Adderbury. On Thursday last, April 29<sup>th</sup>, the marriage of the Rev. E.H. Goddard, vicar of Clyffe Pypard, Wilts, with Miss Annica Bradford, eldest daughter of the late Rev. C.W. Bradford, vicar of Clyffe Pypard, Wilts, and niece of Claude W. Wyatt, esq., was solemnised in the chancel of the parish church (the nave being under restoration). The bride was attired in a white silk dress with train, trimmed with old lisle lace and wore a veil of Honiton lace over a wreath of natural orange blossom fastened with pearl pins, the gift of her mother. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace, pendant and spray, the gift of the bridegroom. She was attended by four bridesmaids; her sisters the Misses Mabel and Monica Bradford, her cousin Miss Compton, and Miss Florence Neame. They were tastefully dressed in cream surah silk, hats with ostrich feathers and lined with blue to match. They each wore a gold bangle, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr C. Cyril Bradford, and the Rev. Horace Clayton acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, assisted by the Rev. Canon Goddard, father of the bridegroom, and the Rev. Henry Gepp, Vicar of the parish. The service was choral. The wedding party were afterwards entertained at luncheon by Mrs C.W. Bradford. At two o’clock the happy pair left for Italy, where they purpose spending their six weeks honeymoon.” Appended is a list of some of the presents, but to list all mentioned would take too much of this newsletter so here are just a few of those given by the groom’s family: “Mrs F. Goddard, cheque; Mrs Goddard, Apostle sugar spoon; Rev. C. Goddard, Chinese bronzes; Canon Goddard, China shawl; Mrs G. Goddard, Silver salt cellar; Miss Winifred Goddard, Battersea Enamel.”

This was the marriage of Edward Hungerford Goddard, bachelor and Elizabeth Annica Bradford, spinster of the parish of Adderbury in the county of Oxford [some four miles south of Banbury]. Banns were published in Clyffe Pypard on April 4<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> by Rev. Francis Goddard, vicar of Hilmarton, Wiltshire. I won’t take up space expanding on this; the history of those mentioned can be found on the website in the monograph *The Goddards of North Wiltshire Chapter 4*, the relevant family tree being sheet O.

*Joan Dibble*

*Ed.:* This is the marriage of Treasurer John of Shrewsbury’s paternal grandparents and accounts for the Christian name ‘Annica’ entering the family.

## NEXT AGM

Following our recent Executive Committee meeting I can now tell you that the 32nd AGM will take place at 2.00pm on Sunday 20 May 2018 in Brimpton Village Hall just off the A4 east of Newbury. We have met there twice in recent years. For those with satnavs the post code is RG7 4TD.

## WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 18

No Goddards were noted in Volume 24, which concerned the Court Rolls of Adam de Stratton's Manors; but Volume 25 for 1969, *Wiltshire Inclosure Awards*, contains eight references given in alphabetical order of locations. As the introduction to the volume states: "Inclosure is the process by which land that has formerly been owned and exploited collectively is divided into separate parcels, each owner exchanging his share of the common rights over the wider area for exclusive rights in part of it".

1. Bishopstone (North Wilts). Award 23 December 1813. Stephen Goddard 24 acres.
2. Chiseldon. Award 14 January 1780. Allotments: William Goddard one of thirteen trustees of the poor of Highworth.
3. Broad Hinton & Clyffe Pypard. Award 30 October 1822. Allotments: Rev. Edward Goddard 32 acres of his own and 43 acres leased from Brasenose College, Oxford.
4. Ogbourne St George. Award 27 May 1796. Allotments: William Goddard 17 acres and Moore Goddard an unspecified number.
5. Purton. Award 11 April 1738. Allotments: Richard Goddard an unspecified number.
6. Shrewton. Award 17 March 1801. Allotments: Sarah Goddard 457 acres (including tithes).
7. Stratton St Margaret. Award 19 September 1796. Lord of the Manor Ambrose Goddard. Allotments: Ambrose Goddard an unspecified number.
8. Wanborough. Award 2 June 1780. Allotments: Ambrose Goddard 216 acres.

## USA CO-ORDINATOR

Our warmest thanks to JoAnn Daniel, who has retired as USA Co-ordinator after some five years. And our appreciation to Janet Berkman, the recently appointed Canadian Co-ordinator, who has agreed to add the USA to her portfolio, so that we now have one co-ordinator for the whole of North America. Her contact details are, as always, on the back page (opposite) so, if she has not recently got in touch with you regarding Newsletters and subscriptions, please feel free to contact her.

## NADIYA'S FOOD ADVENTURE

Television food programme fanatics may well have followed a new series called Nadiya's British Food Adventure starring the 2015 Great British Bake Off winner. If so you will have seen the second programme of the series screened on 24 July in which Nadiya Hussain visited the Peak District. In the village of Hale, just inside Greater Manchester, she met Jules Goddard (right), a professional artisan



pickle maker inspired by the pickles her mother and grandmother used to make; her business is called The Plucky Pickle. Together they made a classic cucumber pickle, with traces of Indian spices, and then took it to sell at Altrincham Market where Jules has a stall. I presume Jules comes from one of the many Peak District Goddard families; do any of our members claim her as a relative?

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