

The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 138 - April 2021

A DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOK-KEEPER IN LAPLAND

Frederick Robertson Goddard, an accountant in Newcastle-on-Tyne, died in August 1891. He was buried in two coffins, an inner one of elm and the outer one of polished light oak. The press announcement of his untimely death at the age of 44 speculated that a holiday he had taken twelve months earlier, for the benefit of his health, may have hastened his end, since he seemingly returned home much worse from the exertions of the journey.

His 'holiday' had taken the form of a shooting and fishing expedition across Lapland which had been hazardous and tiring. Shortly before his death his adventures had been serialised in three issues of the Newcastle Weekly Chronicle. This much-shortened version shows that this was not a trip likely to improve his health.

Fred and a friend, only identified as Ernest, a Newcastle solicitor, plus a dog, Corah, sailed from Hull in July 1890. Their luggage included saddle bags, gun cases, cartridges, game bags and necessities, to which was added provisions, a tent and other items on arrival in Norway. This baggage, weighing 450 lbs and thought to be indispensable, became a major problem in the cross-country trek. After a week travelling by steamer the pair arrived in Bodo in Arctic Norway. Fred calculated that they had already travelled 1,076 miles, "a fair record for a holiday before the starting point was reached".

The plan was to cross the mountains, on foot or by rowing boat where possible, to Lulea on the east coast of Sweden, spending some time fishing and shooting game birds on the way. With

a guide, several porters, a pony and the dog, the first day's trek in rain and mist took them 16 hours. It involved a climb to 4,000 feet through snow and rocks, wading a river knee-deep and a descent into a valley, only to find themselves on the wrong side of a deep, wide and icy river from their tourist hut destination. One porter attempted the crossing but with the water at shoulder height it submerged the box of provisions he carried. Another porter struggled across with some luggage, including a case of whisky. Fred and Ernest backtracked their route to find a shallower crossing, adding extra miles to the trek and still hip deep. At 3.30 a.m. they reached the hut, only to find the porters in possession. "The blazing fire, the odour of the men's clothes drying and the perspiration from their bodies rendered the place too awful for us to sleep in" declared Fred. They chose to sleep outside in a tent, fortified with smoked salmon, brown bread and a stiff whisky, a bottle of which was grudgingly sent to the men.

The second day's march was little better except that there were no streams to ford. Twice they ascended to over 4,000 feet and crossed valley after valley of

sharp stony ground with no fuel for a fire. About midnight they looked down on the green valley of the Turra river, but the valley floor was sodden, with hidden roots causing stumbles and falls, making walking difficult. The next tourist hut should have been reached by midnight but the long weary march down the valley took them three more hours. Over sixty miles had been covered in the two days.

The next stage was easier, much of it by boat or pleasant walking through meadow and woodland. Two of the porters were paid off, one showing his gratitude by embracing Fred and kissing him on both cheeks, "I shall, in future travels, not reserve my generosity for male peasants only", joked Fred. A further march brought them to a navigable section of the river where boats quickly took them to Quickjock (Kvikkejock) the base for their sporting holiday. The fishing was rewarding but attacks by mosquitoes and horseflies forced a retreat. Fred woke the next morning to find his head, face and hands swollen from dozens of insect bites. After a few days recovery they went to camp in the mountains, pitching a tent 3,500 feet above Quickjock. Several brace of birds, boiled over an open fire, were to be the evening meal but an important lesson was learnt when the pan boiled over and the exposed birds became inedible. However, the gravy left in the pan, with salt and pepper and sops of bread produced an excellent game soup.

It had started to rain steadily but the next day they managed to shoot eighteen brace of ptarmigan and grouse. On the second night hundreds of mosquitoes streamed into the tent and had to be smoked out, making it so uncomfortable that they returned to Quickjock. The remainder of the holiday was spent fishing for trout in the flooded rivers and lakes on the way to the coast, feeding mostly [cont .p2]

on the fish they caught and rye bread. Four days of rowing and portage brought them to Jocknock (Joktookk) where their first square meal, washed down by good Swedish beer, was relished. The final stage to Lulea was by river steamers and from Lulea to Stockholm by ship and thence back to Hull.

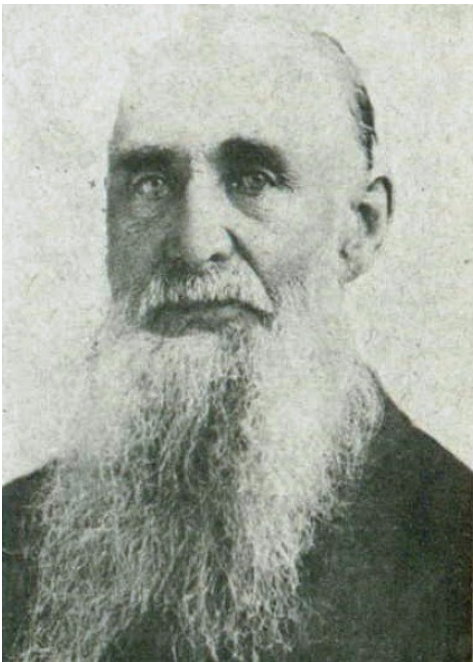
Frederick was from the notable Ipswich branch, a younger son of Daniel Haill Goddard and Elizabeth (nee Robertson). Born in Gloucester in 1847 his birth was incorrectly registered as Frederick Robinson Goddard. He married Alice Mary Peace in 1870. She only survived him a few months, dying in early 1892. Their daughter Adelaide never married and died in Bath in 1963 aged 90.

John of Accrington

MORMON PIONEER

George Goddard was born in Leicester, England, on 15 December 1815 the son of Cornelius Goddard. He was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in January 1851 and, together with his pregnant wife and seven children, decided to emigrate to the USA. They set out from Liverpool on 9 October 1851 and arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, on 15 September 1852. George's own account of the journey makes bleak reading:

"...We took passage on the sailing ship *Essex*....



the only Mormon family on the boat; most of the passengers were Catholics, presided over by a priest. I preached three times by request and permission of the captain. We were nine weeks crossing the ocean, reaching New Orleans early

in December. Here we took passage on the steamer *Timour* and in coming up the Mississippi we ran against a snag which tore away our provision house and otherwise disabled her, which required the aid of another steamer to tow us to Memphis. Here we were detained several days for

repairs, and while here our second child died, one having died and was buried in the ocean, having only lived half an hour after birth. We reached St. Louis, Missouri, on 1 January 1852 with six children, as strangers in a strange country and not means enough to pay for the first month's rent of one room. I parted with a double barrel shot gun for money enough to pay the rent. I sustained my family through the winter by peddling a few articles that I had brought from England.

In February another child 4 years old died. There was a branch of the Church in St. Louis and I attended the meetings regularly. The Lord blessed me in my labours, and on one occasion, calling at a large establishment to try and dispose of some small articles to them, the proprietor who had once been an agent for an English Needle Manufacturer, pressed me to purchase his stock which consisted of a great many thousands needles, for which I paid him in Damask Bed curtains. Early in May we left St. Louis for Kaneshville, the great outfitting place for the California Emigration. At this place I was able to sell enough needles, goggles and other articles needed by the emigrants to purchase an outfit for our own emigration across the plains to Utah. It consisted of 2 yoke of oxen, 2 yoke of cows, one wagon and provisions.

We crossed the Missouri river on 9 June 1852 in the 5th company of Latter-day Saints under Captain Tidwell. Before reaching the buffalo country two more of our children died from cholera, making five having died since we left our native country in nine months' time. We arrived in Salt Lake on the 15 September 1852...."

From 1856 to 1883 George served as the clerk to LDS Church presiding bishop Edward Hunter; and in 1857 and 1858 he was sent as a church missionary to Canada. In 1872 he became the inaugural first assistant to George Q. Cannon, the first superintendent of the Deseret Sunday School Union. George served in this capacity for 26 years, until his death in 1899. From 1874 to 1884 he was also the clerk of the LDS Church biannual general conferences. He is credited with having first published the LDS Church's Articles of Faith in card form, having printed several thousand copies for the church's Sunday School on 18 February 1878. And as if that was not enough he was also a member of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and a patriarch of the church. He died on 12 January 1899 in Salt Lake City and is buried in Salt Lake City Cemetery. He was married twice, to Mary Sutton in England and to Elizabeth Harrison in Utah, though whether simultaneously is not shown; he had at least eleven children.

Richard of Malvern

FAMILY BIBLES

I have been a member of the Association for about 20 years now. Over the years the former Research Co-ordinators Brian and Julie of Newbury have helped me a great deal. They even suggested writing to the Newbury News about my research and I was fortunate to have a distant unknown member of my family contact me. My wife and I travelled down to Buckfastleigh to meet him and his wife on several occasions.

He arranged for photocopies of entries in a Book of Common Prayer to be sent to us and these helped us to go two further generations back to John Goddard who married Lydia Batchelor at Hurstbourne Tarrant in 1760. It struck me that all entries related to deaths, one even giving the time of day. So I assume the Book of Common Prayer was in addition to a Family Bible where births and marriages were recorded.

If any member has a Family Bible I wonder whether they could check to see whether there are any entries that might relate to my family. John and Lydia had quite a few children. One of their sons was my ancestor Charles Goddard who married Elizabeth Few in Burbage and they had a son James.

My wife feels there is a strong likelihood that both John and Charles may have married before. In the case of Charles she suspects he married a Hannah Townsend and they had children baptised in Kintbury, Berkshire.

I look forward to hearing from anyone with any information. My email address is: godey@sky.com or telephone 01702 351558. *Keith of Essex*

MAJ. GEN. GUY HAROLD GODDARD

9 Nov. 1918 — 2 Jun. 2005

Major General Guy Harold Goddard was the director of civil engineering, Headquarters U.S. Air Force, Washington, D.C. In this position, he was responsible for the worldwide management and direction of Air Force programs involving design, construction, maintenance, and operation of real property facilities.

General Goddard was born in Woodsfield, Ohio, in 1918, where he attended grade and high schools. After a year in the College of Engineering, Ohio State University, he attended the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., from which he graduated in 1941 with a bachelor of science degree and commission as second lieutenant.

His initial assignment was with the 37th Engineers Combat Regiment, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, in Texas. Following several training assignments

with engineer combat troops in the United States, he went to the Southwest Pacific area as executive officer of the 239th Engineer Combat Battalion in January 1944. In June 1944 he assumed command of the 842nd Aviation Engineer Battalion, and in December became commander of the 836th Aviation Engineer Battalion.



He returned to the United States in August 1945, attended Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and in May 1946, enrolled at Texas A&M University, where, in 1947, he obtained a master of science degree in civil engineering.

His next assignment was with the Office of the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army, in Washington, D.C. During this assignment, he transferred to the U.S. Air Force in September 1948 and went to the Caribbean Air Command in Panama, where he became the civil engineer for the command.

In November 1951 he returned to the United States and was assigned to the Aviation Engineer Force at Wolters Air Force Base, Texas, where he became deputy chief of staff for operations. In June 1956 he was transferred to 17th Air Force in North Africa as a civil engineer. *[to be cont.]*

<https://www.af.mil/About-Us/Biographies/Display/Article/104891/major-general-guy-harold-goddard/>

[Ed. If anyone knows this family, please contact the Research Coord., details on p8]

A letter from Mid. DENIS GODDARD to his father after being wounded at Gallipoli in WW1.

(All words and spelling are his own and are quite graphic)

“Dear Dad,

I am afraid there is no chance of my coming home because they are only sending home cases of 3 months & more & I hope to be alright by end of June. I am out of pain now but cannot use my left hand at all so I am very helpless. I can bathe and shave, dress and undress myself but I am very slow about it.

It is very sickening after landing troops at Gallipoli on Sunday 25th April & during subsequent nights I having through the Providence of God come out alive & uninjured then to have a beastly accident which from first to last will crock me up about 2 months.

I had the day of my life on that Sunday. My command was handed over to me on Saturday night at 10pm & consisted of a service picket capable of steaming 15 knots with a crew of 8 counting myself a 3 pdr gun with ammunition & coal & water. I was told to go to the Cornwallis. There I was given 5 cutters and given orders about landing troops. I went to a transport & filled my cutters with troops 50 to each boat, I then steamed up the entrance of the Dardanelles. About 1am I maneuvered my tow into line & the 6 picket boats steamed up in line abreast to V. Beach. We got within 500 yards without a shot being fired then the whole beach & the frowning cliffs burst into spurts of flame & the rattle of musketry filled the air. We had bullets all round us & over us but no hits. Then a battery over at Kum Kale started up & six inch shells started splashing round.

However we kept on in line abreast 80 yds between the tows. I had a man forward with a boat hook sounding & I was drawing five feet. When we got to six feet of water about 110 yds from the beach I slipped my tow who got out their oars & started to pull into the beach. When my boats were clear I went astern till I was about 200 yds from the beach

& then opened fire on the Turkish trenches on the beach, I swept them from end to end and then I saw 4 of my boats coming out so I went in as close as I could & picked them up learning that one boat had been blown up & sunk just before I picked them up,

one of my crew who was standing close to me gave a little gasp & lurched overboard. I had no time to pick him up so I went out for more troops.

After 6 lots I thought that I had enough of that to last me so I started rescuing wounded. There was one cutter drifting right under the guns of the cliffs, I dashed in full speed to get to her, all the time we had rifle bullets and machine bullets playing round us & they followed us all the time. I got the cutter all right & there were about 30 wounded and

dying men in her lying at the bottom of the boat. She was riddled with bullets & was half full of blood and water.

I gave the wheel to the coxswain & told him to steer for the “Albion” who was lying quite close. I took our first aid bag & armed with a little knowledge of 1st aid jumped into the lighter and started to tinker up the poor devils. After I had made them as comfortable as I could I hopped on top of the cabin & semaphored to the Albion that I had wounded for her. I must stop now. Denis”

Wounded at Gallipoli on May 10th, 1915, Denis was invalided to Malta, and later England. After some 12 months, he was passed fit and posted to H.M.S. Queen Mary in May 1916. He met his death aged eighteen a fortnight later in the great Battle of Jutland when the Queen Mary was sunk. [Ed. Articles mentioning Midshipman Denis Goddard, his father and sister appear in newsletters 56, 57, 70, 117, 119, 123 and 136]

ANDREW GODDARD

Barnacle Buoy

The Barnacle Buoys are a not-for-profit group of A Cappella sea shanty singers based in Clevedon, North Somerset. They exist to enjoy their craft,



entertain their audiences and raise money for their chosen charities. Their principle charities are the Childrens Hospice South West and the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI).

While they are in “Lockdown” they recently posted a message online to mention GAE member Andrew Goddard, pictured above in this photograph with them all on Weston beach. Andrew works tirelessly raising funds for the RNLI accompanied by his lovely guide dog Sammy. He has over the years raised thousands of pounds for the RNLI. Well done Andrew. [Ed. See newsletter 119 for another story on Andrew] www.barnaclebuoys.co.uk

JOHN GODDARD of FAREHAM and his Goddard database

I was born in a village at the northern end of the River Test valley. I was the youngest of five children and was born in the 1930s, so I remember WW2 very well. My father was the youngest of six children and his older brothers and sisters were born at the southern end of the Test Valley.

I went to a local junior school and then to a boarding school. I took a degree in Mechanical Engineering and Nuclear Power. I worked mainly in the Aerospace and Defence Industries. I retired in the 1990's. Initially I did some consultancy work on company acquisitions but I also became interested in family history. I traced my family back to the mid 1600's quite quickly using the Hampshire county registration office. This was probably made easy since the Goddard's had lived on the farm on the edge of the New Forest for over 250 years. Then I got stuck!

Initially I got interested in the New Forest Verderers. The New Forest Verderers have their own law courts who have the responsibility of managing the forest. This was a Royal Forest and was the

principal source of wood for the Royal Navy. (Portsmouth is not far away). The oak was trained to grow for special usage. The Forest was also a substantial supplier of charcoal. The Steward of the forest at that time was Richard Goddard. This was the time of the Civil war and Richard was a Royalist and captured at the Battle of Christchurch.

He was fined very heavily and forbidden from undertaking his profession - (A barrister at The Inner Temple) - he became instead the Treasurer of the Inner Temple. It is interesting to note that his father, who was a Southampton Wine Merchant, was a contributor to the Armada fund and one of his ships was used as a fire ship at the Battle of Gravelines against the Spanish Armada Fleet. Both father and son were MP's.

There was no conclusive evidence of any family linkage so I adopted a brute force method of looking for all Goddard baptisms, marriages and burials in Hampshire and Wiltshire. Looking at sources of new data gave me contact with the Goddard Association which I joined. From this I found that some of my forebears migrated south from Standen Hussey (the manor was owned by Clyffe Pypard Goddard's). I was struck by the fact that there was no Goddard database – therefore I started one.

In one of the Goddard Association Family trees it is claimed that the Younger Richard was a member of the North Wilts Goddard. He told a visitation that this was not correct. *John of Fareham*

[Ed. If members want to access the information in John's Goddard database of births, deaths and marriages, please contact the Research Coordinator, details can be found on the back page. Additionally the database will be available to search via the website later this year]

A LONG TIME COMING

One hundred years ago last year The New York Times published an editorial ridiculing Prof. Robert H. Goddard of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts who had just published a thesis which claimed that rockets could leave earth and reach the moon. The NYT stated “Goddard's understanding of rocket flight was faulty as he does not know the relation of action to reaction, and of the need to have something better than a vacuum against which to react”. It took until the Apollo 11 mission on July 16, 1969, for the NYT to issue one of it's most famous newspaper retractions. [Ed.]

SIR ROBERT VICTOR GODDARD (2)

cont. from Newsletter 137.

This 1946 event added to a 1935 incident when as a 38 year old RAF Wing Commander, Goddard, was solo piloting a Hawker Hart light bomber from Edinburgh to Andover on a training flight. Shortly after passing over a disused and abandoned RAF station near Edinburgh he encountered a severe storm and then, somewhere over the Firth of Forth, a swirling vortex. After recovering he found himself passing over the same airfield, but now refurbished and obviously operational.

Goddard looked down and saw yellow-painted aircraft and what he described as a modern monoplane; neither of which were then in RAF service. The mechanics he could see were wearing blue coveralls instead of the RAF brown de rigueur in 1935. The formerly dilapidated buildings had been renovated and more constructed.

The implication of these apparent discrepancies is that Goddard had been propelled forward in time a number of years, to the early stages of World War 2; by 1939 the airfield (then called Drem) would have been populated with the Hawker Harts (by then relegated to training duties) and Airspeed Oxford monoplanes of 13 Flying Training School.

The 1946 event however, Goddard claimed to have witnessed with another officer, whilst in China. According to Goddard, he was at a party in Shanghai and scheduled to fly to Tokyo that same night, when he heard of another officer having a dream in which Goddard was killed in a plane crash. In the dream an aircraft was carrying Goddard, two other men and a woman, when it experienced difficulties with atmospheric icing, and crashed on a pebbled beach near mountains.

That night Goddard was persuaded to take two men and a woman on the Douglas Dakota transport



The Hawker Hart was first flown in 1928. Almost a thousand were built in the UK. But by 1935 they were being removed from front-line service, often into training roles.

flying to Tokyo. As in the other's officer's dream, the Dakota plane iced over and was forced to make a crash-landing on the Japanese island of Sado; the crash scene, a pebbled beach near mountains, resembled that described in the dream. Unlike the dream, however, no-one was injured. The 1955 film *The Night My Number Came Up* was based on this incident that was published in *The Saturday Evening Post* of May 26, 1951. Michael Redgrave played Goddard.

Goddard's military career took him to many and varied places around the globe. He stayed at the Staff College until 1935 and was then appointed deputy director of intelligence at the Air Ministry, a post he held until the outbreak of the Second World War.

Goddard embarked with the British Expeditionary Force to France in 1939. He was made senior air staff officer in the following year and played a major part in preserving British air assets in the face of the German attacks. When he returned he became director of military cooperation at the Air Ministry, responsible for "modernising" air support and airborne forces in the RAF. He also made regular air war broadcasts on the BBC.

In September 1941, shortly before the attack on Pearl Harbour, he was appointed as Air Commodore Chief of the Air Staff, Royal New Zealand Air Force (RNZAF). As commander of the RNZAF in the South Pacific, and the only British commander in the region, he was prominent in the operations against the Japanese initial advance. Under Admiral William Halsey Jr. who was a fleet admiral in the United States Navy, Goddard commanded the RNZAF in the Battle of Guadalcanal and the Solomon Islands campaigns, for which he was awarded the American Navy, Distinguished Service Medal.

Goddard was next posted to India in 1943, to take charge of administration for the air command of South East Asia Command (SEAC). He remained in the role until 1946 when he became the RAF's representative in Washington.

Goddard retired from the military in 1951, and became principal of the College of Aeronautics, where he remained until 1954. He was also a governor of St George's School Harpenden and of Bryanston School and was president of the Airship Association from 1975 to 1984.

Goddard married Mildred Catherine Jane Inglis, the daughter of Alfred Inglis and his wife Ernestine (Nina) Pigou (daughter of Francis Pigou, the Dean of Bristol), in 1924. Their daughter, Jane Helen Goddard, was married to Sir Robin Chichester-Clark.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/>

HENRY CHARLES GODDARD (2)

cont. from Newsletter 137.

He was engaged three times before he met my mother but my aunt Nancy was always shushed when she started to tell me this (cannot imagine why!) Charles and May's first date was a trip to Stonehenge. They married in 1931 and my mother lived in a flat in Petersfield before renting a house in Horton Heath within easy reach of Southampton.

I was told by my aunt that as my father set off on his first voyage after marriage the family went to wave goodbye. The band struck up 'Eternal Father...', whereupon my mother shrieked, 'he is going to drown' and collapsed in tears!



After two years my mother, used her maiden name and applied to work on the same ship. Husband and wife were not allowed to serve together. Quite how she thought this would work I cannot imagine as she was notoriously sea sick! However, she found that she was pregnant with my sister Gillian so the grand plan was not carried out.

Charles continued in the Merchant Service until 1940. His ship was damaged by the Graf Spee and was in Montevideo. At the same time the Graf Spee was also trapped in that port. Charles in later years said that the German sailors drank in one bar and

the British in another. He also commented that Captain Langsdorff was respected by all as an honourable man. After the scuttling of the ship and the death of its captain, the British merchant ship returned to Southampton to undergo repairs. Charles worked in the docks for a while, being there when a butter store caught fire. He said that the docks were evacuated and it was the only time he had seen a cyclist overtake a van racing to escape.

My mother had had enough and pleaded with him to stay on dry land and so he signed on in the Air Force, working as a fitter. She grieved over the state of his hands which had been manicured on the liners but were now cut and torn. For a while he was stationed at North Weald which was a few miles from my maternal grandparents' village in Essex. He was able to cycle over to see the family. *[to be cont.]*

Penelope Fletcher (née Goddard), Kintbury

TREVOR GODDARD AGAIN

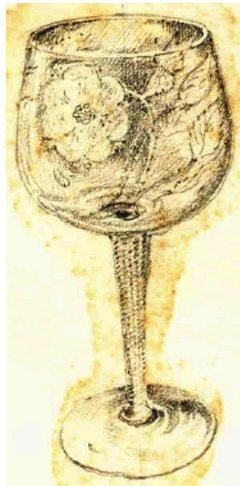
The great South African cricketer Trevor Goddard has already featured in these pages on four occasions – *Newsletters 29, 68, 121 & 135*. I have recently come across a further reference to his prowess in the October 2020 News Bulletin of the Cricket Society, in which the statistician Keith Walmsley was comparing test match all-rounders; that is to say, those cricketers who have scored more than 1,000 runs and taken more than 100 wickets in international matches. Trevor came seventh in a list of all-time greats, following Garry Sobers (West Indies), Jacques Kallis (South Africa), Imran Khan (Pakistan), Keith Miller (Australia), Ravi Jadeja (India) and Shaun Pollock (South Africa), so he is in very exalted company. *Richard of Malvern*

SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

A reminder that the subscription of £7.50 for 2021-2022 is now due. Please contact Treasurer Richard (details on page.8), making sure you identify yourself clearly, preferably by membership number. Those 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! *[Ed.]*

A "GODDARD" Drinking - Cup

Mr Richard Jefferies, in his memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts, refers to a cup called a Goddard, and speaks of a cup held in reverence by the Manx people. This cup, he theorises, may have been in possession of Godred or Goddard, last of the Danish line of kings of Man; or it may have belonged to some of the Norwegian line of Goddard Crovan, who afterwards usurped the throne, and thus have become identified with them.



A curious fact, is that in the seventeenth century there were ten heads of Goddard families residing on estates in Nth. Wilts., who each possessed a glass cup beautifully engraved and held in great estimation for some reason or other. The cup illustrated here is drawn by me from the only one known left in existence and in the possession of Horatio Nelson Goddard of the manor at Clyffe Pyppard. *Julia Goddard, The Antiquarian Magazine, 1885*

AGM AGENDA

The 35th AGM will be held, via Zoom courtesy of Karen Bell, on 9 May 2021 at 12 noon (GMT). The link to join the meeting is available if requested by email to admin@goddard-association.org.uk

The Agenda for the meeting will follow the usual format:

1. Welcome by the Chairman.
2. Apologies.
3. Minutes of the last AGM 11 October 2020.
4. Matters Arising.
5. Treasurer's Report. (*Full accounts available from the Treasurer on request*).
6. Research and Website Co-ordinators' Reports.
7. Election of Officers:
 - (a) Chairman: *Helena Goddard, for 1 year*
 - (b) Secretary: *Denise Goddard*
 - (c) Treasurer: *Richard Morris*
 - (d) Two Committee Members: *Margaret McAlpin and Janet Berkman are available for re-election.*
8. The Howard Goddard -Jones Memorial for 2021.
9. Any Other Business at end.
10. Date and Place of the next AGM.

NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have joined the Association since the last Newsletter was distributed. They are, of course, warmly welcomed and the outline family information below is to enable existing members to contact them if they appear to belong to the same branch. Please do so via the Membership Secretary whose details are below.

Keith Manley has traced a descent on his mother's side to a Thomas Goddard born about 1710 in Aldbourne Wiltshire, through to Stephen 1830-1904, son of John, of Beckhampton and his son Stephen 1858-1921 of Calne.

Carol Haughey (*returning member*) descends from the Chapel-en-le-Frith branch of the High Peak, Derbyshire, was previously in touch with Albert who was the great nephew of her Gt.Gt. grandmother Eliza Hartle. This branch is detailed in the Chinley/Bugsworth monograph from Joseph 1695-1741.

John Cummins. Sandra, wife of John Cummins, is descended from John Goddard of Membury, Devon 1777-1839. John served in the Navy, married Honour Nance in St Martins, Isles of Scilly in 1808 and settled there.

USEFUL ADDRESSES

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