

## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 140 - October 2021

### The *GENERAL GODDARD*

East Indiaman Privateer

The *General Goddard*, at 755 tons was an important ship in the history of the East India Company fleet. The vessel was laid down by Randall, Brent and Sons in 1781, and was launched on 30 January 1782. She was originally owned by William Money but sold to Robert Wigram in 1788. The *General Goddard* was named for General Thomas Wyndham Goddard, (1740 – 1783) of the British East India Company who played a major role in the First Anglo-Maratha War in India during 1780. Thomas Wyndham Goddard was son of Henry Goddard of Hartham in Wiltshire, and grandson of Thomas Goddard, Canon of Windsor.

[Ed. See newsletters 21, 76 and 118 for other stories on this family.]

During June 1795 she was commanded by Capt. William Taylor Money and was to gain credit for the country, the owner, and the captain. The *General Goddard* was waiting at St Helena for a convoy, on her return from her fifth voyage to the Indies.

The year before, with the prospect of war with France looming, the *General Goddard* was issued a Letter of Marque to Captain Money on 3 January 1794.

A 'letter of marque' was a government license in the 'Age of Sail' that authorised a private person, known as a privateer, to attack and capture vessels of a nation at war with the issuer. Once captured, the privateers could then bring the prize ship before their own admiralty court for condemnation and transfer of ownership to the privateer, which was often then sold for profit.

At the beginning of that year, war was declared between England and France, and France had invaded the Netherlands in January. Furthermore, under an Admiralty order dated 9 February 1795 Royal Navy vessels and British



*The General Goddard (left), from a painting by Thomas Luny.  
National Maritime Museum.*

letters of marque were instructed to detain Dutch vessels and cargoes and bring them into British ports that they might be detained.

On 2 June 1795 the British East India Company packet ship *Swallow* arrived at St Helena from the Cape of Good Hope with the news that a convoy of Dutch East Indiamen from Batavia had left the Cape, sailing for the Netherlands. Captain William Money resolved there and then to intercept the Dutch fleet of seven East

Indiamen.

Captain Money accordingly fitted out the *General Goddard* as a man-of-war with thirty guns (including 20 × 9 - pounder guns + 4 × 4-pounder guns) and started on a cruise with three other ships including the *HMS Sceptre* a 3rd rate 64 gun ship under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir William Essington, and the packet boat *Swallow*.

Money caught sight of the Dutch ships and gave chase, coming up on them in the night and sailed through the Dutch convoy about 1.00am and was fired upon, without returning fire.

The next morning at day-break, the Dutch fleet fired on *HMS Sceptre* and *Swallow* and then sailed on, three shots fired by the *HMS Sceptre* ahead of the Dutch convoy

did not give the result the British hoped for.

A signal was given to the *General Goddard* to chase the Dutchmen towards the *Sceptre*. When the *General Goddard* instantaneously appeared under a cloud of canvas and laid alongside the Dutch commodore's ship *Alblasserdam*, her imposing appearance was that of a warship; the *Alblasserdam* followed Captain Money's directions to heave to.

The Dutch crews of the other ships fired several shots at the *Sceptre* and the boats that were sent out with boarding parties. After which, the *Sceptre* gave a few broadsides and the Dutch surrendered.

When the prize ships were brought to St. Helena the Governor presented Captain Money with a sword of honour, and he also had the grateful thanks of Vice-Admiral Sir William Essington. The balance of the prize-money on the Dutch ships and their cargoes was £114,997, and of this sum two-thirds, or £76,664, was allotted to the captors in 1797; a vast sum of money at this time.

A painting, which depicts this battle (*see p.1*), was painted by the British artist Thomas Luny (1759 – 1837) for Captain Money. The painting was sold at auction in 2009 for GBP £22,500. The painting is now in the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich.

On 17 December 1973, St Helena issued a 6p stamp (see below) to commemorate the *General Goddard's* capture of the Dutch East Indiamen fleet.

The National Maritime Museum also holds a log-book that belonged to Commander Henry Upton, Fourth Officer on the *General Goddard* between 1793 and 1795. Following the action depicted, Upton was detached in the *Dordwyk* (one of the Dutch ships) as prize master. His logbook includes his time on this ship. [Ed.]



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General\\_Goddard\\_\(1782\\_ship\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Goddard_(1782_ship))

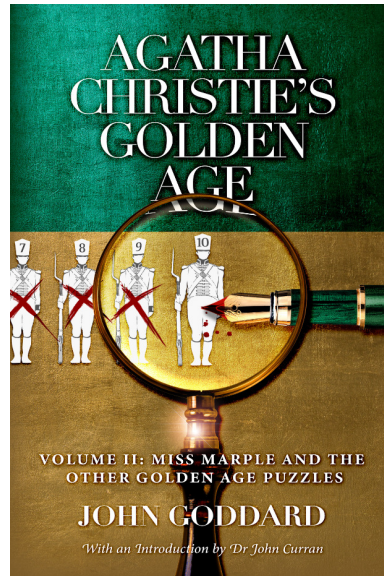
## MASTERMIND

Last October one of the contenders for this year's Mastermind, the notoriously tough BBC Television quiz programme, was Steve Goddard, a lecturer in French. He very narrowly defeated his three opponents to qualify for the semi-final. This took place in March when Steve came second, thus narrowly missing qualifying for the final. *Richard of Malvern*

## Agatha Christie's Golden Age

### Volume II

In newsletter #129 in January 2019, you kindly mentioned a book which I had published about Agatha Christie – *Agatha Christie's Golden Age*, which analysed the Poirot novels published during the 'Golden Age' of detective fiction (essentially between the Wars).



I have just published Volume II, which analyses Christie's other novels published during the Golden Age (such as those of Miss Marple and her most famous novel, *And Then There Were None*). It is selling in various countries on Amazon (which provides further details), but for convenience I attach a copy of the front

cover. If you think that this might be of interest to members, please feel free to mention it in the newsletter.

*John Goddard of Wimbledon*

## NEW MEMBERS

The following new members have recently joined the Association. They are, of course, warmly welcomed and their family information below is to enable members to contact them if they appear to belong to the same branch. Please do so via the Membership Secretary.

**Dorothy Stanley** descends from John Goddard b.1821 Brighton, Sussex who married Mary Ann West there in 1841. John was the son of William and Mary born c.1785.

**Juliet Morris'** (*see article p.6*) ancestors are in Norfolk, commencing with Robert Goddard, a linen draper in Norwich who married Ann Lovick in 1819. Juliet is related to committee member Margaret McAlpin and they found each other via Ancestry and DNA matches.

## JULIE ROSEMARY GODDARD

27 July 1936 - 8 August 2021

Julie Rosemary Goddard, née Barnard, grew up in the village of Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire. Her father was a builder from Norfolk, and mother

was from a local farming family and had trained as a children's nanny before they married in 1934.



*Julie Rosemary Goddard, née Barnard*

Julie was born in 1936 the eldest of three sisters. The family was well-known in the village, “*we were given the children's classic books to read.*” No Comics Allowed! Julie went to the local Grammar School; she became the school Pupil Librarian and then Deputy Head Girl. On leaving school, Julie, worked for the County Library and became a fully qualified librarian. She would recount tales of working for the mobile library van travelling around Leicestershire, how she would be in the back stopping the books flying off the shelves when the driver had to pick up speed when they were returning late.

Sister Brenda moved to London in 1959 and Julie followed soon after and worked, firstly as a librarian for British Steel, secondly in the Children's Library at Marylebone. Julie met Brian Goddard whilst on a folk dancing week in Sidmouth, though initially trying to avoid him because of his mediocre dancing; they were married on St Patrick's Day 1965. Their son Richard arrived in 1969, shortly followed by daughter, Sarah in 1970.

In 1971 they moved from North London to live in the small village of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire. Julie threw herself into village life, she helped set up the village playgroup, joined the WI and along with

Brian was an active gardener, as well as bringing up her two young children. At this time, she became interested in genealogy and embarked on tracing a local family whose ancestors, some of whom became Mormon missionaries, had moved to USA in the 1800's.

The family moved to Newbury in 1981 and Julie worked for a short time at Newbury library. “Retiring” she then found work as a genealogist and was prolific in tracing both The Goddard and The Barnard family trees. She was happiest at her computer writing local history stories, reviews and articles for magazines and was regularly published in the *Newbury Weekly News*, *Family Tree Magazine* and *Practical Family History* (34 articles and 165 book reviews), with correspondence and help for several “One Name” genealogy study groups too.

Julie loved all aspects of history and the arts; she had a passion for knowledge and was a prolific water colourist and reader. Newbury based, she volunteered, as usher, at both the local the Corn Exchange and Watermill Theatres and in later years was one of The Friends of Newtown Road Cemetery, transcribing old newspaper obituaries for them.

She was also an active member of Newbury Art Groups and Newbury District Field Club. When her two grandsons arrived, she supported them to take up a musical instrument, attend their theatre and music concerts, and encouraged them to enjoy the arts as much as she did.

Julie also loved nature, there were always bunches of flowers in the house, grown in the garden or from Brian's greenhouse. In the last few years with her health deteriorating, Julie found joy in being driven by Brian around the local countryside stopping to look at the views across the county. Regularly popping in at her sons-in-laws art studio to discuss his latest work, or a piece of music.

During her last few months, when Brian was no longer able to care for her at home, she moved into Ladymead Care Home. Julie was still planning articles, reciting poetry for the entertainment of her family, regaling slightly risqué stories to the delight of the care staff, and pointing out the weeds in the garden! Julie leaves a big hole in the lives of her husband of 56 years Brian, her son, daughter, and son-in-law Cipriano, grandsons Saul and Gabriel and her remaining sister Brenda Barnard.

*Brian of Newbury and family*

Julie and Brian Goddard had been on the GAE Executive Committee for very many years and her meticulous research was very much valued. We offer our sincere sympathies to Brian and his family.

*Helena of Malvern.*

## (2) Memoirs of Major

### DOUGLAS GODDARD MBE, FCIS, RA

Within ten days we were ordered up to take part in Operation Market Garden — more popularly known as the Battle of Arnhem, through the film 'A Bridge too Far'. After a month defending the German border opposite the Reichswald Forest south of Nijmegen against enemy counter attacks, we were sent down to attack through the Siegfried Line at Geilenkirchen in appalling weather conditions of flood and mud since the Germans had opened the sluices of the River Roer and it was constantly raining.

We hardly ever dried out and sometimes never got supplies through. We had made some progress in breaching the line when at Christmas the German Ardennes offensive started with the aim of driving north to recapture Antwerp and cut off the British Army to the east. My Division was sent down to assist in stopping this northern thrust; spending that Christmas wallowing in four inches of snow.

The Americans, with our help, having seen off that offensive, went back to finish the Siegfried Line battle during January 1945. Back to the Reichswald front for the mammoth Operation Veritable with nine British and Canadian Divisions (and the addition of 9th US Army under command). The objective was to capture the Reichsland through the great Forests, Cleave Goch and Zanten and join up with the American 9th Army to line up for the assault crossing of the formidable R Rhine.

The attack opened at dawn on 8 February with a thousand gun barrage and fireplan. We were opposed by the German Parachute Army and the Roer flooding meant fighting through a virtual sea with the odd island of high ground and town along elevated roads covered by fire, again in constant rain and freezing temperatures. It took until mid-March to clear the enemy from the west bank. Casualties were distressingly high once more.

On 23 March 1945 — again with the aid of a thousand guns and parachute landings on the east bank — the River Rhine was crossed against stiff opposition from the German Para Army and we started the last phase of the campaign to liberate northern Holland and strike into north Germany. Opposition was fanatical but patchy and uncoordinated.

Our reception by the Dutch as we freed them from four years of tyranny was ecstatic. Into Germany and a fairly rapid advance capturing towns and

villages until we arrived at Bremen which was heavily defended and tragically the German Commander refused General Horrock's offer of surrender to save life and property. We had to assault it and our artillery completed the years of Allied bombing devastation leaving it 90% destroyed and its population decimated.

It was now the beginning of May and we moved on towards the port of Cuxhaven on the north coast where we were opposed mainly by the German navy which, apart from forming fighting units, had dug in sea mines under the roads which were lethal, blowing tanks, vehicles and men twenty feet in the air and tragically causing many last minute casualties right up to 8 May when the surrender took place.

I have been asked how we celebrated VE day. The answer is we didn't. Because all German military communications had broken down our Wehrmacht and Naval opponents did not know of the cease fire and we had to find and persuade the commanders to surrender. This took days.

In eleven months of continuous action our Division had fought over 800 miles from the beaches. It had lost 12,482 men — over 100% of its original fighting unit establishment — killed, wounded and missing. My Battery of 8 x 25 pounder guns had fired just over 118,000 shells and of the ten Battery Officers, there were four killed and four wounded (two with mental breakdowns — now known as either battle fatigue or combat stress).

We could reasonably have expected a relaxing and peaceful period in Germany, but not a bit. My Battery was sent down to a village called Fallingbostal (two or three miles from the notorious Belsen Concentration Camp) where we took over an ex-SS barracks with over 20,000 Russian ex-POWs and slave labour families and across from there was a Stalag (ex-POW camp) in which there were now some 4,000 Polish and Baltic State ex-POWs and other slave labour families. Our task was to administer, feed and logistically support all this lot and in the case of the Russians send them to the River Elbe for repatriation.

It was harrowing because each nationality hated the others and apart from battles between them they went out into German villages murdering, raping, looting and pillaging. We found ourselves garrisoning villages to defend our old enemy against our erstwhile allies.

## **During his lifetime and after his passing Major Douglas Goddard was described as 'a first class leader'**

Russian Commissars were brought in to re-indoctrinate their people contaminated by western culture. There was later evidence that many Russians went back to extermination although this was not known by us at the time. This task lasted for about three months until a Military Government body took over and we then relaxed while the non-regulars started to be demobbed from the Regiment. One point of interest was that I attended part of the trial of the Belsen Camp SS guards including Kramer (the Beast) of Belsen. Their defence was that they had no gas chambers, they simply obeyed orders and that for the last six months of the war supplies had broken down because of failure of civic administration and government. Although most of this was true they were nevertheless condemned to either execution or imprisonment.

I was then promoted to Adjutant of the Regiment and in that capacity I had custody of the three Battery War Diaries which I transcribed before sending them to War Office Records. I had been responsible anyway for writing up my own Battery War Diary daily throughout the campaign. I had also (surreptitiously) kept a little personal diary and many operational orders and other documents.

All these documents are still with me having been security cleared by the Ministry of Defence and have formed the material for the Regimental History I wrote and had published and for the presentations and battlefield tours at which I still speak — which include the Joint Services Command & Staff College Advanced Course.

My WW2 generation is becoming pretty thin on the ground now and we are in ever greater demand to record experiences for posterity before the record is lost. My war-time story has been taped by the Imperial War Museum and at their request my archives and memorabilia are bequeathed to that Museum.

My post — war service included — Adjutant of 40th Field Regiment RA in Germany; Staff Officer at Anti-Aircraft Command; Service in Egypt and Jordan during the Suez Canal abrogation crisis and finally four years as an Instructor at the Royal School of Artillery. I resigned my commission in 1958. *Major Douglas Goddard, [deceased]*

*From WW2 People's War, wartime memories gathered by the BBC. The archive can be found at [bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar](http://bbc.co.uk/ww2peopleswar)*

Friends and colleagues paid tribute to a D-Day veteran and former Wokingham council chairman who lived a remarkable life.

Major Douglas Goddard MBE, known to friends as Douggie, died peacefully at home on Wednesday, December 7, 2011, aged 92, following a period of declining health.

Major Goddard, who was chairman of Wokingham District Council from 1988 to 1990 and served with the council from 1978 to 1992, was described as a “leader of men” for his achievements in the Army and the community and chronicled his experiences in his autobiography, *Master of None*, published in 2009.

After the war Major Goddard moved to Wargrave, where he lived for 40 years, becoming a stalwart of the Wokingham Borough community. He was made a Freeman of the City of London in 1978 and was awarded the MBE in 1997, as well as being presented to the Queen when he acted as the face of the anniversary commemorations for D-Day.

In his professional life, Major Goddard was deputy chief executive of the Chartered Institute of Building from 1959, holding campaigns to improve management and public understanding of construction.

Major Goddard's children also paid tribute to their father. They said: “Douggie, was a patriot, soldier, successful deputy chief executive of the Chartered Institute of Building and indefatigable fundraiser for a host of charities and good causes. He felt forever grateful for having survived the decimating battles of the Second World War and he was mindful that many friends and comrades were left in graves across Normandy and NW Europe”.

They said: “He also combined his busy schedule with an array of charitable work, centred around his Thames-side village of Wargrave”.

Speaking to The Wokingham Times in 2009, after the publication of his autobiography *Master of None*, Major Goddard said: “I have had a very satisfying life – I was very lucky to survive the war and since then I have been very fortunate.”

Major Goddard's funeral was held at St Mary's Church in Wargrave on 16 December 2011. He is survived by his son Nigel, daughter Tina and his grandchildren. His wife Eve died in 2004. *[Ed.]*

## ANN GODDARD née Lovick

(1800 – 1868)

*Eccentric and slightly scandalous*

I was researching a well-known, eccentric and slightly scandalous relative Ann Goddard nee Lovick 1800 – 1868 in 2018 and was thrilled with all the tales of her life such as the adventures of her pig who escaped into the local sewer. Slowly I became aware that despite the wealth of information about Ann there was no mention of her burial, it was as if after her retirement activities she ceased to create news. I became intrigued that there was no mention of the burial of this well-known figure from Wisbech. I wondered why she was not buried with her husband Robert Goddard 1797 – 1841 and their family in the family plot in Leverington, Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Robert died aged 41 and was buried in the family plot along with their son Robert Goddard 1823 – 1853 who died at sea on his way to a new life in Australia, son John Goddard 1829 – 1857. Robert and Ann's granddaughter, May Ann Watson 1850 – 1854 was with them as well. So why was Ann not there and where was she?

Whilst I was searching for Ann's burial, I found a death for a Henry Goddard 1834 – 1834 who was buried in Rosary Cemetery Thorp, Norfolk, and like every genealogist everywhere ended up down a rabbit hole following clues. After a bit of research, I was surprised to find that Henry was a child of Ann and her husband Robert. Curious why this little one was alone and away from family I redoubled my research and was puzzled to find another child, also a son, also named Henry and this second child was actually from an earlier birth, Henry Brougham Goddard 1832 – 1833 also buried in Rosary Cemetery. Ann would have been 7 months pregnant with Henry when Henry Broughton, died at the age of 13 months, then after little Henry was born, he died at just 6 weeks old. This must have been heartbreaking for Robert and Ann but why were the boys alone in a different cemetery from where the family plot was? I had a gut feeling that this is where Ann was buried and that she had been content for her husband to be with their family in Leverington leaving her free to be with her babies.

Both boys had Find a Grave detail, just name and age, so I decided to contact the lady who ran their particular page on Find a Grave, regretfully I have lost her name although her nom de plume, Mizzizippy, is still on the Find A Grave page. I sent her an email explaining that I was quite sure the boys were brothers and that their mother would be with them. I naively asked if she would look around the graveyard next time she was there to see if

she could find Ann and envied her the imagined role of searching the graveyard for any sign of Ann. I received the most amazing reply from Calgary saying that she would love to look around the graveyard, but she was in fact in a different continent. She had apparently bought a book of Norfolk burials at an auction as she realized it's importance and had slowly over time been putting the details on Find a Grave. Mizzizippy explained she was Mormon, and this was her way of giving. This raised so many questions for me, why was the Burial Register for sale?, who had taken it?, why had they taken it?, how did it end up in an auction? and so on.

I contacted Mizzizippy again and asked if she would look in the burial register to see if Ann was there and she agreed with a cautionary tale that she hadn't seen an Ann Goddard but would be happy to look again and amazingly it transpired that Ann was there and that without our communication Mizzizippy would not have seen a connection between the boys and their mother. This was an emotional and rewarding journey for Mizzizippy as she felt she was able to reunite the boys with their mother.

I was in Australia at the time visiting family so could not begin the search for Ann's grave although I was in touch with a Goddard relative back in the UK who unbelievably was going to be going to Norfolk shortly to carry out some family research and visit friends. We devised a plan, I contacted Mizzizippy again to ask if there was any further information she had and was delighted with the info she sent:

*Henry Brougham Goddard died 4 Dec 1833.*

*Inscriptions read*

*"Son of Robert and Ann Goddard, 13 mo"*

*Memorial ID: 191953962*

*Henry Goddard died 1834*

*"Son of Robert and Ann Goddard 6w"*

*Memorial ID: 191954623*

*Ann Goddard. 1800-1868*

*Rosary Cemetery*

*Plot section E, 757 sq*

*Memorial ID: 192874078*

I passed this onto my then 82-year-old relative and she duly went to look for the graves. While my Goddard relative was preparing for the search and journeying to Norfolk I was in contact with Mizzizippy and between us we created a narrative for Ann's Find My Grave site, I sent a photo plus family details and Mizzizippy linked the boys page with their mother. I then left virtual Forget Me Not

flowers on their Find a Grave Pages. At this point I was feeling very connected to Ann and the baby Henrys and was thinking about them when I received a message from my Goddard relative:

“We've found her! The graveyard is enormous and the old part is over grown and it was quite hard to find the part that she is in even with the number and the map of the sections of the cemetery,. However ,when we arrived, a woman came in after us and said she was a friend of Rosary cemetery and took us straight to the right section. We found the grave quite quickly, it wasn't too overgrown; we think someone else might have been there recently, but all the writing has nearly gone and sadly no mention of the two little boys. I have taken pictures and we have more or less worked out what the inscription is. This is what we think it says. I have taken quite a few pics and each one has bits that are a bit clearer than another. I will send them all so you can see what you think.

*IN  
MEMORY OF  
ANN GODDARD  
WIDOW OF  
ROBERT GODDARD  
DIED 19 SEPT 1868  
AGED 68 YEARS*

Continuing my research, I then found copies of Ann and Robert's Wills. Ann's Will stated that Robert bought the plot before his demise so it was always their plan that he would be with the other members of their family and Ann would be with the babies. This explained Ann not being in Leverington but not why the babies were apart from the rest of the family. This nagged at me until I started digging again.

It seems that Rosary cemetery was established in 1819 by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev Thomas Drummond. It was at this point that I remembered both baby Henrys had non-Parochial baptisms, so this seemed to fit. Rosary Cemetery historical literature revealed that the Rev Thomas Drummond recognised the need for a public burial ground as graveyards attached to churches became overcrowded, and he proposed to develop a general, municipal cemetery on freehold land which would be guaranteed for all time. This must surely have been a significant incentive to buy a plot here. The literature continued that it took two years to gain Episcopalian recognition and to lay out the ground which was divided into sections, separated by tree and shrub plantings, and set beside a small chapel. The

trustees began collecting shareholders in 1824 and it is my guess that this new cemetery was big news at the time and Robert and Ann are likely to have followed its progress and may even have become shareholders. When the time came this must have seemed like the perfect place where their babies could be at peace forever.



*Ann Goddard née Lovick , (1800 – 1868)*

**Notes:**

- The Goddard family tomb in Leverington, Plot B726, map ref E41, is a square sided crowned pillar family plot where each side is inscribed with details of family members in the grave below. The four inscriptions are:
- Robert Goddard Tombstone Sacred to the memory of Robert Goddard who departed this life 9 Mar 1841 age 42 years: he lived respectfully and died deeply lamented.
- Robert Goddard in loving memory of Robert Goddard eldest son of the late Robert Goddard who died in the 31st year of his age.
- John Goddard. In memory of the youngest son of the late Robert Goddard who died May 1857 in the 28th year of his age
- Mary Ann Watson. In memory of Mary Ann, daughter of Henry and Mary Ellen Watsons granddaughter of the late Robert Goddard died Nov. 1854 age 4 years and 8 months.

*Juliet Morris of Norfolk*

## GAE COMMITTEE MEETING

12.00 noon GMT 17 October 2021

The Executive Committee met in Aldbourne at the home of Milly Goddard, with 2 members, Denise of Solihull (Secretary) and Malcolm of Brisbane, (Website and Newsletter) joining via Zoom. Janet Berkman (Canada) and Margaret McAlpin sent apologies.

The Minutes of the meeting on 7 March were approved and signed. There were a few matters arising, with no progress yet on the setting up of a Paypal account and the change of signatories will be dealt with when the new Chairman is elected at the AGM.

The possibility of digitising our records has proved unfeasible but our Treasurer Richard and Malcolm are working together on re-indexing and re-scanning the Newsletters to make them searchable by members. It was suggested that an additional copy of the Membership list should be held, subject to the GAE's comprehensive data protection policy.

Richard reported that our finances are in a similar position to this time last year. There will be further expenses but a surplus of £700 - £800 is expected, with cumulative funds of about £25,000. Provision needs to be made for modernising the website in time.

John of Accrington, Research Co-ordinator, emailed with a question from an Australian member, concerning the effigies with missing hands on the Goddard Memorial in Aldbourne Church. Milly answered that the damage happened in Cromwell's time. There was no absolute proof that his troops were responsible. However he held a Parliament in Ramsbury, 3 miles away, and they stabled their horses in churches.\*

The matter of the long-term depository for GAE archives was the subject of a meeting between Helena and Richard of Malvern and Milly, and the Director of the Wiltshire Library & Museum, Devizes, David Dawson. The Museum stores some GAE papers but he did not feel it was really the right place and suggested the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, in Chippenham. Milly has contacted them and the archivist was very helpful. Initially a box of the detailed research material from Brian and Julie will be taken over for her to review. We look forward to hearing from her and hope to take the matter forward.

Malcolm, as Newsletter Editor, appealed for material for publication and the committee each promised to send him at least one article. We hope this will encourage more GAE members to send him material, for others, perhaps to find a missing link in their own family history. A member was nominated to receive the Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial. Among other matter raised: the recording of

Denise Syndercombe-Court's talk at the last AGM will be put on the website; Alex has updated the Goddard pages on GOONS; a query about hard-copy Newsletters was raised and dealt with; the GAE Facebook page remains active through Joan Dibble and Malcolm.

Denise instigated a discussion on the deposit account funds and it was agreed that we should donate a sum to the institution which accepts and cares for the GAE archives; Malcolm mentioned concern over the condition of the avenue trees in the Lawns Park, Swindon, one of which had been donated and planted by the GAE. This will be followed up.

After the meeting the committee walked to the church to see the Goddard memorial, without hands - or noses! A further memorial of the same era, to the Walrond family, shows similar damage.

### THE NEXT AGM

The next AGM will be held Sunday 8 May 2022, in Aldbourne Memorial Hall, Oxford Street, Aldbourne, SN8 2DQ, government restrictions permitting, two years after originally scheduled.

The changed time of 1200 GMT will enable all members to attend via Zoom if not in person. A Zoom link will be sent to members closer to the event.

### USEFUL ADDRESSES

**Association Website:** [www.goddard-association.org.uk](http://www.goddard-association.org.uk)

**Website Admin:** [admin@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:admin@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Chairman** Helena Goddard,  
Sinton Meadow, Stocks Lane, Leigh Sinton, Malvern, WR13 5DY.

Email: [chairman@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:chairman@goddard-association.org.uk) Ph: 01886 832404

**Membership Secretary:** John C. Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road, Huncote, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 6LN. Ph: 01254-235135

Email: [membership@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:membership@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Newsletter Editor:** Malcolm L. Goddard,  
Queensland, Australia. Ph: 0414 421 998

Email: [editor@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:editor@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Research Coordinator:** John C. Goddard, details above

Email: [research@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:research@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Secretary:** Denise Goddard, 97 Fillongley Road,  
Meriden, West Midlands, CV7 7LW. Ph: 07752 165207

Email: [secretary@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:secretary@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Treasurer:** Richard N.U. Morris, 119 Blount Avenue, East Grinstead, West Sussex, RH19 1JN. Ph: 01342 324691

Email: [treasurer@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:treasurer@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Australian Co-ordinator:** Ian Goddard, P.O. Box 618  
Balcatta, Western Australia 6914 Ph: 08 9243 8505

Email: [australia@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:australia@goddard-association.org.uk)

**Canadian Co-ordinator:** Janet Berkman, 383 Elm Road, Toronto,  
Ontario, M5M 3V9, Canada. Ph: 647 637 2721

Email: [canada@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:canada@goddard-association.org.uk)

**New Zealand Co-ordinator:** Julie Goddard, 2/36 Young Street,  
Christchurch, New Zealand. Ph: 03 981 5175

Email: [newzealand@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:newzealand@goddard-association.org.uk)

**USA Co-ordinator:** Janet Berkman, details above

Email: [usa@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:usa@goddard-association.org.uk)