



## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 142 - April 2022

### Should “GODDARD’s Squadron” drop “Dead Fred” ?

This story is as related in 2015 by Blake Smith of Skeptics.com, who is also the producer and host of MonsterTalk, an official podcast of Skeptic magazine. He has had a lifelong interest in science and the paranormal and enjoys researching the strange and unusual. He says, “I love looking at ghost photos. They’ve fascinated me all my life, but at some point, I realized they didn’t all have to remain mysteries, and some still call out for research”.

One of the famous photos still promoted as a legitimate piece of photographic evidence for ghosts is what is now known as the ghost of “Goddard’s Squadron”, allegedly the spirit of a dead chap named Freddy Jackson. It dates from the end of World War I and shows a group of military personnel in a squadron portrait. But according to the tale behind this image there is one extra person in the photo – and he’d been dead for a few days.

On page 3 is a copy of the photo in question. In the back row, if you look closely at the fourth airman from the left, you’ll see that behind his head is a ghostly face. This enlargement at right shows the “ghostly” image of a capless person’s face, behind the man with a hat. This anomaly is the source of the photo’s popularity in the world of paranormal enthusiasts.

This intriguing photo, taken in 1919, was first published in 1975 by Sir Robert Victor Goddard, (see newsletters 2, 4, 6, 11, 27, 81, 137 & 138) a retired R.A.F. officer. The photo is a group portrait of “Goddard’s Squadron”, which had served in World



*Here is the detail of “Goddard’s Squadron” photo allegedly showing the face of Freddy Jackson’s ghost behind at right. See page.3 for full photograph.*

Daedalus training facility. In the back of the photo, can clearly be seen the face of another man. It is said to be the face of Freddy Jackson, an air mechanic who had been accidentally killed by an airplane propeller two days earlier. His funeral had taken place on the day this photograph was taken. Members of the squadron easily recognized the face as Jackson’s. It has been suggested that Jackson, unaware of his death, decided to show up for the group photo.

The photo is called “Goddard’s Squadron.” And first came to light in 1975 when published by Sir Robert Victor Goddard KCB, CBE, in a book released that

year, titled *Flight Towards Reality* in which the photograph is featured. Here is what Goddard had to say about the photograph:

*“I have a photograph in front of me, taken at Cranwell officially by Bassano’s at the time of Armistice after the First World War. It shows a group of airmen, airwomen and officers, some hundreds of them, in various uniforms, RNAS and Army, RFC and RAF, ATS and Women’s Naval Service, all my contemporaries and one my friend.*

*The Squadron, of which the photograph was taken, had no future; it was to be disbanded and almost everyone then photographed was also in transition back to that less authoritarian life which they called “Civvy Street.” But one was otherwise. When the group photograph was put up on the noticeboard so that those who wanted copies could write their names below, those who scanned the photograph identifying friends then saw – or they were prompted then to see – the face of Freddy Jackson, air-mechanic, in the topmost row. Capless and smiling, his face being partly hidden by another, his expression seemed to say, “My goodness me – I nearly failed to make it. They didn’t wait, or leave a place for me, the blighters!”*

*Well, there he was, and no mistake, although a little fainter than the rest. Indeed, he looked as though he was not altogether there; not really with the group, for he alone was cap less, smiling, all the rest were serious and wearing service caps. Freddy Jackson had, upon that very spot – three days before, walked heedlessly into the whirling propeller of an aeroplane. He had been killed stone dead instantly. He, evidently, was still quite unaware of it.*

*No, that is not a very rare event. There have been several of such unsought records brought into my experience. What is somewhat*

*unusual, to say the least, is the official photograph, and some two hundred witnesses who knew; also, the certainty that there had been no hanky-panky in the dark room. Not only would Bassano's not have dared to fake it; the negative was scrutinized for faking and was found to be untouched."*

According to the BBC, the majority of the negatives from Bassano's famous photography studio are now part of the British National Portrait Gallery. It would be interesting to know if this squadron photo is in that collection.

The story of the photograph was picked up by several papers in 1996. According to a *Fortean Times* article, Bobbie Capel (a woman mentioned by Goddard in his 1975 book, who is also pictured in the 2nd row, fourth from the right) had "no doubt that the face peeping out from the back row is Jackson." She herself could think of no other explanation for the anomalous image, other than it being a ghost. She lived a long life and was 97 years old in 1996 when she was questioned to help solve the mystery of the photo.

But what about the tragic story of Freddy Jackson? This is the one aspect of the story that seemed ripe for examination as to whether there was indeed a Freddy Jackson who died just a few days before the end of the war.

I found 26 similar names and only one direct match to "Freddie Jackson." There is a Frederick William Jackson who died October 30, 1918. That is just a few days before the November 11, 1918, date of the photo. However, this Freddy Jackson died in an infirmary of heart failure after being discharged in March of 1918. And he was not an airman of the RAF or RNAS. It is not fair to say that this disproves the existence of a Freddy Jackson at HMS Daedalus, but it does make me wonder if the story is literally true. The military keep detailed records, and this incident happened at the very end of the war. If the story is accurate, then Freddy Jackson should be listed in the records.

Of course, it could be that both Capel and Goddard got "Jackson's" name wrong. I have not been able to find a source that lets me see the general personnel records of HMS Daedalus, but that would be the kind of resource needed to definitively say if Freddy Jackson's (or other name for that matter) walked into a moving propeller within a week of the end of the war. If such a person did exist, I suspect based on my research that he may not be named Freddy Jackson.

I found no evidence of a deliberate hoax in this photograph. It seems possible that a photographic error has been interpreted as a ghost. While Goddard describes folks gathering around to look at the

photo and talk about poor Freddy Jackson, it seems more likely that such an astonishing story would have been released to the media at the time it was taken, rather than being mentioned in a book with no pictures some 50 years later. Bobbie Capel certainly seemed sincere in her belief about the nature of the photo, but she was in her 90s before coming forward with the image to dissect it. Not so however with Sir Victor Goddard.

While Goddard had risen quite high in the military ranks, he effectively had a second career as a paranormal enthusiast after retiring. His book *Flight Towards Reality* is largely a collection of thoughts about the nature of the spirit, ESP, and continued consciousness. He was a strong promoter of spirituality.

A film was made about Goddard's brush with death, entitled *The Night My Number Came Up*. According to the story, Goddard overheard someone talking about a dream they'd had which involved the pilot of a Dakota plane with a particular passenger, having trouble with ice and crashing. By coincidence Goddard ended up flying such a plane and before long came to have the same passengers as described in the dream. When his plane did develop ice problems and crashed, he was able to avoid the fate of the crew in the dream story because he'd been forewarned.

It seems that Sir Victor Goddard had a mind quite open to paranormal possibilities. I'm sure he was a colourful companion. None of these comments or opinions diminish the fact that Goddard had an distinguished military career and was a hero in his country.

From the sceptical position, my research has found little to support the story that there was a real Freddy Jackson who died at HMS Daedalus just prior to the end of WWI. If there was no Freddy Jackson, what else about the story may be wrong? And even if there were a Freddy Jackson, we don't have any photos of him by which we could compare and thus at least test the broad strokes outline of the story.

I'm no scientist, I sometimes wish I were, but at the end of the day I'm merely an enthusiast who tries to use scientific methodology in my daily life whenever it is appropriate to do so. One aspect of science which I am keenly aware of is that it is self-correcting. When evidence appears, which is contrary to the hypothesis one is testing, science demands that the new evidence be accounted for and that if the evidence is sound, the hypothesis must be amended or discarded.

I have been looking further into the history of this photo, with the databases I was using to search for the existence of Freddie Jackson, I did not find



evidence that such a person existed. But, to my delight, a reader of my earlier article reached out to me, that he had found the very proof I had been looking for. So, to answer my own question on the matter, should we drop dead Fred? Apparently, the answer is “no.”

There really was a Freddie Jackson in the RAF whose personal details parallel elements of the Goddard / Capel story.

His death is recorded in the General Record Officer with registry number 591269/1918 as the death of a George Frederick Jackson, who had worked in the R.A.F. Aeroplane Repair Section. He died on April 13, 1918, at the 3rd Northern General Hospital in Sheffield. When I first got this information, I was curious about why the date didn't come close to the Armistice Day 1918 date that was part of Bobbie Capel and Goddard's version of the story.

Goddard had remembered that Jackson had died instantly there on the tarmac, but the death record indicates Jackson died at the hospital – in Sheffield. Geographically observant readers may already be muttering the other salient observation here: that it is a distance of over 225 miles from the base where the photo was taken to the hospital where Jackson died. He couldn't have died simultaneously in two places so far apart. Both Goddard and Capel recollected

that Jackson died right before the photo was taken. Jackson was in the RAF and perhaps is the very man that Bobbie Capel knew, but the facts uncovered here seem to propel her story further into doubt.

Record No.	Registry No.	Soldier's Name	Regiment, Rank, No.	Date and Place of Death	CREDITS			
					Account and Date	£	s.	d.
671581	591269	Jackson George Frederick	R.A.F. Aeroplane Repair Section 2nd Lt 10618.	13.4.18. Woking 3rd Northern Gen. Hosp Sheffield	Woking RAF 5/18 19	6	1	3
						5		

*Death record for one George Frederick Jackson*

As scientific evidence, photographs are worthless in evaluating the existence of ghosts; however, as windows into a world of spine-chilling contemplation, they're priceless. Researching the facts behind such photos is, to me, a deeply satisfying exercise that leads to a spider web of interesting historical discoveries.

I suspect this RAF ghost-photo story has still got wings, and I'll update with further developments as they come to hand.

<https://www.skeptic.com/insight/new-facts-concerning-goddard-squadron-photos/>

## Rear Admiral LEE GODDARD

*Royal Australian Navy*



Lee Goddard joined the Royal Australian Navy (RAN) in 1987 from Melbourne through the Australian Defence Force Academy where he completed his degree studies graduating with a Bachelor of Science in 1989. In his final year he was appointed as the first Naval Academy Cadet Captain and was awarded the RSL Sword of Leadership on graduation. In the following year while completing Seaman Officer training at the RAN College (Jervis Bay) he was appointed College Captain and awarded the Queen's Medal.

Throughout his career he has served at sea in Australian, Canadian, Malaysian and US Navy warships, and on operations in the Middle East. He gained his Bridge Watch-keeping Certificate in early 1992 while serving on exchange with the Canadian Navy, in HMCS *Yukon* based in Victoria, British Columbia. Later in 1993-1995 he served as a Watch/Executive Officer onboard Australia's national tall ship STS Young Endeavour and he has been posted overseas to Malaysia and Bahrain.

In 1996 he completed the RAN Principal Warfare Officer's course where, as dux he was awarded both the Sydney – Emden prize and the RAN Sword of Excellence. He was a member of the commission-

ing crews of the Anzac Class frigates *HMAS Arunta* (Warfare Officer) during 1997-1999 and *HMAS Stuart* (Executive Officer) during 2001-2003. During 2006-2008 he commanded the ANZAC Class frigate, *HMAS Parramatta*, and the ship was awarded the Duke of Gloucester's Cup in late 2008. Lee Goddard was awarded the Conspicuous Service Cross (CSC), on Australia Day 2007, for service as the commander operations in the maritime component of Joint Operations Command. Following on from his first sea command in 2008 he was appointed Commander Sea Training.

In 2009 he was posted as an inaugural member of the 'New Generation Navy' Team, as the Deputy Director Transformation & Innovation working closely with the Nous Group that reported directly to the Chief of Navy. He was then selected to attend the US Naval War College in Newport Rhode Island, where he joined the Naval Command College, graduating in June 2010 and was awarded the War College's International Leadership Prize. He was subsequently asked to remain at the War College as an International Fellow, teaching within the Department of Strategy and Policy at the Masters level.

On his return to Australia in early 2011 he was appointed as the Director Military Strategic Commitments at the Australian Defence Headquarters, working within the strategic level of Defence and across Government. He returned to sea in late 2012 to assume command of the upgraded Anzac Class warship *HMAS Perth*. On promotion to commodore in late 2014 he assumed the role of Commander Surface Forces.

Goddard was promoted to his current rank and became the Commander Maritime Border Command in February 2019. Prior to this he was seconded as a Branch Head to the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet.

Rear Admiral Goddard was awarded a Master of Arts (International Relations) in 1996, is a member of the Australian Naval Institute council and has previously served as councillor with the Australian Institute of International Affairs.

He has contributed to a range of professional and academic journals focused on international affairs and security issues.

<https://www.navy.gov.au/biography/rear-admiral-lee-goddard>

*[If any member knows of Rear Admiral Goddard, please contact the Research Coord., details on p8]*

*A bit of a mess – the Baptism of*  
**FREDERICK GODDARD**

Church of England Parish Registers were valuable manuscripts on the whole carefully kept and were not usually (except for Marriage registers after 1753) brought out into damp, drafty church naves for small ceremonies, such as baptisms and burials. Instead large parishes kept a “day book” (see e.g. Great Yarmouth) in which event details were recorded (often in more detail than the eventual register) before being transcribed into the official register. In overly – large parishes with lots of curates (like Brighton St Nicholas) the evidence is that each curate kept his own day book and transcribed into the register every few weeks. In smaller parishes clerics are reputed to have used scraps of paper. Yes, this is another level of potential transcription error.



*The pre-Victorian part of St John the Baptist Church, Newtimber photographed by the author 2nd July 2016*

Frederick Goddard is my GGG-Grandfather. He married Mary Ann Isted Upton on 21st December 1837 in The Tabernacle Strict Baptist Chapel, Regency Road, Brighton. He appears as a resident in Brighton in all the England Censuses from 1841 to 1891 and consistently from 1851 onwards gives his birthplace as Newtimber, Sussex.

Newtimber is a small parish on the North side of the South Downs. It's population in 2001 was 96 and wasn't much more in the 18th & 19th centuries. It consists of the church and rectory, Newtimber Place and the farm hamlet of Saddlescombe. The parish registers in the 18th century contain on average 3 entries per year, including, until 1754, marriages.

The second parish register was used from 1733 until 1808. The next register (a printed non-conformist registration book) contains entries from

which looks identical (including the ink) and are all “registered” by W. Whistler. It also contains 7 sets of paper slips in a number of different handwritings containing varied sets of events.

The parish then bought an official “Rose” Register and the 1813 baptisms were transferred into it. Entries for Frederick were included inconsistently in both registers and on three of the notes, thus



*Saddlescombe Farmhouse,  
photographed by the author 2nd July 2016*

1809 — 1813 Register

- 1813 Frederick Son of Thos. & Emma Goddard was born \_\_\_ and christened Jany. 26
- Registered \_\_\_ by me W. Whistler R
- 1813 January 26 Frederick Goddard was born Son of Thos Emer
- 1813 January 26 Frederick Goddard was born Son of Thos Emer
- 1813 January 2d Frederic Son Thomas & Sophia Goddard
- Signed William Tilt Curate
- 1813 January 2 Frederick Godard was born Son of Thos. & Emer

Baptism Register 1813 — 1877

*Page 1, 1813 & 1814 When Baptized Jany 2d, No. 1*

- Child's Christian name: Frederick
- Parents Names: Thos & Sophia Goddard
- Abode: Newtimber
- Quality, trade or profession: Labourer
- By whom the Ceremony was performed: J Tilt Curate

John Tilt Curate signs the 1813 - 77 register as “performer of the ceremony” from page 1. Webster

Whistler signs an occasional baptism as “Rector” (e.g. in 1828). The only entries with the 2nd January date and the mother’s name as Sophia are signed by John Tilt. Thomas Goddard married Emma Frankland in Brighton in 1809 and John Goddard of Newtimber married Sophia Terry in Poynings in 1812. I don’t think John Tilt was working in the parish prior to 1813. I think the maintenance of records failed in Newtimber from 1809-13, possibly in the absence of an appointed cleric (lay baptisms could be performed in the absence of a cleric).

I think Webster Whistler made a valiant effort to reconstruct the register, possibly when appointed and I think John Tilt made transcription errors in entering backdated items in the 1813-77 register.

The Frederick Goddard entry on one of the notes of entries could be misread. My conclusion is that Frederick Goddard was the son of Thomas Goddard and Emma Frankland and was baptised on the 26th January 1813 in St John the Baptist, Newtimber.

Thomas and Emma’s last child (Thomas) was baptised in St Nicholas, Brighton in 1818 (where Thomas Goddard of Newtimber had been buried a few months before). Emma remarried and all her children were brought up, married and died in Brighton. The parentage of Frederick’s father is another matter. *Sue Law, of Sydney*

[Ed.: If any member recognises this family, please contact the Research Coordinator via the email address on p.8.]

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## WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 26

The Wiltshire Record Society’s volume 33 for 1977 is entitled Wiltshire Gaol Delivery and Trailbaston Trials 1275-1306. Gaol Delivery is simply the trying of prisoners found in gaols but not previously tried, while Trailbaston refers to the lawless bands roaming the country. These bands were called ‘trailbastons’ because they trailed or carried bastons or clubs. Two Goddards (Godards) are featured.

The first is William Godard of Avebury delivered on 28 November 1277 from Marlborough gaol where he had been taken and confined because he was indicted before the inquest jurors of larcenies and other ill deeds. He pleaded not guilty and the jurors acquitted him, having previously sworn before

the king’s justices that they were faithful. The other concerned Walter Tylie of Stratford who had killed Richard Godard, a shepherd of Ralph Fayryegh. He was indicted at Wilton before the royal justices on 30 September 1306, but the outcome is not shown. One assumes he swung for it. *Richard of Malvern*

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### Who were the GODDARDS of WISBECH ?

As far as I have been able to make out the branch of the Goddards I descend from may have made a short but memorable stay in Wisbech. I have seen records of other related Goddard families in Wisbech therefore it is possible Robert was joining family although I have found no evidence to support this idea.

Robert Goddard 1797 – 1841 was son of Samuel Goddard 1771 – 1838, a cotton spinner, and Ann Ebbs 1771 – 1812 who married 10 Oct 1792, St Lawrence, Norwich, Norfolk, England. Robert married Ann Lovick [See previous article on Ann Goddard née Lovick in newsletter 140] on 28 Sep 1819, in a Church of England ceremony at St Andrew, Norwich, Norfolk, England. Ann was from a socially prominent landowning family from Norwich. Robert, a draper, and his family relocated from Norwich with its declining textile industry to the small market town of Wisbech with a population of less than 10,000. The family relocated sometime between 1829, son John was born in Norwich and infant son Henry died 1833 in Wisbech. The move may have been influenced by the nearby busy port and the first railway opening in Wisbech in 1848.

By 1832 something changed for our couple as the baptisms of their 9th and 10th children, who both died in infancy, were found in the Non-Conformist and Non Parochial registers, which was a departure from other religious events documented about this couple. As yet I haven’t found a baptism for their 11th child, who also died in infancy, but assume he would have also had a Non-Conformist and Non Parochial baptism. As far as I know Robert and Ann had 11 children, ten are confirmed using baptism records, the death register entries of the 10th and 11th name their mother and 11th child William has a GRO record:

- Ann Lovick Goddard 1820 -1887 married Thomas Philp and had 10 children and moved to London.
- Robert Goddard 1820 – 1820
- Robert Goddard 1823 – 1853 died unmarried 1853

- Matilda Goddard 1824 – 1918 married Clarke Abbot in Wisbech and had seven children; the first six were born in Melbourne, Australia and the last in Hertford, England.
- Ellen Goddard 1826 – 1913 married Henry Watson in Wisbech and had one daughter.
- Samuel Goddard 1828 – 1868 married Ann Frances Anderson in Wisbech and had 7 children; the first four were born in Wisbech the rest in Norwich
- John Goddard 1829 – 1857 in his letters of Administration, John was described as a Gentleman and Bachelor. I assume Gentleman could be defined as living on his own means but not necessarily wealthy. I assume from 'Bachelor' that he had no issue.
- Rose Mary Henrietta 1830 – 1878 married Charles Radcliff in Wisbech and had four children all born in and around London
- Henry Brougham Goddard 1832 – 1833
- Henry Goddard 1834 – 1834
- William Goddard 1840 – 1840, as I found no record for William other than his birth I assume he died in infancy.

I have seen other children attributed to this couple although have not included them here as I can find no evidence they belong to our couple. Of these 11 children only five, 4 girls and 1 boy, grew into adulthood and had families of their own. Sadly, Robert Goddard 1797 – 1841 died of lung inflammation age just 41 and was buried in the family plot in Leverington Cemetery, Wisbech.

I believe that Wisbech General Cemetery was also called Leverington Cemetery as it was on Leverington Rd. It seems that the ground for this cemetery was left unconsecrated and there were both Church of England and Nonconformist sections.



*The Rose and Crown Hotel, Wisbech*

Robert's occupation on his death certificate was Inn Keeper; his death left his family to be run by his Widow Ann. Surviving documentation shows that Ann took to the role of heading the family with fighting spirit leaving her mark in Wisbech.

In 2008 I visited Wisbech to learn a little more about the Goddard family and was lucky enough to visit the Rose & Crown, which during Ann's time was publicised as having one of the largest stocks of British and Foreign Spirits, Liquors and Compounds in the county. The pub had memorabilia related to Ann on display and the landlord was happy to take time to talk about Ann and the family's role in their community.

I then called at Robert Goddard's Drapers hoping to chat to the owners who were holding a retirement sale. Regretfully it wasn't convenient for them and I never did get to speak to them. However, staff in the shop were happy to chat and shared what they knew. This business was opened by a George Goddard in 1895 and stayed in the family to be run by his grandson Robert Goddard, staff shared that both were descendants of Ann Goddard. I have an open mind about this as I haven't managed to fit George into my branch of the Goddard family tree although a George Goddard was one of the names I found as a potential child of Robert and Ann but cannot find evidence to prove this. Knowing that Samuel Goddard 1771 was a Cotton Spinner and his son Robert Goddard 1797 was a Linen Draper and that local history has George as a descendant of Ann gives the story a ring of truth. Hopefully I will find a way to confirm this story, or otherwise, one day.

I found out that the family may have quickly bedded into life in Wisbech, Robert and Ann Goddard were proprietors of The Rose & Crown, a Robert Goddard was proprietor of the Drapers, another descendant of Ann was said to have owned a Tobacconist, and it seems that at one point 31 The High St, was also owned by a Goddard, "A valuation book held at the Wisbech and Fenland Museum dated 1865 lists the owner of the house, shop and yard as Jackson Goddard but the occupier as Cobb.

This is presumably Sarah Ann Cobb who had a baby linen warehouse here in 1869." The Goddard name and it being a Linen Warehouse suggest Jackson Goddard may also be linked to our family although I have been unable to place him in the family tree and Jackson is not a name from my tree.

*Juliet Morris of Norfolk*

<https://www.highstreetwisbech.org.uk/content/history/no-31-high-street>

## AGM AGENDA

The next AGM will be held on Sunday 8 May 2022 in Aldbourne Memorial Hall, Oxford Street, Aldbourne, SN8 2DQ at 12:00 noon. A link to join the meeting is available if requested by email from: [chairman@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:chairman@goddard-association.org.uk)

The Agenda for the meeting is as follows:

1. Welcome by the Chairman
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of the last AGM held 9 May 2021
4. Matters Arising
5. Treasurer's Report (Richard Morris)  
(Full accounts available from the Treasurer on request)
6. Donations of GAE Surplus Funds  
(Richard Morris)

*Potential Options:*

- 6.1 Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre, Chippenham
  - 6.2 Devizes Library & Museum
  - 6.3 Aldbourne Heritage Centre
  - 6.4 Restoration of the Goddard Charter, 1626.
  - 6.5 Other – TBC
7. Research Co-ordinator's Report  
(John of Accrington)
  8. Website Co-ordinator's Report (Malcolm)
  9. Election of Officers:
    - 9.1. Chairman – Karen Bell
    - 9.2. Secretary – Denise Goddard
    - 9.3. Treasurer – Richard Morris
    - 9.4. Committee Members –  
Alex Morris, Helena Goddard

10. Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial Award for 2022
11. Any Other Business
12. Date and Venue of the Next AGM
13. Guest Speaker –  
John Dymond from Aldbourne Heritage Centre.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

A reminder that the subscription of £7.50 for 2022-2023 is now due. Please contact Treasurer Richard (details on p.8), ensure you identify yourself 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.]

## NEW MEMBER

The following new member has recently joined the Association. He is, of course, warmly welcomed and his family information below is to enable members to contact him if they appear to belong to the same branch. Please do so via the Membership Secretary, details below.

**Garry Goddard** of Olathe, Kansas, USA descends from George Goddard, born Swindon, Wiltshire, England in 1655 who emigrated to the USA in 1679 and died in Maryland in 1749. Later generations include descent from Francis Lane Goddard 1720-1794; Henry Kellan Goddard 1782-1836 and John Jefferson Goddard 1811-1880. The family moved rather a lot from Maryland to Delaware, North Carolina; Pennsylvania; Nebraska, Missouri, Florida and finally to Kansas.

## DNA DISCUSSION

Members should note that the DNA presentation by Denise Syndercombe-Court at the last AGM, has been uploaded on the GAE website, members only section. Members must log-in with their registered email address and membership number to view.

## 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, Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 6LN. Ph: 01254-235135

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**New Zealand Co-ordinator:** Julie Goddard, 2/36 Young Street,  
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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)