

# The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 145 - January 2023

## ONE WALTER TOO MANY

If you were to ask the omniscient Mr Google how popular the forename Walter currently is, he would tell you that it does not feature in the top one hundred boys' names chosen by today's parents. It has, in other words, gone out of fashion. But such was not the case in days gone by, particularly in the early medieval period. Indeed, in the second quarter of the thirteenth century there were two Walter Godards (the double 'dd' spelling did not feature for nearly another two centuries and not at all in France) who lived more or less contemporaneously and operated in adjacent, and occasionally overlapping areas of North Wiltshire.

This fact has caused a considerable amount of confusion to genealogists over the years, and modern guides to Aldbourne can still get it wrong, just as Richard Jefferies did in his 1873 *Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*. So, let me try to put the record straight. What follows is partly an amalgam of six articles which have already appeared in some of these newsletters; so I refer you in advance to newsletters 70, 71, 111, 113, 123 & 125.

Let me state categorically at the outset that these two Walters – distinguished here by being referred to as Sir Walter and plain Walter – bear no relationship whatever to one another; indeed, though Walter may probably have been aware of Sir Walter's existence, they are most unlikely to have had any dealings, as they were of a different social status – always an important factor in the medieval world, Sir Walter being a knight and a soldier and Walter a farmer. But, most importantly as the Association's former researcher Brian Goddard of

Newbury was quick to point out, Sir Walter left no male heirs, his second wife, Hilary de Malesmains, leaving him with two daughters, Joan and Margery; so, any Goddard family tree which includes him in its branches must, *ipso facto*, be mistaken.

Unsurprisingly and because of his elevated status, by far the better known of our two Walters is Sir Walter de Godardville (I have come across at least half a dozen different spellings, as was often the case in medieval records, and I have throughout adopted the more anglicised version). He was possibly descended from Godard de St Leger who was born probably sometime in the first two decades of the twelfth century and was Lord of Godardville, a village in Normandy half way between Rouen and Le Havre – and thus crucially Norman and not French at this period.

This Sir Walter would have been born just before the beginning of the thirteenth century, so

there is an unfortunate gap of some two or three generations. But historians (e.g. Richard Brooks in *The Knight Who Saved England*) strongly suspect that Sir Walter formed part of the 1216 entourage of Sir Fawkes de Breauté, a village only a couple of miles south east from Godardville; Sir Fawkes was the mercenary commander recruited by King John in his desperate fight against those French who had seized the opportunity to invade England while the king was quarrelling with his barons over Magna Carta in 1215.

King John died on 18 October 1216 leaving as his heir Henry III, a nine year old minor, and the governing of the country at this dangerous time in the hands of his trusty chief minister, William Marshal.

Sir Walter was put in command of Hertford Castle, but was forced to surrender it on 6 December 1216 to the Dauphin in order to save "their lives, arms and property". The French were, however, defeated the following year, but Sir Fawkes got much too big for his boots and had to have his powers curbed by William Marshal and, in 1224, was expelled from the country by William's successor, Hubert de Burgh.

Sir Walter, on the other hand, appears mostly to have remained loyal to the English crown and was duly rewarded by Henry III when the latter came of age. He was appointed castellan (keeper) of Devizes castle in 1230 and on 27 July 1231 was granted the manors of Sheldon, Chippenham Hundred and Lowden (we held our AGM at Sheldon in 1996) for which, under the feudal system, he owed a quarter of a knight's fee. The last mention of him during his lifetime

was in 1249 shortly before his death towards the end of that year. In *Crown Pleas of the Wiltshire Eyre 1249* he is confirmed as lord of the Hundred of Chippenham and Chippenham Borough – a calculated move no doubt made to strengthen the impending claim to his father-in-law's estates by Sir Geoffrey Gascelyn who was married to Sir Walter's elder daughter Joan, since the transfer of title to property went through smoothly on Sir Walter's death.

However, in 1281 when Geoffrey was required to register his claim to the hundred and its liberties, the king's attorney challenged his possession on the grounds that the Godardville charter, which Geoffrey had produced in court, for some reason failed to mention this. This information is taken from *The Veredictum of Chippenham Hundred 1281* – a 'veredictum' being an answer which jurors of an administrative area called a 'hundred' (because it is supposed to contain one hundred families) are expected to provide in answer to searching questions on matters such as the rights of the Crown, criminal cases, the misconduct of local officials, land disputes, etc., etc. The Chippenham jurors were in no doubt that the hundred belonged to that part of the former royal demesne manor of Chippenham which became Sheldon Manor since, although the case was twice adjourned, it does not appear for a third time which implies that it was settled.

So, living at Sheldon Manor, this Sir Walter was active in the Chippenham area in the second quarter of the thirteenth century, perhaps not holding much land any further east than Cherhill. His son-in-law probably died in January 1282 and the estate passed to his widow Joan. She still held it at her death in about February 1287, as did her son and heir Edmund Gascelyn at his death in 1307.

The second Walter (of Aldbourne) with whom we are concerned is, coincidentally, mentioned in the same *Crown Pleas of the Wiltshire Eyre 1249*, and this fact may well have helped contribute to the confusion into which some commentators have subsequently fallen. The *Eyre*, I would remind you, was a peripatetic royal court held between 1166 and 1294 by the King's justices in each county at intervals of several years and usually as part of a countryside visitation; it was designed to improve the administration of royal justice and deal with outstanding disputes. The last one to be held in Wiltshire before 1249 was in June 1241. They were held at Wilton which at that time was the administrative capital of the county. The 1249 session was held from 18 April to 13 June.

The case was initially brought by one Edith Aulfrey and might have been listed in the parallel volume *Civil Pleas of the Wiltshire Eyre 1249* had it not been for the fact that she alleged murder, which was unsurprisingly regarded as too serious to be dealt with as a civil action. Edith accused four men, among them our Walter, of murdering her brother John de Ponte, and they were arrested and imprisoned in Marlborough gaol. This probably occurred at the end of 1248 because the defendants applied for bail, and this was granted by the King's writ of 9 January 1249 on the surety of as many as thirty-five guarantors (*Close Rolls 1247-51*). These men were chosen from prominent citizens of the surrounding villages and included for Aldbourne William Walrond and Hugh of Upham. The trial got off to a bad start when none of the four defendants appeared on the first day and they were held 'in mercy' (contempt). Three (including Walter) appeared on the second day and pleaded not guilty, so the trial proceeded, but did not take long as the jury were clear in their minds: "the jurors say they are not guilty for they say that John was sick for a long time and died from his natural infirmity". So the men were acquitted. But the substantial sum of 40 marks (a mark was 13s 4d or two thirds of £1) was paid as a fine for the defendant who failed to appear and for the three who were late. Furthermore, no part of the fine was remitted, but it was accounted for in full by the sheriff on the next account (*Pipe Roll 36 Hen. III*).

But I have another piece of evidence certifying the existence of Walter of Aldbourne as distinct from Sir Walter de Godardville. He is listed first in a long descent of seventeen generations of Goddards in Francis Aspinwall Goddard's bible which I possess. Francis Aspinwall Goddard was a nineteenth century American descended from the Aldbourne Goddards via the Swindon branch of the family, before emigrating to Massachusetts, and this list had clearly been memorised over the centuries and eventually written down. Indeed, on checking the list against the first edition (1838) of *Burke's Landed Gentry* it proved to be more accurate.

The list also indicates that the God(d)ards – as had always been supposed – spread outwards in ever widening circles from Aldbourne to Upham and thence over the downs to the Ogbournes, Poulton, Marlborough and Mildenhall and elsewhere, rather than the other way round. Walter was probably born around 1220 and the date of his death is given as 1273 by Richard Jefferies but, as previously noted, since he was considerably confused between the two Walters this assertion may be unfounded. *Richard of Malvern*

## IVY ROSE GODDARD

*Was she the family Black Sheep?*

So in my family history I came across an Aunt Ivy. This was not the saint like Aunt Ivy (my dad's aunt) I was aware of, but an earlier generation, and this Ivy seemed a bit of a mystery, and possibly somewhat of a bit of the black sheep of the family. This could have possibly been because of her chosen career or perhaps due to the fact that I have been told she married several times, but I have never managed to pinpoint any marriage certificates; or possibly a drinking habit that resulted in her falling out with her siblings.

Ivy Rose Goddard was born to Alfred and Sophia (née Jarrett) in Southwark on 9 April 1898, and was living at 27 Belmont Grove, Chiswick. She was my great grandfather's (Walter William's) youngest sister. She then seemed to disappear from records. From someone's photo album we found a photo of her visiting her sister May (Mabel Clara Fowler née Goddard born 13 August 1889 and died in 1959) in Sydney, Australia and then some photos of her with 'Uncle Bernard'.

She perhaps continued to live in Australia but her sister would not tell the family where. I know very little about her other than she existed, and had no children. The photos of her are fascinating and I would love to find out more. Any ideas?

*Denise Goddard*

*[Ed. It seems Ivy Rose Goddard has been found, a bit of research in Australia has traced her whereabouts up until her death in 1993. It seems she did in fact marry three times.]*



*Ivy Rose Goddard  
(1898 - 1993)*

## WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 28

The Wiltshire Record Society's volume 35 for 1979 is entitled *The Cartulary of Bradenstoke Priory*, an Augustinian house which was founded in 1139 just west of Lyneham and concerns the de Godarville family once again. I would remind you from Newsletter #143 that a cartulary is a register of important documents and charters which a family or institute deemed sufficiently important to have copied and kept safely by some religious body.

The eight de Godarville entries (out of a total of 675 documents for the volume as a whole) serve to confirm or advance our knowledge of this family. Sir Walter de Godarville is married (as his second wife) to Hilary Malmain whose parents are Thomas and Joan Malmain; she also has a brother, Nicholas.

Walter and Hilary's daughter Joan – actually, as we know from other sources, elder daughter as no mention is made here of Margaret the younger one – is married to Sir Geoffrey Gascelyn. Sir Walter died in the latter part of 1249, but unfortunately Hilary's date of death is not given. Geoffrey Gascelyn died in 1282 and his widow Joan in 1287. They had had a son, (Sir) Edmund Gascelyn, who died in 1307. The documents mainly concern gifts of alms or grants of land to produce funds for saying mass in perpetuity for the souls of the faithful departed.

*Richard of Malvern*

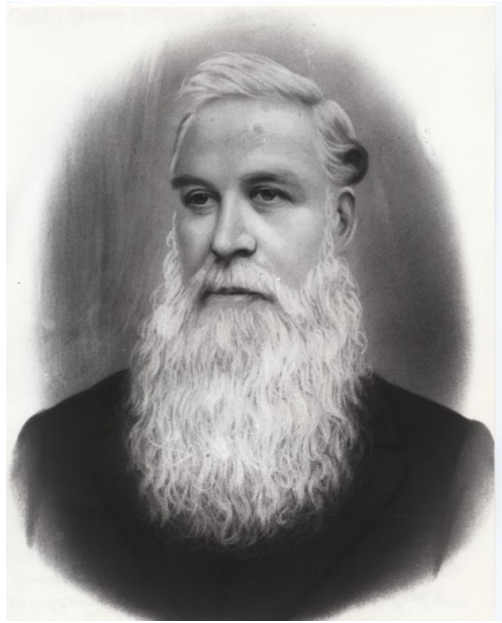
### **My GODDARD Family**

One night back in the 1970s Francis and I were visiting my Parents. Grandma was dosing in her chair. Suddenly she sat up and said "I know where Grandfather is". Grandfather, whose Grandfather? Mum obviously knew what she was talking about because I found myself following Mum up to the top storey of their house. Mum then got a mirror, turned it over and took the cardboard off the back.

This cardboard was protecting a large photo of a gentleman with a long flowing white beard – Grandfather. Mum in the next week or so visited a local second-hand shop and bought a nice frame which she painted gold. When all was ready it was put up on the wall above Grandma's bed for the rest of her life. I asked if I could have it when Grandma passed on. It is now hanging on the wall of our bedroom, but where I can see Grandfather. Why was the picture behind the mirror protected by cardboard? They had put it there during the war to keep it safe.

More importantly who was this Grandfather? He was Grandma's maternal Grandfather – Samuel

Goddard. As Grandma was born in 1882 and Samuel died in 1892, she would have known him for just the first 10 years of her life.



Samuel was the younger half brother of Robert Goddard (see Juliet Morris’s article about her Wisbech family in Newsletter 142 published in April 2022). Grandma had got me interested in family history some years previously and had at that time shown me a picture of a lady in Victorian dress. I asked who it was, and Grandma said she thought it was Samuel’s Mother. I had told Peter of Toronto about this when he was the Research Co-ordinator. While I was in a busy phase at the end of Mum’s life, he kindly found Samuel on the 1851 census along with his Mother, Brother, Sister, her husband and two nieces. We learnt this two weeks before Mum died.

I did tell her but will never know if she took it in. Samuel’s Mother was Margaret much to my delight Samuel was born in Norwich so for many years I wanted to go to the Norfolk Record Office to look at the baptisms. I finally made it in 2010 and have managed to return twice since.



*M a r g a r e t M c A l p i n [If any member knows of PO Warren W. Goddard, please contact the Research Coord., details on p8]*

## **WARREN WILLIAM GODDARD, RAAF**

Royal Australian Airforce Pilot Officer Warren William Goddard lost his life when the Sabre jet fighter he was piloting crashed at The Junction, Newcastle in Australia at 6pm on 16 August 1966. During the incident, Pilot Officer Goddard, age 20, attempted to manoeuvre the fighter jet away from homes to prevent further loss of life.

Remarkably, only one person died in the accident, the 20-year-old Pilot Officer himself. A woman whose house was destroyed in the accident avoided injury because she was down the road at the shops. Her neighbour, whose front yard was also razed, was in her backyard.

The main section of the aeroplane crushed a car in a backyard between Glebe Road and Kenrick Street. A crowd gathered, gazing in shock at the jet’s smouldering remains. Some mystery remains around the cause and details of the crash. A person named Paul Bennett told the Newcastle Herald he witnessed the crash. “We were in a car in Darby Street at the time, it was very bright and very loud and it looked like a giant skyrocket going off. “It came screaming down.”

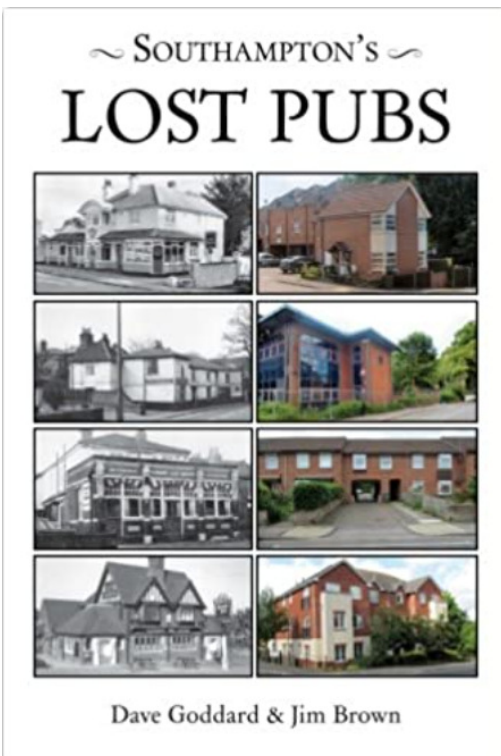


The aircraft exploded about 100 metres above Union Street. Because of noise abatement, the jets were not supposed to fly over Newcastle, so it was unclear how the trainee pilot ended up there. Somehow, he struck trouble. Retired Squadron Leader Jim Treadwell said in 2006 the “trainee pilot was doing his first night flight and in no time at all found himself over Newcastle and very confused”. “He went into a barrel roll to get out of trouble but basically ripped the wings off,” he said.

A coroner found nobody was to blame for the crash. On the 16th August 2007, a plaque was dedicated to the memory of PO. Warren W. Goddard.

## Southampton's Lost Pubs

Whilst doing some research at Hampshire Record Office, I got up to stretch my legs and was idly reading the titles of some of the books on the shelves. I spotted the below book, "*Southampton's Lost Pubs*", by Dave Goddard and Jim Brown. I think it was published in 2014.



This is the blurb on Amazon about it:

“The British pub is an institution and for generations a social refuge for many of its citizens. However, the ravages of war and the onslaught of developers

have resulted in the demise of numerous hostleries.

Changing social conditions, cheaper alcohol that can be obtained elsewhere and restrictive legislation have all combined to compel many former mere public houses to become virtual restaurants. Others could not cope with the financial pressures and were forced to close their doors. ‘Pub grub’ is now renowned for its excellence and those pubs that have remained can still do well. The authors have endeavoured to recall many of Southampton’s pubs that have now vanished so as to evoke good memories for those who frequented them. A vast collection of old photos owned by the late Tony Gallaher have been used to illustrate the book, coupled with modern photos taken, as faithfully as possible, of the site as it is today. It is hoped that readers will enjoy nostalgic recollections of times spent with family and friends in a congenial atmosphere.”

I met Jim Brown once - he's a former policeman and author of a few Southampton books, who came to speak to my family history group. I don't know who Dave Goddard is though!

*Angela Winteridge of Hampshire*

## Solving the St. Valentine's Day Massacre

Calvin Hooker Goddard was a forensic scientist, army officer, academic, researcher and a pioneer in forensic ballistics. He examined the bullet casings in the 1929 St. Valentine's Day Massacre and showed that the guns used were not police issued weapons, leading the investigators to conclude it was a mob hit.



Goddard was born on 30 October 1891 in Baltimore, Maryland the son of Capt. Henry Perkins Goddard (1842–1916) and Eliza Whitman Acheson (1856–1924). After graduating from the Boys' Latin School of Maryland in 1907, he graduated with honours from Johns Hopkins University in 1911 he was awarded his M.D. degree in 1915.

He joined the United States Army and received special training in military medicine at the U. S. Army Medical School, from which he was an honours graduate in 1917. Later serving in the Army Medical Corps in France, Germany, and Poland as well as in the USA during World War I and rose to the rank of Colonel.

In 1920 he resigned his Army commission to become an Assistant Director of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. During this time, his interest in firearms, which had been a hobby since boyhood days, narrowed into the more specialized field of firearms identification. Developing an ingenious adaptation of the bronchoscope enabled him to examine defects in the interior of rifled gun barrels.

The adaptation of a comparison eyepiece to permit the simultaneous microscopic examination of two bullets at once, was also one of Goddard's additions to the techniques of firearms identification. His first paper bearing on these new methods was published in the journal *Army Ordnance* in 1925. The hobby quickly brought him fame, and his services were in frequent demand in criminal cases involving firearms evidence.

He was appointed as a professor of police science at Northwestern University and was also the editor of the *American Journal of Police Science*, America's first scientific police journal. Colonel Goddard commanded the US Army Crime Laboratory in Japan for a number of years after World War II.

In 1925 Goddard wrote an article for *Army Ordnance* titled "Forensic Ballistics" in which he described the use of the comparison microscope regarding firearms investigations. He is generally credited with the conception of the term "forensic ballistics", though he later admitted it to be an inadequate name for the science. In April 1925, Goddard established the Bureau of Forensic Ballistics in New York City. The Bureau was formed to provide firearms identification services throughout America. Goddard researched, authored, and spoke extensively on the subject of forensic ballistics and firearms identification, becoming the internationally renowned pioneer in forensic ballistics.

The Bureau of Forensic Ballistics was the United States' first independent criminalistics laboratory, which Goddard headed, and where ballistics, fingerprinting, blood analysis and trace evidence were brought under one roof. When the lab began publishing the *American Journal of Police Science*, which was edited by Colonel Goddard, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (FBI Director) strongly encouraged his special agents in charge to subscribe to it and he supplied articles on fingerprint issues and Bureau responsibilities to the journal. The following year the Bureau contributed three articles for the journal's series entitled "Organized Protection Against Organized Crime". Hoover also sent a number of representatives to a symposium that Goddard sponsored on scientific crime detection. Goddard was also an advisor to FBI when they set up a similar forensic laboratory.

Goddard brought scientific professionalism and reliability to Forensic Firearm Identification, at a time when charlatanism was rampant in this field. He died on 22 February 1955 in Virginia, USA.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin\\_Hooker\\_Goddard](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calvin_Hooker_Goddard)  
<https://www.pressreader.com/usa/baltimore-sunday/20110213/281616711847624>

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

## Find a Grave

A few years ago, I joined the Facebook group, [www.facebook.com/groups/fofcgroup/](http://www.facebook.com/groups/fofcgroup/) Friends of Old Folkestone Cemetery, a huge town cemetery where so many of my Goddard ancestors are buried. Long before Facebook my late husband and I had

found the grave of my 2 x gt grandparents, Frederick Steed Goddard and his wife Charlotte née Page. Soon after joining, having asked the friends if they could check on their grave for me, (I live the other side of the country in Wales) I was invited to write short biographies for Frederick Steed and Charlotte to add to Find a Grave. I was pleased to do this.

When this was completed, the request was 'can you do every Goddard in the cemetery'? I jumped at the chance, doing as many as I was confident to do, so many were already in my tree anyway. There had been three unrelated Goddard families in Folkestone in the 19c including mine, I had researched all three previously so the task wasn't onerous. A few years on and I have free reign to choose who I research. In the last newsletter Malcolm of Brisbane, mentioned the FindaGrave website and it prompted me to think you might like me to share some of the Goddard biographies with you.

The 'friends' meet, weather permitting, every Saturday. They keep the cemetery tidy, and work to uncover gravestones, some laid down, some standing but overwhelmed with ivy etc. and some buried. In December 2020 they found a small, buried, gravestone for a child. 'In memory of Mabel Goddard who passed away Dec 7th 1920. Safe in the arms of Jesus'.

I felt immediately that Mabel was 'mine' when a picture of the stone was posted within the FB group. I had known that she had been an invalid, I'd seen a picture of her, sitting in a wheelchair, with her brother Robert Bentley Goddard standing behind her, I hadn't known she had died young. It was a few minutes before the penny dropped; Mabel's gravestone had been found on the hundredth anniversary of her death on the 7th Dec. 2020, what an amazing coincidence? This is the short biography that I wrote for her:



Mabel Goddard was baptised on the 26th February 1908, she was the daughter of Frederick Thomas Goddard, a bricklayer and Emily, née Staples. The family were living at 33 Princess Street, Folkestone in 1911.

Mabel died on the 7th December 1920 at her parents' home, 25 St John's Street, Folkestone and was buried on the 11th December 1920. Mabel was the granddaughter of Frederick Steed Goddard and Charlotte Ann Goddard née Page .

*Joan Goddard Dibble*

## EDWARD P. G. GODDARD

### *A WW1 memorial cross in Canada*

Edward Percy Graham Goddard was born at Hamilton Villa, Fairfield, in Buxton. Edward was one of eleven children. He enlisted to serve in Buxton and entered the war around December 1915. He served with the 48th Labour Company, Royal Engineer-Regiment. Due to regimental name changes, Goddard possessed three service numbers: 66856, 46245 and 28374. It is believed that Goddard was injured at the Battle of Langemarck between 16 and 18 August 1917 and succumbed to his wounds on 19 August 1917. Edward is buried at the Outtersteene-Communal Cemetery Extension in Bailleul, France, Row A, 18.

Edward and his wife Florence Belward had two daughters, Emma and Dora. It appears that both of his daughters later emigrated to Ontario, Canada in the 1920 or early 1930s, and presumably one of them took the cross (below) with them. They are comparatively rarely seen these days.

The present owners who purchased it at auction are in the process of looking for a home for it in England, primarily looking for museums in his home area of Derbyshire. The only criteria they have, is that it needs to be displayed appropriately to the public.

Edward P. G. Goddard was born in the March quarter 1883 (christened 15 February 1883), the son of George Brown (Music Seller/Dealer) and Emma (née Vickers) Goddard at Hamilton Villa, Fairfield, Buxton (1881 Census RG 11/3454). He had 7 older brothers and sisters, Georgina, Lydia Anne, George Reginald, John Herbert Beamont, Frederick Charles, Henry Ernest and William N., and three younger, Walter, Florence and Dorothy.

In 1891 (Census RG 12/2778) the family were at 5 Dale Terrace, Buxton. Ten years later (1901 Census RG 13/3269) Edward's mother had died and the family had moved to 62 South Avenue, Buxton. Edward was working as a "Musician", as was his elder brother George. (There was still a "Goddard's Music Shop" at 45 High Street, Buxton as at 2014).



*Edward Percy Graham Goddard's WW1 marker cross and Dead Man's Penny*

On 27 June 1905 Edward married Florence Belward at St John's Church, Buxton and they initially lived at 4 Ashton Terrace, Windsor Road, Fairfield, Buxton. In 1911 (Census RG 14/21235) they were living with their two children, Emma Gwendoline (b. January 1906) and Dora (b. February 1910), at 72 Nunsfield Road, Fairfield, Buxton, and he was working as a "Shop Assistant". In 1917 Edward's service papers show his home address as '59 Spring Gardens, Buxton'.

His Medal Index Card gives no indication when he entered the war, usually indicating it was after 31st December 1915, as he did not qualify for the 1914-15 Star. However, by comparing his Service Number with others in the Durham Light Infantry an enlistment date of about December 1915 is logical, being mobilised in the middle of February 1917 to his unit.

The Medal Roll, which he does not appear on, due to him being other than the Lincolnshire's, tells us that he was posted to the 9th Labour Company as were a large batch of men, some of whom were ex-Durham Light Infantry members. Service Number 46245 was issued as a Lincolnshire number toward the end of March to mid-April 1917.

His Labour Corps number relates to the 9th Infantry Labour Company, Lincolnshire Regiment, which became the 48th Labour Company in 1917. The 9th (Reserve) Lincolnshire Battalion became the 11th Reserve Battalion on 1st September, 1916 and was mainly based in the UK, based for a time at Brockton Camp, Cannock Chase, Staffordshire. On the same date it converted into 82nd Training Reserve Battalion within 19th Reserve Brigade at Newcastle.

It is not possible to determine the circumstances where and when Edward received the wounds from which he died. Indeed no date can be established for when he was posted to France.

Certainly, just four months after joining the Lincolnshire Regiment, and into the Labour Corps, he died of wounds received in action, at the 1st Australian Casualty Clearing Station, which was established in Outtersteene in August 1917, during the Third Battle of Ypres. The most likely engagement for him to be wounded was The Battle of Langemarck, 16th - 18th August 1917.

He is buried in the Communal Cemetery at Outtersteene, close to where he died, along with two other members of the 9th Battalion Labour Corps, who died on the 18th.

The "Register of Soldier's Effects" shows that in November 1917 his wife, Florence, received £3 8s 3d, with another £3 three years later for a total of £6 8s 3d. <http://thereturned.co.uk/blog/a-cross-in-canada>

## Napoleon's Willows

Most of you will no doubt recall that, after his defeat at Waterloo in 1815, Napoleon was incarcerated for the rest of his life on St. Helena, a remote island in the south Atlantic. I have recently discovered amongst some of my father's papers the copy of a letter to The Times of 3 April 1939, written from Clyffe Pypard Vicarage by Canon E.H. Goddard, the Association's former Treasurer's grandfather.

He writes: "There must be many descendants of the St. Helena willows in England. It was the fashion in the forties and fifties of the last [nineteenth] century for officers coming home [from India] via the Cape and St. Helena to bring cuttings, in a bottle of water, back with them.

My uncle Colonel Thomas Goddard [my grandfather] did so, and two of the cuttings grew into trees of considerable size, with their branches drooping over the pond by the lawn of Clyffe Pypard Manor near Swindon. These trees I remember from my earliest childhood. For some reason, however, possibly because the situation was too damp for them, they were not long lived, and died a good many years ago.

A smaller tree, a cutting from the original, also died, and there is now a young tree on the lawn, of the third generation. A cutting from this, of the fourth generation, is now a flourishing tree in the garden at Inshill, near Highworth, Wiltshire, and of the fifth generation I have one in my own garden here."

To the bottom of this letter my father has appended the following: "There are several in Worcestershire – one in the garden of a house owned by an admiral who also had a flagstaff at the opposite end of the lawn to the willow and called it his Quarterdeck." *Richard of Malvern*

## Former GAE member's passing

We have received sad news from Amanda Brookes, niece of former member Doreen Wizner that her aunt has passed away. Doreen was 95 years old, a grand age, although not in the best of health in the last couple of years. We offer our deepest condolences.

Doreen's family was part of the Silchester Goddards and Amanda is hoping to connect with anyone associated with this line. If you can assist, please contact the Research Coord., details are at right.

[Ed]

## Monument to ANN Seymour (née GODDARD)

*St. Andrews Church, Ogbourne St. Andrews, Wiltshire*

Shown below is a wall monument to Ann Seymour (née Goddard) who died in 1687 aged 37 years, the wife of John Seymour Jnr. of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire. She was the daughter of John Goddard of London, Gentleman.



The Arms of the Goddard's of North Wiltshire are displayed per pale with the Seymour arms at the top of the monument. [Ed]

## THE 2023 AGM

The next AGM will be held online on Sunday 7 May 2023, at 12 noon GMT. The Zoom link will be sent to members with the April 2023 newsletter.

## USEFUL ADDRESSES

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

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