



## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 146 - April 2023

### Brig. Gen. Henry Arthur Goddard CMG DSO VD, AIF Merchant, Company Director and Soldier

"Henry Arthur Goddard (1869-1955), was born on 13 December 1869 at West Hackney, Middlesex, England, son of Henry Goddard, insurance clerk, and his wife Elizabeth, née Simmons. He migrated to Australia in 1890 and settled in Brisbane, Queensland.

Goddard had been a sergeant in the Essex Rifle Volunteers and took a keen interest in military matters. In 1899 he was commissioned in the Queensland Defence Force and by 1913 had risen to command the 7th Infantry (Moreton) Regiment. On 28 June 1897, describing himself as a clerk, he married Elizabeth Maud Morrow at All Saints Anglican Church, Brisbane, and gradually established a successful importing business with offices interstate. He was interested in growing malting barley and experimented with this crop on the Darling Downs west of Brisbane. In 1906 he was also the consul for Paraguay in Brisbane. His business interests required extensive travel overseas, affording him the opportunity to attend military manoeuvres in England and to observe developments on the Continent. Although not a professional soldier, he developed a wide knowledge of military affairs and on the outbreak of war in 1914 was placed in command of the Brisbane defences.

Putting his business affairs in order, Goddard joined the Australian Imperial Force with the rank of lieutenant-colonel on 16 March 1915 and was appointed to command the 25th Battalion. When changes were made to commands



*Brig. Gen. Henry Arthur Goddard*

in the 2nd Division he was transferred to the 17th Battalion, which he joined as it embarked from Sydney on the troopship *Themistocles* on 12 May 1915, bound for Egypt.

From there the battalion sailed for Gallipoli in August but without Goddard who was in hospital. He was on the *Southland* sailing to rejoin his unit when the ship was torpedoed on 2 September.

Rescued by a Royal Navy vessel he was taken to Lemnos and finally landed on Gallipoli on 6 September. He took command of his battalion next day in the

trenches at Quinn's Post, one of the most dangerous positions on the peninsula. He served there until the evacuation and remained behind until the last parties of the unit were ready to move out on 20 December 1915. The 17th Battalion sailed to Lemnos, then to Alexandria, Egypt where orders were received to proceed to Tel el Kebir. Goddard's health had suffered on Gallipoli and he was admitted to hospital with dysentery on 18 January 1916. In April he was invalided back to Australia.

In mid-July 1916 he again embarked for overseas service. He reported to A.I.F. Headquarters in London and by October that year was appointed commander of the recently raised 35th Battalion (part of the new 3rd Division), with which he was then sent to France with his new command. After serving in a quiet sector at Armentières the battalion took part in the battle of Messines on 7 June 1917.

For his work at Messines and his contribution to the efficiency of the brigade Goddard was awarded the Distinguished Service Order. The battalion was heavily committed in the battle of Broodseinde Ridge on 4 October 1917 and in the attack on Passchendaele Ridge a week later. Wary and depleted, the 3rd Division was eventually sent back to the quieter sector in the north where it remained until early in 1918.

In appearance Goddard was tall and spare with a lean countenance behind a heavy dark moustache. 'A quiet, witty, scholarly man, far removed from the mud and blood of Flanders' trenches', he soldiered with quiet efficiency. 'With his intellectual and military qualifications he combined the attributes of sincerity, courtesy, a dry humour and natural dignity in his relations with superiors and subordinates alike'.

Although never robust, Goddard performed outstanding work during the great German offensive

near Amiens in March-April 1918. With the enemy advancing on the city the 9th Brigade was detached from the division and rushed to reinforce the defences in front of Villers-Bretonneux. In the brigadier's absence Goddard established headquarters in the town and took temporary command of the brigade. On 4 April the Germans commenced a devastating bombardment.

The infantry fell back on the town and Goddard found his headquarters in the front line. The situation was desperate but Goddard acted promptly and decisively, bringing all his reserves forward and ordering the commanding officer of the 36th Battalion to counter-attack immediately.

Under strong leadership the Australians rallied and, assisted by the British cavalry and some infantry, held the line and repulsed the enemy. Early next morning Goddard ordered his weary troops to attack again. The enemy was taken by surprise and driven back from the town and for the moment Amiens was saved.

On 5 May Goddard's battalion played the major role in the successful attack at Morlancourt. Next month he was promoted colonel and temporary brigadier general and appointed to command the 9th Brigade which he led during the British Somme offensive until the end of the war. Important actions included the battle of Bray-sur-Somme and the attack on the Hindenburg line. Goddard was mentioned in dispatches three times, and after the Armistice the awards of the C.M.G. and the Belgian Croix de Guerre were announced.

Goddard returned to Australia in 1920 and resumed his business and militia interests. He moved to Sydney and in 1921 commanded the 14th Infantry Brigade, A.M.F., with the rank of honorary brigadier general; he was placed on the retired list in 1931.

For twenty-one years, until 1947, he was president of the Imperial Service Club. He was joined in his importing company (H. A. Goddard Pty Ltd) by his son Horace Leopold who had served as a private in his father's battalion during the war (a second son had died in infancy). Goddard continued to travel, was commercial representative of The Times in Australia, and remained active in business until his death.

Survived by his wife, son and daughter, he died in Concord Repatriation Hospital, Sydney, on 24 October 1955 and was cremated with Anglican rites."

*Australian Dictionary of Biography*

[Additional articles on Brigadier-General Henry Arthur Goddard appear in newsletters 108 page 4 and 112 page 7 ]

## ARTHUR GODDARD

*"Godfather of the Land Rover dies at 101"*



In November last year I saw reported in the *4X4 Australia* magazine by editor, Matt Raudonikis, that during August 2022 Arthur Goddard (see article on the occasion of his 100th birthday in newsletter 141) the leader of the team that designed the very first Land Rover four wheel drive car, had passed away at the grand age of 101, in Brisbane Australia where he lived.

Our thoughts go out to his family and friends. He will be fondly remembered by all classic Land Rover enthusiasts. [Ed]

[www.whichcar.com.au/explore/vale-arthur-goddard-godfather-of-the-land-rover](http://www.whichcar.com.au/explore/vale-arthur-goddard-godfather-of-the-land-rover)

---

## ALFRED EARNEST GODDARD

(1873—1918)

My Great Grandfather Alfred Ernest Goddard was born 24th July 1873 West Wellow, Hampshire at his

father's Red Rover Inn. He moved to Croydon, and married on 8th September 1894, in Thornton Heath, Surrey. In the 1901 and 1911 census Alfred was working as a Wine Cellarman and a Wine & Spirit Merchant, carrying on the family tradition.



The first world war saw Alfred sign up as a private (number 538) with the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment on Sept 1, 1914, he was 41 years old at

this point, entering his first theatre of the war in France on 23rd February 1915. This unit had been in France since August 1914 so the men that enlisted with him were being used to replace casualties.

Places he served from 1915 until his death in 1918 were: St Laurent Blangy, Vimy Ridge, Habarcq, the Somme, High Wood near Martinpuich, Flers and Morval. They were moved to a quieter line near Festubert. Arras. Flanders officially called Battle of Ypres better known as Passchendaele. Moved into action at Polygon Wood. Polderhock Chateau, and billeted at La Clytte and Westoutre. A major change saw the men of the East Surrey Regiment moved to Italy at the front line along the River Piave. Taking up positions in late January 1918. Later his division was recalled back to France on 21st March 1918.

They relieved a Canadian Division on the front line at Beaumetz, near Arras, in the second stage of an offensive along the River Lys, in Flanders. The division was then ordered forward to form a 2000-yard front line on the eastern edge of the Foret de Nieppe as they took steps to capture Merville.

Come July, Alfred was hospitalised in Rouen and died there on 16th July 1918. Sadly, he had served throughout the whole war, only to die of pneumonia, probably the Spanish flu. He received the Victory medal, British medal and the 14/15 Star. With no wife to send his medals to, they have remained lost to the family. I have had replica medals made, representing his time as a soldier.

Lastly, Alfred Ernest Goddard is buried in Rouen. He is interned at St. Sever Cemetery Extension, Rouen, France. Grave Q. II. B. 14. My visit there was a very emotional occasion. It was my birthday, and it rained so much it was like tears!

None of my living family knew the military history of our great grandfather. I had spent a lot of time talking with my grandfather, but he had never mentioned his father or mother. I think it was such a sad time for him he kept quiet about this part of his life

*Anne Goddard Offor of Tasmania*

## **Did ANN LOVICK GODDARD name two of her living sons, John!?**

Ann Lovick Goddard was born 4 Aug 1820 in Moncroft, Norwich, Norfolk of Robert Goddard 1797 – 1841 and Ann Lovick 1800 – 1868 who had settled at the Rose & Crown in Wisbech, Cambridgeshire. Ann grew up to marry Thomas Philp, a respectable Draper from Shrewton, Wiltshire, and raised their family in Wisbech.

Ann and Thomas had son John Thomas Philp, their 6th child, born 25 Nov 1851 in Wisbech and baptized at St Peter, Wisbech 4 years later on 25 Nov 1855 with both parent's names on his baptism record. Yet in John Thomas' marriage certificate he gives his father's name as William Philp, whose occupation was a grocer. Ann Lovick Goddard's husband, Thomas Philp, was variously documented as being a Grocer / Victualler in 1849, 1851, 1854, 1855, 1857, so a clear connection can be made.

It is interesting to note that John Thomas' father Thomas Philp has a brother named William although he may have been a Cleric; the 1861 census in Derbyshire is difficult to read. I have not found evidence that William was ever in Wisbech. John Thomas' birth record has his mother as a Goddard suggesting he is indeed Ann Goddard's son, in turn suggesting two living siblings were given the name of John. I wondered if Thomas had a middle name of William and used both names or if John Thomas actually had a different father. John Thomas Philp is found living with his Philp Grandparents in 1861 and by 1871 is living independently as a servant. John Thomas Philp went on to marry Emily Elizabeth Redwood and have a family. Of significance is the fact that I have a DNA match to a descendant of John Thomas Philp.

A second son named John was born to Thomas and Ann, John Goddard Philp in Kettering, Northampton, England and was baptized on the same day at the same venue as his brother John Thomas Philp who was still living. John Goddard Philp is found in 1861 at the age of 5 living with his parents in Islington, London, England. John Goddard Philp went on to marry a Mary Horton who is another genealogical mystery but that's another story. John Goddard Philp is my direct ancestor and I have DNA matches to other descendants of his.

Sadly the DNA matches to descendants of both John's are Ancestry matches so I have no way of finding out whether both John's DNA match me on the same segment of the same chromosome so my two John Philp's remain a mystery. If anyone has any ideas how I could resolve this mystery please do feel free to share.

*Juliet Morris of Norfolk*



## Looking for BENJAMIN GODDARD, b.1860.

I am looking for any information on a Benjamin Goddard born in 1860 and baptized on 17 Jun. 1860 at St. Nicholas in Brighton, England. His parents were listed as John Goddard and Mary Ann West. His father John Goddard worked as a bookseller in Brighton. Benjamin seems to carry on the tradition as a bookseller in Brighton for a number of years. Benjamin married Ellen Fathers on 30 Mar. 1880 in Brighton. They had two children: 1) Henry Benjamin S. Goddard (1881-1881); and 2) Ellen Matilda Goddard (1882-1968). Ellen went on to marry a Duncan Kerr (1867-1957) in 1951 in Lewes.

From my research, it appears that this Benjamin Goddard along with his wife and daughter, had a tobacco shop at 22 Trafalgar Street in Brighton in and around 1921. Benjamin Goddard was listed as an invalid in the 1921 census and eventually passed away on 19 Mar 1925 in the Borough County Mental Hospital, Haywards Heath.

It appears from DNA that Benjamin Goddard may be my elusive paternal great grandfather. I would love to hear from anyone connected to this family in any way or anyone who might know any info about them, especially why he was confined to the hospital at the end of his life. After a decade of research including a trip to Sussex in the mid 1990s, DNA has finally got me closer to identifying who my family might actually be! Grandpa came to the USA immediately after WW1 and would never disclose anything about family over in England. I can't begin to tell you how much any information on this family will be appreciated!  
*Dorothy E. Stanley, USA*

## WILTSHIRE RECORD SOCIETY – 29

Believe it or not, the office of Coroner was first instituted on a countywide basis as long ago as 1194 during the reign of Richard Coeur de Lion; but such was its popularity that it soon spread to smaller administrative units such as boroughs. Initially it provided a service for free, and it was not until 1487 that coroners were allowed to claim expenses of up to 13s 4d or two thirds of a £1 per case. By 1752 it was deemed necessary further to standardise proceedings over the country as a whole. From then on coroners would be entitled to claim £1 for every case they heard plus 9d for every mile they had to travel to and from their home, such claims for each case subsequently to be ratified by two local magistrates

sitting in Quarter Sessions. For North Wiltshire the Quarter Sessions were held at Devizes, Marlborough, Warminster and Chippenham.

The Wiltshire Record Society's volume 36 for 1980 is entitled *Wiltshire Coroners' Bills 1753-1796* and is a catalogue of the magisterial endorsements of the coroners' claims for the first 43 years of the new system. Three Goddards appear in the volume, the first two being both magistrates and cousins, Edward of Clyffe Pypard (1722-91) and Ambrose of Swindon (1727-1815). Edward ratified 178 claims from 1757 to 1778 and Ambrose 74 from 1781 to 1786, out of a total of 2095 claims. The third Goddard was Daniel who, with his friend Robert Spanley and others, had been tasked on 28 April 1767 with demolishing a stone wall at the Wheatsheaf Inn in Chilton Foliat. No Health & Safety in those days – and by all accounts no common sense either, as they started with the foundations and did not have any time to be surprised when the wall collapsed on top of them, crushing both to death. *Richard of Malvern*

---

## Monument to WILLIAM GODDARD, St. Andrews Church, Ogbourne St. Andrews

A wall monument from 1655 commemorating William Goddard and family of Ogbourne St. Andrew; Wiltshire, the husband and wife depicted within a circular niche holding a skull between them, their kneeling children below.



## What makes me a GODDARD?

*Or: when is a Goddard not a Goddard?*

We first meet William Godarth on 31st May 1853 when he signs up to join the British army in Taunton, Somerset. (Godarth is an unusual name and, if you look at FreeBMD, all four entries refer to members of William's family.) When he enlisted, he was 17 years and 6 months old with a fresh complexion, light brown hair and blue eyes and measured 5 foot 5.5 inches (he was 5 ft 7.5 inches by the time he left the army).

Following his enlistment and service in the Crimean War, William is next seen on 18th April 1859 when he marries Mary Carroll in the Garrison Chapel, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Sadly, the Canadian registers don't include the father's name as British registers from that date would (where known), but later censuses tell us that Mary was from Cork in Ireland.

William and Mary have several children baptised in the following years, some in Canada, some in Ireland where William was stationed, and some in Aldershot where the 17th Regiment of Foot were based. One of those children is my great-grandfather, John James Goddard, born on 7th July 1874 in Athlone, Ireland. At some point between 1859 and 1871 the family began to be called Goddard rather than Godarth on census returns and parish records, although even in 1901, when both William and Mary died, they are registered as Godarth.

On his discharge in 1875, after more than 21 years service and at the end of his second period of limited engagement, William was said to have a very good character and to have received five good conduct badges. He received the Crimean and Turkish Crimean medal and a medal and gratuity of £5 for long service and good conduct. He left the army with his trade described as 'Groom', which would fit with his occupation as a Coachman in civilian life.

So who was William?

At his enlistment, and subsequently on most census returns, he states his birthplace as Luppitt, a small village near Honiton in Devon. From his age at enlistment - said to be 17 yrs 6 months - William was almost certainly born in 1835.

But now the trail goes cold. There is no baptism of a William Godarth - or Goddard - in Luppitt in 1835 or any other year at that time. There are several baptisms of boys called William Goddard in neighbouring villages, but tracing them through the censuses from 1841 onwards it becomes clear that none of them are the man who joins up in Taunton in 1853. The same is true if we widen the search to the rest of Devon or neighbouring counties, and here

I must thank members of various genealogy groups who have looked at various records for me and done their best to help me in my research. And it's not just parish records that let us down. William doesn't appear on either the 1841 or the 1851 census. By 1861 he's in Canada with the army and married.

A mystery then. And one that I have lived with for nearly 20 years since I started my research. Which brings me to my opening question: When is a Goddard not a Goddard?

Some years ago I noted that there is a baptism of William Burroughs in Luppitt on 4th November 1835. William was the son of John Burrows/Burroughs and Caroline (nee Baker) who had married in Luppitt on 14th March 1822 and John and Caroline had at least four children before him - Richard Baker, James, John and Elizabeth (and there was probably a further daughter called Mary who was living with Caroline's mother and brother in 1841) - although they were baptised in several different villages.

Sadly, Caroline died in 1840 and in 1841 it looks as though John and his son John are living with Thomas and Lydia Dimond, while William and his older sister Elizabeth are probably the children in the workhouse in Honiton. John himself is buried in Luppitt in 1845, leaving William orphaned and in 1851 he is probably working as an agricultural labourer on the farm of Thomas Marks in Luppitt.

Given the date of William Burrows' baptism, his sad childhood and the fact that he disappears from future censuses, I tried to convince myself and a kind friend who has helped me enormously with my family tree that this is the young man who enlisted in 1853 as William Godarth, but without success. And there the research languished.

Then, a year ago, I had my DNA tested. It hasn't brought massive revelations on most lines, but it has thrown up some interesting matches on my Goddard line.

One was to someone in America who traces his line back to William Goddard, born in 1871 and the older brother of my John James Goddard. Nothing new there, I thought. But then I noticed that the match has William Burrows as the father of his William Goddard. What evidence does he have for that conclusion? I don't know, and he hasn't responded to my messages, but I wonder what he knows that I don't.

Another was to several people who trace their line back to a John Burrows who went to the States from England and married Adeline Searles in Colesville, Broome, NY. They suggest that he was from Saxmundham in Suffolk but the censuses show that

John was still in Suffolk when their ancestor was already in Colesville. Could John be the brother of William Burrows and son of John and Caroline? His birth year makes that a possibility but not a certainty.

And then there are several other matches who triangulate\* with me and each other who trace their line back to a Burrows family in Upottery, another Devon village near Luppitt. As I researched that family, I discovered that several of them were also living with Thomas and Lydia Dimond in either 1841 or 1851. And Lydia herself was Lydia Burrows before she became a Dimond by marriage - probably the Lydia Burrows baptised in 1789 to James.

So, why do I have all these matches to people who have Burrows / Burroughs in their ancestry? Am I correct after all in thinking that William Burrows, baptised in Luppitt in 1835 to John and Caroline, is 'my' William Godarth / Goddard? If so, why did he call himself Godarth in 1853 when he joined the army? Godarth, as I have suggested already, is a strange name.

And one more thing, in 1870, William and Mary Godarth baptised a daughter in Kildare, Ireland called Caroline. I just thought that was interesting in view of my theory about John and Caroline Burrows' son William. Then I found the baptism record. She was actually baptised Caroline Burrowes Goddard and her sponsors were Burrowes.

So, am I a real Goddard or not? And does it really matter? Given that we probably all have people in our family tree who weren't really the father of the son or daughter we descend from, it probably shouldn't. (I've discovered one quite close DNA match who believes our common ancestor is a family on my father's side, but all our shared matches are on the Goddard / Burrows' line on my mum's side.) But it would still be nice to know for 'certain \*triangulate - all three of us match on the same segment on the same chromosome, meaning that we each received that segment of DNA from the same common ancestor. *John Kirkland of Chester*

---

### **An elusive John**

Three of our United States members and another American correspondent claim descent from John Goddard born on 5 Aug 1730 in Wiltshire and who died in Kentucky in 1819. All four have a family tradition that John and his younger brother Joseph, were either tricked or deliberately sold into indentured service in Virginia, USA by a step-mother. John married Mary (Molly) McTier in 1760 in Virginia and later settled in Poplar Plains in Fleming

County, Kentucky from which time the family is well documented, especially from John's son Joseph who served in the Militia in the American revolution. John had ten children, his son Joseph thirteen and their descendants are widespread. Joseph is buried, along with others of the family, in the Goddard cemetery at Poplar Plains, behind the Methodist church which he built on their land. A search on the internet confirms the broad outline of the family story although some dates and details are suspect.

It is said that John was the son of Joseph Goddard and Mary Portis and the fact that one of his brother Joseph's sons, Francis, has a second name Portis may confirm this. But extensive enquiries in Wiltshire records haven't revealed the baptisms of the boys John and Joseph about 1730, or a marriage of father Joseph to Mary Portis as a first or second marriage. It may be that not all Wiltshire parish records have been transcribed or have been lost but if anyone knows of this Wiltshire branch or can offer any suggestions, please contact me.

### **Another elusive John**

The second elusive John is not a Goddard by name but claims that his father was. Member Brian Kidson in New Zealand is descended from John Kidson, born about 1810, who emigrated from Eton in 1841 with his wife Amelia and three young children and was described then as a boatbuilder. John had close connections with Eton College, being recommended on his immigration form by Rev. S. Hawtrey of the College and writing to Rev. H. Dupuis at the College in 1843 in which he asks "give my kind love to my father Thomas Goddard of the Bull Inn, though I dare not write to him, I must still own him". This letter to Harry Dupuis (now in Nelson Provincial Museum) seems to show that John was literate but the spelling of the original is poor.

In 1841 Thomas Goddard was aged 50+ and at age 19 had married Sarah Newport in Dec. 1809, soon after John was possibly conceived. In the same 1841 census John Kidson of Davis's Bldgs., near the College boathouse, is recorded as having been born in Foreign Parts. Kidson family tradition is that John had been sent back from India to be educated but that money ran out and John was found employment as an Eton College boatman. No record of John's birth has been found and his mother isn't known.

If anyone can help solve the mystery of these two Johns, please contact me. *John of Accrington*

---

### **ANN GODDARD, auction of effects**

Ann Goddard nee Lovick died in Thorp 19 Sep 1868 age 68, her death certificate shows her cause of

death as Phthisis Pulmonalis, which I believe is Tuberculosis and the end stage of TB is Consumption.

Ann's death was as newsworthy as her life had been and the dispersal of her effects by auction was a public affair. The auction catalogue, dated 3 Oct 1868, offered the furniture and other effects of the late Ann Goddard comprising of:

- Drawing Room suit in Walnut, covered in figured damask
- A Mahogany dining center and other tables
- Chairs including a fireside chair
- Mahogany, Iron and painted bedsteads, feather beds
- Hair and wool mattresses and bedding
- Chimney and Toilette glasses
- Wash and Dressing Tables
- Toilet Sets
- Chest of Drawers
- Brussels and other carpets and rugs
- Curtains
- Several framed Proof Engravings
- 40 volumes of books
- 90 ounces of plate, dinner, desert and tea services
- Store room and kitchen requisites, including linen
- Iron garden roller etc.

Ann was buried in Rosary Cemetery. Rosary was the first non-denominational burial ground in the UK and was local to the area. Rosary had been opened in Ann's adult lifetime, was on freehold land and was secured as a cemetery for all time and, at least two of her babies were buried here which fits in with their having Non-Conformist and Non-Parochial baptisms.

Ann's Will showed that Robert bought the plot for Ann before he died. Whilst I have no evidence the boys are in the same plot as Ann I like to think that Robert and Ann bought the plot when son Henry 1832-1833 died, then another Henry 1834-1834 joined him with the intention Ann would join them at a later date. I assume there must have been a weighty reason for Ann and her babies to be in Rosary and not with the rest of the family in the Leverington plot and understand the reason why this Non-Conformist cemetery was suitable for these babies with Non-Conformist baptisms, and so why Ann was buried there, but am still curious about the change of denomination from Church or England.

I have a theory of my own that is speculative and based on nothing but possibility. Wisbech man Thomas Clarkson 1760 – 1846 and his younger brother John Clarkson 1764 - were directly involved in the abolition of slavery.

Thomas was famous for leading a campaign to abolish slavery throughout the British empire resulting in the Abolition of the Slave Trade Act in 1807 and even after this he continued his fight against slavery throughout Europe. Thomas' younger

brother John, ex Royal Navy, helped to repatriate freed slaves. Many important figures of the day with various religious beliefs came together to support the fight which resulted in Thomas forming a non-denominational anti-slavery campaign. Accounts of these important sons of Wisbech would have been big news during Robert and Ann's time at the Rose & Crown.

Surviving documentation shows the Rose & Crown as a hub for all types of political groups and meetings and this may well have been the subject of debate at the inn, it is even possible Thomas brought his campaign to Wisbech and may have visited the Rose & Crown. The brothers may have returned to Wisbech for visits and if so may have visited the Rose & Crown possibly taking part in debate and discussion on the subject; it is even possible that other members of the Clarkson family were patrons of the Rose & Crown.

I speculate that Robert and Ann could have been influenced in some way by this non-denominational group with its virtuous moral convictions and fighting spirit to reflect their own beliefs potentially resulting in this change.



[See additional articles in newsletters 140, 142, 143, 145 & 146, p.3]

Juliet Morris of Norfolk

## Tragic Accident

I received an email from a researcher that someone may be able to assist. If you can, please contact me at [admin@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:admin@goddard-association.org.uk)

I am an aviation author researching for my next book, the subject of which is the 1954 BOAC Christmas Day disaster at Prestwick, Scotland. The navigating officer was a John Goddard. Tragically, his wife and child perished in the accident. I am hoping you, or your members, or a family member can answer a question I have. Did Goddard return to flying duties after the accident? If so, when did he retire from flying? Your assistance is appreciated.  
Robert Thornton

## AGM AGENDA

The next AGM will be held on Sunday 7 May 2023 at 12:00 noon. A link to join the meeting by Zoom is available if requested by email from: [chairman@goddard-association.org.uk](mailto:chairman@goddard-association.org.uk)

The Agenda for the meeting will be as follows:

1. Welcome by the Chairman
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Minutes of the last AGM held 8 May 2022
4. Matters Arising
5. Treasurer's Report (Richard Morris)  
(Full accounts available from the Treasurer on request)
6. Donations of GAE Surplus Funds  
*Potential Options* (Richard Morris) :
7. Research Co-ordinator's Report  
(John of Accrington, UK,  
Janet Berkman, Canada and USA,  
Ian of Balcatta, Australia)
8. Website Co-ordinator's Report (Malcolm)
9. The Goddard Association Constitution  
(Malcolm / Karen)
10. The 1000th Member (Karen)
11. Election of Officers (not all Officers are standing for re-election) :
  - 9.1. Chairman – Karen Bell
  - 9.2. Secretary – Denise Goddard
  - 9.3. Treasurer – Richard Morris
  - 9.4. Committee Members Malcolm, Milly
12. Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial Award for 2023
11. Any Other Business
12. Date and Venue of the Next AGM

---

## NEW MEMBER

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

**Amelia C E Yeodal** of Warlingham, Surrey has family origins in North Oxfordshire where John Goddard was baptised in Kidlington in 1822, son of an unidentified Thomas and Mary. The family were farm labourers who moved around the Bicester area. His son John b.1851 eventually settled in the Rugby area. Amelia Daisy Goddard married John G. Smith and was the grandmother of Mrs Yeodal.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

A reminder that subscriptions of £7.50 for 2023-2024 are now due. Please contact Treasurer Richard (details below), 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.]

---

## GODDARD, WILLIAM HENRY, OBIT

June 8, 1959 at hospital of Glebe Point and Lilli Pilli, relict of Ethel Goddard, dearly loved father and father-in-law of Beatrice and William Campbell, Sylvia Phyllis Goddard, Iris and Len Byrnes, Valerie and Harry Sheedy and Gladys and Thomas Flanagan, and dear grandfather and great grandfather of their children, aged 74 years.

Sydney Morning Herald, 10 Jun 1959

---

## 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** Karen Bell,  
Jack Straw's Lane Oxford OX3 0DW .

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

**Membership Secretary:** John C. Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road, Huncoot, 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)