



## The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

No. 150 - April 2024

### Back to Suffolk

*A road trip through the family of Daniel Poole Goddard*

My mother Tricia Goddard, my husband (Treasurer Richard) and I had a wonderful trip to Suffolk on a warm weekend last October. We started off with a quick lunch in Sudbury, an ancient market town set on the river Stour. It thrived originally on the textile industry, firstly with wool, then silk. A statue of artist Thomas Gainsborough stands on the Market Place. (He was born here in 1727).

We'd picked my mother up from Little Walden, (near Saffron Walden) in the morning where she'd been staying with a friend in the most idyllic spot complete with resident geese!

We headed to Ipswich, to Christ Church, Tacket Street. This was where Daniel Poole Goddard (my three greats grandfather and the subject of a few previous newsletter articles) and his family worshipped.

Daniel Poole Goddard, was really central to our interest in visiting Suffolk. The only surviving son of Daniel Goddard of Stepney, originally Suffolk, and Mary Poole, Daniel was born in Stepney, London, and baptised at the Bull Lane Independent Church there on 15 Dec. 1783. He was the only one of 23 children to reach the age of maturity and his mother died when he was three.

He was sent to school at Framlingham, Suffolk, and spent the holidays with his grandfather who was an independent minister at Rendham. In 1806 he was in Ipswich where he married Lucy Haill at St Mary le Tower on 14 Aug. Between 1807 and 1824, they had ten children, most of whom were baptised at Tacket



Street Congregational Church, Ipswich; again, not all of the children survived.

Daniel owned and ran the Unicorn Brewery in Ipswich and subsequently played a major role in the early development of the Ipswich Gas Company for whom he served as secretary and engineer. A Congregationalist, his faith grew increasingly important to him. He later gave up his brewery as it conflicted with his religious views.

We're lucky enough to have an old diary of Daniel's from 1823 which I transcribed a few years ago. It offers insights into his own religious and working life, his family and his various

charitable roles in the town. Although some of the entries he made he might have felt were mundane, I found the diary was an absolute thrill to read as it helped to build such a vivid picture of him and of his daily life.

Also, there was published *'The Family Memorial: An Affectionate Tribute to the Memory of D.P. Goddard, His Wife and Daughter'*. Written by his son-in-law, the Reverend Henry Hollis, the book was mostly for the benefit of his surviving children and includes letters of spiritual encouragement written by Daniel to them.

Having been fortunate enough to get to know Daniel a bit through these accounts, we were very keen to visit his 'stomping ground' and that of others of our Suffolk forebears.

He's buried in a family vault in the grave yard at Christ Church. Sadly, there was no headstone to be found here but his name is mentioned on his daughter Mary Frances's grave at the main cemetery in the town. The footprint of the original chapel is markedly smaller than the current building so it's possible that his family vault is now below the new church building, the original chapel being rebuilt in 1858, fifteen years after DPG's death.

The opening was a great event in the life of the church. There was a morning service attended by no fewer than 30 visiting ministers and a full capacity of 1200 people.

The design of the new building was not popular with some of the congregation and indeed, some in the town. Charles Dickens, during his visit to the town in August 1859, considered the new building to be "a grand quasi-Gothic edifice, which would do credit to the most fanatical worshipper of medieval architecture.

Such spires (now removed), and such entrances and all so new and clean; it is enough to put one's eye out."

One of the few features of the original chapel is the beautiful oak pulpit. Cheekily illustrated by my husband Richard in this nonetheless quite convincing pose!

The interior of the new Church was a site to behold. This account from Simon Knott of the Suffolk Churches website.

‘The interior of Christ Church must be one of Ipswich's best kept secrets. It is magnificent. Best of all, the pews of the 1850s have survived (you can see where the organ used to be at the front, before it was moved further



east). The grand pulpit of the earlier church survives, carved with fruit and flowers in the Grindling Gibbons style. It has a lockable door at the back to prevent excitable ministers from falling backwards down the steps.

I am told that there is a case being made by some members of the church to replace the numbered pews with modern chairs, but this should be greatly resisted. The pews here are one of the best examples of the work of the decade in all England. The gallery is superb - the best of any 19th Century church in Suffolk. In the 1970s, the interior was redecorated in vibrant whites and blues. The lady who showed me around regretted this, but I thought it had been done extremely well - the white paint of the gallery and roofs creates a feeling of light and space that is entirely successful, and unfamiliar. The congregation here should be proud of what they have done to maintain this building into the 21st Century.’

Unusually at Christ Church, there is access to the gallery from the outside of the building. This was to allow families who arrived by carriage to join and leave the service with the least disturbance to the congregation as a whole.

In 1900 a hall was built adjoining the church to accommodate the needs of young people in the church and various church organisations. The foundation stones of the new building (to be known as Langston Hall in honour of the first Minister) were

laid on July 27, 1900.

Some of those honoured with the laying of a stone are worthy of a particular mention, the most prominent of these was Daniel Ford Goddard MP later to become the Right Hon Sir Daniel Ford Goddard, P.C J.P. The nephew of Daniel Poole Goddard there is more about him presently.

There were a lot of familiar names among the graves in the churchyard, those I'd come across in Daniel's diary and through his church connections. Notably Rev William Notcutt who was minister here from 1724-1756, when the new chapel was built, the side panel of his tomb was lost, but his inscription was saved and is below.

*The Reverend*

*Mr. William Notcutt, Died July 17th, 1756  
Aged 84 Years*

*Of temper heavenly, and soul sincere, In converse  
pleasing, and in conduct clear:  
In all pastor's various work approv'd  
By numbers blest, and e'en by all belov'd.*

*With ev'ry gentle, social drest,*

*Of smiling patience ev'n in death possess'd  
All these were NOTCUTT's honours thro' his stay In  
these low regions, till he dropt his clay, And soar'd  
triumphant to the realms of Day.*

*Alex Morris, of West Sussex  
Story to be continued*

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## **Love and other drugs: A family's extraordinary journey to help SAM GODDARD recover from multiple strokes.**

A series of catastrophic strokes at 23 left Sam Goddard unable to talk, walk or see.

Doctors thought he had suffered irreversible brain damage, but Sam knew exactly what was going on — he was just unable to express himself. Luckily for him, his family and fiancée refused to accept the bleak medical assessment and for the past seven years have fought to help release him from his trapped state. Defying medical advice, they have experimented with different drugs and flown overseas for treatments not approved in Australia.

On Valentine's Day 2010, Sam was living large. He was enjoying work as a young accountant, partying hard and just weeks away from getting married.

He had been out for drinks the night before and, in the sweltering heat, played soccer at a Brisbane corporate charity event. At midday, he came off the field with a headache after heading in a goal. By 2:00pm, he was screaming and rocking back and forth in agony. By 3:00pm, emergency room doctors doubted he would survive the next 24 hours. Sam had suffered two massive strokes, which the family believes could be linked to his cystic fibrosis. His father John Goddard said dehydration had caused a "grenade to go off in his brain". "They said all the intellectual cortexes of his brain were totally white, what they call infarcts, which is total damage," Mr Goddard said.



*Sam Goddard was a fit and healthy 23-year-old prior to two strokes. Sam with his brother Josh, who took on the role of his carer.*

But Sam's then-fiancée, Sally Nielsen, remained relentlessly positive, believing that despite the devastating prognosis, Sam was still there. "The doctors continuously told us that he'd be brain damaged and said he'd never walk, he'd never breathe on his own and I challenged it every step of the way," Ms Nielsen said. And so began a journey to scour the world, via "Doctor Google", in search of a miracle.

The first stop was the controversial sleeping medication Stilnox. The Goddard family came across anecdotal evidence overseas that Stilnox helped brain-damaged people wake up. Mr Goddard said doctors in Brisbane had a very negative view. "They just couldn't see it helping Sam and there's no doubt they were also a little bit risk averse too," he said. Ignoring the advice, the Goddards began administering Stilnox to Sam in 2011, a year after his strokes. Ms Nielsen said the response was "amazing".

"For about 15 or 20 minutes I was watching him and slowly his face just started to relax [and] the biggest smile I've seen since he's been sick," she said. And then he just started joining in our conversation." Sam told Australian Story in 2011 that he had been fully aware but unable to speak.

"For 15 months I was trapped in my body. I could not communicate verbally at all and now I can. It's a miracle," he said.

It was one of the best responses to Stilnox ever

documented. But the extraordinary effect on Sam's speech lasted only an hour before the drug wore off. It was harrowing for the family to watch him retreat back into himself, to the state he described as a "dark place". The director of Intensive Care at the Royal Brisbane and Women's Hospital, Jeffrey Lipman, said the effect of Stilnox on brain injury was still in the experimental stage.

"It's fantastic Sam has responded to it, and not for a minute would I suggest Sam does or doesn't take it — I'm not a neurologist — but it is not in the domain of evidence-based practice yet," Professor Lipman said. As the months went by, the effects of Stilnox lessened as Sam's body became used to the drug. It still brought him out of his locked-in state, but his speech lost its clarity.

The second breakthrough came via an unexpected turn of events. One day in 2012, Mr Goddard suddenly heard his son speaking clearly again. "Sam called his brother in Adelaide and he thought he was talking to our oldest son because his speech was so clear," Mr Goddard said. The reason? Cannabis. Sam had just smoked a joint with a friend.

"I was a bit horrified at first but then I looked at the effect it had on him," Mr Goddard said. There began a long, frustrating and ultimately unsuccessful battle to import a cannabis-based drug called Sativex from the UK, which is used for treating multiple sclerosis. "We worked hard to get TGA [Therapeutic Goods Administration] approval for Sam to get the drug but then were stonewalled bringing it into Australia," Mr Goddard said.

"We therefore chose to turn a blind eye to Sam's friends giving him occasional joints." The third major step in Sam's journey came in 2014, after the family watched a television program about an American woman who recovered from a stroke after being administered a drug called Etanercept that was used to treat arthritis. Sam's father said it was "gobsmacking".

"We started to dream some of those impossible dreams again because you cannot help yourself in that situation when you see something happening that's miraculous," Mr Goddard said.

The treatment is not approved in Australia, so 10 days later Sam flew to Los Angeles with his mother and fiancée for a series of injections. The miracle was not to be — Sam only made small gains and fell into a deep depression. Ms Nielsen said the disappointment led to the breakdown of their engagement, four years after Sam had his strokes. "I was his carer more than his equal partner, which had frustrations for both of us," Ms Nielsen said.

"The situation meant we couldn't be together, but

we still love each other incredibly and I think that will always be there." She and Sam are now "best friends", and Ms Nielsen continues to visit him weekly. A year down the track, the Etanercept treatment kicked in and, in combination with Stilnox and cannabis, Mr Goddard said Sam now had the power of speech, albeit more slurred, for most of the day. But a year ago, Sam's cystic fibrosis began to catch up with him. His lungs are failing, and his older brother Josh has stepped up as Sam's main carer.

"I'll swear and carry on like a pork chop and I'll make him have a great time because he ain't got much time left and I want him to feel as much joy as he can for the time that he has," Josh Goddard said.

Sam's father acknowledged the seven-year journey had been tough and frustrating — but said it had also been a joy. "Yes there have been ups and downs but the ups have definitely exceeded the downs," Mr Goddard said. What if he hadn't got back his speech? I wouldn't have missed any bit of this journey."

On 19 Jan. 2018 Australian Story reported. "We are very sad to share the news that Sam Goddard passed away this week". His funeral service was held on 18 Jan. 2018 and was attended by story producer Caitlin Shea and cinematographer Anthony Sines. It was a very moving celebration of Sam's extraordinary life. *Re-printed with permission.*

*Australian Story, ABC TV  
by Caitlin Shea / 12 Jun 2017*

[www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-12/the-fight-for-sam-goddards-recovery/8600456](http://www.abc.net.au/news/2017-06-12/the-fight-for-sam-goddards-recovery/8600456)

### **Dr. DONALD A GODDARD, BSc, MSc, PhD**

*Shipwrecks & Treasure along  
Venezuela's Caribbean Coast*

The author of this book presents a brief description of some of the more interesting sites favourable for nautical archaeological studies. Donald Goddard began diving with his brothers at the age of eleven around the many islands located between Puerto La Cruz and Margarita in Eastern Venezuela. Scuba diving and fishing in what can be considered one of the most beautiful and spectacular coastal regions in the Caribbean, he developed a keen interest for the marine environment.

Not only is this region important for its natural beauty, but also for its colonial, historical heritage.



Growing up along this coast dotted with Spanish fortresses such as those on El Morro de Lecherías, in Cumaná, Punta Araya, and on the island of Margarita, an awareness of colonial archaeology was awakened. After completing studies in geology at Florida State University, he returned home and began working in the petroleum industry and later in the Department of Marine Geology in the Venezuelan Geological Survey. Between 1968 and 1974, during his work along the coast, he encounters several colonial shipwrecks.

He welcomed the opportunity to dedicate some of his time to diving on the wrecks. Using his notes taken at the time, including the locations of the sites, he began a serious interest in nautical archaeology. Dr. Goddard later studied at University College London where he obtained M.Sc. and Ph.D. in marine geology and geophysics. During his four years in London, he joined the Nautical Archaeological Society and spent long hours in the British Maritime Museum in pursuit of his hobby in nautical archaeology. He returned to Venezuela and continue working in the petroleum industry for twelve years in exploration and production.

Donald Goddard is well known in Venezuela as a petroleum geologist and for his contributions to marine geology. Later, after working for many years at the Center for Energy Studies, Louisiana State University, Donald Goddard retired in 2009. Nevertheless, Donald continues to do research and still publishes in Geology. His books are on Amazon.

*[If any member knows of Dr. Donald A. Goddard, please contact the Research Coord., details on p8]*

## GODDARDs in Lancashire

Unlike some southern counties Lancashire hasn't any anciently established Goddard families and Lancashire itself is not named as a county until the late 12th century. But at the 1881 census it came fourth in the league table of total numbers of Goddards, fewer than greater London and Yorkshire but more than Hampshire, Berkshire, and Wiltshire. This climb to fourth in the league table had been fairly recent. Forty years earlier, at the 1841 census, there had only been 255 individual Goddards in Lancashire, 51 families and 34 single persons. By 1881 that number had almost quadrupled and whilst most had been settled long enough to be born in the county, a considerable number had come from other parts of the country, especially adjoining districts of Cheshire and west Yorkshire, but also from economically depressed farming areas. In the 1850s there was a concerted effort by cotton manufacturers to recruit workers from the Fens and eastern England, offering inducements of regular wages and basic housing. The industrial revolution and the cotton industry are the obvious reasons for this growth.

The 1881 census recorded 12,038 Goddards in Great Britain, (excluding any variant spellings) with representatives in every county of England. In Wales and Scotland only a handful of families and a few individuals bore the name. The English distribution was densest in London, the ancient Wessex counties, East Anglia and further north in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Derbyshire.

In Lancashire were a total of 932 persons, about 8% of all British Goddards. Closer examination revealed that 78% of these Lancashire Goddards lived in what is now Greater Manchester, especially in the east of that county between Manchester and the Yorkshire border, the other 22% being scattered from Liverpool northwards through the historic county as far as Furness.

Goddards are recorded in Ashton-under-Lyne in 1415, in an area overlapping the Yorkshire border, and in Manchester and Oldham in the 1600s, all long before the industrial revolution and the development of the cotton industry. School history books omit the historic county's earlier involvement with the domestic woollen trade. From the 1400s to the early 1800s the upland areas along the Yorkshire border, unsuitable for arable farming, were used for sheep rearing and traded wool and woollen cloth with merchants in Halifax and Wakefield. The well-travelled pack-horse tracks they used can still be identified or were later upgraded to turnpike roads.

Those Goddards scattered outside the Manchester

region were mostly individuals lodging with other families or, in Liverpool, possibly in transit to America. But two isolated groups are notable, one around Colne and the other around Bacup in the Rossendale valley. Both towns adjoin the Yorkshire border and both groups can be traced back to west Yorkshire in the 1700s. The Bacup group is my own branch and goes back to a John of Knottingley in the early 1700s whose grandson Christopher arrived in Lancashire in the 1780s. The numerous Colne group stems from three immigrants, Thomas from Wensleydale and two unrelated Williams from Leeds. Their descendants can still be found in the Burnley / Colne area.

From the little evidence available it seems that the earliest Lancashire Goddards arrived as immigrants from Pennine Yorkshire as a result of the woollen trade

*John of Accrington*

### A GODDARD painting

Mount Ruidoso, New Mexico, Aug.12, 1940, oil on board, signed lower right "R.H. Goddard, 1940. A painting by Dr. Robert H. Goddard (1882-1945), the father of modern rocketry. Sold at auction in New York, 5 Dec. 2012, for US\$ 30,000.



### Dr. SARAH GODDARD

*of The Australian Indigenous Doctors' Association.*

The Australian Indigenous Doctors' Association's (AIDA) purpose is to grow ethical and professional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander doctors who will lead and drive equitable and just health outcomes for all our peoples.

As part of our 25th Anniversary Celebrations, we are reaching out to our members from around the country to hear about the impact AIDA has had on their amazing careers. Dr Sarah attended medical school in Newcastle, New South Wales before returning home to be a Rural Generalist Doctor in her home town of Tennant Creek. Working with her local community to help create change has been a key factor in Dr Sarah's career in Indigenous health.



Dr Sarah Goddard

Growing up, Sarah noticed the disparity between medical terms and local language was leading to language gaps and confusion in patients. Addressing this gap has been a rewarding experience for her.

“Being able to explain something that hasn’t been understood by a patient until it’s broken down. And just seeing them being able to understand what I’m actually trying to say or explaining how to take their medications, as well as being able to work with people who mean the most to me has been great,” she says.

A member of AIDA since 2008, Dr Sarah explains the value AIDA has had and continues to have on young Indigenous doctors, AIDA is like a second family she could rely on when she needed advice.

“It’s like a big family get together. Mentoring dinners and giving that support but from Indigenous person, [as well as] advocating and trying to minimise the discrimination against Indigenous people and in the health system.”

Also giving her advice to the next generation of doctors, Dr Sarah says:

“To give it your all. Put yourself into situations where you want to be at the end of the day. Know that there’s a family before you and there’s gonna be a family after you that’ll follow you through.”

[aida.org.au/category/member-story](http://aida.org.au/category/member-story)

[If any member knows of Dr Sarah Goddard, please contact the Research Coord., details on p8]

## GODDARD’s of Cork and Diamonds

According to the Pedigree of Goddard of Cork, Ireland, Additions to the pedigree given in "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," Fourth Series, Vol. III., pp. 330-332, from information supplied by David C. Herries, Esq., “John Goddard, son of Holland Goddard, Esq., (1660-1720), by his wife Sarah Wyke, (1671-1743), was born at Bristol on June 1st, 1690. in 1714 he settled at Rotterdam as a merchant. John Goddard died in 1766, and his body was taken to Cork and interred in the grave of his ancestors at St.

Finbarrys Church. [From “A Naval Career during the Old War, a Narrative of the Life of Admiral John Markham” (2nd son of William Markham, Archbishop of York),. Published 1883 by Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B.]

John Goddard married Elizabeth Smith at Rotterdam, Holland, Netherlands 30 Oct. 1734, in Rotterdam, (she died 1741). They are known to have had three children; John and Sarah who died young in 1738 and a second Sarah, (name shortage in 18th (c), who was born in Holland 14 Feb. 1739.

John Goddard of Woodford Hall, Essex, (born 1636 died 26 Jul. 1798, aged 63), married Henrietta Maria Hope, [“daughter of Henry Hope of Boston (who was worth 600,000)”. “Life of Admiral John Markham”], the 10 Nov. 1762 in Rotterdam.

Sarah married William Markham, 16 Jun. 1759 in London, son of Lieut. Markham and Elizabeth, née Fennell. (“Memoir of Archbp. Markham” by his great-grandson Sir Clements Markham, 1906). The father, then Major William Markham, died 17 May 1771, and was buried in N. cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

William Markham, son of Major William Markham and Elizabeth, née Fennell. He was born at Kinsale in co. Cork on 9 Apl. 1719 and attended Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. After ordination he took up teaching and became Head Master of his old school in 1753. Later he held the post of chaplain to George II, and served as prebendary of Durham Cathedral, Dean of Rochester, Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of Chester and lastly Archbishop of York and Lord High Almoner and sworn of the privy council. His appointment to the archbishopric of York was announced on 21 Dec. 1776 (enthroned by proxy 28 Jan. 1777).

Markham died at his house in South Audley Street, London, on 3 Nov. 1807, and was buried on the 11th in the north cloister of Westminster Abbey, where a monument was raised to his memory by his grandchildren (he had no fewer than fifty three great-grandchildren). His widow, Sarah née Goddard, died in Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square, London, on 26 Jan. 1814, aged seventy-five, and was buried beside him on 3 February. In the meantime John Goddard of Woodford Hall and his wife Henrietta, née Hope, had three daughters as co-heiresses. Anna born 4 Sep. 1763 Rotterdam, Sarah christened 7 Mar. 1765 Rotterdam and Henrietta Dorothea Maria, christened on the 7 Mar. 1765 in Rotterdam. When these three, Anna, Sarah and Henrietta Dorothea Maria Goddard marry the Goddard line is lost, however, the story of later generations still may be of interest to the present Goddards.

Anna(e) Goddard married John Williams “her father's chief clerk, who took the surname and arms of Hope in 1811.” son of Rev. William

Williams. John Williams Hope, (1757–1813), banker and merchant was born in 1757 at St. Ewe rectory, Cornwall, the eldest son of William Williams, rector of St. Ewe, and Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Gregor of Trewarthenick. He began life as a clerk in the banking-house of Hope & Co. in Amsterdam, and eventually became partner. He married Anne, daughter of John Goddard of Rotterdam and Woodford Hall, Essex, and a niece of Henry Hope, one of the chief partners in the bank. Williams assumed the name of Hope at first in addition to his own, but subsequently dropped the name of Williams altogether.

On the return of Henry Hope with other members of his family to England in 1794, Williams-Hope managed the business in Amsterdam until 1806, and was elected one of the eight statesmen of Holland.

Under the will of Henry Hope, who died in 1811, Hope's wife and children received large legacies, and he himself, as residuary legatee, became possessor of houses at Sheen and in Harley Street, Cavendish Square, London, with two fine collections of pictures.

Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a portrait of Mrs. Hope, (*née Anna Goddard*) which was engraved in mezzotint by C. H. Hodges. Hope died in Harley Street 12 Feb. 1813, and was buried at St. Ewe. He left a large fortune to his two surviving children, William, and Henrietta Dorothea Maria, who married, first, the seventh earl of Athlone, and, secondly, William Gambier.

William Williams Hope, (1802–1855), man of fashion and virtuoso, only surviving son of the above, was born in 1802. He inherited a very large fortune, with estates in Cornwall, from his father, and he retook the name of Williams before that of Hope. He purchased Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, and served as high sheriff of the county in 1832. He resided, however, for the latter part of his life in Paris, where he built a large mansion at 131 Rue Dominique, Faubourg St. Germain.

Hope played a prominent part in Parisian society. He was noted for his princely establishment and entertainments, and for many personal eccentricities. He detested male society, and formed a coterie of eighteen ladies, distinguished for their musical or artistic capacities; vacancies in this circle were filled up by careful selection, and he left large legacies to the members of it at his death. He possessed a famous collection of diamonds, including the "Hope Diamond" which he wore frequently. His entertainments were the most crowded in Paris, but he never saw any friends before dinner-time. Hope was found dead in his bed on 21 Jan. 1855. His large collections of works of art, furniture, &c., in Paris and England were dispersed by auction. He had sold Rushton Hall in 1854. The Hope Diamond is a 45.52 carats (9.104g; 0.3211oz) diamond, extracted

in the 17th century from the Kollur Mine in Guntur, India. It is blue in colour due to trace amounts of boron. Its exceptional size has revealed new information about the formation of diamonds. The stone is one of the Golconda diamonds. The earliest records of the diamond show that French gem merchant Jean-Baptiste Tavernier purchased it in 1666 as the Tavernier Blue. The stone was cut and renamed *Le bleu de France*; Tavernier sold the stone to King Louis XIV of France in 1668. It was stolen in 1792 and re-cut with the largest section of the diamond appearing under the Hope name in an 1839 gem catalogue from the Hope banking family.

The diamond has had several owners. New York gem merchant Harry Winston purchased the diamond in 1949, touring it for several years before donating it in 1958 to the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in the United States, where it is on permanent exhibition.

It may be of interest to some, that this family tree also shows that Henrietta Dorothea Maria Williams married Renaud Diederick Jacob de Reede de Ginkell, the 8th Earl of Athlone, and that other close relatives by marriage were:-Admiral Sir Charles Morice Pole, George Godart Henry de Reede de Ginkell 9th Earl of Athlone, George Child Villiers the 5th Earl of Jersey and Henry Reynolds-Moreton Lord Moreton the 3rd Earl of Ducie.

*Brian Goddard of Newbury*



*Mrs John Hope, (née Anna Goddard) by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Currently in store at the National Galleries Scotland*

## AGM AGENDA

The next AGM will be held on Sunday 19 May 2024 at 12:15pm. 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 28 May 2023
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), *Member suggestions and approvals*
7. Research Co-ordinator's Report,
  - John of Accrington, UK
  - Janet Berkman, North America
  - Ian of Balcatta, Australia
8. Website Co-ordinator's Report, (Malcolm)
9. Election of Officers:
  - 9.1. Chairman – Karen Bell
  - 9.2. Secretary –
  - 9.3. Treasurer – Richard Morris
  - 9.4. Committee Members –  
Malcolm, Helena, Margaret, Alex and Janet
10. Howard Goddard-Jones Memorial Award for 2024
11. Any Other Business
12. Date and Venue of the Next AGM
13. Guest Speaker – To be announced.

## Golden Rules of Genealogy

Spelling doesn't count! Standardised spelling is only approximately 170 years old. Back in the day, folks couldn't spell and many could barely write, so how a name sounds is more important than how it is spelled. Use wildcards or Soundex searches to find variant spelling of names, when searching online.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS DUE

A reminder that subscriptions of £7.50 for 2024-2025 are now due. Please contact Treasurer Richard (details at right), ensure you identify yourself by membership number. Those in Canada, New Zealand and the USA can now pay by Creditcard via PayPal, see new links on Website. Those in Australia, have their own arrangements with their co-ordinator. 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 MEMBERS

The following new members have recently joined the Association. They are warmly welcomed and their family information below is to enable members to contact them. Please do so via the Membership Secretary, details below.

**Gordon Springford** of Surrey claims descent from Elizabeth Goddard, daughter of Anthony of Clyffe Pypard. Elizabeth married at Hungerford in 1539 to William Bartlett of All Cannings, Wiltshire.

**Simon Goddard** of the Isle of Wight is a returning past member, and traces his family from James Francis Goddard (1815-1893) from near Middlesex in the 19th Century, through to John James Goddard (1895-1957) from East London.

## New GAE Secretary needed

The Goddard Association of Europe is in need of a new Secretary, if you are able to assist (the duties basically include, taking the minutes at three Zoom meetings a year on a Sunday in March, May, and Oct.), please contact Chairman Karen Bell, details below.

## 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,  
Oxford, England.  
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  
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