



The Goddard Association of Europe

NEWSLETTER

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The Reverend Monsignor, JOHN WILLIAM GODDARD *Married Catholic Priest*

John William Goddard (born 1947) is a British Roman Catholic priest and former Anglican bishop. From the year 2000 to 2014, he was Bishop of Burnley, a suffragan bishop in the Church of England's Diocese of Blackburn. He left the Church of England and was received into the Roman Catholic Church in 2021. He was ordained deacon on Tuesday 29 March 2022 and priest on Saturday 2 April 2022 by Bishop Tom Williams in the Metropolitan Cathedral of Christ the King, Liverpool.

Goddard studied theology at St Chad's College, Durham, and graduated from Durham University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1969. He then gained a Diploma in Theology.

He was ordained in the Church of England as a deacon in 1970 and as a priest in 1971. He began his ministry as a curate at St John's, Southbank before continuing as a curate at Cayton and Eastfield.

He then held two incumbencies in Middlesbrough and became the rural dean. From 1988 to 1992 he was vice principal of Edinburgh Theological College and then rector of Ribbleton before his ordination to the episcopate.

Goddard was consecrated a bishop on 7 December 2000 by David Hope, Archbishop of York.

On 9 December 2000, he was installed as Bishop of Burnley, a suffragan bishop in the Diocese of Blackburn. At the November 2012 meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England, Goddard was one of the three

members of the House of Bishops who voted against the ordination of women as bishops. Goddard retired as an Anglican Bishop on 19 July 2014.

It was announced on 21 May 2021 that Goddard would be received into the Roman Catholic

Church on the Feast of Pentecost, 23 May, by the auxiliary bishop of Liverpool. On 2 April 2022, he was ordained to the priesthood by Tom Williams during a service at Liverpool Metropolitan Cathedral; and serves as a priest of the Archdiocese of Liverpool. In April 2023, he was appointed a Chaplain of His Holiness The Pope, and thereby granted the title "Monsignor".

John Goddard is married to Vivienne. Together they have two children; Michael and Gareth.

He was and is styled as:

1. The Reverend John Goddard (1971–1987),
2. The Reverend Canon John Goddard (1987–2000),
3. The Right Reverend John Goddard (2000–2021), Bishop of Burnley,
4. The Reverend Monsignor John Goddard (2022–present).

[en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Goddard_\(bishop\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Goddard_(bishop))

(See previous articles on Rev. Monsignor John W. Goddard in Newsletters 57 & 85)



The Legacy of EBER GODDARD

*A Goddard Family Lineage
Spanning Centuries of Service*

Eber Goddard (1766–1835) represents a proud branch of the Goddard family tree, tracing its roots to his English great-great-grandfather, William Goddard (1627–1691) who arrived in New England in 1665 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. A veteran of the French and Indian Wars (notably King Philip's War in 1676), William's legacy has reverberated through generations, with connections spanning centuries. Eber was the eldest of eleven children born to Moses Goddard (1742–1825) and Melle Goddard, with eight brothers and two sisters. His father, Moses, was the 10th child of William Goddard (1706–1762), linking Eber to the same ancestral line as John Goddard, a second cousin once removed from Massachusetts and also a fellow Revolutionary War patriot.



*Sacred to the Memory of Mr. Eber Goddard,
a Revolutionary Soldier; Died May 26, 1835; aged. 67.*

Eber Goddard, who served as a Private in the Massachusetts line during the American Revolution, demonstrated his commitment to independence through service under Captains Walker, Alden and Mills, and Colonels Henry Jackson and Ebenezer Sproutt. His military service began in April 1782, and he was honorably discharged in June 1784. He was one of the last 500 infantrymen in the Continental Army prior to it being dissolved by

Congress after the war in June of 1784. When the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Massachusetts Regiments were combined into the 1st American Regiment at West Point, Eber marched with George Washington into New York City following the British evacuation. Eber and his wife, Lucy, went on to have six children—three sons and three daughters.

Among his children was Asa Goddard (1796 – 1857), Eber's second son. Asa fathered five children with his wife, Mary, and their youngest child, Benjamin Edrington Goddard (1848–1924), carried the family legacy forward. Benjamin faced adversity early, losing both parents by the age of fourteen. At such a young age, he enlisted to fight in the American Civil War, serving briefly from February until September 1864 as a Private in Company K of the 7th Regiment, Florida Infantry, before being discharged due to his youth. His brother Harvey, lost an arm during his service in the same regiment. Benjamin went on to father four children with his wife, Susan, continuing this Goddard line.

Benjamin's eldest son, Asa James Goddard (1870–1954), was father of two children with his wife, Mary; and two children with his second wife Silena. Asa and Mary's eldest child, Eber Roland Goddard (1896–1952), served in the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War I. Eber and his wife, Leatha, had two sons, with the eldest being Robert Laurin Goddard (1929–1996).

Robert Laurin Goddard's life took him into the U.S. Army during the Korean War, after which he contributed to the U.S. Strategic Air Command and also worked on the Apollo rocket program. Proudly connected to Robert H. Goddard, the father of modern rocketry, Robert Laurin often found himself mistakenly linked to the Goddard Space Flight Center, where people thought it was named for him. He and his wife, Linda, had four children, the oldest being Glenn Roland Goddard.

Today, Glenn Roland Goddard, a proud veteran of the U.S. Navy with twenty years of service aboard submarines, continues the Goddard family legacy. He is the father of two sons with his wife, Karen.

The Goddard family story is one marked by service - both military and civic - spanning generations from the Revolutionary War to the present. The legacy of Eber Goddard and his descendants serves as a reminder of the enduring strength of family bonds and the commitment to service and country that defines their heritage.

Glenn R. Goddard, Washington

Remembering D-Day 80 and JOHN GODDARD

Last June my husband Marcus and I were lucky enough to win tickets in the ballot to attend the 80th Anniversary Commemoration Event of the D-Day Normandy Landings at the new British Normandy Memorial in Ver-sur-Mer. The memorial records the names of over 22,000 people from over 30 countries under British command who were killed between 6th June and 31st August 1944.

We were there to represent my father-in-law John Goddard who took part in the D-Day landings on 6th June 1944. Born in London in 1919, he enlisted in October 1941 and became a Signaller in the Royal Corps of Signals. From his service records we found out that after months of training, he was posted at the end of 1943 to the Signals Section of the 86th Field Regiment, Royal Artillery and they were sent to a camp just outside Romsey in preparation for D-Day.



Marcus and I have always had an interest in military history and have researched John's time in Northern Europe after D-Day. We were lucky enough to find the War Diaries for his unit at the National Archives at Kew. Just before D-Day his Regiment travelled to Southampton where they were loaded into a landing craft near Calshot. They were on their way to Gold Beach near the village of Ver-sur-Mer. From the diaries we discovered that one of his fellow Signallers died before they even reached Normandy and is recorded on the memorial at Bayeux War Cemetery and on the British Normandy Memorial.

After landing on the beaches his unit made their way to the village of Crepon and over the next couple of days moved to Martragny, southeast of Bayeux. Over the next month they gradually moved east towards Caen and by the end of August they had crossed the River Seine and were close to Amiens in the Somme region and heading towards Arras.

The unit war diary mentions that they could see the Canadian WW1 memorial at Vimy Ridge, which is a prominent landmark in the area. By the beginning of September, they had crossed into Belgium

and were moving towards Antwerp. They then travelled east into The Netherlands to Eindhoven then Nijmegen. By this time John's Signal Section was supporting the US 82nd Airborne Division who had been part of Operation Market Garden.

One can only imagine what they experienced during this time in Northern Europe, it cannot have been an easy time for them. On 2nd October whilst in Nijmegen the entry in the war diary reads "*Signaller Goddard lost his nerve during air raid and shelling – evacuated by Medical officer Capt. Hegarty*". John came back to the UK and continued his service as part of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps until the end of the war.

He married Susan in the 1950's and went on to have 3 children including my husband, Marcus. John never spoke much about his time in WW2, but we are very proud of what he did for his country.

On 6th June, 80 years to the day since John landed on Gold beach, we awoke in Normandy to beautiful sunshine, unlike the weather 80 years previously.

We had an early start arriving in Caen by 6am to go through security with thousands of others preparing for the various events being held in Normandy. Marcus was proudly wearing his father John's service medals. We travelled by coach through the villages of Normandy to the memorial, with the local French residents out in their gardens waving their flags at us along the way.

We arrived at the Normandy Memorial to the sound of military bands practising for the event, the BBC preparing for the live broadcast and there was also the sound of fly pasts by many WW2 aircraft. We were lucky enough to see the 'Standing with Giants' installation of 1475 servicemen statues which was very impressive.

We took our seats in anticipation and chatted to the other guests who all had stories to tell about their relatives' connection to the D-Day landings, but of course the veterans were quite rightly going to be the stars of the event.

We heard the PM Rishi Sunak, King Charles and French President Macron make speeches, and Tom Jones and various other singers paying their tributes, followed by a fly past by the Red Arrows.

At the end of the event President Macron presented Christian Lamb with her Légion d'Honneur for the work she carried out as a Wren during WW2. By this time there was not a dry eye in the house. It was certainly a very special day to be a part of, and one we will always remember.

We were very proud of John Goddard and what he did for us all on D-Day and his time in WW2 and we shall never forget his and his comrades' bravery.

Janet Goddard, Basingstoke

MORRIS — GODDARD wedding

The marriage took place at Bolton Register Office on Wednesday January 18th 1899 of Mr Charles Morris of Alsager and Miss Sophia Goddard of Bradford.

A similar announcement can be seen every week in any local paper, but this one was reported in national and local papers throughout Britain and Ireland. It made news because the couple were, in the language of the time, dwarfs, and well-known in the world of travelling fairs. At the time of their wedding they were appearing with Wall's Ghost Show as 'curiosities'.

They did not, in fact, suffer from dwarfism, but were 'vertically challenged' normal adults. Charles was 36 inches in height and his bride half an inch taller. Charles' show name was "General Small" and Sophia's "Minnie Pauline". The best man was Mr Robert Jones "Little Titch" and Mrs Jones the matron of honour. Some amusement was caused when the bride had to be bodily lifted from her carriage onto the Register office steps and also when there was a little difficulty in putting the ring on her finger. After some 'jollification' the honeymoon was spent preparing for the evening performance at Wall's Show.

It's difficult to find anything about Sophia Goddard apart from her birth in 1872 at Cleckheaton to Fergus and Mary and her marriage to Charles in 1899. She was still at home aged 18 but apparently not working. She must have joined a fair soon after, probably the same travelling show as Charles, but didn't attract as much attention in the press as her extrovert husband. She was stated to be very ill at the time of Charles' death but her own death can't be identified from many of the same name.

Charles Morris was born on Boxing Day 1872 in Alsager, Cheshire, the son of Levi and his first wife, Harriett. As a nineteen-year-old in 1891 he was unemployed and still at home. It may have been that he was unemployable because of his height, but by 1894 he was associated with Wall's travelling show. All reports say that he had a ready wit and told a good story.

On Boxing Day in that year and on his 22nd birthday he married Mary Ann Chappell, also a dwarf, in Cheshire. A daughter, Pansy, was born in September 1895 in Abergavenny and, like her parents, was also small. It seems likely that Mary Ann died in

childbirth or shortly after as her death was registered in Abergavenny in late 1895. He re-married, to Sophia, in 1899 but this marriage was also short-lived. Charles died at Brighthouse on 5th December 1905 aged 33 and was buried at Stainland Wesleyan Chapel. His daughter Pansy followed the travelling life and is next found in Folkestone aged 16, lodging with a Italian family of ice-cream makers. She married Robert Magee, also a travelling showman, in 1916 and died in Hendon in 1954.

John of Accrington

GEORGE HENRY GODDARD

A birds eye view of San Francisco — 1868

A large toned lithograph with applied watercolour. "A Birds Eye View of the City of San Francisco and Surrounding Country", created in 1868, was auctioned on 16 April 2012, at Bonham's of New York. It was estimated that it would sell for US\$12,000.

This is a fine example of George Henry Goddard's Bird's-Eye large-format view of the San Francisco Bay area, considered to be one of the most artistically virtuous views of the great period of American lithography.

The City of San Francisco dominates the foreground, while the view extends eastwards to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada mountains. San Francisco, which then had a population of over 230,000, is shown to be a bustling port city, with its harbour teeming with vessels. Downtown San Francisco was then, as it is now, dominated by the diagonal cross of Market Street.

The Golden Gate, the strait which connects the Bay to the open Pacific, is located in the lower left. Across the bay is Oakland, also a major port, which was the western terminus of the Pacific Union Railroad. To the right, one finds San Jose and the agrarian area along the Peninsula that would later become home to Stanford University and Silicon Valley.

In the upper left is San Pablo Bay, while below is the southern tip of Marin County, featuring Sausalito. Goddard, who maintained a long-standing relationship with the leading San Francisco publishing firm of Britton & Rey, saw the first edition of the view issued in 1868, with a second edition following in 1875. George Henry Goddard (1817-1906) was an artist and civil engineer and one of the most fundamental figures in the history of surveying in

California during the first half-century of California's statehood. Originally from Bristol, England, he read civil engineering at Oxford University. Attracted by the promise of the Gold Rush, he immigrated to California in 1849. He initially sought to strike it rich in the gold fields, whereupon he made a number of fine sketches of historical importance, some of which were published.

When his attempts to find El Dorado proved elusive, he became a professional surveyor, working for both the California government (Surveyor General of California in 1857) and acquiring lucrative contracts from private railway and mining companies. His surveys led to the publication of Britton & Rey's Map of The State of California (1857), one of the most important early state maps. In recognition of his ground-breaking surveys in the Sierra Nevada, one of the range's highest peaks (13,564 feet) was named 'Mount Goddard' in 1864. Goddard moved to San Francisco in 1862, and produced this lithograph, one of the most celebrated 19th Century images of the city, known as the Birds Eye View of the City of San Francisco (1868).

Goddard became wealthy from railway speculation and lived in a large mansion at the corner of Golden Gate and Van Ness Avenues. His residence was said to have been "crowded with invaluable collections of maps, minerals, paintings and other objects

of historical interest". Goddard's collection was of such high quality and great size that Stanford University proposed building a stand-alone museum to house his treasures. Sadly, Godard's home and collections were destroyed in the Great San Francisco Earthquake and fire of April 1906, which was followed by Goddard's death at the age of 89 in December of that year. Goddard's present masterpiece is regarded as one of the very finest 19th century images of the San Francisco Bay Area. The view is rare, and is usually found in notably poor condition. While the present example has undergone some professional restoration, it's relatively fine condition makes it a choice example.

Goddard married Emilie von Essen (1820-1907), who was born in Saint Petersburg, Russia. Her father was Baron von Essen of Wiesbaden, Prussia. At his death, Goddard had three surviving children: a daughter, Mrs. Emily Leete, (1847-1926) and two sons, George Henry Goddard, Jr. (1849-1936), and Alexander Augustus Goddard (1843-1911). He had another son Charles Edward Goddard (1859-1864) who pre-deceased him.

www.bonhams.com

The Barry Lawrence Ruderman Map Collection

[If anyone knows of George Henry Goddard, please contact the Research Coordinator, details on p8]



ALGERNON ROBERTSON GODDARD

ARG was born in 1853 and grew up in Newcastle Upon Tyne, Northumberland. The family lived in the parish of St Nicholas.

He was the eighth and youngest child. Three of his siblings died in infancy. His father was Agent for the Bank of England and the family lived very comfortably. Educated at the grandly named 'Mr Smeaton's Educational Establishment', St Andrews, Algernon won prizes in architecture,



Algernon, with his first son, Reinold

maths and classics. Algernon was an antiquarian – the definition being one who studies the past with particular attention to ancient artefacts, heritage sites, or archives and manuscripts.

At the age of eighteen he wrote a booklet about *Belsay Castle -The Night Attack*: A story of the Mosstroopers. This appeared in the "Newcastle Magazine". This was the first of the many articles and papers he was to write throughout his life. ARG was awarded a BA from Durham University.

Next he attended Cheshunt College, the oldest of the Cambridge theological colleges where he trained as an Independent Minister. His father, Daniel Haill Goddard had the means to allow ARG to travel on the continent to visit ancient sites and take in the culture and architecture, a version of 'The Grand Tour'. His travels began in 1876 and he carried with him with a very grand looking 'Letter of Introduction' signed by the Earl of Derby. He certainly visited Rome and his collection of papers show he was there around the time of the deaths of King Vittorio Emanuele II and Pope Pius IX.

His tour was most likely cut short by the death of his mother, Eliza in 1877. By this time the family was living at Chester-Le-Street, Durham. William Thomas Stead, widely hailed as the greatest newspaperman of his age, was a family friend who took a special interest in Algernon and kept in touch with him.

By the age of 27 Algernon was living in Birmingham and working as an architect. Records show that he was also a Congregational minister at this time, (as was his grandfather, Daniel Poole Goddard and the two prior generations before him). After the death of his father in 1883 Algernon received a letter

of sympathy from W T Stead offering him a job on *The Pall Mall Gazette* which he did not take up. Two years later Algernon married Jane Kennedy at Chale on the Isle of Wight.

In 1887 their first son, John Reinold (Reinold being a Scandinavian name) was born in Keswick, Cumberland. Algernon was a member of the Viking Society which is dedicated to furthering and promoting the study of the Medieval North. He wrote articles for the society's journal *Saga-Book* about Nine Men's Morris (an old Viking game) in 1901 and The Danish camp on the Ouse, near Bedford in 1904.

A second son Ernest Theodore (my Grandfather) was born in Hampstead in 1889. Dorothy Jane was born in Ipswich in 1891 and finally another daughter, Alice Noel, born in Saffron Walden in 1892. The family spent nearly 10 happy years in Saffron Walden before moving to Bedford in 1901.

In Bedford the children received a good education. Algernon became a member of the Bedford Arts Club and continued giving lectures and writing articles/booklets about places of historical interest in Bedfordshire. His major work was written in 1906 and was a 50 page booklet on the *Great Siege of Bedford Castle*. There was to have been a pageant in 1908 and Algernon was entrusted to write two episodes about life in and around Bedford in 1224. This he did with gusto, envisaging it all, including a male voice choir for 70 voices, how they were to be dressed etc. It must have been extremely disappointing to him that the project didn't proceed. King Edward VII died on 6th May 1910 and on 8th May Algernon's poem *Eduardus Rex et Pacificator* appeared in the Bedford paper.

Algernon was on the council of the Essex Archaeological Society and wrote several pieces for 'Transactions' which was their magazine. These were: *The Harveys of Saffron Walden*, *The Bartlow Hills* and *The Origin of Deneholes* (medieval chalk caves).

In 1893 Algernon, Jane and their four young children holidayed in Margate and there they came across the Shell Grotto for the first time. Buried deep underground in the town of Margate, Kent; the grade I listed Shell Grotto is one of the world's most mysterious places. A series of underground rooms and 70 ft of winding passages adorned with 4.6 million shells is undoubtedly a remarkable site to behold.

The shells include scallops, whelks, mussels, cockles, limpets and oysters, all of which can be found locally. However, the flat winkle shells must have been brought in from elsewhere, possibly Southampton, as they are not found locally in any number.

The arrangement of the shells must have taken countless hours of painstaking work. Many of them have faded over time, losing their lustre through water damage. In its early days the Grotto would have been full of dazzling colour. The recreation below shows what they might have looked like at the time, and with over 4.6 million shells, it must have looked astonishing!

The Grotto itself is entered by descending the steps of the chalky 'North Passage' which opens into the Rotunda, a circular chamber with a domed rooftop. Here a shaft rises to the surface, featuring more complex cascades of arranged shells allowing a glimpse of celestial daylight to illuminate the area.



Then wind through the Serpentine Passage full of interesting panels to the Altar Chamber, where a famous séance was held in the 1930s. (Indeed one of walls of the altar room which was destroyed by a World War 2 bomb displays an enlarged photo, showing members of a séance gathered in front of the original wall.) The patterns of the Grotto make spectacular displays at any point, but they reach their height of complexity within 'the Altar', which features renditions of suns, stars, and other astronomical bodies.

But how was it discovered? Story has it that a labourer was going about his field work but when he struck the soil with his spade, it sank into the earth. The farmer realised that he was standing on something hollow, but was unable to see anything from



the surface. Word spread around town and a local school teacher James Newlove, volunteered his young son, Joshua, to be lowered into the hole with a candle.

U p o n emerging from the mysterious c a v e r n ,

Joshua described rooms filled with hundreds of thousands of carefully arranged shells.

There is a story that more recently came to light which the young boy's sister, Fanny, told in later life to the effect that the children had known about the grotto for a while before it's 'discovery' and played there together unbeknownst to their parents.

In 1835 James Newlove quickly bought the land and began renovating the Grotto to make it suitable for visitors. A few years later, in 1838, the Shell Grotto opened to the public for the first time.

With so much intricate detail, on a rather large scale, one question still remains, who built this underground cavern?

Algernon was deeply struck by the Grotto and set about finding out all he could about it. When he first came upon it, it was available for sale. According to his papers he was 'minded to buy it' but withdrew his initial offer having heard conflicting reports about its origin. He would go on to spend many years researching the history of the place having interviewed local people for their personal recollections of its discovery in 1835. He wrote an account of these interviews in his publication '*The Grotto of Grottoes.*'

Algernon acquired the Grotto in 1896 and ran it, (building a house on the site) until his death in 1932. (The current owner lived in this house until recently and appreciated the touches which Algernon's architectural training and vision brought to it. She has described elements of its style as reminiscent of Voysey). Despite Algernon's research and that of many others, the Grotto's mystery still remains, so much so that in the 1930s, seances were held in the hope of contacting the spirits of those who built it.

Some believe that the Grotto once had religious significance - primarily due to the vaulted ceilings and altar spaces. Another theory holds that it was created as an aristocrat's folly sometime in the 1700s. This proposed explanation is validated by the fact that shell grottoes were quite popular in Europe at that time, especially among the wealthy. The only catch to this theory, though, is that the Grotto's location was on farmland - a land that had never been part of a large estate where follies might have been built.

Others believe that it may have been used as an astrological calendar in the past. There are those also, who say that the Grotto must somehow be connected with the Freemasons or the Knights Templar. Some believe that it may date as far back as 12,000 years ago, maintaining that it is connected to a mysterious Mexican culture.

To be continued

Tricia Goddard and Alex Morris, of West Sussex

GAE COMMITTEE MEETING, highlights

Sunday 16th March, 12.00pm, via Zoom

Summary

The meeting covered various topics including e-reader purchases, membership lists and coordination, and the article for the Family Tree Magazine. The committee also discussed financial reports, outstanding bank signatory changes, and unpaid subscriptions, as well as the potential for a North American coordinator to take over from Janet Berkman who is resigning. The committee also discussed funding for two projects, the shell grotto in and the church roof in Clyffe Pypard, and the organisation of archived materials related to the Goddard family in Chippenham.

Finance

Richard discussed outstanding bank signatory changes and unpaid subscriptions, totalling seven in the US, one in Canada, and four in the UK. He expressed difficulty in collecting payments, particularly from members who prefer cheques and are located internationally. Overseas cheques cost more to process than their value, so we agreed to only accept PayPal subscriptions from overseas.

Publicity

Malcolm reported a positive influx of articles for the newsletter, with content prepared for April, July, and even October issues. He is incorporating general genealogy topics alongside Goddard-specific content. The Facebook page remains active, with members communicating and potentially attracting new members. We need an additional administrator for the Facebook group to vet new member requests to prevent spam and sales posts. We have had an article about the Association in the Family Tree Magazine and we are now members of the Family History Federation.

Donations

We agreed to fund two projects: St. Peter's Church roof fund, Clyffe Pypard (£500) and the restoration of the Margate Shell Grotto (£250). Last year we approved a donation of £2500 to catalogue Goddard archives at the Wiltshire and Swindon History Centre Chippenham. This year we have agreed to spend a further £1000 to pay for digitising some of the resources so that they can be made available on the GAE website.

North American Coordinator

After many years Janet Berkman has decided to step down at the Association's North American correspondent to spend more time with her husband, who recently retired. We thank her for sterling work and wish her well for the future.

The AGM will be on May 18th at 12pm BST via Zoom

NEW MEMBERS

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

Mervyn Goddard of Dorset's roots are in Longcott with his five x great grandfather Robert from 1729. The family moved to Swindon where his grandfather William was born in March 1898 and he worked with his father and other family members in the GWR works. After service in WW1 William married and raised a family in Dorchester.

Peter Fancourt-Smith of Victoria, B.C. Canada comes from a Berkshire family around Winkfield, where his great great grandfather, William Fancourt married Frances Goddard. Their son Charles was b.1856 and is Peter's great grandfather.

OBITUARY

Walter Elmer Goddard, was born Dec. 9, 1935, in Hopedale, Massachusetts, USA, and passed away on Dec. 27, 2024. Son of Elmer Ira Goddard and Genevieve Lynch, Walter had a notable career in business, spending time in the UK where he also explored his family's heritage.

He traced his lineage to the Goddards of Clyffe Pypard. One of his significant projects was the restoring of the local Church of England's roof and then later purchasing the family ancient manor house.

Walter was predeceased by his beloved wife of 58 years, Ellie (née Babiary), and is survived by his daughter Jean Goddard Foley and son David Allen Goddard. Our heartfelt condolences go out to his family during this time.

[Ed]



USEFUL ADDRESSES

- Association Website:** www.goddard-association.org.uk
Website Admin: admin@goddard-association.org.uk
- Chairman** Karen Bell,
Oxford, England.
Email: chairman@goddard-association.org.uk
- Membership Secretary:** John C. Goddard, 2 Lowergate Road,
Huncoat, Accrington, Lancashire, BB5 6LN. Ph: 01254-235135
Email: membership@goddard-association.org.uk
- Newsletter Editor:** Malcolm L. Goddard,
Queensland, Australia. Ph: 0414 421 998
Email: editor@goddard-association.org.uk
- Research Coordinator:** John C. Goddard, details above
Email: research@goddard-association.org.uk
- Secretary:** position not filled at present
Email: 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
- Australian Co-ordinator:** Ian Goddard, P.O. Box 618
Balcatta, Western Australia 6914 Ph: 08 9243 8505
Email: australia@goddard-association.org.uk
- North American Co-ordinator:** Janet Berkman,
Montreal, Canada. Ph: 647 637 2721
Email: canada@goddard-association.org.uk
Email: usa@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