GODDARD FAMILIES

ONE FAMILY OF GODDARDS FROM CHIEVELEY

Chieveley, Kintbury & Speen,
& London

1520-1900

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The Goddard Association of Europe

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THE GODDARDS OF CHIEVELEY

The Faircross Hundred in an extract from a map of Berkshire printed in 1796

THE GODDARDS OF CHIEVELEY

Chieveley is in the foothills of the Berkshire Downs a short distance from the great sheep fair at East Ilsley, (which, until its demise in the 20th century, supported 24 inns) and to the north of Speenhamland and Newbury. The village is adjacent to the road from Southampton to the Midlands via Oxford, some 4 miles north of Speenhamland which is just about half distance along the London to Bath road. Chieveley in trade directories language *" is a parish and village with the chapelries of Oare and Winterbourne and the tithings of Curridge and Snelsmore in the Southern division of the country, hundred of Faircross, petty sessional division, union and county court of Newbury, and in the rural deanery of Newbury, archdeaconry of Berks. and diocese of Oxford".*

During the Civil War, 1642-1649, the river Kennet crossing and the main road to London made Newbury strategically important for both the Royalist and the Parliamentarian forces. The area around Chieveley had a torrid time and inhabitants would have suffered greatly, particularly during the "2nd Battle for Newbury" October 1644, when the area played host to 20,000 Parliamentarians arriving at North Heath, part of Chieveley, while nearby Bucklebury housed 10,000 Royalists. Oliver Cromwell is said to have stayed the night at the Blue Boar Inn on North Heath on Saturday 26th October, the night before this battle. This battle, like the first, was inconclusive even though 5-6000 men were killed or wounded in the first battle and over 1000 in the second. The Blue Boar[1] was so named after the Parliamentarian army had left behind a trophy of war, namely a Florentine sandstone statue of a boar, but what name, if any the inn had before this event is lost in time. The statue had been made in Florence for a Lord Ingilby, the owner of Ripley Castle near Marston Moor in Yorkshire, as a memento of his "Grand Tour". After the Battle of Marston Moor on 2nd July 1644 the boar must have been "liberated" from the castle grounds, put on a luggage wagon to accompany Sir William Waller's men on their march towards Newbury. With the battle imminent the stone boar was abandoned on North Heath adjacent to the inn where it was then chained to an oak stump and at some later time painted blue. The stump has almost rotted and the 3 foot high statue is now mounted on a bracket on the inn wall.

Blue Boar Chieveley

This verse, from a song of the period, could have been written by almost anyone in the surrounding area:

"I had six oxen t'other day,
And them the Roundheads got away;
A mischief be their speed,
I had six horses in a hole,
And them the Cavaliers stole,
I think they be agreed,"

Such was the demoralisation of the soldiery that they did not hesitate to shed blood when engaged in their looting expeditions.

Until around 1700AD most of the inhabitants of the country, particularly Berkshire, lived in hamlets and villages, even "towns" frequently had a population of less than a thousand. By the time King George III came to the throne in 1760 and, later, re-established Windsor Castle's importance as the chief royal residence, the commercial emphasis in Berkshire had changed. The malting of barley to make beer, with wheat and wool comprising the major items among county's supplies to London. Berkshire trade of all kinds, as well as the market for farm produce, received a boost from the late 18th century canal-building mania. The River Kennet, linking Reading to Newbury and points west, was shallow until dredged and straightened to enable canal barges to take over from the former small sailing boats, for the carriage of goods, to and from Newbury. The stretch of canal between Newbury and Kintbury was opened in 1810. Before 1820 this canal was carrying over 200 boats, including seventy barges loaded with up to 60 tons of goods. Later, the "Wilts. & Berks. Canal" joined the River Thames at Abingdon with the River Kennet and the Avon Canal, enabling coal to be brought in from Somerset and corn and timber to be transported out. The village of Oare, which was in the parish of Chieveley, also had a number of brick making kilns. The villages of Curridge and Leckhampstead are also part of Chieveley parish.

Some of the Goddards in Chieveley took this is opportunity of growth in trade to expand the one man barbers business into being a multi-faceted merchants business trading in timber, from yards in Chieveley and at Newbury together with a wheelwrights yard There was also a grocery shop in Chieveley and wool and silk outlet in Speen. Good marriages were also of value and helped to establish the family with two profitable farms of over 500 acres each.

1 From "The Blue Boar an Historical Detection Story" by Macdonald Hastings published in Country Magazine July 1980 - www.thecga.co.uk

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SPEENHAMLAND[2] *forms part of the municipal borough-of Newbury on the north : it is a separate and ecclesiastical parish, formed Sept. 14th, 1844, from the civil parish of Speen. The church of St. Mary, erected in 1830, is an edifice of stone in the Decorated style, consisting of chancel, nave and north and south porches and a turret containing 2 bells : it was enlarged in 1879 by the addition of a new chancel, designed by the late G. E. Street esq. R.A. and the remainder of the building has been partially remodeled, at a total cost of £7,000 ; a peculiarity of this church is that it stands due north and south, and is said to have been the first church in the diocese of Oxford built on a new site since the Reformation : there are 789 sittings, 200 being free. The register dates from the year 1831. The living is a vicarage, net yearly value-£430, with residence, in the gift of the Bishop of Oxford, and held since 1899 by the Rev. Charles Luke Jeayes B.A. of New College, Oxford. The population in 1901 was 1,999.*

St Mary's Church Speen

The rebuilding of St. Mary's church Speen was in stages between 1830 and 1880 when all but a small part of the north isle and the chancel masonry of the 13th century church it replaced was allowed to remain and virtually none of the original Norman building. A few fragments of medieval glass are to be found in a small window in the sanctuary. The congregation in 2003 is only about 50.

In 1877 the Borough of Newbury was enlarged to absorb all of Speenhamland, and additionally, portions of Speen and Greenham and thus the name *Speenhamland* disappeared in official terms.

The image of prosperity all this rebuilding and enlargement gave to Berkshire was however, deceptive. Bad harvests, the scarcity of corn, the depressing of wages, all compounded by inflation and leading to unemployment and bankruptcies made much of the 19th century a turbulent time in Berkshire. An all-too-typical tragedy was the liquidation in 1812 of a large Wantage tannery which was the town's greatest employer just to the north of Chieveley. The county did, however, do its bit for poor relief and the National 'Speenhamland Act' of 1795 setting relief rates was so called because the whole of the country followed the scale worked out by the Berkshire magistrates.

"Speenhamland System". The local justices and clergymen meeting in May 1795 at the George & Pelican Inn, (usually just called the Pelican), Speen, near Newbury, to consider the conditions arising from poor harvests and the rise in the price of grain, decided to introduce a subsistence level pegged to the price of bread and to use the poor rate to supplement the wages of labourers to that level. Although not the first to take that decision, they were widely copied and this use of outdoor relief became known as the Speenhamland System. Although such relief was better than nothing, it resulted in lowering wages, increasing the poor rate, and removing the distinction between pauperism and independence. This together with the introduction of machines in the early 19th century did much to destroy the agricultural system locally and caused many, Goddards included, to migrate and emigrate, especially when travel became much cheaper and not restricted to the upper classes only. The Pelican was one of many inns along the London Road in Speenhamland that succumbed, even before the railway supplanted the coach travel and it closed in about 1843. In the hey-day of coach travel, around 1800, 42 scheduled coaches a day stopped at the inns of Speenhamland where there was stabling for 300 horses. However the reputation of the Pelican lives on in a stanza attributed to an actor named Quinn, who is said to have written it on the window of that establishment;

The famous inn in Speenhamland
That stands below the Hill,
May well be called the Pelican,
From its enormous bill

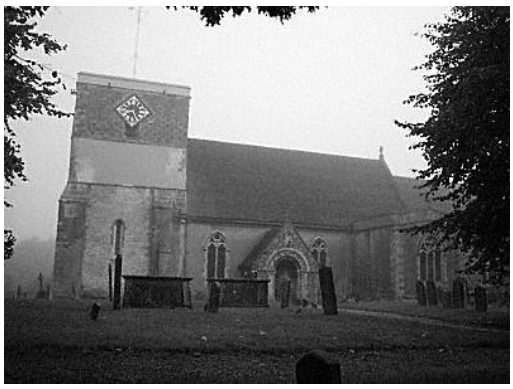
and another;

As often as ye bell ye handle
Ye'll have to pay for snuffing of ye candle

Quinn would have played at the nearby new "The Old Theatre" built in 1802 in Gilders Square, Speenhamland This replaced the previous theatre which was near the town bridge but was so dilapidated by 1800 it had to be replaced. "The Old Theatre" was built next to rich potential customers, that is those travellers with enough money to be staying overnight in the Speenhamland inns. Its demise was also caused by the coming of the railway in 1847. By the end of the 19th century it was being used as a cow shed.

2 Description from Kelly's Directory 1903-this is an error as the church was rebuilt using an existing church originally built in Norman times, with the Parish Register dating from before 1620

KINTBURY[3], *formerly spelt "Ceneteberie" and "Kennetbury," deriving its name from the river Kennet, was formerly a market town, but has long since fallen into disuse. It is a very large Village, situate three miles from Hungerford and six from Newbury. The houses, generally speaking, appear to have been built a considerable length of time. The farms in the neighbourhood are few, but large. The manor of Kintbury formerly belonged to the nuns of Ambresbury, having been given them by Queen Elfrida. Kintbury Holt was given to the nuns of Eaton, Warwickshire, by their founder, the Earl of Leicester, but is now the property of the Earl of Craven, At the extremity of the village the Great Western Railway Company have a station. The streams, like many others in this locality, abound with fish. According to the census of 1851, this parish contained 1899 inhabitants.*



The church of St Mary Kintbury

A short distance to the left of the main road through the village, stands the Church, dedicated to St. Mary. This edifice is composed of flint and stone, and has a square tower, with six bells. Rev. James D. Dundas, Vicar, Mr. Charles Watts, Clerk and Sexton, Service—11 a.m. and 3 p.m.; Wednesday and Friday, 11 a.m.

There is a small PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL in the village, erected in 1853. No stated Minister. Service—10 a.m. and 2 p.m.; daily. 7 p.m.

There is a SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, supported by contributions and the children's pence. Average number of scholars, 200. Mr., George Wayling, Master; Maria Painter, Mistress.

There is a FIRE ENGINE stationed in. this parish. Mr. Alfred Potter, Keeper

The church was "restored" in 1859 making it virtually Victorian with only traces of the original Norman building to be seen around the south doorway with its Norman zig-zag arches.

Hampstead Marshall (or Hamstead Marshall) and Holt

This parish is situated directly between those of Kintbury and Speen. The name, Hamstead Marshall, is said to be derived from the *"homestead belonging to the Marshall"*. The site is thought to have been used, after the Norman Conquest, as a fortified site, with possibly as many as three motte and bailey to control and to police the ford crossing of the River Kennet at that point – not that the Earl Marshall lived there. There is no village now, but there are indications that one had been situated around the castles, now only mounds near the church, in Saxon and Norman times. The parish consists of some 1800 acres of copse and scattered farms with agricultural workers cottages and it has absorbed what had been the Manor of Holt, which has disappeared in all but name. In the NE corner, since 1650, has been the estate of the Earl of Craven. The parish church dedicated to St Mary shows many changes of structure this follows the requirements and decorative taste of the age, from the late Norman South door, the 14th century North Isle and the 17th century box pews. Sympathetic restoration in the early 20th century and the more recent use of electricity brings it to the present century. The church is on the north west corner of the Craven estate and adjacent to the castle mounds and one of the several mill sites on this part of the River Kennet.

The Goddards of the Area

Goddard[4]

This is one of the oldest of Bucklebury families, dating back as far as the year 1396, when one of them is named in a covenant, printed in these pages among other early deeds. The name occurs constantly in the Court Rolls from the year 1582 onwards. Still earlier, one William Goddard was churchwarden here in 1552. The earliest of the wills of this family, given in this book is dated 1559. The family is a widely spread one in Berkshire and although their centre seems to have been in Bucklebury, they occur in the immediate neighbourhood at Henwick, Thatcham, Newbury, Hampstead Norris and many other places. They are, of course, well known in Wiltshire.

What are presently thought to be the earliest Goddards in the area are named in documents relating to Reading Abbey, followed by some showing Goddards as having leased land in Bucklebury, some 5 miles to the west of Reading. But the Bucklebury family appears to have grown and spread rapidly to surrounding villages, like ripples from a stone thrown into a pond. Most of this early documentation, 14th c., refers to Goddards being associated with the local church in a lay capacity, or land transactions, or transgression, (allowing cattle to stray). By the 16th century there is the mention in parish documents of sons of this group of families forsaking the land to become tradesmen, a tanner at Thatcham in 1550, for instance. The name of Goddard is widespread throughout the villages to the east of Reading by 1500 and now split into different families.

To say that the Goddards are prolific in the area is an understatement, but unfortunately there is little documentation

3 This description is taken from the Billings Directory & Gazetteer of Berks. and Oxon. 1854

4 An extract from "The History of Bucklebury" by Arthur L. Humphreys F.S.A. Published in 1932 copies in local Berkshire Reference Libraries

defining the individual families until the late 17th century when the parish registers are well established. Even so you will see from the commentary on the following family trees that there is still much of the personal information that remains to be found. The early part of the tree relies on many assumptions, some might say guesswork. Most sources of information prior to about 1700 provide just snapshots of individuals, with no continuity and no attachment to any other member of the related family, a little like viewing the world through a colander. The exceptions to this are often court cases, particularly over land occupancy and these are frequently detailed in the Manorial Court Records, when they have been preserved, for the specific period and area required.

When this type of court record is available they frequently show that manor land has been leased to a tenant farmer as a "copyholder"

Copyhold[5] *A form of tenure for land held of a lord of a manor in return, originally, for agricultural services but, since Tudor times, for money payments. On the admission of a new tenant, a payment (fine) to the lord was required, and on the death of the tenant a* HERIOT. *Tenure of such land could be transferred only by its surrender to the lord, and by admission by him of the new tenant, who might be the heir of the old one. Each admission was recorded in the Court Rolls and a copy of the entry given to the new tenant, for whom it fulfilled the function of a title deed; hence the name Copyhold.*

This form of tenure was made commutable to freehold by an Act of 1841, but it was an Act of 1853-4 that brought about a general commutation, although copyhold tenure was not finally abolished until 1 January, 1926. Copyhold is also known as customary tenure, hence its conditions were governed by the custom of the manor.

Such tenure could be for a term of years, for life, for up to three lives, or at the will of the landlord. Land available for such leases was mainly either demesne land or land reclaimed from the waste, or a copyholder's holding that had reverted to the lord through the extinction of his family. In leases for three lives (not necessarily of three generations) the names of the three persons had to be recorded. It has been suggested that this is one reason why a man would christen more than one of his sons with the same name.

Some effort has been made to establish previous generations and history of the family, who first appear in Chieveley parish registers in 1565, by examination of the local manor court rolls for a period either side of that date. However, those parchment rolls that have survived, for the period 1500 to 1650, are very disjointed, cover only a very few of the manors local to Chieveley and most are in the abbreviated legal language and the *"Court Hand"* form of hand writing of the period, making them very difficult to read. The manorial rolls which have survived for the Chieveley[6] area include intermittent manor court records for the manors of Bagnor, Boxford, Oare and Welford with other minor manors and the occasional "manor stewards" report. The name Goddard is prominent amongst these rolls both in land transactions and as jurors or witnesses to the court proceedings, the only problem is that the many are named John Goddard, or Thomas Goddard, with the odd Giles (Egidius), Richard, and William named occasionally.

Because each one of these more unusual names is mentioned only once in the rolls for this period then it must be assumed that each time a John Goddard, or Thomas Goddard, appears it is probably a different person to the last time it was written. The particular section of rolls investigated covered the documentation for over 150 years, but it consisted of only 15 parchments and these contained probably only some 50 court transactions There is little continuity in the batches of the available parchments and these would have represented only a small fraction of the original courts work. However, these could be better researched, but this would require many hours of study to do them real justice and with that, they may just provide a better trace of a particular Goddard family in the district, although it may not be the family described in this monograph.

Because the lack of substantial evidence from any contemporary documents the editor has chosen to take the path shown in these early trees, knowing that in reality, with more evidence, significant changes may be required. The later trees also suffer from a serious lack of information and perhaps they should show many more sub-branches than they do. Many of the family events, births, marriages and deaths have not been traced and therefore, the relevant parish records could not be investigated. There is a great deal of work left for the next generation of researchers to do regarding this family of Goddards.

Tree 1

In the first pages of the earliest register for the parish of Chieveley[7] there is published the results of a survey, taken in 1522, of the "freeholders", "householders" and "labourers" in the parish ,with their names and status. This survey shows that there were no Goddards living in the parish at that date. The earliest entry in this register for the name of Goddard is the entry on the 15th April 1565 for the baptism of 03784 Elizabeth, the base-born daughter of 07370 Joan Goddard and a 07400 John Kynaston.

But, for the reasons given in the introduction, to look for the parents of Joan and the rest of her family one has to be much more speculative and the evidence is very flimsy and, however incomplete the picture is, it probably follows the

5 The Dictionary of Genealogy by T. V. H. Fitzhugh, Alphabooks Ltd., 1988 ISBN 0 7136 3076 0
6 Berkshire Record Office ref D/EAH M1-M54. Roll M11, for instance, covers just the years 1569, 1571, 1572, 1574 & 1594 the rest are missing
7 The parish of Chieveley included the villages of Curridge, Leckhampstead and Oare at that time.

shape of Tree 1. The family is likely to be an offshoot of one of the several large families of Goddards who are known to have been established in the nearby villages since at least the early 15th century. It is on this assumption that it is suggested that 07368 Thomas, who was born about, 1520 is root forebear of Tree 1 and that he is used as the anchor until positive evidence is found that would change this position. However, these trees only deal with that part of the family who moved into Chieveley after about 1564. The Chieveley manor court records for 1565[8] states *"to this court comes Thomas Goddard"* - taking over a cottage and appurtenances of a widow deceased. *"For the life of Thomas and his son John for the rent of 20 pence a year and an initial fine to the manor of 40 shillings"*. These court records for the years 1565-7 also acknowledge Thomas Goddard for paying his homage in each of these years.

Assuming that it was 07368 Thomas who married Agnes it is possible that they moved to Chieveley sometime after their children were born. Thomas was buried on the 15th March 1569 and Agnes on the 13th December 1587, both at Chieveley. The following manor court record for 1569[9] states in words to the effect: *Thomas Goddard died, having held a cottage since 23th September of the seventh year of the reign of Elizabeth* (1565), *at Chieveley for the heriot of 1 ox, Agnes the relict of Thomas claims the inheritance – pays fealty and is sworn – heriot to pay 1 ox.* The Chieveley manorial court record for 1590, after the death of Agnes, indicates that John Goddard took over the property on behalf of himself and Richard and John, his sons.

St Mary's Church Chieveley

07371 John married 07372 Alice Hayne at Boxford 15th January 1570, in the Boxford register the groom is *"John Goddard of Chieveley"*. Proof that this is the right John and Alice is supported by the fact that their first son 03787 Richard, was baptised at Boxford on the 23rd May 1570. 07371 John and Alice are known to have had at least seven other children, they were all baptised at Chieveley. Daughter 07374 Alice was baptised 12th May 1575, nothing further is known about her. 07375 Margaret was baptised on the 26th January 1577, she was buried at Chieveley on the 1st September 1598. The second son 07376 John was baptised 19th March 1579, the third son 07378 William was baptised on the 5th August 1582 but he was buried before he was 10 years old, at Chieveley on the 16th April 1592. The only daughter known to have lived to maturity was 07379 Agnes who was baptised on the 19th May 1585, she married 07380 Thomas Cummin on the 1st October 1611 at Chieveley. The last known son was 07381 Thomas, who was baptised on the 1st May 1588 and is known to have married twice. The last known daughter was 07384 Elizabeth who was baptised on the 24th January 1590, but nothing further is known about her at present.

After 07372 Alice was buried on the 28th April 1610, at Chieveley, 07371 John remarried, this time to 07373 Jane Angel on the 8th February 1625 at Chieveley. Jane was the daughter of John and Winifred Angel, nee Holmes, she had been baptised on the 27th May 1598, she was nearly 27 while John was 78 at the time of this marriage. Only one child has been identified as probably from this marriage and that is 07389 Maria who was baptised on the 15th June 1625 at Chieveley and her father, is identified in the parish register as *"John Snr."*, no mother is mentioned. We then assume that this is the same John Goddard that married Alice, and not another John who has yet to be identified. It is also difficult to believe that 07371 John is the same person as the John Goddard who was buried on the 11th October 1636 at Chieveley, as he would then have been about 90 years old. However, this is the only person to fit in the tree, with our present knowledge.

There is the vague suspicion that 07371 John may have been married between the death of his first wife 07372 Alice and his marriage to Jane Angel because in the parish register for the baptism of 07388 Grace, baptised on the 20th April 1616, her parents are given as *"John Goddard Snr. and Ann"*. But it is recognised that parish records were often not kept as diligently as one may wish, frequently the register was only made up after long intervals, sometimes only in order to write the annual "Bishops Transcripts". The Chieveley registers bear signs that this is how they were filled in for many years. This has led to major errors where the information in the register relies on memory, or information from scraps of notes taken at the ceremony in question. In consequence, this child, 07388 Grace, has been placed with 07376 John and 07377 Alice on the tree, but the suspicion remains that she may be allocated to the wrong parents, and that her true parents could be 07371 John and another, as yet unknown wife, Ann, if the register is to be believed.

8 Berkshire Record Office ref D/EAH M10
9 Berkshire Record Office ref D/EAH M11

07376 John, the second son of 07371 John and 07372 Alice, married 07377 Alice Ward on the 4th November 1611 at Chieveley. They are known to have had 3 children, (or possibly 4 children, see paragraph above ref. John and Ann), all girls, who were baptised at Chieveley, but nothing more is known about this family, or if they had any sons who lived to continue this line. The first daughter was 07385 Agnes baptised 27th January 1612, she was followed by 07386 Grace and 7387 Margaret (twins?) both were baptised on the 20th July 1615, but Grace died in infancy and was buried the 9th January 1616. The next child was another "Grace", this was 07388 Grace, who was baptised on the 20th April 1616.

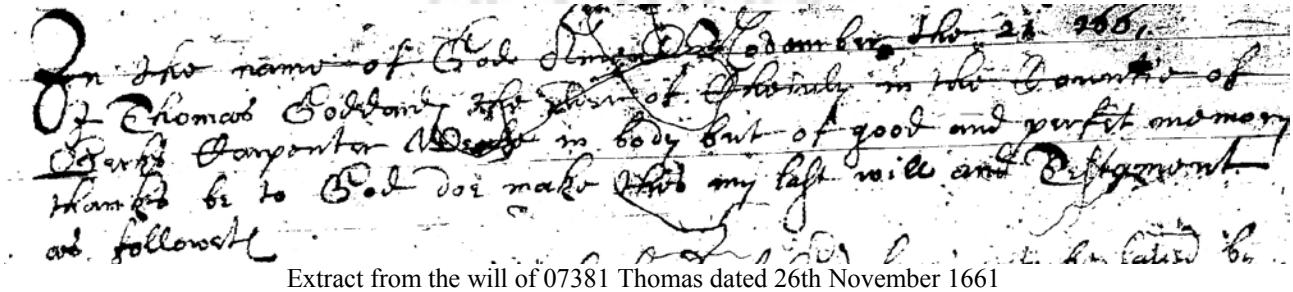
07381 Thomas was baptised on the 1st May 1588, from his will we know that he later became a carpenter. He was married on the 17th September 1604 also at Chieveley, firstly to 07382 Margaret Goddard of Thatcham. She was probably a distant cousin from the Bucklebury family, but was buried only a year later on the 9th October 1605 at Chieveley. 07381 Thomas married secondly, Joanna Pocock, on the 28th November 1618 they are known to have had six children. Their first son, 07390 Thomas, was both baptised and buried at Chieveley on the 12th February 1619 and the 28th December 1628, respectively. Apart from the baptisms of 07391 Robert on the 28th July 1622 and 07392 Joanna on the 1st November 1624 at Chieveley nothing further is known about them. The third son 07393 John, was baptised on the 31st March 1627 at Chieveley, he later married 07394 Andrea whose maiden name is unknown at present; together they had five children.

There are two Goddards named in the Protestation Returns for the parish of Chieveley in 1641. There was a Thomas living at Curridge and a Robert of Snelsmore, these could be 07381 Thomas and his son 07391 Robert, but nothing else has been found which could confirm or deny this. The Protestation Returns do not necessarily mean that those listed were of the Catholic faith, although the majority were, and it is too early for them to have been Quakers.

07395 Henry who was baptised on the 10th October 1628 married 07396 Elizabeth, maiden name unknown, they are known to have had one child 07401 Mary who was baptised on the 23th August 1663 at Chieveley but, as their marriage was not at Chieveley it is likely that there were other children from this marriage, but they must have been baptised elsewhere, possibly in their mother's parish church. If any, these children are likely to be found where the marriage took place, if that can be established. Elizabeth was buried on the 17th January 1685 and Henry was buried on the 8th April 1710. Both are buried at Chieveley.

Unfortunately few personal details have been found for 07397 Thomas, the last son of 07381 Thomas and Joanna. He was baptised at Chieveley 23rd October 1630, but there are no dates or places found for his marriage or burial, nor is the name of his wife known at present. This may be accounted for by the turmoil caused by the Civil War. During this 1640's period the Chieveley parish records have very few entries and many obvious omissions, but this was a normal state of affairs throughout this part of the country, over that period. We know the family continues to live in Chieveley because all five known children either marry, or are buried there, although there is no record of their baptisms in the Chieveley parishes registers. Thomas's younger sister 07398 Grace was baptised on the 23rd February 1633, but her marriage to John Morgan, which has been established from her father's will, has not been found.

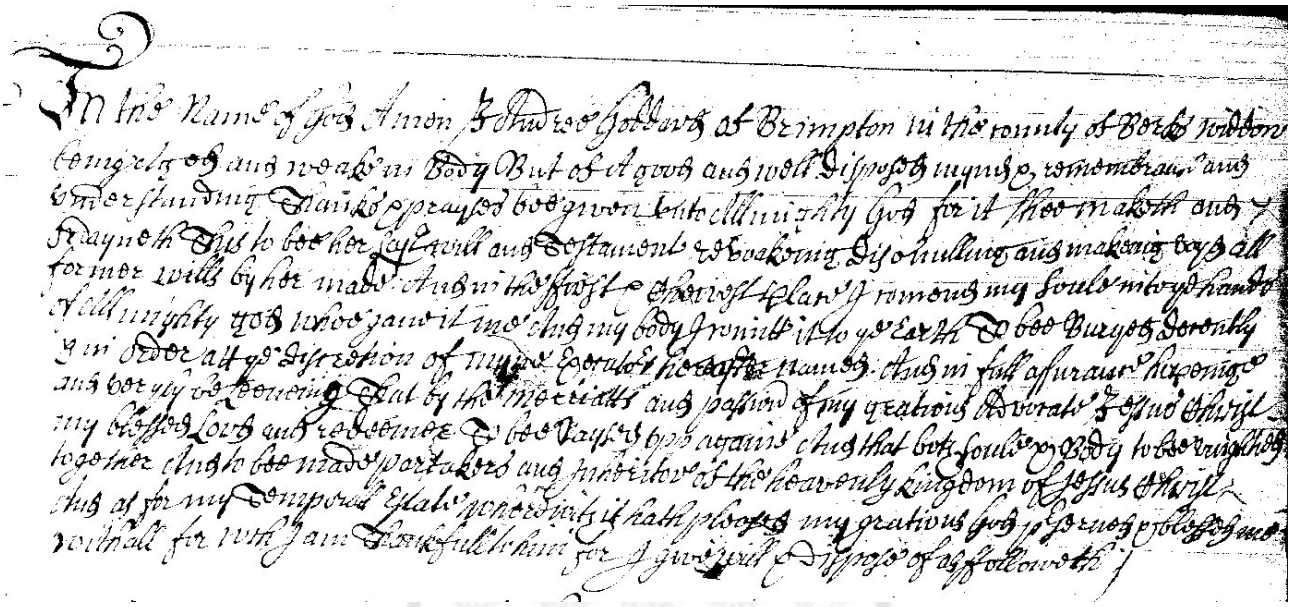
In the will of 07381 Thomas, written on the 26th November 1661, he left goods to his wife and land and goods to his children and to John Morgan, but it was his wife Joanna, nee Pocock, who was the first to die. She was buried on the 17th December 1661 at Chieveley. Thomas was buried on the 9th January 1662, less than a month later, but this order of events obviously complicated the proving of this will, which was not completed until 45 years later, in 1706[10]. One must presume that the family did not bother to have the will proved until it was time for the next generation to write their wills. The will was proved by his sons 07397 Thomas and 07395 Henry, probably to prove title.



Extract from the will of 07381 Thomas dated 26th November 1661

07393 John who was baptised on the 31st March 1627 married the distinctively named 07394 Andrea, but the marriage and her maiden name and personal details have yet to be found. They are known to have had five children and all were alive in 1689, but John had obviously died before Andrea wrote her will[11]. Although four of the children were baptised in Chieveley the family appeared to have moved to Brimpton where Andrea was buried on the 7th March 1690. It is possible that the John Goddard who was buried on the 9th May 1671 at Brimpton was Andrea's husband 07393 John.

10 Berkshire Record Office D/A1/74/37
11 Berkshire Record Office D/A1/74/134



The leading paragraph of 07394 Andrea's will dated 1689

The children of John and Andrea were 07402 Richard, who was baptised on the 24th July 1655, 07403 Mary baptised on the 10th October 1657, 07405 Michael baptised 12th November 1660, 07406 George baptised on the 10th July 1665 and 07407 Elizabeth who was born in about 1670 and whose baptism, if any, has yet to be found. 07403 Mary was married on the 28th September 1685 to 07404 Richard Blythe at Newbury, while the will of Andrea indicates that Elizabeth was married to 07408 William Hall and that they had three children. The entries for the baptism in the parish register of several of the children state that the family lived at Arlington, a manor at Snelsmore at the southern end of Chieveley parish. Arlington Manor is now the home of the Mary Hare Grammar School, a school specifically teaching deaf children. The only Goddard recorded as paying the 1663 "Hearth Tax" in Chieveley was a John Goddard, this is presumed to be for the house of John and Andrea.

The attempt to trace the children of John and Andrea after they moved to Brimpton has been abandoned for this monograph as it was found too complex with two other, distantly related Goddard families, in the same hamlet. However, it can be seen from the will[12] of 07402 Richard, written in 1713, that he had one son, named George and at least his two brothers 07405 Michael and 07406 George were then still alive. Both had married and both are known to have had children. Richard's will also shows that his side of family had retained land in Chieveley up to this time. 07402 Richard died and was buried at Brimpton in 1716.

Tree 2

From Tree 1 the information regarding the details of 07397 Thomas are scant, we know only that he was baptised on the 23rd October 1630 at Chieveley, but nothing of his marriage or burial and no will has been found. The details regarding his five children have been collected from Chieveley parish registers for their marriages and burials, as no baptisms have been found for them, their births have been guessed as being between 1670 to 1680, but of course there may have been more children about whom nothing is at present known. The first known son 07409 John was married on the 2nd October 1698 to 07410 Mary Werge at Chieveley where they had four children. Mary was buried on the 27th July 1739 and John on the 30th June 1750, both are buried at Chieveley. According to the Chieveley parish register, 07411 Sarah, *"daughter of Thomas"*, was buried on the 11th March 1678, to be followed soon after by 07412 Sarah *"an infant daughter of Thomas "* when she was buried on the 18th September 1678. 07413 Elizabeth and 07414 Edward May were married on the 18th August 1697 at Chieveley. 07415 Thomas was, according to his will, a barber, but we also know he married three times. Tree 4 follows his branch.

07413 Elizabeth has not yet been positively identified as a daughter of 07397 Thomas and there are two other possible contenders to be children of Thomas; a Joan who married Robert Church 9th February 1680 and another Elizabeth who married Francis Bucket at Chieveley 19th July 1711. However, both of these are conjecture as Joan would have been born very early in the family and this Elizabeth very late, to make any sense of the dates, but they still remain as possible members of this family.

The four children of 07409 John and 07410 Mary, nee Werge, were all baptised at Chieveley. 07419 Robert was baptised on the 14th December 1701, but nothing further is known about him. 07420 John was baptised on the 29th January 1705 he married 07421 Elizabeth, maiden name unknown, in about 1723. They had seven children, all baptised in Chieveley. 07420 John was buried on the 7th June 1754. His wife Elizabeth was buried on the 5th May 1772; both

12 Berkshire Record Office D/A1/74/89A

were buried at Chieveley. 07422 Hannah was baptised on the 3rd April 1717 and 07423 Sarah was born about a year later, but as an infant she was buried on the 14th November 1718.

The first child of 07420 John and 07421 Elizabeth, was 07464 John, baptised at Chieveley on the 23rd May 1724, he was buried, unmarried, 23rd August 1775. He was apparently a tailor, because in the Overseers Papers for Chieveley dated 20th October 1803 there is the report on the *"examination of Edward Taylor of East Ilsley tailor. Aged 53. About 39 years ago he was bound apprentice by indenture to John Goddard of Chieveley tailor for 7 years. Served his term married about 2 years later....."*

His sister 07465 Elizabeth lived for less than one year, she was baptised on the 2nd February 1726 and was buried on the 7th January 1727 at Chieveley. 07466 Mary faired a little better, she was baptised on the 28th June 1737 but was buried on the 3rd April 1750, just before her 13th birthday. 07467 Lydia who was baptised on the 17th November 1739 was married on the 12th June 1762 to 07385 John Canning at Greenham, just to the south of Newbury. Apart from her baptism on the 12th September 1741 nothing further is known about 07468 Sarah.

07469 Richard was baptised on the 2nd August 1743 and he was to be the only one in the family to carry the name forward to the next generation. Richard was married on the 24th October 1757 to 07470 Rachel Woollams who had been baptised on the 24th September 1735 at Chieveley. They had nine children. Rachel was buried on the 15th February 1796 at Chieveley. 07471 Martha Minal then married the widowed Richard on the 22nd January 1798 . It has not been established if she was also widowed, but it is a possibility. There were no children by this marriage. Richard was buried on the 12th October 1805 at Chieveley. The parish record appends a note to the baptismal records of Lydia and all the later children that they were from Snelsmore, this may mean that they had taken over 07393 John and Andrea's land at Arlington.

07472 Thomas was baptised on the 8th February 1750 and was, as far as is known at present, unmarried when he was buried on the 15th January 1789 aged nearly 39.

The first child of 07469 Richard and Rachel lived for only 2 months 07473 William was baptised on the 24th March 1758 and was buried on the 21st May the same year at Chieveley. 07474 Elizabeth was baptised on the 13th April 1759 at Chieveley, she was married on the 18th September 1779, at the same church, to William Aldridge from nearby Beedon; they had seven children. Elizabeth was buried on the 21st August 1807 also at Chieveley. 07476 Sarah was baptised on the 16th July 1762. She married a local man, 07502 William Carter who had been baptised on the 13th January 1760. They were married on the 7th November 1782 at Chieveley. 07477 Richard died when only an infant, having been baptised on the 4th September 1763 he was buried on the 9th July 1766; both events were at Chieveley.

07478 Jane was baptised on the 6th April 1765 and married on the 10th February 1787 to 07479 William Lough at Chieveley, but nothing further is known about them. 07480 James lived for just 13 months, he was baptised on the 5th June 1768 and was buried on the 8th July 1769.

07481 Richard was baptised on the 23rd December1770 and was married on the 17th August 1794 to Temperance Martin who had been baptised on the 19th February 1764 at Chieveley. They had six children who are detailed on Tree 3. The family of 07483 Daniel who was baptised on the 9th January 1774 is also detailed on Tree 3. Daniel died soon after his marriage to 07484 Mary, which had probably been in 1800. Mary's maiden name is presently unknown.

The last child of 07469 Richard and 07470 Rachel was 07485 Rachel who was baptised on the 12th October 1777, but she was buried on the 26th November1800 at Chieveley when only 23 and unmarried.

Tree 3

From Tree 2. 07481 Richard was married on the 17th August 1794 to Temperance the daughter of Joseph and Sarah Martin, nee Goucher, of Hungerford, at Chieveley. They had a family of six children, all baptised at Chieveley.

The only information found at present regarding 07487 George and 07488 Jane are the dates of their baptisms at Chieveley, George on the 15th February 1795 and Jane on the 17th July 1796.

07489 Isaac, who was baptised on the 30th June 1799, married 07490 Charlotte in about 1816. Her maiden name and the place of the marriage have not been found yet. They had five children, the first two were baptised at Enborne, two miles west of Newbury, 07486 Marianne was baptised on the 1st February 1817 and 07503 Elizabeth baptised only six months later on the 17th August 1817. 07496 Marianne was baptised on the 30th March 1823 at Chieveley. 07504 Hannah was baptised on the 5th March 1826 in the chapel of ease at Oare, a village within the parish of Chieveley. The last known child of Isaac and Charlotte was their only son, 07497 Isaac, who was baptised on the 26th October 1828.

It is probably this 07489 Isaac, who has a plot of land at Welford allocated in the Welford Enclosure Act of 1820. It is also thought possible that Isaac and his family moved to Newbury in about 1830 but this branch has not been traced any further yet.

Returning to the children of 07481 Richard and Temperance, 07491 Rachel was baptised on the 24th May 1801 but she was buried on the 16th May 1802, not quite a year later, at Chieveley. 07493 Rachel, their second child with that name, was baptised on the 21st January 1805, but nothing further is known about her life.

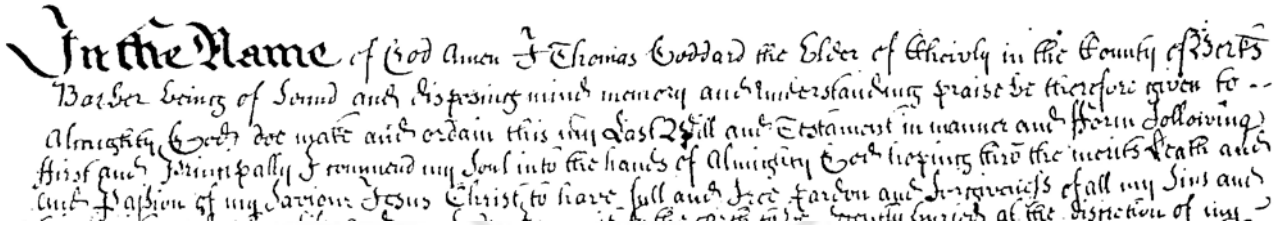
The baptism of 07492 Phoebe on the 20th April 1806 coincided with tragedy of the burial of her mother Temperance on the same day. Richard had died some six months earlier having been buried on the 12th October 1805.

From Tree 2 07483 Daniel was married to 07484 Mary in about 1799, her maiden name and the other details are unknown, but the death of Daniel followed very shortly after, possibly before the birth of their only child 07494 John who was baptised on the 25th December1802 at Chieveley. The widowed 07484 Mary is thought to have remarried, this time to a Peter Painter at Chieveley on the 31st October 1803. However before that, on the 13th June 1801, there is a Chieveley Overseers[13] report on the examination of *"Mary Goddard widow of Daniel Goddard deceased and child aged 1 from the parish of St Mary Redcliffe Bristol removed to Chieveley"*. This means that son 07494 John was about 2½ years old when he was baptised. This now becomes a curious tale, because in the Chieveley Overseers Report for the 5th March 1833 there is a *"Mary Goddard being removed from Temple, otherwise Holtcross in the city of Bristol to Chieveley"*. Is this the same Mary, which Mary married Peter Painter, what is the connection between Chieveley and a particular part of Bristol? It looks probable that Mary had family in Bristol, but that has yet to be confirmed.

07494 John was married on the 12th May 1830 to 07495 Charlotte Sellwood, the daughter of William and Martha Sellwood, nee Pearce, who had been baptised on the 6th August 1809 at Chieveley. They had two children 07498 Harriet who was baptised on the 1st May 1831 and 07497 James who was baptised on the 20th January1833. This was the last baptism of a Goddard in Chieveley. The last Goddard entry in the parish register was the record of the death, a year later, of their father, 07494 John, who was buried on the 30th January 1834.

Neither the "Kelly's Directory for Berkshire" published in 1847, nor the 1851 census record any Goddards living in Chieveley for the first time in 300 years.

Tree 4



From Tree 2 07415 Thomas describes himself as "*Thomas Goddard the Elder"* and a barber in the above extract of his will, written 6th March 1750. He was buried on the 18th November 1751 at Chieveley. His house and premises where the family had been living, in Horsemore in Chieveley, was left to his son Richard with the proviso that his wife should live there while she remained a widow. At this time only two sons, 07425 Robert and 07431 Richard are known to be still alive, 7429 Isaac is not mentioned, so he is presumed dead, and Fleming is stated to be dead but survived by his children, neither the number nor their names are mentioned.

However, the will does not tell all the story. 07415 Thomas had been born in about 1670, he married 07416 Elizabeth in about 1699, her maiden name, the place and date of the ceremony are all unknown. They had seven children all baptised in Chieveley, 07424 Robert, who lived for only a week, was baptised on the 9th December 1699 was buried on the 16th December 1699; 07425 Robert was baptised on the 18th April 1701; 07428 Henry was baptised on the 11th August 1703 but was only 6 years old when he was buried on the 8th April 1710. 07429 Isaac was baptised on the 5th July 1706, but nothing more is known of him and his name is absent from his fathers will in 1650. 07430 Fleming was baptised on the 31st July 1708, he had married, had children and was buried by the time of his father's death in 1751, but the records for these events have not been found. 07431 Richard was baptised on the 15th July 1711 and the last known child was 07434 Thomas who was baptised on the 13th June 1715.

Once again it appears that there are errors in the entries in the parish registers, this time for the baptisms of 07428 Henry, whose parents are given as *"Thomas and Mary Goddard",* while the parents of 07431 Richard are given as *"Thomas and Sarah Goddard"*. As there are no other children known to be registered to either of these specified parents it has been assumed that these are both clerical errors.

07416 Elizabeth was buried on the 13th November 1729 at Chieveley. 07415 Thomas probably was married again on the 6th February 1731, this time to 07417 Mary Waite at Boxford, however, her surname name and the date and place of the marriage are not yet proved positive. The entry in the Boxford parish register says *"Mary Waite married Thomas Goddard of Chieveley*", but there may have been more than one Thomas Goddard in Chieveley at that time. 07417 Mary was buried on the 9th March 1743, but Thomas then was married, on the 22th August 1747, to 07418 Mary Long at Chieveley. She is the *"my loving wife Mary"* in his will of 1750. No further information has been found about her, and there were apparently no children from either of the later marriages.

07425 Robert was married on the 26th May 1731 to 07426 Elizabeth Yellee at Chieveley. It is thought that the name "Yellee" is a mishearing for the name "Ilsley", common in the area and derived from the villages just to the north of

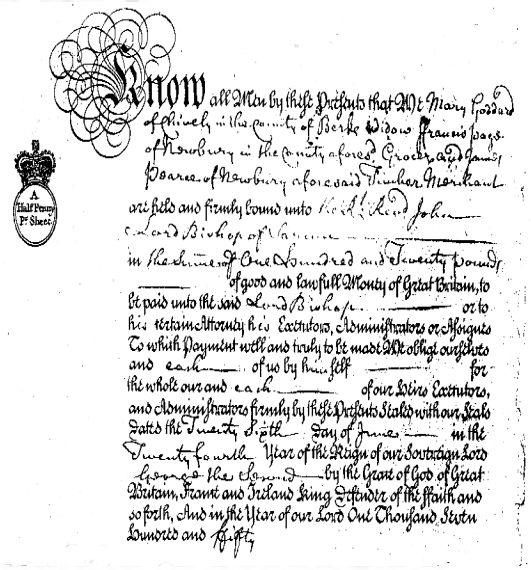
13 Berkshire Record Office "Overseers Records Transcripts" TB33

Chieveley. She and Robert are only thought to have had one child 07427 William who was born in about 1735. An odd feature is that Elizabeth was buried on the 7th January 1756 and her son William was buried on the 28th February 1756 just seven weeks later, a coincidence or something contagious? Robert was buried on the 20th January 1769. In his father's will it first looks as if Robert has been cut off with the proverbial "shilling". However, the actual words *"Item I give and bequeath unto my beloved son Robert Goddard two shillings and six pence of good and lawful money"*, imply that the clause was put in to make the point of the strong family bond and to indicate that Robert had probably already had his inheritance, possibly to avoid taxes.

07431 Richard was married twice firstly to 07432 Jane neither her maiden name nor the date have been found yet, she was buried on the 9th April 1759 and there are no known children from this union. Richard was married secondly, on the 19th October 1761, to 07433 Catherine Hipe, or possibly "Hisse", at Chieveley. They had three children, all baptised at Chieveley. 07436 Isaac was baptised on the 2nd January 1762, but nothing further is known about him. 07437 Catherine was baptised on the 12th August 1764, she was buried on the 27th April 1789. 07438 Amy also died young, she was baptised on the 17th May 1769 and was buried on the 21st April 1771. Their father, 07431 Richard, was buried on the 24th December 1786 and his widow, 07433 Catherine, was married six months later to Matthew Benford, at Chieveley, on the 16th July 1787.

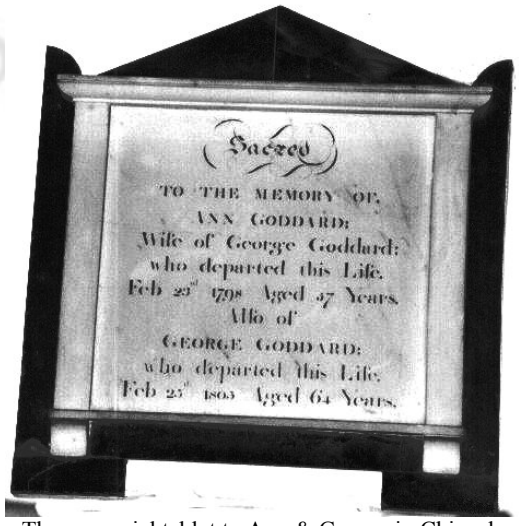
07434 Thomas was married on the 25th July 1837 to 07435 Mary Self at Chieveley. They had four children, all baptised at Chieveley; 07439 Charles was baptised on the 2nd June 1738 he was buried on the 20th May 1741. 07440 George was baptised on the 8th June 1740, 07442 Kitty was baptised on the 2nd March 1744 she was married on the 4th August 1761, at Chieveley, to Daniel Button of Watford Hertfordshire. 07444 Isaac, who was the last child of Thomas and Mary, was baptised on the 29th June 1746 but he was buried on the 17th May 1748.

07434 Thomas was buried on the 3rd December 1749 he was buried intestate (without leaving will), but there is a "Bond of Admon.", part of which is shown on the right, requiring his widow 07435 Mary to provide an inventory of all Thomas's possessions by the last day of September 1750.The bond was agreed at Newbury on the 26th June 1750. But here is a problem, both this bond and the will of his father are acceptable as individual items, but are in conflict when they are compared with each other. 07415 Thomas the elder drew up his will on the 6th March 1750 in which there is the clause: *"Item I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Goddard five pounds like lawful money"*. Both at the beginning and at the end of the will it states that he, 07415 Thomas Goddard, is *Thomas the elder*. Meanwhile, Thomas junior, we are here presuming to it be 07434 Thomas, had been dead three months before the will was even drawn up and 07415 Thomas lived for a further 18 months! A solution to the problem is important if confidence in the derivation of later parts of the tree is not called into doubt, especially when lack of communication cannot be the cause, as both father and son lived in Chieveley. Could there have been yet another Thomas Goddard married to a Mary living/dying in Chieveley at this time? The bondsmen were a grocer and a timber merchant who were jointly required to put up a bond totalling £120, that is about equivalent to £80,000 in today's monetary value. This means that Thomas had been a very wealthy man and that he must have been closely associated with both the grocery and timber trades, as was his son 07440 George later, but was at that time only aged 9.


Know all Men by these Presents that We Mary Goddard of Chieveley in the County of Berks Widow Francis Page of Newbury in the County aforesd Grocer and James Pearce of Newbury aforesaid Timber Merchant are held and firmly bound unto [illegible] Lord Bishop of [illegible] in the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty Pounds of good and lawfull Money of Great Britain, to be paid unto the said Lord Bishop [illegible] or to his certain Attorney his Executors, Administrators or Assigns To which Payment well and truly to be made We bind ourselves and each of us by himself for the whole our and each of our Heirs Executors, and Administrators firmly by these Presents Sealed with our Seals Dated the Twenty Sixth Day of June in the Twenty fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith and so forth, And in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty

There is a marriage bond of 1752 for 07435 Mary to marry a John King a cordwainer from Shaw, now part of Newbury.

07440 George was the only son of 07434 Thomas and Mary, nee Self, to live to maturity marry and raise the next generation. 07440 George was married in about 1765 to 07441 Ann, her maiden name, the date and place of the marriage are not known at present. Ann was buried on the 2nd March 1798 and George was buried on the 1st March 1805 both are buried at Chieveley.



The memorial tablet to Ann & George in Chieveley Church

According to the Overseers report for 28th September 1779 on the examination of a Joseph Sayer, a wheelwright aged 36 who had been born at Welford *"he was hired as a journeyman and worked for George Goddard, by the week for around 1¾ years at 6/- per week and then 5/- per week. He had rented a house in Chieveley for several years at £3 per year"*

In addition to his wheelwrights business it is known that George was a Timber Merchant, a Grocer, and Shopkeeper and by the time he was writing his will, 1st January 1804, he was a very wealthy man. According to his will he had advanced *"considerable sum of money"* on each of his 6 children prior to his death, but also made bequests to each of £450 (equivalent to about £18,000 each in 2003) in his will. Son 07447 Thomas gained 4 or 5 houses and the main businesses in Chieveley, while 07449 George inherited 3 houses at near the Maypole Chieveley and 07452 Richard 2 cottages at Horsemoor Chieveley. At the end of this will is a codicil insisting that Richard repays the *"the considerable sum of money"* he has additionally borrowed, back into the estate.

Typical Cottages of the period at Horsemoor

07440 George and Ann had eight children who were all baptised at Chieveley. 07445 Ann was baptised on the 10th December 1765, she was married on the 13th June 1796 to 07446 Robert Fossick who had probably been born in Thatcham. 07447 Thomas was baptised on the 21st May 1769 he was married on the 17th December 1798 to 07448 Sarah Burgess and it is their family that provides the Tree 7.

03788 George was born in 1771 but no baptism has been found and he lived for only a very short while, being buried at Chieveley on the 16th October 1771.

The third son was also named George, 07449 George was baptised on the 9th February 1773 and married on the 8th September 1800 in Peasemore Church to 07463 Sarah Ward. Their family provides Tree 5.

07450 Charles was baptised on the 17th February 1775; he became a Bank of England clerk and he was unmarried when he died in the summer of 1807. At that time he was resident in Walworth St Mary Newington in London. He wrote his will on the 13th June 1807 and it was proved on the 22nd July 1807, after his death. He left his property, unspecified amount, to his brothers, sister and a niece.

07451 John who was baptised on the 11th March 1777 at Chieveley married 07500 Mary Hawkes, but where and when has yet to be established. From the contents of the will 07450 Charles it can be seen that they had lived in Clerkenwell but that they had both died before the will was written in 1807, leaving a young orphaned daughter 07501 Mary.

07452 Richard Smart Goddard was baptised on the 19th February 1779 was married on the 17th February 1806 to 07453 Elizabeth Knowles at Kintbury. Their family provides Tree 6.

07454 James, the last child of 07440 George and Ann, was baptised on the 29th April 1781 but was buried on the 26th May 1781, less than a month later.

Tree 5

The second son of 07440 George and 07441 Ann on Tree 4 was 07449 George who was baptised on the 9th February 1773 at Chieveley. He was married on the 8th September 1800 at Peasemore to 07463 Sarah Ward, she was baptised on the 29th July 1774 also at Chieveley and was the daughter of James and Sarah Ward, nee Iremonger. 07449 George was a draper and mercer, that is he dealt in textiles such as silk and woollen fabrics. His business was in Speen which is now part of Newbury. From his father's will of 1805, he inherited some property in the Maypole[14] area of Chieveley and a the family shop in Chieveley village, together with £450. This was over and above the money which he had already been given by his father, presumably to start his business. 07449 George and Sarah had 7 children; all except their first were baptised at St. Mary's church in Speen. 07449 George is registered as having a barn and three cottages, items 60 and 61 on the Chieveley Enclosure Award map of 1812[15].

The first child was 07505 James, who was said to have been born and was buried in 1802, but no positive records have been found.

07506 George was baptised on the 19th December 1803 and married to 07541 Sarah Watson, but the date and place have not been found. We only know, as yet, what the Goddard Association of America tells about him; which is that he was born in 1803 and died in 1839. He married Sarah Watson, daughter of John Watson, in 1830 and sired five children in the nine years before his death. They were 07536 George (1831-1850), 07537 Sarah (1832-34), 07538 John 1834 -1890 he known to have emigrated to Australia and that he died there, 07539 Charles (1836-37) and 07540 Anne (1837-58). The only other information found in the codicil to the will of his aunt 07512 Ann, written in 1886, when she leaves a legacy of £100 *"to my nephew John now in South Yarea, South Melbourne, Australia"*.

14 The "Maypole" was an inn, now "Maypole Cottage" and is situated on the corner of High Street and Church Street Chieveley.
15 Held in Berkshire Record Office in Reading.

07507 Sarah Iremonger Goddard, (so named after her maternal grandmother), was baptised on the 30th April 1805 and her younger sister 07512 Ann was baptised on the 3rd April 1810. They spent their lives together and neither married. In the 1851 census of Newbury the sisters are living at a house (entry no.442) at Speen, probably Hill House Speen Hill, on the Old Bath Road, presently turned into offices. The census entry is as follows;

07463 *Sarah Goddard widow aged 76 Annuitant born at Leckhampstead, Berks.*
07507*Sarah Kimdays Goddard aged 46 daughter unmarried Fund holder born Speen*
07512 *Ann Goddard aged 41 daughter unmarried Fund holder born Speen*
07514 *Charles D. Goddard aged 8 grandson of head of house born Stroud, Glos.*

Why Sarah is given the name "*Sarah Kimdays Goddard"* in this census is hard to understand unless it was a complete mistake by the enumerator. In the 1861 census Sarah is now aged 56 and head of the household. Anne is still there, aged 51 and also; 07545 *Jane A. Goddard aged 19 niece unmarried born Speen*
07547 *Henry G. Goddard aged 12 nephew born Speen* - These were their deceased brother 07580 Jem's children.

In the 1871 census the sisters Sarah and Ann have been joined by:- *Mary J. Ruppell aged 43 unmarried cousin born Milton, near Marlborough.* The connection to this Goddard family has yet to be found.

In the 1881 census 07545 *Jane A. Goddard* has returned to her post as companion to the two elderly sisters, Sarah and Ann. Jane lived until 1927. Sarah was buried on the 27th March 1885 and Anne in 1890. Ann left over £78,000 to 07546 William Ward Goddard, her nephew, in her will which was proved on the 2nd April 1890.

07508 James (Jem) was baptised on the 15th July 1806. He followed his father's occupation in dealing with cloth, but styled himself "draper". He appears in the 1827 trade directory for Newbury as "Jem Goddard, Linen & woollen draper, Speenhamland". And in the 1840 one as "Jem Goddard of Speenhamland, Mercer, Draper, Haberdasher". (There was by coincidence another haberdasher's shop run by Miss Ann Goddard, nearby in Speenhamland, but it has been proved that she is from a parallel Goddard family and was born in Bagnor, just outside Newbury. She later concentrated on Berlin wools and toys).

07508 Jem Goddard married 07509 Mary Woodham, daughter of Henry Woodham of Newbury, on 1st April 1837. Mary was only about 15 at that time and half Jem's age. The marriage ceremony was at the church of St Nicholas in Newbury, Jem's brother 07513 Daniel Ward Goddard officiated at the marriage ceremony. They had five children before Jem's untimely death in 1850 from *Phthisis pulmonalis*, which today is *pulmonary tuberculosis.* His death was notified to the registrar by Richard Painting, the groom and male servant of the house. Jem and Mary's children were: 07543 George was born early in 1838 but lived only 10 years and who was buried on the 26th April 1848 at St Mary's Speen: 07544 Mary Woodham Goddard born in 1840 was only 4 when she was buried on the 30th October 1844: 07545 Jane Ann born in 1842 remained a spinster and was buried in 1927. 07546 William Ward Goddard was born on the 19th August 1843. William Ward Goddard was entered into Exeter College, Oxford and matriculated on 24 January 1862 aged 18. He is described in Alumni Oxiensis as "the first son of Jem Goddard of Speenhamland". Obviously this is not strictly true, but he was now the only surviving son, 07547 Henry George (born in 1849), was buried on the 5th May 1863 in Speen. William got his BA in 1864 and his MA in 1868. In "The Return of Owners of Land for the County of Berkshire 1873" he is listed twice: "*Rev. W. W. Goddard Executors of"* and as "*William Ward Goddard"*.

In the first instance he is recorded as living in Buckingham and owning 7 acres and 6 perches of land, gross estimated rental £14 14s. In the second he is recorded as living in Speenhamland and owning 55 acres, 2 rods and 34 perches gross rental value £56. Crockfords Clerical Directory of 1872 shows William Ward Goddard as the curate of Buckingham, having previously been the curate at Wittersham, near Rye in Sussex, between 1866 and 1868.

Perhaps following the example of his uncle Daniel, the Rev Daniel Ward Goddard, he took holy orders and in the 1881 census, William, is 37 years old, living in London at 56 Gopsall Street, Shoreditch, unmarried and a working as a curate. Another curate named Henry Booth shared his lodgings in the house of a Mr and Mrs Hall. He was vicar of St Saviours Hoxton London in 1882. However, in 1890 his aunt Anne Goddard died leaving a will giving him £78,000, (approaching £500,000 today's equivalent), an immense sum in those days making him independent of earning an income. In the 1901 census he is a clergyman at Branksome (now part of Bournemouth), Dorset.

Returning to the children of 07449 George and Sarah, nee Ward, their next child was 07510 Charles he was born on 20th December 1807 and baptised on the 1st March 1808 at St Mary's Speen. He took a medical degree and he became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons and a member of the Society of Apothecaries. In 1836 he married 07511 Maria Catherine Rayner, daughter of an Uxbridge doctor, and they lived for a while in Northleach, Gloucestershire, later moving to The Grange, Stroud End, Painswick. They had a family of six daughters and two sons. After the death of Charles, on the 29th October 1864, as instructed in his will, the family sold up at Painswick and 07511 Maria moved, with her four youngest daughters, to Reading Berkshire, none of them married: 07516 Harriet born about 1849, 07517 Ann Fossick Goddard 1846 to 1927, buried in Reading: 07518 Frances Margaret Goddard 1847 to 1924, buried in Reading and 07519 Eliza Rayner Goddard 1848 to 1902 buried in Reading. Maria was buried on the 28th January 1888 at Speen Berkshire. A condition of Charles's will was that if his widow remarried, or if any of his daughters married, they would lose their inheritance with their share to be portioned out to the unmarried members of the family.

07513 Daniel Ward Goddard was born on 30th October 1811 and baptised on 4th March 1812 at St Mary's Speen. He attended Exeter College, Oxford; matriculated on 26 May 1829 aged 17; obtained his BA. in 1833 and MA., in 1835. In 1855 he became the Vicar of Burford, Oxfordshire. In 1860 he moved to nearby Holwell; it is thought for health reasons. Burford together with the village of Fulbrook was a bustling parish with 2,000 inhabitants, while Holwell was a chapelry of Broadwell and had a population of less than 100. However, he had served this parish for nearly 24 years when he died suddenly, while in apparent good health, to be buried on the 3rd April 1884 at Holwell.

When Joseph Toomer took a census of the town of Newbury in 1815, it established that, 07506 George aged 10, 07508 Jem aged 8 and 07510 Charles aged 6 were *"boarders at John Hawkins Boarding School, John Hawkins Yard, Northbrook Street, Newbury".* All traces of this school have disappeared under repeated re-developement.

07520 Maria Sarah was the first child of 07510 Charles and Maria, nee Rayner. She was born at Northleach in Gloucestershire in about 1837. She married William Pocock of Hampstead Norris, Berks. They were living in Porchester Hampshire at the time of the 1881 census, but there is no indication in that census of children, or what his employment was. Maria's death was in 1891.

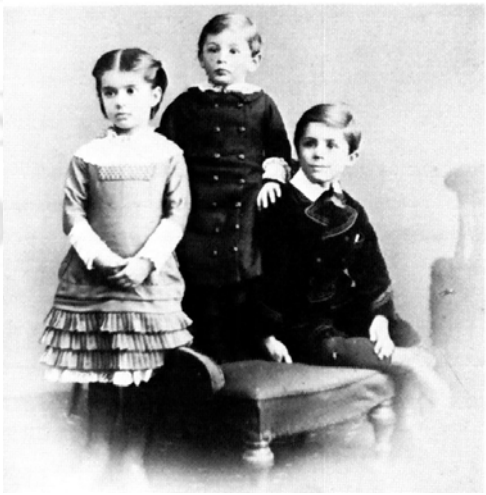
07521 Emma Ward Goddard was baptised on the 4th October 1838 also in Northleach, she married the local doctor a 07542 George Robert Cubitt who had been born in Norwich Norfolk in about 1826. In 1881 they were living in Painswick Glos. In the 1901 census Emma was a widow living in Maidenhead Berkshire. She was buried in 1910.

07522 George was obviously considered the black sheep of the family, but no hint of the scandal, if any, has been found to date. He had been born in about 1839 and at the time of the 1851 census he was not at home and he is presumed to be away at a boarding school. In his father's will of 1864 there is a codicil which debars his son George Goddard from receiving any benefit from the will. This may have caused him to leave for Australia, if he had not already gone. It is rumoured that he was buried in Australia in 1877.

The only other son in the family was 07514 Charles who was born in about 1842. With a large family of eight children occasionally some of them were sent to stay with their relations and Charles was sent to to live in Speen with his father's two maiden sisters, 07507 Sarah and 07512 Ann. He is found as resident in their home at the time of the 1851 census. According to the biographer of his son[16], 07524 William Edgar Rayner Goddard, he Charles, was unhappy there claiming his aunts *"used to maltreat him"* but perhaps it was just because they were not used to a, possibly boisterous, young boy. Choosing law as a career Charles was articled to a firm of solicitors in Stroud, but on qualifying he moved to London to practice. In December 1870 he founded, with Henry Peacock, the firm Peacock and Goddard at 3 Gray's Inn, which is said to have been run on very old fashioned lines with *"no typewriter, telephone or woman worker in his office"*. In 1906 one William's partners in his firm was a "S. Jobson", presumably a relative of his wife, additionally his son 07526 Ernest was also working there at this time. Charles died on the 27th May 1922. His obituary is in "The Times" newspaper for Monday the 29th May 1922. The last Goddard in the partnership, Ernest, died in 1956.

07514 Charles & Janet

Photographs copied from "Lord Goddard" the Biography by Fenton Bresler



Mary aged 5, Rayner, 3 & Harry, 8

In 1872 07514 Charles had married 07515 Janet Gertrude Jobson, daughter of an ironmaster of Derby, and between them they had three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, 07523 Charles Henry (Harry), was born in Westbourne Park London in about 1873, he was handicapped by the childhood illness "infantile paralysis" and although he was alive at the time of the 1901 census he did not appear to have an occupation. 07528 Janet Mary was born about 1875, she is still living with the rest of the family and unmarried at the time of the 1901 census.

16"Lord Goddard: a biography of Rayner Goddard, Lord Chief Justice of England" by Fenton Bresler 1977 ISBN 0 245 50955 0

07524 William Edgar Rayner Goddard was born on 10th April 1877. Rayner Goddard, as he was known throughout his life, was sent to a preparatory school in Reading, at the age of eleven, which he hated. He went on to Marlborough College from September 1891 to July 1895, which he loved. The College has erected a commemorative plaque to him in the chapel among those of other successful old Marlburians. Besides some success in athletics and the Rifle Volunteer Corps., he found he was in his element in the Debating Society. In 1895 he went up to Trinity College, Oxford to read law and to enjoy the opportunity to continue his athletic activities, for which he was awarded his full Blue in March 1898. He left Oxford with second class honours degree in the Final School of Jurisprudence. He joined the Inner Temple and after passing his Final Bar Exams in 1899 became a barrister on the Western Circuit. From then his rise in the legal profession took him gradually to the top, becoming Lord Chief Justice in 1946. He was offered an hereditary peerage on becoming Lord Chief Justice, but declined it as he had no son to succeed him, taking a life peerage instead, to become "Lord Goddard of Aldbourne", fondly remembering the ancient Goddards of that village to whom he wished to belong. It is probable that a title incorporating "Chieveley" was blocked at that time as it is known that a "Grant of Arms" was given to one Oscar Welwyn Rayner of Chieveley Manor in 1921, a coincidence or a relative? Oscar Rayner was High Sheriff of Berkshire in 1924. One of the present "Law-Lords", 2003, is Lord Goff of Chieveley.

07524 William married 07525 Mary Linda (Mollie) Schuster, daughter of the banker Sir Felix Otto Schuster, in 1906 and they had three daughters. His wife died suddenly after an operation in 1928 and he was then cared for by his daughters until they in turn married and left home. 07529 Pamela Mary Violet Goddard married 07530 James Maurice a doctor and one of the family of doctors of Marlborough, who have attended the Goddards of that part of Wiltshire for centuries. 07531 Janet Margaret (Peggy) Goddard married Lord Sachs (07532 Sir Eric Sachs) and 07533 Prudence Ruth Evelyn Goddard became Mrs A. S. Clayton.

Returning to the children of 07514 Charles and 07515 Jane, the second daughter was 07527 Catherine Maud who was born in about 1883 and she was still living at home at the time of the 1901 census and unmarried.

07526 Ernest was the last son, he was born in about 1888, although he was said to be of weak health he went to work in his fathers firm of lawyers, Peacock & Goddard. He signed a letter, (now in the care of Mary L. Goddard in America), dated the 6th May 1906, to 07564 Henry Lewis Goddard, in Saulsbury Tennessee USA, regarding the will of Henry's aunt 07555 Caroline. In 1917 Ernest married 07549 Jane Ayerst Houseman who had been was baptised on the 18th June 1868 at Holy Trinity Church in Paddington London. He died in 1956.

Tree 6

From Tree 4 07452 Richard Smart Goddard was baptised on the 19th February 1779 at Chieveley. So far the reason for including Smart in his name has not been found. "Smart" is a fairly common surname in the area and as we do not know his mother 07441 Ann's maiden name one could guess that it was her name, but that has yet to be established. Richard, a farmer, was married on the 17th February 1806 at Kintbury to 07453 Elizabeth Knowles who was the daughter of John Knowles and Hannah, nee Crocker. Elizabeth was baptised on the 8th October 1773 at Kintbury. It is not known when Richard took up farming, although one may suggest that the buying of a farm may have been the reason for the large loan from his father, mentioned in the will of 1805 and also the Knowles family, his "in-laws", were successful local farmers. It has been suggested that Richard was possibly a master carpenter, however, if he was he would have had little time to carry on that trade, with the Templeton Farm of over 400 acres and a staff of about 15 labourers at Kintbury to run. Today, there are no traces of the farm buildings, by 1891 the farm had been amalgamated with the adjacent Inglewood estate, the farm land has been split up and today, only a modern bungalow with the stables for the large "Templeton Stud" are to be seen. Richard is registered as having three cottages and gardens, item 141, on the Chieveley Enclosure Awards map of 1812. But it is thought that he "sold" these back to the family to repay the loan, following the death of his father and as instructed in his fathers will.

07452 Richard and 07453 Elizabeth had a family of six children who were all baptised at Hamstead Marshall[17]. Now this is very odd because the only farm is known to have been owned by Richard was Templeton Farm some 2 miles to the west of Kintbury, while Hamstead Marshall is 2 miles to the East of Kintbury. Unfortunately, the parish register makes no mention of where the family were living other than *"Hamstead Marshall"* in the baptismal records for the children. At this time Richard is classed as a "*yeoman*". However, there is a gap of several years in our knowledge of his whereabouts. This probably means that the family moved from the Hamstead Marshall area, just possibly from Holt Manor Farm[18] in Hamstead Marshall, soon after their last child 07556 John Knowles Goddard was baptised on the 5th January 1819, as Elizabeth was buried on the 10th March 1828 at Kintbury church. Richard is named in the 1820 Pollbook for Hampstead Marshall, but there are no details. However, Richard is known to have been at Templeton Farm, when the local rioters taking part in the "Swing Riots" smashed much of his farm machinery, at midnight on the 21st November 1831[19] It is thought that the children were all living at Templeton at the time of these riots.

17 Also spelt Hamstead Marshall-with out the "p" and with other variations, depending on the map or document used.
18 In Hamstead Marshall there are only about 5 farms in the parish, all are similar in size and age and any one could have been farmed by Richard.
19 Berks. Record Office D/EPg.01/4 and Public Record Office H.O. 52/6 Letter from Capt. Lidderdale to Charles Dundas

If Richard and Elizabeth's children were born at Holt Manor Farm there is a series of coincidences as this farm was, according to the Billings Directory of Berkshire 1854, being run by a John Goddard, but not at the time of the 1861 census. From before 1887 to after 1901 the farmer at the adjacent farm to Holt Manor, "Watermans Farm" was a Henry Goddard, while in 1901 the nearby "Hill Farm" is being run by yet another John Goddard. Earlier, in 1775 one of the small cottages on "Irish Hill", in the west of the parish was sublet to one Richard Goddard. Templeton and these other farms mentioned are within 3 miles of each other and yet none of these Goddards appear to be related to each other, or can be fitted into any of these trees.

Holt Manor Farm

07452 Richard was buried on the 27th January 1834 at Kintbury church. The memorial to him and to his wife Elizabeth is one of those in the centre of the row nearest the camera, in the photograph below, and adjacent to one in memory of John Knowles.

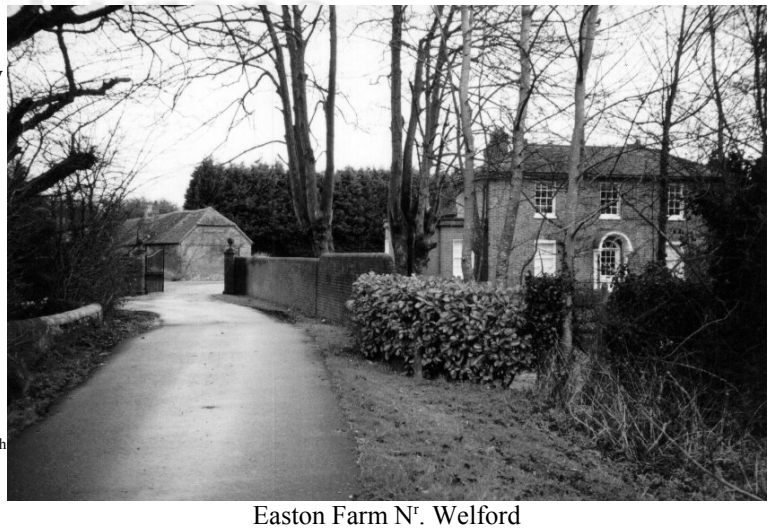
A row of Goddard Memorials in Kintbury Churchyard from a photograph taken in the late 19th century.

07550 Hannah was baptised on the 15th June 1807 at Hamstead Marshall, she remained a spinster and was buried in Newbury in 1868 having moved with her sisters to a newly built house in Donnington Square Speen, (also known as Speenhamland, but now part of Newbury), in about 1860, from Easton farm, a hamlet near Welford where they had lived for many years.

07552 Elizabeth was baptised on the 15th March 1809 she died in 1890, 07554 Ann was baptised on the 5th September 1813 she died in 1898 and 07555 Caroline who was baptised on the 29th November 1816 died in 1906.

Hannah and her three sisters were obviously very close. In 1851 they were living together with their brother, 07556 John Knowles Goddard, in the care of their uncle John Knowles, who was a bachelor and their mothers brother, at Easton Farm in Welford. One could suggest that they were taken in after the death of their father in 1834, when their brother 07552 Richard took over the Templeton farm at the age of 24 and who was then still unmarried. On the death of John Knowles, in the next year, 1852, it is thought that the four girls inherited £2100, (equivalent to about £120,000 in 2003), each by his will. It is also thought that they had each previously inherited £1600, (equivalent to about £80,000 in 2003), following the death of their father in 1834.

Caroline's estate, on her death in 1906, the last of her generation to die, was worth in excess of £1m when equated to its present day monetary value. The four sisters had moved from Easton Farm before the 1861 census having bought one of the first houses built on a new development in Speen, now within the Newbury boundary, near the ruin of Donnington Castle. Why none of these four rich ladies ever married is a mystery, unless perhaps they stood to lose a large part of their inheritance by doing so. If a will could be found for their father, or an uncle, that may answer this question.



Easton Farm Nr. Welford

07552 Richard Goddard who was baptised on the 20th August 1810. He was married, on the 12th December 1840 at Kintbury, to 07553 Janet Lidderdale, the daughter of the local surgeon John Lidderdale and his wife Ann. Janet had been baptised on the 28th February1813 at Kintbury. Richard took over running the Templeton Farm on the death of his father in 1834.

07553 Janet Goddard, nee Lidderdale, in about 1850

The farm consisted of some 411 acres employing 10 labourers and 3 boys, according to the 1861 census. At the time of that census also on the farm were his wife Janet and and 9 of their reported 13 children, with three more living with their uncle 07556 John Knowles Goddard and his wife Jane at Easton Farm Welford. By the time of the 1871 census Templeton farm had increased to 500 acres with 14 labourers and 4 boys employed on it, as 07552 Richard had died in 1867, it was now owned by his widow Janet, being run by by his son 07557 John Knowles Goddard. Also living at home for the census in 1871 was 07571 Richard an engineer and who was destined to die a few days later, and 07558 Charles an unmarried merchants clerk. His mother Janet was buried at Kintbury a year later on the 10th May 1872.

The obituary of Janet Goddard nee Lidderdale from a local paper in May 1872

We, last week record the death of an old inhabitant, a highly esteemed lady, Mrs. Goddard of Templeton. Her remains were interred in the Parish Church yard at Kintbury with those of her late husband and children. A considerable concourse of people had congregated to pay their last tributes of respect to so good a wife and so kind a mother. It must have been gratifying to her family to see that most of the blinds were drawn and shutters closed in respect to the memory of one whose fostering hand was ever so active amongst the poor and who will be missed by many.

The second son of 07452 Richard and 07453 Elizabeth, nee Knowles, was 07556 John Knowles Goddard who was baptised on the 5th January 1819 at Hamstead Marshall. He went, with his sisters, to live with his uncle John Knowles in about 1835 and by 1851 he was running Easton Farm in Welford for John Knowles, who was then 74. Following the death of John Knowles in 1852, 07556 John Knowles Goddard inherited the farm and continued to live there with his sisters. Between then and the 1861 census he had married 03786 Jane, born about 1820 in Newbury, no further details have been found at present. John was buried on the 9th February 1876 at Welford following his death at Easton Farm on the 5th February. Unfortunately, neither he, nor his wife, have been found in the 1871 census returns and so no record of any children from this marriage have been found from the census.

Returning to the first son of 07452 Richard and 07453 Elizabeth, nee Knowles: all the 12, or arguably 13, children of 07552 Richard Goddard and 07553 Janet, nee Lidderdale, are thought to have been born at Templeton Farm Kintbury. Much of the information regarding these children has been supplied by Mary Livingstone Goddard of Colorado USA. The first was 07557 John Knowles Goddard he was baptised on the 6th February 1842 and took over the running of Templeton Farm when just 25 on the death of his father in 1867. It is known that he emigrated to the USA in about 1885 where he is said to have worked as a newspaper reporter and to have been killed in a steamboat explosion in 1905. It is thought that he perhaps married twice, but that there were no children from either of marriages, if indeed there were two.

Templeton House, shown here in a photograph thought to have been taken in the late part of the 19th century, was by the look of the architecture, built between 1850 and 1870. The house was probably built adjacent to the earlier farmhouse, for which there is no history known at present This was a country wide style of architecture designed for the newly affluent and large Victorian family of that age. Just to run a house of this size would have required 3-4 indoor servants and probably as many in the gardens. Although there are still several similar houses in the area most have been pulled down and replaced because the maintenance costs of this style of building far exceeds its modern value. This house had been split into flats by the late 1950's and was pulled down a few years later.

07574 Janet who was born about 1843 married Samuel Scott Kent a coal merchant, they were living in Wareham Dorset at the time of the 1881 census. It is reported that there were no children from this marriage.

07569 Ann was born in about 1844 she is reported to have died a spinster in 1936 at Burnham on Sea in Somerset. She is found in the 1881 census returns at Shatwell Farm Pitcombe in Somerset where she is a governess.

07571 Richard was born in about 1845, the 1861 census shows him living with his uncle 07446 John Knowles Goddard at Easton Farm. However, at the time of the 1871 census he was back at Templeton Farm, listed as an unmarried engineer, but he was buried on the 19th April 1871, at Kintbury just a month after the census. The local paper, "The Newbury Weekly News" only gives the normal notice of a death. There was no inquest because his death certificate shows that he died of a disease, common at the time, *"phthisis"*, now known as *"pulmonary tuberculosis"*.

07558 Charles was born in 1846 he was also living with his uncle at Easton at the time of the 1861 census, by the next he was also back at Templeton and is working as the clerk for a merchant. Having emigrated to America, it is thought that he was married on the 21st January 1874 to 07559 Frances Joy in Mississippi USA. He is known to have married again, this time to 07560 Elizabeth Hutson. He is known to have been the father of children but they all predeceased him. Charles was buried in Edwardville Oklahoma in 1932, but no other information is presently available.

07561 William Lidderdale Goddard son of 07552 Richard and Janet, nee Lidderdale, was born on the 3rd March 1848 at Templeton. He is said to have gone to Oxford and "finished at the age of 15" that would have been about 1863, but he is found living with his uncle at Easton at the time of the 1861census and there is no record of him studying at any of the Oxford colleges in the Alumni Oxonienses. He was a chemist (apothecary). He married 07562 Caroline Louisa Brazier May 24 1871, by license at Parish Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, London, on their marriage certificate he is said to be a *gentleman*, son of Richard Goddard a farmer and he is living in St. Botolph's parish, while she is said to be the daughter of Thomas Brazier a tailor of Newbury, where she lived. They emigrated to the USA soon after the wedding where William went to Medical School to train as a doctor. They are known to have had 3 children, but 2 of the 3 boys died young and his wife Caroline also died before 1882. 07561 William remarried on the 5th February 1882, this time to 07563 Melissa Jane Rosson, it is thought at Saulsbury Tennessee, where they had 5 children and where William was buried on the 16th December 1916. This family and other émigrés from the Templeton House family are followed in much greater detail in "The Goddard Book Vol. l", subject to a few errors in geography and other minor details, published by The Goddard Association of America[20].

07573 Elizabeth was born in about 1849. She is not found in the 1881 census, but the only information we have of her later life is that she is said to have gone to Australia as a nurse.

07576 Effie (Euphemia) is the mystery of the family the only reference to her is given on a tree from Miss. Mary L. Goddard, (but unfortunately her informants are now deceased), with the note that she went with the army to S. Africa as a nurse. If one assumes that meant she went to the first Boer War 1880-1881 she would have been at least 30 years old and also she would probably have been too old to go for the Second Boer War 1899-1902. However, there is no mention of her in any of the family wills and she is not found in in the three relevant census 1861, 1871 or 1881 whereas all other children in this family are found in at least one census.

07577 Eleanor (Nora), was born in about 1851. She married a Bank Manager, 07578 George H. Hitchens, who had been born in Greenwich in about 1841. They lived in Margate Kent and had had, by the time of the 1881 census six children – all girls!

07570 George was born about 1852, he is known to have emigrated to the USA and was last heard of in New Orleans in 1885 and that he was perhaps married with one child, but of that, there is no confirmation at present.

07567 Edwin Lidderdale Goddard was born in about 1854. In the 1881 census he is recorded as a grocer living at 125 Earls Court Kensington London, with his London born wife 07568 Agnes, (her maiden name is thought to have been Hull), with their first three children Edwin aged 2 years, Maud aged 1 year and Eric just 1month old. In all, they are said to have had 12 children, but in the of 1901 census only 11 can be identified.

07572 Hannah Knowles Goddard was born in about 1855 but she was buried on the 31st July 1868 at Kintbury when aged 12 years old.

The last child of 07552 Richard and 07553 Janet was 07564 Henry Lewis Goddard, he was born about 1857 and was 14 when he emigrated to the USA with his brother 07561 William Lidderdale Goddard, in about 1871. He became a farmer in Saulsbury Tennessee. He was married on the 5th February 1880 to 07565 Sarah Simpson who was buried only a short time later, then married 07566 Mary Jane Pybus. Henry, who is said to have been the father of nine children was buried in 1940 in Saulsbury.

The children of 07567 Edwin Lidderdale Goddard and 07568 Agnes, all born in London, were in order of birth:07579 Edwin Hull who was born about 1879, said in 1901 census return that he was an ironmongers assistant: 07580 Maud Janet born about 1880: 07581 Eric born about 1881, he was a seaman in 1901: 07587 William born about 1885 was a watchmakers assistant in 1901: 07590 Sarah born about 1886 in Acton London, she was a domestic servant in Ealing in 1901: 07586 Percy was born in Acton in about 1887: 07584 Cecily (Cessie) was born about 1888 in Acton: 07589 Kathleen: born about 1890 in Acton: 07583 Theodore (Theo.) it is not known when he was born and he has not been found on the 1901 census, (however he is reported as part of this family by Mary L. Goddard). 07585 Clara, born about 1891 in Acton: 07582 Kenneth, born about 1892 in Acton: 07588 Mildred, born about 1898 again in Acton.

20 The Goddard Association of America: President James E. Goddard, 708 Bent Creek Drive, Lititz, PA 17543 e-mail BENTDEER@aol.com

Tree 7

In Tree 4 when 07440 George was buried on the 1st March 1805 he was a wealthy man, but his will, which was proved on the 21st March 1805, shows that prior to his death he had made large grants to each of his children to avoid tax in the way of death duties on the estate. His will also makes the transfer of his various businesses to the children who have been assisting in their organisation, in the case of his first son 07447 Thomas, he inherits the timber merchants side of the business. 07447 Thomas was baptised on the 21st May 1769 at Chieveley and was married on the 17th December 1798 to a local girl Sarah, the daughter of John and Mary Burgess, nee Carter, who was also baptised at Chieveley, on the 25th November 1774. They had 8 children, all baptised at Chieveley, there were five daughters and three sons, but only one son, 07459 Robert, lived to maturity. 07447 Thomas was buried on the 12th October 1814 and Sarah was buried on the 21st November 1823, both at Chieveley. Unfortunately, the will of 07447 Thomas was written when he was ill on the 3rd September 1807, some 7 years before his death, and no later amendments were made. In this will he leaves his estate and the businesses to his brothers 07449 George, 07452 Richard Smart Goddard and to John Knowles, the brother of Richard's wife Elizabeth, his other two brothers have already died before 1814. Provision is made for the well-being of his wife Sarah and the education of the children by using the rents from his land and tenements, however, all the business premises and land were to be sold when the youngest child reached 21. Thomas is registered on the Chieveley Enclosure Awards map of 1813 as having:- *Item 58 Cottage and Garden: Item 60 Stable: Item 62 Yard: Item 63 House and Garden: Item 91 2 Cottages and Gardens.* Thus 07452 Richard re-inherits some of the land that he had to relinquish to repay the loan from his fathers estate.

Chieveley Enclosure Awards map of 1813: Item 63 House, Brewhouse and Garden

The first child of 07447 Thomas and Sarah was Ann was baptised on the 16th July 1799, followed by 07456 Mary was baptised on the 2nd November 1801 and 07457 Martha was baptised on the 30th March 1804, but no further information is known about them at present. The first son was George who was buried on the 25th December1804 having lived only a day or so.

In 1815 both 07456 Mary and 07457 Martha *"from Chieveley"* are boarders at *"Miss Self's School"* in Bartholomew Street in Newbury, according to the Joseph Toomer census of that year.

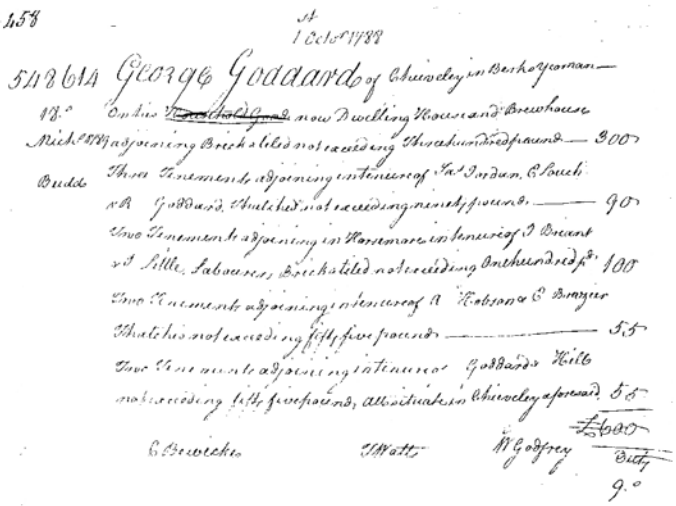
07459 Robert was born on the 16th July 1806 and he was baptised on the 7th November 1806 and is the only child known to have reached maturity. He is recorded in the 1841 census at 10 Vicarage Place Margate in Kent, aged 35, also in the household are Mary Dorset aged 35, 07591 Martha Dorset aged 20 and 07592 Robert *Dorset* aged 3. However, the birth certificate for Robert *Dorset* shows him as Robert *Goddard*, father 07459 Robert Goddard mother Martha Dorset with aunt Mary Dorset as an informant. 07459 Robert's position is given as *"Gentleman"* on this birth certificate. In 1851 census there is an additional member of the family 07593 *"Thomas G Dorset",* aged 8 and Robert junior is now *"Robert G. Dorset",* father, 07459 Robert, is described as Land or Fundholder from Chieveley Berks. By the 1861census the family have moved to "Durham Cottage" St Leonard's Park, Upper Deal in Kent, with Mary Dorset as head of the household, *"Housekeeper",* 07459 Robert is *"Boarder"* and *"Fundholder"*. 07593 Thomas Goddard Dorset is no longer living with the family at this date and is lost to present knowledge. 07592 Robert Goddard Dorset is the great grandfather of the wife of the Rev. John Fancy, the researcher for the Chieveley family featured in this monograph. The record of the family for the 1871 census shows Mary Dorset as "*Head"* Martha as *"Sister"*, and 07459 Robert *"Boarder"* in the same house but renamed "Tamworth Villa".

07459 Robert is found in the 1881 census return when at the age of 75, he is an unmarried, a retired merchant, and a *"Lodger"* with Mary as head of the household and with sister Martha still at Tamworth Villa in Deal. A conveyancing document for this house dated 31st July 1882 transfers the ownership of the property from 07459 Robert Goddard to Mr. R. G. Dorset. 07459 Robert was interred in Deal Cemetery 11th August 1885, aged 79. There is no headstone and apparently no will but on the marriage certificate of Robert Goddard Dorset his father is described as a *"Chemist"*[21].

07460 Hannah was born on the 23rd June 1809 and baptised on the 14th November 1809, she was buried on the 21st April 1829 at Chieveley aged 19 years. 07461 George was born on the 16th August 1811, baptised on the 25th September 1811 and was buried on the 25th April 1812, just seven months his baptism. 07462 Richard faired little better, he was the last of the legitimate line to this family, he was baptised on the 1st February 1814, but was buried on the 16th September 1817.

Goddard Memorials in Chieveley Churchyard

This document, No. Ms11936/356, in the Guildhall Library in London, is the fire insurance paid by 07440 George on the Chieveley properties in October 1788
Below is one of the plates, bearing the insurance number, which was attached each of the properties insured.



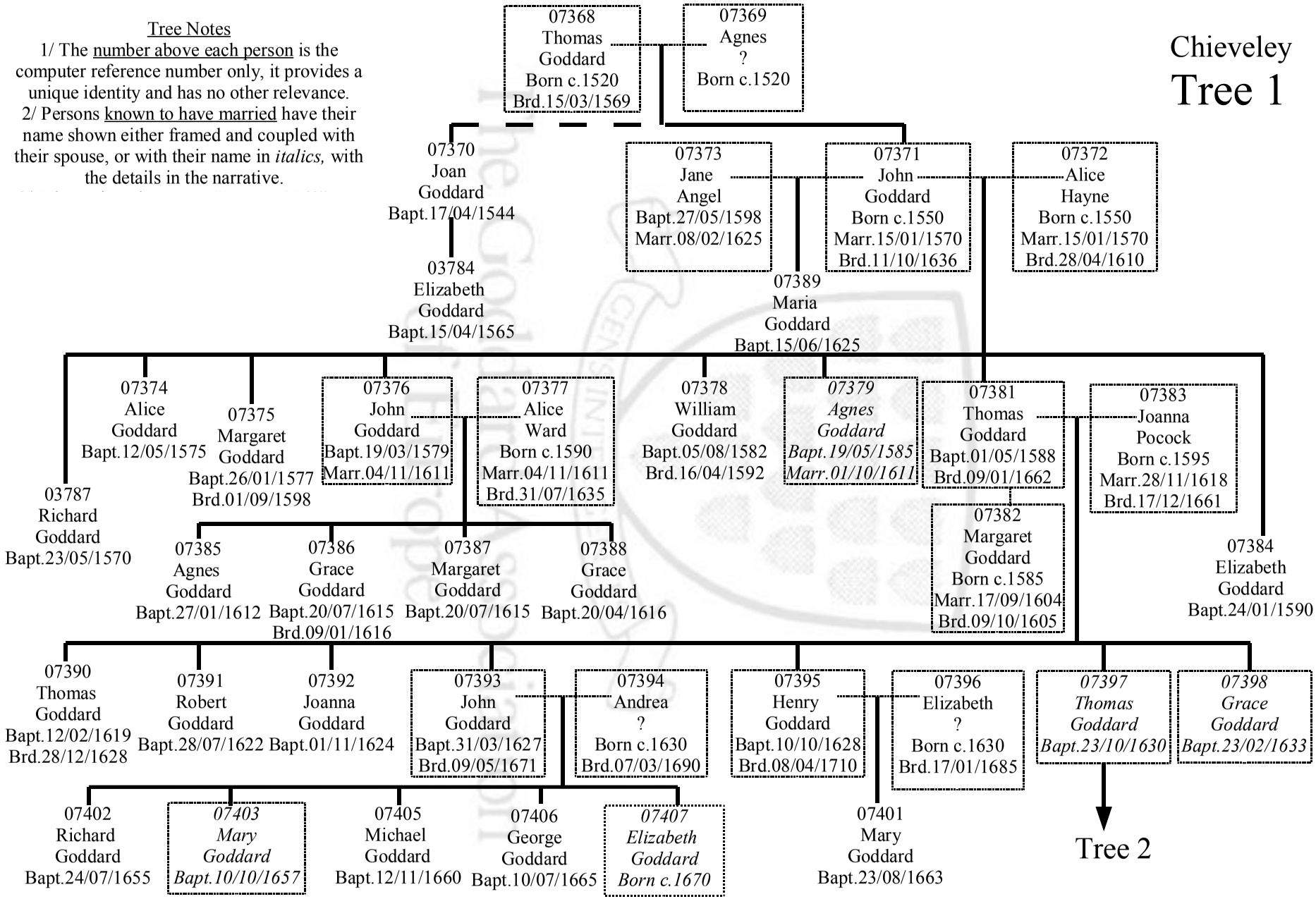
21 See also Chieveley Poor Rate Books 1852-1856.

Tree Notes

1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.

2/ Persons known to have married have their name shown either framed and coupled with their spouse, or with their name in *italics,* with the details in the narrative.

Chieveley
Tree 1



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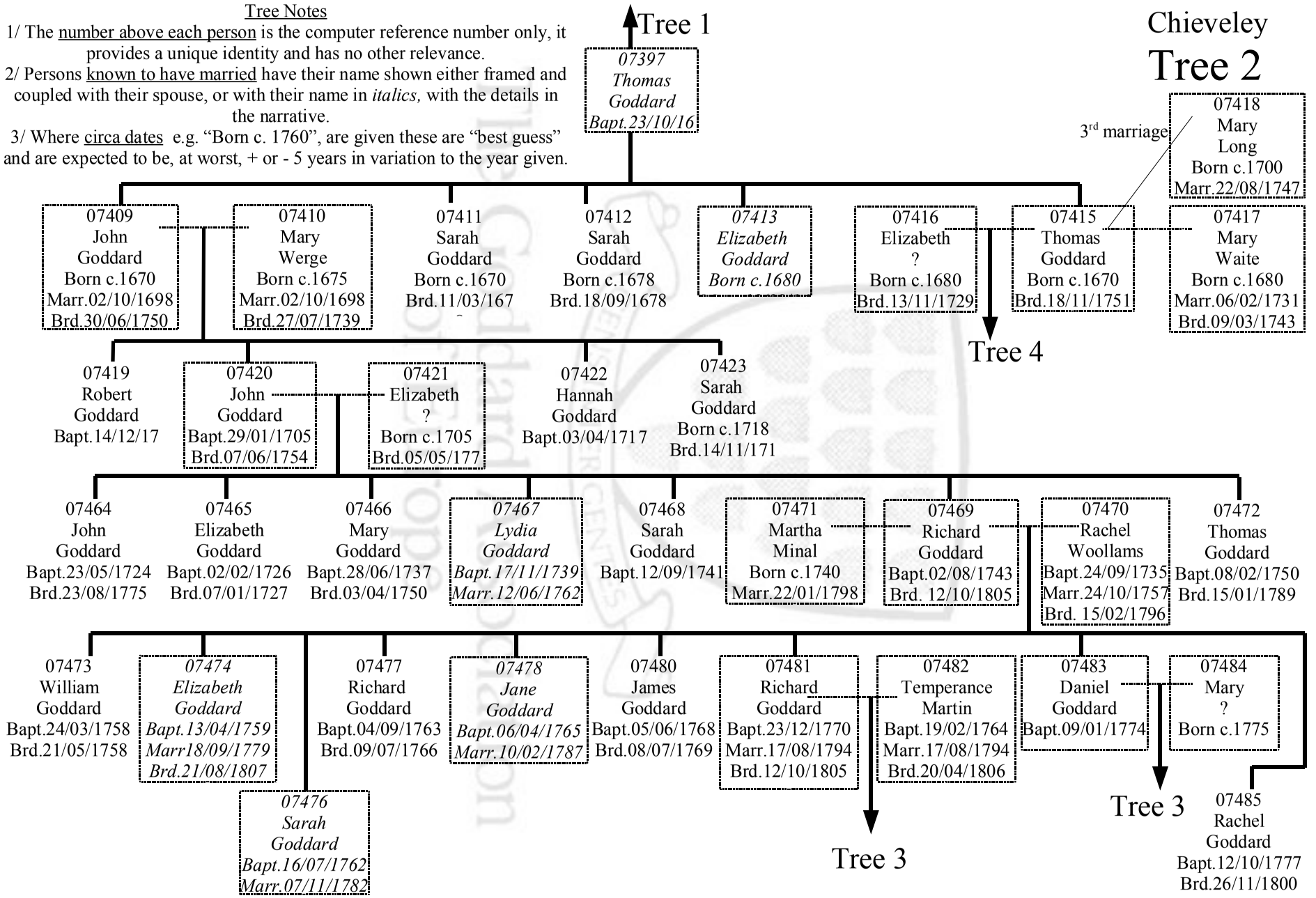

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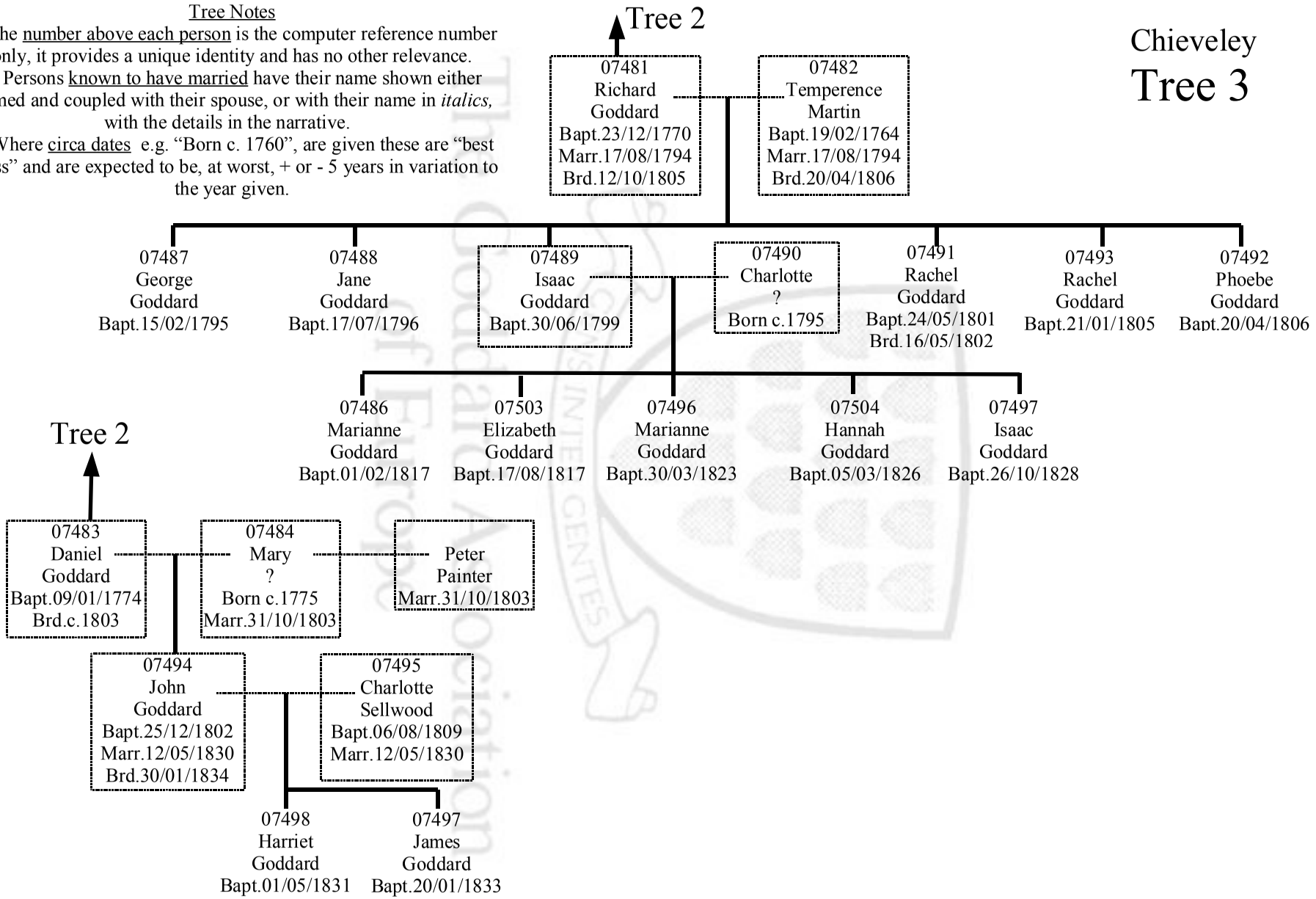
Chieveley

Tree 3



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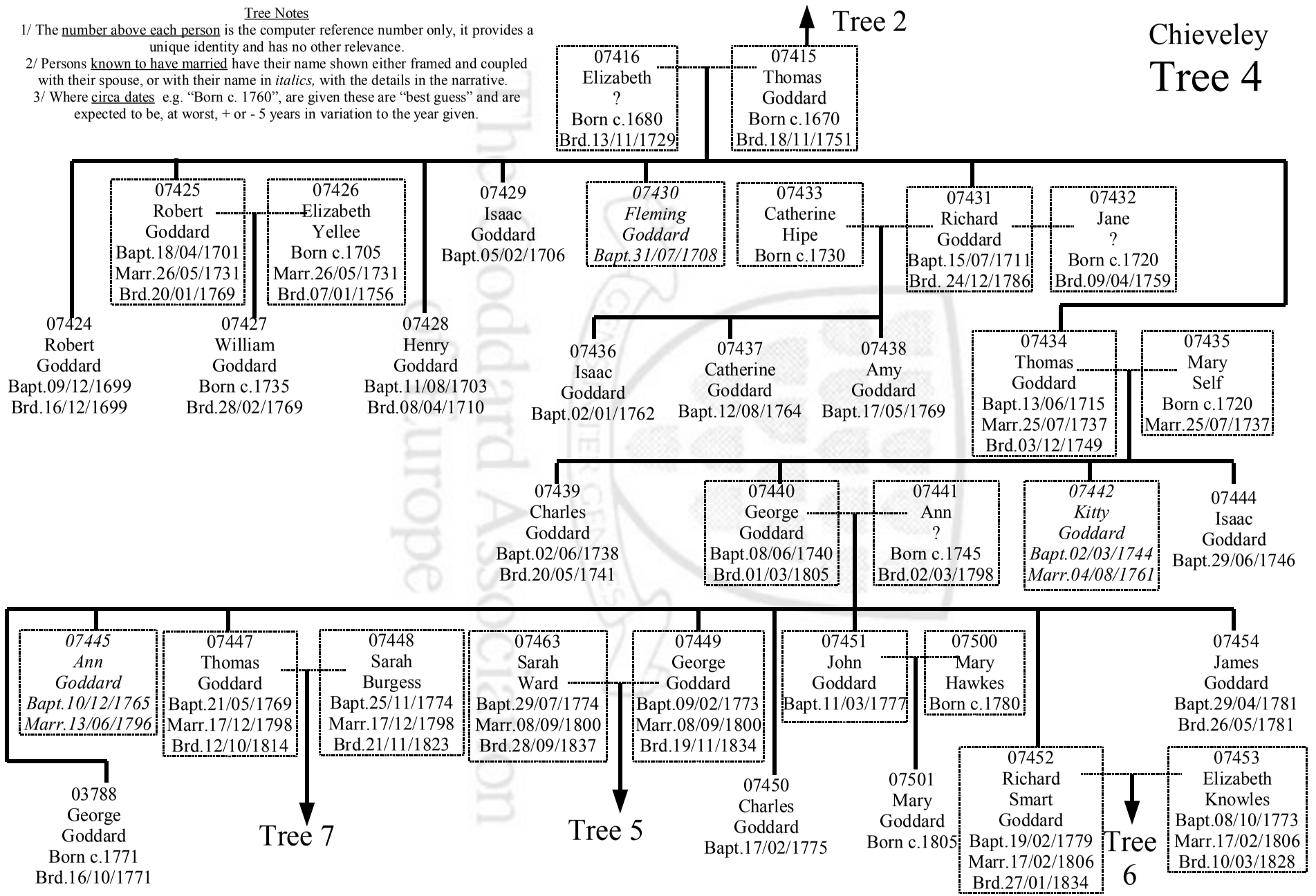

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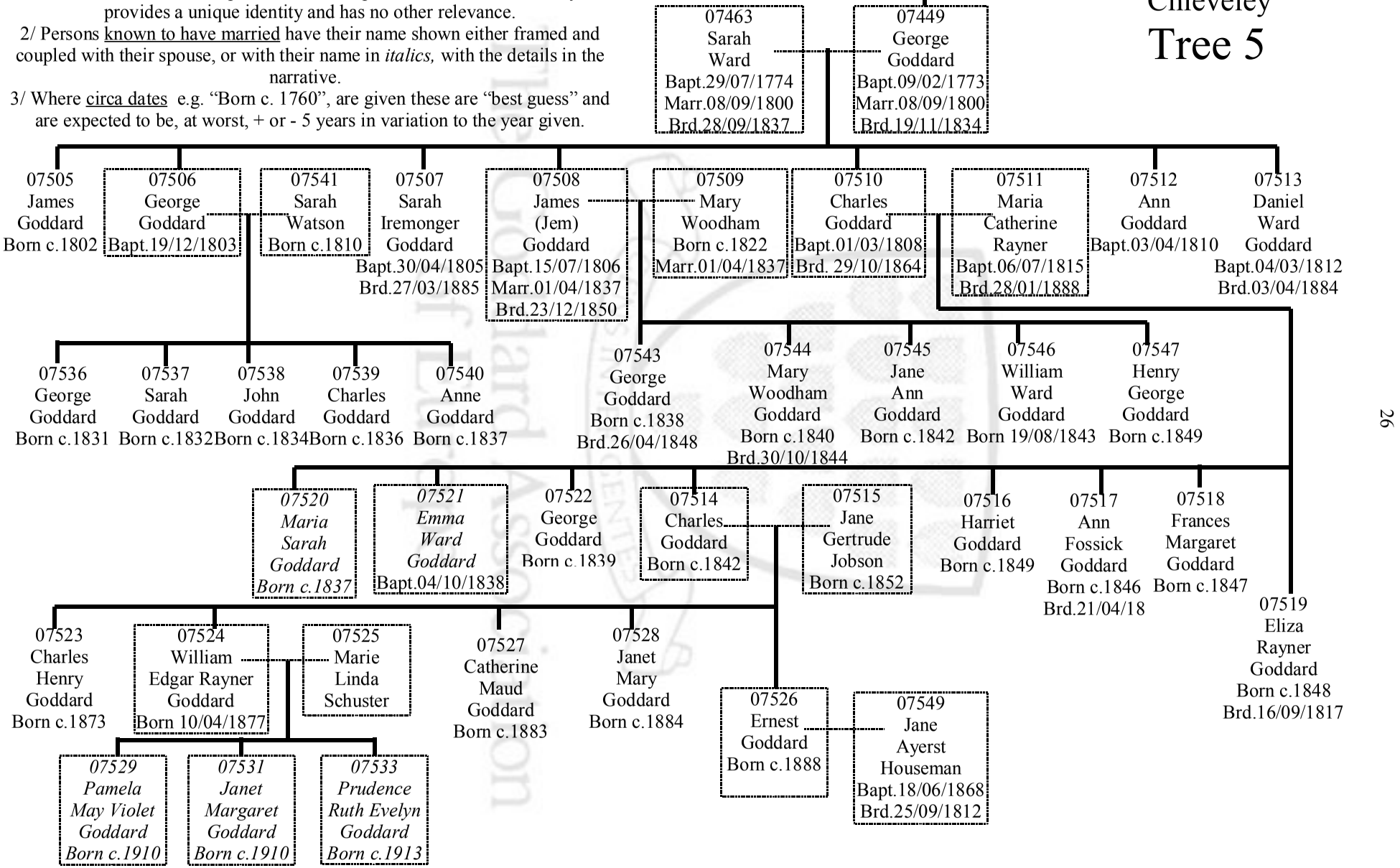
Tree 4

Chieveley
Tree 5



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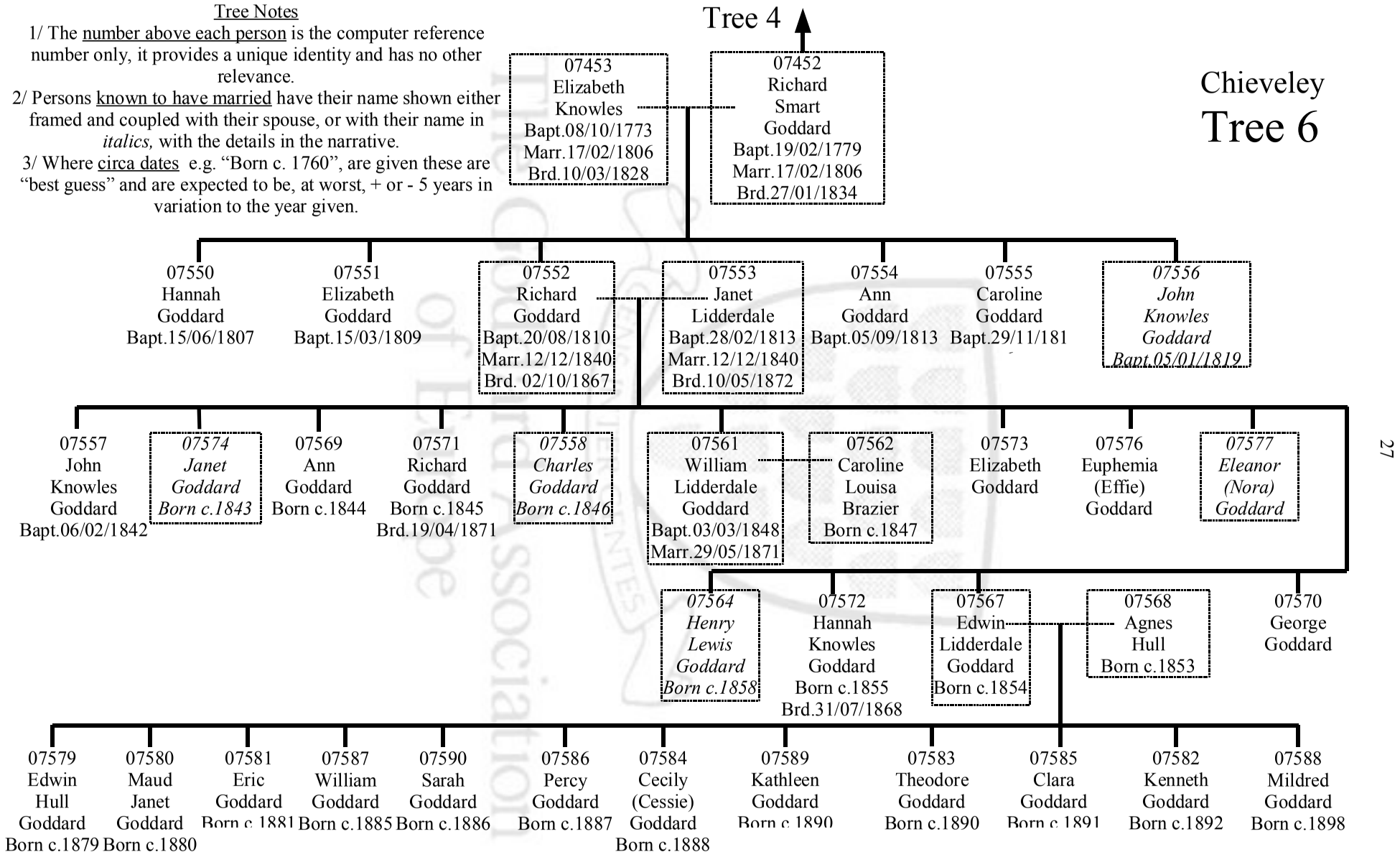
Tree 4

Chieveley

Tree 6



The Chieveley Association of Parishioners

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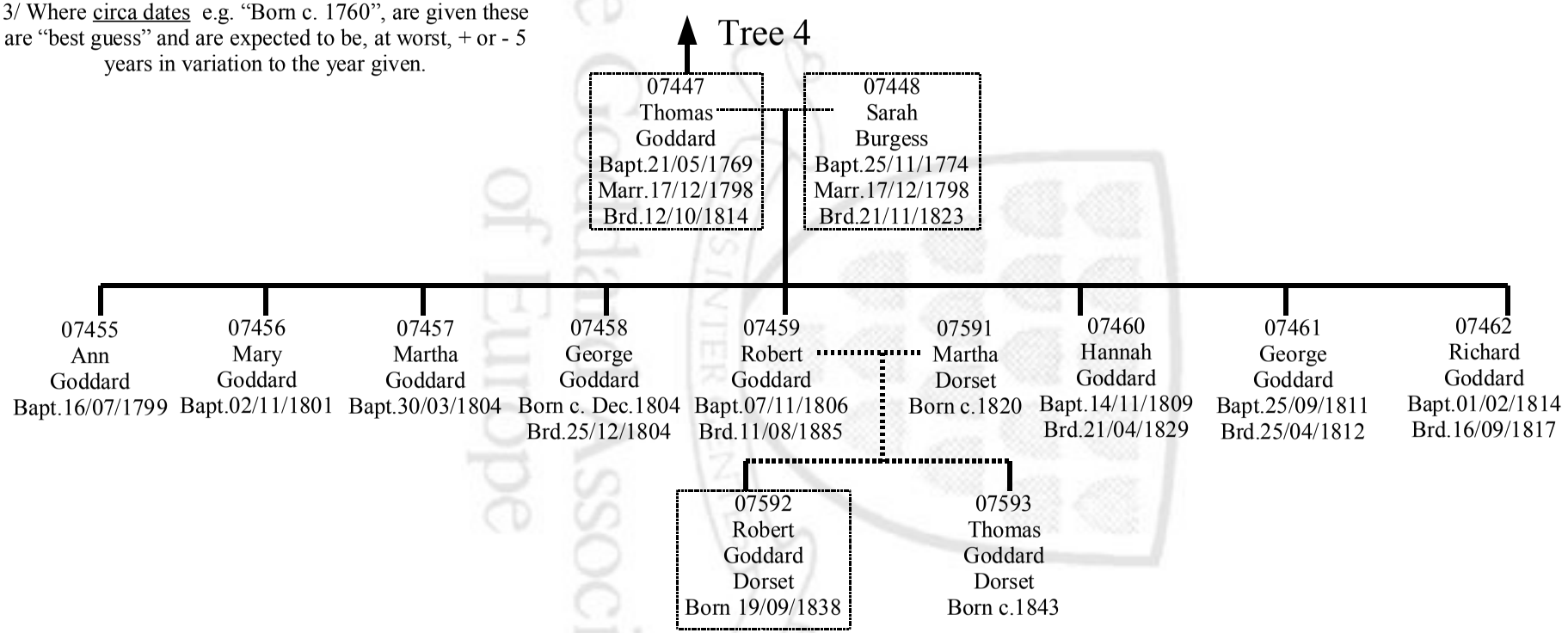
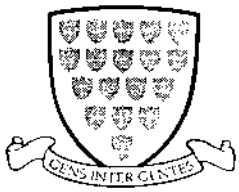
Chieveley

Tree 7



The Goddard Association of Europe



The Goddard Association
of Europe

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2 Lowergate Rd., Accrington, Lancs. BB5 6LN England

May 2003