

GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF HAMPSHIRE

Research May Bush & Edward Morgan

CHAPTER 1

This Branch is an extension of the Standen Hussey Goddards of North Wiltshire who are detailed in Chapter 4 of the Goddards of North Wiltshire in this series of Monographs

**Wellow, Romsey
& St. Pancras (London)
1750-1900**



Chapmans Farm at Wellow Hampshire



Wellow

Note: Ham, in this case, is derived from "hamm" an Old English word meaning a riverside or low-lying meadow, whereas Ham in Wiltshire, is derived from "ham" meaning a village or homestead.

First published in 2001 this the 2nd edition of the monograph has had minor errors corrected, but otherwise no changes have been made, other than to produce it in an electronic format as a "pdf" file.

Brian Goddard February 2005

Topographical Notes

Ham in Wiltshire

Ham is a small village in Wiltshire, but very close to both Berkshire and Hampshire. The county borders meet near Hungerford about two miles away. Today it best described as picturesque, with well kept thatched cottages around a small village green. There are very few new houses and the village consists of mainly sixteenth and seventeenth century black and white cottages, very tidy and well kept and probably a far cry from the way they looked when Alexander and his family lived there. Ham, whose population reached 280 in 1812 and is now about 150, has always been a small village. The map accompanying the Enclosure Award of 1828¹ shows that it was rather more compact in those days, with a few more cottages near the green and up the Buttermere road and none beyond the old vicarage on the Inkpen road.

The village, like its little church, has a long history but it has not been changed much externally. All Saints is indeed an excellent example of an English village church, “modernised” in the early eighteenth century, a period of innate good taste, and still retaining the charming simplicity of its earliest days. John Betjeman in his “English Country Churches” awards it a star as “exceptionally attractive” an expert verdict with which most visitors will agree. There is a memorial tablet near the altar, dated 21st June 1677 marking the death of Elizabeth Hore the wife of William Hore, a churchwarden, whose name is inscribed on the treble bell in the tower. William was almost certainly a near relative of Jane Hore who married Alexander Goddard 01170 on the 5th September 1622 in Hungerford and was the mother of Thomas 01253 on Tree Q.



All Saints Church Ham

East and West Wellow

The following extract from Kelly's directory for Hampshire, 1907 edition succinctly sets the scene for this area in the late 19th and the early part of the 20th century. Although at this date the Goddard family are scattered and their focal residence for many decades “Chapmans Farm” is now run, according to this directory, by the farmer named as Percy Knight.

EAST and WEST WELLOW, which ecclesiastically constitute one parish, known as East Wellow, are distinct for civil purposes, in the New Forest division of the county, Romsey petty sessional division, union and county court district, Thorngate hundred, rural deanery of Romsey, and archdeaconry and diocese of Winchester.

East Wellow is a scattered parish, on the road between Romsey, Southampton and Salisbury, 3 miles west from Romsey station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury line of the London and South Western railway, and 12 south-east from Salisbury. The church of St. Margaret is an ancient building of flint and stone chiefly in the Early English style, consisting of chancel, nave, south aisle, south porch and wooden belfry containing 3 bells: in the south wall are a priest's door and low-side window: in the north wall of the chancel is an aumbry and remains of a piscina on the south side : the east window is stained ; and there is a Jacobean pulpit,

¹ Now kept in Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge.

restored in 1907, at a cost of £25: the Oak credence table was presented by Major Spencer F. Chichester: a vestry was erected on the north side of the church in 1863: the walls of the church, except the south aisle wall, were richly decorated at a date coeval with the building of the fabric, and portions of this decoration have been brought to light: an addition was made to the churchyard in 1882 by a grant of land from Mrs. Smith, of Embley Park, there are 200 burial sites. The register dates from the year 1570. The united living is a vicarage, joint net yearly value £165, with residence and 18 acres of glebe, in the gift of Archibald Coats esq. of Embley Park, and held since 1899 by the Rev. George Goodenough Elton M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, and B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin. There is a charity of 10s. yearly value, derived from half an acre of land situated in East Wellow given in 1734 by Colonel William Norton, of East Wellow. Embley Park, the seat of Archibald Coats esq. is about 2 miles west from the town of Romsey, on the high road to Salisbury: the house, which is old, is built of brick in the Elizabethan style, and situated in charming park-like grounds of about 100 acres, with extensive shrubberies and plantations, containing some fine specimens of conifers and rhododendrons: there are two lakes in the park. Archibald Coats esq. is lord of the manor and principal landowner. The soil is sand and loam; subsoil, clay and gravel. The chief crops are wheat, barley and oats. The area of East Wellow is 2,446 acres of land and 22 of water; rateable value, £1522 ; the population in 1901 was 306.

Wall Letter Box, at Woodington Common, cleared at .12.45 & 6.50 p.m. week days & 11.30 a.m. on Sundays, Letters through Romsey, which is the nearest telegraph office, arrive at 7.30 a.m. & 1.15 p.m.

Pillar Letter Box, Shoot Ash Hill, cleared at 7 p.m.

Pillar Letter Box, Warner's farm, 5.15 p.m. ; Sunday, 11.40 a.m.

Pillar Letter Box, at Vicarage, cleared 12.35 & 6.40 p.m. Sundays, 11.20 a.m.

Elementary School (mixed), with residence for master, opened in 1876, for 160 children; average attendance, 135 ; Charles William Cole, master; Miss A. Hopkin, mistress

East Wellow is a scattered parish on the Salisbury and Southampton road, 4½ miles south-west from Romsey station on the Eastleigh and Salisbury branch of the London and South Western railway. This parish, hitherto in Wiltshire, was, under the Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 12) Act, 1895, transferred to Hampshire. There are Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels. There is a Church mission hall at Canada, enlarged in 1889 ; services held on Sunday afternoons and evenings, and once a month in morning. Archibald Coats esq. is lord of the manor and principle landowner. The soil is sand and loam; subsoil, sand and clay. The chief crops are wheat, barley and roots. The area is 11,397 acres of land and 4 of water rateable value, £1,673; the population in 1901 was 598.

West Wellow Common, Wellow Wood, Canada and Scour Green are in this parish.

Post, M. O. & T. O. & A. & I. Office.-Mrs. Sarah Roud, sub-postmistress. Letters received through Romsey 7.45 & 11.25 a.m. ; dispatched at 12.15, & 6.15 p.m.

Wall Box, Canada, cleared at 8.30 a.m. & 5.20 p.m., Sundays, 8.30 a.m.

Carrier.--Victor Moore, to Romsey-, thurs. & sat. : to Southampton, tues. & fri.

Embley Park mentioned above was for many years the family home of Florence Nightingale of Crimea War fame. She was born in 1820 in Florence in Italy but she was buried in East Wellow churchyard following her death in 1910.

Further historical information on Wellow is published in the "Victoria County History of Hampshire Vol. iv" and this volume includes this drawing of "East Wellow Church from the south-east". This artwork was probably drawn in the late 19th century but the view has changed little in the intervening years, apart from the removal of the ivy. This church is dedicated to St. Margaret.

The picturesque south porch is assigned to the sixteenth century. The attractive interior has five massive wooden pillars and a heavily-timbered roof. A most interesting feature of the building is the large proportion of the original wall paintings that it still retains. The walls are painted in squares, with a design of lilies, arranged horizontally in the Nave and diagonally in the Chancel, with Consecration Crosses in red, enclosed in circles. On the north wall is the figure of St. Christopher, carrying the infant Christ across a stream. To the east of this scene is a woman, seated and spinning, with the figure of a knight arriving to her rescue, holding two keys. The martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury is portrayed on the Chancel South wall. This fresco dates from about 1250 A.D.



Romsey

Romsey was the nearest market town to Wellow, some two miles away and like all towns, anything that happening there had a great influence on those living and working in the surrounding villages. With the coming of the railway to Romsey and with it the improved communication with Southampton and London, the rural population were able to offset the problems caused by the mechanisation of the agricultural system by moving and changing trade and also the opportunity for improving their status. This opportunity the Goddards of Wellow soon took.

The renowned River Test gives its name to the Borough of Test Valley which covers 250 square miles of western Hampshire, and includes the towns of Andover, Romsey and Stockbridge.

Romsey is an ancient market town, the centre for the New Forest. Near the abbey is King John's House, a hunting lodge built in 1210; with fine Norman dog-tooth carving.



ABBEY CHURCH OF SS MARY AND ETHELFLEDA The nunnery was founded in 907. The present cruciform church dates from later in the 10th century; it was enlarged by the Normans, and again during the 13th century. Among its treasures is a Saxon sculpture depicting the Crucifixion, and on an outside wall of the south transept is another Saxon carving of Christ Crucified. Among the monuments is an effigy of a 13th-century woman, and there is an early 16th-century painted reredos. The church was saved at the Dissolution, as it was bought by the town for about £100. In pure monetary terms, £100 in the middle of the 16th century would be equivalent to something in the order of £30,000 today.

The Test Valley 'Tapestry'² was the brainchild of the late Mr Laurie Porter, former Mayor of Andover Borough, who, as Test Valley Borough Mayor in 1983, conceived the idea that the natural beauty and rich and varied history of the area should be portrayed and linked in this way. He identified a number of locations, representing fifty-five villages and three towns, made local contacts, and, with enthusiastic support of some 40 groups or individual embroiderers, set things in motion. The work took almost 10 years to complete, and in that time the number of communities depicted grew. In 19 separate panels, it finally covered some 75 of the borough's hamlets, villages, parishes and towns, and had involved the work of about 1500 local people of all ages. The 'tapestries' (technically they are embroideries, but alliteration and historical precedent carry the day) are as rich and varied as the area they depict, with the common thread of the Test and its tributaries running through them. All embrace an abundance of wild-life and a pageant of history, but their principal features are the buildings and beauty spots which populate the valley. The tapestry is Displayed in the Civic Offices in Andover.

² www.testvalley.gov.uk/TestValley/isite.nsf/default.html



Romsey, one of the nineteen Test Valley Tapestry panels

TOP BORDER: Shields of individuals and families connected with Romsey's history: St Aethelflaeda; Pauncefoot; Ashley Family; St Barbe; Portman; the arms of Romsey; Romsey 1299 to 1537; Palmerston; Fleming; Sir William Petty; the badge designed by Prince Albert and presented to Florence Nightingale in 1855.

MIDDLE SECTION: Dominating the panel, as it does the town, is the beautiful and historic Abbey Church of St Mary and St Aethelflaeda. Top left is Broadlands in its 400-acre park on either side of the Test to the south of the town. Its magnificent site near the river Test is enhanced by the lawns and trees and one of the magnificent oaks can be seen in the upper left corner. Behind Broadlands is Green Hill with its splendid view of the Abbey. To the right is Saddlers Mill with the bridge where, in past Octobers, salmon could be seen jumping as they migrated upstream for spawning. Across the Test, in the bottom left hand corner, is the fine statue by Matthew Noble of Lord Palmerston which stands in the centre of the square in the town. To the right is the row of modern houses overlooking the Abbey Green while between those houses and the Abbey is King John's House and the Tudor Cottage, situated off Church Street. In the centre foreground is Linden House in The Hundred. Right of the Abbey is Romsey Town Hall. Below the Town Hall is Strong's Brewery now developed for offices and houses. The train, centre right, represents the lines from Eastleigh and Southampton which converge on Romsey. Above the train is the Sounding Arch, strictly in Wellow parish, which connected two parts of the Embley Estate. The trees in the top right hand corner are at the world famous Sir Harold Hillier Arboretum between Ampfield and Braishfield. Tucked in the bottom right hand corner is the little church of St Swithun's, Crampmoor. Among the fauna and flora to be seen at the bottom of the panel are: kingfisher, redshank, longtailed tit, mallard, and an owl, along with rosebay willowherb.

LOWER BORDER: Marsh marigold; poppy; dog rose; bind weed; meadow cranesbill; harebell.

Romsey was once divided into two civil administration districts - Romsey Extra and Romsey Infra. Romsey Infra belonged to the Abbey, Romsey Extra belonged to the Kings Somborne 'hundred'.

Romsey Workhouse



The existing Romsey workhouse on the Winchester road was enlarged in 1836, for which the Poor Law Commissioners authorised the expenditure of £900. It was a relatively small U-shaped building, with ancillary buildings at the north.

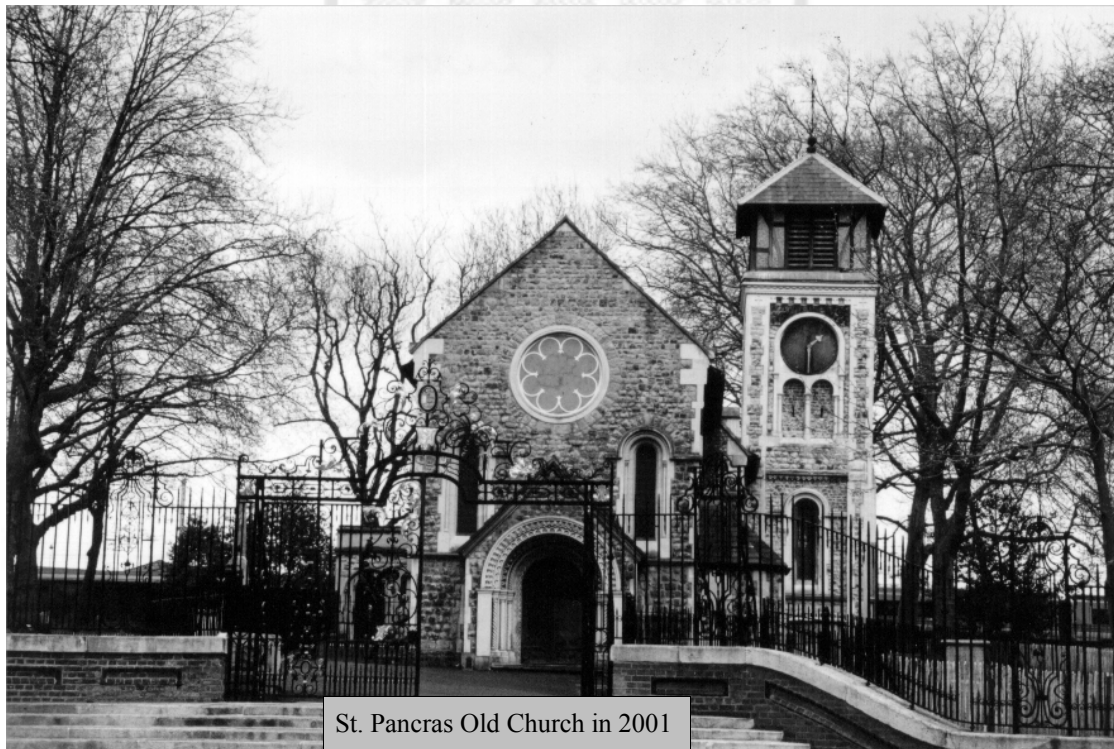
The male wing was on the west side, and the female on the east. In 1870, an infirmary was added to the west of the main buildings. In 1890, a female ward was added, followed by a separate female infirmary in 1900. A chapel existed to the east of the main block. Casual wards were added in the early 1930s.

St. Pancras London

The area that is now dominated by the London terminals for the rail links to the North of England, of Kings Cross and St Pancras, has been on an important thoroughfare since London became an important town and port in Roman times because it sits astride the main road routes to the West and Wales. Up to the middle of the 1800's the area was still very rural, although growing, the original church had the local workhouse as a neighbour, but it was still surrounded by farm land. This scene changed with the coming of the railway with Kings Cross station opened in 1852 and St Pancras station in 1868. The Goddards from Wellow went to the area at the start of this building boom in the late 1840's.

When a church³ was first built on the site cannot be established with any accuracy. '*St. Pancras Church & Parish*' by Charles Lee says '*Widespread and widely accepted tradition is in favour of the great antiquity of a church on this site possibly as early as 313 or 314A.D.*'

The early history of the building is sketchy. In the North wall of the nave there is an exposed section of Norman masonry. Within this and pre-dating it by some hundreds of years is a scattering of Roman bricks and tiles. However, much rebuilding and restorations have overlaid and obscured our view of the distant past. In 1822 all parochial rights were transferred to the new parish church in Euston Road. The Old Church became a Chapel of Ease and gradually fell into disuse. By 1847 it was derelict and virtually in ruins. As the local population grew it was decided to restore and enlarge the church. This work was carried out over 2 years in 1847 and 1848. Further work was undertaken in 1888 and 1925. During the Second World War the church was badly damaged and in 1948 it was repaired and restored.



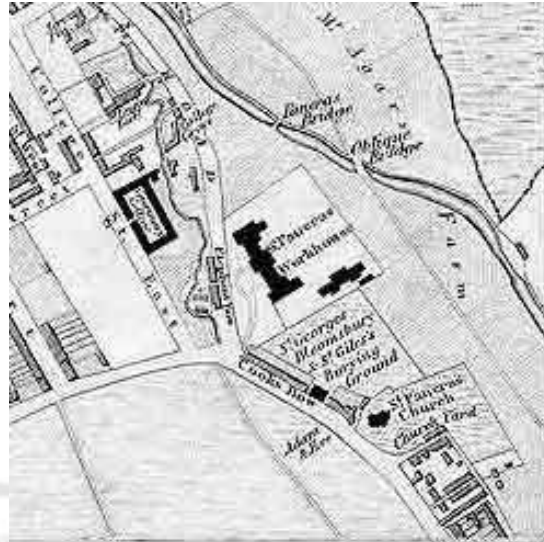
St. Pancras Old Church in 2001

At some point, possibly during the Civil war, the Church treasures of St. Pancras were secretly spirited away, along with the unique 6th century altar stone. During the restoration work in the 1840s some of the treasures and the stone were found, buried underneath the west tower. The stone itself is marked with five consecration crosses, said to be in this form in only one other place in the world - the tomb of Ethne, the mother of St Columba, who died in 597A.D. The stone, which is of Kentish Rag, has been restored to its rightful place inlaid in the top surface of the high altar.

³ <http://www.stpancrasoldchurch.org.uk/history.htm>



Right: Part of Charles Booths map of 1898. see web site: <http://booth.lse.ac.uk/> Showing St Pancras Old Church and the Workhouse in the top-left corner. The previously surrounding farms, shown in the 18th century drawing and the 1827 map above, have been replaced by housing and a gasworks. Judd and Cromer streets are at the top of the bottom right hand rectangle.



St Pancras – the church can be seen towards the bottom-right of the map from 1827, right, with a farm and the workhouse to the north.

Charles Booth, who was a ship owner and a writer on social affairs, made a survey of the life and working conditions of the people of London in the last decade of the 19th century. This comprehensive survey is documented in his “*Life and Labour of the People in London*” and resulted in being a major force in the passing of the Old-Age Pensions Act in 1907. From our point of view the survey is of specific use for family historians whose family migrated to London because the social standing of each street is described, with particular reference to the class of person living there and their financial standing. For instance both Cromer and Judd streets are said to be a mixture of middle income and poor working classes, whereas only hundred yards nearer the sister stations of St Pancras and Kings Cross is an area said to be inhabited by the criminal class.

Kings Cross Station

King's Cross Station was designed as the Great Northern Railway's London terminus by the architect Lewis Cubitt, and the structure was built in 1851-2. It was erected on the site of a former smallpox and fever hospital. The train shed is faced with a yellowish brick screen which fronts onto Euston Road, and features a central 120ft high clock tower in Italianate style, with 9ft diameter clock dials. On either side there are large arched windows over the fronts of the two big arched train sheds (71 ft high, 800ft long). When built, the station included a six storey granary taking 60,000 sacks of corn, with a hydraulic system for hauling up the grain. 150,000 gallon water tanks were on the top storey. Under the goods platform, stabling for 300 horses, and the coal stores had a capacity of 15,200 tonnes. The hotel for the station, also by Cubitt, was built in 1854 as a separate curved building to the left of the station and facing St Pancras the “next-door” station.

St Pancras Station

St Pancras Station and hotel is the most magnificent in London, and one of the great examples of Victorian Gothic architecture. It was built for the Midland Railway. In 1863 the Midland Railway Company secured an Act of Parliament to build a new terminus on a site beside Kings Cross Station. It was designed by W H Barlow (1812-1902), Engineer in Chief to the Midland Railway. For the train shed he created an engineering wonder – then the largest enclosed space in the world. The height of the arch above the rails is 105 feet, length is 690 feet and the width is 240 feet. A huge storage area was constructed under the station, mainly for barrels of beer the railway had carried from Burton On Trent.

The first passenger train ran out of St Pancras on October 1 1868 - the 10.00a.m. express to Manchester, with the first stop at Kentish Town. It then ran non-stop to Leicester, a distance of 97.5 miles. At that time this was the longest non-stop run in the world.

The hotel was added to the front by Gilbert Scott in 1868-74. The Gothic structure is in brick, with granite pillars and a clock tower somewhat in the style of Big Ben. The total cost of hotel and engine shed together was around one million pounds.

The London & Southampton Railway

The origin of this line was the London and Southampton Railway of 1839 which eventually extended to Dorset, Devon and Cornwall and was in fierce competition with the G.W.R. for West of England holiday and boat train traffic. The ownership, with the Midland of the Somerset and Dorset Joint Railway brought considerable tourist business to the South Coast and the Company's connection with Southampton Docks provided important ocean liner traffic.

The London terminus was Waterloo with the main works at Eastleigh, Nr. Southampton and the Company initiated at the time of the first World War Third Rail Electrification, this became the standard system for the Southern Railway into which it was amalgamated with the L.B.S.C.R and S.E.C.R. in 1923.

The company coat of arms combines the arms of London, Southampton, Salisbury, Winchester and Portsmouth

From its origin in the London & Southampton Railway 77 miles long, authorised in 1834 and opened throughout in 1840, the LSWR developed a London suburban and main-line network, Having changed its name in 1839, it extended to Portsmouth (1848; direct line 1859), Dorchester (1847), Salisbury (1848), and Exeter (1860). West of Exeter, it finally achieved through services to Plymouth (1876) and Padstow (1899); it had purchased the isolated Bodmin & Wadebridge Railway in Cornwall in 1847. In 1922 the LSWR owned 862 miles with a further 157 miles of joint line. The South Western operated in three areas of markedly different character: London and its outer suburbs; the main-line territory an elongated triangle between Woking, Portsmouth, and Exeter; and a straggling tentacle beyond Exeter, where it was later a rival to the Great Western.

Railways provide easier travel for the working classes (Taken from the "Annual Register", 1832).

"In a great majority of cases third-class passengers are conveyed by the same train as other passengers. In fact, the Great Western and London and South Western Railways are the only lines upon which third-class passengers are conveyed exclusively by heavy luggage-trains, and the Directors of the latter Railway have signified their intention of discontinuing the practice immediately and providing accommodation for third-class passengers in the regular passenger trains.

Upon the London and Birmingham Railway, third-class passengers are conveyed by a special train along with cattle horses and empty return wagons, but not with heavy luggage trains.

Upon all other lines where third-class passengers are carried, they are taken by mixed trains along with other passengers.

With regard to the extent of accommodation afforded to the poorer classes by railways, it will be seen that a large third-class traffic is carried on by most of the lines in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the coal districts of the North, and in Scotland. These lines are in a great measure dependent upon third-class passengers, who are conveyed by all or nearly all the trains at fares averaging from 1d to 1¼d. per mile. ...

The Manchester and Leeds Railway passes through or near 15 towns, between which there were formerly several carts, wagons and vans passing every hour of the day and night, with manufacturing and market produce, of which the humbler people could avail themselves at a trifling expense of money and a considerable sacrifice of time. These are now almost entirely swept away, and the market people load one or more of the railway trucks among them, paying 3d. or 4d. per ton per mile for their goods, and in many instances less than 1d. per mile for themselves. The effect has been to bring a supply of fruit, fish and vegetables within reach of those who could never obtain them formerly, and to afford very great advantages to the market people and towns.

In fine weather respectable tradespeople, clerks, etc., avail themselves of the third-class carriages to a considerable extent; but the bulk of the half a million third-class passengers who are carried on this railway in the course of the year are strictly the working classes, weavers, masons, bricklayers, carpenters, mechanics, and labourers of every description, some of whom used formerly to travel by carts, but the greater number on foot.

The fare from Manchester to London by railway and steam-boat via Hull is 14s; and many of the labouring classes avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, especially during summer. In one respect a remarkable use has been made of the facilities afforded by railway communication. On the occasion of several strikes, when there was a press of work, bodies of workmen have been engaged in London and carried to Manchester, and vice versa ...

But upon the long lines, which form the main lines of communication with the metropolis, and upon which there is a great through traffic, the case is very different, and the number of third-class passengers is inconsiderable. The whole number, for instance, of third-class passengers carried on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction Railways, between London, Manchester and Liverpool, is less than the number carried by the Arbroath and Forfar Railway and not a seventh part of the number carried between Newcastle and North Shields.

Upon these lines it is questionable whether the interests of the proprietors will ever induce them to encourage the development of a large third-class traffic. It is satisfactory, however, to find that there is a growing disposition among railway companies, thus circumstanced, to afford the accommodation of at least one train a day by which the poorer



classes may be conveyed at reduced fares. We are informed that the result of the experiment of running a third-class train upon the London and Birmingham Railway has been very satisfactory, the persons who have availed themselves of it having been, with few exceptions, of a class who could not have afforded to pay second-class fares; and it is expected that the number of this class of passengers will greatly increase when the advantages to be derived from the great saving of time are more generally known."

About Time

One can probably understand some of the changes in life style that those moving from the urban areas to the city in the 19th century would have had to accommodate, because those of the present generation have seen equally dramatic changes to our communication systems. For us it was not just the development of air, and thus global travel, but the decline of the railway system, with reversion to reliance on the road network for the transport of people and goods. For those who had to move in the 19th century, or starve, it was not just the change of environment from the quiet clean atmosphere of the countryside to the noise, bustle and dirt of the city, but they had the additional ogre of time-keeping to contend with.

The life in Wellow or any other country area, up to about 1850, would have revolved around the seasons, hours of daylight and the weather, for six days of the week. Working while it was light, eating when the sun was at its highest position and back home to eat again when it got dark. On the seventh day, or holidays, the church bell would have been the indication that one was expected to be in church at a specific time. However, the changes to the transport system changed the language of time, the vague terms for time like "forenoon", and "afternoon" were converted into hours and minutes and all were forced to live by the clock.

By the end of the 18th century clocks had become fairly accurate by modern day standards and also many parishes had replaced the church sundial with a clock in their church tower. However, each locality set its own local time on its clock, based on noon as shown by the sundial, often on the church tower adjacent to the new clock. As horse drawn coaches increasingly took mail and passengers across Britain, they began to carry timepieces on board the coach, to regulate arrival and departure times and ensure that this "local time" did not upset their schedules. However, these "carriage clocks" were merely adjusted to gain or lose about 15 minutes in every 24 hours, to allow for west to east time differences.

In the early part of the 19th century the need for changes in timekeeping becomes apparent. A principle reason was the advent of the telegraph. It was noticed that messages sent at a certain time would reach their destination 'before' they were sent, as the local time for the transmitting and the receiver would be different. Interesting legal headaches arose, such as the possibility that two babies born at the same instant in time, but in different parts of the country, might be officially born on two different days, possibly affecting inheritance claims.

In 1836, John Henry Belville, from the Greenwich Observatory in London, started a weekly service to inform the London watchmakers of Greenwich time. By the early 1840's the railways, telegraph companies, and Post Office had become hostile to the continuation of local time and the Great Western Railway started using London time in all timetables and stations.

In 1845 the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company campaigned, unsuccessfully, for a single uniform time to be established, but the next year the North Western Railway employed London time at Liverpool and Manchester. In 1847 the use of Greenwich time in all railway stations was recommended by the Railway Clearing House.

In 1852 the Greenwich Observatory started sending time signals around the country via telegraph cables, but it was nearly another thirty years before the politicians got their act together, when in 1880 "The Statutes (Definition of time) Bill", became law and brought one standard time to the whole of Britain, Greenwich Mean Time, GMT, was adopted.

In 1884 delegates from 25 nations met in Washington DC for the "International Meridian Conference" which established a single world time and a single world-wide solar day of 24 hours, starting at 12 midnight. They also adopted the Greenwich Meridian as 0° Longitude (by a vote of 22-1, with San Domingo against, and France and Brazil abstaining!). GMT had arrived, but this changed its name to UT or Universal Time⁴ in 1972, although few people, other than scientists, in Britain recognise it under this name.

⁴ The measurement of "Time" is now described in detail in accordance with the International Standard ISO 8601.

Descendants of the Standon Hussey Goddards in the Valley of the River Test.

Research and commentary by May Bush & Edward Morgan

Reviewing the information of Chapter 4 and Tree M of the Goddards of North Wiltshire, John Goddard 01049 of Standon Hussey married firstly Elizabeth 01050 the daughter of John Phetiplace of Bessels Leigh, 5 miles from Oxford, she was descended from Lady Beatrice Phetiplace (Fettiplace)⁵, formerly Lady Beatrice Talbot whose coat of arms indicates that she was a member of the Portuguese Royal Family: according to the Cholmondeley pedigree⁶ she was the daughter of King Ferdinand I, but her precise parentage is open to question. She and her husband have an ornate alabaster tomb in East Shefford Church, Berkshire.

John and Elizabeth are said, by tradition, to have married on the 1st August 1538, at East Shefford, but neither the date nor the place have been independently confirmed. They had three sons and two daughters, Thomas, William and Anthony, Dorothy and Anne: Elizabeth, nee Phetiplace, died in 1550. John's second wife was his cousin, Alice Goddard 01042 and they had three sons, John, Vincent and Edward. John 01049 died on the 13th August 1567 aged about 47.



St. Thomas's Church East Shefford

The first son and the heir of John 01049 and Elizabeth, nee Phetiplace, Thomas 01104 "*of Standen and Clyffe*", was probably born about 1540, he married Dorothy Stephens 01105 but the place and date are unknown at present although it is probable at a church near her family home in the hamlet of Burdop, now in Oxfordshire but in 1600 it was part of Wiltshire. Dorothy was the sister of Elizabeth 02805 who married Anthony 01107. Thomas and Dorothy only had one child Dorothy 01174 who was baptised at Hungerford on the 25th November 1589. John's wife Dorothy 01105 died soon after the birth of her daughter and was buried at Hungerford on the 8th January 1590.

Very soon after the death of his first wife, Dorothy, Thomas 01104 remarried, his bride this time being Margaret 01106, the daughter of George Burley of Potterne near Devizes, Thomas mentions "*brother-in-law M^r Burley*" in his will. Between April 1591 and March 1599 seven children, all by this marriage were baptised at Hungerford parish church.

Alexander 01170 was the fourth son of Thomas 01104 and Margaret and was probably named after Sir Alexander Tutt brother-in-law and sometime business partner to Thomas 01104. Alexander 01170 was an executor for the will of his elder brother Francis 01167, in 1653.

Alexander was baptised on the 24th June 1596 and he married Jane 01171, the daughter of William Hore on the 5th September 1622, both events were at Hungerford parish church. They had three children, Thomas 01253 born about 1625, Jane 01207 who was baptised on the 20th April 1632, but buried a week later on the 28th April at Ham in Wiltshire and Alexander 01254 born in 1637. All were baptised at All Saints Church at Ham, just south of Hungerford. Alexander 01170 and Jane lived at Ham but they moved south and both died, when elderly, at Shipton Bellinger in Hampshire, Alexander was described as "*Gent*", in the parish register when he was buried, he died in 1665 and his wife Jane in 1673⁷. It is believed that their son Alexander 01254 died in Broomy Lodge in the New Forest Hampshire in 1696.

Tree Q

All events with full dated details are from the parish records of East Wellow church unless otherwise stated.

Alexander 01170 senior died in 1666 and his accounts⁸ show that he left £61/0/0d. Jane died seven years later 1673. In her will⁹ she left gold rings each worth a noble to her daughter-in-law Ann Goddard and Ann's three children, her grandson Robert Foyle and to her brother William Hore of Ham. Her only living son Alexander 01254 was her executor and he had the residue.

⁵ The spelling of the name Phetiplace and Fettiplace with other spelling variations are synonymous and several variants have even been found in a single document.

⁶ "The Home of Seals" published in 1737 a copy is in the British Library and the Cholmondeley Family Archives in Cheshire Record Office.

⁷ Jane's will and an inventory taken after Alexanders death are in Hampshire Record Office in Winchester.

⁸ Document 1666 AD 58 Hampshire Record Office Winchester.

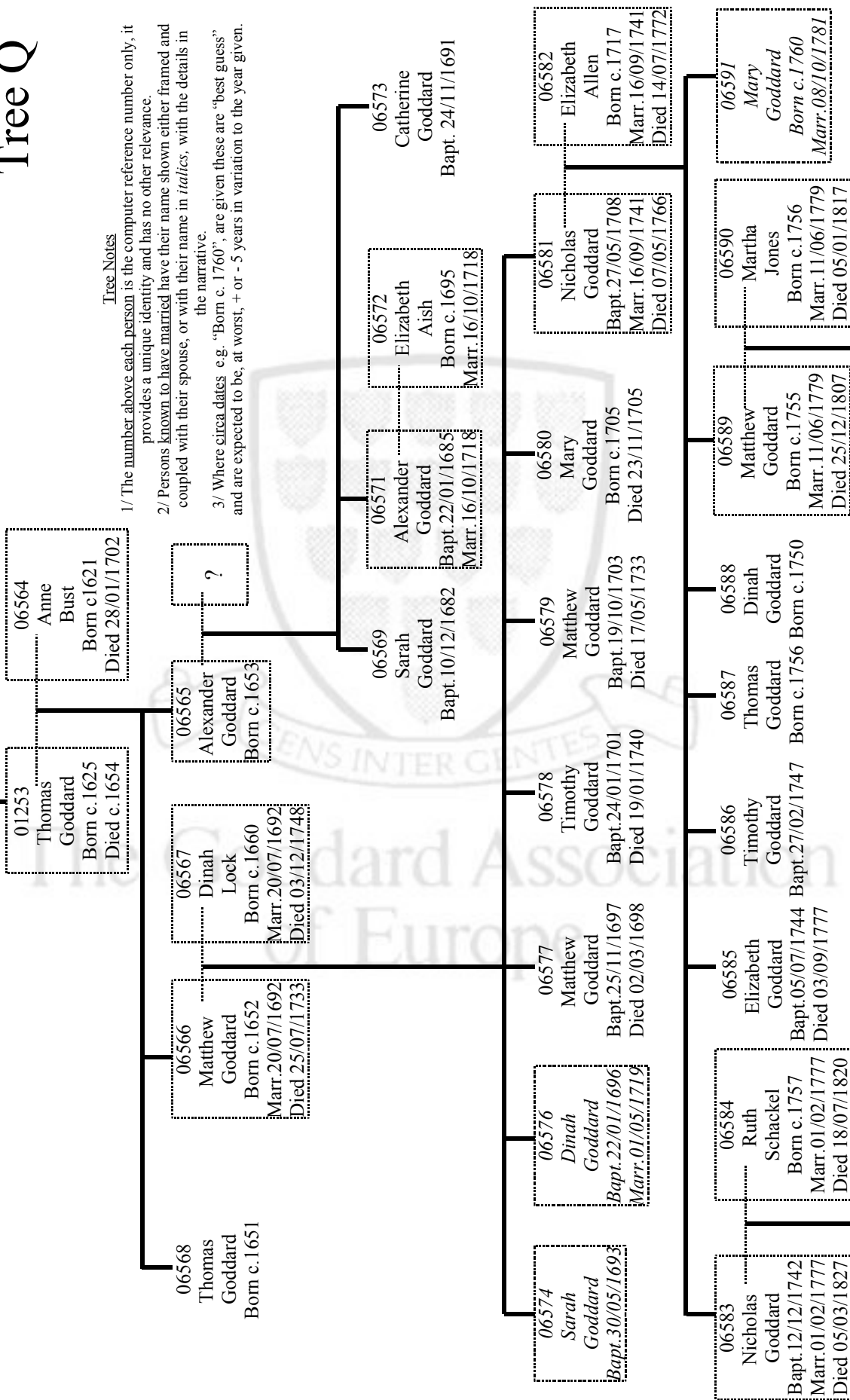
⁹ Document 1673 AD 34 - 21M65/D8/216 Hampshire Record Office Winchester.

Tree Q

Sheet M

Tree Notes

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- 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.
- 3/ Where circa dates e.g. "Born c. 1760", are given these are "best guess" and are expected to be, at worst, + or - 5 years in variation to the year given.





Some of the 13th C. Wall paintings in East Wellow Church.

Thomas 01253 the first known son of Alexander 01170 and Jane 01171 died when still relatively young, (about 30 years old), in 1654. His inventory¹⁰, signed by Wm. Hore, Thomas Tutt and John Sharpe, was largely furniture and furnishings and amounted to £75/3/6d. He did not make a will, but in Winchester Record Office is a piece of paper with the following nuncupative will-

'Letters of Administration for Mrs Anne Goddard of Edmiston in the County of Wilts widow of Thomas Goddard gent decd. Directed to Barnabas Barlow of Lockerley and Gilbert Coles of the same, clerke'. W. Hancock.....On the same piece of paper was the nuncupative will of Thomas's brother-in-law Matthew Bust (aged 24) who was dying of smallpox in London, which read.- 'December 6 1654. His mother executrix. Aunt Smicote tenn pounds. His sister Sarah now then the other sisters. The words were spoken to me Barnabas Barlow of which I then took note in writing. II. Letters of Admon for Mrs Ann Bust of Lockerley aforesaid for the goods of her son Matthew Bust gent deceased. But query whether she must take letters of Admon or have the probate of the will or take letters of Admon on testeo annex. Let the commission bee directed as above. Wee could not yet take an inventory because dying of the smallpoxe in London his goods are not yet brought down but must have time to putt it in. His goods are no more than a good library, wearing apparel, one horse and mathematical instruments.'

These two documents, together with the unusual name, for a Goddard, Alexander, were instrumental in identifying the families. Thomas 01253 had married Anne 06504 the daughter of Matthew Bust, who had been headmaster of Eton College from 1611 to 1630, and his wife Anne who was the daughter of William Barlow the rector of Easton (by Winchester) and granddaughter of Bishop William Barlow.

Thomas and Anne's children were Thomas 06568 born in 1651 and baptised at Lockerley Hampshire, Alexander 06565 and Matthew 06566 were both born not later than 1655. All were named in their grandmother Anne Bust's will made 16th November 1657; Thomas received fifty pounds, Alexander and Matthew twenty five pounds each, this was all to be paid to their mother for her use until they reached the age of 21. Anne 06504, nee Bust, was living near to son Matthew 06566 in Wellow when she died in early 1702. Although she had been a widow for forty seven years she left £78/13/1½d¹¹. No will has been found although it is thought that she probably made one.

There is the burial reported in Wellow parish registers of a Thomas, on the 16th November 1720, who was said to have been "an alderman at Sarum", (Salisbury), it is possible that this was Thomas 06568, but this is may well be just a coincidence of the name Goddard.

Alexander 06565 and his wife, whose maiden name is unknown at the moment, had three children, Sarah 06569 baptised on the 10th December 1682, Alexander 06571 on the 22nd January 1685 and Catherine 06573 on the 24th November 1691, all were baptised at East Wellow. It is known that Alexander 06571 married Elizabeth Aish 06572 at Romsey on the 16th October 1716, but his family was not followed any further during this research.

Matthew 06566 was named after his grandfather Matthew Bust and his son Matthew who had died of smallpox. The name Nicholas came from Nicholas Hobart who married Sarah Bust, the sister of Anne 06504, and their son Nicholas who died young. These names persisted for four generations.

Matthew 06566 was, according to his will, described as a yeoman farmer, he married Dinah Lock from Northwood on the Isle of Wight, at Wellow on the 20th July 1692. They are known to have had seven children, Sarah 06574 baptised 30th May 1693, Dinah 06576 baptised 22nd January 1696, Matthew 06577 baptised 25th November 1697, but he died young and was buried on the 2nd March 1699, Timothy 06578 was baptised 24th January 1701, he was buried on the 6th March 1741, Matthew 06579 was baptised on 19th October 1703, he was unmarried when he died before his 30th birthday and was buried on the 17th May 1733. The seventh child was Mary 06580 who probably was born in the same year as she died, 1705 but no baptism or burial has been found.

¹⁰ Document 1654 PC 14 Hampshire Record Office Winchester.

¹¹ Document 1702 AD 17 – 21M65/103/4 Hampshire Record Office Winchester.

Finally there was Nicholas 06581 who was baptised on the 27th May 1708, he was the only one of this large family to provide the next generation of Goddards as none of his brothers married. In his will dated July 10 1733 Matthew 06566 left his lands, three fields in the centre of West Wellow, Long Janes, Little Janes and Greys, this land was already *jointured*¹² with his wife Dinah, to his eldest son Timothy 06578 which he would own on the death of his mother. Dinah also had the house and its contents, and all the stock for her lifetime; then it would also revert to Timothy or his heirs. If Timothy had no heirs then everything was to go to Nicholas who had already had legacies from his aunt Sarah Hobart and his uncle Eliakim Lock. Matthew's inventory amounted to £246/16/6d, including three silver spoons, (Anne, the wife of Matthew Bust had many silver articles which she bequeathed to members of her family. These had probably been left to her daughter Anne 06504). Timothy died unmarried in January 1740 and Nicholas inherited the estate on the death of his mother Dinah 06567, nee Lock, late 1748. Dinah was buried at East Wellow on the 3rd December 1748, when nearly 90 years old.

Sarah 06569 married Thomas Bugden of New Sarum, (now called Salisbury), she was left a small legacy in her father's will. Dinah 06576 married Thomas Leach of Wallop, (one of several villages with this suffix on the Wiltshire/Hampshire borders), on May Day, the 1st May, 1719, she died sometime before 1733 and before her father, but their three children were each left something in Matthew's will. Nicholas 06581 married Elizabeth Allen 06582 who came from the Cross Keys a coaching inn in Bell St., Romsey, at East Wellow on the 16th September 1741. They are known to have had seven children.

The first child of Nicholas 06581 and Elizabeth was Nicholas 06583 who was baptised on the 12th December 1742. He married Ruth Schackel on the 1st February 1777 and they farmed Chapmans Farm¹³ a small farm of about 50 acres in West Wellow. The second child was Elizabeth 06585 who was baptised on the 5th July 1744 and was buried, unmarried on the 3rd September 1777. Of the next three children, the only information there is available at present is that, Timothy 06586 was baptised on the 27th February 1747, Dinah 06588 was born about 1750 and Thomas 06587 was born in 1756. The next son Matthew 06589, was born about 1755 he married Martha Jones of Romsey on the 10th June 1779. It is thought that Mary 06591 was the last child of Nicholas 06581 and Elizabeth, was born about 1760 she married William Petty 06592 on the 8th October 1781, their son, John James Petty 06606, married his cousin Sara Ruth Goddard 06605, the daughter of Nicholas 06583 (Tree S).



Chapmans Farm in 2001

Nicholas 06581 died in early May 1766 and was buried on the 7th May aged 56 at East Wellow, as was his wife Elizabeth 06582, on the 14th July 1772 she was aged about 55. Nicholas in his will left land in the form of fields called Jeanes, Great Jeanes, Little Jeanes, Grays and Powers together with *moiety*¹⁴ in the inn, "The Cross Keys" in Bell Street, Romsey, together with its bowling green, were left in trust to his wife as support for her and the children.

12 Jointure – an estate settled on a woman usually at marriage.

13 Each time that Champions Farm changed hands in the Goddard family the recipient had to pay a stipulated sum of money for it, which was then divided up between the other members of the family, so that they all had a fair share.

14 Moiety - a half share, usually in property.



The Cross Keys, on the right, is now a “listed building” this is described on the local councils schedule as:

“11 Bell Street Romsey was the The Cross Keys. Two parallel ranges with carriageway through at north end. The front range is 19th C., 3 storeys, painted stucco, with sash windows in slightly segmental arches. Doorway on corner of building has pair of bow fronted doors following curve of building. The rear range is 17th C., or earlier, timber-framed, the first floor has casement windows, ground floor has two large sash windows and two doorways.”

Tree R

Matthew 06589 and his wife Martha, nee Jones, moved to live at Mottisfont, about 5 miles from Wellow in about 1786, where the last three of their six children, who were all born between 1781 and 1794, were baptised. Timothy 06607, who was baptised on the 3rd June 1781, Matthew 06609 was baptised on the 6th October 1782 at East Wellow where he was also buried, unmarried, on the 16th December 1828. Elizabeth 06610 was baptised on the 1st May 1785. Martha 06611 was baptised at Mottisfont, on the 22nd November 1787, she was first of the children baptised at Mottisfont. The fifth child Charles 06612 was also baptised at Mottisfont, on the 20th December 1790. He married Phoebe Moody at St. Leonard’s church Sherfield English on the 20th October 1812. Charles’s wife Phoebe Moody, is thought that to have been a Baptist and born in 1796, (1851 census record), but there is no record of her baptism; the local Ebenezer Baptist church and it’s records have long since gone, but in the 1851 census they say that they were both born at Lockerley. Their only child known at present, a daughter, Sarah 06638 was born in Lockerley in about 1822 she married Henry Ellery from Romsey, a house painter and building contractor in Southampton. Latterly he built a number of houses in the Shirley district of Southampton. It is from this branch that Edward Morgan, one of the researchers for this tree, is descended. The last known child of Matthew 06589 and his wife Martha was Thomas 06614 who was baptised at Mottisfont on the 7th January 1794, He was in Winchester at the time of the 1851 census. Matthew 06589 and his wife Martha were both buried at Mottisfont, Matthew in 1808 and Martha in 1822.

Timothy 06607 who was baptised at East Wellow married Catherine Fryer at Romsey on the 7th April 1816 they had three children all baptised at Romsey, the first Luana, 06637 was baptised on the 20th October 1816, she lived in Romsey and did not marry, she died there on the 25th May 1866. Martha 06634 was the second child she was baptised on the 16th May 1819. Martha married a Cornelius Medley at Romsey on the 1st February 1840, but she is thought to have died within a few years as he later remarried. The only known son of Timothy and Catherine was Charles 06635 who was baptised on the 16th June 1822, when his father is described as a labourer in the parish register but in the 1841 and 1851 census he is described as a maltster. Charles married Emily Ann Henbest in about 1847, some references say her name was Emily Anna, this is quite likely as one of their daughters was named “Ada Anna”. In 1851 Timothy 06607 was living alone in Romsey Extra while his Charles and Emily and their first two children were living a short distance away in Romsey Infra. This part of the family is now moving away from reliance on agricultural work, Charles 06635 had been an apprenticed printer, but by the time of the 1851 census he was the registrar for births and deaths for district of Romsey, while his wife Emily was a relieving officer, helping the poor and infirm. They were living at 150 Middlebridge Street in Romsey at this time. By 1859 Charles became the Poor Law Union workhouse master in Winchester Road Romsey and his wife Emily was the matron.



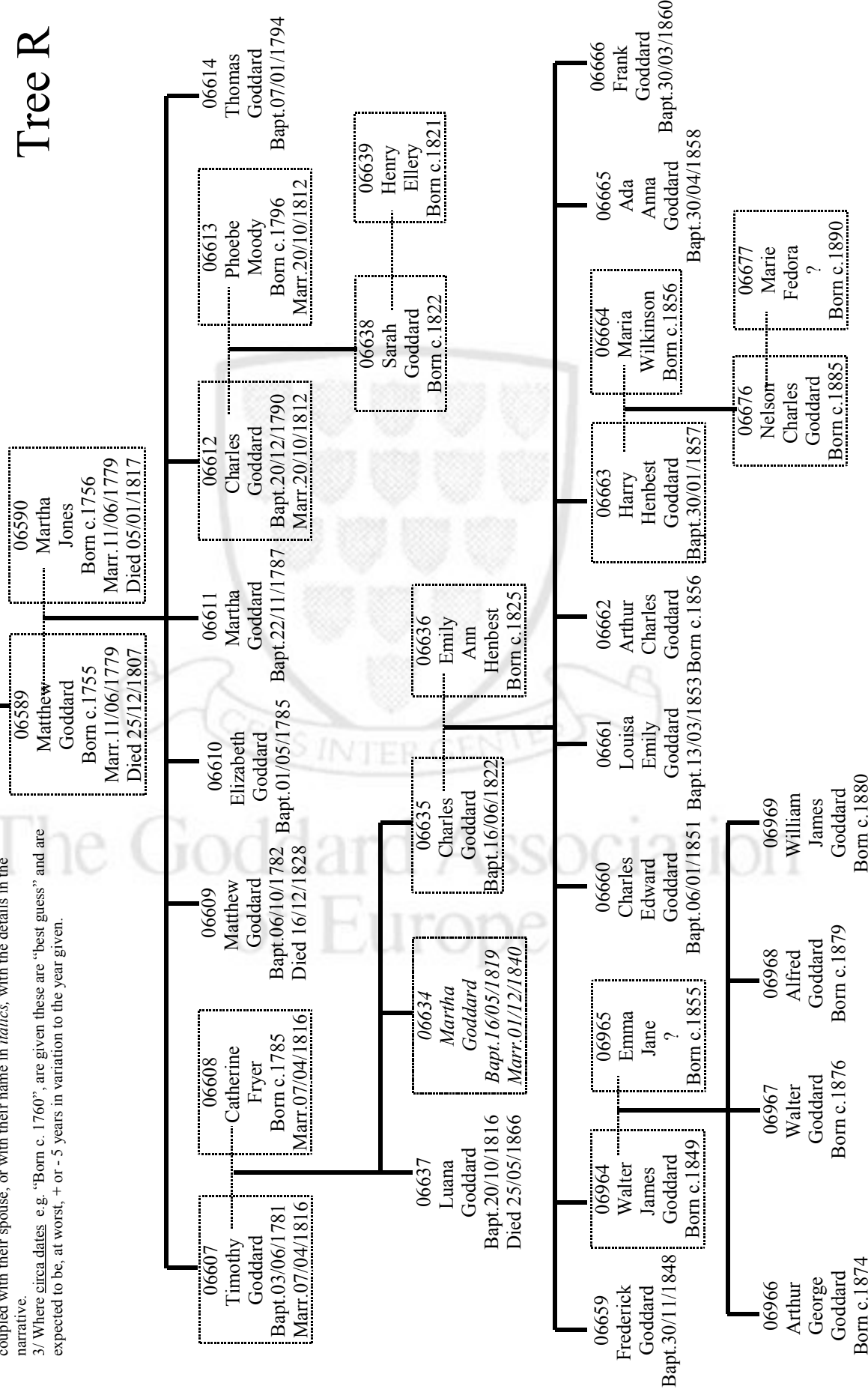
Middlebridge Street Romsey

Tree R

Tree Q

Tree Notes

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So far, the research has found no trace of either Charles, nor Emily, in the 1881 census. Charles and Emily are known to have had seven children.

All the children of Charles and Emily were born in Romsey. Frederick 06659 the first child was born in 1848 and he was baptised in in Romsey on the on the 30th November, in 1881 he is found in Shepperton Middx., working for the L & S W Railway Company as a "carman"¹⁵, and apparently he was still unmarried.

The next son Charles Edward 06660 was a solicitors clerk in Southampton in the census of 1881, he had been baptised in Romsey on the 6th January 1851. Louisa Emily 06661 and her sister Ada Anna 06665 were both living in Shepperton Middlesex at "The Railway Station" with their brother Frederick at the time of the 1881 census, both baptism records show that they had been baptised at Romsey Louisa on the 13th March 1853 and Ada on the 30th April 1858. The next son was Arthur 06662, also born in Romsey but no baptism has been found. He was a bankers clerk in Andover. In 1881 he said he had been born in 1856, while his youngest brother Frank 06666 was in similar employment in a bank in Lambeth Surrey at that time. He was baptised 30th March 1860. Harry Henbest Goddard 06663 was born in 1857 and baptised at Romsey on the 30th January. He was an Ironmongers clerk at a firm of builders merchants in Aldershot Surrey in 1881 and not married, but he later married Maria Wilkinson 06664. They had at least one child Nelson Charles 06676 he married a Marie Fedora 06677, whose maiden name is not known at present. In about 1900 Harry built his own house at Hoddesden, London which he called Bramshaw, after the village, just South of Wellow, from where his mother had come. This house is still standing and still in the family care, (in 2001), as it is now owned by Harry's granddaughter.

Tree S



Chapmans Farm

Nicholas 06583 and Ruth, nee Schackel, are known to have had nine children, Timothy 06593, was baptised on the 3rd December 1777. On the death of his father he took over Chapmans Farm paying each of his brothers and sisters £150. He was 54 when he died, only 5 years after his father, unmarried and was buried 8th March 1832 at East Wellow. The second son of Nicholas 06583 and Ruth, Thomas 06594 who was baptised on the 6th September 1779, married Elizabeth Holley 06595 at Romsey Abbey on the 13th October 1801, they took over Chapmans Farm from on the death of Timothy with Thomas providing a security of £1100 to pay brothers and sisters. Thomas was buried on the 31st March 1857 and Elizabeth died on the 11th January 1859 and she was buried on the 15th at East Wellow. William 06596 was baptised on the 3rd June 1781 he married Frances Holley 06597, the younger sister of Elizabeth 06595 on the 16th

April 1818 in East Wellow church. Elizabeth 06598 was baptised on the 18th July 1784, she was married to Charles Lovell on the 9th October 1810, they farmed and lived at Pin's Farm, just north of East Wellow, they had eight children.

James 06600 was baptised "aged 2 years" on the 23rd March 1788. He died when only 18 years old and was buried on the 14th January 1807. Dinah 06601 "aged 1 month" when she was baptised, on the same day as her brother James, in 1788. Dinah had an even shorter life than her brother she died when only 14 years old being buried on the 28th October 1802.

The next child was Nicholas 06602 who was baptised on the 7th February 1791. He was living with the Lovells, his sister Elizabeth 06598 and her husband Charles, at Pin's Farm at the time of the 1851 census. On the 12th June 1841 he was the Census Enumerator for the West Wellow area and his writing of the return¹⁶ is in immaculate copy-book hand writing showing that he had had a good education. Nicholas died unmarried aged 88 and was buried, according to the parish register, on the 26th December 1879, however his tombstone gives the date as the 26th December 1880.

Mary 06603 was born in 1793 but no baptism record has been found for her yet, she is known to have married William Courtney on the 24th August 1830 and was buried on the 8th October 1864. Sarah Ruth 06605 was baptised on the 10th January 1795 she married John James Petty, one of her cousins, on the 22nd August 1816, (son of Mary 06591 Tree Q), they had six children, but she died when she was only 35 years old, in 1830.

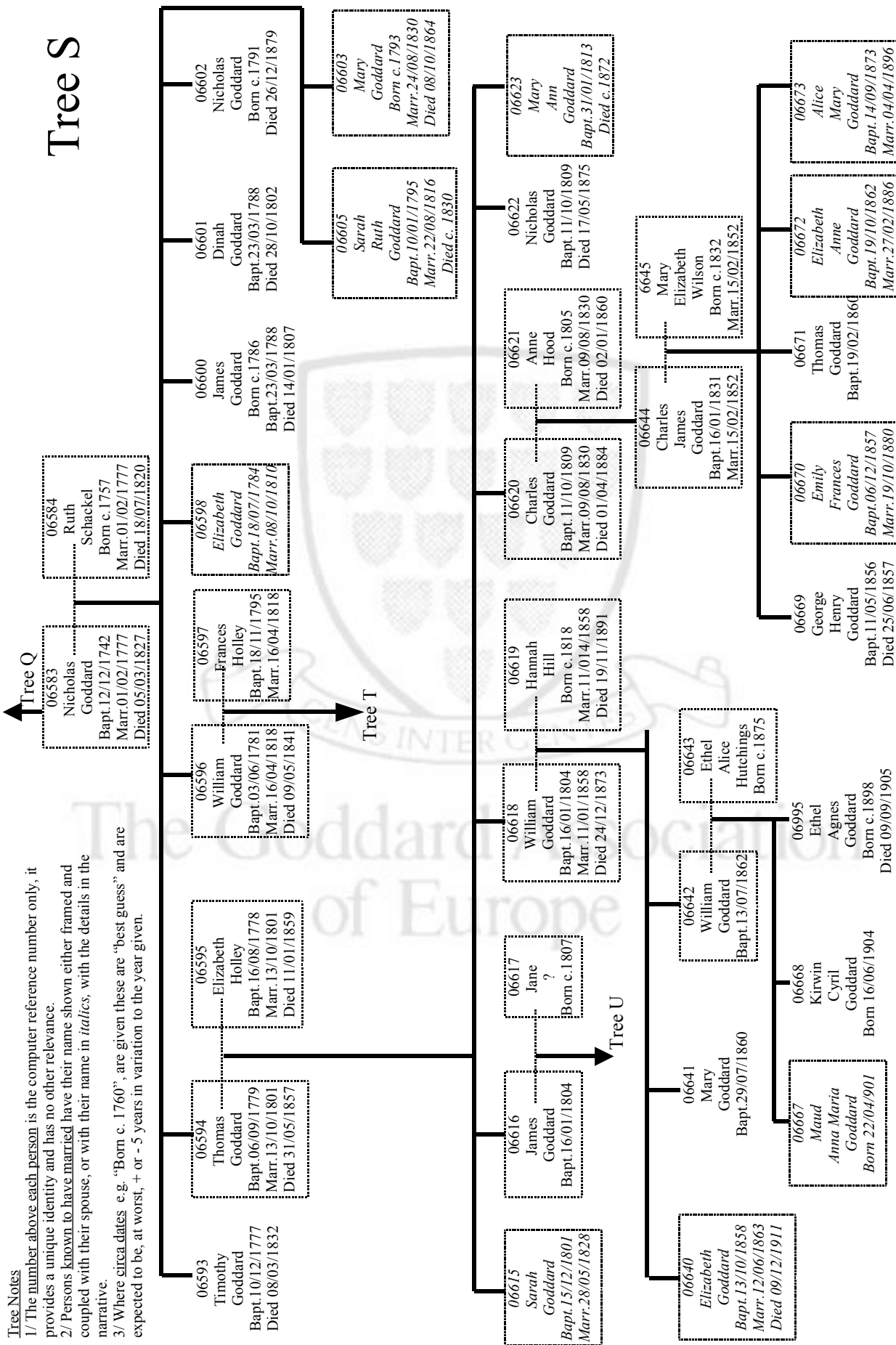
¹⁵ A local delivery man with a horse and cart.

¹⁶ A copy of 1841 census returns for the Wellow and the surrounding Wiltshire area is held in Wiltshire Record Office in Trowbridge on microfilm. West Wellow was in Wiltshire until the boundary change of 1894.

Tree S

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Thomas 06594 was a carpenter and the second son of Nicholas 06583 and Ruth, he and his wife Elizabeth, nee Holley, had six children baptised at East Wellow church. Of their first child Sarah 06618, it is only known that she was baptised on the 15th December 1801 and according to her father's will had married someone named Russel. The information found so far regarding son James 06616 is also scant, he is known to have been baptised on the 16th January 1804 and that his wife's name was Jane, but that is all, so far. In the census of 1841 they were living in St John St, Southampton in a house belonging to his father, with their family of seven children, (see Tree U bottom right).

William 06618 was baptised 16th January 1806 he married Hannah Hill at East Wellow church on the 11th January 1858. They were the next generation to farm Chapmans Farm, William taking the farm over from his grandfather Nicholas. William and Hannah are known to have had three children, Elizabeth 06640 in 1858, Mary 06641 in 1860, and William 06642 in 1862. Elizabeth she was baptised at East Wellow on the 13th October 1858, she was a governess and she married James Biddlecombe Martin 07012 on the 12th June 1893 at Stoke Newington London and that she died on the 9th December 1911 at Lower Ashfield Romsey, she was buried at West Wellow two days later.

After the death of her husband, William 06618 was buried 24th December 1873, Hannah continued to farm at "Chapmans Farm". In the 1881 census the farm is said to be of 48 acres and that Hannah was employing 2 men and a boy and she is presumably helped by two of her children, William 06642 and Mary 06641, who were both still living at the farm.

Thomas and Elizabeth's next children were Charles 06620 who with his twin brother Nicholas 06622 were apparently baptised twice! Firstly on the 5th May 1809 at Fawley, on Southampton Water, now famous for its oil refinery, and the second baptism was at East Wellow church on the 11th October 1809. It must be presumed, without further information, that they had a "private baptism" as soon as they were born because they were not expected to live, but the question also arises, why at Fawley some 15 miles from home? Nicholas 06622 died unmarried aged 65 in 1875. Thomas's last child was Mary Ann 06623 who was baptised on the 31st January 1813, she was a schoolmistress. Mary married a Charles Hill 06978 at East Wellow on the 12th September 1835, it is known that they had at least 3 sons, as their baptisms are in East Wellow parish registers, Mary died in 1872.

One of the twin sons of Thomas and Elizabeth, Charles 06620, was a carpenter, he married Anne Hood on the 9th August 1830 at East Wellow. Their only known child, a son, Charles James 06644 was baptised on the 16th January 1831, he became a carpenter like his father; he married Mary Elizabeth Wilson, from Plaitford on the 15th February 1852. The Wilson family do not appear to have been living in Plaitford in 1841, or at least they are not on the census return. One could surmise that Charles James and Mary "ran away to get married" as the wedding was at St Matthew's church in Bethnal Green London, perhaps because Mary was underage for marriage and could not get her father's permission to wed. They returned to Wellow where he and his wife Mary had five children baptised. George Henry 06669 was the first of their children he was baptised on the 11th May 1856 but he died when only 1 year old and was buried on the 25th June 1857. Emily Frances 06670 was born in 1857, she married James Robert Staveley 07009, a civil servant clerk in the Telegraph Office in Southampton. Son Thomas 06671 was born in 1860, but has not been found in the 1881 census returns. The last two children in this family were Elizabeth Anne 06672 baptised on the 19th October 1862 and Alice Mary 06673 who was baptised on the 14th September 1872, both were at home with their parents in the hamlet of Canada on the outskirts of West Wellow at the 1881 census. Alice Mary later married Oliver Kendal 07011, of Landford two miles or so from West Wellow, he was a wheelwright who had been born in Exeter Devon. While Elizabeth Anne had married William Roberts 07010, then of Lyndhurst, but who had been born in Wellow, he was a carrier. Charles James 06644 died in 1913.

William 06642, the only known son of William 06618 and Hannah, was baptised on the 13th July 1862 is said to have been a dairyman/farmer. He was married, a little late in life, to Ethel Alice Hutchings, a barmaid from the Red Rover Inn in West Wellow, which at that time was being run by a cousin Henry 06627, (see Sheet T and 1881 census). They lived at Upper Clatford, near Andover, where they had at least three children, Ethel Agnes 06995 she was born in about 1898, but died young and was buried at East Wellow on the 9th September 1905. Maud Anna Maria 06667 was next she was born on 22nd April 1901, and Kirwin Cyril 06668 who was born on 16th June 1904. Maud Anna Maria married Harry Wilton of Lockerley in 1920.

Tree T

Nicholas and Ruth Schackel's third son William 06596 was baptised on the 3rd June 1781 he married Frances Holley, (the sister of his brother's wife), on the 16th April 1818 at East Wellow church. William had numerous occupations yeoman, (farmer), carrier and innkeeper: he was buried on the 9th May 1841 at Eling, now a suburb of Southampton, aged 62. William and Frances had eleven children, all born at Wellow. Charles 06624 and Elizabeth 06545, twins born in 1818 they were baptised on the 14th March 1819; then Patience 06625 baptised on the 13th August 1820; Timothy 06626 was baptised on the 20th August 1821, Henry 06627 was born in 1823 and George 06628 baptised on the 29th January 1826. Michael 06629 was baptised on the 17th April 1828, Edward 06631 baptised on the 20th February 1830. Rosa Ruth 06632 had only a very short life she was baptised on the 17th June 1832 but died in 1833, she was buried on the 3rd March 1833. William 06633 was baptised on the 23rd March 1834 and finally there was Fanny 06686 who was born in 1838 but for whom no baptismal records have yet been found.

There was a big increase in the population of England in the 19th century, and it is fairly obvious that the Goddards of Wellow did their bit in this respect and consequently in order to find work there was a small exodus, many to London. Their plight was compounded by removal of local work by the mechanisation of much of the traditional agricultural work. However with the coming of the local railway in 1838 which ran between Southampton and London Waterloo with stations at Mottisfont and Romsey on the line from Salisbury to Southampton, it not only provided mobility but also many jobs.

In the 1851 census William's widow Frances is to be found at 49 Cromer St, St Pancras with many of the family who had obtained employment locally in hotels and clubs. Over the years this migration continued and there are few if any Goddards of this family left in the Wellow area now. William and Frances's son George 06628, born in 1826, was a grocer at the time of the 1881 census living at 1 Guillaume Terrace, Southampton with his wife Eliza, and sons George 06680 born in London aged 26, Harry 06681 aged 16 and Frederick 06682 aged 10, both of the younger sons had been born in Southampton. It is almost certain that George 06628 was the George Goddard who married Eliza Arthur at St Pancras Old Church on St. Pancras Road in London on the 5th January 1843.

Michael 06629, married Sarah Buchan on 18th June 1849 at The Holy Trinity Church Brompton in Kensington in London. The marriage certificate for Sarah says that her maiden name was "Bucking" the daughter of James Bucking shoemaker deceased, this is thought to probably be a mis-hearing of the name Buchan. Their two sons were William George 06656 who was born at 49 Cromer St. who was baptised on the 14th March 1851, he married Eliza Harriet Tottman and Alfred Charles 06658 who was born at Judd St. Grays Inn Lane and baptised on the 29th November 1860, married Kate Charlotte Rogers 06685. They also had three daughters, Martha Fanny born 1852, Jane Ellen baptised on the 5th May 1859 and Ada Eliza 06684 was baptised on the 5th January 1863. All the children, except Martha Fanny, whose baptism has not been found, were baptised at St. Pancras Old Church. This family is difficult to find in the census in 1881. Ada Eliza was a domestic servant working in Willesden, while her father Michael is found under the name of "James Goddard" with his wife Sarah at 37 Latimer Road North Kensington. He is a waiter, as he had been in 1851 according to the census of that year, while Sarah is said to be a laundress. Kate Rogers 06685, Alfred's future wife, was a dressmaker living with her family in Kensington at the time of the 1881 census, but the whereabouts of Alfred are unknown at this time. Jane Ellen 06683 was working as a domestic servant in Fulham at the time of this census, she had dropped the Jane part of her name. By the time she was a witness to her father's death certificate in 1906, she had married and was then Ellen Suckling.



Holy Trinity Church is overshadowed by the size and grandeur of Brompton Oratory on the left.

Henry 06627, was born 1823, he moved to London with other members of the family following the death of his father, William 06596, in 1841. Some time later, probably after 1856 when it is thought that he married, he returned to Wellow and at the time of the 1881 census was the innkeeper at the Red Rover Inn. He had married the widow named as, Anna, Hannah, or sometimes Anne, Baker, nee Abbot 06678 in the late 1850's. Anna Abbot had been baptised on the 6th October 1826 at the Independent Chapel in Debenham, Suffolk.

The Red Rover Inn at Wellow is obviously popular on a wet weekday lunchtime. The inn is named after the coach of the same name that called enroute between Southampton and Salisbury before the railway took the coach trade.



Henry and Anne had nine children all born at West Wellow and with their baptisms at East Wellow church. William John 06646 and Frank Edward 06647, were twins. They were baptised on the 15th July 1864. William died in 1864. Next came Charles Hedley baptised on the 19th October 1860, then Frederick A 06649 was born in 1862, Fanny 06650 was born in 1866. John Seymour 06651 was baptised the 8th September 1867, Emily Kate 06652 was baptised on the 11th April 1869, William 06652 was born in 1869 and finally Alfred Ernest 06654 was baptised on the 24th April 1873. In 1881 only three of the children, Frank, Emily and Alfred can be found on the census, at the Red Rover Inn, so it must be presumed that the others had died early in their childhood. The only one of this family for which further information has been found so far is Alfred Ernest 06654, he is known to have married Catherine Annie Langley. He was a wine cellar man, and their only known son, Alfred Henry Ernest Goddard 06674 was born on the 10th April 1895 at Croydon and he later married Rose Fry, they had three children, Gerald, Betty and Dennis.

Tree U – Unfinished business

The first son of Michael 06629 and Sarah, nee Buchan, William George 06656 was born at 49 Cromer Street he was described in the census as a “billiard marker¹⁷”. In 1881 he was living at 123 Wornington Gardens in Kensington with his wife Eliza Harriet, nee Tottman, son Herbert 06991 who had been born at Limehouse in 1874, Florence 06992 born in 1875 in Kensington, Amy 06993 born in 1880 in Kilburn, and the last child of the family on this census was Nellie 06994, at just 1 month old and born in Kensington, presumably in the house in Wornington Gardens. By the time of the 1891 census they were all living at 316 Lancaster Road. William was a waiter and billiard marker, Herbert was an inn barman and 16 year old Florence was a “wash ironer”, presumably she did the ironing at a local laundry, several of the neighbours wives said that they were in the laundry trade. Another daughter Ada 07015 had been born to them in Kensington in 1885.



Alfred Charles, Kate Charlotte & Stanley Charles about 1907

Although the whereabouts of Alfred Charles 06658 are not known at the time of the 1881 census. We do know that he was born at 24 Judd Street, Grays Inn Lane St. Pancras on the 10th November 1860. His birth was registered on the 10th December and that he was baptised at St Pancras Old Church on the 29th November of the same year. He was a publican and later a shopkeeper. He married Kate Charlotte Rogers in St. Marks Church Notting Hill London on the 30th May 1886; she had been born in Marylebone in about 1862. Alfred and Kate, are known to have had the eight children listed on the tree but the research into this branch has ceased at this point. The children were in order of birth, Eleanor Kate 06970 in 1887, Alfred William 06971 in 1888, William Rogers 06972 in 1890, Lavinia Winifred 06973 in 1893, Horace Buchan 06974 in 1895, Stanley Charles 06975 in 1897, Kate Florence 06976 in 1901 and finally Arthur Frederick 06977 in 1907. It is thought at present that apart from Stanley who had only a daughter and Alfred who had one son, but he died young, only the daughters had families. But the Goddard name was carried on into the next generation with an illegitimate son of Eleanor Kate.

The continuation of Tree S, at the bottom of right of the page shows James 06616 and his family, he is known to have been baptised on the 16th January 1804 and that his wife’s name was Jane, but her maiden name is not known at present. In the census of 1841 they were living in St John St, Southampton in a house belonging to his father, Thomas 06594, but with the family of seven children, (see Tree U bottom right). The only one of this family who has been found in the 1881 census is the first son of James and Jane, William 07016. He was a roofing slater living at 10 North Front Southampton, with his family. The family of eight children, they and his wife Louisa aged 45, had all been born in Southampton. The children as listed in the census were Henry 07023 a slater aged 20, William 07024 a house painter aged 18, Charles 07025 a moulder, probably in plasterwork for internal house decoration, aged 16, Emily 07026 aged 13, George 07027 aged 11, Jane 07028 aged 9, James 07029 aged 4 and finally Alice 07030 at 2 years old.

As when researching most Goddard families in England, the vision is clouded and the water muddied by the intrusion of other apparently unattached or unrelated Goddard families, this family is no exception. There are other apparently unrelated Goddard families living in Romsey and the Isle of Wight and several other villages in the near vicinity and whose members appear alongside those of the Wellow line in local documentation. This makes the information sources, such as the parish registers and census reports, difficult to follow and it makes the branches of each family indistinct. There are several loose ends in the Wellow tree and one or two sub branches that have been noticed, but there is a lack of the necessary documentary evidence to tie them into, or to discard them from, this story. These are added here as a challenge to the next generation of researchers to find the proof to link the isolated branches into their appropriate family tree, or reject them.

¹⁷ One who marks the score and acts as referee for the game of billiards.

It has been noticed that there is a lack of information of the whereabouts, or family, of Charles 06612 and Phoebe. Just one sighting in the 1851 census at Romsey Extra¹⁸, Tree R. Their only child, as far as presently known, a daughter Sarah 06638, was born some ten years after their marriage, this family is not known for small families, but of course, this branch could be the exception. However, in the East Wellow parish registers is the record of a marriage between Frederick Owen Goddard 06997, (whose father is named in the register as Henry Charles Goddard 06997), and Elizabeth Anne Goddard 06998 on the 29th January 1876. Working back on the dates it is quite possible that Henry Charles Goddard is a son of Charles 06612 and Phoebe, in which case Elizabeth is probably a cousin. We next find Frederick and Elizabeth in the 1881 census:

Dwelling:

Census Place:	West Wellow, Wiltshire, England			
Source:	FHL Film 1341300	PRO Ref RG11	Piece 1226	Folio 103 Page 6
	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Frederick GODDARD	M	28	M	Richmond, Surrey, England
Rel: Head	Occ:	General Dealer		
Elizabeth GODDARD	M	27	F	London, London, Middlesex, England
Rel: Wife	Occ:	Wife		
Bessie GODDARD		4	F	W Wellow, Wiltshire, England
Rel: Daur				
Infant GODDARD		1 m	F	W Wellow, Wiltshire, England
Rel: Daur				

As far as can be established at present Frederick and Elizabeth had four children and that they were all baptised at East Wellow church, Bessie 06999 on the 11th February 1877, Annie Jessie 07000 on the 17th April 1881, Frederick William 07001 on the 27th July 1884 and Frank Henry 07002 on the 10th April 1887. Why did they marry in Wellow, why with Frederick's trade as a "general dealer" move to Wellow which would have been much less profitable than the same job in London or any town?

The second loose end is perhaps a little more tenuous, this one starts with the baptismal record for Nellie 07005 Goddard, in East Wellow church parish records, on the 22nd August 1875 with her parents Charles Henry 07003 and Emma. Again the the 1881 census record shows them living in the area and running a hostelry in Michelmersh, about 5 miles to the North-West of Wellow. Their son George Henry 07006 died in Belgium in 1918

Dwelling:

Dwelling:	Bear & Ragged Staff			
Census Place:	Michelmersh, Hampshire, England			
Source:	FHL Film 1341300	PRO Ref RG11	Piece 1226	Folio 8 Page 9
	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
Charles Henry GODDARD	M	31	M	Michmore ¹⁹ , Surrey, England
Rel: Head	Occ:	Inn Keeper		
Emma GODDARD		M	31	F London, Middlesex, England
Rel: Wife	Occ:	Inn Keeper Wife		
Nellie GODDARD			5	F West Wellow, Wiltshire, England
Rel: Daur	Occ:	Scholar		
George Henry GODDARD		4	M	West Wellow, Wiltshire, England
Rel: Son	Occ:	Scholar		
Frederick William GODDARD			2	M Michelmersh, Hampshire, England
Rel: Son				
Edith Alice GODDARD		9 m	F	Michelmersh, Hampshire, England
Rel: Daur				

¹⁸ROMSEY EXTRA The Parish of Romsey Extra surrounds the town of Romsey (or Romsey Infra as it was known - otherwise 'Romsey inside the bridges'), and contains a number of hamlets and newer development.

¹⁹Michmore, Surrey does not appear in any of the many gazetteers that have been consulted and may have been misheard or mis-transcribed.

In Memory of
GEORGE HENRY GODDARD
Private
34246
10th Bn., Worcestershire Regiment
who died on
Wednesday 17th April 1918. Age 41.

Citation:**Additional Information:**

Son of Harry and Emma Goddard; husband of Emily M. L. Goddard, of 173, Middlebridge St., Romsey, Hants.

Commemorative Information**Cemetery:**

LIJSSENTHOEK MILITARY CEMETERY, Poperinge, West-Vlaanderen, Belgium

Grave Reference/Panel Number:

XXVI. G. 16.

There is additional information in the above memorial from the Commonwealth War Graves Commission to George Henry Goddard who was killed in Belgium in the First World War. This shows that George 07006 had married and that he had lived at 173 Middlebridge Street Romsey, but probably by coincidence, Charles 06635 and Emily, nee Henbest, lived in 150 Middlebridge Street some sixty years earlier.

Are Frederick Owen 06997 and Charles Henry 07003 brothers, cousins or completely unrelated?

The other possible addition to the Wellow tree concerns the reference in the publication "*Wiltshire Apprentices and their Masters 1710-1760*"²⁰, where a William Turner is apprenticed to a "*William Nicholas Goddard cutler of Romsey*". In this case it is much more likely that the William Nicholas referred to is related to the Goddard cutlers of Salisbury and London, and not to the Wellow family, but it is here, as a further challenge, for future researchers to establish the relationship, if any.

This advertisement is regularly featured in such magazines as "Family Tree Magazine", etc., and it shows one of the successful post war local industries that are now part of the Wellow scene.

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