

GODDARD FAMILIES

Some Tradesmen Goddards of the Midlands
& the Home Counties

Mostly

**Banbury, Market Harborough,
Leicester & Hitchin**

1700-2000

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The Goddard Association
of Europe

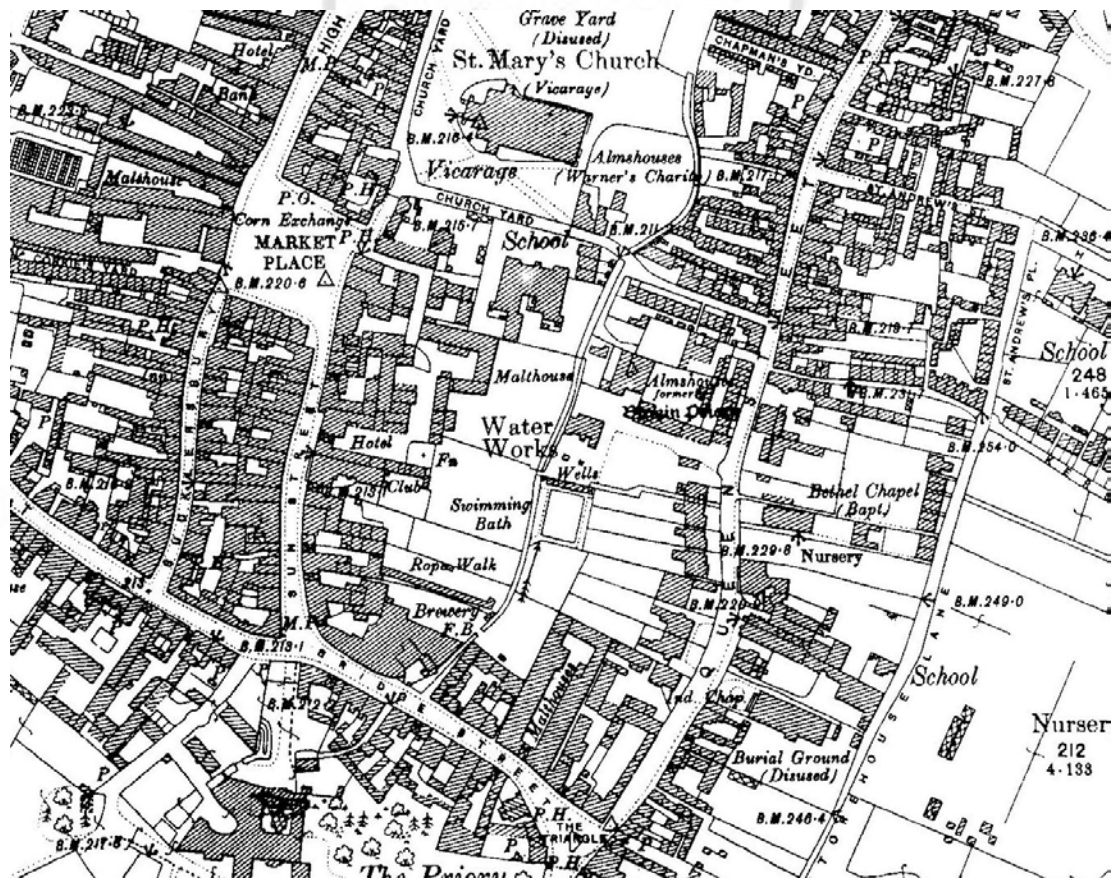
Some Tradesmen Goddards of the Midlands

Editors Notes

In addition to thanking those main researchers named on the title page the editor extends his thanks to the many others who have provided help with snippets of information from their researches used in the production of this monograph. In particular to Leslie Goddard of Birmingham who searched the archived editions of the local papers to find the reports of the bankruptcy proceedings against the Harborough Bank.

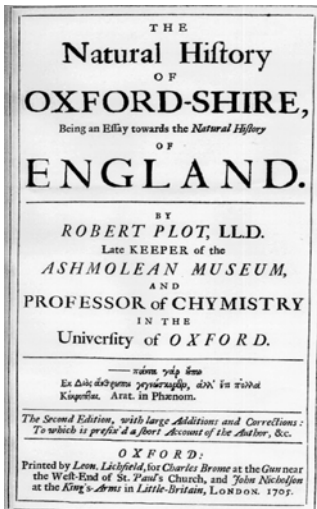
This monograph has no beginning, the middle is hazy and the story, as told here, fades away to only two families of Goddards at the end. However, it hopefully provides a good starting point for future researchers into this family group. The main problem has been the mobility of the families and the fact that for generations, although ardent church members, they belonged to the "dissenters" and attended the chapels that had broken away from the established church. As a consequence, although many of the relevant chapel records are probably available they are not in the places one would commonly search for those of the Church of England. For instance, although a transcription of the Banbury parish church can be seen in Banbury Reference Library, what records that have survived for the Banbury dissenters chapels are said to be dispersed between Oxfordshire Record Office and the National Archives at Kew with possibly a few available at the Library of the Society of Genealogists in London. In addition to the known émigrés to New Zealand, it is suspected that present generations of this family are to be found in both Australia and America, but these are, as yet, unrecognised. We have saved plenty of work for the next generation of researchers to do. Good Hunting!

Brian Goddard - January 2005



Hitchin Part of an 1898 Ordnance Survey Map of Hitchin showing Sun Street and the Rope Walk





The front plate from the second edition, (1705), of the essay by Robert Plot with his comments and foot notes regarding the history of Banbury.

BANBURY

113. For eminent places in this County, during the Government of the Saxons and Danes in Britan, we may reckon first Banbury, then called Banerbyrig, where Kenric, the second West-Saxon King, about the Year 556 *, put to flight the Britans, fighting for their Lives, Estates, and all they had †. After the Conquest, about the Year 1125, it was strengthened with a Castle by Alexander the then great Bilhop of Lincoln; and since that, Jan. 26. 1^o Marie, made a Burg or Burrough consisting of a Bayliff, 12 Aldermen, and 12 Burgeses, in Recompence of their faithful Service done to the laid Queen Mary (as 'tis exprest in their Charter) in manfully resisting John Duke of Northumberland that rebelled against her; whence 'tis plain this Town was ever zealous in Matters of Religion, of what Perswasion soever they were, heretofore as well as now. Since again on the 8 of June, Jac. 6, it was made a Major Town, confisting of a Major, 12 Aldermen, and 6 Capital Burgeses.

[†] Vid. Laurentium Pignorum de Servis. Et Bartholin. Schedion de Armillis, § 3. p. 37. * Idem, § 3. de Armillarum materia, p. 32. † Vid. Chron. Saxon. p. 20. † Camd. Britan. in Oxordshire. * Will. Malmesb. de gestis Reg. Ang. lib. 1. cap. 2. † Camdeni Britan. in Com. Oxon. † Lelandi Com. in Cygneum Cant. in verbo Fydropolis.

Banbury¹ stands at the junction of two ancient roads: Salt Way, still used as a bridle path to the west and south of the town, led from Droitwich, Worcestershire to London and the south east of England, its primary use being the transportation of salt; and Banbury Lane, which began near Northampton and fairly closely followed the modern 22-mile-long road before running through Banbury's High Street and on towards the Fosse Way at Stow-on-the-Wold.

Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross,
To see what Tommy can buy,
A Penny White Loaf,
Penny White Cake, and a Hugey penny pie
1744

Ride a cock horse to Banbury Cross,
To see a fine lady ride on a white horse.
With rings on her fingers and bells on her toes,
She shall have music wherever she goes.
1784

The nursery rhyme, a favourite with children throughout the English-speaking world, was first seen in print in the year 1784, although it was known in its current form in at least 1760. The "fine" lady is generally thought to be a member of the Fiennes family, ancestors of Lord Saye and Sele who own nearby Broughton Castle. In the earliest known version, circa 1744, it reads more like a market cry.

During the period of the Reformation Banbury had three crosses. The High Cross, otherwise known as the Market Cross, was situated in Cornhill, just off the Market Place. This was a focal point used for public proclamations. It had a flight of eight steps with a single shaft of carved stone 20 feet high on top, and was probably the cross referred to as far back as 1478. The Bread Cross was situated at the corner of High Street and Butchers Row. It was a large, covered cross, made of stone with a slated roof so that the butchers and bakers who had their market stalls there could keep dry in wet weather. This cross was associated with the distribution of bread to the poor each Good Friday. A cross on this site was first referred to in 1441. The White Cross lay on the western boundary line of the old town borough, at what is now the corner of West Bar Street and Beargarden Road. It was first mentioned in 1554 but little is known about it.



The current Banbury Cross

In the late 16th century Banbury's inhabitants were recorded as being "far gone in Puritanism". Consequently the ruling clique of the council ordered that at least two of the town's crosses, the High Cross and the Bread Cross, be destroyed. Just after dawn on the morning of 26th July 1600 two masons began demolishing the High Cross, with a crowd of at least one hundred men looking on. When the spire fell to the ground one Henry Shewell cried out jubilantly, "God be thanked, their god Dagon is fallen down to the ground." The Bread Cross and the White Cross were destroyed the same year.

Nowadays the only stone cross gracing Banbury lies at the intersection of four major roads - those to Oxford, Warwick, Shipston-on-Stour and the High Street, which leads to the shopping area and the old heart of the town. It was erected in 1859 to commemorate the marriage of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to Friedrich Wilhelm of Prussia, on 25th January 1858. It stands 52feet 6inches high to the top of its gilt cross and is of a Neo-Gothic design. Originally six niches for statues were planned, but this was later reduced to three.

Near the current Banbury Cross stands the domed parish church of St. Mary's, which was built between 1793 and 1827 to replace the previous destroyed in 1792.

The town centre holds several old coaching inns. Parsons Street houses both *Ye Olde Auctioneer* hostelry, with its Cotswold Stone and Herringbone brickwork, and the *Reindeer Inn*, with its heavy, wooden doors leading through to the yard at the rear bearing the inscription "*Anno Din 1570*". The old building next door houses a tea shop selling the famous Banbury cakes. These delicious, flat pastries with their spicy, currant fillings have been made in the town to secret recipes since 1586 or earlier.



A drawing of the old St Mary's Church Banbury shows it after the removal of the steeple, damaged in the Civil War, but before the total collapse of the church. In 1790 professional advisers eventually convinced the churchwardens that the structure was dangerous. The sale of some furnishings took place at the White Lion on 5 November 1790. Unexpected collapse of the structure soon followed. On Sunday morning 12th December 1790 the north aisle fell. The next day it was the turn of the tower. On the 14th December The Oxford Journal reported, "*the crash was heard near two miles from the spot. On the following day the tower likewise collapsed, to describe the grandeur and beauty of which is impossible. The arches on which it stood first gave way, which occasioned a Chasm from the bottom to the top, and instantly the whole Tower became cracked, and shivered in a variety of directions, admitting the light through each, but yet preserving a perpendicular Fall, even in its pinnacles.*"

The total demolition of the old church and the rebuilding of the new church was completed by September 1797. The present church, although large by modern standards covers less than half the area of the medieval church.

In Market Place and, near the site of the High Cross, stands the Unicorn Hotel. The original building included the impressive three-gabled and bay-windowed range now occupied by a building society. The entrance to the Unicorn, the town's leading tavern throughout the reign of King Charles II, is under the archway and past the gateway bearing the date 1648. For centuries the townspeople traded in wool, ale, cakes and cheese. Wool was first referred to in the year 1268 and cheese was manufactured from the 15th to the 18th centuries. Today the weaving and ale trades have disappeared, together with the "thin" Banbury cheese, however, more upsetting is the recent loss of the Banbury cake now virtually only a memory, of the few that are baked, they are only a pale imitation of the original recipe, according to local opinion.

Banbury castle was built from 1135 by the bishops of Lincoln, and survived into the Civil War, when it was besieged. Banbury, due to its proximity to Oxford, the King's capital, was a Royalist town, but the inhabitants were known to be strongly Puritan. The castle was demolished after the Civil War.

Since 1641 when the Congregationalists are first recorded in Banbury the place has been one of religious dissent and is probably where this Goddard family realised, that for them, there were more acceptable versions of Christianity, than that preached in the parish church.

**Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest congregation.**

(from *The True-Born Englishman*, Daniel Defoe 1701)

Tree Sheet 1

This tree starts in Banbury in Oxfordshire with a 00225 Samuel Goddard who was probably born in about 1715 He is known to have been a "Shag Merchant", in Banbury². However, it does not appear that he was either born or that he married in Banbury and, so far, the earlier origins of the family have proved elusive. It had been thought that possibly Samuel came from the Cove, Farnborough and Yately area of Hampshire, because of the similarity and frequent recurrence of the Christian names "Samuel" and "Holland" in that area. Samuel's fathers name is also thought to be Samuel and if so his grandfather, or perhaps another close relative, was a "Holland Goddard". But not only is the name Holland relatively common in the north of Hampshire, but also in Ireland. Daniel Defoe mentions a merchant in Cork Ireland by the name of Holland who was the son of Mark Goddard of Bristol, in his essay "*The Complete English Tradesman*", published in 1726. However Mark, who had been born in Cork in 1664 and the Irish family can be discounted as possible relatives of this family because of the work by R. W. Knightly Goddard and the detailed family tree which was published in *Miscellanica Genealogica et Heraldica*³. Any Bristol connection between the Irish and the Banbury families appears to be a pure coincidence. As does any connection with the Cove and Yately Holland

² "Shag" a cloth having a velvet nap on one side usually of worsted wool, but occasionally of silk. Banbury and nearby Whitney are known for this form of cloth weaving. "Velvet" is traditionally woven from silk. The term was first used in print in 1592 whereas the tobacco version did not appear in print until 1789 and "Shag Pile" arrived in 1946.

³ *Miscellanica Genealogica et Heraldica* 4th Series Vol. III., pp. 330-332 with later additions. Society of Genealogists and other libraries

Goddards of N. Hampshire, as the latter were poor agricultural labours, who were firmly established in N. Hampshire, with no inclination to travel or to become skilled weavers. (See “Goddards of Yateley” monograph).

00225 Samuel is said to have married twice and that he and his second wife, 04855 Mary nee Pedley, moved to live in Market Harborough and that they later moved and retired to Bristol, possibly he or his second wife, 04855 Mary had relatives in Bristol. 00225 Samuel was the father of 12 known children.

00225 Samuel’s first wife was 04854 Ann who’s maiden name, birth, or place of the marriage are all unknown at present, would have been born in about 1725, they are thought have had 5 children, probably all was born in Banbury Oxon., but only the baptism of the two middle children have been verified in the Parish Register of the old St Mary’s Church in Banbury. The original tree, researched by Herald Goddard, has the specific dates⁴ for the birth and baptisms of the other children, so it is probable that this information came from the records of one of the other Banbury chapels. Ann is said to have died in child birth while giving birth to a stillborn child, she was buried on the 4th May 1763 presumably in Banbury and again this detail has not been verified, it is not in the records of the parish church, but she may have been interred in a chapel burying ground.

00225 Samuel married again, 04855 Mary Pedley is said to his second wife, but no record of the marriage has yet been found, nor has her birthplace, the date of the marriage is also unknown. However the name Pedley or Padley was well known amongst the non-conformist community of Banbury during the 18th century. There were 7 children reported for this partnership, the latest research has not verified the dates or venue but taken the dates as detailed on the original tree, where it was also stated that all were born in Market Harborough Leicestershire. Nothing further is known of the lives of Samuel and Mary apart from the statement that they moved to Bristol.

Children of 04854 Ann Goddard, nee ? was born c. 1725 - Died 4th May 1763 first wife of Samuel 00225:

04856 Samuel Goddard who was said on the original tree to have been baptised on the 18th April 1750 in Banbury, was married on the 9th May 1789 to 07031 Rebecca Lowdon, (was born c. 1760), at St Giles Cripplegate in London. Lowdon has been a local surname to this vicinity of London for several previous generations, but neither her birth nor christening have been found yet. They had 7 known children and all were baptised in London at either at St Paul’s Brentford, or at St Clement Danes Westminster. Nothing further is known of either 04856 Samuel or his wife Rebecca at this time.

04857 Mary (or Martha) Goddard was born on the 18th July 1755 and baptised on the following 17th August. She is reported to have died in November 1770 Because it is the tradition of the independent chapels to list both the date of birth and baptismal date and the fact that neither baptism, nor the burial, are listed in the parish records of St Mary’s Church Banbury, it is assumed that these events are from the records of one of the dissidents chapels.

Only the date of the birth of 04858 Clarissa Goddard was given on the original tree as the 9th August 1756 and subsequently no further information has been found. However, had she died young it is unlikely that she would have had a niece named after her.

04859 Anne Goddard was born on the 9th July 1758 and she was baptised on the following day at Banbury according to the Bishop’s Transcripts in the I.G.I.⁵ 04859 Anne was said from the earlier research to have married 04860 Timothy Thomas 16th January 1798 at the church of Saint Mary, St. Marylebone Road, St. Marylebone, London, but as yet it is unconfirmed that it was this particular Anne Goddard who married on that occasion.

04861 Eliza Goddard was said to have been born on the 18th October 1763 at Banbury, but again this is unconfirmed and nothing further is known about her life.

MARKET HARBOROUGH

From the mid-18th century onwards woollen manufacture grew up in the town of Market Harborough. In 1764 it was said that there was a considerable manufacture of fine worsted or “tammy” in and around Harborough, and that much worsted cloth, with some shalloons and much yarn and jersey, was marketed there⁶. The tammy manufacture declined about 1810⁷ and it was replaced for a time by the expansion of the manufacture of carpets in a factory near the town centre⁸. In 1843 a private bank which had been established in the town failed disastrously⁹, and this was closely followed by the closing of the carpet factory.

In 1669 there were about 100 Presbyterians of the 'mean sort' at Harborough. Their leader was Matthew Clark, who had been ejected from Narborough rectory in 1662. He was assisted by several other ejected ministers.¹⁰ In 1672 Clark was granted a general license as a Presbyterian preacher, and two houses were licensed for dissenting worship. Clark

⁴These dates have not been verified from Chapel records at the time of writing this document.

⁵International Genealogical Index - www.familysearch.org

⁶Rouse, MS. Hist. Harborough, p. 31

⁷Curtis, Topog. Hist. Leics. p. 71

⁸R. & W. H. Symington & Co., “In Our Own Fashion”, p. 13

⁹Victoria County History of Leicestershire. iii. p. 50, p. 54

¹⁰Original Records. of Early Nonconformity, ed. G. L. Turner, i. p. 72

was said to have a congregation of 500-600 at Harborough in 1690-2, but this may have included the dissenters at Great Bowden too. A document compiled in 1705-23 states that there were many Congregationalists and Quakers at Harborough, and many occasional "nonconformers".

The following extract from a local directory of 1877¹¹ gives some of the details of the dissenters chapels in Market Harborough:

"Here was formerly a Friends' Meeting House and burial ground, about 200 yards east of the church, and also an Antinomian chapel. The Roman Catholics have a small chapel in the town, but a new church, Presbytery and schools are now being erected on the Lubenham. The foundation-stone was laid on September 21, 1870, and the buildings are estimated to cost about £4900. A new WESLEYAN CHAPEL in Northampton road, was built in 1871, in lieu of that erected in 1813, and now used as a leather warehouse. The BAPTIST CHAPEL, in Coventry street, was built in 1831, at a cost of £800, and will now seat 450 hearers. The INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, in High street, was erected in 1844, at a cost of £3000, in lieu of the old chapel which had been in existence nearly two centuries. It is a large and handsome structure with an elegant front of Corinthian architecture and contains 904 sittings. The sum of £1000, which was promptly subscribed by the congregation, for the new chapel, was deposited in the Harborough Bank when it failed, and consequently about half of it was lost. The Independents of Harborough are the successors of the Nonconformists, who first assembled here under the ministry of the Rev. Matthew Clark, M. A., who was ejected from the rectory of Narborough in 1662, and afterwards went to Norwich, where he died in 1708, nearly eighty years of age, after suffering much in the cause of religious liberty. From a pamphlet published in that year, it appears there was "A great fight at Harborough betwixt the Presbyterians and Independents in 1647," which ended in the former being worsted, and two or three of them slain. In 1609 Robert Smyth, the founder of the Free School, gave an annuity of £20, for the establishment of a Sunday and Tuesday evening lecture; and in the following year he augmented it with a yearly sum of £6 13s 4d. As noticed at page 496, the Church of St Mary in Arden, about half-a-mile E. of the town, is now only used as a cemetery chapel. There have been vested for its reparation, from time immemorial, a house and land, the latter of which was exchanged at the enclosure in 1777, for 4A 2R 2P, now let for about £21. The house was altered, and used as the parish workhouse, till the formation of the Union, when it was taken down and the house is now private property.

The BURIAL BOARD was formed in 1875, and have purchased 4 acres of land for a CEMETERY. It is situated in the Northampton road, will contain two mortuary chapels, and will cost about £3000. Mr. T. W. Hall is clerk to the Board."

Note the comment above regarding the Harborough Bank which went bankrupt in 1843.



Market Harborough Old Grammar School is close to the site of the Harborough Bank

¹¹History, Gazetteer and Directory of the Counties of Leicester and Rutland 1877. www.historicaldirectories.org

Children of 04855 Mary Goddard, nee Pedley was born c.1740, second wife of Samuel 00225:

The majority of the information for this family and the later generations living in Market Harborough are from the records of the Independent Chapel (Presbyterian) in High Street Market Harborough.¹² However, it is not known yet whether Samuel and 04855 Mary married before, or after, he moved from Banbury to Market Harborough. The reason for his move is also unknown, he could have continued his trade in a similar type of merchandising, as at that time there was both the worsted, or tammy, and the heavy weaving of carpets in Market Harborough and also a trade in linen products from locally prepared and grown flax. This linen weaving was a local cottage industry in the nearby villages. It is also noticed that in later life many of the children appear to have supported churches other than the parish church of Market Harborough, dedicated to St. Dionysius, or the Presbyterian Chapel (Great Meeting Chapel), as it has only been practical to review the records of those two churches for this monograph. The other dates of family events given in the original tree, but not found in those records have, therefore, been repeated verbatim and unchecked, however, all look realistic. But one must be aware that the date given for a birth may be that of a baptism and visa-versa, similarly for deaths and burials.

The first child of 00225 Samuel and Mary, nee Pedley, was 04862 James Goddard was born on the 6th October 1768 in Market Harborough. He married 04863 Elizabeth Dowley who had been baptised in the Great Meeting Chapel (Presbyterian) in East Bond Street Leicester on the 10th June 1773. The date and place of the marriage have not yet been found but it is likely to have been at one of the independent chapels in Market Harborough. James and Elizabeth are known to have had 5 children. James became a banker when he and his brother 00125 Holland were taken into partnership by Thomas Inkersole, their uncle by marriage. No information has been found to clarify the statement on the original tree that Thomas Inkersole was an uncle of James and Holland because Anne Dowley, the wife of Holland Goddard, was his niece. However, it does not say that Elizabeth Dowley, the wife of James Goddard, was also a niece, so we do not yet know if she was Anne's sister, or a cousin. Thomas Inkersole who had previously been an ironmonger before starting the "Harborough Bank" with partner George Bosworth in 1791. The Goddards had a close association with Thomas Inkersole through the ironmongery trade (Inkersole & Goddard Ironmongers Shop High Street Market Harborough a few yards away from the bank), then through marriage and also through their chapel associations, they being all "Dissenters". The brothers, James and Holland Goddard, became bankers when George Bosworth died in 1820, Thomas Inkersole was then over 70. However, the bank collapsed in 1843 with the bankruptcy of James and Holland this, in turn, led to the collapse of several firms notably in the manufacture of carpets. The notice of bankruptcy proceedings was issued on the 25th April 1843 according to a notice in the London Gazette¹³ informing that the case was heard in the "Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy" at 12noon on the 26th July. James died on the 3rd November 1845 and Elizabeth on the 2nd September 1856, it is assumed in that they were both interred in the Dissenters Burying Ground Market Harborough.

The issue of bank notes in England and Wales was restricted to the Bank of England by the Bank Charter Act 1844. The Act was passed, among other reasons, to prevent the banking system spiralling out of control. Issue of notes by the Bank had to be backed by gold deposits or government securities. Existing banks already issuing notes were allowed to continue (with certain restrictions) but this practice has now died out. This act did not apply to Scotland and Ireland.

The Harborough Bank had obviously made loans that grossly exceeded their assets at the time of the audits, which were taken prior to the 1844 Bank Charter Act. This meant that they, like many other small banks at this period, were forced to sue for bankruptcy.

The Bankruptcy in the Local Newspaper

Reports in 1843, in ARIS'S BIRMINGHAM GAZETTE¹⁴. The Birmingham weekly newspaper published each Monday.

(1)31st July:— "Wednesday 26 July. Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell.—*Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough.*— This was an audit meeting preparatory to the declaration of a first dividend. It was held at this early period to enable creditors to receive an installment of their claims before the closing of the Accountant's Office in Bankruptcy, which will take place on the 20th of August and continue until the 1st of November. The total amount of debts already proved against the estate is upwards of 170,000*L*. Official assignee, Mr. Whitmore; solicitor, Mr. Douglass; of Market Harborough; accountant Mr. Barbie".

¹² Leicester Record Office stores the original records from 1753-1836 but copies of most are also at the PRO Kew, (ref. RG4 1459 & 1631) and at Salt Lake City USA.

¹³ London Gazette for 1843 Vol. 2 - July/Aug., p.2279

¹⁴ Research and cuttings by Leslie Goddard of Birmingham – copy from Birmingham Central Library.

BIRMINGHAM COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

TUESDAY, July 23.—Before Mr. Commissioner Balguy.
Re Dobson, of Kidderminster, carpet-manufacturer.—The bankrupt was examined at considerable length by Mr. John Snelling, with reference to matters on the face of his balance-sheet; and the Learned Commissioner ordered him to furnish an account at the next meeting, distinguishing between his personal liabilities and those arising on the alleged partnership with the late James Dobson, sen.—Mr. Reece attended as solicitor for the bankrupt, and Mr. Warden as his accountant.

Re Furley, of Tunstall.—After the bankrupt had been examined at considerable length by Mr. John Smith, of Waterloo street, the meeting was adjourned to enable him to file his balance-sheet.—Mr. Cooper, of Tunstall, attended for the assignees.

WEDNESDAY.—Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell.
Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough, bankers.—This was an audit meeting preparatory to the declaration of a first dividend. It was held at this early period to enable the creditors to receive an instalment of their claims before the closing of the Accountant's Office in Bankruptcy, which will take place on the 30th of August, and continue until the 1st of November. The total amount of debts already proved against the estate upwards of 170,000*l.*—Official assignee, Mr. Whitmore; solicitor, Mr. Douglass, of Market Harborough; accountant, Mr. Beattie.

Re Honeyburn, of Kingersford.—This was a case of

Note. 170,000*l.*, or £170,000, in 1843 was roughly equivalent to £8.7m in 2005 and the dividend of 4*s* in the pound is only 20p or 20%.

Bank was entitled to prove.

Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough, bankers.—The Court was occupied until nearly six o'clock in reference to the claims of various parties who sought to set against their over-drawn accounts a number of bank notes issued by Messrs. Goddard. The examinations were instituted by Mr. Douglass, solicitor to the assignees, in consequence of an impression being entertained that a portion at least of them had been purchased since the bankruptcy. In one or two instances the suspicion was well founded, and in the others it was shown to be otherwise.

FRIDAY.—Before Mr. Commissioner Balguy.—*Re Jesse Prime, of Newcastle.*—The bankrupt received his certificate.

Re Clarke and Clarke, of Market Harborough, carpet manufacturers.—The bankrupts received their certificates.

Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell.—*Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough, bankers.*—In this case a dividend of 4*s*. in the pound was declared.—Official assignee, Mr. Whitmore.

SATURDAY.—Before Mr. Commissioner Balguy.—*Re*

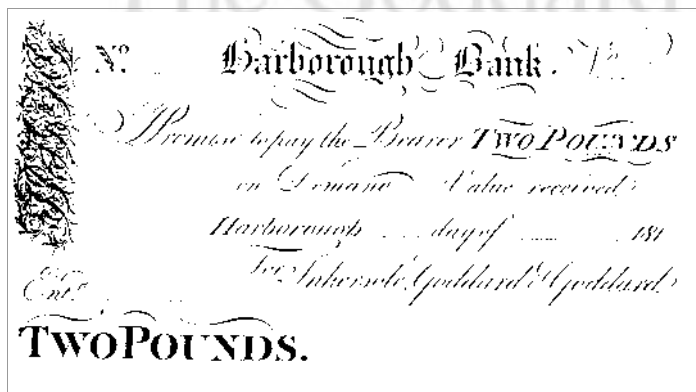
14th August.—Thursday 10th August (Before Mr.

Commissioner Daniell). — “*Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough, bankers.* — The court was occupied until nearly six o'clock in reference to the claims of various parties who sought set against their over-drawn accounts a number of bank notes issued by Messrs. Goddard. The examinations were instituted by Mr. Douglass, solicitor to the assignees, in consequence of an impression being entertained that a portion at least of them had been purchased since the bankruptcy. In one or two cases the suspicion was well founded, and in the others it was shown to be otherwise”.

(3) In the same edition as above, Friday 18 August. Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell.— “*Re Goddard and Goddard, of Market Harborough, bankers.* — In this case a dividend of 4*s* in the pound was declared. — Official assignee, Mr. Whitmore”.

(4) 6 November. — Thursday 9th November. Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell. — “Goddard J. and H. Goddard, Market Harborough, bankers cert.”.

(5) 13 November.— Thursday 16th November “Before Mr. Commissioner Daniell.— “*Re James and Holland Goddard, of Market Harborough.* Certificate granted without opposition”.



An example of an unissued £2 note from the Harborough Bank, the £1 note was similar.

From information on the original tree and unqualified entries on the I.G.I.¹⁵, 04864 Harriet Goddard is said to have been born in Market Harborough on the 6th April 1770 She probably moved to Bristol with her parents because on 9th August 1808, she married a 04865 Thomas Edwards in Bristol. They had at least two children, James and Benjamin who were both baptised in Bristol. This Thomas Edwards was probably the one baptised on the 25th May 1772 at St James Church in Bristol, as was one of his sons. However, it is difficult to interpret the information from the I.G.I., regarding this Banbury/Market Harborough/Bristol family because, unfortunately, the originator of their I.G.I. entry forms has entered poor and incomplete information into the database. It is thought that 04864 Harriet died in Bristol on the 13th May 1844.

¹⁵ibid. 5 - the original registers, etc., have not been checked during this present exercise.

00125 Holland Goddard was born in Banbury on the 29th October 1772. He married 04866 Anne Dowley who had been born in about c.1781 and was the daughter of Robert and Mary Dowley. She was the younger sister of 04863 Elizabeth Dowley who had married 04862 James, Holland's brother, she is named in the Dissenters Register, at the baptism of some of her children, as the daughter of Robert and Mary Dowley, as is her sister Anne. She died in Market Harborough on the 12th March 1820. Holland and Mary are known to have had 9 children between 1804 and 1815. Holland, although initially a retail ironmonger with Thomas Inkersole, in a shop in High Street Market Harborough he became a banker with his partner and brother 04862 James at the "Harborough" bank a few doors down from the ironmongers shop, until its collapse in 1843, after which he lived in Norwood London, his wife Ann having died in 1820. Note that he was at the height of his banking career in 1825, in Market Harborough when it has been suggested that he was living in London and he married Lydia Fagg, not impossible, but improbable He died in Surbiton Surrey on the 23rd October 1854, a "gentleman" according to his death certificate.

It was said on the original tree that 00125 Holland married for a second time, to 04898 Lydia Ann Fagg, (daughter of Benjamin and Ann, nee Starke, who had been baptised on the 18th June 1797 at Wouldham Kent) on the 22nd September 1825 at St Giles Camberwell Surrey. They are reported to have had 7 children. But, no proof has been found, to date, that this marriage to 00125 Holland took place, and it is thought more likely by the editor, that the Lydia Fagg marriage, in the parish records of St Giles Camberwell, was to 07032 Holland, the son of Samuel and Rebecca, who was only 5 years older than Lydia. ?Both parties had been born and are known to have been living in London at that time. But, as yet, there is no proof, but a will of a probable son of this marriage, William Alfred Fagg Goddard, was filed at Auckland New Zealand on the 20th July 1966. However, there is a photograph of Lydia in 07124 Herald Goddards family album, so she certainly had ties with that side of the family.

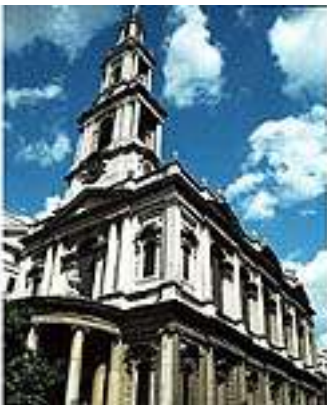
04867 Ebenezer Goddard was born in Banbury on the 27th December 1773 and he is reported, on the original tree, to have been the father of two children, but no marriage has been found or collaborating evidence in this present exercise.

The only information that has been found, so far, about 04870 Margaret Martha Goddard is that she was born in Banbury on the 24th December 1778, and according to the tree and the I.G.I., she married 04871 Paul Millard in Islington London on 1st November 1810 and that she died on the 26th December 1849.

04872 William Goddard was said to have been baptised on the 18th November 1775 and the original tree shows him married to 04873 Elizabeth, whose maiden name is unknown at present, and that they had, at least, two children. William died on the 29th February 1824.

04868 Maria (Mary) Goddard was born on the 22nd November 1775 she was married on the 24th August 1812 to John Talbot of 'Welland', a nearby village, at Market Harborough. She is said to have died on the 8th April 1835, but no further information is available at this time.

Children of 07031 Rebecca Goddard, nee Lowdon was born c.1760, wife of Samuel 04856:



St Clement Danes

07036 Henry Samuel Goddard was baptised on the 21th February 1790 at St Clement Danes Westminster London, but nothing further is known about his life. For a while he was thought to be the "Samuel" who married Elizabeth Clerk at Hanwell Middx. On the 31st March 1820 and started a Brentford branch of the Goddards. However, the research¹⁶ into the Brentford branch, (P. Goddard & Sons Ltd., Furniture Dealers), by current family members, Brian Goddard of Crowborough East Sussex and his father Fred, show that 07036 Henry Samuel Goddard is not one of their forebears. This means that there is still much research to be done on the family of 04856 Samuel Goddard and 07031 Rebecca Lowdon.

07037 Louisa Goddard was baptised on the 3rd July 1791 at St Clement Danes Westminster London. She was baptised on the same day as her brother 07032 Holland, so they were possibly twins.

07032 Holland Goddard was also baptised on the 3rd July 1791 at St Clement Danes Westminster London. It is he who probably married Lydia Ann Fagg on the 29th September 1825 at St Giles Camberwell Surrey and not 00125 Holland. Lydia was christened on the 18th June 1797 at Wouldham, Kent, England, her parents were Benjamin Fagg and Anne nee Starke. No children have been identified, this goes to reinforce the argument that it was not 00125 Holland who married 04898 Lydia, because with the detail known of the 9 children by a first marriage, then it is most unlikely that another 7 children, by a second marriage, would have gone unrecognised by any of the researchers into the Banbury records.

07033 George Augustus Goddard was baptised on the 3rd December 1792 at St Paul's Brentford Middx., but as yet nothing further is known about him.

07034 Clarissa Goddard was baptised on the 4th October 1794 privately. This was probably either on the day she was born on the, or very soon afterwards, this is usually because the child is in poor health and not expected to live very

¹⁶ "The Goddards" produced & published by Mr. B. E. Wright "Kilaran", Fielden Lane, Crowborough West Sussex TN6 1TL

long. However, she obviously recovered from her early problems as she was “*Received into the Church*” at St Paul’s Brentford Middx., on the 5th March 1800.

In a similar manner 04899 John Holland Goddard was baptised on the 20th February 1797, this was probably also a private christening as he was “*Received into the Church*” at St Paul’s Brentford Middx., on the 5th March 1800. He was married to 04900 Felicitas (“happiness” the Latin version of the name Felicity)¹⁷, whose surname unknown at present, but according to the I.G.I. they had two children. Felicitas is a common Christian name in Switzerland and not unknown in Austria or France, so she may not have been English by birth.

Just to make it a family occasion at St Paul’s Brentford Middx., 07035 Alfred Goddard was baptised also on the 5th March 1800.

Children of 04867 Ebenezer and an unknown mother:

07104 William Goddard was born c.1800, however, nothing further is known about him at present.

07105 Catherine Goddard was born c.1803 and she is said to have married a cousin 07098 Charles Goddard. See Tree Sheet 2.

Children of 04873 Elizabeth Goddard, nee ? was born c.1775, wife of William 04872:

07106 William Goddard was born in about 1810 but the date and place are unknown. He is said to have been killed in the Indian Mutiny circa 1858. This statement must lead on to many questions, not least as to what was he doing in India aged nearly 50? He would surely have been too old for the army¹⁸. Amongst the web sites supplying information on the Indian Mutiny is one for people tracing their British, European and Anglo-Indian family history in India, Burma, Pakistan and Bangladesh. However, with over 50,000 British Soldiers and as many civilians involved in India, around this time, much more initial information on William would be required to progress any research along these lines.

A second child, of which we know even less, 07105 Louisa Goddard was also probably was born around 1810.

Children of 04900 Felicitas Goddard, nee ? was born c.1800, wife of John Holland 04899:

04901 Holland Alfred Goddard was born, according to the I.G.I. on the 6th January 1826 but he was not baptised until the 30th September 1831 at St Mary Newington Surrey, part of Southwark, but nothing more is known about him at present.

07038 Holland Richard Goddard was, according to the I.G.I. baptised on the 14th December 1827 at St John The Evangelist Lambeth Surrey London He was buried just 8 days later on the 22nd December 1827.

Sheet 2

Children of 04863 Elizabeth Goddard, nee Dowley was born c.1773, wife of James 04862:

07097 Elizabeth Goddard was born on the 14th May 1799 and baptised on the 20th November 1799 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics., according to the microfilm of original records at the National Archive, (was the Public Record Office), Kew. She died young and was buried on the 12th April 1800.

07098 Charles Goddard was born on the 5th September 1801 and baptised on the 2nd August 1802 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. He is said to have married his cousin 07105 Catherine, see Sheet 1, but this is yet to be confirmed. According to the records of the Independent Church they had an “*infant son C*” buried in the “*Protestant Dissenters Burying Ground*” Market Harborough on the 14th December 1829, but nothing further is known about this family.

07100 James Nelson Goddard was born on the 21st October 1805 and baptised at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. on the 29th December 1806. He married 07101 Rebecca, whose surname is unknown at present and apart from the fact that they had at least 3 children and that it is said that James died in August 1865 nothing more is known about the family.

07099 William Goddard was born on the 26th November 1806 and baptised on the 29th December 1806 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics.

According to the church records a William Goddard aged 6 months was buried on the 3rd January 1808, but no baptismal records have been found yet. This could mean 07099 William had died young and so had a second child in this family named William or, perhaps this had been another child of 00125 Holland and Anne, nee Dowley, whose last son who was born in 1811 was also named William.

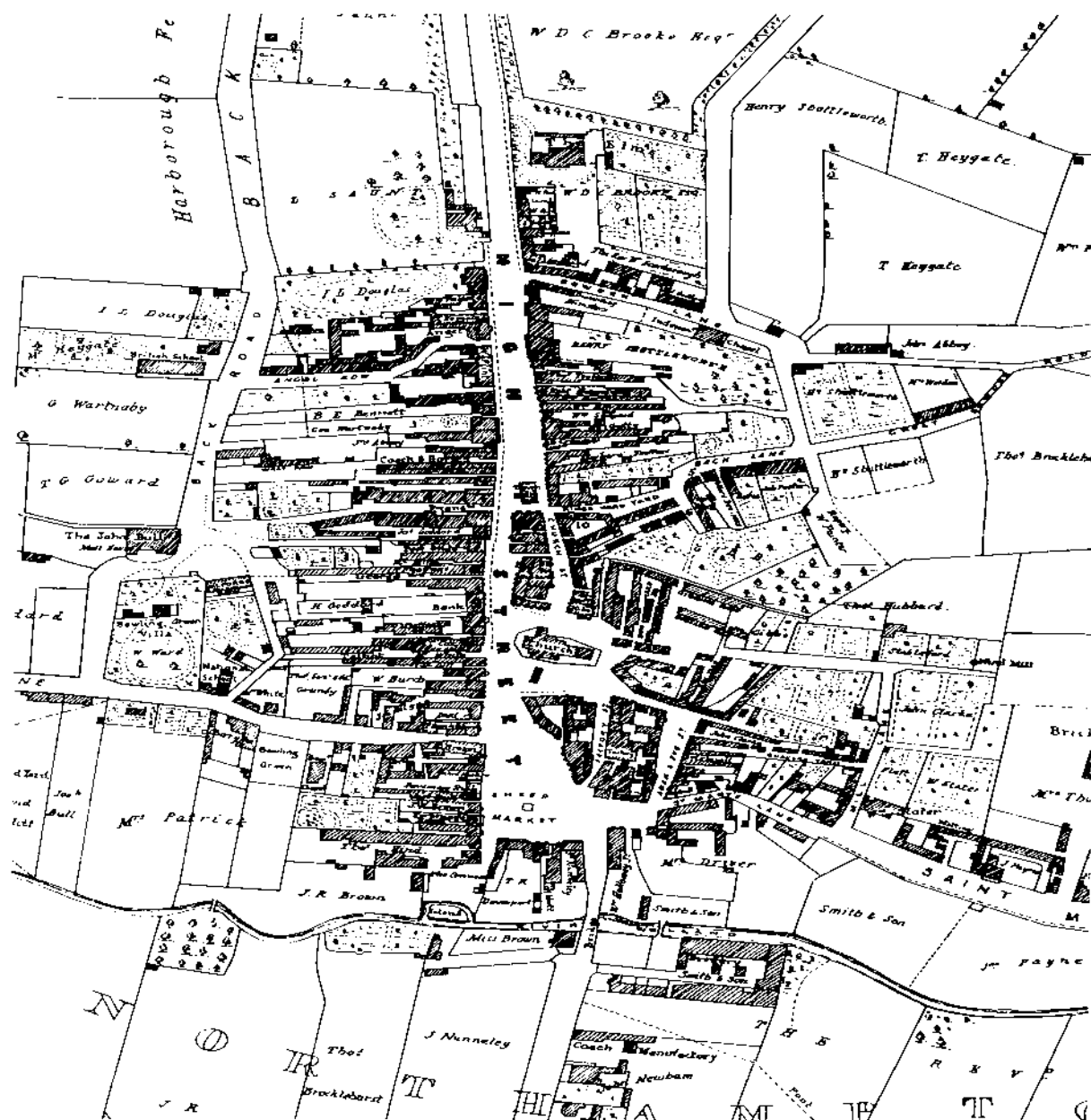
07102 Martha Goddard was born on the 29th February 1808 and baptised at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. on the 22nd July 1808. She was married on the 17th September 1830 to 07103 George Osborn Rogers in Market Harborough, probably at the Independent Church. They had at least 4 children, including a son named George

¹⁷Definition from *The Oxford Dictionary of Christian Names* E. G. Withycombe Oxford University Press ISBN 0 19 281213 0

¹⁸. <http://members.ozemail.com.au/~clday/>

Goddard Rogers, who were all were baptised at The Great Meeting Chapel, (now better known as the Unitarian Church), in Newport Pagnell Buckinghamshire. George was a Doctor and both were living in Newport Pagnell at the time of the 1881 census. Their three male children, George, Edward, and Henry all followed their fathers profession and became doctors.

Market Harborough 1839



Map and details of Market Harborough from "Georgian Harborough" by J. C. Davies printed and published by Wellandside (Photographics) Ltd. Market Harborough

Children of 07101 Rebecca Goddard, nee ? was born c.1810, wife of James Nelson Goddard 07100:

The only information that is readily available regarding their first child 07108 Florence Rebecca Goddard is from several entries in the I.G.I., which contradict each other. One entry claims that she was born on the 23rd December 1836, but another that she was baptised, (probably at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics.), on the 23rd March 1836! The I.G.I. also records her death as 18th November 1897, but she does not appear to be recorded in the 1881 census. However, as both the I.G.I and the census are known to have a significant number of faulty records, further checking of the Market Harborough baptismal records and also viewing her death certificate, could establish the facts.

07109 Samuel Goddard was, according to the I.G.I., baptised on the 25th December 1840, probably at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. But neither he, nor his sister 07110 Caroline Goddard, said to have been baptised on the 6th December 1842, have been found in the 1881 census.

Children of 04863 Anne Goddard, nee Dowley was born c.1781, wife of Holland 00125:

07039 Ann Goddard was born on the 6th February 1804 and baptised on the 16th April 1804, at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics., where she was also married, on the 11th September 1828, to 07040 William Andrews, a Barrister, of Market Harborough. She is said to have died on the 11th April 1856. An unconfirmed report said that in 1860 their son George John Andrews emigrated to New Zealand.

07043 Thomas Goddard was baptised on the 29th December 1806 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. He became a a corn miller and moved to Hertfordshire were he married Sarah Renolds at St Stephen's St Albans Herts., on the 12th July 1827. They are known to have had two children. Unfortunately, Sarah died very soon after the birth their second child, 07051 Norman, and she was buried on 8th December 1831 at St Stephen's St Albans Herts. Thomas was married, secondly, to Rose Cox who was born in about 1818, at St Leonard's Sandridge Herts., on the 8th February 1838. They had three children and were living in St Albans at the time of the 1881 census. Thomas died in 1889, Rose died the following year, both are buried at Sandridge Herts. When he wrote his will in 1875 he was living at 13 Tyndale Place Islington Middx., but a codicil to the will written on the 3rd June 1884, after the death of his son 07054 Thomas, gives the amended address of 18 London Road St Albans and states he is a "Gentleman" when he leaves everything to his wife Rose or on her death to his daughter Elizabeth Rose Smale but although the will had left 07051 Norman, his son by his first marriage £100 a codicil then leaves everything to his wife Rose and their children and studiously ignores his son 07051 Norman and his family. The will was administered on the 6th March 1889.

07041 Mary Goddard was born on the 23rd July 1807 and baptised on the 13th June 1808 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. She was married on the 27th April 1827, also probably at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics., to 07042 William Lankester they had at least a son and a daughter, William and Emily, who were both born in Southampton, according to the 1881 census and still living in the area, but neither 07042 William nor 07041 Mary appear to be alive at this date.



This photograph is of an exhibit in the "Milestones Museum" in Basingstoke Hampshire and shows the typical wares of an Ironmongers shop in the mid to late 19th century. The shops of both Inkersole & Goddard in High Street Market Harborough and Henry Goddard in Andover would have been remarkably similar in size and variety of stock to the one shown here. It is probable that Henry had contacts in the Andover area before he moved because during the 19th century a local Andover iron foundry specialised in the manufacture of cast iron products for the domestic trade.

07046 Henry Goddard was born on the 28th August 1809 and baptised on the 18th April 1810 probably at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. He was married again, probably at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics., on the 7th March 1838 to 07047 Martha, the daughter of Frederick and Ann Heygate, nee Garner, who had been baptised on the 1st February 1809 at the Independent Church Market Harborough. Henry was retail ironmonger, following in the family tradition, he owned and ran an ironmongers shop in Bridge Street Andover Hampshire between about 1839 and at least 1847, during which time their six known children were born. Although the registers for the Independent Church, in East St Andover, are now in the National Archive at Kew and have not been searched there is a book containing the minutes of the church's administrative meetings in Hampshire Record Office¹⁹. This minute book has two references to this Goddard family, an item in the report of the meeting for 3rd May 1839 refers to a letter from the Independent Church in Market Harborough introducing "Mr. Goddard". While the second reference is in the minutes for a special meeting, held on the 20th March 1844, when "Mr Goddard" is reported to have offered to pay for some church plate. The family had left Andover before 1851, they are in the Pigot's trade directory for the area for 1844, but not in the census returns for Andover in 1851. It is probable that when the family moved from Andover

¹⁹Hampshire Record Office Winchester cat. ref. 43M83 Item 2

they went to the Nottingham area, because three sons had each established families and businesses there according to the 1881 census. Henry is reported to have died on the 28th March 1862, but the original tree does not indicate where he died, but it was probably Nottingham.



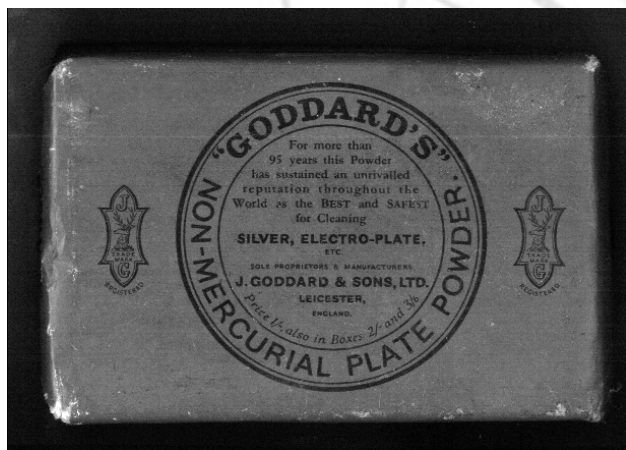
St Andrews Chippenham

04874 Holland Stanhope Goddard was born on the 2nd August 1810 and baptised on the 25th May 1811 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. He was married on the 2nd August 1841 to Elizabeth Lifely (the daughter of Benjamin and Martha Lifely, nee Field, she had been baptised on the 8th July 1821 in Chippenham Wilts.), in St. Andrews, the parish church of Chippenham Wilts., they had only one known child, 07111 Holland Augustus Goddard who was born in 1843, but it is thought that there was a at least further son and a daughter, neither have been confirmed or identified. Holland following the tradition of this family of merchants and is described variously as a tea dealer and a grocer. He was a tea dealer on the birth certificate of his son, at Islington London in 1843, but he was later said to be grocer in Maidenhead Berks., and later in Cheltenham Glos. In 1873 he is noted in the 1873 land registry for Wiltshire as the land owner of “8 acres in Wiltshire, but living in Weymouth Dorset”, where he had married for a second time in December 1872²⁰, however neither the detail nor his second wife's name have yet been established. From

the earlier tree research Holland he is said to have died aged 69 in the midlands town of Warwick Warwickshire., in the spring of 1880²¹, As there are no Goddards living in Warwick at the time of the 1881 census who could be identified with this family, it is possible that his second wife had also died before this census.

07048 William Goddard was born on the 9th December 1811 and baptised on the 5th March 1812 at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. He died when just 1 year old, on the 11th December 1812.

00198 Joseph Goddard was born on the 11th March 1813 and baptised at the Independent Church Market Harborough Leics. on the 17th January 1814 Joseph was married on the 27th April 1846 in Manchester Cathedral to 00325 Elizabeth Allen, the widow of Samuel Brodribb who had died in Nov. 1832, (they had been married only 2 years). Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Allen, nee Harris, was baptised on the 15th February 1808 at St Margaret's Leicester and she had married Samuel Brodribb there on the 2nd August 1830. 00325 Elizabeth died in March 1879 in Leicester. Joseph and Elizabeth had only one child, a son, 00201 Joseph Wallis Goddard. 00198 Joseph was pharmacist, he was a Public Analyst for Leicester and he was the founder of the of the silver polish manufacturers J Goddard which was formed Leicester in 1859.



The 1954 3½ ounce Packaging



Gallowgate Leicester – from an early 20th c. postcard

The design of the label and the form of packaging of the Goddards Plate Powder, like the actual material, changed little in nearly 100 years. The original label, 1860, stated that the “Non-Mercurial Plate Powder” was “prepared only by the original inventor J. Goddard” at 12 Gallowgate Leicester. Later the firm moved to Station Street in Leicester and the firm was joined by his son and then by his grandsons. The name of the firm and the labelling reflecting these changes but the overall style was Joseph's and remained virtually unchanged for over 100 years²². Joseph died on the 30th November 1877 in Leicester.

07049 Robert Goddard was born on the 9th July 1814 but died young, he was buried on the 28th January 1815. Similarly his sister 07050 Harriet Goddard, born on the 2nd November 1815, was also less than a year old when she died, she was buried on the 28th March 1816. Both were buried at Market Harborough.

²⁰www.freebmd.org.uk

²¹Public Record Index of deaths - June Quarter of 1880, Vol. 6d, Page 326.

²²A Display of this packaging over the history of J. Goddard & Sons is in the “Milestones” museum at Basingstoke Hants.

A Brief History Of Goddard's Polishes^{23 & 24}

In its more than 130 years of existence, Goddard's, has developed an outstanding reputation as makers of the finest quality polishes for silver and other decorative metals.

Oddly, Goddard's "untarnished" reputation was established because of tarnish... and Goddard's unique ability to remove and check it.

Goddard's beginnings are related to the discovery of the electroplating process in the early 1800's. At that time most people were using three-pronged steel forks and spoons. In only the wealthiest homes were found solid silver utensils.

However, when Michael Faraday compiled his laws of electrolysis which led to the electro-plating process, decorative flatware and hollow ware silver-plated forks and spoons began finding their way into the more numerous, not-so-wealthy English homes.

But the exuberance of those who bought the new silverware soon turned to disappointment. There wasn't a suitable cleaner on the market. The commonly-used mercurial polish was eating away the thin-layered silver. Once-prized treasures were hidden away in locked cabinets.

So it was in 1839 that Joseph Goddard, a Leicester chemist and County Analyst, sought to find a preparation that would give a perfect polish and would not harm the thin-layered silver. He realised that the tarnish which covered the silver was softer than the silver itself and that the ideal polishing agent should have a hardness between the two -hard enough to remove the tarnish, yet soft enough to leave the silver plating unharmed. The result was Goddard's Non-Mercurial Plate Powder. The product became the rock of the business.



A small part of the current range of polishes

Consumers were pleased, obviously. But Goddard's excellence also was recognised by the trade. International trade association exhibitions around the world heralded Goddard's with six gold medals in the late 1800's.

Success also breeds imitation, and Goddard's was not exempt. In fact, early Goddard packaging bore the warning: "It is necessary to caution the public against worthless imitations, many of which on examination will be found to contain chalk or whiting, or some hard gritty substance, which scratches and wears away the surface, and consequently soon diminishes the value and durability of the plate. None is genuine unless the Registered Trademark accompanies each box."

Competition arose soon after World War I and C. V. Goddard and H. W. Goddard, grandsons of the founder, decided to produce an extended range of polishes to meet the competitors. In 1933 a new factory was constructed to house the production of this larger range of products. In 1938, H. M. Goddard, son of H. W. Goddard, joined the company.

During the 1939-45 war, the company manufactured specialised polishes for military consumption including polishes for the precision engineering and aircraft industries and cleaning agents for maintaining military uniforms and aircraft industries and cleaning agents for maintaining military uniforms.

Goddard's expansion in production facilities and manpower led to the marketing of 485 different products in the 40's and 50's. In 1952, the design and research centre for the gold, silver, and jewellery industries asked Goddard's to manufacture and market a solution of removing tarnish from silver. As it happened, Goddard's had been experimenting with such a product and the pooling of ideas led to the introduction of "Silver Dip."

This economical, easy-to-use product permits users to dip the tarnished piece into the deep "Silver Dip" jar, waiting for a few seconds until the liquid's chemical properties dissolve the tarnish, and then rinse and dry. Immediate consumer response created greater sales than Goddard's had ever known.

For 125 years, Goddard's activities had focused on the discovery, manufacture and sale of products that would safely remove tarnish from silver. Then, in 1964, the company introduced a product that would prevent tarnish from forming on the silver. "Long Term Silver Polish" was considered one of the greatest advances in the protection of silver. It was an inexpensive method by which the housewife could protect her silverware with an invisible film that lasts for months against discolouration.

In recent years, Goddard's expanded its manufacturing of speciality household products to include Goddard's aerosol products. Line pressure packaging produced a tarnish preventative for silver, fabric spot and crease removers, starch and furniture polish.

²³An extract from the history given on the web site:- www.Goddards.com

²⁴See also entry for Joseph Goddard on the website of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society – www.rpsgb.org.uk/members/museum

Sheet 3**Child of 00325 Elizabeth Goddard, nee Allen was born c. 1808, wife of Joseph 00198:**

00201 Joseph Wallis Goddard was born on the 16th February 1851 in Leicester. He was initially trained as an architect under Gilbert Scott but was persuaded to join his fathers business to develop the sales of the Goddards Polishes. He married 07117 Ellen Jane Viccars, (was born c.1851 in Leicester), in about 1878, they had a total of nine children, of which, Dorothy and Margaret were born before the 1881 census, when the family were living at 110 Regent Street Leicester. Amongst 00201 Joseph's achievements he designed the factory for the manufacture of the polishes and he founded and was chairman of Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd., they produced probably the first typewriter with a curved keyboard with their first model the "Imperial A" in 1808²⁵. Additionally he established and was chairman of Wadkin Ltd, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, and Bentley Engineering Co., manufacturers of hosiery machines. He served in civic office for a year as the High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire. Joseph died on the 9th April 1927.

Imperial A**First year of production: 1908****Imperial Typewriter Company, Leicester, England**

Hidalgo Moya was an American-Spanish engineer who lived in England. After first building the Moya typewriter, he set up the Imperial Typewriter Company to launch this interesting down strike design. The machine was first marketed in 1908. The model B was introduced in 1915.

The most striking aspect of the Imperial is the curved keyboard. On the Model B the entire keyboard and type basket could be lifted off the machine and replaced.

When compared to the Imperial B the A was a far more basic design. The base of the frame had sharp edges, there was only one shift key on the left, there was no backspace lever and there was no protective cover over the ends of the key levers.

Still, the design was quite successful, with more than 8,000 machines built and sold. The great breakthrough for the Imperial Typewriter company however, came with the introduction of the Imperial B in 1915



At the time of writing, 2003, Wadkin Ltd, are still manufacturing woodworking machinery in Leicester, but the Bentley Engineering Co. no longer exist under this name and have probably followed the demise of the hosiery industry in the UK. The Imperial Typewriter Company, with their mechanical means of writing, could not compete with introduction of products from the electronic age, even their electric typewriters and calculators were soon out dated by the upstart electronic versions from new industry. The business was sold to the American Litton Industries Group and the factory finally closed in the late 1970's. Since then Litton Industries has itself been swallowed up by Northrop Group, a mainly military defence equipment supplier.

Children of 07117 Ellen Jane Goddard, nee Viccars was born c. 1851, wife of Joseph 00201:

07118 Dorothy Goddard was born c.1879, was born in Leicester, (1881 census info. only).

07119 Margaret Goddard was born c.1880, was born in Leicester, (1881 census info. only).

00021 Joseph Holland Goddard was born c.1883 was born in Leicester. Holland, his preferred name, became chairman of both the Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd and Wadkin Ltd., he married and they had two children, a son Michael Holland who later took over the chairmanship of Wadkin Ltd., and a daughter Erica. He was created a knight in 1949 and he died on the 30th January 1958 in Leicester as Sir Holland Goddard.

07120 Janet Mary Goddard was born c.1884 in Leicester.

07121 Ernest Edward Goddard was born c.1885 in Leicester.

00044 Charles Viccars Goddard was born in August 1888 in Leicester. Charles was in his time the chairman of J. Goddard & Sons Ltd., and a director of the Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd., he left no children when he died on the 17th February 1971.

00063 Harold Warner Goddard was born on the 12th March 1890 in Leicester. Harold was a director of J. Goddard & Sons Ltd., and a director of the Imperial Typewriter Co. Ltd., he married and they had two children, a son, Herald McRae, who later took over the chairmanship of J. Goddard & Sons Ltd., and a daughter Rosamond Zoë. Harold died 4th March 1977.

07122 Barbara Goddard was born c.1895 she died c.1907 in Leicester and sister 07123 Emily Rosamond Goddard was born c.1896 she also died as a child in c.1909.

Child of 05133 Elizabeth Goddard, nee Lively was born c. 1821, wife of Holland 04872:

07111 Holland Augustus Goddard was born on the 10th October 1843 in Islington London, the family were then living at 29 Gerrard St.²⁶ at that time as recorded on his birth certificate. According to rumour he may have had a brother and sister. Holland emigrated to New Zealand date unknown, but probably around 1870, one story, from relatives there, is that he was sent out in disgrace, type unknown at present. He may have joined his cousin George John Andrews, (son of 07039 Anne), who it is thought emigrated some 10 years earlier. Holland married Elizabeth Ann Shepherd in Auckland New Zealand on the 20th September 1873, Elizabeth was born in Devon England in about 1844, they had three children: 07113 Elizabeth Louisa Goddard was born on the 8th September 1874 Marr.26th September 1894 Died on the 13th July 1954, 07115 Joseph Augustus Goddard was born c.1881 Died c.1962, 07116 Alfred Holland Stanhope Goddard was born c.1877 Died c.1947. Holland died 17th October 1906 and Elizabeth died 18th May 1927.

Children of 07112 Elizabeth Goddard, nee Shepherd was born c. 1821, wife of Holland 07111:

07113 Elizabeth Louisa Goddard was born in Auckland on 08th September 1874, she married Andrew Robertson on the 26th September 1894 at Maungaturoto, they had ten children including a set of twins. 07113 Elizabeth Louisa died on the 13th July 1954,

07115 Joseph Augustus Goddard was born c.1881 at Auckland. Died c.1962 at Maungaturoto unmarried.

07116 Alfred Holland Stanhope Goddard was born c.1877 at Helensville, he died c.1947 at Auckland unmarried.

Children of 07047 Martha Goddard, nee Heygate was born c. 1809, wife of Henry 07046:

07094 Henry H. Goddard was born in Andover Hampshire c.1839, data from the 1881 census says that he is a Dental Surgeon living in Northampton with a wife Fanny aged 39, maiden name unknown, but who had been born in Bicester Oxfordshire, and they had, at that time, one child: 07096 Violet Goddard was born c.1871. Of note, at the same address is a Sarah Goddard a widow aged 40, a servant who was born in Woburn Bedfordshire. A relative or a coincidence?

07076 Frederick Goddard was born in Andover Hampshire c.1841, data from the 1881 census says that he is an Iron Founder living in Nottingham married to Clara aged 38 and they have six children all was born in Nottingham: 07078 Elizabeth (Lizzie) Goddard was born c.1869, 07079 Mabel Goddard was born c.1870, 07080 Annie Goddard was born c.1871, 07081 Sydney Goddard was born c.1874, 07082 Henry H. Goddard was born c.1878, 07083 Thomas M. Goddard was born c.1879. 07076 Frederick is a "retired mechanical engineer" in Lowdham Notts. in 1901.

07084 Ernest Goddard was born in Andover Hampshire c.1845, not found on 1881 census. But neither was his younger brother 07085 Frank Goddard who had been born in Andover in about 1845.

07086 Emma E. Goddard was born c.1846 Andover Hampshire, data from the 1881 census shows that Emma, aged 35, was visiting her cousin William Lankester at North Stoneham Hampshire.

07087 William Goddard was born c.1843 Andover Hampshire, data from the 1881 census says that he is a Dental Surgeon living in Nottingham with a wife Letitia aged 36, was born in Nottingham and they have five children all was born in Nottingham: 07089 Henry E. Goddard was born c.1870, 07090 Ethel M. Goddard was born c.1872, 07091 Robert P. Goddard was born c.1873, 07092 May Goddard was born c.1874, 07093 Heygate Goddard was born c.1876. 07087 William is still in Nottingham and still working as a dental surgeon at the time of the 1901 census.

Sheet 4

Children of 07044 Sarah Goddard, nee Reynold was born c. 1806, 1st wife of Thomas 07043:

00203 Mary Goddard was born c.1829, probably in the parish of St Stephen's in St Albans Herts., she is not mentioned in her fathers will.

07051 Norman Goddard was born c.1831, but not baptised until the 1st March 1849 at St Stephen's in St Albans Herts., it is presumed that he was not baptised soon after his birth because his mother died and his father did not get round to it. Like his father he was a miller. He was in Hitchin for the 1881 census, where aged 50, he was said to have no occupation but formally had been a miller. He married Mary Ann Hall, (was born in Hitchin Herts., in about 1829) on 25th January 1855 at Weld Chapel Southgate Middx., they are known to have had two children: 07059 Alice Emma Goddard was born c.1859 Died c. 1935, 07057 William Norman Goddard was born c.1855 Marr.28th September 1887 Died c. 1939. Norman died c.1910. It is noted that 07051 Norman had retired by the age of 50 and that there is no mention of Norman or any of his family in the will of his father 07043 Thomas who died in 1889. For those looking for Norman in the 1901 census he is to be found in Hitchin "aged 30 a retired Miller"! Poetic license or a transcription error? He was actually 70 years old at that date.

Children of 07045 Rose Goddard, nee Cox was born c. 1818, 2nd wife of Thomas 07043:

07053 William Goddard baptised at St Stephen's St Albans Herts., on the 3rd March 1839, but he has not been found in the 1881 census, or mentioned in his fathers will written in 1875.

07056 Elizabeth Rose Goddard was baptised at St Mary Hitchin Herts., on the 11th September 1846, according to the 1881 census she had married a Solomon Smale, who in 1881 was a clerical civil servant aged 34, and they then had a family of seven daughters aged from 10 years down to 1 month old and were living in East Barnet Herts.

07054 Thomas Goddard was baptised at St Mary Hitchin Herts., on the 16th June 1841, he had married Elizabeth Cox from Sandridge Herts., probably a cousin, but no children could be found on the 1881 census and Thomas, who was an "Iron Merchant" died later that same year. On his death certificate he was said to be a "Gentleman" who had lived at Elton House, New London Road, St. Peters, St Albans and had died on the 21st August 1881. His death was registered by an Elizabeth Eldridge their cook and not his wife Elizabeth, nee Cox.

Children of 07052 Mary Ann Goddard, nee Hall was born c. 1829, wife of Norman 07051:

07059 Alice Emma Goddard was born c.1859 in Hitchin Herts., she is found in the 1881 census, a governess unmarried aged 22 and still living with her parents in Hitchin. She died c. 1935.

07057 William Norman Goddard was born c.1855 in Hitchin Herts., he is found both in the 1881 and 1901 census as "Rope Maker", in 1881 he is in Sun Street Hitchin, but living with his grandfather and his second wife, John and Mary S. Hall. John is a "Rope and Sack Maker", so presumably William was working for them too. William married 07058 Annie Martha Edwards in Hitchin on the 28th September 1887 she had been was born in Brentwood, Essex, according to the 1881 census then she was a scholar, living with her widowed mother and two sisters. William and Annie had two children: 07060 *Ethel Annie Goddard was born c.1890 Died c. 1939*, 07062 *Frank William Norman Goddard was born c.1891 Died c.1977*. William died c. 1939 and Annie in 1943.



Sun Street Hitchin in 1955

Children of 07058 Annie Martha Goddard, nee Edwards was born c. 1829, wife of William Norman 07057:

07060 Ethel Annie Goddard was born c.1890 in Hitchin Herts., She married Oswald Flint, they are known to have had at least one child, John. Ethel is said to have died c. 1939, and Oswald in 1951.

07062 Frank William Norman Goddard was born c.1891 in Hitchin Herts., he married 07063 Frances Mary Tinsley Bywater, was born c.1895, only one child, 07064 *William Norman Goddard was born c.1926 Died c.2000* is known. Frances died c.1959 and Frank died c 1977.

Child of 07058 Frances Mary Tinsley Goddard, nee Bywater was born c. 1895, wife of Frank William Norman 07057:

07064 William Norman Goddard was born c.1926 he married twice, firstly to Hermione Joan Huckle, was born c.1929, they had two sons 07067 *Michael Frank Goddard*, 07069 *Philip Norman Goddard*, both sons married and had families. Hermione died in 1979 and William later married Jean Gertrude Cartwright. William who died in 2000 was known by his second name, as Norman.

A Brief History of Banknotes²⁷

The first recorded use of paper money was in the 7th century in China. However, the practice did not become widespread in Europe for nearly a thousand years.

In 1694 the Bank of England was established and almost immediately started to issue notes in return for deposits. The crucial feature that made Bank of England notes a means of exchange was the “promise to pay” the bearer the sum of the note on demand. This meant that the note could be redeemed at the Bank for gold or coinage by anyone presenting it for payment.

These notes were hand written on Bank paper and signed by one of the Bank’s cashiers. They were made out for the precise sum deposited in pounds, shillings and pence.

During the 18th century there was a gradual move toward fixed denomination notes which by 1745 were being part printed in denominations ranging from £20 to £1,000. In the latter half of the century gold shortages caused by war and revolution led to the production of £10, £5, £2 and £1 notes.

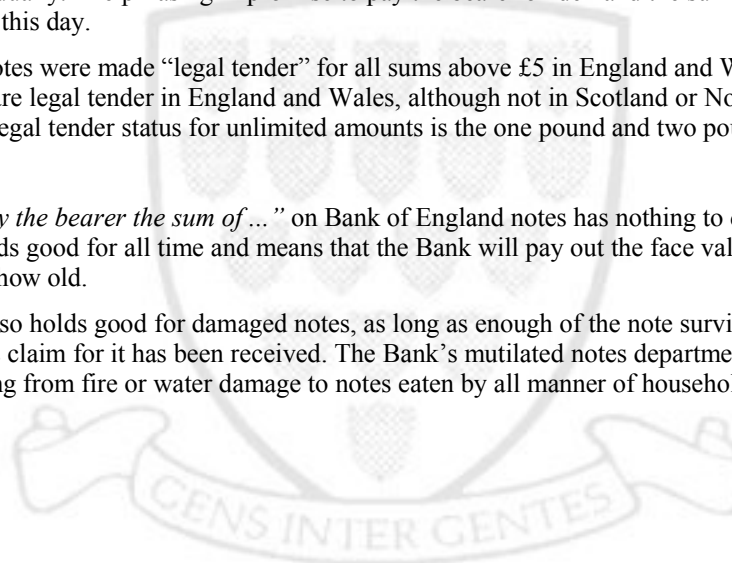
The first fully printed notes appeared in 1855 relieving the cashiers of the task of filling in the name of the payee and signing each note individually. The phrasing “I promise to pay the bearer on demand the sum of ...” was introduced at this time and remains to this day.

In 1833 the Bank’s notes were made “legal tender” for all sums above £5 in England and Wales. The current series of Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales, although not in Scotland or Northern Ireland, where the **only** currency carrying legal tender status for unlimited amounts is the one pound and two pound coins.

Promise to pay

The “...*promise to pay the bearer the sum of ...*” on Bank of England notes has nothing to do with legal tender status. The promise to pay stands good for all time and means that the Bank will pay out the face value of any genuine Bank of England note no matter how old.

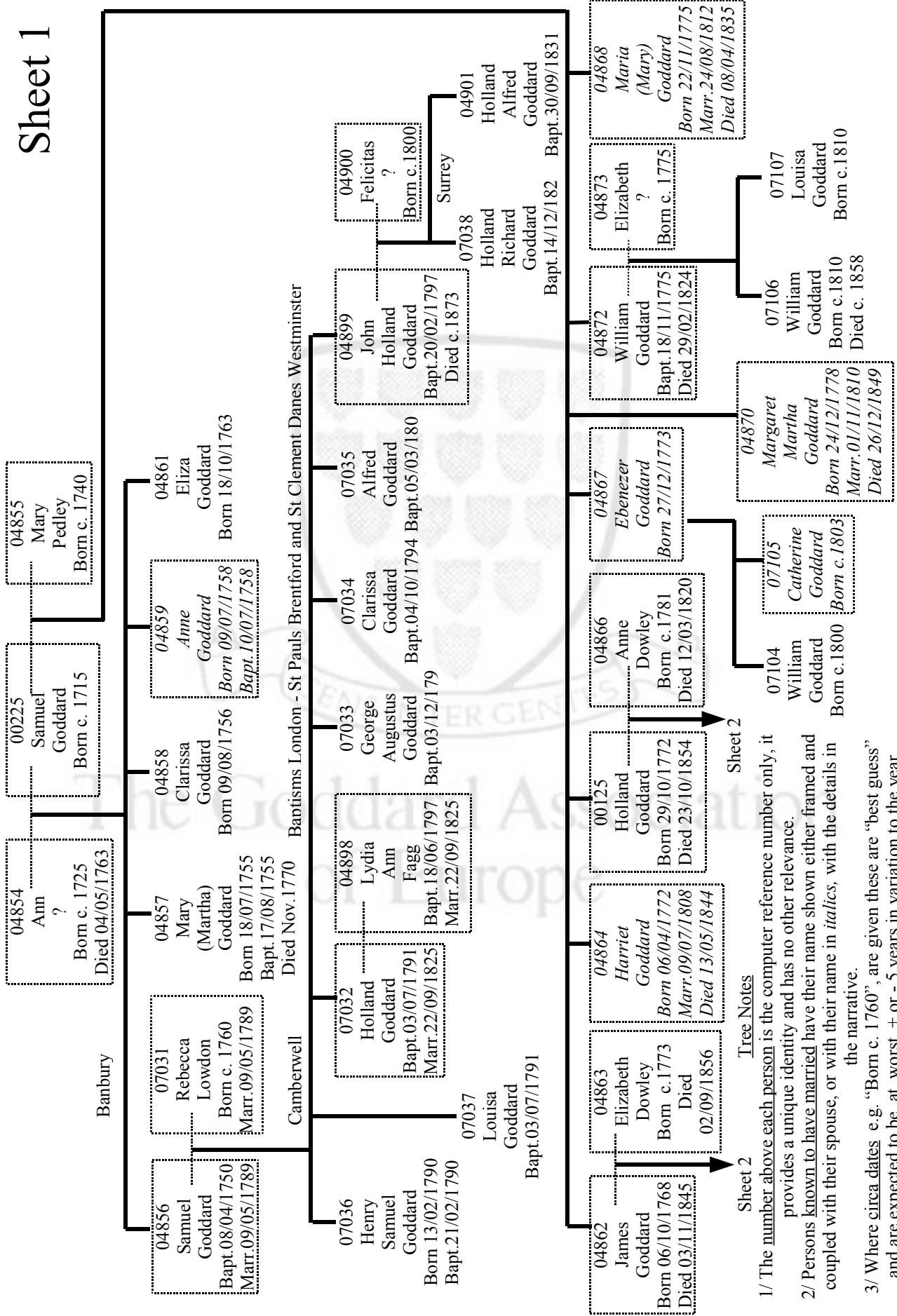
The promise to pay also holds good for damaged notes, as long as enough of the note survives to prove that it was genuine and no previous claim for it has been received. The Bank’s mutilated notes department receives some 25,000 claims a year for anything from fire or water damage to notes eaten by all manner of household pets.



The Goddard Association
of Europe

²⁷Information from [Www.bankofengland.co.uk](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk)

Sheet 1



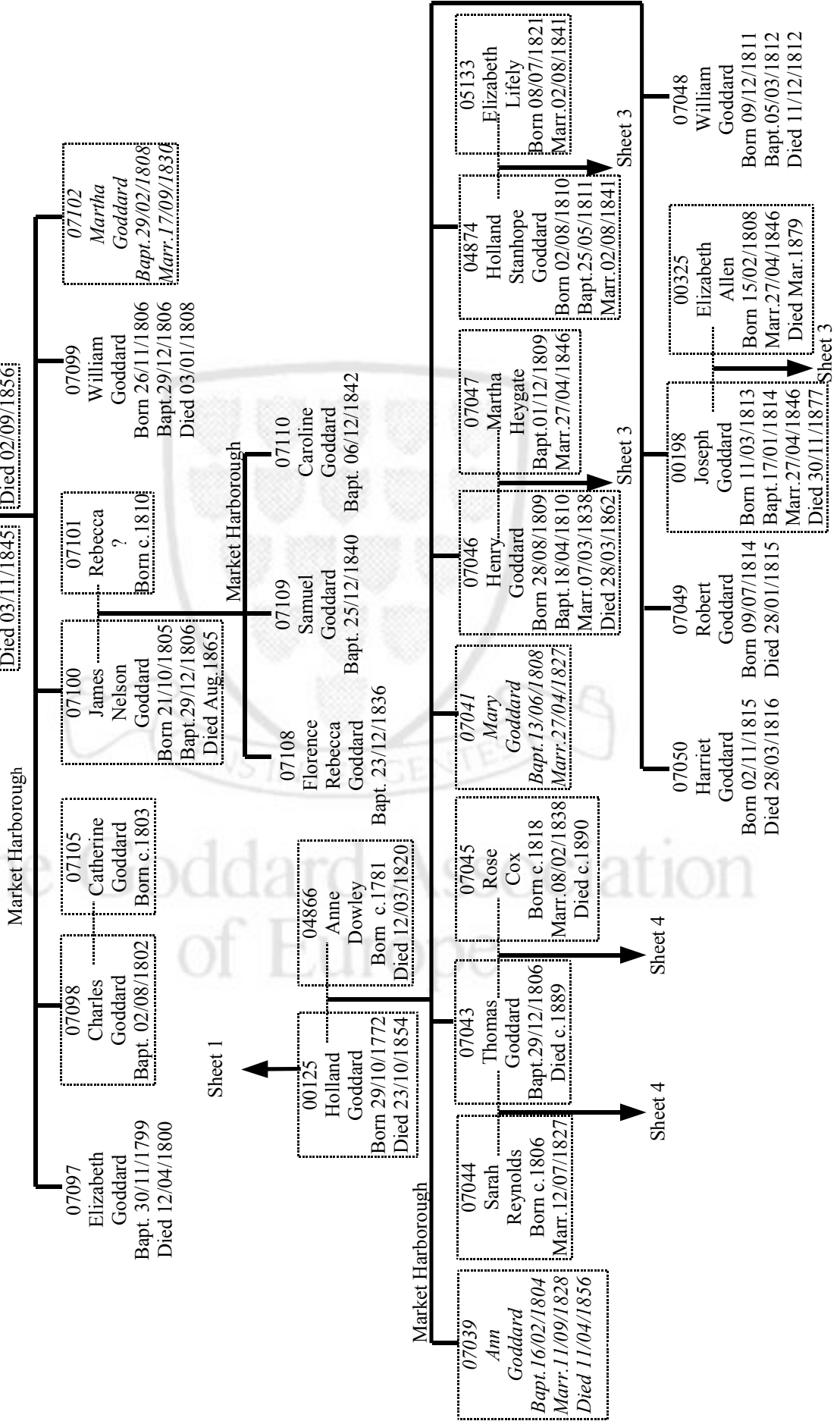
Sheet 2 Tree Notes

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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

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Sheet 2

00198 Joseph Goddard
Born 11/03/1813
Bapt. 17/01/1814
Marr. 27/04/1846
Died 30/11/1877

00325 Elizabeth Allen
Bapt. 15/02/1808
Marr. 27/04/1846
Died Mar. 1879

00201 Joseph Wallis Goddard
Born 16/02/1851
Died 09/04/1927

07117 Ellen Jane Viccars
Born c. 1851

07119 Margaret Goddard
Born c. 1880

00021 Joseph (Sir) Holland Goddard
Born c. 1883
Died 30/01/1958

07129 Erica Goddard

07128 Michael Holland Goddard

07094 Henry H. Goddard
Born c. 1839

07095 Fanny ?
Born c. 1842

07096 Violet Goddard
Born c. 1871

07076 Frederick Goddard
Born c. 1841

07077 Clara ?
Born c. 1843

07084 Ernest Goddard
Born c. 1845

07086 Emma E. Goddard
Born c. 1846

07087 William Goddard
Born c. 1845

07088 Letitia ?
Born c. 1845

Leicester

Sheet 2

00044 Charles Viccars Goddard
Born Aug. 1888
Died 17/02/1971

00063 Harold Warner Goddard
Born 12/03/1890
Died 04/03/1977

07124 Herald McRae Goddard

07126 Rosamond Zoë Goddard

07122 Barbara Goddard
Born c. 1895

07113 Elizabeth Louisa Goddard
Born 08/09/1874
Marr. 26/09/1894
Died 13/07/1954

07046 Henry Goddard
Born 28/08/1809
Bapt. 18/04/1810
Marr. 07/03/1838
Died 28/03/1862

07047 Martha Heygate
Bapt. 01/12/1809
Marr. 27/04/1846

07115 Joseph Augustus Goddard
Born c. 1881
Died c. 1962

07116 Alfred Holland Stanhope Goddard
Born c. 1877
Died c. 1947

07112 Elizabeth Ann Shepherd
Born c. 1844
Marr. 20/09/1873
Died 18/05/1927

07111 Augustus Goddard
Born 10/10/1843
Marr. 20/09/1873
Died 17/10/1906

05133 Elizabeth Lively
Born 08/07/1821
Marr. 02/08/1841

04874 Holland Stanhope Goddard
Born 02/08/1810
Bapt. 25/05/1811
Marr. 02/08/1841

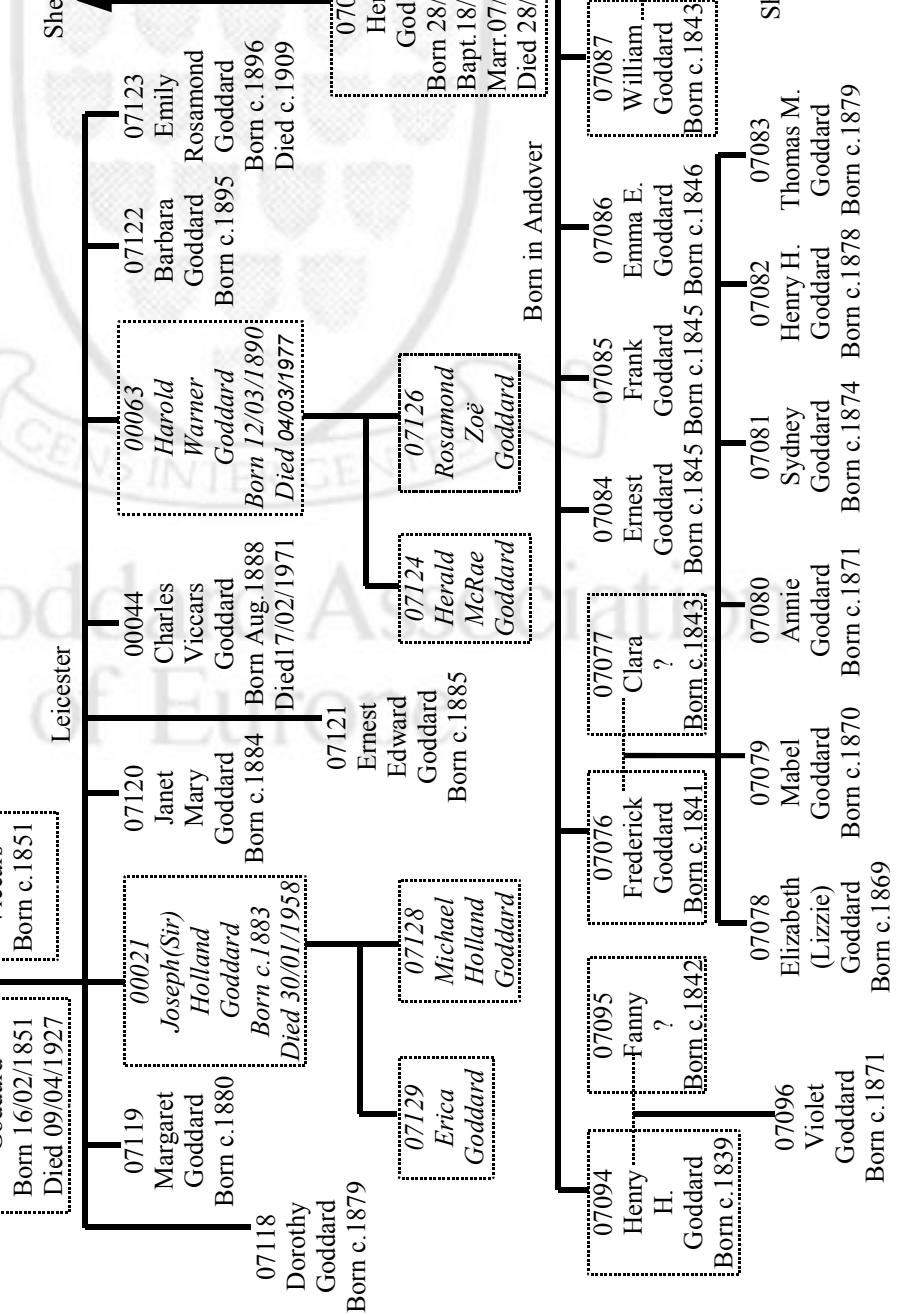
Sheet 3

Sheet 2

Sheet 4

Tree Notes

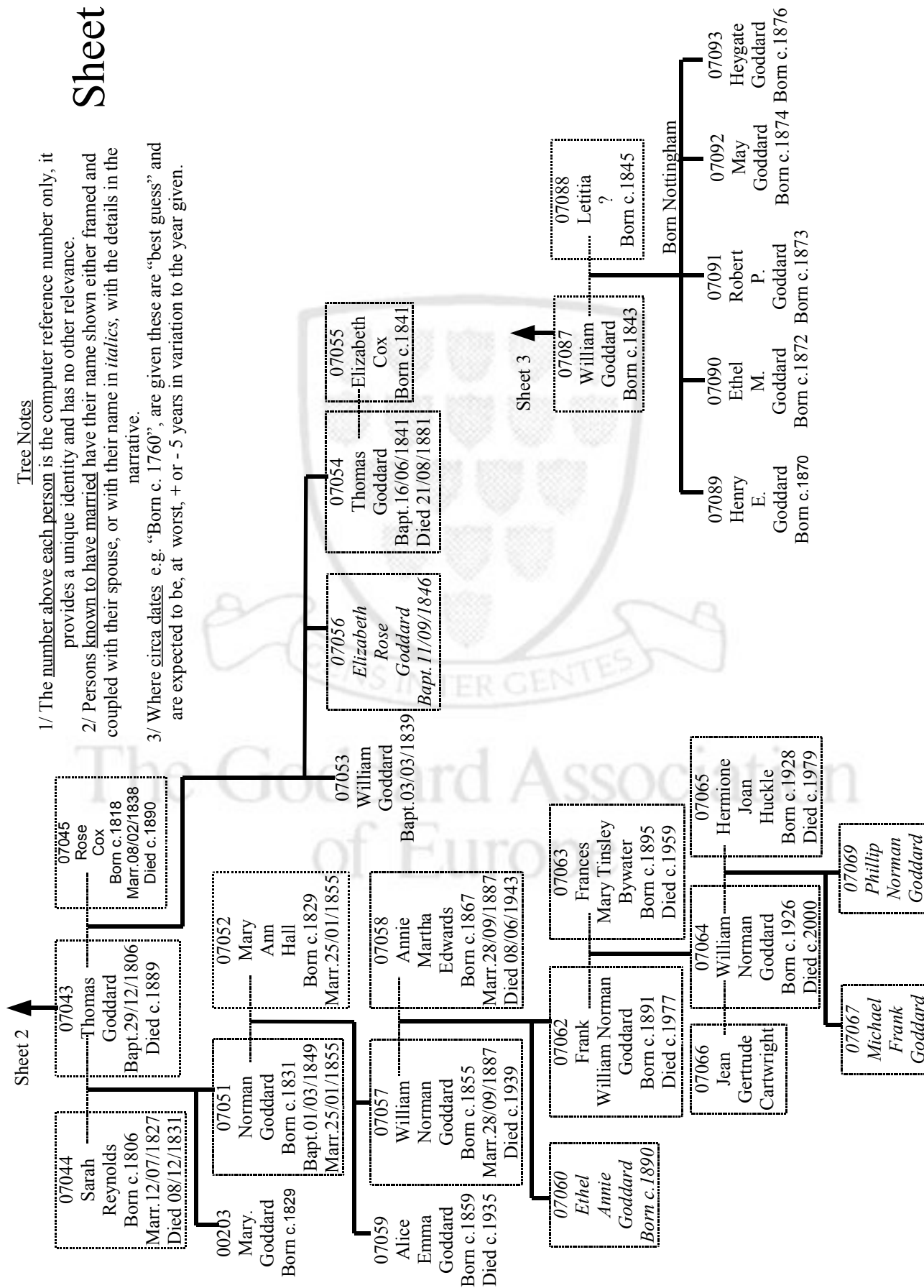
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Sheet 4

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Sheet 2

Sheet 3