

GODDARD FAMILIES

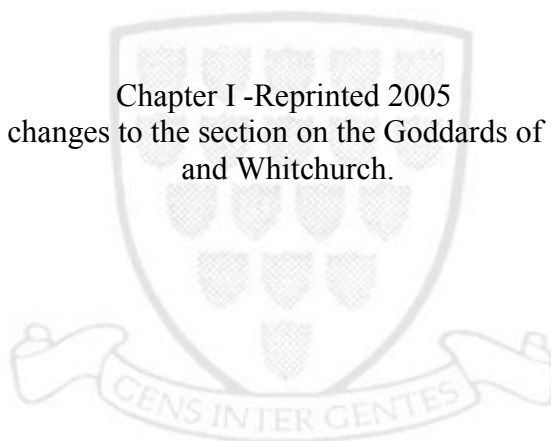
THE GODDARDS OF NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

PART 1

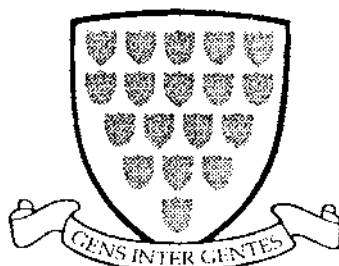
Chipping Campden, Quinton,
Rowington
&
Wasperton

Chapter I - Reprinted 2005

with corrections and major changes to the section on the Goddards of Clifford Chambers, Quinton,
and Whitchurch.



The Goddard Association
of Europe



The Goddard Association
of Europe

Research & Text by Leslie Frank Goddard

THE GODDARDS OF
NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE



No black and white picture can hope to do justice to this ancient Cotswold town with the bright summer sun lighting up the honey coloured stone. Note the wide road and the roofs constructed tiles of split stone produced locally.

Chapter I -Reprinted 2004

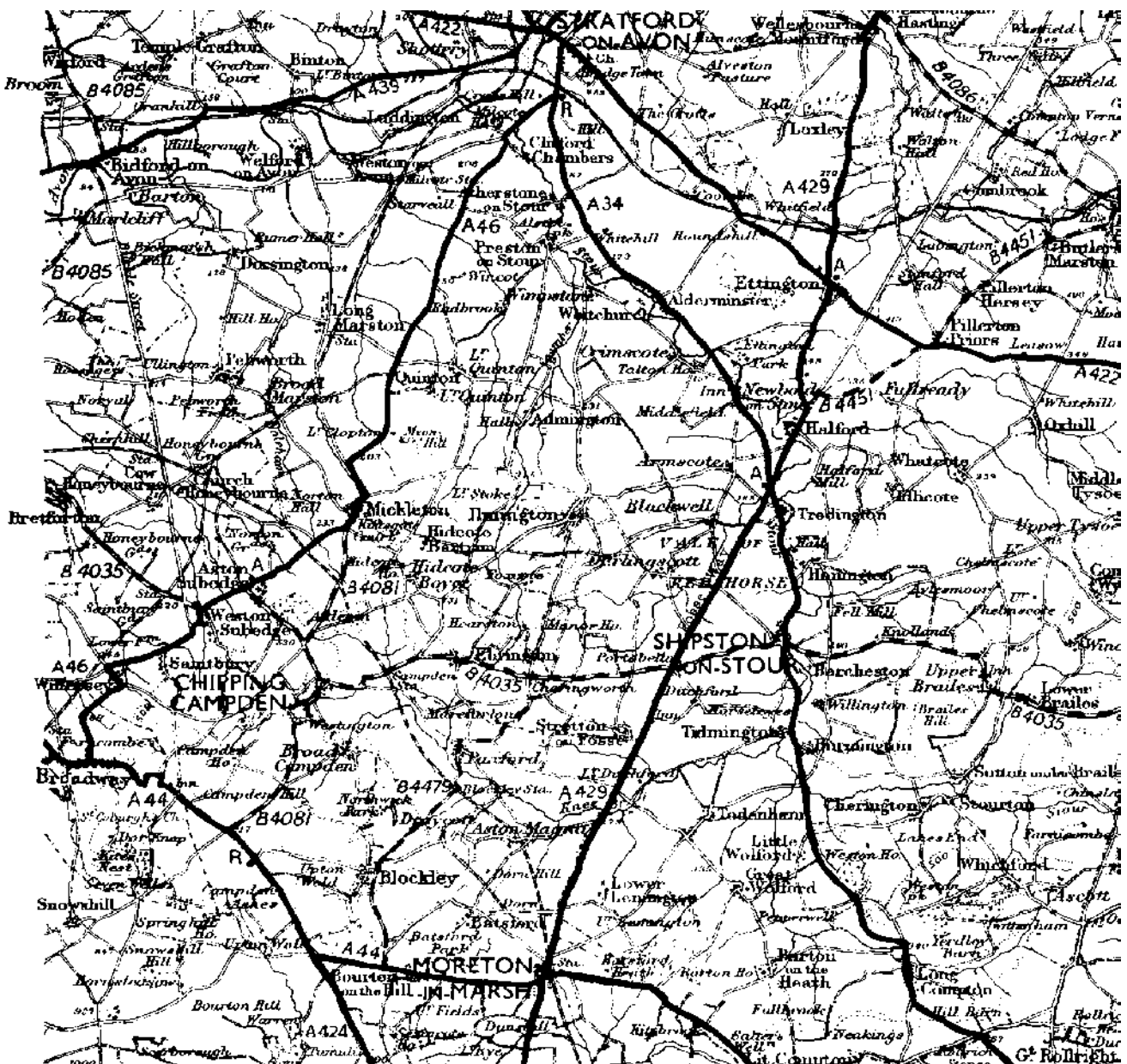
with corrections and major changes to the section on the Goddards of Quinton, Whitchurch and Clifford Chambers.

THE GODDARD NAME IN NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Apart from the odd isolated occurrence in the south of the county near to the Wiltshire border, all the appearances of Goddards in Gloucestershire before 1610 approximately, seem to be in the north in the four contiguous parishes of Stanton, Stanway, Snowhill and Buckland, with this area the geographically intrusive Worcestershire parish of Broadway has to be included.

From the early seventeenth century onwards, the name of Goddard is found in a number of nearby parishes, including Chipping Campden, the subject of this part of the essay. The significance of Chipping Campden is that the Goddards were well documented there for 160 years, and they provided a link between the four parishes plus Broadway referred to above and later branches of the family in other areas from the nineteenth century onwards.

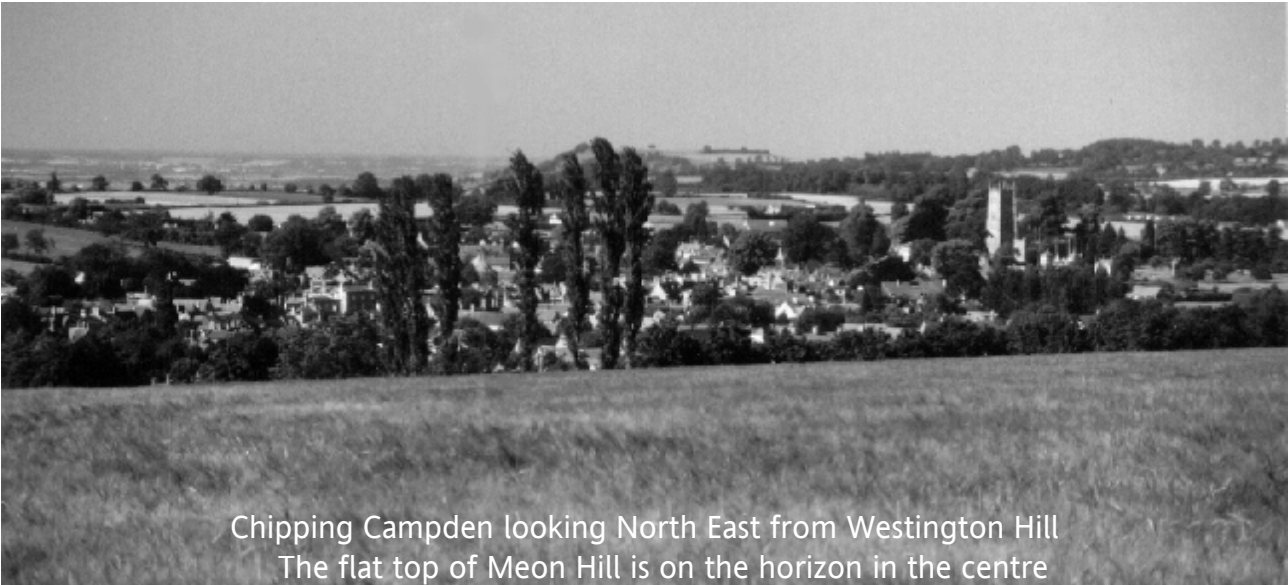
Although a good deal of work has been done in investigating the contents of parish registers and other documents in and around the area discussed here, the overall view of the county is, inevitably much dependent on the I.G.I., with some support from the Gloucestershire Marriage Index.



The North Cotswolds from a 1968 map

Scale about 1cm to 1.5km

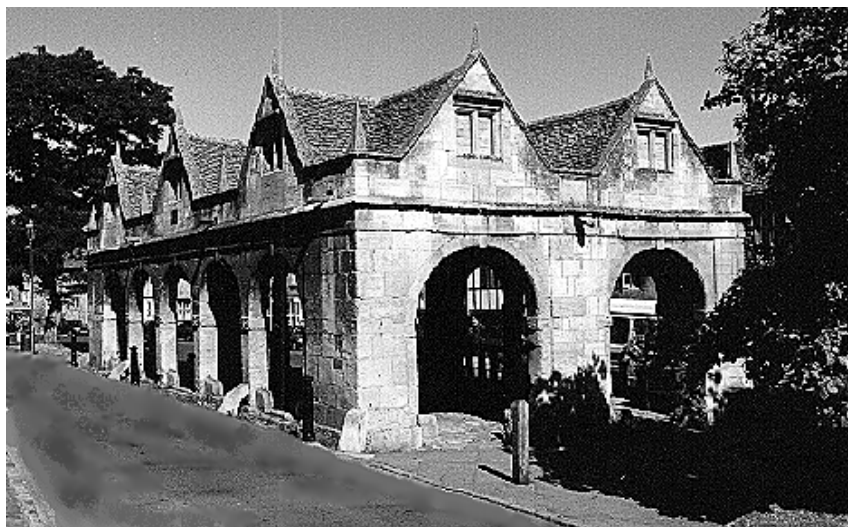
CHIPPING CAMPDEN



Chipping Campden looking North East from Westington Hill
The flat top of Meon Hill is on the horizon in the centre

The name Campden is clearly Anglo-Saxon: in Domesday it is called Campedene the second element “den” refers to the dene, that is the depression occupied by a small stream, in which it lies. The origin of the first part Camp, is more debatable, Ekwall in the Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names says that it means dene with Gamps; more recent opinion is that Camp probably derives from the Latin Campus and refers to open country outside the limits of Roman Villa estates¹. The village lies close to Buckle Street and The Fosse Way, both main Roman roads. Chipping comes from Old English *Ceaping* meaning market and refers to the market for which a charter was granted in the 12th century. The Domesday proprietor was Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and before the conquest it had belonged to “Earl Harold” i.e. King Harold. It was worth £20 and had formerly been valued at £30, which means that it was already a place of some consequence. Campden had a variety of owners in the middle ages, but it reverted to the Crown in Tudor times and was granted by Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Thomas Smith, one of whose descendants sold the manor to Sir Baptist Hicks, a citizen of London but of Gloucestershire origin.

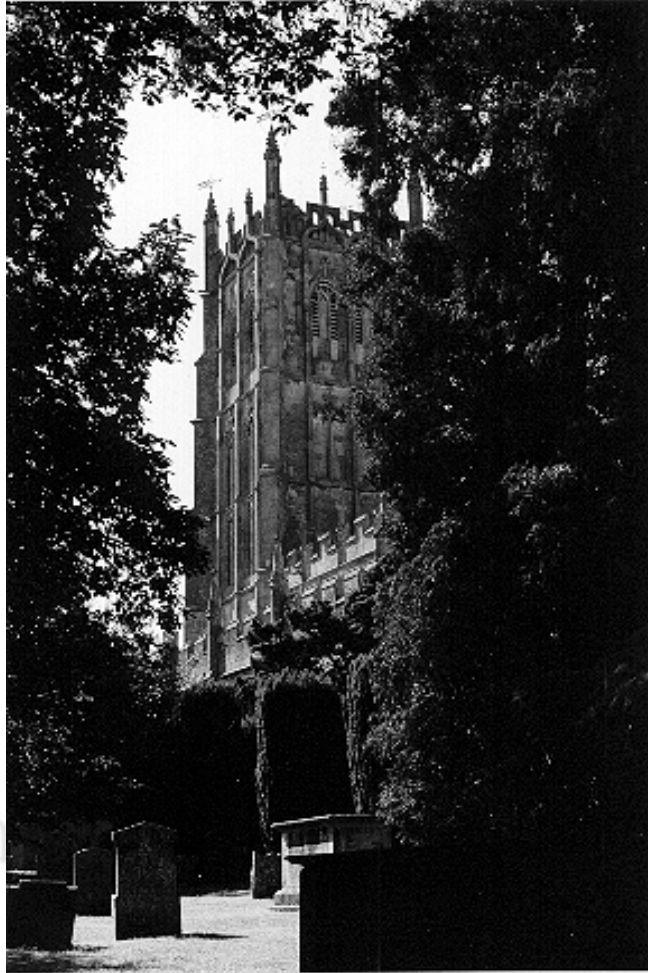
Sir Baptist was a man of immense wealth and at the time that he acquired Campden, (c. 1610), it was said that King James I and many of his court were in debt to him; he became a baronet in 1620 and Charles I made him Viscount Campden. He died in 1629, having been a great benefactor to the town, and among his gifts which still survive are the market hall and a terrace of almshouses which stand near the church. The great house he built nearby no longer exists, in the early part of the Civil War it was occupied by a troop of cavaliers who seem to have made free with the contents, especially of the cellar; on the approach of parliamentary forces they departed, having first burnt the house to the ground leaving only the gateway and two lodges. (The Landmark Trust have converted some of these building into apartments to let to holidaymakers). These together with the church and the almshouses still make a fine group.



Baptist Hicks' Market Hall Chipping Campden High Street

¹ Margaret Gelling “Signposts to the past” Dent 1976

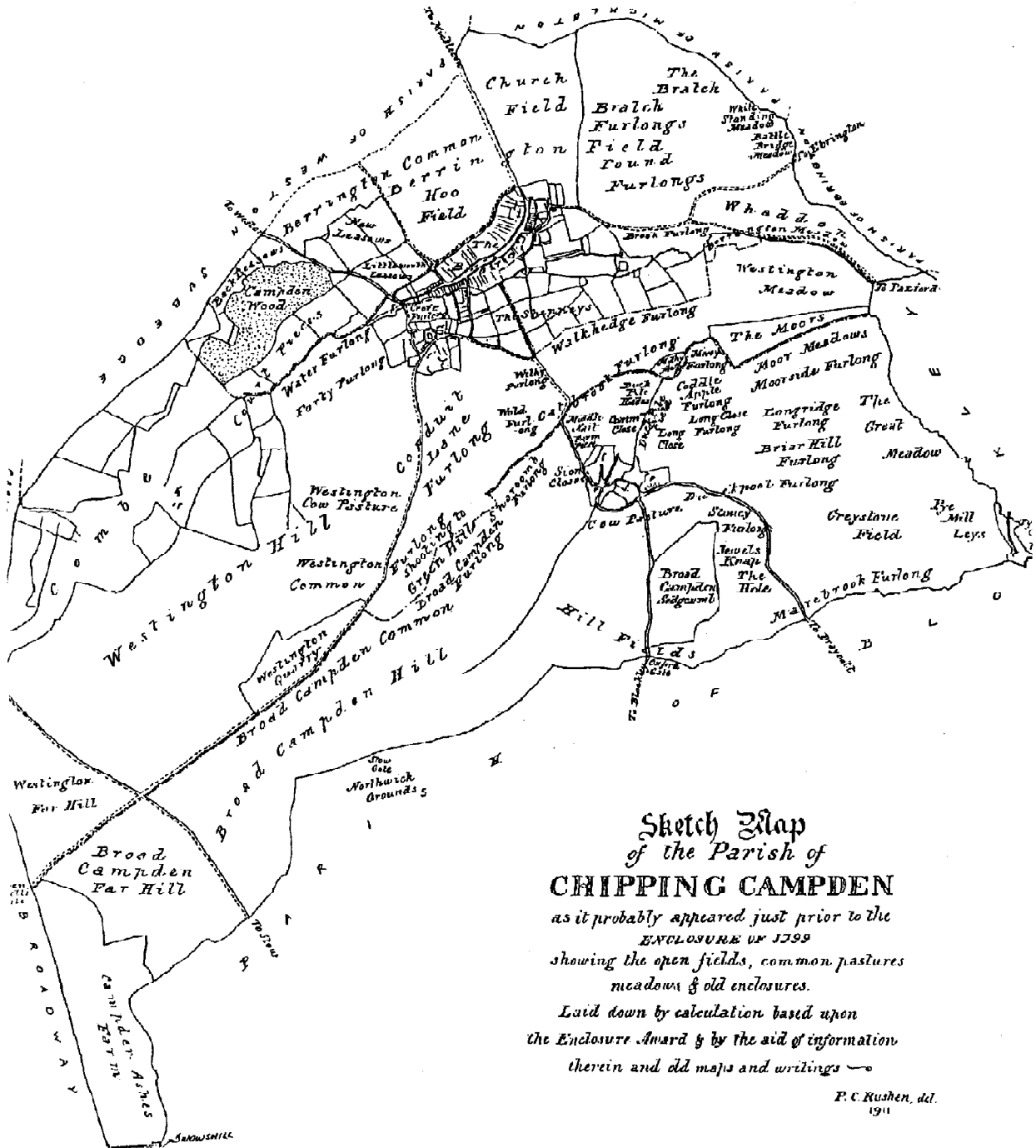
The church fabric is mainly 14th and 15th century and has a quite magnificent tower, completed in 1500, it is 120ft high and is a notable landmark. The church is entered by way of an avenue of 12 lime trees which was planted in 1770, these twelve trees are known as the *'Twelve Apostles'*. Inside the church are the monuments of Sir Baptist and his descendants the Noels, who obtained the property and the title of Viscount Campden via his daughter Juliana who married Sir Edward Noel; their grandson also Edward Noel, was made Earl of Gainsborough, and it was one of his successors, probably the third or fourth Earl, who owned the land leased to Giles Goddard of Westington in the 18th century.



Chipping Campden is in the northernmost part of Gloucestershire. The village itself, (or rather town, as it is well known as one of the Cotswold wool towns), is in a shallow depression at the top of the Cotswold edge and is about 12 miles (approx. 20Km) south of Stratford-upon-Avon and 7 miles (approx. 11Km) west of Shipston-on-Stour. It is famous today for its fine collection of stone buildings of many periods going back as far as the middle ages, all in the beautiful local oolite limestone, (commonly called "Cotswold Stone"), which in this case comes from the quarries on Westington Hill. The parish of Chipping Campden is some 4700 acres in extent and an account of the town² is to be found in Sir Robert Atkyns' *"The Past and Present State of Gloucestershire"* which was published in 1712 and so dates from the middle of the period considered here, making it of particular interest. At that time the population was reckoned to be 1618³ persons, living in 391 houses; the majority were in Campden itself (1182 in 288 houses), the rest were distributed between the three hamlets that make up the remainder of the parish; Broad Campden (254 in 54 houses), Berrington, which takes in the eastern part of the town itself including the church, (160 in 40 houses) and Westington with Combe, immediately to the south and west of the town (120 in 19 houses). Atkyns describes the parish as "*mostly arable and pasture*", which it still is, with the addition of some woodland plantation. The main difference in the landscape between that time and the present day is that the open fields and commons have now gone, these having been enclosed in 1799.

² The section describing Chipping Campden has not yet found its way into the Victoria County History.

³ In 1801 the population was 1,700, increasing to 2,351 persons shown in the 1851 census, reducing dramatically to 1,542 by 1901 and slowly growing again to 1,951 in 1961. This is typical of many rural areas showing the effect on the population levels by the decline of many of the agricultural jobs. This was followed later by an increase in the rural population by more people being required for the new industrial estates for manufacturing and services, while the agricultural side has continued to decline.



Sketch Map
of the Parish of
CHIPPING CAMPDEN

as it probably appeared just prior to the
ENCLOSURE OF 1799
showing the open fields, common pastures
meadows & old enclosures.

Laid down by calculation based upon
the Enclosure Award & by the aid of information
therein and old maps and writings

F. C. Rushen, del.
 1911

CHIPPING CAMPDEN GODDARDS 1635 - 1795

Watery Lane at the western end of Chipping Campden High St.,

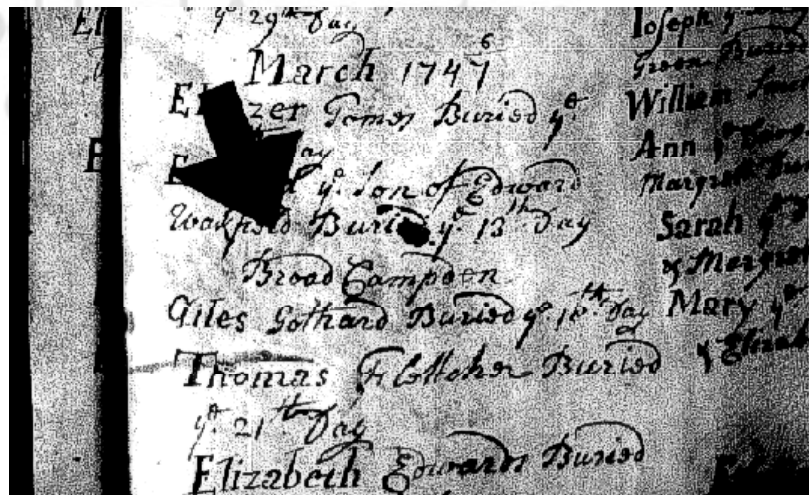
The will of Jane Goddard (05704), died in 1795, refers to her "*Several freehold or leasehold messuages cottages tenements heriditaments and premisessituate standing and being..... in a lane called the Watery Lane*"



So far as the author can tell there has been no earlier research into the Chipping Campden branch or branches, of this Goddard family and the evidence used here is mainly the result of recent researches into the authors own family history. In general it is derived from the Campden parish register, Bishop's transcripts, wills, Marriage Allegations and various parish documents, many of these are to be found in the Gloucester Record Office.

The parish register for Chipping Campden Parish Church only goes back to 1616, and although there are some Bishop's Transcripts dating from 1609, they are largely unreadable. We must therefore bear in mind the possibility of earlier Goddards in the parish, though this is made less likely by the fact that of the first 17 baptisms of Goddards in Chipping Campden, from 1635 to 1711, all were the sons or daughters of an 'Anthony', with the exception of two of the baptisms where the parents name is not given. In the various documents the name is variously spelt Goddard, Godard, Godward and Gothard⁴, with the different versions often applied to the same person: for the sake of simplicity the normal modern form, 'Goddard' is used throughout this monograph.

The early parish register is relatively good condition, though there are parts which have faded out completely, including all from late 1649 to 1654, and the name of the mother is not given in any of the baptisms until 1735. We, nonetheless, have a fairly comprehensive picture of five generations, as can be seen in the family tree. The principal omissions are the missing burials for the first generation and the inability to track some of the fifth generation as they quit Chipping Campden for other areas. Further research is required to follow these branches through to the present generation



The Parish Register, on exhibition in Chipping Campden Church. It is open at the page showing the entry for the burial of Giles Goddard (Gothard), 05699 18th March 1746/7

⁴ Little importance can be attached to the spelling of any surnames until the middle of the 19^c, when spelling in general became a much greater issue, because education was then being encouraged for all classes of the population and newspapers and books became more affordable.



The Gatehouse to Sir Baptist Hicks House along side Chipping Campden parish church, a view of the interior is shown below



The Goddards of Chipping Campden left no wills or deeds, that have been found up to time of writing. This family group seems to have owned little property, but suffered from no lack of heirs of either sex, indeed they were quite numerous as they had progressed from one man and his wife in 1635 to five families who produced 23 children in all, by the middle of the 18th century, though not all survived. This was achieved in four generations shown in the family tree, (Sheets 1 & 2), as the coverage in the records is good and most of their dates are known. The difficulty that arises when discussing them is because they are largely descended through a succession of Anthonys, but if that is not confusing enough, they all had wives called Mary!

The progenitor of all these Chipping Campden Goddards was Anthony I, (05631) whose origin may have been in the neighbouring parish of Broadway (Worcs.) where a man of that name was widowed in 1634 ("*Mary wife of Anthony Goddard buried XIII day of Maye*") and makes no further appearance in the records there. Anthony I, (05631) first shows up in Chipping Campden with a baptism of a son, John, (05632) on 28th October 1635; this son died in 1640. Another John, (05633) was baptised 3rd November 1641, he also seems to have died while very young, in September 1643. The third son was Anthony II, (05634) baptised on the 1st December 1644 and he survived to continue the line. This is all that is known of Anthony I (05631), as no evidence has been found of his marriage, his burial or that of his wife in the documents that have been researched to date.

With Anthony II (05634) the record improves as we know that he married Mary Butcher, (05635) 16th May 1673 in Chipping Campden and that the marriage produced seven children of whom all died young except the first, Anthony III, (05636) baptised 19th June 1674 and the last, John, baptised 18th April 1671. These two being responsible for the increase in the Goddard numbers in Campden in the next two generations. The brief lives of the other five children can be seen in the family tree. Anthony II died in the parish aged 63 and was buried on the 28th February 1707 and his wife, Mary, nee Butcher, died in 1719 having lived to see the birth of 10 or 11 grandchildren, thanks to the activities of her two surviving sons, who are considered next.

Firstly, Anthony III (05636). His first marriage has not yet been found, but a marriage allegation dated between the 28th November and the 1st December names his wife as Mary Cross of Woolford (Wolford Warks.). Her father was Timothy Cross, he is presumably responsible for the name Timothy in this Goddard family. Timothy being the name of Anthony III's second son, one of six children who were; Thomas (05646) baptised 11th February 1696, (1697 by our reckoning) makes no further appearance in the records. Mary (05647) was baptised on the 12th July 1702 and buried on the 5th December, Timothy, (05648) baptised 14th January 1704, Anthony IV, ((05652) baptised 29th March 1706, John, (05654) baptised 7th June 1708 and finally James, (05656) was baptised December 13th 1711. The last four sons all had children in the parish. Both Anthony III (05636) and his wife Mary were buried in Chipping Campden.

Secondly, for John (05644), it will be simpler to follow his branch through to his grand children as they are not so far traced any further. This branch then, (at the top of Tree2), consists of the family of John, (05644) who was baptised at Chipping Campden on the 18th April 1691. John married Ann Johns, (05645) on 12th January 1713 with their first child, William, (05658) being baptised 13th September 1713, this was the first Goddard in Chipping Campden whose father's name is recorded who was not child of an Anthony! Of the nine children born to John and Ann, five died young, of the remaining four, only John, (05663) baptised 20th March 1719, the fifth child but the oldest surviving son, produced further Goddards in the parish. Both Ann, nee Johns, (05645) and her husband John (05644) were buried in Chipping Campden on the 26th January 1766 and the 3rd January 1768, respectively. Their son John (05663) had married Ann Jones, (05664) on the 12th June 1744; they had two sons and three daughters, none of whom have been traced further with any certainty. However, it is thought that one of the daughters, Mary, (05678) lived to marry James Howell on the 26th July 1772. Although the registers show that both parents were buried in Chipping Campden, John, (05663) on the 9th March 1792 aged 73 and some eight years after his wife Ann, (nee Jones), who was buried on 16th March 1784, there have been no records of the deaths of their children that have been found, to date. The burial of John in 1792 is the last recorded entry in the parish register for a descendant of Anthony I, (05631).

Returning to the Anthonys' proper and the four sons of Anthony III, (05636) who continued the line (Tree1). The second son Timothy, (05648) was buried on 7th November 1790 aged 87 having outlived three wives and all the five children that we know of. Timothy married Mary Hemming (05649) on the 3rd May 1730 in Alcester, and after her death, soon after the birth of their fifth child, Sarah, (05673) [baptised 22nd July 1739], he married his second wife, Mary Wakefield (05650) on 26th December 1739 in Chipping Campden and she died 12th August 1752, there being apparently no issue from this union. Timothy's third marriage was to Elizabeth Jeffs on 4th August 1766, also in Alcester. Elizabeth died in Chipping Campden was buried on the 7th April 1786, then "*William son of Timothy Goddard*" was buried 10th March 1789, the year before Timothy himself died. The last three are described in their burial entries as paupers. The other four children had all died in infancy. The first three of Timothy's offspring, William, (05669), Timothy, (05670) and Sarah, (05671) were born in Alcester (Warks.) and Timothy and Sarah were buried there. The last two, also named Timothy, (05672) and Sarah, (05673) were both born and buried in Chipping Campden.

The third son Anthony IV, (05652) and his wife Mary, nee Elton were married at Bidford-on-Avon on March 11th 1730. They had seven children, including three sons and all reached adulthood; Thomas, (05683), Sarah, (05685) and Mary, (05686) were born in Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.) and the others, Anne, (05687), Anthony V (05688), Elizabeth, (05689) and William, (05690) were all baptised at Quinton (Glos.). These three sons eventually each married and gave him a total of 18 grandchildren spread over the parishes of Quinton, Clifford Chambers and Whitchurch (Warks.). Anthony III (05652), died in April 1782 and was buried in Chipping Campden as had his wife Mary been just under a year earlier. [Tree3 and the Quinton notes].

Both Anthony IV, (05652) and Timothy, (05648) seem to have been involved in the rebuilding of the parish church of Alcester by Edward Woodward, mason of Chipping Campden, as they both appear in that town in 1730, the year that the agreement for the rebuilding was signed. Anthony III was living there when he married Mary Elton in nearby Bidford-on-Avon. His first son, Thomas, was baptised in Bidford the same year. Timothy Goddard married Mary Hemming, the first of his three wives, in Alcester the same month. Timothy was back in Chipping Campden by 1738 and it was there that he eventually died.

Extract from a transcription of part of Alcester Parish Records

Rebuilding the church _____ 10 March 1730

Articles of agreement between **William Parker** of Salford, Esq., **The Rev. Thomas Jowling**, rector of Alcester, **Thomas Holyoake**, **Francis Halford**, **George Bird**, **Richard Walter** and **William Brandis**, gents. being the acting trustees mentioned in the brief for rebuilding the church, and **Edward Woodward** and **Thomas Woodward** of Chipping Campden, Glos., masons.

In consideration of £40 already paid by **William Brandis** to **Thomas Dyson** and **John Harding** for providing sandstone, of £10 paid to **Edward** and **Thomas Woodward** by **William Brandis** and of £100 paid to them by **Thomas Jowling**, and also of £565 agreed to be paid by **Jowling** and **Brandis** [total: £715]. **Edward** and **Thomas Woodward** agree to take down and rebuild the north aisle "as figured in the draught hereunto annexed" [now missing]; also to provide timber and make the roof of the aisle safe to the good liking of the trustees or **Mr Francis Smith** of Warwick, old timbers to be used if approved by **Mr Smith**.

They are then to proceed to make Doric columns to support the roof of the middle aisle, employing local labour as far as possible, and being during the whole time "under the advise, direction and government of the said **Mr Smith** so as to alter or amend anything of the work which he shall think fit..."

The trustees are to be free to reuse any of the old glass from the church to put in the town hall, if the bishop agrees.

Covenants for further payments when the work has reached certain stages. Endorsed with receipts by the Woodwardes for £100 and £50 at the time of this deed, £150 on 25th June 1730, £185 on 12th October 1731, and £385 on 10th January 1732/3.

Above is a copy of the beginning of the agreement, in the hand of Edward Woodward. detailing the repairs he is to carry out on Quinton church.

Anthony IV, (05652) had moved to Quinton, a small village some 5 miles north of Chipping Campden, in the mid 1730s which was when Edward Woodward undertook extensive repairs to the church there. The agreement for this also survives and is in Woodward's own hand with his inimitable phraseology and spelling. Anthony's last four children were baptised in Quinton, but Anthony himself eventually returned to Campden and he too died there in 1782 aged 76, his wife Mary having died a year earlier. Although there is no written evidence it may be suggested that Anthony and Timothy were probably both Foremen or Overseers for Edward Woodward moving from job to job with him and hiring the local labourers for the duration of any particular building project.

The two remaining sons of Anthony III (05636) were John (05654), who married Mary James (05655) on the 9th October 1734 and James (05656) whose wife was also Mary; Mary Ellits (05657), (possibly it should be Ellis), they were married at Harvington, near Evesham, Worcestershire on the 15th April 1733, there is a marriage allegation in existence for this marriage. John (05654) and Mary, nee James (05655) apparently only had 2 children, both baptised at Chipping Campden, Richard (05674) baptised on the 5th April 1735 but he was buried 10 days later on the 15th April 1735, and Elizabeth (05675) who was baptised on the 13th October 1738. James (05656) and Mary, nee Ellits, (05657), are known to have had 4 children baptised at Chipping Campden, Martha (05695) baptised on the 7th April 1734 and buried on the 22nd April 1734, Ann (05696) baptised on the 4th November 1735, John (05697) baptised on the 15th November 1737 and William (05698) baptised on the 18th May 1740. Between them John (05654) and James (05656) had six children, of whom at least three survived to adulthood, one son, John, (05697) seems to be the John Goddard who was married in Whitchurch Warks. in 1763. The witnesses were his cousins, both sons of Anthony IV (05652), Thomas (05683) and Anthony V (05688), (his wife was a Mary too, Mary Fox 05708). However the two families of John (05654) and James (05656) have not yet been traced any further.

1737 / 8 March the 1st

Memorandum of Agreement made between the Church Wardens of
Quinton of the one part and Edward Woodward Mapton of the other part
That the sd. Edward Woodward is to Repare the Parish Church of
Quinton in such places as is hereafter mentioned

Above is a copy of the agreement, in the hand of Edward Woodward detailing the repairs he is to carry out on Quinton Church, while below is the conclusion to this one page document with the price for the work and the method of payment.

Edward Woodward to have all Old Miterols found in the Reparing so far
as is found good and all remaining Miterols as are not found in the sd. work
to be wright and set up of the sd. Edward Woodward and to be payed
for the above performancies to the sd. Edward Woodward the sum of
fifty five pounds of six half payment when the work is half don
and the remaining part when all the sd. work is don and complitly
finisshed as witness my hand to the above agreement
This Day of March Edward Woodward

The progeny of Anthony Goddard were numerous by this time, the middle of the 18^c, and included six surviving males, at least four of whom married, but none of these marriages took place in Chipping Campden. They are part of the fifth generation of Campden Goddards and we can see them moving out of the parish as they became part of the great economic and social upheavals of the time. The agricultural enclosure movement which was then at its height, would have had a considerable effect on them, as like many of their class they would no doubt have been dependent on rights in the commons and meadows, which were now disappearing. Giles Goddard's yardland, [a virgate, usually about 30 acres], no doubt lay in the open field furlongs of Westington. Without land of their own they could now could not count on a local job in labouring which would allow them to have a permanent place in a village. It was no longer a case of moving on to improve oneself, it was now essential to move to survive.



WOODWARD HOUSE

High Street Chipping Campden

QUINTON, WARWICKSHIRE*Quinton Village*

Quinton is a parish of just under 3500 acres lying about 4 miles (approx. 7Km) south of Stratford-upon-Avon and the same distance north of Chipping Campden. It is now in Warwickshire, but at the time we are considering it was part of Gloucestershire and included Admington, now a separate parish. The name Quinton means Queen's farm or settlement, the earliest reference being in a charter of 848 AD where it appears as Cwentone⁵. The parish lies at the foot of the Cotswold Edge near Ilmington Heights, but includes most of the prominent outlying Meon Hill, crowned with its iron age hill fort. It is on the prime arable land of the Warwickshire Feldon, which is the name given to the open country between the Avon valley and the Cotswold scarp, which was occupied and farmed in Roman times and earlier.⁶ In the Domesday account it shares the characteristics of many places in this area, with a comparatively large number of ploughs, high value and high servile population; until the enclosure act of 1772 the parish would have been under intensive use, largely on the open field system, the vestiges of this may be seen in the village of Lower Quinton which contains houses which were originally built as farms.

There, are three settlements, the village of Lower Quinton and the two hamlets of Upper Quinton and Admington, the latter, though regarded as part of Quinton was under a different proprietor. In Domesday⁷ Hugh de Grandmesnil held the two manors of Quinton, while Admington was the property of Winchcombe Church, and from the time of Edward VI Quinton belonged to Magdalen College, Oxford whereas by the 18^c Admington was in the hands of Lord Brooke. The Goddards are generally said to be "of Admington" in the parish register. The name has an early form of Edelminton, which suggests an Anglo-Saxon original meaning something like Aedhelmstun. There seems to be no real nucleus to the hamlet, though there is a spread of houses, (some are 17^c or earlier), along Admington lane where it joins the road which runs west through Lower Quinton to Long Marston.

In 1712 Sir Robert Atkyns⁸ considered the population of the parish of Quinton to be about 500 in 120 households, of which households 20 were in Admington. The comparable figures in the census are: 1801, 485: 1851, 587: and in 1901, 502, again, the number of people in Admington being well under a quarter of these totals, and as the economy of the parish has remained entirely agricultural, it is unlikely to have a very different population level today.

5 D Ekwall. *The Oxford Dictionary of English Place Names*

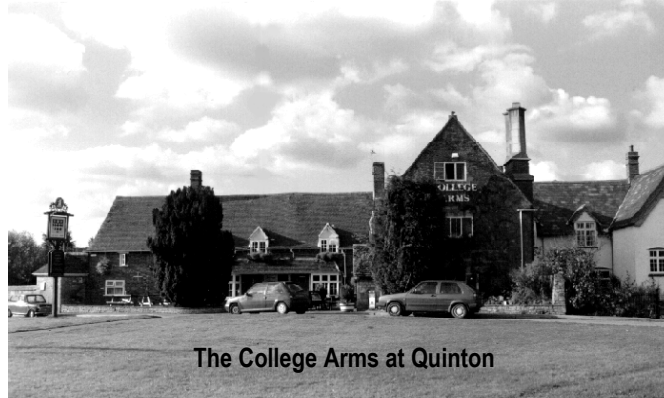
6 Hooke. *The Anglo-Saxon Landscape*, Manchester University Press 1985

7 Domesday Book. Ed. John Morris. Phillimore 1976

8 Sir Robert Atkyns. *The Past and Present State of Gloucestershire 1712*.

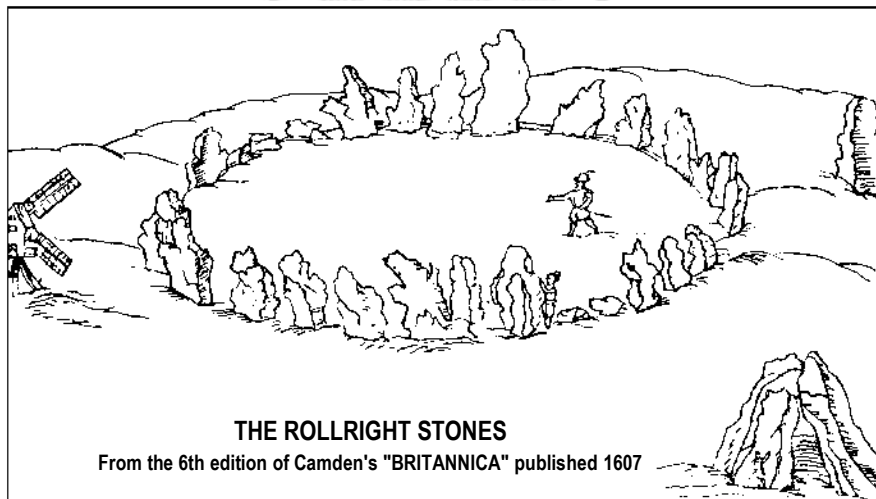
Note. As with Chipping Campden, the absence of Quinton from the Victoria County History. means that Sir Robert Atkyns' work referred to above is most useful for the early history of the parish, if rather much concerned with manorial proprietors, one of whom is said to have been Robert Marmion, the eponymous hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel. He granted the revenues of one of the manors to the nuns of Polesworth (War wicks.), which has led some authorities (including Atkyns) to suggest that Quinton might mean Women's tun, deriving from Old English cwene = woman as opposed to cwen = queen. This is not likely as the name is much older than Marmion's time, moreover there seems to be no example of the name used in this sense.

Quinton at the present time has a number of features of interest, notably the fine mediaeval church with its graceful spire, where the activities of Edward Woodward and presumably Anthony Goddard, can still be seen and not least the rather splendid College Arms, the property of Magdalen College, whose arms are displayed on the inn's sign. Unfortunately there is no access to the flat top of Meon Hill at present, though there is a footpath around the lower slopes.



The College Arms at Quinton

The area around Meon Hill has, or had, something of a reputation for witchcraft, in common with much of the country near the Warwickshire-Oxfordshire border. This is no doubt due to the presence here of the Rollright stones, which have long been a focus for occult practices, or at least stories of such activities. One event which was not in the realms of fiction took place in Quinton in the 1940s and made the headlines even at the height of the second world war, this was the murder of a local farmer whose body was found in a field, transfixed with a pitchfork. Suggestions of ritual killing were made from the start and the police launched what would today be called a high profile investigation, the locals, however, were totally uncooperative and the mystery was never solved.



The Rollright Stones are first mentioned in a 12th century manuscript, and since then many historians have speculated about them. Almost all accounts mention the legend of an ambitious king marching northwards with his army; at Rollright he met a witch, who challenged him to advance seven strides and:

"If then Long Compton thou canst see King of England shalt thou be."

The king stepped forward confidently, but a slight mound still hid the village below from his view. The witch went on:

"As Long Compton thou canst not see
King of England thou shalt not be.
Rise up, stick, and stand still, stone,
For King of England thou shalt benone.
Thou and thy men hoar stones shall bend
I myself an eldern tree."

And so the petrified king stands to this day rooted to his windswept hilltop with the circle of soldiers and the five knights, plotting treason, behind him.

THE GODDARDS OF QUINTON 1735-1771, WHITCHURCH 1762-1827, AND CLIFFORD CHAMBERS 1773-1781 (Revised 2004)



Quinton Church

The significance of these Goddards, who only lived in Quinton for some 36 years, is that through them we can see the beginning of the dispersal of the numerous members of the Chipping Campden family who had vacated the latter parish by the end of the 18th century. Here we are dealing with the progeny of Anthony Goddard, (05700) IV, who was the only one of the many male Goddards who left Campden and whose further activities are presently known. Presumably the sort of history that we see through Quinton could be repeated for other branches and parishes if we knew where to look for the clues. Several parishes in the adjacent parts of Warwickshire seem to have received their Goddards as a result of this movement but more research is required to put them into this picture.

The Quinton Goddards are all descended from Anthony Goddard V, (05652) of Chipping Campden who first appears in the Quinton records with the baptism of his fourth child Ann (05687) on 26th October 1735. As with his presence in Alcester in 1730, it must be assumed that his arrival in Quinton was connected with the extensive repairs to the parish church, carried out by Edward Woodward, mason of Chipping Campden, and completed in the spring of 1738. Anthony stayed on after the work was done, and completed his family there with three more children, Anthony VI (05688) baptised. 15th January 1738, Elizabeth (05689) baptised. 15th June 1743, and William (05690) baptised. 20th October 1748. There were seven children in all, four daughters of whom nothing more is known at present, and three sons all of whom produced further Goddards in the parish.



Cottage in Admington.

The Quinton Goddards are said to have lived in this hamlet

Of Anthony V's sons, the eldest, Thomas (05683) was married in Quinton on the 19th Nov. 1753 to Elizabeth Bampass (05684), and their family, so far as was known, is confined to probably seven children, five that they had in the parish, William, (05691) 1755, Richard, (05692) 1758, John, (05693) 1761, Thomas, (05711) who died in infancy in 1764, and Elizabeth, (05694) 1766 whose baptism is the last reference to Thomas's family in the Quinton parish records. She could be the Elizabeth Goddard who married James Wright on 30th November 1788 at Chipping Campden, but this is by no means certain. Probably the last two children of Thomas (05683) and Elizabeth, nee Bampass, were born in Snitterfield, Thomas (08208) baptised on the 4th February 1770 and Edward (0810) who was buried at Snitterfield in 1791. Elizabeth, nee Bampass was buried at Snitterfield on the 26th May 1777 and Thomas (05683) was buried at Rowington, on the 27th July 1815.

Anthony VI's (05688) first child, Mary (05718) was baptised in Quinton on 27th January 1760 and William's (05690) son William (05712) on 1st November 1771, this being the last Goddard entry in the Quinton parish register. Of the nineteen Goddards who lived in the parish between 1735 and 1771, the infant Thomas (05711), in February 1764, is, apparently, the only one buried there. Anthony V (05652) and his wife Mary (nee Elton) (05653) were buried in Anthony's native Chipping Campden in 1782 and 1781 respectively and the families of Thomas, (05683) Anthony VI, (05688) and William, (05690) can be followed to varying extents in other parishes. The reason for the departure of the entire group from Quinton at around the same time is not easy to guess, given that all ages and three generations were involved, and the only recorded event which might provide an explanation is the enclosure of the parish, for which an act of parliament was passed in 1772. One suspects that the mechanism for this dispersal was, at least in part, via the hiring fairs, which were the employment exchanges of the time. At these the man or woman would stand with the implements of his trade or occupation and wait for a prospective employer to take him or her up. The principal hiring fair in this area was the famous Stratford Mop at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the pattern of distribution of Goddards suggests that this fair was indeed involved in their story.

ROWINGTON

The subsequent fate of Thomas (05683) and Elizabeth (nee Bampass, or Bumpass) and their other surviving children is not easy to unravel. There was a Thomas and Elizabeth Goddard in the parish of Snitterfield⁹ in Warwickshire who had a son Thomas baptised in the 4th February 1770 this Elizabeth was buried in 1777 and another of their sons, Edward, was buried in 1791. There are no other entries for Goddard in the parish register of Snitterfield, which adjoins Stratford-upon-Avon to the north. That they were the Quinton family is made more probable by the discovery of the burial of a Thomas Goddard on the 27th July 1815 in the parish of Rowington, a few miles to the north of Snitterfield. His age is given as 86, right to within a year or so of what the Quinton Thomas (05683) would have been. For the purposes of this monograph and until further information is available, it has been assumed that the family did move to Snitterfield and it is their two sons Thomas (08208) baptised at Snitterfield on the 4th February 1770 and probably a younger brother Edward (08210), who was buried there in 1791.

Examination of Rowington parish register produced a number of Goddards who fit the bill as the missing family of Thomas (05683) Goddard of Quinton. There were William buried 26th November 1825 aged 71, which again is right within a year to be William (05691) the eldest son of Thomas (05683), and a Richard (05692), who married on 21 July 1783¹⁰ and had five children (with the right names, *Thomas*, *Richard* and *William*), (see Tree5). There is also a Thomas (08208) who would fit as the son of Thomas and Elizabeth baptised in Snitterfield in 1770. His first five children, following his marriage to Mary (08209), bear the same names as the five children of Thomas (05683) and Elizabeth (05684) in Quinton. In the adjacent parish of Wasperton there is a John (05693) (tree on Tree5), who is of the right age to be their remaining son and amazingly, he also gave his first five offspring the same five names. None of these Goddards have any previous history or antecedents in this area, but both the Rowington and the Wasperton groups have descendants in neighbouring parishes. In the case of the Rowington group they mostly disappear between 1841 and 1881.

It is probable that William (05691) married three times the first being a Mary (05717), she is the first Goddard in the Rowington registers, she was buried at Rowington 29/01/1782 was probably the 1st wife of 05691 William even though he was called "bachelor" when he married Sarah Cooks (08204), at Rowington, on the 21st July 1785, because there are frequent similar mistakes in parish registers due to the poor records kept prior to the register being written up at some later date. There appears to be no other William Goddard in the area at this time that could possibly fit the scenario. After Sarah (08204) had died, no burial has been found for her yet, William (05691) remarried, again at Rowington, this time to Elizabeth Day (08205) on the 23rd September 1807. But no children have been found from any of these three marriages.

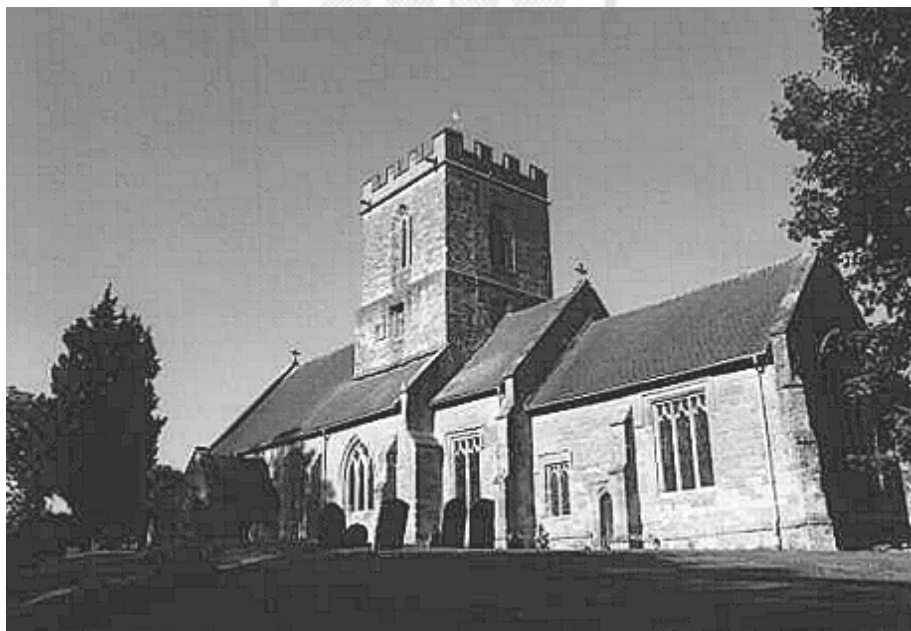
⁹ Until proved otherwise and for the purposes of this monograph, the families in Snitterfield and Rowington are assumed to be those displaced from Quinton following the enclosure of the common land there.

¹⁰ Richard was married under the name 'Gotheridge' though someone has written 'Goddard' underneath in what looks like a contemporary hand and the remainder of the references have the normal spelling, John in Wasperton has his earlier children baptised as 'Gotherd' but his last child, Edward and subsequent generations are Goddard.

Richard (05692), (Tree4), was the second son of Thomas (05683) and Elizabeth, nee Bampass, (from Tree3), was baptised at Quinton on the 20th July 1758. On the 21st July 1783 he married Hannah Hopkins (08206) at Rowington church and subsequently they are known to have had 5 children all, except one, were baptised at Rowington.

There are at present problems with the branch of Thomas (08208), who had been baptised at Snitterfield and Mary (08209), maiden name as yet unknown, and their apparent 7 children. A possible marriage for Thomas (08208) has been found at Budbrooke for a Thomas Goddard to a Mary Hands on the 2nd May 1796 but no trace of children born to them until Thomas (08229) was baptised at Rowington on the 31st July 1808, but then his mother has not been named in the parish register. There is then a gap before the baptisms, all at Rowington, of Richard (08230) on the 14th March 1813, (he died at Beaudesert on the 12th August 1834), John (08231) was baptised on the 24th April 1815, but was buried at Rowington on the 5th July 1837. The first daughter Elizabeth (08232) was baptised on the 1st July 1817, then William (08233) was baptised on the 14th November 1819, followed by Henry (08234) was baptised on the 28th December 1823, he was an unmarried agricultural labourer living in Tanworth in 1881. Now there is another problem, Hannah (08235) was baptised on the 30th January 1833, but who was he mother, if it is, as thought at present, Mary (08209) who had died, aged 41, (i.e. born 1786), in 1827? This could not be Mary Hands as this would have made her aged only 10 when she married. Had her father married another Mary and is this a 3rd wife for Thomas (08208)? (08235) Hannah is shown in the 1851 census as a 17 year old house servant at Studley Works. having been born at Lowsonford which is on the canal and part of Rowington and next to Bushwood House.

The first child of Richard (05692) and Hannah (08206) was Richard (08211) who was baptised at Rowington on the 30th September 1783, but unlike the rest of their children the next child Thomas (08212) was baptised at Claverdon, on the 19th February 1786, but he and his earlier brother probably died young as both "Richard" and "Thomas" are names used again in the family for the later children. Hannah (08213) was next, she was baptised on the 13th December 1789, but she was only 6 years old when she was buried at Rowington, on the 2nd February 1797. The third son was named Richard (08214), baptised at Rowington on the 1st January 1782, was the first child in this family to reach maturity, but nothing is known about him other than he was married with a wife named Anne (08215) and had two sons baptised and



St Laurence Church at Rowington

buried in Rowington, William (07688) baptised on the 27th February 1820 and buried on the 17th September 1821 and another William (07689), baptised on the 1st May 1825 and buried on the 8th January 1826.

The last son of Richard (05692) and Hannah, nee Hopkins, was Thomas (08216) who was baptised at Rowington on the 19th June 1796 he married a Margaret (08217), surname, date and place as yet unknown. These certainly were not traditionalists as far as family names are concerned, not often using a Christian name previously associated with this family. From the 1841 census return, Henry (08236) had been born in 1828 and George (08237) in 1832. Emma (08233) was baptised at Beaudesert on the 29th December 1833. David (08239) was also baptised at Beaudesert, on the 12th March 1836, while Solomon (08241) was baptised at Lapworth on the 13th April 1838, he was buried at Witton cemetery in Birmingham in February 1878, Ester was also baptised at Lapworth, on the 10th May 1842, but she died as an infant. Finally Clement was born in 1844 according to the 1881 census return, but no baptism has been found for him yet.

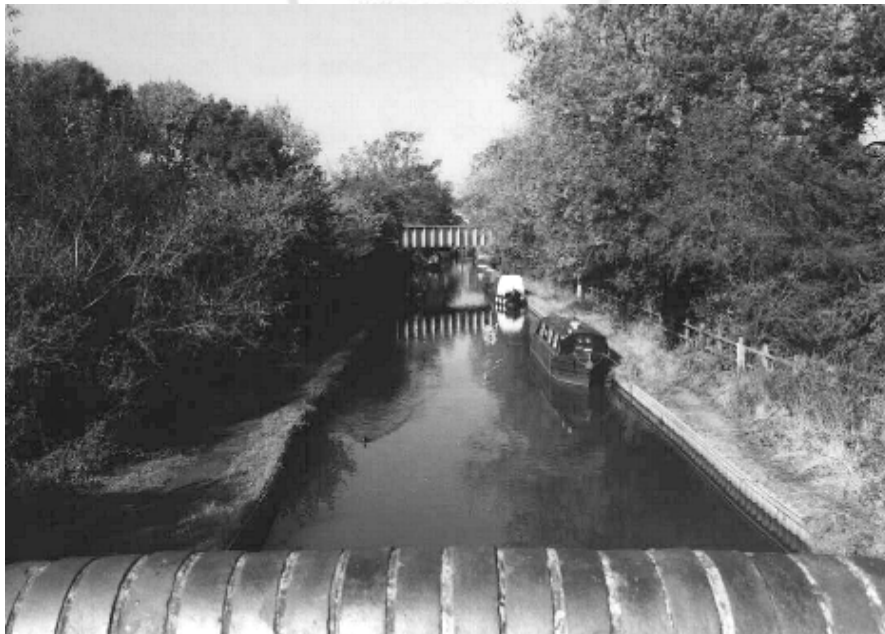
After the 1841 census most of the family disappear from census returns but in 1881 two are re-found as "*canal boatman*" leading one to suspect that this was the vocation most of the family and the method by which they had

managed to evade the census takers and present day researchers.

Clement (08242) aged 37 the son of. Thomas (08216) and Margaret (08217) and together with Henry (08234) and Thomas (08229) the sons of Thomas (08208) and Mary (08209), aged 73, are the only "Rowington" Goddards found on the 1881 census. Both Clement (08242) and Thomas (08229) were 'boatman' (i.e. canal men) and as the family mostly lived close to the junction of the Stratford and Grand Union canals at Lapworth it is likely that the absence of nearly all of them after 1841 is due to this occupation, Solomon (08241) Clements' elder brother was baptised on the 13th April 1838 at Lapworth. However, Henry (08234) is an unmarried and unemployed agricultural labourer in Tanworth at the time of the 1881 census.

Clement (08242) is recorded in the Solihull Union Workhouse according to the 1881 census when he said he was a "canal-boatman" and that he had been born at Bushwood. Meanwhile, it is almost certainly his brother Thomas (08229) who is in "Aston Union Workhouse" Gravelly Hill Erdington, now in Birmingham, born at "Revington Warwick", somewhere *Rowington* has surely become corrupted. He is then shown as "boatman" and a widower, but so far, no wife or family have been found. The accompanying family tree on Tree4 attempts to show this branch, either to 1881 or as far as they have been traced. It will be seen on the tree that only three of the six children of Thomas(08216) and Margaret Goddard have recorded baptisms, of which two are at Beaudesert and one at Lapworth, the other three being known only from the 1851 census. In this, all, including the parents are said to have been born in Bushwood which is where they were in 1851 and 1841. Bushwood was not a parish; it was a detached part of the parish of Old Stratford (essentially the same as the present civil parish of Stratford-on-Avon, less the town itself) and so some miles away to the south. It must have been seen as too far to go for a christening and presumably the parents chose whichever church they fancied, if indeed they were baptised. The reason for the detachment of Bushwood is lost in the mists of history and it is now part of Lapworth, which it always was geographically.

David is the only one in this generation known to have married, he was married at Lapworth on the 2nd March 1857 to Emma (08240) the daughter of Arthur and Mary Pardy. David and Emma are known to have had at least 3 children all baptised at Beaudesert, James (08243) baptised on the 30th January 1859, Maria (08244) baptised on the 5th April 1863 and Ada Elizabeth baptised on the 7th May 1865, but none of this family have been found on the 1881 census.



The cut, (about 250-300yards), connecting the Stratford canal and the Grand Union canal. This is taken from the towpath bridge at the Grand Union end which is in Rowington parish. The other (Stratford canal) end is in Lapworth.

The Local Canals¹¹

The Grand Union Canal is a canal in England and part of the British canal system. The Grand Union Canal was formed from the amalgamation of several different canals. The Grand Junction, Warwick & Napton, and Warwick & Birmingham canals came together to form today's main line from London to Birmingham. The canal also has several arms to places including Leicester, Slough, Wendover and Northampton.

The Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, opened on the 24th June 1816 is joined to the Warwickshire Avon at Stratford-upon-Avon. At the other end the canal connects with the Worcester and Birmingham Canal at Kings Norton Junction. Part of

¹¹ See www.wikipedia.com

the way along the canal's length there is the connection to the Grand Union Canal at Lapworth.

The period between the 1770s and the 1830s is often referred to as the “Golden Age” of the British Canal System. During this period of “*canal mania*”, huge sums were invested in canal building, and the canal system rapidly expanded to nearly 4000 miles (7000 kilometres) in length, and essentially had no competition. Many different rival canal companies were formed, often competing bitterly. The new canal system dramatically speeded up industrialisation across Britain. From the 1830s, railways began to present a threat to canals, as they could not only carry more than the canals but could transport people and goods far more quickly than the walking pace of the canal boats. Most of the investment that had previously gone into canal building was diverted into railway building. Canal companies were unable to compete against the speed of the new railways, and in order to survive they had to slash their prices and overall few, if any, long term investors made money from the canals, because they had not been running long enough to recoup their building costs.

The railway, often running alongside the canal, put an end to the huge profits that canal companies had enjoyed before the coming of the railways, and also had an effect on the boatmen who faced a big drop in wages. With this drop in wages, the only way the boatmen could afford to keep their families was by taking their families with them on the boats. This became standard practice across the canal system, with in many cases, families with several children living in tiny boat cabins, this created a huge community of boat people who had much in common with Gypsies. In the mid 19th century there were around 100,000 such people, as with the gypsy community, these “*boat people*” would usually decorate their boats extravagantly.

WASPERTON

Goddards lived in Wasperton, (Tree5), for nearly 100 years from the mid 1790's. John (05693), the third son of Thomas (05683) and Elizabeth, nee Bampass, (Sheet3), was baptised at Quinton on the 4th January 1761, he married Mary Malin (08207) at Rowington on the 10th March 1793, but most of their seven children were baptised in Wasperton. Notably, most of the children were baptised under the surname of “*Gotherd*” indicating that at least the parish clerk was consistent, if not accurate. Mary Malin (08207) was living with her son Edward (08225) at Wasperton at the time of the 1851 census and the record shows that she said that she was 77 years old and that she had been born at Battle in Sussex. There is a baptism recorded for a Mary daughter of Joseph and Mary Malin at Frant, near Battle, on the 23rd July 1773, but her family almost certainly had relatives or moved to Warwickshire as the name is relatively common in this, area but rare in Sussex. The Malins were probably of Irish decent and could well have come over to England to build the canals as they are prevalent in the areas where there are major canals but few where canals do not exist.

Thomas (08218) was baptised at Rowington on the 15th December 1793, but nothing further is known about his life. Similarly little is known of the second son William (08219), apart from his baptism at Wasperton on the 27th March 1796. It is thought that he married an Elizabeth (08220), surname unknown at present, but it is possible that they are the Goddards who raised a family in the next village, Hampton Lucy, about this time.

Elizabeth (08221) was baptised at Wasperton¹² on the 26th November 1798, and appears to be the black sheep of the family, in that she had two illegitimate children the first, Thomas (08227) was baptised at Wasperton on the 27th February 1819 while the second William (07690), was baptised, also at Wasperton, on the 17th August 1823. Nothing further is known regarding the life of William (07690), or that of his mother, other than in the register at the baptism of her son Thomas she is described “*a servant*”, while for that of William she is “*of Warwick*”.

The next three children of John (05693) and Mary were sons and who all died young. John (08222) baptised on the 5th July 1806 and was buried on the 23rd September 1802, Richard (08223), who was buried on the 16th July 1806, just six days after his baptism. John (08224) survived for over 16 years, he had been baptised on the 5th January 1810, but was buried in 1826.



St John the Baptist Church at Waspington

Note There are two John Goddard burials in Wasperton in 1826, the first on the 5th February and the second on the 29th March, it is thought safe to assume that these were father and son, John (05693) and John (08224), but identifying a specific burial to an individual has not been possible so far.

¹² Picture of Wasperton church by courtesy of www.genuki.org.uk



St Peter's Church, Barford

The last known son of John (05693) and Mary was Edward (08225), he was baptised on the 14th November 1813, on the 21st October 1840 he married Hannah Hughes (08226) at Wellesbourne, she had been born in Hampton Lucy in 1823, according to information from the 1881 census. Edward (08225) and Hannah are known to have had at least two children, both baptised at Wasperton, John (08251) who was baptised on the 18th October 1843, but nothing further is known about him and he has not been found in the 1881 census. Their daughter Mary Elizabeth (08252) was baptised on the 8th August 1852, she was living with her parents in Wasperton for the 1881 census where it is stated that her father Edward was an agricultural labourer.

Thomas (08227), the eldest son of Elizabeth (08221), married Hannah Jeffs (08228) at St Nicholas Church Warwick on the 19th December 1853, she had been baptised at Barford church on the 27th December 1829. They continued living in Wasperton, but they later moved to Barford where for the 1881 census Thomas (08227), a general labourer, was with his wife Hannah and their eldest son William John (08246) also a general labourer at that time. Thomas (08227) and Hannah are known to have had 5 children all baptised at Wasperton, William John (08246) was baptised on the 3rd September 1854 he was still a bachelor and an agricultural labourer living in Barford at the time of the 1901 census. His younger brother Thomas (08247) was baptised on the 7th December 1856 but his record is missing from the 1881 census, however, he is found in Fulbrook¹³ for the 1901 census working as a shepherd with his wife and two young children. Thomas (08247) had married

Rose Ann Hyde (08253) who had been born in Ful(l)brook(e) in about 1867 the daughter of George, a carter and his wife Ann. The children of Thomas (08247) and Rose were, according to the 1901 census returns, both born in Barford, Sylvia (08254) in 1897 and Albert (08255) in 1899.

The other three children of Thomas (08227) and Hannah were all baptised at Wasperton, and are all servants in local houses at the time of the 1881 census, Sarah (08248) was baptised on the 27th March 1859, George (08249) on the 12th July 1862 and lastly Hannah (08250) on the 29th April 1866.

WHITCHURCH

The family of Anthony V's (05652) next son, Anthony VI, (05688) is the son from this generation about which most is known. Anthony VI (05688) married Mary Fox (05708) at Little Rollright (Oxon.) in 1759 (day and month so far unknown, only the year is shown in the IGI and this information should be treated with caution until the registers have been searched). They baptised their first child Mary (05718), in Quinton on 27th January 1760, after which the family moved to the parish of Whitchurch which borders Quinton to the east, the boundary also being the county boundary of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. Whitchurch being in Warwickshire. Anthony IV (05652) and Mary had eight more offspring baptised in Whitchurch, four sons, John (05719) on the 11th July 1763, Anthony VII (05721) on the 29th July 1764, James (05722) 14th September 1766 and George (05724) on the 19th February 1769, and four daughters, Elizabeth, (05725) on the 28th April 1771, Hannah (07727) on the 15th August 1773, Ann (05729) on the 10th September 1775 and lastly, Maria (05730) on the 15th September 1777.

None of the sons married in the parish, but two of the daughters did; Elizabeth (05725) who married Richard Castle (05726) of Oxhill (Warwickshire.) on the 5th May 1792, and Hannah (05727) who married William Keen (05728) on the 5th Nov. 1798. Both of these women were alive in 1841, Elizabeth in Oxhill, widowed and living with a son and Hannah still in Whitchurch living alone; there were no Goddards as such in Whitchurch in 1841, according to the census of that year. One other marriage in Whitchurch was that of John Goddard, who was married to Mary Read on 15th November 1763, the witnesses being Anthony VI (05688) and Thomas (05683). John must have been a cousin from Chipping Campden, most likely the son, [John (05697) on Sheet 1], of James, (05656) and Mary, who had been baptised 13th November 1737. If so, this and the fact that Thomas (05683) was still living in Quinton shows that the Goddards of these three parishes had remained in close touch. Anthony VI (05688) died in 1795 and his wife Mary in 1827, allegedly aged 95, both in Whitchurch. As none of their four sons was married or buried there, Mary's burial is the last Goddard entry in the Whitchurch parish register until Whitchurch was recolonised by later generations of the family in 1871, the

¹³SHERBO(U)RNE WITH FULBROOK The village is just over 2 (approx. 3.5km) miles south west of Warwick on the road to Stow in the Wold. The name is that of a brook which runs into the river Avon.



A view of Whitchurch taken on 14th April 1953 showing the church and the square churchyard surrounded by trees.

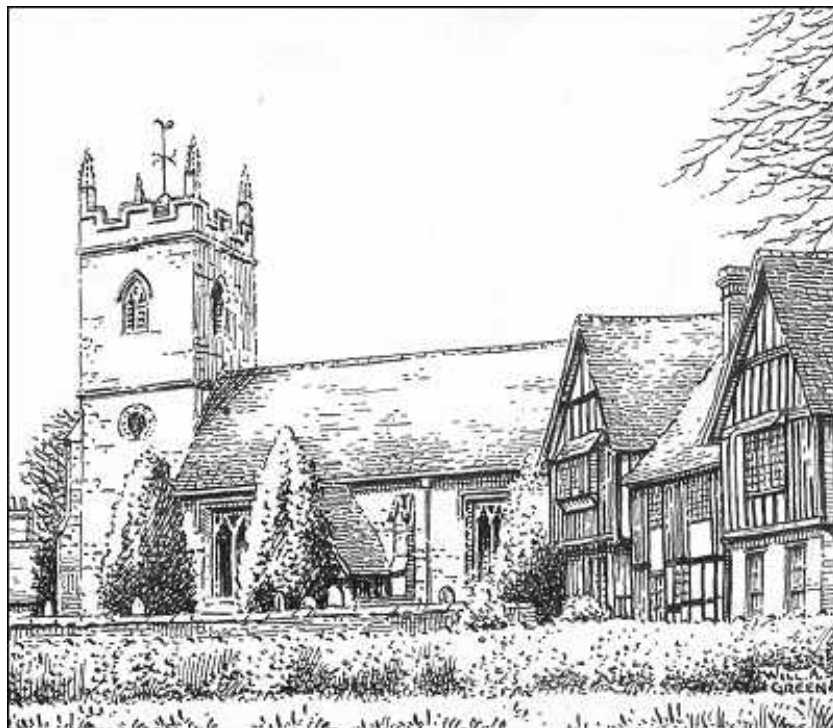
Some of the earthworks showing the position of the now deserted village can be seen

Note the above photograph of the church and deserted village of Whitchurch, near Alderminster Warwick shire, is published by the kind permission of "The Librarian, Unit for Landscape Modelling, Air Photo Library, Sir William Hardy Building, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge CB2 1QB" Reference LD14. www.uffm.cam.ac.uk

A similar photograph taken in the summer of 2000 (www.getmapping.co.uk), shows the church to be virtually hidden by the dense foliage of the now mature trees surrounding it.

circumstances of this being beyond the scope of the present study. It is thought that John (05719) married Mary Tysoe (05720), she had been baptised in Clifford Chambers on the 28th February 1773, but two dates of the marriage at Stratford-upon Avon are given in the IGI as either the 3rd November 1794 or 3rd July 1797, so the parish registers should be viewed to establish the correct date for this marriage. However, the baptism of a Sarah Goddard on the 26th August 1798 in the same church could, by implication confirm the marriage as being in 1797 if Sarah is their first child, this has not been confirmed and no other children of this marriage have been found yet.

Of the four sons above mentioned, James (05722), born in 1766, is presently assumed to be the James Goddard who married Ann Sheppey (05723) at Holy Trinity Church Stratford-upon-Avon on 3rd Nov. 1794, and founded a family in nearby Binton. The IGI. gives the same date and place to the marriage of John Goddard (05719) to Mary Tysoe, (see the paragraph above), this is also assumed to be John (05722) and James's brother who was baptised in 1762, but a great deal of research is still needed before these and other possibilities can be confirmed. There is no sign of the other sons, Anthony VII (05721) and George (05724) in the records researched so far, but an Anthony Goddard, son of a Thomas and Ann was baptised at Stratford-upon-Avon on 3rd April 1798. If he is really Anthony VIII, and the name has not been found in any other local Goddard family at this time, then Thomas (05713), son of William, born 1773 in Clifford Chambers is the most likely father. This Anthony died the following year, being buried at Stratford on 18th January 1799; he looks like the last of a remarkable sequence over seven generations.

CLIFFORD CHAMBERS

Clifford Chambers church, Gloucestershire. (drawn in 1950)

This parish was transferred to Warwickshire in 1931. It lies 3 miles (approx. 5Km) south west of Stratford-upon-Avon. The manor originally belonged to the Abbey of St. Peter's, Gloucester. There is an attractive group of half-timbered houses around the parish church of St. Helens with its Norman tower¹⁴. The Manor House dates from the 1700s. The youngest of Anthony V's (05652) three sons, William, (05690) was married at Shipston-On-Stour (Warwickshire.), on 1st June 1771 to Mary Basket (05710), who was probably the Mary Basket who was the subject of a removal order by which she was returned to Middle Littleton from Chipping Campden in 1769. The couple's first child, William, (05712) was baptised at St Swithin Quinton on 1st November 1771, after which the family appears in the neighbouring parish of Clifford Chambers, which like Quinton was in Gloucestershire at the time, but is now in Warwickshire. It faces Stratford across the Avon. Their first offspring in Clifford Chambers was Thomas, (05713) baptised on 17th January 1773, followed by Joseph, (05714) baptised and buried in October 1777 and lastly Ann, (05715) on 17th September 1778. The final reference in the Clifford Chambers parish register is the burial of William's wife Mary (05710) on 2nd March 1782. However, the discovery of the poor law overseer's account book, in which William and his family figure prominently, throws a good deal of light and some confusion on the further activities of this family. It is clear that Betty Goddard daughter of William and Mary Goddard, baptised in Stow on the Wold 19th July 1772, is part of the family of William Goddard (05690) in Clifford Chambers. If Betty is included it follows that the other child baptised in Stow, Sarah on 24th April 1774 has to be accommodated as well and that the William and Mary in Stow are the same couple as those in Clifford Chambers. This was previously thought not to be the case, as if the baptismal dates represent the birth dates it would be impossible for the William (05712) baptised in Quinton on the 1st November 1771, Betty 19th July 1772 in Stow and Thomas baptised in Clifford 17th January 1773 to be part of the same brood unless there has been some juggling with the baptisms; this however is quite possible in view of the fact that Mary Basket was removed from Campden in 1769 as an unattached pregnant woman. 'Will', Thomas, Betty, Joseph and Anne, as well as their parents all appear in the Clifford overseer's accounts. Sarah does not and so must be the one who was buried on 2nd February 1782. This burial has not been found in the parish register but is well documented in the overseers' account book (2/2/1782 "*Paid the clerk for digging ye grave & ringing ye bell for Godard's child & Jaffey to cover it 2s 2d*"). Another mystery concerns their son Joseph (05714) who was baptised 12th October 1777 and buried on the 19th of the same month. In spite of this, a Joseph Goddard was in receipt of frequent assistance from the Overseer of the Poor, one Thomas Spiers, as was the rest of the family both before and after the death of Mary. No trace has been found of a baptism for another Joseph, (though Mary gave birth to another child, Ann (05715) in August or September 1778, less than a year after the birth/burial? of Joseph). The the only simple, but unlikely, explanation left is that there is a mistake in the burial entry. The assistance received by the family included weekly cash payments, which went to Mary when William was away, clothing and groceries, not to mention getting the house re-built. On 5th March 1782 the last

¹⁴ Pen and ink drawing THE WORK OF WILLIAM ALBERT GREEN 1907 – 1983 from www.ewgreen.org.uk

entry concerning Mary appeared "*Paid Mary Gough her weeks pay for assisting in laying out Mary Goddard*". In April 1790 Joseph was apprenticed to Thomas Spiers who allowed himself five guineas "*for clothing for him*" and as Joseph b 1777 was twelve years old at the time this would be about the right time for him to be apprenticed.

As well as Joseph, the other Goddard children can be followed in the accounts book until they are either apprenticed or found some sort of position. The weekly or fortnightly sum paid to those who cared for them decreases as this takes place. There are said to be five children in May 1782 and all of these are later referred to by name and though, apart from Joseph, there is no direct reference to apprenticeship as such, there is "*Will Goddard's agreement*" in Oct 1782. He and the others are generally given a full set of clothes before losing their regular allowance. The last reference is to Ann in April 1795 when a Mrs Hiron gets money for "*mending and cleaning her [??] to go to her place.*" There is no further mention of any of the family in either the parish register or the overseer's accounts book. Little more is known of the sons, though reference has been made above to the possibility of Thomas being the father of an Anthony who was born in Stratford in April 1798. However, eight years later, on 22nd July 1803, Ann (05715) Goddard married Robert Spiers at nearby Holy Trinity, Stratford upon Avon, which looks like just another case of the Spiers and the Goddards being on good terms. A Betty Goddard was married on 25th September 1810, also at Stratford Holy Trinity, to a John Dumbleton but she would be approaching 40 at this time so it seems rather less likely that she is Betty dealt with here.

Further research is required to complete this family particularly with regard to being able to positively identify the families who moved from one village to another and also where marriages are known, but where subsequent families have yet to be found.

Transcription of the Expense Sheet of Thomas Spiers, Overseer of the Poor, in Clifford
Chambers 1873

	£	s	d
The parish of Clifford to Thos: Spiers			
Jan.ry ye 5 th 83 sent for a bottle of Grants Drops for Thos: Goddards Chin Cough & Fever	0	1	0
21 st . Mary Gough a Bottle of Daffys	0	1	4
Paid for mending Goddards Stockings at several Times	0	0	8
Feb.ry 9 th Fetching a Load of Brick to repair Goddards House 8L in Number	0	5	0
28 th Fetching a Load of Brick	0	5	0
March ye 1 st sent ye team to Binton to fetch Ten Quarter of Lime	0	10	0
Paid two Turnpikes 1& 6 each	0	3	0
2 nd made Mary Gough an Electuary for a Consumption	0	1	6
March 6 th pd Mr Jarvis for Tho: Goddard	0	5	5½
Pd George Hyron for Goddard	0	2	6
7 th Fetching a Waggon Load of Sand from Mr Dightons Hill for the Church & ye Town House	0	5	0
Fetching fifteen Hundred of Tiles from ye Townsend Stratford to repair ye Church	0	6	0
Pd Turnpike & Ale wh. ye Loaded & unloaded	0	2	6
22 nd Mary Goughs Electuary repeated	0	1	6
April ye 5 th Draw'd a Load of Straw to Thatch Town House	1	0	0
10 th Draw'd half a Load of Straw	0	10	0
11 th removed Lime & Bricks from ye Bottom of ye Town to ye Church	0	2	0
sent a Waggon & Team to Stratford to fetch five Hundred of Tile & Lath	0	5	0
Pd Turnpike	0	1	0
April 22 nd 83 Recd the contents in full of all Demands by me Thos Spiers	£4	8	5½
		5	03
		0	15
		4	8
		5	½

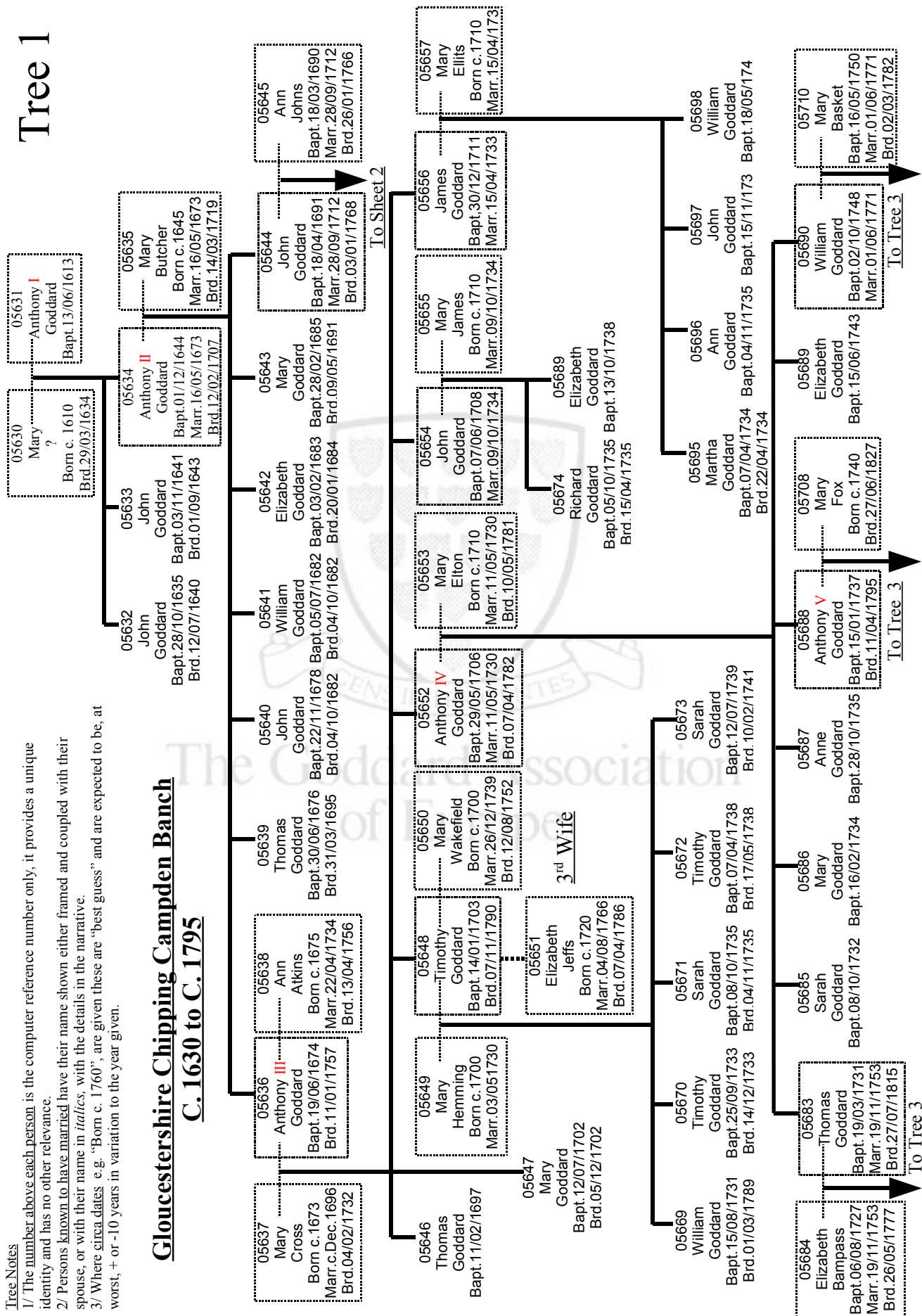
These expenses were additional to those in the Overseer's Account Book

Tree Notes

- 1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.
- 2/ Persons known to have married have their name shown either framed and coupled with their spouse, or with their name in *italics*, with the details in the narrative.
- 3/ Where circa dates e.g. "Born c. 1760", are given these are "best guess" and are expected to be, at worst, + or -10 years in variation to the year given.

Tree 1

Gloucestershire Chipping Campden Banch C. 1630 to C. 1795



To Tree 3

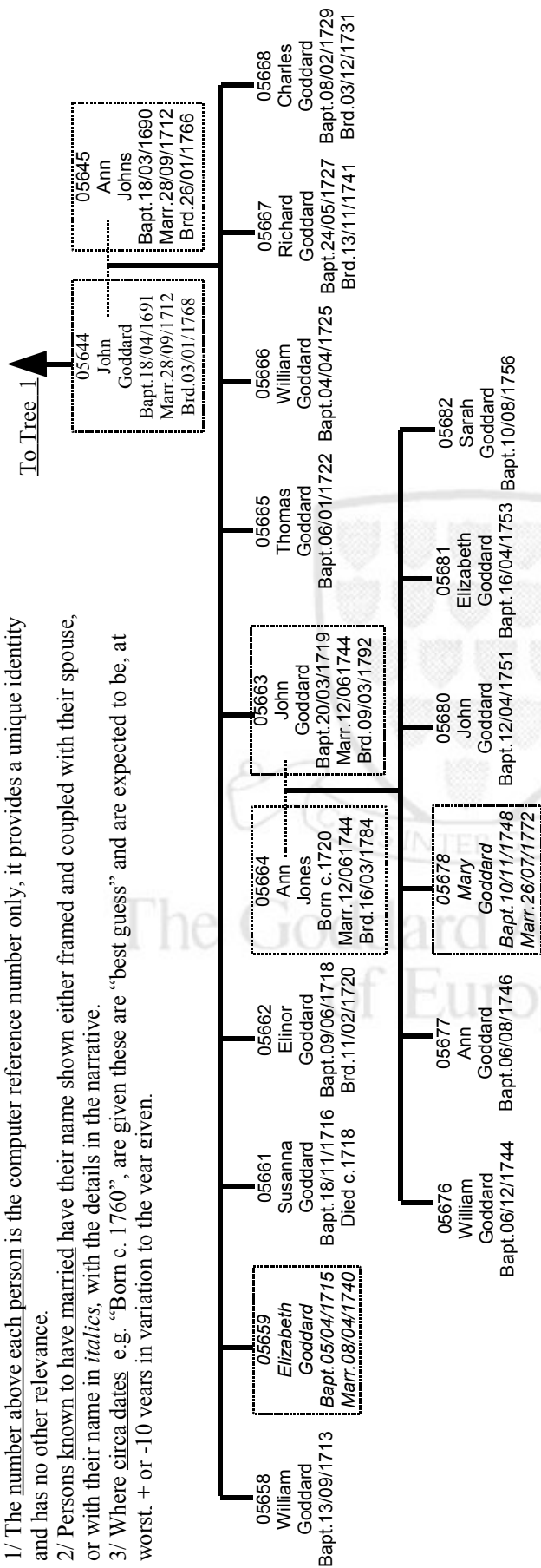
To Sheet 2

To Tree 3

Tree 2

Tree Notes

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Tree 3

Tree Notes

- 1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.
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ToTree1

