

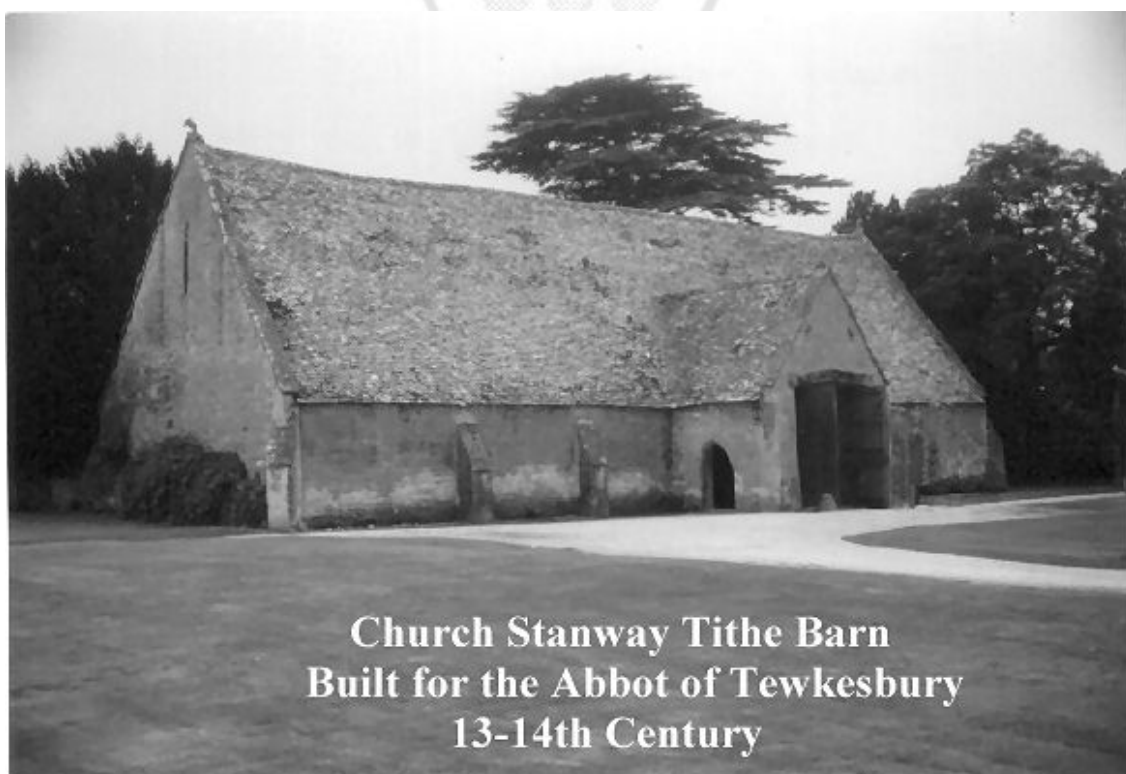
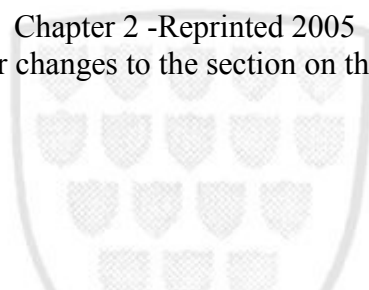
GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

PART 2

STANWAY & THE VALE OF EVESHAM

Chapter 2 - Reprinted 2005
with corrections and major changes to the section on the Goddards of Westington.

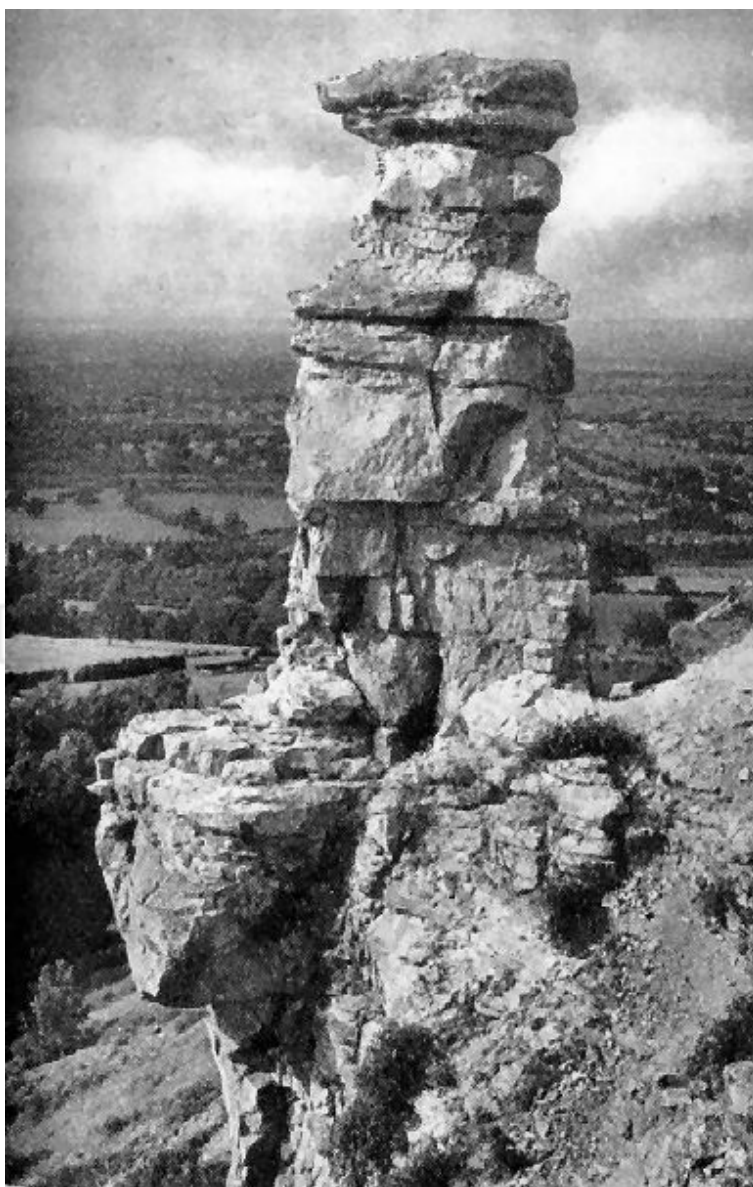


The Goddard Association
of Europe

Research & Text by Leslie Frank Goddard

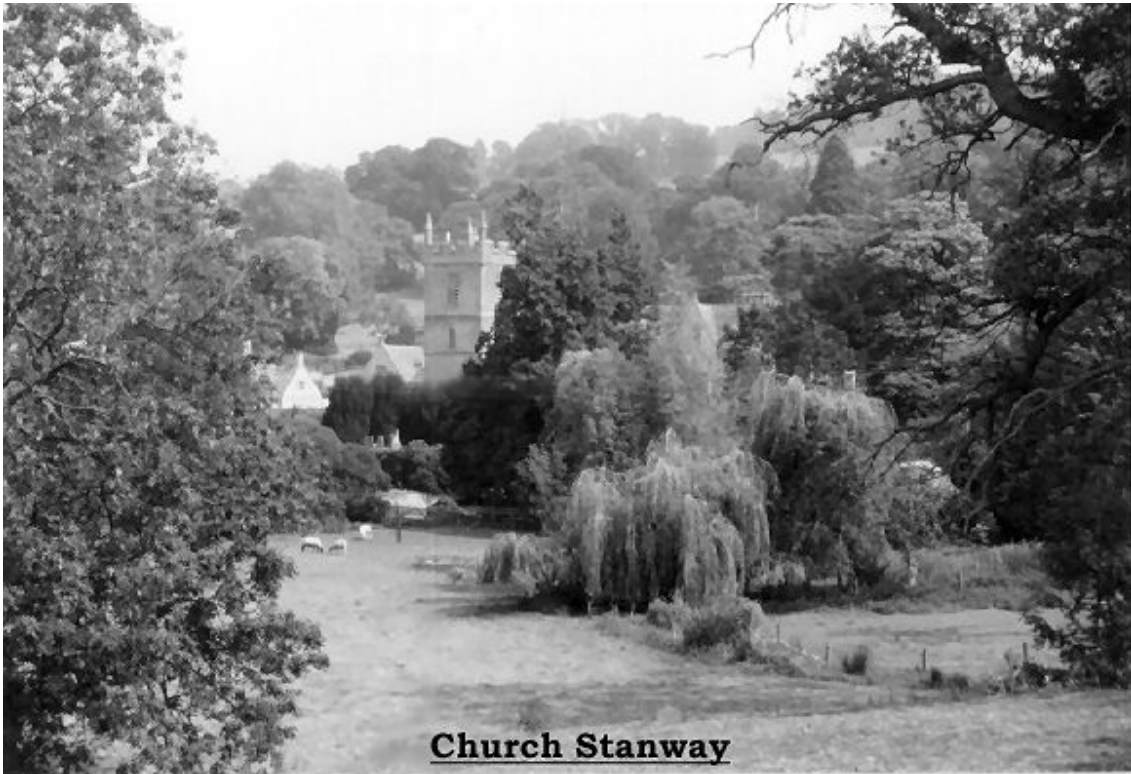
THE GODDARDS OF
NORTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE

STANWAY
&
THE VALE OF EVESHAM



*Leckhampton the "Devil's Chimney"
A sight that would have been familiar to these Goddards*

THE GODDARDS OF STANWAY AND THE VALE OF EVESHAM



Church Stanway

The Goddards considered here are regarded as being descended from Nathaniel Goddard and his wife Jane, nee Little, of Stanway in Gloucestershire who were married in that parish on November 3rd 1603. Their family grew there for four generations and put out branches in Didbrook, Wormington, Dumbleton, and Chipping Campden, all in Gloucestershire and close by, but the most significant development was the move to Cropthorne via Bredon, and later to Wyre Piddle (all in Worcestershire), which takes us into the nineteenth century. All of this is amply documented except for links to Didbrook and Wormington, which, though they look quite obvious are dependent on circumstantial evidence and close proximity; Didbrook church is about half a mile from Wood Stanway where Nathaniel's family lived. The pros and cons of this are dealt with more fully in the main text.

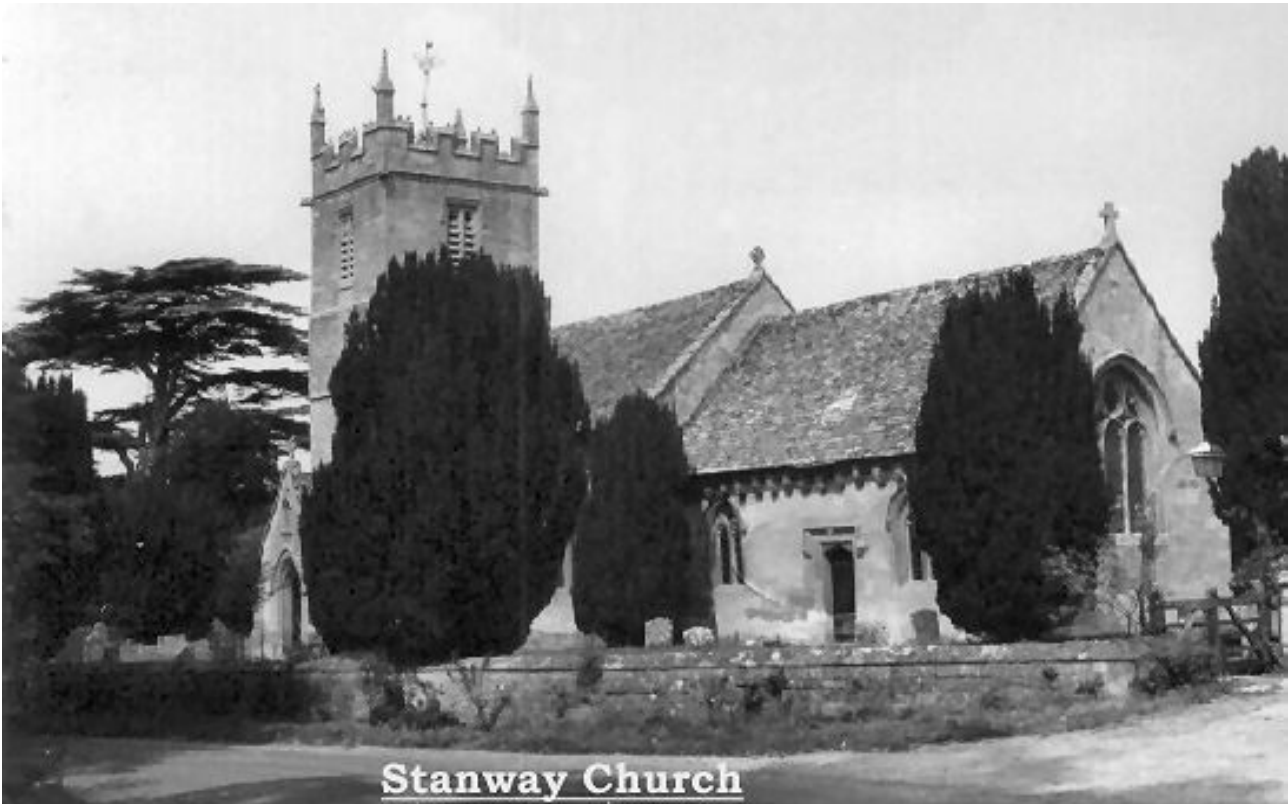
The variable nature of the evidence from this period and the chances of its survival means that the importance of looking in the right place hardly needs stating. In this case it was the search for the antecedents of the Goddards of Westington, who featured in the previous monograph on Chipping Campden which pointed to Stanway, it was the suggestion that the Ann Goddard who was married in 1744 at Peopleton in the Vale of Evesham was one of the Westington daughters which led to a mine of information in that area, particularly the Cropthorne wills which tied the whole story together. The result is that we now have seven well documented generations and rather more information than is usual on a family of the yeoman class.¹

It must be emphasised that the research into these people carries on, but it is necessary to get something on paper at some point, and this essay represents the situation at the present moment. The modern spelling of Goddard is used except when a document is being quoted verbatim, when as may be seen, more than one form can appear in a single source. An account of the parishes of Stanway and Cropthorne and their history is included, and a short note on Didbrook, Bredon and the other villages in the Vale which have a smaller part in the story are of necessity limited to a few words of description in the main text.

A problem arises in reading the text due to a certain lack of imagination on the part of these Goddards in the giving of names; of the males named, something like 50% are either Richard or William. This means that it is necessary to have the family tree to hand if confusion is to be avoided.

¹ *Yeomen were a stratum of cultivators of the soil either freeholders or tenants who differed from the minor gentry more by their way of life than by any economic category. The yeoman would put his own hand to work that gentleman would employ servants to do.* (The Dictionary of Genealogy)

STANWAY



Stanway village lies at the foot of the Cotswold edge some six or seven miles south of Evesham, on the road from Tewkesbury to Stow on the Wold, being about ten miles east of Tewkesbury and the same distance west of Stow. The name Stanway (Anglo-Saxon Staneweg or the like, meaning stone way), probably comes from this road, though it has also been suggested as referring to the Droitwich to Cirencester road, which passes through the parish, or some other salt road, as Stanway had a salt house at Droitwich in the Domesday Book², but whichever road gave the parish its name is likely to have been of Roman origin.

Prior to 1883, when the boundaries were changed, Stanway contained about 3,300 acres which were shared between three Hamlets or townships, Church Stanway, Wood Stanway, and Taddington: there was a church in 1086, (Domesday Book), when fifteen people are recorded at Stanway and twenty four at Taddington, most of whom would have been heads of households. Wood Stanway developed later and was in existence by the 13^c. Taddington is on the high ground at the top of the scarp, and the parish rises from 300 ft. near the foot to 975 ft. on the crest.

Stanway belonged to Tewkesbury Abbey until 1533, the abbot being lord of the manor; it then passed to the Tracy family of Toddington, a parish which adjoins Stanway and Didbrook to the west, Richard Tracy using his influence with Thomas Cromwell³ to obtain a lease of Stanway in that year. Richard's father Sir William Tracy had died in 1530 and declared in his will that he relied for salvation on faith and not the prayers of monks. His body was subsequently exhumed and burnt by Chancellor Parker of Worcester, which was no doubt borne in mind by Richard a few years later when he led the commission which dissolved the nearby abbey of Hailes, and declared its phial of the Holy Blood to be ducks blood tinted with saffron⁴. The estate is still held by the descendants of the Tracys, via Susan Tracy who, in 1771, married Francis Charteris, Lord Elcho⁵, the son of the seventh Earl of Wemyss, and Stanway House is still in the occupation, of this family, the estate having changed hands only once, other than by inheritance, since 715 AD when it was gifted to Tewkesbury abbey by two Mercian nobles, the harmoniously named Odo and Dodo.

² Domesday Book A two volume report of a survey of land holdings made in 1086 at the order of William the Conqueror. Domesday Book A two volume report of a survey of land holdings made in 1086 at the order of William the Conqueror.

³ Henry VIII's chancellor, who, as Vicar General was the main force in the dissolution of the monasteries.

⁴ James (Lord) Niedpath in his guide to Stanway House.

⁵ According to Lord Niedpath's guide Lord Elcho "*expired in 1808 from an overdose of punch*" **NB** Niedpath and Elcho are titles given to the sons of the Earls of Wemyss.

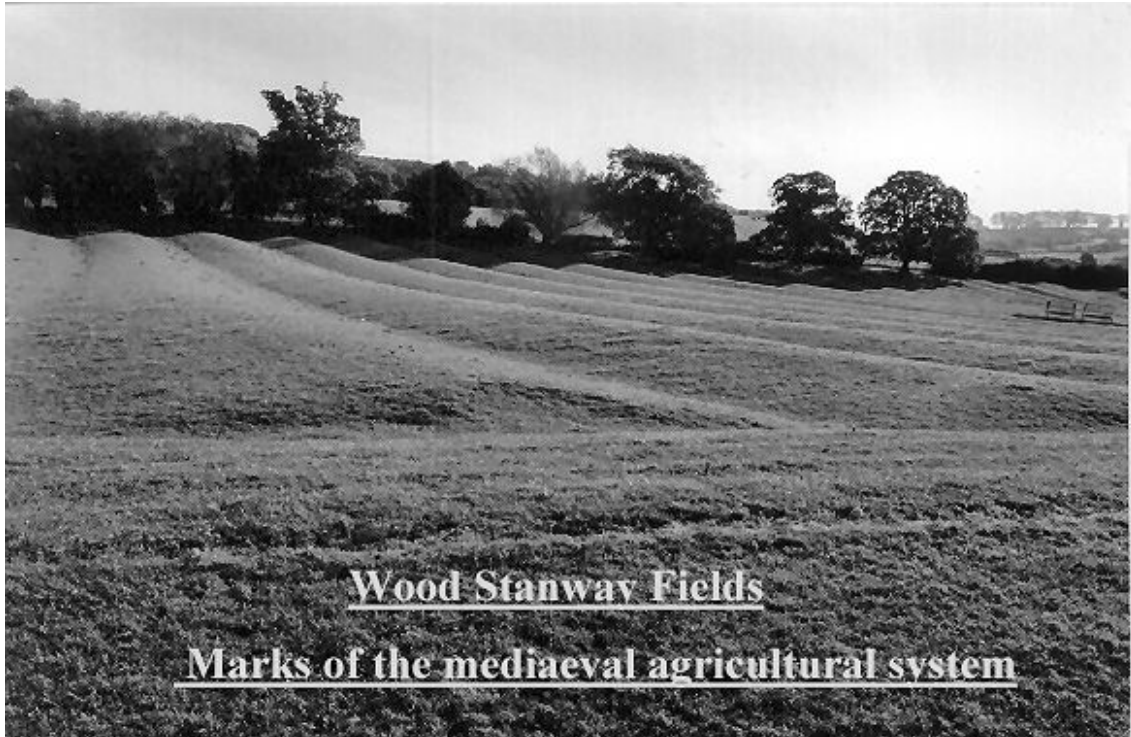


*The interior of Stanway tithe barn showing the original roof timbers.
This photograph is taken from the stage, the shine on the floor suggests that it is used for dancing and other village hall activities.*

At present the manorial site at Church Stanway is occupied by three splendid buildings in the honey coloured oolitic limestone, (Cotswold stone), of the district. These are, Stanway House with its (mainly) late 16^c hall and fine Jacobean gate house, the abbot's tithe barn which dates from the 14^c or earlier and retains most of its original oak roof timbers, and the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. It is doubtful if this was the church, or rather monastery, mentioned in the Domesday Book, though it contains much masonry from the 11^c, when it was rebuilt, and there are 12^c features including the chancel corbel table with grotesque heads. The chancel arch and the tower are 13^c, with the upper part of the latter having been rebuilt in the 15^c. The mediaeval vicars of Stanway do not seem to have been particularly well educated, only one is known to have been a graduate and the incumbent in 1494 was pardoned for offences which included treason, counterfeiting, and breaking out of prison!⁶

Stanway House is open to the public in the summer months and is well worth a visit, especially as the tithe barn is included. This is one of the very few estates where the tenants still pay their rent personally by Quarterly audit in the audit room at the house on a rather complicated rent table which was custom built for the purpose circa 1780. This would have been too late to be used by our Goddards, but they no doubt performed the same duty here in the 17^c. In the late 19^c and the early 20^c the house was much frequented by the intellectual and literary coterie known as the "Souls", which included such political figures as Lord Curzon, who was later viceroy of India and A. J. Balfour, Prime Minister in 1902-5. One literary figure who visited here was James Barrie, creator of Peter Pan, whose interests included cricket, and who built the pavilion which is still in use at Stanway cricket club.

⁶ Victoria County History of Gloucestershire pp 223 et seq.



Stanway also has evidence of earlier agriculture in the shape of extensive areas of ridge and furrow still surviving, (as may be seen above), much of it is of considerable depth resulting from centuries of use and shows the characteristic “reverse S” form produced by ox ploughing. This type of ridge and furrow is generally thought of as being of mediaeval origin and may represent the open fields of the parish, some of which was enclosed in piecemeal fashion in the 17^c & 18^c centuries, presumably by private agreement. The remaining open land, amounting to some 700 acres, was enclosed by act of parliament in 1817.



The whole area round about is well known for its charm and interest and in addition this northern stretch of the Cotswold edge is good Goddard country as they are to be found as early as the 16^c and early 17^c centuries in several adjacent parishes including Buckland, Broadway and Snowhill. Many of the houses survive from those times and the population of Stanway⁷ is not more than around 50% greater now than it was in the 17^c so that there are not very many new buildings, those few are not located in the old village settlements.

⁷In his book “*The Past and Present State of Gloucestershire*” published 1712, Sir Robert Atkyns gives the number of households as 49, 23 in Church Stanway, 15 in Wood Stanway, and 11 in Taddington and the total population as about 240. He would have been well informed about the parish as his daughter Anne Atkins was married to John Tracy, who was the occupant of Stanway house at this time. The population in the mid 17^c was probably about 200. The Victoria County History states that numbers increased until 1821 when they reached 415, afterwards falling to 305 people in 1881 and that numbers remained at that level until the major boundary changes of 1935. Atkyns gives the population of Didbrook as about 100.

DIDBROOK



Didbrook and its church from Wood Stanway

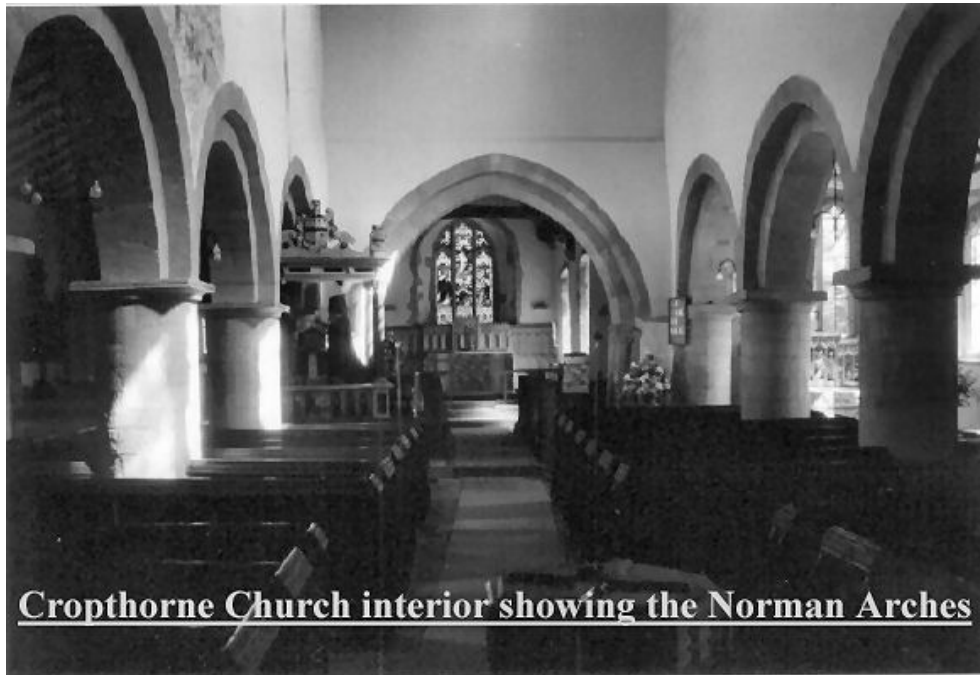
Didbrook adjoins Stanway to the west and lies mainly on the level ground at the foot of the Cotswold edge. Like Stanway it was held by the Tracy, family, though in this case the senior branch of Viscount Tracy of Toddington. Prior to the dissolution of the monasteries it had been the property of Hailes Abbey, which was in the parish. The church still has some fine pieces of 15^c stained glass in the east window, a refashioned but 600 year old font and a 400 year old chest. These together with grand roof of ancient timbers and the modern white painted wooden chancel arch makes a visit well worth while from many aspects.

CROPTHORNE



Before the boundary changes of the 19th century the parish of Cropthorne comprised about 3600 acres on the left bank of the River Avon, between the river which forms its northern boundary and Bredon Hill to the south. A stream called Merry Brook marks most of its eastern boundary. Like Stanway, which is about eight miles to the S. E., it was made up of three hamlets, Cropthorne itself, Charlton and Netherton. Netherton is a small area in the south which is now a separate parish attached to Elmley Castle for ecclesiastic purposes, while the remainder of the parish was divided between Cropthorne and Charlton, with the latter taking up the eastern half.

Cropton⁸ was a royal estate in 841 AD when King Beorhtwulf of Mercia signed from there a charter, granting the estate to the Bishop of Worcester together with the Prior and Canons of Worcester. This they held until the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539. In 1543 Cropton was returned to the church of Worcester in the shape of the Dean and Chapter who remained as lord of the manor until modern times. In the Domesday Book, (1086), Robert le Dispenser held part of the estate from the Bishop and this was probably Charlton ; among the holders in the middle ages was Robert Marmion, hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name. By the 14^c the Dinely family were important in Charlton⁹ and by the 16^c they had also become prominent in Cropton, as may be seen from their monuments in the Parish church. (left centre below).



Cropton Church interior showing the Norman Arches

The Dinely, (or Dingly), estates passed by marriage to the Goodere family in the early 18^c and were inherited by Sir John Dinely Goodere. Sir John had no children and his brother Samuel Goodere was expected to inherit; however there was apparently bad blood between the brothers and Sir John threatened to leave the estate to a nephew in Cornwall. Samuel was a naval officer and in Jan. 1740, (1741 by our reckoning), his ship was berthed in Bristol when Sir John was in that town on business. Samuel invited his brother on board, ostensibly for dinner, but had him murdered in a cabin by two of his men, Unfortunately for them a ship's carpenter and his wife were in an adjoining cabin and witnessed the crime through a gap in the dividing bulkhead. Samuel and his henchmen were tried and hanged in Bristol the following April. At the time this fratricide was something of a "*cause celebre*" and was much written about.¹⁰

The parish register has the following entry for Feb. 6 1740(1)

"Sir John Dinely Goodere Bt. murdered Jan 19 by his brother Samuel Goodere and two ruffians on board the Ruby man of war who were all executed for the same, confessing their guilt at Bristol April 15"

Heu! quam plurima mortis images

Wm. Watkins Vicar

The Rev. Watkins' style was usually rather more terse than this, the three preceding entries reading:-

June 24 "*James Godbee (drowned)*"

Aug. 6 "*Amy Pooley (shot)*",

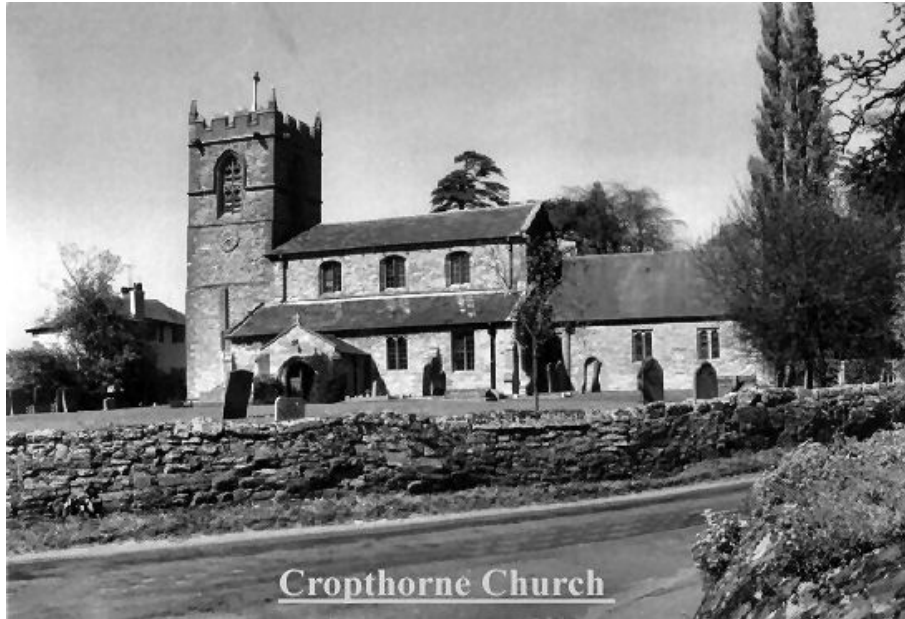
Sept. 30 "*William Godbee*".

It may be that these were included in the "*plurima mortis Images*". More information on the shooting of Amy Pooley might have been interesting.

⁸ Cropponthorne, Croppethorne. Probably nothing more exciting than Croppa's thorn bush.

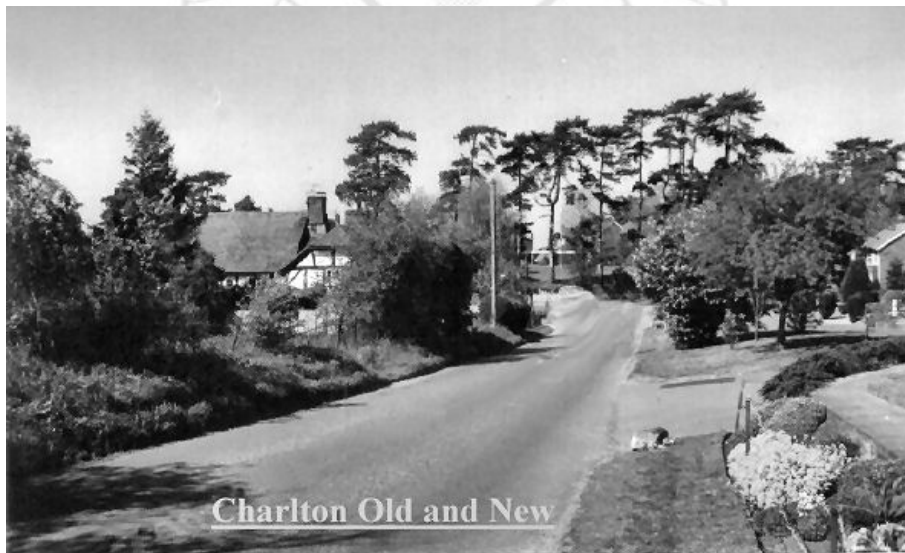
⁹ Ceorletun, i.e. churl's tune or settlement churls being free peasants, possibly having a particular social relationship with the manorial lord. (D. Hooke The Anglo-Saxon Landscape 1985).

¹⁰ E.g. The Bristol Fratricide. J. Hart 1741. & The Fratricide, or the Murderer's Gibbet. Bristol Mirror 1839.



Crophorne today is an attractive village and, apart from the church, the older buildings are mainly timber framed, with some of them containing mediaeval work. The church itself is a fine structure, well sited and beautifully kept. The earliest masonry is from around 1100 AD; the chancel arch was inserted in 1170 and the tower built shortly after. The chancel was rebuilt about 1200 and again in the 15^c when the church was extensively altered, with the aisles widened and the clerestory put in. The church is dedicated to St Michael the Archangel.

Charlton is now a separate parish and its church, (dedicated to St John the Evangelist), was converted from an old barn. It is in 13^c style and was consecrated in 1872. The village of Charlton is similar in size to Crophorne and like Crophorne includes some fairly unobtrusive though affluent modern development. Netherton has shrunk to a farm and one or two houses and here there are the remains of a Norman chapel.



The Vale of Evesham is now well known for its orchards and its market gardening, but it is on prime arable land and at the time that Richard Goddard and his family lived there it was intensively cultivated, mostly on the open field system, with the accent on cereal production. The inventory which accompanies Richard Goddard's will of 1728/9 gives a good indication of the farming practised. Incidentally one of the appraisers was a Samuel Dingley.

The enclosure movement eventually caught up with Crophorne parish in 1777 when Charlton was enclosed by act of Parliament, Crophorne itself followed in 1780, (Netherton had long been enclosed, perhaps since the Middle Ages). There had been some piecemeal enclosure before this, but well over two thirds of both townships were still in open field in 1777 and it would be difficult to exaggerate the impact that this event had on the lives of people, marking as it did the end of an ordered way of life that had been deeply entrenched here for centuries and which bore particularly hardly on the yeoman class.

GODDARDS IN STANWAY AND DIDBROOK 1585-1734

The parish register of Stanway starts in 1573; it is difficult to read in parts and mostly is in Latin up to the 1730s. The first Goddard entry is for the baptism of Anna, (Ann), on the 23rd April 1585 in which her parents' names are not given. No more is known of her, but she is of an age to belong to the same generation as the subject of the next entry which marks the beginning of the families which this essay will consider. This is the marriage of Nathaniel Goddard (05731) and Jane Litle (05732) which took place on the 1st November 1603 at Stanway church: no previous history has been found for either of them yet. Various sources give the names for six children of this marriage, Giles (05734) 1605, William (05736) 1607 and Ann (05740) 1620, were baptised at Stanway, two more, Elizabeth (05737) 1610 and Walter (05739) 1612 were baptised at Leckhampton¹¹ and the other, Richard (05733), only appears in Nathaniel's will of 1647, though it seems from his position in the will that was the eldest son, but no baptismal record has been found for him yet. Any suspicion that the Leckhampton baptisms might belong to another Nathaniel and Jane is disposed of by an inscription on the flyleaf of the Stanway register - "*This fordenture witnesseth that Walter sonne of Nathaniel Goddard.....*" trailing off into some scribble. Walter is the son baptised at Leckhampton and the inscription looks like a trial run for a legal document of some sort. This unexpected piece of information shows that Walter did not die in infancy, but it is especially useful as the name does not occur otherwise in this branch and might perhaps have caused some doubt about the Leckhampton connection.

In his will dated 14 April 1647, Nathaniel names his wife Jane as sole executor and chief beneficiary; his son Richard (05733) gets twenty shillings, and small legacies go to the two eldest children of his next son Giles (05734) and to his namesake Nathaniel Laight (or Lloyd), the son of his youngest child Anne (05740). His other three children, William, (05736), Elizabeth (05737) and Walter (05739) are not mentioned, though, they could have been provided for in other ways. Both daughters were married in Stanway, and although William (05736) and Walter (05739) seem to disappear from the record, Richard (05733), the presumed eldest, would make sense as the founder of the Goddards in nearby Didbrook and although this remains to be fully proved, there seems to be enough information on his brother Giles (05734) to fill a small volume.

Giles was baptised in Jan. 1605/6 being 25 when he married Alice Downs (05735) in 1631; she was probably younger, as her reproductive career lasted over twenty years and produced at least ten offspring that we know of. The reason for the lack of certainty is that the Stanway register fails from circa 1636 through the 1640s and 50s so that we are dependent on other documents particularly wills, to enable us to reconstruct family of Giles. The wills chiefly concerned are those of Giles himself (1690) and his eldest son William (057343), 1693; fortunately these wills support each other both in the names they give and the order in which they appear. The sequence given here is based on baptismal dates for the first five children and on wills for the remainder, but the ramifications of Giles' family are such that it is best studied with the aid of the family tree. The youngest child Sarah (05753), married Thomas Cook at Stanway in Jan. 1685/6. This marriage is the subject of a Gloucester marriage allegation in which Sarah's age is said to be 32 which suggests a birth date of about 1653. Another allegation dated 12 April 1680 is for Giles' eighth child John (05750), whose age is said to be 30 which, assuming that 30 is not just a round figure, gives a birth date circa. 1649/50. These dates also broadly support the scheme as shown here. Giles wife, Alice, died in Aug. 1690 and Giles made his will in October of that year; he died in June 1691

The Stanway Goddards are usually described as yeomen. but in his will Giles is called "*husbandman*¹²" and leaves no land or property so that it seems likely that his property had been already passed on to his eldest son William and included the house; William also gets a bed as does Giles' second son Richard "*and the bedsteed which stands in the chamber where I was wont to lie*". The remaining children and one grandson, John Hitchman, get a few shillings each and there a sting in the tail, as another grandson. Thomas Cooke (the younger) is named as sole executor. He was four years old at the time and as Giles was in his mid-eighties it suggests either extreme optimism on his part, or sheer cussedness. The will was proved in 1692 and Thomas's father Thomas Cooke, (the elder), (05754) was granted administration.

¹¹ From this it is assumed that the family of their mother came from that parish. This is a small parish near Cheltenham where the parish register only begins in 1710, but the Bishops Transcripts do survive intermittently from 1601 however, only a few exist from the early 17^c.

¹² *Below the yeoman class came the equally ill-defined level of Husbandman, whose land holding was normally smaller.* (The Dictionary of Genealogy)

A TRANSCRIPTION OF THE WILL OF GILES GODDARD OF STANWAY 1690

In the name of god amen I Giles Godar of Stanway in the County & diocess of Gloucester Husbandman being in perfect sense and remembrance blessed be god although weake in body doe this fourteenth day of October: 1690 make this my last will and testament first I give my soule to god who gave it mee and to Christ who redeemed me and to the holy ghost who sanctified me and my body to the ground decently to be buried as for my worldly goods I give and bequeath in manner and forme following ----

- Imp^s I give and bequeath unto my sonn william Goddard one bed and bedsteed and all the clothes that belong to them
- It I give and bequeath unto my sonn Richard Godard one of the best (bed) one which my sonn Williams on and the bedsteed which stands in the chamber where I was wont to lie and a boster coverlet and a blankett and the next kettle to y great one that is there and the least of the two potts
- It I give and bequeath to my daughter Jane Rickets the sume of four skills
- It I give and bequeath unto my sonn Nathanel Godard the sume of two shillings and six pence
- It I give and bequeath unto my daughter Mary Rawlins two shillings and six pence
- It I give and bequeath to my sonn John Goddard two shillings & six pence
- It I give and bequeath to Giles Goddard my sonn two shillings and six pence
- It I give and bequeath unto John Hitchman my grandchild two shillings and sixpence

lastly I make ordain and constitute my welbeloved grandchilde Thomas cooke the younger sonn of Thomas Cooke the elder sole exector of this my last will & testament revoking all wills what soever formerly made

Sealed & delivered
in the presents of us

Charles X Bishop

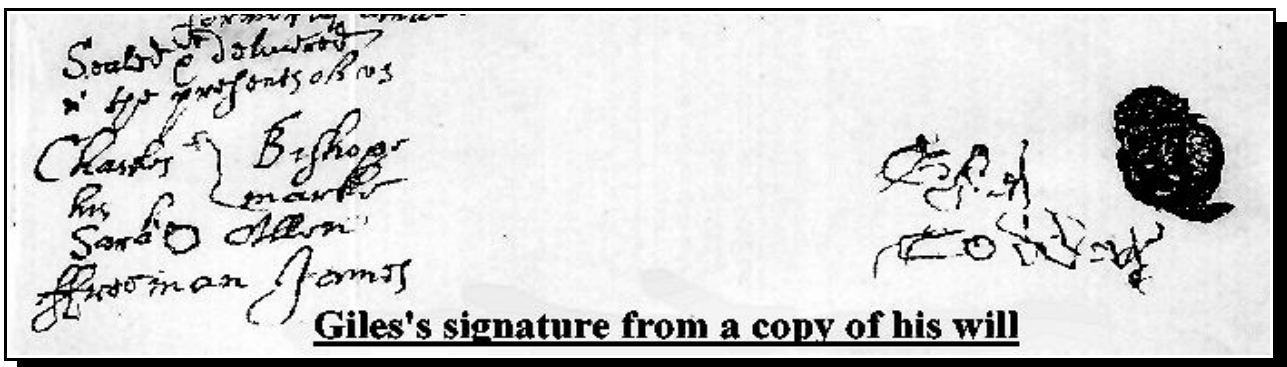
his marke

Sarah X Allen

ffreeman James

Giles

Goddard



William Goddard (05734), Giles' eldest son died soon after in Nov. 1694, his will, (written in Oct. 1693), makes no mention of either wife or children; the main beneficiaries are the family of his brother Richard (05755). Richard had three sons and one daughter in Stanway in the 1680s and to the two eldest of these, John (05760) and William (05762). William (05743) leaves "*all my goods and chattels within dores and without moveable and immoveable to bee equally devided betwixt them when they shall accomplish the age of twenty one yeares*". Richard himself is made sole executor. The rest of the family is named in order and it is perhaps worth reproducing this will in full; as may be seen, some of the legatees get pounds rather than the shillings which they received from their father and the reference to Nathaniel (05747) and his two daughters, (unnamed but under 21), is intriguing, as no trace of them has been found in the records seen to date. William's youngest brother Giles (05752) does not appear, nor do the two elder sisters, Elizabeth (05742) and Ann (05744), though one of these may well be the mother of John Hitchman who features in both wills.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM GODDARD OF WOOD STANWAY BUR. NOV. 1694

In the name of God Amen I William Goddard off Woodstanway
in the County off Glouc^r Yeo^r being in perfect memory doe
here make & constitute and ordaine this my last will and
Testament in maner and fforme as ffolloweth

Imps^r I give to my Kinsemen John Goddard and William Goddard the sons of my brother
Richard Goddard all my goods and Chattells within dores And without moveable and
immoveable to bee equally devided betwixt them when they shall accomplish the Age off
one and twenty yeares and iff Either off them shall chance to dye beffore he shall come to
the Age off twenty one yeares then his part to remaine to his survivinge Brother here in
beffore menconed

It^r I give and bequeaths to my Sister Jane Ricketts fflower pownds

It^r I give to my Kinsman, John Hitchman ffive pownds

It^r I give to my Brother Nathaniell Goddards two Daughters fflower pownd a piece When they
shall come to the age off 21 yeares or be married and iff either off them chance to dye
beffore She come to the age off 21 yeares or married then hir part to remaine to the
survivinge Sister beffore menconed

It^r I give to my Brother Natheniell Goddard one Shillinge

It^r I give to my Brother John Goddard one Shillinge

It^r I give to my Sister Mary Rawlings one shillings

It^r I give to my Sister Sarah Cooke one shillings

And I doe by these pr^rsents make my Brother Richard Goddard my Hole and Sole Executor off
this my last Will and Testament In Witness whereoff I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this
sixteenth day of October Anno Dom 1693

Sealed and delivered
in the presence off
N: ffletcher
James Harries

sig
William X Goddard

Put together as a family tree this data gives an apparently coherent picture of four generations of Goddards in Stanway, but there are a number of loose ends, including two burials recorded in the parish register, these being James 1677 and John 1685 which refer to characters not on the family tree. Where they might fit is a matter for speculation, but for the record there is space in the family of Nathaniel and Jane between the baptism of Walter in Leckhampton in 1612 and that of Anne in Stanway in 1620 and it is here that James and John possibly might be positioned. The Bishops Transcripts, which are all we have for this period in Leckhampton, have not survived between 1613 and 1623 except for 1618. As has been noted the Stanway register is deficient from about 1636 to 1660 especially for baptisms and as no Bishops Transcripts exist from 1639 to 1663, any child born in these years is likely to be absent from the record. These deficiencies are largely the result of the Civil War (in which this area was heavily involved) and the Commonwealth years which followed. The only couple that we know were producing children in the missing years were Giles and Alice, but John buried in 1685 must be excluded from their family because Giles' son of that name was alive in 1693, though James might be his son.

At this point we have to consider two of the few documents that survive from this period in Stanway.¹³ They are two rolls of parchment detailing the proceedings of the manorial Court Baron which was concerned, amongst other things, with the regulation of the agriculture of the parish for the coming year - no simple thing when this was an open field system - and the election of the necessary officers of the manor.

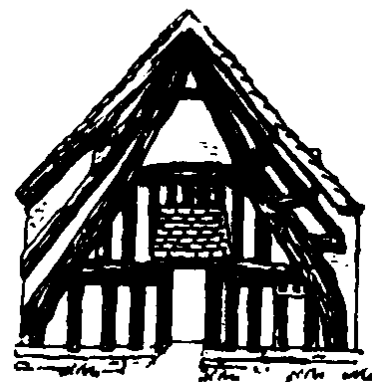
The rolls date from 1683 and 1685 and are in Latin. They feature three of our family, shedding some light on their status in the community and also on the way that community was organised. The 1683 document covers two meetings of the court; in the first Giles (05734), (in Latin as Egidius), is one of ten jurors named; in the second John (Johes) Goddard is a juror and is appointed as one of two Field Keepers while Giles paid three fines for various infringements of the regulations, such as keeping too many sheep. Giles is of Wood Stanway and John of Church Stanway, two of the three hamlets which made up the parish. The 1685 roll contains two items of interest; Richard Goddard (05755), who must be Giles' son b. 1639, is fined 10 shillings for some offence concerning a bull, probably allowing it to stray, and secondly the death of John Goddard is presented to the court. He was buried in June 1685 and his wife survived him and apparently remained in the property at Church Stanway. His is the latest of the two burials referred to above which do not belong to persons in the family tree and his origin consequently remains unclear, though he would perhaps fit best as a later son of Nathaniel and Jane and thus Giles' younger brother, as suggested above.

The Goddards' in-laws also make frequent appearances in the manorial court rolls, e.g. Ricketts, Hitchman, Smith and Cooke; Thomas Cooke (05754) the elder, who as we have seen executed Giles' will, was in 1685, elected Constable at Wood Stanway. Giles himself would have been in his late seventies at the time of these documents but still seems to have played an active part in the life of the community in more ways than one; he had also been Churchwarden in the 1660s. To sum up the fate of his ten known offspring; four at least of his five daughters married locally into neighbouring families; of his three younger sons, John married in 1680 and had one child in Stanway in 1683, Nathaniel and his two daughters are lost sight of and Giles (05752) junior is only known by the reference in Giles senior's will of 1690 and these latter two, Nathaniel and Giles, may be presumed to have left the locality. This leaves the two eldest sons, William who was unmarried, or at least had no children and Giles' second son Richard, through whose family we can follow this branch of the Goddard family further, but before we do so it is necessary to deal with the Goddards of Didbrook who were closely adjacent to, and more or less contemporary with those of Stanway.

It will be seen that there is a married couple named Richard and Joan in both Didbrook and Stanway; they are considered here to be two separate couples for various reasons including 1. They would have had 11 offspring from 1663 to 1668/9, including four in the last six years of this period. 2. None of the Didbrook children are mentioned in the Stanway wills and the will of Richard himself only includes the Stanway children and Giles. 3. Though Giles was born within the period covered by the Didbrook births he was baptised in Chipping Campden. It remains an uncomfortable coincidence and the alternative although improbable is not impossible. Fortunately it would not affect subsequent generations as there was no further male issue from Didbrook.

¹³ Gloucester County Record Office D1447/10/7. There are actually three rolls but one is from an earlier period. They have only recently been seen by the author and would repay further study.

As may be seen on the Didbrook family tree they are descended from Richard (05733) and Ann (05784), the baptism of their first child William (05785) being recorded on 15th Dec. 1624. It is suggested above that Richard (05733), the eldest son of Nathaniel and Jane is a likely candidate for the position of founder of this line. The main objection to this is that unless he were from an earlier marriage Richard would be no more than 20 years old in 1624 which is young for a man of this particular family to marry. On the other hand, the first daughter was called Jane and there are other similarities in the names given, especially the strong preference for the names Richard and William¹⁴ which we shall also encounter later in the story, At least one Didbrook Goddard is buried at Stanway, Richard son of Richard Goddard (Gotherd) of Didbrook on 8th Dec. 1694.



Cruck Cottage Didbrook

The Didbrook register is mostly in good condition apart from the usual gap in the 1640s and 50s (a note which seems to date from 1656 says “*the register book was neglected for about ten years til Henry Way was vicar*”) and this may to some extent coincide with a generation gap, though it must be said that we would have no record of the children of William Goddard (05785) and Margaret (05786), maiden name unknown, were it not for his will of 1690, so the dates and order of the birth of the children are, as yet, unknown. Unfortunately this is the only will from Didbrook that we have at the moment. Margaret (05786) was buried at Didbrook on the 28th December 1684, William remarried, this time to Mary Curtiss (05787) on the 10th May 1686, but this was probably their second marriage so in this case her maiden name would not have been Curtiss. There are no children known from this marriage. This will and the parish register are the sources for virtually all the information shown above, apart from a few marriage allegations, one of which dated 1st Sept. 1702 is between John Fletcher bachelor “30” and Anne Goddard spinster “*about 24*” both of Stanway. Ann (05808) is probably the daughter of Richard (05792) and Joan and who was baptised at Didbrook on 10th Oct. 1677. The social and economic status of the Didbrook Goddards was likely to be similar to that of the Stanway group from whom they almost certainly derive. A Richard Goddard was Churchwarden in 1662. He is thought to be the eldest of the rather numerous Richard Goddards in the parish. No other relevant documentary evidence from this period has emerged so far.

GODDARDS IN CROPTHORNE

We now rejoin the family of Richard Goddard (05755). Two of Richard’s sons, John (05760) and William (05762) inherited all the property of Richard’s elder brother William (05743) which was to come to them when they reached the age of twenty one; in the case of John this would be in Feb. 1705/6 and in William’s case April 1708. In fact John was married on 25th Feb. 1706/7 at Kemerton in Worcestershire, he was, according to the marriage allegation¹⁵ he made, “*from Bredon*”. Bredon is a small village, which lies on the river Avon¹⁶ at the foot of Bredon Hill and from this date the rest of the family gradually appear in the records here and in the nearby parish of Cropthorne. This is also on the left bank of the Avon, a mile or two downstream of Evesham. We can only speculate on the reason for this move of an entire family, albeit for only a few miles. Richard was a farmer in Stanway, as were his father and grandfather, but in none of their wills is land bequeathed and although they are often called yeomen it may well be that they held their land by lease or by copy hold. The Victoria County History does imply that most of the land in Stanway was held by tenants; leases were often held for life or two or three lives and frequently passed from father to son on the death of the father, but whatever the motive for the move, William Goddard’s bequest of 1693 may well have provided the means, at least in part. Richard (05755) had, what seems to have been a reasonably substantial holding in Cropthorne, and he remained there for the rest of his life. His son John (05760) lived in Bredon until his death in 1765 when he was aged 82, his wife Elizabeth having died there in 1746. William (05762) the other beneficiary of the will, lived at Charlton (in Cropthorne) and died there in 1723 when he would have been 36, his widow Susanna remarried in Sept. 1725 to a Robert “Honybourn”, a tailor, also of Charlton. William had died intestate and Susanna was granted administration papers; her joint bondsman for £140 being Samuel “Hunibon”, presumably a relative of her second husband. Another of Richard’s children, his eldest daughter Elizabeth Dobbs also died in Bredon in May 1724. His remaining son from Stanway, Nathaniel (05764) was also in Cropthorne at this time, (though two of Nathaniel’s children, Richard (05772) and Eleanor (05774) were baptised in Bredon).

¹⁴ In Stanway two of Nathaniel’s first three sons were Richard and William, and Giles’ first two were William and Richard

^{15A} “Marriage Allegation” was made, usually by the bridegroom and included an oath to the effect that there was no lawful impediment to the marriage, in order to get married by licence rather than by “banns”. This licence was more expensive but quicker and without the publicity associated with the “calling of the banns”.

¹⁶ Victoria County History - Gloucestershire pp 223-229 (vol. 6)

The 1720s was not a good decade for the Goddards of Crothorne, as in addition to the deaths of Elizabeth and William referred to above, William's infant twins Edward (05769) and John (05770) were buried in Feb. 1723/4, Richard's wife Joan (05756) in Dec. 1727, Katherine the daughter of Nathaniel in July 1728, and on 6th Jan 1728/9 Nathaniel's wife Joyce (05765) and Richard himself were both buried. This brings us to Richard's will which is the first of the two documents from Crothorne which tie the whole family together and demonstrate the link with the Goddards of Westington in Chipping Campden as well as confirming their Stanway origins. The will was made in Oct. 1723, after the death of William (05762) but before the other deaths referred to above and remained unaltered at his death at the age of 89, and it is reproduced in full here, but to summarise, he left £5 to "my eldest son Giles" (05699), a guinea to his son John, and £20 to his granddaughter Mary Dobbs, with her mother Elizabeth to have the interest on it during her lifetime. The balance of his goods and chattels was to be divided between his wife Joan (05756) and his youngest son Nathaniel (05764) and as Joan had already died Nathaniel got everything. It did not do him much good as he himself died a few weeks later, being buried on 13th Mar. 1728/9. His younger son followed on 22nd March.

THE WILL OF RICHARD GODDARD 1639-1728

October y^e seventh Anno Dm One thousand Seven hundred twenty three I Richard Godward of Crothorne in the County of Worc Yeoman being aged, but of Sound & Disposing Mind & Memory (Thanks be to Almighty God therefore) Considering the Uncertainty of this Life Do make & ordain this my last Will & Testem^t in maner following. First I commit my Soul into the Hand of Almighty and most Mercifull God. And my Body to the Earth to be decently interred at the Discrecon of my Executors herein after named. And as for my worldly Goods and things I dispose the same as followeth that is to say Imps I give unto my eldest Son Giles Godward five pounds Item I give to my son John Godward one Guinea Item I give to my grandson Richard Dobbs ten pounds. Item I do give and bequeath to my grand daughter Mary Dobbs twenty pounds But my Will is that this twenty pounds shall not be payd to her till after the Decease of her Mother (my Daughter) Elisabeth Dobbs But that my Executors shall place the S^d twenty pounds out at Interest to the best Advantage they can And that all the profit & Interest that shall be made thereof shall be yearly payd to my sayd Daughter Elisabeth Dobbs for the Sole Benefit & seperate Use of the S^d Elisabeth during the Term of her natural Life And that after the Decease of the S^d Elisabeth the S^d and I give to all of my grand children half a Crown piece principal twenty pounds shall be payd to my said Grand Daughter Mary Dobbs λ And as for all the rest of my Goods and Chattells not before menconed (my Debts funeral Expences and Legacies before menconed being first payd and Satisfyed) I give & bequeath the Same unto Joan my Loving Wife and to my Son Nathaniel to be equally Divided betwixt them Share & Share alike And I do make and apppoint my sayd Wife and my Son Nathaniel Executors of this my last Will In Witness whereof I have to this My last Will and Testem^t put my hand & Seale & published the same Day & year first above written

Signed Sealed & published
in the p^{re}nce of us
who set our Hands in the p^{re}nce of
the Testator In Cartwright
Susanna
Mansall

Richard Goddard



Richard's signature

This rash of fatalities was not confined to the Goddard family as there were sixty burials in Cropthorne in 1728 as against a normal average of something like a dozen or so, plague was a thing of the past by that time and smallpox seems the most likely explanation, as it was prevalent at this time and often fatal.

Nathaniel's will (05764), is the second of the documents described above, in it he names his three surviving children, Richard (05772) who would have been aged 9, Eleanor (005774) aged 7, and John (05775) aged 5, and leaves "*all my estates moneys goods & chattels*" to be divided equally between them, each to receive their portion on reaching the age of 21. The interest from the estate and "so much and no more" of the principle as necessary was to be expended on the maintenance and education of his children. The executors charged with this task were Francis Holland, a member of a prominent local family and "my loving brother Giles Goddard of Westington in the county of Gloucester". This removes any possible doubt about the identity of Richard's (05755) "*eldest son Giles*" and the progenitor of the Westington group in Chipping Campden, whose history is in Part 1 of this series, on Chipping Campden and Quinton. It also makes clear the identity of the Richard and Richard son of Richard who appear as legatees in the wills of the Westington Goddards, including the very last one in 1795, 67 years after the death of Nathaniel. It seems reasonable to assume that Nathaniel's children, or at least Richard (05772), grew up in Westington and that contact was maintained with the latter's son Richard (05780). It is not known who was the mother of Giles (05699) (for Giles family see Westington branch in Cotswolds Chapter1), but it seems most unlikely that she was Joan (05756) as Joan produced four children in Stanway between 1682 and 1688/9, the first of these, Elizabeth being ten years after the baptism of Giles was recorded in Chipping Campden in 1672 and there were no other known siblings in the intervening period.

The only one of Nathaniel's children who we know to have survived to maturity is his eldest son Richard (05772) who was married at Evesham All Saints on 10th Oct. 1745. A marriage allegation¹⁷ of that date describes them as Richard Goddard Yeoman of Charlton in Cropthorne age 26, and Ann Sophia Flude (Flood) of Wick near Pershore, two or three miles down stream from Cropthorne on the Avon. Their first child John (05777) was baptised in Cropthorne the following March, his mother's name being given as Nancy, and it is likely that Ann Sophia (05773) was usually called by this pet form of Ann. Richard (05772) lived at Charlton and thus did not occupy the same land as his father or grandfather who were both of Cropthorne village and it is not possible to say, at this time, how much of his inheritance from them had survived. Ann (05773) died in 1790 and Richard (05772) in 1793, both are buried in Cropthorne. Richard left no will that has been found to-date, thus ending a sequence which began with the will of Nathaniel (05731) in 1648. This, no doubt, deprives us of much useful information further more his name does not appear among the fifteen owners of property who contributed to the costs of the enclosure of the open fields of Charlton, for which an act of Parliament was passed in 1777.

Richard and Ann had five children that we know of, spread over seventeen years. The second child was Nathaniel (05778) who was baptised on the 13th May 1750 at Cropthorne and the third was yet another Richard (05780), he was baptised on 30th Oct. 1753 also at Cropthorne. It is these last two who take the family into the nineteenth century. At the moment nothing more has been found of the elder brother John (05777) so he is presumed to have died in infancy, as did his sister Mary (05782), who lived for only a fortnight or so in June 1761. Of Joyce (05783), only her date of baptism, again at Cropthorne, is known. Nathaniel married Elizabeth Parson (05779) at Fladbury, (just across the Avon from Charlton), on 30th Oct. 1788 and they produced eight offspring in the parish of Wyre Piddle which is also on the river about three miles N. W. of Cropthorne; they were all baptised between 1789 and 1800 and seven of them survived, these being four sons and three daughters. Their progress not been followed any further yet, but there is little doubt that they contributed to the fairly numerous Goddards in the Vale of Evesham in the nineteenth century, the more so as two of the daughters had illegitimate Goddards in Wyre Piddle.

As for Richard (05780), it now seems that he was the Richard Goddard who married Elizabeth Dutton in Weston-sub-Edge (Glos.) on 31st Jan 1785 and who had six children in that parish and in Mickleton between then and 1800. A deed¹⁸ exists for the purchase of a house in Mickleton by Richard Goddard of Weston-sub-Edge "*yeoman*". This is dated 18th Dec. 1787 and was drawn up by Cotterells of Chipping Campden who were the solicitors used by the Westington Goddards. Whatever his status may have been in 1787 he could have hardly been described as a yeoman in his later years, (even if the term had not become obsolete by then), as the only land he owned then was his garden and orchard. He was the last link with the Goddards of Chipping Campden and his progeny include some of the present Goddards in Birmingham and Canada.

Westington

A major problem with the tree, as it stands, is to try to understand the relationship, if any, between the main group living in Chipping Campden and the group living, just outside, in Westington. The Chipping Campden family, detailed in Chapter1, include an individual named Anthony in each of the five generations and has left no wills or other documents, While the Westington family, shown on the lower half of Tree2, - which in effect consists of Giles Goddard and his progeny with their spouses - who between them have left four wills and some references in the parish Churchwardens' accounts. This Giles Goddard, (05699), is the subject of one of the two baptisms without a parents name, (see above). In the Parish Register the entry is inserted between two existing entries in the register, and is in a

¹⁷ Worcestershire County Record Office. Marriage Allegations are on film in date order with printed index

¹⁸ Gloucestershire County Record Office D5626 1/50

different hand: the date is 3rd April 1672 and it reads:- "*Giles Goddard baptised*". Because this baptism is more than a year before the marriage of the only possible parent in the main Goddard line in the parish, and because Giles and his heirs were in a more affluent social milieu, it suggests that they are better regarded as a separate group. They were of the yeoman farmer class and Giles states in his will that he occupied "*One Yard Land situate in Westington aforesaid which I hold by lease under the Rt. Honble the Earl of Gainsborough for three lives.*"

Giles married Mary White, (05700) on 10th December 1719 at which time he would have been about 47 and she about 20; the marriage produced two daughters Ann, (05701) and Martha, (05706) and two sons, John, 05703 and Giles, (05705) who died in infancy. When Giles, (05699) died in 1747, his will instructed that his remaining son, John, should inherit the leasehold land, house and all the estate except for the household goods which went to the widow Mary, together with an allowance of £4 per annum. The elder daughter Ann, (05701) who was baptised 31st July 1720 and who married Joseph Merrill at Peopleton Worcs., 28th May 1744, received one shilling¹⁹ from her fathers will, while the younger daughter Martha, (05706) who was about 15, inherited £15. Martha later married Isaac Poole at Morton-in-the-Marsh, (11th Jan 1753). A Richard Goddard is left five shillings with no further explanation.

John Goddard, (05703) the son of Giles and the main beneficiary of the will was baptised at Chipping Campden 17th April 1722 and appears to have been something of a pillar of the Chipping Campden community; he was churchwarden in 1754 and 1767, and signed at several Vestry meetings from 1744 onwards. Like his father, Giles, John married fairly late in life, on 24th August 1780, when he was 58. The bride was Jane Oldacre, a widow who must have been about the same age as John, and who owned property in her own right. There is no sign in either of their wills of any children from earlier marriages or liaisons. John died less than 3 years after his marriage when his will divides the estate between his mother Mary and his widow Jane; all his "*Houses, money, securities, stock and crop, share and share alike*" except that Jane kept "*All the houses and goods which she had on her intermarrying with me*". John's burial was on 9th February 1783 and later that year his mother Mary, (05700) made her will, in which her estate, largely her inheritance from John, was to be divided between her granddaughter Mary Hartwell (Mrs) and Sarah Gardner (wife of William Gardner). In a codicil she leaves one shilling each to her two daughters, Ann Merrill and Martha Poole. She also left "*£5 to Richard Goddard, son of Richard Goddard*".

The final Goddard entry in the Chipping Campden parish register is the burial of John's widow Jane, this was on March 12th 1795, she was 71 and in her will left much of her considerable wealth and goods to members of her own family, the Ordways. The executor and main legatee was "*my good friend Henry Holmes of Westington*", who was charged to sell all her properties, (real estate), to finance the payment of legacies, one of which was five pounds to Richard Goddard. Jane Goddard, (05704) nee Ordway formerly Oldacre, was also formerly Days. She was three times widowed; William Oldacre, whom she married in 1775 was her second husband, and he died intestate, Jane became sole administrator of his estate for which she paid £200 surety, this was in October 1779, 10 months later Jane married John Goddard. All in all, she seems to have done quite well out of marriage and widowhood.

Before leaving this branch of the Goddard Family we must look at the Goddards of Wormington and Dumbleton, which are small parishes in Gloucestershire both lying a short distance West of the Cotswold edge. Wormington village is about three miles N. W. of Stanway in the valley of the river Isbourne which flows north from the Cotswolds to join the Avon at Evesham. Dumbleton is a mile and a half further west at the foot of a small outlying area of the Cotswolds comprising of Alderton Hill and Dumbleton Hill.

These Goddards are essentially Richard Goddard (05796) and his wife and their offspring, two of whom, [almost inevitably named William (05714) and Richard (05818)], provide us with further Goddards. Richard's wife is not named in any of the Wormington baptisms but it seems that we have another Richard and Joan here, as they are almost certainly the subjects of a marriage allegation of 20 May 1682 which gives their names as Richard Goddard bachelor of Didbrook Glos. aged "about 30" and Joan Smith (05797) a single woman of Elmley Castle, also aged "about 30". The marriage is said to be at Evesham and it is recorded in the parish register there and also at Elmley Castle, which is 4-5 miles N. W. of Dumbleton and adjoins Cropthorne's southern boundary. Richard of Didbrook must be the eldest son of William (05785) and Margaret (05786) of that parish and who would have been "about 30" in 1682. Parish registers have not survived from this time in either Wormington or Dumbleton, but the Bishop's transcripts (B.T.'s) are in reasonable condition for the former, (but not for the latter parish), and there some other relevant documents besides. The Wormington B.T.s. give us four baptisms of Richards children, there are two named Richard, a William (05814) and Mary (05817), the first Richard (05813) presumably died in infancy while the second, baptised in 1694, is the Richard Goddard (05818) widower of Dumbleton who died in 1747 leaving a will in which he names two of those recorded in Wormington, William (05814) born 1687 and Mary (05817) bapt. Jan. 1693/4 ; the latter, who was unmarried was to have his cottage during her life, after which it would pass to still another Richard Goddard (05820) who was his (Richard's) (05818) nephew.

¹⁹This inheritance of "one shilling" was a frequent occurrence in wills of this period as a device to ensure that a son or daughter had due family recognition even though they had had their inheritance sometime earlier. In the case of a daughter it was often at marriage, as a dowry, but a son could have had the estate made over to him when the father got too old or infirm to work, or merely to avoid death duties and other taxes

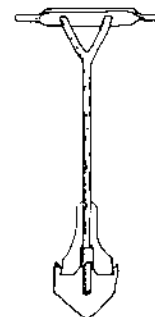
The other main legatee was his brother William as the executors were ordered to “*sell all that I have and my brother William (1028) to have the yours (use) of it during his life and then to go among my brothers and sisters children*”, Richard being expressly excepted. The wording of this clause appears to imply more than one brother and one such may be the John Goddard (05809) who married Sarah Harrison (05810), also of Dumbleton on the of 31st Mar. 1714 Kemerton. He was also the John Goddard who was buried at Wormington in Sept. or Oct. 1729, (this would explain his absence from Richard’s will of 1747) and his widow would be the Sarah Goddard of Wormington who married Richard Tinkler of Childwickham on 26th Feb. 1730/1 at Wormington.

Returning to somewhat firmer ground, Richard’s will names one other sister as Margaret “*Reefe*” (Reeves) (05815) and the executors are Mark Ely and William Ely who were his nephews, being the sons of Edward Aly (05812) and his wife Joan Goddard and were born in 1714 and 1720 respectively. Edward and Joan are the subjects of a marriage allegation of 1709 wherein they are “*Jone Goddard of Wormington and Edward Lye of Winchcombe*”. The various forms of the name probably derive from an original form “*Alye*”²⁰ which is found in this area in the 16^c. The Dumbleton parish register starts in 1738 and the burial of Richard (05818) and that of his wife Christian in Oct. 1741 are the only Goddard entries in it. As less than half of the Bishops transcripts exist from the four decades before the commencement of the register, the absence of Goddard events in Dumbleton in that time cannot be assumed. The information that we have is shown in the family tree and as this group is best considered as an offshoot of the Didbrook Goddards the two family trees have been combined. It is worth repeating that some of the connections proposed here need reinforcing and that the order of the children of Richard and Joan of Dumbleton is partly conjectural where those whose baptisms have not been found are concerned.

NOTE ON THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF THE GODDARDS

From Nathaniel (05731) in 1603 to his great grandson Nathaniel’s (05764) death in 1728/9 these yeoman farmers seem to have enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity. When the need arises to discuss their dwellings in their wills²¹, they seem to suggest a large farm house with a hall (with benches in the mediaeval fashion)²², several bed chambers and such amenities as kitchen, dairy, cellar, brewhouse and cheese chambers. Glass in the windows²² and a clock²³ are referred to. They also appear to have been able to make some provision for their children.

Subsequent generations were less fortunate, as Richard (05772) and his children do not show the same social and economic standing as their predecessors. To what extent this was the result of the early death of Richard’s parents Nathaniel and Joyce, or whether it should be seen as reflecting the decline of the yeoman class at this time is difficult to say. Richard (05780), was a cottager and his children were undoubtedly labourers, but both he and his brother Nathaniel (05778) were literate as were their wives. Of the earlier generations Giles (05734) and Richard (05755) could sign their names, while others made do with a carefully inscribed initial. These were the English peasantry. While they thrived they were the backbone of rural society, and they were also the mainstay of the armies that fought from Crecy to Blenheim and from the Wars of the Roses to the Civil war. Studying them reveals the prudent manner in which they conducted their lives and the care with which they eventually disposed of their property.



*Cotswolds
Breast Plough*

²⁰ Possibly derived from “*A’lye*”

²¹ Usually when specifying the rights of a second wife vis-à-vis his children.

²² William Goddard (05785) of Didbrook d.1693 Will

²³ Inventory of Richard Goddard (05755) d.1728/9

A Full and Perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods Chattels and Credits of Rich^d Goddard late of Capthorne in the County of Dorset of lawfull Good Credit and Appraised this 9th day of January Anno Domini 1728. in the 2^d year of the said Kings and Queens most Excellent Majesties King George the Third and Queen the First their first and second Sons and Heirs forever to be observed.

Imp ^{ts} for loosening apparatus and sundry in purse	Co ^{ts} 5 ^s 8 ^d 05: 00: 0
Item The Goods in the Kitchen	05: 00: 0
The Goods in the Hall	00: 10: 0
The Goods over the Kitchen	03: 00: 0
The Goods over the Partry	02: 10: 0
The Goods over the Sellar	01: 00: 0
All the Crosse	01: 10: 0
The Clock	02: 00: 0
The things belonging to the Dairy	03: 00: 0
The Bed over the Staircase	00: 10: 0
The Frame of Stairs	30: 00: 0
The Stock of Cows	32: 00: 0
The Stock of Sheep	12: 10: 0
The Cop of Woolly Threshed withered	24: 00: 0
The Cop of white Threshed withered	30: 00: 0
The Cop of pulv Threshed withered	20: 00: 0
The Stock of Pigs	01: 10: 0
All the Implements of husbandry such	15: 10: 0
The Staddle and Cow Stacks	00: 10: 0
The Cop of Hay	05: 00: 0
All the Furniture	01: 00: 0
Due from Richard Dobbs for Money that borrowed for Dairy	09: 04: 0
Due upon the Docto ^s Account	09: 10: 0

Total 214: 14: 0

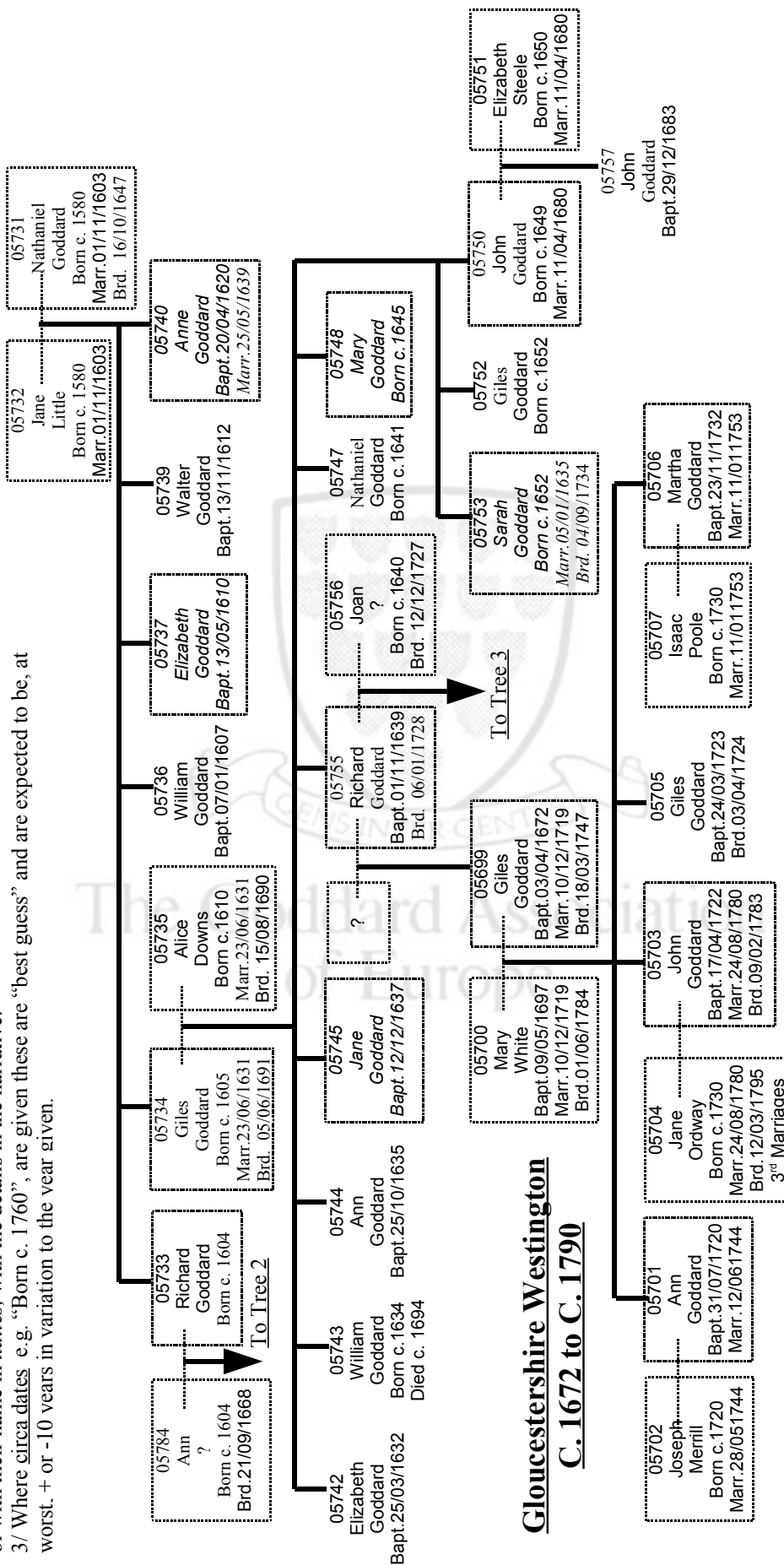
Samuel Longley Esq^r
Samuel Harris Esq^r

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.

The Stanway Goddard Banch
C. 1600 to C. 1735

Tree 1



Gloucestershire Westington
C. 1672 to C. 1790

To Tree 3

**The Crophorn Goddard Banch
C. 1635 to C. 1790**

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.
- 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.

