

GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

Aldbourne & Upper Upham

CHAPTER 1



ST MICHAELS, ALDBOURNE

JRG-
'93

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

This, the 2nd Edition, is similar to the 1st edition, published in 1995, except for the correction of minor typographical errors and the addition of some explanatory notes. The main reason for this revision is to produce the document in a form that can easily be transmitted by electronic means in the “pdf” format. Brian Goddard - February 2005.

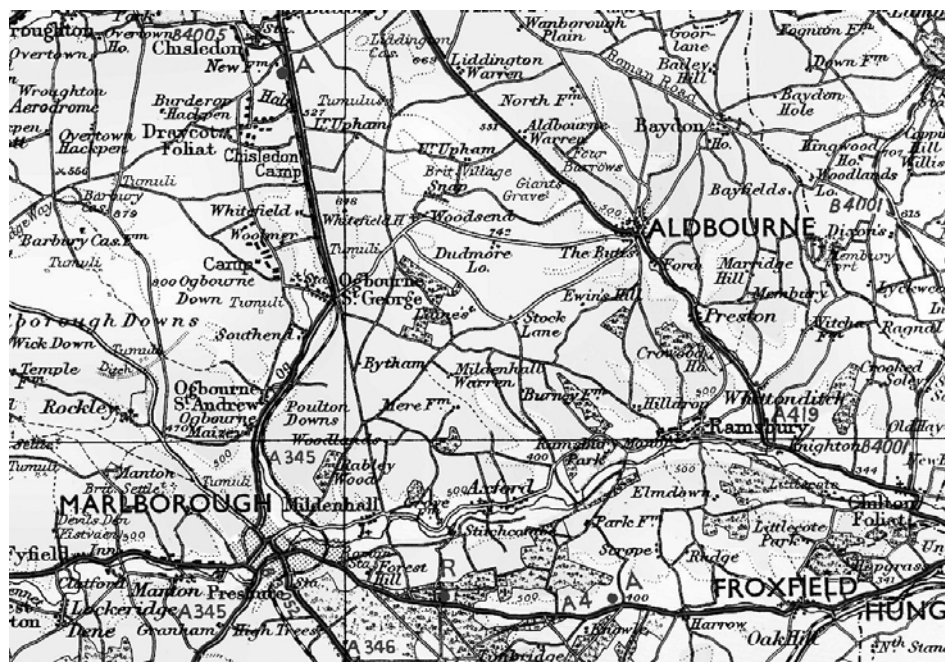


A woodcut from Jakob Kobel's *Geometrie* of 1531, showing how to determine the land rod by lining up 16 men in soft leather shoes — equivalent to 20 men with bare feet — as they came out of church on Sunday

North Wiltshire

An extract from a map by John Speed printed in 1611

(Note: on this map North is towards the left hand margin)



A map of roughly the same area printed about 1970

Note: on this map North is towards the top margin
Marlborough to Froxfield is approximately 7 miles.

Prior to about 1500AD maps were very rare, primitive, almost child like drawings and rarely to any recognisable scale. By about 1600AD the map makers had become numerous and the maps themselves relatively sophisticated and accurate.

Introduction

The original work for the “The Goddards of North Wiltshire” was, for many years, the hobby of Charles Frederick Goddard (1863 - 1942). The results of his research have been edited by Capt. John Goddard, his nephew, who has provided further notes to bring the information up to about 1980. Since the original document and even Capt. John Goddard’s revised edition was written, the advances in genealogical techniques, the amount of material available, and the facilities for obtaining this information, have improved beyond all recognition. Putting this work into perspective, it would be a daunting task to start today and the originator should be respected for his tenacity and the high quality of his original research.

Although this work has been published in its entirety in Volume II of “The Goddard Book”, by the Goddard Association of America, it is felt that the work justifies a much wider audience and to this end this edition is designed to be cheap enough to be available to anyone who is interested. In this edition **the 1980 work is the bordered page**, i.e. those pages without the border contain the background commentary, any corrections and additional notes of explanation, that may be appropriate in the light of more recent research. Photographs and modern copies of various documents not previously available, have been added to both parts of each chapter for this edition. In order that the cost, both in labour and financial terms, of editing and publishing shall not become a burden on the editor, or the association, this edition of this “North Wiltshire Family” will be published and sold in separate parts or chapters as the background for each part is completed. It is proposed that other Goddard family groups will be written up by members for editing and publishing by the association in a similar manner.

The original pedigree trees at the end of each chapter have been used as the basis for the trees in this monograph, but they have been redrawn to the latest information and corrected as necessary in the light of current knowledge. They therefore differ in many respects to those published previously.

Most family trees are a series of “snap shots” with a human life of many tens of years condensed into, at best, three simple dates, birth, marriage and death. These notes are an attempt to give the background to what was happening in the local area and the changes to the law, together with the “advances” in social and political life, in order to give an idea as to why a particular person was what he was and where he was, when these “snap shots” were taken. The style and presentation of the story in this pamphlet is based largely on the excellent work of Richard Jefferies, “*A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*”¹ which he published in 1873 after some two years research. There are inaccuracies, but they are minor when taking into account both the difficulty of obtaining the information - in 1870 there was no I.G.I., and any records required usually had to be searched out in their place of origin by the researcher - and the difficulties he encountered when meeting the requirements of a specific customer, the resulting publication is one in which he should have justly been proud.

Background Notes

It should be noted that little notice ought to be taken of the variations of the spelling of words in documents, particularly of names, because until the mid-eighteenth century spelling was not considered to be important. Surnames were often spelt in various ways in documents, sometimes two or more spellings in the same document. Added to that, when names had to be registered, the clerk making the entries was probably only just literate. The introduction of parish registers between 1538 and 1598 put a heavy strain on the church as usually the only person in a country parish church who could read and write was, initially, the parish priest, so any one who knew which end of the quill should be used could be appointed to be the parish clerk. In the parish registers it is frequently found that a change in this official heralds a change of spelling of many of the names of the parishioners. It is particularly important to note that where a man was marrying in a church which did not already have parishioners with his surname then the most peculiar things happened to his name. The person concerned would not know of the problem because he probably could not read!

Surnames² were introduced into England by the close associates of William after the conquest, when they were usually only given to the eldest son. In 1267 is found the first legal recognition of an hereditary surname (de Cantebri). The use of surnames spread only slowly with the manorial classes and the south of England leading the way. By 1400 only about ¾ of the population of England had recognised hereditary family names and the process was not completed until about 1450. It is these names that make genealogy possible.

¹A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts. Richard Jefferies London 1873

²The Dictionary of Genealogy: Terrick V.H. Fitzhugh London 1988

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

CHAPTER ONE

EARLY HISTORY

Richard Jefferies of Coate, near Swindon, in his book "Memoirs of the Goddards of North Wiltshire", states that the name of Goddard occurs in documents of the highest antiquity warranting an etymology reaching back into the dim ages of prehistoric Europe.

The Northmen

The Northmen of Norway and Denmark traditionally acknowledged, he says, the Divine right of the descendants of one Odin, from whom their kings traced their origin, as did our own Saxon monarchs. This heirship from Odin was their claim to the crown; he whose descent was undoubted was a Godr - one of the sacred race able to offer sacrifice as priest and king.

In a spirit of adventure, a member of this race sailed to Iceland and, consecrating a spot to Odin, became there the priest and king - the Godord. In the Hebrides, the Isle of Man and at length in England, this took place so that the Godords became established there also.

Goderville

After the Norman conquest documentary evidence shows the existence in England of a family bearing the name of Goderville - the 'ville' being the well known Norman suffix which was no doubt adopted at the time of the conquest and dropped a generation or two later. (There is in Normandy, a few miles Northwest of Bolbec and midway between it and Etretat, a small town called Goderville, which may owe its name to the ancient family of Godord or Godard there. These Godards had their origin during the Gaulic-Roman period. They were at one time, according to certain authorities, allied to the ancient kings of Yvelot and were one of the most obscure and interesting of the historic Norman houses. The original 'manor' of the barons of Godardville is still in existence today. It is a heavy structure in brick and stone surrounded by moats and is used as a departmental barracks). These Godervilles established themselves in various parts of England and gradually gravitated to North Wiltshire.

The Isle of Man

The primary syllable of this name 'Goder' shows an origin in the early Godr and Godord (now Goddard). The history of the Isle of Man bears singular testimony, Jefferies points out, to this etymology by presenting an actual line of princes bearing the name Godred and to this day the country people there regard with superstitious reverence a gold cup of ancient workmanship called a Goddard. Copies of this cup, in the form of glass goblets, were possessed by the various branches of the family though few can now be traced. In Anglesey a particular kind of mug or goblet called a 'Goddard' is still used. In recent times a Goddard from North Wiltshire was mistaken by a Manxman for a native of his own island, as if the features of that race still survived in him.

In the line of princes of the Isle of Man bearing the name Godred, the following appear; Godred Macon, his son Godred Syrac 1065, Godred Crovan 1069, Godred Fingan, son of Syrac, Godred son of Godred Olave 1144, and others.

The name of Goddard occurs in the Domesday Book in Leicestershire, and three people of the same name are shown as landowners in the reign of Henry I, (1100-35), in the Winton Domesday. Subsequently the name frequently appears in relation to residents in Norfolk, Shropshire, Yorkshire, Surrey, Lincolnshire and elsewhere.

GODDARD FAMILIES

Much of the early work on the Wiltshire Goddard branches was from information from the “Heralds Visitations”³ between 1530 and 1634AD. It is particularly important to treat these “Visitations” with great suspicion, they were ordered to investigate who was and who was not authorised to carry coats-of-arms. The original information was mostly hearsay and obtained in the most dubious manner. The documents we see today were published by Harleian Society and they are believed to be early draft reports, few were checked against other documents, hence if you look up the same Goddard family in the three counties Hampshire, Wiltshire and Warwickshire, you will see major differences. These “trees” are not recognised by the College of Heralds as having any credence. The reader should also be very wary of any facts gleaned from publications by Burke or Debret, particularly prior to about 1900 regarding the “landed gentry”, as the information was again collected from the families themselves, with little or no vetting. These books were designed to be issued annually and in the manner of our present day “coffee table” books, not definitive works of historic fact!

There is a common misunderstanding that all the various Goddard families have been here since medieval times, however there is significant evidence to show that there are Goddards who have come to Britain to work and to bring up their families in much more recent times. There is a will for Anthony Goddard a merchant from Holland who died in London in 1572 leaving a son John. In the 1618 Privy Council report on the names of strangers in the city of London it shows that, there was a John Goddard, who had been born in Paris and had arrived in London in 1615. He was then said to be working in Farringdon as a clockmaker, although a catholic he had sworn allegiance to the king in 1618. His family, it appears, from trade directories, were still working in the clockmaking trade, in London, over 150 years later. These families were followed much later by the wine merchant Goddards from France, who can still to be found in this trade today.

The Northmen

This identical story is told by several members of the “Guild of One Name Studies” each with different surnames and each armed with documentary evidence to prove that the story translates to their own family name!

Goderville

It is not unreasonable to assume that there were soldiers from Goderville that came over with the Norman conquest, however, were they Goddards? There is evidence that there were *Goddards*, who could have been established in Britain before the conquest, (see opposite, The Isle of Man and the paragraph on the Domesday book for Leicestershire).

The Isle of Man

The present evidence, (1995), suggests that this line of Goddards is from the various Scandinavian invasions coming in from the North West from about 800 to 950 A.D., affecting not only the Isle of Man and Ireland, but also the N. Wales coastal area and Cumberland. The later Norman invasions of 1066 and particularly of 1210, (of Ireland), possibly supplemented the Goddard establishment in this area. Further migration from the South, in the 18th and 19th centuries, was probable with the building of the canals and the railways, there are hints that Goddards were involved as labourers in the construction of both of these transport systems in the northern area.

It is to be expected that there could be some similarity between those migrating from the north west and those from the south east because the Scandinavians not only invaded Britain in about 800 AD., but also invaded what is now France, many settling in Normandy and as far south as N. Italy.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the goddard was a common expression for a drinking-cup, (often pottery), or goblet, with references from about 1400 to 1650 quoted for various parts of Britain, but in the areas of Anglesey and N. Wales the word was said to be still in use as late as 1882.

³Visitation Pedigrees & the Genealogist: G.D. Squibb London 2nd ed. 1978

Wiltshire

It was towards the reign of Henry III that members of the family settled in North Wiltshire. In his reign and that of Edward I the name often occurs. In the Inquisition after Death record, 34 Henry III 1250, one Walter is shown as having land at Cheverell (now Cherhill) and Chippenham. He or another or others of the same name at about the same time are recorded as holding land in Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Dorset and Cornwall.

There is reason to think that this Walter Godarville had some land at Aldbourne in Wiltshire, and in 1231-32 he was made castellan of Devizes Castle - possibly by this king [Henry III] whose confidence he seems to have enjoyed.

Walter Godarville died in 1273 and was succeeded, probably by a grandson, John Goderd de Poulton near Marlborough, who died in 1380 and was succeeded by another John Godard de Poulton 1368-1454, living in the reign of Richard II and in the time of John of Gaunt. He made his will on November 1st 1454 and it was proved on February 10th 1455. He had a sister who married Gilbert de Wescelin.

<p>The King relenteth towards the Earle, and will not take his life.</p> <p>* In Wiltshire.</p>	<p>gained. But the displeasure of the King was mollified with this golden balm, for hee answered them thus; <i>Hubert from his childhood hath (as I have heard) faithfully enough served my uncle King Richard, and my Father King John, and if he have done ill towards me, hee shall neuer therefore die an euill death. For I had rather be reputed a foolish or a negligent King, then a cruell Tyrant, or a bloody man toward him, who hath long served mee and mine ancestors; nor will I weigh more his euill deedes, which are not as yet manifest, nor proued true, then all his good deedes, which are plainlie knowne to the Realme, and to vs all.</i> Hereupon Hubert had all such lands granted vnto him, as eyther King John had giuen, or himselve had purchased. There vnderooke for him to the King (as sureties) the Earles of Cornwall, and Warrern, Marshal & Ferrars, and himselve was committed to the <i>*Castle of Dewiser</i>, there to abide in free Prison, vnder the Custody of foure Knights, belonging each of them to one of these foure Earles. This <i>Court-forme</i> thus in part ouerblowne. Let vs take our standings, to view</p>	<p>the Sunne) besides the Sunne it being till night in the Skies: and ble immediately ensued a swell in Ireland. The <i>Poissons</i>, and obearing the sway, so as the King ded with troupes of such, the being by the Kings command ther Parliament at Oxford, refus the King was there, one <i>* Robert</i> there to preach before the King told him, that if hee did not remo. <i>shop of Winchester, and Peter de Riube in quiet.</i> The King did hereup himself, & <i>Roger Bacon a Clergy-wit</i>, did second <i>Roberts</i> aduise, t <i>* Petra</i> and <i>Rupes</i> were most da sea, alluding to the Bishoppes <i>n. pibus</i>. The King therefore (as I in his mutability, to change for taking that good aduise of <i>Scholl</i></p>
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Extract from John Speeds "THE HISTORY OF GREAT BRITAIN"
published in 1611 The prisoner in the custody of Sir Walter de Godarville
escapes, September 1232AD

360 MATTHEW PARISIENSIS HISTORIA ANGLORUM.

*Hubertus extractus ab ecclesia durius ac diuinus
in carceratur.*

<p>A.D. 1233. Hubert is dragged from the church, and again imprisoned.</p>	<p>Evigilantibus interea castellanis, cum Hubertum in loco consueto custodes non repererunt, perturbati sunt valde. Et catervatim exeuntes de castro, cum ipsum in eo non invenirent, cum laternis et fustibus omnia quærendo perlustrabant, donec a referentibus audirent Hubertum in ecclesia fuisse compedibus liberatum. Quo cum tumultu raptim concurrentes, invenerunt cum ante</p>
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Extract from story as seen by Matthew Paris c. 1200 - 1259AD

If the tradition that John of Gaunt gave an estate to the Goddard family at Upham in the parish of Aldbourne is founded on fact - and there is nothing to contradict it or make it unreasonable - it was probably this John Godard who received it. He was succeeded by his son John Godard, now spelt Goddard, of Poulton, Aldbourne and Ogbourne St George who died in 1460 leaving six sons and two daughters. It was from the second and third of these sons of John Goddard of Poulton that there came eventually in the sixteenth century the founders of so many of the branches of the Goddard family.

Original text by Charles Frederick Goddard

Wiltshire

The idea that Sir Walter Godarville⁴ was part of the “Wiltshire” Goddards was probably a fabrication of the early Victorians. The first mention of this particular story appears to be in the 1838 edition of Burke's “History of the Commoners” Vol. IV. Unfortunately the story has been repeated time and time again, even though there is clear evidence that this was impossible. The record of the Wiltshire post mortem inquest⁵ that was held in 1249, soon after Sir Walter's death, (probably at Meath in Ireland), confirms that he only had had two daughters; Joan, aged 15 and married to Sir Geoffrey Gascelin, and Margery aged 6. The Wiltshire lands, notably Sheldon Manor, became the property of Sir Geoffrey as “*when they sent fetch Margery from Ireland to collect her half of the inheritance, she could not be found*”, or so the story goes. This is probably correct because a slightly later post mortem⁶, 1250, in Bedfordshire, places the late Sir Walter's Bedfordshire land in the hands of a caretaker for the then King (Henry III). Margery, under Norman law, could have inherited the lease had she been alive.

Sir Walter, (his father probably was Sir Hugh Godarville, a baron controlling the Welsh Marches in the area of Chester), he was almost certainly one of mercenary soldiers in the army which went with King John to Ireland in 1210. “*On 20th June 1210 King John was in Waterford with the mightiest yet seen in Ireland: 7000 knights, archers and foot soldiers*”⁷ This was a far cry from the invasion in February 1177 when John de Courcy, a knight from Somerset, left Dublin with 22 mailed horsemen and 300 foot soldiers, seized and held the kingdom. John Speed, in “The History of Great Britaine” published in 1611, gives an interesting background to Sir Walter Godarville's time at Devizes castle and how he lost his prisoner!

It is unfortunate that even though Jefferies had seen the *Wiltshire post mortem* of Sir Walter he must have decided that it was not convenient and he deliberately compounded the error of supposing that, because documents showed that Sir Walter held lands in Wiltshire, he was the founder of the Wiltshire Goddards. If that were true Sir Walter could have been held responsible for the Goddard branches in many other counties! The post mortem categorically states that, “the only land that Walter held (of the King), in Wiltshire was at Sheldon near Chippenham equivalent to service of a ¼ knights fee and a bow(man?) of *auburn*” (an English bow, i.e. not French), not Aldboune. At this period the only person being allowed to own land was the king.

There is no evidence presently available, other than in the Jefferies⁸ memoir, which is not substantiated, to suggest that a second a Walter (a popular Norman name) Godarville who died in 1273, being anything to do with the Wiltshire Goddards. The first land document known for a Goddard family in N. Wiltshire is the lease of land to John Goddard of Poulton, near Marlborough, in 1527, although there was a Walter Goddard at Snap in 1332 and a William Goddard in Ogbourne in 1405⁹. The feudal system was introduced by William the Conqueror, whereby all the land of England was owned by the king. His nobles leased their land from him in return for military service and their subordinates from them on similar terms. The feudal system started to breakdown with the requirements of King Edward I, (1273-1307), for an efficient military organisation. Land was leased and latterly sold, to provide monetary payments for indentured fighting men. By the time of John of Gaunt, (1340-1399, the 4th son of Edward III), this practice was well established. The tradition that the estate of Upham came into the hands of John Goddard of Poulton, (1368-1454), from John of Gaunt fits the general historical facts, although the word “given” is something of a misnomer. This would account for the coat of arms of the Duke of Lancaster that are reputed to be in the house. The estate could have changed hands with the settling of the affairs, in about 1400, after the death of John of Gaunt. However it is reported that, in 1527¹⁰, the Abbess of Lacock granted a lease of land at Upham to a John Goddard, “a woolman”. When the monastery was dissolved in 1536, the land was given to John. The fact that there is no mention of the Upham estate in the will of this John Goddard does not detract from this supposition, as it was often the practice to put some land into a trust, before death, for a relative other than the eldest son, (enfeoffment to use). This evaded taxes, fines and other rights of the king or other lords may have had in law, on an estate.

⁴See also the Appendix on page 27 for other information regarding Sir Walter Godarville

⁵Chan.Inq..p.m. 34 Henry III, No. 20

⁶Curiae Regis Rolls

⁷A History of Ulster: Jonathan Bardon, Belfast 1992 ISBN: 0856407038

⁸Ibid. 1

⁹Wiltshire Record Society vol. 39 and vol. 45

¹⁰The Heart of a Village: Ida Gandy, Bradford-on-Avon 1975 ISBN: 0862998743

First family home in North Wiltshire

The estate at Upham said to have been given by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, (who died in 1398) to John Goddard of Poulton very probably included the old manor house of Upper Upham, which seems to have been the first established family home in North Wiltshire. It seems that Thomas Goddard of Upham and Swindon who died in 1598, began to restore and modernise the house, placing his initials T.G. and those of his wife Anne Giffard, above the porch. Thomas' son Richard continued his father's work and also placed his initials and his wife's (Elizabeth Walrond) on the porch. Thomas Goddard inherited the Upham estate from his father John of Upham (whose second son he was) who died in 1557, John having also inherited the estate in 1528.

The house itself is of flint and stone and is supposed to have been originally a half-timbered building. It is a fine specimen of an Elizabethan manor house, and Thomas Goddard when he, as is believed, restored it, must have greatly altered its appearance, inserting its large mullion windows and rearranging the interior. The principal front is approached by a courtyard and the porch bears traces of having been designed by other hands than those which planned the other portions of the front thus supporting the theory that it was Thomas's son, Richard, who either built or rearranged the porch. The interior contained formerly, as it now does again since the recent restoration, a large hall thirty feet long and of corresponding width and height with a dais at the west end. This hall has a handsome carved wood gallery in the north wall and a carved mantelpiece of great size above which used to be a large square stone tablet containing the coat of arms of the House of Lancaster. This is now over the entrance porch.

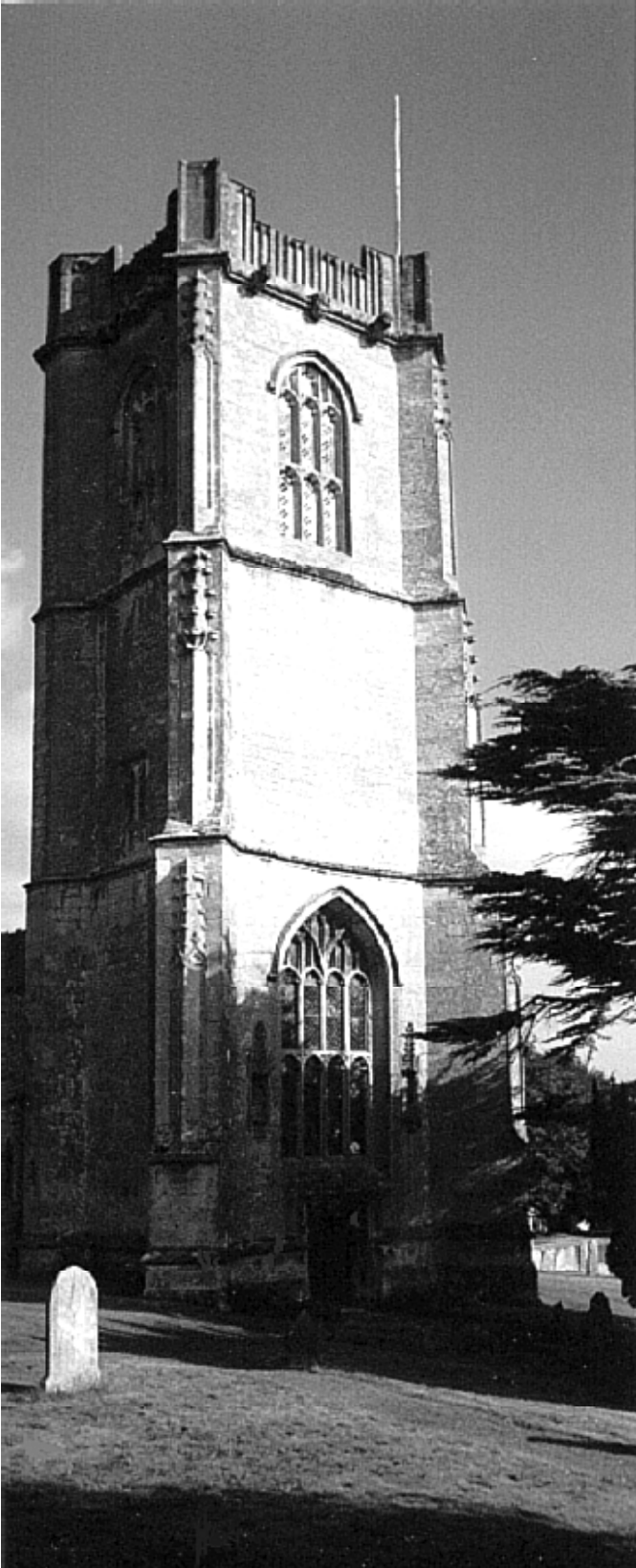
The house stands on a very elevated spot on the highest point above Aldbourne.



Upper Upham as it appeared in 1993

The following reference to Upper Upham is from A. G. Bradley's book "Round about Wiltshire" (London: Methuen, 1907 pages 101 & 102) "*This house, which boasts a prodigious weight of years, is said to have been actually a hunting lodge of John Of Gaunt. A short mile up a long grassy ridge brought me on the road from Ogbourne St George to a lane and thence on to a small green where was a pond, a cottage or two and the ancient manor house of Upper Upham. Standing forlorn and only removed from a road by a square of turf. The fabric of the house is, I believe, of undoubted fourteenth century date. John of Gaunt did actually spend a good deal of time here as Aldbourne Chase, immediately below, was a famous sporting ground of kings. Built of sarsen stone and flint it has projecting gabled and mullion windows, upper and lower, on both sides of its lofty two-story porch, besides two or three equally ancient windows of irregular size flush with the wall and is altogether a most striking looking house to be confronted with in so strange and remote a situation. This manor fell, with others in this locality, into the hands of the Goddards. Now however, the house is quite uncared for and now till recently the home of large farmers, a labourer's family inhabits its lower rooms. There is scarcely anything in the way of interior decoration but a curious fireplace. Yet in spite of relentless lath and plaster, concealing we know not what, a gloomy medieval spirit exudes even through the whitewash. I have never been in an old house so forbidding and so ghostlike in its plain interior and the projecting Tudor windows failed at once to let in the light or to relieve the eeriness of the cavernous rooms*".

Original text by Charles Frederick Goddard



The tower of St Michaels Aldbourne said to have been built as part of the rebuilding by the Goddards between 1450 and 1500AD

The land adjacent to the manor house at Upper Upham was obviously a major residential area in prehistoric times from the evidence of the “round barrows” dotted around in the immediate vicinity.

The Aldbourne bell foundry was mainly engaged in the production of “domestic” bells for sheep and cattle. They were particularly successful in the production of these bells because they had developed a system to produce a bell with a closed mouth and with the clapper ball cast inside, in a single operation. This, together with local firewood, made the bell much cheaper to produce than those of their competitors.

Jefferies says that Richard Goddard presented the 48" diameter tenor bell to Aldbourne church, St. Michael's, (dedicated to St Mary Magdelene's until 1460), in 1516, this an error, the inscription on the bell relates to an earlier Richard who died and whose will was proved on 28th August 1505. Because the dedication refers to his two wives, named Elizabeth, it is more likely that the bell was presented as a memorial after the death of his widow, (his second wife), by one of his close relatives, as is implied in the dedication.

Intonat de celis vox campane Michaelis. Deus propicius aiabus Richardi Godard quondam de Uppham Elizabeth et Elizabeth uxorum ejus ac aiabus oim liberorum et parentum suorum qui hanc campana fieri fecerunt anno dni MCCCCXVJ

A translation¹¹ for this is as follows:- *“The voice of Michael's bell tolls from the sky. God be merciful to the souls of Richard, formerly of Upham of Elizabeth and Elizabeth his two wives, and the souls of all their children and their parents, who caused this bell to be made in the year of our Lord 1516.”*

¹¹ibid.7

Upper Upham was bought again by the family in 1870 when Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard of Swindon obtained it. In 1909 it was again sold by Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard, his son. Since then it has been enlarged and restored.

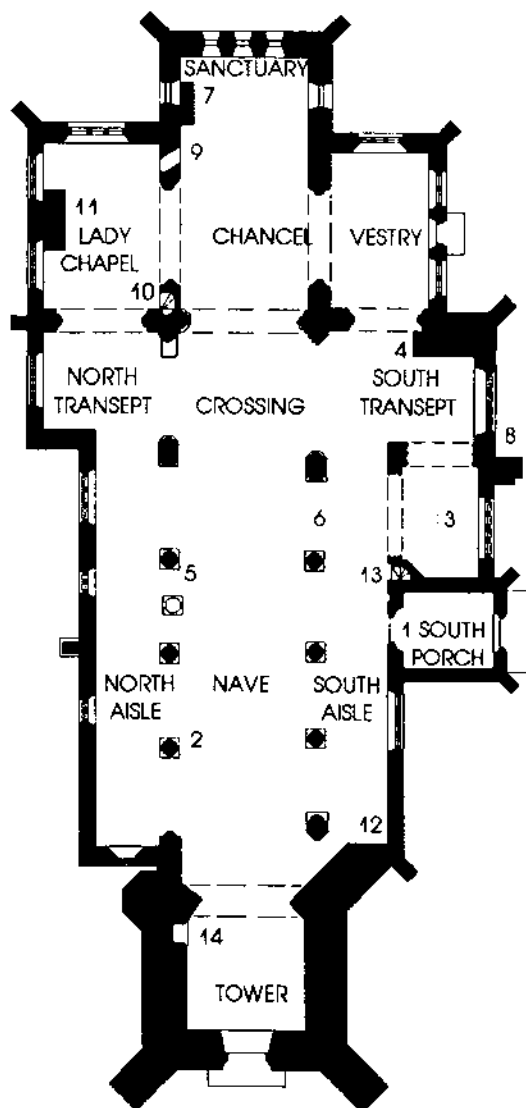
Aldbourne

The old manor house at Upper Upham was in the parish of Aldbourn with which the family was always closely connected. Aldbourn was a place of importance as early as "Doomsday". Records exist showing a population and area far exceeding Marlborough. In former times weaving and other manufactures were carried on and it became famous for its bell foundries. The owners of these were three families called Corr, Wells and Bridgeman. All kinds of bells were cast here, including many in neighbouring churches. The tower of Aldbourn church contains eight bells. The tenor bell, weighing 19 cwt 28 lb., was presented in 1516 by Richard Goddard of Aldbourn (died 1516), son of John of Poulton (1430-60). On the north of the chancel is the chapel of the Walrond family so long resident at Aldbourn, and on the south side the Goddard chapel. The ancient chase in the parish covered some 5,000 acres and the warren another 1,000. Before 1800 the chase was covered with gorse several feet high through which there were rides. Unfortunately the village has suffered repeatedly from fire in 1760, 1777 and 1817. In 1777 £10,000 worth of damage was done in this way and it was then that the ancient home of the Walrond family was destroyed.

The Walrond family

There were several marriages between the Goddards and Walronds and it was through this that the Goddard family became "Founders kin" at St John's College, Oxford. Dudoune Lodge in this parish formed part of the Goddard estate there and it was in regard to this part of the parish that in 1554 there arose a suit between William Walrond and John Goddard of Upham (died 1557) about lands and brushwood rights in Aldbourn Chase.

Some of the marriages between the two families were: Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Walrond of Aldbourn married Richard Goddard of Upham and Swindon (died 1614), and Thomas Walrond of Aldbourn married in 1620 Ann, daughter of Thomas Goddard of Standen Hussey and Clyffe Pypard, who died in 1609.



- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. South Door | 8. Mass Clock |
| 2. Norman Capital | 9. Squint |
| 3. Goddard Chapel | 10. Rood Stairs |
| 4. Goddard Monument | 11. Walrond Monument |
| 5. Norman "Dog Stop" | 12. Royal Arms |
| 6. Zigzag & Billet Arches | 13. Porch Room Stairs |
| 7. Stone Monument | 14. Belfry Stairs |

St. Michael's Church Aldbourn

Original text by Charles Frederick Goddard

Although Richard is said to have had ten children, according to the "Heralds Visitations", this branch of the family is said to have had died out by 1623. This is probably true, since there are no sons mentioned in his will, all the relevant bequests being to nephews.

After Richard's death, in 1505, the house appears to have passed into the hands of his nephew John, second son of his brother Walter, then down this line until its sale in 1636. It is probable that the sale of the house and land was directly or indirectly due to the deforestation of the area in the first half of the seventeenth century¹².

There are other Goddard families mentioned in the Aldbourne parish records and other documents, including from Aldbourne, in January 1831, "a farmer Goddard" sentenced to 7 years transportation, at Salisbury Assizes for taking part in the agricultural riots¹³. Further research is needed to establish the family tree for this particular Goddard family, it is known to have been in Aldbourne over at least 200 years. Unfortunately the early Aldbourne parish registers, up to about 1630, were sent to France during the civil war, 1642-1651, "for protection" and have not been found since!

Richardus Ricardus de Okeborn s(anc)ti Georgij

In the name of godd amen the iiiith day of July in the yere of our lord a(d) M cccc xxxⁱⁱ (1530) I Richerde goddard of Okeborn seynt George in the Countie of Wiltes beynge in hole mynde &c And my body tobe buried in the church of saynt georg in Okborne aboute said in the Ile callid our lady Ile before the Image of J(esus) Also I bequeth to the mother church of Sarum and I bequeth to the church of Okeborn and I bequeth to the maintenance of the body of the said church and quarter of barley I bequeth to the maintenance of

Extract from the will of Richard Goddard proved on the 29th September 1530

*Test(amentu)m Ric(ard)i
goddarde de Okeborn s(anc)ti
Georgij*

In the name of godd amen the iiiith day of July in the yere of our lord a(d) M cccc xxxⁱⁱ (1530) I Richerde goddard of Okeborn seynt George in the Countie of Wilte(s)c(iria) beynge in hole mynde &c. And my body tobe buried in the church of saynt georg in Okborne aboute said in the Ile callid our lady Ile before the Image of J(esus) Also I bequeth to the mother church of Sar(um) -xijd It(e)m I bequeth to

the high Alter in okeborn -iiijd It(e)m I bequeth to maynten(a)nce of the body of the said church one quarter of barley It(em) I bequeth to maynten(a)nce of eu(er)ly lyght before eny of the Aulters ffirst to the trinitye Avter di(midium) q(uar)t(er)of barley It(e)m to our lady Avter di(midium) q(uar)t(er) of barley It(e)m to saynt Kateryn di(midium) q(uar)t(er)of barley It(e)m to saynt Nicholesse Avter di(midium) q(uar)t(er) of barley I bequeth to the said church of saynt George a Halve & ij q(uar)ter)s of barley to make a stoke in the same church to the intent that the churchwardens shall eu(er)y yere kepe my obyte in the same church for my soule and all cristen soules for eu(er) moor Also I will that Issabell (my) wyff shall deliver to my cousyn Anthony goddard (w)hen he cometh to the age of xviiij yeres v^c (500) shepe and all the barley & hey growing vpon my ij closys called halame & morey Also all my good(es) moueable and vnmoueable after my dett(es) & bequest(es) fulfilled & payed I geve & bequeth to my wyff Elizabeth¹⁴ Whom I make my sole Executrice and that she doe se my body bought honestly in herth Witnes herof Sir Roger Jone my gostley father Ric. Eyrys Thomas Dipt(o)n w(i)th many oder

(The letters within the brackets were omitted in the original document, a common form of abbreviation for the period, but they have been added here to help the reader. The original document is in Berkshire Record Office.)

Below is the précis of this will by Rainald William Knightley Goddard, first published in *Fragmentia Genealogica* Vol 7 pages 73-102, a private publication by F. A. Crisp, in 1902.

RICHARD GODDARD of Ogbourne St. George, in the county of Wilts. To be buried in the church of St. George, Ogbourne, "in the ile called our ladye." Bequest to mother church of Sarum, to high altar in Ogbourne, to the maintenance of the body of said church 1 quarter of barley, "barley to make a stoke in the same church to the intent that the Churchwardens shall every year kepe my obyte for my Soule." Isabell my wife shall deliver to cousin Antony Goddard at age of 18 - sheep and all the barley and hay growing on my closes called "halame" and "morey." All goods to wife Elizabeth (sic) who is made sole extrix. Witnesses; Sir Roger Jones "my gostely father," Richard Eyrys, Thomas Dixin, with many others. Dated 4 July 1530. Proved 29 September 1530.

Archdeaconry Court of Berks, Book A, fo. 246.

¹²Natural History of Wiltshire: John Aubrey written 1656-91

¹³Salisbury Gazette, January 1831

¹⁴Note the use of both names Elizabeth and Issabell for the same person, this was not an uncommon practice for this period of history.

[In the possession of Capt. John Goddard is an example of a seal of the Richard Goddard just mentioned (died 1614). It is attached to a deed in which he acknowledged the custody of the county jail at Old Sarum and of the prisoners in it, from the outgoing Sir Thomas Thynne. The seal is the image of a typical mediaeval town gate surmounted with a stag's head crest. The gateway depicted on it is probably that of the old castle of Sarum. The stag's head is of course the family crest, though here it is not facing forwards as in the coat of arms.]

Coat of Arms

The coat of arms differs considerably in the various branches of the family, as shown on an old card possessed by the Swindon branch which is the only one known to exist. Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard (d.1927) had photographs taken of it and a copy is kept in the British Museum. Eighteen coats of arms are shown on it as well as two monograms embodying the five letters forming the family name.



It is an invitation card of some date before the Great Fire of London in 1666 because the street and church mentioned in it were then destroyed. The invitation is as follows:- "There is a friendly meeting of those whose surnames be Goddard. Sr. your company is lovingly desyred only for socyete and acquaintance. The times of meeting are the 9th day of every month in ye year except it be Sunday when on ye day following from Ladey day to Michaelmas at six and from Michaelmas to Ladey day at 4 o'clock in the afternoone at the Red Bull behind St Nicholas Shambles called Mount Goddard Streete". Amongst others, the shields of the Goddard family in Wiltshire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, Cheshire, Hampshire and Kent are shown as well as those of the Starchamber and Salisbury.

The arms of the Wiltshire branches of the family are:- Gules, a stag's head affronte, couped at the neck, gules, attired or, and the motto "Cervus non Servus".

Those of the Hampshire family and of others closely related to it, as at East Woodhay and Castle Eaton etc. were, as described in the Herald's visitation in 1565:- "Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a chevron vair between 3 crescents argent. 2 and 3 azure, a fess indented between 3 hawk's heads erased or".

The motto of the Wiltshire families, "Cervus non Servus" is a punning one and may have been adopted as a protest against the claim of some low-born Gottards to be reckoned true Goddards. These had their name from their occupation, goatherds or shepherds, but the Goddards were not slaves like these but noble and free like stags. This of course is only conjecture.

Early pedigree

Here then is the early pedigree of the Goddard family, from the time (early 13th century) when Walter Goderville was said to have owned land near Aldbourne, showing that John Goddard of Poulton who is said to have received the Upham estate from John of Gaunt at the end of the 14th century, down to the 16th century when the founders of each branch established themselves in various parts of the country and the first Goddard estate, at Upham and Aldbourne, was sold in 1636.

Original text by Charles Frederick Goddard

Coat of Arms

If one ignores the “eagle displayed” of the Court of the Star Chamber (abolished in 1641), which was a badge of office for lawyers, one is left with only 3 distinct coats of arms for the Goddard families. Two of these arms, the three crescents of Wiltshire and the three hawks heads of Leicestershire are found quartered together on one shield on the memorial to Thomas (died 1597) in Aldbourne church and on another in Castle Eaton of 1704. The remarkable thing is that the three crescent coat of arms is so widespread over the southern half of England, (there is one mention in Scotland), and often associated with apparently unrelated family groups differing in detail only for their choice of crests and/or supporters. Some research has been done, but much more is required before there is a clear picture of the derivation of these coats of arms. The present view is that the arms consisting of the “cross fleurie or patonce” on a background of ermine is from Sir Hugh Godarville and subsequently his sons, including Sir Walter. This coat of arms could possibly be derived from cross of the arms of the de Vesci family on a background of the ermine shield of Brittany, while the three crescent coat of arms appears to be originally from Holland.¹⁵ Today it appears that only the three crescent arms are in current use, the last known use of the Goddard “cross patonce” was on the visiting card of 1664.

The relationship between the branch of Goddards using the Leicester hawks heads arms and the predominately Wiltshire branch using the three crescents, has not been established apart from the fact that they obviously intermarried. According to the Heralds visitation report for the Yate family, (John Yate married Joan Goddard in about 1500), the hawk head arms were ancient when compared with the three crescent arms. Other reports from the Heralds Visitations state that the arms were granted to William Goddard in 1532, but maybe that the arms are much older and that possibly William was not a direct, or the obvious heir to the branch that owned them.

*Faringdon Ward Within*¹⁶

"Yet begin again at the said Conduit by the Old Exchange, on the north side therof is a large street that runneth up to Newgate, as is aforesaid. The first part, or south side whereof, from the Conduit to the shambles, is called Bladder Street. Then on the back side of the shambles be divers slaughter-houses, and such like, pertaining to the shambles; and this is called Mount Goddard Street. Then this is the shambles itself, and then Newgate market; and so the whole street, on both sides up to Newgate, is of this ward; and is thus dully bounded."

.....

"Now again from the conduit by Paule's gate on the north side is a large street running west to Newgate, the first part whereof, from the conduit to the shambles, is of selling bladders there, called Bladder Street. Then behind the butchers' shops be now divers slaughter houses inwards and tippling houses outward, This is called Mountgodard street of the tippling houses there, and the goddards mounting from the tap to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head. This street goeth up to the north end of Ivie lane.

Before this Mountgodard street stall boards were of old time set up by the butchers to show and sell their flesh meat upon, over the which stallboards they first built sheds to keep off the weather; but since that, encroaching by little and little, they have made their stallboards and sheds fair houses, meet for the principal shambles".

¹⁵Ibid.5

¹⁶Stows Survey of London 1593

Family Tree- Early Pedigree

The tree as put together by Charles F. Goddard was well researched and has been used as the basis for the attached tree. At first glance it will appear to be as that published in the American Goddard Association book, however, there have been many additions and a few corrections as more documents, particularly wills, have come to light and this information from these sources has been used to correct the tree

Sheet A

The Godarville's have been separated out from the original tree as it is now shown that they are not part of the North Wiltshire Goddard families. Contemporary documents show that there were several totally unrelated "Godarville's" in southern England living at the same time as this particular group

02961 Sir Hugh Godarville – Very little known, work done many years ago suggests that he was a "marcher " baron, (probably one of those brought in from France by King II to keep the peace between the English and Welsh), there are vague associations with Sir Walter which could suggest that he was possibly one of the sons of Sir Hugh. The editor has not seen any real evidence, but the timing and association feels right and the name Hugh Goddard is found in Shropshire and Cheshire over several centuries. He had land in Kent at the same time as Sir Walter. (See the notes regarding the coats of arms).

02982 Sir Walter Godarville - many references in contemporary documents, court rolls, patent rolls and others, sufficient to keep the student of medieval Latin happy for many years in the Record Office of his choice. He was a man who knew how to interpret, (bend?), the law to better his own ends and was obviously an opportunist. He was leased Chippenham and Sheldon Manor on the 27th July 1231, this was the only inheritance left to his daughter, Joan, in the Wiltshire Inquisition Post Mortem in 1249.

02985 Joan - She died in 1287, after her husband and from whom she had inherited some of the land which was the subject of two inquisition post mortem at the end of September 1287, the first for the manor of Sheldon and another for land at Cherhill, both near Chippenham. This land was conveyed to her son Edmund who was said to be 30 years old at that time.

01002 John of Poulton - nothing known - no evidence of existence other than this tree.

01003 Edmund of Poulton - nothing known - may have died at Mildenhall near Marlborough Wilts 1340.

01004 John of Poulton - nothing known - may have died at Mildenhall near Marlborough Wilts 1380

A Generation or two gap?

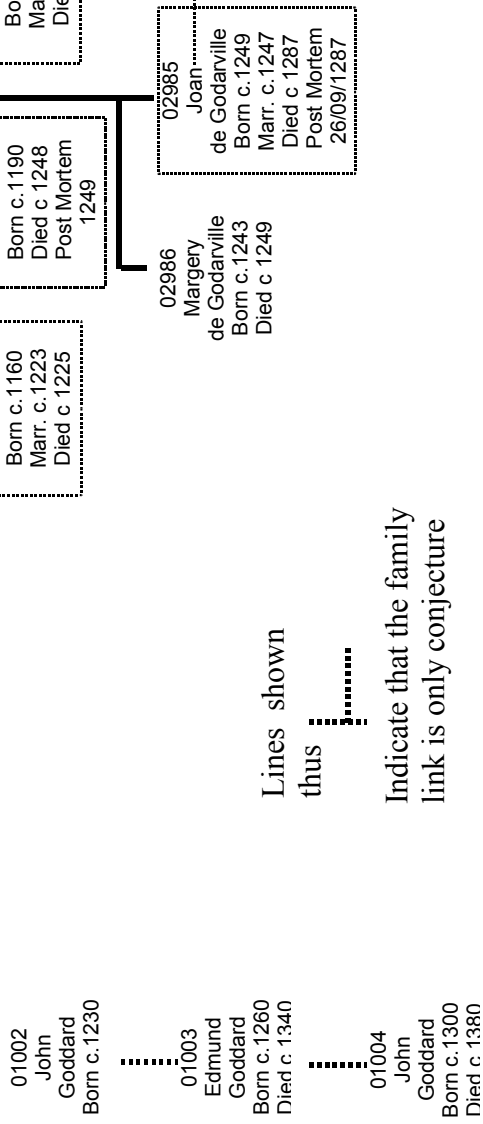
01660 John of Poulton - born c.1386 - died 1454 buried at Mildenhall church, his will shows interest in the well being of the churches of Aldbourne and both Ogbourne St Andrew and Ogbourne St George, indicating that he knew all of those particular villages well. His will was proved on the 14th April 1454.

01006 Cicely and husband Thomas Fisher, 01784, mentioned in her father John's, 01660, will.

01005 John mentioned in his father John's, 01660, will. He is thought to be the father of 01007 Richard, but the name of his wife has not yet been established. See Sheet B.

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.

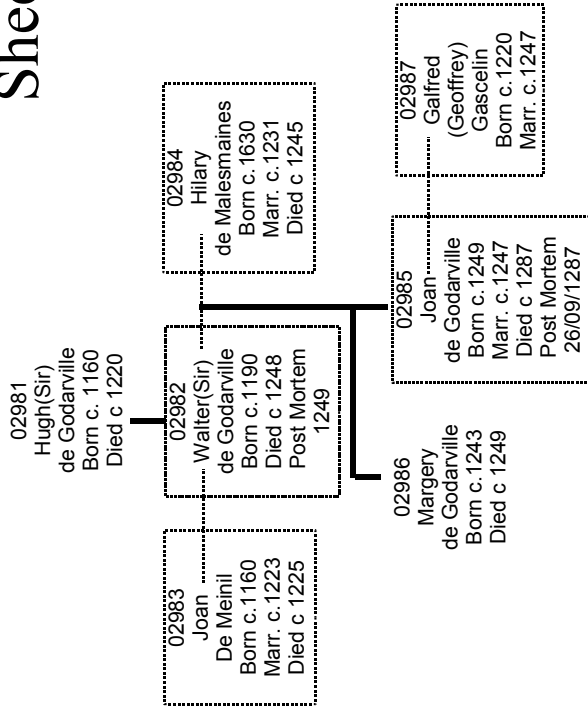


Lines shown
thus indicate

Indicate that the family
link is only conjecture

To Sheet B

Sheet A



Sheet B

01007 Richard - born about 1450 is reported to have paid a major contribution to the virtual rebuilding of Aldbourne church, it is probable that he made his money as a sheep farmer, although he was given tenancy a large number of small estates by a charter granted by Henry VII in 1486 as shown in the land post mortem after his death. He died on the 18th July 1505, his will was proved on the following 28th August. From his will it is apparent that, of his children, only his daughter 01013 Joan, aged 30 and married to 01014 John Yate was still alive at the time of his death. He was buried in Aldbourne church and a bell was dedicated to his memory in 1616 some 100 years after his death. Both of the wives of Richard were named Elizabeth but, to date, their maiden names have not been established. He married his first wife 01008 Elizabeth in about 1475, but she probably died soon after the birth of child 01013 Joan. No children are known from Richard's marriage to 01013 Elizabeth in about 1495.

CALENDAR OF INQUISITIONS.

RICHARD GODARD.

Inquisition, virtute officii, . . . July, 23 Henry VII.

Long before his death, by his charter dated 27 April, 1 Henry VII, he (by the name of Richard Godard of Upham in the parish of Aldeborn) granted the under-mentioned messuages &c. in Aldeborn and Upham except the messuage and 18a. land in Aldeborn and the 2a. in Aldeborn called 'Snythis lands,' (by the name of all his messuages &c. in Upham and his 3 tenements in Aldeborn which lie together in Portat[sete between] on the north and a tenement of Robert Morley on the south, with the curtilages, gardens, 10a. arable lying scattered in the fields of Aldeborn, and common), to John Stone, vicar of the church of St. Michael, Aldeborn, Edmund Hobbs, Elizabeth Godard and Joan Yate, to hold to them and the heirs of the said Joan. The said Joan was seised of the premises accordingly in fee, and the other grantees in their demesne as of free tenement.

The said Richard was seised in fee on the day of his death of the remaining under-mentioned messuages and lands, as well as the messuage and lands in Aldeborn excepted above.

He died 18 July, 20 Henry VII. Joan Yeste, aged 30 years and more, is his daughter and heir.

WILTS. 5 messuages, 5 gardens and 16a. land in Aldeborn, worth 40s., held of [the king, as of his duchy of] Lancaster, by a rent of 2s. yearly.

3 messuages, 2½ virgates of land, 22a. meadow and 2a. wood in [Upham], worth, held of the king, as of his duchy aforesaid, by service of 5s. yearly.

. . . messuages, 2 virgates of land, 10a. meadow and 3a. wood in Upham, worth 30s., held of John Yorke by service of 13s. 4d. yearly.

A messuage and 18a. land in Aldeborn, held of the king, as of his duchy aforesaid, by service of 2a. 1d. yearly.

2a. land in Aldeborn called 'Snythis lands,' held of Robert Snyth by service of yearly.

A messuage in Rammesbury, worth . . . s., held of the bishop of Salisbury by service of 8d. yearly.

A messuage and 4a. land adjacent thereto in Osborne St. George, worth 12s., held of Thomas Michell by service of 2d. yearly.

A messuage in Swyndon, worth 20s., held of George, earl of Shrewsbury, by service of 12d. yearly.

A messuage, 12a. land, 14s. meadow and 1a. wood in Escote, worth 30s., held of the same earl by service of 12s. yearly.

E. Series II. File 961. (16)

Inquisition for 01007 Richard Goddard of Upham Wilts

01788 Elizabeth - it is stated in the will of her brother John, 01010 that she had children but it does not give her husbands name.

03388 Richard - was apprentice to John Peynter grocer of London, He died in London and his will was proved on the 1st December 1507, his wife was apparently already dead. He was buried St Mildred, Poultry, London. His will mentions his sisters 03390 Agnes and 03391 Joan.

05317 John "of Enfield", (Middlesex), - little known at present, his will, proved on the 18th March 1521, only mentions a son and a daughter and his wife. He was buried in the churchyard of St Andrew's Enfield Middlesex. His children are missing in the original tree.

01015 Thomas of Ogbourne St George, - born 1474, twice married, firstly to 01016 Joan Bradstone and later to 01017 Anne, the daughter of John Erneley and Anne, nee Darrell. Thomas it is known had 14 children in total. In his will he left lands at Water Eaton, Ogbourne St George, and a farm at Barbary Castle to his sons. The will was proved on the 1st April 1538. At the time of his death three of his daughters, Joan, Dorothy and Marion, were "novices in religion". He wished to be buried at Ogbourne St George.

01018 Thomas "of Marlborough" - nothing further known other than the information from the Heralds Visitations of 1623, which is very suspect, this Thomas was probably mixed up with Thomas, 01015, and his daughter Dorothy

01020 John of Enfield - had 9, possibly 10, children, apart from that his will shows that from evidence of the various pieces of land, in and around Enfield, left to his children he was a very successful farmer. His will was proved on the 13th February 1566. He was buried at Enfield.

01010 John - married to 01462 Christian Bushe lived in Ogbourne St George and had, according to his will, a farm and cattle at "Eton", (Water Eaton, Wilts.), which he left to his elder son Thomas. His will was proved on the 7th June 1501, leaving the Ogbourne St George lands to his wife. His will also confirms many other relatives including a brother also named John. He was buried Ogbourne St George.

01011 Walter "of Cherhill" - little known, he was married to Sybil Mitchell of Colston, he died about 1490 leaving 6 children, and possibly a second son who could have been named John but who died young, however there is a John Goddard "my brother of Cherhill, yeoman" mentioned in son Walter's will that does not fit the description of son John, 01022.

01012 John of "Letcombe", (near Wantage), - nothing further known at this time other than the fact that he had a son John and that his wife was probably named Alice.

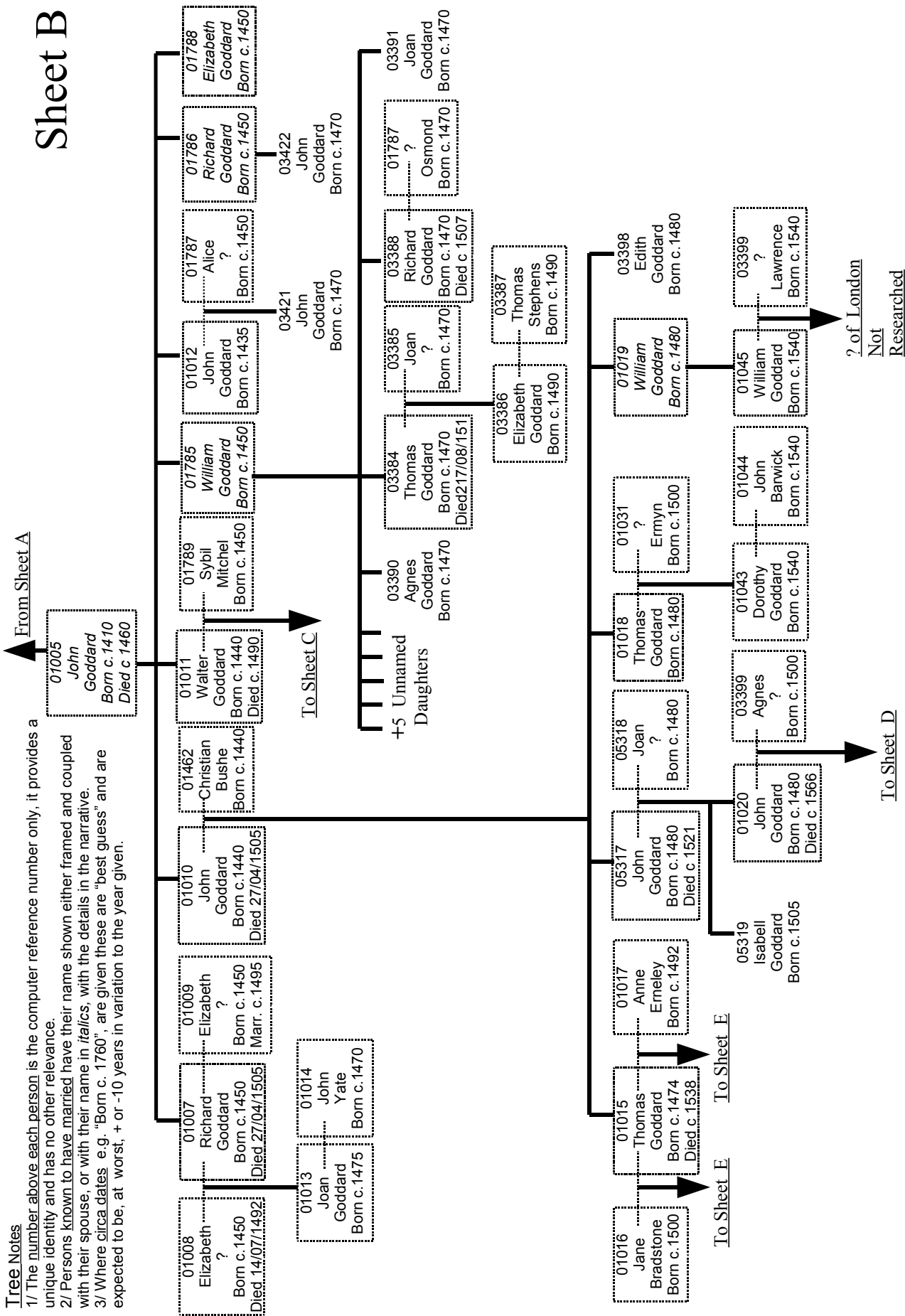
01785 William - little known other than he, according to the original tree, had two sons and seven daughters, but it appears that branch dies out with the next generation.

01786 Richard and his son John, 03422, are mentioned in the will of Richard, 01007, but not as brother and nephew and they do not sit easily in this position on the tree, but the other two Richard's in the near family at the time are also mentioned and thus eliminated. It is probable that further research will show that they are uncle and cousin to Richard, 01007.

Sheet B

Tree Notes

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- 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.



Sheet C

01022 John of Upham and Cliffe Pypard - married Elizabeth Berringer of Maningford Bruce 10 miles south of Marlborough. He had collected a number farms over a wide area, for a gentleman farmer in this period of history he was very successful, as his will shows. He left land at Aldbourne, Upham, Snap, Wekelscott? Wanborough and Wooton Bassett, these farms would have been diverse in type, cattle on some, sheep on the poor thin soil that forms most of Aldbourne Chase and corn and root crops on the well drained deep soil of the likes of Wooton Bassett. or Snap. His will was proved on the 4th February 1558, he requested that he should be buried at Aldbourne.

01021 John, - nothing known but he could be the John Goddard “my brother of Cherhill, yeoman¹⁷” mentioned in the will of William, 03393, (below), as this does not fit the description of son John, 01022 who had died 5 years before William had written his will.

03392 Richard - his will is copied in full earlier in this chapter and is typical in style and detail of wills of this period, it was proved on the 29th September 1530. He was buried at Ogbourne St George. This will is now housed in Berkshire Record Office, having been previously in the Bodleian Library Oxford for many years.

03393 William of Cherhill, (near Calne Wilts), - a sheep farmer, in his will he calls himself a gentleman, he mentions a brother John Goddard of Cherhill, yeoman as an overseer of his will. The will was dated the 19th May 1563 and proved on the 16th October 1564. He requested that he should be buried in Cherhill church.

01049 John of Standen Hussey, (this estate was just south of Hungerford, but no longer exists as such).

In every tree of this family that has been drawn for the last 150 years there was one glaring error, that can now be corrected, this concerns the dates associated with the marriages of John Goddard of Standen Hussey (died Nov. 1567), firstly to Elizabeth Phetiplace, and secondly to Alice Goddard. The real problem was that according to the memorial plaque in Clyffe Pypard church and the Heralds Visitations of 1623, as published by the Harleian Soc., Elizabeth did not die until 17 years after John. Now, **not even Henry VIII** could manage that sort of marriage arrangement! It would have required a private bill through the House of Lords for John to get a divorce at this period, there is, apparently, no record of any such divorce and therefore we must conclude that the Elizabeth Phetiplace that John married died much earlier. An important clue is the differing names quoted in various documents for the name of her father and the plaque was reported to be unreadable in the early 19th century. John Aubrey visited the church in about 1660, he wrote that it then said “*Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Goddard, wife of John Goddard Esqr. and daughter to Sir John Fettiplace, Knight. Who deceased 1550*” and not “Sir Robert”, nor “1584”, as is now written on the plaque, (although in the précis of the will of John Goddard's father written at the end of August 1556, it does not give any indication of her death). John Aubrey's papers are now held in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. Additionally, the editor has recently found a copy of the Harleian Soc. published transcript of the 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire in the British Library. In this document the facts agree with those stated by John Aubrey, with the additional information that Alice and John had married several years before 1565 and that their sons John, Vincent and Edward were all born before 1565.

01050 Elizabeth Phetiplace of Bessels Leigh near Oxford. One of the many many Elizabeth Phetiplace of the area and the period!

01042 Alice Goddard - was daughter of Thomas, 01015 and Anne Erneley, 01017, she thus married her second cousin as his second wife.

03423 William - married 03424 Katherine Allen (Alleyne), on the 15th January 1564 at Calne Wilts She was the daughter of William and Mary Alleyne, nee Longford. They died within days of each other almost exactly 10 years later, both had written their wills at the end of December 1863 and which were proved on the 20th January 1574. It is likely that both were buried at Cherhill.

03425 Thomas - married Mary Baynton in Calne on the 27th November 1563 but he died 18 months later, in May 1565. There were no children mentioned in his will which was proved on the 31st May 1565. He was buried at Cherhill.

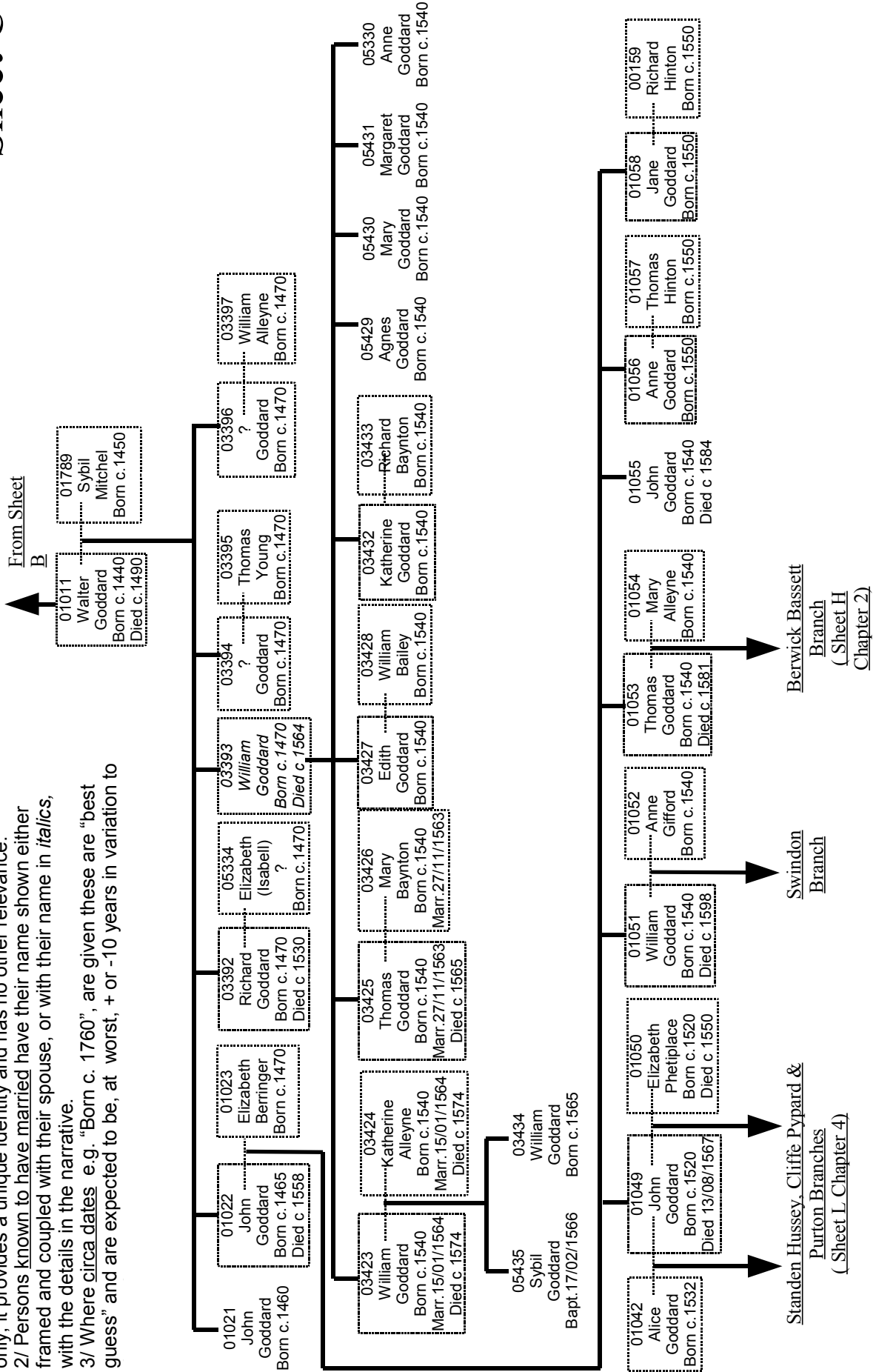
01051 Thomas - married Anne Gifford and he bought the manor at Swindon in 1562. His will was proved on the 12th May 1598. He was buried at Aldbourne.

17A “yeoman” was a man who would do the work that a “gentleman” would employ servants to do.

Sheet C

Tree Notes

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Sheet D - Enfield Branch

Very little research has been carried out on this branch so far, apart from that for the original tree, three wills have been found, that of 01020 John, for which there is a précis below, the will of his father 05317 John and also that of his grandson 01095 Nicholas.

JOHN GODDARD of the parish of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex. To be buried in parish church of Enfield. Bequests to church and poor men's box of Enfield. To John Goddard my younger (or the younger) son and his heirs for ever all my messuage in Enfield called " Horspolestones," wherein son John now dwells, also lands bought of Robert Preston, John Butt and Sir Thomas Wrath, Kt To Agnes my wife land at Enfield for life, at death to William Wyberd, my daughter Agnes' son, in default to my two sons John Goddard the elder and John Goddard the younger. Agnes Baker and Jone Austin my daughters. The children of my eldest son John Goddard, viz., Harry, Nicholas, John, Samuel and Agnes. The children of my daughter Agnes Baker, i.e., Thomas, Clement, Jone and Jane Baker. The children of my daughter Jane Lofte, i.e., Harry Anthony and Agnes Lofte. The children of my daughter Jone Austin, i.e., Thomas Robert, John and Jane Austin. Sara, my daughter Dennys' daughter. The children of son Robert Goddard, i.e., John, Grace and Sara Goddard. My servant Jane Hodge. Wife of William Adams. To John Goddard my eldest son (or John the elder) half of ground lately bought of Sir Thomas Wrath. William Wyberd. Exors; Sons John the elder and John the younger. Overseer; Henry Campyn of London, mercer. Witnesses; Robt Lofte, Edmond Garrett and Jefferey Aswyll. Dated 30 January 1565/6. Proved 13 February 1565/6.

P.C.C. 4 Crymes.

01095 Nicholas of Enfield, - he requested to be buried in the parish church of Westminster in his will that was proved on the 4th April 1592. His father was still alive but his brother Henry was already dead, Henry's unnamed children are mentioned. Nicholas was apparently unmarried and had no children. It seems odd that he asked to be buried some 10 miles from his home, but he may have been a London merchant.

The latest edition of the I.G.I. for Greater London now includes the parish church of St. Andrew Enfield and has several entries for this branch for both baptisms and marriages which could be used as the starting point for a full investigation. From the scant knowledge we have to date it appears that this branch broke away entirely from Wiltshire.

There are many more names in the tree published in the American Goddard Association Book vol. II, however these were a mixture of the Enfield branch and a totally distinct family from Sedgell and Mere in S. Wiltshire. This error appears to have been caused by the fact that both families had a line that included a "John the Elder" and a "John the Younger" with additionally the unusual name, (for the Goddards), of Nicholas in both families. It can be seen that by comparing dates in parish registers and the information from the wills that there are indeed two distinct families. If the Sedgell family had ever been associated with the N. Wilts. branches it must have been long before 1500AD when our present documented records begin. The Sedgell Goddard family is now the subject of the tree on sheet F.

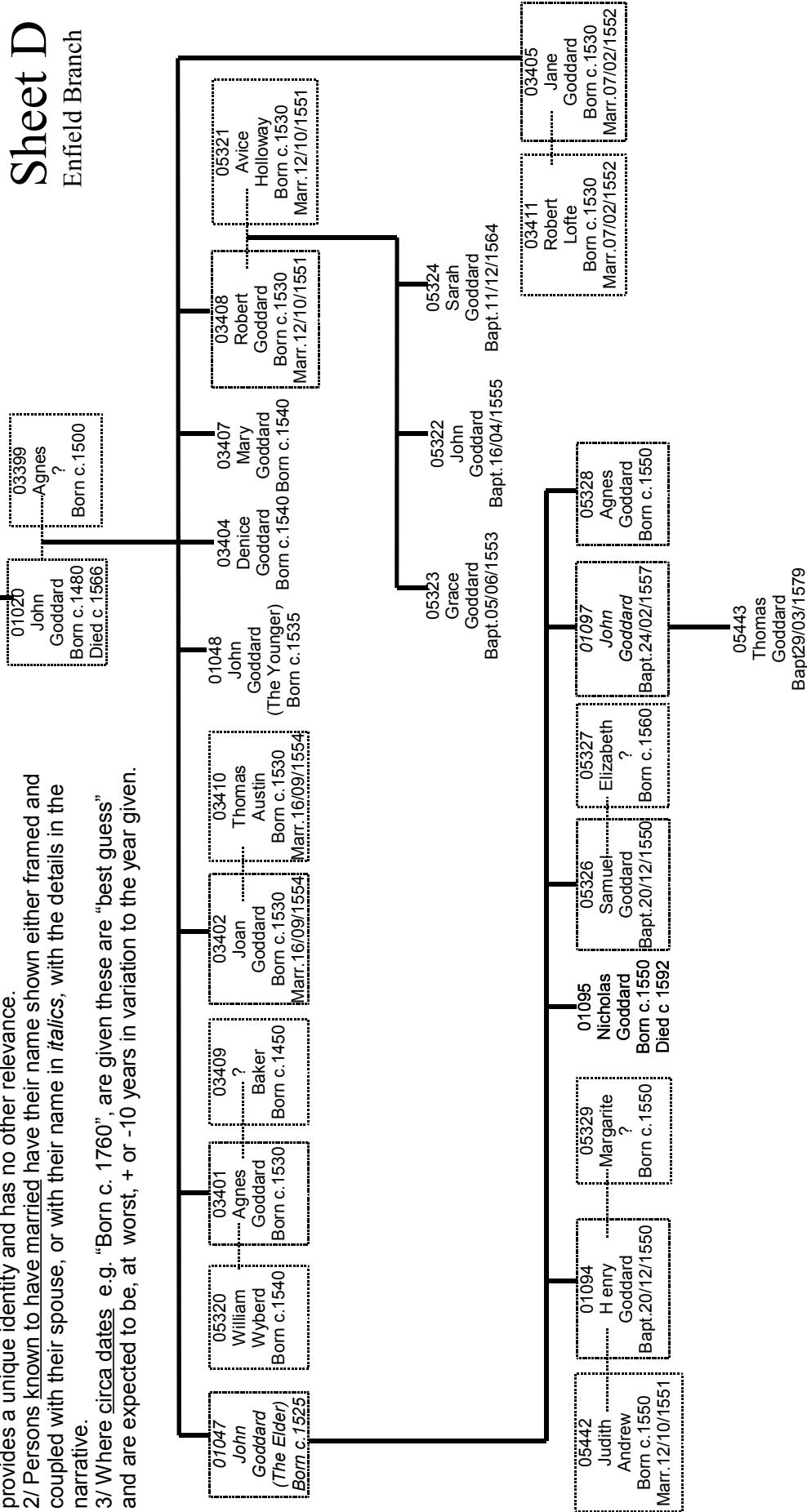
Tree Notes

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From Sheet B

Sheet D

Enfield Branch



Sheet E

01024 Thomas of East Overton (now Clatford near Marlborough) Wilts - he had 5 children but only mentioned his 3 sons in his will of whom the two youngest, Walter and William, could only have been a few years old as "brother John of Eton", 01026, was made their guardian until they were old enough to go to "Winchester, Oxford or Cambridge" to be educated. They would probably have gone to college aged about 12 years old, there is no evidence so far of which college they attended if any. The will of Thomas was proved on the 5th September 1550. The Clatford branch descend from here.

01026 John of West (Water) Eaton -born in about 1614 and married to Mary Winchcombe. He is considered to be the founder member of the Castle Eaton branch of the Goddards, although he had inherited the lease of the initial land from his father he was apparently the first to make it his permanent home. Subsequent members of the family commuted regularly between Castle Eaton and West Woodhay in Hampshire, (only about 35 miles, a brisk hours drive today). It can be seen from his will that he was a friend to the impoverished gentry, "*That my Lord Chandos and my ladye may the better favour my son as a token of goodwill I give to my Ladye Chandos the £10 I lately lent her.*" John died at the end of October and his will was proved on the 11th November 1564, he was buried in the chancel of Castle Eaton church.

01038 Anthony of Hartham near Corsham Wilts -married to Joan Blake and had 8 children, this was the start of the Hartham branch. His will was proved on the 4th February 1603, it reveals very little apart from the fact that he farmed and was Lord of Hartham Manor and several properties in the area.

01036 Vincent of Carlton, Bedfordshire, - one must assume that the cousins of Enfield branch were still in close contact with the other branches throughout this period, otherwise it seems a very strange to move 80 odd miles to set up a home and business with out fairly local help, either from the Enfield branch or perhaps, more likely, from his wife's relations. Vincent married Elizabeth Verney daughter of Sir Thomas Verney, sometime after Vincent's death in 1585 she married Edmond Pike. In his will, proved on the 1st July 1585, he makes no mention of the Bedford estates or of any bequest to his son Vincent so it is probable the estate was handed over to either William or Vincent sometime before father Vincent's death to avoid death duties. The will only mentions the house he was living in at Shoreditch, (now London), and bequests of over £2000, which means in today's terms he was a millionaire! He was buried in St Leonard's church Shoreditch. The Carlton Beds. branch is to be detailed in a later section.

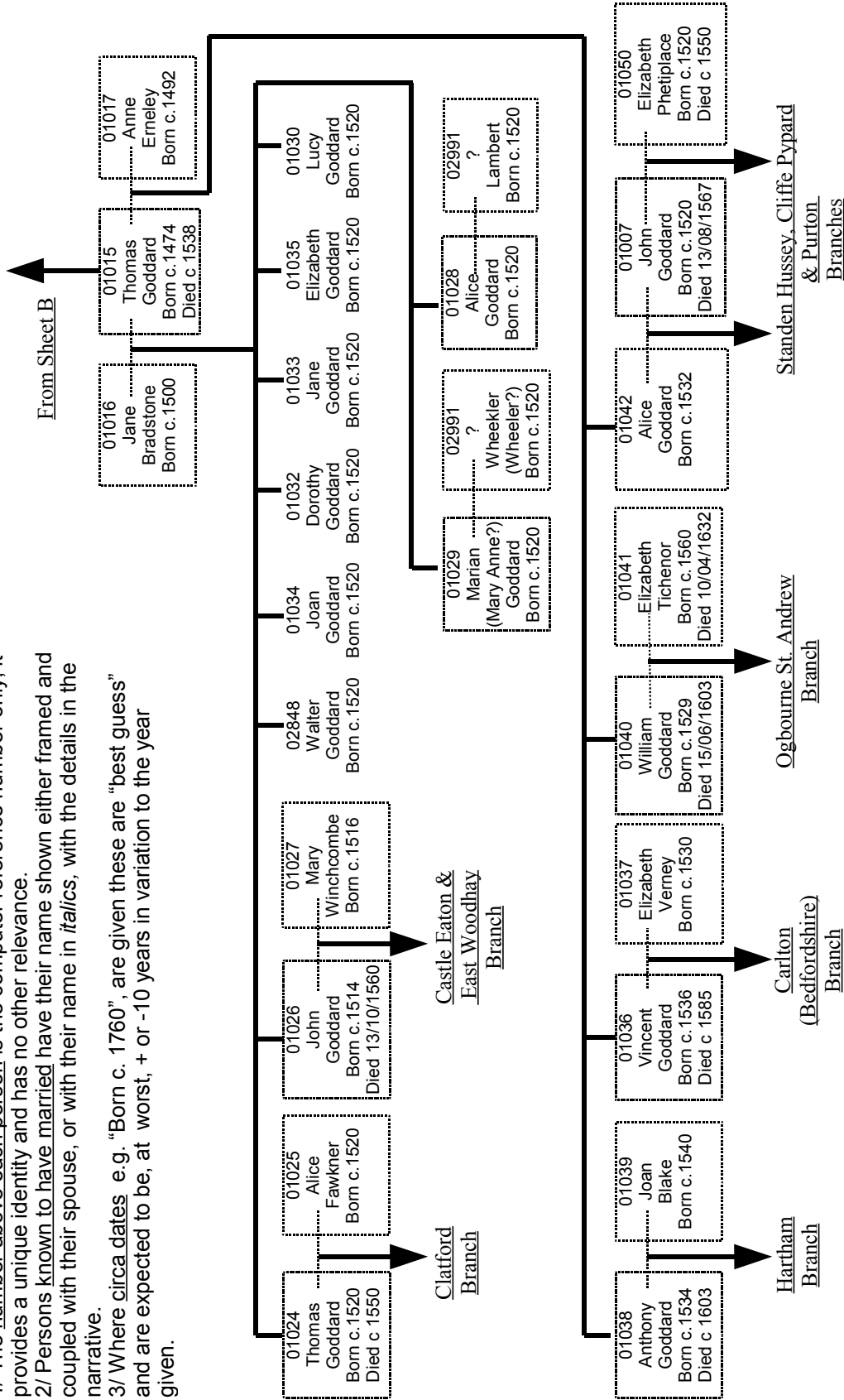
01040 William of Ogbourne St Andrew - he is said to have been born about 1529 and married twice, to date the name of his first wife has not yet been found. He died on the 15th June 1603, and is considered to be the founder of the Ogbourne branch.

01041 Elizabeth (nee Tichenor) - was born about 1560 at Weeke ? in Wilts and was much younger than her husband. The Inquisition Post Mortem carried out to determine the ownership of the family lands after the death of her son John, (died on the 21st March 1635), states that she died on the 10th April 1632.

Sheet E

Tree Notes

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Sheet F

Sedgehill and Mere

This family group is based in and around Sedgehill and Mere in the south of Wiltshire, there is little justification for being presented as a family tree in this chapter other than the fact that they had been mixed up with the Enfield tree in the original document. Then, there is also the hope that if the bare bones are published here that someone will be interested enough to research the family so that it can have a section to itself later on. If this family had ever been members of the N.Wiltshire families there is no recognition in any of the wills so far found, and above all no common ownership of land is mentioned. Additionally, in the early history of this branch they seem content to be farmers, no parsons or merchants have appeared amongst this group so far, although Nicholas, (died early 1619), had a half share or "moiety" in the parsonage at Sedgehill. In 1586 the family were of the yeoman class, according to the will of William, 05429, but in 1702 they are classed as Gentleman, they were also lawyers by now and "Armingers," but I have not yet established to what arms they were entitled.

05425 John, - his will names four children, it was written in 1550 and proved on the 6th October 1555. He requests that he should be buried in the chapel of St Katherine in Sedgehill.

05424 Elizabeth - the wife of John 05425, her will was written 3rd September and proved on the 20th October 1564. She was also to be buried in the chapel at Sedgehill. There is just a hint in her will that her daughter married a Thomas Tyse.

05429 William - he was titled "yeoman" in his will which was dated 29th April 1586.

01100 Thomas he died in December 1587 he left land in Sedgehill and Knoyle to his sons and wife and £80 to his daughter Anne who was under 18 at the time of his death. According to his will he wished to be buried in the churchyard at Sedgehill. His will was proved on the 7th February 1588.

01099 Nicholas - from his will, which was proved on the 4th May 1619, we can see that he was married twice, his second wife was Mary 05431, but either did not have children of his own, or outlived them. His main bequest was to Nicholas who he had provided lodging for and who was the son of his late nephew John.

01098 John - we only know, from the published accounts of the Heralds Visitations, that he married Frances Aubrey, (cousin of the writer John Aubrey), and that he apparently died soon after his son was born, probably about 1605. He was, according to his sons will, buried in the south part of the Chancel of Mere church.

05434 Nicholas - matriculated from Exeter College Oxford 4th May 1621 and went on to study at the Middle Temple, presumably in law. He stated in his will that he was late of Sedgehill but now of Mere and that he wanted to be buried near the "Sepulchre of my father" in Mere church. He was comparatively wealthy leaving land in Knoyle, Sedgehill and Mere, in addition to bequests of about £1400 to his daughters. His will was proved on the 31st May 1654.

05435 Elizabeth (nee Swanton) - in her will she requested that she should be buried near her husband in Mere church. she left her house in Sedgehill to son Edward and apart from gifts to most of her immediate relatives she made her daughter Frances residual legatee. Her will was proved on the 9th September 1668.

01160 Nicholas - died as a relatively young man about the 25th September 1669, his will was nuncupative, (spoken), although he lived in Mere he had additionally a small estate at Upton, about 4 miles away. Commission was granted to his wife Mary on the 22nd October 1669 to administer his goods.

01161 Edward - died, apparently unmarried, in November 1666, although he did not leave a will his brother Nicholas, 01160 was commissioned to take an inventory of his belongings, this was published 13th November 1666¹⁸

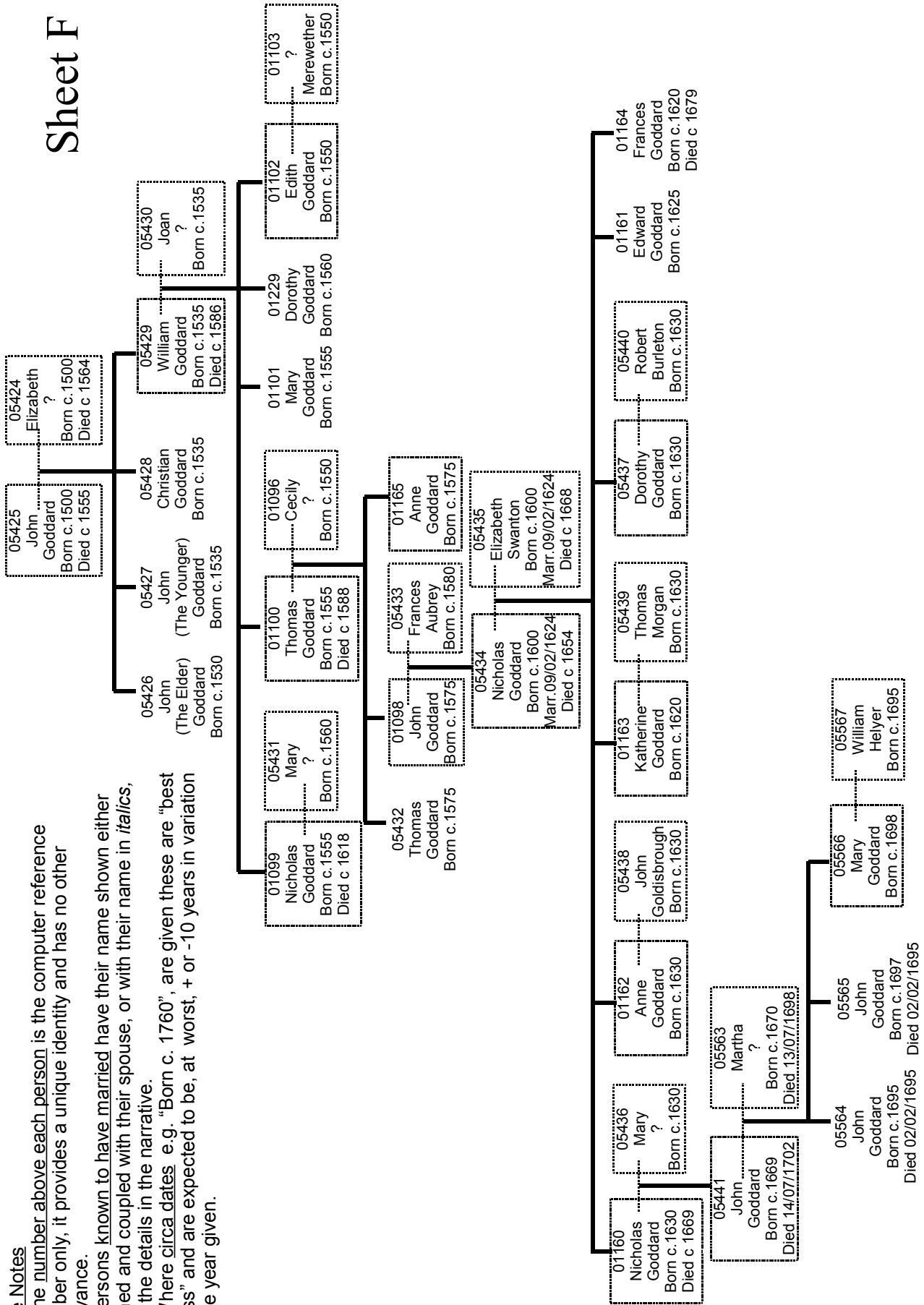
01164 Frances - wrote a detailed will which was proved on the 28th July 1679, but an inventory of her goods and chattels was taken on the 1st October 1678, soon after her death. This inventory showed that she was estimated to have £531 10s 00d in money, bonds and goods at the time of her death. 05441 John - matriculated from Exeter College aged 18 on 14th March 1687, he went on to study at Lincoln's Inn London. He died 14th July 1702 and was buried at Gillingham church where there were Memorial Inscriptions, reported in 1901, for him, his wife Martha, and his two sons both named John.

¹⁸The précis of several of these wills were published in Wiltshire Notes and Queries Vols. 3 & 4, 1901

Sheet F

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Appendix

The following is adapted from an article written by the editor and first published in the Goddard Association Newsletter No.40 August 1996. The article shows some highlights in the life of Sir Walter de Godarville, and argues that he could not be a predecessor of the N. Wiltshire Goddards

Sir Walter de Godarville

Sir Walter de Godarville was born in about 1190 probably in Normandy, now in north west France. We know nothing of his early life, but that he probably came to England in about 1210 with his father and other more senior knights to help protect King John, not only from his traditional enemies, such as King Louis of France, but also from the English barons. The grievances of the barons were not addressed until they forced King John to present them with the Magna Carta in 1215. This was a sham and not worth the parchment it was written on, because King John had very clever lawyers, while the barons fought amongst themselves. The result was a document that made the king the absolute head, but the barons thought they had rested most of the king's powers from him – today we call it “spin”.

Sir Walter was almost certainly one of the 7,000 knights, archers and foot soldiers that went with King John to Ireland in the summer of 1210. From 1216 Sir Walter's life is remarkably well documented, because as a mercenary soldier, in all senses of the word, he had difficulties with the law in its various forms and his deeds were frequently the subject of well-reported court proceedings.

In 1217 Sir Walter was made the 'castellan' or governor of Hertford Castle. Unfortunately, soon after this, the French army invaded and, led by the Dauphin, laid siege to the Castle. The garrison held out for a month before surrendering to Prince Louis (the Dauphin), who held Sir Walter captive. King Henry III, who succeeded after the death of King John in 1216, is presumed to have paid the ransom for the release of Sir Walter and the other prisoners.

In 1224 Sir Walter, when at Bedford Castle, had taken the side of his commander and mentor, Sir Faulkes de Breaute, by joining him in refusing to hand back land to the King. Henry III tried, as King John before him, to curb the power of the barons by stripping them of some of their land. It is reported that, when the Castle surrendered after the King had laid siege, of the eighty men holding it Sir Walter was one of only three who were not put to death for treason; Sir Fulkes was banished. However, Sir Walter had to forfeit all his lands in Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire in return for his life. By the end of 1224 he is serving the King again, now on a mission in Northumberland; then in 1225 he was in Gascony, also with the King. It was about this time, after banishing Sir Faulkes, that the King forgave Sir Walter, returned his lands and cancelled his monetary debts to the Jewish money lenders.

In 1231 as the Constable at Montgomery Castle under Sir Hugh de Burgh, he was leader of a successful raid against Llewellyn the Great and the Welsh.

In 1233 Sir Walter is one of three castellans at Devizes Castle where Sir Hugh de Burgh, who had fallen out of favour with both the King and the Church, was imprisoned. Devizes Castle was apparently run like an open Spandau Prison, with three sets of guards all at each other's throats. Sir Hugh was apparently allowed to walk outside the Castle, but managed to give his escort the slip and hide in a church. When he was dragged out of the church by his guards and recaptured, Sir Hugh was rescued by a troupe of his friends, who helped him escape to Wales! This was such an important incident that both contemporary writers, Roger Wendover (died 1236) and Matthew Paris (died 1259) wrote at length about it, and the Bishop of Salisbury tried to excommunicate those who forced Sir Hugh from the church. Sir Walter Godarville survived.

In 1234 Sir Walter was reported to be an envoy for the King in Scotland, but the next we hear of him is when he was appointed as custodian to estates in Ireland. In 1244 Sir Walter was castellan of the Castle of Trim, (as had his father in 1210). In 1247 Sir Walter was made Steward of the County of Meath an appointment he retained until his death there, probably in late 1247 or early 1248.

That was the soldier; where does Sheldon Manor in Wiltshire fit in?

The earliest report of Sir Walter's civil life that has been found so far is a report in *Kent Feet of Fines* of 1209-10 when he is involved in a land claim at Wickhambreux, near Canterbury, in Kent.

It appears Sir Walter was persuaded by the King to marry Joanna de Meinil as her third husband in about 1223. She had been married to her second husband for under six months when he died. By late 1223 Sir Walter was in litigation over a land tenancy in Northamptonshire; he did not attend the court and was issued with a summons.

In 1224 it was reported that he could not attend a court hearing regarding a land transaction in Northumberland because he was in prison in Hertford, as guest of Prince Louis.

In 1226 when, after the death of Joanna, Sir Walter refused to give up the land in Nottinghamshire that

Joanna left in her will to her sister Isobel, the courts had to intervene again. Joanna obviously did not want Sir Walter to benefit from land that had come to him when they married. He was, it appears, later heavily fined for the reticence to hand the land over to its rightful owner, in both the Northampton and the Nottingham land deals.

If Joanna had been old when she married Sir Walter, his second wife, Hillary de Malesmaines, certainly was not; she was probably only fifteen when they married in 1231. Joanna was probably in her late forties with land, while Hillary was very young with land (she had been made a ward of her aunt when her father died in 1220). Marriage was a convenient way to ensure that the King had loyal subjects, although under Norman law a daughter would succeed her father - if there was no son - as co-heir with any sisters; but a woman could not marry without her lord's permission. Frequently the King gave heiresses in marriage to his friends, or to the highest bidder! Walter had married well above his station at least once, and also married into a significant income from the lands he inherited by the arranged marriages.

On 27 July 1231 the borough of Chippenham and the manor of Sheldon were granted to Sir Walter, to be held by the service of a quarter knight's fee. Soon after this there are reports of Sir Walter appropriating land for his own use, and this subsequently led to more legal wrangles, this time over Chippenham land!

We now lose sight of Sir Walter until after the marriage of his elder daughter, Joan, to Sir Galfred Gascelin in 1247; she was about fourteen at the time. On 21 April 1247 the King forgave Sir Walter the £164 he owed him, as long as he did not brag about it.

In 1249 there is an *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* in Wiltshire when it is disclosed that Sir Walter had died. This Post Mortem reveals that the only land held in Wiltshire by Sir Walter is that of Sheldon Manor and that his two daughters, Joan and Margery, were his co-heirs; obviously his wife, Hillary, had died some time previously. At this period of our history the Post Mortem is only interested in the land within the particular county; we do not find out what happened to land in other counties in this inquiry. In the *Curia Regis Rolls* for 2 February 1250 it is stated that the King has appointed a caretaker for all the Bedfordshire lands, but there is no mention of the land in Petersham, Dorset, that was the inheritance of his wife, Hillary.

Margery, who was six years old when her father died, (Joan, now married, was then fifteen), and was living in Ireland with him, was not heard of again and she certainly did not live to share her inheritance. It has been suggested that her brother-in-law, Sir Galfred, sent men to bring her back, but they could not find her. One could wonder what instructions they were given!

Joan Gascelin, nee Godarville, died in 1287 and left Sheldon Manor and other land nearby to her son, Edmund, who was then aged thirty.

To date this is the tale of Sir Walter de Godarville and the end of his branch. They never became Goddards, but it is probable that he had at least one brother who started the branch of Goddards that seemed to be based in Cheshire and lawyers in London. And the Goddard name, coupled with a coat of arms, similar to the Godarville arms with only minor variations, can possibly be traced in East Anglia and Yorkshire through to the 16th century with descriptions of persons in the early Heralds Visitations for those areas. But these arms bear no resemblance to the those bearing the three crescents or the three hawks heads found on the later Wiltshire Goddard arms.