

GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

CHAPTER 2



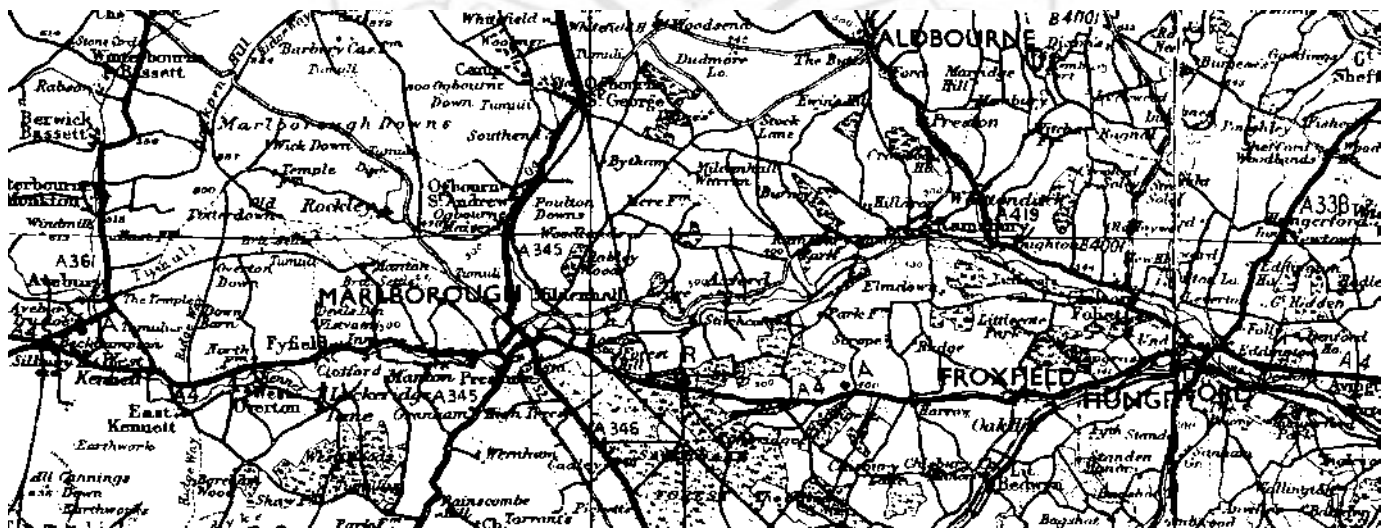
The “Grey Wethers” at Lockeridge Dene near Clatford and a typical cottage built from the broken stones.

Among the most ancient ‘buildings’ in Wiltshire are the prehistoric stone avenues and circles of Avebury and Stonehenge. These are built of the local Sarsen stones, a large sandstone boulder, which used to be found in lying in abundance on the surface of the Salisbury and Marlborough Downs. Because they were so accessible, their use for building over the centuries has so diminished the natural stocks that the only number remaining in situ are in few groups to be found near Clatford. They are locally called “Grey Wethers ” because from a distance they look like sheep or wethers, (a very old word for sheep), lying in the grass.

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

Berwick Bassett, Clatford & Hidden Branches

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 great-nephew, who has provided further notes to bring the information up to about 1980. In this edition **the 1980 work is the bordered page**, those pages without the border contain the background commentary, any corrections, illustrations and additional notes of explanation by the present editor for this edition.



Wiltshire || Berkshire Border

Berwick Bassett Clatford <=====12 Miles=====> G^t Hidden

Extract from a 1963 Road Atlas

Berwick Bassett, Clatford, and Hidden 1600-1700

Introduction

Editors notes and commentary

Apart from the wills there are few detailed documents that have survived to give us information on the branch of the Goddard family who lived at Berwick Bassett, Clatford and Hidden from about 1600 to 1700. During this period there was probably very little cause to commit much to paper, an expensive business by the time a clerk had been hired to write the deed and indeed, even if a document had been written it would have probably ended up as wadding for the guns in the Civil War, the fate of so many books and other documents. One of the main problems with any civil war, for the later historians, is the destruction and devastation that is not usually seen in a war between different countries, at least not until the invention of weapons of mass destruction of the 20th century. In the Civil War (1642-1658), so much damage was wanton vandalism due to the use of untrained and ill-disciplined troops settling old scores. Whereas in a war between nations, especially when over territorial issues, the aim is to capture the area with the minimum of damage and the troops are carefully trained and disciplined.

The century that the Goddards spent this part of Wiltshire almost coincides with the century of revolution and turmoil that took place between the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, and the death of Queen Anne in 1714. This revolution was in all walks of life. The Bible had been translated into English and printed editions imported from Europe in large quantities to challenge the previously cosy existence of the established church. Now it could be read in a language that could be understood to the common people who soon realised that there was nothing in the bible that said they could buy their way to heaven by gifts to the church, a practice that had been to the forefront of the church's teaching for centuries. The attempt to rigidly enforce the church uniformity and thus maintain the church bureaucracy by Archbishop Whitgift, in 1583, failed totally and led to the uniting of the previously uncoordinated movements within the Church of England which aimed to purify some of the aspects of worship. The establishment of the Baptist church in 1611 was closely followed by other puritan churches soon after. The Presbyterian Church became the "established" church of the country in 1647, under the Commonwealth, holding this authority until it was overturned at the Restoration, when the Church of England regained its position as the established church authority.

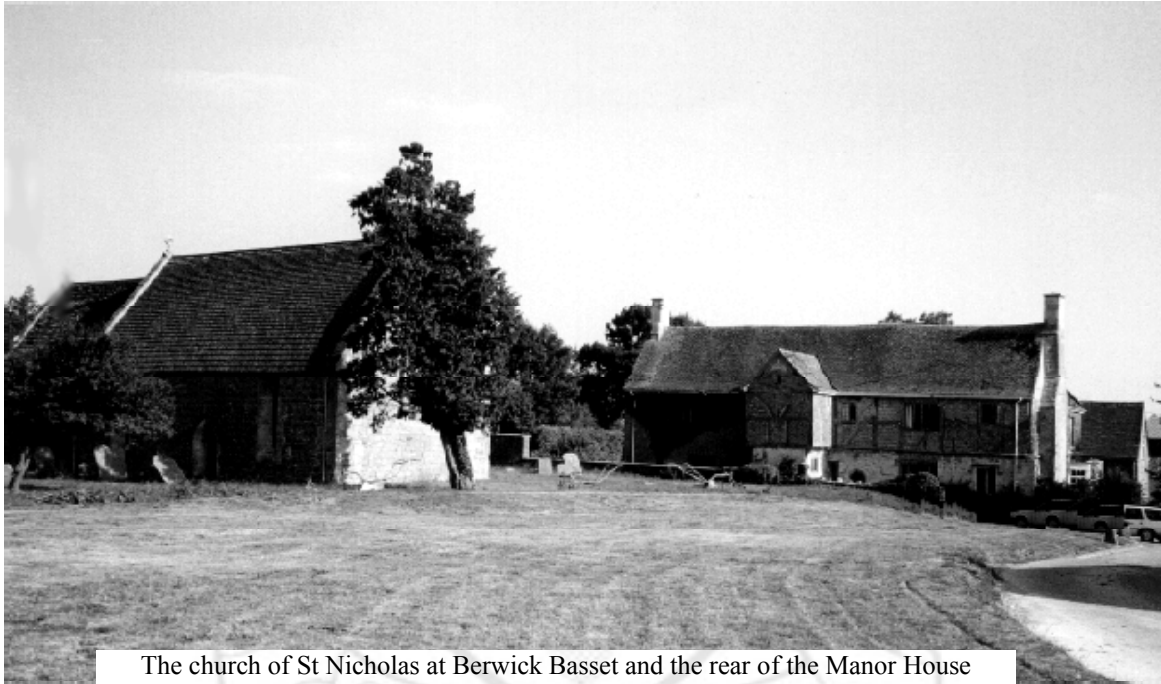
The attempt to blow up the House of Lords in 1605 by Guy Fawkes and his fellow conspirators, as a protest against the abuse of Catholics, misfired, in all senses of the word and they were then subjected to much harsher treatment until 1672, when the king, Charles II, led the movement to gain greater religious freedom. Parliament later, (1689-1812), introduced laws to require the registration of religious teachers and their meeting places, this was in order that they should become immune from prosecution from the earlier laws and statutes which were not repealed. Many of these licence details still exist and because the registration was for all nonconformists, not just the Catholic church, these licences are often a useful source of information for genealogists.

Two other major events were to change the course of history at this time. Firstly the invention of the "flintlock" gun, in 1610, which made the large scale of the Civil War possible. The second, was the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in America in 1620; this increased the potential markets for all commodities and probably the ambitions and expectations of the nation as a whole. The 17th century was one of turmoil and change, the lifestyle of the common people changed as much in that century as the changes experienced by those who have lived though the majority of the 20th century.

This was a century of turmoil to live in, with major outbreaks of the plague from 1603 to 1665, major fires, not just London, but in many other cities and all the local Wiltshire towns. This was on top of the many years of civil unrest, off and on, between about 1640 and 1690. All these problems altered the life these Goddards both directly and indirectly and must have helped to bring about the demise of all three sub-branches, Berwick Bassett, Clatford and Hidden before 1700, with only a little of their own history documented to show for all their efforts.

Berwick Bassett Branch

The old manor house at Berwick Bassett was formerly the home of the short-lived Goddard family of this place. John Goddard of Berwick Bassett (and Winterbourne Bassett and Hilmarton), who began the branch, was the son of Thomas Goddard of Aldbourne who in 1567 conveyed the Clyffe Pypard estate to his elder brother John of Standen Hussey although he had inherited it from his father ten years before. John of Berwick Bassett married Maria Stampe of Cholsey, Berks. and died in 1636. In 1696 the branch became extinct on the death of Susannah Goddard, Johns great-granddaughter.



The church of St Nicholas at Berwick Bassett and the rear of the Manor House



“The air here is extremely fragrant”

William Stukeley (born 1687) spent months exploring the countryside around Avebury, Wiltshire, recording its monuments in detail. In this view of “The Sanctuary” on Overton Hill can also be seen Silbury (centre), the West Kennet Long Barrow (far left), and the Kennet Avenue (right). Within a year of Stukeley’s visit the Overton Hill rings had been removed by a local farmer. (Engraving after a drawing by W. Stukeley first published 1843)

Berwick Bassett

Berwick Bassett is small village just 2 miles north of Avebury and on the ancient track called “The Ridgeway”, situated in rich farm land under the shelter of Hackpen Hill. Berwick means “the corn farm”¹, and as an Alan Bassett held the manor in 1211, this probably accounts for the second part of the name. The minute church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is 14th C., though the decoration on the font suggests that this may be from an earlier church on this site. There is a fine 15th C. screen and the door is mediaeval, one of the three bells was made in Aldbourne in 1694, the others in Salisbury 1605 and Bristol in 1663. Like many other churches this one has suffered under the Victorian “restoration” of 1857, which destroyed many of its features and memorials. The church is now looked after by the “Redundant Churches Fund” following cessation of regular services in 1970.

Alongside the church is Manor Farm. The main house shows many of the distinctive features of a fine Tudor period building, including a wing in the timber with the herringbone brick in-fill so typical of the period. In view of its proximity to the church, its name and age, it is probable that this was one of the houses of the Goddards during the period that they lived in the village. However much more research would be required to prove that this is indeed the main house owned by this branch.

The estate of the family at the death of John, 01121, in 1636, consisted of his main house in Berwick Bassett together with about 250 acres of land, of both arable and meadow spread throughout the village. The estate also had 44 acres of land in Winterbourne Bassett about 1 mile away, a meadow of 8 acres in Hilmartin some 5 miles away and a cottage with 1/4 of an acre at Baydon, near Aldbourne, (an extract from the inquest is shown below).² Virtually all the land was leased from the estate of John Popham. The Goddard “estate” of Berwick Bassett was mixed farm and large for the period, maintaining sheep, cattle, in addition to the normal small farmyard animals.

John Goddard, gentleman.

Delivered into Court 12th May, 12 Charles I.

Inquisition taken at Marlborough, 15th March, 11 Charles I [1636], before *Hugh White*, esq., escheator, after the death of *John Goddard*, gent., by the oath of *Robert Kingesman*, gent., *Thomas Smith*, gent., *Christopher Spenser*, *Thomas Freeman*, *William Burden*, *Thomas Smith*, *Bartholomew Smith*, *Francis Freeman*, *John Fowler*, *Richard Webb*, *Edward Arnold*, *Richard Glasse*, *William Lewes*, *Thomas Coster*, *John Chappell*, *William Church*, *William Pursous*, *Robert Smith*, *William Stanmore*, and *Thomas Hulbert*, who say that

John Goddard was seised of 1 capital messuage in Barwicke Bassett; 1 meadow, containing 16 acres, called Meade Furlonge; 1 meadow, containing 2 acres, called West Close *alias* West Meade; 1 meadow, containing 5 acres, called Sheephouse; 1 meadow, containing 2 acres, called Tibbolls; 1 meadow, containing 8 acres, called Broade Meade; 1 meadow, containing 4 acres, called Longe Meade; 1 meadow, containing 2 acres, called Webbs; 1 meadow, containing 8 acres, called Swallowes; 1 pasture, containing 35 acres, called Newe Lease; 1 field of arable land called *Brunsdens alias* *Brunsens alias* *Brunsidens* feild; 1 field of arable land, containing 40 acres, called *Parneborough*; 60 acres of land lying in the common fields of Barwicke Bassett; common of pasture for 16 beasts and 3 horses in the pastures, commons, and common fields of Barwicke Bassett, and for 160 sheep in the common fields there; 1 pasture there, containing 60 acres, called West Leas; 1 meadow there called the Twenty Acres; 1 meadow, containing 8 acres, called *Phipps Deane*, in the parish of *Helmarton*; and 1 tenement, 30 acres of land, and 14 acres of meadow in *Winterbourne Bassett*.

¹English Place Names :H.G.Stokes,1948: Published by B.T.Batsford Ltd. London.

² From “Abstracts of Wiltshire *Inquisitiones Post Mortem* King Charles I” . British Record Soc.1902 Copy held by GAE and in Wilts. Record Office.

THE CLATFORD BRANCH

The sons of Thomas Goddard of Ogbourne St George and St Andrew (died 1538) were the ancestors of five more branches of the family. The eldest son, Thomas of East Overton and Clatford, started that (branch) at Clatford in the parish of Preshute near Marlborough. It became extinct in 1685 with the death of Thomas's great-great-grandson Richard of Clatford.

[In 1439 the Crown assigned Clatford to Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, for life and in 1441 granted the reversion to Eton College (Bucks.), to which Humphrey surrendered it in 1443

In 1547 the college exchanged Clatford with the Crown for other property and the same year it was granted to Edward, duke of Somerset. The manor was forfeited to the Crown on Somerset's execution and attainder in 1552. William Herbert, earl of Pembroke, received a grant of Clatford in 1553 and in 1562 sold it to Thomas Goddard (d. c. 1598), who devised it to his wife Winifred for life. Clatford passed to Thomas's son Richard (d. 1668) and afterwards to Richard's daughter-in-law Joan Goddard for life. On Joan's death the manor passed, between 1685 and 1689, to her nephew George Fitzjames (d. 1693). George was succeeded by his relict Ann, from 1699 the wife of Edmund Percival]. (Extract from the Victoria History of Wiltshire: Oxford University Press 1983)



Extract from the map of Wiltshire by Andrews and Drury 1773 in Wilts. Record Office

Clatford

Is today, as it probably always has been, a small hamlet, a mixed farming community about two miles west of Marlborough, and in the ancient parish of Preshute. This parish is very large and prior to the Norman conquest included Marlborough and the, then, large tracts of sparsely populated land between Fyfield and Mildenhall. Soon after the Norman Conquest a castle was built at Marlborough, as one of a line which included Windsor and Devizes castles, with its keep on a prehistoric mound only a few hundred yards from Preshute church. The castle has now disappeared completely, it was only ruins in 1541, although it been favourite of kings from William the Conqueror to King John, who visited several times. Later Henry VIII used the castle when he visited the area to hunt in the adjacent Savernake Forest. Clatford lies just to the south of the river Kennet in an east/west narrow valley which has the ancient and still major road from London to Bristol. immediately to the north of the river. The river crossing to the main London to Bristol road was probably via a ford by Clatford mill until the road bridge was built in the early 1800s.

The Goddard farm at Clatford manor, sometimes in the past called Clatford Hall, would have been a mixed farm with the downs for sheep to the north and south and the lush meadows along the river for cattle, with good arable land in between. Clatford Farm as it is known today would probably have been about 200 acres, although it has often formed part of one or other of the larger estates of the area. The hamlet, as part of the parish of Preshute, did not have a church of its own, so the records, such as they are, are from the registers of St George's Church Preshute and from wills. Other than the wills and the few records detailed in the *Victoria History of Wiltshire vol. XII*, we have little information on the history of this branch of the family. The deeds of the Clatford Manor farm for 1654 were found by Wiltshire Archaeological Society and it is reported in vol. 45, (1930-32), of their magazine that they had been presented to them. However, the magazine does not say who was to look after them and at the time of writing they cannot be found in either Wiltshire Record Office, or Devizes Museum. From the will of Thomas, 01024 it has been established that he had been living and farming at Clatford, (called East Overton in the will), and left the farm to his wife Alice, (nee Fawkner), when he wrote his will in 1547. Without further evidence it must be assumed that he was the first Goddard owner of this land and the start of the Clatford Branch.

The traumas of the Civil War did not seem to directly involve this branch of the family, but the nearness of Marlborough, which was staunchly Roundhead, (and supporting the cause of parliament led by Oliver Cromwell), which was sacked by the Royalists in early December 1642 and subsequently changed hands several times. This must have upset the normally quiet farming community, particularly as many of their cousins were fighting for the king. For example in November 1642 a Vincent Goddard³, (from the Ogbourne branch of the family), was deputised from the Royalist ranks besieging the town to parley with the defendants, but he was promptly chased out of town. When Vincent, along with the 400 or so Kings men, led by Lord Digby, marched to Aldbourne later that evening they were chased by a small band of militia from Marlborough who succeeded in capturing and bringing Vincent back to Marlborough as a prisoner.

The king, Charles I, stayed at the house of Lord Hertford, (on the site of the old castle and the present Marlborough College), several times during the civil war. Some three years after the end of the war, (1651), the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, marched through Marlborough and Clatford at the head of his army on his way to re-conquer Ireland and revenge the Irish Protestants who had been slaughtered during the war. It is memories of this period of the Irish history that fuel the troubles in N. Ireland in this century.

No sooner was the war over than there was further upheaval; a fire that destroyed Marlborough in 1653. This would have had serious after effects to those in the small villages around whose inhabitants relied on the town and its market for their livelihood. Although many towns suffered similar fires it was particularly devastating to Marlborough because although the fire in a tannery had been seen, it is reported that the owner took no immediate action. By the time action was taken, the effect of high winds at the time took the flames to many of the timber framed thatched buildings of the town, destroying some 250 houses. Similarly, in the "Fire of London" some eleven years later, the fire raged unchecked because of the closeness of the houses, the building of which had outstripped any means the inhabitants had of putting out the fire. It is interesting to note that although the river is nearby the inhabitants had to rely on throwing buckets of water onto the fire to douse it because the hose pipe for fighting fires was not invented until 1672, nor the mobile fire pump until 1699. A collection for the inhabitants of Marlborough was made by the proclamation of the Cromwell Council at Whitehall which was read out, it is claimed, in all the churches of England and Wales. Perhaps because it was that Marlborough had been so staunchly for Cromwell during the Civil War that he gave the town his support after the fire.

³Round About Wiltshire: A.G.Bradley 7th edition London 1945

THE HIDDEN BRANCH 1610-1670 (Not in the C. F. Goddard manuscript)

These are actually three short lived branches derived from the Berwick Bassett branch who lived at Hidden just to the north of Hungerford on the Wiltshire/Berkshire border. The trees have been derived from the information contained in Parish Registers, a few wills and from the book "The Manor Of Hidden". This history of the area known as Hidden in the 17th C. was written and privately published by N. F. Hidden in 1987.

The name of Hidden and the manor is at least 1000 year old, but now only seen on large scale maps in the naming of the four farms North, South, Great and Little Farms. The old manor of Hidden-cum-Eddington was probably an area rather than a place, similarly the adjacent area which is now called Hungerford Newtown. It was known as Newtown in the will of John Goddard in 1662!. The name of the village of Eddington remains to this day. It is now difficult to realise, that although Eddington is mentioned in the Domesday book and the manor of *Hyddene* existed in Anglo-Saxon times, the town of Hungerford itself probably did not exist at this early period as there is no mention of it in documents until a much later period of history.

The main problem with the research in this area, as with Clatford, is the fact that there are three distinct Goddard families within a two mile radius using the same parish church. The three families are those of the "Gentleman" tenant farmers of Hidden, detailed in this chapter, their relations the Goddards who lived at Standen, just to the South of Hungerford, whose story is given in a later chapter and finally the large family of Goddards of Eddington the village between Hidden and Hungerford.

The Eddington family seem to be of the "yeoman" class and who were already well established there when John and his wife, Maria (Stamp), leased the farm at Hidden in about 1610 and, from the evidence in the parish records, they were still there in 1895. However, this family has not been researched and the family tree, gleaned from the Hungerford parish registers, is too disjointed to be of value at present and requires further work. This Goddard family does not appear to be related in any way to the other two in the area.

A secondary problem found while researching the Hungerford Parish records for this branch is that although most of the births of the children are registered, as with several other branches, remarkably few of their burials can be found in the local parish registers.



Little Hidden Farm as it appeared during an "Open Day" in 1995. Although there has been much rebuilding on the site over the centuries the farmhouse, on the left is much as the Goddards left it.

The tree, which was originally collated by Charles F. Goddard and published in the American Goddard Association book, has been used as the basis for the attached trees. However, there have been significant changes made to these branches for this publication, including the addition of the branch of the family who farmed at Hidden, north of Hungerford on Wiltshire/Berkshire border, for some 50 years. These additions and corrections are from recent research into the newly available documents, particularly wills⁴ which have come to the editors attention.

Correction In the first chapter it was stated that Capt. John Goddard was the nephew of Charles Frederick Goddard, he is in fact, the great-nephew. The editor offers his apologies to all concerned.

Tree Notes - Clatford - 1500 to 1685

Sheet G

The Goddards who formed Clatford Branch lived in the area from before 1550 until at least 1685. In publication of the original tree there were members shown who were unrelated to this family group, these extra Goddards have been removed but a few new true members have been identified and added to the tree. It has been found that the *extra Goddards* were from two other, probably unrelated, Goddard families who used the Preshute church during this period and later. These two families, existed and overlap the time span of the Clatford Branch, however, these other family groups have not been researched yet, except to establish that one family is of the "yeoman farmer" class, (i.e. got his own hands dirty), living at Manton, a village to the west of Marlborough between Preshute and Clatford, while the other family lived a mile away in Marlborough and were probably shopkeepers or merchants. There is no evidence, to date, to show that either of these two families were part of the group of families known as the North Wiltshire Goddards, or that they were anything more than just *on nodding terms* with the other Goddards of the area. From the description they gave themselves the Clatford Goddards considered that they were of the 'Gentleman' class.

The interpretation of the few documents available relating to the Clatford branch is made more difficult because apart from the fact that Edward Goddard married Elizabeth Goddard, fifth cousins, we also apparently have a Francis Goddard marrying a Frances. The tree is further complicated by the number of *Winifreds*, usually considered to be a very uncommon name for the period. A further problem is that there are very few deaths registered for this branch in the Preshute documents. They were born here, but where were they buried?

It should be noted that large parts of the information used for the construction of this particular tree is conflicting and from sources known to be very unreliable, major revisions will be required as soon as more reliable evidence is found.

01024 Thomas Goddard was probably born in Ogbourne St George or St Andrew, his father was Thomas, 01015, and his mother Jane, (nee Bradstone), see sheet "E" in this series. He married Alice Fawkner, 01025 of "Hebburn", (probably a shortening of the name for the village of Headbourne Worthy near Winchester Hampshire), they had six children that we know of. He wrote his will in 1547 leaving the farm at East Overton to Alice, (the area to the east of West Overton is known today as Clatford). His will implies that both his younger sons, Walter and William, were under ten years old when it was written, because it requests, *brother John [01026] of Eton [Water Eaton, Wilts.] to be guardian of two younger sons until of age, to send them either to Winchester, Oxford or Cambridge to be educated.* Thomas died in about August 1550 and his will was proved on the 5th September 1550.

01065 Constance, according to the 1623 Wiltshire Visitation Pedigrees, married Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlcott, Warwickshire. This marriage is not mentioned in the Warwickshire version and it has not been confirmed from any of the published Lucy family trees seen by the editor, but this research has been very superficial so far. The Lucy family is also known to have held land in Hampshire to the south of Newbury, including Highclere Castle. Here again one would have expected to find the confirmation of this marriage in their papers but although there are many contemporary documents the name of Goddard does not appear in this context. However, in papers of the Earl of Hertford⁵ there is the report for November 1611, that a Lady Constance Lucy of Overton, was one of the "*persons as are thought fitt to lend mony to the King's Majestie by way of privy seals*", 30l in the case of Lady Constance. If she had been born Constance Goddard she would then have been a very old lady in 1611.

01067 Eleanor is reported in the 1623 Wiltshire Visitation Pedigree to have died without issue.

⁴Unless otherwise stated, the Goddard wills quoted were collected by Rainald W. K. Goddard C.1900 and have been used in the précis form published in *Fragmentia Genealogica* or *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, to provide the information included here.

⁵The Earl of Hertford's Lieutenantcy Papers 1603-1612 page 182 published by Wiltshire Record Soc.

01060 Thomas eldest son of Thomas, 01024 was born about 1530 and married twice, only the surname of his first wife, Edwards, is known so far. His second wife was Winifred Wroth, daughter of Sir Thomas Wroth of Enfield Middlesex. This information is found to agree in several different versions of the Heralds Visitations for different counties and collected at different dates. However, when it comes to describing their children each version differs from the others, so for completeness all the children mentioned in these documents and the will of Thomas, have been placed as the next generation line, although they do not sit easily as drawn and the approximate dating of their births leaves much to be desired. Thomas probably died in early May 1598 as his will, written 18th April 1595, was proved 23rd May 1598. He left unspecified lands in Hampshire and Clatford to his son Richard and mentioned his wife Winifred and daughters Mary, Anne, Constance and Elizabeth Lewis, (the latter may have been a daughter in law, or step daughter). He asked to be buried at Preshute.

01128 Richard was the only known son of Thomas 01060, born about 1590, he married Mary Broadwell at Preshute 24th October 1608 and had two sons and a daughter before she died in about 1612. On the 25th March 1613 Thomas married for again, this time to Mary Louis (daughter of Richard and Frances, nee Rolls), at North Tamerton in Cornwall, (this information is in the 1620 Heralds Visitation report for Cornwall). Following this marriage there were a further three sons and three daughters. Wife Mary died during 1661. Thomas outlived all his sons and in his will, which was proved on the 6th May 1668, he nominated grandson Richard 05573, son of John 01216, to be his heir, he also requested in his will that he should be buried at Preshute.

05593 Elizabeth is a given legacy by Thomas 01060 according to the précis of his will, where she is called "*daughter Elizabeth Lewis*". However, it is the editors opinion that she does not fit in well here as a true daughter. Could she have been a step daughter or perhaps a daughter in law and was she any relation to the Mary Louis who married Richard 01128 some 18 years after Thomas wrote the comment in his will?

01132 Mary is reported, in the 1619 Heralds Visitation report for Warwickshire, to have married Francis Greville a gentleman of North End near Fenny Compton, Warwickshire. They had only a daughter, Antonia, who was reported as aged 14 at the time of this visitation.

05595 John was baptised at Preshute 22nd October 1609 and married Winifred Stanton just before his 20th birthday on the 7th September 1629, again at Preshute. They had five children who were baptised at Preshute, but except for daughter Winifred 01221, who was the only one mentioned in the will of her grandfather Richard, the family had all apparently died before May 1668.

05601 Bridget daughter of John and Winifred was baptised at Preshute on the 17th January 1629 and is thought to be the same Bridget Goddard who married Joseph Hughes at Bremhill, between Chippenham and Calne in Wilts., in 1656; but that is only conjecture at present.

01663 Anne was the daughter of Richard but it has not yet been possible to find out who her mother was. Although she was baptised after Richard married Mary Louis, she may have been a daughter from the first marriage where the christening was delayed by the death of her mother. Unfortunately she had a very short life and she died in 1615.

01220 Elizabeth who was baptised at Preshute 6th April 1624. In about 1650 she married her 5th cousin, Edward 01280, from the Swindon branch and they had at least 8 children. Edward died in about 1677, she died in about 1686 and is said to have been buried at Aldbourne.

01666 Francis is presumed to have married Frances, probably in about 1640, they had a son Richard who was baptised at Preshute on 3rd January 1642. This information has been gleaned from several confused scraps and is very suspect, the only certainty is that a son Richard was born to a Francis and/or Frances Goddard and baptised at Preshute. Was Francis really Frances and the son Richard baseborn?

01216 John was born in about 1620, although the record of a baptism has not been found his matriculation⁶, from Magdalen Hall Oxford, was on the 16th April 1637, when he was said to have been aged 16. He married Joan Fitzjames of "Lewiston"? Dorset but he probably died, in about 1654, when their son Richard was still young baby.

01218 Mary who was born in about 1621 married Edward Carter, probably from Oxfordshire. They had four children, Goddard, Elizabeth, Mary and Edward. Mary was baptised on the 20th October 1645 at Preshute, as was Edward, on the 17th November 1646. Goddard Carter married Rebecca Goddard a distant cousin, (see the Hartham Branch), on the 14th May 1663 at Ogbourne St Andrew, they later lived at Brize Norton in Oxfordshire.

⁶Alumni Oxonienses- available in many major libraries.

01300 Richard was baptised at Preshute on the 25th August 1654 he was made heir to the estate on the death of his grandfather Richard 01128. He was the last of this branch when he died, unmarried, at the age of 30, he was buried at Preshute 12th April 1685. In his will which was written in April 1676 and proved on the 31st August 1685 he left all his estate to his mother, Joan. The will, now in the Wiltshire Record Office is reproduced below. It is seen that not only did Richard sign his will, but that his mother could also write, (see insert below), when she signed her name on the associated will probate documents. These papers are also lodged with the will.

21

In the Name of God Amen, I, Richard Goddard of Ralsford in the County of Wilt being in good health and perfect memory thanks be to God for this same but desiring the Uncertainty of this Life on Earth, and being minded to settle and dispose of such Worldly Estates as God hath here lent me I doe give, devise and dispose of the same as followeth; First I commend my soule to God that gave it and my Body to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my Executors hereafter named as Item I give and devise all my Landes, Tenements and so Hereditaments in Ralsford, Lacheloge, Fildes and Overton and elsewhere in the County of Wilt and the Reversion and Inheritance of them and every part and parcel of them with their and every of their Right Members and Appurtenances unto Joan Goddard my mother her Heires and Assignes for ever; and I doe hereby constitute and make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament to whom I give all my goods and chattels whatsoever as desiring her to see my debts truly paid; In Witnesse whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seal and do publish this to be my last Will and Testament this 23th day of April in the xxviijth yeare of King Charles the second 1676 — Richard Goddard Signed, Sealed and published in the presence of John Luppincott, St. Wilt; The marks of Edward Dodson.

*Concordat cum Originali
Instrumento de Richardo
Goddardo Examinato et
Fideli Teste Fidei Publico
Jovnis de Chyngeshi Alibi
Dum Willelmus de Gornham
Ordinarius Jovnis de Chyngeshi*

Joane Goddard
Christina Goddard

Below:- The signature of Joan Goddard as it appears on the probate document to this will

Joane Goddard.



**The tomb of 01300 Richard of Clatford who died in April 1685.
The detail below shows the arms on the left hand end of the tomb.**





Clatford farm as it appeared in 1995. The building is notable from an architectural point of view because unusually the *top floor* is just a decorative false front to the true roof. One of the four gable ends can be seen just left of centre. All six *top windows* are realistically painted replicas and they are above the line of the rainwater



gutter. There are indications there were three more painted windows at some time, on that row, to match the true windows below. Two of those first floor windows have now been bricked-in.

St George's Church at Preshute viewed from the south-east. The “table tomb” of Richard, 01300, can just be seen to the right of the chancel door near the south east corner, as near the altar as possible without being in the church. The tomb is in remarkably good condition for its age both the coat of arms on the west end and dedication on the east end are still perfectly readable, this reads *Here lies y^e body of Richard Goddard of Clatford, Esq., Sonne of John Goddard Esq. Decd. and his wife Joane who dyed y^e 12th Aprill 1685 in ye 31th yeare of his age* (note it was Richard's mother who was Joan, Richard died unmarried). The tomb was shown in drawings of the church in 1808 surrounded by iron railings and under a large bush, this has helped preserve the carvings which are good examples of the period.

01053 Thomas was the third son of John 01022 and was probably born in Aldbourne about 1540. He married Mary Alleyne (Allen) of Calne, the daughter William Alleyne from whom he inherited property at Berwick Bassett⁷. They had four daughters and one son that have been established so far. Thomas is thought to have died about 1581.

01121 John was born about 1570, his first marriage to Maria Stampe and their family is detailed in the Heralds Visitation of Wiltshire but the death of Maria and the subsequent marriage to Ruth, (surname unknown) is not. There were ten children by his first marriage, seven boys and three girls, the second marriage, 1608/9, produced a further boy, Benjamin and a girl, Ruth. The *Inquisitione Post Mortem*⁸ following his death, said in the inquest to have been on the 15th January 1636, was held at Marlborough 15th March 1636. This court went into great detail regarding his land in Wiltshire and his sons order of seniority for the inheritance, (all except Edward were living at the time of his death). He left his Berwick Bassett lands to grandson John 01294, son of Edward. However, there was no mention of his daughters, his second wife, who survived him, nor of the farms he leased at Hidden, just to the north of Hungerford in Berkshire. This is surprising since he had been living at Hidden for some time before he died there. He was buried at Chilton Foliat just in Wiltshire and the nearest church to the Hidden farm on 26th January 1636. However, it is quite possible that the lease of the Hidden estate(s) was transferred to his sons Richard, John and Thomas some time before his death. No will has been found although it was established at the post mortem that he made one on 5th April 1633. A cursory search for any Berkshire *Inquisitione Post Mortem* been unsuccessful so far, for those interested, the Public Record Office would be the best place to start looking for this type of document.

01122 Maria Stampe, John's first wife, was said to be of *Cholsey Berks.*, but it is probable that she was the Maria who was baptised on the 28th December 1577 at Peasemore Berks., the daughter of John and Marie Stampe. It is thought that she died about 1608.

05586 Ruth is new to this tree and the second wife of John, from the date of the baptism of their daughter Ruth, it appears that she married John soon after the death of his first wife Maria, (he had a large and very young family that needed looking after), although, so far, no record of this marriage has been found. Ruth died 5 years after John and was also buried at Chilton Foliat, on 27th May 1641, alongside her husband.

01208 Elizabeth was probably born at Cliffe Pypard, she married Samuel Linch of Whiteparish, near Salisbury Wilts., at St. Peter's Marlborough 24th February 1619.

01210 Maria married Edward Cox, a merchant from Bristol, at Hungerford parish church on 27th June 1621.

01197 Edward, first son of John 01121, was probably born at Cliffe Pypard around about 1595. He married Anne Codrington of Doddington Glos., at Doddington on the 1st February 1615. In addition to the lands in Berwick Bassett he also leased a farm at Hidden. This was shown when its use was bequeathed to his father for 1 year to pay his debts when he died on the 10th June 1625, some 10 years before his father died. Edward dictated his will the day before he died, leaving most of the estate to his wife Anne, the will was proved 19th April 1626. [Note: there is apparently an error, at least in the précis of this will, one of the executors was nominated as "*brother Alexander Goddard*". Alexander 01170 was a cousin from the Standen Hussey branch, the son of Thomas, 01104 and Margaret (nee Burley). This could be an error by the clerk writing the will or by the subsequent transcribers of the document. A view of the original will should satisfy the fastidious reader.]

01294 John baptised at Doddington in Gloucestershire on the 15th June 1617. He inherited the Berwick Bassett estate from his grandfather when he died in 1635. John married in about 1640 and had three children, John, Thomas and Sarah, but the name of his first wife is not known at present. He married for a second time in about August 1664. There is the marriage licence issued in Salisbury on the 23rd July 1664 for John Goddard and Marie Andrews who is described as a spinster aged 26 of Collingbourne Kingston Wilts., but the record of the marriage has not been found yet. 01294 John was "presented" by the church authorities both in 1667 and 1669 for absence from church⁹. Only the three children, Mary, Anna (or Hanna) and Susanna from this marriage were mentioned in John's will when he died in 1689. The Goddard estate at Berwick Bassett was left jointly to the three girls, all unmarried at the time the will was proved on the 17th June 1689.

⁷Reported in original manuscript by Charles F. Goddard

⁸Ibid. 2

⁹Catholic Recusancy in Wiltshire 1660-1791: published by the Wiltshire Record Soc.

01293 Anne was baptised at Doddington on the 20th September 1615 and married very late in life aged about 60. Anne married Henry Goldney, a younger man but one who had been married twice before. A marriage settlement dated 1679 has been reported ¹⁰, but not seen by the editor.

01295 Richard was stated to be aged three in the Wiltshire Visitation of 1623, he is also mentioned in his fathers will in 1626, but nothing further is known of his later life, at present.

01296 Joyce was baptised at Doddington on the 12th August 1621, she is mentioned in the 1623 Visitation and in her fathers will.

01385 Of Mary, apart from the mention in her fathers will, all we know of her life is that on the 31st July 1689 a Wiltshire Dissenters Meeting House Certificate was issued for the “dwellinghouse” of Mary Goddard in Berwick Bassett¹¹, for “Independent” meetings. Mary died in early March 1691. There is a brief inventory of her possessions, worth about £60, and the administration document, naming her sister Hannah as her estate administrator, dated 15th March, in Wiltshire Record Office.

The first paragraph from “Wiltshire Dissenters' Meeting House Certificates and Registrations 1689-1852”¹²

The Legislative Background

The documents calendared in this volume resulted from the Toleration Act which received the royal assent on 24 May 1689 ¹³ and which continued in force (with alterations) until repealed on 30 June 1852.¹⁴ This act¹⁵ opened a new chapter in English nonconformity by removing from the established church the monopoly of legal forms of religious worship, and by enabling the dissenting denominations to progress from small bands of persecuted enthusiasts to a respectable, powerful and significant minority in English life.¹⁶

01386 Hannah, (Anna in her fathers will), married Robert Maundrell from Compton Bassett (Robert's second marriage?), probably late 1693, they had 5 children, Hannah, Priscilla, Robert, Henry and Goddard, all were baptised at Berwick Bassett between 1693 and 1697.

01387 Susanna was born about 1675 all we know of her life at present is that she married Caleb Bailey 19th December 1696 at Berwick Bassett and died there in 1704. Susanna was the last of this branch of the Goddard family to live at Berwick Bassett

01388 Caleb Bailey was born about 1670, his father was John Bailey of Farleigh Wick in Somerset. He was a Wiltshire J.P. and became Lord of the manor of Berwick Basset by the marriage with Susanna. He married for a second time soon after the death of Susanna, but was left a widower again in 1709 and he died in 1749, leaving the lands of the estate to his cousin Giles Bailey¹⁷.

10 Charles F. Goddard in his manuscript

11 Wiltshire Record Office A1/110 T1689

12 ed. J. H. Chandler, Wiltshire Record Society 1985

13 *Lords journal*, vol. 14, P. 217

14 *Lords journal*, vol. 84, P. 421

15 *Wm. & M*, ch. 18, *An act for exempting their Majesties' Protestant subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the penalties of certain laws. Part of the text is “in English historical documents, 1660--1714”, ed. A. Browning, 1953, pp. 400-3*

16 *The best modern treatment is by Watts, M. R. “The dissenters: from the reformation to the French revolution”, 1978.*

17 Two wills of Calib Baily are in Wilts Record Office, 488/6, together with many other of his papers.

CALEB BAILY, THE DEMOLISHER¹⁸

This article relates to the destruction he, with others, did to the standing stones of Avebury and to the criticism of his action both in prose and many verses of the poetry of Allan Ramsey, the Scots poet. The following are brief extracts from Alexander Laws article:

'As to his notoriety as a "demolisher", he bought land from Farmers Green and Griffin of Beckhampton and from Tom Robinson of Avebury; and these were all men vilified by Stukeley as agents in the destruction of the Avebury monuments. Tom Robinson's portrait appears in an engraved tailpiece of this work, as the local Herastratos, who, it may be remembered, burned down the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, so as to perpetuate his name by so uncommon an action.

Moreover in, August 1724 and April 1725 Baily bought two further properties, that had both belonged to George Stretch of East Brook, Avebury. Now this George was the son of the Walter Stretch (d. 1720), who had discovered in 1694 the method of destroying the Avebury sarsens by fire.'

And later:

'The archaeologist naturally is concerned to discover what damage was in fact done at Avebury by Caleb Baily. His own village of Berwick Bassett is full, of buildings mainly using sarsen stone; but then the same may be said of many other nearby villages; and we cannot lay particular blame for the damage done, but can only be thankful for Baily's "real penitence" which prevented the total destruction of that "Celtic Antiquity" at Avebury.'

'that arch-miser Caleb Bailey'¹⁹

In 1783 a questionnaire was sent by the bishop to the incumbents of all the churches in Wiltshire relating to the organisation and their running of the churches at the local level. These questions were very probing of both the church and the vicar, also other parish organisations. These questions and their replies from each of the parishes of Wiltshire have collected and transcribed by Wiltshire Record Society. Of particular interest is the answer given by James Mayo, Vicar of Avebury and Winterbourne Monkton, to the question:

'Q.8.[a] Are there any Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, or Quakers in your parish or chapelry? And how many of each sect? And of what rank? [b] Are there any other places made use of for divine worship, than such as are used by the above-mentioned sects? [c] What are the names of their teachers, and are they all licensed as the law directs? [d] Is their number greater or less of late years than formerly, according to your observation, and by what means? [e] Are there any persons in your parish who profess to disregard religion, or [f] who commonly absent themselves from all public worship of God?'

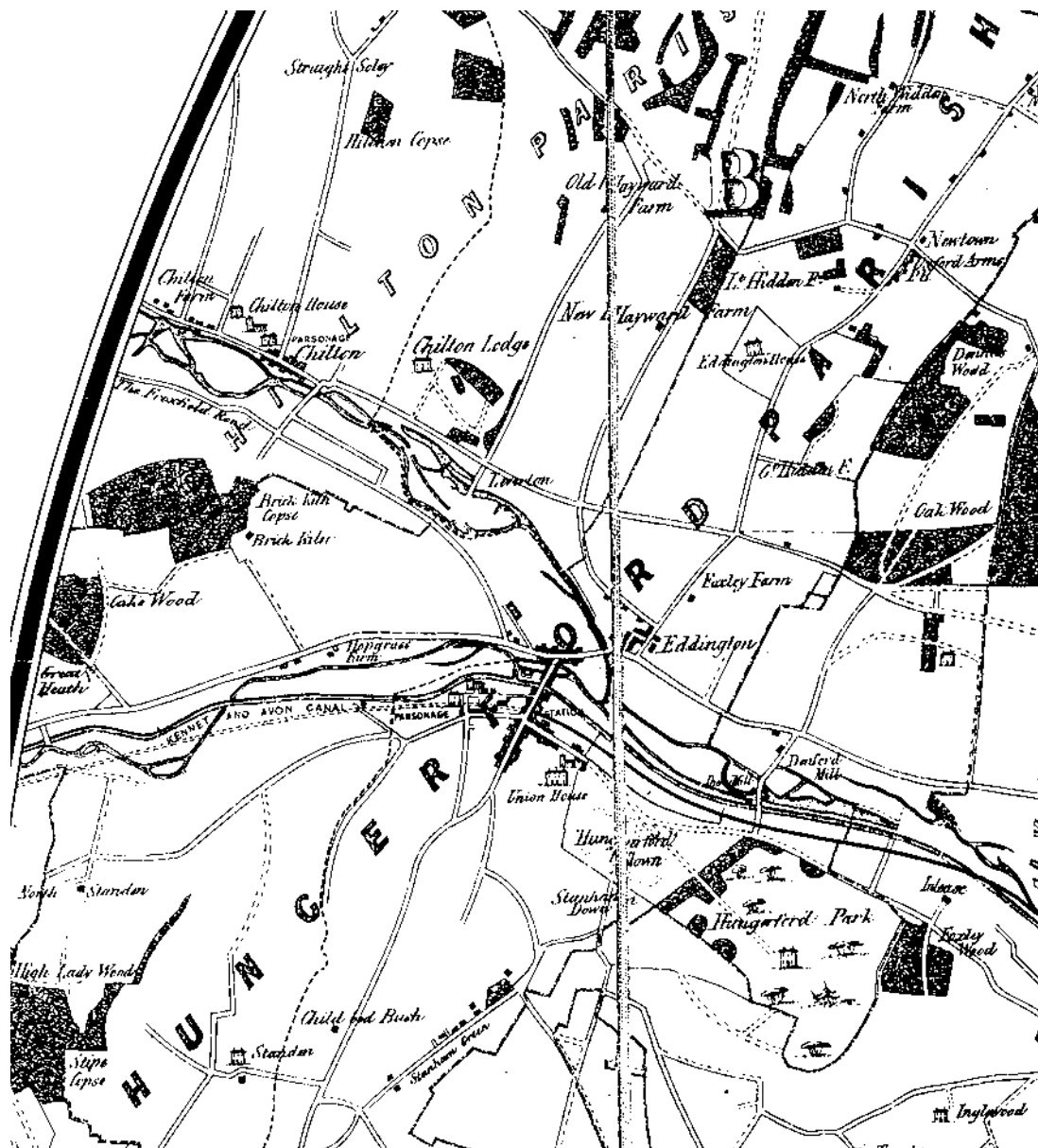
The reply was:- *'8. There are no Presbyterians, Anabaptists, or Quakers in this parish - two or three families (one of the rank of farmers, the others poor) who may be said to be of the Independent denomination who would have dwindled and sunk to nothing long before this time had it not been for the unseasonable encouragement and support unfortunately given them, some years ago, by that arch-miser old Caleb Bailey, of Barwick, in this neighbourhood, who, when he could keep his unrighteous Mammon no longer, by his last will and testament, bequeathed all his personals, to a considerable amount, in trust for the purpose of supporting meeting-houses of the Independent denomination, particular regard being had to this at Avebury. The present teacher's name is Davis, an inhabitant of the town of Marlborough - whether licensed or not I cannot learn.....'*

The bequest in Caleb Bailey's will of 1749, to help those *'who shall preach or study to be fit to preach to congregations of the Presbyterian, Baptist, or Independent denominations'*²⁰ This vicar was still a bitter man 34 years after the bequest. Caleb Bailey certainly made a name for himself, and the Goddards were no more at Berwick Bassett manor.

¹⁸The title of an article by Alexander Law in the Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine Vol. 64: 1969

¹⁹Returns to the Wiltshire Visitation Queries 1783: published by the Wiltshire Record Soc.

²⁰Victoria County History of Wiltshire iii page 123.



An extract from Davis's map of 1849 "10 Miles Around Newbury" from a copy in Newbury Museum. This shows the relative position of Standon Hussey, bottom left and Hidden Manor farms, top right.

Tree Notes - Hidden - 1610 to 1670

Sheet I

The history of Hidden Manor, from Anglo-Saxon times to the break up of the manor in about 1675, has been researched and written up by Norman F. Hidden²¹ and it is from his researches the following extracts of information regarding the Goddards have been taken.

The leases of the land at Hidden may have initially been derived from family association with the Hinton family following the marriages of brothers Thomas and Richard Hinton to sisters Anne and Jane Goddard, of the Berwick Bassett branch, (see sheet C). The Hinton family owned the Manor of Hidden from 1605 until 1633 when it was sold to the Husseys and then on to the Mason family. However, these owners were only using the land for investment while the Goddards were the farmers living and working there. The Goddards are known to have had leases for land in the Manor of Hidden from 1610 until about 1670 when the three branches of the family associated with area appear to have died out and at the same time as the manor land was sold off, piecemeal, by the then new owner Sir Bulstrode Whitelock.

²¹The Manor of Hidden in Berks. and Wilts: N. H. Hidden 1987 Private Publication. A copy is held by the GAE.

Sir Bulstrode Whitelock, who had been an eminent Puritan lawyer with a distinguished career during the Commonwealth, was also a nonconformist. He was known to have entertained many preachers, including George Gasgoigne and William Penn, who drew large attendance's to hear them preach and one would expect that these audiences would be mostly from the local tenant farmers and tradesmen. The combined effect of his political and religious beliefs severely reduced the number of paying clients for Sir Bulstrode's law practice, to the extent that he had to sell so much land associated with the manor that it ceased to exist as an entity by the early 1700s. The Hidden Manor land associated with this branch of the Goddards according to their wills included Little Hidden, Lotts Mead, Putkins and the Sands, together with one or other of the Great Hidden or the North Hidden farms.

There was much smallpox around in the years either side of 1670 which could account for the number of Goddard deaths in this branch at this time, however there is no firm evidence for this assumption at present. Once again there are many more baptisms than burials in the parish registers for this branch of the family

01199 Richard was the 2nd son of John 01121 and Maria married to Margery. 01200, nee Carrant, they lived at Hidden and had only one son John (01298). Richard died 19th July 1645 and was buried at Hungerford on the 22nd July. His will, which was nuncupative (spoken), leaves everything to his wife, she died in 1647, her will leaves most her belongings, including 'Lotts Mead', to son John who was their only known child.

01296 John was born about 1625 and married Sarah about 1646 but the records for these events have not been located yet. They had 4 children Elizabeth, Ann, Sarah and John, all baptised at Hungerford parish church. Elizabeth was only 5 months old when she died, but we have no further knowledge of any the rest of the family at present.

01201 John, the 3rd son of John and Maria, married Alice about 1634 and they had 7 children, according to information from the Hungerford parish registers, from the will of John himself and also from the will of his brother Thomas, 01203, who had died in 1658. John was buried at Hungerford on the 21st December 1661. The will is a little odd in that he calls his wife Elizabeth and indicates that it is a recent marriage by saying that he leaves her "*all goods that were hers before marriage*", implying that those goods were new and identifiable and that the marriage to Elizabeth was recent, but he married Elizabeth about 10 years earlier! So there is the possibility that John had married for a third time and a second Elizabeth, only a short time before his death. The alternative is that the goods mentioned were the subject of their marriage agreement.

03262 Thomas was baptised at Hungerford on 14th September 1634. He retained the legacy from the will of his uncle (Thomas 01203), because on 16th June 1665 he did indeed marry Betty Smith according to his uncles wishes. Of their two children Elizabeth and Edward, only daughter Elizabeth is mentioned in the will of her father, Thomas, when she is apparently being looked after by Thomas's stepmother Elizabeth 05591. Edward is not mentioned in the will²², but it is thought that Edward died aged 8 years, in 1678. Elizabeth, (Betty, nee Smith) was buried 25th November, Thomas on the 19th December and his brother John 03263 on 21st December 1671, all three were buried at Hungerford within the month.

01203 Thomas, the 6th son of John and Maria, was baptised at Berwick Bassett on the 28th August 1603 and married Deborah Northcrofte on 25th February 1632 at Hungerford. They farmed at Hidden and had all 11 children baptised at Hungerford parish church. (Deborah wasn't baptised herself until the 6th October 1632 and after she and Thomas were married). Thomas was buried at Hungerford on 17th November 1658 and his will was proved on the 23rd December. Now the précis of the will causes some problems, because although his wife Deborah did not die for another eleven years she is not mentioned, nor is his son Joseph the only child known to survive to adulthood. The will leaves '*all lands and cattle to brother John (01201), at his death £8 per ann. to his son Thomas (03262) and £10 per ann., to his daughter Betty Goddard. If Thomas Goddard marries Betty Smith he shall have £10 and his sister Betty £8 per ann. but if he marries Anne or Margarett Haresch (Harris) he shall forfeit his legacy*'.

03270 Joseph was baptised at Hungerford on 13th February 1644 and married Joan Saunders also in Hungerford 29th December 1669. They are only known to have had one son, John 03272 born in 1670, who only lived *four weeks*, according to Hungerford parish registers.

22 Wiltshire Record Office together with the inventory for Thomas's estate totalling about £340.

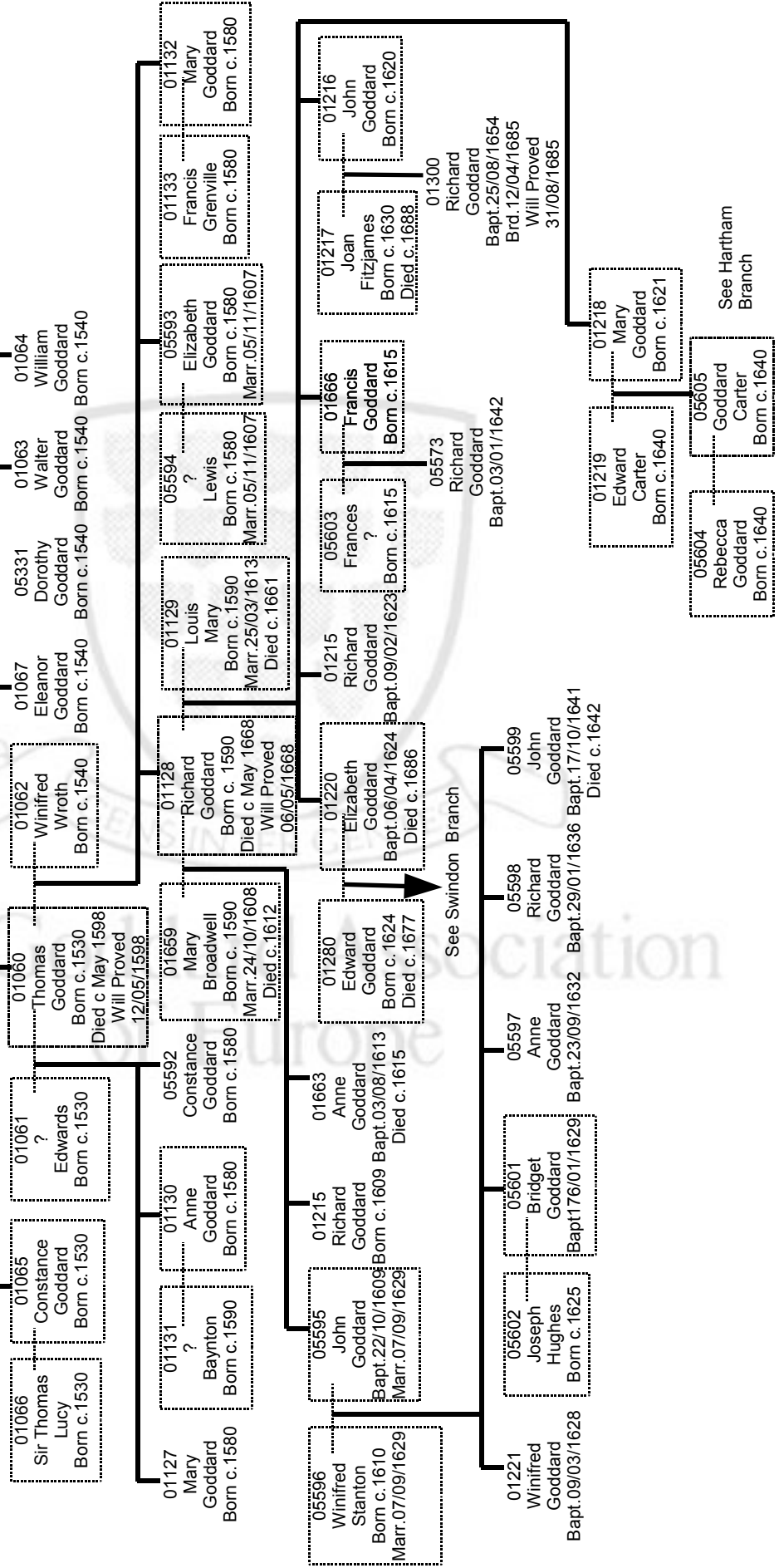
Tree Notes

- 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.

From Sheet E

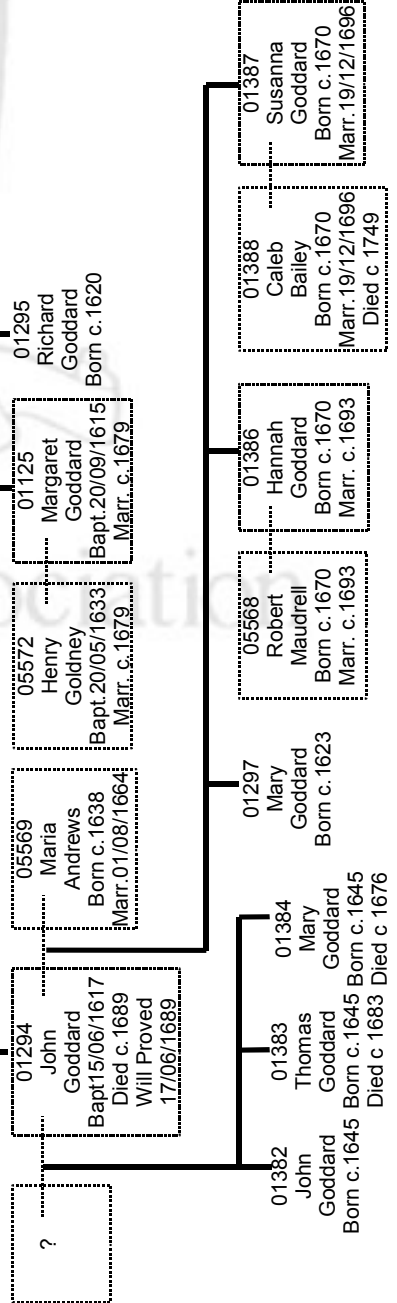
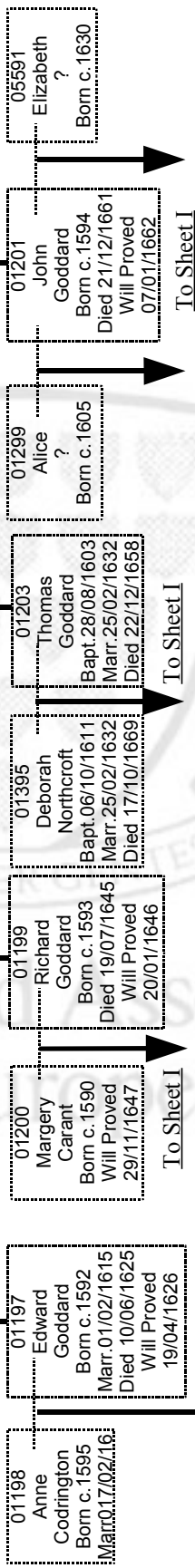
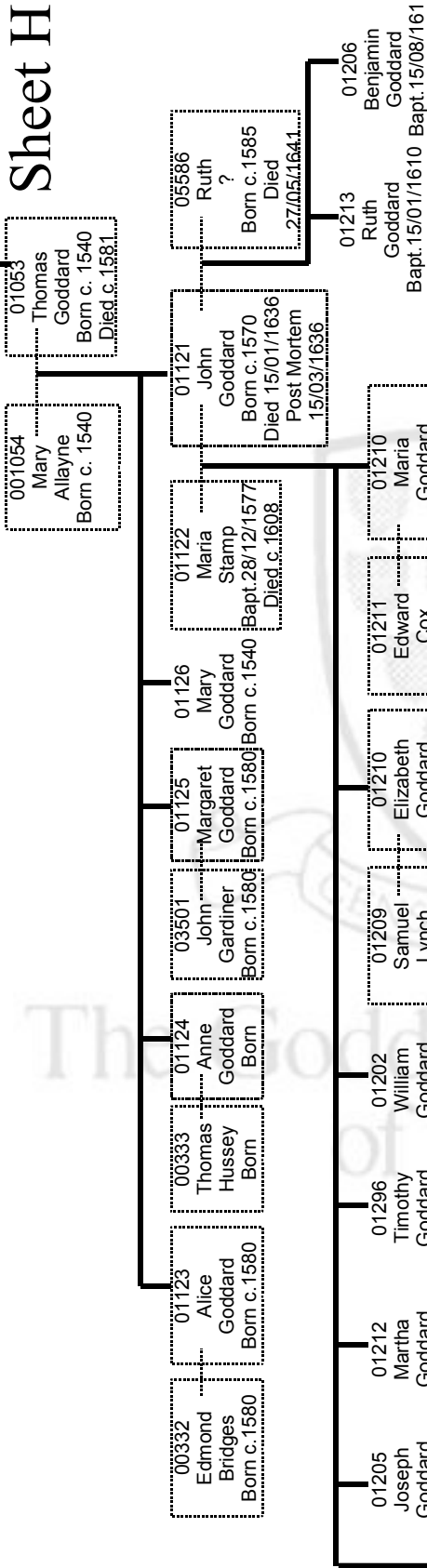
Sheet G

Clatford Branch C.1500-1685



From Sheet C

Sheet H



Berwick Bassett

Branch

C.1540-1700

