

# GODDARD FAMILIES

## THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

### CHAPTER 3

1<sup>st</sup> reprint May 2004 with some minor errors corrected

**T**HE House of William Goddard of East-Woodhay in the County of Southampton Esq; was, on the 7th Inst. Broke open by several Persons who came on Horseback, and took from thence in Gold and Silver near 1000 l. besides two silver Spoons, and a Wedding Ring ; The Description of the said Persons thus: One of a middle stature, brown hair, and fresh complexion, in grey cloaths, having a Bay Horse full of white hairs, 14 hands high. Another about 30 years old, of a middle stature, black Periwig, longish face, full Nose, brown Cloaths, a high-crown'd Hat, having a black Mare about 12 hands high. Another tall, big-boned, longish Face, short brown curled hair, long neck, pale complexion, brown cloaths, grey hat, with broad brims, having a dark grey Horse above 14 hands high. Another of a middle size, thick shoulders, round favoured, fresh complexion, a light Wig, in brown Cloaths, full Body, about 30 years old, having an iron grey Horse about 14 hands high, with the hair of the Back, Mane and Shoulders, worn off with the Mange. Another was pretty tall, dark brown hair, thin Face, shaking Head, brown Cloaths, about 40 years old, having a white Mare 14 hands high, well shaped. Another was tall, with a black bushy Periwig, dark complexion, grey eyes, a midling sized Face, in brown cloaths, about 35 years of age, having a Bay Gelding about 14 hands high. Another was middle sized, brown hair, in brown cloaths, having a white croppe Gelding about 15 hands high. Whoever shall discover the said Persons, or any of them, to the said Will. Goddard aforesaid Esq, or to Mr. Francis Child within Temple-Bar, London, Goldsmith, so as they may be apprehended, shall have 10 l. Reward.

*An advertisement which appeared in*

"The London Gazette"

"From Monday 22 to Thursday February 25 1685"

**THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE**

**Water Eaton, Castle Eaton  
& East Woodhay**



The C iation



**Oliver Cromwell 1599-1658**

**The Most Notable Visitor to Stargroves House in  
October 1644**

## THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

### Introduction

Many of the Goddards who formed this large branch derived their living from the Church of England, either as a parish priest or married to one. These Goddards must have spent much of their lives commuting between the two small parishes of Castle Eaton on the Wiltshire/Gloucestershire border and East Woodhay on the Hampshire/Berkshire border. Only 26 miles apart as the crow flies, but nearer 40 by road, the journey between these two small villages, even by modern road standards is neither straight forward nor simple. The reason that the family was wide spread was the initial ownership of land in villages of Water Eaton and Castle Eaton followed by their inheritance of “Stargroves” a manor in the parish East Woodhay. This land ownership gave the family a position which was used to influence choice of Rectors, as a “patron”<sup>1</sup>, for at least the parish of Castle Eaton. As “patrons” they were in the position that they could and frequently did, nominate a close relative for the post of the rector.

In the Church of England there have frequently been times when a state of what is called “Pluralism” exists between parishes, whereby a rector is made responsible for two or more parishes at the same time, although when there is a significant distance between these parishes a curate or other assistant is needed, often a resident, for each parish. There is no evidence that this is the case here, the Goddards of this branch were probably nothing more than influential parishioners in East Woodhay. However, they may have been on the equivalent of the modern church council, but not necessarily as paid officials of that church. Pluralism is not just a modern phenomena and it was not the only reason for the non-residence.

In the “Returns to Visitation Queries 1783”,<sup>2</sup> the answers to questions sent out to the 232 Wiltshire parishes, show that there were only 90 parishes that were served by a resident incumbent, the nominated rector<sup>3</sup>. In 39 more parishes there was a resident curate or vicar, so only half the parishes had resident clergy. In this church survey, (1783), it is stated that the rector of Castle Eaton found the damp situation of his parsonage bad for his health and that he could only live in it in the summer months, residing the rest of the year at Fairford some 3 miles away. The vicar of Longbridge Deverill, John Dobson, for instance, found winter residence in Bath essential “for the benefit of the waters” according to his answer to this survey. One would expect that the curate at the time, “Mr. Goddard”, took the winter services! So it appears that the Goddards frequently chose to live in the luxury of Stargroves House whenever they were in a position to delegate the duties, a good days hard ride from the parish of their responsibility and employment, for the benefit of their health and wealth.

Because there is so much documentation relating to the Civil War one might be forgiven for thinking that the Goddards of this branch, who had some of the heaviest of the battles on their doorstep, well within two miles, would have had their lives totally disrupted. However, in context this was a very short episode in the life span of the branch, which ran from about 1500 to the death of Edward Henry Aemilius William Goddard in 1878, with most of the members living quiet mundane lives in the church, on the land, or in the court room, according to their trade.

As an aside, it may be noted that many early wills and other legal documents specify some monetary amounts in terms of “marks”, this was an accountants term and the “Mark” was never minted as a coin. Like so many of our monetary units the mark was defined in 1344 in Edward III’s reforms, it was equivalent to 2/3 of a pound, £, or “P”, (13/4d and latterly 67p). However, the ½ mark or “Noble”, (6/8d now 33p or £0.33), was minted but this too had been replaced by 1545, except in the eyes of lawyers who frequently rounded their bill up by 6/8d, until the in late 20<sup>c</sup> at the latest monetary reform in 1971 made this manner of rounding up impracticable.

In order to give the reader a feel for the amounts of money involved there are several instances in this chapter where the bequests of money in wills, etc., have been given an approximation to the equivalent sum of money in 1998. This translation has been derived from those examples quoted by Douglas Jay in his book *Sterling* ((Oxford University Press 1986). However, the cross reference of the value of money from one period to another is very complex affair and any translation such as this should be treated with great caution.

<sup>1</sup>They owned the advowson for Castle Eaton. Feet of Fines No. 421 Edward VI anno 5 (1551). Wilts Notes & Queries Vol. IV. in Wilts Record Office.

<sup>2</sup> “Returns to Visitation Queries 1783” Vol. 27 Wiltshire Record Soc. Publication.

<sup>3</sup>A RECTOR was entitled to the parish tithes, the VICAR assisted the rector and was paid a stipend from sources other than the tithes. The term CURATE was usually synonymous with the term VICAR.

### THE EAST WOODHAY AND CASTLE EATON BRANCH

The third son of Thomas Goddard of Ogbourne St George and St Andrew (died 1537-8), Vincent of Ogbourne St Andrew, bought in 1565, the manor of East Woodhay, near Newbury, called Stargroves. from a John Edwards. In 1570 Vincent's nephew Edward, son of Thomas Goddard's second son, John of Water Eaton, acquired it from him and started the branch of East Woodhay and Castle Eaton. East Woodhay was originally the property of the Bishops of Winchester and at an early date the bishop granted a large portion of his estate there to various tenants. Among these, in 1428, was one John Sterregrave - hence the name of the manor house, Stargroves, in the seventeenth century. This was designated a manor in the sixteenth century when Vincent bought it from John Edwards.

The old house seems to have been a large rambling building, added to from time to time and a portion of it was destroyed by fire at the end of the eighteenth century. Some time later (around the 1780s) William Goddard, the head of the family, became rector of West Woodhay nearby and left Stargroves. In about the 1850s or 60s the Manor was sold, presumably by William's son Edward Henry, who was the last member of this branch of the family, to one Richard Hull who resold it to George Graham Ramsay. In 1879 it was again sold, to Sir F. W. Carden Bt., with the other portions of the former Goddard estate there, who pulled down the old house, building another - also called Stargroves- on the same site.

It was in the old house that Oliver Cromwell is said to have breakfasted on toast and ale before the second Battle of Newbury in 1644. The blue and white bowl which he used was preserved by the family. For some time it was kept at the rectory, but when the family left there the bowl was eventually handed over to Newbury Museum. (The photograph of the bowl is reproduced with the kind permission of Newbury Museum.).



The family at East Woodhay were closely connected with Castle Eaton, near Cricklade in Wiltshire, being Lords of the Manor and patrons of the living there, and providing several rectors of the parish.

The pedigree covers the time from John of Water Eaton (about 1500) to the death of Edward Henry Goddard in 1872.

The above text is that which is published in Volume II of "The Goddard Book" and accompanied the original tree drawn up by Charles Frederick Goddard as revised by his great-nephew Capt. John Goddard in about 1980.

## Castle Eaton and East Woodhay

**Castle Eaton<sup>4</sup> Wiltshire** has had a variety of names over the years, Ettone 1086 - 1249, Eaton 1200, Eaton Meysey 1428, Eiton Castle 1540 and finally “Castle Eaton als Eton Meysye” in 1601. The “meysye” presumably refers to the marshy river flood meadows which abound in this area. A Robert de Mersy<sup>5</sup> had a land holding here in 1242, but it must be assumed that he was named after the area, not the other way round as throughout the country there are location names suffixed with “mersey”, all still have a tendency to be wet and often bounding a river or stream. The addition of the “castle” part of the name seems to have arisen from granting of a license, in 1311 to “crenellate” the manor house then owned by Nicholas de Seymour turning it into a small fortress, there is no obvious reason, other than perhaps provide a small military post to protect the river crossing, a ford, (at Kempsford), through the river Isis, (down stream after Oxford the Isis becomes the River Thames).

The first mention we have of the Goddards farming at Castle Eaton is in the will of John, 01010, (of Ogbourne S<sup>t</sup> George), written on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1501 when he leaves his land in Ogbourne to his wife Christian, (nee Bushe), but “*my farm at Eton and all the cattal that goeth theron*” to his eldest son Thomas, 01015. Thomas subsequently leaves this farm in his will of 1538 to his son John, 01026, and where we pick up the now distinct branch of the family.

Castle Eaton is flat rich mixed farming land rich in pasture and water meadows for both sheep and cattle, together with land light enough arable farming, within the parish boundary. The village is just off “Ermine Street” the Roman road which can be traced from Silchester (*Calleva Atrebatum*), in Hampshire, to Gloucester (*Glevum*) to the north west of the village.

The church, dedicated to S<sup>t</sup> Mary the Virgin, is Saxon based with later a Norman doorway and font, like most old churches it has additions from each age since, a small 13<sup>c</sup> spire, a 14<sup>c</sup> chapel, the short tower was built in the 15<sup>c</sup> and the ornately carved pulpit is from the reign of Elizabeth I. A pertinent relic of the past is the wooden pillar, which it was said<sup>6</sup>, in 1798, had helped to support the west gallery, by then removed. This support was formed by a barley sugar twisted pillar surmounted by the a shield containing the arms of both the Aldbourne and the Ogbourne Goddards together with the arms of the D’Oyley family and dated 1704 on both faces. This pillar now stands in the chapel against the North wall. This church like many others has suffered by stripping of many artefacts and decoration during renovation and the clinical rebuilding in the latter half of the 19<sup>c</sup>. In the case of S<sup>t</sup> Mary’s, not once but twice, as recorded the excellent church guide<sup>7</sup>. In 1848 the chancel was rebuilt, it is presumed this was to repair the ravages of time, but much more substantial and destructive work in the name of “modernisation” was started in 1862.



<sup>4</sup>“Place Names of Wiltshire” by J.B. Glover Camb.University Press 1939

<sup>5</sup>“Book of Fees 1242” and “Wiltshire Civil Pleas 1249” Wiltshire Record Soc. in Wilts Record Office

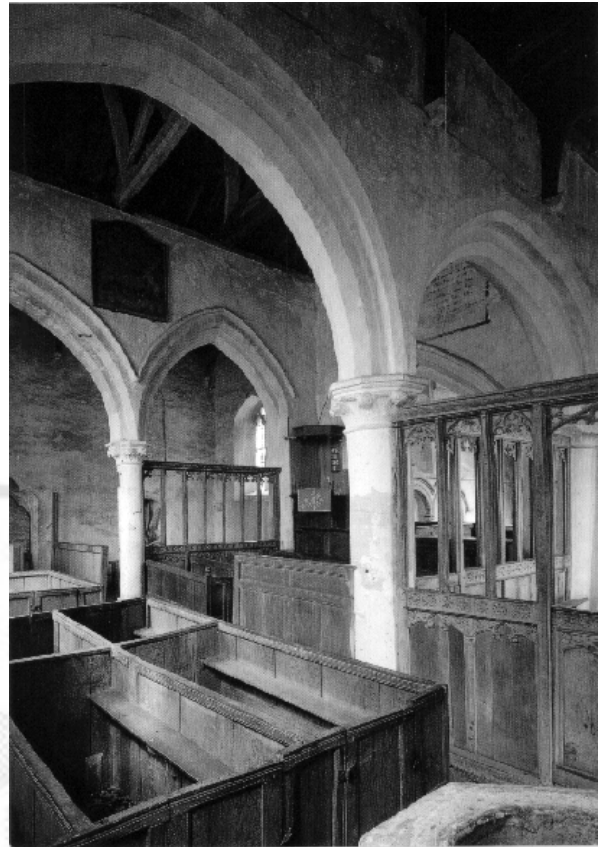
<sup>6</sup>A description of S<sup>t</sup> Mary’s church by C.E.Ponting F.S.A. Wilts Arch. Soc. proceedings Vol. XXX

<sup>7</sup>“Castle Eaton’s St Mary the Virgin Church” Audrey Tomlin 1992

Very few country churches in the south of England survived the panic attack, that afflicted the Church Of England hierarchy, after results of the Ecclesiastical Census were interpreted by the Church. This unique census was held at the same time as the Civil census in 1851. The questions asked in this particular census were only aimed at getting statistics and did not identify any individuals with their parishes. What shook the establishment was the fact that only 2/3rds of the population attended church at all and of those, only half attended a Church of England church, the nonconformist churches and chapels had made tremendous gains since the end of the Commonwealth. Like so many other large organisations, when they get a shock of this nature, they threw money at the problem. The Church of England used some of the vast wealth, that it had previously professed not to have, to try to repair the damage its meanness had caused over the previous centuries. For some 30 years churches were renovated, many were pulled down and rebuilt from the bottom up. Often the money was also found to pull down the hovel that had been the parsonage and build a large new spacious vicarage, to thus enhance the status the clergy in keeping with the new image the church wished to project. As a consequence of this census, although it is little known by family historians, family research has been hampered in a most dramatic manner by the loss of vast amounts information, particularly memorials, regarding their forefathers, from churches blighted by these Victorian improvements!

East Woodhay Hampshire, called Wideia in 1160, is a parish, which according to Victoria County History of Hampshire<sup>8</sup> was about 5000 acres, of which 1500 acres is arable land, 2200 acres is permanent grass and 650 acres of woodland in 1905. Very little has changed since and it is probable it has been much the same since the Vincent Goddard first bought the lease to the land, which was owned by the Bishop of Winchester in 1565, in a backwater some 5 miles from the market town of Newbury and well off any main roads. The parish is bounded in the north by a small river, the Enbourne, and in the south by steep hills, part of which is the Watership Down, of literary and rabbit fame. The church of St Martin has been rebuilt since this branch of the family worshipped and were buried there over several generations. In 1823 most of the church was in such poor structural condition that the Vestry decided to pull down the unsafe church and rebuild it on the same site. Only the chancel, parts of which are 14C and containing the large Goddard memorial, was left untouched during this rebuilding work. The large marble monument on the north wall of the chancel, to the left of the altar, is dedicated to the memory of Edward Goddard, (son of William), who died in 1724 and his wife Elizabeth (nee Goddard), who died in 1732. The bells were cast by John Corr of the Aldbourne Bell Foundry 1728-1754. On the tenor bell is inscribed that Edward Goddard Esq. gave £100 towards this peal, equivalent to nearly £10,000 at today's rate.

The property at Stargroves<sup>9</sup>, was designated a manor in the 16C and, as the Victoria County history says, it probably represented the land held by a John Stargrove in the early 15C. Vincent Goddard, (01036), bought it in 1565<sup>10</sup> from John Edwards the first known owner of the manor. Edward, (01068), Vincent's nephew acquired the manor in January 1570/1<sup>11</sup> and when he died in 1615 it was inherited by his son Edward, (01134). This latter Edward increased the land by taking a lease on East Woodhay manor-house from the Bishop of Winchester in 1616 and buying out the lease in 1648. The Stargroves estate was kept as the family home until it was sold in 1848 by Edward Aemilius Goddard, (05420), the last male heir of this branch of the family and whose permanent residence was then in London



This view of S<sup>T</sup> John The Baptist's Church at Inglesham, few miles from Castle Eaton, shows the box pews that all country churches of the area would have had for 2-300 years prior to the Victorian renovations.

<sup>8</sup>“Victoria County History of Hampshire” Available in Hampshire libraries, Record Office, etc.

<sup>9</sup>Information from the Victoria County History of Berkshire. Available in Berkshire libraries, Record Office, etc.

<sup>10</sup>Feet of Fines for Hants, Michaelmas 7 & 8 Elizabeth. Hants Record Office

<sup>11</sup>Feet of Fines for Hants, Hilary 13 Elizabeth. Hants Record Office

Stargroves house was apparently last rebuilt in the late 19<sup>c</sup>, with no obvious features from the earlier buildings remaining. Since being sold, after nearly 300 years in the Goddard family it has had a succession of owners including in the last few years it has been owned by, amongst others a “pop-star” Mick Jagger and latterly, Frank Williams, the owner of the F1 motor racing team.

Stargroves and then owner, Edward, (01222), Goddards family had their moment of glory when Oliver Cromwell stopped at the house after the 2<sup>ND</sup> Battle of Newbury on the 22<sup>ND</sup> October 1644. An early 17<sup>c</sup> Chinese porcelain bowl, reputed to be the one which was the one used by Oliver Cromwell for his breakfast of toast and ale, has been preserved. This bowl was presented to the East Woodhay rectory in 1863 as an heirloom for the parish, by Edward Aemilius William Goddard, (05420), who was then living in London. The correspondence<sup>12</sup> for this transaction is now in the record office in Winchester. Latterly the bowl has been handed on to the Newbury museum for safe keeping. The Victoria County History for Hampshire story is one of many versions of a story, probably coming from a single source, saying that the hosts name was John Goddard.

### **Family Tree - Water Eaton, Castle Eaton and East Woodhay**

The original family tree, which was originally researched and 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. These additions and corrections are from documents which have come to light since the original research was carried out.

Because of the large numbers of children in each generation the size of the tree has had to be reduced to manageable proportions, this has been attained by omitting most of the marriage partners and applying the following rules.

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.

4/. All dates on the tree are given in their current format dd/mm/yyyy and the year starts at the 1<sup>st</sup> January, including the dates prior to the change of the calendar in 1752.

### **1500 to 1625 Sheet J**

01026 John “of Water Eaton” (also called West Eaton or Nuneaton), was born in about 1514, the second son of 01015 Thomas and 01016 Jane, (nee Bradstone), probably at Ogbourne S' George. Although the original tree said that he was the rector for Castle Eaton, this was probably a misinterpretation of the documents, according to the church records, in 1550 he was the “patron” for the rector Humphrey Galimore. His choice was soon replaced on the orders of Philip and Queen Mary, (nicknamed “Bloody Mary”). When Humphrey was replaced by Gilbert Bursley, a catholic rector, his patron was Anthony Hungerford. This episode lasted from 1554 until Queen Mary’s death in 1558 when Humphrey Galimore was returned, this time under the direct patronage of Queen Elizabeth. John had inherited a farm at Water Eaton, a mile or so from Castle Eaton, from his father Thomas, (01015), in his will which was proved 1<sup>st</sup> April 1538. John married 01027 Mary Winchcombe, (presumed daughter of John Winchcombe and Elizabeth nee Hyde, however, there is no mention of her in John Winchcombe’s will), in about 1540. They had one son and four daughters, that we know of. John was buried in the chancel of the church at Castle Eaton on the 13<sup>th</sup> October 1560. His will, written a few days before his death, is complicated because his only son, Edward, 01086, was not yet 21. The leases and deeds are left in trust until Edward is came of age. The will gives an insight into the various intrigues of the time, even though he hardly mentions his wife he makes the statement “*That my Lord Chandos and my ladye may better favour my son as a token of goodwill I give to my Ladye Chandos the £10 I lately lent her*”. Humphrey Galimore was one of the witnesses to John’s will.

01068 Edward the only known son of John 01026 was born about 1541, he married Mary Kingsmill who was a daughter Sir Richard Kingsmill and Lady Constance, (nee Goring), who, with their close relatives the Lucy family, owned large tracts of land just south of Newbury. Edward and his wife probably took up residence at Stargroves in East Woodhay soon after their marriage, which would have been about 1570, the estate may even have been a wedding gift from Edward’s uncle Vincent. Vincent had moved his family to his Carlton estate in Bedfordshire, some 30 miles north of London. Edward’s will was verbal, (nuncupative), and as simple as was his

<sup>12</sup>Hampshire Record Office ref. 27M77PI9

fathers detailed, although he and Mary had 10 children only their sons Edward, 01134, and William, 01138, are mentioned. Edward was to have all the goods and to be sole executive, whereas nothing was to be settled on William because of his debts.

01661 Margaret and 01662 Helen are mentioned by their father John, 01026 in his will of 1560, when they received “twelve score pounds” (£240) each, small fortune at the time when the wage of a husbandman would have been approximately £6 a year! Neither daughter was married at the time of their fathers death.

05336 Alice and 05335 Prudence both died before their father, John 01026. They were buried at Castle Eaton on the 5<sup>th</sup> February 1555 and the 11<sup>th</sup> August 1558 respectively.

01134 Edward was the first of 10 children of Edward, 01068 and Mary. He was born about 1570, matriculated from Corpus Christi College Oxford on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 1588/9 aged 18, and attained his B.A.<sup>13</sup> there on 18<sup>th</sup> March 1590. He was said to be a student in Lincoln’s Inn<sup>14</sup> in 1589. Whether he ever practised as a lawyer, or not, has yet to be established. Although the original tree said that he was rector of Castle Eaton in 1627 this is very unlikely as a trained lawyer, however the church records say that, “Thomas Staniford was the rector in 1627 and that Edward Goddard his the patron”, this is a much more feasible story. Edward married Elizabeth Whitehead, daughter of Richard Whitehead and Christian, (nee Jephson), in about 1602. They had 13 children. Edward was buried at East Woodhay on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1642. His will, written in 1641 was proved in 1646, was very short, just leaving the furniture in the dining chamber to his son Edward, 01222, and “*he, (Edward), to give £20 amongst daus., not provided for viz. Elizabeth, Anne and Temperance. If he not willing to give so much money, furniture to be sold for their benefit*”. The residue was to be divided between three said daughters, who are joint executrices. It is obvious that most of the estate must have been divided up in the years prior to his death, probably to avoid taxes and death duty.

01143 Eleanor, born in about 1570, married William Long of Stratton Somerset, they had 3 daughters and 6 sons, one of these was named “*Goddard Long*”. Eleanor died in 1607 and was buried at Stratton.

01139 Richard was born about 1576, he matriculated from University College Oxford at the age of 15 on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1591/2<sup>15</sup> and registered as a student at Lincoln’s Inn in 1594. He married Anne Sotwell daughter of William Sotwell, “*at Hocktide 1606, (28th April 1606) at Echinswell Hants*”, according to a reference card at the Society of Genealogists, this has not yet been substantiated. Echinswell is very close to Newbury where he was a witness at the christening of his nephew Henry, 01225, on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 1603. Richard died at a relatively early age, about 40, in 1615. His will reveals that he had several farms which he left to his wife Anne and their only child Frances, who was sole executrix and under 21 when he died. His main farms and where he probably lived, were near Cricklade in Wiltshire, but he also had land near Castle Eaton, and more at Chilton, in Berkshire, 10 miles south of Oxford. The latter he left to his brother William. Neither the date, but probably early February 1605, nor the place of his burial have been established. His will was “*proved 17<sup>th</sup> August 1615 by Sir John Hall during minority of Frances Goddard*”.

The only information at present in addition to that in the original tree which indicated that 01136 Nicholas was the third son of 01068 Edward and Mary nee Kingsmill and had married 01137 Anne Winchcombe of Sudbury Berkshire, is from the IGI which suggests that he was born in 1579.

05622 John and 05624 Henry, (Hary), are both mentioned. Nothing further is known of Henry at present, but the baptism of an Elizabeth, daughter of a John Goddard on the 20<sup>th</sup> May 1618 at East Woodhay suggests that John married and had a family away from the main family. It is probable that he had come back just for the christening. No further history of John and his family has been found to date.

01138 William, cut off without a penny, in his fathers will, was born in about 1592. He matriculated from New Inn Hall Oxford on the 18<sup>th</sup> June 1610, aged 19 and he went on to University College to obtain his B.A. 4<sup>th</sup> March 1613/14. He was “*a pleb. of Dorset*”<sup>16</sup> so he had already left home when he went to university. After he had finished his training he was made rector of Stalbridge Dorset in 1620<sup>17</sup>. It is reported on the original tree that he had a son John, 05337, born in 1612, but there is no confirmation of this, or further information on this branch at present.

<sup>13</sup>Alumni Oxonienses - available in many record offices and genealogical research centres.

<sup>14</sup>Foster’s *Inns of Court Registers*

<sup>15</sup>Ibid. 13 and Ibid. 14

<sup>16</sup>Ibid. 13

<sup>17</sup>Fosters *Index Ecclesiastical*

Of the other children the only information available at present is from the wills mentioned above, Constance, 01141, married John Flowers of Chilton Berkshire. Bridget, 01145, married William Cowdrey of Chute in Wiltshire and Anne, 01147, married a Robert Arnold.

05338 Edward was, according to the original tree, the first son of Edward, 01134 and his wife Elizabeth, but according to the note “died young”. So far no other reference to him has been found.

01222 Edward, was probably born in 1599, he married Joan Crocker the 3<sup>rd</sup> daughter of John Crocker and his wife Joan, (nee Riddall). Soon after their only child Joan, 01301, was born Edward’s wife Joan died, she is buried at Swinbrook, Oxon., a tiny hamlet near Burford, why? This hamlet is better known for the 300 years of occupation of the manor by the Phettyplace family and their magnificent memorials in the church, or deeds of the gang of highway men to whom they sold the manor in 1805, than a Goddard residence! The churchyard also contains the graves of both Nancy and Unity Mitford who lived nearby as children. Joan’s memorial is on one of the centre pillars, but in the recent renovation of this memorial a glaring error has occurred, in that her age at death was given as “*AGED 70 YEARS*”, the correct age should have been 23 years old. But, given the condition of similar plaques on the same pillar, the restorers have done a remarkable job, not only of the main plaque, but also those of the Goddard/Crocker arms. The black and white picture here does do not this restoration justice.



Some 5 years after Joan’s death Edward remarried, this time to Constance Thornburgh daughter of William Thornburgh of Andover Hants., at Kimpton also in Hampshire, on the 24<sup>th</sup> July 1628. They had 7 children. Although he was not an official of the church at East Woodhay, in 1635-36, Edward instigated proceedings in the Court of High Commission<sup>18</sup> against, the then curate, Francis Edwards, for neglecting his duties. On the 22<sup>nd</sup> October 1644 the household were apparently hosts to Oliver Cromwell and probably his immediate retinue. We know nothing of Edward’s politics so cannot surmise the reason for this visit, but from his obviously very strong religious beliefs and his duty to the established church Edward should have been a firm royalist. Edward was buried on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1669 and his will proved 1<sup>st</sup> November 1669. In his will he requests that he should be buried under his seat in East Woodhay church. He left £1000, equivalent to nearly £100,000 today, to his daughter Frances Curle who was sole executive, but to his wife only £50. However it is obvious that she and the rest of the family had had their inheritances prior to Edward’s death, for instance the house was already in joint ownership between his wife Constance and son William. Sons William and Henry, daughter Joan Barker, together with all the servants were each only given a token 20s., however, daughter Joan was also given the watch that had been her mothers when she died in 1623. Constance was buried on the 10<sup>th</sup> September 1687 in East Woodhay church where there is now a memorial in the centre isle.

01231 Elizabeth was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 18<sup>th</sup> January 1601. She married John Edmonds of Newbury in December 1631, the exact day is unstated, at East Woodhay.

01232 Bridget was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 23<sup>rd</sup> May 1602. She married William Carter of Brize Norton Oxon., then called “Bridges Norton”, on the 21<sup>st</sup> February 1621 at Brize Norton.

01225 Henry was baptised at the church dedicated to S<sup>t</sup> Nicholas at Newbury Berks., on the 31<sup>st</sup> July 1603. Apart from the note on the original tree which stated that he was rector of Castle Eaton 1667, this is very unlikely, but it is all that is written of him. So far, there is no collaborative evidence that he was a rector, especially of Castle Eaton, as he does not appear in their list of rectors, but that list may not be comprehensive.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid. 7

01234 Anne was baptised at St Nicholas Newbury Berks.. on the 23<sup>rd</sup> September 1605, she married Sir John Hungerford, of Down Ampney Glos., in about 1630, as his third wife when he would have been about 65 years old. (The original tree said, in apparent error, that she had married Sir Anthony Hungerford). Some considerable time after Sir John died, in about 1634, Anne remarried, this time to a Thomas Seymour at East Woodhay on 6<sup>th</sup> March 1650/1. There has been a suggestion that she wrote a will on 24<sup>th</sup> February 1685, but this has not been investigated yet.

01235 Christian was probably born about 1605. She married Thomas Staniford on the 29<sup>th</sup> November 1626 at West Woodhay, just before he was made the rector of Castle Eaton.

01230 Constance was probably born about 1605. She married Anthony Buckeridge on the 9<sup>th</sup> February 1625 at West Woodhay. A Hampshire marriage licence was issued on the day before the marriage, on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 1625. It is presently thought that Anthony was the son of Thomas Buckeridge, (brother of Bishop Buckeridge), and Dorothy Goddard of Cliffe Pypard.

01228 Richard was born in about 1609. He matriculated from Pembroke College on the 8<sup>th</sup> February 1627/8, aged 18 and he went on to obtain his B.A. 19<sup>th</sup> June 1630, followed by his M.A. 9<sup>th</sup> May 1633<sup>19</sup>. He was rector of Castle Eaton from 1668 until his death and burial there 23<sup>rd</sup> July 1683. At present we do not know where had he been in the in years 1633 to 1686 and who was his patron the “*John Goddard of St Clement’s*”, as was stated in the list of rectors of Castle Eaton.

01237 Frances, whose date of birth is unknown, was buried at East Woodhay on the 12<sup>th</sup> July 1688.

01226 Francis was born in about 1611. He matriculated from Exeter College on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1631<sup>20</sup>, aged 20, a fellow 1631-42, he obtained his B.A. 4<sup>th</sup> November 1634, followed by his M.A. 10<sup>th</sup> June 1637. He went on to become a doctor of medicine being awarded his B.Med. 18<sup>th</sup> July 1640, followed by his D.Med. 10<sup>th</sup> July 1641.

01227 John was baptised at East Woodhay 25<sup>th</sup> September 1613 and it is said, on the original tree, to have been buried at Castle Eaton in 1668, however this has yet to be confirmed. He may be the John whose parents were “Edward & Elizabeth” who was buried at East Woodhay on the 10<sup>th</sup> October 1669, according the parish registers. One is left to wonder if brother Edward was “politically” absent on duty at Castle Eaton? This would have provided Edward with an excuse and have been a salve for his conscience, while ensuring that what ever happened in the war the Goddards would be on the winning side! If this is the case, then it is quite feasible that the Victoria County History of Hampshire and its source is correct when they say that a “John Goddard” entertained Oliver Cromwell at Stargroves House East Woodhay, (although his brother, Edward, was the owner). This is reinforced by the fact that, although East Woodhay Manor had been leased from Bishop of Winchester since 1616, John bought the lease outright, for £527-4s, on the 6<sup>th</sup> December 1648<sup>21</sup>. Following the Civil War all bishops lands and estates, (not just the Winchester Bishopric), were put up for sale to those persons who had provided “service to the Commonwealth”. These sales were stopped in March 1659/60, with much land still under the various bishops’ control. This was just before the restoration of the monarchy on the 26<sup>th</sup> May 1660, when Charles II returned to England. We know no more about John, other than that he married, but we do not know his wife’s name. He had at least two children, Edward, 01665, baptised the 10<sup>th</sup> April 1644 at East Woodhay and a daughter Anne, 01664, born about 1650. Daughter Anne married John Seymour Jnr. on the 24<sup>th</sup> June 1671 at Ogbourne St Andrew, where she was also buried on the 3<sup>rd</sup> April 1687, aged 37, according to her tombstone, having borne 7 sons and a daughter.

01237 Temperance was baptised at East Woodhay on the 5<sup>th</sup> November 1614.

01301 Joan the only child of Edward, 01222 and Joan, (nee Croker), was born just before the death of her mother in 1623. She married Hugh Baker a doctor of medicine, they had a son, also called Hugh, in 1651. Hugh Snr. was baptised at Great Bricknell Bucks. 20<sup>th</sup> June 1607. Hugh was a fellow student at Oxford with Joan’s brother Francis, 01226, who was following a parallel education. Hugh matriculated from New College Oxford on the 20<sup>th</sup> April 1627.<sup>22</sup> He also went on to become a doctor of medicine being awarded his B.Med. from S<sup>T</sup> Mary’s Hall in 1638 and followed by his D.Med. from New College in 1642. Hugh, and presumably Joan, was in Newbury for the Heralds Visitation on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1664.

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<sup>19</sup>Ibid. 13 and Ibid. 18

<sup>20</sup>Ibid. 13

<sup>21</sup>Collectanea Topographica Et Genealogica Vol. I, 1834. A copy is held at the Society of Genealogists in London, several other Libraries are reputed to have copies

<sup>22</sup>Ibid. 13

## 1630 to 1750 - Sheet K

05339 Edward was the first son of Edward, 01222 and Constance, (nee Thornbrough), he was baptised 20<sup>th</sup> February 1629 but “died young” according to information on the original tree.

01303 William was baptised at East Woodhay 12<sup>th</sup> September 1633 he was a student at S<sup>T</sup> Johns College Oxford, he matriculated 13<sup>th</sup> November 1650. It is probable that he was a student at Lincoln’s Inn in 1649<sup>23</sup>. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of John D’Oyley of Chislehampton Oxon., in about 1658. She died very soon after their son Edward, 01389, was born in August 1659. On the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1663 a London Marriage Licence was issued to allow William to marry 05625 Dorothy Scrope a spinster aged 19. Her parents were both dead so consent was given by her guardian and brother-in-law John Collins of Wormesley Oxon., the marriage to take place at either Aston Stokenchurch or at Ipston both in Oxfordshire. They had no children, so the only child was Edward, the son the marriage to Elizabeth D’Oyley . William was buried at East Woodhay on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1690. It is this William who had the advert put into London Gazette regarding the break-in at Stargroves House in 1685, (see front page of this chapter)

01305 Henry “of Castle Eaton” was baptised at East Woodhay on 29<sup>th</sup> December 1635 and so far we have found no record of his education or any training. There is a marriage license issued in London on 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1662 for Henry to marry 01667 Katherine Waite, the widow of John Waite of Andover, aged about 24. They married at East Woodhay on 25<sup>th</sup> June 1662. They had 5, or if you count 05350 Robert Norris and 05343 Elizabeth, 7 children, but it is suspected that Robert was a child by Katherine’s first marriage, because all the other children’s baptismal records have been found and an obvious remoteness to the rest of the family. Henry was buried at Castle Eaton on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1674, before his last child, Constance, was born, his will was proved 30<sup>th</sup> October 1674. He indicates in his will that Elizabeth, although baptised at East Woodhay, is his “*daughter-in-law*”, she would in modern terms be called a “*stepdaughter*” and so a daughter of Katherine and her first husband. Elizabeth is to be given £50 when she is 21 years old as her inheritance.

01306 Francis was baptised at East Woodhay on the 24<sup>th</sup> March 1637. Nothing further is known at the moment but, it is possible that he was the Francis Goddard who matriculated from Balliol College on the 29<sup>th</sup> October 1657 and was granted his B.A. from Magdalen Hall on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 1661<sup>24</sup>

05340 Frances, Elizabeth, 05614 and 05342 Constance,, were all baptised at East Woodhay. 05340 Frances married 05341 John Curle of Buttermere Wilts.

01389 Edward only son of William, 01303, and Elizabeth was baptised at East Woodhay on the 17<sup>th</sup> August 1659. Once again we have no information yet on the education Edward had, but he was probably trained as a lawyer. Edward took over the lease of Stargroves on his fathers death<sup>25</sup>. According to the notes on the original tree he was “presented” to the rectory of Castle Eaton in 1683, 1695, 1697, 1700 & 1701. In the information contained in the church history <sup>26</sup> he is the patron to the rectors over that period, Thomas Dovedale, Robert Cook, William Bostock, Shirley D’Oyley, and finally in 1701 patron to Thomas Goddard a cousin who later was chaplain to the House of Commons and a Canon of Windsor, (his history will be detailed with in a later chapter). Although there are several references to him marrying a distant cousin, Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Goddard, 01152, of Ogbourne S<sup>T</sup> Andrew the information of when and where has, so far, eluded the searchers, it may be hidden in one of the parishes in London. They had no children. While they lived at Stargroves they presented to the church at East Woodhay three pieces of silver<sup>27</sup>, Edward gave chalice of 1631 and a paten of 1696, in 1697 and later Elizabeth gave a silver flagon inscribed “Elizabeth Goddard, 1718”. Edward died on the 7<sup>th</sup> October 1724 and was buried at East Woodhay, leaving a long and complex will. One clause in Edwards will that was totally ignored was the request that he should “*not be buried until 8 years after my decease*”. Another clause was delayed, the



<sup>23</sup>Ibid. 13 and Ibid. 14

<sup>24</sup>Ibid. 13

<sup>25</sup>Feet of Fines Hampshire Trinity 3 William & Mary (1690)

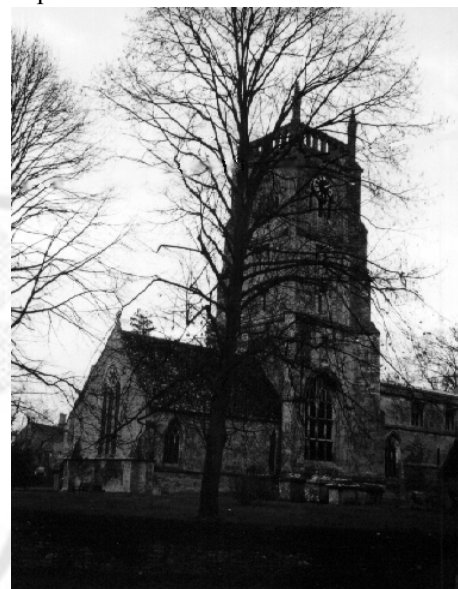
<sup>26</sup>Ibid. 6

<sup>27</sup>Ibid. 13

executors were requested to spend £100, (some £9000 today), on a monument in the church but the cash was not available to pay for it. Cash flow problems have been with us for long time, Elizabeth has left meticulous accounts<sup>28</sup> of the fund raising that was required to pay for the extravagant memorial. The completion of the monument was delayed until after Elizabeth had died on 30th September 1732, she was aged 72. They are now both remembered in the church by this large classic marble monument, pictured here, on the north wall of the chancel alongside the altar.

05343 Elizabeth was baptised as a Goddard at East Woodhay on 30th March 1663, but it is obvious from the will of Henry, 01305, that she was his stepdaughter, the term used at the period was “daughter-in-law” and that makes her father John Waite who had obviously died before she could be baptised.

05350 Robert Norris Goddard is also probably the stepson of Henry, he is not mentioned in the will of Henry and it looks as if the name “Norris” possibly may have been his mothers maiden name. He wrote his will on the 21st December 1705, dying sometime between then and when the will was proved on the 7th April 1707. He is probably buried at Kempsford church, shown here, in the village where he lived. In his will he is described as “of Kempsford, co. Gloucs.,” although he would have been under 50 years old when he died, his will does not mention a wife nor children and he left his estate leases and all his possessions to nephews and nieces. One, therefore, concludes that he was unmarried and because none of his brothers nor their children are mentioned in Robert’s will it must be assumed that he was estranged from the other Goddards of the area and may “not have been family”!.



05344 Henry was baptised 2<sup>nd</sup> February 1664 at East Woodhay and once again it is claimed, on the original tree, that he was rector of Castle Eaton, but, although his name does not appear on their list of rectors, however he could have taken over after Thomas and before his son Edward became the rector in 1731, if he had had training as a cleric.

Henry married Abigail Gardener, on the 6<sup>th</sup> February 1686 at Buckland Glos. There is a Gloucestershire marriage allegation or licence issued the day before the marriage. Her father was Samuel Gardener who, at the time of their marriage, was the rector of the church at Buckland. Two of their eight children became Church of England rectors. Both Henry and Abigail are buried at Castle Eaton, Henry on the 17th January 1711 and Abigail over 22 years later, on the 13th May 1733.

05346 Edward was baptised at East Woodhay in June 1667, the exact day not being known. He married 05347 Constance Curle of Buttermere in Wiltshire only a few miles from East Woodhay and probably a cousin, but the wedding was at the church of S<sup>t</sup> John the Baptist in Gloucester on the 27th November 1690. Of their 6 children only 05364 Curle, (sometimes known as Charles), and 05370 Constance, survived past childhood. Edward was buried sometime in 1753 at Castle Eaton, 5 years after his wife Constance who was buried on the 18th March 1748.

05348 William “of Dunsville”, now called Dunsfield, a small hamlet in the parish of Kempsford<sup>29</sup>, was baptised at East Woodhay on the 21<sup>st</sup> June 1669. He married, firstly, 05349 Sarah daughter of John Hales, at Cricklade on the 21st February 1696. They had three children, 05373 Robert “of Kempsford”, 05374 William, and 05375 Brilliana, who was buried at Castle Eaton only 10 days after she had been baptised there. In 1728 Sarah died and was buried at Castle Eaton on the 19<sup>th</sup> May 1728. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> August 1730, at Purton in Wiltshire, William married 05625 Edith Hulbert “of Coltswell”, near Purton. Edith may have been a widow. There were no children from this marriage. In June 1753 William died and was buried at Castle Eaton on the 7<sup>th</sup> June. From his will, proved in 1756, one assumes that Edith has already died by the date the will was written, the 7<sup>th</sup> August 1741, because there is no mention of her and he leaves everything to his son Robert.

<sup>28</sup>Hampshire Record Office at Winchester

<sup>29</sup>Kempsford is the next village to Castle Eaton, some 2 miles away, over the river Isis and in the county of Gloucestershire.

05352 Frances was baptised at East Woodhay on the 17th October 1671. She was only 13 years old when she died being buried on the 8th May 1685 at Castle Eaton.

05353 Katherine is said, in the notes on the original tree, to have been baptised in 1673, place not stated and buried in Castle Eaton in 1694, but the Katherine who died in 1694 was the daughter of Edward, 05346, and 05347 Constance, and who lived for only 5 days.

05354 Constance was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 5th June 1674, after her father had died. She died and was buried according to Castle Eaton parish registers as Constance Goddard aged 45 years on the 21st December 1721. So far so good, however, in the will of 05350 Robert her brother it is implied, by references to nieces and nephews, that both she, Constance and her sister Katherine, married, one to Stamford, Staniford or Hanniford Parker, (depends which document is being read), the other to an Alexander? Ruddy or Ready, but no information on which one was which. From other wills it is seen that both men are closely identified with the family, but the exact relationship escapes us for the moment. It has been noted that a "Goddard Maria Ready", whose father was Alexander Ready, was baptised at Southrop, near Fairford, on the 9th March 1720.



The wooden pillar in Castle Eaton church, which it is thought had helped to support the west gallery. This pillar is formed by a barley sugar twisted pillar surmounted by a shield containing the Aldbourne/Ogbourne Goddards together with the arms of the D'Oyley family and dated 1704 on both faces.

05373 Robert “of Kempford”, was born on the 30th December 1698 and baptised the following day at Castle Eaton. He inherited everything by the will of his father when it was proved in 1756.

05374 William was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 31st October 1704. He died very young by being drowned<sup>30</sup> at Castle Eaton Bridge on the 17th August 1709 and was buried on the 20th August.

05368 Frances, the first child of Edward, 05346, and Constance (nee Curle), was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 4<sup>th</sup> April 1791 and presumably, like several of her brothers and sisters, had a very short life.

05367 Edward born on the 8th February 1692 was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 20th February 1692, he died by being drowned<sup>31</sup> at Bostid Ditch, Castle Eaton, on the 14th June 1716, a repeat of the type of accident which caused the death of his cousin William 7 years earlier. He was buried on the 16th June.

05364 Curle, called “Charles” at the baptisms of two of his children, was baptised at Castle Eaton 15th May 1693. He married 05365 Elizabeth (Betty) Knight at Cirencester Glos., on the 17th January 1724. They had four children that we know of; three girls and a boy. Their son Edward, 05378, who died in 1753 was the last male child in this particular branch which finished with the death of Curle, who was buried at Castle Eaton 10th June 1760. His wife Betty lived a further 22 years and was buried 19th March 1772.

05370 Constance was probably the only child of Edward and Constance, other than Curle, to reach adulthood and marry. She was born on the 1st March 1697 and baptised at Castle Eaton on the 8th March. She married 05371 John Packer<sup>32</sup> on the 26th April 1716 at Cirencester.

05377 Elizabeth, 05376 Frances and 05378 are three of the children of Curle and Betty where we know nothing of their lives apart from the entries in Castle Eaton Parish Registers for their baptism and/or burial.

05379 Constance daughter of Curle and Betty was baptised on Christmas Day 1749, which should have raised some eyebrows, as this was 25 years after her parents marriage and 19 years after their last child. That is if the Castle Eaton records are true and tell the whole story! 05379 Constance was possibly the family rebel, her father had died the year after her birth. She had a child, Charles, who was baptised at Castle Eaton on the 14th October 1769. It is most likely that the father was 05380 Isaac Constable, the man Constance subsequently married at Castle Eaton on the 14th January 1771. It is noted that she had just past her 21st birthday when she got married, so one may guess that Isaac was not approved of by the family, who, equally, were not to be blackmailed into allowing the marriage after the first child. Constance and Isaac went on to have at the least a further 9 children.

### **1690 to 1878 - Sheet L**

05387 Elizabeth was probably William’s first child, she was baptised at the church of S<sup>T</sup> Andrew in Holborn in London on the 12th February 1722, she married John Hughes at Castle Eaton on the 17<sup>th</sup> September 1759.

05356 Edward “of East Woodhay” was born on the 8th February and baptised on the 25th February 1696 at Castle Eaton. He matriculated from Balliol College on the 19th November 1711, aged 19 and he went on to obtain his B.A. from Pembroke College in 1715, followed by his M.A. on the 22nd March 1720/1<sup>33</sup>. He became the rector of Castle Eaton in 1731 until his death. He married 05357 Elizabeth, daughter of D’Oyley Saunders in about 1731, there were no children. His burial was at East Woodhay on the 10th September 1742, as was that of his wife, Elizabeth, on the 3rd June 1743. Their memorial is in East Woodhay church and both left wills.

05358 William was born on the 25th November 1693 and baptised on the 28th November at Castle Eaton. His life from then on is a mystery. He married in about 1723, but to whom and where is not known at present, however, as the three children that we are certain were his children, were baptised at S<sup>T</sup> Andrews in Holborn (at Holborn Circus, next door to the City Temple), London, it is probable that his life centred around that area of London. On the original tree he has a son Henry attributed to him, but no information whatsoever has been found so far for a wife or this son.

05359 Henry was born on the 28th July 1696 and baptised at Castle Eaton on the 30th August. According to the notes on the original tree he followed his brother Edward through Oxford, he matriculated from Balliol College in 1714, he went on to obtain his B.A. from Pembroke College in 1715, followed by his M.A. on the 22nd March 1720/1. These dates and places have not been confirmed and the duplication and exact match of the later degrees, to those of his brother, is at least suspect. He probably became a cleric and was most likely at S<sup>T</sup> Andrews in Holborn London, where his brothers children were baptised. This does not rule out the possibility that William did

<sup>30</sup>This information is contained in a note in the margin of the Parish Register for Castle Eaton. Wilts Record Office.

<sup>31</sup>Ibid. 31

<sup>32</sup>Both the surnames “Packer” and “Parker” are common to this area.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid. 13 and Ibid. 18

not also take religious orders and work in the same parish. The memorial to Henry in East Woodhay church says "Henry Goddard late of the parish S<sup>T</sup> Andrews Holborn London died 28th February 1743". This leaves the reader with several possible interpretations of this statement, for instance was he a church official there and where is he actually buried?

05360 John nothing is known of John's life, only the vague dates have been given on the original tree.

05363 Christian was born on the 24th January, baptised on the 7th February 1700 and she was buried on the 19th February 1702, all at Castle Eaton. Of the other three daughters of Henry, 05344 and Abigail, apart from their baptisms, we only know that one of them married a "Standfast Parker", but not which one. This piece of information comes the wills of relatives. Elizabeth, 05361 and Rebecca, 05351, were baptised at Castle Eaton while Mary, was baptised at Buckland, presumably with her grandfather officiating.

05384 William was baptised at S<sup>T</sup> Andrews in Holborn on the 14th July 1725, but he died at a young age, under 25, at Castle Eaton where he was buried on the 8th March 1750. Of Henry, 05385, he is just a name on the original family tree, we know nothing about him.

05381 Edward was baptised at S<sup>T</sup> Andrews in Holborn on the 17th April 1724, he married Anne Parke who was born at Chichester in Sussex They married at Amport, near Andover Hants. on the 20th November 1746 and had 9 children, all baptised, as far as can be established, at East Woodhay. Anne died and was buried at East Woodhay on the 12th May 1764, she was 39 according to her memorial. Edward later married Amy, the widow of a John Parry, at the church of S<sup>T</sup> Clement Danes Westminster in London on the 28th July 1767. There were no children by this marriage She died in 1790 leaving a will when the inheritances of her properties, unnamed, were left to her widowed daughter-in-law, Mary Parry. Some time before her death she and Edward had left Stargroves House and were living at Speenhamland, about 5 miles away from their old home. Edward was buried along side his wives at East Woodhay on the 22nd January 1794. He left a complex will, the synopsis<sup>34</sup> of which is shown below.

**EDWARD GODDARD of Stargroves. parish of East Woodhay, co. S'hants, Esq. Will dated 17 December 1790. To be buried in a plain and private manner with late wife in family vault at East Woodhay, in an elm coffin which is already provided. To be kept at least a week before my coffin is closed, and then carried to the church at about 11 in the forenoon by six poor men of the parish, without any pall bearer; bearers to have 4 guinea each. To eldest son William Goddard £100. To friends Rev. Thomas Sheppard, D.D., Rector of Amport, co. S'hants, and Nicholas Townsend of Newbury, co. Berks., the advowson of the Church of Castle Eaton, co. Wilts, in trust to present son Henry Goddard with same at the next vacancy. The Manor of Castle Eaton and other lands there, expectant on the determination of a term of 600 years, to secure the sum of £5000 on same. The living of Castle Eaton on decease of son Henry Goddard to again become part of the manor. Having raised under trusts for 600 years three sums of £1500, £1600, and £1000, making £4100, part of said £5000, leaving £900 still remaining, and having advanced to son Henry and to dau. Charlotte Doran £600 each (besides other money), being their parts of £300 under marriage settlement with 1st wife, and as I am entitled to share of dau. Mary Goddard, deceased, she having died intestate and administration granted to me, I am entitled to £2700 out of my settled estate, same to be charged for use of daus. Anne Parke Sheppard, wife of Rev. Thomas Sheppard, and Charlotte Doran. Having advanced Mr Henry Stephens who married my dau. Jane, since deceased, sums of money, which if dau. had left issue I had intended forgiving him, such sums to be deducted from her portion. To son Henry Goddard my diamond ring, metal watch with gold seal and gold compass I usually wear. To servant Charles Crist 10 guineas. To Thomas Sheppard and Richard Townsend 5 guineas each. Residue to trustees to pay ½ to son Henry Goddard, the other ½ to such persons as dau. Charlotte Doran shall order.**

**Executors: Thomas Sheppard, Richard Townsend, and son Henry Goddard.**

**Witnesses: G. W. Bulkley, Jno. Hall, Robert Morrell.**

**Proved 7 March 1794 by Thos. Sheppard, Ric. Townsend, and Rev. Henry Goddard, son. (P.C.C., 140, Holman.)**

<sup>34</sup>Transcribed from the will by Rainald W. Knightly Goddard, originally published in the "MISCELLANEA GENEALOGICA ET HERALDICA" one of a hundred or so Goddard wills in précis form from 1417 to 1814. A copy is held at the Society of Genealogists in London, several other Libraries are reputed to have copies.

05393 Anne Parke Goddard, the first child of Edward, 05393, was baptised on the 20th November 1747, she married the 05394 Rev. Thomas Sheppard of Amport on 28th September 1781, both ceremonies were at East Woodhay. It is she and her husband who are the most likely relatives to have looked after the well being of her brother William's orphaned children.

Only the baptism and burial records at East Woodhay church have been found for 05395 Mary who died when just 27 years old, being baptised on the 13<sup>th</sup> June 1749 and buried exactly 12 month after her younger sister 05396 Jane was buried, on the 29<sup>th</sup> July 1775. 05396 Jane who was baptised at East Woodhay married "Mr. Henry Stephens", in her fathers will, or the "Rev. Henry Stephens", according to the East Woodhay Parish Register at Jane's burial on the 29th July 1774, when she still not yet 24 years old.

Only the burial date of the 10<sup>th</sup> September 1759, at East Woodhay has been found for 05398 Edward, who is said to have died as a child.

05400 William, it is said on the original tree, was baptised at East Woodhay in 1756, but neither the record of his baptism, nor his two marriages have yet been found. He matriculated from Queens College Oxford on the 23rd March 1774, aged 18<sup>35</sup>. William was rector in the parish of West Woodhay, a mile or so from his home at Stargroves in East Woodhay. He married 05401 Mary, also called "Jenny", in about 1776, they had 8 children, (2 more than shown originally), before she died in 1788. She was buried at East Woodhay, (again, according to the original tree), but this is not shown in the parish registers. William remarried, this time to 05402 Anna Maria surname not known at this time. They had 3 children (1 more than shown originally), before they both died, in separate incidents, within a 12 months of each other. William died on a voyage to Lisbon in Spain, according to a note in East Woodhay parish registers, on the "1st December 1797", but it is more likely that this was when it was reported to the parish and that the death had occurred some weeks earlier. William had a short will drawn up on 8th July 1797 before the voyage and the birth of the his last daughter. This will was proved on the 18th January 1798. A terse notice of his death was published in "THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE" for February 1798. William's wife, Anna Maria, died and was buried at Longbridge Deverill, aged 24, on the 9th June 1798. Daughter Anna Maria, 05419 was born after William's will was written, the will predicts a imminent birth, but mentions no other children. This leaves many unanswered questions, such as:- 1. Why did William leave his heavily pregnant wife for a trip to Lisbon, was it in connection with the estate the Swindon Goddards held there? 2. Why was his will written in such an apparent hurry? 3. Why was his wife, Anna Maria, buried in Longbridge Deverill. 4. Who cared for and educated the children? Was his wife, Anna Maria Spanish? There is still much to be researched to complete the picture of this generation, some of it should be easy, such of what was the ship and the circumstances of William's death. A search of the maritime records at the Public Record Office at Kew should solve that. But the question as to why he was on the boat, or some of the other family associated questions, will only be answered by finding later family wills or other documentation.

05404 Henry Armilius<sup>36</sup> was baptised at East Woodhay on the 6th November 1757 and matriculated from Merton College Oxford on the 18th March 1776<sup>37</sup>, aged 18. He was rector of Castle Eaton in 1797, but had transferred to Longbridge Deverill by 1805. It was in that year he married a spinster from his new parish Mary White at Longbridge Deverill on the 12th September, by license. It was also at Longbridge Deverill that he died and according to the original tree, was buried there in 1829. They only had two children, sons, Henry William and Thomas Henry, but both died at a young age.

05405 Thomas, baptised at East Woodhay on the 8th September 1756, followed his brothers into the church. He was rector of Castle Eaton in 1782, possibly sharing the living with his brother Henry? Thomas went on to become rector at North Tidworth in 1807. He died unmarried and was buried at East Woodhay in 1820.

05407 Charlotte was baptised on the 6th June 1761 and married, to James Dorant, "of Hampstead Norris", (a nearby village to East Woodhay), on the 24th June 1787, both ceremonies were at East Woodhay.

05409 Henry William, the first son of Henry, 05404, was baptised at Longbridge Deverill on the 20th July 1807. He died in 1818 as a student at Winchester and is buried there in the cathedral cloisters.

05410 Thomas Henry was baptised on 5th August 1808 at Longbridge Deverill, where he was also buried in 1813.

05411 Mary was baptised at East Woodhay on the 3rd March 1776. So far so good, but then she apparently

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35Ibid. 13

36Named after Emilia the province in Italy, the "Via Aemilia", and the Roman clan name Aemilius. The female version is Amelia, a name still in use at the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> C.

37Ibid. 13

married William Aubrey on the 11th January 1802 and Thomas Wakeham on the 21st April 1803, both at East Woodhay! It is likely that there were two Mary Goddards, but were the other one came from, or which is which, is anybody's guess at this time! The present research is starting to have problems with East Woodhay parish records, they are at variance with other records and there are also possible many omissions. For instance although Mary, is shown as being the daughter of "William & Mary Goddard" she, like her brother David, are possibly the children of "John & Mary Goddard" an entirely unrelated family who were of a similar age and living in East Woodhay at the same time. Even in this very small parish there might be another "William & Mary Goddard" both very common names, but it is much more likely that the detail in the register is incorrect.

Particularly odd are the circumstances surrounding David, 05617, "*son of William & Mary Goddard*" when baptised at East Woodhay on the 8th September 1782, his name, for a start, and the names of his children do not fit into the pattern for this tree. He married Mary Wait on 30th October 1806, they had 3 daughters Harriet, Sarah and Lucy, all baptised at East Woodhay. Lucy was baptised in 1811 in the same year that her father's "younger brother Edward" is called "son and heir" when he entered Cambridge University. This sub-branch is entered on this tree solely on the presumption, by the present editor, that the parish baptism record has identified David as part of this branch, however unlikely, until other evidence comes to light.

05403 Maria Katherine was baptised at West Woodhay on the 26th September 1779. Is she the other "Mary", see elder sister 05411, and which one of the above men did she marry?

05413 Amelia was baptised at West Woodhay on the 6th July 1781. She married David Williams a canon of Winchester Cathedral, sometime headmaster of Winchester College and a warden of New College Oxford. Amelia died in 1866 and she and her husband share a memorial in Winchester Cathedral.

05415 Charlotte Anne only lived for 6 months and she was buried at West Woodhay on the 16th March 1783.

05417 Sarah Hetty and her sister Anna Maria, 05419, were both baptised at East Woodhay on the 28th December 1793 and 15th September 1797 respectively. A note in East Woodhay parish register says that Sarah's was a private baptism, presumably because she was not expected to live.

Anna Marie, it is suggested resided, in the Chichester area, as did her brother Edward, possibly because she was brought up by one of the Parke sisters. She married the Rev. Barré Phipps Cannon of Chichester and Vicar of Selsey on the 22nd January 1817.

05420 Edward Henry Aemilius William Goddard was, according to a note on the original tree, baptised at East Woodhay in 1797, however, no record of this event has been found in recent searches. But according to the information that he supplied in 1811, when he entered Sidney Sussex College Cambridge<sup>38</sup> he stated that he was born on the 22nd July 1792. He later confirms the year of his birth in a letter<sup>39</sup>, (relevant extract here) and when answering the questionnaires for the 1861 and 1871 censuses. He was admitted to Cambridge University as a "pensioner", that is an undergraduate who was paying his own commons fees etc., as distinct from a "sizar" or a "scholar" who were exempted from certain fees having attained the relevant entrance criteria. Not being from a public school or an Oxford college precluded him from being classed as "scholar" and either not submitting himself, or not meeting the requirements in an initial examination, he could not pay the reduced fees of a "sizar". He had, according to the entry in Alumni Cantabrigienses, been educated at Chelsea (London) School by Mr Harris and at Enbourne School, (near Newbury Berks.), by Mr Sheppard, but in which order he attended the schools is not given. He matriculated with a B.A. in 1815, he went on to study for his M.A. which was awarded in 1818. After university Edward took Holy Orders and in 1822 was appointed as the vicar at the

my profession as the  
last male descendant  
of the Goddards of East-  
Woodhay; where I was  
born (at Starcross)  
in 1792.

<sup>38</sup>Alumni Cantabrigienses - available in many record offices and genealogical research centres.

<sup>39</sup>One of two letters written by Edward in 1863 to the Vicar of East Woodhay suggesting that he should be custodian of the Cromwell Bowl. These letters are item number 27M77/PI9 at Hampshire Record Office and reproduced in part here with their kind permission.

adjoining Sussex parishes of Pagham and Sidlesham with their churches about 2 miles apart. He was a Pluralist with two parishes to which he added a third when he was appointed as vicar to Eartham in 1828 and held these three livings for over 20 years. This was no longer allowed by a change in the law in 1849, when he then resigned Pagham and Sidlesham, leaving only the living at Eartham which retained until his death in 1878. In 1849 the living at Pagham was converted from the tithes to a salary of £300 per year, equivalent to £17,500 per annum in 1998. Edward died at 3 Cleveland Row, St James's St., London, the house he had lived in for many years, on the 12<sup>th</sup> September 1878<sup>40</sup> and was buried at Brompton Cemetery<sup>41</sup> on the 17<sup>th</sup> September.

There are hints of Edward's life style in many documents, he spent much of his time at the house in London shared with the artist and cousin on the Parke side, Richard Buckner, when they weren't abroad in Rome. Italy seems to have been their favourite country. Edward was notable for collecting manuscript music of Italian composers and Latin sacred music. He also had a rare collection of Handel's music, he had probably learnt to appreciate this from the family friends and near neighbours at the Manor House West Woodhay, the Sloper family, who had had close ties with the composer in the late 18<sup>c</sup>. Edward sold his music manuscript collection at Sotherbys on 4<sup>th</sup> February 1878<sup>42</sup> and several volumes were acquired by the British Library.

The most notable of the documents about Edward and his life, that has come to light so far, is the "HISTORY OF PAGHAM"<sup>43</sup> by Lindsay Fleming M.A. privately printed in 1949. Volume II. is particularly pertinent as it contains details of Edwards life, his appearance and particularly his generosity to the parishes he served and deserving parishioners<sup>44</sup>. The following short extracts from the second volume of the History Of Pagham illustrate several facets of Edwards life:

.....**"On the death of William Marler was instituted, 26th April 1823<sup>45</sup>, Edward Henry Emilius Goddard. This vicar, a man of wealth and culture, has left his mark on the parish which he assisted liberally in his lifetime, as to him is principally due the restoration of the church of Pagham. Although we may regret his construction of a new west front of alien design and his re-paving of the chancel concealing old memorials, he found the church in ruinous condition and saved the building from probable complete destruction."....."But by the early nineteenth century the church was in almost ruinous condition being so much injured by a violent hurricane in November 1836 as to be rendered unfit for Divine Service. The incumbent was the Rev. Edward Goddard, a man of scholarly and artistic abilities. He had means and had travelled much on the continent. To his energy, attainments and liberality we owe the preservation of Pagham church and with the features we know today. We may regret the transformation he effected but must acknowledge the difficulties and magnitude of his task. But for him Pagham church might have been swept away.".....**

.....**"A number of old memorials were covered over when the chancel floor was raised about twelve or eighteen inches and the present black and white marble floor laid by the Rev. Goddard. A black marble altar was erected at the same time, but was later removed on the representation of parishioners: a late instance of the reforming zeal evident in earlier centuries. The whole of the north transept, the gable end of the south transept, the three arches dividing the chancel and the transepts from the nave, and the whole of the west wall of the nave, were newly constructed at the time of the restoration. A notable feature, though out of harmony with the original Early English church, in this west wall is the rose window, introduced as a memento of his travels, by the Rev. Goddard. This was exactly copied from a window in the church of Sam Niccolo della Kalsa at Palermo.".....**

.....**"The reading desk, of oak, is copied from a prie-dieu of the fifteenth century; an engraving of which is given in a work on gothic furniture by A. W. Pugin<sup>46</sup>. The arms are those of the donor - gules, a chevron varié, between three crescents ermine — crest — a stag's head full — faced, coupé at the neck. Motto: *Cervus non servus.*".....**

40Notice in West Sussex Gazette, 1<sup>9th</sup> September 1878

41Brompton Cemetery records

42Sotherby sale catalogue. British Library Catalogue of Manuscripts.

43During the present round of research for this branch of the Goddards of N.Wilts. Anthony Hicks of London has made invaluable contributions in providing various extracts of documents relating to Edward H. A. W. Goddard.

44A copy of all three volumes are in the Sussex Record Office at Chichester, additionally the research notes for these books are also lodged there.

45Lambeth Palace Library. Reg. Tenison, ii, f.205

46A. and A. W. N. Pugin, *Gothic Furniture of the Fifteenth Century* (1835)

..... “Off and on — oftener off than on — as the Pagham Registers testify, Mr Goddard resided in the Vicarage at Pagham; but never at Eartham. Curates were appointed to discharge the duties. He spent much of his time within a Mr P. Buckner, a painter of repute, both of them being bachelors and of kindred artistic tastes. As a musician, theoretical and practical, Mr Goddard could hold his own with most professionals; his library of music was something quite out of the common. The time of Mr Goddard and Mr Buckner was mainly passed between London and Rome. Their London house was in Cleveland Row just opposite St James’s Palace; and their manner of living was of the choicest kind. Mr Goddard was the possessor of one fortune, if not more; and his friend, Mr Buckner<sup>47</sup>, had made large sums by paintings; but whether through misfortune or the fraudulent dealings of other people, both these gentlemen died poor. It cannot be doubted that Mr Goddard must have spent nearly a whole fortune in restoring and beautifying our Parish Church. We owe him therefore a great debt of gratitude. He was also extremely generous to all in distress. He had gathered together a very fair collection of prints and when they were sold in Rome they realised more than £4,000. It is impossible to enter the Church without seeing costly tokens of Mr Goddard’s liberality.. The East window, the large Rose window in the West end, the restored Chancel, the marble pavement, traces of the marble altar which was ruthlessly destroyed in Mr Barker’s reign — a minute of which piece of vandalism appears in the Vestry Meetings Book — and the large quantity of solid oak used for stalls, pews, pulpit, reading desk, etc., all these assure us that Mr Goddard must have spent a great deal more than he could ever have received from the living. And although he was a Pluralist and constantly absent from his Parish, yet he was a man of whom we might well feel proud as one of the Vicars of Pagham.”.....

..... “Mr Goddard’s personal appearance was most dignified, grave and courtly; quite one of the old school. At the same time, no one more appreciated a joke than he did; and the merry twinkle of his eyes, says my informant on such occasions, once seen would never be forgotten. His height was about 6 ft. with a wonderfully long beard, and a bust of him was executed by the famous sculptor, Baron Marochetti. He was on very friendly terms with Archdeacon afterwards Cardinal Manning, and his friendship continued to the end.”.....

..... “ For 50 years Eartham claimed him a Vicar but his chief work was in connection with Pagham and with the restoration of our fine old Parish Church. He died in 1878 and was buried at Brompton. He was extremely proud of his pedigree; but the unsparing hand of death makes all equal at the last. One of his sisters was married to the late Rev. Barré Phipps, Canon of Chichester and Vicar of Selsey and his nephew, Captain Phipps, RSL, is known to many of us as the indefatigable worker in connection with the mission to Seamen...; I cannot close this sketch of Mr Goddard’s life without mentioning one who was long in his service and whose name was almost as familiar as Mr Goddard’s — I refer to his old butler, Mr Tom Sharp, who lies buried in our Churchyard. Mr Kelly in alluding to him says, Tom Sharp was himself quite a gentleman in his mien. His son and daughter still occupy the cottage at the Vicarage gates, and doubtless are proud to feel that their father was able to boast a long record for faithful service. A faithful servant is a man’s best friend. Among Mr Goddard’s old curates may be mentioned the present aged Vicar of Bosham who shortly after Mr Goddard’s death wrote a few memorial lines which appeared in the West Sussex Gazette<sup>48</sup>. The chief point in that notice was the liberal help which Mr Goddard was able and glad to give to necessitous clergymen here and there. No wonder all things considered Mr Goddard died a poor man. But “Blessed is the man that considereth the poor and needy”— fitting words with which to close this sketch of Mr Goddard’s life.”.....

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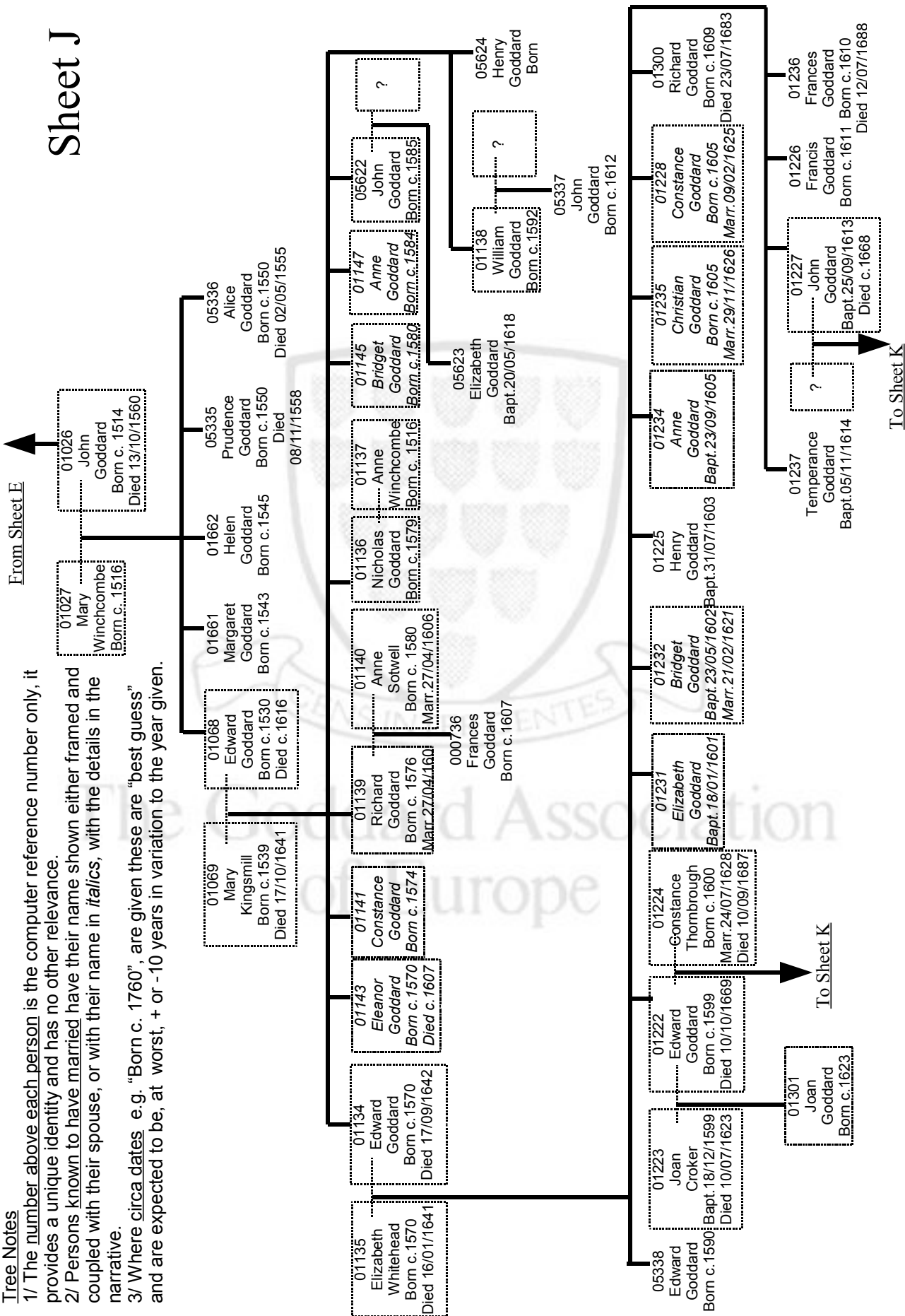
47 Richard Buckner, of Chichester, exhibited 157 pictures, principally portraits, from 1840 to 1879. See Algernon Graves, A Dictionary of English Artists (1901), p.41

48Published 26th September 1878

# Sheet J

**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.
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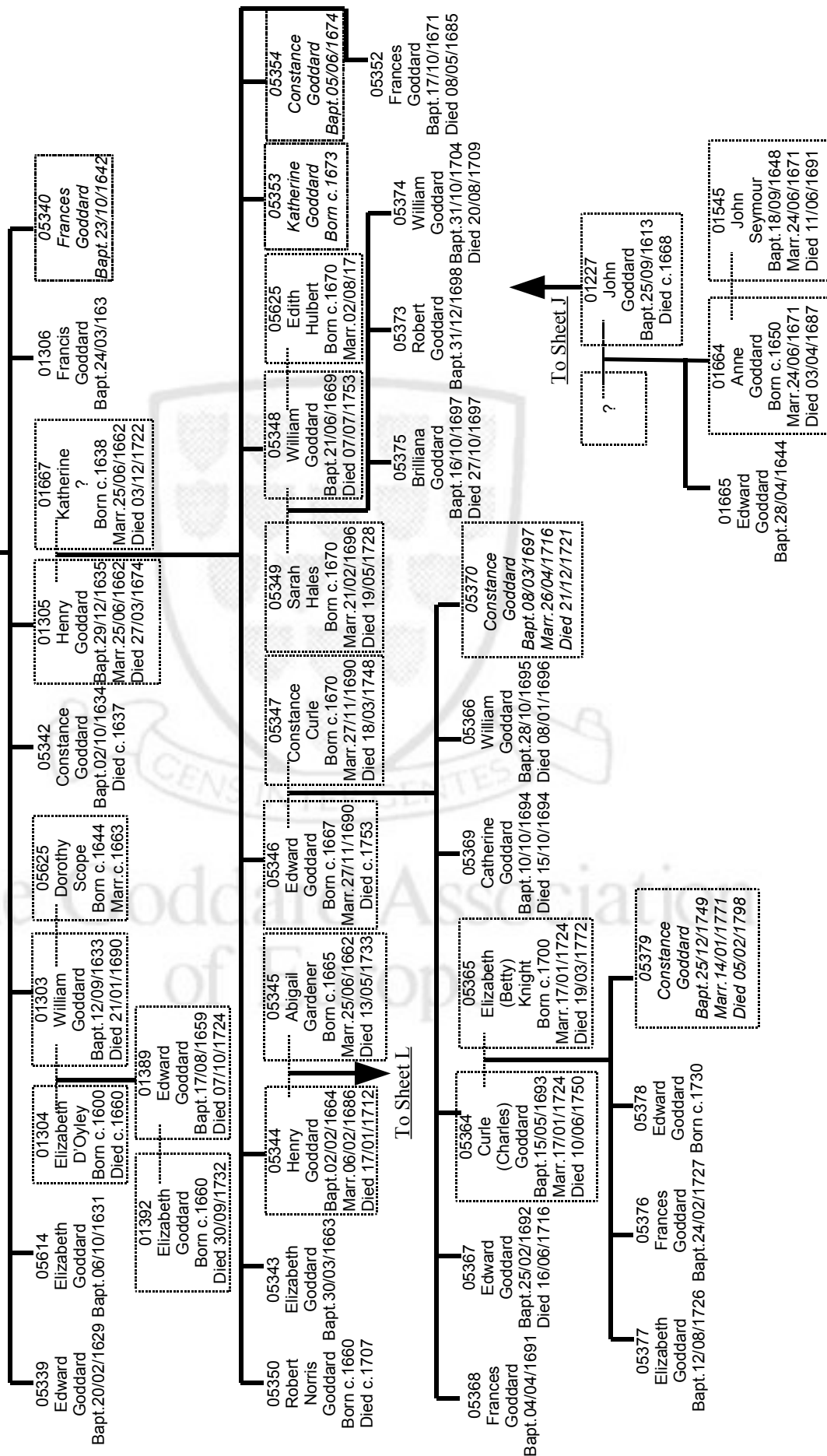


# Sheet K

To Sheet J

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To Sheet J

To Sheet L

01545  
John Seymour  
Bapt. 18/09/1648  
Marr. 24/06/1671  
Died 11/06/1691

01664  
Anne Goddard  
Born c. 1650  
Marr. 24/06/1671  
Died 03/04/1687

01665  
Edward Goddard  
Bapt. 28/04/1644

05379  
Constance Goddard  
Bapt. 25/12/1749  
Marr. 14/01/1771  
Died 05/02/1798

05378  
Edward Goddard  
Born c. 1730

05376  
Frances Goddard  
Bapt. 24/02/1727

05377  
Elizabeth Goddard  
Bapt. 12/08/1726

05370  
Constance Goddard  
Bapt. 08/03/1697  
Marr. 26/04/1716  
Died 21/12/1721

05366  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 28/10/1695  
Died 08/01/1696

05369  
Catherine Goddard  
Bapt. 10/10/1694  
Died 15/10/1694

05365  
Elizabeth (Betty) Knight  
Born c. 1700  
Marr. 17/01/1724  
Died 19/03/1772

05364  
Curle (Charles) Goddard  
Bapt. 15/05/1693  
Marr. 17/01/1724  
Died 10/06/1750

05368  
Frances Goddard  
Bapt. 04/04/1691  
Died 16/06/1710

05375  
Brilliana Goddard  
Bapt. 16/10/1697  
Died 27/10/1697

05373  
Robert Goddard  
Bapt. 31/12/1698  
Died 20/08/1709

05374  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 31/10/1704  
Died 08/05/1685

05372  
Frances Goddard  
Bapt. 17/10/1671

05354  
Constance Goddard  
Bapt. 05/06/1674

05353  
Katherine Goddard  
Born c. 1673

05625  
Edith Hulbert  
Born c. 1670  
Marr. 02/08/1717

05348  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 21/06/1669  
Died 07/07/1753

05347  
Constance Curle  
Born c. 1670  
Marr. 27/11/1690  
Died 18/03/1748

05346  
Edward Goddard  
Born c. 1667  
Marr. 27/11/1690  
Died c. 1753

05345  
Abigail Gardener  
Born c. 1665  
Marr. 25/06/1662  
Died 13/05/1733

05344  
Henry Goddard  
Bapt. 02/02/1664  
Marr. 06/02/1686  
Died 17/01/1712

05343  
Elizabeth Goddard  
Bapt. 30/03/1663  
Died 30/09/1732

05340  
Frances Goddard  
Bapt. 23/10/1642

01306  
Francis Goddard  
Bapt. 24/03/163

01667  
Katherine ?  
Born c. 1638  
Marr. 25/06/1662  
Died 03/12/1722

01305  
Henry Goddard  
Bapt. 29/12/1635  
Marr. 25/06/1662  
Died 27/03/1674

05342  
Constance Goddard  
Bapt. 02/10/1634  
Died c. 1637

05625  
Dorothy Scope  
Born c. 1644  
Marr. c. 1663

01303  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 12/09/1633  
Died 21/01/1690

01389  
Edward Goddard  
Bapt. 17/08/1659  
Died 07/10/1724

01304  
Elizabeth D'Oyley  
Born c. 1600  
Died c. 1660

01224  
Constance Thombrough  
Born c. 1600  
Marr. 24/07/1628  
Died 10/09/1687

01222  
Edward Goddard  
Born c. 1599  
Died 10/10/1669

05614  
Elizabeth Goddard  
Bapt. 06/10/1631

05339  
Edward Goddard  
Bapt. 20/02/1629  
Died c. 1707

01392  
Elizabeth Goddard  
Born c. 1660  
Died 30/09/1732

05340  
Frances Goddard  
Bapt. 23/10/1642

05342  
Constance Goddard  
Bapt. 02/10/1634  
Died c. 1637

05625  
Dorothy Scope  
Born c. 1644  
Marr. c. 1663

01303  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 12/09/1633  
Died 21/01/1690

01389  
Edward Goddard  
Bapt. 17/08/1659  
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05625  
Dorothy Scope  
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Marr. c. 1663

01303  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 12/09/1633  
Died 21/01/1690

01224  
Constance Thombrough  
Born c. 1600  
Marr. 24/07/1628  
Died 10/09/1687

01222  
Edward Goddard  
Born c. 1599  
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05614  
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05340  
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05342  
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Bapt. 02/10/1634  
Died c. 1637

05625  
Dorothy Scope  
Born c. 1644  
Marr. c. 1663

01303  
William Goddard  
Bapt. 12/09/1633  
Died 21/01/1690

# Sheet L

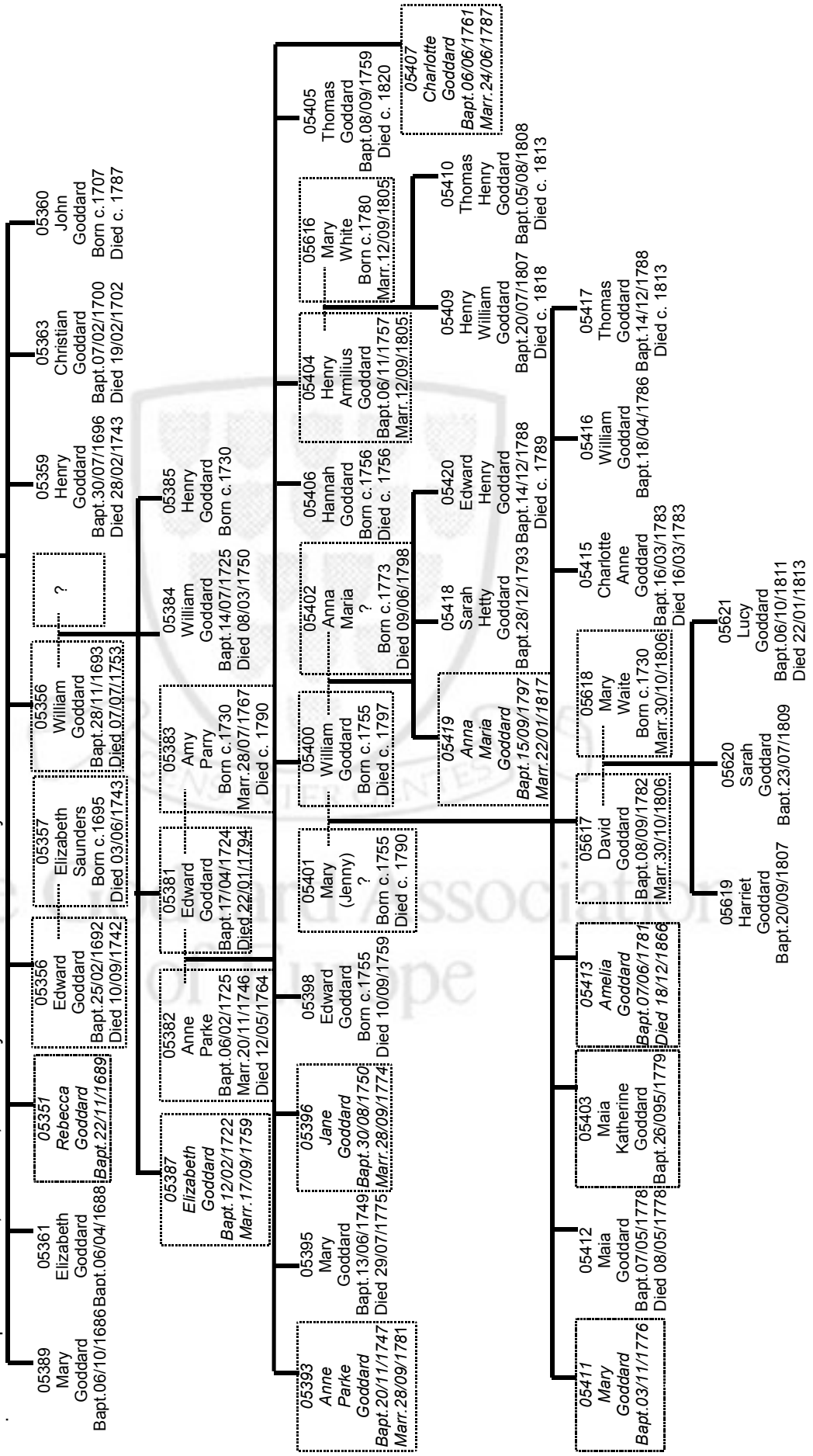
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To Sheet K

05344 Henry Goddard  
Bapt.02/02/1664  
Marr.06/02/1686  
Died.17/01/1712

05345 Abigail Gardener  
Born c.1665  
Marr.25/06/1662  
Died.13/05/1733





# The Goddard Association of Europe



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Printed and Published by  
The Goddard Association of Europe  
Membership Secretary:- John C. Goddard  
2 Lowergate Rd., Accrington, Lancs. BB5 6LN England

Reprinted May 2004