

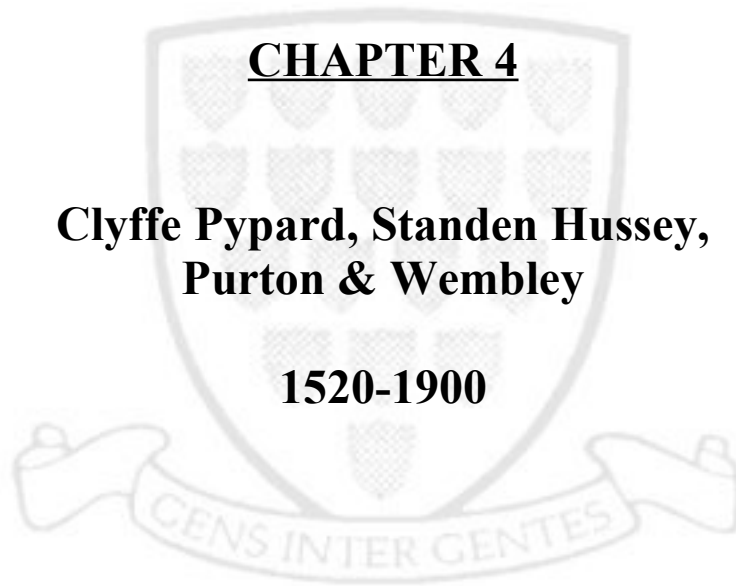
GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

CHAPTER 4

**Clyffe Pypard, Standen Hussey,
Purton & Wembley**

1520-1900



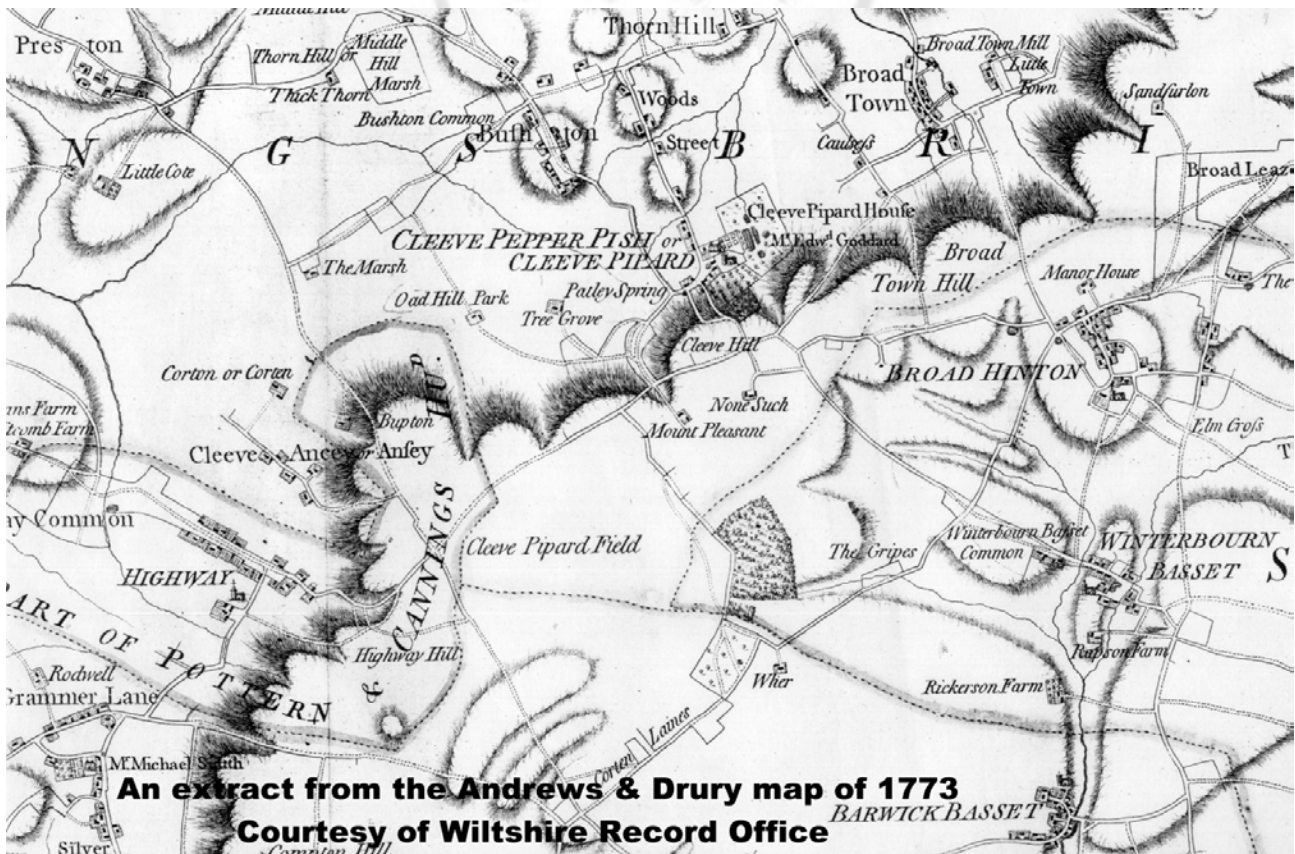
The Goddard Association
of Europe

THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTSHIRE

Clyffe Pypard, Standen Hussey, Purton & Wembley

This, the 2nd Edition of this monograph, is similar to the 1st edition, published in 2001, except for the correction of minor typographical errors and the addition of some explanatory notes. The main reason for this revision is to produce the document in a form that can easily be transmitted by electronic means in the "pdf" format.

Brian Goddard - February 2005



Topographical Notes

One of the major problems writing up this chapter of the North Wiltshire Goddards is the disparity in the quantity and quality of the information relating to individual members of this branch. In a few cases the amount is overwhelming, but for the majority the detail is sparse and often contradictory. Equally spasmodic is the documentation regarding the various houses that were occupied over the centuries by this branch. For instance the Goddard occupation of the manor of South Standen, or Standen Hussey from 1583 to 1719 is dismissed in the Victoria County History of Berkshire in a dozen or so lines. It fares worse in the "*Historical Sketch of Hungerford*"¹ by Walter Money, where the era is dismissed in a single sentence. Clyffe Pypard on the other hand has a wealth of documentation available, over 500 references are contained in the 20 page Clyffe Pypard chapter in the Victoria County History of Wiltshire. In the latter publication all aspects of the parish are reported in detail with much of the story of the manor and the various farms in the parish during the 400 years of the Goddard presence in the parish.



Brasenose College Oxford

Not only did Brasenose College feature in the education of many of the male members of this Goddard branch, but because this College owned and leased out four farms in Clyffe Pypard, it had these same college members featuring occasionally as tenants of some of their land.

Much of the information for this this chapter of the North Wiltshire Goddards has been obtained initially from two previous publications "*Notes on Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town*"² written by Cannon Francis Goddard in 1864 and "*A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*" p36 by Richard Jeffries published in London 1873.³ Many of the "facts" from those and the other documents used to write this monograph have been checked against the original material. However there is much that is still hearsay and conjecture awaiting verification by the next generation of researchers.

Clyffe Pypard

Clyffe Pypard lies about 7 miles south-west of Swindon and on the north adjoins the parish of Wootton Bassett. In spite of its proximity to Swindon the parish in 1968 seemed remarkably remote and undeveloped and was without main drainage. The modern parish, which is roughly rectangular in shape, with an extension at the south-east corner, stretches about 3 miles from north to south and is roughly 2 miles broad. The parish of Clyffe Pypard is made up of a number of scattered hamlets. Until created a civil parish in 1884, Broad Town was one of these hamlets, lying along the eastern boundary of Clyffe Pypard. This boundary, which divided Clyffe Pypard from Broad Hinton, was extremely irregular in its course, zigzagging from



Duck Cottage & The Goddard Arms

side to side along Broad Town village street. The manor of Broad Town, in fact, lay just to the east of the boundary, and so geographically was in Broad Hinton. For this reason, the lands of the two farms attached to the manor, namely Broad Town Farm, and Upper Ham Farm, although they lay on the Clyffe Pypard side of the boundary, were reckoned to be detached parts of Broad Hinton. In 1884 when the civil parish of Broad Town was created out of part of Clyffe Pypard and part of Broad Hinton, these anomalies were removed. Before the creation of Broad Town Clyffe Pypard comprised of 3,985 acres. Afterwards the area was 3,271 acres. The most striking topographical feature of Clyffe Pypard is the north-west facing chalk escarpment, which stretches right across the parish, dividing the clay vale to the north from the Lower Chalk below the Marlborough Downs to the south. It is this steep escarpment, or cliff, which has given the parish, and several other places in the neighbourhood, their names.

1 Published in 1894.

2 Wilts. Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xiiiv., pp 143-170.

3 Reprinted by the Goddard Association of Europe in 1987.

A much quoted, but never recited, local rhyme runs:-

*White Cleeve, Pepper Cleeve, Cleeve, and Cleveancy,
Lyneham and lousy Clack, Cris Mavord, and Dauntsey.*

The first three are all references to Clyffe Pypard: the fourth is a farmstead in Hilmarton. On the Kimmeridge Clay to the north of the escarpment the land of the parish is flat and lies at levels of mostly around 350ft. The clay gives way towards the foot of the escarpment, first to a belt of Gault, and then to Greensand. Above, on the chalk downland, heights of over 700ft. are reached. About two-thirds of the parish lies on the Clay and a third on the Chalk.

Standen Hussey

Standen is to the south of the town of Hungerford and now at the extreme western end of the county of Berkshire, although in the 12th century it was part of Wiltshire. South Standen or Standen Hussey was transferred from the county of Wiltshire to Berkshire as part of the realignment of the county borders in 1895. The area has two manors, North and South Standen manors, but there are no villages associated with either manor, just the odd cluster of farm workers cottages. The manor of South Standen or Standen Hussey seems to have belonged in the 12th century to Henry Hussey⁴ of Harting (co. Sussex), who founded the Dureford Abbey in 1165 and granted to it the chapel of Standen dedicated to St Faith. The chapel had a chequered history being confiscated by Edward VI in the first year of his reign, 1547-8, used as a farm store for many years before being turned into a pigeon-house in 1806. It was pulled down in the 1850s and had disappeared by the end of the 19th century.⁵ There is no information, apart from that contained in the parish registers, from Hungerford Parish Church which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, because although it was established in the 13th century the building was totally rebuilt and was rededicated in August 1816. The churchyard, which escaped when the the church was rebuilt, has recently been "landscaped" ensuring that the few graves stones which have been left for aesthetic effect, are out of context.



Standen Hussey Manor April 2001

Most of the papers relating to Standen Hussey during the period of ownership by the Goddards are in the Wiltshire Record Office⁶ with the Clyffe Pypard papers. The manor itself seems to have consisted of just the farm, but there are several other documents which relate to the purchase, sale, or lease of cottages within Hungerford, two miles north of the main estate. Most intriguing is a reference⁷, dated 1548-9, to Standen Farm being the inheritance of a Jenkyn Goddard. This is some 20 years before the manor is recognised as under Goddard control, and this Jenkyn cannot be associated at present with any of the North Wiltshire Goddard branches of the family, nor any other branch for that matter. Both the farm and the manor house have been substantially rebuilt since 1720 and the end of the period of Goddard ownership.

South Standen Farm



4 Extract from the Victoria County History of Berkshire Vol.IV available in many reference libraries.

5 "*Historical Sketch of Hungerford*" written by Walter Penny and published in 1894. Available in libraries local to Hungerford

6 Wiltshire Record Office 110/1 and 110/19 Clyffe Pypard Mortgages and many legal documents associated with the Standen Hussey estate.

7 Ibid. 4 and "*Chant. Cert. 58, no.68*"

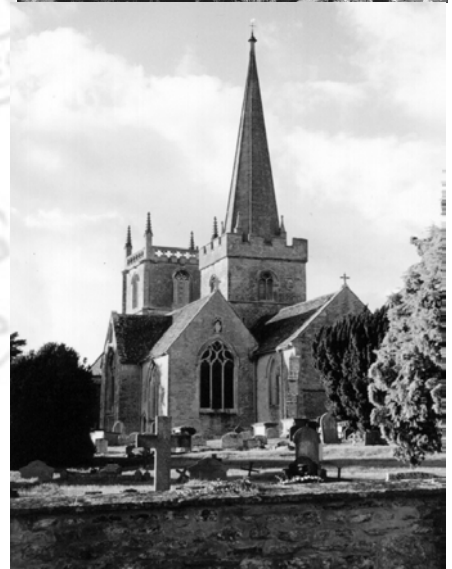
Purton

The manor farm at Purton Wiltshire, about 3 miles north of Wootton Bassett, was bought by the Clyffe Pypard branch of the Goddards in about 1667, which together with the Cowage Farm, about 2 miles north of Calne, which they had held since 1540, probably accounted over 1/3rd of the land holding and for a substantial part of the wealth of this branch of the Goddards in the early 1600s. Although there is no detailed information known about Cowage farm under the Goddard ownership it is obvious that it has changed over the years. Today it is a large farmhouse, rebuilt in the 1850s, perched on top of a 360ft high hill. Cowage Farm was part of Compton Bassett parish until 1891 when it was reassigned to Hilmarton parish. The farm is still isolated, over being over 1/2 mile from the nearest road and about a mile from the neighbouring farms. It is now a purely an arable farm, without the wide mix of animals that would have inhabited the farmyard some four centuries ago. The dates of purchase of both Cowage farm and Purton suggest opportunism. The land was probably more readily available and therefore cheaper, in the years following the reformation of the church lands around 1540, and then again in the years following the civil war and the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, than it had been for the period immediately before either of these events.

The tradition of farming at Purton House is maintained to the present day, with the farm recently turned in to an Organic Farm while the main house has been turned into a "Corporate Entertainment Centre". The advertising on the web-site www.purtonhouse.fsnet.co.uk, with its photographs and graphic detail, implies a stark contrast in living style to that of the Goddards during their ownership.

*An aerial view of Purton House from the web site mentioned above.
The Goddards probably used the river not the swimming pool centre left.*

Both Purton House and the church are about 1/2 mile from the main village street in a quiet back water of their own, the house is adjacent to a tributary of the River Ray, which then flows into the Thames, at Cricklade a few miles to the north. The church is one of only three in the country with two towers; one tower also has a spire.



Wembley

The earliest references to a village of Wembley imply a settlement on the hill. Although the spelling of the hamlet varied somewhat (Wymbley in 1247 and Wembley in 1547) the village lay on the north side of a large triangular green which separated it from the main road to London. On the summit of the hill which rises to 234 ft stood (and still stands) the "Green Man Inn". The original building on the site was a late mediaeval timber-framed house, modernised in the eighteenth century and in use as a public house by 1722. In 1751 it was known as the "Barley Mow" and in 1774 as the "Red Lion". It has been the "Green Man" since 1785. The timber-framed public house was destroyed by fire in 1906 and replaced by the present Edwardian building. Below the public house, comprising the rest of the village, lay a dozen or more cottages in the nineteenth century. Some of these were of brick and some were weather-boarded. A blacksmith's shop had been established at the beginning of the High Street in the eighteenth century and the narrow cul-de-sac led past the cottages to the "Greyhound" beershop, pulled down in 1929 and the site redeveloped.

At the end of the 19th century the landlord of the Green Man was Baptiste Biffa, an Italian restaurateur and building contractor. He also owned much of Wembley village and took the opportunity, probably in the 1880s, to demolish and rebuild the cottages in the High Street on their original sites in stock brick with slate roofs. Even as rebuilt structures the present High Street cottages represent the original village layout of Wembley. Their architectural appearance is modest and domestic but varied in style, employing a range of window designs. Alterations to their appearance in recent years have not detracted from their overall quaint character. A narrow pathway connects the High Street to the grounds of the public house. The layout and position of properties creates a housing enclave of particular character that is considered to be worth retaining and enhancing.

Much of the ownership of Wembley had been in the hands of the Page family whose principal seat, Wembley House, lay on the south side of Wembley Green (now the site of Copland School). In the 18th century this was superseded in preference to a large house which stood on the slope of Wembley Hill. In 1793 Page engaged the landscape architect Humphrey Repton, who had recently laid out Brondesbury Park, to restyle his property as a country mansion and landscape its grounds. This was the origin of Wembley Park. After 1887 the Park was acquired by the Metropolitan Railway to be developed as a recreation centre for NW London. Dominating the cricket pitches, running track and boating lake was the principal feature - a virtual replica of the Eiffel Tower. This was never completed and was demolished in 1907. This beauty spot was selected by the Government for the site of the British Empire Exhibition of 1924-5 which, apart from the destruction of Wembley Park's countryside, was primarily responsible for the rapid development of the district. Approximately 27 million people visited the Exhibition and many sought to settle in the charming countryside around.

Wembley had acquired a railway station in 1844, two years after Willesden. The church of St. John was erected in the following year, close to Barham Park where Wembley's benefactors, the Copland family, lived. Real development, however, did not begin until the 1890s. The death of the local landowner released building land for sale whilst the Great Central Railway, built across Wembley Hill, opened a station there in 1906 and encouraged further building along the High Road. Wembley's population of 203 in 1851 had reached 48,500 in 1931, by which time the former hamlets of Preston and Kenton to the north were undergoing rapid growth.

The Militia⁸

From Anglo-Saxon times, men were liable to military service as a local home defence force. The Statute of Winchester (1285) required all those between 15 and 60 to be assessed to equip themselves with weapons and armour, according to their means, from scythes and knives for those holding less than 40 shillings worth of land to horse and armour for the wealthiest individuals.

The establishment of a small standing army in 1660 was sanctioned by Parliament for the protection of the monarch and the maintenance of order. George Monck, created Duke of Albemarle, whose march on London in January 1660 contributed to the restoration of Charles II, was appointed its commander with the title of Captain-General. As such, he was the principal military adviser to the Crown, supported by the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. These two officers were the most senior permanent officers of the army, responsible for discipline and administration: the office of Captain-General or Commander-in-chief was filled only when required. In 1685 the local gentry, with the Wiltshire Militia, were part of the army which defeated the uprising led by the Duke of Monmouth against the recently crowned king, James II. Confusingly, according to most records it is said that after the Civil War, in 1660, the various militia were disbanded for nearly 100 years until they were reformed in 1757.

1757-1914: The Militia was a voluntary county based part-time force for home defence. It ceased to be summoned after the Civil War (see, Military Records Information 2), but was revived in 1757, when the Militia Act established Militia Regiments in all counties of England and Wales. The Yeomanry (cavalry) and the Volunteers were introduced later. In 1808 a further force, the Local Militia, was formed. By 1816 the Local Militia and the Volunteers had been dissolved. The Volunteer Force was revived in 1859. In 1907, the Yeomanry and the Volunteers combined as the Territorial Force, and in 1908 the Militia was revived as the Special Reserve. For more details on these auxiliary forces, see Military Records Information 72. For the Militia, see W Spencer, "*Records of the Militia & Volunteer Forces 1757-1945*" (PRO, 1997) and M Roper, "*The Records of the War Office and Related Departments 1660-1964*" (PRO, 1998).

Militia Conscription, 1758-1831: A Kind of Census: A form of conscription was used: each year, the parish was supposed to draw up lists of adult males and to hold a ballot to choose those who had to serve in the militia. The militia lists (of all men) and the militia enrolment lists (of men chosen to serve) should in theory provide complete and annual censuses of all men aged between 18 and 45 from 1758 to 1831. Lists of all men, except those exempted, were sent to the Lord Lieutenant and Deputy Lieutenants of the Counties, who allocated quotas to be provided by each parish according to its population, the actual men being chosen by lot, often the names were drawn out of a hat. Those chosen had to serve three years or provide a substitute. The Act also provided for the annual training of militiamen and for their embodiment in case of actual invasion or threat of it, or in case of rebellion. The Militia, organised under the Militia Act of 1757, was available exclusively for home defence, and indeed could not be called upon to serve outside the country, but it was poorly paid and ill trained.

⁸ An extract from the Public Records Office (now the "The National Archive") extracts from Military Information leaflets. from www.pro.gov.uk

The South Sea Bubble⁹

The South Sea Bubble was the famous financial collapse of the South Sea Company in 1720. The company had been formed in 1711, and was based at the corner of Bishopsgate and Threadneedle Street in London. Its purpose was to supply 4,800 slaves each year for 30 years to the Spanish plantations in Central and South America. Britain had extracted the right to supply slaves to Spanish America from Spain at the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the Company bought the contract from the British government for £9,500,000, a large proportion of Britain's national debt. The sum was so huge because it was hoped that more lucrative trading rights with South America could be won once Britain got a toe-hold in the market, and also because the profits of the slave trade were expected, incorrectly, to be enormous. Speculators continued to pay inflated prices for the stock, leading eventually to the company's spectacular financial collapse in 1720. Jonathan Swift, himself a stockholder in the company and one who also lost a considerable amount of money in its collapse, wrote in his savage satirical ballad on the subject:

*'Thus, the deluded Bankrupt raves;
Puts all upon a desp'rate Bet
Then plunges in the Southern Waves,
Dipt over Head and Ears - in Debt*

As with most promises of instant wealth many members of the educated middle and upper classes of the population went investment mad. The South-Sea Company made millions overnight, and in no time there were plenty of other trading companies popping up to take advantage of the speculative frenzy. Not a few set up and vanished in a week or two, with their investors money, ostensibly to the New World to return their investment but really just down the street to the local bar or bordello. It takes but a modicum of cunning to realise that people wildly throwing their money away are an easy target. Stranger still, investors bought rising stocks no matter how outrageous their design, anticipating lines of idiotic speculators to form behind them eager to gobble the stock at a higher price.

Most of the semi-legitimate businesses claimed to go gold-hunting in the New World, or some such silk or tobacco trading. However, plenty of the illegitimate ones did not. Below is a small extract of business propositions from Charles MacKay's¹⁰ "*Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowd*" [MacKay's list is over four pages long]:

For supplying the town of Deal with fresh water.
For trading in hair.
For assuring of seamen's wages.
For importing pitch and tar, and other naval stores, from North Britain and America.
For insuring of horses.
For improving the art of making soaps
For improving of gardens.
For insuring and increasing children's fortunes.
For a wheel for perpetual motion.
For importing walnut-trees from Virginia.
For making of rape-oil.
For paying pensions to widows and others, at a small discount.
For making iron with pit coal.
For the transmutation of quicksilver into a malleable fine metal.

And the all-time classic,

For carrying on an undertaking of great advantage; but nobody to know what it is.

While the directors of the Company insisted profits were just around the corner, and even outbid the Bank of England for an additional £31,000,000 of government debt in 1719, one dreary day in September 1720, no one wanted to buy stocks. All around there were shouts of "ell, sell"! With no buyers, the poor investors who had bought stock for thousands of pounds could only hope to unload it for only a fraction of the price they had paid.

The preserved documents from Clyffe Pypard

The Clyffe Pypard Goddards were, luckily for this research, great hoarders and although many of the later documents letters and photographs are still with various present members of the family a large collection is now held by Wiltshire Record Office.¹¹ This collection includes those documents listed by Cannon Francis Goddard in his "*NOTES ON CLYFFE PYPARD AND BROAD TOWN*", (see next page). Additionally, more personal letters, drawings, leases and lettings are also preserved. Amongst the most interesting are a series of letters from the clerks of the Bishop Of Salisbury regarding the arrangements and timing for the ordination of 01399 Edward on the 1st January 1770. One would have to tackle the Bishops office, at Salisbury, to establish whether or not Edward's letters to the then bishop, John Taylor, are preserved.

⁹ Extracts from the article published on:- www.historyhouse.com/stories/south_sea.htm

¹⁰ ISBN 051788433X

¹¹ Wiltshire Record Office mainly catalogue files ref. 110, 212 and 1064, & also many pertinent documents in Devizes Museum Library.




DEEDS PRESERVED AT CLYFFE PYPARD MANOR HOUSE.

[A list made by Edward Goddard, 1763. Original spelling and punctuation preserved].

1. Edw. I 1304 Charter granting the Free Warren of Pipard's Cliffe to Roger de Cobham.
2. Hen. VIII, 1510. Robert Duckett's Release to John Brook of all his rights in lands in Cliff Pypard, late William Cobham's.
3. Hen. VIII, 1518 Release John Broke of all his interest in the Manor of Clyffe Pypard to Edward Cobham.
4. Hen. VIII. 1518 Lease from Edward Cobham to William Horne of the Manor of Cliffe Pypard.
5. Hen. VIII. 1521. Edward Cobham's grant of the Manor of Clyffe Pypard to John Roper, Simon Webb, Richard Pattern, and others, upon his son's marriage.
6. Hen. VIII. 1522. Release from John Roper and others to Simon and Richard Patten of their interest in the Manor of Cliffe Pypard.
7. Hen. VIII. 1522. Exemplification. Clyffe Pypard. Simon Webb and Richard Patten against Edward Cobham.
8. Hen. VIII. 1525 Edward Cobham's grant to William Dantsye, of London, aldermen, of the Manor of Clyffe Pypard.
9. Hen. VIII. 1526. Simon Webb's release to Edward Cobham of the covenants of indentures between them concerning concerning Clyffe Pypard.
10. Hen. VIII. 1526. Release of Simon Webb and Richard Patten of their rights in Clyffe Pypard to William Dantsye and others.
11. Hen. VIII 1530. William Dantsye of London, Alderman, his conveyance of the Manor of Cliffe, Pypard to John Goddard, of Aldborne, woolman, Purchase £400.
12. Hen. VIII. 1530. William Dantsye's feofment to certain persons to the use of John Goddard of Upham, Cliffe Pypard.
13. Hen. VIII. 1531. Grant to John Goddard, sundry persons of Clyffe Pypard to the use of John Goddard, of Upham.
14. Hen. VIII. 1541. Tenements and lands in Wanburghe and Upham. Tenements and lands in Weglestok in the parish of Wroughton. The Rectory of the Church of Clyffe Pypard and the gift of the Vicarage belonging to the Monastery of Laycock, paying thereof yearly to the King at Michaelmas £1 16s. Tenements and lands in North Tidworth belonging to the Monastery of Broadstock, paying yearly at Michaelmas to the King's Majesty 6d. [This is the original grant of K. Henry VIII to John Goddard, of Aldbourne, gentleman, of the Rectory of the Church of Cliffe Pypard with the Parsonage and gift of the Vicarage and tithes.
15. Hen. VIII. 1542. Licence of Alienation to John Goddard of Alborne of the Rectory of Cliffe Pypard with the appurtenances to Thomas Goddard the elder.
16. Hen. VIII 1542. John Goddard's feofment to his son, Thomas Goddard, senr.¹², of the farm and Parsonage of Cliffe, &c., with an entayle thereof.
17. Elizabeth. 1560. Edward Fawley's feofment of a tenement and lands in Hungerford to John Goddard, of Standen.
18. Elizabeth. 1567. Thomas Goddard, of Upham, his conveyance to John Goddard, of Standen Hussey, of the Rectory and Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard.
19. Elizabeth. 1567. Thomas Goddard, of Upham, his feofment to John Goddard, of Standen Hussey, of the Rectory and Parsonage of Cliffe Pypard.
20. Elizabeth. 1586. Thomas Goddard's conveyance for 99 years to his brother Anthony Goddard, of the Parsonage of Cliffe, recites a will of John Goddard, Esq., of Standen Hussey, dated July, 1567.
21. Elizabeth. 1586. Copy of lease for 99 years from Thomas Goddard, Esqre., to his brother Anthony Goddard, of the Rectory of Cliffe Pypard. Rent £10 per anu. It is noted that these are the sons of John Goddard, Esqre., of Standen, 1567.
22. Elizabeth. 1602. Gabrill Pile's conveyance of certain lands in Cliffe Pypard called Rosyers to Thomas Goddard, of Standen Hussey.
23. Elizabeth 1602. The counterpart of Thomas Goddard's feofment of his part of Bupton to Gabrill, except Rectory and all tithes whatsoever to Mr. Goddard.
24. James I. 1609. Will of Thomas Goddard. His two sons by second marriage were Alexander and Edward.
25. James I. 1617. Indenture of Francis Goddard to Sir Anthony Hungerford and Mr. Edmund Hungerford, diverting the use of the fine levied by the said Francis to the said Sir Anthony Hungerford and Mr. Ed. Hungerford to the use of Francis Goddard, in fee, all that belonged to Francis Goddard, Esqre. [except Standen Hussey. The fine is enclosed in this deed which includes the Rectory with the advowson of the Vicarage].
26. James I. 1623. Feofment of a messuage, garden, 1 acre meadow, and 2 acres Pasture. Harolds to Francis Goddard, Esqr. [called Copped Hall].
27. Ch. 1. 1643. Decree touching Rectory of Cliffe Pypard, between Bartlett and Humber. [Concerning the remaining of lease from Thos. Goddard to his brother Anthony Goddard, who is said there to have died about 1605].
28. Ch. 1. 1617. Sir John Ernley's surrender of the Parsonage of Cliffe.
29. Ch. 1. 1647. Deed of the uses for the Parsonage of Cliffe purchased by Francis Goddard, Esqre, [Francis was great grandfather of Edward, owner in 1754].
30. 1652. Cowich Farm now bought by Mr. Northy. [It is recited in this deed that Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey, by indenture 4th Sept. 1650, left to his brother of Black Bourton, Oxon., Esqre., in trust, Cowich Farm to his youngest son Francis, younger brother to Edward, grandfather to Edward, owner in 1763. This Francis was ancestor of Dr. Richard Goddard, of Purton (1763). £10 out of Cowich Farm is left to heirs of Francis Goddard for ever].
31. 1652. Probate of will of Francis Goddard.
32. 1652 Probate of will of Francis Goddard of Standen Hussey.
33. 1655 Counterpart lease, Sarah, widow of Francis, and Edward, their son, to Daniel Gale.
34. 1656 Uses of deed of settlement of Major Goddard's father Edward Goddard. [Major G. was Francis].
35. 1617 Surrender of Copse called "Chesterman's Copse" by Thomas Chesterman to F. Goddard of Standen Hussey.
36. 1721. Assignment of lease, Robert Gale; to John Baker in trust for Francis Goddard Esqre, [Father of Edward G., 1763].
37. 1724. Copy of will of Francis Goddard, Esqre.
38. 1742. Will of George William Goddard, Esqre., of Cliffe Pypard. [An illegitimate son of Francis Goddard].
39. 1721 ? Marriage settlement of Major Francis Goddard, of Standen Hussey. [Married at Grays Inn Chapel, London 1721].

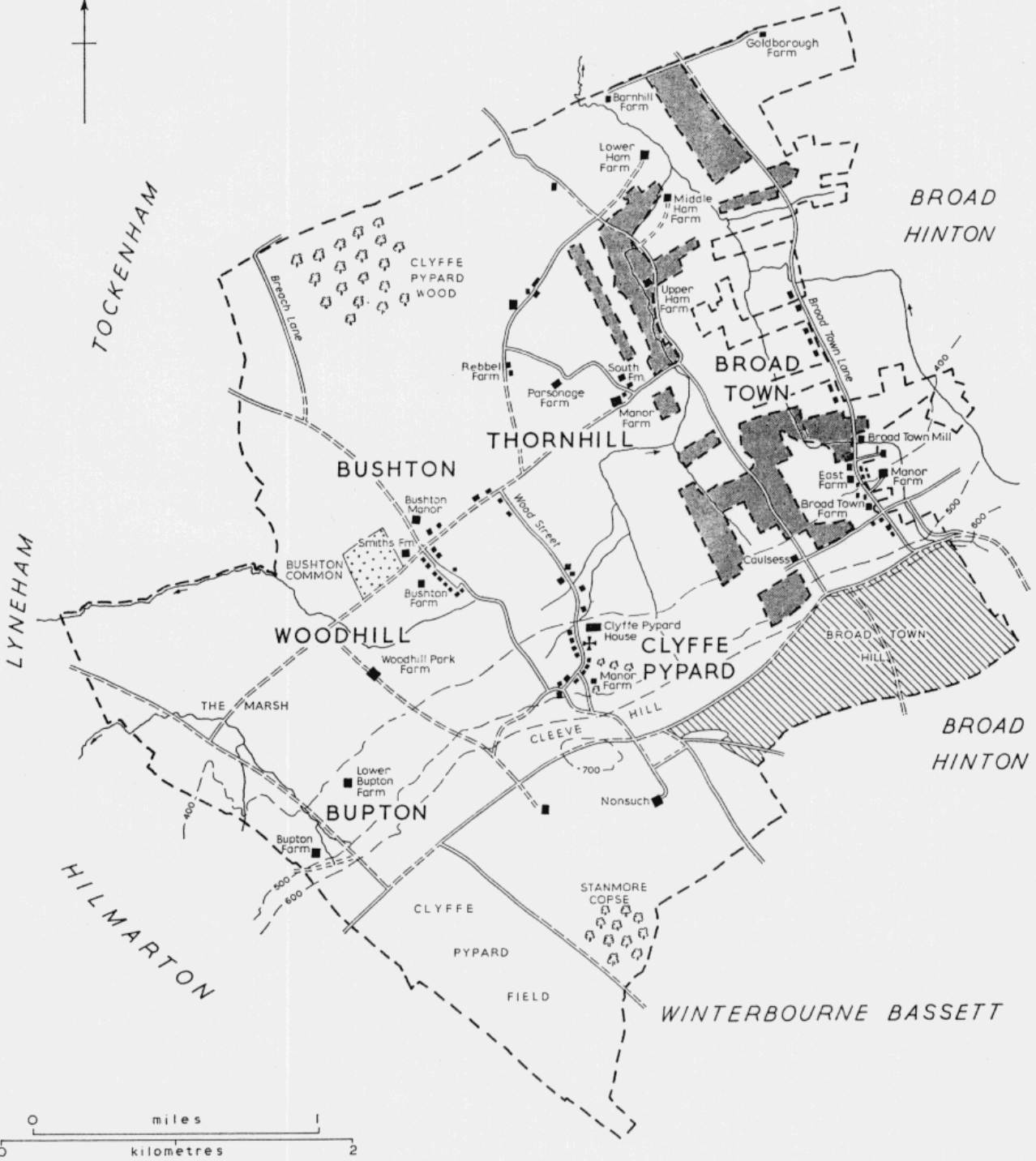
12 This Thomas was the elder of the two sons named Thomas, but John was the eldest son and heir.

CLYFFE PYPARD c. 1773

-  Detached Areas of Broad Hinton
-  Open field
-  Common



WOOTTON BASSETT



A copy of the map published in the Victoria County History of Wiltshire to accompany the chapter on the history of the parish Clyffe Pypard.

Tree Notes

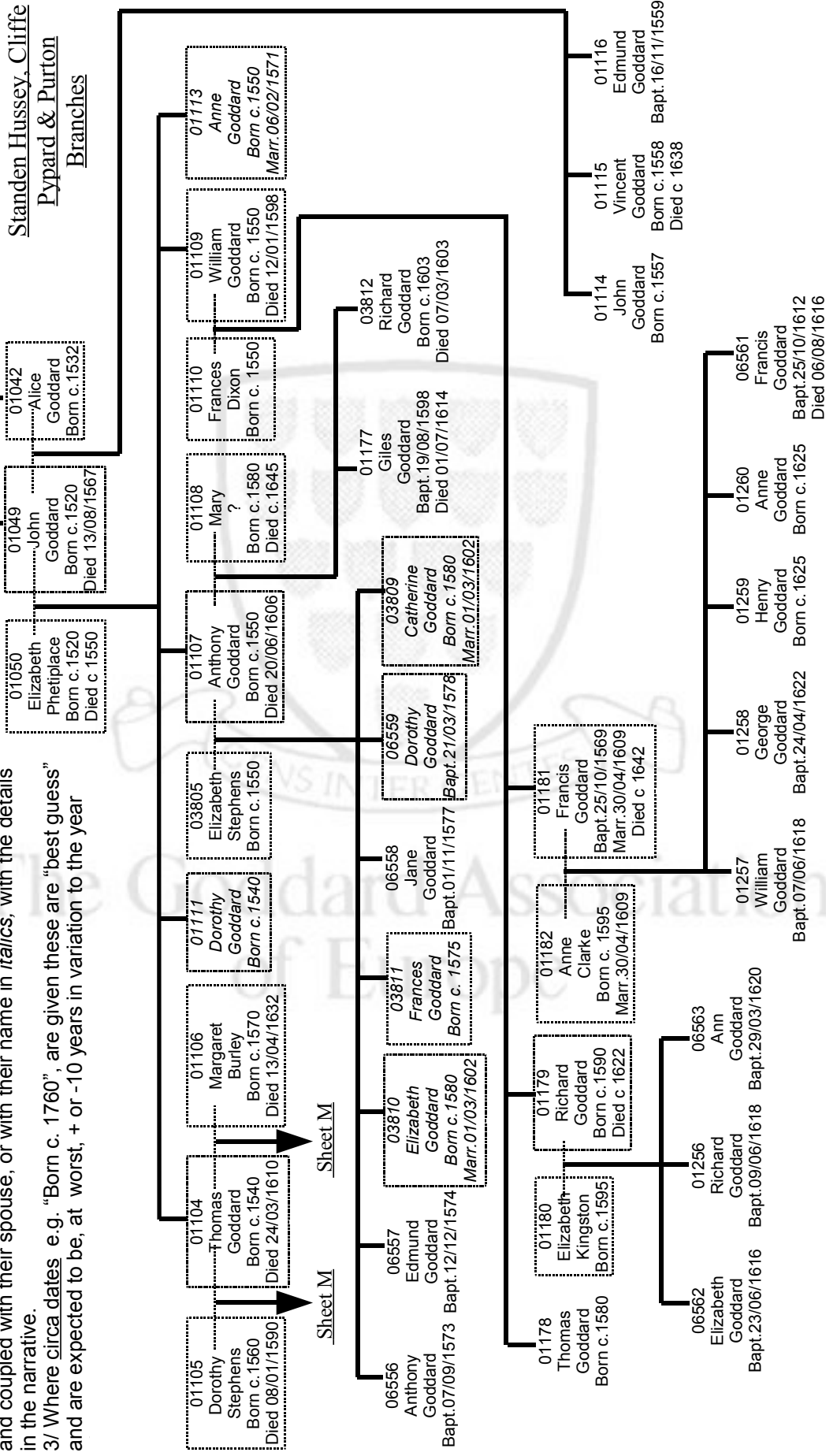
- 1/ The number above each person is the computer reference number only, it provides a unique identity and has no other relevance.
- 2/ Persons known to have married have their name shown either framed and coupled with their spouse, or with their name in *italics*, with the details in the narrative.
- 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

From Sheet C
Chapter 1

From Sheet E
Chapter 1

Sheet L

Standen Hussey, Cliffe
Pypard & Purton
Branches





GODDARD. Gules a chevron wair between three crescents argent.

Clyffe Pypard

One of the major problems when trying to investigate the details of each branch of the North Wiltshire Goddards is the "clan" attitude of the members, with little thought for the genealogist working centuries later. For instance one "*John Goddard of Clyffe Pypard*" was fined by Charles I, in 1630, for refusing to accept a knighthood. This John is not one of the Clyffe Pypard branch but was probably John Goddard 01121 who married Maria Stampe in about 1590, from Tree H¹³ the Berwick Bassett branch, who happened to be living in Clyffe Pypard at the time. By 1630 he was only a "distant" relative of the Clyffe Pypard branch. It may be noted that a further relative of the Berwick Bassett branch, William Stamp, turns up in 1660 as the vicar when the previous vicar, Henry Blake, was deprived of the Clyffe Pypard living for "nonconformity". It is suggested¹⁴ that this Henry Blake was also a relative of the Clyffe Pypard Goddards.

Tree L

The farm and parsonage of Clyffe Pypard had been in the Goddard family since 1530, as tenants of Lacock Abbey until the Rectory, with its associated ties, together with the Vicarage advowson¹⁵, was purchased by John¹⁶ Goddard 01022 of Aldbourne in 1542, (see Chapter 1 Tree E), after the dissolution of the monasteries. Since then the estate was in the continuous ownership by this branch of the family or their successors until 1970. But the detailed history of the manor starts with John 01049, who inherited this and the manor of Standen Hussey after his father's death in 1558.

Repeating the story in Chapter 1 regarding one of the "facts" recycled in every tree of this family that has been drawn since about 1850 there is an error that can now be corrected. This concerns the dates associated with the marriages of John Goddard 01049 of Standen Hussey (died Nov. 1567), firstly to Elizabeth Phetiplace¹⁷ 01050. She was descended from Lady Beatrice Phetiplace, formerly Lady Beatrice Talbot whose coat of arms indicated that she was a member of the Portuguese Royal Family: according to the Cholmondeley pedigree she was the daughter of King Ferdinand I, but there is some doubt about her exact position in that royal family¹⁸. There is mention of a marriage bond between John and Elizabeth in the will of John 01022. After the death of Elizabeth, probably in about 1550, John married a cousin Alice Goddard 01042, from the nearby village of Ogbourne. However, there is a real problem with that statement because, according to the present memorial plaque in Clyffe Pypard church and the Heralds Visitations of 1623 published by the Harleian Soc., Elizabeth did not die until 17 years after John. Now, not even Henry VIII could manage that sort of marriage arrangement! It would have required a private bill through the House of Lords for John to get a divorce at this period, there is, apparently, no record of any such divorce and therefore we must conclude that the Elizabeth Phetiplace who had been married to John had died much earlier. An important clue is the differing names quoted in various documents for the name of her father and the fact that the plaque was reported to be unreadable in the early 19th century.

Luckily, John Aubrey visited the church in about 1660¹⁹. He wrote that the plaque then said "*Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Goddard, wife of John Goddard Esqr. and daughter to Sir John Fettiplace, Knight. Who deceased 1550*" and not "*Sir Robert*", nor "*1584*", as is now written on the plaque, (although the précis²⁰ of the will of John Goddard's father, John 01022, written at the end of August 1556, does not give any indication of her death). Additionally, the Harleian Soc. published a transcript of the 1565 Visitation of Wiltshire, which shows the family tree agreeing with that stated by John Aubrey but, with the additional information that Alice and John had married several years before 1565 and that their sons John, Vincent and Edmund were all born before 1565 and are on this tree.



Memorial Plaque at Clyffe Pypard

13 See Chapter 2. Berwick Bassett

14 "*Notes on Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town*" By Canon Francis Goddard first published in the Wilts. Archaeological and Natural History Magazine, vol. xiv., pp 143-170.

15 The right of patronage of, or presentation to, a church benefice.

16 See Tree Sheet B chapter 1

17 There are several accepted spellings of this name, sometimes within a single document.

18 Information from the research work of GAE member Edward Morgan. See the Goddards of Hampshire Chapter 1 – Wellow.

19 John Aubrey's papers are now held in the Bodleian Library in Oxford.

20 Unless otherwise stated the Goddard wills were collected by Rainald W. K. Goddard circa 1900 and have been used in the précis form published in the *Fragmenta Genealogica* and the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* to provide the information in this chapter. Copies of both of these documents are held in the Society of Genealogists Library in London

There were five children by the first marriage Thomas 01104, Anthony 01107, William 01109, Anne 01113 and Dorothy 01111. The three children of the second marriage were John 0114, Vincent 0115 and Edmund 01116. On the death of his father in 1567 Thomas 01104 inherited the manor of Standen Hussey, south of Hungerford and a farm together with the Parsonage, a mile or so north of Clyffe Pypard. He transferred the Parsonage to his younger brother Anthony in 1586 but Thomas remained "Lord of the Manor". The story of Thomas and the manor of Standen Hussey will be given in a later section of this chapter.

Anthony 01107 was born around 1550 and, although no marriage has been found yet, it appears from documents of the period²¹ that Anthony had a wife named Elizabeth 03805 from Burdrop, a hamlet near Banbury, Oxon. She was the daughter of John Stephens and his wife Elizabeth, (nee Yates), and a sister of the Dorothy Stephens 01105 who was the first wife of his elder brother Thomas. Anthony and Elizabeth had at least 7 children, Anthony 06556 born 1573, Edmund 06557 born 1574, Jane 06558 born 1577, Dorothy 06559 born 1578; all of these children were baptised at Corsham, Wilts. It is not known what Anthony was doing near Corsham; with our present knowledge the nearest Goddard estates were at Cowage, Blacklands and Cherhill, all three about 10 miles to the east. It has been established that Frances 03811, Elizabeth 03810, and Catherine 03809 were also the children of Anthony and Elizabeth. Their baptisms have not been found, probably because they were born after the family moved to Clyffe Pypard where the parish register information prior to 1597 no longer exists. Elizabeth 03805 died about 1596, but again the record of the burial has not been found. Soon after this Anthony married again, his wife this time was named Mary 01108, surname unknown, and she was much younger than Anthony. They had two children, Giles 01177, who was baptised at Clyffe Pypard 19th May 1598, and Richard 03812, who does not appear in the Clyffe Pypard baptism registers but is buried there as "*infant*" on 7th March 1603. Anthony was buried in Clyffe Pypard, the exact date is uncertain but what is certain is that in under 12 months Anthony's widow, Mary 01108, married again, this time to Lancelot Humber, at Salisbury Cathedral on 23rd October 1606. For background to the following part of the story, Lancelot and Mary had three children all baptised at Clyffe Pypard Catherine on the 26th July 1607, Anne on the 7th June 1609 and son Lancelot on the 18th June 1612.

The following précis and extracts are from the Chancery Court Document²², now in Wiltshire Record Office on a single sheet of parchment about 55" x 22", which is a summary of over 30 years of court actions before Anthony's will is finally settled. It is to be noted that there are some minor errors of fact and a few of the dates in the document are suspect, but it was written in 1643 many years after the initial court hearings. The Chancery Court was the civil court of that time.

1605 - "*He the said Anthony Goddard about the 14th day of October 1605 did make his last will and testament in writing. And thereby did give, devise and bequeath unto the said Mary, his wife, the lease, interest and term of years which he had in the said premises - so as she disposed clear benefit thereof to herself and the said Gyles, her son, if they lived to the end of the years mentioned in the said lease. And if they should die before the expiration thereof - then the remainder of the time should come unto the eldest child of the said Gyles, if at his death he should have any. And if he die before the end of the lease without any child that then after his death and the death of Mary - the profit of the lease and of the years to be equally divided amongst the four daughters and their children. And in the will he ordained his wife Mary and son Gyles as executors.*"

1605 - "*After the decease of Anthony Goddard the said Mary proved his will and took upon her the execution of the will and the possession of the whole estate and entered into the said Rectory and Parsonage*".

1606 - Mary married Lancelot Humber the elder on 23rd January 1606 in Salisbury Cathedral.

1608 - The daughters of Anthony - Elizabeth Bartlett, Frances Spackman, Dorothy Buckeridge and Catherine Cleeter - together with their families started a civil action in the courts to stop Mary, Lancelot Snr. and Lancelot Jnr. From selling the lease for their own gains. Giles was legally represented in court. (There were 32, including Giles, as the complainants against the Humber family.)

1612 - 16th November 1612 Mary and Lancelot went back to the court claiming that Anthony had left debts of £540 and could they have permission to sell the lease to pay the debts. Any money left over to be invested for son Giles.

1613 - 23rd January 1613, the complainants (Elizabeth etc.) went to court to explain that Anthony had left another lease to be sold to pay his debts and still have some money left over.

1613 - 21st June 1613, another hearing. It was said that the former orders should remain and that Mary and Lancelot Humber could keep the extra £100 left over to pay off any other debt owing from the will.

1614 - Giles died in June or July in the 12th year James (1614) without issue. "*about the month of June or July in the this year of this noble twelfth reign the said Gyles Goddard (who at the time of the uttering of the said decree was an infant) departed this life without issue.*" (Giles was baptised in August 1598 and according to the will, would have inherited at 21 in 1619 had he lived.)

21 Harley MSS., 1143 Visitations of Wiltshire 1565-1623- the Stephens pedigree – in the British Library

22 Wiltshire Record Office (W.R.O. 212/b/1912)

1627 - 19th November 1627 the complainants go back to the court, now that Giles is dead, with the lease for the court to hold safely to ensure that Mary and Lancelot do not sell the lease without the court's permission.

1643 - 17th May 1643 Mary is now dead and the court hears the settlement of the lease.

The final result was that Francis 01167 had to repurchase the lease of the Parsonage (and the Rectorial tithes) for the Standen Hussey branch of the Goddards, from Lancelot Humber, Mary's son, in 1647 after the death of Lancelot Snr. As an aside, the Humber family had alienated themselves from their neighbours in other ways, for instance they were staunch parliamentarians in a mainly royalist village. Lancelot senior upset the villagers so much that on one occasion during the Civil War, although he was their priest, they seized him and had him imprisoned in Winchester 40 miles away. As the following story goes²³:-

"31st December. (1646) [Informations were this day laid against Anthony Cleeter, of Clyffe Pypard, Christopher Cleeter, his father, Christopher Cleeter, jun., Giles Perkins, of Lediard-Tregose, Thomas Spackman, of Clyffe Pypard, Thomas Buckeridge, of Stanton, and others, for delinquency, (i.e. supporting the Royalist cause), and specifically for their persecution of Mr. Humber, the incumbent placed in Clyffe Pypard by the Parliament. Mr. Humber's known attachment to the Parliament's cause induced divers of his neighbours to procure a decree from Oxford empowering Sir John Penruddocke, the Sheriff, to eject Mr. Humber from his parsonage and install Mr. Buckeridge aforesaid. From this authority Mr. Humber appealed to that of the Wilts Committee²⁴ ; but before further action could be taken he found himself a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, who carried him off to Winchester and shut him up in the Castle, where he remained for six months, till released by the good offices of another of his neighbours named Thomas Morse, of Bushton; who in his turn experienced the like penalty of imprisonment and pillage. The parish registers of Clyffe Pypard, it is true, make no mention of any Humber ministering there at this time; but the narrative is too circumstantial to be disturbed by an omission of that nature, easily to be accounted for by the disorder of the times. Moreover there are no entries in the registers for the years 1646 and 1647.]

In the case of Thomas Spackman it was averred inter alia that he was the inventor of a gun which would shoot off three times with only one charge; which instrument he presented to the King, and shot it off three several times in his presence, exclaiming at each discharge, " Now, have at the Roundheads. "

None of Anthony's sons lived to maturity and this sub-branch ended with the death of Giles in 1614.

William 01109 was the third son of John 01049. He was born in about 1550 and when he was buried in Hungerford on 12th Jan 1598 he is called "of Bupton." It is assumed that is where he and his family resided in the hamlet within the parish of Clyffe Pypard. There is little documentation about him and no will has been found, but in the 1634 Heralds Visitation of London for "Faringdon Without" his son Francis 01181 states that that his mother was Frances Dixon from Ogbourne before marriage. William and Frances (nee Dixon) had three children. The 1st, Thomas 01178, it is suggested, on the information given to the Herald for this Visitation report by his brother Francis, had married and had children. However, there is no collaborative information so far and none, other than this vague mark on a much copied chart, for a wife or children. On the present information we cannot say whether he actually died young and unmarried, or opted for a life, in say London, cut off from his family, because it is his younger brother Richard who farmed the land in Bupton that traditionally Thomas would have inherited from his father. Neither Thomas, nor any possible family, are mentioned in the wills of either of his brothers. The 2nd son of William and Frances, Richard 01179, was born about 1590; he farmed the family land in Bupton and he married Elizabeth Kingston in about 1612. Richard and Elizabeth had 3 children who are mentioned in their father's will written in November 1620 and proved on the 23rd May 1622. His bequests to the children, named as Richard 01256, Elizabeth 06562 and Anne 06563, is interesting in that he provided £100 for each child giving the money to three named relatives. These relatives were each required to invest the money for a nominated child to maximise the inheritance for when each child reached the age of 21. All the children were baptised at Clyffe Pypard, Elizabeth on the 23rd June 1616, Richard on the 9th August 1618 and Anne on the 29th March 1620.

It is not known whether any of the children reached the age of 21 and gained their inheritance, but the land at Bupton had reverted to Bridget Goddard 01247, (nee Bishop), and her son Francis 01321 of Clyffe Pypard by 1656. The 3rd son of William and Frances, Francis 01181 was baptised at Calne, close to the Goddards' Cowage estate, on the 25th October 1569. He went to London and became a haberdasher. Francis married Anne daughter of Richard Clarke a London gentleman, at All Hallows Church at London Wall on the 30th April 1609. Francis and Anne had 5 children, the first born Francis 06561 was baptised at Clyffe Pypard on the 25th October 1612 was also buried there on the 6th August 1616. William 01257 was baptised at St Bride's Fleet Street London but died sometime between then and when his father wrote his will in 1642. Of the other children George 01258 was also baptised at St Bride's Fleet Street, on the 28th April 1622, Henry 01259 and Anne 01260 who were born after Henry but before 1633, are shown on the tree drawn up after the Heralds Visitation of London. In the will of Francis 01181 proved 19th September 1842 there is no mention of a family or lands in Wiltshire, but he left a considerable amount of property in and around Shotley in Suffolk, about

23 Extract from The Falstone Day-Book by J. Waylen published in the "The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine VOL. XXVI.-No. LXXVIII. pp.343-390. A copy may be viewed in Wiltshire Record Office and other libraries.

24 This was the Parliamentarian Committee whose actions were recorded in the Falstone Day-Book among their members were Edward Goddard 01186 of Marlborough (Englesham), Edward Goddard, John Goddard, Thomas Goddard (possibly all from the Aldbourne/Ogbourne Branch). Other names from the 58 strong committee were Sir Edward Hungerford, Sir Edward Baynton, Sir John Danvers, Alexander Thistlewayte, these Parliamentarian gentlemen were all members of families associated by marriage with the staunchly Royalist Goddards of Clyffe Pypard

5miles south-east of Ipswich to his wife and the three surviving children George, Henry and Anne. So far nothing more is known of this sub-branch of the family. Dorothy 01111 was the first daughter of John 01049 and Elizabeth (nee Phetiplace), she was probably born around 1540 as it is known that she married John Cook of Chisenbury Wilts. But the date given, the 16th November 1563, is from an unidentified reference which does not name the place, but, if true, it was likely to have been at Hungerford, but this information should be treated with caution.

Anne, 01113 was probably born around 1550, and probably the last child born to Elizabeth; all that is known about her, at the moment, is that she married Roger Garrat at Hungerford on the 6th February 1571.

Following the death of Elizabeth 01050 in about 1550; John 01049 married again; this time to his cousin Alice Goddard 01042 from Ogbourne St. George in about 1556. Their first child John 01114 was probably born in about 1557 nothing further is known, while their second, Vincent 01115 born about 1557 is said to have died in 1638 but no confirmation has been found yet for these dates. Their last known child was Edmund 01116 who was baptised at Hungerford on 16th November 1559. No further information on any of these three has yet come to light.

Tree M

Returning to the first son and the heir of John 01049 and Elizabeth, nee Phetiplace, Thomas 01104 "*of Standen and Clyffe*" was probably born about 1540, he married Dorothy Stephens 01105 place and date unknown at present although it is possibly at a church near the family home in the hamlet of Burdop, now in Oxfordshire but in 1600 it was part of Wiltshire. Dorothy was the sister of Elizabeth 02805 who married Anthony 01107. Thomas and Dorothy only had one child Dorothy 01174 who was baptised at Hungerford on the 25th November 1589. John's wife Dorothy 01105 died soon after the birth of her daughter and was buried at Hungerford on the 8th January 1590. Daughter Dorothy is said in some references to have married Edward Winsall, although in the Goddard family tree drawn up in 1824 for Ambrose Goddard 01468 of Swindon by Sir J. C. Phillips from information from the Wiltshire Visitation of 1623, he was named as Giles Wensell, but according to the Visitation of Berkshire for 1623²⁵ for "*Marshall of Blewbury*", (just south of Didcot), she was married to Edmund Marshall. As this is contemporary information and was supplied by the brother of her then late husband, it must be considered to be the most accurate.

Very soon after the death of his first wife, Dorothy, Thomas remarried, his bride this time being Margaret 01106, the daughter of George Burley of Potterne near Devizes, Thomas mentions "*brother-in-law M^r Burley*" in his will. Between April 1591 and March 1599 7 children, all by this marriage were baptised at Hungerford parish church. Thomas was buried on the 24th March 1610 and Margaret 13th April 1632, both at Hungerford. Thomas was obviously a man of substance, in his will he left 1000 marks²⁶ to each of his three younger children, the other surviving children including Francis 01167, his heir, had been given their inheritances before his death to reduce the tax burden. The money was to come from the sale (which had already taken place) of some of Thomas's lands to Sir Alexander Tutt and Richard Goddard. Sir Alexander Tutt²⁷ was Thomas's brother-in-law, having married Millicent Burley, Margaret's sister. Thomas 01166 their first child was baptised on the 15th April 1591 but "*died young*" probably before the end of 1591. Elizabeth 01183, "*of London*", was baptised on the 20th February 1592, she remained unmarried, living until the age of 90. She lived for most of her life in London, in the parish of Savoy Middlesex, where she died at the end of November 1682. In her will, which was proved on the 2nd December, she requested that she should be buried with her parents at Clyffe Pypard, this was duly done on the 6th December 1682²⁸, just 4 days later! However, Richard Jefferies adds a rider to her story, he apparently found a document that he quoted verbatim²⁹ and is as follows:-

"Mrs Elizabeth Goddard, of London, was buried the 6th day of December, 1682, and being buried in linnen contrary to ye Act of Parliament, there was a fifty shilling fine to go to ye poore of ye parish, wch was accordingly paid by F___ Snelling."

"F___ Snelling" was probably a close relative of her "*Ancient friend Isaac Snelling of p^rish of St. Butolph without Aldgate, London*" a legatee in her will.

Francis 01167 was the next born in 1594. As the eldest son, he later inherited the family estates. His story is told below. John 01173 who only survived for a short while, was baptised on the 7th March and was buried 3 months later on the 17th June 1595 at Hungerford. Alexander 01170 was baptised on the 24th June 1596 and was probably named after Sir Alexander Tutt brother-in-law and sometime business partner to Thomas 01104. Alexander 01170 was an executor for the will of his brother Francis 01167, in 1653.

25 By Chitting and Philpott for Camden published by the Harlian Soc.

26 The "*mark*" was an accountants term for 100 pence (13s 4d or now £0.67) no coin was ever issued to this face value. A skilled man would have earned about 20 marks or £14 a year in 1610, possibly equating to about £20,000 today (2001).

27 Ibid.6 p1

28 One would be hard put to meet this time scale in the year 2001, with its railways and motorways!

29 "*A Memoir of the Goddards of North Wilts*" p36. 1st by Richard Jefferies published in London 1873 reprinted by the Goddard Association of Europe 1987

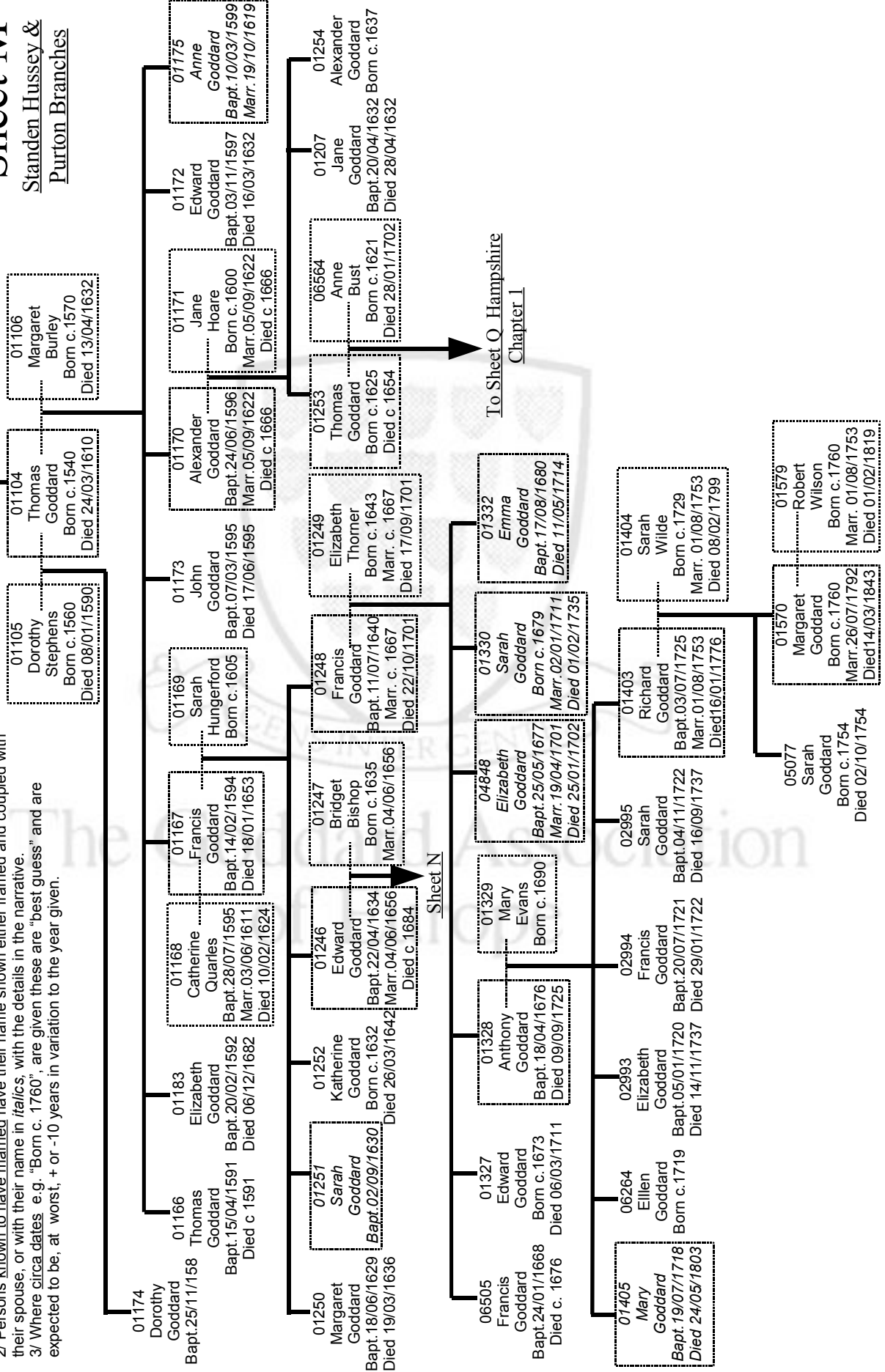
Sheet M

Standen Hussey & Purton Branches

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 L



Sheet N



Alexander was baptised on the 24th June 1596 and he married Jane 01171, the daughter of William Hore, at Hungerford on the 5th September 1622. They had three children Thomas 01253, Alexander 01254 and Jane 01207, who lived for only a week being baptised on the 20th June and buried on the 28th June 1632. All were baptised at All Saints Church at Ham, just south of Hungerford. Alexander 01170 and Jane lived at Ham but they moved south and both died, when elderly, at Shipton Bellinger in Hampshire, Alexander described, when he was buried, as “Gent” died in 1665 and Jane in 1673³⁰ It is believed that their son Alexander 01254 died in Broomy Lodge New Forest Hampshire in 1696. This branch is the subject the monograph "The Goddards of Hampshire Chapter1"³¹.



Lincoln's Inn Buildings London

Edward 01172 was the last son of Thomas 01104 and Margaret, he was born on the 3rd November 1597. He studied at Brasenose College Oxford University³² obtaining a B. A. degree 29th January 1617. He is thought to have been a Barrister at Lincoln's Inn in 1625³³. Edward died unmarried at the age of 34; he was buried at Hungerford on the 16th March 1632.

Anne 01175 the last child born to Thomas 01104 and Margaret 01106 was baptised on the 10th March 1599 at Hungerford where she was also married 20 years later, on the 19th October 1619, to Edward Walrond from Aldbourne.

Francis 01167 the heir to the estates of Standen Hussey and of Clyffe Pypard was the second son of Thomas 01104 and Margaret 01106; he was baptised on the 14th February 1594 at Hungerford. Francis married at a very young age for this family; he was just 17 when he married Catherine Quarles this was nearly 2 months before her 16th birthday. Catherine 01168 the daughter of John Quarles, was baptised on the 28th of July 1595 at St Christopher le Stockes London. They were married on the 3rd June 1611. However, there is a degree of uncertainty as to where the marriage took place, it is most likely and some references are certain that it was in Chelsea, London, but the marriage also appears in the Hungerford parish registers. This union was nearly the end of this family line because after nearly 12 years this marriage had produced no children, but then Catherine died, when she was aged only 28, to be buried at Hungerford on the 10th February 1624.

About 4 years later Francis remarried, this time to Sarah 01169, the daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford and Sarah (nee Crouch), of Black Bourton in Oxfordshire. This marriage was to provide the next generation of the family in the shape of 2 sons, Edward 01246 the heir, Francis 01248 "of Purton" and 3 daughters Margaret 01250, Sarah 01251 and Catherine 01252, all were baptised at Hungerford. Margaret 01250 was baptised on the 18th June 1629 but died when only a child being buried on the 19th March 1636. The life of Catherine 01252 was similarly short; she was baptised in April 1632, (the exact date is unreadable), and died 10 years later being buried on the 26th March 1642. Sarah 01251 was baptised on the 2nd September 1630, she married Duke Stonehouse 06357 in about 1653 and they had 3 children who were baptised at Hungerford, but there were probably more children by that union. Francis 01167, from all reports, was an autocrat and typical "Lord of the Manor" and a staunch Royalist. In 1635 he was made the High Sheriff³⁴ for the

³⁰ Janes will and an inventory taken after Alexanders death are in Hampshire Record Office in Winchester.

³¹ Ibid.6 p1

³² Alumni Oxonienses 1500-1714 - available at many major libraries

³³ Said to be in "Foster's Judges and Barristers" - but this has not been checked by the editor

³⁴ An honorary official of a county or shire appointed yearly by the crown having various administrative duties and judicial functions such as election returning officer, attending judges at assize and the issue and execution of writs, the custody of prisoners, etc.

county of Wiltshire, an honour held by each recipient for a year. Apparently the most notable achievement in his year of office was to raise the £7000 the Crown demanded of the county of Wiltshire for the detested "Ship-Tax". This he did without the help of his JP's³⁵ who refused the Long Parliament's demands to extend this tax which had, up to 1635, been imposed only in coastal areas. This and similar tax impositions ultimately provided some of the reasons for the Civil War which started in 1642.

In 1636 according to Richard Jeffries³⁶ Francis disposed of Aldbourne Manor³⁷ to a John Southly and, according to information from Charles Frederick Goddard, Francis bought the manor of East Bedwyn in 1646. But no further details of either transaction have come to light during the present researches.

The life of the parishioners of Clyffe Pypard during the Civil War could not have been easy, their temporal life and physical well-being was controlled by their Lord of the Manor, the Royalist, while their spiritual leader was their priest Lancelot Humber who was an ardent Parliamentarian.

Francis 01167 was buried at Hungerford on the 18th January 1653. There was a long and detailed will with many bequests but, at present, there is no further information on his wife Sarah after she proved her husband's will, on the 14th June 1653 at Westminster. This will instructed that the Standen Hussey estate and the other land and houses in and around Hungerford should go to wife Sarah, while the other estates would be put into a trust, the Clyffe Pypard estate to go to Edward 01246 and Cowage, (then called Cowidge), to go to Francis 01248, when they each reached the age of 21.

At his point the family splits into two branches, leaving the main family at Standen Hussey and Clyffe Pypard until later, while the next section follows the junior branch who lived in the village of Purton, about 6 miles to the north-east of Clyffe Pypard. They lived in Purton House, adjacent to the church, for over 150 years from approximately 1667 when it was purchased³⁸ by Francis 01248 until its sale in 1820 when the last member of this branch died.

Francis 01248 who was the second son of Francis 01167 and Sarah, nee Hungerford, was baptised at Hungerford on the 11th July 1640. He married Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Thorner of Little Somerford, sometimes called Somerford Parva, Wilts. The exact date and place are not known at present. However, they presumably married within a few days of the granting of a marriage licence at Salisbury on the 22nd August 1667, when the age of Elizabeth was given as 24. Francis had inherited his father's estate at Cowage, about 4 miles SE. of Clyffe



Pypard in a deed written in 1650 and prior to his father's will which was written in November 1652. By this will the Clyffe Pypard estate and the tenements there were put into a trust to provide an annuity both to his son Edward 01246, until he was 21 and to Lady Phetiplace of Cirencester for life, She is presumed to have been an aunt or great aunt. It is possible that Francis had let the Cowage estate to finance the purchase of the Purton estate, which included a house called "Chamberlyns" probably what is now the manor house, and a water mill named "Chester Mill".

The baptisms for 6 children have been found with Francis 01248 and Elizabeth as the parents, but it has been suggested that, there may have been a further son Richard born in 1679, however, there seems to be no justification for this idea at present. But, there is a Richard Goddard who was nominated to be an executor to the will of Anthony 01328 written in September 1725; he however had died by the time the will was proved in November 1735. This particular Richard cannot be accounted for, in the near family, at this time. Elizabeth 01249 was buried on the 17th September 1701, aged 61 and Francis 01248 was buried only 5 weeks later, on the 22nd October 1701, both at Purton according to the parish registers there. However, the parish record for Clyffe Pypard says specifically that Francis was buried at Somerford and Francis 01476 said that her tombstone is in the aisle of Somerford church!

Edward 01327 was the second son of Francis 01248 and Elizabeth was baptised at Purton in June 1673, the exact date is not given in the parish registers. Nothing further is known about him, except that it was he who became heir when his elder brother, Francis 06505 died when only 8 in September 1676, and he inherited the Purton estate on the death of his father in 1701. Edward is said to have written a will, dated 12th January 1710³⁹, however, to date the editor has not seen this will. Following the death of Edward on the 4th March 1711 and his burial at Purton on the 6th March, being unmarried his brother Anthony 01328 inherited the Purton family estate.

35 M. D. Gordon "Collection of Ship-Money in reign of Chas. I." Trans. R. H. Soc. 3rd series iv 161 & Victoria County History for Wiltshire vol. V p133

36 Ibid. 14 p15.

37 Deed 405/3 in Wiltshire Record Office seems pertinent to the sale of Aldbourne Manor, but it will require considerable time to transcribe.

38 Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine Vol. 43 (1925-1927) p170

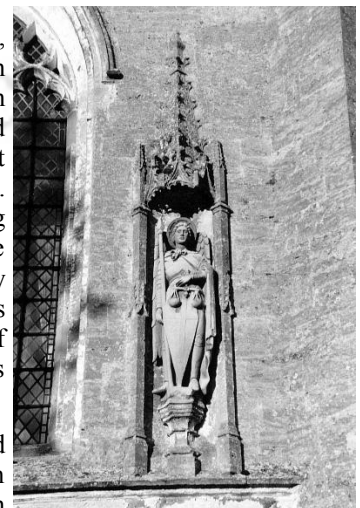
39 According to an article by Cannon F. H. Manley "The Evans Family of North Wilts". in the Wilts Archaeological Magazine Vol. 43 (1925-1927) p.170.



Cowage Farm in 2002

Anthony sold the Cowage Farm, which had been in the family since about 1540, to a Mr. Northey in 1720⁴⁰. From the timing of this sale there has been the suggestion that this was possibly to cover losses made in a South Sea Bubble venture that Anthony may have been involved in with his cousin Francis 01321, since the money from the sale does not appear to have been used on any other project. Anthony 01328 had been baptised at Purton on the 18th April 1676, he married Mary, daughter of Arthur Evans, probably in about 1717, they had 6 children. In chronological order of baptism the first child is thought to have been Mary 01405 who was baptised at Purton, as were the rest of the children, on the 19th June 1718. She later married a Charles Dewell⁴¹, in September 1739, who is reported as having died in the Jamaica in the West Indies, leaving a Mary a widow with a daughter named Elizabeth and son, named Timothy. Mary died on the 24th August 1803 aged 85. Timothy later became a doctor living and practising in Malmsbury. Ellen 06264 who was baptised at Purton sometime in January 1719, (the exact date is not give in the parish register), she apparently died young and before her father made his will. Elizabeth 02993 was the 3rd child baptised on the 5th January 1720, she died when only 17 and was buried at Purton on the 14th November 1737. The first boy in the family, Francis 02994, was baptised on the 20th July 1721, but he also died young and is not mentioned in his fathers will which was written on 3rd September 1725. Sarah 02995 was baptised on the 4th November 1722 and their last child Richard 01403, by the death of his brother, the heir to the Purton estate was baptised on the 3rd July 1725. He was only a few months old when his father Anthony died and was buried at Purton on the 9th September 1725, aged 50. Although it cannot be confirmed at present, it is thought that their mother Mary may also have died while the children were still young. One reason for thinking this is because when Sarah 02995 became ill and died, aged 15, she was in the house of her grandfather, Arthur Evans, in The Close at Salisbury. There is a memorial tablet in Salisbury Cathedral commemorating her burial on the 16th September 1737.

Returning to the children of Francis 01248 and his wife Elizabeth (nee Thorner), their first child Francis 06505 was born early in 1668 and baptised at Hungerford on the 24th January 1668 according to the I. G. I⁴². But he is thought to have died when only aged about 8 years old, in 1676. Elizabeth 04848, the first daughter, was baptised at Purton on the 25th May 1677, she married John Langton, on 19th April 1701, at Purton but died of smallpox in London some 9 months later on the 25th January 1702⁴³. The memorial tablet to her in Little Somerford is visually unreadable but by using photography and computer enhancement it is found to read, verbatim:- "Near this place lyeth the body of Elizabeth Langton wife of John Langton of purton in this County Gen^t. (Elder Daughter of Francis Goddard of the same place). Esq. & Elizabeth his wife who dyed in London of the small pox the 25th of january 1701 in the 25th year of her age Very much lamented being a true friend a Charitable Neighbour a pious Vertuous & Good Wife".



A detail of Purton Church

Sarah 01330 was baptised sometime in April 1679; the exact date was not entered into the parish register. It is alleged that she married twice, but no record has been found yet for a marriage for her, prior to her marriage to Charles Spencer at Purton on the 2nd January 1711. Charles was to be one of the executors for the will of Anthony 01328, but he had also died by the time the will was proved on 8th November 1735. Sarah died in February 1735. Emma 01332, or Emm, as it was written in the Purton parish registers at both her baptism on 17th August 1680 and her burial on the 11th May 1714 "Emm", at her burial it was "Mrs Emm"; she had been married to a Denman. His Christian name and any further detail has not been established yet.

⁴⁰ "A Memoir of THE GODDARDS OF NORTH WILTS" by Richard Jefferies p 39.

⁴¹ Ibid.22 Claims that name was Timothy, not Charles, however Timothy died in 1724 when Mary would have been only 6 – more research needed

⁴² I.G.I. International Genealogical Index available at many libraries or at www.familysearch.org

⁴³ This is the modern date format, the memorial plaque in Little Somerford church says 1701, which was correct at the time it was erected because the New Year started each 25th March, until the adoption in England of the Gregorian Calendar in 1752.

Richard 01403 inherited the Purton estate when only about two months old, on the death of his father Anthony 01328. His father's will requests that he "*should be buried privately in the Parish Church of Pirton at least possible expense*", and the general tone of the will re-enforces the thought that Anthony had lost a large amount of money. The estate is left in trust for his son Richard and his education. Richard's name appears in the Purton inclosure awards of April 1738 when he gains a field on Purton Common of something under 15 acres, later this field is called Goddard's Mead. Richard was educated at Hertford College Oxford⁴⁴, he matriculated 9th February 1743 aged 16. He transferred to St Alban Hall Oxford obtaining a BA. in 1746, then on to study at New College for a M. A. in 1749 and finally a B. Med. was awarded to him in 1752, also from New College where he was made a Fellow. After leaving Oxford he took up a medical practice in Marlborough. He married Sarah the daughter of Sir John Wilde, who was "Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas" on the 1st August 1753, Their first daughter Sarah 05077 was born in 1754 but her baptism has not been found yet, but she must have died almost immediately because she was buried at Purton on the 2nd October 1754. Their only other child was a second daughter, Margaret 01570, the date and place of her birth are now not known, but her marriage to Robert Wilson, a Royal Navy sea captain, was at Purton on the 26th July 1792; they had 4 children, all girls, Sarah, Isabel, Ann, and Emma. Margaret died on the 14th March 1843, Robert had died sometime in 1821.



Purton Tythe Barn

Richard 01403 was buried at Purton on the 16th January 1776, and his wife Sarah was buried in a nearby grave on the 8th February 1799 aged 70. These were the last of Goddards to live in Purton House, until Horatio Nelson Goddard purchased it from Mrs Sarah Miles, nee Wilson, daughter of Margaret 01570 and thus granddaughter of Richard 01403, in 1840.



Gray's Inn South Square & the Statue of Sir Francis Bacon

Tree N

Returning to the senior part of this branch and to Edward 01246 who by the time of his marriage to Bridgett Bishopp, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp Bt., had taken residence at Standen Hussey. This marriage took place at either Wanborough on 4th January 1656, or at Wootton St Lawrence Hants. on the 4th June 1656 dependant on the source of information. Unfortunately there are no entries in the Wanborough parish records for the years between 1649 and 1664, however it may be possible to find other records for both parishes which can be checked to establish the correct place and date. Edward and Bridgett had eight children in, what is believed to be, the following order:- Francis 01321, Richard 01323, Edward 01324, followed by William 01325 and John 01326, both of whom died young. They were followed by another son named John 03281 who was born about 1670, with finally two girls Bridgett 01390 and Sarah 01391. Edward 01246 had been educated at Brasenose College Oxford where he matriculated on 13th July 1652, after which he became a student of law at Gray's Inn in 1654. He died in 1684 and was buried at Hungerford on the 25th April when just about 50 years old. His wife Bridget is said⁴⁵ to have married John Casper Keeling soon after the death of her husband and for a third time, in 1714 to a Thomas Young esq. But, as there is a burial of an unidentified Bridget Goddard, (who was not the daughter Bridget 01390, of Edward and Bridgett), on the 28th February 1682 in the records for Hungerford parish church, this raises some doubts over a second or third marriage.

(Gray's Inn South Square Photo Credit: Mark Fiennes). The Comedy of Errors was first performed in 1594 at the Grays Inn Hall as seen here. The Golden Griffin was a guardian badge for the performances in which the theatrical talent of the Inn participated. Francis Bacon was a major player in the entertainment he wrote several masques and acted in early Shakespeare Plays during his tenure at Grays Inn.

⁴⁴ Alumni Oxonienses 1715-1886 - available at many major libraries

⁴⁵ Burke's Landed Gentry, 1837 Edition p.325 (These were the equivalent of "coffee-table" books of the period and were renowned for their inaccuracy, so all the data must be treated with some suspicion. Later editions use mainly verified facts and are therefore much more accurate.)

Edward 01246 apparently took his duties as Patron of Clyffe Pypard Church and the church duties seriously, although the three appointments he made for vicar, Henry Blake in 1660, then William Stampe in 1662, finally in 1683 the appointment of Bernard Hore were to men who probably had close association, through marriage, with this Goddard branch. In his will Edward instructed that his son John should be educated at one of the Universities and then to take orders in the church while, son and heir, Francis should present him, John, with the living of the Vicarage of Clyffe Pypard at the next opportunity. This did not occur, just after his fathers death, Francis 01321, who was now the "Patron of Clyffe Pypard", appointed Thomas Foster to be vicar in 1685, before John would have been eligible for the post, lacking both age and education and, so far, there is no sign that John fulfilled his fathers wishes by going to a University or into the church. John is known to have married and he had a son also named John 03283 during 1688, when he would have been only about 18 years old.

Leaving the story of Edward's son and heir Francis 01321 until later to deal with the other children of Edward and Bridget, we have, in chronological order, Richard 01323 who was baptised at Hungerford on the 22nd December 1658. He was apparently alive when his father died in 1684 but appears to have died shortly after, although at present there is no firm evidence for this assumption. Edward 01324, "*of Hungerford co. Berks., Gent*" as his will, proved on the 2nd August 1729, proclaims, has managed to keep his life story completely hidden. He was born about 1660 but we do not know where. From his will, which is complex and detailed in everything except his immediate family, he had a wife named Catherine and an unknown and unnamed quantity of children. The place, or places, of his baptism, marriage and burial are also unknown, but it is probable that he is the Edward Goddard buried at Hungerford on the 30th May 1729. The next two sons William 01325, baptised at Hungerford on the 8th March 1663 and John 01326 baptised, also at Hungerford, on the 9th December 1669 both, it is said⁴⁶, died young, William when he was about 6 years old but John only lived a few days at the most, however the records have not been found that would confirm these events. The last son of Edward and Bridgett, John 03281, had a career in the church laid out for him according to his fathers will, but it is unlikely that he followed that path. He was born about 1670 and without any parish records to confirm dates one should be very suspicious of the reported death of the first son John, (01326). It is known from the baptism of the son of John 03281, also called John 03283, at Clyffe Pypard on the 3rd January 1688, that his wife was named Margery. Bridget 01390 was baptised at Hungerford on the 30th June 1674, she married Alexander Thistlethwayte when she was 22, at Hungerford on the 11th July 1696. It is known, from the wills of relatives, that they had at least 5 children, Francis, Alexander, Sarah, Mary and Dorothy. Bridget was buried at Hungerford on the 20th May 1750. Sarah 01391 was baptised at Hungerford on the 13th November 1676 and from information and bequests in the wills of both of her brothers Francis 01321 and Edward 01324, it has been established that she married a Robert Hilman, a gentleman of Priors Court, Chieveley, Berkshire, but there are no further details to hand.

Francis 01321 the first son and the heir to Standen Hussey and Clyffe Pypard who was baptised at Hungerford on the 29th March 1657 was said to have married twice⁴⁷, however the possibility of a first marriage could be questioned. From the evidence of the parish register when at the age of 64 he is said to be a bachelor when he married Mary daughter of Thomas Ayres a spinster at Gray's Inn Chapel London on the 25th May 1721, aged 32 and just half the age of Francis. But Mary had had two children sometime before their marriage, George William 03285 and Frances Mary, they are both subjects in Francis's will named as "*....Goddard alias Ayres*" and spoken of as "*....son of wife*" and "*....wife's daughter*". Who was the father of these two children is a matter for conjecture; other writers have said that Francis had an illegitimate child, but the tone of the will implies that they were not his children, although with the girl named "Frances Mary" and the son George nominated as heir to the family estates, as both were named as the main legatees after his wife, and above the claims of his legitimate children Edward 01399 and Sarah 01401, this question cannot be answered for the present. There is little documentation regarding the life Francis led before about 1720, mostly just vague references, however we do know from parish records that he was born on the 29th March 1657 and baptised a fortnight later at Hungerford on the 14th April. He was probably well educated and trained as a lawyer, (because he was married in Gray's Inn Chapel), the records of his education have not been found, but we do know that he was a magistrate. He was said to have been a Major in the Berkshire Militia⁴⁸, but as the militia did not exist during his lifetime that statement requires more research before it can be established as fact. Up to about 1718 Francis seems, from the lack of documentation to have led an orderly life, but he went out with a flourish; virtually all the stories about him relate to the last six years of his life.

Francis sold the Standen Hussey estates in 1719, to Francis Stonehouse, a cousin, (son of Sarah 01251 and her husband Duke Stonehouse), that is well documented⁴⁹, but it is only a traditional story that the sale was enforced because he lost a vast amount of money from his investments in shares in the South Sea Bubble. That story does not fit in easily with the historical facts, the South Sea Company and like enterprises did not collapse until September 1720, so unless Francis sold the estate in order to buy shares in the company, only to see them become worthless a few months later, we can only guess at his reasons for the sale. The money received from the sale of Standen Hussey was insufficient so

46 Information from the tree by Charles Frederick Goddard which was based on the tree Francis 01476 drew in 1889.

47 Fosters "Registers of Gray's Inn Chapel" p xivi says 25 May 1721 Francis Goddard of St Dunstan's-in-the-Fields, widower, & Mary Ayres of same spin.

48 Information from Charles Frederick Goddards original notes.

49 Victoria County History of Berkshire IV p196.

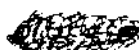
Clyffe Pypard was mortgaged and re-mortgaged⁵⁰ and a receiver of rents was appointed by one of the mortgagees to oversee the estate affairs for about 10 years following Francis's death. He said in his will that he had lived at Clyffe Pypard but most of the records of him show him in London in this period; his son Edward 01399, was baptised, at St Martin's in the Fields London, in the February before Francis and Mary married in the May of 1721, (Frances) Mary 03284 had been baptised, as Mary Goddard, in the same church only 3 months earlier, on the 24th November 1720, but no record has yet been found of the baptisms of George William or Sarah 01401. At the time Francis wrote his will, the 22nd May 1724, he said that he was "*late of Clyffe Pypard co. Wilts, now of the p'ish of Chiswick co. Midsx*", he also says that he had previously set up a trust deed to settle the real estate and the advowson of Clyffe Pypard on George William Goddard *alias* Ayres and requests that if the vicarage becomes vacant that George should "*present same to son Edward Goddard*". However, the financial situation obviously caught up with Francis on his death bed, because on January 11th 1725 a codicil was written to the will that halved the legacies to the four trustees for the estate. Francis was buried 12th January 1725 at Clyffe Pypard. His widow Mary is said to have later married the John Harris who is mentioned in the will of her son George William, written in 1742, but this marriage has not yet been confirmed. The record of Mary's death has not been found, but as she is not mentioned in her son George's will, it is presumed that she had died sometime before that date.

Of the 4 children of Francis and Mary, legitimate or otherwise, the only information on Frances Mary 03284 we have is her baptism in 1720 and we do not know at what age she was baptised. Sarah 01401, it is said⁵¹, married a John Mackrell, after 1742 and not to have had any children, but both these facts have yet to be confirmed. Frances Mary had obviously died before her brother George wrote his will. George wrote his will on the 13th May 1742 with only bequests to Edward and Sarah "*children of the late Francis Goddard of Clyffe Pypard*" and to John Harris, where Edward 01399 was to inherit most of the estate, the will was not proved until 15th July 1780. Without further information one must assume that the estate had been managed, for at least part of the time after the death of Francis 01321 by George William, during the minority of Edward who took over as head of the Clyffe Pypard estate when he reached the age of 21, in 1742, and that George William did not die until 1780, probably in London.

Edward 01399 was baptised on the 22nd February 1721 at St Martin in the Fields in London and was educated at Oxford at Trinity College matriculating on the 20th February 1741. It may be assumed that he followed in the family tradition of studying law as he later became a JP., (Justice of the Peace⁵²); he served in the honorary post of High Sheriff for Wiltshire in 1767 and also Deputy Lieutenant for the same county. Edward married Joanna Read the daughter of Henry Read of Crowood, Wilts., (between Ramsbury and Aldbourne), who was both baptised and married at Ramsbury on the 10th September 1724 and the 27th August 1754 respectively. Very little detail can be obtained from the Parish Register of Clyffe Pypard for this period, 1750-1770, due, it is said to the neglect of duty by the vicar, Thomas Taylor, who had been appointed by Edward himself in 1745. This, with other failings in service, incensed Edward to the extent that he decided to take Holy Orders himself. Edward was ordained as a deacon in 1769 and was instituted as the vicar of Clyffe Pypard in 1770 following the death of Thomas Taylor. This started the period of nearly 150 years when members of this family provided the vicars to Clyffe Pypard parish. This period ended in 1935 with the death of Edward Hungerford Goddard. Edward 01399 died on the 6th January 1791 and was buried in his own churchyard, it is assumed that he did not write a will. However, his wife Joanna did and it was published after her death on the 22nd February 1802, in it she only bequeaths the inheritance she retained in the marriage settlement written before she married Edward, her jewels and clothing.

*Where as Joanna Read is Intitled by Vertue of her Uncle. Wille-
m^r William. Hnackstone. of y^e Island of Jamaica. Deceased^d to
1390 e Intereff there-on. Now know y^e. that y^e s^d Edwd Goddard
hath. agreed that y^e s^d Joanna. Read shall. have. all y^e Right Title.
Interest e Demand in. y^e afore s^d legacy and it is further agreed
by the s^d Edwd Goddard that during their Coverture. y^e s^d Joanna.
Read shall. receive. e take to her own. separate. Use. all y^e Interest
e Profits arising therefrom*

25 May 1754



The pre-marital agreement between Joanna Read and Edward protecting her inheritance. A clause in her will refers to this document which is now held in Wiltshire Record Office.

50 Wiltshire Record Office 110/1 and 110/19 Clyffe Pypard Mortgages and legal documents.

51 Ibid. 29

52 J. P.'s were unpaid and frequently untrained, only those who owned land worth more than £20 were appointed, this was raised to £100 in 1744.

Edward 01399 and Joanna had 9 children who were all baptised at Clyffe Pypard between 1755 and 1766, Joanna 01457 their first child, baptised on the 4th July 1755 died when just under 12 months old and was buried on the 17th June 1756. Anne 01560 was baptised on the 10th June 1756, but died just before her 16th birthday on the 12th May 1772 being buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 16th May. Sarah 01458 was baptised on the 12th April 1757 and married Richard Hallilay on the 1st January 1784 both events were at Clyffe Pypard church. Richard Hallilay died in 1832 and his wife, Sarah, in 1840 they, with three of their children, are remembered in Urchfont church with a dedicated window and a memorial plaque in the vestry. Elizabeth 01561 lived only for 10 weeks being baptised on the 13th May 1758 and buried on the 31st August. Bridgett 01567, the fifth consecutive daughter, was baptised on the 16th October 1759, she married Thomas Weston Wadley on the 28th of March 1803 also at Clyffe Pypard. It is unconfirmed but, she is said to have died on the 31st December 1827.



The above sketch was attached to a letter written by George E. Dartnell, son of Arabella Thring Dartnell nee Goddard 01480, to "Fanny", (Francis Agnes Wilson nee Goddard 01690), in May 1906. George explains that he drew the sketch from an old watercolour painting in his possession and which he thinks was painted in 1754 and purports to be of Edward showing Joanna Read and her father around the garden, before the marriage. This sketch together others and with the letters are in Wiltshire Record Office (Cat. No.110/23), but there is no trace of the original painting.

The first son of Edward 01399 and Joanna, Edward 01562 was baptised on the 10th May 1761 he was educated at Brasenose College Oxford from where he matriculated 14th December 1779, completed his BA., in 1783 and an MA., in 1789. He became vicar of Clyffe Pypard and took over the family estate upon the death of his father in 1791, running both establishments until his death on the 22nd January 1839. Francis 01564 was born on the 15th February 1763 and baptised on the 3rd June the same year. The third son Richard 01566 was born on the 28th November 1766, baptised on the 26th February 1767. Richard chose a career in the Royal Navy attaining the position of a senior "post-captain"⁵³, before he retired to live at Wootton Bassett, where he died on the 28th June 1833. He was buried 8 miles away at Clyffe Pypard on the 3rd July. He did not marry, but his career could be traced through naval records at the Public Record Office at Kew by anyone interested in the subject. Francis 01564 who was born on the 15th February 1763 and baptised on the 3rd June 1763 became an alderman in Wootton Bassett and served in this capacity between 1807 and 1812. However, by this time, the town which had much earlier been a wool town was now totally reliant on agriculture and a mere shadow of its earlier importance making the position of the mayor and aldermen little more than a sinecure. Wootton Bassett⁵⁴, with the coming of the railway, was rapidly becoming a dormitory to Swindon which was growing as rapidly as Wootton Bassett was shrinking. By the 1830's the corporation ceased to have any function, it was disfranchised in 1832, dissolved in 1835, when its only income came from the tolls of markets and fairs and the money paid by the town crier for his licence and it finally lost its borough status in 1883. Francis, according to his death certificate, (dated 25th February 1841), was a surgeon; he died, unmarried, of apoplexy, (this now would be called a stroke), on the 22nd February, he was also buried in the chancel of Clyffe Pypard church with his brothers Edward and Richard. Their memorial stone had been moved to the vestry by 1928. So far no documents have been found which describe the education and, or where, Francis spent his early life; he does not appear to have moved to Wootton Bassett before 1793 as neither he, nor any other Goddards are listed on the census taken of the town in that year. Francis lived to see the canal built, it opened in 1809, but he died six months before Wootton Bassett railway station was opened in August 1841.

⁵³ A full captain "posted" to command a ship of at least a 20 gun rate, i.e. one having at least 20 cannons.

⁵⁴ Victoria County History of Wiltshire vol. XI p200.

The last daughter of Edward 01399 and Joanna, was Priscilla 01569 who was baptised on the 20th June 1765, she never married, she lived for many years at "Moredon" in Rodbourne Cheney where she died aged 86 on the 18th July 1850 and was buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 23rd July 1850.

The son and next heir to Clyffe Pypard, Edward 01562, was baptised on the 10th May 1761, his main education was at Brasenose College Oxford where he matriculated on the 14th December 1779 and was awarded a BA. in 1783 and a MA. In 1789. He became the vicar and "Lord of the Manor" on the death of his father in 1791, he had been the curate previously at Winterbourne Bassett. Edward married Annica Susan the only daughter of Edward and Susanna Baynton, (nee Werden), at the old church of St Pancras, London, on the 10th June 1802. Edward Baynton was, at this time the consul-general at Algiers. Edward and Annica had 11 children born between 1803 and 1819, 7 sons and 4 daughters all born and baptised at Clyffe Pypard. In addition to his church and manorial duties Edward was also a county magistrate for most of his working life, but like all his predecessors his main occupation and income was derived from farming. Edward was buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 22nd January 1839, his widow, Annica, died at Morden House, Rodborn Cheney on the 5th April 1855.

The first child of Edward 01562 and Susanna was Annica Werden 01463; she was born 20th April 1803 and baptised on the 10th of June following. She married James Bradford of Swindon at Clyffe Pypard on the 16th September 1824, they had 3 sons and 3 daughters and she died on the 4th August 1881. One of their sons followed in the footsteps of his grandfather in that Charles William Bradford was vicar at Clyffe Pypard from 1863 until his death in 1883.

Edward John Ambrose 01465 was born and baptised on the 3rd of April 1804 and educated at Queens College Oxford matriculating on the 4th April 1821 and had probably made the army his main occupation for his short life. He died on the 10th November 1828 when he was a Captain in the Wiltshire Militia, and was buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 18th November, he was not married. Second son Henry William 01466 had a shorter life, born on the 18th April 1805, but not baptised until the 10th September 1806, he died "*who whilst in the enjoyment of perfect health was attacked by a violent fever*⁵⁵", on the 3rd of August 1818, and buried on the 8th August.

Tree O

Horatio Nelson 01467 became heir to the estate following the death of his elder brothers; he was baptised on the 8th December 1806. He was traditionally, for this family, educated at Brasenose College, matriculating on the 24th January 1824, attaining his BA. in 1828 and his MA. In 1831. During his most of his working life he was a JP. (Justice of the Peace), he was one of the magistrates who had to deal with the agricultural riots in N. Wiltshire in 1830. He was honoured with the position of Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Wiltshire for a period, a captain in the Wilts Militia and was the High Sheriff of Wiltshire in 1860. Although the estate must have taken much of his time, it was over 1000 acres at this time and distributed over several miles, he was heavily involved in the renovation of the church, he organised and paid £700 for the rebuilding of the chancel in 1860. His other activities were frequently with church matters; as family head he was the "patron" of Clyffe Pypard church following the death of his father in 1839, he acted as "Improprate"⁵⁶-Rector", while making his brother George Ashe the vicar of Clyffe Pypard. Horatio was the first chairman of Cricklade Poor Law Union founded in 1834. He also found the time and the money to virtually rebuild the manor house in 1840. The previous renovation, much less adventurous, had been undertaken by his father Edward 01562 nearly 40 years before. Additionally, he managed to find the time marry twice, but of his 4 children only one lived beyond infancy. Horatio's first wife was Anne Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas le Mesurier, she was born in Houghton-le-Spring County Durham in about 1815 and they were married on the 8th April 1840 at St Paul's Bedford. They had three children, all baptised and buried young at Clyffe Pypard, Susan Werden 01687 who only lived for about 6 months from the 16th March 1841 to the 29th September 1841. Katherine Anne 01688 was their second child she was baptised on the 23rd February 1842, but died when she was 9 years old and was buried on the 19th November 1851. Edward Werden 01689 was their only son, he also only lived for about 3 months from the 2nd October 1844 to 16th January 1845. Horatio's wife Anne Elizabeth died while in Torquay in Devon and was buried there on the 21st February 1849. So far no documents have been found to explain the circumstances of her death and burial so far from her home.

Horatio remarried on the 10th February 1852, probably at Sibford⁵⁷ near Banbury Oxfordshire, the birthplace of his second wife who was Eliza Agnes, the daughter of William Walford and the widow of John Whippy. Horatio and Eliza Agnes had only one child, a daughter Frances Agnes 01690, who was baptised on the 2nd March 1853. Elizabeth Agnes was buried on the 30th April 1890 while Horatio was buried, exactly 94 years after his baptism, on the 8th December 1900. His only child who lived to adult hood, Frances 01690 inherited the manor of Clyffe Pypard, on the death of her father. She had married William Wilson of Over Worton Oxfordshire on the 11th June 1874. William had a career in the Royal Navy. At the time of the census in 1881 he was a Lieutenant, but later rose to the rank of Vice-Admiral. They had 2 sons and 3 daughters. William died in 1921 but when Frances Agnes was buried on the 22nd August 1940 the period of 400 years of one family of Goddards as Lords of the Manor of Clyffe Pypard had drawn to a close and the Wilson family inherited the estate.

55 Memorial tablet on the vestry wall Clyffe Pypard church

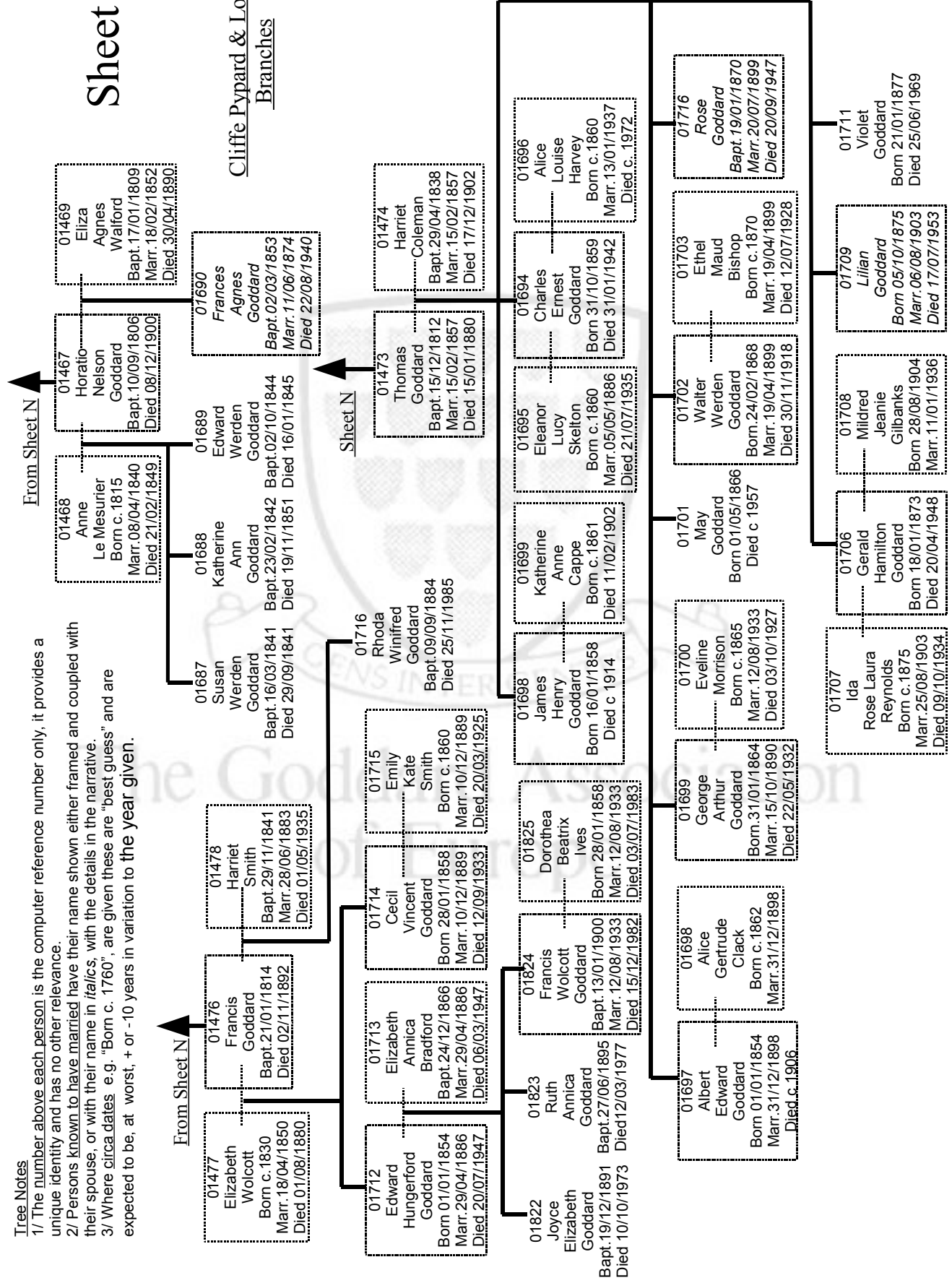
56 "*Improprate*"- A lay person who obtains the property and rights, tithes etc. to the church.

57 Not to be confused with Sibeford or Siford alternative names for Shefford Berkshire.

Sheet O

Cliffe Pypard & London Branches

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



The fifth child of Edward 01562 and Susanna was Lucy Charlotte 01470. She was born 3rd June 1808 and baptised on 7th November, dying unmarried when just 25 and being buried on the 6th November 1833.

George Ashe 01471 was born on the 15th August 1809, but not baptised until nearly a year later on the 24th July 1810. George was educated at St John's College Oxford matriculating on the 25th June 1827, before transferring to Brasenose College where he obtained his BA. in 1831 and a MA. in 1834. He was appointed by his brother Horatio to the position of vicar of Clyffe Pypard in 1839, a position he held until he resigned in 1863. He was also a JP. On taking up the office of the vicar at Clyffe Pypard George built a new parsonage, said to be⁵⁸ "without the aid of Queen Anne's Bounty"⁵⁹ at a cost of nearly £5000. How did a new vicar get that sort of money? When a new school was built close by in 1854 that was done at a cost of only £500. George married Katherine Matilda, the daughter of John and Harriet Sherwood, at the church of St. Mary in Reading Berkshire on the 6th of July 1837 when she was just 18. There were no children from this union. At Clyffe Pypard vicarage at the time of the 1851 census, in addition to George Ashe and his wife there was also 9 years old Katherine Anne 01688 the daughter of his brother Horatio, she died about 6 months later and was buried at Clyffe Pypard. George was buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 26th November 1873.

Thomas 01473, the 7th child and 5th son, was probably born on the 4th August 1811 and baptised at Clyffe Pypard on the 15th September 1812, but several transcriptions of the parish registers differ in the detail of the year. Thomas had made the army his career with much of this time spent in India in the 48th Bengal Infantry where he attained the rank of Lt. Colonel. He married late in life, when he was 46, to Harriet the daughter of George Coleman of St John's Wood London on the 15th February 1857. Harriet was not yet 19 at the time of the marriage, she had been baptised at St Johns Wood on the 29th April 1838. Between 1858 and 1877 they had 10 children, 6 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom reached maturity. Thomas died on the 15th January 1880, while Harriet lived on until the 17th December 1902.

Next in line, Fanny 01475 was born on the 23rd November 1812 and baptised on her 1st birthday in 1813, she died unmarried before her 22nd birthday, on the 17th July 1834 and was buried at Clyffe Pypard on the 22nd July.

Francis 01476 was baptised on the 21st January 1814 and he was said, by Charles Frederick Goddard who originally prepared the tree, to have been educated at Marlborough College⁶⁰, from 1824 to 1828, however his early education was at the "Marlborough Grammar School of Edward VI". The Castle Inn was not converted into a school, Marlborough



This building is now Marlborough College, but seen here it is as Francis 01476 will have known, it as an inn.
From the painting "The Castle Inn" by George Manton 1820-1900

College, until 1843. After a period at the Marlborough Grammar school he was sent to a school in Southampton for a short time with his brother Septimus and then on to Winchester College for several years before completing his education at Brasenose College in Oxford. He attained a BA. status there in 1836 and his MA. in 1839 at the same college. From 1838 to 1849 he held various curacies and was appointed to be the vicar of Alderton, near Badminton, Wiltshire, a position he held until 1858 when he moved to Hilmarton, about 3 miles from Clyffe Pypard. He moved on to become a prebendary⁶¹ and a canon of Salisbury Cathedral in 1882. Additionally he was a Justice of the Peace for most of his working life and also a keen local historian, writing, notably, the "Notes on Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town"⁶² in 1864 and was one of the main sources of the information for this document. He was also an accomplished wood carver, as the font in Clyffe Pypard church which he carved in 1840 testifies. This font is a copy of one which is in Over Parish Church in Cambridgeshire. Francis married twice, firstly to Elizabeth, daughter of John Wolcott, at Salcombe Regis on the 18th April 1850. They had two sons Edward Hungerford 01712

and Cecil Vincent 01714. Following the death of his first wife on the 1st August 1880 Francis was married again, this time to Harriet Elizabeth Smith 01478. Here the information is from several vague sources and are very confused, however, the present interpretation is as follows:- Harriet was the daughter of John and Rhoda Smith, nee Green, baptised at Market Lavington on the 11th June 1848 and who had later married a Capt. F. A. Smith. It is assumed that she was a widow when she and Francis married on the 28th June 1883, they had one daughter Rhoda Winifred 01716 born

58 Ibid. 2 p1.

59 "Queen Anne's Bounty" A fund created out of the first fruits and tenths, which were part of the papal exactions before the Reformation. The first fruits are the whole first year's profits of a clerical living, and the tenths are the tenth part annually of the profits of a living. Henry VIII. annexed both these to the Crown, but Queen Anne formed them into a perpetual fund for the augmentation of poor livings and the building of parsonages.

60 "The school was founded in 1843 for the education of the sons of clergy" a quote from the college history. The coaching inn failed with the coming of the railway to Marlborough in the early 1840's and the building was sold very cheaply to the school founders.

61 "prebendary" A member of the cathedral chapter, an honorary canon with a stipend or salary.

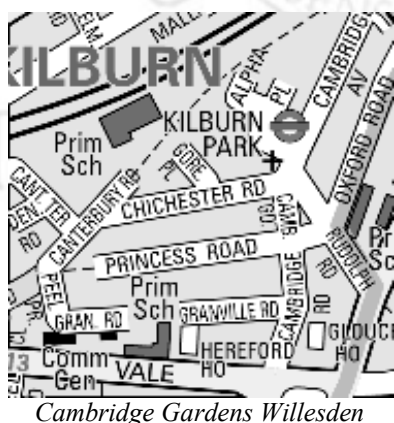
62 Ibid. 2 p1.

on the 9th September 1884. Rhoda Winifred died 101 years later on the 25th November 1985 unmarried. Francis died on the 2nd November 1892, Harriet died on the 1st May 1935. However, other members of the family, suggest that Harriet was born on the 29th November 1841, although they agree with the other family dates. Much more detail on the life and times of Francis is contained in the "*Reminiscences of a Wiltshire Vicar 1814-1893*" which he wrote and was subsequently published in serial form, starting in the 7th June 1928 edition of the Wiltshire Gazette.

Septimus 01479 the 10th child of Edward 01562 and Susanna was, from the obvious name, their 7th son; he was baptised at Clyffe Pypard on the 20th April 1816 and he died on the 31st August 1899. There is little else that is known about him at present. At the time of the census in 1881, he was a lodger at 21 Huntley St. Giles in the Fields London when he was described as an "*Annuitant*", that is a person receiving a yearly fixed income, presumably from a family trust fund. Septimus, in later life, was renowned for never being seen out of doors without his overcoat, whatever the weather. His explanation for this, when challenged by members of the family, was logically, that the overcoat kept both the winter cold and the summer heat out!

The 11th and last child of Edward 01562 and Susanna was Arabella Thring 01480, to date the reason for the name "Thring" has not been found, she was baptised 7th June 1819. She married Richard Waller Dartnell who was born in Ireland, on the 29th April in 1851, at Huish near Marlborough Wilts., where Richard was the rector of the parish. They were said to have had 3 sons and 3 daughters. Daughters Lucy aged 27 and Fanny, 16, were still living with them in Huish at the time of the 1881 census. Arabella died on the 29th January 1906. There are several letters and sketches showing various aspects of life at Clyffe Pypard, written between 1900 and 1910, by Arabella's son George Dartnell to other members of the family preserved in Wiltshire Record Office⁶³

In 1881 the census details for 14 Cambridge Gardens⁶⁴ Willesden London, (near Paddington), show most of the family of Thomas 01473 and Harriet, nee Coleman, she was a widow and a "*Annuitant*", presumably living on the income from life insurance and possibly a pension following the recent death of Thomas, (January 1880). Eldest son James Henry 01692 is a clerk at the Stock Exchange. He had been born on the 16th January 1858 at Brixton Sussex. Charles Ernest 01694 was also at home and his occupation is given as "*Student of Medicine*" he had been born in Kensington Middlesex on the 31st October 1859. Also living in the house on the night of the census were Harriet's 6 youngest children May 01701 aged 14, Walter 01702 aged 13, Rose 01704 aged 11, Gerald 01706 aged 8, Lilian 01709 aged 5 and finally Violet 01711 aged 3, all of whom had, according to the census information, been born in Willesden and, it is presumed, in the same house. Living just a few doors away, at 9 Cambridge Gardens was Eleanor Lucy Skelton, who married Charles Ernest in 1886, she was living with her equally large family at the time of the census.



Two sons were missing from the Goddard family group of Cambridge Gardens, George Arthur 01699 born in 1864, he is found in the census records as a lodger in Shields Road Govan Lanarkshire Scotland, where he was an apprenticed engine fitter in the Govan Shipyard. But of Albert Edward 01697 who was born in 1862 there is no record in the 1881 census; somehow he slipped through the net, as a great many people do at every census. He may have already started a career in West Africa.

Francis 01476 and his wife Elizabeth, nee Wolcott, were at Calne Road Vicarage in Hilmarton at the time of the census in 1881, together with their eldest son Edward Hungerford 01712 who was then a curate. Their younger son Cecil Vincent 01714, who was also a curate but at the church of St Oswald in Chester, was a border in a lodging house near his church in Chester at this time. Cecil died in 1934⁶⁵

63 WRO file 110/23

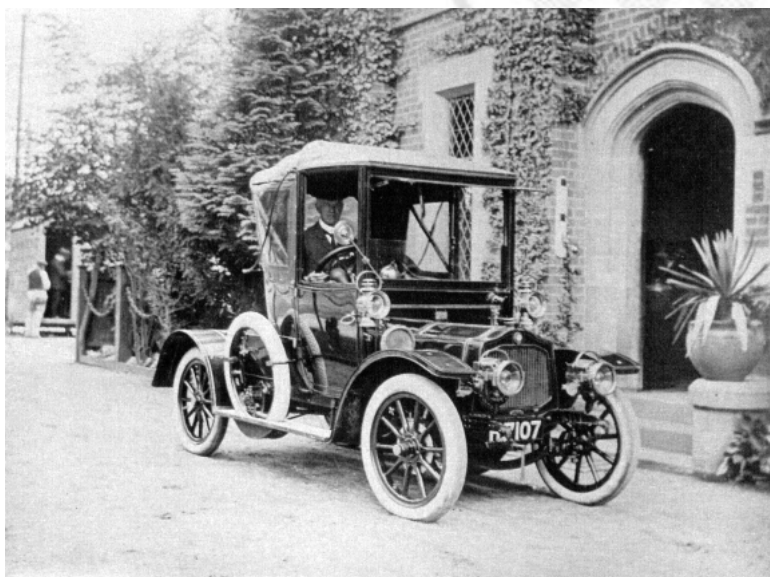
64 Map and aerial photograph courtesy of www.streetmap.co.uk

65 WILTS ARCH SOC MAG .VOL.46 1934 Edward Hungerford 01712 was born in Langley Burrell near Chippenham on the 1st January 1854, he studied at Brasenose College matriculating on the 20th March 1873, followed by his B.A. in 1877 and a M.A. degree in 1879, becoming the vicar

Edward Hungerford 01712 was born in Langley Burrell near Chippenham on the 1st January 1854, but no baptism has been found for him yet. He studied at Brasenose College matriculating on the 20th March 1873, followed by his BA. in 1877 and a MA. degree in 1879, becoming the vicar of Clyffe Pypard in 1883 following the retirement of his cousin Charles Bradford. Edward, the last Goddard to hold the post of vicar of Clyffe Pypard, retired in 1935 after over 50 years service. Edward married Elizabeth Annica the daughter of William Bradford of Clyffe Pypard on the 24th April 1886 at Adderbury in Oxfordshire. They had 2 daughters and a son, Joyce Elizabeth 01822, born on the 9th December 1891, she died unmarried in 1973; Ruth Annica 01823 was born on the 27th June 1895, she was also still unmarried when she died in 1977. Francis Wolcott 01824 was born on the 13th January 1900 he married Dorothea Beatrix Ives of Ewell in Surrey and they continued the Goddard line with two sons and a daughter. Edward and Elizabeth retired to Devizes where they died within a few months of each other in 1947. Edward had throughout his life followed his father, in his education the church life and particularly in his hobbies of archaeology and his family history interests and today he is remembered more for his extra-mural work than his church work. There are many documents that he either wrote or co-edited while an active member of several societies in Wiltshire dedicated to the advancement of knowledge in the fields of history, archaeology and natural sciences. Many of the papers he wrote were published in the "Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine", these are available in several libraries such as, the British Library, The Society of Genealogists library in London and Wiltshire Record Office amongst many others. In Devizes Museum, in addition to bound copies of these magazines, is an archive store dedicated to the documents, of particularly, the Wiltshire Goddards including many of the hand written papers of both Edward and his father Francis, together with many other documents associated with the other Wiltshire branches of the family.

Cecil Vincent 01714 was born on the 28th January 1858 at Alderton Wilts.; after initial schooling at Winchester College he followed the familiar route of education at Brasenose College followed by a life in the church. Cecil matriculated on the 26th January 1877 attained his BA. in 1879 and a M. A. in 1884. He married Emily Kate, the daughter of John Smith of Edmonton and the widow of George Homan, on the 10th December 1889, they had no children. Emily died in 1925 and Cecil at Boscombe near Bournemouth Dorset in 1933. Rhoda Winifred 01716 was born on the 9th September 1884; she never married but lived to be 101, dying in late 1985.

Returning to the 10 children of Thomas 01473 and Harriet, nee Coleman only May 01701 who was born on the 1st May 1866 and died in 1957, and Violet 01711 born on the 21st January 1877 and who died in 1969, were unmarried.



*Charles Ernest in his car, a "de Dion"
outside Harrowdene House.
17th September 1910*

Charles Ernest 01694 was born in Kensington on the 31st October 1859 he became a doctor with a general practice in nearby Wembley having learnt his trade under the physician Lord Lister and he became Wembley's first Medical Officer of Health in 1895. He was honoured with the OBE⁶⁶ in 1918 having served throughout the war in the R.A.M.C.⁶⁷ and was later awarded the TD.⁶⁸ Charles began his association with Wembley by living and working in Copeland Village Hospital, before setting up his own practice. Between the time he bought his Wembley practice in 1885, and when he died on the 31st January 1942 the population of Wembley had grown from under 1000 to over 92,000 potential customers. In 1896 Charles had Harrowdene House⁶⁹ built in Wembley High Road as a home, but with the additional accommodation for the consulting and waiting rooms and a dispensary, as was the practice at that time. Charles married twice, firstly on the 5th May 1886, Eleanor Lucy Skelton (born 1st

February 1860); they had 5 children. Following the death of Eleanor on the 21st July 1935 Charles married Alice Louise Harvey she died in 1972. The local Brent and Wembley papers are a good source of information and pictures for Charles and his life and times.⁷⁰

66 Order of the British Empire.

67 Royal Army Medical Corps.

68 Territorial Decoration Awarded to officers of the Territorial Army for 12 years efficient service.

69 Now "Charles Goddard House" - The Goddard Association of Europe Newsletter no. 41 November 1996.

70 British Library Newspaper Library Colindale Avenue London NW9 5HE

The first child of Charles and Eleanor was Cyril Ernest Ambrose 01795 was born on the 25th April 1887; he followed his father in becoming a doctor and he took over the Wembley practice when his father retired in 1926, he married Enid Edwards in 1918, they had no children. The second child was Thomas Nelson 01797 he was born on the 29th December 1889, he married Beryl Hall-Hall in 1916, they had two children, Patience and Peter. Irene Eleanor 01799 (nicknamed Inie), was born on the 7th April 1892; she married Harold Dyson of Harrow in 1918, a doctor who became a partner in the Goddard practice. John Lister 01801 was born on the 29th October 1894 he was unmarried when he was killed on the Somme in France in the 1914-1918 war.

Midshipman Robert Victor G. R.N.

Major Charles Ernest G. R.A.M.C.
11th July 1915



2nd Lieutenant John Lister G.
Norfolk Regiment

Below is an extract from the Memorial Notice at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission www.cwgc.org

In Memory of

JOHN LISTER GODDARD

Lieutenant

9th Bn., Norfolk Regiment

who died on

Friday, 15th September 1916. Age 21.

Additional Information: Son of Charles E. Goddard, O.B.E., M.D., and Eleanor L. Goddard, of "Weathertrees", South Hill Avenue, Harrow, Middx.

Commemorative Information

Memorial: THIEPVAL MEMORIAL, Somme, France

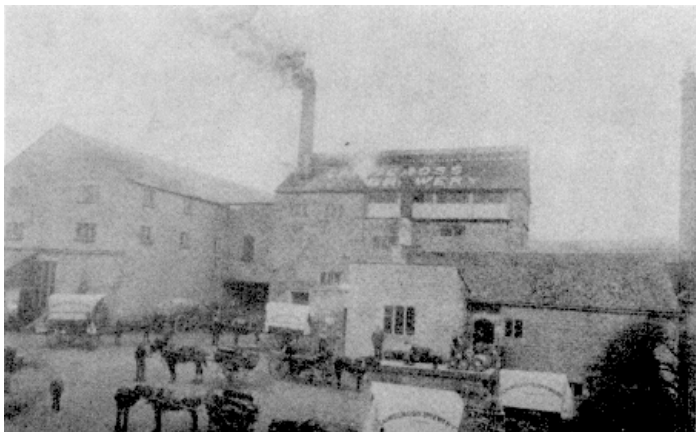
Grave Reference/
Panel Number: Pier and Face 1 C and 1 D

Location: The Thiepval Memorial will be found on the D73, off the main Bapaume to Albert road (D929).

Robert Victor 01802 was born on the 6th February 1897. He led full and adventurous life⁷¹ starting in the Royal Navy training college in 1910; by 1916 he had transferred to the airships patrolling the war zone over the Somme. After the war he studied for, and obtained a degree in engineering at Jesus College, Cambridge and at Imperial College, London. He then transferred to the fledgling RAF with whom he saw service in France, the Far East, India, and the Pacific theatre of war during the 1939-1945 war. He was knighted in 1947 and retired in 1954, to start yet another career lecturing and writing several books on his experiences and philosophies. Robert died on the 21st January 1987 in his 90th year. During this hectic life he had found time to marry Mildred Catherine Jane Inglis on the 5th July 1924; they had two sons and a daughter. Mildred died in 1979.

71 The Goddard Association of Europe Newsletter no. 6 - March 1987.

Returning to the children of Thomas 01473 and Harriet, nee Coleman, Albert Edward 01697 was their 4th child, he was born on the 8th January 1862. He apparently managed to evade all documentation in the 1881 census because he was probably abroad, it is thought that he was a sailor. It is known that he married Alice Gertrude, daughter of T. Clack of Hindhead Surrey on the 31st December 1898; they had two daughters. Albert died in 1906, it is said, in Accra in the former Gold Coast Colony, now Ghana, on the W. African coast. George Arthur 01699 was born the 30th January 1864; he was an engineering apprentice at Govan shipyard in 1881. On the 15th October 1890 he married Eveline Morrison from Tynemouth they had one daughter. Eveline died in 1927 and George in 1932.



Cainscross Brewery in Stroud Glos.

This photograph was probably taken about the time Walter worked there.

Walter Werden 01702 was born on the 24th February 1868; he married Ethel Maud Bishop of Stroud on 19th April 1899. They had 5 children, all daughters. Walter is believed to have worked at Carpenter & Co., Cainscross Brewery in Stroud Glos. He died 1918, probably in the 'flu epidemic of that year, Ethel died in 1928.

Rose 01704 was born on the 19th January 1870, she married Auriol Sealy-Allin of Youghal Co. Cork Ireland on the 20th July 1899. Gerald Hamilton 01706 was born on the 18th January 1873; he was also a doctor, following the training at University College Hospital in London. He later joined the army serving in the Black Watch in the Boer War, 1899-1902 In the First World War he was mentioned in despatches four times and awarded the DSO. Gerald was married on the 25th August 1903 to Ida Rose Laura, one of 5 daughters of Howard Reynolds, a musician, and his

wife Annie, nee McAdam, they had two sons. After Ida died in 1934 Gerald remarried in 1936 to Mildred Jeanie Gilbanks; they added one son to the family.



Devizes museum Long Street Devizes Wiltshire

Within the above museum there is a library stocked with a large range of priceless material including books, pamphlets, programmes, posters and handbills not known to survive elsewhere, all making up the most comprehensive collection about Wiltshire in existence. There are also newspapers and cuttings on all aspects of the county, including information on local personalities from the eighteenth century to the present day. The library is owned and administered by Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Many of the Goddard papers are in a kept in a separate "Goddard Store" area within this library because of the association by members of the Clyffe Pypard family with this Society. Much of this documentation is in manuscript and as yet not catalogued. These papers are readily available by prior arrangement with the librarian tel. 01380 727369. The Goddard Association of Europe adds to this archive by issuing this library with all the publications in this series as they are published together with other relevant documents. A further copy of each publication is lodged with library of The Society of Genealogists in London.