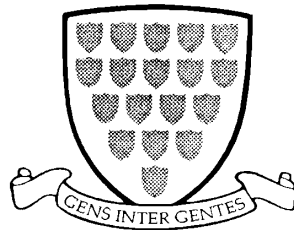


GODDARD FAMILIES



The Goddard Association
of Europe

Series Editor:-

Brian P.Goddard

GODDARD FAMILIES

Foreword

Genealogy is, as the dictionary has it, the science of the study of family history; or, as the wag once phrased it, 'exhumation minus the soil' - the living digging up their dead. Whatever one's definition, genealogy is for an increasing number of people a fascinating hobby; one, moreover, which can never be exhausted since it has neither beginning nor end, and possesses innumerable side shoots as well.

The Goddard Association of Europe is not the first such body to promote our 'family'. The first chapter of this work shows the famous invitation to all "those whose surname be Goddard", which dates to the middle years of the seventeenth century. And neither is the current flourishing Goddard Association of America the first to be founded on that side of the Atlantic; there was certainly one attempt in the early years of this century. Both current bodies are, comparatively speaking in genealogical terms, in their infancy; but, equally, both have so far demonstrated a vigour which encourages one to hope that their growth will lead them to develop beyond childhood.

This year - 25 May to be precise - sees the Goddard Association of Europe celebrate its tenth anniversary. It was the wish of the executive committee to mark the occasion in some appropriate manner, and the idea of publishing our research gradually crystallised. But, with due respect to our American cousins, we felt that a set volume or volumes was not the best way to proceed, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, and given the ongoing nature of genealogical research as indicated above, any such volume is out of date before it has left the printing press. Secondly, and with a limited market, such a production can be costly. And thirdly, a considerable time would necessarily elapse before its production while researchers assembled sufficient material, the majority of the burden most likely falling on one set of shoulders.

Hence we agreed a different format. Starting with this tenth anniversary, we aim to produce a series of 'monographs' or chapters - on average probably two every year - each of some ten to twenty pages and costing no more than £3 or £4. There will, of necessity, be a general editor; but different researchers will contribute different chapters on different branches of the 'family'. In this way, over a period of years, members will be able to build a collection - one, moreover, which can be continually updated by further research - on as many or as few branches as they wish or their means will allow. The pages of the monographs will be lightly bound to facilitate postage and will be punched with holes to enable those who wish to do so to keep them in ring binders of their own choice.

Generally, a foreword is able to express gratitude to a number of named individuals who have contributed to the production of the volume in question. While I am delighted to thank Brian of Newbury for undertaking the general editorship of this venture, I can only thank others in advance and as yet mostly unnamed for the contributions they are going to make - and, perhaps, to urge you, the readers, to consider picking up the pen and trying your hand at telling the story of your own particular branch, or even twig, of the Goddard 'family tree'.

Malvern

Richard G. H. Goddard

April 1995

Pr esident, Goddard Association of Europe

GODDARD FAMILIES

THE GODDARDS OF SOUTH EAST NORFOLK

Research & Text by Denise Goddard

“pdf” format published May 2005

CHAPTER 1

**Bunwell, Aslacton, Carlton Rode
& Southwark in Surrey (London)**

1790-1900



Aslacton Church Norfolk

Introduction

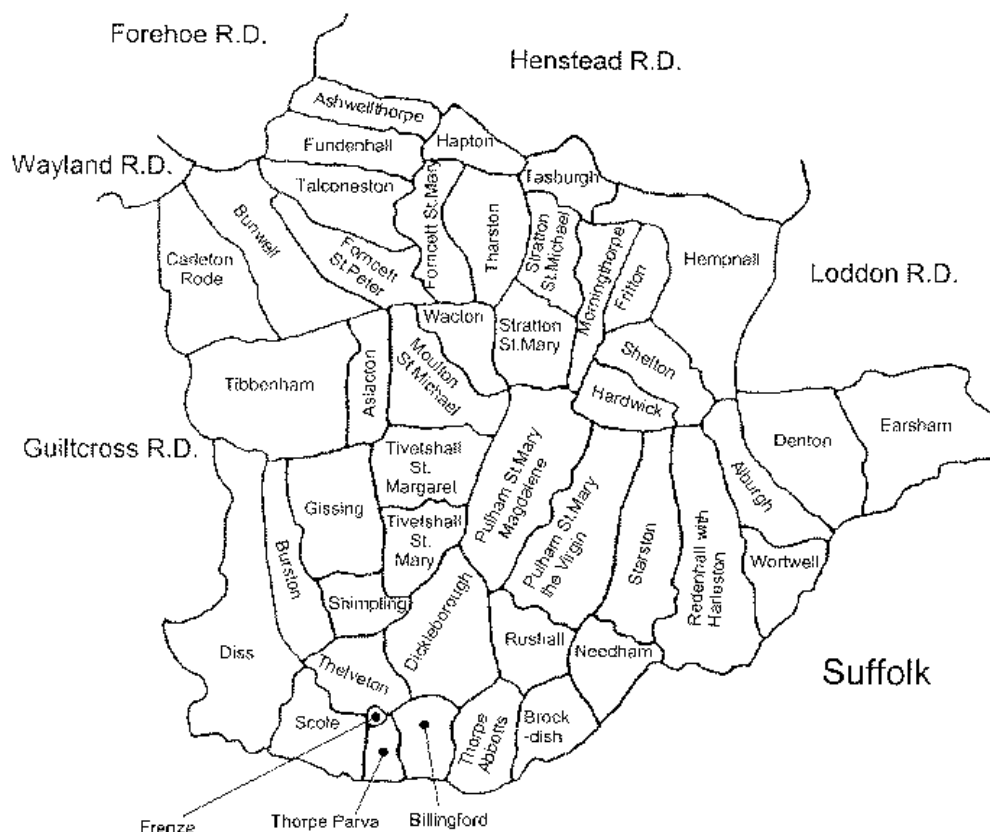
There has been very little written on the Goddards from this part of the country. The problem may be explained partly by the fact that this branch of the family seemed to move about, and that illiteracy on the part of the various parish clerks may have resulted in different spellings being used. Because this family belonged in the agricultural labourer class they had little requirement, or opportunity, for traditional learning of reading and writing until in the late 19th Century. Further research will be needed in this area and into the other spellings of the name, such as Godard, Garrad, or Garod.¹

The Goddards in this monograph come from the Southern part of Norfolk between the end of the 18th Century to the end of the 19th Century. They are to be found in the villages of Bunwell, Carleton Rode and Aslacton, which are in the “*hundred*”² of Depwade. The Goddards in this area and this monograph all come from one branch of the family and are descended from a Robert Goddard first recorded in Bunwell. The research culminating in this monograph has recorded over 300 descendants of Robert Goddard alone.

Unfortunately, unlike many of the English counties, the Victoria County History for Norfolk consists of just two volumes and contains only general information regarding the county, with little detail about any of the settlements of the county. To fill this void much use has been made, in writing this monograph, of the facts given in the several editions of “*William White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk*”. Copies of these are held in Norwich Record Office and several of the county libraries.

The area during this time was one of arable farming, and is still today, which suits the clay soil. The land is subdivided by deep ditches and hedges into farms of small fields. As the grass grows well so there were areas for farming livestock. However, the large flocks of sheep, which were an integral part of life in the 19th Century and earlier, have now almost completely disappeared.

The Area - the Depwade Hundred



Registration Districts of Norfolk in 1836

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- 1 Little importance can be attached to the spelling of any surnames until the middle of the 19th Century, when spelling in general became a much greater issue, because education was then being encouraged for all classes of the population and with newspapers and books becoming more affordable by the working classes.
- 2 In England an ancient sub-division of a *shire* being the territory occupied by a hundred families or which could provide a hundred soldiers or which equalled a hundred hides. “A Dictionary of Historical Terms” by C Cook 1998 Macmillan Press Ltd”.

Norfolk has over 700 parishes and until 1834 these were grouped into areas called *hundreds*. These were used as sub-county areas for administrative and taxation purposes. Some small alterations occurred between the Domesday Survey and this date. The *Poor Law Unions* replaced the *hundreds* as the unit of local government in 1834 and while some names lived on the parishes contained in these unions are not always the same as the original hundreds. In 1974 these governmental units were again reorganised. In "*White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk 1845*" the Depwade Hundred is described thus:

Depwade Hundred Is about ten miles in length, from east to west, and six in breadth, extending from 9 to 15 miles S. by W. of Norwich. It is a fertile and well-wooded district, intersected by good roads and several small rivulets, which give rise to the river Tas, or Tais[sic], which was formerly a much larger stream, crossed near Tasburgh by a *deep ford*, from which the Hundred had its name.

It is bounded on the north by Forehoe, Humbleyard, and Henstead; on the east by Loddon; on the south, by Diss and Earsham Hundreds; and on the west by Shropham Hundred. It forms the *Deanery of Depwade*, in the Archdeaconry of Norfolk; and the fee of it was in the crown till the reign of Richard I. In 1327, Edward III granted it to John de Clavering, but it is now divided among various proprietors. Its *Petty Sessions* are held at Long Stratton, every Tuesday; and Mr. J. Hotson is clerk to the magistrates.

Depwade consists of the following 21 parishes:-

Ashwellthorpe, Aslacton, Bunwell, Carleton-Rode, Forncett St. Mary, Forncett St. Peter, Fritton, Fundenhall, Great Moulton, Hapton, Hardwick, Hempnall, Morningthorpe, Shelton, Stratton St. Mary, Stratton St. Michael, Tacolneston(e), Tasburgh, Tharston, Tibenham, Wacton.

The following enumeration of its 21 parishes shews their population in 1841; the annual value of their lands and buildings, as assessed to the County Rate, in 1843, and their territorial extent, in assessable acres.

<u>PARISHES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>ANNUAL VALUE £</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Ashwellthorpe	469	1842	806
Aslacton	404	1994	1163
Bunwell	1001	3778	2423
Carlton-Rode	938	4960	2573
Forncett St. Mary	305	1556	731
Forncett St. Peter	669	3942	1851
Fritton	301	1442	818
Fundenhall	367	2358	1348
Hapton	203	1028	657
Hardwick	269	1294	855
Hempnall	1255	5930	3583
Morningthorpe	192	1746	921
Moulton Great	444	2614	1346
Shelton	215	1824	1176
Stratton St. Mary	690	3108	1268
Stratton St. Michael	273	2070	1050
Tacolneston	518	2572	1396
Tasburgh	527	1932	874
Tharston	388	2922	1502
Tibbenham	749	5088	3254
Wacton	267	1526	896
Total *	10,444	55,526	30,491

* Its population, in 1831, was 10,031; and its annual value, as assessed to the property tax, was £45,832, in 1815; and £61,991, in 1842. It is in *Long Stratton Police Division*.

DEPWADE UNION (The Poor Law Union), comprises all the 21 parishes of Depwade Hundred, 13 parishes in Earsham_Hundred, and 9 parishes in Diss_Hundred. These 43 parishes comprise an area of 110 square miles, and had 25,590 inhabitants, in 1841, of whom 12,618 were *males*, and 12,972 *females*. Their average annual expenditure, from 1832 to 1835, was £24,008; but in 1838, it was only £13,459. Their expenditure, solely on their in and out door poor, in 1842 was £11,669; and for the quarter ending Dec. 1844, £3586. 17s 11¼d. The *Union Workhouse* is at Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, in Earsham Hundred, and was built in 1836-7, at the cost of £8240. It has room for 400 inmates, and had 130 in July, 1841, but has a much larger number in winter. They are fed and clothed at the weekly cost of 2s. 0½d. per head. Mr. John Hotson, of Long Stratton, is *Union Clerk and Supt. Registrar*, and Mr. Thomas Mainey is *master of the Workhouse*. Messrs. Robt. Holmes, J. Stanton, and Rt. Austin, are the *relieving officers*; and Messrs. Robt. Holmes, James Aldis, John Stanton, and Thos. Cotman, are the *District Registrars*. Seven Surgeons are employed by the Union.

The Villages - Aslacton, Bunwell, Carleton Rode

There are many useful documents on Norfolk parishes including Aslacton, Bunwell, Carleton Rode, etc., in the Buxton Papers³. This collection of manorial records consists of about 11,600 documents dating from around 1160 to 1926, are in the Dept of Manuscripts Cambridge University Library.

But because the Goddards of this family group fall into the “*ag. lab.*”, (agricultural labourer) category, without the ownership or trade in land or the other attributes of wealth, they had little use for written documents and hence, are unlikely to have any references attributed to them in any archive. It is exceedingly unlikely that they had reason even to write a will. This means that only a general picture of the family can be given, from the few facts that the parish clerk noted in the register and this is usually the only documented contemporary evidence of the existence of any particular individual in this family.



Bunwell is referred to in the Domesday book at “Hadeston”, from a holy stone or cross which was once erected there. Bunwell signifies a rivulet's head⁴. Other more recent references suggest that Hadeston is a hamlet of Bunwell⁵, or that Bunwell means “*a spring with reeds*” the “*bune*” taken from old English for *reed* and “*well*” from spring or stream⁶. It is also thought that Bunwell may have originated from a late 14th Century fort.⁷

Bunwell is a small village. It is sometimes divided into the South and North, but it is basically a scattering of houses loosely centred around the church of St Michael. The 1841 census established that there were nearly 400 people in the South and just over 600 in the North. They were made up of 503 men/boys and 498 women/girls, living in 193 properties. There were a further 4 uninhabited properties in the village at this time.

“William White's History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk 1845” describes Bunwell in the following terms:

BUNWELL, a large scattered village, 2½ miles N.E. by E. of New Buckenham, and 13 miles S.W. by S. of Norwich, has in its parish 1001 inhabitants, and 2423 acres of fertile land, belonging to various owners, the largest of whom is Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart., who was born in 1829, and is lord of the manors of Bunwell, Baynard's Hall, and Pere's hall, (fines arbitrary); but the Rev. James Stoughton has a small manor called Beaucham-in-Bunwell.

The *Church* (St. Michael), has a fine tower and south porch, and has a *rectory*, valued in the King's Book £17, and now having a yearly rent of £700, awarded in 1836 in lieu of tithes. Sir R. J. Buxton is patron, and the Rev. H. Dawson incumbent.

The *Town Land*, which has been vested in trust from an early period for paying tenths and fifteenths, repairing the church, &c., consists of 16A. 1R. 22P., partly in Wymondham and Carleton Rode, and is let for £22, which is applied with the church rates, except 20s. for the poor.

The *Fuel Allotment*, 18A. 1R. 22P., awarded at the enclosure in 1812, is let for £10.

The following entry appears in the Bunwell Parish Register

April 7, 1743 - John QUADLING alias CODLIN but rightly QUADLING was executed upon Caldwell Common for murdering Simon POTTER of Bunwell, which was committed Nov. 21 about 4 o'clock in the morning. He was buried without any service of the church.

³ www.lib.cam.ac.uk/MSS/Buxton/boxesind.htm

⁴ The Depwade Rural District (1958).

⁵ A List of Norfolk Place Names (1923).

⁶ A Popular Guide to Norfolk Place Names (1991).

⁷ The Depwade Rural District (1958).

The Church St Michael & All Angels in Bunwell, pictured below, has a 15th Century square west tower which has 6 bells. It has an arch braced roof with overarch braced tie beam. There is mainly perpendicular work throughout, with the porch and battlements to the tower good examples of flush work. The font is very ancient, although most of the internal fittings are more modern. The parish records date back to almost 1550, though there does not seem to be Goddards there at that early date.



Aslacton

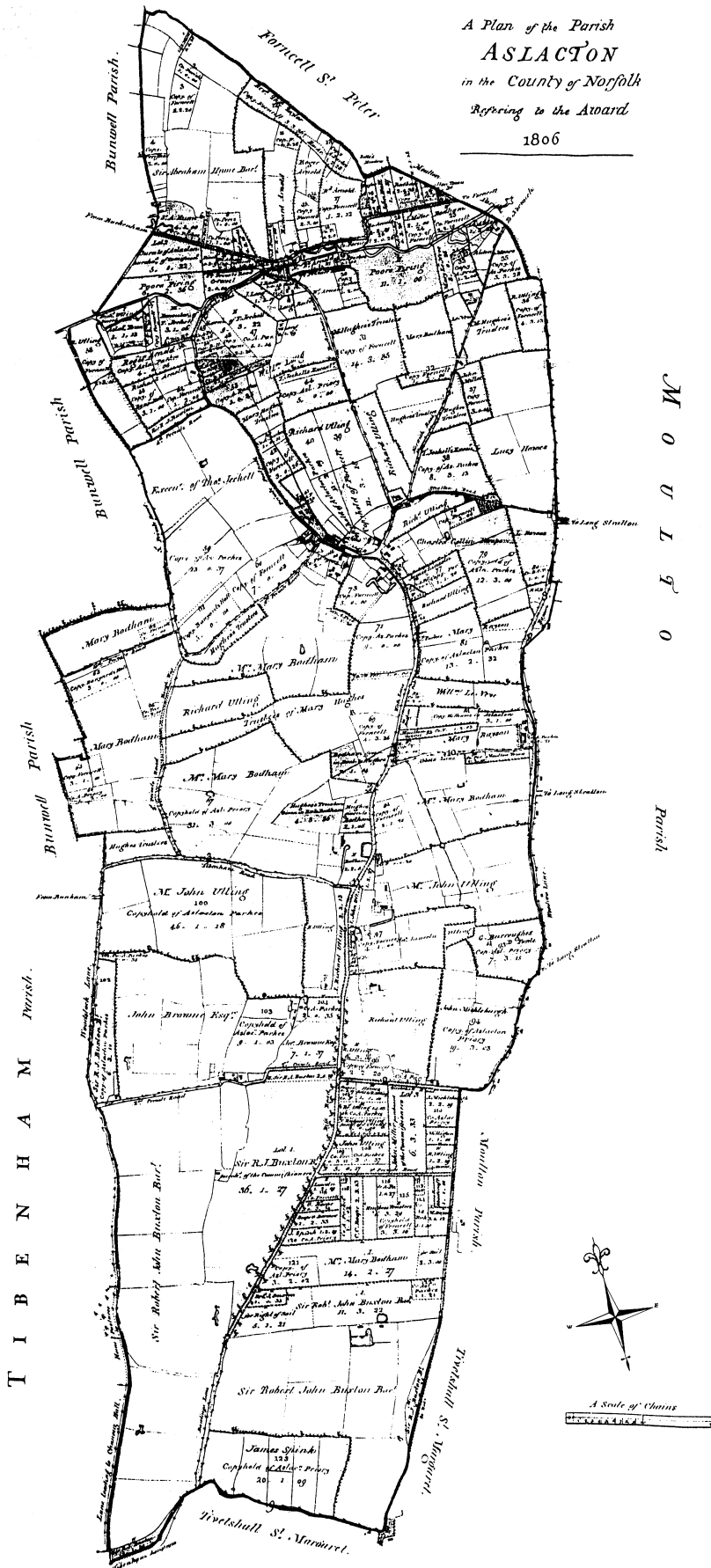


Aslacton from a map drawn in 1887

Aslacton in Norfolk is not to be confused with the Aslockton in Nottinghamshire which was the birthplace of Thomas Cranmer, 1489-1556.

Aslacton, or *Aslacr's* settlement, the name is of Norse origin, showing at least one of its historical facets, another is a round Norman tower, while a third facet is the nearby Norwich to London railway from a small pretty church. Aslacton Church of St Michael has, on the West side, one of the best of the 119 Saxon round towers found in Norfolk. It is unusual in that it holds 5 bells. There is also a Saxon south porch which has a carving depicting St George and Dragon over the doorway to a 15th Century porch, the nave, aisle and chancel also date from around this time, but the remainder of the church is earlier, late Norman. The nave arcade is overpowering for such a small church. The ancient font is decorated with carved heads and flowers, while the pulpit carving depicts David slinging his stone against Goliath.

A Plan of the Parish
ASLACTON
 in the County of Norfolk
 Referring to the Award
 1806



There was a small Wesleyan Chapel, built in 1833, and enlarged in 1844 during the 19th Century.

In the 17th Century Aslacton was the home to the le Neve family⁸ whose charity is still dispensed on St Valentine's Day. This comprises of a large loaf of bread to each adult and a small loaf to each child. Whilst there is no connection to the Goddards found, it is likely that John Goddard and his family may well have benefited from this small gift, although it is unclear if they actually lived in the village for very long.

The 1841 census shows that there were 209 males and 195 females in the village living in about 76 dwellings. However, according to William White's History "has in its parish, 404 souls" in 1845 but by 1883 "it had 295 inhabitants", this reduction of some 25% in the population of the parish coincided with the changes to agricultural system, due to mechanisation of many of the previously labour intensive jobs. The Goddards were one of the many families who had to leave the area to find other work.

The preserved parish records from Aslacton date back to 1558, but again our Goddards do not appear in the earlier records.

The 1841 census shows that there were 209 males and 195 females in the village living in 76 dwellings.

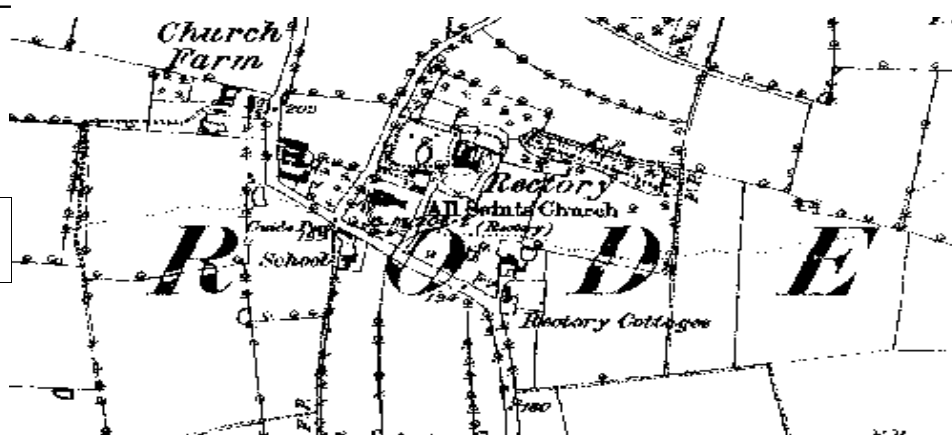
A much reduced copy of the Award map of 1806 held in Norfolk Record Office -Aslacton C/C & 2/8 (465/7) published by their kind permission. This map is unusual in having all the owners marked on the map instead of the more usual method where the plots of land are numbered and a separate key document drawn up. It is frequently noted one or other of these 2-part documents have been separated and lost. There is no Goddard owned land marked on the map.

⁸ Sir William Le Neve of Aslacton was a well known Norfolk herald and genealogist, Clarenceux 1635. He appears as a Royalist Compounder, and died of unsound mind in 1661. 'An Address from the Gentry of Norfolk and Norwich' (1913) & *The Dictionary of National Biography*.



Aslacton Mill

Carleton Rode⁹



Carleton Rode from a map drawn in 1891

CARLTON-RODE,¹⁰ a large scattered village, 2 miles E.N.E. of New Buckenham, has in its parish 938 souls, and 2573 acres of land, the greater part of which belongs to Sir Robert J. Buxton, Bart., (now a minor,) but part of the parish is in Forncett and Tibbenham manors.

In the winter of 1844, a very interesting collection of *British instruments or tools* was discovered here in digging a ditch across a pasture field, on the farm occupied by the Rev. T. P. Slapp, of Old Buckenham, in whose possession they have been placed. They consist of four celts, one of them ornamented with embossed lines, two lower portions of two other celts, three chisels, one evidently worn and gapped by use, four gouges, and two punches, one of them battered apparently by rivetting.

They are all in excellent preservation, and shew the probable uses to which they were applied, that is, mechanical or domestic purposes; and they go far in determining the long agitated question, whether these celts were domestic or warlike instruments. These, with the chisels and gouges, are of different sizes, just as you might expect to find, at the present day, a small series of tools on a carpenter's bench, varying in their dimensions.

They are formed of very hard brass¹¹, and eight or nine small lumps of the same metal, in its crude state, were found with them. The chisels and gouges do not seem to differ much in their form from the same kind of tools used at the present day. In all probability, they have been buried in the earth 2000 years;- and

⁹ Sometimes spelt as Carlton, Carlton-Rode, Charlton Rode, Charleton Rode.

¹⁰ William White's *History, Gazetteer, and Directory of Norfolk 1845*.

¹¹ Probably *bronze* this an amalgam of copper and tin, while *brass* is an amalgam of copper and zinc and this was developed much later.

they prove that the primaeval inhabitants of this island, whom, on the authority of its Roman invaders, we are accustomed to hear spoken of as savages clothed in skins of beasts, and prowling about with painted bodies, were not so ignorant of mechanical arts, as we are sometimes disposed to imagine.

The Church (All Saints,) was repaired in 1717, and has a good organ, lately given by Mrs. Bevan. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the King's Book at £16, and now having a yearly rent of £922. 12s. 6d.. awarded in 1839 in lieu of tithes. Sir R.J. Buxton, Bart., is patron, and the Rev. F. S. Bevan incumbent.

Here is a Baptist chapel.

The Town Lands, &c., consist of two cottages and 3 roods, occupied by the poor; 15A. let for £24, which is carried to the poor rates; and 15A. 1R. 20P. let for £22, applied with the church rates. Part was given by Robert Verdon and other donors, and the rest was set out at the enclosure, in 1799, when a Fuel Allotment of 40A. was awarded to the poor. The latter is let for £35, which is distributed in coals, together with the rent of 2A. purchased with the bequest of a Mr. Howes.

The rector supports a National School for 50 children.

Carleton - gets its name from "Carletuna" meaning "an enclosure of the free peasants" the cearl from old English or karl old Norse for free peasant. The tun is old Norse for enclosure, settlement or farm. Rode was held by Robert de Rode in 1346.¹²

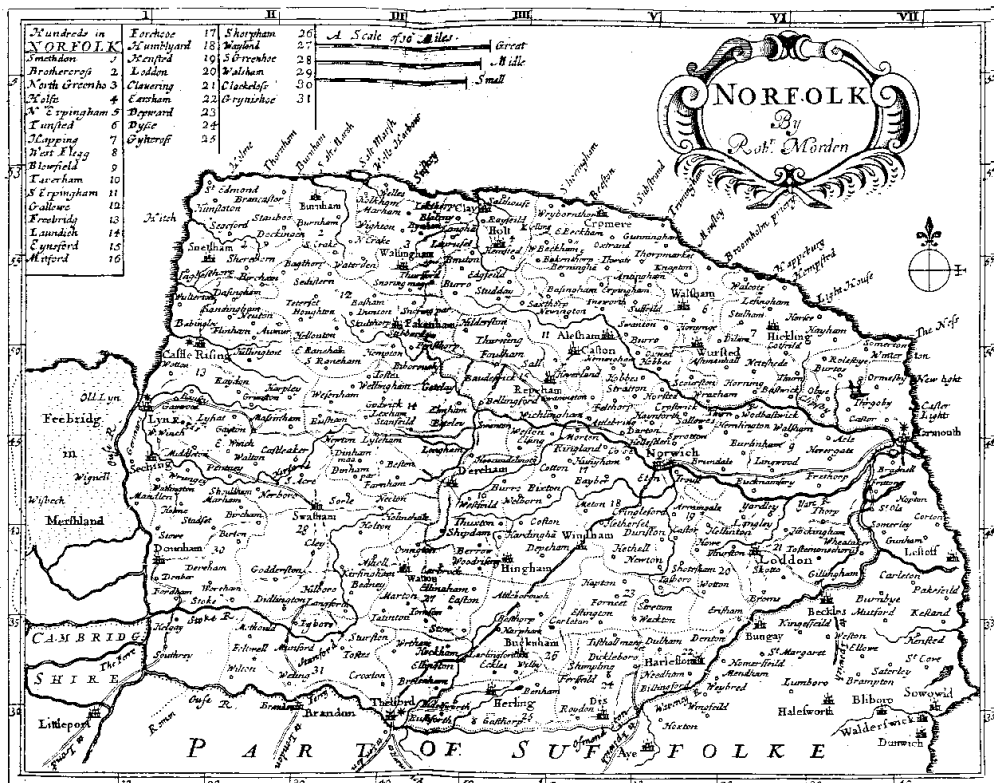
Carleton Rode is larger than either Aslacton or Bunwell, according to the 1841 census the village had just over 200 properties. There were 476 men/boys and 462 women/girls counted in the village.

The Church at Carleton Rode is dedicated to All Saints. Carleton Rode church's chancel dates back to around 1300, and is decorated. The windows to the clerestory are square headed. The tower had 5 bells for many years, until 1755, when part of the church tower fell down. A faculty was granted which permitted the sale of 4 of the bells to pay for repairs. The bells sold for £192 9s. It is suggested that this is the source of a local rhyme:

"Charlton Rode, silly people;

*Sold the bells to save the steeple."*¹³

There is some very ancient stained glass in the church. The church still contains consecration crosses and there is a very fine double piscina with a carved canopy in the chancel, with another piscina to the east end of both aisles. The oldest parish records for Carleton Rode date from about 1560.



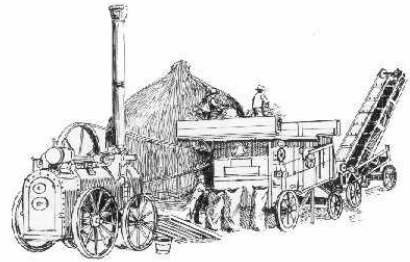
Robert Mordens, (d.1703), Map of Norfolk from Cox's *History of Norfolk* 1700 which shows Carleton just off the main road half way between Norwich and Thetford, not far from the Suffolk border.

12 *A Popular Guide to Norfolk Place Names* (1991).

13 *The Depwade Rural District* (1958).

Migration

After nearly 800 years of relative stability in the agricultural market the late 1700's and early 1800's saw the introduction of mechanisation of farming on a large scale. The first real upset for the farm labourer was the introduction



*This is to inform you
what you have to undergo
Sedelmen if providing you
dont pull down your nes
shenes and rise the poor
mens wages the manded
men give tow and six
pence a day a day the
singel tow shillings or we
will burn down your
barns and you in them
this is the last notice
I am S.W.A.R.*

of horse drawn threshing machines which took away the winter work and then the seed sowing machine took away a good proportion of the spring work. This problem was escalated by the introduction of both the static and mobile the steam engines onto the farms. By 1830 the farm labourers life was wretched, due to the poverty, caused by land owners being able to reduce wages below subsistence level, because of the abundance of labour available for hire. In 1830 there was much social protest and wide spread minor rioting across the country, commonly called the "Swing Riots" from the anonymous letters sent to individual land owners, by groups of disgruntled workers often signed "Captain Swing". East Anglia had relatively few incidents compared with other parts of the country, only 145 in total for Cambridgeshire, Norfolk¹⁴ and Suffolk, whereas Wiltshire and Berkshire each had over 200 incidents. The riots may have been tame and almost well-mannered, by the standards of present day riots, but the reaction of the government to the Swing disturbances was harsh, even with the sympathy shown by the magistrates, as in the open letter below.

The Magistrates in the Hundreds of Tunstead and Happing, in the County of Norfolk, having taken into consideration the disturbed state of the said Hundreds and the Country in general, wish to make it publicly known that it is their opinion that such disturbances principally arise from the use of Threshing Machines, and to the insufficient Wages of the Labourers. The Magistrates therefore beg to recommend to the Owners and Occupiers of Land in these Hundreds to discontinue the use of Threshing machines, and to increase the Wages of Labour to Ten Shillings a week for able bodied men, and that when task work is preferred, that it should be put out at such a rate as to enable an industrious man to earn Two Shillings per day. The Magistrates are determined to enforce the Laws against all tumultuous Rioters and Incendiaries, and they look for support to all the respectable and well disposed part of the Community; at the same time they feel a full conviction that no severe measures will be necessary, if the proprietors of Land will give proper employment to the Poor on their own Occupations, and encourage their Tenants to do the same.

Following the riots, 19 people were executed, 505 transported to Australia and 644 imprisoned, from the nearly 2000 brought before the 90 courts throughout the country.

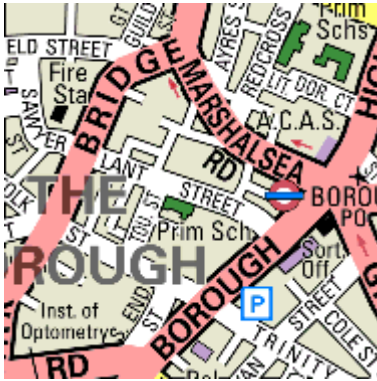
This suppression by force meant that the only course of action to avert starvation for a family was to migrate from work on the land to find work in the cities. In the case of the Norfolk Goddards, and many others, this meant London and the slums of the East and South of the city. But as the article below shows the new age of mechanisation was providing great rewards in industry in general and there were very large scale building projects replacing the London slums to support the new factories. By 1881 this family of Goddards were well established in Southwark, they were poor, probably earning between 18 and 21 shillings a week¹⁵, less than the equivalent of the present "minimum wage" but they all had work and they had relatively new, substantial, housing. They had lost the life of freedom and wide open spaces and now lived in an alien noisy, crowded bustling environment, but they were no longer starving.

The countryside has never stood still, but the pace of change seemed to be especially rapid again a hundred years after the "Swing Riots", in the 1930s and 1940s, when history seemed about to repeat itself. The tractor was now heralding a new age of mechanised farming and with it the end of the horse era. However, on this occasion, the intervention of the 2nd World War more than absorbed the excess farm workers jobs and a "Land Army" of women land workers had to be recruited and trained to fill the vacancies.

¹⁴ The Magistrates of North Walsham, 24 November 1830, HO52/9, p. 156, quoted in E. Hobsbawm and G. Rudé, "Captain Swing", (1969).

¹⁵ Charles Booth's survey of London poverty and labour in London 1886-1903. see www.lse.ac.uk

Southwark Surrey



The great Elizabethan age saw the emergence of the theatres on Bankside, and the rise of William Shakespeare. Theatres were banned by the City authorities who refused to grant licences. It was Southwark's good fortune that instead of the City, they set up on Bankside, adding to the noisy, exciting and raffish atmosphere generated by the already existing brothels, women of the 'stews', bear and bull-baiting, bowling, and gambling. In these Bankside theatres - the Rose, the Swan, the Hope, and the Globe, were performed some of the finest plays written in the English language, not just by Shakespeare, but also by Christopher Marlowe and Ben Jonson.



An aerial photograph showing Lant Street in the centre, left to right

Charles Dickens has a long and deep association with Southwark, both personal and literary, and particularly with the area known as the Borough.

He first came to Southwark at the age of 12, when his parents and all the Dickens children except for Charles and his sister Fanny, were imprisoned at Marshalsea Debtors Prison in Borough High Street. In his writings Dickens described many places in Southwark which he had known as a child and some are still recognisable today.

Southwark¹⁶ had established itself as an important commercial centre and reached its zenith during the Victorian era. Its commercial importance continued with the rapid growth of the docks, wharves and warehouses upstream as far as London Bridge, and beyond, after Rennie's new bridge with wider arches made it possible for barges to sail up the river was built in 1856 by William Cubitt for the Hay's Wharf Company, the largest and most powerful of the dockside companies with property all along the river front as far as *Tower Bridge*. Pickford's warehouses in Clink Street were built in 1864, five storeys high.

Until steamships replaced the sailing vessels, the beautiful clipper ships brought the new season's tea all the way from China to unload at Hay's Wharf. The faster refrigerated ships carried butter and cheese from Australia and New Zealand. Tooley Street, where the warehouses were concentrated, was known as 'London's larder'.

Other important industries developed: leather working, brewing and the hop trade, printing, broom-making, tin can manufacture. With foodstuffs from all over the world coming into Bermondsey, the Borough, and Bankside, a natural home emerged for processing and packaging firms. Pearce Duff made custard powder, Crosse and Blackwell made pickles, Jacob's biscuits were made in Wolseley Street, Courage's brewed beer and Hartley's produced jams in Tower Bridge Road. The longest surviving company was Peek Frean's in Drummond Road. Near Bankside were factories producing vinegar, biscuit flavourings, and cocoa. Engineering proliferated - Hayward Brothers made the patterned covers for coal holes, Coles produced cranes, while Easton and Amos made the original waterworks for the fountains of Trafalgar Square.



Hay's Wharf 1857

¹⁶ www.sha.southwark.org.uk/history This text is taken from "Southwark - A Guide to the Historic Borough" published by Robert J. Godley in collaboration with Southwark Heritage Association.

During World War II, Southwark's riverside docks were heavily bombed and huge tracts of buildings destroyed deep into Bermondsey. Many of the houses in which the Goddards had lived suffered the same fate. Far worse, in the eyes of many Southwark people, than the war damage, was the closing down of the docks during the early 1970s. Goods started to be transported in container ships requiring more space and deeper water, not to be found on the river Thames. The warehouses were no longer needed and many were demolished, leaving large open space. At Butler's Wharf, the vision of Sir Terence Conran is slowly nearing completion, though not without setbacks. There too, the old buildings which survived the war and demolition, have been restored to the highest standards, cleaned, and presented anew to the world, much as they would have looked in Victorian times.

Tree Notes - Earlier Goddards

Goddards seem to have lived in Norfolk for a long time, although there is much discrepancy as to the spelling of the name, Godard of Walpole - Sir John Goodard, governor of Loviers in Normandy, for Henry V (1418), under the Duke of Clarence, a witness in the Scrope v Grosvenor case of 1390,¹⁷ are all well documented. For the purposes of this summary this is only given as additional information, as yet there is no established link between any earlier Goddard families and this branch. It may be that this branch originates from Suffolk due to the close proximity of the villages to the county borders. As with many other English counties the Goddards appear in family groups at three levels, the landed gentry and lawyers, the yeoman farmer and tradesman and the workmen and hired men. This Goddard family is in this latter group throughout the 19th Century, moving away from agriculture allowed them to better themselves, be it only slowly at first.

From the extent of current research this family¹⁸ branch has not been traced back any earlier than 06689 Robert Goddard for whom we first find a record of his baptism on the 26th June 1791 in Aslacton. His baptism is stated as "privately" and that the tax was paid. Robert's actual birth date is unsure and from most of the census data his birth can be traced back to Aslacton. His parents were recorded as 06687 John and 06688 Elizabeth Goddard. No other information can be found from the original parish records of Aslacton around this time. So, at present, we do not know if he had any other brothers or sisters, or even when and where his parents were married.



Aslacton Church

At some stage between 1791 and 1828 Robert moved a few miles away and settled in Bunwell. Robert married 06690 Mary, probably nee Turner. Although there are no records of marriage in the registers of Aslacton, Bunwell¹⁹ or Carlton Rode for any Goddards but there is in the "Bishop's Transcripts" of the Carleton Rode register available for reference.

¹⁷ Norfolk Fighting Men from Norman Period to 1837.

¹⁸ Details about this branch of the family are correct at the time of print, however, may be amended and changed in light of new research. The names, dates and places have been verified where possible by using more than one reference e.g. census, parish records, and other sources.

¹⁹ There are also problems accessing and photocopying Bunwell Parish records, like many in Norfolk, these are still kept in the relevant Church.

Bunwell Church

St Michael & All Angels



However, a family bible has been found which states that Robert Goddard married Mary Turner on 21st November 1816. However, it is unclear if this is a contemporary record or from later research. The Bishop's transcripts from the time show a marriage of Robert Garrod, from Bunwell marrying Mary Turner in Carleton Rode on 21st November 1816. Whilst it is likely that this is the same Robert and Mary neither can apparently write at this date, or what is more likely, neither were available when the transcripts of the parish records were written up, at a date sometime after the wedding. Robert would certainly have had to write well to become a Parish clerk, although less emphasis was put on spelling at this period.

The extract from Bishop's Transcripts for Carleton Rode showing the marriage of Robert and Mary on the 21st November 1816.

No. 22.	<i>Robert Garrod</i>	of <i>the</i> Parish
	<i>of Bunwell. Brewer</i>	
and	<i>Mary Turner</i>	of <i>this</i> Parish
	<i>Spencer</i>	
were married in this	<i>Church</i>	by <i>James</i> with Consent of
		this <i>twenty first</i> Day of
	<i>November</i>	in the year one thousand, eight hundred, and <i>eighteen</i> .
	By me <i>Paul Johnson</i>	<i>curate.</i>
This Marriage was solemnized between us	<i>Robert Garrod his mark X</i>	
	<i>Mary Turner her mark X</i>	
In the Presence of	<i>James Randall his mark +</i>	
	<i>Mary Stephens her mark +</i>	
No. 23	<i>Mary Turner her mark +</i>	

06689 Robert rented a cottage and a small piece of pasture land of about ½ acre, (2 roods and 13 poles), in Bunwell valued at an annual rent of 3s. The site of their land is marked as plot 533 on the Bunwell Tithe Map²⁰. Whilst his occupation is stated as a *labourer* or *agricultural labourer*, he also refers to himself as a “*parish clerk*” or even on one occasion as “*accountant*”. The family bible states that in 1823 he became the parish clerk. At the time of his death, his death certificate, reproduced in part below, says he is a farm labourer, and his gravestone says that he had been the parish clerk for 48 years, so he may well have two professions.

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar

180	<i>June 1841</i>	<i>Robert Goddard</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>70</i> <i>Years</i>	<i>Farm</i> <i>Labourer</i>	<i>Brunch</i> <i>Pneumonia</i> <i>localised</i>	<i>Elizabeth</i> <i>Youngs</i> <i>Daughter at the death</i> <i>Bunwell</i>	<i>Eightth</i> <i>June</i> <i>1841</i>	<i>William</i> <i>Evans</i> <i>Registrar</i>
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20 Norfolk Record Office ref. MF748 and MF757

For most of his life Robert lived in the South of Bunwell, by the Turnpike with those of their children, being born either in or near Bunwell and for which records have been found.

Robert died of bronchial pneumonia in Bunwell on 3rd June 1871 and was buried on the 11th June. He does not seem to have left a will.

06690 Mary, was born in Carleton Rode in 1795 or 1796. Following her husband Robert's death she went to live with her daughter 06695 Elizabeth where she is found on the 1881 census record. Elizabeth was also the witness to her mothers death, according to the certificate, on 16th April 1885, of senile decay. Mary was buried in Bunwell on 26th April 1885.

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
3118	Sixteenth April 1885 - Bunwell N.S.D.	Mary Goddard	F	Female 90 years	Widow of Robert Goddard a Parish Clerk	Senile decay certified by W.A. Roberts S.P.C.S.	E Daines Daughter present at the death Bunwell.	Twenty second April 1885	George Thomas Myhill Registrar

Part of the death certificate for 06690 Mary Goddard.

06689 Robert and 06690 Mary Goddard had at least 7 children. The earliest we have a record of is 06691 George, according to his statements in the various census he said he was born between 1818 and 1819. There is a record in the family bible stating that he was baptised on 25th March 1818, although this has yet to be confirmed from parish records. The parish records in Bunwell show that he was baptised as an adult on 21st April 1844 so perhaps the earlier baptism is not his. George, from the entries in the parish records it appears, could not write. George married twice, his first marriage was to 06692 Maria Hammant on 19th November 1840 in Bunwell. They had 3 children together 06706 Elizabeth, 06707 Rhoda and 06708 Mary. 06692. Maria died in 1849 and was buried in Bunwell on 7th March 1849. His second wife was 06705 Mary Ann Self who was born in Tibenham in about 1831, they married in 1850 in Bunwell, later having 2 children 06709 George and 06710 Ellen Emilia.

George does not seem to be living in Bunwell during the 1841 census, but was named for the baptism of his first child as a labourer living in Bunwell. 06706 Elizabeth was baptised on 3rd October 1841 and was still living at home during the 1851 census.

They lost their second child 06707 Rhoda at just 18 months old. She was baptised on 18th December 1842 and was buried, also in Bunwell, on 18th May 1844. George and Maria had a 3rd child called 06708 Mary Ann who, like her sister Rhoda, also died aged 18 months. Mary Ann was baptised on 16th November 1845 and buried in Bunwell on 7th December 1846. It is unlikely that George and Maria had further children because Maria died in early March 1849 and was buried at Bunwell on the 7th March.

After his marriage to 06705 Mary Ann Self, on the 31st October 1850, 06691 George had a son 06709 George on 5th December 1851 whilst still living at Little Green in Bunwell, working as an agricultural labourer according to the census returns. 06709 George, junior, was baptised in Bunwell on 6th June 1852. Their second child was 06710 Ellen Emilia who was baptised in Bunwell on 23rd September 1855.

06691 George and his family then moved away from Bunwell. The next record found, the 1881 census, is of George living with his son about 20 miles away, in Costessey, which is just North West of Norwich. Both George senior and junior are working as agricultural labourers and live at Breck Barn, (this is possibly a mis-transcription, of a local "Brick Farm", in the census record), in Costessey. 06691 George senior probably died in Norwich in 1887 at the age of 68.

No further information is available on this branch of the family at present.

06693 John, according to the family bible was 06689 Robert's second son born in Bunwell on 7th September 1820. No record of his baptism has been found in Bunwell. In 1841 John was living in Bunwell with the Burton family, where he was a male servant. He married 06694 Jane Culham in Carleton Rode on 30th October 1845. At this time John was still living in Bunwell where he was a labourer. However, both he and Jane could write, signing their names on their marriage records. Jane had worked as a domestic servant until her marriage at the age of 25.

Jane was from Carleton Rode and was born in 1820 or 1821 probably in Founcett St Peter. She outlived John spending her latter years living firstly in Kenninghall and later in Bunwell. She died on 21st April 1908 and was buried in Bunwell on 25th April 1908.

John was living in Bunwell in 1846 but by the census of 1851 they had moved to Carleton Rode, where he then worked as a labourer or farm labourer until his death in 1861. John and Jane had 10 children, several of whom seemed to have died young.

Their first child was 06711 James. His birth dates vary in the various documents and census between 1847 and 1848! However, he was baptised in Carleton Rode on 23rd August 1846 and living at home in 1851, but by 1861 he was living at the Brown family home and working as a servant, in Carleton Rode. It is unclear where James was living in 1871, but at the time of the 1881 census he was at 57 Park Street in Southwark Surrey working as a "*brewers servant (general labourer)*". James is by then married to 06773 Sarah aged 37 from Somerset. They have at least three children at the time of the 1881 census, 06774 Mary Nevell, nee Goddard, who was 17, 06776 James aged 12 and 06777 Louise who was aged 7. It is thought at present that 06711 James, senior, probably died in 1912 in Southwark.

Shortly after their first child a second son was born to John and Jane. 06712 William was born, again in Carleton Rode, he was baptised in that village on 12th March 1847.

William lived with his parents, at least between 1851 and 1871, working as an agricultural labourer. By 1881 he had married 06713 Mary Ann Harrison, (she was born in 1850 in Macclesfield Street St Luke Middlesex), in Carleton Rode. In 1881 he was working as a groom and gardener in Knettishall and they are believed to have had 7 children. The children were 06778 Charles W. born about 1876, 06779 Robert J. born in 1877, 06780 Florence M. born in 1879, 06781 Herbert G. born in 1880, 06951 Emily born in 1886 and finally Frederick Ernest who was born in 1891. William's eldest son 06678 Charles married 06742 Ellen Bowers in 1900, after living in Cambridgeshire for a number of years moved to Canada where he brought up 5 children.

The third child of John and Jane was 06714 Hannah Sarah, she was baptised in Carleton Rode on 10th March 1849. Hannah Sarah was living at home in 1861 but there is no record of her in Carleton Rode in the 1871 census. Hannah Sarah Goddard is back in the village in March 1873 to witness the marriage of her sister.

06715 Elijah Goddard was born to John and Jane probably in 1851 (although he was not with his parents during the 1861 census and may have died). He had been baptised in the village of Carleton Rode on 14th September 1851.

Their next child was 06716 Nelson another son who eventually migrated to London. Nelson was baptised on 13th March 1853. He seems to have stayed in Carleton Rode, with his parents, until the 1871 census where he was a farm servant. He was staying with 06703 Mary Goddard, (widow of 06702 Jonas), at 12 Kepple Street Southwark Surrey for the 1881 census and working as a porter in a tin warehouse. No further information is available about Nelson at this stage.

Their second daughter was named 06717 Jane after her mother. She was born, and then baptised in Carleton Rode in 1854, her baptism being on 4th May 1854. She lived with her parents during the census's between her birth and marriage to William Snelling, on 10th April 1873, he was a labourer from the same village. Jane was the only one of this generation of the family to marry in Carleton Rode. She could write and her marriage was witness by Hannah Sarah and Nelson. John's children seem to be able to write - their names at least!

John and Jane's next son was named 06719 John. John junior was baptised in the year of his birth in Carleton Rode on 9th October 1856. He lived with his parents in 1861 and his widowed mother in 1871 census returns. By 1881 he had moved out of the village. In 1881 he is working as a servant in Hornsey Middlesex but there is no further records of his life as yet.

John and Jane's next two children were called Jabez. The first 06720 Jabez was born on the 24th August 1857, according to the family bible and was baptised in Carleton Rode on 8th November 1857 but he was buried on the 30th March 1858. The second 06721 Jabez was born on 6th July 1859 and baptised on 8th May 1860, this baptism was private, a common practice for a weak or sickly child. He died 3 weeks later and was buried on the 2nd June 1860.

The last child in this family was named 06722 Robert he was baptised on 8th September 1861, six months after his father's death. It is not clear where he was living in 1871, he may have been staying elsewhere during the time of the census. Robert worked as a Groom in Bunwell in 1881 and at that time was living with William Burton in Bunwell. He married 06723 Polly (Mary) Eliza Smith (born 1868) in Bunwell on New Year's Day in 1889. By 1891 Robert and Polly had moved away from Bunwell and Carleton Rode.

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
111	14th February 1861 Carleton Rode	John Goddard	Male	110 years	Iron Labourer	Obstruction of the bowels for 6 days verified	Elizabeth Nebbell Present at the Death Carleton Rode	14th February 1861	George Corlett Registrar

John Goddard died in Carleton Rode on 14th February 1861 leaving a pregnant widow. His death certificate, (above), states that he died of “*obstruction of the bowels for 6 days*”. He was laid to rest next to his father in Bunwell on 20th February 1861.



The gravestones in Bunwell in memory of 06689 Robert and his son 06693 John & 06694 Jane

Elizabeth Daines, Elizabeth Younger nee Goddard 06695 Elizabeth, daughter of 06689 Robert and 06690 Mary, was probably born on 17th December 1823 the date given in a family bible although, like many of her older siblings, there is no record for her baptism in Bunwell.

In 1848 there is a baptism record in Bunwell of 06724 Elijah Goddard a son of an unmarried Elizabeth Goddard, who would have then been about 25. Elijah was baptised as “illegitimate”, on 17th September 1848. No further information is available about Elijah after this point in time. There is a burial record in Bunwell on 25th February 1849 (of a child born in 1843), however, there is no positive link that this is the same child.

In the 1851 census record Elizabeth was living with the Ringer family at Lodge farm in Thetford where she was a house servant and unmarried. Still single in 1861 she was living with her parents 06689 Robert and Mary in Bunwell and with her son 06725 Frederick Charles Goddard.

Elizabeth married 06696 Henry Younger in Bunwell on Christmas day 1861. It is likely that in June 1871 she was with her father when he died, although her name is given as 'Youngs' on his death certificate. It is unclear what happened in the intervening period but by the census of 1871 she seems to be living with a 06733 James Daines, who probably already had a daughter named Mary A Daines who was born in 1863, according to the 1881 census, as shown in the following extract. Mary Daines may or may not be the daughter of Elizabeth.

1881 CENSUS Dwelling: Census Place: Bunwell, Norfolk, England
 Source: FHL Film 1341474 PRO Ref RG11 Piece 1970 Folio 110 Page 12

	Marr	Age	Sex	Birthplace
James DAINES	M	59	M	Tacolnestone, Norfolk, England
Rel: Head	Occ: Farm Lab			
Elizabeth DAINES	M	58	F	Bunwell, Norfolk, England
Rel: Wife	Occ: Farm Lab Wife			
Mary A. DAINES	U	18	F	Forncett, Norfolk, England
Rel: Daur	Occ: Farm Lab Daur			
Mary GODDARD	W	86	F	Carleton Rode, Norfolk, England
Rel: Mother	Occ: Formerly Church Clerk Wife			

Elizabeth's second documented son, again before she married Henry Younger, was named 06725 Frederick Charles Goddard. He was born on 8th January 1857 in Bunwell. There is no record of any baptism. He was staying with his grandparents Robert and Mary in Bunwell in 1861. In 1871 he was living with a Mr Bateman in Rod Lane Carleton Rode, working as a farm servant. By 1881 he was with his cousin 06716 Nelson, both of whom were living with their widowed aunt 06703 Mary, (widow of 06702 Jonas Goddard), in Southwark London, working as a corn porter. In 1891, according to the census of that year, he was living at 6 Wellington Grove Greenwich, by then he was a tram car driver and married with four children.

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	When and where born	Name, if any	Sex	Name and surname of father	Name, surname and maiden surname	Occupation of father	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar	Name entered after registration
3113	8 th Jan 1857 Bunwell	Frederick	Boy		Elizabeth Goddard		Elizabeth Goddard Mother Bunwell	Twenty eighth January 1857	George L. Castle Registrar	

Part of a copy of 06725 Frederick's birth certificate

It is believed that Frederick married twice, firstly to 06726 Mary Ann Walker somewhere in Lewisham and then, in later life, to 06727 Rebecca Hodgson Lacey, (known as Bessie), on 29th April 1922. 06727 Rebecca was only 30 years old, under half the age of Frederick senior, who was by then 65!

Frederick had at least 5 children, by 06726 Mary Ann nee Walker, 06728 Frederick J., born around 1884, 06729 Alice Elizabeth, was born on 15th November 1886, 06731 William E. born around 1888 and 06732 Thomas H. was born on 31st February 1890, he married 06949 Florence (Floss) Cumbers and 06948 Ellen Alicia who married 06949 John (Jack) Edmonds. William fought in the 1st World War was wounded and later died in Lewisham, below is an extract from the Commonwealth War Graves citation²¹:

In Memory of
Gunner WE GODDARD
 1896, 5th "C" Reserve Bde., Royal Field Artillery
 who died age 29 on Wednesday 29th August 1917.
 Gunner GODDARD, Son of Frederick Charles and Mary Ann Goddard,
 of 128, Sandhurst Rd., Catford, London.
 Remembered with honour
 LEWISHAM (LADYWELL) CEMETERY, London, United Kingdom

There are two known children following the marriage of 06725 Frederick Charles to his second wife 06727 "Bessie", they were 06953 Ellen and 06954 Jean.

06697 David Goddard was the fourth of 06689 Robert and Mary's children, he was born on 18th December 1824 in Bunwell (noted in a family bible). There is no baptism date for David in Bunwell. In both the census of 1841 and 1851 he was living in Bunwell, initially with the Everitt family and then latterly at home. He worked as a male servant and then an agricultural labourer. Between 1861 and 1881 he lived in Southwark and worked in the Brewing industry. He married 06698 Elizabeth A., (not in Bunwell), prior to 1861, who came from Shoreditch in Middlesex having been born in about 1836. They had 3 children: 06734 Mary L, 06735 Fanny H born around 1867 and 06736 Louisa R, born around 1869. They were all living at 27 Lant Street Southwark at the time of the 1881 census. David probably died in Southwark in 1887.

²¹ www.cwgc.org.uk/

There is an entry in a family bible of a 06699 Rhoda born in Bunwell on 25th March 1827. It is unclear when and who recorded this information. There is only one baptism of a Rhoda Gorrard whose father was Robert, a husbandman, in Bunwell on 3rd August 1828. No further information is available on Rhoda at this stage, and further confirmation of the name needs to be established.

06700 Robert was born on 25th July 1829 in Bunwell. He was baptised on 9th September 1829 in the same village where he lived with his parents until 1852, working as a journeyman/carpenter. He married 06701 Mary Kemp on 29th January 1852 in Bunwell. Mary was born in 1831/1832 in Bunwell to Daniel Kemp who was a weaver. She was from Bunwell. There are several Kemp families living in Bunwell at this time, so it will be difficult to establish from which branch of the Kemp family she belongs. Their first child 06737 Elizabeth was baptised in Bunwell on 6th June 1852.

Between 1852 and 1854 Robert and his family moved to London. Their second child 06738 Walter was born around 1854 in Lambeth, from census records. The third son 06739 Robert was also born in Lambeth but was baptised in Bunwell on 10th August 1856. 06739 Robert is noted as a carpenter living in London. Another son followed soon after in 1858, again in Lambeth, named 06740 Arthur. Fifth child, fourth son 06745 Alfred, was born on 11th April 1860, in 1882 he married 06746 Mary Ann Sophia Jarrett, a dressmaker and later a furrier, they had at least 9 children.

Many of Alfred's children moved away from London and were sent to different parts of the world (Southern Africa, Australia, Canada) to improve their lot in life. Robert and Mary's sixth child was 06747 Alice, born in Southwark in 1863. 06748 Emma Avis was born on 16th March 1865 in St George's parish of Southwark. A further son arrived in 1867 06750 Elijah. 06752 Minnie their last daughter was born in Southwark in 1872. The name of their last child is a problem 06753 is named as Henrich in the transcription of the 1881 census return, was this a mishearing or misreading of Horace, or possibly, Henry? He was born some time between 1872 and 1874.

During this time 06700 Robert continued his trade, working as a carpenter/journeyman. He and the family lived in a variety of addresses around the St Saviour area of Southwark including Lant Street, Toulmin Street and Stamford Street. Robert died 28th February 1905 in Southwark aged 75 His address at that time was 17, Hoptons Alms Houses. Hoptons Charity still run 21 houses and sheltered accommodation in Southwark today in 2002.

Columns:-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	When and where died	Name and surname	Sex	Age	Occupation	Cause of death	Signature, description and residence of informant	When registered	Signature of registrar
166	Twenty eight February 1905 17 Hoptons Alms Houses	Robert Goddard	Male	75 years	Carpenter and Joiner	Bronchitis cardiac failure Certified by 100 Lennox Road	Walter Goddard son present at the death 300 Goldharbour Lane	First March 1905	J. B. Glover Registrar

Part of a copy of 06700 Robert's death certificate

06689 Robert and 06690 Mary's next child was 06702 Jonas. Jonas was born in Bunwell on 26th October 1833 being baptised there on 4th May the following year. From the census returns we know that in 1841 and 1851 he was still living in Bunwell and working as an agricultural labourer. By 1861 he, like many of his relatives, had moved away from Bunwell. The next trace of him is living at 12 Kepple Street in Southwark. He had married, in about 1852, 06703 Mary Rockett and he was now working as a brewer's labourer. Jonas and Mary had 7 children. Their first was 06765 Jonas he was born in 1853 in Norfolk, 06766 Thomas was born in 1857 in the parish of St George Southwark, Ellen 06767 was born in 1862 in St Saviour parish in Southwark. 06768 Isabel was born in 1864 followed by 06769 Henry in 1867. 06770 Mary was born in 1870 in parish of St Saviour and lastly 06771 Emily was born on 1st November 1872. 06702 Jonas died in 1879 in the parish of St Olafs in Southwark. His widow Mary continued to live in their family home at 12 Keppel Street for some time, but by the 1891 census she was living nearby at 21 C Block Peabody Buildings also in Southwark.

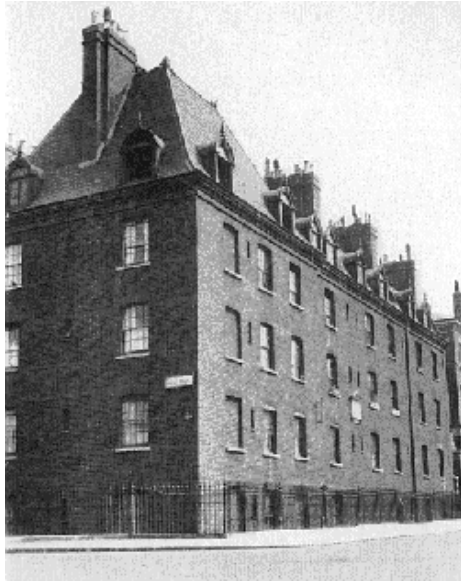
06765 Jonas, according to the 1891 census had married 06895 Eliza who had been born at the oddly named village of Shudy Camps in Cambridgeshire. They were living in the Southwark Peabody Buildings with their son 06896 Jonas, aged 6 years. Jonas senior was said, at this time, to be a "carman", a person employed to drive a horse and wagon usually carrying goods and parcels.

The last recorded child of 06690 Robert and 06691 Mary is 06704 Elijah. Elijah was born on 31st March 1835. He was baptised in Bunwell on 28th June 1835. He died at age 7 and was buried in Bunwell on 25th February 1843.

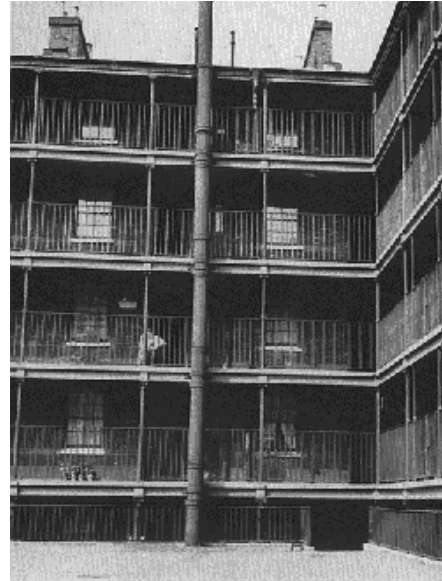
There are a few other "Goddard" children and adults buried in Bunwell and the surrounding villages during this period, but it is not possible to link them to any one Goddard family at this stage.

Peabody Trust London

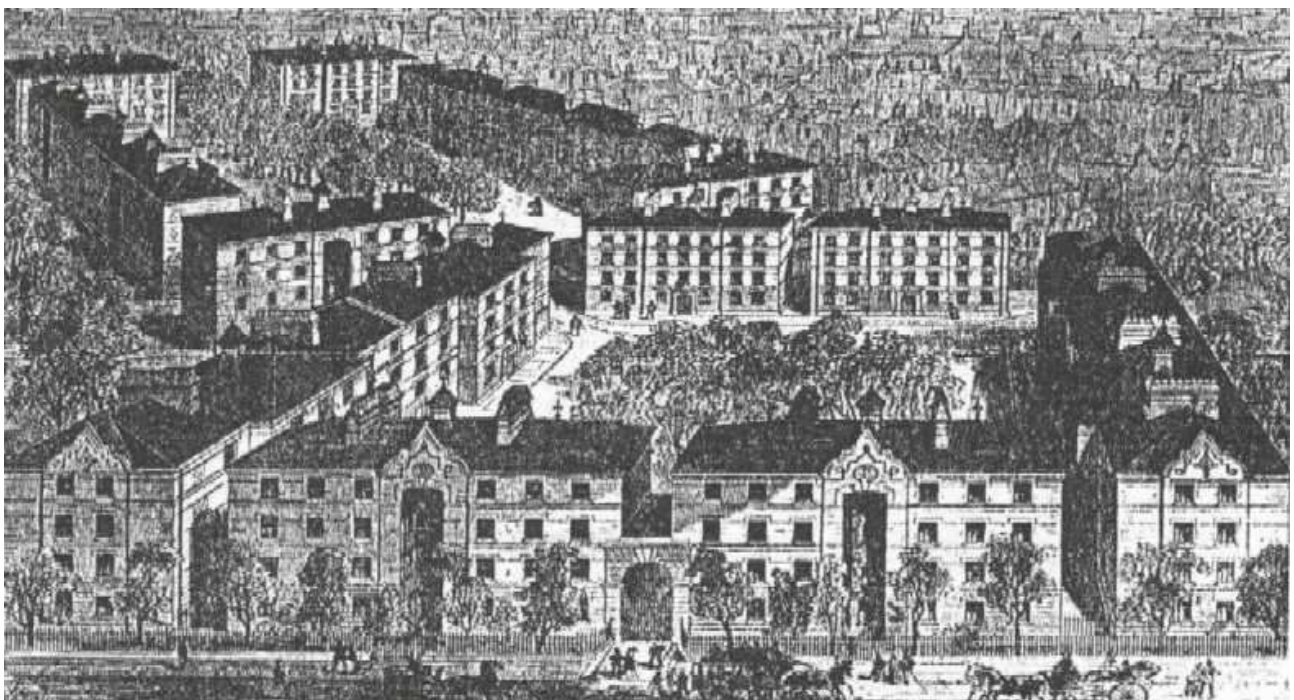
The Peabody Trust was founded in London in 1862 by George Peabody, the wealthy American banker and philanthropist. It is the largest charity and housing association dedicated to housing the poor in London and has a stock of over 17,000 homes, mostly consisting of densely-built sites in inner London - the famous Peabody Estates with some cottage estates in the suburbs. The earliest surviving Peabody buildings in London are on the Islington Estate (1864) with others at Shadwell, Chelsea, and Blackfriars dating from soon afterwards. These early estates are historically of seminal importance as being among the first to address the problems of housing the poor in a consistent way, with an identifiable architectural form. The brick-built Italianate blocks grouped in a square forming a courtyard and thus 'protected' from the outside world, are the hall-mark of the early estates. The famous 'Peabody Square', familiar to many Londoners and visitors to London, was conceived by Henry Darbishire (1825-99), architect to the Peabody Trust from 1864 until 1885. The photographs below of the now demolished buildings demonstrate this classic design.



The Gatcliffe Buildings, Gatcliffe Road, built in 1867, Frederick Challenor Architect.



Gatcliffe Buildings with detail of the Courtyard



Peabody Square Blackfriars Road 1872

Regarding the Peabody Buildings the following background comes from extracts from a very long report

“Lord Salisbury, "Labourers' and Artisans' Dwellings." The National Review no. 9 (November 1883)”

“In the Peabody buildings, the tenement most commonly consists of two rooms, at two shillings each, and the share of a wash-house; but as the average number of persons inhabiting a tenement is between four and five, it is to be presumed that artisans with large families are not often to be met there. There is a small proportion of rooms let singly; and a certain number of larger tenements bring up the average rent of the tenements throughout to 4s. 4d. It is curious that the cost of building is just £75 per room; so that the cost of the ordinary two-roomed tenement, as far as building goes, is £150--just the same as the usual price of erecting a four-roomed cottage in the country. The price of the land is a very different matter. It is not easy to make an exact comparison, because the price of particular blocks, both in town and country, is affected by so many accidental circumstances. But it may be said generally that, for their more recent purchases, the Peabody Trust have paid 5s. a square foot; and that each room represents about a hundred square feet of site. In addition, therefore, to the £150 which is the cost of building, the two-roomed tenement costs another £50 for land. In this respect the country cottage has a considerable advantage. Assuming that land can be obtained for buildings of this class at £300 an acre within ten miles of London, £50 would pay for a sixth of an acre, which, allowing 100 square yards for the cottage, would leave a handsome residue for a garden.”

And later: “Another, and a serious, objection may be made to the acceptance of the work of the Peabody trustees as the exclusive standard of future procedure in this matter. In spite of the lowness of the interest they accept, they have not been able to reduce their rent sufficiently to meet the wants of the class for whom help is most sorely needed. The average earnings of the head of the family in each of their tenements is £1 3s. 4d.; and as the average rent is 4s. 4d., it bears a high proportion even to this rate of wages.”

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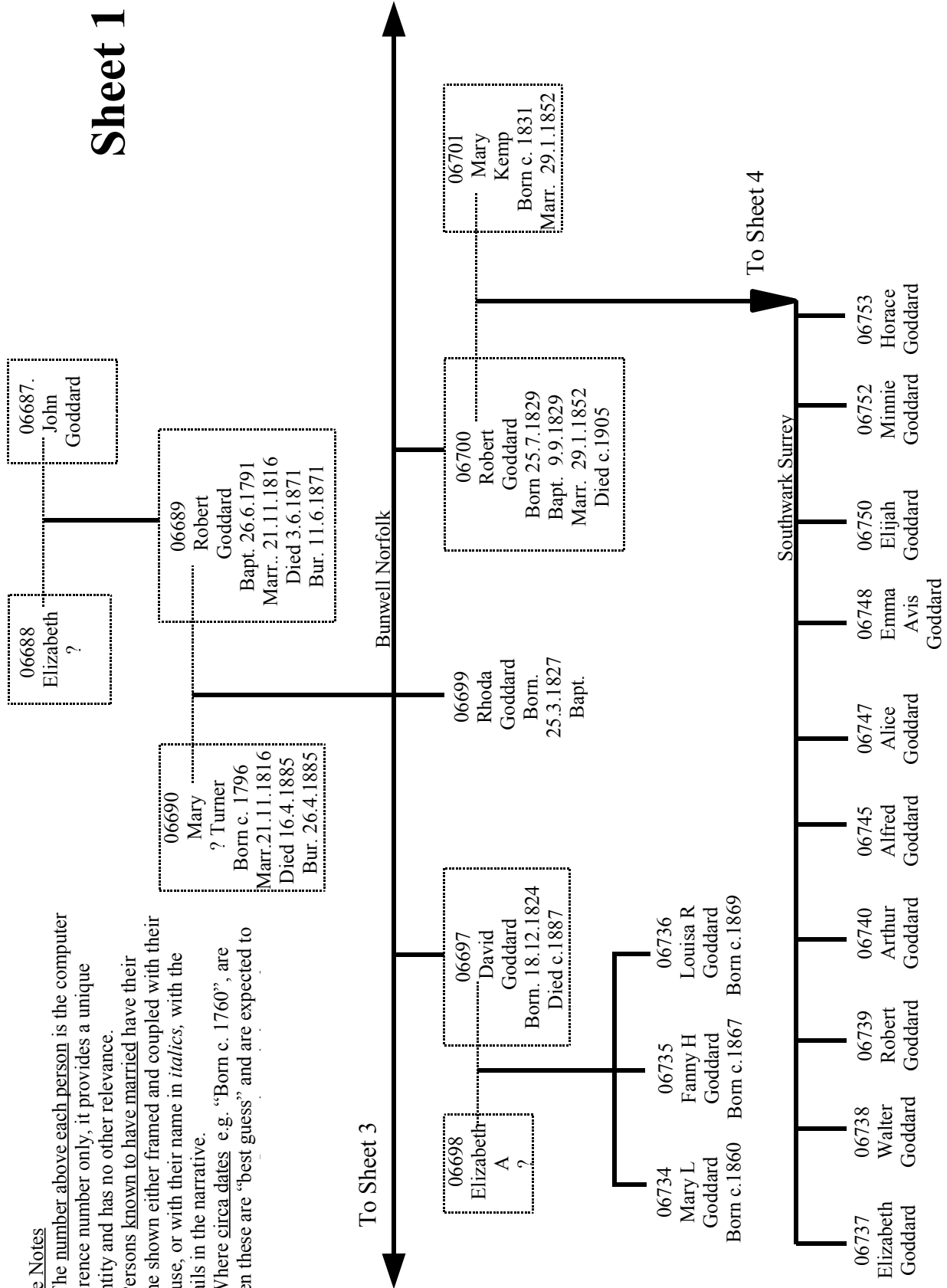
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We would like to thank all those who have contributed to the Goddard information in this monograph. In particular our thanks to Peter Goddard of Canada for providing the information from his database and researches regarding the dates of the death of various members of this family.

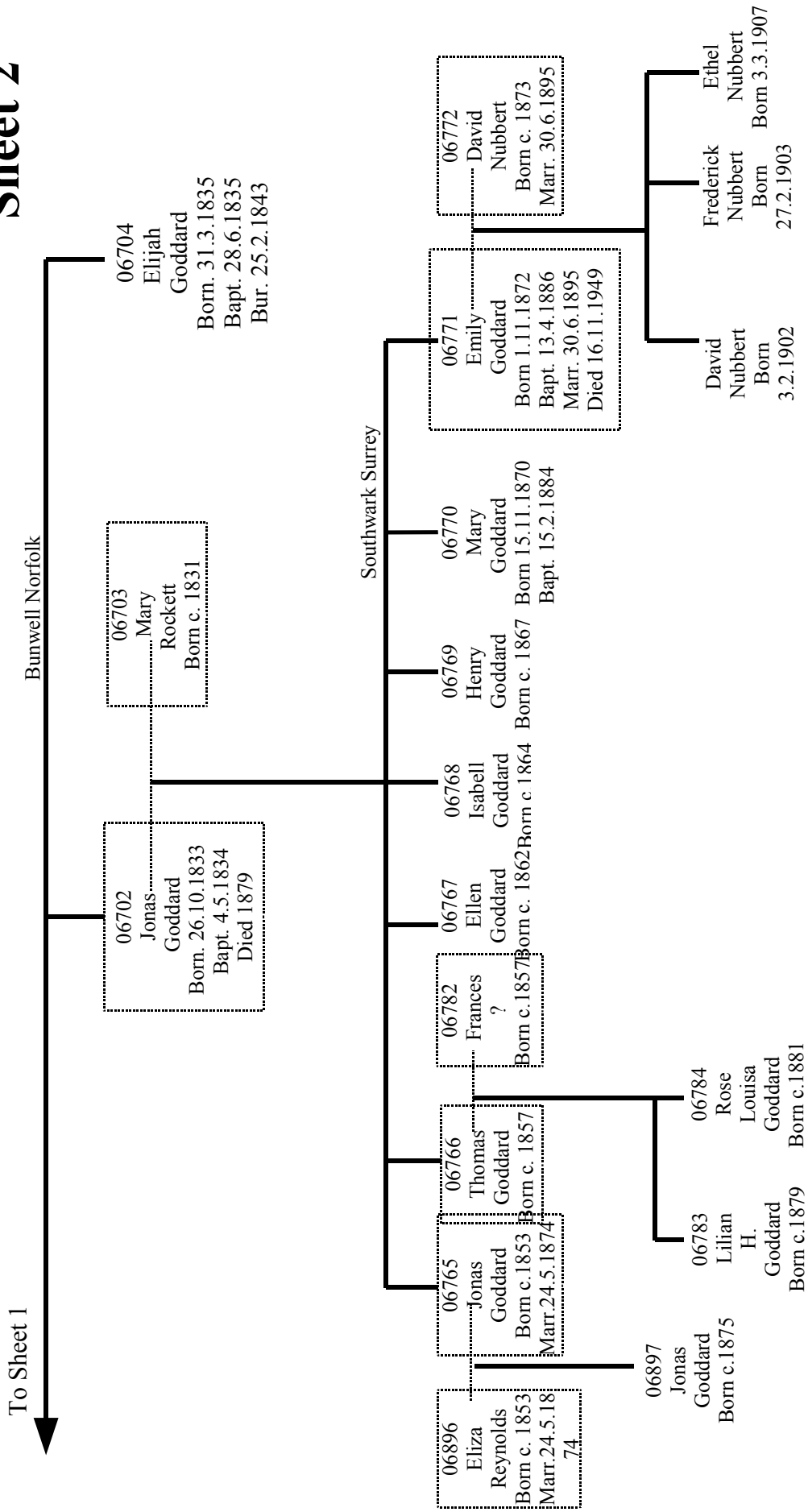
Sheet 1

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



Sheet 2

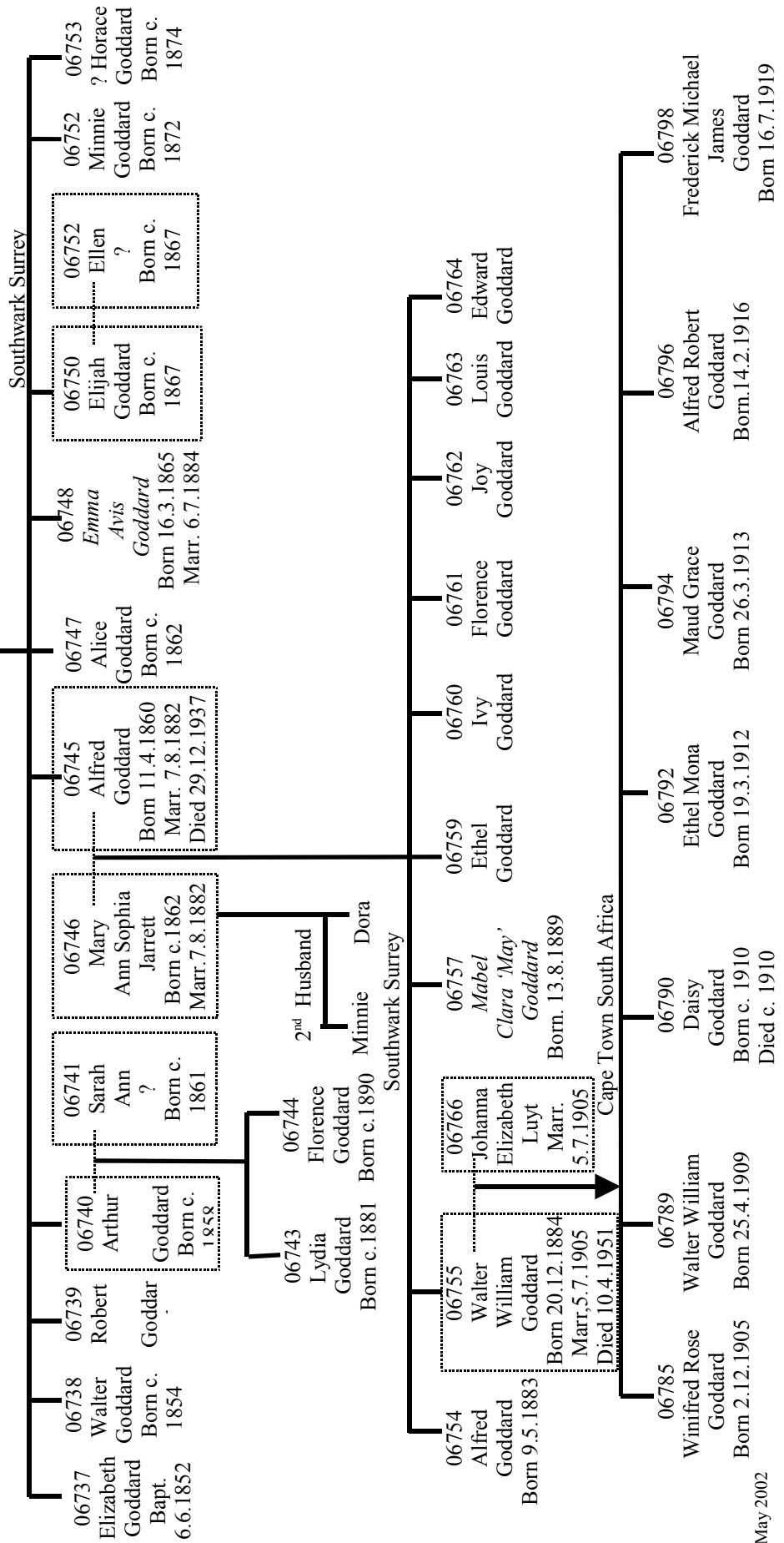


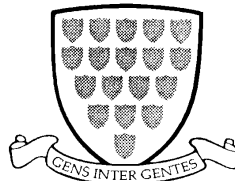
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From Sheet I

Sheet 4





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