

A MEMOIR
OF
THE GODDARDS
OF
NORTH WILTS.

Compiled from Ancient Records, Registers, and Family Papers,

BY
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ORIGIN.

THE history of England is the history of great families: and, following the same general rule, the history of Swindon, since it became a place, is, in fact, the history of the family of Goddard. The name of Goddard occurs in documents of the highest antiquity; which fact is warrant for an etymology reaching back into the dim ages of ante-historic Europe.

The Northmen of Norway and Denmark, in their hundred clans, or separate kingships, though often ruled by the strongest hand, traditionally acknowledged the right divine of the descendants of Odin. To that man-god their kings invariably traced their origin, as did our Saxon monarchs, whose genealogy is given in the Saxon Chronicle. This heirship from Odin, or Woden, was their claim; this genealogy their title to the crown.

He whose descent was undoubted was a GODR—one of the sacred race—able to offer sacrifice in his double office of priest and king. When the land became too crowded, or the spirit of adventure stirred them, a member of the sacred race stepped on board his nailed bark, and, followed by a small band of warriors, sailed away to Iceland. There he ran his ship ashore, took possession of the soil, and, consecrating a spot to Odin, became the GODORD, or priest-king. Not only to Iceland, but to the Hebrides, and the Isle of Man, and at last to England itself, did these Northmen carry their customs, extend their conquests, and leave the firm impress of their footsteps. Even so late as the eleventh century, the king of Norway attempted to invade England, but was repulsed by Harold at Stanford-bridge. Only a century or so later, documentary evidence shows the existence of a family bearing the name of Goderville—variously spelt Godarvyle, and Godardville. The “ville” is the well-known Norman-French affix, and was no doubt adopted at the time of the Conquest, and not originally a part of the name; because, a generation or two later, it was dropped. These Godervilles gradually gravitated down at Chippenham, and from them are descended the North Wiltshire Goddards of this day. The primary word, Goder, in this old family, existing only a century later than the last Northmen’s invasion, clearly shows an origin in the GODR—the sacred race of Odin, and the GODORD (now Goddard)—the priest “after the order of Melchisedec,” who was both priest and king.

The history of the Isle of Man bears singular testimony to this etymology, by presenting an actual line of princes bearing the name of Goddard.

In A.D. 920, a Prince Orry, of Denmark, conquered the Orkney

Islands, the Hebrides, and Man; and took the title of King of Man and the Isles. His arms were a ship with sails set. His son Guthred succeeded him, and built the fine old Castle of Rushen, in whose vaults he was finally interred. Succeeding him came Reginald; Olave; Olave, his brother; Allen; Macon; and, eighthly, GODRED, or Goddard—last of the Danish line, and described as a bad prince.

When the king of Norway invaded England with Tosti, and was defeated by Harold at Stanford-bridge in A.D. 1066, he had with him Godred Crovan, son of Harold, king of Iceland. After the battle, Godred Crovan fled to Godred, king of Man, for refuge; but afterwards went back to Norway, and brought over an army with the object of dethroning his protector. The old king was now dead, and his son Fingal—a name redolent of Ossian—held the crown, but was defeated and slain. Godred Crovan immediately usurped the throne. He conquered Dublin, the Orcades, and Hebrides, and was finally succeeded by Lagnan in A.D. 1082. Next came Olave, his brother, after whom the kingdom was taken possession of by Magnus of Norway. On his death, Man fell to the third son of Godred Crovan—Olave—in 1102. After him succeeded Godred, who was elected king of Leinster; but was compelled to divide Man and the Isles with Somerlid, thane of Argyle. Olave succeeded Godred, and, after having been ousted from possession by an illegitimate brother, was restored to the throne by Henry III., who gave him forty marks, five tuns of wine, and one hundred quarters of corn per annum, on condition of his guarding the coast. He reigned fifty years, and died in 1237 at Peel Castle. Then in succession came Harold; Reginald, the second son of Olave; and Magnus, third son of Olave, who died in 1265,

and was interred in Rushen Abbey. Mary, daughter of Reginald, was exiled from Man by the Scots, who now seized it, and came to England. She married John Waldebeof, who tried in vain to reinstate her. A descendant of Mary married Sir William Montacute, who was restored by Edward III., and crowned king of Man in 1344. Montacute sold it to Scrope; and the island finally fell to the Derby family of Stanley.

To this day, the peasantry of Man regard with superstitious reverence a gold cup of ancient workmanship, which they call, "Goddard's Cup." A cup is preserved with the inscription, "Ufo, the son of John, the son of Magnus, prince of the land of Man, the grandson of Liakia Macgryneil. Oneil Oimre made this in the year of our Lord 993." This cup possibly may have been in the possession of the more celebrated Godred, or Goddard, last of the Danish line, whose tyranny left a strong impression; or of either of the other Godreds, and thus became identified with them.

In later times, a very handsome glass goblet, holding nearly a quart, is said to have been possessed by each of the many branches of the Goddard family, one of which still remains in the hands of Mr. Goddard, of Cliffe. It is a fine piece of workmanship. In Anglesea there is in general use a particular kind of drinking-cup which is called a "Goddard;" and the Welsh of that island have a common phrase referring to it, and, when any one asks for drink, they say, "Reach me a Goddard." A peculiar cup was often identified with a particular family in ancient times, and looked upon with superstitious veneration. Such was the "Luck of Edenhall," which Longfellow celebrated in the poem:—

"Twas right that a goblet the Luck should be,
Of the joyous race of Edenhall."

In Sir Walter Scott's Novel, "Peveril of the Peak," much of the scene of which is laid in the Isle of Man, and is an accurate description of the place, Peveril receives an appointment from Alice: "Meet me at noon, at Goddard Crovan's Stone." . . . "The monumental stone, designed to commemorate some feat of an ancient king of Man, which had long been forgotten, was erected on the side of a narrow, lonely valley, or rather glen, secluded from observation by the steepness of its banks—upon a projection of which stood the tall, shapeless, solitary rock, frowning, like a shrouded giant, over the brawling of the small rivulet which watered the ravine." The monument is also spoken of as "the huge grey stone." Goddard Crovan appears in the foregoing list of the kings of Man. Curiously enough, a member of a branch of the Goddards of North Wilts has been mistaken for a Manxman by natives of the Island; as if the original features of the race had been repeated by Nature at this distance of time.

The name of Goddard occurs in "Domesday Book" in the county of Leicester. Three persons of that name are recorded in the Winton "Domesday," as possessed of land in the reign of Henry I.—A.D. 1100—35. In 1202, the Chancellor's Rolls contain entries relating to the Goddards of Leicester and Norfolk. Thomas Godard had land at Middleton, in Norfolk, in 1233. Alanus, Godard, Alicia, Edmund, Gilbert, Henry, Walter, Hugh, John, and Reginald—all appear in different places in the Hundred Rolls, Henry III. and Edward I.—A.D. 1216—1307. Ada, daughter of Robert Goddard, had land at Ribblesdale, in Yorkshire, in the time of Edward II. There were Goddards in Shropshire in Edward II. and III. Ricus. Goddard, alias Richard le Usshere, is men-

tioned, Edward III. ; and Thomas Goddard was of Surrey in the same reign. In 1358, Nicholas Goddard, of Middleton, Norfolk, was fined. The arms of the Norfolk Goddards are not the same as the Wiltshire. In 1379, Nicholas and Walter Goddard occur as possessors of land. In Richard II., or Henry IV., Walter Goddard married the heiress of Denvers. Robert Goddard, his son, had land in Walpole. In the Visitation for Norfolk, 1433, Robert Goddard appears among the gentry. He was interred at Terrington in 1448. Sir John Goddard, of the same family, was Governor of Louviers, Normandy, in 1418. In 1421, John Goddard, Chevalier, had manors, lands, and tenements in York and Lincoln—one place being called Rolleston, a Swindon family name, afterwards associated with Goddard through Vilett. His son, John Goddard, succeeded to his possessions. In 1432, Henry Goddard had lands in York. In the same reign, Henry VI., Margaret, wife of John Goddard, Salop, is mentioned ; also Isabella Goddard, concerning mines of gold, and silver, and lead, in Devon and Cornwall. In 1433, Goddard appears in the Visitation for Berkshire.

It was towards the reign of Henry III. that the Goddard family made their settlement in North Wilts. In that reign and in Edward I. the name frequently appears. In 34 Henry III., A.D. 1250, the Inquisitions after Death record, Walter Goderville, land, etc., at Cheverell, and Chippenham manor. 57 Henry III., A.D. 1273, Walter Goderville, Sudgwell manor, Bedford. Again Walter de Godarvyle, Breve-tantum, Bedford. In the Testu Nevilli, Henry III. and Edward I., Walter Godarville, a fief and a half in Burton, Northampton. Walter de Godarville, half a hide of land in Pedrichesham, Dorset. Walter de

Godarville, in Leskered and Tinarney, half a fief. Walter de Goderville, holding in Chipeham; and Emma la Warr under him. There is some reason to think that Walter Godardville held land at Aldbourne.

In 1231-32, Walter Godardville was made castellan of Devizes Castle, either by its owner, Lord Ralph Willington, or directly by Henry III. The Bishop of Winchester attempted to supplant Godardville by his nephew, Peter de Rivaulx; and thus to obtain the custody of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, and once grand justiciary, who was a prisoner in the castle, with a view to his assassination. On the 16th June, A.D. 1233, Henry, who was at Woodstock, wrote a letter to Godardville warning him not to leave Devizes, or to allow stores to be taken into the castle. The king sent again two days later, permitting Godardville, if the Sheriff of Wilts should require his assistance, to accompany the sheriff with an armed force to the house of Gilbert Bassett, of Compton, to carry out the royal mandate—always provided, it was so ordered that nothing could be conveyed into Devizes Castle during Godardville's absence. In 1234 Godardville received an order from the king to despatch horses and arms to the assistance of the Earl of Brittany. Godardville appears to have enjoyed the confidence of the monarch. He died in 1273.

His son, John Godard de Poulton, near Marlborough, was succeeded by a second John Godard de Poulton, who appears from 1386 to 1434; living in the reign of Richard II., and in the days of John of Gaunt. If the tradition that John of Gaunt gave an estate to the Goddard family at Upham, in Aldbourne, be founded on fact—and there is nothing to contradict it or make it unreasonable—it was probably this John

Godard who received the gift, and stood face to face with Shakespere's famous character—

“Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster.”

His son, Walter Godard, of Cherhill, appears in 1460; and was succeeded by his son, John Godard de Upham, or, as then spelt, Uppam, who became a large landed proprietor towards the end of the fifteenth century; and was in fact the founder of the family. He possessed property at Standen-Hussey, Cliffe Pypard, Swindon, Berwick Bassett, Clatford, etc., and established his sons in those places; from whom branched out the Goddards of Engleshaw, South Marston, Castle Eaton, Rudloe, Hartham, Purton, etc. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Berenger, of Manningford Bruce; and died on the 10th March, 1545. His second son, Thomas, was the ancestor of the Goddards of Swindon. His eldest son, John, became the ancestor of the Goddards of Cliffe Pypard, the senior branch of the family.

THE SENIOR BRANCH.

The ancient manor of Cliffe Pypard is mentioned in Domesday Book; and is easily distinguished from a number of other Cliffs or Clives by the allusion to Tornelle, now Thornhill. The entry runs:—

“GISELBERT DE BRETEVILLE.

“The same Gislebert holds Clive. Aluric, and Burgel, and Godeve held it in the time of king Edward, and it was assessed at sixteen hides,

wanting a yardland. Here are seven ploughlands. Ausfridus holds of Gislebert eleven of the hides, and there are three ploughlands in demesne, and seven servants. Three villagers, two borderers, and ten cottagers occupy two ploughlands and a half. The mill pays five shillings. Here are fifty acres of meadow, seventy acres of pasture, and eighteen acres of wood. One of these eleven hides is in Tornelle which was in Clive in the time of king Edward. There are two borderers, and two servants in Clive. Here are sixteen acres of meadow and seventeen acres of pasture, holden under Gislebert. This is worth thirty-five shillings. What Ausfridus holds is worth six pounds.”

Later the family of Quentin had possessions here. William Quentin held a knight's fee in Clive, probably at Bupton, Henry III. and Edward I. A fine brass in the church of a knight in full armour is considered to commemorate a Quentin, though the inscription is lost, chiefly from its place in the Bupton aisle. The date has been conjectured to be near 1380, the armour being of the style worn in the reign of Richard II.

At the same period the Cobham family was settled in Clive. In 1530 William Dautesey, alderman of London, sold the manor of Cliffe Pypard to John Goddard, Esq., of Aldborne. The conveyance is still preserved, and bears the date 26th April, 1530. Among the title deeds which then became the property of the Goddards was a charter granting the free warren of Pypard de Clyve to Roger de Cobham. The charter still remains in a very perfect state of preservation. It is written upon paper—a very early example of the use of that material in deeds—and has the seal of Edward I. appended, stamped in green wax. The seal has left a

fine impression upon the wax, which is only slightly injured, a small portion having been lost from the lower edge. It is dated August 1, 1304. The right of free warren thus granted extended from the hill immediately above Cliffe Manor House to the wood (perhaps the eighteen acres wood, of Domesday) at the end of the manor towards Wootton Bassett; and, by the possession of this charter, the Goddards claimed and exercised, and still exercise, the rights mentioned in it. In all probability Pypard was the name of a proprietor at Cliffe shortly after Domesday; but of whom no record appears to remain except the mention in this charter and the name of the village.

The present manor-house is an improvement upon the ancient mansion, which became the property of John Goddard, Esq., in 1530, and which was then very old. There is no doubt that it is one of the very oldest houses in Wiltshire. It appears to have been built almost entirely of timber; entire oak trees, like columns, sustained the roof; and the walls were also of oak timber. As the wooden walls gradually decayed masonry was built up in their place. The architect who repaired the house in 1842 discovered the columns of unhewn oak still standing; and expressed his opinion, from the condition of the wood, which though sound was of a rich, dark hue, that these huge posts with the roof-trees attached must have been used quite five hundred years before. One of these columns is still retained. It is probable that the ancient mansion was much larger than the existing one. The dining-room contains a portrait, dated 1638, of Edward Goddard, then a boy of four years old; and also of Francis Goddard, his son. The family chest contains a large number of ancient deeds, dated from 1510 to 1602, chiefly conveyances

and leases of small properties to family connections, illustrating the practice of a time when no cash payments were made to younger sons. The accumulation of these deeds, and the perfect preservation of the family records, is doubtless owing to the fact that the Goddards of Cliffe have succeeded son to father without a break from John Goddard of Upham, 1545, for three centuries, down to the present time. A singular instance of direct descent, probably unrivalled in the county.

In 1541, John Goddard de Upham and Cliffe Pypard received a grant from Henry VIII. of the rectory of the church of Cliffe Pypard, and the vicaridge, of tenements and lands in Wanborough and Upham, tenements and lands in Weglestote (Westlecot) in the parish of Wroughton, tenements and lands in North Tedworth, etc. This grant gave Goddard the great tithes, and the right of presentation to the vicarage. The right of presentation was afterwards leased out; but the remainder of the lease was repurchased, and Goddard presented in 1660. This grant is a fine parchment deed with the seal of Henry VIII. in perfect preservation attached; and is endorsed, April 24th, 1541. The chancel thus became the property of Goddard. At the dissolution of monasteries, immediately preceding the grant to Goddard, the church of Cliffe Pypard belonged to Lacock Abbey. The present structure dates from Henry VII.; the Tudor rose appears twice in the portions of stained glass which still remain in the windows. The building was in the Perpendicular style, the columns painted, and indications still exist of paintings upon the wall over the chancel. The chancel, originally Early English of the later period, was rebuilt in 1860 by H. N. Goddard, Esq., in the same style; and the restoration of the whole building is contemplated. Mr. Butterfield,

the then architect, expressed his admiration of the excellent proportions of the structure.

The existing building was an extension of a still older erection. This opinion appears confirmed by the anomalous position of a monument to the Cobham family, consisting of an arched recess, now forming portion of the walls of the Goddard chapel. The arch is finely worked ; but there is no inscription, and only a few fragments remaining of the figures which once formed part of the monument. The present font was the design and work of the Rev. Francis Goddard of Hilmerton.

Two statues, believed to be those of John Goddard and his wife, formerly stood in the Goddard chapel, together with figures of their children, these last now in fragments. The two larger figures have been placed, facing each other, at the entrance to the chancel, in niches once belonging to the rood-loft. In the memory of man the villager's children used to bow to these figures as they entered the church, while they remained in the Goddard chapel. These statues were sculptured out of the chalk of the adjoining hill—the lower chalk.

Aubrey, who visited this church, writes : “ In the chancell is a monument of wood with this inscription, and the arms of Goddard impaling Fettiplace. ‘ Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Godard, wife of John Godard, Esq., and daughter to Sir — Fettiplace, Knight, who deceased A.D. 1550.’ ”

This monument, which is a wooden tablet dated 1605, still remains suspended in the chancel ; and the inscription literally reads, “ Heare lyeth the bodye of Elizabeth Godard, wife of Iohn Godard, Esqvier, and daughter to Sir Robart Pheteplas, Knight, *who* desseeded in the yeare of our

Lord 1585." The words from "who" are in smaller letters. The register records the burial as taking place on the 23rd October, 1584.

The left window in the chancel was given by the family of Wyatt. The central window commemorates, on a brass at the foot, "The Rev. Edward Goddard, vicar and patron of this parish, died Jan. 23, 1839, aged 77 years. Annica Susan, his wife, died April 5, 1855, aged 82, leaving seven surviving children, 5 sons and 2 daughters." The right window contains the following:—

Anne Elizabeth, wife of H. N. Goddard, Esq., died Feb. 21, 1849, aged 34 years, and was buried at Torquay. Katherine Anne, their daughter, died at Brighton, Nov. 19, 1851, aged 9 years. Susan Werden and Edward Werden died in infancy.

The Bupton estate, 537 acres, was originally in two or more farms, one of which Thomas Goddard, Esq., of the Cliffe family, sold in 1682 to Sir F. Pile. From the Piles' it passed to the dukes of Newcastle, from them to the St. Johns, Lord Bolingbroke of Lyddeard Tregooze, who sold it to Sir J. Simeon, whose son, Sir Richard, finally disposed of it to Richard Stratton, Esq., late of Burderope. But when Thomas Goddard, Esq., sold his portion of the Bupton estate he reserved the rectorial tithes, which had belonged to Lacock Abbey and been purchased, at the dissolution, by John Goddard de Upham. These tithes are still in the possession of the Cliffe family.

Edward Goddard, Esq., whose portrait hangs in the dining-room at Cliffe, was trustee of the property of Captain Edward Goddard, of Ogbourne Meyse, the sale valuation of whose estate remains. This

specification includes the farm (now Mr. Tanner's), with a very good house, barns, pigeon-house, the Parsonage (the most valuable portion of the estate); Ruckley (Rockley); Puckham; Barbara (Barbury); Blake Woods, etc., etc. The estate appears to have been sold.

A Read, of Ramsbury (Crowood, now Major Seymour's, whose mother was a Read), married a Phillips, of Wanborough, from whom descended Johanna, daughter of H. Read, Esq., who was married in 1754 by Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard. Through this stock the Goddards, of Cliffe, are connected with the Reads, of Ramsbury, and with the family of Sir Thomas Phillips, of Cheltenham, the celebrated antiquary and archæologist—many of whose ancestors are commemorated by inscriptions in Cliffe Pypard Church.

In the troubled days of the Civil Wars, Goddard, of Cliffe Pypard, appears to have escaped danger to person and property by being under age.

The eldest son of John Godard de Upham, John, inherited the estates of Cliffe Pypard and Standen-Hussey, and was twice married: first, to Elizabeth, daughter of "Sir Robart Phetepas," of Besylsley, in Berkshire, and which marriage produced two sons and three daughters. Alice, daughter of Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Ogbourne St. George, was his second wife. They had three sons. The eldest son, Thomas Goddard, married Dorothy Stephens, a connection of the same Phettyplace family, and had a son, Francis Goddard. By his second wife, Margaret, daughter of George Burley, Esq. (Pottern, Wilts), there were four sons and three daughters. Thomas Goddard's will was dated 1609. He was succeeded by Francis, who alienated Aldbourne Manor in 1636. He was high-sheriff for Wilts in 1635. He married Sarah, daughter of Sir

Anthony Hungerford, Black Bourton, Oxfordshire; and died 15th Jan., 1652.

Edward, his eldest son, was born April 22nd, 1634; and, in 1656, married Bridget, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp. He died 1684, and his son Francis sold the estates of Standen-Hussey, which had so long been in the family, in 1719. He was buried at Cliffe in 1724, and left one son and one daughter by his wife, Mary, daughter of T. Eyres, Esq. His son, Edward, was born in 1722, and married Johanna, daughter of Henry Read, Esq., of Crowood, Ramsbury, on the 27th August, 1754. He was high-sheriff of Wilts in 1767; and afterwards becoming a clergyman, presented himself to the living of Cliffe Pypard, and was subsequently sheriff's chaplain. He died Jan. 6th, 1791; and his wife 22nd Feb., 1802. They had three sons and four daughters, of whom the eldest, the Rev. Edward Goddard, succeeded to Cliffe Pypard. He was born on the 10th May, 1761; and married Annica Susan, the only daughter of Edward Baynton, Esq., consul-general at Algiers. Her mother was the daughter of Sir John Werden, of Cheshire, and sister of Lucy, Duchess of St. Albans. They had seven sons, and four daughters. The third surviving son, Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., succeeded to Cliffe Pypard on the death of the Rev. Edward Goddard, on the 22nd Jan., 1839.

Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., J.P., D.L., M.A., of Brazenose College, Oxford, was born on the 8th December, 1806, and became a Major in the Wiltshire Militia. He was High-Sheriff for Wilts in 1860. He married, on the 1st April, 1840, Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Le Mesurier, B.D. (Haughton-le-Skerne), who died 21st Feb., 1849; and, on the 19th Feb., 1852, Eliza Agnes, daughter of W.

Walford, Esq., Sibford, Oxfordshire, whose daughter, Frances Agnes, is the only surviving offspring.

The arms of the Cliffe Pypard family (and also of the Swindon) are:—Gules, a chevron vair, between three crescents, argent. Crest, a stag's head, affronté; gules, attired, or; and the motto, "Cervus non Servus."

THE SWINDON BRANCH.

"Sweet Alburn, loveliest village of the plain."

The "Alburn" of Ireland, which it has been contended by some was meant by the poet, is said to present neither a church on a hill, nor a bourne, or winter water-course—in both of which characteristics Aldbourne fully agrees with the description. There is a tradition that Goldsmith was in the habit of visiting a friend at Ogbourne, and that, upon one of these occasions, he walked over to see the effects of the great fire of 1777, and, struck by the havoc it had caused, composed his poem.

The place was once of much importance, even so early as "Domesday Book":—

"The king holds Aldeborne. Ghida held it in the time of King Edward, and it was assessed at forty hides. Here are forty-five plough-lands. Eighteen of these hides are in demesne, wherein are ten plough-lands, with twenty-five servants and fifteen coliberts. Seventy-three villagers and thirty-eight cottagers occupy twenty-six plough-lands. Here

are four mills, of the value of sixteen shillings and eightpence. The meadow is a mile and a half long, and five furlongs broad. The pasture is a mile and a half long, and three-quarters broad. The wood is three miles in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth. Six burgesses in Crichelade belong to this manor, and pay sixty-four pence. This manor pays seventy pounds by weight, but it is only valued by the English at sixty pounds by tale. Two hides belong to the church of this manor, and consist of two plough-lands. The priest of the church holds them, and they are worth forty shillings."

These entries show a territory and a population far exceeding, at that time, both Swindon and Marlborough. Forty hides, at 120 acres, equals nearly 5,000 acres; in addition to which there were most extensive pasture-lands, meadows, and woods. The wood, three miles long, was probably that known in later times as Aldbourne Chase. There are 151 inhabitants recorded, which, with the usual allowance of five a man, would make the total population 755; and it was probably much larger.

Later, the manor fell to the Dukes of Lancaster; and Aldbourne became a favourite spot of John of Gaunt, whom tradition says had a hunting-lodge at Upham. It is very certain that, by means of the small woods and copses upon the downs, then all open and unenclosed, the hunt might have ranged from Windsor, through Aldbourne Chase, right to "my forest of Braden," below Purton. John of Gaunt gave a charter to Aldbourne.

The dukes of Lancaster long remained lords of the manor. In 1527, William Walrond, of Aldbourne, forester of the Chase, had a quarrel with William Essex, who was lessee, concerning the lodge at Dudmore.

When the Earl of Essex returned from relieving Gloucester in the Civil War, he passed through Cirencester, Cricklade, and probably Wanborough, towards Newbury:—"From hence (Cirencester) the Earl having no farther apprehension of the King's Horse, which he had no mind to encounter upon the open Campagne, and being at the least twenty Miles before him, by easy marches, that his sick and wearied Soldiers might overtake him, moved through that deep and enclosed County of North *Wiltshire*, his direct way to *London*. As soon as the King had sure notice which way the enemy was gone, he endeavour'd by expedition and diligence to recover the advantage, which the supine negligence of those he trusted had robbed him of; and Himself, with matchless industry, taking care to lead up the Foot, Prince *Rupert*, with near five thousand Horse, march'd Day and Night over the Hills, to get between *London* and the Enemy, before they should be able to get out of those enclosed deep Countrys, in which they were engaged between narrow Lanes, and to entertain them with Skirmishes till the whole Army should come up. This design, pursued and executed with indefatigable pains, succeeded to his wish; for when the Van of the Enemies' Army had almost marched over *Awborne* Chace, intending that Night to have reached *Newbury*, Prince *Rupert*, beyond their fear or expectation, appear'd with a strong Body of Horse so near them, that before they could put themselves in order to receive him, he Charged their Rear, and Routed them with good Execution; and though the Enemy perform'd the Parts of good Men, and applied themselves more dexterously to the relief of each other, than on so suddain and unlook'd-for occasion was expected, yet with some difficulty, and the loss of many Men, they were

glad to shorten their Journey, and, the Night coming on, took up their Quarters at *Hungerford*.

“In this Conflict, which was very sharp for an hour or two, many fell of the Enemy; and of the King’s Party, none of Name, but the Marquis of *Vieu Ville*, a Gallant Gentleman of the *French* Nation, who had attended the Queen out of *Holland*, and put himself as a Volontier upon this Action, into the Lord *Fermyn’s* Regiment. There were hurt many Officers, and amongst those the Lord *Fermyn*, received a shot in his Arm with a Pistol, owing the preservation of his Life from other shots to the excellent temper of his Armour; and the Lord *Digby* a strange hurt in the face, a Pistol being discharged at so near a distance upon him, that the Powder fetchid much blood from his face, and for the present blinded him, without farther mischief; by which it was concluded that the Bullet had dropped out before the Pistol was discharged: And may be reckon’d among one of those escapes, of which that Gallant Person hath passed a greater number in the course of his Life, than any Man I know.”

The Parliamentarians would have been more severely handled had not the advance of Prince Rupert’s Cavaliers been partially stayed by an accident to two of the ammunition waggons of the retreating army, which they were obliged to leave in Aldbourne Street; and which they blew up to block the way and to prevent their falling into the possession of the Cavaliers. The Marquis of *Vieu Ville* was a son of the Lord High Marshal of France; after having been captured he treacherously wounded the officer who had charge of him with a pistol, when the injured man cut him down with his battle-axe. The battle appears to have driven along towards Crowood—as in 1815, when the road between Swindon and

Hungerford was being made, some sixty skeletons were dug up in one spot, about two spadeful deep, at Preston. Cannon-balls have been found in Aldbourne Chace, and a large quantity of coins, chiefly of the era of the civil war. A lady, lately resident in the neighbourhood of Aldbourne, collected a fine cabinet of coins from that spot. Not long since a woodman and his boy found a sackbag full of broad silver pieces in the Chace. At least two persons issued tradesmen's tokens at Aldbourne: one of these coins bears the inscription, **John . Adee . of . Alborn .** design, three diamonds, and a cinquefoil between **I.A.** On the reverse, **In . Wiltshire . 1656 .** and three rabbits feeding, probably an allusion to the famous Aldbourne warren. The other token reads, **Richard . Clark . in .** date **1668 .** and on the reverse, **Alborn . Wiltsher ;** a mullet, **R. E. C.** and three diamonds. Aldbourne warren was noted for its rabbits; and they were sent to London by waggon-loads. Even lately Aldbourne rabbits were sold as of a superior description in the London markets, at a higher price, though the warren no longer exists.

Aldbourn has repeatedly suffered severely from fire. On the 24th August, 1777, as a farmer at the west end of the village was sitting down to dinner an alarm of fire was given at the other extremity of the place. "All right," he said, "wait till after dinner, that'll be soon enough to see to that." But before the meal was over a labourer rushed to the window and shouted, "Measter, your ricks be a-fire." A strong east wind had driven the flames before it, from one end of the village to the other, along the thatched roofs of the houses. To this day it is possible to trace the course of the fire, from the church tower, by the tiled roofs, which rose on the ruins of those destroyed. The contemporary *Salisbury Journal* says,

“In 1760 the town of Albourn, in Wilts, was laid in ashes by the devouring flames. The ruined inhabitants felt a most compassionate alleviation of their misfortunes by the great generosity of the public on that mournful occasion, and by voluntary contributions of humane persons partly re-instated their losses. But the blow was scarcely recovered, when, on Sunday afternoon, 24th of August, 1777, the town was almost entirely destroyed again by fire. The wind was high at south-west (? east). The fire began at the very first house to the windward. The buildings were mostly thatched with straw. No water equal to the flames: no engines: no suitable assistance. In a few minutes there was a train of fire in the wind a quarter of a mile in length, nor did it stop till it seized the last barn and haystack at the end of the town. The rapidity of the flames defeated all attempts to save anything; houses, hovels, twenty-six barns, stables, granaries, a malthouse, shops, corn, a great quantity of hay, malt, fustians, looms (? willow), chests of tools, instruments of husbandry, furniture, wearing apparel, were all indiscriminately destroyed. No lives lost, the fire breaking out about noon, but many are burnt, maimed, and hurt; and harvest is just beginning. The principal inhabitants immediately assembled in the parish church to consider how to proceed in the present exigence; and, it being recommended to them to choose a committee to conduct their affairs for the general benefit in the present distress, they have accordingly nominated a committee, consisting of the minister and six of the inhabitants, to distribute impartially to the relief of the sufferers such charitable contributions as shall be received.”

The committee consisted of the Rev. J. Neale; the churchwardens, Stephen Neale and William Read; and Messrs. J. Brown, T. Bunce, J.

Pike, and G. Church. Towards the loss, which was reckoned at £10,000, exclusive of about £3,000 worth insured, the committee received subscriptions from Ambrose Goddard, Esq., £20; Charles Penruddocke, Esq., £20; Lovelace Bigg, 10 gs.; the Rev. Ed. Brett, £3 10s.; the Earl of Aylesbury gave £100; Henry Hoare, Esq., £100; the Duke of Marlborough, 100 gs.; Henry Read, Esq. (Crowood), the Lord Barrington, Earl Radnor, Edward Southley, Esq., etc., also gave aid; as also did the corporations of London, Marlborough (£71), and Devizes (£59); Bishop and city of Salisbury sent £92; Newbury, £80; Ogbourn St. George and St. Andrew, £11; and Ramsbury, £11. Sir William Jones, of Ramsbury, received the thanks of the committee for his personal exertions during the fire and for money. The old parish books at Cliffe Pypard contain an entry of £6 5s. 8d. as collected in Cliffe Church for the sufferers by the Aldbourne fire.

A third fire did great damage in May, 1817; and a committee consisting of the Rev. Meyrick; Messrs. Gould and Wentworth, churchwardens; and Messrs. W. Butler, J. Brown, R. Crouch, D. Neate, and Wells, was formed to relieve the sufferers.

The fire of 1777 destroyed the mansion of the Walrond family. After the fire numbers of the poorer inhabitants, being homeless, were lodged in the church; and it has been thought that the monument to the Goddard family was then defaced, though it is much more likely to have been the work of the destructive parliamentary forces in the civil war.

This large monument is placed on the right of the chancel in what was once the Goddard chapel. It is in the Italian style, and reaches to a

great height. There are two large figures—an esquire and his wife—and four smaller, representing three sons and one daughter. It is considered to be in memory of Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Upham, and his wife, Anna, sister of Sir George Gifford. Thomas Goddard, Esq., died in 1597. At the top of the monument the arms of Goddard, gilt and properly coloured, remain still; but lower down, where there were apparently several other shields, the charge is entirely gone, as is also the inscription. On a bracket over the monument hangs an esquire's helmet in very good condition; a second bracket is empty at present; but Mr. Witte (churchwarden) very well remembers in his youth a breastplate and a pair of gauntlets suspended there. At the late restoration of the church Mr. Witte caused every search to be made for these relics, but in vain. Before the restoration this part of the church, forming the Goddard chapel, was railed off by an ancient wooden carved screen.

Thomas Goddard of Upham was the second son of the John Goddard of Upham, who was the common ancestor of the present branches of the family. John Goddard had a grant of land from Henry VIII., in 1541, in Wanborough (Wanburg) and in Upham. After the dissolution of monasteries John Goddard of Upham purchased some land at Westlecote, Swindon, which had belonged to the nuns of Lacock Abbey; having been given to them by Catherine Lovel. This was the nucleus of the present large estates held by Goddard at Swindon. In 1539 the muster for Wilts in the chapter-house at Westminster, contains entries of Willyam Godearde (under-tithing of Cherell), Aldeborne; and John Goddard, gentylman, three harness (?). John of Upham died in 1545, and appears to have been succeeded in the Swindon and Upham estates, or

part of them, by Thomas Goddard, who was commemorated by the monument in Aldbourne Church. Thomas married twice: first, Anne, sister of Sir George Gifford, Buckingham; from whom descended the Goddards of Swindon: and secondly, Jane, daughter of John Ernle, of Cannings, Wilts, and Ernle, Sussex; from whom descended the Goddards of Hartham.

Thomas Goddard bought the manor of Swindon in 1560. He built the farm-house at Westlecote, Swindon, on a pleasant spot overlooking the Elcombe valley. The date, 1589, and the initials, T. G. for Thomas Goddard, still remain on a stone in the building. The walls are very thick; and the porch and nail-studded door give the structure an air of antiquity. When the Spanish Armada threatened England, the gentlemen of Wiltshire subscribed for the defence of the country, and Thomas Goddard, Esq., gave £25 in 1588. On a tablet in Aldbourne Church it is recorded that, "A.D. 1597, Thomas Goddard, Esq., of Upham, gave forty shillings yearly for ever to the poor of the parish of Aldbourne. For further particulars, see the parish register marked I." This portion of the register does not at present exist at Aldbourne; but the remaining register contains an informal entry mentioning that the missing parts are at St. Omer, in France. This forty shillings was a rent-charge on the estate at Upham, and is still paid by the present occupier, Mr. F. Frampton, and deducted from the rent by the present owner (H. Stone, Esq.). The money, instead of being frittered away in two distributions, is now, by a better arrangement of the vicar of Aldbourne and the churchwardens (Mr. Witte and Mr. Puckeridge), given at Christmas to twenty old poor people. They have thus two shillings at once, instead of in two

instalments. A copy of the will of Thomas Goddard, Esq., is preserved in the church chest. The will was proved on the 2nd June, 1597. He desires his body to be buried in the church at Aldbourne. "I doe give and bequeathe unto the poore people, now within the parish of Aldbourne aforesaid, forty shillings a-year for ever"—to be paid half-yearly, the first instalment on St. Michael's day. "Item, I doe also give and bequeath unto the poor people of the parish of Swindon five pounds." There are bequests also to Wanborow, Liddenton, Ramsbury, Ogbourne, and Marlborough, and to his men and maid-servants. His lands and tenements he chiefly leaves to "Richard Goddard, my son."

Richard Goddard then became of Upham and Swindon. His residence appears to have been at Upham, where he built a large mansion; probably on and with the ruins of a still older house, the hunting-lodge of John of Gaunt. This mansion originally contained a noble hall extending the whole length of the building, it is now subdivided into a dining-room, drawing-room, pantry, and entrance-hall, each large and lofty; the ceiling is fourteen feet high. The present drawing-room occupies the place of the dais, or lord's seat, and is still three steps higher than the rest. In the present dining-room, over the mantelpiece, is the coat-of-arms of the royal dukes of Lancaster, now much defaced; but the oak leaves and coronet remain, with the motto, "Dieu et mon droit." This shield was no doubt originally placed in the hunting-lodge. A fine old staircase of black oak leads to the upper apartments. Over the hall is the banquetting-chamber, thirty feet long; the mantelpiece is a work of the time of James. Standing, as the house does, on the highest ground between London and Bristol, the view from the upper story is most extensive, penetrating far

into Berkshire and Hampshire. Mr. F. Frampton has a collection of coins found upon the estate; among them is a British gold coin of the antepigraphic period, exhibiting the lowest form of the debased stater, in a rude horse and detached wheel; it is slightly convex on one side and concave on the other, and the metal shows the grain of the wooden mould.

Over the porch at some height hangs a small bell, which is curious as having been cast in an Aldbourne bell-foundry; a manufactory for which Aldbourne was formerly famous. The Aldbourne chime is still noted. The initials R. G. and E. G. with the date 1599 are carved on the porch, for Richard Goddard and his wife Elizabeth; also the initials T. G. and A. G., for Thomas and Anne, Richard's father and mother.

Richard Goddard presented the tenor bell to Aldbourne Church. It still hangs in the tower, and has a most beautiful tone; it weighs 19 cwt. 28 lbs. There is the following inscription round the rim of the shoulder, which when read aloud sounds like a chime—

*Intonat de celis vox campane Michaelis. Deus propicius esto
aiabus Ricardi Godard quondam de Uppam Elizabeth et Elizabeth
uxorum ejus ac aiabus oim liberorum et parentum suorum qui hanc
campana fieri fecerunt anno dni MCCCCCXVI.*

In restoring Aldbourne Church, a brass was found in that portion which was anciently the Goddard Chapel, and under which appear to have been the family vaults. The brass is now placed in the aisle

adjoining, and represents the figure of an esquire and his wife. The inscription reads:—

Hic jacet Ricus Goddard quodam de Appham et
 Elizabeth uxor ejus q̄i q̄dm
 Ricus obiit die Ao dni M^oCCCC et
 p̄dicta Elizabeth obiit.
 xiiii^a die Julii Anno dni Millo CCCCLXXXI^o quor
 atibus pp̄ictetur D^s Amen.

A “C” appears to have been omitted when engraving this plate. It was probably laid down by Richard at the time of his first wife’s death, when he did not contemplate a second marriage. Blank spaces were left for the date of his own death, and these were never filled in. Both wives were named Elizabeth. The first was a daughter of Thomas Walrond, Esq., of Aldbourne, who brought him four children—the eldest of whom, Thomas, succeeded to the Swindon estates, and was probably the first who resided at Swindon.

The name of Goddard, however, appears at Swindon long before. In “Domesday Book,” A.D. 1082, the Bishop of Baieux (Bayeux) holds Swindune, and Wadardus under him. In ancient writings, the “W” was frequently spelt “Gu.” Guadardus would be a very close [Latinized] approximation to Godard. In the reign of Henry IV., A.D. 1404-5, John Goddard, of Hye Swindon, and Thomas Polton, of Wanborough, conveyed some lands and houses to John Palmer, of Swindon. The deed runs:—“Let it be known—Whereas, we, John

Goddard de Hye Swindon, and Thomas Polton de Wambergh, have given to John Palmer de Hye Swindon, all the lands and houses which lately we held by the gift of the said John Palmer, to be held by the aforesaid John Palmer, and his heirs for ever. In testimony whereof our seals are appended. Witnesses—John Bray, Walter Taylor, Thomas Smith, John Coleshull, Thomas Broome, William Whyteman, John Everard, and many others. Dated at Hye Swindon, in the reign of Henry IV.” Two seals of red wax were affixed.

Thomas Polton was commemorated by a brass in Wanborough Church, to Thomas Polton, and Edith, his wife: 1418. Palmer is a name still existing at Swindon.

Thomas Goddard, who succeeded Richard of Upham at Swindon, lived in the time of the Civil War; but does not appear to have taken any part in it. He married Jane, daughter of Sir Edmond Phetyplace, of Childrey, Berks. Aubrey saw his tomb in Holyrood Church, at Swindon. “In the same aisle (Goddard’s), beneath his picture, was buried, aged 25, 1641, Thomas Goddard, Esq., husband of Jane, daughter to Edmund Fettiplace, Knight. (Coate of arms.) Somebody is buried by, I suppose, his wife, but the Inscription not legible.”

Richard Goddard succeeded his father at Swindon. Richard Goddard was a Commissioner for King Charles in Wiltshire in 1643, and one of his coadjutors was William Fisher, of Liddington. Fisher was also a treasurer for his party. Richard Goddard was subsequently (in 1648) fined £20 by the Parliamentary Committee, and would probably have been far more severely taxed, had not some of his relations been influential men with the other party. His estate was valued at £600 per

annum. Fisher escaped, though a charge was preferred against him by Edward Goddard. His estate was valued at £200 per annum.

Edward Goddard was one of the Parliamentarian Committee in Wiltshire, and afterwards one of Cromwell's assessors.

Vincent Goddard was an officer in the king's army, and is supposed to have been a son of John Goddard, of Upham and Cliffe Pypard, and Alice, his second wife, daughter of Thomas Goddard, of Ogbourne St. George. He is said to have commanded a troop of horse, and marched under Lord Digby to attack Marlborough, then garrisoned by the Parliament. Vincent Goddard was sent forward to summons the town to surrender; but the negociation was drawn out till the defence was completed, and they then treacherously fired upon him. Finding the town more strongly garrisoned than he expected, Lord Digby retreated in the evening to Aldbourne, where his quarters were beat up in the night by a sortie from the garrison of Marlborough, who carried off Vincent Goddard prisoner. A Vincent Goddard was a Commissioner for Cromwell in Berkshire in 1655.

A report of the Wiltshire Committee for the Parliament, relating to the goods of Sir James Long, with whom they had compounded, was signed by Goddard, 17th Nov., 1645. A certificate of the composition was sent to London, signed, among others, by John Goddard, 14th Nov., 1646.

In January, 1646, a thousand horse, headed by Sir James Long and Sir John Causfield, made a rush from Oxford into Wiltshire, and took Goddard, one of the Parliament's Commissioners, prisoner at Marlborough.

Thomas Goddard and John Goddard, Parliamentary Commissioners in Wiltshire, signed a certificate, in 1646, that Charles, son of Lord Francis Seymour, had not acted against the Parliament.

Mr. James Goddard was a treasurer (also his son) for the Wiltshire Parliamentary Committee previous to 1648.

Dr. Jonathan Goddard, physician, became Warden of Merton College through the Rebellion, but was ejected at the Restoration. He was one of the first promoters of the Royal Society.

There is a curious printed document still preserved at the Lawn, which appears to date from the time of Cromwell, and to refer to one of the numerous secret political societies formed at that period. It is a small oblong circular, six inches by four inches, engraved by Gutterlane, with a border of twelve coats-of-arms of various branches of the Goddard family in Wilts, Leicester, Cheshire, Lincoln, Kent, etc., etc. The printed matter reads:—

“There is a friendly Meeting of those whose Names be Goddard.

“St: your Company is loueingly desyered only for Societie and Acquaintance. The times of meeting are the 5th day of every month in ye yeare except it be Sunday, then on ye day following; from Ladey Day to Michaelmas at 6; from Michaelmas to Ladey Day at 4 o'clock in the afternoone.—At the Red Bull, behind St. Nicholas Shambles, called *Mount Goddard Streete.*”

This paper appears to have been printed before the Fire of London in 1666, because the places mentioned in it were then destroyed.

Richard Goddard married Anne Bowerman in 1648, and was suc-

ceeded by his son Thomas at Swindon. Thomas Goddard, Esq., paid £1 for "The Park" under a tax made for the poor in 1687; and, in an assessment made 1692, £80 19s. for all his estates. He married Mary, daughter of Oliver Pleydell, of Shrivenham; and his eldest son, Richard, who inherited Swindon, sat in Parliament for the borough of Wootton Bassett (now deprived of a member) in 1710. He sat for the shire in 1722. Having no children, his brother, Pleydell Goddard, inherited Swindon; but he, too, died childless in 1742.

The estate then fell to Ambrose Goddard, Esq., grandson of Richard of Upham. Richard of Upham's second son was Edward, who resided at Inglesham. He married Priscilla, daughter of John D'Oyley, and Ursula, his wife, who was the daughter of Sir Edward Cope. Among their sons was Thomas, who resided at Box; whose son, Thomas, lived at Rudloe, and married Mary, daughter of Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Melksham; and their son, Ambrose Goddard, now succeeded to the Swindon estates. He was born in 1695, 6th November; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Ambrose Awdry, Esq., of Seend, on the 16th August, 1716. The third son, Ambrose Goddard, became of Swindon.

At this date, 1772, it appears that the county wished to throw off the yoke of the Court party, which consisted of great families; and Ambrose Goddard, Esq., was chosen as the champion of constitutional independence. The Goddard family had branched out very widely in North Wilts, and there were landed representatives of the name in at least thirteen or fourteen parishes, namely:—Cliffe Pypard, Swindon, Upham, Standen-Hussey, Stratton St. Margaret, Inglesham, South Marston, Castle Eaton, Purton, Berwick Bassett, Clatford, Rudloe, Hartham, Ogbourne,

etc. It was hoped to throw the weight of this extended influence into the scale against that of the Herberts, of South Wilts. Ambrose Goddard, Esq., formally offered himself as a candidate at the county meeting, on the 7th August, 1772; when he was supported by Lord Folkestone, and Grove, of Zeals. The clergy worked on his side; and the result of four days' polling at Wilton placed Ambrose Goddard, Esq., at the head of a majority of 815 votes—*i.e.*, 1870 to 1055. Some Devizes poet wrote the following lines on the occasion:—

“ON MR. GODDARD'S ELECTION FOR WILTS.

“HAIL, happy Shire! who late so bravely stood
 To choose the wise, the virtuous, and the good.
 Unbribed and free, she gave her generous voice;
 While neighbouring counties all applaud her choice.
 A choice like this doth all around proclaim
 Her care for trade, for liberty, for fame.
 In vain for her the shining bait was laid;
 The treacherous purpose was too clear displayed.
 Gold lost its charms, and free-born Wiltshire blood
 Spurned at a bribe, and uncorrupted stood.

“*Devizes, 25th August, 1772.*”

After the dissolution of Parliament, Mr. Goddard was formally complimented upon his conduct in that assembly; and was informed that his re-election (which took place in 1774) should be free of expense. In 1780, a committee was formed in Wiltshire to draw up a petition to Parliament, showing the heavy cost of the American War, and the extravagant expenditure of the public money; and requesting that no more taxes should be imposed until inquiry had been made into abuses

in the Home Government. Among the committee-men were A. Goddard, Esq., Swindon; T. Calley, Esq.; Will. Harding, Esq., Swindon; and Thomas Vilett, Esq., of Swindon; and Thomas Goddard Vilett, of Swindon. At a county meeting at Devizes, on the 28th March, 1780, a vote of thanks was proposed to Ambrose Goddard, Esq., for his independent conduct in Parliament. In 1780, he voted against the continuance of the war with America. A. Goddard, Esq., was one of the requisitionists who convened a meeting at Devizes, on the 30th May, 1800, to congratulate the king on his escape from assassination. He was re-elected in 1802, and finally retired in 1806. He was at Lisbon during the great earthquake of 1755, and escaped alone of all in the house with him. His eldest son, Thomas Goddard, was elected for Cricklade in 1806, but died in 1814. The third son, Richard, in 1813, seconded a resolution at a county meeting proposing to leave the Catholic claims to the wisdom of Parliament.

Ambrose Goddard married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Williams, Esq., of Pilrowth, Carmarthenshire, on the 16th August, 1786. He died in 1815. A tablet erected to their memory in Holyrood Church, Swindon, bears the following inscription:—

“A.D., 1838. Near this place lie the remains of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., and of Sarah Maria, his wife. They lived nearly forty years in the adjacent mansion, happy in the love of each other, and in promoting the happiness of all around them, though severely tried by the loss of many of a numerous family. He represented the County of Wilts in Parliament 35 years, honestly and faithfully, seeking no reward but

the testimony of his own conscience, and the esteem of his constituents. His wife was highly gifted, and a bright example of Christian grace. They both endeavoured to serve God by doing good to man. Through the merits of Christ may their services be accepted, and their happiness protracted to a blessed eternity.

“A. Goddard died June, 1815; S. M. Goddard, April, 1818. This tablet was erected by their few surviving children, as a memorial of their gratitude and affection.”

The second son, Ambrose Goddard, succeeded to Swindon. He was elected M.P. for Cricklade, and was High-Sheriff of Wilts in 1819-20. He was a Captain in the 10th Hussars. He married, on the 1st August, 1818, Jessie Dorothea, daughter of Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge; and their eldest son, Ambrose Lethbridge Goddard, Esq., of the Lawn, Swindon, is the present head of the family. He was born on the 9th December, 1819, and was several times elected for Cricklade. He is a Major in the Royal Wilts Regiment of Yeomanry. He married, on the 14th August, 1847, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Edward Ayshford Sanford, Esq., Nynehead Court, Somerset. There are four sons and one daughter:—Ambrose Ayshford, born 7th May, 1848; Fitz-Roy Pleydell, born 29th August, 1852; Edward Hesketh, born 19th October, 1855; Charles Frederick, born 25th November, 1865; and Jessie Henrietta.

The eldest son, Ambrose Ayshford Goddard, Esq., came of age on the 7th May, 1869, an event which was celebrated by a dinner at the Lawn. The auspicious morning was welcomed by the discharge of guns and the merry chime of the church bells. The streets were hung with

flags, and at two o'clock an address was presented by the tenantry of the estate and the principal tradesmen of the town. Mr. A. A. Goddard and party stood on the steps of the porch when the address was read by Mr. A. Barnes.

“To Ambrose Ayshford Goddard, Esq., of the Lawn, Swindon, Wilts.

“We, the undersigned, being tenantry of your much-respected father, and inhabitants of the parish of Swindon, beg to offer to you our warm and very sincere congratulations on the auspicious and memorable occasion of your attaining your majority.

“Bearing in mind that you are the heir of a Wiltshire family dating back for many generations, we desire to convey to you our heartfelt wishes that you may be spared in health and happiness, to some, as we hope, far distant day, to inherit the estates in this locality which have been for many centuries identified with the honourable name you bear; and when that period shall have arrived, we rest assured you will deserve and command the same esteem and respect which have ever been accorded to your worthy father and his predecessors. Dated 7th May, 1869.”

An ornamental sword was at the same time presented.

Mr. A. A. Goddard, to whom the sword was a very appropriate gift, he being an ensign in the Grenadier Guards, replied in these words:—

“I feel very much honoured by the very kind address that you have just presented to me, and also for the hearty way in which you have alluded to my family. As yet I have done nothing to merit such

kindness ; but I hope when I am called upon to fill the position that my father fills—and I trust that day is very far distant—that I shall obtain the same esteem and regard from you that he so deservedly enjoys. I am sure I cannot follow a better example than he has set me. I shall value this sword very much as coming from the friends amongst whom I have lived all my life ; and I trust that if ever I have occasion to use it, I shall make as good use of it as my grandfather did of his in the Peninsula.”

The dinner to which the tenantry and principal tradesmen were invited took place, later in the afternoon, in a marquee erected upon the lawn, and most gracefully decorated, under the superintendence of Mrs. Goddard, with festoons of bluebells and cowslips, the flowers of the season, intermingled with lilac and green branches of fir. Many toasts were cordially drunk, especially that of the heir, who responded in terms similar to the above.

Colonel Verschoyle was named for the army, not only as having been through the Crimean war, but as having carried the Guards' colours at Inkerman.

Mr. Arthur Verschoyle, a young gentleman of ten or twelve, who was dressed in naval costume, was mounted upon the table as a post of vantage, when he said no one had returned thanks for the navy, and as he was a sailor, he did not like to let it pass. He therefore begged to return thanks for the navy. Mr. Arthur's coolness and self-possession convulsed his audience with laughter.

Mr. R. Strange gave the health of Mr. A. L. Goddard in the threefold

capacity of country gentleman, member of parliament, and in connection with the town of Swindon, as having aided its development.

Mr. Sandford, in replying to the toast of his health, advised Mr. A. A. Goddard, to look forward to being received in after life as he had seen his father received that day.

The health of Mrs. Goddard and the ladies was proposed by Mr. J. Chandler, and warmly received. Mr. J. E. G. Bradford replied.

The chairman, Mr. A. L. Goddard, gave the tenantry and tradesmen, coupling with the toast the names of Mr. A. Barnes and Mr. Toomer.

In the evening the ladies took tea with the guests in the marquee. The weather was beautiful, and every omen propitious.

Since the above was written, A. L. Goddard, Esq., of the Lawn, Swindon, has become possessed by purchase of the ancient family estate at Upper Upham, which has been so frequently referred to as the original home from which the name spread itself over Wiltshire.

Ensign A. A. Goddard has received a commission, and is now Captain in the Grenadier Guards.

MINOR BRANCHES.

OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE.

In the Chantry Chapel of the Holy Trinity, added at the east end of the church, there was a brass to the memory of Thomas Goddard

and Joanna his wife, which now lies near the pulpit in a very good state of preservation. The inscription is—

Off ye charite pray for the soules of Thomas Goddard and Johan his wife, which thoms dyed the XXVII. day of August Ao. M.dcxlii. o who's soule Ihu habe mci.

“Of your charity pray for the souls of Thomas Goddard and Joan his wife ; which Thomas died the 27th day of August, Anno 1517 ; on whose soul Jesu have mercy.”

The fly-leaf of the register book, No. 1, contains the following entries :—

“Ralf Goddard was born on ye twentieth day of July, in ye year of our Lord, 1639.

“John Welden Champneys, A.B., was inducted into the vicarage of this parish the 10th of August, 1794. 18 young ashen trees put against Moore Goddard's garden, allowing more than one foot for droppings ; the aforesaid Moore having dug close to some hurdles put as a fence in 1796. March 1800, Quick-set hedge planted ag^t Wadman's Lane. Ash frith planted in the same year in the long patch near Goddard's garden. A quick hedge planted ag^t Chantrey Ground, April, 1803, 2 rows by the vicar's own hand. In the same year, 1796, nine young ash trees were planted from the stable to the street, as boundaries ; in 1797, 28 young trees were planted about the bank and north side of the garden, and three against Chantrey.”

OGBOURNE ST. ANDREW.

In the church there are two monuments to the Goddard family. The first, near the chancel, bears this inscription—

“This is ye monvment of William Goddard, of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and their children, who were Willia., John, Vincent, Thomas, and Alice. These are all here intered, and died in ye same order they were borne, leaving no issve behind them byt Elizabeth and Lvcie daughters to John.

“This monvment was erected by Thomas ye yovnger sonne before his death, 1655.”

The crest over the coat-of-arms is a stag's head; and the motto, “Cervus non servus.”

The second memorial reads—

“Here lieth Anne, ye wife of John Seymour, jun^r. of this parish, daughter of John Goddard of London, Gent., who (leaving issue Thomas, John, William, Anne, Philip, Roger, Robert, Edward) died ye 3rd of Apr. A^o Dⁿⁱ. 1687, aged 37.

HARTHAM.

Goddard was of this place from 1640. They owned the present Hartham Park and Rudloe, and their house stood on the site of the present mansion.

Thomas Goddard, of Hartham, lieutenant-general in the Indian army, was celebrated for an adventurous march with his troops.

“It was in the beginning of the year 1778 that, in order to extricate the presidency of Bombay, Mr. Hastings planned the adventurous march from the banks of the Jumna to Surat, across the whole peninsula of India. Goddard executed this bold, wise, and hazardous enterprise with scarcely seven thousand native troops, traversing hostile and almost unexplored portions of that continent for the space of above eight hundred miles.”—(“Wrascall’s Memoirs.”)

The general died on the 7th July, 1783, and was buried at Eltham in Kent. This march almost rivalled that of the 10,000 under Xenophon. He was the grandson of Thomas Goddard, M.A., canon of Windsor.

SOUTH MARSTON.

The manor of South Marston formerly belonged to the Goddard family, and their names occur in the register from 1599 to 1689. Their signatures also appear on parish documents. A stone on the pavement at the entrance to the chancel bears the following inscription much defaced—

“Here lyeth the body of Anne Goddard, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Goddard, who dyed at the age of fower years, and was buried the XV. day of Avgvst, 1636.”

DOWN AMPNEY.

There was an inscription in the church to the memory of Sir Anthony Hungerford, Knight, whose second wife was Anne, daughter of Edward Goddard, Esq.

BERWICK BASSET.

Thomas Goddard had property here in 1559.

SALISBURY.

In 1596, the Earl of Essex, returning from the expedition to Cadiz, passed through Salisbury, and the city archives record—

“October 15th, Edmund Goddard, captain of the trained bands of this city, is allowed the sum of 40s. for gunpowder which was spent when the Earl of Essex was received into this city.

“In 1687, Thomas Goddard, assistant alderman of Salisbury, with other members of the corporation, among them Andrew Baden, alderman (one of the same family as Baden, Chiseldon, and Cricklade), were removed from their places on Dec. 17th by express command of James II., who was planning the overthrow of the Protestant religion, and were replaced by persons disposed to abet that scheme.

“1694, March 30th. The chamberlain of the city is ordered to pay £5 to Mr. Thomas Goddard towards buying a piece of plate for the encouragement of gentlemen to run heats that year on Salisbury Plain,

to be added to the money Mr. Goddard had already collected for that purpose.

“1714. Mr. Thomas Goddard was elected mayor of Salisbury by 28 votes to 18; but, pleading circumstances, he was excused from serving on payment of a fine of five guineas.”

The Goddards of Salisbury were a distant connection of the Cliffe Pypard family.

In 1648, Mr. Goddard of Salisbury had an estate at All Cannings valued at £80 per annum.

MISCELLANIES.

LONDON.

“The writings and tallies of Simon Goddard were delivered by indenture to John Bonde, executor of his will, Jan. 25th, 1308.” This is mentioned, in “Memorials of London Life in the 13th, 14th, and 15th Centuries,” as one of the few instances in which Saxon Christian names occur among the population of London and similar large cities, even within three centuries of the Norman Conquest. This fact is attributed to the probability of the Saxon population remaining in the country as villeins under the Norman lords—the villein being, by the nature of his services, attached to the soil.

Tallies were notched sticks, indicating numbers or £ s. d. by different notches. Curiously enough the Wiltshire shepherds to this day employ a rude species of tally to count their sheep. While letting them out of the fold the shepherd stands by with his knife, and counting them as they pass, cuts a notch for every twenty sheep on the top of the hurdle, and afterwards adds up the notches which tell him how many "score" there are. The shepherds always reckon by scores.

"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 fifty shillings fine (?) to go to ye poore of ye parish, w^{ch} was accordingly paid by F—— Snellinge."

GODDARD CASTLE.

GODDARD CASTLE.—"This, Kilburn saith (as also doth the Dering Manuscript), was founded by one Sir Leonard Goddard in King Stephen's reign; but Philpot seems rather to think it was built by the Romans—at least, that it is as old as the Saxon times; and took its name, as Darell conjectures, from one Godardus, a Saxon. As to his own opinion, that it was one of the Roman Speculatory, or Watch Towers, I think it carries a good face of probability—for it stands on the brow of a high hill, not far from Binbury, and overlooks all the country below it; and I have been informed that Roman arms and other remains have been found on the hill on which it stands, which the people call 'Goddard Hill.'"—
"History of Kent." By John Harris, D.D., F.R.S. 1719.

FRIAR GODDARD.—“John Goddard, wherever born, had his best being at Cogshall, in this county, where he became a Cistercian monk. Great was his skill in arithmetic and mathematics—a science which had long been asleep in the world, and now first began to open its eyes again. He wrote many certain treatises thereof, and dedicated them unto Ralph, Abbot of Cogshall. He flourished Anno Domini 1250.”—Fuller’s “Worthies of Essex.”

Napoleon III., dying at Chiselhurst, received the last offices of religion from a Father Goddard.

In the temporary Museum formed in the Town Hall at Swindon, on the occasion of the visit of the Wilts Archæological Society, in 1860, a miniature on copper was exhibited bearing the arms of Goddard; and also a brass circular seal, having on a bend three cups, and the legend, “S. Henrice Goddard.” This last was found at Taunton; and, with respect to the device of the three cups, see page 6.

Prizes of Goddard and Norwood, A.D. 1585. In “Lansdowne MSS.,” No. 143—117; folio 457.

Letter of J. Goddard to Henry Cromwell, Chief Governor of Ireland, A.D. 1655—58. In “Lansdowne MSS.,” 821-22-23.

PEDIGREES.

INGLESHAM.

Richard Goddard of Upham = Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walrond.

I. Thomas, died 1641 = Jane, daughter of Sir Ed. Fetiplace.

Richard = Anne Bowerman, buried at South Marston, 1685.

II. Edward, of Inglesham = Priscilla, daughter of John D'Oyley by Ursula,
daughter of Sir Ed. Cope.

John = daughter of Thomas Bennet, of Norton Bevast,
Wilts.

James.*

Francis, born 1616.

Thomas of Box, born 1620; d. 1691, æt. 71.

Edward, born 1622.

Richard, bapt. 1625.

William, 7th son, bapt. Feb. 28, 1627.

Josiah.

Benjamin.

Elizabeth.

Priscilla.

Martha.

James,* of South Marston, born 1615; died 1678, = Elinor, of London.
æt. 63. Buried at South Marston.

Thomas*

James, of Jamaica. Secretary to Sir Thomas Lynch,
Governor of Jamaica. Bapt. at South Marston, 1658;
died 1691, æt. 33. Will proved, 1691.

Ann, born 1660.

Ellen, born 1661.

Mary, born 1664.

Judith, born 1660 (?).

Elizabeth, born 1669.

Martha, born 1673. All at South Marston.

Thomas, bapt. at South Marston, 1657; = * * *
 died before 1691; was living 1681, as per will |
 of Sir Thos. Lynch. |
 James, M.D., of Jamaica; will proved at Jamaica, = Jane, daughter of John Gregory, President of
 1749. | Jamaica (?).
 Mary Whiteham, only daughter and heiress = 1762, Edward Morant, Esq, (his second wife)
 | M.P. for Hendon, 1761. Died 1791.
 Edward Morant Gale, of Upham, Hants = Emily daughter of S. Gambier, Esq.
 |
 Edward Morant Gale.*
 Emily Gale = William James Long, Esq., eldest son of Walter
 Long, Pesham, Hants.
 Edward Morant Gale,* living 1868 = daughter of Sir Simon Stewart, Bt.

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AMERICAN BRANCH.

William Goddard, 7th son of Edward and Priscilla. = Elizabeth, daughter of William Miles, of London.
 He was a sufferer in the great fire of London, |
 of which he was a citizen, and emigrated to |
 America, settling at Boston in 1666. |
 Joseph Goddard, 2nd son, born 1655, died 1728, = * * *
 Boston. |
 John Goddard, born 1669, died 1785. Boston = * * *
 John Goddard of Boston, U.S.A., b. 1730, d. 1816. = * * *
 |
 Joseph Goddard*
 Benjamin Goddard, died October 26th, 1861, æt. 96.
 Joseph Goddard,* 3rd son; born 1761, died Dec. = Mary, daughter of Samuel Aspenwall, of Brook-
 10th, 1845, æt. 84, at Boston. | lyn, U.S.
 Samuel Aspenwall Goddard, author of "Letters = Jemima Badope (?).
 on the American War." Living 1872. |
 Julia Goddard, authoress, 1872.

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PURTON.

Francis Goddard, Esq., second son of Francis Goddard, of Standen-Hussey and Cliffe-Pypard, succeeded his father in an estate called Cowich, near Calne, in 1653, which had been alienated from the Church in the time of King Henry VIII. He is stated, in old papers, to have had in his possession “a license of alienation, from Sir John Williams to John Goddard, of the said estate, dated iii^o year of Edward VI. ;” “and a fine and deed of the xxxi^o of Queen Elizabeth, that declares the uses thereof to Thomas Goddard,” son of John Goddard, of Standen-Hussey, and grandfather of Francis. That part of the estate called Attrels, situate in Hilmarton and Calne, was purchased afterwards in xxi^o James I. He resided on his estate at Purton, having married, in 1667, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Thorner, Esq., by whom he had issue :—

1. Edward, d. s. p.
2. Anthony, who succeeded him.
1. Sarah, m. Charles Spenser, Esq.
2. Emma, d. unm.

The second son,

Anthony Goddard, on the death of his brother, succeeded to the estates of his father, of which he sold that of Cowich to Mr. Northey in 1720. He m. Mary, daughter of Arthur Evans, Esq., and had issue :—

1. Richard, who succeeded him.
1. Mary, m. Charles Dewell, of Malmesbury, by whom (who d. in Jamaica) she had a son :—

Timothy Dewell, who m. Elizabeth Jenkyns, and had issue :

1. Charles Dewell.
2. Henry Dewell.
3. Arthur Dewell.
4. Thomas Dewell, who m., first, Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Gaisford, Esq.,* of Iford, in the County of Wilts, who died without issue. He m., secondly, 16th November, 1830, Henrietta Susanna, daughter of Colonel Tugnell, of Sidney Place, Bath. He resided at Dauntsey House, in the County of Wilts.

The only son,

Richard Goddard, M.D., succeeded his father in his estates at Purton, m., 1st August, 1753, Sarah, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and by her had issue an only daughter and heiress :—

Margaret Goddard, m., in 1792, to Robert Wilsonn, Esq., R.N., and had issue four daughters :—

1. Sarah Margaret Wilsonn, m., 14th October, 1824, Richard Miles, Esq., of Purton House, which he purchased from her mother, Mrs. Wilsonn ; d. s. p.
2. Isabella Wilsonn ; deceased unmarried.
3. Anne Bond Wilsonn ; deceased unmarried.
4. Emma Wilsonn, m. — Jackson, Esq., of Bath ; d. s. p.

* Father of Dr. Gaisford, late Dean of Ch. Ch., Oxford.

Arms—As Goddard, of Cliffe, Swindon, etc.

By the death of Miss Isabella Wilsonn, the Purton branch of the Goddard family is now extinct.

WALROND.

Waleran Venator (Waleran the Huntsman) occupies a chapter in "Domesday Book," as holding lands at Coteford (Codford); Anestige (Ansty); Butremare (Buttermere); Stanniges; Chenete (Kennet); Stanlege; Langeford (Langford); Bereford (Barford); Witford; Gremestede; Watedene; Alwarberie (Alderbury); Duene (Dean); and Herdicote.

Waleran, by easy transitions, becomes Walran, Walron, and, finally, Walrond.

Adam Walrond was a burgess of Marlborough in 1333. A Walrond was struck down and killed by a buck before James I. at Tottenham, Savernake Forest. In 1554 there was a suit, Thomas Walrond *v.* John Goddard, respecting land, and rights of brushwood, etc., in Aldbourne Chace. This family does not appear to be connected with the Walronds of Devonshire.

In Aldbourne Church there is a large monument, on the left of the chancel, to Walrond. The inscriptions, in mingled English, Latin, and Greek, have been translated by the Rev. the Vicar of Aldbourne, who has also carefully restored the monument at his own expense.

I. "Here in peace awaits the second coming of Christ, Edward Walronde, Esq., descended from the ancient family of Walronde: one who was a lover of hospitality, and an entertainer of many friends;

whom God called to His heavenly country in the Year of Grace 1617, aged 96.”

II. “William Walronde, gentleman, brother to Edward : having completed an upright life of 84 years, entered upon the way of flesh, 1614. But his body, reduced to ashes under this monument, still awaits, through Jesus Christ, the second assumption of a purified body in Heaven.”

Heralds' Visitation, Wilts, 1623.

Walronde.—Arms, 3 bars, or ; an imperial eagle, displayed, G.

William Walronde of Aldbourne = Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Kibblewhite, of Faley, Berks. All issue are Founder's kin at St. John's College, Oxon.

Mary = Christopher Bunwell, of Aldbourne.

Thomas = Joan, daughter of Munday, Chilton, Wilts.

1. Thomas.
2. Edward.
3. William.
4. George.
5. Elizabeth.

I. Thomas of Aldbourne = Alice, daughter of George Pratter, Latton, Wilts.

George
Thomas
Jane.
Elizabeth.

II. Edward, of Ramsbury = Agnes, daughter of Kite, of Hagburne, Berks ; widow of Kent, of Southcote, Berks.

No issue in 1565.

III William= * * *

|
Ann= William Pearse, of Stitchcombe, Wilts.

Thomas= Ann, daughter of Thomas Walrond.

|
Edward.

Robert.

Thomas.

Ann.

Mary.

Edward= Ann, daughter of Thomas Goddard, of Standen.

|
Thomas.

Edward.

Catherine.

The late Rev. Richard Goddard, of Swindon, Vicar of Kemble and Draycott Foliatt, was a Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon, through this claim as Founder's Kin : also the Rev. John H. Vilett, of Swindon.

There were other intermarriages between Walrond and Goddard :— Richard Goddard, of Upham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Walrond, of Aldbourne. Anne, daughter of Francis Goddard, of Standen-Hussey, married Thomas Walrond, of Aldbourne.

APPARITION OF EDWARD AVON, FATHER-IN-LAW OF THOMAS GODDARD, MARLBOROUGH.

“THE Narrative of Thomas Goddard, of Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, weaver, made on the 23rd November, 1674, and deposed in the presence of Christopher Lypiatt, mayor; Ralph Bayly, town-clerk; and Joshua Sacheverell, rector of St. Peter's. Who saith: That on Monday, the ninth of this instant, as he was going to Ogbourne, at a stile on the highway near Mr. Goddard's ground, by nine in the morning, he met the apparition of his father-in-law, one Edward Avon, of this town, glover, who died in May last, having on to all appearance the same clothes, hat, stockings, and shoes he did usually wear when he was living, standing by and leaning over that stile. As Goddard came near, the apparition spoke to him in an audible voice these words, ‘Are you afraid?’ To which he answered, ‘I am thinking of one who is dead and buried whom you are like.’ To which the apparition replied with the like voice, ‘I am he that you were thinking of. I am Edward Avon, your father-in-law. Come near to me; I will do you no harm.’ Goddard answered, ‘I trust in Him who hath bought my soul you shall do me no harm.’ Then the apparition said, ‘How stand cases at home?’ Goddard asked, ‘What cases?’ Then it asked, ‘How do William and Mary?’ meaning, as was conceived, his son, William Avon, a shoemaker here, and Mary, his daughter, the said Goddard's wife. Then it said, ‘What Taylor is dead?’ meaning one Taylor, of London, who had married his daughter Sarah, and died about Michaelmas last. Then the apparition held out its hand, and in it, as Goddard conceived, twenty or thirty shillings in silver; and then said, with a loud voice, ‘Take this money, and send it to Sarah; for I shut up my bowels of compassion to her in my lifetime, and now here is somewhat for her.’ And then said, ‘Mary (meaning his, the said Goddard's wife, as he conceived,) is troubled for me; but tell her I have received mercy contrary to my deserts.’ But Goddard answered, ‘I refuse all such money.’ Upon which the apparition said, ‘I perceive you are afraid. I will meet you some other time.’ And immediately it went away up the lane. So Goddard went over the same stile, but saw it no more that day.

“The next night, about seven o'clock, it came and opened Goddard's shop-window, and stood in the same clothes as before, looking him in the face, but saying nothing. And the next night after, as Goddard went forth into his back premises, with a candle-light in his hand, it appeared to him again in the same shape; but, being in fear, he ran into the house, and saw it no more then.

“But, on Thursday, the 12th instant, as he came from Chilton, riding from the hill between the Manor-House and Axford Farm-field, he saw something like a hare crossing his way; at which his horse, being frightened, threw him in the dirt. As soon as he could recover his feet, the same apparition met him again in the same habit; and, standing about eight feet before him in the way, spake again to him in a loud voice, ‘Source (a word he commonly used when living), you have stayed long. Thomas, bid William Avon take the sword that he had of me, which is now in his house, and carry it to the wood as we go to Alton, to the upper end of the wood by the wayside; for with that sword I did wrong about thirty years ago, and he never prospered since he had that sword. And bid William Avon give his sister Sarah twenty shillings of the money he had of me. And do you talk with Edward Lawrence, for I borrowed twenty shillings of him several years ago, and did say I had paid him, but I did not; and I would desire you to pay him twenty shillings out of the money which you had from James Elliot at two payments (which money the said Goddard now saith was £5 which Elliot, a baker, owed to the deceased Avon on bond, and which he, Goddard, had received from Elliot since Michaelmas in two payments, viz., 35s. at one and £3 5s. at another payment).’ And it further said to him, ‘Tell Margaret (his widow) that I would desire her to deliver up the little which I gave to little Sarah Taylor, either to the child herself, or to any one she will trust for it. But, if she will not, speak to Edward Lawrence to persuade her; and if she will not then, tell her I will see her very suddenly. And see that this be done within a twelvemonth and a day after my decease; and peace be with you.’ And so it went away over the rails into the wood there, in the like manner that any man would go over a stile, to his apprehension; and so he saw it no more at that time. And he saith, he paid the twenty shillings to Edward Lawrence, of this town; who, being present now, doth remember that he lent the deceased twenty shillings about twenty years ago, which none knew but himself and his wife, and Avon and his wife; and that it had never been repaid to him till now by this Goddard.

“And the said Goddard further saith. That this very day, by Mr. Mayor's orders, he with his brother-in-law, William Avon, went with the sword, and about nine o'clock this morning laid it down in the copse near the place the apparition had appointed; and then, coming away thence, Goddard, looking back, saw the same apparition in the like habit as before. Whereupon he called to his brother-in-law, ‘Here is the apparition of our father.’ Who said, ‘I see nothing.’ Then Goddard fell on his knees and said, ‘May his eyes be opened.’ But the brother-in-law replied, ‘Grant that I may not see it.’ The apparition then beckoned to Goddard to come to it, and said, ‘Thomas, take up the sword and follow me.’ Goddard said, ‘Shall both of us come, or but one of us?’ To

which it answered, 'Thomas, do you take up the sword.' And so he took up the sword and followed the apparition about ten lugs further into the copse, and, then turning back he stood still about a lug and a half from it, his brother-in-law standing behind at the place where they first laid down the sword. Then Goddard, laying down the sword upon the ground, saw something stand by the apparition like a mastiff dog of a brown colour. Then, the apparition coming towards him, Goddard stepped back about two steps, and the apparition said to him, 'I have permission to you and commission not to touch you.' And then it took up the sword and went back to the place at which before it stood, with the mastiff dog by it as before; and, pointing the top of the sword to the ground, said, 'In this place lies buried the body of him which I murdered in the year 1635, which is now rotten and turned to dust.' Whereupon Goddard said, 'I do adjure thee, wherefore did you do this murder?' And it said, 'I took money from the man, and he contended with me, and so I murdered him.' Then Goddard asked him who was confederate with him in the said murder? And it said, 'None but myself.' Then Goddard said, 'What would you have me do in this thing?' And the apparition said, 'This is that the world may know that I murdered a man and buried him in this place in the year 1635.'

"Then the apparition laid down the sword on the bare ground there, whereon grew nothing, but seemed to Goddard to be as a grave sunk in; and then the apparition, rushing further into the copse, vanished; he saw it no more. Whereupon Goddard and his brother-in-law, Avon, leaving the sword there and coming away together, Avon told Goddard he heard his voice and understood what he said, and heard other words distinct from his, but could not understand a word of it, nor saw any apparition at all, which he now, also present, affirmeth, and all which the said Goddard then attested under his hand, and affirmed that he would depose the same when he should be thereto required.

"Examined by me, William Bayly."

LONDON:

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