

## JOSEPH GODDARD (1840-1900)

### Architectural Practice

Joseph Goddard was born in Leicester, Leicestershire, England on 11 April 1840 and in 1856 was articled to his father, Henry Goddard (1792-1868) with whom he was in partnership in Leicester from 1862 to 1868. Following the death of his father, he worked alone until 1874 when he took **Alfred Henry Paget** (1848-1909) into partnership as **Goddard & Paget**. In 1889 **Henry Langton Goddard** (1866–1944), the second of Joseph's six children, became a partner and the practice was renamed **Goddard Paget & Goddard**

Joseph Goddard was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (FRIBA) in 1871. He died in Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire on 10 October 1900.

Projects by Goddard and his practice included Tur Langton church in Leicester (1865-66); Tintern House in Leicester (1871); Leicestershire Banking Co. headquarters in Leicester (1872-73); Melbourne Hall in Leicester (1880-81) St John the Baptist church in Leicester (1884-85); and the Thomas Cook offices in Leicester (1894).

## HENRY LANGTON GODDARD (1866-1944)

### Architectural Practice

Henry Langton Goddard was born in Leicester, Leicestershire, England on 9 July 1866. After studying at Wadham College, Oxford from 1884 to 1887, he was articled to his father, [Joseph Goddard](#) (1840-1900) in 1887, and remained with him as an improver until April 1888. He

was then an improver with Thomas Graham Jackson (1835-1924) until February 1889. He qualified as an architect in 1889 and joined his father's practice, Paget & Goddard in Leicester as a partner. The other partner in the practice was [Alfred Henry Paget](#) (1848-1909). The practice was subsequently renamed [Goddard, Paget & Goddard](#). They were joined by [Walter Albert Catlow](#) (c.1860-1918) in 1895. Following the death of Joseph Goddard in 1900, the firm became Goddard & Co. It was renamed [Goddard & Catlow](#) [also known as H. L. Goddard & W. A. Catlow] following the death of Paget in 1909. From 1920 to 1932, Goddard worked in association with Andrew Symington (1885-1928) and John William Prince. From c.1933 he was in partnership with his son, [Henry Gordon Goddard](#) (1908-1972). The later was born in the family home at The Manor House, Newton Harcourt, Leicestershire.

Henry Langton Goddard designed numerous houses in the Arts and Crafts vernacular-revival style in Leicestershire. Notable among his projects in Leicester were the basilican Church of St. James the Greater (1899-1914); and Gilroes Cemetery and Crematorium (1901-02). Goddard was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects (ARIBA) in 1889 and Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (FRIBA) in 1904. He died in Billesdon, Leicestershire on 27 February 1944.

## SELECTED DIRECTORY OF BUILDINGS

| BUILDING                                                         | DATE | NOTES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| <a href="#">St Andrew's Church</a> , Tur Langton, Leicestershire | 1864 | St Andrew's is important as the most advanced design of its time in the county and after Leicester's St Andrew is the most striking example of High Victorian church building in Leicestershire. St Andrew's built in 1865-6 is entirely built of red brick with contrasting blue-black bricks on the buttresses and in the hoods of the arches. Joseph Goddard went on to design the Clock Tower in Leicester (1868), the bell-cote at nearby Stonton Wyville (1869) and Glenfield church in 1876-7.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| Stoneygate Avenue, Ratcliffe Road, London Road area Leicester    |      | <p>Here you will find several examples of houses by the Goddard practice – 'The Limes' and 'Newlyn', 6-12, 18-20, 3 and 7-13, all different but all extremely well designed and full of interest and character. <a href="#">Tour of Stoneygate</a>. 337 London Road, is another Goddard design as are the former semi-detached houses at number 368 London Road by the traffic lights (currently being converted into flats). The high quality materials and decorative interest help them stand out. No. 362 London Road is another Goddard &amp; Paget building of 1876. Also 6-8 St Mary's Road is a pair of semis by Goddard (1879). Number 4 (the original vicarage to St John the Baptist Church in Clarendon Park Road, is by Goddard (1870) in the Jacobean style. "Brookfield", on London Road was the former Charles Frears School of Nursing, now part of De Montfort University. Originally the home of the Burgess family (the architect Edward Burgess was one of them), it was bought by the Fielding Johnsons (another wealthy local family) in the 1870s and remodelled by Goddard &amp; Paget in 1877 in the new English Vernacular style – lots of timberwork, big gables and bargeboards, balconies etc. A bit of the original house peeks out behind the original building on the right hand side.</p> |

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| St John the Baptist Church, Clarendon Park Road, Leicester        | 1884      | This was designed by Joseph Goddard and built in 1884-5. The relatively plain exterior belies the grandeur of what lies within.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Knighton Spinneys, 14 Ratcliffe Road, Leicester.                  | 1885      | This house was designed by Joseph Goddard for himself and dates from 1885. There are lots of carved bargeboards, mock timber. framing and big gables, features that are typical of the Domestic Revival style. This house was one of the first in the county to be lit by electricity. Goddard was also interested in recycling – for example, the use of compacted brick dust for the surface of tennis courts or using boiler cleanings as a base for silver polish. The design won a silver award at the Exposition Universelle in Paris in 1889. |
| 290-292 London Road, Leicester                                    | 1889      | This pair of semi- detached villas (dated in the pediments 1889) is in a sort of renaissance style and are by the Goddard and Paget Partnership. They have lots of rich detailing and retain their original small paned windows.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| No. 21 & 23 Yeoman Street, Fabric Apartments, Leicester           | 1892/1902 | A good example of a late-19th century Victorian factory and attached early-20th century warehouse. The factory was built in c. 1892 to the designs of the nationally recognised architectural firm Goddard, Paget & Goddard, whilst the warehouse was constructed c. 1902 to the designs of Goddard & Co. The factory was originally used as a grindery manufacturer; the manufacturer of a shoemaker's & leather makers equipment.                                                                                                                  |
| <a href="#">Thomas Cook building</a> , Gallowtree Gate, Leicester | 1894      | Designed by Goddard, Paget and Goddard, and it was built by Hardington and Elliott of Leicester. The exterior was designed in Renaissance style with buff terracotta and glazed faience decoration. There were emblems of Europe, Asia, Africa and America on the rectangular columns, along with the names of major towns across the world in which Cook's had established agencies                                                                                                                                                                 |

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| <a href="#">8-10 High Street</a> , Leicester                                       | 1896      | On the junction of High and Silver Streets, is a fine example of how, in 1896, Leicester architect Henry Langton Goddard solved the problem of the acute corner on High and Silver Streets. Along the top tier of lunette dormer windows a row of graceful caryatides hold up the soffit. A particularly good example of an exuberant late Victorian shop ornamented with finely worked terracotta and multiple tiers of decoration sweeping around the curved frontage of its rounded corner site, terminating in an eye-catching conical roof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| <a href="#">General Newsroom</a> , corner of Belvoir and Granby Streets, Leicester | 1898      | Goddard based his design on the work of the London architect John Belcher, richly decorated with numerous exuberant features including eight of the nine muses and other classical reliefs set into shell-like niches. In Greek mythology, the muses were deities who gave artists, philosophers and individuals the necessary inspiration for creation of their art, music and writings.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <a href="#">Church of St. James the Greater</a> , Leicester                        | 1899-1914 | On the advice of Bishop <a href="#">Mandell Creighton</a> , <a href="#">Bishop of Peterborough</a> , Goddard visited several churches in northern <a href="#">Italy</a> . Bishop Creighton wanted the new church to be architectural impressive to reflect its status in Leicester. After visiting Italy, Goddard's external design for St James was influenced by <a href="#">Torcello Cathedral</a> on the <a href="#">Venetian lagoon</a> and its interior decor from churches in <a href="#">Venice</a> and <a href="#">Florence</a> . <sup>[3]</sup> The foundation stone was laid on 28 October 1899; <sup>[4]</sup> the building was consecrated on 25 July 1901. <sup>[5]</sup> The west front was completed between 1911 and 1914 and was dedicated by Creighton's successor <a href="#">Edward Carr Glyn</a> , the Bishop of Peterborough, on 24 September 1914. |
| 43-55 Springfield Road, Leicester                                                  | 1897      | At the end is a very pretty terrace by Joseph Goddard. The stepped windows on the side of the end terrace house (number 3 Cross Road) cleverly define the stairwell. On nearby North Avenue is White House (also 1897) by Ernest Gimson, who also designed Inglewood on Ratcliffe Road. A nationally important listed building, it was designed and built for his brother, and represents the Domestic Revival movement of the William Morris school– part of the Arts and Crafts movement. It takes a                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |

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|                                                      |         | traditional approach to building – using the best materials, sourced locally (such as the Swithland slates on the roof and whitewashed bricks), and is built to express the simple honest tradition of English vernacular architecture. Note particularly how its simple design contrasts with the more ornate and somewhat self-important houses we’ve seen elsewhere. Interesting features include the windowless splayed end wall and the moulded plasterwork on the bay windows with the date and initials of the original owner – ‘A.J.G’. <a href="#">Tour of the area</a> . |
| 4-6 Springfield Road,<br>Leicester                   | 1900    | 4-6 Springfield is a pair of Grade II listed 1900 Goddard semi-detached villas in the Norman Shaw manner. Based on the Queen Anne style these have roughcast walls and Ipswich windows at first floor level. The pierced balustrade at first floor level and the long horizontal projecting second floor windows (known as a ‘jetty’) are a delight.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| No. 100 Tudor Road,<br>Former Tudor PH,<br>Leicester | c.1900  | A good example of a turn of the 20th century former suburban public house on a prominent corner plot, most likely designed by Walter Catlow from the nationally recognised Leicester architectural firm Goddard & Co.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| Gilroes Cemetery and<br>Crematorium, Leicester       | 1901-02 | Arts & Crafts Gothic <a href="#">crematorium</a> and chapel in red brick with stone dressings, consisting of two wings attached to a central tower. A pair of late-19th / early-20th century linked mortuary chapels, with a crematorium to the rear, designed by the nationally recognised architectural firm Goddard & Co. The crematorium and chapels are the focal point of Gilroes cemetery, constructed in the early-20th century to meet the growing needs of the city. Also Lodge, Entrance Gates & Railings, Gilroes Cemetery, Groby Road                                 |
| <a href="#">Kettering Library</a>                    | 1902-04 | The architects were J Goddard, A H Paget and W A Catlow, of Leicester, and their design is described as being in Arts and Crafts style, or Early Renaissance. Lots of local materials were used – the red                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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|                                                                     |      | Sandstock bricks came from Hemel Hempstead, the stone is Ketton, from Edith Weston Quarries, and the roof is slated with Collyweston slates.                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <a href="#">Stamford House</a> ,<br>Stoughton Drive South,<br>Oadby | 1903 | The building was designed by Goddard and Co, and displays many elements of high quality design and construction. The southern facade is characterised by two two storey parapet bays, one with a canted projection and the other square. Both parapets have a single stylising crenelle and stone Coping. Now part of University of Leicester. |
| Great Glen Manor, Great<br>Glen, Leicestershire                     | 1907 | Great Glen Manor was built in 1907 in the Arts & Crafts style for R. W. Kaye by the architect H. L. Goddard.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| No 11 Knighton Park<br>Road, Leicester                              | 1910 | A Goddard partnership building of 1910.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 24-28 Victoria Park Road,<br>Leicester                              |      | 24-28 is a terrace of 3 houses by the Goddard Partnership, an almost symmetrical design with a large horizontal window tying the whole together at second floor level.                                                                                                                                                                         |