

Goodrich Gospel



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Editor: Kay Waterloo

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Table of Contents

Trustees	66
Cemeteries, Anyone?	67
Goodrich Surname DNA Project – Special Discounts	67
James E. Goodrich, Kansas City Judge	68
Four Goodrich Union Soldiers Buried at Nashville National Cemetery	71
How to Find a Grave	75
2030 Main Street	77
Fall Leaves and Family Trees	80
Louisa Goodrich Ashley	82
Henry A. Goodrich of Fitchburg, Massachusetts	83
Using GPS for Locating Graves	85
In the News	86
Goodrich Family Association Research Resources – Some NEW Ones!	87
Benefits of Membership in the Goodrich Family Association	88
Goodrich Family Association Membership Application	90

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Cemeteries, Anyone?

~ Kay Waterloo, Editor

I realize that although many people might be a little squeamish when talking about cemeteries, we genealogists think that cemetery talk is a fine and respectable – perhaps even exciting – topic of conversation, even around these wonderful holidays. Who among us wouldn't go out of our way to stop on a dime should we catch just a glimpse of a cemetery as we're driving along? How many of you have discovered one, hidden in the brush in your ancestor's home town, screeched to a stop and flipped a u-turn just to traipse through weeds and overgrown grass to see if perhaps THIS might be where your beloved, long-searched-for ancestor might be buried? I certainly have, and two of my sisters could confirm a very funny story about how I quickly pulled off a country road in central New York State, down through a shallow ditch, and up into a small, rather muddy cemetery. An hour later, we found ourselves stuck in mud up to the hubcaps, as well as to our ankles, with no ancestor burial information to have made the adventure remotely worthwhile. The only saving grace is that I seem to have inherited a very lucky streak from some unknown ancestor and just when we thought we were going to be stuck there forever, a very nice couple in a pickup truck with a very sturdy rope and a trailer hitch happened by and graciously pulled us back onto the road! And even more fortuitous, once we entered the nearby small town, wouldn't you know but the local high school was having a carwash right there in the A&P parking lot! Little did they realize the challenge facing them with my cemetery-muddied tires! It was then we noticed a tiny laundromat just a block away where we were able to wash the mud off our pant legs, shoes, and socks. I wish I could say I was as lucky at research every day as I was that day with my car.

But back to the point of my letter, which is to suggest that you read the cemetery-related articles within this Quarterly contributed by some of our readers. They are both interesting and informative, as are all the articles in this issue. For instance, you will find Delores' DNA feature explaining how you might purchase a DNA kit at a discounted price or Carl's offering on "How to Find a Grave," to name but two. But I will stop now to allow you to explore this issue yourselves.

Before I end, I wish everyone a very joyous Christmas and holiday season. May we all have success with exciting discoveries of a genealogical nature in the coming year – **2011**. Oh! And perhaps on your next research trek, you might want to include a pair of boots – I will!

Your editor,

Kay



Goodrich Surname DNA Project – Special Discounts

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

If you have been waiting for a good time to join the Goodrich Surname DNA Project, now is the time – **Family Tree DNA has just gifted us with special test project discounts**. These discounts are for the following tests listed below. Don't delay – the order must be placed from our Surname project page and paid for **by December 31, 2010** in order to get the promotional pricing on the following tests.

Starting now and until December 31st, Family Tree DNA has reduced the price of the following tests for new Goodrich Surname DNA Project members: YDNA37, YDNA67, mtDNAPlus, and Family Finder tests.

Price for NEW KITS:	Regular Price	Promotional Price
YDNA37	\$149	\$119
YDNA67	\$239	\$199
MtDNAPlus	\$159	\$129
Family Finder	\$289	\$249

To order your test, go to: <http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/goodrich>. Click on the order tab to select your test. For any questions or assistance, email Delores at gfagenealogy@yahoo.com.

Our Goodrich Surname DNA Project continues to grow. We now number 46 Test Participants. We welcome all variations of the Goodrich surname, and we are always looking for additional test participants.

Our new Family Finder test is becoming popular because instead of just Y-DNA matches to men or mtDNA matches with women, Family Finder provides autosomal matches to both male and female connections up to four generations back. The database is continually growing, and so our Family Finder test participants are hearing from potential missing family connections. New matches are added to your personal page as they come in, shown by two asterisks,** so check your matches from time to time – one of them may be a long-lost cousin.



James E. Goodrich, Kansas City Judge

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

During his appointment and subsequent election as Fifth District, Kansas City, Mo. Circuit Judge in the early 1900's, James E Goodrich tackled some tough issues and made his mark in cleaning up and improving his area of jurisdiction.

“Tammany is an Amateur...this is the worst Boss Ridden City Judge Goodrich Says” published 20 April 1920 on the front page of the *Kansas City Star*¹ was one of many blazing newspaper headlines that followed his jurisdiction. “Of all machine controlled cities, Kansas City is the worst.” He had a hand in deciding where “comfort station²” could be located, suggested improvements of the administration of justice by adding attorneys attached to the court³ to remedy existing evils in the service of litigants unable to employ good attorneys, and was known for quoting the law in favor of corrections when he sensed injustice on the part of other administrators.

In 1907, Judge Goodrich acted to preserve a bit of history, declaring a 50-year-old portion of practically the only wagonway from the business center of Kansas City to the Santa Fe Trail at Westport to be a city street.⁵

Judge Goodrich served his community too. He was President of the board of curators to select a new President of the University of Missouri in 1921.⁴

While meting out justice in court, Judge Goodrich was also well known on the social scene and did have a humorous side, as shown in his comments about gathering fashion notes on ladies hats on the attached published article.⁵ ([See newspaper article following this story.](#))

Judge James E. Goodrich was born 20 Sept. 1871⁶ and died 22 Oct. 1952⁶ in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri,⁶ aged 81.⁶ He married Harper Riggins on 13 Jun. 1894 at Columbia, Boone County, Missouri,⁷ daughter of George W. Riggins, physician, and Jane Harper.⁸ Harper was born 17 Nov. 1872;⁸ she died 26 Apr. 1949, age 76 in Jackson County, Missouri.⁸ James E. and Harper are both buried in Cameron, Missouri.⁸ I have found no records of children born to the couple.

Judge Goodrich was the son of Nathan Sheward (?) Goodrich,¹⁰ born 02 Apr. 1844,¹⁰ and died 15 April 1937,¹⁰ and his wife Anna Frame,⁹ daughter of James H. Frame and Mary Fleming,⁹ both born in Scotland.⁹ Nathan S. Goodrich was born 02 Apr. 1844¹⁰, and died, a retired banker, 15 April 1937,¹⁰ aged 93 years and 13 days. He was buried in Evergreen Cemetery 19 Apr. 1937.¹⁰ His wife, Anna Frame Goodrich died 09 June 1928,⁹ aged 75 years 6 months, 16 days⁹ and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery 11 June 1928⁹

Nathan S. Goodrich is listed in the 1860 U. S. Federal Census for Porter Twp., Scioto, Ohio, as age 17 years old, farm laborer, son of Richard Goodrich, plasterer, and his wife Jane.¹¹ Nathan is shown as the second of eight children born to Richard and Jane Bonser Goodrich who married 03 Nov. 1840 in Scioto Co., OH¹²

This Richard Goodrich and his family are not included in the L. W. Case book, Goodrich Family in America, published in 1889, and the Goodrich Family Association is seeking more information regarding his ancestors. The 1860 census has him born about 1815 in Ohio.²²

One listing of Richard, The U. S. Atlantic and Great Lakes Census, says his mother was born in Rhode Island and his father was born in Massachusetts. A published biography²³ of one of his sons says Richard was born in 1819 on the site of Mr. Irving Drew's residence in Portsmouth and that he enlisted in the Mexican War but was never called out.

There is a photo of Richard's gravestone on www.findagrave.com, in the Old Wheelersburg Cemetery, Scioto County, Ohio. The word "Goodrich" is inscribed across the top of the gravestone, and the face of it reads: "Richard 1815 – 1884, Jane Bonser his wife 1821 – 1884, Wm J., their son"

Richard's son Nathan enlisted 10 Apr. 1861 and served in the Civil War in Company C, Ohio 53rd Infantry; mustered out 11 Aug. 1865, as Sergeant.¹³ Nathan was wounded at the front of Atlanta in July, 1864 per a biography of one of his brothers.

By 1880, Nathan S. Goodrich had moved from Ohio to Cameron, Clinton, MO., where he was listed as a grocer, with his wife Annie, son Eddie J. and daughter Jennie.¹⁵

The 1900 U. S. Federal Census of Cameron, Clinton, Missouri shows records of both the Nathan S. Goodrich family and his son James. E. Goodrich, who became Judge James E. Goodrich, with his wife Mary Harper Goodrich.¹⁶ Nathan's occupation is now listed as "capitalist."

Judge James E. Goodrich and his wife, Harper Riggins Goodrich, often made the society news.

Harper and her sister, Nellie S. Winans were close, and the *Kansas City Star* reported it when Nellie visited Judge and Mrs. James E. Goodrich in 1922,¹⁷ and when the sisters made a 1908 trip to New Orleans together they were reported as “Mrs. James E. Goodrich, the wife of Judge Goodrich, of Kansas City, and her sister, Mrs. C. D. Lubbock of St. Louis, daughters of the late Colonel Winans of Confederate fame.”¹⁸ Per the 1880 U. S. Federal Census of Columbia, Boone, Missouri, George W. Riggins of Virginia, physician, was married to J. H., and their daughter’s surname is listed as Winans.¹⁹

The census also lists C. H. Lubbock, boarder, age 19, living with the George W. Riggins family. Clinton H. Lubbock married Harper’s sister, Nellie S. Winans 26 Mar. 1891.²⁰ The couple had two sons. The *Columbia Missouri Herald* reported Dr. Clinton H. Lubbock, age about 42, died 20 May 1903.²¹

Sources:

1. “Tammany is an Amateur,” *Kansas City Star*, 02 Apr. 1920
2. “A Comfort Station Decision. Judge Goodrich will give his Opinion Today,” *Kansas City Star*, 15 Mar. 1909
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4. “To Name M. U. Head Soon,” *Kansas City Star*, 08 July 1921
5. “It Lead to the Santa Fe Trail,” *The Kansas City Journal* 1907 – 1909
6. Missouri Certificate of Death #34995, James E. Goodrich
7. Missouri Marriage Records, 1805 – 2002, Miss Harper Riggins
8. Missouri Certificate of Death #15883, Harper R. Goodrich
9. Missouri Certificate of Death #20202, Anna F. Goodrich
10. Missouri Certificate of Death #16090, Nathan Sheward Goodrich
11. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, Porter Twp., Scioto County, Ohio
12. FHL Library Film #0292694
13. NARA T289, Ohio
14. 1870 U. S. Federal Census, Cameron, Clinton, Missouri
15. 1880 U. S. Federal Census, Cameron, Clinton, Missouri
16. 1900 U. S. Federal Census, Cameron, Clinton, Missouri
17. *Kansas City Star*, 28 Sept. 1922, p. 3
18. *New Orleans Item*, 29 Mar. 1908
19. 1880 U. S. Federal Census, Columbia, Boone, Missouri
20. Missouri Marriage Records, 1805 – 2002, Ancestry.com online database
21. *Columbia Missouri Herald*, 02 Jan. 1902 – 29 Aug. 1913 Boone Co. Obituaries
22. 1860 U. S. Federal Census, Porter Twp., Scioto Co., Ohio
23. Evans, Nelson, A. M., *A History of Scioto County, Ohio, Together With a Pioneer Record of Southern Ohio*, Nelson W. Evans, Portsmouth, Ohio, 1903, 1:994

[Published in The Kansas City Journal, December 19, 1907](#)

DIVORCEES ARE ALWAYS PLEASANT.

Judge Goodrich Gathers Fashion Notes as He Cuts Knots.

After granting twenty-eight divorce decrees in the circuit court at Kansas City yesterday, Judge James E. Goodrich remarked:

"I have been looking forward to this day with expectancy for many weeks. Divorce day is the occasion of the great semi-annual millinery display in the court house, and I always pick out a model for a new hat for my wife from the lids worn by the crowd of dissatisfied brides and their friends.

"There have been some wonderful hats in court today. One lady, whom her husband failed to feed, wore a top piece with seven ostrich feathers and a basket of fruit. It's the most astonishing lid I've seen in court in three years.

"Did I see a hat to suit me? No, not exactly, but I got ideas of the kind not to buy."

Divorce day always brings pleasant thoughts to judges and clerks. The wives and husbands always smile so kindly and their thanks are so sincere after the knots have been cut. As Hinton H. Noland, clerk to Judge Hermann Brumback, says:

"Next to getting married, a woman finds most joy in getting a divorce. At least that's what I glean from seeing them here on divorce day matinees, wearing their glad rags and chattering like a flock of school girls. Well, the judge made a bunch of them happy today."

The new dresses, rustling petticoats, chattering tongues and gay hats, cheered everybody in the court house. Even Joseph Goodykuntz, who had to write up all the decrees on the record, was caught humming:

"I wish the girls were all transported,
Far beyond the Northern sea."

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Four Goodrich Union Soldiers Buried at Nashville National Cemetery

~ Carolyn Burke Bigler Hebert

While planning our itinerary for our trip to Nashville, Tennessee I included a trip to the Nashville National Cemetery. I had discovered there were four Goodrich Union soldiers buried there, Elizur Goodrich, Isaac Goodrich, William Goodrich, and Harvey Goodrich. After much research, I could only connect Elizur in my Goodrich Family tree. There is an Isaac Goodrich in my tree but he is from the American Revolutionary War. This Isaac is from the Civil War and there were errors with his records from ancestry.com. I would later learn there were errors with Elizur's records in ancestry.com too.

We left Flint, Texas on Thursday, October 28, 2010, stayed overnight at a motel in Wheatley, Arkansas and headed for Nashville the next morning after stopping by Graceland in Memphis. We stayed at the Wyndham Nashville Resort northeast of Nashville off exit 12 from Highway 155. Nashville National Cemetery is off exit 14 off Highway 155, so we were close. The cemetery is recorded as being located six miles north of Nashville on the Gallatin Turnpike, also known as Highway 31E, in Madison, Tennessee. The Gallatin Turnpike is not a big Highway like the name implies. The cemetery is directly across the street from another old cemetery and just down the

street from where we attended mass at St. Joseph's church on the Saturday before going to the cemetery the following Monday, November 1st.

According to the literature we received from the administration building at the cemetery, Nashville National Cemetery is one of five Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemeteries in Tennessee. The land was ceded by the legislative Act of 1866 and acquired at three different times for a total of 65.5 acres at a total cost of \$10,058.65. Subsequently the cemetery was established as a United States Military Cemetery on January 28, 1867. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad runs through the cemetery dividing the ground almost in two halves. Easement of right of way to the railroad to perpetuity was granted November 9, 1912.



The stone wall around the cemetery and the limestone archway structure at the front entrance were completed about 1870. The outside gates were installed in 1935. The service building, original construction in 1870, was built to accommodate the mules, carts, and wagons, which were part of the cemetery equipment. The front portion was originally the stable. From the salvaged materials in 1932, one room and a toilet were added to the left wing of the building. The present flagstaff was erected in September 1944. (I took a picture of the flagstaff with the current 50 stars United States flag.) The present lodge, the third constructed there, was completed in July 1931. The closed porch was added in June 1938. The speaker's rostrum was completed in 1940.

The number of burial places from which the bodies were taken is 251. A large proportion of the dead in the cemetery were transferred from the hospital burial grounds in and around the city of Nashville and around general hospitals in Nashville and nearby battlefields of Franklin and Gallatin, Tennessee. Reinterments were also made from Bowling Green and Cave City, Kentucky. During the Civil War, there were wooden headboards with the names and identifying data painted on them of those who died in general hospitals and battlefields or as prisoners of war. With exposure to the elements these headboards deteriorated and the information was lost. As a result when these bodies were removed for reburial the gravesites were marked as unknown.

The mailing address for Nashville National Cemetery is 1420 Gallatin Road South, Madison, Tennessee 37115, telephone 615-860-0086. Office hours are from 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM, Monday through Friday, but the gates are open throughout the year for visitation during daylight hours. The website states as of October 1997 the cemetery is now in closed status. That translates closed to burials not closed to the public.

There are a total of 35,404 buried at Nashville National Cemetery which is more than listed in their website. The information came from their handout. This includes more than the Civil War Union and Confederate soldiers. The cemetery is divided into sections and sites. It was easier than we thought to find our way around the cemetery using their map. Two soldiers were in section G, one in section J, and one in section A. I also took a picture of a family member for my children in section E.



Section A – site 4795

Harvey A. Goodrich was born in Freedom, Ohio in 1831 to Susan Goodrich, father unknown, apparently deceased at the time of the 1850 census. Harvey enlisted in the 1st Regiment Light Artillery Ohio, Battery A (Cotter's Battery) on August 27, 1861 at age 30. Military records state he died of a disease on June 6, 1862 at Nashville, Tennessee. He was mustered out the same date as his death as a Private. There is a monument in Cleveland, Ohio for their soldiers who fought in the Civil War. Microfilm Number M552 Roll 40. I was not successful at finding Harvey Goodrich's father, ancestors or siblings. But I am still searching for information on Harvey A. Goodrich's father and other relatives.

Section G – Site 8129

William C. Goodrich enlisted in the US Army on January 6, 1861 at the age of 19 in Coles County, Illinois. The Illinois Civil War Detail Report states his nativity or hometown as Charleston, Coles County, Illinois. He was single when he enlisted and his occupation was noted as a laborer. On August 4, 1861 he was enlisted in the 25th Illinois Infantry, Company E as a Private. The Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois for the years 1861 – 1866 states on August 10, 1861 he was "absent sick at muster out." The Illinois Civil War Detail Report states he was absent in the hospital at Nashville, Tennessee and died September 3, 1864.

Ancestry.com had dual records confusing this William C. Goodrich with another William C. Goodrich. I was unable to locate family for this William C. Goodrich apparently born in 1843. However, I am still searching for his parents and relatives.

Section G – Site 8261

Isaac A. Goodrich was born in 1845 in Michigan. Ancestry.com records were in error for Isaac, however my research revealed he enlisted in the 15th Regiment Michigan Infantry Company D as a Private at the age of 19. He died in a hospital in Nashville, from chronic dysentery Sept. 23, 1864. The cemetery has Isaac listed as a Private however the military records state he was a Sergeant at the time of death. Microfilm number M545 roll 16.

Isaac's parents were Rebecca Mason Alvord born 1811 and Philander Nelson Goodrich born 1812, both born in Kendall, New York. Rebecca and Nelson moved to Holly, Michigan where he was a farmer. Then they moved to Clarkson, New York and from there they returned to Kendall, New York where Nelson kept a hotel for a time until they moved back to Clarkson (now called Kanelin), New York.



Section J – Site 13670

Elizur J. Goodrich was born February 22, 1843 in Athens, Arthur County, Ohio to Bingham Goodrich and Elizabeth Griffith. Elizur enlisted in the 92nd Regiment Ohio Infantry on August 21, 1862 at age 19 as a Private. Military records state that Elizur died of a disease on April 17, 1864 at Nashville, Tennessee. Most of the soldiers were dying from dysentery if not smallpox. However those with smallpox were sent to Smallpox Island.

I changed my search tactics for Elizur after I learned he was from Ohio. What a shock that was when I saw Ohio on the headstone! First I searched at the Soldiers and Sailors website and found two Elizur Goodriches. One was my family's Elizur from New York and the other was Elizur

from Ohio. Then I did a search on ancestry.com and left out the middle initial, searched for an approximate birth year in Ohio and found him that way.

Elizur's parents were Bingham Goodrich, born in Arthur County, Ohio February 28, 1815 and Elizabeth Griffith born June 20, 1816 in Pennsylvania. Bingham died April 2, 1902 in Sumner County, Kansas at age 87. Elizabeth died January 28, 1896. Elizur's maternal grandfather was Belford Griffith born December 28, 1780 and died August 26, 1850. His maternal grandmother was Elizabeth Linton Griffith born May 25, 1785 and died April 6, 1819. Elizur was survived by his sister-in-law (wife of his brother Alonzo) Eliza T. Goodrich born July 16, 1850 in Missouri and died April 11, 1924 in Prairie, Washington County, Arkansas.

If I were to research my Goodrich Family Tree further on the branches, I might find that some of these union soldiers, if not all, are related to me after all. However there is an irony here and that is they fought to defeat my third cousin five times removed, Confederate General Robert Edward Lee. Ancestry.com had the records for Elizur Goodrich listed as Elizur Edgar Goodrich who enlisted in the 109th New York Infantry. The 109th New York Infantry was very successful in defeating my ancestor, General Robert E. Lee. However, my family's Elizur died shortly before the Battle of the Wilderness. My mother's maiden name was Lee. Her grandmother and my great grandmother's maiden name was Goodrich. My great, great grandmother was married to Homer Goodrich.

I lived in Hendersonville for three and a half years in the mid-sixties and never knew how involved Tennessee was in the Civil War. No telling how many times I drove down Highway 31E through Madison, even shopped in Madison, and didn't even know Nashville National Cemetery was there. It is a well-maintained cemetery and from the road it is noticeably a military cemetery with the uniformity of the headstones in even rows and in well-formed semi-circles.

Sources:

- Civil War Soldiers and Sailors
<http://www.itd.nps.gov/cwss/index.html>
- Handout from the Nashville National Cemetery and their website
<http://www.bonps.org/natlcem/natlcem.htm>
- <http://www.ancestry.com>
- Hiatt Family Tree at ancestry.com
- Ten Generations of Goodrich beginning with William and Zebulon and ending with Kaden Sebastian
<http://home.comcast.net/~vwgoodrich/goodrich.htm>
- Genealogy Record of Rev. Nicolas Baker and his descendents
http://www.archive.org/stream/genealogicalreco00bake/genealogicalreco00bake_djvu.txt
- Illinois Civil War Records
<http://www.ilsos.gov/genealogy/CivilWarController>
- Company E of the Twenty-Fifth Illinois Infantry
Transcribed from pp 338-9 of v.2 of the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois for the years 1861 – 1866
<http://www.illinoiscivilwar.org/cw25-coe.html>
- Illinois Civil War Detail Report
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- Name: Philander Nelson Goodrich source: Volume: 64; Page Number: 430
- Reference: Genealogy of Alexander Alvord of Windsor, Ct., by Sam Morgan Alvord, Webster, NY, 1908, (823p.): 240
- The Goodrich Family Association Private Collection: Source: Alvord, Samuel Morgan, A Genealogy of the Descendents of Alexander Alvord, A. D. Andrew, printer, 1908, Webster, New York, page 240.
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How to Find a Grave

~ Carl J. Hoffstedt

My grandfather, John Addison Goodrich, was born in Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. Since I have information on him, I wondered about other Goodriches in Chautauqua County being aware that the Benjamin Franklin Goodrich family was in Ripley, Chautauqua County, New York. I had requested two books on Chautauqua County through my local library. One was History of Chautauqua County, New York by Andrew W. Young, published in 1875 and the other was The Centennial History of Chautauqua, published in 1904. While browsing through the books looking for Goodriches, I came across Darwin G. Goodrich who was a Supervisor of Portland Township, Chautauqua County, New York in the Young book. Darwin was listed as a representative on the Chautauqua County Board from Portland in the other book. Since Darwin was a unique Goodrich first name compared to the many Johns, Georges, Sarahs and Williams, I checked The Goodrich Family in America book by Lafayette Wallace Case. Darwin (Chas., Enoch, Benjamin, David, William) was listed on pages 136 and 235 as #1533.

The Case book gave Darwin's date of birth as December 25, 1824 listing two wives, Amelia B. Lothrop and Lucelia M. Newall. Darwin resided in Cedar Rapids, Iowa at one point per Case's book. Using www.familysearch.com, Darwin was found in Clermont, Fayette County, Iowa in the 1880 US Census. Using www.ancestry.com, Darwin had moved to McGregor, Clayton County Iowa by 1860 per the US Census. In the 1870 and 1880 US Censuses, he was at the same location. For the 1885 Iowa State Census, Darwin was in Cedar Rapids, Linn County, Iowa.

Delores Goodrick Beggs, president of the Goodrich Family Association, found Darwin and his first wife Amelia in the 1850 US Census for Portland, Chautauqua County, New York with daughter Rosella (Rozelia), age 4. Rosella is not shown in the Case book but Charles L., Antoinette G., Flora A., and Hattie Lucelia are shown. Amelia was born about 1822. Hattie was the daughter of Darwin and his second wife, Lucelia M. Newell who born about 1831 in Vermont. Rosella was born about 1846 in New York and on November 6, 1863 married Augustus C. Totev in Madison, Dane County, Wisconsin per Wisconsin Marriages 1836-1930 found via <http://betafamilysearch.org/> by Delores. Antoinette, Flora and Hattie were listed in the 1870 US Census for Clermont, Fayette County, Iowa. Charles L. was not listed but was born about 1850 in New York. Antoinette was born about 1853 in New York and Flora about 1855 in New York. By using www.rootsweb.com, I found that Hattie was born on September 15, 1863 in Illinois. In the 1900 US Census for Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa, Hattie had been married for five years with one living child. Hattie was married to Frank Elbert Goodell about 1894 as he was born in February of 1867 in Whiteside County, Illinois. Frank and Hattie had four children as follows:

Flora Mate Goodell – born in August of 1895 in Illinois
 William F. Goodell – born about 1901 in Iowa
 Ora L. Goodell – born about 1904 in Iowa
 Ruth Goodell – born about 1908 in Iowa

Frank and Hattie were in the 1910 US Census for Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa having been married fifteen years with four children, all living. They were at the same location for the 1920 and 1930 US Censuses. Hattie died April 28, 1956 in Des Moines, Polk County, Iowa and is buried in the Glendale Cemetery, Des Moines Township, Polk County, Iowa.

So the question now was – Where was Darwin buried? I then went to the Find A Grave website at <http://www.findagrave.com> which presently lists 53 million grave records and entered his name. Lo and behold, Darwin G. Goodrich was buried in Lakewood Cemetery in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Could this be the same Darwin? Well, the dates of birth matched and Darwin died on January 17, 1896. The 1895 Minnesota State Census was checked and Darwin was in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota, which verified that Darwin had moved to Minneapolis. Darwin's gravesite is pictured in the website but, unfortunately, I found that he does not have a gravestone.

Find A Grave is a resource for finding the final resting place of family, friends, and famous individuals. With millions of names and photos, it is an invaluable tool for the genealogist and family history buff. Find A Grave memorials can contain rich content including photos, biographies and dates.

Tracing a Goodrich ancestor can begin with bits of information and in Darwin's situation, he was found in the Case book and then traced to his grave location. For some individuals, the reverse order of research might take place wherein the individual's grave location is found and then researched back to the Case book. In addition to researching by an individual's name in Find A Grave, a cemetery might be found if the specific cemetery name is known. Another feature is that a person's last name can be entered once the cemetery is displayed. All of the entries in Find A Grave for the last name will then be shown. There is a fairly comprehensive database of cemeteries in the United States. Search the cemetery search page to check if the cemetery is in the database.

Can all Goodriches in Find A Grave be traced to the Case book? Sometimes not as the Case book seems to be weak on those Goodriches who lived west of the Mississippi River at the time of the Case book publication in 1889.

It is also possible to put in a last name and find all Goodriches in a county, state and the United States. The list can be extensive for some states. There are over 7,000 Goodriches listed for the United States. Many entries are made without gravestone pictures. Anyone can request a photo for the gravestone as Find A Grave has photo volunteers throughout the United States and other countries who will take gravestone photos and enter them on the web site. It would be nice to have all Goodriches listed to have gravestones pictured. The "add relationship links" on the memorial page can be used to add the links to father, mother, and multiple spouses. Adding this information will automatically post the reverse information to the linked memorial as well.

Membership in Find A Grave requires only your email address and a password. It is an easy, safe and a free site.

Using the Find A Grave website can be much faster and more convenient than traveling to a cemetery. Goodriches are spread throughout the United States, and Find a Grave even covers some foreign countries. For women, if the Goodrich name was entered as a maiden name, they would be

included; otherwise, they may be entered under married name only. Sometimes children are listed who may or may not be in the website with a gravestone.

Is Find A Grave the only website to look for ancestral burials? The answer is - absolutely not. Delores has mentioned others: www.genealogybank.com, www.webcrawler.com and www.newyorkgravestones.org.

US Genealogy has state web sites where county web sites can be accessed and many of them have cemetery burial inventories with gravestone inscriptions in many cases. I'm sure there are many other websites that are available for genealogy research to find burial locations.

Find A Grave is an asset in researching ancestral records. There used to be a saying that "if it was cast in stone" that was a given. However, situations come up where the death certificate has a different date of death from what is shown on the gravestone. Rather than trying to choose which one is correct, the logical thing to do is to display both to show the information.



2030 Main Street

~ Susan Goodrich Motycka

During the 18th and 19th centuries Goodrich was a common surname in Glastonbury CT. Numerous family members built homes on Main Street in South Glastonbury in an area that became known as "Goodrich Town." Other branches of the family built their homes closer to the center of town on the land that was purchased by William Goodrich (#2 "The Goodrich Family") in 1646. That's the part of town where I grew up.

In the 1950's, we were the only Goodrich family left in the neighborhood. Today there are none.

I grew up in a Victorian house at 2016 Main Street. An article about that house appeared in a recent Goodrich Family Newsletter. The house next door was 2030 Main Street. Our houses were separated by a "big yard" where we played croquet, baseball, and badminton. A driveway runs through there today. The barns and tobacco shed behind the yard are gone. Houses replace my family's gardens, barnyard and pasture. Our neighbor's long narrow backyard no longer exists.

This article is about the neighboring house, now known as the Capt. John Goodrich house. I wasn't aware of that as a child because at that time houses didn't have historical plaques. My father's name was John Goodrich, and I always thought that we lived in the Goodrich house. I've since learned that we really lived in the Frances Hale house, which was also the home of my great grandfather John Quincy Goodrich (#2616-i) and great grandmother Deborah Hale Goodrich.

Our homes weren't in a historic district back then. They were just a neighborhood of old houses. But times have changed and they're now listed in the Connecticut Historical Commission's inventory of Historic Homes, which was done in the 1980's.

The house at 2030 Main Street is described as a central chimney 2-story gambrel-roofed farmhouse with an unusual double overhang. Unlike most garrison colonials that have an overhang between the first and second floors, there is also an overhang between the second floor

and third story attic. Both overhangs are 3 inches deep. The wood frame, post and beam structure was built before 1770. Its foundation and chimney base are native stone, with brick above.

Through the years the house has been remodeled and many of the original interior architectural features have been altered. At one time a porch was added to the front of the house. It had been removed before the historic inventory. By that time, the old barns had also been torn down.

I remember those old barns. Unlike ours, they weren't filled with animals and hay. There was an old chicken coop where we found china eggs that were once used to fool the hens into laying real eggs. The other section of the barn was a garage where our neighbor kept her "woody" station wagon.

On the south side of the house there was a "dutch door" that could be opened on the top and closed on the bottom. (That door is still there and its old hinges indicate that it could be original to the house.) No one used that door; they used the kitchen door that was located in the ell. There was a woodshed with a separate door in the back part of the ell. A third door was located in a lean-to addition on the rear of the house. I vaguely recall that during the war, that part of the house was rented to someone who worked at Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company. (That whole rear section of the house has recently been renovated.)

The house had a wonderful backyard! There were lovely flower gardens and a grape arbor. Behind the barns were fruit trees and a large vegetable garden. Further back there was an old fish pond, which through the years had filled up with leaves and branches.

Until it was purchased by my neighbor's grandfather, the property had been in the Goodrich family for about 260 years. It was part of Parcel #13 on the east bank of the Wethersfield settlement.

Wethersfield, CT was purchased from the Wongunk Indians in 1636. The Wongunks were a peaceful tribe. They believed that the presence of the Englishmen with their guns would protect them from the warring Pequots and Mohawks. In exchange for 12 yards of trading cloth and a few iron kettles, the settlers received land on both sides of the Connecticut River. The eastern side, known as Naubuc Farms, was six miles from north to south and extended 3 miles east into the wilderness. One of the original 3-mile markers can still be found on Hebron Avenue next to the Pilgrim Baptist church

When Naubuc Farms was surveyed in 1639 it was divided into 34 narrow parcels. Seven years later, William Goodrich purchased Parcel #13 from Thomas Uffoot. The lot contained 19 ½ Rods (about 117 acres.) Like the other parcels, it was a three-mile strip of land that included river frontage, meadows, flatland, and woodland.

William Goodrich and his older brother John (#1) were among the earliest residents of Wethersfield. They were born in County Suffolk, England where the family can be traced to 1450. After arriving in America they settled in Watertown MA and probably came to Wethersfield with the first general emigration in 1636. The "Memorial History of Hartford County" lists William as an Ensign in the Pequot War and places him in Mystic on May 26, 1637. "Hale House and Related Families" questions his participation in that war.

William never occupied his land. He remained in Wethersfield where he was an Ensign in the trainband. (The trainband was a company of the militia, a band of trained men.) William also represented Wethersfield in the General Assembly. It is quite possible that he earned his living as a tailor, because that was the profession of his family in Suffolk.

In 1648 William married Sarah Marvin of Hartford. They had 9 children. All of the early Goodrich families in Glastonbury were descended from them. Two of their children, Sarah, the oldest and Ephraim, (#16) the next to the youngest, lived on this side of the river before the town was incorporated. Sarah married John Hollister Jr. and lived on Tryon Street in South Glastonbury. That house, the town's oldest, is still standing.

Ephraim married Sarah Treat. They raised their 9 children in a house that was described as being "west of the country road near Meadow Road." That house, which was built in 1675, is no longer standing. It appears to have been on his father's property and was probably located directly across the street from 2030 Main Street.

Ephraim was an Ensign in the Glastonbury trainband. (The General Court allowed Naubuc Farms to form its own militia in 1653.) He was one of the original petitioners for separation from Wethersfield. Later he represented Glastonbury in the General Court. His property was divided among his sons. David, (# 48) got the family homestead and a portion of the original parcel.

David married Sarah Edwards and they raised their 10 children in the homestead. He was an Ensign in the 4th Company, 6th Regiment and a Deacon in the First Church. Once again the family property was divided. The 2-½ acre plot, later identified as 2030 Main Street, was deeded to his oldest son, John. (#144)

John, who was known as Captain John, married Prudence Talcott in 1752. In July of the following year, their son John (#432) was born. Three months later, 19 year old Prudence died. In 1761 John married Abigail Deming. (The current homeowner has discovered that she is a descendant of Abigail.) He probably built the house in time for their marriage. It was definitely on the property before 1771, because at that time John bought an additional piece of land. That deed mentions that his house was nearby.

In addition to his first born, John and Abigail raised 4 daughters and 2 sons in the house. His oldest son, John (#432) graduated from Yale and became a physician and a member of the County Medical Society in New Haven. He married Eunice, the widow of Dr. David Atwater, a noted druggist from New Haven who was killed by the British during the Revolution. John continued to operate Atwater's apothecary. Records indicate that he was a constable, a lawyer, and an Innkeeper. Jared, the son of John and Abigail, was a sea captain. Sources claim that he went down with his ship. Abigail remained in her home for 25 years after her husband's death. When she died her daughters sold it to Israel Goodrich, (#1124) the son of their cousin Roswell (#441).

Roswell, the son of Captain John's younger brother David (#145) lived next door at 2038 Main Street with his wife Rachael Stevens. She was a descendant of Timothy Stevens, the town's first minister. Their property was also part of the original family parcel. They had a son Israel who earned his living as a farmer. Israel enjoyed playing the violin and was in much demand as a fiddler. He also taught a dancing school.

In 1806, Israel married Harriet Miller. The following year he paid his cousins \$1000 for this house, five acres and several outbuildings. The house was “modernized” and the kitchen fireplace was made smaller. The remodeled home was probably quite fashionable for the time period – ideal for their four children.

In 1838 the property was deeded to Israel’s oldest son Orson (#2234) who was a farmer and a carpenter. According to the 1855 map of Hartford County, he owned a small Sash and Blind Factory. Orson and his wife, Phebe Cone had three sons. Two of their sons eventually moved out of town and after their father’s death in 1882, sold their shares to their brother William (#3215).

In 1886 William Goodrich sold the house to his next-door neighbor Frances Edwards Hale. Frances died six years later and her daughter, my great grandmother Deborah Goodrich, inherited it. Deborah was the last member of the Goodrich family to own the house. In 1899 it was sold to Frank Rose from Water Mill, Long Island and it remained in that family for the next 60 years. Since then, it has changed hands many times. Restoration has continued but each owner has taken great care to preserve its wonderful history.



Fall Leaves and Family Trees

~ Linda Marrs

I’ve done genealogical research for many years and with time my interest has intensified. My husband humored me for a long time and finally the bug bit him as well. So when he suggested a trip to Connecticut to research my family, he didn’t have to ask twice!



It had long been a wish of mine to travel to Wethersfield and Sharon to look into the lives of my sixth great grandparents, William Goodrich III (b.1686 in Wethersfield d. 1743 in Sharon) and Margaret Orvis Goodrich (b.1687 in Farmington d. 1750 in Sharon); my seventh great grandparents, William Goodrich II (b. 1662 d. 1737 both in Wethersfield) and Grace Riley Goodrich (b.1661 d. 1712 both in Wethersfield) and my eighth great grandparents, William Goodrich (b. 1621/22 in Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England d. Bef. 1676 in Wethersfield) and Sarah Marvin Goodrich (b. 1631 Great Bentley, Essex, England d. 1702 Stratford, CT). I first became interested in 2007 when some research led me to the Sharon Burying Ground/Hillside Cemetery. A couple of years ago, I contacted the Sharon Historical Society (www.sharonhist.org); and they sent me a booklet describing the original home lots of the Town of Sharon. Reading about William Goodrich III (one of the original purchasers of the town of Sharon and the only one whose family spent the first winter in 1738) in the booklet led to finding a publication entitled General History of the Town of Sharon by Charles F. Sedgwick.

Our trip began in Old Wethersfield (est. 1634) outside of Hartford. The first thing we saw upon rounding the corner into the old part of town was the Wethersfield Village Cemetery. To the left side of the entrance was the Ancient Burying Ground dating from 1637. We were armed with a book entitled The Stone and The Spirit, very graciously sent to me by the Wethersfield Historical Society (www.wethhist.org). It is a walking tour guide to the Ancient Burying Ground in the Wethersfield Village Cemetery. We wandered the area finding many Goodrich tombstones and noting that several had served in the Revolutionary War and King George War. Noteworthy to me

was the tablestone of my seventh great granduncle Capt. David Goodrich (1667-1755) and his wife, Prudence Churchill (1678-1752). David served in the Indian War and also Queen Anne's War as noted on separate white markers. Another interesting tablestone was that of Elizur Goodrich (1693-1774) and his wife, Anna Talcott (– 1776). We also found the grave of Capt. Thomas Welles (1676-1741) and his wife, Jerusha Treat 1678-1754). She eventually married another seventh great granduncle, Ephraim Goodrich. The biggest thrill was finding the grave of my seventh great grandmother, Grace Riley (1661-1712) who was married to my seventh great grandfather, William Goodrich (1662-1737), son of the original William the Settler (1621-1676) who came to Wethersfield from England. Imagine standing by Grace's grave almost exactly 298 years after her death! It was amazing!



After investigating the rest of the Old Wethersfield area, we drove on to Sharon for a Sunday meeting with one of the directors of the Sharon Historical Society. I had been in communication with her over the past months and she agreed to meet us on Sunday at the Society as she was going to be out of town during most of our time there. It was like something from the TV series, "Who Do You Think You Are?" They had pulled information regarding the Goodrich family and had it all laid out on a table for us! While working there, I heard a voice that sounded familiar in the outer area of the building. It was the President of the Society with whom I had spoken several times when planning our trip. He knew we were in town and offered to take us on a guided tour of the area the next day.

After making use of their materials and purchasing a copy of General History of the Town of Sharon, mentioned above, we yielded to the impulse to find the Sharon Burying Ground and Mudge Pond and William Goodrich III's land. On a side note, it was the peak weekend for fall color in New England so our enjoyment was doubled. William's land was lovely! And we spent the evening watching falling stars from the porch of our B and B. What a treat!

The next morning we headed to the Sharon Burying Ground/Hillside Cemetery for several hours of searching for ancestors. We were excited to find everybody on our "list", most especially my sixth great grandfather and grandmother, William and Margaret Orvis Goodrich. Another contributor to the GFA Newsletter had emailed me a photo, which I kept in reserve just in case we



couldn't locate their tombstone but were thrilled to find it. It was almost impossible to read but my husband, Gary, found it – he really gives it his all when searching for and reading tombstones! Other tombstones of note were Elnathan Goodrich (1718-1785) whose marriage to Elizabeth Showers on January 1, 1740, was the first performed in Sharon; David Goodrich

(1719-1777) and wife, Martha Mudge (1720-1804); Elisha Goodrich (1725-1761) whose tombstone revealed that he died at age 39 of smallpox; and Solomon Goodrich (1727-1790) and wife, Betty Pardee. (All four of these were my fifth great granduncles.) Martha Mudge's father, Ebenezer was also one of the original settlers and a friend of William III. Mudge Pond was named after him.



Later in the day we met the president of the Sharon Historical Society and he gave us a guided tour of the area as well as lots of information about the iron industry in the area in the early 1700's. In addition, we learned that my sixth great grandfather, William Goodrich, briefly owned the property on which the old mill (known eventually as Benedict's Mill) was located. He sold it in 1792. The old dam was still visible. When electric power came to the area, the mill and power alternated being in use. It was fun to have such a wonderful narrator.

The next day we toured the First Congregational Church in town. William Goodrich III had been one of two of the original settlers to present an offer to the first minister of the church in 1740. We made a stop at the Audubon Center, Kent Falls and the town of Kent, and came back via Indian Mountain and Indian Lake, also prominent in the history of the area.

I had been trying to arrange a meeting with the historian of the First Congregational Church. Unable to find a time when we could meet, we went on to the Sharon Town Clerk and did some "scattershot" land records searching, knowing that the time was too short and the records too many. We got to see some of the original land records. It was exciting to see some of the preserved original documents regarding the purchase of Goodrich home lots. We decided to go by the Goodrich land one more time and stopped at the site of the stream near the old mill that had at one time belonged to William Goodrich. I made one final call to the church historian to let her know that it seemed we just weren't going to be able to get together. As it turned out, we were parked right by her house! We stopped in for a visit at her invitation and she showed us documents from the Benedict Mill which belonged to her family. She gave us a rock from the forge that was also on the property and made copies from the church records citing several events in the lives and deaths of Goodrich's. She was a delightful little elderly lady. It was fun to go in her house that had been in the family for many years. At this point, I have to remark on the graciousness of all the people with whom we met or corresponded. So many went out of their way to make our trip special.

On our final day in Connecticut, we made a stop by Wethersfield to soak up just a bit more of the atmosphere. The trip was very much a success – I had most of the details before leaving home. My goal of getting the "feel" of my ancestors had been met. Of course, I can think of many things to return to see and do but isn't that always the case?!



Louisa Goodrich Ashley

Excerpted from "The Ashley Genealogy" by Francis Bacon Trowbridge, July 1896

Louisa, (LWC1975, Goodrich Family Association web site files) was the daughter of Nathaniel and Esther Salisbury Goodrich, born 28 August 1810 in East Longmeadow, Mass.; she married Simeon Ashley October 1831, and died 28 October 1881 in East Longmeadow.

Simeon Ashley settled in his native place and was a farmer. His father built him a house on his farm at the time of his marriage, in which all of his children were born. Later he moved into the old homestead, which is now owned by the children of his youngest son. His own house was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

Mr. Ashley was a liberal supporter of the Congregational church, and gave generously to all benevolent objects. He had musical tastes, and was leader of the church choir for several years. He also taught classes in vocal music. He always declined all offers of public office.

Children born in East Longmeadow, Mass.:

Clarinda, b 26 Aug 1832; d 22 Jan 1839.

Stephen Randall, b 7 Oct 1834.

Candace, b 15 Nov 1836; m 24 Nov 1857 Joseph Nelson Bowers and resides in Chicago, Ill.

Nathan, b 15 Apr 1839; d 12 Sept. 1855.

Mary Louisa, b 14 Mar 1841; m 21 Mar 1861, William Leonard Converse and resides in Springfield, Mass.

Charles, b 11 May 1843; d 24 Oct 1843.

Flavia Eliza, b 25 Aug 1845; m 6 July 1876, George Henry Stebbins and resides in Springfield.

Clarinda, b 9 June 1848; m 28 Aug 1872, Horace Morgan Beardsley and resides in Springfield.

Warren King, b 9 Dec 1850.



Henry A. Goodrich of Fitchburg, Massachusetts

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Henry A. Goodrich of Fitchburg, Massachusetts was a descendant of immigrant William Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts through a family where the Goodrich surname was more commonly used than Goodridge was.

Born in Fitchburg 22 November 1830,¹ Henry grew up and raised his family in Fitchburg, being one of eight boys who attended the high school the first term it opened, and the only one of the eight who remained in Fitchburg permanently.¹ By the time he was nineteen, Henry was overseer in a woolen mill.¹ Six short years later he bought a hat and men's goods store, which he operated under the Fitchburg Hotel until 1869, meanwhile additionally acquiring a branch store in Belding and Dickenson's block on Main Street and another in Brattleboro, Vermont.¹

Henry invested in Fitchburg real estate and business properties and was active in organizing local business boards, and serving as an officer, trustee or director on many.¹ Henry A. Goodrich was a frequent contributor to the local press. Also an avid verse writer, an article he wrote to present to the Verse Writers of Fitchburg in October, 1898 compared writing to gathering flowers from the fields in summer – however “comprehensive the selection, there will still be many choice specimens left undisturbed.”¹

Henry A. Goodrich married on 17 December 1856¹ Harriet Stebbins, who was a descendant of Rowland Stebbins who migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1634.¹

Harriet Stebbins Goodrich, born 05 August 1830, was the daughter of John and Harriet Houghton Stebbins of Vernon, Vermont.^{1,2} Her father, John Stebbins, was born 15 January 1794,² and

married Harriet Houghton 19 July 1825.² Harriet died 05 January 1864.² John and Harriet had eight children.²

Henry A. and Harriet Goodrich were the parents of three children:

Emma L. Goodrich, born abt. 1859,^{3,5,6} married Willard L. Humes, age 21, 05 January 1876 when she was 17 years old.⁷ Willard L. Humes was the son of Henry S. and Abby T. Humes.⁷ In 1900, the couple was living next door to Emma's parents.⁷ Emma is listed as having had total three children, only her son Wesley G. Humes is shown living in 1900.

John S. Goodrich, born abt. 1864,³ died 26 July 1865.⁴

William Henry Goodrich, born abt. 1871,³ died 23 March 1894⁴

William was a 23-year-old senior at Tufts College at the time of his death.⁴

He was called "a young man of marked ability and great promise."¹

Henry A. Goodrich was the son of John Goodrich, who was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts 17 November 1808,¹ died 19 April 1888,^{1,4} age 79, and his wife Mary Ann Blake of Concord, Massachusetts.¹

Their children:¹

Henry A. Goodrich, born 22 Nov. 1830⁹

William W. Goodrich, born abt. 1834⁹

John B. Goodrich, born abt. 1836^{3,9}

George E. Goodrich, born abt. 1838⁹ is listed with his parents in 1865,³ as a soldier

Calvin Lincoln⁴ Goodrich, born abt. 1840,^{4,9} died 26 November 1860,¹¹ age 20, Fitchburg, Massachusetts

Ira B. Goodrich, born abt. 1842⁹

Charles E. Goodrich, born abt. 1845⁹

Mary J. Goodrich, born abt. 1848⁹

And twins¹ Julia E. and Mariette; Julia E. is listed, age 21, a milliner, in the 1870 U. S. Federal Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts,¹⁰ living with her parents; Mariette is not shown on the family censuses I found, nor is Emma.¹⁰

Emma Goodrich

Henry A. Goodrich's grandfather was John Goodridge Jr., born 17 June 1780^{1,11} and died 10 December 1845.¹ He married Lucy Pierce¹ 22 December 1806.¹

Their children were:

Alonzo Pierce Goodridge, born 17 August 1807,¹ died 29 July 1903, age 95.⁴

John 3rd Goodridge, born 17 November 1808¹

Joshua Nichols Goodridge, born 01 March, 1811¹

Mary Ann Goodridge, born 02 May 1814¹

Albert Goodridge, born 17 June 1816¹

Henry A. Goodrich's great-grandfather was Maj. John Goodridge,¹ born in Lunenburg, Worcester, Massachusetts¹¹ (now Fitchburg) 17 March 1755,¹¹ died 24 April 1834¹² age 79 years. He was buried in Fitchburg's Roulstone cemetery.¹² He married Desire Nichols 14 October 1778;¹ she died February 1788¹ and he married, second, Prudence (Polly) Butler 9 July 1789.^{1,13}

Major John Goodridge was a minuteman of Lunenburg or Fitchburg when the revolution broke out,¹² and marched to Lexington. He was in the Battle of Bunker Hill,^{12,13} where the bottom of his powder horn was shot away,¹² and many other conflicts.

Major John Goodridge and his wife Desire had children:¹³

John Goodridge, born 17 June 1780^{1,13}

Mehitable Goodridge, born 29 August 1792¹

Betsey Goodridge, born 28 March 1786,^{1,4} Fitchburg, Massachusetts, married 06 November 1805,¹ Samuel Cowdin.^{1,13} Betsey died 21 August 1873,⁴ age 87⁴

This Goodridge/Goodrich family traces back from this point to immigrant William Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts through the following ancestors, listed by the Case book¹³ page numbers and by the LWC identifications used on the Goodrich Family Association web site file index. (www.GoodrichFamilyAssoc.org)

Page 364, LWC4004, Major John Goodridge (above)

Page 363, LWC3932, David Goodridge

Page 358-359, LWC3904, Philip Goodridge

Page 357, LWC3898, Jeremiah Goodridge

Page 356, LWC3896, William Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts

Sources:

1. Crane, Ellery Bicknell, *Historic Homes and Institutions and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Worcester County Massachusetts With a History of Worcester Society of Antiquity*, 4:33 – 35, The Lewis Publishing Company, New York, Chicago, 1907
2. Hemenway, Abby Maria, *Collator, Vermont Historical Gazetteer*, 5:271 – 336
3. Massachusetts 1865 State Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts
4. Massachusetts Deaths and Burials, 1795 – 1910, FamilySearch.org
5. 1860 United States Federal Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts
6. 1870 United States Federal Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts
7. Massachusetts Marriages, 1695 – 1910, FamilySearch.org
8. 1900 United States Federal Census, Fitchburg Ward 5, Worcester, Massachusetts
9. 1850 United States Federal Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts
10. 1870 United States Federal Census, Fitchburg, Worcester, Massachusetts
11. Massachusetts Births and Christenings, 1639 – 1915, FamilySearch.org
12. *History of the Champney Family, Containing Biographical Sketches, Letters, Reminiscences, & C. Illustrated*, Chicago: P. L. Hanscom & Co., Printers, 1867, p. 42-43
13. Case, Lafayette Wallace, M. D., *The Goodrich Family in America*, Chicago, Fergus Printing Company, 1889, p. 363-371



Using GPS for Locating Graves

~ Ned Goodrich

At some time during the early days of the depression, the predecessor to the United States National Oceanic and Administrative Service (NOAA) had hired a group of otherwise unemployed surveyors to roam over previously undocumented land and find obvious corners of important boundaries – for instance, corners of townships and sections, then subsections – and, regardless of the inhospitable locations, to place “permanent” markers where those corners had

been found. In roaming the hills of Eastern Montana and Northern New Mexico, I, incidentally, had found brass markers placed in unbelievably hostile, difficult and unlikely, but apparently accurate, spots. On consulting the 7.5 minute US quadrangle maps (1:24,000-scale topographic maps) of the several areas in question, the presence of the marker was usually noted on the map, providing a very useful tie-in to mark a location or site. Unfortunately, although the permanent markers were made of metal and protected from removal by Federal law, time, subsequent highway and other adjacent construction, and who knows what else, have made the markers more difficult to find.

Meanwhile, military applications of satellite technology had been developed for mapping and other military purposes. Subsequently, Federal authorities allowed civilian use of this highly accurate and readily applied technology for geographic localization, called GPS (Global Positioning System). Essentially, this has eliminated the need to tie in any location in this country to the previous survey markers, including eliminating the need to find the markers and the associated problems if the markers had been buried, covered by vegetation, etc.

In my case, I realized the potential problems involved in finding the three nearby markers on the 7.5 minute US map of the closed burial ground where I had expected to find the gravestones of some of my ancestors (and ultimately did). There also existed the likelihood of having to request permission to locate the 3 to 4 inch markers on nearby private land. I questioned if I would have to wait for winter and leafless tree limbs to ease my own efforts. I determined that the best way to locate the gravestones myself, and allow others to find the stones once again, was to find the GPS location. Obviously, if a descendant or someone else is sufficiently motivated to spend his time exploring a graveyard for stone location, or a house/homestead or other building of historical import, very little extra time or trouble is needed to determine the GPS coordinates of the object being recorded. That task is made even easier these days by using the popular GPS devices, or even one's cell phone, if it is so equipped. Some of the newer cameras also come equipped with a built-in GPS capability. Therefore, it makes eminent sense, and might save a successor considerable exasperation and time, to find GPS coordinates when doing location research for the Goodrich Family Association or for other applications.



In the News

Proposed Spanish birth registration laws may cause genealogical confusion. Spaniards have two surnames and under current law either can come first. Traditionally, however, it is the father's, and in cases of a dispute the father's name automatically takes priority. However, under a new law proposed by the country's socialist government, registrars will be told to put the surnames in alphabetical order – unless otherwise instructed by the parents. This birth registration law will end the father's automatic right to hand his surname down to his children before their mother's and may cause genealogical record confusion.

Besides genealogy, this proposed law will perhaps drastically change telephone books, postal mail, visa cards for travel, and other uses of names while bringing fresh status to a mother's surname.

This news item was posted by Dick Eastman on November 09, 2010 in [Current Affairs](#).



Goodrich Family Association Research Resources – Some NEW Ones!

A limited number of the fine reprint copies of the 1889, *The Goodrich Family in America* edited by Lafayette Case, have been located and are now available at \$45.00 per book, shipping included. To order a copy, send your check, made out to Peter L. Goodrich, and your name and mailing address, to:

Goodrich Book
Peter L. Goodrich
391 Mt. Sequoia Place
Clayton, CA 94517

The book may also be downloaded free from Google books.

The Descendants of William Homer Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut through his 6th Great Grandson William Homer Goodrich of Beerston, New York, compiled by Victor Burton Goodrich, complete with four appendices is available by request, paper copies only. Contact: gfagenealogy@yahoo.com

Genealogy of Goodriches of Sharon, CT, compiled by Lindy Allen from the Goodrich deeds and probate of Sharon, CT from the beginning of the records until about 1840. Available by request. Contact: gfagenealogy@yahoo.com. For more details, please see the article by Lindy Allen on page 29 of Volume 2, Issue 4, September 6, 2006 of the GFA Newsletter.

Still Hill Cemetery, So. Glastonbury, CT Goodrich gravestone transcriptions and GPS taken 02 July 2007.

Look-ups are available for the following:

George W. Farrell; indexed collection.

Victor B. Goodrich, Delaware County, NY; notes

Descendants of William Isaac Goodrich; manuscript of Carl Hoffstedt

Zebulon Goodrich, New York, Michigan & Indiana; records of V & J Goodrich

*The Descendants of William Goodridge who Settled in Watertown, MA in 1634,
Traced Through His Son Jeremiah*

Isle of Wight County Virginia Deeds 1750-1782, William Lindsay Hopkins, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia, 1995

Goodrich Family in Oregon, Ancestors and Descendants of Carmi Goodrich Who Crossed the Plains by Covered Wagon to Oregon Territory in 1845 with Short Records of Allied Families, Van Valin, Minnie D., compiler, 123 pages.

Hancock Shaker Village, Ott, John Harlow, Shaker Community, 1976

The Story of Milton Junction, Fortnightly Club and Bowen Printing Co., Milton Junction, WI 1951

The Ricker Compilation of Vital Records of Early Connecticut, Ricker, Jacquelyn Ladd, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Early Settlers of New York State, Their Ancestors and Descendants, Foley, Janet Wethy, Vol., 1 of 9, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1934

Genealogical Notes, or Contributions to the Family History of Some of the First Settlers of

Connecticut and Massachusetts, Goodwin, Nathaniel, Hartford, F. A. Brown, 1856
History of Old Rappahannock County Virginia 1656-1692, Chapter 5 (Bacon's Rebellion),
Warner, Thomas Hoskins, Pauline Pearce Warner, Tappahannock, Virginia, Publisher
*Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern
Massachusetts*, Cutter, William Richard, A. M., Vols. 1-4, Lewis Historical Publishing
Company, New York, 1908

Goodrich Index to Newspapers Published in Rochester, New York, 1818 – 1887,
Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County

Marriage Records of the Second Church of Berwick, Maine, 1755 – 1857,
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 74(Oct. 1920)

Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia and Related Mason, Seawell, Goodrich, Boush Families,
Patti Sue McCrary, Heritage Books, 2007(Goodrich Families of Old Rappahannock, VA, includes
transcript of Thomas Goodrich will.)

One Branch of James Goodrich b. 1721 CT Research Documentation: send email request for a
copy of the documentation, together with your name and postal address, to Delores at
gfgenealogy@yahoo.com

Pittsfield, Massachusetts Vital Records, births, marriages, includes many marriage “intentions”
transcribed by Michael Phelps from FHL film #1902437

1850 – 1880 Federal Census Mortality Schedules, these records may include the individual’s
year of death, month, state, county, age, occupation and cause of death.

Goodrich, Goodridg and Goodridge, Vital Records of Newbury Massachusetts, 1:184, 185,
2:196-7

Nebraska WWI Draft Cards Goodrich Index: Name, Birthdate, Birthplace, City/County

NEW! *Gravestone Symbols/Emblems, and Their Meanings* found in 17th and 18th century
cemeteries, found in 19th century cemeteries, current.

*One name only per lookup request; must be accompanied by known facts about the ancestor.
Send request to gfgenealogy@yahoo.com.



Benefits of Membership in the Goodrich Family Association

Members make possible the Goodrich Family Association community. Your membership defrays the costs of maintaining our website, scanning new records received into our huge database, and compiling the new Goodrich genealogy as well as other information which is projected to appear on our future Members Only site.

With the support of our members, we are able to provide additional services such as access to our genealogist and our DNA Goodrich Surname project. The Goodrich Family Association maintains a presence on a number of subscription databases. We continually search for new Goodrich information, and records to prove it, such as NEHGS, Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Virginia Genealogical Society, Illinois State Genealogical Society, and others enabling us access to new and verified information to assist our members.

Goodrich Family Association members can request the Association number to take advantage of special discounted pricing for the acclaimed FGS (Federation of Genealogical Societies) Forum

magazine, which includes research information, news in brief, state and historical society news, book reviews, and advertises the most complete calendar of genealogical events published anywhere.

Our NGS organizational membership (National Genealogical Society) serves to widen the bases we touch in our search for Goodrich information; the more we obtain, the more Goodrich researchers we are able to assist.

We have, as a community, built an organization to provide excellent support to those who research Goodrich and variant spellings of the name. But we can't do it alone. We need every member, all our volunteers, fresh ideas, and new visions to pursue. We need YOU!

A note from our Membership Trustee, Michelle Hubenschmidt

Thank you to those members who have continually renewed and supported the Goodrich Family Association during these difficult and stressful economic times! Your support has enabled the GFA to expand its horizons on many fronts. GFA is in process of updating and documenting Mr. Case's book, and we'd like to encourage all members and non-members to contribute their ancestor information for posterity. Membership funds supported a vigorous ad campaign within the genealogy community to raise awareness of our association that has directly resulted in national recognition and an award from the National Genealogical Society.

We have great things happening at the GFA and we are very excited about the coming year and attractions we have in store for you! Thank you to all of our members for their continued love, support and positive feedback. Our ancestors would be proud and posterity will be appreciative to our efforts.



Please note: It is our policy not to publish the addresses of our authors. If you wish to correspond with one of them, please send your letter and a stamped, addressed (name only) envelope to Kay Waterloo, 328 Linden Ridge Trail, Greenwood IN 46142, and we will address and forward your letter. Thank you.

To unsubscribe to this newsletter, send email to kmw328@aol.com and ask to be removed from the mailing list.

DISCLAIMER

Though we have done our best to eliminate errors and omissions, we cannot guarantee information contained herein to be error free.

Goodrich Family Association Membership Application

Membership is open to all variant spellings of the Goodrich name and other interested persons for the purpose of furthering research of the Goodrich families and working together as a community to determine the national and worldwide connections therein.

Check desired type of membership:

Individual Membership: First year @ \$30.00; subsequent years \$20.00/year

Individual Membership: Three years @ \$60.00

Family Membership: First year @ \$35.00 Subsequent years @ \$25.00/year

Family Membership: Three years @ \$75.00

Voluntary donation \$ _____

Total Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Family membership includes spouse at same email address. Each shall have one vote. Student family members away at school will receive newsletters if email address is furnished. Dues are calculated from first day of month enrolled. Reminders will be sent prior to expiration. Data may be submitted at any time.

Name: _____
 Last First Middle (include spouse's name for family memberships)

Address: _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone Number: _____ e-mail: _____ Student e-mail: _____

Yes, I wish to receive the quarterly Goodrich Family Association newsletter by email.

I am a returning member from the original Goodrich Family Association.

I will consider serving as an officer or trustee.

I am willing to serve as a committee member or chairperson.

Areas of talents, experience or interest _____

I am willing to do look-ups. What areas? _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Print this form and mail the completed form, together with your check made out to "Goodrich Family Association" to:

Goodrich Family Association
c/o Kay Waterloo
328 Linden Ridge Trail
Greenwood, IN 46142-9228

Please, no cash.

12/16/10