

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter

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– Foreword Review

~Editor

The Dec 2019 newsletter; emphasizing the ancestry of Allison⁷ Ebenezer Goodrich of Delaware County, Ohio (Aaron⁶, Ebenezer⁵, Bartholomew⁴, Timothy³, Bartholomew², Bartholomew¹), after a college photo of him had appeared on Facebook's "Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness," revealed the discovery by NGS Y-SNP testing that he was a unique Y-DNA haplogroup R-U106, R-FGC8395, and a Goodrich of proven descent from Bartholomew¹ Goodrich; a carpenter-joiner of Branford, New Haven, Connecticut.¹ This led to newsletter subscriber Carol (Andris) Dorward publishing a major article in the Dec 2020 issue on her own ancestral family of Delaware-Franklin, Ohio pioneer: LWC 305 John⁵ Goodrich (Benjamin⁴, Benjamin³, William², William¹), from whom it had been suspected, long before the NGS Y-SNP R-U106+, R-FGC8395+ test result in 2019, Allison Ebenezer Goodrich could have descended if Allison was Y-SNP E-V13+, E-FGC19308+.²

In this issue, Carol publishes a major article, with a geographic proximity, on the family of Wayne County, Illinois pioneer LWC 380 Abner⁵ Goodrich (Abner⁴, Ephraim³, Ephraim², William¹). This article has a more extensive detail of female descendants than is usually seen in a genealogy. A stepwise advisory on uploading diverse related genealogical profiles to WikiTree is repeated.

¹ Goodrich Family Association Newsletter, Volume 16, Issue 1, pages 1-10; 21-31:
http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2019_Archive_Version.pdf

² Goodrich Family Association Newsletter, Volume 17, Issue 1, pages 2-38:
http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2020_Archive_Version.pdf

Chasing Distant Relatives to My Own Back Door

~Carol (Andris) Dorward

Learning about one's ancestors and relatives is somewhat like reading a good novel. Seemingly, at every twist or turn is more intrigue and enticement; curiosity pushing one to further pursue, read and/or research. Such was the case in the Summer and Fall of 2021.

The last day of July saw the gathering together of cousins at the 47th annual Goodrich-Ramsey family reunion in the Cape Girardeau, Missouri area, where one living uncle (age 96) was residing in a healthcare facility. When the reunion concluded, a 1st cousin and I decided to drive across the state border into Clay and Mississippi counties, Arkansas to see if we could locate when and where a 1st cousin; twice-removed and his daughter may have died and were buried. While at the research center in Powhatan, Arkansas, a biographical sketch in a Mississippi county history book caught the author's attention. That is where the saga began that led to the title and content of this article.

The biographical sketch indicated that LWC 2078 Alexander⁷ Goodrich; a descendant of William¹ and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, was born in White County, Illinois. Since I also descended from this same immigrant couple, my curiosity was piqued and then, using Dr. Lafayette Wallace Case's book on TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica,³ it took only a short time to discover Alexander descended through William and Sarah's son, Ephraim² Goodrich.

At the time, the 'Illinois pioneer' ancestor of LWC 2078 Alexander⁷ Goodrich appeared to be LWC 1035 Abishai⁶ Goodrich;⁴ however, later research pointed to Abishai's father, LWC 380 **Abner⁵ Goodrich** (*Abner⁴, Ephraim³, Ephraim², William¹*) as the ancestor who had moved to Wayne County, Illinois first: "*Abner Goodrich ... born ... in Litchfield, Conn.; ... moved to Sharon, where he lived for a few years; at the age of 21 years, he went West into Ohio, returning by the way of Pennsylvania, making the entire journey on foot; married, settled in Pennsylvania; moved from there to Woodsfield, Ohio; he again moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he died. A devoted Christian man; a member of the M. E. church; in politics a Whig; a strong advocate of temperance; president of the first temperance society in Wayne County.*"⁵

Dr. Case's book further suggested Abner's brother, James Goodrich, also made a similar move: "*James Goodrich ... lived in Litchfield and Sharon, Conn., until he was 21 years of age, when he went West, but returned and settled in Pennsylvania, where he lived seventeen years; then went to West Virginia, where he lived until 1839; then went to Burnt Prairie, Ill., where he died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; in politics a Whig, of strong anti-slavery sentiments; a strong advocate of temperance, and a member of the M. E. church....*"⁶ (James and his descendants are not covered in this research project).

³ Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889.

⁴ As name is spelled in Dr. Case's book, and the spelling used throughout this document unless a different spelling is used in a copyrighted format.

⁵ Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Pages 100-101.

⁶ Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Page 101.

If Abner Goodrich moved to Wayne County, Illinois,⁷ it must have been a move of very short duration, as Abner Goodrich appears in the 1840FederalCensus in neighboring White County, Illinois. His household was composed of the following:

Males 10 thru 14	
Males 20 thru 29	2
Males 60 thru 69	1
Females 15 thru 19	1
Persons Employed in Manufacture and Trade	3
Total Free White Persons	5

This census accounting suggests both wives of Abner were deceased prior to his move to Illinois. Dr. Case's book suggests Abner died in 1863; however, his death is recorded in the Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois newspaper in 1855, stating that Abner died at the home of his son-in-law, Robert E. Black.⁸ If Dr. Case's sketch is correct, then James, too, must have been in Illinois briefly, since he was not found in the 1840 US Census of Wayne County or White County.

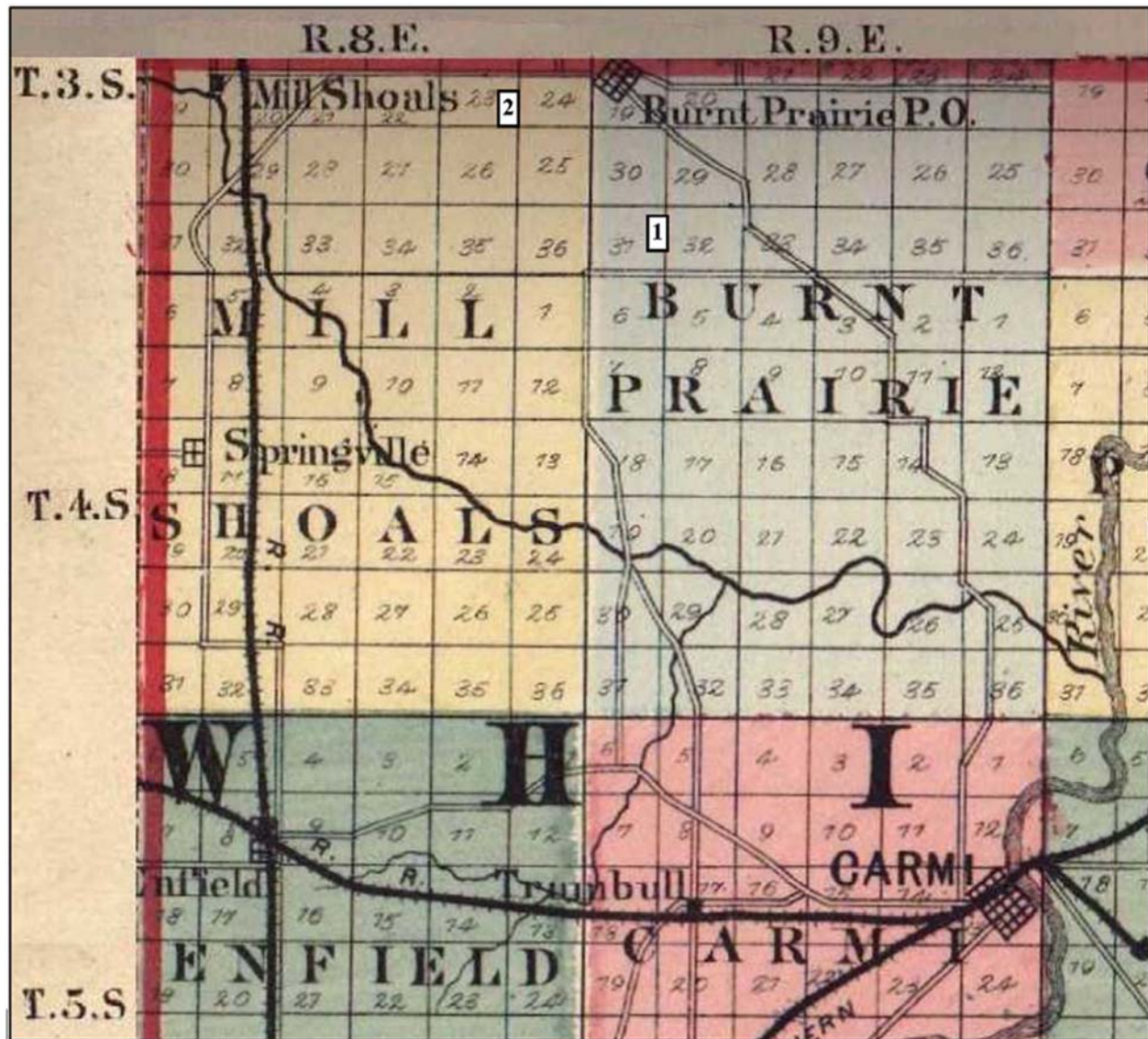
A perusal of early land records suggests neither Abner Goodrich or James Goodrich owned property in these two counties. However, Nehemiah and Abishai Goodrich, two of Abner's sons, did acquire property as early as 1844. Nehemiah's acquisition (22 Apr; #1) was 60 acres in the SE¼ of the NE¼ of Section 31 in Township 3S Range 9E plus 20 acres in the N½ of the NE¼ of the SE¼ of Section 31 in Township 3S Range 9E (Burnt Prairie Township). Abishai's acquisition (4 Apr; #2) was 80 acres in the E½ of the SW¼ of Sec. 23 in Township 3S Range 8E (Mill Shoals Township). (These properties are shown and annotated in the plat of northwestern White County, Illinois that is shown on the following page.) Abishai would purchase additional acreage over the next twenty years, and upon his death the properties were given to his widow, living sons, and heirs of his deceased son, Andrew J. Goodrich, per his Last Will and Testament dated 28 Jun 1865; the day prior to his death. Margaret died in 1871, and much of the land Abishai had acquired was sold at public auction by 1874.

Per the 1840FederalCensus, the family of Abishai consisted of the following:

Males under 5	2
Males 5 thru 9	1
Males 10 thru 14	2
Males 30 thru 39	1
Females 5 thru 9	1
Females 30 thru 39	1
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1
Total Free White Persons	8

⁷ Illinois was entered into statehood in 1818. The following year Wayne County, Illinois was formed. Subsequent changing of the borders of Wayne County occurred in 1819, 1821, and 1824, with the latter being the 715 square miles that exists today. It should be noted Wayne County lay in the area in Southern Illinois known as 'Little Egypt', containing many uses of Egyptian names, i.e., Cairo, Carmi, Dongola, Goshen, Karnak, and Thebes. The website, <https://www.thebudgetsavvytravelers.com/why-is-illinois-called-little-egypt-discover-egypt-in-southern-illinois/>, notes "The most popular and sensical theory is that the name arose in the 1830s when cold weather caused a very poor harvest in the northern part of the state. The winter between 1830 to 1831 was known as 'The Winter of the Deep Snow' and spring arrived late that season. Later that September, an early frost ruined most of the season's crops. It was a very bad year for the folks in northern Illinois. Due to lack of food, droves of people from the north headed to the bountiful south to buy grain, corn, and other supplies. During the trek, Northerners associated themselves to the children of Jacob who in a time of famine were forced to head south to Egypt in search of food for their families during Biblical times."

⁸ "Abner Goodrich," TheFairfieldIndependentPress, Fairfield, Illinois, June 27, 1855. DIED. - 4 o'clock A.M., the 24th, inst., at the residence of Robert Black, Abner Goodrich, age 82 years. "Blessed are they that do his commandments that they may have a right to the tree of life, and enter in through the gates [of] the city."

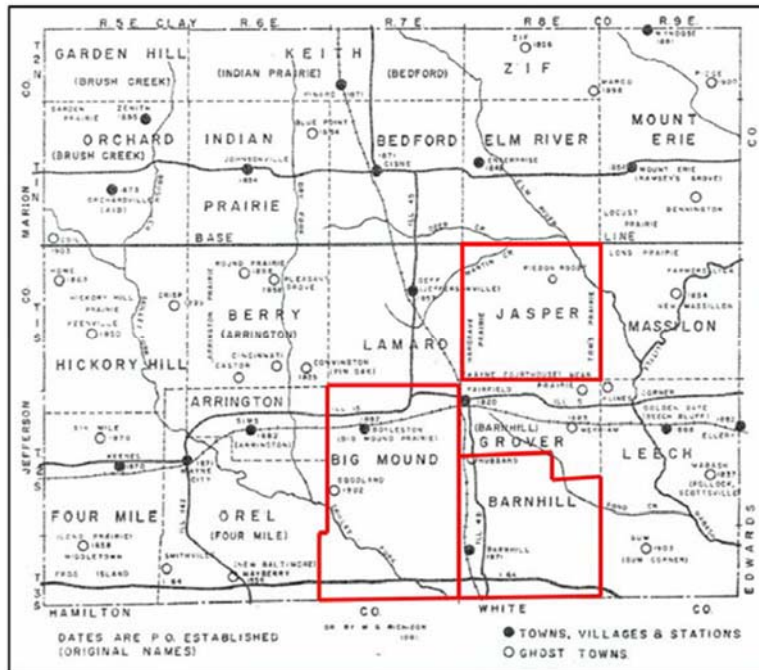


<https://www.google.com/search?q=Burnt+Prairie,+IL+township+map&rl>

Abishai was the eldest son of Abner, by the latter's first wife, Esther Wright. If Abner and Esther had any additional children, they are not recorded in Dr. Case's book. After the death of Esther, Abner married Polly Carpenter, by whom seven children were born, of which two of them (B. Bradner and Hiram) presumably died before reaching Illinois.

For the sake of adding additional information to Dr. Case's book, this author will include, in this document, the remaining five children, as most appear in the general area where Abishai lived—as his half-siblings—although it was across the southern county border in Wayne County, Illinois (Jasper, Big Mound and Barnhill townships; highlighted in the map on the next page).

The following coding may be useful in understanding the generations, commencing with Abner: 1st – **boldface underline**; 2nd – **boldface**; 3rd – underline; 4th – (**a-b**); 5th – (**aa-bb**). Also, multiple dates reflect discrepancies found by the author in various records.

Map of Wayne County, Illinois⁹

The eldest of five surviving children of the marriage of Abner and Polly (Carpenter) Goodrich was **Orville Goodrich**. His birth occurred on 6 Apr 1814 in Pennsylvania. Orville was first married (18 Dec 1840 White County, Illinois) to Jane M. Hamilton, by whom he had six known children, the first three reaching adulthood, and more information will follow on these children:

- (1) Mary(akaMolly/Polly)E.Goodrich
- (2) HiramLawsonGoodrich
- (3) Herbert/HubertGoodrich
- (4) AbnerF.Goodrich – born 11 Dec 1846; died 4 Apr 1868.
- (5) NancyGoodrich – born 1 Dec 1848; died 16 Jul 1859.
- (6) MariaP.Goodrich – born 24 Jun 1851; died 12 Oct 1851.

Jane (Hamilton) Goodrich was born 6 Jul 1814 in Kentucky and she died 27 Nov 1857. The Register of Deaths for the First Presbyterian Church of Grayville, Illinois does record both of their deaths. Both are reported to be buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery at Grayville, IL. →

Following the death of his first wife, Orville was remarried (11 Feb 1858, White County, Illinois) to Mrs. Jane Haley, who was born → about 1814 in Tennessee.¹⁰

REGISTER OF DEATHS.		
NAME OF DECEASED.	DATE OF DEATH.	REMARKS.
Saml Blair	Nov 21st 1863.	Died in hope and faith
Abraham Blair	Jan 4th 1871.	Exposure & hope in faith
Thomas B Blair	Jan 3rd 1865.	
Jos M Wood	Sept 16th 1863.	Widow of Harriet B. Wood
Jane M Goodrich	Nov 27th 1857	Died in the faith
Lydin G Hamilton	July 28th 1872	Died in the faith
Notes Johnson	Aug 13th 1873	Died in the faith
Matilda Kelley	1873	Died in hope and faith
Maria E Goodrich	Jan 25th 1875	
Elizabeth Gruffy	Feb 1st 1875	
Orville Goodrich	Dec 1st 1877	
Solomon B. Charles	Oct 15th 1880	" in the faith

⁹ Beeson, Betty Ann Butler, Wayne County Illinois Marriages: 1869-1896, Fairfield, IL: Bland Books, 1983.

¹⁰ The last record found by this author, thus far, was Jane Goodrich residing in the household of her step-daughter and husband, Nelson W. and May E. (Goodrich) Foote in Fox Township, Jasper County, Illinois (1880 Federal Census).

As for Orville's children, Mary E. Goodrich was married (18 Jan 1876 at Richland County, Illinois) to Nelson Weart Foote.¹¹ Per the Foote family genealogy,¹² N. W. Foote married "*Mary E, dau. of Orvill[e] Goodrich, of Olney, Ill. He was in service of [the] U. S. Government during Civil War, having charge of 120 men, who rebuilt bridges in Tennessee which had been burned by the Confederates. They were guarded by U. S. troops while at work, and the task was no sinecure. After the war ended, he went in business with his brother, George Washington Foote, in Scranton, Pa., selling out after two years and moving to Lockport, N.Y., and later to Decatur, Ill. After living there a number of years, he moved to Lincoln, Neb. Res., also, Greenville, Texas. Mrs. Foote was b. in White Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1841.*"

Nelson Weart Foote, per his death certificate,¹³ was born on 28 Oct 1838 in Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York; his death occurred on 17 Jan 1930 in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas. His wife, born 15 Oct 1841 in White County, Illinois, preceded her husband in death on 6 Nov 1912 in Texas.¹⁴ Three children were born to this union:

(a) Abbie Charity Foote married (27 Sep 1898 at Lancaster County, Nebraska) Peter John Cain. Abbie was born 12 Oct 1876 in Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois; she died on 7 Dec 1940 in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas. Peter J. Cain was born 18 Aug 1865 in Lydiat, England; he died on 16 Jan 1942 in Palestine, Anderson County, Texas. Peter's primary occupational career centered on the railroad, serving over 35 years as a dispatcher and authoring several articles and publications on railroad history. Their children included:

(aa) Etta Bessie Cain was born 2 Dec 1902 in Greenville, Texas; she died on 29 Aug 1983 in Harris County, Texas. Etta was married on 1 Jan 1923 at Collin County, Texas to Newman Richard Nichols; born 17 Oct 1900 in Taylorville, Texas; he died 7 Aug 1972 in Navasota, Grimes County, Texas.

(bb) Mary Abbie Cain, was born 8 Jul 1904 in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas; she died on 26 Jun 1988 in Jim Hogg County, Texas; she married Bascom Warren Talley, who was born 16 Jun 1897 in DeLeon, Comanche County, Texas; he died on 11 Oct 1967 in Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas.

(b) Jennie Goodrich Foote, the second child, was born 27 Sep 1878 in Illinois; died 3 Jul 1920; she married (4 Nov 1901 at Lancaster County, Nebraska) John George/Gregory Wolf; he was born 6 Mar 1881 in Indiana and he died on 7 Jul 1948 in Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska. John and Jennie had three children:

¹¹ Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, The Goodrich Family in America, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Page 175. This source is believed to be in error as it states Mary E. Goodrich was married to David Foote.

¹² Foote, Abram William, Foote Family: Comprising the Genealogy and History of Nathaniel Foote of Wethersfield, Connecticut, Rutland, VT: Marble City Press-Tuttle Co., 1907, Pages 550-551.

¹³ Texas State Department of Health, Bureau of Vital Statistics, Standard Certificate of Death #3629.

¹⁴ Presumably in the area of Greenville, Hunt Co., TX as she and her husband were in the household of her daughter and son-in-law, Peter J. and Abbie (Foote) Cain for the 1910 Federal Census.

(aa) Frank Nelson Wolf, born 8 May 1904 in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska and died on 13 Dec 1986; he married Martha J. Phillips, who was born ~2 Mar 1904; and died 7 Jan 1991 in Omaha, Nebraska.

(bb) Alfred Daniel Wolf, born 12 Jan 1906 in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska and died 15 Nov 1973; Alfred married Margaret Lucille Lanyon, who was born on 16 Mar 1905 and died 16 Nov 1974, and

(cc) Edwin John Wolf, born 23 Oct 1912 in Omaha, Nebraska and died before 13 Jul 1954; Edwin married Marjorie Marie West, born 23 Dec 1912; died 30 Sep 2000. John's primary occupation was as a telegrapher. After the death of Jennie, John G. Wolf remarried (1921) Rose Cathrin Hanson.

(c) Etta Billie Foote, the last child of Nelson and Mary Foote, was born 25 Dec 1880 in Decatur, Macon County, Illinois and died on 29 Dec 1944 in Sydney, South Wales, Australia; Etta married (6 May 1903 in Hunt County, Texas) Harry Brown Sevier; Harry was born in 1876 and he died on 17 Mar 1942 in Sydney, Australia, and had been prominent in Sydney's business and civic affairs, serving as chairman of directors of Sherwin-Williams Company, Ltd., Lewis Berger and Sons Ltd., and Detroit White Land Works Ltd.—all of Australia, as well as being president of the New South Wales Chamber of Manufacturers and of the Australian Chamber of Manufacturers. He also served as chairman of a free home for poor children as well as vice-chair of the Free Kindergarten Association of New South Wales, which oversaw the operation of seventeen free kindergartens in the slums. Etta and Harry were the parents of four children.

Next in the lineage of Orville and Jane (Hamilton) Goodrich's children was Hiram Lawson Goodrich (aka Lawson Hiram/Hyram in military records). One biographical sketch provides a little glimpse into the life of this gentleman: "*Hiram L. Goodrich, born Dec. 27, 1842, in Wayne County, Ill., is a son of Orville and Jane M. (Hamilton) Goodrich. He lived on a farm till 1847, when his father moved from the farm to the town of Grayville and lived here till the spring of 1858, when he moved back to the farm and lived three years, and in the spring of 1861 moved to Jasper County, this State, on a farm. Hiram remained at home until Dec. 24, 1861. He then enlisted in the Sixtieth Illinois Infantry Company F. He was mustered into service on Feb. 17, 1862. He participated in all the battles and wanderings of the regiment.... He was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., in August, 1865. After the war Mr. Goodrich located in Raleigh, Saline County, in the harness business. In January, 1866, he went to Jasper County on a farm. May 1, 1866, he was married at Albion, Ill., to Rachel C. Robertson, a native of New Harmony, Ind. They have two children living, Mary May and Hattie Mabel, and one child dead. In 1867 he moved to Olney, Ill., and remained there till Sept. 20, 1869, when he came to Grayville, where he has resided since, being most of the time engaged in the furniture business. Politically he has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and Masonic order.*"¹⁵

Hiram Lawson and Rachel Carolyn (Robertson) Goodrich were parents of three children:

¹⁵ History of White County, Illinois Together with Sketches of Its Cities, Villages and Townships, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military and Political History; Portraits of Prominent Persons, and Biographies of Representative Citizens, Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1883, Pages 773-774.

(a) Mary (aka Mamie) May Goodrich, born Apr 1867 in Albion, Edwards County, Illinois and died 14 May 1899 in Phillipstown, White County, Illinois;¹⁶ Mary married (17 Oct 1894 in White County, Illinois) Edward Oswald Clifford, born 28 Apr 1865 in Phillipstown, Illinois and he died 4 Mar 1950 in Evansville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana.

(aa) Goodrich Clifford, their eldest child, was born 8 Aug 1895 in Phillipstown, Illinois and died 19 Aug 1895 in Phillipstown, Illinois.

(bb) Mary Clifford, their second child, was born ~25 Nov 1896 in White County, Illinois and died 7 Dec 1978 in Lomira, Dodge County, Wisconsin. Mary was residing with her grandmother, Rachel C. Goodrich, in the 1900FederalCensus. Her marriage (16 Dec 1915 at Robertson County, Tennessee) was to Joseph Otto Henning, born 19 Apr 1896 near Carmi, White County, Illinois and died 14 Oct 1945. They had four children:

(cc) Caleb Orvil Clifford, the youngest son, was born in 1899 in Phillipstown, Illinois and died in 1899 (less than one year of age) in Phillipstown, Illinois.

(b) Edwin/Edward F. Goodrich; second child of Hiram L. and Rachel (Robertson) Goodrich, was born 15 Oct 1868 and he died of cerebral spinal fever on 2 Feb 1881 in Grayville, White County, Illinois.

(c) The youngest child was Hattie Mabel Goodrich, born 2 Feb 1879 in White County, Illinois; died 8 May 1955 in Midland, Midland County, Texas. She married (2 Oct 1910 at Dallas, Tarrant County, Texas) John Powers Armstrong. He was born on 4 Sep 1877 in Blount County, Alabama; he died 21 Apr 1953 in Midland, Midland County, Texas. Their three children were:

(aa) John Edwin Armstrong, born 26 Jun 1911 in Ellis County, Texas and died 2 Mar 1984 in Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana; he married Mavis Del Theriot; she was born 3 Jun 1920 in Lake Charles, Calcasieu Parish, Louisiana and died 28 Mar 2013 in Glendale, Maricopa County, Arizona. Their children were:

(bb) Charles Thomas Armstrong, born 7 Jul 1914 Ellis County, Texas.

(cc) May Katherine Armstrong, born 1 Nov 1917 in Greenville, Hunt County, Texas; died 10 Dec 1996 Midland, Midland County, Texas; married (25 Dec 1941 at Ector, Fannin County, Texas) Ralph White Anderson, born 26 Sep 1919 in Elida, New Mexico and died 13 Oct 1988 in Harris County, Texas.

The CarmiTimes, Carmi, Illinois, published on 30 Sep 1890 that H. L. Goodrich, age 50, had died suddenly in Cairo, Alexander County, Illinois on 28 Sep 1890. His widow Rachel Robertson was born 22 Feb 1842 in New Harmony, Indiana; she died 3 Jan 1909 in Grayville, Illinois.

Next in line was Hubert(akaHerbertorHugh)Goodrich, born 2 Jan 1845; died ~26 June 1885 in Olney, Richland County, Illinois. Like his brother, Hiram Lawson, Hubert also served in the Civil War. His time of service encompassed 100 days after he mustered in as a Private, Company C, 136th Illinois Infantry. Occupationally, Hubert spent most of his life as a painter. He was married (11 May 1869 in Richland County, Illinois) to Amelia C. Robertson, born Oct 1842 and

¹⁶ Young, Verla Fleck, GoneButNotForgotten, Volume2: 1928-1940, Carmi, IL: Genealogy Society of White County, Illinois, Page 182. "Mrs. Edward O. (MAY) CLIFFORD died Tuesday at her home in Phillipstown, of blood poison. MAY GOODRICH, born 4 April 1867-14 March 1899, the daughter of Lawson & Carrie Goodrich. Burial: Phillipstown Cemetery." [Excerpt from WhiteCountyDemocrat, March 16, 1899.]

died 17 Mar 1915 in Los Angeles, California.¹⁷

Together, Hubert and Amelia had seven children, of whom three died as infants and, at this writing, their names are unknown to the author. The remaining four children included:

(a) Ora June Goodrich, born 8 Jun 1870 in Olney, Richland County, Illinois; died 27 Oct 1948 in Albion, Edwards County, Illinois. Ora June married (22 Jun 1898 at Edwards County, Illinois) Charles Clyde Dawson, born 1875; died 8 Jun 1950. They had three children:

(aa) Arlyn Goodrich Dawson, born 19 Feb 1903 in Albion, Illinois; died 3 Apr 1984; married (1930 at Edwards County, Illinois) Bernadine Siefert; born 13 May 1908; died 19 Jun 2011 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. This couple had three children:

(bb) Norma I. Dawson, born 24-26 Nov 1906 in Albion, Illinois and died on 17 Oct 2003 in Evansville, Indiana; married Frank Longbons; born 19 Sep 1898 in Albion, Illinois and he died 7 Oct 1975 in Evansville, Indiana.

(cc) Noel Charles Dawson, born 11 May 1909 in Albion, Illinois and he died 2 Nov 1971 in Evansville, Indiana; Noel married first (18 Oct 1934 at Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Illinois) Cora Helen Guard; born 16 Dec 1915 in Mt. Carmel, Illinois; died 14 Aug 1992 in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana.

(b) Ida R. Goodrich was born 26 Jul 1875 in Olney, Illinois and died 8 Feb 1944 in Salt Lake City, Utah; married Cornelius Marion Cheever; born 12 Oct 1873/1874 in Central City, Nebraska and died 12-13 Jan 1972 in Gooding, Gooding County, Idaho.

(c) Hubert/Herbert A. Goodrich, born 21 May 1880 in Olney, Illinois; died of cholera 23 Jun 1880 in Olney, Illinois.

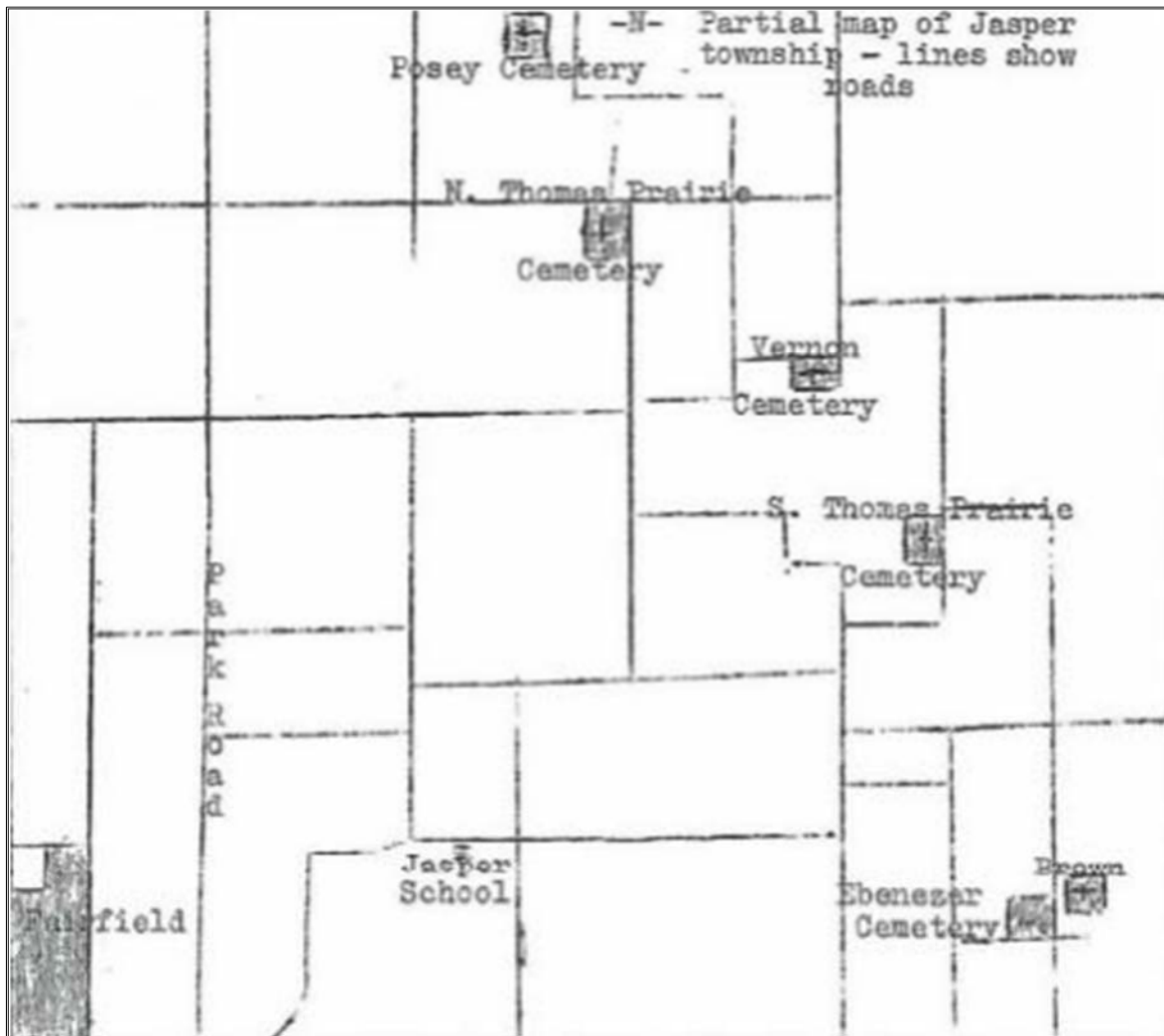
(d) Mabel May Goodrich, born 6 Apr 1881 in Olney, Illinois; died 21 April 1945 in Salt Lake City, Utah; married (1913) David Gould Archer, who was born 24 Dec 1869 in Dundee, Scotland and died 24 Jan 1936 at the VA Hospital in Salt Lake City, Utah. They had one son:

(aa) David Gould Archer, born 26 Apr 1916 in Los Angeles, California and died 14 Feb 1990 in East Millcreek, Salt Lake County, Utah; married (29 May 1939 at Salt Lake City, Utah) Ruth Emyline Shurtliff; born 22 Mar 1917 in Salt Lake City, Utah; and died 2 May 2001 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The next half-sibling of Abishai⁶ Goodrich was **Ruth⁶ Ann Goodrich**; born 15 Apr 1816 and died 24 Apr 1865 in Wayne County, Illinois. Her marriage (11 Dec 1839) was to Robert E. Black, born 24 Jul 1819; died 27 Feb 1883 in Wayne County, Illinois. Robert and Ruth are buried in the Posey Cemetery (aka known as the Bradshaw Cemetery), Jasper, Wayne County, Illinois (map on the next page).

The author, at this point, would like to share with readers her experience of trying to locate the Posey Cemetery. After obtaining maps and instructions from the county library as to the location of the cemetery AND programming “the address” in the car’s GPS, a cousin and I started for the

¹⁷ Rachel Carolyn Robertson and Amelia C. Robertson were sisters, daughters of Aaron Robertson and Mahala Melvina Funkhouser.



Bland, Doris Ellen, Wayne County, IL Cemetery Inscriptions, Volume 1, 1970, page 100

cemetery. After driving down highways (both interstate and 2-lane), blacktops, gravel roads, and even a road that didn't look like a road, we arrived very close to the cemetery but, seemingly, couldn't find the cemetery.

When we realized the road signs were not marked according to the paper maps we had been given, we stopped at a farmstead where corn was being transferred from a storage bin to a wagon. One worker at the bin site told us, "You're almost there!" We were told to drive a very short distance, across a bridge (the 'bridge' was more like a concrete culvert), pulled in the entrance between two soybean fields and saw a path up a hill to the cemetery. A quick visual scan of the entrance and I knew my vehicle would not make the trip without either getting stuck and/or the bottom of the car would be dragging on the ground. (It had rained through the previous night and most of the morning.) The other option was to use my two feet, so I pulled on my garden boots and hiked up the hill. (Light drizzle accompanied the hike back to the car!) What was found was a small cemetery of, perhaps, not more than two dozen tombstones. Many were broken or toppled and some were, undoubtedly, missing—or buried. (One record of individuals buried at this location suggested about 40 burials.)

Three members of the Goodrich family were found in the center of the cemetery as can be seen in the following pictures.¹⁸

Posey Cemetery, Jasper Township, Wayne County, Illinois.
Ruth Ann (Goodrich) Black and Robert E. Black.



Posey Cemetery, Jasper Twp., Wayne Co., IL – Placement of Goodrich stones.



Inscription on Robert Black's tombstone.



Posey Cemetery, Jasper Township, Wayne County, Illinois.

¹⁸ CJD Photos. Taken August 30, 2021.

Polly Catherine (Goodrich) Worley.



Posey Cemetery, Left arrow is entrance; two arrows mark fencing boundaries

Robert E. and Ruth Ann (Goodrich) Black had four children who reached adulthood:

(1) MinervaJohnsonBlack, born between 1842-1844 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 22 Jun 1923 at her daughter's residence in Marion County, Oregon; married (8 Apr 1875 in Wayne County, Illinois) John S. Jessup. John was born Nov 1833; died 18 Jan 1882. He had been a soldier in the Civil War serving in Company F in the 98th Illinois Infantry. John and Minerva had two children:

(a) Marie Jessup, born 7 Feb 1876 in Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois; died 5 Sep 1953 in Salem, Marion County, Oregon; married Melvin Johnson, born 12 Aug 1867 in Fairfield, Illinois; died 18 Apr 1959 in Salem, Oregon.

(b) Isadore Jessup, born 25 Dec 1878; died 28 Nov 1881.

(2) ElziraW.Black was born 18 April 1850 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 15 Aug 1936 in Four Mile Township, Wayne County, Illinois; married (1874/1875) Elias Howard Chase, who was born 10 May 1836 in Jamaica, Windsor County, Vermont; died 4 Feb 1906 in Wayne County, Illinois. Their children included:

(a) Perry Theodore Chase, born 21 Jul 1876 in Middleton, Wayne County, Illinois and he died 18 May 1947 in Wayne County, Illinois; he married (in 1903 at Jefferson County, Illinois) Carrie Irvin; born 23 Feb 1881 in Middleton, Wayne County, Illinois; died Oct 1957 in Keenes, Wayne County, Illinois. The children of Perry and Carrie were:

(aa) Howard Irvin Chase, born 17 Jun 1905 in Wayne City, Wayne County, Illinois; died 8 Mar 1922 in Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois.

(bb) Walter Waldo Chase, born 23 Aug 1907 in Wayne City, Illinois; died 2 Jan 1974 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois; married Evelyn H. Davis; born 23 May 1910 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois; died 1 Dec 1994 in Lake Forest, Lake County, Illinois.

(cc) Kermit (aka King) Kenneth Chase, born 20-22 Jul 1910 in Wayne County, Illinois and died 12 Feb 1980 in Fairfield, Illinois; married (4 Jul 1941 at Salem, Marion County, Illinois) Vivian Ann Withrow, born 9 May 1914 in Wayne City, Illinois; died 7 Oct 1989 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

(dd) Carrie M. Chase, born 28 Jul 1913 in Illinois; died 12 Apr 2003 in Lake Mary, Seminole County, Florida; married a Mr. Bonham.

(b) Elias Hibbard Chase was born 28-29 Jun 1878 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 6 Oct 1951 Wayne County, Illinois; married first (4 Apr 1905 at Wayne County, Illinois) Clara L. Cross, born 8 Jan 1883 in Middleton, Wayne County, Illinois; died 7 Mar 1911 in St. Louis, Missouri. Elias' second marriage (14 Oct 1912) was to Lora Anderson, born 17 Nov 1889 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 27 Nov 1989 in Dahlgren, Hamilton County, IL. Elias and Lora had the following children:

(aa) Robert Elias Chase, born 14 Jul 1913 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 17 Oct 1952 in Geff, Wayne County, Illinois. He married (28 Oct 1933 at Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Illinois) Christine Gertrude Compton, born 12 May 1912 in Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee; died 23 Feb 2002 in Belleville, St. Clair County, Illinois.

(bb) Norma Delores Chase was born 11 Oct 1916 in Wayne County, Illinois and she died 17 Apr 2002; married Glenn Wilson Gowler, born May/Jun 1913 in Bluford, Jefferson County, Illinois; died 10 Aug 1985 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

(cc) Vance Olin Chase, born 8 Jul 1921 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 20 Nov 1985 in Hamilton County, Illinois; married (17 Sep 1943 at Dahlgren, Hamilton County, Illinois) Clara Georgia Irvin, born 30 Jun 1925 in McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Illinois; died 13 Nov 2005 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

(c) Florence Estelle Chase was born 26 Oct 1880 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 1957; married (27 Jun 1905 at Wayne County, Illinois) Edgar Lyle Maxwell, born 18 Jun 1875 in Nashville, Washington County, Illinois; died 5 Aug 1952. Their children included:

(aa) Jean Maxwell, born 3 Sep 2007 in Chicago, Illinois; died 30 April 2003 in Littleton, Jefferson County, Colorado; married (17 Jun 1930 at Cook County, Illinois) William James Pollock, born 8 Mar 1904 in Chicago, Illinois; died 3 Mar 1994 Littleton, Colorado.

(bb) Bertha Ruth Maxwell, born 4 Dec 1909 in Chicago, Illinois; died 9 Mar 1996 in Dane County, Wisconsin; married (21 Apr 1934 at Chicago, Illinois) James Francis McDowell, born 6 Jun 1910 in Grundy Center, Grundy County, Iowa; died May 1968 in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

(cc) Mary Margaret Maxwell, born 6 Jun 1912 Chicago, Cook Co., IL; died 27 Sep 1998 Salt Lake City, UT. Her first marriage was to a Mr. Bixby. The second marriage (Jun 1937 Chicago, Cook Co., IL) was to Stewart Moffet Hanson, born 7 Apr 1910 in Salt Lake City, UT; died Jun 1980 Salt Lake City, UT. Mary Margaret Maxwell 2nd married (3 Nov 1980 at Salt Lake City, UT) Alton Farnsworth Lund, born 28 Jan 1909 Salt Lake City, UT; died 20 Mar 1993 Salt Lake City, UT.

(d) Guy Chase, born 28 Oct 1883 in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, Iowa; died 1886 in Wayne County, Illinois.

(e) an Unnamed infant who was born in 1894 and died the same year.

(3) PollyC.Black, the third child of Robert Black and Ruth Goodrich, was born 17 Feb 1853 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 27 Nov 1884 in Barnhill Township, Wayne County, Illinois; married (1878) William Henry Worley, born 8 Mar 1855/1856 in Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois; died 18 Oct 1923 in Barnhill Township, Illinois. Two known children were born to this couple:

(a) Orville D. Worley; born 6 Aug 1881 in Wayne County, Illinois and died 9 Dec 1938 in Mt. Vernon, Illinois; married (1903) Lilly H. Simms, born 9 Feb 1883 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 25 Dec 1941 in Barnhill Township, Illinois. They had two sons:

(aa) William Archibald Worley, born 19 Aug 1904 in Wayne County, Illinois and died 3 Nov 1949 in Plainville, Daviess County, Illinois; married Katherine Lee (or Letha) Vaughan, born 28 Jul 1902; died 4 Nov 1987 in Barnhill Township, Illinois.

(bb) Harold Dale Worley, born 21 Jul 1923 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 18 Jul 1982 in Sonoma County, California; married (15 Oct 1942 at San Francisco County, California) Gayle Autry.

(b) Edith Margaret Worley, born 1883 in Fairfield, Illinois; died 12 Feb 1957 in Calgary, Alberta Province, Canada; married (29 Jul 1902 at Wayne County, Illinois) Otis Prentiss Smith/Schmidt; born 16 Mar 1880 in Windsor Township, Shelby County, Illinois and he died 2 Apr 1970 in Vancouver, Clark County, Washington. Their children included:

(aa) Violet Mildred Smith, born 30 May 1903 in Chicago, Illinois; died 5 Feb 1996 in Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada. Her first marriage was to a Mr. Brogan with a second marriage to Leonard John Hobbs; born 14 Jun 1908 in Tunbridge Wells Borough, Kent, England; died 11 Jan 1987 in Nanaimo, Canada.

(bb) Dorothy S. Smith, born 1906.

(cc) Atha Catherine Smith, born 1909 in Alberta, Canada; died 6 Jun 1994 in Ponoka, Alberta, Canada. She married first (10 Nov 1928 at Calgary, Alberta, Canada) Forest Glen Ball, born 17 Jun 1887 in Erie, Pennsylvania and died 27 Aug 1989 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

(dd) Richard Otto Smith, born 30 November 1915 in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; died 20 Nov 1991 in Nanaimo, Canada; married (29 Jul 1902 at Fairfield, Wayne County, Illinois) Joan Narborough.

A second marriage (6 Jul 1928 at Calgary, Canada) of Edith Margaret Worley occurred with Reginald Faryon Lawrence, born 8 Mar 1889 in Winchester, Hampshire, England; he died on 24 Jul 1980 in Calgary, Canada

(4) Elizabeth Jewell Black, the last child of Robert Black and Ruth Goodrich, was born May 1856; died 3 Mar 1933 in Tacoma, Pierce County, Washington. She was, presumably, married three times, the first spouse being Stephen Alfred Rodgers, born 16 Jul 1854 in Indiana; died 3 Feb 1924 in Wayne County, Illinois. From this marriage, at least four children were born:

(a) Alice Rodgers, born Aug 1877 in Fairfield, Illinois; died 30 Nov 1944 in Tacoma, Washington; married Harry C. Jaycox, born 1871; died 24 Dec 1931 in Tacoma, Washington.

Find-a-Grave Memorial #86504906 for Stephan A. Rogers (name as spelled) notes "*He married Judy Black in 1881*," which is, undoubtedly, a reference to Jewel Black. Some family records have the marriage date as 1879; however, this author has not found the marriage record to verify that date. If that is correct, then there's a potential problem with the birth of Alice Rodgers in 1877 as to when she was born and/or her parentage.¹⁹

Furthermore, that Find-a-Grave Memorial notes Stephen had three children with 'Judy Black:'

(b) Bessie,

(c) Gracie I.,

(d) an Unnamed son, who were all deceased. The first two died in 1885.

¹⁹ Reference should be made to DARLineageBook.Record#37940, Volume 38, Page 334, Record for Mrs. Alice Rogers Jaycox. Depending upon the date of marriage of Stephen Rodgers and Elizabeth Jewell Black, along with the date of birth of Alice Rodgers Jaycox, her parentage has to be questioned. It should be noted, though, that Stephen Rodgers and Jewel Rodgers are listed as a family unit in the 1880 Federal Census, suggesting the 1881 marriage date is incorrect. Furthermore, that DAR record has Abner Goodrich, Sr. married to Esther Wright when, Esther was the first wife of Abner Goodrich, Jr. The elder Abner Goodrich was married to Ruth Delano.

Stephen did remarry (1904) to Rachel R. Ginther. By 13 Sep 1894, the marriage between Stephen and Jewel had been dissolved and Jewel was married to Charles Edward Sanford in McHenry County, Illinois. Charles had been married previously and had at least one daughter. He was born 1853 in Danbury, Fairfield County, Connecticut and, by occupation, was a tailor. Charles and Jewel were in Fort Atkinson, Jefferson County, Wisconsin by the 1905 State Census of Wisconsin; however, they didn't remain long in Wisconsin when they moved to Tacoma, Washington where Charles died 28 Nov 1913.

Sometime during the interval of Charles' death and the 1920 Federal Census, Elizabeth Jewel Black married William Isaac Shafer, who was born 20 Mar 1864 in Illinois; died 11 May 1945 in Tacoma, Washington. William had been married (about 1887) previously to a Bettie Thomas, by whom he had at least six children. This marriage had been dissolved as Bettie Shafer is listed as 'divorced'. After the death of Elizabeth Jewell Black, William I. Shafer remarried to someone by the name of Catharine as she is listed as his 'spouse' on the Washington State Death Record for William. Also, William's first wife, the former Bettie Thomas was a little over 100 years of age when she died in 1968 in Oregon. Lastly, the 1920 Federal Census for Puyallup, Pierce County, Washington has Minerva Jessup, Elizabeth's sister, also in the household of William I. Shafer. Minerva was 75 years of age, Elizabeth 63 years, and William is 56.

Returning to the half-siblings of Abishai⁶ Goodrich, **Nehemiah⁶ Goodrich** was next in line; born 24 Jan 1819 in New York; died 26 Jan 1904 in Anoka, Anoka County, Minnesota. He was married twice. His first wife, Eliza Miner, was born 5 Jun 1820 in Chillicothe, Ross County, Ohio; died 22 Aug 1852 in Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin. Nehemiah and Eliza were married (15 Jun 1847) and had one daughter:

(1) Ellen Goodrich, born 28 Apr 1848 in Wisconsin; died May 1942 in Berkeley, Alameda County, California. She married (19 May 1870 at Grant County, Wisconsin) Rev. William Hanna Cross; born 22 Jul 1842 in Roscoe Township., Winnebago County, Illinois; died 2 Jun 1912 in Berkeley, California. Rev. W. H. Cross and Ellen Goodrich had four children:

(a) Eliza/Elizabeth May Cross, born 16 Jul 1871; died 21 May 1944; married (~30 Sep 1902) Erie Howard May, born 14 Aug 1878 Tuolumne County, California; died 13 Mar 1973 Oakland, Alameda County, California.

(b) Mary Hanna Cross, born 27 Mar 1875 in Tomah, Monroe County, Wisconsin and died 24 Jun 1929 in San Joaquin County, California; married (20-27 Jun 1907 at Alameda County, California) Edwin James Williams, born 7 Jan 1862; died 6 Mar 1952 in Alameda County, California. They had at least one child:

(aa) Donald Charles Williams, born 24 Oct 1908 in Sonoma County, California.

(c) Ella Grace Cross, born 9 Jan 1882 in Riverside, Riverside County, California and died 1 Jul 1956 in Pasadena, Los Angeles County, California; married (1 Jul 1934) Ernest Lopell Sprinkle, born 13 Dec 1871 in Wayne County, Illinois; died 5 Mar 1955 in Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, California.

(d) Robert William Cross, born 11 Oct 1887 in Saratoga, Santa Clara County, California; died

26 Nov 1945; married Helen Green, born 27 Jan 1887; died 10 Jan 1965.

Nehemiah's second marriage (18 Mar 1854 at Hazel Green, Grant Co., WI) was to Delia Sophronia Culver. This marriage produced five children who are listed here; however, this author suggests the reader also refer to the Goodrich Gospel, 8 Jun 2007 for an article, "*Goodrich Connections*",²⁰ in which that author discusses some of the children of Nehemiah Goodrich and Delia S. Culver. The children of Nehemiah, by the 2nd wife, were:

(2) EdithElizaGoodrich, born 22 Nov 1855; died 28 Mar 1913 in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; married (15 May 1879 at Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin) George William Hodges; born 23 Nov 1846 in Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin; died in 1921 in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma.

(3) ArthurM.Goodrich, born 10 Aug 1857; died 26 Aug 1881.

(4) GeorgeHerbertGoodrich, born 8 Jul 1860 in Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin and died 9 Jul 1925 in Anoka, Minnesota; married (22 Aug 1888) Mary Ann Funk, born 1863 and died 7 Oct 1942 in Anoka, Minnesota. Their eldest child was:

(a) Hon. Herbert Funk Goodrich, born 29 Jul 1889; died 25 Jun 1962 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; married first (27 Dec 1916 in Johnson County, Iowa) Edith H. Eastman, born 21 Jun 1890 in Fayette, Fayette County, Iowa; died 25 Apr 1925 in Ann Arbor, Washtenaw County, Michigan. Two children were born to Herbert and Edith:

(aa) Elizabeth Whitney Goodrich, born 19 Feb 1918 in Iowa City, Cedar County, Iowa; died 4 Feb 2005 in Philadelphia, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania; married (1940) Samuel Isaac Kalkstein, born 22 Nov 1916 in Brooklyn, New York; died 14 Sep 2002 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(bb) Charlotte Ann Goodrich, born 30 Dec 1922 in Ann Arbor, Michigan and died 15 Dec 1994 in New Hope, Pennsylvania; married (1944 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) George Laurence Miller; born 1 Oct 1917 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; died 7 Oct 2006 at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

After the death of his first wife, Herbert Funk Goodrich married second (1 Aug 1927 in Marshall, Calhoun County, Michigan) Natalie Elizabeth Murphy, born 24 Apr 1882 in Marshall, Michigan; died 9 Feb 1940 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He married a third time (17 Sep 1940 in Washington, D. C.) with Mary Joanna Dern, born 9 Aug 1901 in Salt Lake City, Utah; died 13 Sep 1967 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Herbert and Mary Joanna had one son:

(cc) Herbert Funk Goodrich, born 14 Dec 1942 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and died 16 Mar 2007; married (10 Sep 1966 at Cleveland, Pennsylvania) Virginia Page, who was born in Sep 1944.

From various sources, a little can be learned of the Hon. Herbert Funk Goodrich's life and contribution to the legal system of this country. One obituary noted:

²⁰ Hoffstedt, Carl, "*Goodrich Connections*," Goodrich Gospel, Volume 3, Issue 2, Goodrich Family Association, June 8, 2007, Pages 25-27.

“Goodrich was born on July 29, 1889, in Anoka, Minn., the son of a family which migrated westward from Pennsylvania and Connecticut. His active interest in liberal government dated from his days at Carleton College in Minnesota where he helped sow the seeds of progressive thought among the farmers of the northwest. While an undergraduate at Carleton he worked for his father, who was a druggist, and at 21 became a registered pharmacist himself. No examination was required there in those days. At first, he leaned toward chemistry as a career, although his major was in philosophy. His participation in college debating, however, swayed him to the law....Goodrich taught at the University of Iowa for eight years before going to Penn as a law instructor in 1914. Five years later he became a professor, then acting dean from 1922 to 1929 he was professor of law at the University of Michigan. He returned to Penn as law dean in 1929. During the administration of Gov. George H. Earle, 3rd, he served as chairman of the bi-partisan committee which reorganized and consolidated Pennsylvania’s outmoded county relief system....”²¹

Wikipedia noted:

“Goodrich received an Artium Baccalaureus degree in 1911 from Carleton College and a Bachelor of Laws in 1914 from Harvard Law School. He was a faculty member at the State University of Iowa (now the University of Iowa) from 1914 to 1922, as an instructor in law from 1914 to 1915, an Assistant Professor from 1915 to 1919, Professor for 1919 to 1921 and as Acting Dean of the State University of Iowa College of Law (now the University of Iowa College of Law) from 1921 to 1922. He was a Professor of Law at the University of Michigan from 1922 to 1929. He was a faculty member at the University of Pennsylvania Law School from 1929 to 1948. He served as Dean and Professor of Law from 1929 to 1940, Vice President from 1931 to 1940, and as a lecturer in law from 1940 to 1948.

Goodrich was nominated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on March 5, 1940, to a seat on the United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.... He was confirmed by the United States Senate on May 7, 1940, and received his commission on May 10, 1940. His service terminated on June 25, 1962, due to his death.”²² Neither of these entries make any reference to Judge Herbert F. Goodrich’s legacy in which he composed 402 legal opinions as well as authoring numerous books.

The additional children of George and Mary (Funk) Goodrich were:

(b) Edith Goodrich, born 23 Mar 1891 in Minneapolis, Hennepin County, Minnesota and died 5 Oct 1918 in Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia; married (21 Aug 1916 at Anoka, Minnesota) David Clyde Howard, born 3-8 Jan 1889 in Dodge Center, Dodge County, Minnesota and died 2 Sep 1931 in Charleston, West Virginia.

(c) Hon. Edgar Jennings Goodrich, born 15 Nov 1896 in Anoka, Minnesota; died 10 Apr 1969 in Washington, DC; married (30 Sep 1922 in Anoka, Minnesota) Beulah E. Lenfest, who was born 20 Jul 1896 in Anoka, Minnesota; died 1 Jun 1986.

²¹ “U.S. Judge Herbert Funk Goodrich Dies,” [Wilkes-BarreTimesLeader](#), [theEveningNews](#), [Wilkes-BarreRecord](#), Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1962, Page 19.

²² https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Herbert_Funk_Goodrich&oldid=1011681930.

(d) Helen Goodrich, born 22 Feb 1902; died June 1974; married (23 Jul 1927 at Lucas County, Ohio) James Valentine Campbell, born 17 Nov 1897 in Ann Arbor, Michigan; died Mar 1984 in Contra Costa County, California.

(e) Alice Goodrich, born 20 Oct 1905; died 18 Jul 1982 in Alameda County, California; married first (1928) Richard Day Gooding, born 1 Jan 1904 in Rochester, Olmsted County, Minnesota; died 23 Jun 1947 in Los Angeles County, California; married second (4 Apr 1935 in Alameda County, California) Paul Heyneman, born about 1898.

(5) NettieM.Goodrich, born 2 May 1863; died 1933.

(6) OrvilleEvertsGoodrich, born 19 Jun 1865; married Emily/Amalie Sather, born 1877. They had two children:

(a) Orville G. Goodrich, born 14 Nov 1910 in New York City, New York; died 9 Jul 1987 in Kerr County, Texas.

(b) Arthur Culver Goodrich, born 29 Aug 1914 in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota; died 15 Sep 1928 in El Segundo, Los Angeles County, California.

Hiram⁶ Goodrich, the next of Abishai⁶ Goodrich's half-siblings, was born 12 Aug 1820; died 10 Aug 1822.

Abigail⁶ Goodrich was born 24 May 1823 in Illinois; died 23 Dec 1891 in Bowling Green, Clay County, Indiana; married (21 August 1841) Paul John Geiger. Abigail has not been found by this author after the 1880FederalCensus. Paul J. Geiger was born about 1816-1819 in Baden, Germany and was apparently deceased by 1900. Paul, by occupation, was a tailor and Abigail was a seamstress. The book, CountiesofClayandOwen:Historical&Biographical,²³ provides a small clue as to the location of their residence in Bowling Green, Washington Township, Clay County, Indiana: "*Preparatory to the erection of the court house the old jail building was moved across the street to the east and put on the lot occupied by the present one, adjoining the residence of Paul J. Geiger....*" Five offspring have been identified as children of this couple:

(1) CatharineE.Geiger, born about 1843 in Ohio.

(2) SarahRuthGeiger married (Feb 1865 in Clay County, Indiana) McClanahan Elkin, who was born Mar 1839 in Bowling Green, Indiana; died 3 Mar 1912 in Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois. Sarah was born in 1845 in Ohio and died in 1909. McClanahan and Sarah had several children:

(a) Kate Bradshaw Elkin born 22 Dec 1865; died 25 May 1955 in Cook County, Illinois; married (3 Feb 1891 in Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois) Henry Wamsley, born 1864; died 1910. Their children included:

²³ Blanchard, Charles (editor), CountiesofClayandOwen:Historical&Biographical, Chicago: F. A. Battey and Co., Publisher, 1884, Page 56.

(**aa**) Ruth Ann Wamsley; born 13 Dec 1891 in Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois and died 27 Jun 1976 in Pinellas County, Florida; married (31 Mar 1923 in Indianapolis, Marion County, Indiana) Dudley Clark Courtright, born 14 Jul 1898 in Normal, McLean County, Illinois; died 14 Jan 1976 in Clearwater, Pinellas County, Florida.

(**bb**) Jeanne Elkin Wamsley; born 3 Sep 1894 in Tuscola, Illinois; died 14 Jan 1985 in Pinellas County, Florida; married Herbert Leland Sauer, born 27 Mar 1898 in Ontario, Canada; died 30 Apr 1979 in Pinellas County, Florida.

(**cc**) John Henry Wamsley, born 14 Apr 1898 in Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois and died 2 Sep 1995 in Pinellas County, Florida; married Lois C. Nordland, born 29 Apr 1904 in North Dakota; died 22 Apr 1984 in Pinellas County, Florida.

(**dd**) Edna May Wamsley, born 2 Feb 1900 in Tuscola, Illinois; died 6 Apr 1974 in San Diego, San Diego County, California; married (30 Jun 1923) Glen LeFevre Hoover, born 29 Nov 1897 in Sterling, Whiteside County, Illinois; died 10 Aug 1973 in San Diego, California.

(**ee**) Kate Frances Wamsley; born 25 Aug 1903 in Tuscola, Illinois; died 31 Aug 1981 in Pinellas County, Florida.

(**b**) Jo Paul Geiger Elkin, born 5 Mar 1868 in Illinois; died 8 Feb 1950 in Florida; he married (14 Jan 1896 in Macon County, Illinois) Wanona C. Culbertson; born 2 Dec 1871 and died 30 Aug 1966. They had two children:

(**aa**) Trean Elkin, born 7 Oct 1896; died 9 Jan 1970; married Ernest Leslie Hall, who was born 31 May 1896 in Auburn, Maine; died 27 Dec 1979 in Pinellas County, Florida.

(**bb**) Jo Paul Elkin, born 1905; died 1925.

(**c**) Edna Marian Elkin, who was born 10 Sep 1871 in Tuscola, Douglas County, Illinois and died 6 Aug 1932 in Los Angeles County, California; married (16 Oct 1893 at Jasper County, Illinois) Pearl Thomas Hinman, born 28 Aug 1872 in Olney, Illinois; died 26 Jul 1938 Los Angeles Co., CA. They had at least one child:

(**aa**) Henry Harding Hinman, born and died in 1900.

(**d**) Albert Rayburn Elkin, born 22 Jul 1875; died 1953; married Margaret Wakefield, born 1877; died 1969.

(**e**) Walter Steele Elkin, born 19 Jan 1887 in Illinois; died 9 Mar 1943 in Arkansas; he married (1 Jan 1920 at Garland County, Arkansas) Olive Wayne Parks, born 24 Aug 1898 in Waco, Texas and died 11 May 1980 in California.

(3) Emily/EmmaPaulineGeiger, born 1850/1851 in Ohio; died 5 Apr 1887 in Brazil, Clay County, Indiana; married (04/05 Dec 1869 at Clay County, Indiana) Lucius Joslyn Bowman, born Sep 1845 in New York; died 17 Jan 1904 in Clay County, Indiana. Emily/Emma and Lucius Bowman had five children, including:

(a) Grace Azuba Bowman; born 28 May 1872 in Bowling Green, Indiana; died 1 Jul 1913 in Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana; married (1 Aug 1895 at Clay County, Indiana) Llewelyn L. Morris, born about 1869, but was divorced at the time of her death. They had two children:

(aa) Orville T. Morris, born 13 June 1896 in Terre Haute, Indiana; died 4 Oct 1960 in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

(bb) Pauline Morris, born about 1899.

(b) Sarah Ruth Geiger Bowman, born 2 Jul 1876 in Indiana; died 28 May 1928 in St. Louis, Missouri; married first (12 Aug 1897 at Vigo County, Indiana) Charles Burgess, who was born 24 May 1869 in Stilesville, Hendricks County, Indiana and died 7 Feb 1948 in Cloverdale, Putnam County, Indiana. Two children were born to this marriage:

(aa) Emily Marie Burgess, born 11 Jun 1896 in Brazil, Clay County, Indiana and died 14 Jul 1951 in Cuyahoga County, Ohio; married Amon English Gross, born 14 Oct 1872 in Kentucky and died 5 May 1936 in Cuyahoga County, OH.

(bb) James Kenneth Burgess, born 26 Apr 1898 in Brazil, Indiana and died 20 Nov 1959 in St. Louis, Missouri; married (Jun 1920 at St. Louis, Missouri) Anna Rose Duchek, born 6 Oct 1897; died 28 Jun 1983.

Sarah (Bowman) Burgess married second (6 Jul 1902 at Brazil, Indiana) John Franklin Hoffa, born 17 Jun 1869 in Bowling Green, Indiana; died 19 Aug 1917 in St. Louis, Missouri). Their children included:

(cc) John J. Hoffa, born 17 Nov 1903; died 1972; married (28 Jan 1928 at Cuyahoga County, Ohio) Celia Winkler, born 1907; died 1981.

(dd) Helen Josephine Hoffa, born 3 Oct 1906 in Brazil, Illinois; died 29 Dec 1991 in Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri; married (24 Nov 1921) Bert Isaac Long, born 21 Oct 1893 in DeSoto, Missouri; died Jul 1961.

(ee) Ruth June Hoffa, born 6 Feb 1914; married (31 Aug 1940 at Cuyahoga County, Ohio) Roy Walter Peterson.

(ff) Lucius Winfield Hoffa, born 6 Feb 1914 in St. Louis, Missouri; died 9 Jan 1997; married Ruth Henrietta Eckhardt.

(c) Joseph Dudley Bowman, born 16 Jan 1884 in Brazil, Indiana; died 20 Dec 1958 in

Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana; married (20 Jun 1906 at Brazil, Indiana) Amy Edith Decker, born 25 Jan 1886 in Brazil, Indiana; died 21 Aug 1965 in Lafayette, Tippecanoe Indiana. Their two children included:

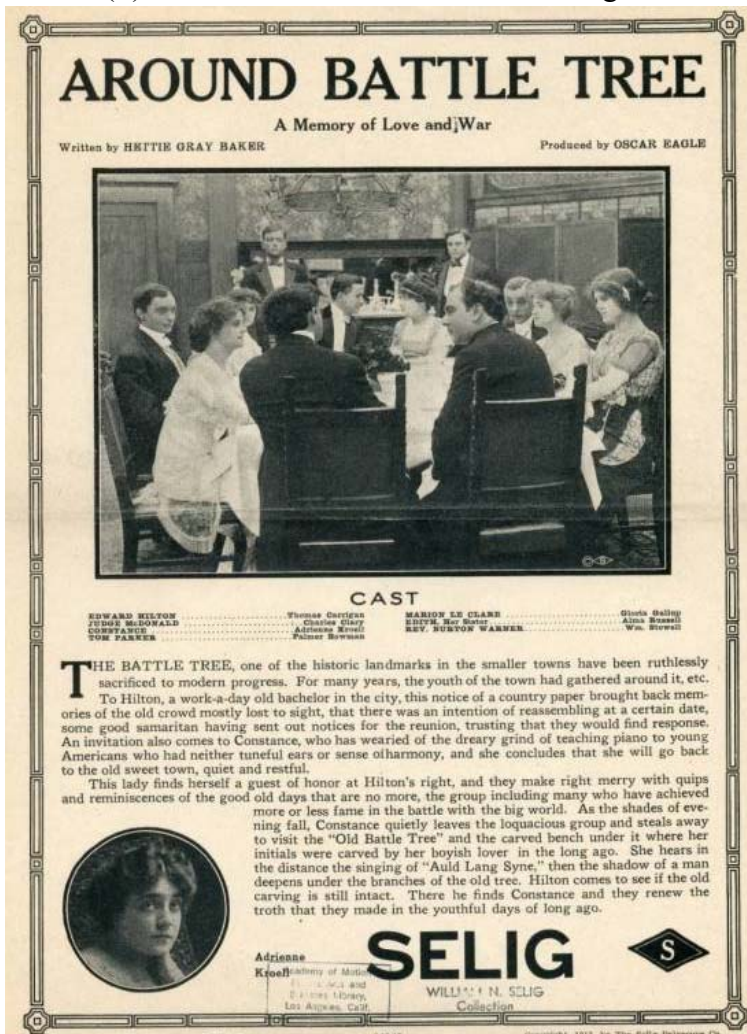
(aa) Robert Wayne Bowman, born 3 May 1907 in Clay City, Clay County, Indiana and died 10 Apr 1984 in West Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana; married Stella Frances Album, born about 1907.

(bb) Margaret Louise Bowman, born 5 Dec 1911 in Brazil, Indiana; d. 23 Nov 1917 in Clay County, Indiana of diphtheria.

(d) Lucius Palmer Bowman, born 6 Aug 1885 in Brazil, Indiana; died 25 Sep 1933 in Chicago,

Illinois. Better known as just Palmer Bowman, he married (24 Nov 1904 at Terre Haute, Indiana) Mary Ellen (aka Nellie) Parrott, born Oct 1877; died Feb 1958 in Tuscola, Illinois. They had one daughter, Gertrude Marie Bowman, born 15 Jan 1912; died four days later.

Palmer Bowman, at a young age, demonstrated theatrical talent and, after being associated with some amateur theatricals, joined a repertoire company which toured throughout the country. With the advent of moving pictures, Palmer became one of the earliest actors. During the years of 1914-1916, he authored or appeared in *His Neighbor's Wife*, *Some Honeymoon*, *At the Eleventh Hour*, and *Royal Box*. The image on the left is one of the theatrical productions in which Palmer was listed among the cast of characters.²⁴ His career also included writing as well as directing productions.



Palmer's World War I Draft Registration Card, 1917-1918, has his occupation listed as "Director Motion Pictures" for the Atlas Motion Educational Film Co., Chicago, IL. His obituary²⁵ noted he was well-known in theatrical and motion picture circles in Hollywood,

²⁴ <https://www.google.com/search?q=Actor+Lucius+Palmer+Bowman>

²⁵ The obituary was reprinted on Find-a-Grave Memorial #197424621; unfortunately, without documentation.

Chicago, and New York. At the time of his death, from a heart attack, he had just signed a large contract to direct a motion picture featuring a commercial airline.

(e) George Joslyn Bowman, born 11 Feb 1886 in Brazil, Illinois. This author was unable to locate any information on this individual following military registration for World War II.

(4) WinfieldS.Geiger was born about 1852 in Carroll, Ottawa County, Ohio; died 29 Sep 1917 in Terre Haute, Harrison Township, Indiana. His wife is listed as 'Kate' on the IndianaStateBoard of Health, Certificate of Death for Winfield. She was Kate Price, born 25 Mar 1854 in Pennsylvania and died 21 Jul 1937 in Terre Haute, Indiana.

(5) GeorgiannaGeiger was born about 1859 in Clay County, Indiana and died possibly between 1887-1900 in New York. Her marriage (26 Sep 1878 at Clay County, Indiana) was to Almon Paul Bowman, born about 1849. Their three children were:

(a) Paul Geiger Bowman, born 9 Nov 1880 in Bowling Green, Indiana; died 12 Oct 1971 in Multnomah County, Oregon; married (5 May 1903 in Portland, Oregon) Annie Hayes, born about 1880 in Canada. They had one son:

(aa) Paul Howard Bowman, born 4 Jul 1918 in Buffalo, New York and died 14 Apr 1968 at the VA Hospital in Portland, Oregon. He married (15 May 1945 at Portland, Oregon) Helen Pearl Boltjes; born 16 Aug 1919 in Davenport, Nebraska and died 21 Sep 2009 in Portland, Oregon. Paul married second (28 Mar 1954 at Portland, Oregon) Sarah C. Johnston, born Mar 1888 in Laurel Bloomery, Johnson County, Tennessee. A third marriage (6 Oct 1962 at Portland Oregon) was to Oda Pea Fisher, born 29 Nov 1888 in Sodaville, Linn County, Oregon.

(b) Helen Marian Bowman, born 12 Feb 1884 in Brazil, Indiana and died 11 May 1951 Lackawanna County, New York.


(c) Almon Josselyn Bowman, born about 12 Jul 1887 in Bowling Green, Indiana and died in 1971 in New York.

Per Dr. Case's book, the last child of Abner Goodrich and Polly Carpenter was **Milton⁶ Goodrich**. Dr. Case notes Milton "*enlisted in the U.S. service in the war with Mexico; never returned, and no report was ever received of his death.*"²⁶ Wikipedia briefly explains the Mexican War: "*The Mexican-American War ... was an armed conflict between the United States and Mexico from 1846 to 1848. It followed the 1845 U.S. annexation of Texas, which Mexico considered Mexican territory since the Mexican government did not recognize the Velasco treaty signed by Mexican General Antonio López de Santa Anna when he was a prisoner of the Texian Army during the 1836 Texas Revolution. The Republic of Texas was de facto an independent country, but most of its citizens wished to be annexed by the United States. Domestic sectional politics in the U.S. were preventing annexation since Texas would have been a slave state, upsetting the balance of*

²⁶ Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Page 101.

power between Northern free states and Southern slave states. In the 1844 United States presidential election, Democrat James K. Polk was elected on a platform of expanding U.S. territory in Oregon and Texas. Polk advocated expansion by either peaceful means or by armed force, with the 1845 annexation of Texas furthering that goal by peaceful means. However, the boundary between Texas and Mexico was disputed, with the Republic of Texas and the USA asserting it to be the Rio Grande River and Mexico claiming it to be the more northern Nueces River. Both Mexico and the USA claimed the disputed area and sent troops. Polk sent U.S. Army troops to the area; he also sent a diplomatic mission to Mexico to try to negotiate the sale of territory. U.S. troops' presence was designed to lure Mexico into starting the conflict, putting the onus on Mexico and allowing Polk to argue to Congress that a declaration of war should be issued. Mexican forces attacked U.S. forces, and the United States Congress declared war."²⁷

A U.S., Returns from Regular Army Infantry Regiments, 1821-1916 reveals a man named Milton Goodrich of uncertain placement. The return shows a soldier named Milton Goodrich 'deserted' 19 Jun 1849 as a Private from Co. F. Military records indicate this soldier enlisted at Galena, IL on 22 Apr 1847 where he was assigned as a Private to 1st Infantry, Company D. On 28 Mar 1849, he was transferred to Company F. His whereabouts afterward are unknown.



	<u>Deserted</u>			
1	Jacob Sawyer	Pvt.	B	12 June 1849
2	Jacob Walden	"	K	27 June 49
3	George Lagrange	"	A	18 June 49
4	Peter Adams	"	"	28 " 49
5	William Conway	"	"	28 " 49
6	Milton Goodrich	"	H	19 " 49
7	Ruben Rockingham	"	"	23 " 49
8	Patrick Connor	"	"	28 " 49
9	Francis L. Hunsicker	Sgt.	D	30 " "
10	Andrew Barber	Private	"	26 " "

Before beginning the 'chapter' on **Abishai⁶ Goodrich**, a look at the formation of the area into which these Goodrich family members chose to move may be in order. At a meeting (3 Feb 1809), Congress established the Territory of Illinois to be effective as of the 1st of March. This territory included all of modern Illinois, Wisconsin, the western upper peninsula of Michigan, and northeastern Minnesota. Within this territory, i.e., west of the Wabash River, per a report of Jesse Burgess Thomas to Congress, resided about 11,000 persons; a number that grew rapidly.

SalineHistory: A Century of History,²⁸ cites a study of biographical sketches of twelve hundred ministers published in 1909. "The following general directions of immigration were discovered:

- 1—From England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Germany, to the northern Atlantic Seaboard States.
- 2—Southward along the Atlantic Seaboard into North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.
- 3—From the southern states northward into Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, and Illinois.²⁹
- 4—From Illinois and surrounding states into the west and northwest."

The Illinois Territory was faced with many problems, including poor transportation, inefficient land office operations, and slavery issues. James E. Davis, in his book, Frontier, Illinois, noted "...from 1809 to early 1815, British-American struggles dominated life, soaking up resources and retarding growth. Inexorably involved, Indians flung themselves against Americans in last-ditch

²⁷ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexican%E2%80%A0War>.

²⁸ Saline County [IL] Historical Society, Saline County: A Century of History, Presented by the Saline County Historical Society as the Centennial Book: 1847-1947, Page 140.

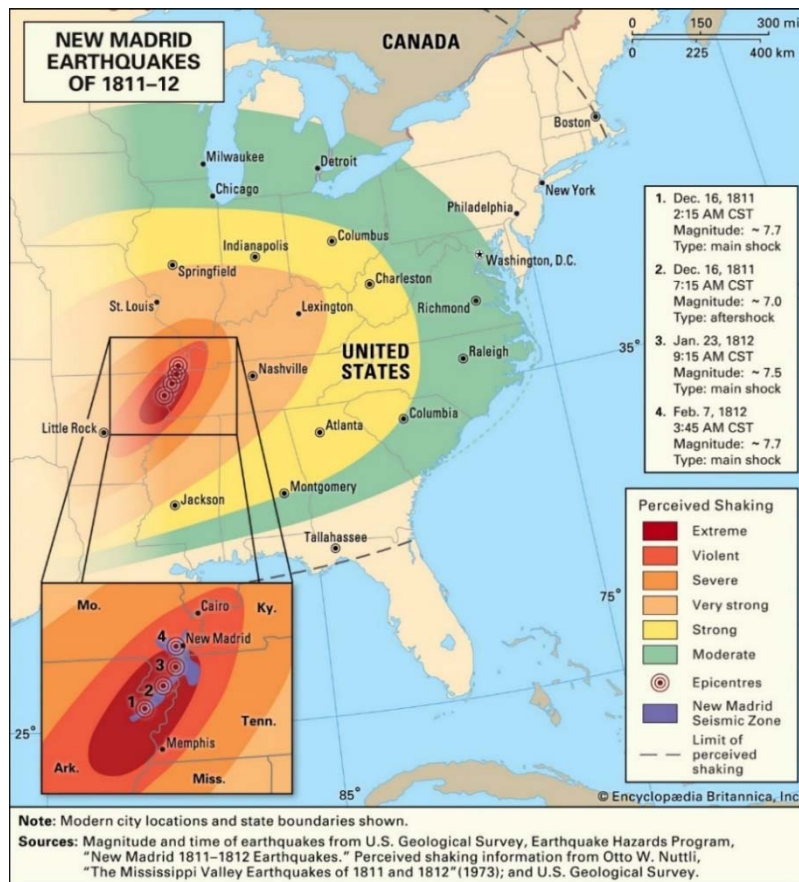
²⁹ Many immigrants from Indiana and/or Ohio had either Virginia or Kentucky roots.

efforts to stem the tide.”³⁰ He further writes: “...Southerners were riverine people, and river valleys were wooded. Kentuckians, Virginians, and others reached Illinois by rivercraft, settled along rivers, hunted and fished, raised crops in rich, rock-free alluvial soils, traveled on rivers, and used water power for mills, saws, and trip hammers. Ice, furthermore, rarely clogged rivers of southern Illinois.

They regarded prairies as desolate unknowns: dreadful rumors retarded prairie settlement: prairies floated on bodies of water and swallowed unwary travelers; scarce timber indicated insufficient water and poor soil; grasslands fostered lethal cold snaps and diseases. In reality, spectacular, wind-whipped prairie fires deterred people from even traversing grasslands. Voracious flies and other prairie tormentors drove humans and livestock be[r]serk. Prairie grasses’ dense roots defied plowing until the 1830s.” It should be noted that much of Illinois really

settled and developed from the south to the north, particularly in the areas along rivers or other bodies of water.

Many of these early southern settlers enjoyed their ‘freedom’ from British and Indian threats, at least for a little while. However, that all changed between 1811 and 1813, as James E. Davis puts it: “...events originating outside Illinois jolted everyday frontier life. Despite withdrawal by 1797 from American posts in the Northwest, British influence persisted. Protecting territory and lucrative fur trade, British and Indians combined to block encroaching Americans, who depleted forests and furs.



<https://www.britannica.com/place/New-Madrid-Seismic-Zone>

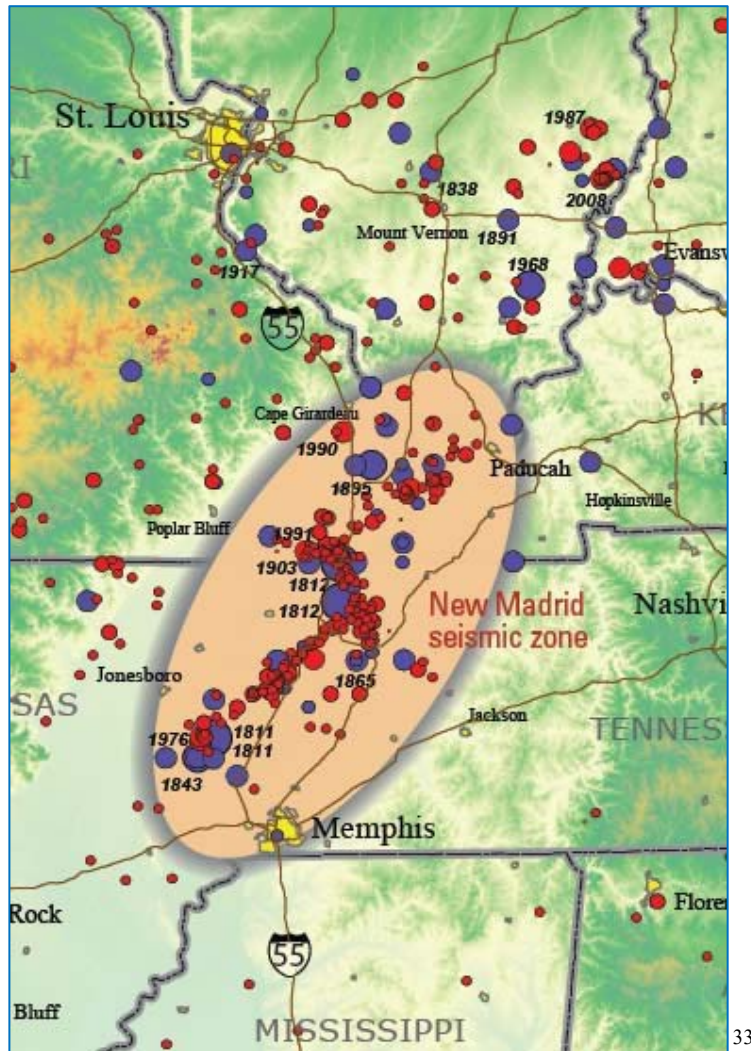
British agents west of Lake Michigan, near Detroit, and elsewhere plied Indians with impressive gifts, weapons, and advice, facts Americans knew by 1809....”³¹ This, plus additional events, erupted into the War of 1812. Just a few months earlier (11 Dec 1811), “three massive earthquakes along the New Madrid fault rocked the middle Mississippi River region, the most destructive tectonic activity in Illinois’ recorded history. Houses disintegrated, chimneys toppled, and the Mississippi actually flowed northward. River banks collapsed, landslides occurred, and

³⁰ Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, Pages 122-124.

³¹ Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, Page 134.

water spouts and sand plumes erupted from fields.... Shock waves clanged church bells in faraway Boston and Washington, D.C. Hundreds of additional tremors rum-bled for weeks, repeatedly jolting Kentucky and In-diana....”³²

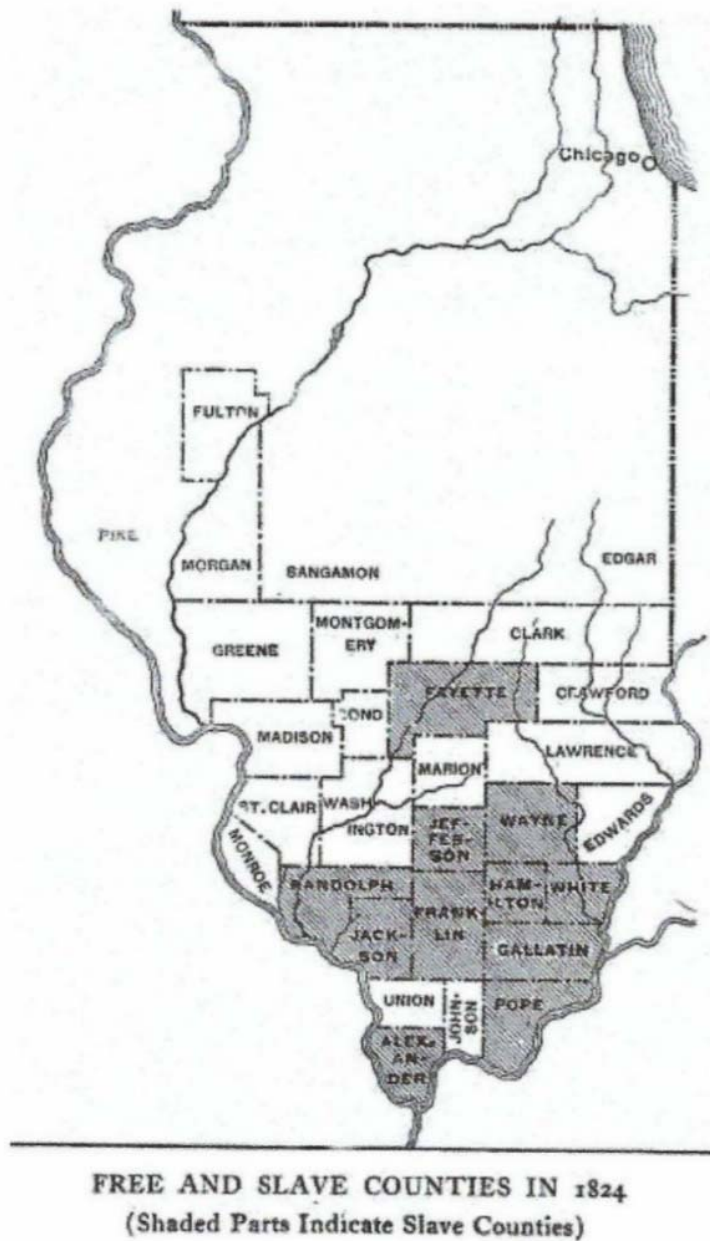
The extent to which the New Madrid Earthquake ‘shook’ the eastern half of the United States is illustrated on the previous map; it is followed by a second map, on this page, which shows activity in the New Madrid seismic zone in the years 1811-1812 following the earthquake.



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³² Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, Page 137.

³³ “New Madrid Seismic Zone Map,” <https://geology.com/usgs/new-madrid-seismic-zone/>. The topographic map shows “earthquakes greater than magnitude 2.5 (circles) of the central United States. Red circles are earthquakes that occurred after 1972 from the USGS Preliminary Determination of Epicenters catalog. Blue circles are earthquakes that occurred before 1973 from the USGS Preliminary Determination of Epicenters catalog and historical catalog. Larger earthquakes are represented by larger circles. Yellow patches show urban areas with populations greater than 10,000. USGS image.” Various family members of this Goodrich family resided in the area from Mount Vernon and eastward to the Illinois-Indiana state line. Although they had not made the move from Ohio to Illinois by the time the 1811-1812 earthquakes occurred, members of the family would have experienced, undoubtedly, five earthquakes that rocked the area in subsequent years. It further should be noted this area of southern Illinois has two potentially different seismic zones, the first being the New Madrid Seismic Zone which is the predominant fault that rocked Missouri, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee in 1811-12—states along the Mississippi River Valley. The other one is the Wabash Valley Seismic Zone which was active in Mar 2021 with a 2.0 magnitude earthquake. As of 8 Nov 2021, <https://earthquaketrack.com/p/unite-states/illinois/recent> reported Illinois had the following earthquakes of a magnitude of 1.5 or greater: “1 earthquake in the past 24 hours, 1 earthquake in the past 7 days, 5 earthquakes in the past 30 days, and 89 earthquakes in the past 365 days.”



Despite damage in Kaskaskia, the territorial capital, lawmakers met in Nov 1812 and addressed the issue of taxation. At the time, they placed land into three categories: first rate (Mississippi and Ohio river bottom land); second rate, and third rate. Counties were authorized to tax personal property, including productive slaves and indentured servants. It should be noted, prior to the Civil War, slavery was 'accepted' in several southern Illinois counties. During those early years, as much as 10% of taxes paid in the entire State of Illinois (formed in 1818) were derived from the salt mines and subsequent slave trade in the southern counties of Illinois.³⁴ Since many of the early politicians of Illinois had roots in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina, many of the early territorial laws and subsequent state laws were of southern influence, including slavery. The whole issue of slavery posed a problem for Illinois attaining statehood, but that's for a study in and of itself. With that said, the adjacent map³⁵ shows the free and slave counties in 1824 and one can see

it was 'slave counties' into which the Goodrich family moved initially.

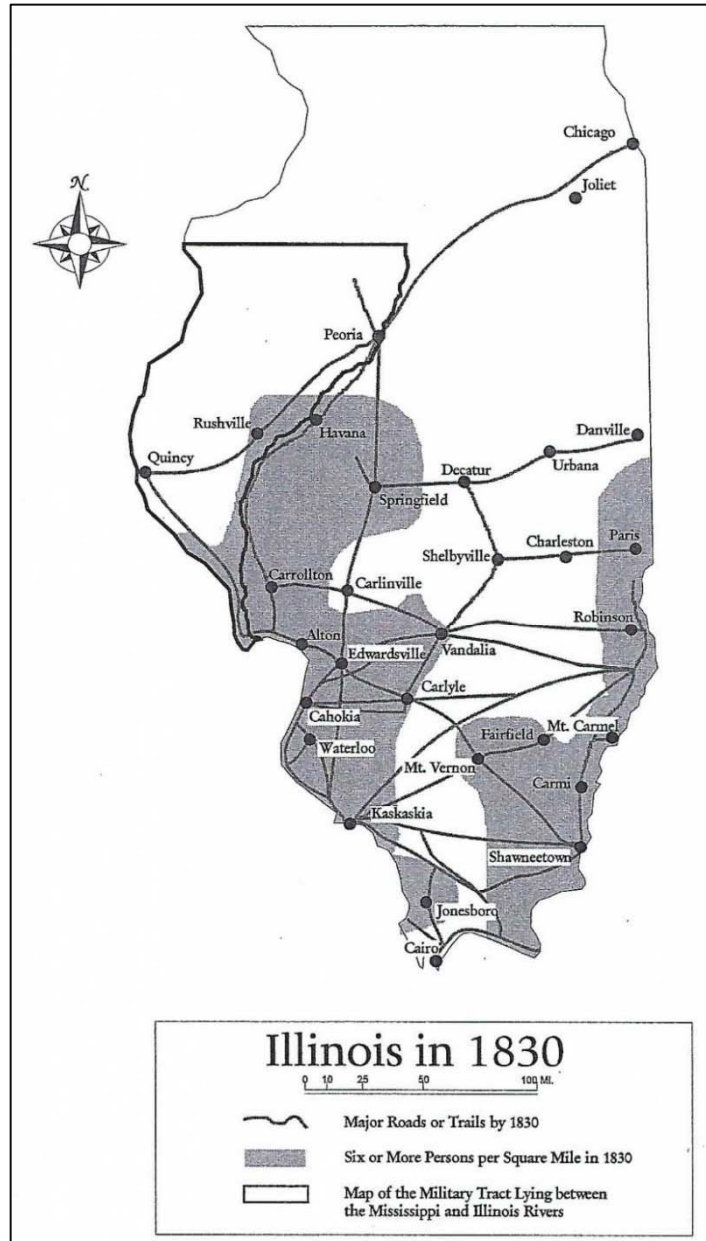
³⁴ Angle, Paul M. (compiler & editor), *Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, By Travelers and Other Observers*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1968, Pages 92-93. "The Saline Reserve commences a few miles from Shawnee Town, and embraces a tract of ninety thousand acres.... Previous to the erection of the Illinois Territory into a state, the Saline was leased to individuals by the United States; but at the reception of this state into the Union, this valuable tract was granted to it in perpetuity, with a restriction that it should not be leased at any time for a longer term than ten years. There are now five salt works in operation in the hands of different individuals, at the whole of which an aggregate of immense amount in bushels of salt are manufactured annually, which sells at from thirty-seven and a half to fifty cents a bushel, at the works, or in Shawnee Town. It is sold by weight, the bushel being estimated at sixty pounds; about one hundred and twenty gallons of water yield sixty pounds of salt. The large tract of land reserved is devoted solely to the purpose of making salt, no part of it being leased for tillage.... The constitution of this state while it prohibited slavery, allowed the salt makers to hire slaves within the Saline boundary, until the expiration of the year 1825. While this privilege, which was suggested by the scarcity of labourers in a new country, continued to exist, the labour of salt making was performed by negroes, hired from the people of Kentucky and Tennessee."

³⁵ Barnes, O. P., "Slave Counties in 1824 Illinois," *The Story of Illinois and Its People*, 1913.

Another problem among the early years of settlement were questionable land titles, preemption, unsurveyed lands, and sluggish land office operations. By Feb 1813, Shadrach Bond, Jr., a delegate to Congress, was involved in getting a preemption law passed. This was a major turning point as *“For over twenty-five years, settlers had risked losing their improvements because they could not purchase lands they occupied.... It allowed each squatter to preempt a quarter section—160 acres—of land they occupied. Upon paying one-twentieth of the purchase price, a squatter initiated the purchase and entered the land. Squatter anxiety dissipated, triggering a land rush.”*³⁶ Between 1810 and 1820, the increase in population was about 450 per cent.

The year 1817 saw Congress helping veterans when they set aside 3.5 million acres as bounty land for veterans. Each veteran could receive 160 acres, along with any back pay. Furthermore, as treaties were signed with various tribes of Native Americans, additional tracts of land became available (public domain). The map³⁷ of Illinois in 1830 reveals the Military Tract plus where population was concentrated. It also includes the major overland trails.

Within the next decade, the Goodrich family would settle around Fairfield, Mt. Carmel and Carmi.



It has not been found by this author as by what mode of transportation the Goodrich family may have used for their travel to Illinois. Whatever the case, there were advances in the development of roads. In 1806, President Thomas Jefferson signed an act of Congress by which

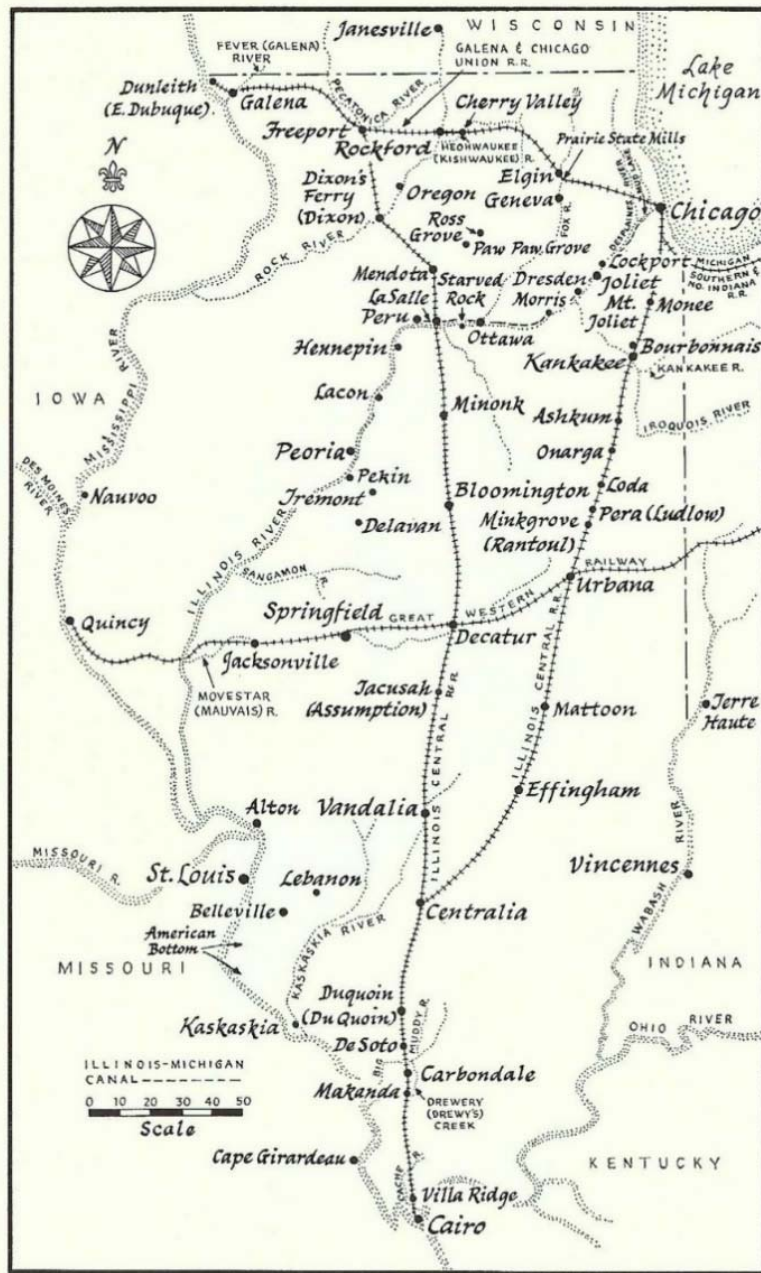
³⁶ Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, Page 143.

³⁷ Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998 Page 157.

the first section of a National Road was approved that would officially establish a highway from Maryland to the Mississippi River. Contracts for the road construction were granted in 1811; however, it wasn't until four years later that actual construction began. The War of 1812 was partially responsible for the delay! *"The National Road pushed from Cumberland, Maryland, to*

*Wheeling by 1818 and then to Columbus, Ohio, in 1833. As it and other roads opened up Ohio and Indiana, Easterners and Europeans trekked on them toward Illinois. Well before the National Road reached Illinois, people used it to reach the Prairie State."*³⁸

In addition, new modes of travel were also 'on the horizon'. First were the steamboats on the Mississippi River and its tributaries; also, steamboats on the Missouri River and other rivers opened western markets. With the opening of the Erie Canal, freight rates between Illinois and New York City fell to 1/20 of what they had been a decade before. This 'steamboat' era touched the family of Abishai Goodrich, to be discussed later. Next, introduction of railroads, which was among planned improvements for Illinois. The adjacent map³⁹ of Illinois between 1842-1858 reveals the layout of the first of three railroad systems: *"the Illinois Central from the terminus of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Cairo, the Northern Cross from Quincy through Springfield to the Indiana line, and the Southern Cross from Alton to Mount*



Illinois 1842-1858

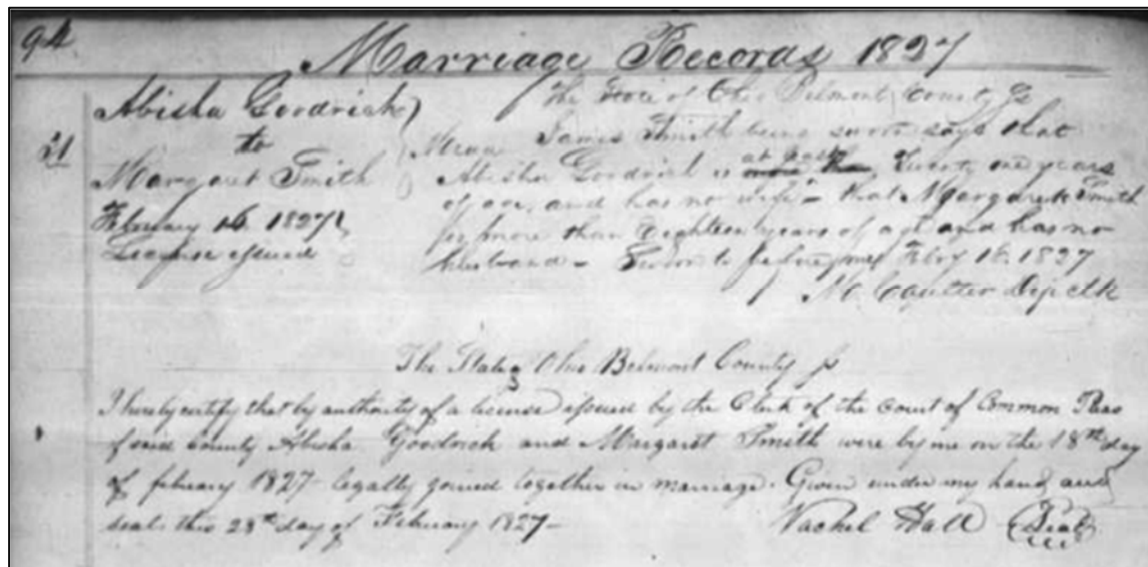
*Carmel on the Wabash River.*⁴⁰

³⁸ Davis, James E., *Frontier Illinois*, Bloomington and Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press, 1998, Page 169.

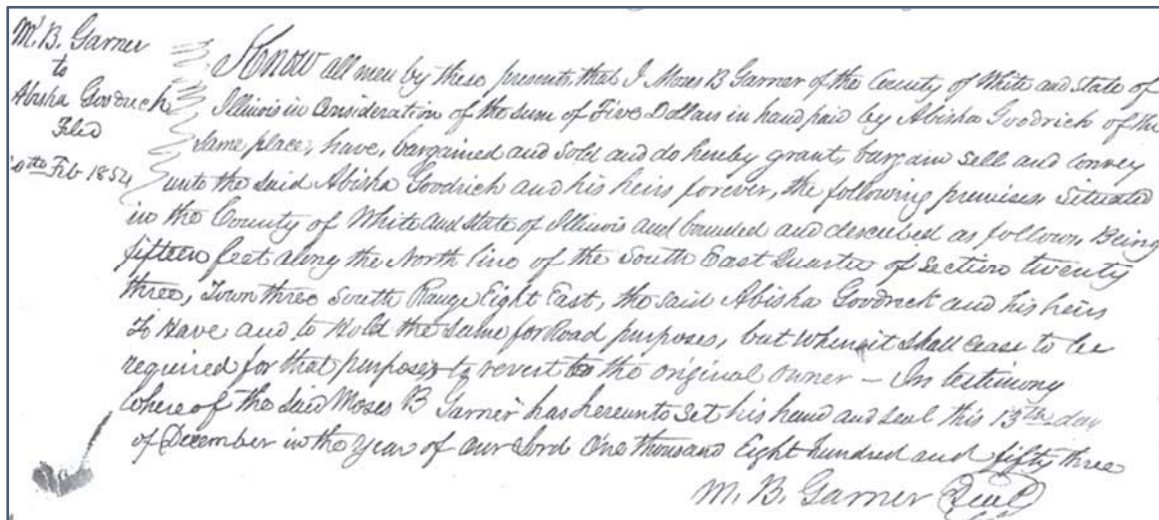
³⁹ Angle, Paul M. (compiler & editor), *Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, By Travelers and Other Observers*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1968, Page 202.

⁴⁰ Angle, Paul M. (compiler & editor), *Prairie State: Impressions of Illinois, 1673-1967, By Travelers and Other Observers*, Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1968, Page 203.

Abishai Goodrich and Margaret Smith were married 18 Feb 1827 Belmont Co., OH as recorded (28 Feb 1827) by Vachel Hall in the following document.⁴¹



As referenced earlier in this paper, Abishai⁶ Goodrich acquired property in Burnt Prairie Township (originally known as Liberty Township), White County, Illinois by 1844. He would later add additional plots in the same township which is “located directly north of Carmi.... The soil is rich and good for wheat and other farm products. Skillet Fork, a large creek runs through the southern part. Containing considerable prairie land in the center and northern part, once having been thoroughly burned over at one time gave the name ‘Burnt Prairie.’”⁴² Deeds for two of those additional plots follow:



⁴¹ <https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:9392-SM26-3?i=61&cc=1614804>, Ohio County Marriages, 1789-2016.

⁴² “Burnt Prairie Named For Burned Over Prairie Land,” *CarmiTimes*, Carmi, IL, December 9, 1965, Page 103.

Saml M Taylor
to
Abisha Goodrich
Filed
25th July 1854

This Indenture made and entered into this thirtyfirst day of jany in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty four, Between Samuel M Taylor and Mary his wife of the County of White and State of Illinois of the first part and Abisha Goodrich of the County and State aforesaid of the other part Witnesseth that the party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Four hundred dollars in hand paid the ^{party of the second part} receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Have granted bargained sold remise released and forever quitclaim unto the party of the second his heirs and

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and assigns all their interest in and to a certain tract of Land situate in the County of White and State of Illinois - known as the North half of the North West Quarter of Section Twenty six in Township No Three, South, of Range Eight East, containing Eighty acres - To have and to hold the aforesaid tract of Land together with all and singular the rights and appurtenances therunto belonging, to the said Abisha Goodrich his heirs and assigns forever, And the said party of the first part do covenant to and with the said party of the second part, that they will forever warrant and defend the said tract of Land from the claim or claims of any other person or persons whomsoever,

In testimony whereof the party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and date first above written
Signed sealed and delivered in presence of
of John Hunsinger

Samuel M Taylor
Mary Ann Taylor

Two references have been found as to Abishai⁶ Goodrich's participation in the development of the community in which he lived. The first was the creation of the Burnt Prairie Manual Labor Seminary in which Abishai (spelled as Abisha in the reference) was among the trustees identified as establishing "the building to be located on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 13, township 3 south, range 8 east, in the district of lands offered for sale at Shawneetown.... They were to fix the amounts and rates of labor, prescribe the course of study etc., the institution to be open to all denominations of Christians."⁴³

The second reference was his role in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Burnt Prairie, which was located near the eastern border of Burnt Prairie Twp. The church was originally organized in 1859 and among its first members were Orville Goodrich and his first wife, Jane M.

⁴³ History of White County, Illinois Together with Sketches of Its Cities, Villages and Townships, Educational, Religious, Civil, Military and Political History; Portraits of Prominent Persons, and Biographies of Representative Citizens, Chicago: Inter-State Publishing Co., 1883, Page 625.

(Hamilton) Goodrich. Abishai Goodrich served as one of its three early presiding elders. This church, as of the writing of this paper, is still in existence.



Church images, CJD Photos 2021.

Review: A Comprehensive Family Tree in Progress: WikiTree

~Editor

I had seen references to WikiTree.com a number of times when doing online genealogy searches in the past, and had even set up my own WikiTree profile, with no further follow-up at the time, in April 2016. A year later in October 2017 a Goodrich ancestral GED file was uploaded to WikiTree; most of the profiles uploaded then to WikiTree contain the information available from the corresponding biographical profiles in *The Goodrich Family in America*. The profile managers for each of these Goodrich profiles supervises additions made by others, with an emphasis on sourcing of any information that is added to improve the accuracy of each profile.

This is also seen elsewhere on WikiTree: the profile manager who uploaded the profile manages any contributions from other members, who may be designated as co-managers. If a matching profile is uploaded, as often occurs on Find-a-Grave, priority is given to the earlier profile; however, the person who uploaded the later profile automatically becomes a co-manager of the profile that is retained. Though I had noticed a number of unavoidable inaccuracies in WikiTree profiles from my ancestry in a few places, a year ago I began to upload new profiles, and to modify existing WikiTree Goodrich profiles from my ancestry, and soon began uploading and modifying WikiTree profiles from my other ancestral lines.

I can now better appreciate how useful WikiTree could be in producing sourced historical biographies with single-click access to: 1) all sources, 2) enlarged views of any photo attachments including within the text of the biographies, 3) WikiTree profiles of any related individuals mentioned in the biography; all from individual contributors who have the required sourced information who can find and access the WikiTree website and are willing to contribute.

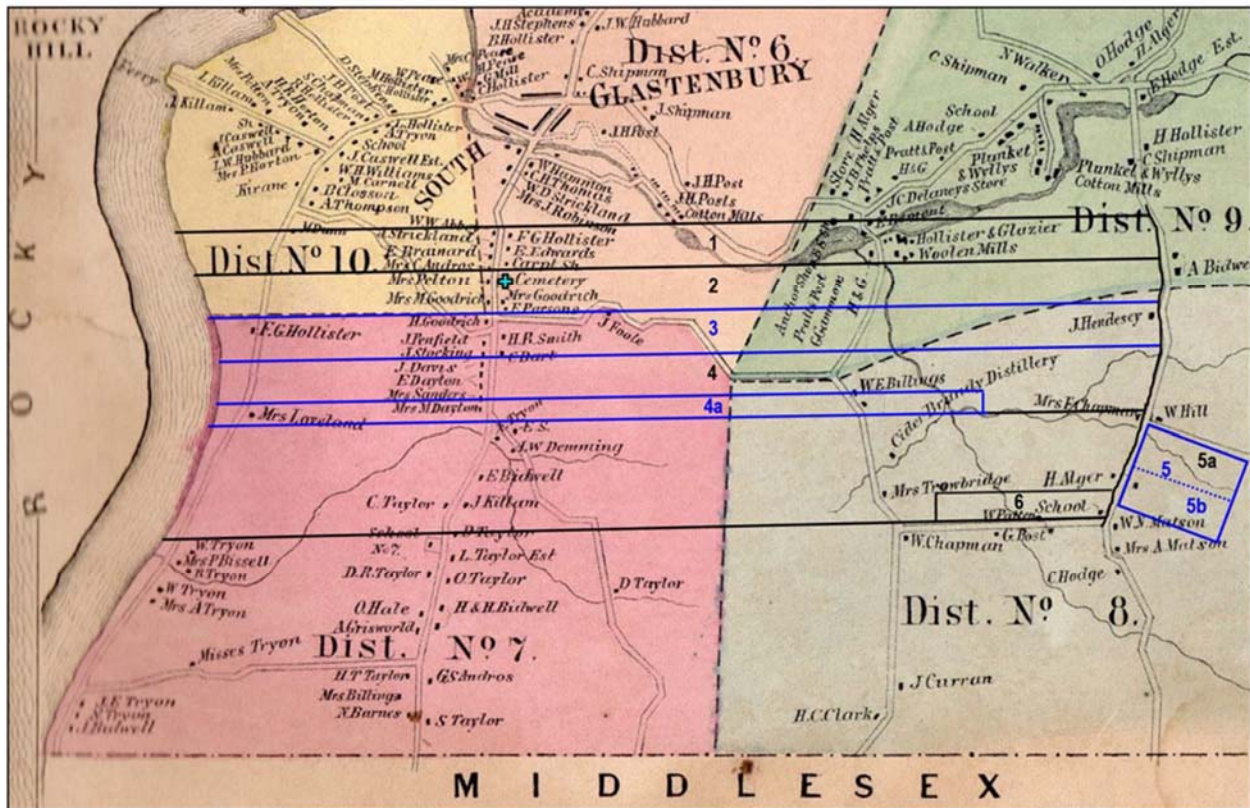
About 12 years ago, trustees of the Goodrich Family Association had a number of online discussions with then-President Delores Goodrick Beggs about the prospects of preparing an upgraded, fully sourced version of *The Goodrich Family in America*, with increased generation coverage. Delores, at that time, was the only GFA officer who had published a family genealogy: *The Goodricks of Kansas City, Kansas and Related Families*.⁴⁴

A similar coverage of the 13-14 generations of descendants of Ensign William¹ Goodrich would be a tremendous, overwhelming task prone to multiple errors. It seems that a collaborative online family tree like WikiTree could be useful in this regard, whether or not WikiTree itself ends up being the optimal ultimate solution. The quality of WikiTree profiles is increasing rapidly as more individuals with sourced information contribution information to their ancestral lines.

There is a syntax required for attachment of photos, insertion of sources with single-click access, and for hyperlinks to other persons in the biography. I show next in this article, for illustrative purposes, the revised WikiTree profile for my 4-great-grand-uncle Aaron⁵ Goodrich (LWC 393; 1762-1847), whose life beyond the 1820 US Census for Brandon, Rutland, Vermont was a mystery until recently. His WikiTree profile, including [active hyperlinks](#), is shown, followed by a partial draft view showing major features of the syntax.

⁴⁴ *The Goodricks of Kansas City, Kansas and Related Families*, Delores Goodrick Beggs, 1998 (updates 2005).

Aaron Goodrich, son of Stephen Goodrich and Dorothy Treat, was born 27 October 1762, ^[1] on a 50-acre farm at the SE corner of the 3-Mile lots in South Glastonbury, Connecticut that his father bought in 1759, ^[2] and was baptized 28 Nov 1762 at Glastonbury First Congregational parish. ^[3]



- 1 Richard³ Goodrich (1713-1732) from Ephraim² Goodrich 03 Apr 1713 (240 acres; GLR, 2:90)
- 2 Thomas³ Goodrich (1728-1761) from Ephraim² Goodrich 30 Dec 1728 (240 acres; GLR, 3:197)
- 3 William³ Goodrich (1728-1787) from Ephraim² Goodrich 30 Dec 1728 (240 acres; GLR, 3:198)
- 4 Ephraim³ Goodrich (1717-1732) from/to Ephraim² Goodrich 29 Apr 1717 (360 acres; WLR, 4:214); 03 Jun 1732 (GLR, 4:85); deeds to Richard⁴ Gideon³ Oliver³ 1738-173:
 - a. Oliver³ Goodrich (1739-1747) from Ephraim² Goodrich 05 Mar 1738/9 (120 acres; WLR, 6:351); sold to William³ Goodrich on 11 Apr 1747 (100 acres; GLR, 5:181)
 - a. William³ Goodrich (1747-1754) deeded to Stephen⁴ Goodrich 19 Dec 1754 (100 acres; GLR, 6:359)
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1754-1759) sold west tract to Richard Fox 23 Apr 1759 (60 acres; GLR, 6:536)
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1754-1760) sold west tract to Thomas⁴ Goodrich 11 Jan 1760 (40 acres; GLR, 6:552)
- 5 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) bought from Richard Fox 23 Apr 1759 (44 acres; GLR, 6:529); had increased to 50 acres through additions by 1786 when sold
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) sold north tract + homestead to Joseph Bidwell 26 Dec 1786 (25 acres; GLR, 9:306) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - b. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) deeded south tract to son Stephen⁵ Goodrich 26 Dec 1786 (25 acres; GLR, 9:305) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - b. Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1786-1795) sold to brother-in-law Jonathan Bidwell 21 Jan 1795 (25 acres; GLR, 12:68) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
- 6 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1775-1781) acquired from Jonathan Hollister and Amos Hollister in 1761-1775; deeded to son William⁵ Goodrich 07 Dec 1781 (28 acres; GLR, 8:34)
- 6 William⁵ Goodrich sold to Ashbel Alger on 31 Mar 1786 (28 acres; GLR, 9:253) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - His wife Mary (Hollister) Goodrich, a schoolteacher, taught in the school in the southeast corner

Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury

Nov. 18. Abraham, son of Joseph Kilbourn & his wife.
 Richard, son of Stephen Treat & his wife.
 28. Aaron, son of Stephen Goodrich & his wife.
 Eliakim, son of Elisha Goodrich, & his wife.
 John, son of John Stephens, & his wife.
 Decr. 26. Honour, dau. of Job Risley, Junr. & his wife.
 1763. Jan. 2. Eleazer, son of Hosea Fox & his wife.

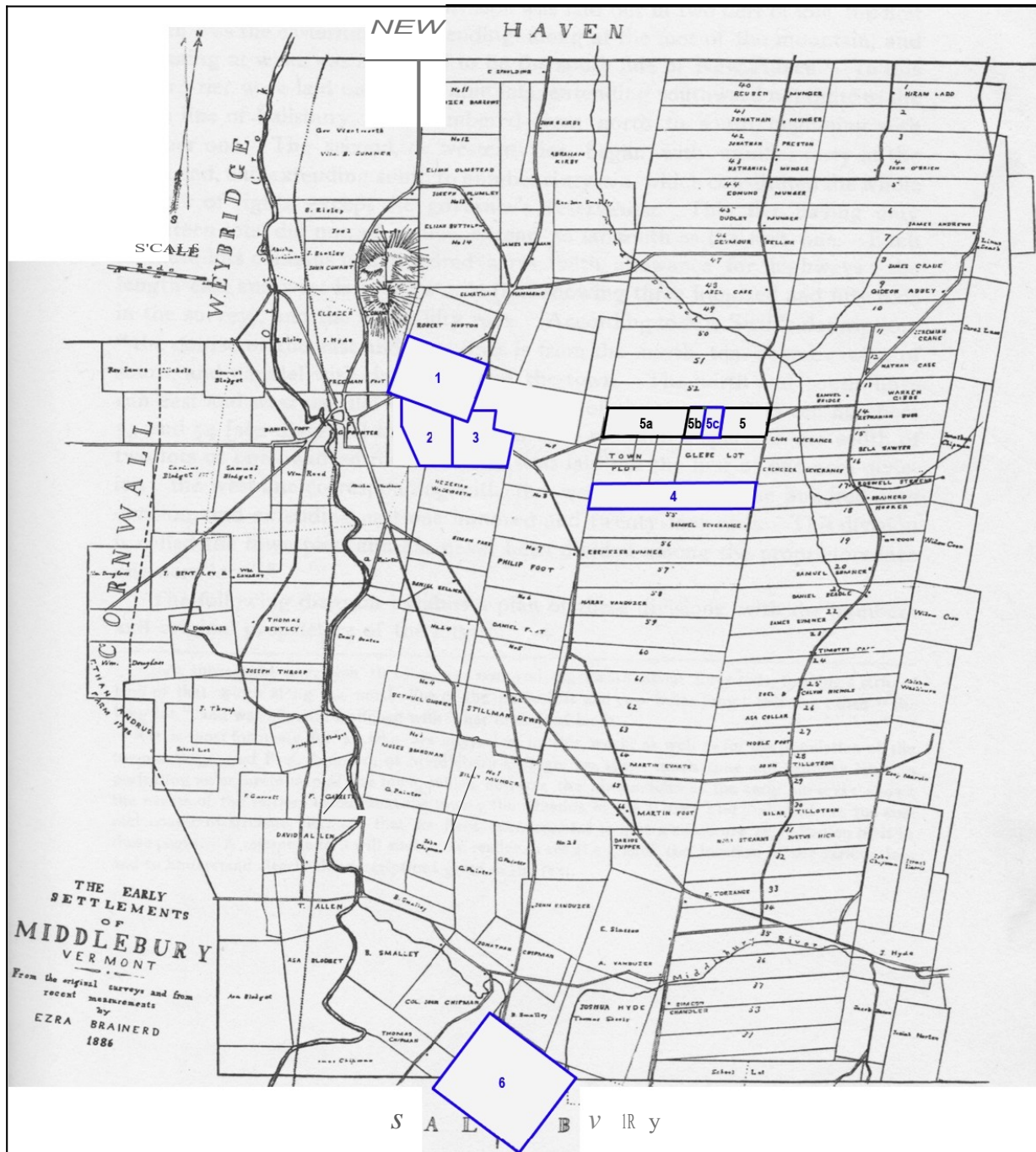
Transcript record of baptism (28 November 1762)

After the Revolutionary War service of his father Stephen was completed in 1783, Stephen and Dorothy lived on their Glastonbury homestead until 1786, when they deeded the south 25 acres of the farm to Stephen Goodrich Jr. ^[4] and sold the north 25 acres + homestead to his father-in-law Joseph Bidwell. ^[5] Stephen and Dorothy then moved to Middlebury, Addison, Vermont, where in 1784 Stephen had bought from William Hopkins the south 100 acres of the original 200 acre right of Loyalist Oliver Evarts, who moved to Canada after the Battles of Saratoga in 1777. Brothers William Goodrich, Aaron Goodrich and Amos Goodrich moved to this Middlebury farm in 1784, and were joined by their parents and sisters Martha, Rachel and Mary in 1785. ^[6]

<p>202 HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY.</p> <p>CHAPTER VI.</p> <p>NEW SETTLERS—STEPHEN GOODRICH—ROBERT HUSTON—BUTTOLPH—KIRBY—SUMNER—PRESTON AND MUNKERS—SELICK—DEACON SUMNER—OLMSTEAD—VANDUZER—BARNET—HAMMOND—CHAFF—LOOMIS.</p> <p>WILLIAM HOPKINS, who commenced a settlement before the war, on the south half of Oliver Evarts' 200 acre pitch east of the village did not return, but sold his land to Captain Stephen Goodrich, from Glastonbury, Conn. Capt. Goodrich, in the spring of 1784, came on with his two sons, William and Amos, and took possession of his land. The sons remained and worked on the land that season. The spring following the father returned with his family. We have been able to obtain, through Mr. Battell, as before mentioned, the story of Amos Goodrich, communicated in his lifetime, of some incidents attending the settlement, which, with some facts obtained otherwise, we here insert.</p> <p>Amos Goodrich came from Glastonbury in 1784. His way was by Pawlet, to Hubbardton, and across Hubbardton mountain through Whiting to Middlebury. Hop Johnson had the only dwelling at the village, a sort of shanty on a small scale. He kept a ferry across the creek near where the railroad bridge is. His brother William was with him, and remained and became a citizen of Middlebury. They passed to their lot at Dr. William Bass's, and spent the summer in clearing upon it. The lot was bought the fall before by his father at Manchester, when he was on a journey to examine into his interest in the town of Richford, of which he and other Glastonbury men were proprietors. He had accompanied his father on this journey. William Hopkins had</p>	<p>HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY. 203</p> <p>made an opening on the lot during the summer, and commenced a cabin. When he and his brother came in 1784, Foot was on the Foot street, Chipman and Painter were beginning again in the south west quarter of the town, but only Hop Johnson had a dwelling in the village quarter, on the west bank of the creek, and a Washburn a clearing where he was building a saw mill. They passed their time agreeably in their solitary place. He never was happier. A few strips of bark on the roof above their bed protected them from the rain, and a few shales of hemlock logs, set up about them, kept off the wind. Provisions they brought, as they had occasion, from Pawlet, where their father arranged for their supply of pork and flour, with a man who obtained them from Shaftsbury.</p> <p>Amos Goodrich, soon after coming to town had occasion to go to the falls, and as the paths which he followed were circuitous, he undertook to return by a straight course. The whole region around the falls was a terribly dense hemlock forest. After traveling some time he lost his way and found himself again on the bank of the creek above the falls. Following the creek down to the Falls, he chose to return by the circuitous path, rather than venture himself again in the pathless forest. While his brother was gone to Pawlet for provisions, he had occasion to go again to the falls. The eddy, as it is called, below the Falls, was filled with a compact, immovable mass of flood-wood, which he walked over as on dry land. At the foot of the falls he found an open place, with a flat, white rock at the bottom of the water, covered with trout. He returned to the house, took a hatchet tooth, bent it into a hook, tied it to a tow string, and hooked up the fish by the gills, until he had taken nine large trout, weighing a pound and a half each, when the remainder fled under the flood-wood. This fact is stated to us by William F. Goodrich, son of Amos, as received from his father.</p> <p>The same spring, his father, Stephen Goodrich, came up on foot from Glastonbury, the brothers meeting him at Pawlet, and the whole party went to Richford to examine their lands there. They were to meet a surveyor at Chimney Point, where they waited one day, and went on to Burlington. Here again they were detained</p>	<p>History of the Town of Middlebury in the Co Addison, Vermont, Samuel Swift (1859), pp. 1 https://archive.org/details/historytownmids00good/page/n220/m</p> <p>204 HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY.</p> <p>waiting for Ira Allen, who was absent in Canada. there was but one log house in Burlington, owned too, and at the falls only a mill and log house.</p> <p>In 1785, other farms were commenced about the lot where he settled, Huston on the northeast, v lives, Johnson on the east, on the lot where Deacon Parker on the lot south.* Freeman Foot owned v and built on the New Haven road, near Miller's ce until the next year. About this time Stillman Fox mill on the west side of the falls, and the first road the mills to Foot street, and west into Cornwall.</p> <p>Stephen Goodrich, his father, with his mother an in 1785, having a cart and oxen, five cows and fi The hogs followed the cart, lying under it at night with the milk, which was not needed for the family sties, as having loaned from his father, that after used what milk they wished, the remainder was pu on the cart, and the motion churned it; and thus their way, were supplied with butter as well as mi no cattle near them for the first two summers; th the neighbors had a cow.</p> <p>The brothers having met the family at Pittsford cart, were put on board a raft and floated down t creek became a favorite road in the summer and v was built early, which ran weekly to Pittsford an engers and freight. The roads in general were ; bushes being cut away and the trees marked. Suc by which the brothers came through Whiting, pas swamp nearly into Shoreham. The road from No. N. H.) to Ticonderoga, crossing the road they trav same character.</p> <p>Hop Johnson's was the point sought by travelers</p>
<p>HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY. 205</p> <p>His accommodations were scanty. Old Mr. Blodget kept a tavern in the part of Cornwall which is now in Middlebury, very convenient for the travel on the ice, and much frequented.</p> <p>The bridge over the creek at Middlebury Falls was built by Stillman Foot, logs being laid as abutments, the layers jutting over as they rose, till they extended, Mr. Goodrich thinks, over the water,* leaving but seventy feet span to the trestle. This was crossed by single string-pieces formed of pine trees, and these were covered with poles. It rose about twelve feet above the water. Goodrich, for his share, worked twelve days gratuitously.</p>	<p>The father and brother of Mr. Goodrich were in the army. He was excused on account of his stammering. His father was Lieutenant in Chester's company at Bunker Hill, and had the same rank, with the command of a company at Saratoga. The captain, on that occasion, being young, and the soldiers refusing to obey him, was displaced. He fought on three days without injury. This was his last service in the militia. His commission at Bunker Hill was from King George; after a few weeks he had one from Washington,* which is still preserved.*</p>	<p>* Capt. GOODRICH may have belonged to the regular army as Lieutenant, from Washington, as his son supposed, who sent to Washington to obtain his pension; but the commission his papers is signed by JONATHAN TOWNSEND, governor of Conn May, 1780, after all his service mentioned above, and contains ** Captain of the third company of the alarm list, in the 6th reg</p>

History of the Town of Middlebury (1859) (online display includes single-click enlargement)

His father, Stephen Goodrich, sold his 100 acre homestead as 4 tracts in 1799, ^[7] ^[8] ^[9] ^[10] and bought from Gamaliel Painter a 205 acre farm on the Salisbury-Middlebury border, ^[11] where he and wife Dorothy lived, even after Stephen sold the farm to son Amos Goodrich on 19 Feb 1805, ^[12] on the day that Amos Goodrich sold 71 acres of his 100 acre homestead to his brothers: 50 acres to Aaron Goodrich, ^[13] and 21 acres to William Goodrich and Stephen Goodrich. ^[14]



- 1 Stephen Goodrich (1784-1799); 100 acres of 200-acre original right of Oliver Everts; sold in 4 portions to 4 separate buyers in 1799 by 25 Dec 1799
- 2 Stephen Goodrich (1795-1796); 59.75 acres (24 Jul 1795); sold 02 Apr 1796 to Jonathan Goodrich; buyback 02 Sep 1796
- 3 Stephen Goodrich (1795-1796); 60 acres (24 Feb 1795); sold to Samuel Miller 02 Sep 1796
- 4 Stephen Goodrich (1796-1810); 100 acres from Rev. John Barnet, who swapped for tract 2; both on 02 Sep 1796; sold to David Vale on 29 May 1810
- 5 Amos Goodrich (1796-1844); 100 acres (06 Dec 1796); in 1805 retained 29 acres and sold:
 - 5-a Aaron Goodrich (1805-1810); 50 acres from Amos Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold 18 Jun 1810
 - 5-b William Goodrich (1805-1814); 10.5 acres from Amos Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold posthumously 03 Jun 1814
 - 5-c Stephen Goodrich (1805-1811); 10.5 acres from Amos Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold 06 Feb 1811 to Dr. William Bass
- 6 Stephen Goodrich (1799-1805); 205 acres from Gamaliel Painter on Middlebury-Salisbury border; sold 19 Feb 1805 to Amos Goodrich (1805-1844)

Goodrich Lands in Middlebury, VT: Aaron Goodrich (tract 5a, 50 acres bought 19 Feb 1805; sold 18 Jun 1810)

Aaron Goodrich (age 26-44) appeared in the household of older brother William Goodrich (age 45+) in the 1800 US Census of Middlebury, Addison, Vermont, ^[15] where Aaron later married SarahBigelow, daughter of SimeonBigelow and SarahFoster, on 20 July 1806. ^[16]

Aaron and Sarah later had two children: AaronFosterGoodrich and WalterMelvinGoodrich, who were born 1811-1823 and recorded in Middlebury. Before son Aaron was born, in a deed dated 18 June 1810, Aaron Goodrich sold the 50 acres he had bought in 1805 from his brother Amos. ^[17] 1810 was the same year that Aaron Goodrich had appeared for the first time as a household head in the 1810 US Census for Middlebury, Addison, Vermont. ^[18]

Sometime between 1810-1820, Aaron Goodrich moved his family to Brandon, Rutland, Vermont where his wife Sarah had been born and raised, and appeared as a household head in the 1820 US Census for Brandon as a neighbor of his father-in-law Simeon Bigelow. ^[19]

Apparently at some point in time, prior to the birth of son Walter Melvin Goodrich on 10 Jan 1823 in Middlebury, ^[20] Aaron and Sarah moved from Brandon back to Middlebury, and later agreed to separate ~1830 at Salisbury. ^[21] Sarah (Bigelow) Goodrich was remarried to Ansell Melvin on 20 Jun 1843 at the home of Rev. Jason Chapin in Henry County, Illinois on 20 Jun 1843. ^[22]

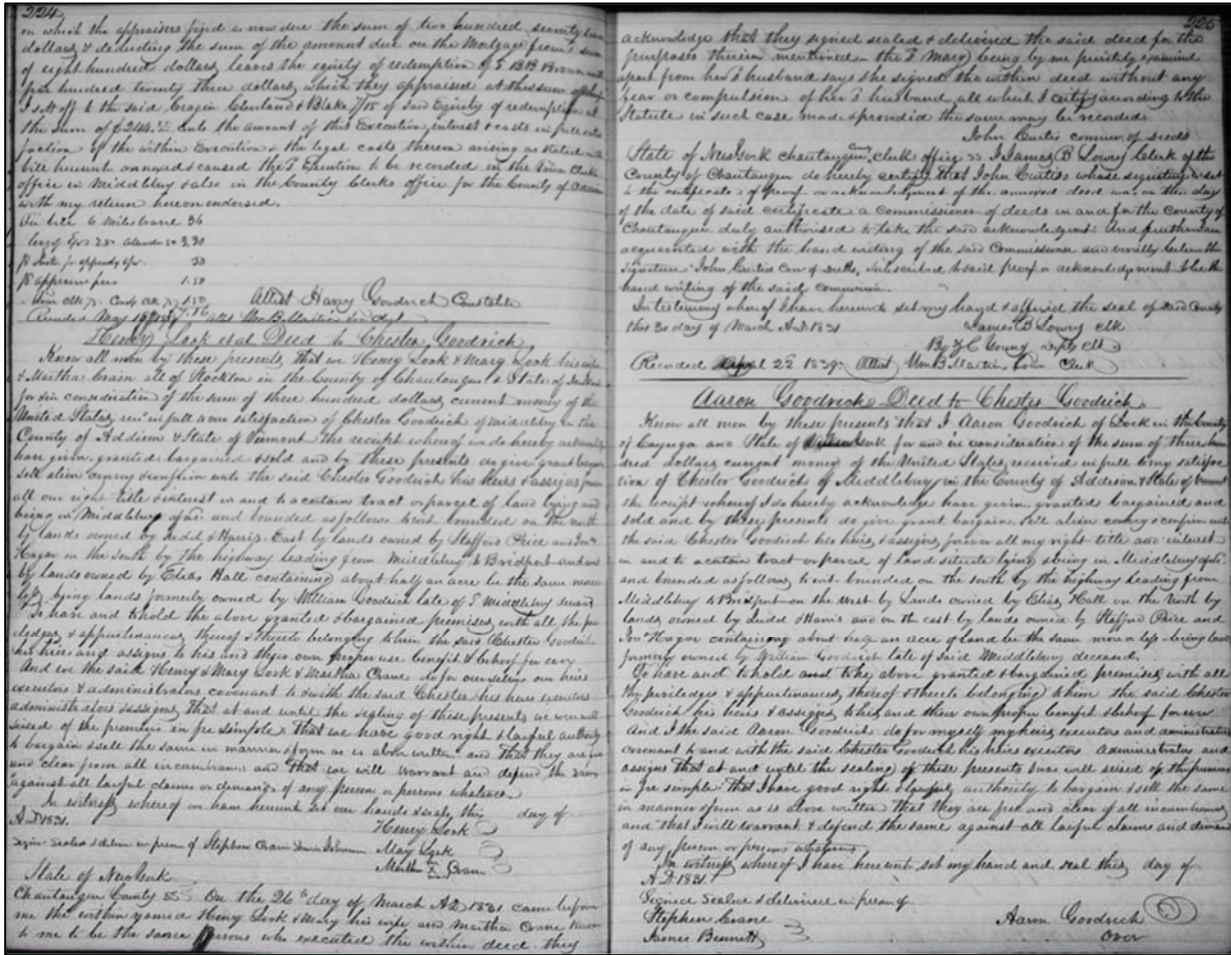
Soon after their marital separation had taken place, "*Aaron Goodrich of Locke, Cayuga, New York;*" in a deed that was dated 08 Mar 1831, had sold to Chester Goodrich of Middlebury, Vermont a 0.5 acre tract in Middlebury, Vermont for \$300 (\$600/acre). ^[23]

In the preceding deed, sister Mary(Goodrich-Goodrich)Look (*mother of Dorothy Treat Goodrich, born in 1807, who Mary and Jehiel had named after her maternal grandmother Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich after Mary and Jehiel had named their daughter born earlier in 1801, Prudence Miller Goodrich, after her paternal grandmother Prudence (Miller) Goodrich. Mary Goodrich had married in ~1798 their first cousin Jehiel Goodrich (1772-1813), and after Jehiel died in 1813 and her father Stephen died in 1823, widow Mary moved in ~1824 with sons Lucius Goodrich and Jehial Goodrich to Stockton, Chautauqua, NY where Mary had married soon afterward Henry Look of Stockton), HenryLook, and their widowed sister Martha(Goodrich) Crane; all of Stockton, sold to Chester Goodrich, in a deed dated 26 Mar 1831, what appears to be the same, or a similar, 0.5 acre tract in Middlebury, Vermont for \$300 (\$600/acre). ^[24]*

A family connection existed in Locke, Cayuga, New York: older brother StephenGoodrich (1760-1825) and wife LoisBidwell (1764-1832), had moved their family from Middlebury, Vermont to Locke in 1811, soon after the death of their mother Dorothy(Treat)Goodrich, and had remained in Locke, where widow Lois (Bidwell) Goodrich lived with Thomas and Ruth (Goodrich) Chipman, after the death of her husband Stephen Goodrich on 25 Jul 1825, until Lois (Bidwell) Goodrich died on 16 Jul 1832.

Though there are no corroborations in census, church or other records, it seems likely that soon after these two deeds (8-26 Mar 1831), Aaron Goodrich moved to Stockton, where he could be the male (age 70-80) in the household of Lucius Goodrich (age 30-39); neighboring the household of Henry Look (age 70-80), in the 1840 US Census, ^[25] ^[26] and died on 02 Oct 1847. ^[27]

Aaron now shares a tombstone ^[28] with his sister Mary (Goodrich-Goodrich) Look (1774-1843) in the Evergreen Cemetery, ^[29] where sister Martha (Goodrich) Crane (1767-1836), is also buried. ^[30]



Locke, Cayuga, New York Land Deeds (08 March 1831 and 26 March 1831)



Shared tombstone in Evergreen Cemetery

WikiTree Format Syntax View *(shown on selecting "Edit" from a WikiTree profile display)*

Aaron Goodrich, son of [[Goodrich-150|Stephen Goodrich]]

- produces a hyperlink to the WikiTree profile Goodrich-150, Captain Stephen Goodrich;
 - Hyperlink display: StephenGoodrich
- shows name as it is to be spelled in the hyperlink after the vertical line separator.

and [[Treat-949|Dorothy Treat]],

- for females, there is an option to display just the maiden name in the hyperlink;
 - in this case: [[Treat-949|Dorothy Treat]]; displays as: DorothyTreat
- also for females, there is the option to display the full married name in the hyperlink;
 - [[Treat-949|Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich]]; displays as: Dorothy(Treat)Goodrich
- the comma outside the double brackets will appear at the end of the hyperlink with no space as shown, or with a single space if a single space is inserted, etc.

was born 27 Oct 1762,

<ref>[https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/90284948/aaron-goodrich/ Find-a-Grave memorial of Aaron Goodrich]</ref>

- this syntax produces, after the text "27 Oct 1762," a custom hyperlinked end-note reference; the syntax must have <ref> at the start, followed by, in [] brackets: the website link, followed by a backslash and space, followed by the desired hyperlink, which does not have to be the same as the website link (preferably descriptive of what is hyperlinked), followed by </ref>
 - End-note display, including auto-number: 1. Find-a-GravememorialofAaronGoodrich

on a 50-acre farm at the southeast corner of the Three Mile lots in South Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut that his father bought and moved to in 1759.

<ref>"Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records" (23 Apr 1759; 6:529).</ref>

- this syntax produces an end-note reference that is a non-hyperlinked publication; this end-note, and all other end-notes, must also start with <ref> and end with </ref>.
- The parentheses around *Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records* are generated in the syntax automatically if the italicized text format option is selected. The text (23 Apr 1759; 6:529). will appear, as shown, in the end-note after the italicized title.
 - End-note display: 2. *Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records* (23 Apr 1759; 6:529).

Aaron was baptized on 28 Nov 1762 at Glastonbury First Congregational parish.

<ref>Glastonbury First Congregational parish transcript records of Rev. John Eells (1759-1791).</ref>

- Another end-note reference; starting with <ref> and ending with </ref>.
 - 3. Glastonbury First Congregational parish transcript records of Rev. John Eells (1759-1791).

{{Image|file=Goodrich-159-2.jpg|caption=Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury}}

- This adds an uploaded image + caption: "Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury."
- The syntax appears on uploading the image and can be copied and pasted into any biography.
- The auto-generated syntax is found in the lower-left corner of the upload page.