

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter

Volume 18, Issue 1, page 1

Goodrich Family Association

February 23, 2021

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 Archived past issues: <http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/>
 GFA DNA Project: <http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm>

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Trustees – Current and Former

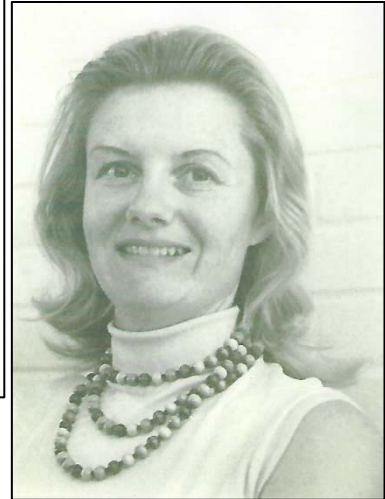
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Carl Hoffstedt	<i>Trustee, Outreach Director</i>	<i>Deceased March 11, 2016</i>



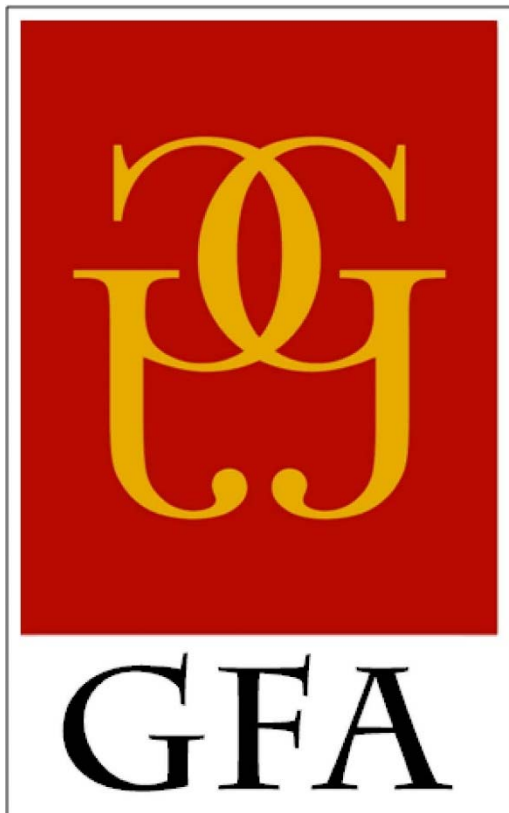
The Goodricks of Kansas City Kansas
And Related Families

Wilbur Earl II Vera Estelle Opal Estelle Wilbur Earl I Delores Jane
(Earl)
Jerry Louise

Compiled By Delores Goodrick Beggs
August 1998
Updated September 2005



In remembrance:
Delores Jane Goodrick Beggs
April 25, 1938 - January 8, 2021



DELORES JANE GOODRICK BEGGS

Delores Jane Goodrick Beggs passed on the night of January 8, 2021, at Highlands Ranch, Colorado, after an extended illness. She was 82 years old.

Delores was a wonderful mother. She is survived by her three children Randolph, Clayton, and Linda. She is also survived by grandchildren Kaitlyn, Randolph G., and Nicole and by her sister Opal Estelle, sister-in-law Emma Lee, twelve nieces and nephews, and other family members. Delores was preceded by granddaughter Amanda, sister Jerry, and brother Earl.

Delores's work was with lasers and she was using lasers for work in Silicon Valley before the valley was Silicon Valley.

Delores developed a deep and abiding interest in genealogy. She was an active member of The Goodrich Family Association and enjoyed her fellow board members and the time and energy she devoted to the organization. Delores also belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A prolific writer, Delores had a number of her stories, poems, and books published. Left almost totally deaf after a bout with spinal meningitis when she was three, Delores turned to writing. She wrote the award-winning book How Can I Talk with You? to share her experiences in a positive way. Delores was able to finish editing the last book of her western romance series for her publisher.

Contributions for Delores can be made to Alzheimer's or the charity of your choice.

Personal Remembrances of Delores by Current and Former GFA Trustees

One of the nicest benefits of my becoming treasurer and trustee in the Goodrich Family Association in 2005 was my working relationship and ultimate friendship with Delores Goodrick Beggs. Although we never met in person, nor even spoke on the phone due to Delores' deafness, we worked well together to create with others a fine genealogical research resource. Every issue of the Goodrich Gospel was peppered with articles by Delores - articles expertly researched and reported. She was surely the backbone of the association after George Farrell's untimely death. If any of you will visit the website and read the old newsletters, you will see what I mean. Delores' dedication to detail and her unwavering commitment to the association are evident there. My friend will be missed by so many. Kay Waterloo

"People Come into Your Life For a Reason, a Season or a Lifetime", author unknown. For me Delores was one of those people who met all three of those things. Reason: She was a grand teacher who helped me to understand the deeper aspects of research. Season: She taught me how to apply that research to my DNA and how to write that information into my family history. Delores' extensive knowledge, along with her kind and generous heart will stay with me for a Lifetime. Annie Mabry

*Delores was a mentor, friend and inspiration to many, and a true visionary during the early online relaunch in 2005 of the Goodrich Family Association. From a brief notice in the October 2005 issue of the **Goodrich Gospel** that the GFA had a new genealogist, to the sudden death of the GFA President who recruited her, George Farrell (1925-2005), Delores eventually managed multiple roles as GFA President, Genealogist-Historian, and DNA Project Manager through 2014-2015. Delores networked effectively in leading the growth of the GFA during her tenure, as attested by the select review of articles in the GFA Quarterly by Delores that follows. Reprints of the articles, readable in this issue, are accompanied by links to the archived quarterly issues to allow revisiting content within its original historical context in the walk down memory lane. Steve Goodrich*

Goodrich Gospel

Edited by George Farrell

FRONT PAGE NEWS

GFA GENEALOGIST/HISTORIAN

Delores Goodrick Beggs

While I have never met Delores face-to-face, we have been emailing and chatting for about 2 months. Early on I became convinced that she would be the ideal genealogist for the GFA. A brief biography is on page 6. Delores lives in Sun City, CA. We are in the process of shipping our files and records to her. She hopes to have them organized and functioning by the end of Feb. 06.

The Genealogist chairs the Genealogy. Committee The complete Position Description is on Page 13

What Delores will do for you:

- 1) Create descendant Data bases for immigrant Goodrich, Goodridge, Goodrick and other variants.
- 2) Enter the information presently in

Why a Family Association

- 1) Working on the ancestry of a particular branch can be difficult. Having the data available from many researchers in one location may save many hours of research.

GFA files into these data bases.

3) Accept member's data, verify, and add to data bases as possible.

4) Search GFA files to answer member's email queries. (no individual outside research)

5) Answer member's emailed questions regarding research.

6) Develop a file of research sources and tips that members can access.

7) Work with our graphic designer to develop user friendly web page(s) and blog(s).

8) Develop a frequently asked question (FAQ) file for GFA web page.

9) Host a GFA private chat room. Hours to be determined.

10) Develop a file of Goodrich and collateral name biographies and notes that can be sent to related members, and may become the basis of a book.

2) Because many sources are available , hints to other lines are generated.

3) Someone is checking your research for errors.

4) Connections to many genea-

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Special points of interest:

- Association News
- Proposed Constitution
- Money matters
- We have a genealogist
- DNA testing

Volume 1, Issue 2, page 5 (October, 2005):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

OTHER ASSOCIATION NEWS

We are making good progress. We should be up and running very soon. **About my involvement:** I am results oriented. Feel free to be totally honest. All suggestions are more than welcome. This is **YOUR** Association and I hope it will continue long after I am just one of the entries. I am seeking no office nor wish to handle money.

Membership: There are more than 150 who have responded positively to the first email. I feel at least 100 will become Charter members. Until then, you are Members of the revived Association. By the time the Constitution is adopted we may have 100 members.

Proposed Constitution : It is difficult to work around the fact that we are widespread, and don't really know each other. Such things as money handling etc. come to mind. On the positive side, we have been experimenting with a private chat room. For the present time, it appears to be a satisfactory way of contacting each other, to hold meetings and to vote on issues. It will become more sophisticated as we progress.

Temporary Trustees I have asked four charter members from 1980's and our new genealogist to serve as temporary trustees to help with the many things that need to be done. All

have a long standing interest in Goodrich genealogy.

Everything I am doing is presented to them. However, we need and want your input. Any ideas or questions you may have are welcomed.

Dave Goodrich, PhD, management psychologist and genealogy buff who resides in Florida. He has been to England at least twice searching for Goodrich connections. Although he and I agree that there is no proven connection of Goodrich to Goodrich Castle, he simply likes castles as do I. Dave has been there twice. The last time when nearby Goodrich village donated and installed a stained glass window in the ancient castle chapel.

If you Google Goodrich Castle there are a number of sites with excellent pictures and interesting history.

Joyce Goodrich, PhD, teaching psychologist and genealogy buff as well. Joyce lives in NYC and often spends time in Northern Wis. She and her sister financed and reprinted Case's Goodrich Family that has been mentioned in my emails. Her ancestor Grant Goodrich was one of those who spearheaded Case's book as was my Great Grandfather.

Carole McCarty, Board member of the Illinois State Genealogy Society. Very active in genealogy and a Goodrich descendant. Carole resides in St. Charles, Ill. Carole spearheaded the Oct. 15 ISGS Conference in Itasca, IL.

Kay Waterloo, our temporary Treasurer. She is Carole McCarty's sister. They have long been active researchers. Kay works with her husband and resides in Greenwood, IN near Indianapolis.

Delores Goodrick Beggs, one of our newer members, and our new genealogist. She has compiled and published "The Goodricks Of Kansas," and two other genealogical books. She has won awards for her genealogical and other writings. She is a member of the Genealogical Club of Sun City, CA. Delores has presented us with many new sources and given us many helpful suggestions. Delores' Goodrick line traces to early Virginia and, as was common at the time, Goodrich became Goodrick.

It is one of the brick walls she hopes to penetrate.

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Article VI DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENEALOGIST/HISTORIAN

Mission Statement:

To create and maintain accurate Goodrich Family online Files that will set the standard for Goodriches (and alternate spellings) everywhere. To verify new member records and merge into existing database(s). To perform or support Goodrich Family Association projects that involve the use of the database and files. To disseminate database information as requested by Members and Executive board.

Genealogist Responsibilities:

1. Create Family files of existing and future data.
2. Collect and receive biographical information on Goodriches and collateral lines. Place in PC files that may be searched by members.
3. Using data files or GFA books and documents Respond to simple queries from members (No research.)
3. Respond to email questions from members.
4. Support continual development and update of a FAQ file for GFA web page.
5. Miscellaneous (respond to Executive and trustee questions, provide bio data for newsletter as requested.
6. Chair the Genealogical/.Historical Committee

The Association will provide:

1. Necessary additional software, Ancestry. COM and other memberships as approved by the Board,
2. Repair/replacement of computer and/or printer repair or replacement if necessary due to Association related damage/crash. Receipts & report copy required for reimbursement.
3. All expenses of Association business including shipping, disks, postage, printer paper, ink. Any printing/copying expenses for executive-preapproved books or booklets. Receipts copy required for reimbursement.
4. Free Goodrich Family Association membership for the tenure of holding position.

Volume 1, Issue 2, pages 6, 13 (October, 2005)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

(Continued from page 5)

logical societies willing to do look ups from data not on line. Such things as local histories, obits, etc.

4) Association members to help with questions and queries.

5) If not an active researcher, learn about your greater family history from newsletters and references

6) Just being part of a family and discover close family members that you didn't know existed..

7) As the Association files grow, have access to vital records collected by other members. It can reduce cost and time sending for records from govt. agencies

8) Having people familiar with the family to help with suggestions. It can avoid duplicate research.

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What We Cannot Do

1) Although we may be able to provide information on an individual including our sources and biographical data, GFA is not obligated to send for vital records or to purchase or do interlibrary exchanges.

2) There will be no charges for on-line data, Those re-

questing paper copies of vital records or pages of biographical data will be charged a modest fee for copying and mailings. Members may request a quote until such time as costs can be determined and a price list published.

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WHAT'S THIS ABOUT DNA TESTING?

There have been many attempts to prove the ancestry of Ens. William Goodrich of Wethersfield, William Goodridge/Goodrich of Watertown, William Goodrich that came to Virginia as well as other immigrants. Some pedigrees show connections to people with varying spellings. Most common is Goodrick(e). Matthew Goodrick in UK and others have done extensive research from earliest days on a well-established Godrick lineage. All early records have been Goodrick(e). Knowing how early records were kept, it was often at the whim of the record keeper. Most people were illiterate. John Goodrich dictated his will and the name is spelled three ways in the same document. Another problem is the condition of the records and the gradual change in the way letters were formed. Can any of us read Chaucer in the original? It is entirely possible that Goodrich/ Goodridge/ Goodricke in U.S. as well as Goodrich/Goodridge in UK and other parts of the world have a common ancestor. The connection may or may not be tenuous. DNA testing can determine this. The starting point would be an all male 5 generation pedigree from each branch to be tested. Dave Good-

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rich has stated he will be tested. That will start the Ens William Goodrich line. Matthew Goodrick in UK is another line. This is probably where we would start along with Delores' Goodrick line through her brother. At present no GFA funds are committed..

There is a site that explains the process. GFA has been selected as administrator for the Goodrich project and it covers all variations. Non-GFA members who wish to use this method will be able to compare the results with others in the project. Delores has been following this more closely than I. She will be writing a column about DNA testing in a future newsletter.

Those that wish to get more information can go to:

<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/g/goodrich/>

Delores has already contacted her brother and he has submitted his sample. Matthew Goodrick in UK has said he is interested. If you wish to get the forms, email I

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Volume 1, Issue 2, page 14 (October, 2005)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

Editor's note: in practical terms, there is no Y-DNA kit for Matthew Goodrich from the UK in the Goodrich Surname Y-DNA Project currently, though there would be a definite interest in a Y-DNA test from this individual if ever possible.

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 1 Goodrich Family Association Newsletter Jan. 15, 2006

In remembrance:

George W. Farrell

11/17/1925 – 12/20/2005

Founder of the Goodrich Family Association in the 1980's. He reactivated the Goodrich Family Association in June, 2005.

We send our heartfelt condolences to George's wife, Genevieve M. Farrell, and his children Arthur, Thomas and Mark Farrell and his grandchildren. George's untimely passing has touched us all. He will be sorely missed.

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- 5. Book: Goodrich Family
- 5. 2005 Index of Names
- 6. 2005 Index of Genealogy Links
- 6. Newsletter format & options
- 7. Membership Application

In answer to your question:
Yes, the Goodrich Family
Association will continue.

George Farrell had an intense dedication to the research of Goodrich Family History and a diligent desire that the correct history be compiled. We all know how hard George worked to get it right.

George was famous for his newsletters. The Goodrich Gospel has been widely read and is well remembered. So it is with a bit of trepidation that I edit this issue of the newsletter in memory of our friend and Association founder. There was only one "Cousin George."

-Delores Goodrick Beggs
Genealogist/Historian, Goodrich Family Association
Administrator, Goodrich Surname DNA Project

Volume 2, Issue 1, page 1 (January, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/January_2006_Special_Edition.pdf

Editor's note: the January, 2006 special issue; less than 2 months after the sudden death of President George Farrell on November 20, 2005, had 5 pages of content, including personal memorial reflections. When Delores suddenly became inactive in October, 2015 and there were questions concerning whether or not she would return in some capacity, the next two GFA quarterly issues; the third and fourth issues I edited after starting as editor in June 2015, were limited to 12 pages (December 2015) and 8 pages (March 2016), after 20 pages of content in both the June 2015 and September 2015 issues. The shock of Delores becoming inactive brought the GFA to a relative near standstill.

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 2 Goodrich Family Association Newsletter March 4, 2006

Editor: Delores Goodrick Beggs

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Another project under way is the creation of an "About Us" history of the Goodrich Family association. Many thanks to Pamelyn Bush and Kay Waterloo, who between them have provided a complete set of the original association newsletters for assistance with this project. Dr. Joyce Goodrich provided original letters from our founder, George W. Farrell for the project. The history will eventually be placed on our future web site.

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Victor B. Goodrich, Jr.

Victor Burton Goodrich, Jr. was born 23 November 1928 and died 30 December 1995, the son of Victor B and Edythe Durfree Goodrich. He married Joan Schilling in 1951 in Kent, OH. After receiving his Masters degree from Kent State in 1952, "Burt" as he was called to differentiate him from his father, became a career Air Force Officer.

I inquired how Burt got started in genealogy.

"I think I'm responsible!" Mrs. V. B. Goodrich said. "In the 1970's I suggested we should get some information from his parents 'just in case our children are ever interested'. Little did I know what I was starting."

After retiring from the Air Force, Burt was still doing family research. Then the director of the Madison County, N. Y. Historical Society asked him to deal with an inquiry they had received, and that was the beginning of his part-time professional research business and also lead to eventual positions teaching beginning genealogy classes. Among his many genealogical contributions, he was the first editor of the Madison County Heritage. He contributed material to Tree Talk, the quarterly published by Central New York Genealogical Society. He prepared five volumes of extracts from early Walton newspapers for the Walton Library.

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Volume 2, Issue 2, page 9 (March, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2006.pdf

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 4
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Goodrich Family Association Newsletter
Editor: Kay Waterloo

September 6, 2006

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New Newsletter Editor

By Delores Goodrick Beggs

Please welcome our new Goodrich Gospel quarterly newsletter editor, Kay Waterloo. My own Goodrich Family Association Genealogy and History work has increased to the extent I was getting behind. Kay generously agreed to take over this important job, and her first newsletter was the May 31, 2006 issue.

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Kay has been an active family history researcher since the early 1970's. In addition to holding the position of Goodrich Family Association Treasurer, Kay is a member of the DAR, the Illinois State Genealogical Society (ISGS), Chicago Genealogical Society, McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society and the Western New York Genealogical Society.

Are you giving a program? Having a reunion? Did you have a challenging genealogical experience? I want to encourage you to send your news to Kay at kmw328@aol.com.
Thank you, Kay.

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Volume 2, Issue 4, pages 26-27 (September, 2006):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 4
Page 26

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter
Editor: Kay Waterloo

September 6, 2006

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Goodrich Surname DNA Project

By Delores Goodrick Beggs, Group Manager

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project continues to provide exciting news as we search for connections/no connections of Goodrich and variant spelling immigrant branches.

We are happy to report that our DNA test results now show three distinct Goodrich branches. I look forward to locating more matches in order to prove the Goodrich II and Goodrich III lineages. We have previous, perfect, Y-DNA25 matches for Goodrich I and Goodrick I lineage at 24 markers.

An interesting possibility exists that we will be able to compare our Project information with one or more England test participants. Watch for future updates on this as they become available. We are just beginning this exploration.

Some of the immigrant lineages we want to explore for connections/no connections in our Goodrich Surname DNA project, including variant spellings and those who have already tested, include:

1. Ens. William Goodrich settled in Wethersfield CT ca 1636
2. John Goodrich, William's brother Wethersfield, CT ca 1636
3. Richard Goodridge or Goodrich of Guilford, CT
4. William Goodrich of Goodridge of Watertown, MA
5. John Goodrich of Watertown who died on his returning voyage to England
6. John Goodrich who went to Virginia ca 1635
7. Henry Goodrich who also went to Virginia
8. Richard Goodrich who also went to Virginia
9. John Goodrich, Jr. who also went to Virginia
10. William Goodrich who also went to Virginia

[Source: notes from the George W. Farrell Collection]

Volume 2, Issue 4, page 27 (September, 2006):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

Editor's note: the Goodrich Surname Y-DNA Project currently includes Y-descendants of Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut (haplogroup E-V13), Benjamin Goodrick of Virginia (haplogroup I-M253) and a Gutridge group also belonging to haplogroup I-M253, and new Y-SNP tests (since 2013) now capable of placing kits of unknown Y-ancestry into their correct Y-ancestries, including Goodrich Y-descendants who currently have surnames other than Goodrich.

Lightening the Burden of Women

By Delores Goodrick Beggs

Few gentlemen of the late 1800s combined generosity with eccentricity the way Harry Clinton Goodrich, M. E., of Chicago, IL did. Mr. Goodrich was called one of the “greatest inventors of the age” for the creative genius he applied toward easing the tedious and time-consuming tasks that burdened women of the period.

Mr. Goodrich, born in Potsdam, NY, 22 Mar 1832, moved to St. Charles, IL with his parents at an early age. Before he was ten years old, he was orphaned. Mr. Goodrich was an ancestor of George W. Farrell, founder of the current Goodrich Family Association.

Mr. Goodrich is best known for his inventions of sewing machine attachments, which fueled his swift rise in the manufacturing business. His tuck markers were by far his most successful product. His beginning was humble and without capital, borrowing the money to make his first dozen tuck markers himself; by 1881, he had a new, three-story high factory employing fifty workers.

At a time when the sewing machine business was flourishing, Mr. Goodrich had numerous other patents designed to lighten the burdens of women that also proved successful. For women who spent frustrating amounts of time untangling thread, he devised a thread holder that held six spools neatly. He patented a buttonhole cutter and seam ripper that enabled seamstresses to create a neat, plain and practical look to the clothing they produced. But none of his other inventions achieved the fame of his tuck markers.

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Mr. Goodrich was still inventing timesaving devices for the use of women in the home at the age of 78, according to newspaper articles. His success was based not only upon his fertile mind, but also upon being in the right place at the right time.

Sources:

1. Harry Clinton Goodrich Advertisement, Singer Sewing Machine Times, April 24, 1914, p. 17, col. 1
2. Genius Plus Optimism article, Independent Progressive Sewing Machine Times, New York, Vol. 24, No. 554, April 25, 1914, p. 1, col. 1
3. Lafayette Wallace Case, editor, M. D., *The Goodrich Family in America* (Chicago, Fergus Printing Company, 1885) p. 323, #2648
4. *United States Biographical Dictionary*, p. 451, undated and author unidentified; copy in Goodrich Family Association files

Volume 2, Issue 4, pages 30-31 (September, 2006):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

New Goodrich Family History Comes to Light

By Delores Goodrick Beggs

Goodrich Jack “Jack” Gevaart found an unexpected surprise in his family’s original copy of the 1889 *The Goodrich Family in America* edited by Case. The grandson of Fred B. Goodrich found in his book thin, yellowed copies of three historical papers, the “Goodrich Family Memorial,” “The Circular,” and the “Goodrich Circular.”

The “**Goodrich Family Memorial**” is a Contents page, an advertisement flyer for the proposed Volume.

“**The Circular**” is an Executive Committee report on the progress of the manuscript of the Goodrich Memorial Volume, and a call for enlistment and military duty information from all those who served in the late war. The Executive Committee was composed of:

Hon. Grant Goodrich, 40 Rush Street, Chicago
William H. Goodrich, Hartford, Conn., replacing Hon. L. S. Goodrich
of Warner, Tenn., deceased
Horace A Goodrich, 80 Dearborn Street, Chicago

The “**Goodrich Circular**” details that there was a Goodrich Family Association in 1885, and that they had a meeting 11 November at the Grand Pacific Hotel with the result they resolved to produce the most complete Goodrich Family History possible. [Note: This is the earliest “Goodrich Family Association” I have knowledge of. Delores]

The 1885 Goodrich Family Association Officers are listed as:

Aaron Goodrich, *President*, St. Paul, Minn
Enos Goodrich, *Vice-President*, Fostoria, Mich.
H. C. Goodrich, *Secretary and Treasurer*, 70 Ogden Place, Chicago

We share Jack’s excitement at the discovery of these historical documents. Jack has kindly provided the Goodrich Family Association with copies of these papers that were not previously in our collection. Thank you, Jack.

Jack’s grandfather, Fred B. Goodrich, is #2919, found on page 334 of the 1889 Case book. His mother, Winifred Goodrich, was born three years after the book was published.

“She named me ‘Goodrich Jack Gevaart’ to prevent the Goodrich name from being lost,” he says. In turn he gave his oldest son “Goodrich” as a middle name. His grandson carries the Goodrich name also.

Volume 2, Issue 4, page 33 (September, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

Fred B. Goodrich was born in Dundaff, PA and went to Wisconsin with his parents at an early age. He was manager of the Board-of-Trade Telegraph Office for the Pacific & Atlanta Telegraph Company at the time of the great Chicago fire in 1871. Jack mentions that Fred B. Goodrich is listed as being appointed as the attorney for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In reality, Jack says, he was the manager of the Delavan, Wisconsin railway station and may have done some legal work from there. They called him their "Agent." He was the telegrapher at the station. In 1907 he attended a "Reunion Convention" of the "Old Time Telegraphers Association" in NYC. At that meeting he was presented a miniature working model of a telegraph key by Thomas Edison. The telegraph key remains locked in Jack's family bank box.

The Delavan Guards were organized in Delavan, WI in the spring of 1880. Gov. William E. Smith commissioned Fred B. Goodrich Capt. on 27 April 1880. The company was assigned to the First Battalion, headquarters at Janesville, WI and armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. The Delavan Guards, under Capt. Fred B. Goodrich, proceeded to become an outstanding unit. They earned recognition from the Governor and Adjutant General at the annual inspection, especially for their discipline and organization.

Capt. Fred B. Goodrich was presented a sword inscribed to the effect that it was presented to him on the occasion of his retirement and was from the men of his unit. Goodrich Jack Gevaart now has possession of this sword, which has a chrome-plated blade and a few pitted spots presumably caused by handling over the years.

Again, we thank Jack for sharing his Goodrich historical discovery with The Goodrich Family Association.

Sources:

1. Lafayette Wallace Case, editor, *The Goodrich Family in America* (Chicago, Fergus Printing Company, 1889) p. 334 #2919
2. [Anonymous] *History of Walworth County*, no publisher, no place, no date, p 682
3. Goodrich Jack Gevaart, assorted email correspondence from jgevaart@inwave.com to author, June/July, 2006
4. Photocopies, sent to me 7 June 2006 from Goodrich Jack Gevaart, "Goodrich Family Memorial," "The Circular," and the "Goodrich Circular"

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

John C. Goodrich: Defender of the Alamo*by Delores Goodrick Beggs*

The name of J. C. Goodrich is inscribed among others on the Alamo Monument ^{1,2} on the capital grounds at Austin, TX. They are names on the memorial, but these were real people, who banded together, determined to fight to the end against oppression.

Private John Calvin (or Camp) Goodrich ⁵, 1809-1836, was born in Virginia, the son of John and Rhoda Goodrich. He grew up in Davidson County, TN. In 1834, John and his eldest brother, Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, migrated from Tennessee to Texas ³. Benjamin Briggs became involved in Texas politics. In November, 1835 John offered his service to the Texas Army and received a commission as cornet in the Texas cavalry ⁴.

San Antonio in the spring of 1836 is described in an 1860 article by Captain R. M. Potter as a town of about 7,000 inhabitants. The San Antonio River wended its way between the town and the Alamo. The Alamo originally was built as a shelter for colonists and their property ⁶, such as cattle, to retreat to in the event of a hostile Indian attack, not for use as a fort. The whole area, including the Alamo Chapel, involved two to three acres, upon which there were a number of buildings, not just the Chapel itself. It was poorly fortified for defense against an army.

The battle at the Alamo was the culmination of 11 days siege by Santa Ana's forces which numbers were estimated between 1,500 and 6,000 men ⁶. Despite the extended siege, Potter's report indicates that likely no defenders were killed until the fort was stormed by Santa Ana's forces on March 6.

The battle began at the outbuildings, and moved inward as the defenders fell, or retreated to the next building. Alamo Chapel was the last taken after the attackers silenced the fire from the other buildings. The courageous defenders, including John C. Goodrich, never knew that Texas Independence from Mexico had been declared four days before ⁶.

There were no survivors, although the 180 defenders of the Alamo are said to have felled 500 attackers before the last man perished ⁷.

Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich wrote a letter to inform his brother Edmund in Nashville, TN of their brother's death. In it, he detailed how at the end John C. Goodrich was one of the last seven brave men, all that remained alive of the defenders that called for quarter and to see Santa Ana. Santa Ana instantly had them all shot, determined to annihilate those who had united to stand against his tyranny ⁷.

While John was under siege in the Alamo, his brother Benjamin Briggs Goodrich signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836 ³. John C. Goodrich died at the Alamo on March 6, 1836, a true American patriot.

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Sources:

¹ Southwestern Historical Quarterly Online, Volume 006 Number 4: The Alamo Monument, http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/journals/shq/online/v006/n4/article_2.html

² Alamo Monuments, Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/AA/ggal.html> (accessed 6 Nov. 2006)

³ Farrell, George W. Collection, Virginia Notebbook, John C. Goodrich, Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, not paginated.

⁴ Goodrich, John C., Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/GG/fgo13.html> (accessed 3 Nov. 2006)

⁵ Southwestern Historical Quarterly Online, Volume 37 Number 4: Critical Study of the Siege of the Alamo..., http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/journals/shq/online/v037/n4/contrib_DIVL3092.html

⁶ Potter, R.M., Capt., "The Fall of the Alamo", <http://www.nationalcenter.org/Alamo.html>

⁷ Goodrich, Benjamin Briggs, "Letters From the Alamo," <http://www.thealamo.org/Goodrich%20Letter.htm>

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2006.pdf

Goodrich and Bird Join in Y-DNA Project

by Delores Goodrick Beggs and Steven Bird

Does the Goodrich family share a common distant male ancestor with the Bird family? How did the Goodrich and Bird families come to reach Britain?

These are just two of the intriguing questions Steven Bird, Co-administrator of the BYRD Surname DNA Project and Delores Goodrick Beggs, Group Manager of the Goodrich Surname DNA Project have joined together to explore. The inspiration of the project was Steven's research of Y-DNA results from the Goodrich and Bird family Y-DNA test results, their matching EB3 haplogroup, plus additional family associations. Steven explains our project in detail:

Based upon a comparison of genetic evidence, I am hypothesizing that Bird, Goodrich and Hubbard are all descended from a common male ancestor who lived between 1500-2400 years ago. This line may have descended from a Roman soldier of Balkan origin (Thracian, Dacian or Pannonian). Many such units were attested in Britain up to about 250 A.D. The line may have existed in Britain for quite some time (perhaps as early as 43 A.D.) and then the male lines diverged around the time of the collapse of the Roman empire in 400 A.D., or sometime thereafter. By the era of surnames, the original family connection had been long forgotten.

I have examined a group of seven New England families that have tested as haplogroup E3b, all of whom have proved paper trails to New England ancestry prior to 1642. These DNA profiles were then compared with each other, using McGee's Y-DNA Utility Calculator, to evaluate the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA). As a control, results for two descendants of each of the two known sons of Thomas Bird of Hartford, the immigrant who died there in 1662, were included and compared. The generational years and the percentage of certainty were adjusted until the descendants of James Bird and of Joseph Bird came out to the correct number of years to the MRCA (approximately 350). (The two men tested were ninth cousins and both are in the same generation, so the actual TMRCA was known in this case.) The results also showed that Goodrich and Bird were related at 1541 years to the MRCA, with a 50% probability, and using SMGF's mutation rates, but with the generation interval set at 23 years. This translated to a MRCA in about 410 A.D. Another TMRCA calculator, known colorfully as "Wimpy's TMRCA Calculator," predicted a common ancestor at around 451 A.D. for Bird and Goodrich. These dates corresponded almost exactly with the collapse and subsequent dispersal of the Romano-British following the withdrawal in 400 of the Roman army from Britain.

When the generation interval was set to 30 years, the calculation of TMRCA increased to 2400 years at a 50% confidence level. At the extreme (95%) confidence level, and with 30 years between generations, the distance between Bird and Goodrich is calculated at 3690 years. This means that there is a 95% probability that the common ancestor lived within the past

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2006.pdf

3700 years, or after 1700 B.C., but there also is a 50% probability that the MRCA lived in about 410-450 A.D.

A parsimonious phylogenetic tree, generated using the FLUXUS program, and using E3b data collected from YSearch, found that Goodrich was the "ancestor" of Bird genetically speaking; that is, the Bird nodes of the tree were found "downstream" from the Goodrich nodes. This data also supports an assumption that the two families shared a common male ancestor at some point in the distant past. Please note that there are many family associations between Bird, Hubbard and Goodrich in the first three generations found in New England. This may be an artifact of them living more closely to each other; then again, there may be deeper associations at work here.

*

Steven having explained the joint project, I'd like to further mention that exploring our most recent common ancestor connection is one object of Y-DNA testing and research. The scope of our combined project is the first three generations of the Goodrich and Bird families in New England and jumps backward in time.

We are conducting an ongoing Goodrich and Bird research project. The Hubbard family information is still to be added to the mix to complete the study of the three closest families by Steven's comparison.

One of our goals is to narrow the timeframe of the MRCA for the Goodrich and Bird ancestor. We are awaiting additional Y-DNA test results which are expected to contribute more information. We'd like to answer the question how the Goodrich and Bird families arrived in Britain and what connections they may have had with great historical events of the past, including archaic Greek and Roman times and the Middle Ages advent of surnames. We are looking into other known associations between Goodrich and Bird families, such as records show both share a preference for clothmaking occupations.

I feel that Steven and I have made a good start on what is certain to be an exciting journey of discovery about Goodrich and Bird families in the past.



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Goodrich and Bird Y-DNA Project, update

~ Steven Bird, BYRD Y-DNA Project Administrator

The 67-marker upgrade has now been received for both Goodrich and Bird and the "time to the most recent common ancestor" has been calculated. The Bird subject also has been tested positive for E-V13, a "unique event polymorphism" ("UEP," sometimes referred to as an "SNP" or "single nucleotide polymorphism"). This has proven that the exact subclade for Bird (and by extension, for Ensign William Goodrich's line) is "E3b1a2." This subclade was analyzed recently by Dr. Fulvio Cruciani, the leading E3b geneticist in the world. It was determined by him that the subclade arose in the southern Balkan Peninsula about 4,500 years ago and could not have arisen more than 5,300 years ago.

Using the 67 marker data, the following date estimates were developed using McGee's Y-DNA Utility. Numbers in parenthesis are dates based on an average birth year of 1950.

At 67 markers (a genetic distance of 19):

95% CI - 2700 ybp ("years before present," i.e., 1950, or approximately 750 B.C.)
 68.2% CI - 2100 ybp (150 B.C.)
 50% CI - 1890 ybp (60 A.D.)
 31.8% CI - 1710 ybp (240 A.D.)
 5% CI - 1290 ybp (660 A.D.)

These points represent key locations along a "bell curve" of probability, centered on 1890 ybp. I then added eight additional STR markers available from the SMGF database for the two families. At 75 markers, the 50% confidence interval (CI) was exactly the same (1890 ybp). The 95% CI narrowed slightly to 2670 (a difference of about 30 years, or one generation). This was due entirely to the increased accuracy of the estimate based on the higher number of markers. On the other end, 5% CI produces an estimate of 1320 ybp, again narrowing by a difference of 30 years. The fact that the central estimated date did not change with the additional markers added increases the confidence level that this date estimate is accurate.

With this much more accurate estimate, we can draw some significant conclusions:

Our common ancestor lived in all likelihood between the 2nd c. BC and the 3rd c. A.D. This represents one standard deviation from the central date estimate of 60 A.D. With a generational estimate of 30 years per generation, living members of the Goodrich and Bird families are approximately 63 generations in descent from the common male ancestor. The maximum generational distance to the common male ancestor is no more than 90 generations. He lived either in Roman Britain or in Thracia (possibly in the Roman province of Upper Moesia, which was recruited heavily by the Roman army). This conclusion is based upon the unequivocal evidence of the V13 UEP ("old" E3b1 alpha cluster from Cruciani 2004), which identifies our subclade precisely as E3b1a2. E3b1a2 is associated exclusively with the southern Balkan Peninsula.

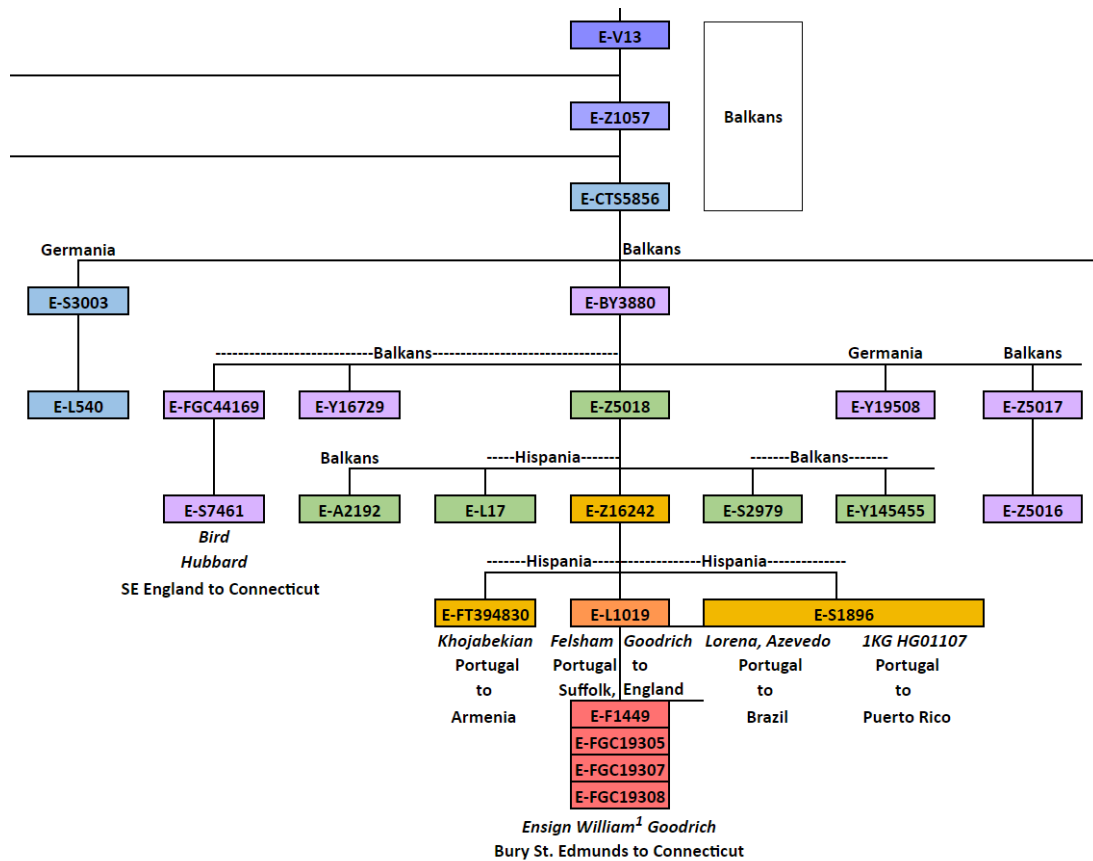
Volume 3, Issue 2, page 36 (June, 2007)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2007.pdf

Editor's note: this 3-part article series (part 2 was in March 2007, pages 12-13) by Delores and Steve Bird, Ph.D. first brought to our collective attention evidence suggesting a common ancient origin, shared by Y-DNA haplogroup E-V13 kit owners with the English surnames Bird, Goodrich and Hubbard, in the Balkan region of the Roman Empire.

The estimation of time to most recent common ancestor (TMRCA) described in these articles involved Y-STR data from the Y67 test (June 2007). In 2013, refinement of Y-DNA haplogroups increased with next-generation-sequencing (NGS) Y-SNP testing, now available as the Family Tree DNA Big Y-700 test and Full Genomes Corp. Y-Elite 2.1 test.

The most recent NGS Y-SNP data suggests that the common Y-ancestor of Bird, Goodrich and Hubbard, who belonged to Y-DNA haplogroup E-BY3880, lived in the Balkans, and that a Y-ancestor of Goodrich came to England/Britannia after a potential intermediate settlement in Portugal-Spain/Hispania probably no earlier than 218 BC; when the Roman conquest of Hispania began, as suggested by the Y-SNP mutation E-Z16242 that Felsham Goodrich shares with 3 kits from Brazil and Puerto Rico known to have Y-origins in Portugal, and most recently with a kit from Georgia with known Y-origin in Armenia, where the Roman Emperor-General Trajan; a native of Hispania with origins in Italy, launched a conquest in 114 AD with troops that included one auxiliary unit with known origins in Hispania (exhibits below taken from GFA DNA website: <https://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm>)



ID	HAPLOGROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED
7	E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala II Ulpia Auriana	Raetia	By Trajan from (5); Cappadocia; Trajan invaded Armenia 114 AD
5	E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala I Hispanorum Auriana	Hispania	Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia, Noricum, Raetia
ID	HAPLOGROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED
2	E-L17	Romania to Poland	Ala I Hispanorum	Hispania	Trier-Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia; Trajan's Dacian Wars 101 AD, 105 AD
4	E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil	Ala II Flavia Hispanorum	Hispania	Permanent garrison at Rosina de Vidriales near Legio VII Gemini in Leon, NW Spain
6	E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil	Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum	Lusitania	Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK
3	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Asturum	Asturia	Spain; to East Anglia, Britannia after Boudican Revolt 61 AD (Ixworth?); then Chester, UK
1	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala II Asturum	Asturia	Spain; Germania; Pannonia with (2), (5) near Legio IX Hispana; to Britannia ~75 AD
6	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum	Lusitania	Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK

ID	HAPLOGROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEOGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR
7	E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala II Ulpia Auriana	Raetia	This is the only known Iberian auxiliary unit deployed to Armenia (114 AD)
5	E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	Ala I Hispanorum Auriana	Hispania	Armenia Post-Z16242 shared SNPs also found in Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia,
ID	HAPLOGROUP	GEOGRAPHIC ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEOGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR
2	E-L17	Romania to Poland	Ala I Hispanorum	Hispania	E-L17 has already been found in SW Germany, southern Romania
4	E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil	Ala II Flavia Hispanorum	Hispania	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, Brazil, Puerto Rico
6	E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil	Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum	Lusitania	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK
3	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Asturum	Asturia	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, UK only
1	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala II Asturum	Asturia	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, Hungary, UK
6	E-Z16242	Felsham Goodrich	Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum	Lusitania	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK

How to Share Your Genealogy Information With the Goodrich Family Association

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs, Genealogist/Historian

One question we are often asked is, how can our Goodrich Family Association members and friends submit their genealogy information for inclusion in the Goodrich Family Association files? The collection of new family history and genealogy information is an important part of the Goodrich Family Association. We are in process of making our GFA files THE standard for Goodrich family information. In order to do this, we need a steady infusion of documented new information and corrections to existing information.

Was your ancestor born the year after *The Goodrich Family in America*, edited by L. W. Case, M. D., Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, was published, and so left out of those records? The Case book carries only eight generations of the William and John Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn. lineage, plus the names of the eighth generation's children if available. You may have in your family records the missing newer generation(s).

Some names were missed in the Case book. Some families were only carried to the sixth or seventh generation; you may have the missing information in your family history records.

You may have in your documents missing vital records birth, marriage, and death dates.

You may have information about Goodrich, Goodridge, Goodrick, or other variation of the surname. We need the information to add to our record collections of them all.

What you can do to contribute to your own and our Goodrich Family Association quality of evidence standard is to reference pertinent detail about the specific source records in any information you send to us.

If you would like to read more on this subject, I highly recommend that you obtain a copy of the Elizabeth Shown Mills book: *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*.

When you fully document your record, you help to establish the evidence from which other researchers validate the quality of your own work as well as our Goodrich Family Association master files. Thank you. We appreciate your sharing.

There are two ways, below, to send your family history information to us. Your information needs to include your source citations.

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2007.pdf

Sarah Goodridge, Portrait Painter

~ by Delores Goodrick Beggs

It has been said that America is a land of opportunity for those with dreams who are willing to work hard. Sarah Goodridge was such a person. She overcame largely untutored beginnings and became a highly successful portrait miniaturist, sometimes completing as many as three commissions a week.⁴ Her latest sale was in February, 2006, a group of four Massachusetts portrait miniatures done with watercolor on ivory.¹ Pretty good for a country girl born in 1788.

Sarah Goodridge was born 5 Feb 1788 at Templeton, MA, the sixth of nine children and died 28 Dec 1853 at Boston, MA.² Her farm family lacked funds to buy paper, and so she used a stick to draw her earliest pictures on the sanded kitchen floor, or alternatively, she used peeled birch bark and a pin. She was largely self-taught.³

Sarah Goodridge's career as a miniature portrait painter blossomed from the time she opened her own studio in Boston in 1820, and flourished for the next thirty years, aided by an acquaintance with noted portraitist Gilbert Stuart³, and an ongoing mysterious friendship with U. S. Senator Daniel Webster, who sat for 12 portraits. Such pictures were in demand in the days before photography and were often worn in locketts or pinned to lapels.⁴

Sarah Goodridge's portrait exhibits include Dartmouth College and five exhibitions at the Boston Athenaeum.³

Sarah Goodridge never married. She supported herself with her commissions, raised an orphaned niece, and supported her ill mother. Her career came to a sad end in 1850 due to failing eyesight. Three years later, in 1853, Sarah Goodridge died of a stroke at age 65.

1. <http://www.askart.com>

2. Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://britannica.com/eb/article-9125760/Sarah-Goodridge>

3. Smithsonian Art Museum, <http://americanart.si.edu>

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4. <http://illustrationart.blogspot.com>

5. <http://www.common-place.org/vol-04/no-01/lessons>



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George W. Goodrich of Pawtuckaway Mountain, N. H.

~ by Delores Goodrick Beggs

George W. Goodrich was one of the last members of a small group of families that carved hill farms out of the boulder-strewn and sometimes steep terrain of Pawtuckaway Mountain in the early 1700s. The Goodrich homestead was one of the small community of mostly farmers and cordwainers¹ among the sugar maples. They chose to live independently of surrounding towns, but shared with each other.

George was a founder of Pawtuckaway State Park, Nottingham, N. H., famous for its hiking trails, wildlife and conservation programs. George planted a black walnut tree at the clearing where the Goodrich house stood until the 1960s. When endangered species Cerulean Warblers later reappeared in the state, they nested in George's black walnut tree, not in the surrounding forest.²

George was in his environment here, his own man. He roamed the dirt paths and hiking trails barefoot, his thick white beard flowing. He wrote in his diary. He guided groups of tourists to the Boulder Field, which he owned, and he took photographs of groups, himself, and his homestead from which he made postcards to sell.² His biography, written by Paula Casey Wood, is a spring 2007 release (see In the News.)

While the mountain forest lands can be beautiful and tranquil, they can also be harsh. George was the only son of the surviving only son of Barnard Goodridge (Goodrich) and his second wife Sally Gove, whose Intention 1807 to marry is in the Vital Records of Nottingham, New Hampshire, 1734-1877.

“Mr. Barnard Goodrich & Miss Sarah Gove Both Of Nottingham have been Lawfully Published in Said Town Novr 15th 1807. Recorded Novr 15th 1807 Attest Henry Butler Town Clerk.”

Note from p. 356⁵. The earlier generations kept the Goodridge spelling; later generations often changed the spelling to Goodrich. The two surnames have different Coats of Arms.

Barnard and Sally Goodrich had seven children, six boys and a girl.⁴ The little girl, Delia Jane, died at age 2.⁴ Four of the boys and their father died mysteriously in the short span of 1833 and 1834, and a fifth son, Samuel Gove Goodrich, died in 1839. Perley Carr Goodrich, Henry Oliver

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Goodrich, and Jacob Thrasher Goodrich all died in 1834, and David Adams Goodrich died in 1833.⁴

Barnard and Sally's only child that survived was Nathan G. T. Goodrich, born 27 Feb 1810, m. 17 June 1840 Betsey A. Cate of Deerfield.⁴ The couple had one son, George W. b. 23 Aug 1844, the subject of this article.⁴

It is interesting to note that the hardship of losing most of her family in the 1830's notwithstanding, George's grandmother Sally Gove Goodrich appears with him in New Hampshire censuses until she is 97 years old; also listed in the household in the 1880 census is George's father Nathan N. T., age 70, home with rheumatism.¹¹ George is age 35.¹¹

Sally died April 29, 1854 at age 101 years. 6 mos. 21 das.³ The 1900 Census only mentions George W. Goodrich and his wife Susan J. (Carlton.) George married late and the couple had no children. Susan's surname is verified in the 1900¹⁰ census that lists her brother, John Carlton who lives with them as "brother-in-law."

Ancestry of George W. Goodrich:

Father: Nathan G. (Greenleaf ?) T. Goodrich⁴, b. 27 Feb 1810,⁴ m. 17 June 1840 Betsey A. Cate of Deerfield.⁴

Grandfather: Barnard Goodridge (Goodrich),⁴ b. 27 Feb 1769⁴ at Newbury, Essex Co., MA and died 23 Feb. 1834³ Married (1) 13 Jan 1793 Eunice Cheney. [They had six children.] Married (2) Sally Gove. The family lived on a farm which he purchased of Moses Cheney 18 Mar 1797 (Rockingham County Deeds, 145:421). The deed calls him a "husbandman."³ Through his son Nathan, it [the farm] descended to his grandson George whose widow sold it to the State of New Hampshire which used it as a Forest Preserve. (Letter of E. W. Butterfield to Richard L. Hart).³ Barnard Goodridge, b. 30 Jun 1746⁸ at Newbury, Essex Co., MA, and died 28 May 1769. He was married at Newbury Sept 28, 1768⁸ to Sarah Carr of Newbury, a widow.^{3,8}

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3922 page 358⁵, b. 26 Dec 1708⁸ at Newbury, Mass., married 18 Jan 1739 Abigail Lowell.^{3,8} After his marriage he purchased a home of Samuel Lowell on the Bradford Road where he and his wife spent their lives.

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3903 page 358⁵, b. 4 Sept 1667⁸ at Newbury, Mass., married there in 1703 Mary Rowe.^{3,8}

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3898 page 357⁵, b. 6 Sept 1637-8 at Watertown, Mass., came to Newbury as a boy with his widowed mother, married there 15 Nov 1660 Mary Adams.^{3,8}

William Goodridge, #3896 page 356⁵ of Watertown, Mass.,⁵ d. 21 Mar 1647.^{7,8} The earliest record of William in Watertown is his being allotted three acres there in the second division of land, 28 February 1637. The division of land was based upon one acre per member of family, including cattle; at that time the family consisted of William Goodrich, his wife Margaret, and their infant daughter Mary.⁶

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1. New Hampshire, Rockingham County. 1860 U. S. Census, Schedule L - Free Inhabitants in Nottingham. Digital image 2, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 23 May 2007.
2. Richard W. Moore, Bear-Paw Print, Vol. VI, Issue 1, Spring 2006, p.4, www.bear-paw.org.
3. Merton Taylor Goodrich typewritten manuscript in the Goodrich Family Association collection states birth marriage and death dates are from Family Bible in the possession of Warren Hale of the New Hampshire Forestry Department in 1923; Family Cemetery, Pawtuckaway State Park.
4. New Hampshire families, generated by *Ancestral Quest* Dec 2006 edition, <http://www.nhfamilies.com/aqwn2855.htm>
5. Lafayette Wallace Case, editor, *The Goodrich Family in America*, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889
6. Merton Taylor Goodrich, "From Whence Came William of Watertown" Goodrich Family Association collection.
7. Merton Taylor Goodrich of the Ninth Generation, compiler and editor, *The Ancestors and Descendants of William Goodridge Who Settled in Watertown, Mass. in 1634*, Goodrich Family Association collection.
8. Edwin Alonzo Goodridge, A.M., M.D., *The Goodridge Genealogy*, Privately Printed, New York, 1918, various pages, Goodrich Family Association collection.
9. New Hampshire, Rockingham County. 1900 Twelfth Census of the United States, Schedule No.1-Population. Digital image 1, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com> accessed 23 May, 2007
10. New Hampshire, Rockingham County, Nottingham town. Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910-Population. Digital image 7, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 23 May 2007.
11. New Hampshire, Rockingham County, Nottingham. Schedule 1.-Inhabitants, 1880. Digital image 1, *Ancestry.com*. <http://wwwancestry.com>, accessed 23 May, 2007.

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2007.pdf

Beyond Case's Book

~ Delores Beggs

We are seeing a lot of interest in Goodrich generations not included in *The Goodrich Family in America* edited by Lafayette W. Case. Carl Hoffstedt's article below is an example of filling in blanks – the only information in the book about Nehemiah's son, George, is his name and birth date. Readers with information about generations not included in the book are encouraged to send us the information at _____ As always, please include your sources.

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Anoka, Minnesota Goodriches

~ Carl Hoffstedt

As a Goodrich descendent, have you wondered how you might be related or connected to Goodriches living in your community, area or state? This was the case for me with Goodriches in Anoka, Minnesota. After spending the past three years working on my mother's Thorne, Goodrich and Cochrane ancestries, I finally found time to research the Anoka Goodriches.

The History of Anoka County by Albert M. Goodrich, published in 1905 and again in 1976, had several Goodriches listed in the Index including George Herbert Goodrich who owned a drug store in the City of Anoka. I checked the Minnesota Historical Society's website for a possible death certificate for George and I found one. While at the Minnesota History Center, I viewed the death certificate, which listed George's father as Nehemiah Goodrich. I also checked for Nehemiah's death certificate and he, too, died in Minnesota. My cousin, Evonne Wallin, then found obituaries for George at the Anoka County History Center, and I found one for Nehemiah, also at the Minnesota History Center. The Goodrich Family in America edited by Lafayette Wallace Case listed Nehemiah (#1039) on pages 101 and 175, and the information matched the death certificates and obituaries.

Nehemiah Goodrich (Abner, Abner, Ephraim, Ephraim, William "The Elder") was born January 24, 1819 in New York State and married Eliza Miner on June 15, 1847. Eliza died August 22, 1852 and Nehemiah then married Delia S. Culver on March 18, 1854 at Hazel Green, Grant County, Wisconsin. Nehemiah had one child, Ellen, with his first wife and five children, Edith, Arthur, George Herbert, Nettie and Orville, with his second wife. Nehemiah resided in Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin, and is noted on page 695 in History of Grant County, Wisconsin by C.W. Butterfield. Nehemiah is also found in the History of Grant County, Wisconsin by Castello N. Holford, the Teller print, 1900. Nehemiah is noted as N. Goodrich on pages 467, 472 and 499. He is also noted as Nehemiah on page 472.

Page 499 of the Holford book has the following: "Platteville Cemetery Association – The first cemetery of Platteville, Wisconsin was laid out on land donated by Roundtree & Virgin, south of Virgin's mill. Here the dead were buried until about 1850, when the space became all occupied with graves and a new cemetery became necessary. The old one was deeded to the village on condition that the village should forever care for it. A cemetery association was formed September 15, 1855, with the following officers – John Lewis, president; I.S. Clark, secretary; V.P. Eastman, treasurer; N. Goodrich; J.L. Pickard; H.C. Lane; H. Perry; John Lewis and William Butler, trustees. Ten acres of land in Section 16 west to the city, was purchased and laid out and handsomely adorned."

Nehemiah came to live with his son, George, in Anoka and died at George's home on January 26, 1904. Nehemiah was buried at Platteville, Wisconsin.

From his obituary: George Herbert Goodrich was born July 8, 1860 in Platteville, Wisconsin where he received his education. He taught school there for some time before moving to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa where he obtained his first experience in the druggist business. From there, George arrived in Minnesota in 1884 and was employed in a drug store on Nicollet Avenue in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He went to Anoka in 1886 and became a member of the Goodrich and Jennings firm. The firm manufactured the famous Hoff's German Liniment, which

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2007.pdf

Civil War: William B. Goodrich at Antietam

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

The battle at Antietam on 17 September 1862 has been called the bloodiest combat day in American history. Thousands of troops were reported killed. Tactically the battle ended in a draw. Strategically it was a victory for the Union. It gave President Abraham Lincoln the narrow victory he needed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, starting the process that led to the end of slavery.¹

Col. William Bingham Goodrich was the only Union brigade commander to be killed or mortally wounded at Antietam,² as the Union called the battle, after the bordering Antietam Creek, or Sharpsburg, as the Confederates called it after the nearby town.

William Bingham Goodrich⁶ was the oldest son of Hubbard Goodrich, M. D. and Sophia Bingham Goodrich,⁶ and was born in Wilna, Jefferson County, N. Y. on 1 Dec. 1821.⁴ He died at Antietam 17 September 1862. His father died when he was only 14.⁴ He then had to support himself and the

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large family of his mother. With long hours of work and great sacrifice he provided himself with an education. He graduated from the Wesleyan Seminary in Gouverneur, N. Y.³

After graduation, William B. Goodrich engaged in mercantile pursuits first in Wisconsin, and next in Missouri; he served in the war with Mexico.^{3,4} When peace was declared, he was drawn to California during the Gold Rush; after about a year he returned to New York to study Law.

In January, 1851, he married Lydia Elvira Hildreth, b. 8 February 1830, d. 9 June 1883, daughter of Thaddeus Hildreth, Esq., of Herkimer County, N. Y.^{7,4} The couple had one daughter, Stella May Goodrich, b. 1 May 1854, d. 12 February 1901.^{7,4} Stella married Charles Hazen Russell, King Co., N. Y. Senator.³

While the 60th Regiment of New York State Volunteers was at Camp Wheeler, the ladies of Ogdensburgh presented them with a superb blue silk flag, mounted on an elegant standard, surmounted with a golden Eagle.¹ Col. Goodrich, who had earned the reputation of an old-style orator, thanked the ladies, telling how the flag was a symbol of the principles he and his companions went forth to sustain.⁷

The 60th Regiment awoke on the morning of 17th September 1862, and was called to arms before breakfast. Col. Goodrich, on horseback, reported by one of his men to be calm and cool, led his men into action near the Miller Farm and the northern edge of the West Woods.² He was struck down by a bullet to the chest that severed an artery, and was dead two hours later.² He was survived by his wife, Elvira, and daughter, Stella, at home in Canton, N. Y.

The beautiful silk banner Company A, 60th Regiment carried so proudly was brought home to Canton, N. Y., tattered and torn from the campaigns it went through, a fitting reminder of William B. Goodrich's acceptance remarks, pledging to protect the banner with his last drop of blood.¹

A roster of the 60th NY Regiment and Col. William B. Goodrich's Company A appears in History of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., With Illustrations, 1749-1878.⁵

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2007.pdf

Cornelia Griswold Goodrich: "The Night Before Christmas" Controversy

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Who wrote "The Night Before Christmas," the poem that shaped Santa Claus dreams of countless children through the years, Clement Clarke Moore or Major Henry Livingston? The controversy continues.

Conflicting claims of authorship spurred Cornelia Griswold Goodrich, Henry's great great granddaughter and daughter of American silversmith William McLean Goodrich and Cornelia Platt Griswold, to be the first to search for direct proof of Henry's authorship of the poem.⁵

The poem "The Night Before Christmas," first published December 23, 1823 in the New York *Sentinel*, has had considerable influence on shaping the American concept of Santa Claus from historical times through the present. The poem, also called "A Visit From St. Nicholas," was originally published anonymously, and reprinted often, still without author attribution, until 1837, with the poem's reputation growing, when Clement Clark Moore's name was added as author.³

The 1837 publication under Moore's name came after the death of poet Henry Livingston, Jr. in 1828⁷; reportedly, Livingston's children had heard the poem while growing up, but didn't see the publication naming Moore as author until 1860.³ Henry Livingston seldom signed his name to his many poems.

Cornelia Griswold Goodrich, b. about 1853, d. 1927,⁷ began in 1886 to search for proof to correct the public record regarding authorship of the poem.^{4,5} Her quest for direct proof Henry wrote the poem lasted 14 years. In December 1899 she sent a letter to the editor of the Long Island "Sun" and an item was published asking for a solution to the author controversy.⁴

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A Livingston cousin, Dr. William Sturges Thomas, responded. Cornelia was at first anxious to meet Thomas. But once they actually met, she panicked over the thought of possible consequences resulting from contradicting American icon Clement Clarke Moore.⁷ Thomas took over the search after 1920,⁷ spending more than twenty years on the effort. Much more information on the issue is now available than was found in 1886, the better part of it deposited in the New York Public Library.⁶

What started the author conflict was that the poem was originally published anonymously, and later an editor simply attributed it to Moore. After that, it was repeatedly published under Moore's name. Because the poem gained popularity under Moore's name, the burden of proof otherwise was on the Livingston family.

Two key pieces of evidence are missing to prove Henry's authorship; descendants have so far been unable to produce a copy of Henry's original publication of the poem before the 1823 publication in the Troy, N. Y. *Sentinel*, and the original handwritten manuscript was in the hands of Edwin Livingston, who prized it highly, but lost it in one of three house fires in Wisconsin.⁷

Evidence presented for each author, Moore and Livingston, is listed in Wikipedia³ and other articles below. A number of adaptations and parodies are listed. Many researchers have chimed in, including Vassar President Henry Noble McCracken.⁷ But the controversy Cornelia Griswold Goodrich was the first to try to resolve continues to this day.

William McLean Goodrich, b. 9 Jan. 1813, d. 1881, m. Cornelia Platt Griswold on 25 Dec. 1835; a silversmith, he was a partner in the firm Hyde & Goodrich in New Orleans, LA 1858 – 1861. The firm closed in 1861.^{1,2} Cornelia Platt Griswold, daughter of William McLean Goodrich, was b. about 1820 in Utica, NY and d. 28 Jan. 1902. William McLean Goodrich was the son of another silversmith, Charles Whiting Goodrich (1780–1859).^{1,2}

For further reading:

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4. The Quest for the Mouse in the House <http://iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/xmas/quest.htm>

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Volume 3, Issue 4, pages 64-65 (December, 2007)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2007.pdf

Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich and the Irish Potato Blight

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

He was an unlikely hero, but Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich of Utica, NY, Episcopal minister, has been called the savior of the potato cultivation in the Northern Hemisphere.⁴ We benefited from his experiments and discoveries that influenced the propagation of new varieties of potato, such as the russet potato we know today. Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich's revolution of potato growing was all the more remarkable because he was unable to eat potato himself.^{1, 2}

In 1845 the weather in Ireland changed from sunny to overcast and temperatures fell. Soon fields full of potato vines Irish peasants were dependent on for food spread quickly into a mass of dying vegetation.³ As the potato blight continued, almost two million Irish immigrated to the New World; many of the travelers died en route on what was called "coffin ships" due to crowded and dirty conditions.⁴

The pandemic potato blight came to Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich's attention. He studied potato plants with a view to improving them, and originated new varieties that under ordinary circumstances would escape disease and produce excellent crops.² Russet Burbank potatoes are proven for use in frozen French fry production.⁶

Rev. Goodrich was not a scientist, but his extensive experiments were conducted with care. Scientists of the day were baffled in their search for the origin of the potato disease; pathology as we know it did not yet exist. Rev. Chauncey concluded the weather was a main factor in causing potato blight, coupled with "weak" potato seeds. He used fresh imported seed eyes from South America to produce hardy new plants that could better withstand disease. (It was later shown that *Phytophthora infestans*, not the weather, caused the blight.)⁷

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Potatoes were first planted in America as a garden crop, then as a cash crop. Besides French fries, potato chips, and baked, mashed, etc. basic food consumption, potatoes have other uses including hand warmers and starch.

Rev. Chauncey Enoch Goodrich, LWC 709^{9, 10}, was born 19 Sept. 1801 and died 11 May 1864. He married 10 April 1830 Margaret Tracy.^{8, 9, 10} They had four daughters.^{8, 9, 10} The family resided in Utica, NY. Rev. Chauncey was the son of Enoch Goodrich, LWC239^{9, 10}. Margaret Tracy was the daughter of William G. Tracy and ___ Huntington⁸; she died 1852 at age 73 years.⁸

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3. Harper's Weekly, June 26, 1858, "The Plant Pathology Laboratory: Explore History, The Potato Famine", Digital Image, <http://www.plant.uga.edu/labrat/potatofamine.htm>
4. "John Cunningham (1786-1854)," Digital Data, <http://doug Sinclairarchives.com/cunningham/johncunningham2.htm>
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Volume 4, Issue 1, pages 3-4 (March, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2008.pdf

Goodrich Influence On Early American Firefighting

~By Delores Goodrick Beggs

With summer solstice coming up, we are reminded of the fire season and the heroic firefighters that battle the flames to protect our communities.

The earliest fire societies such as Boston's "Fire Clubs," concentrated on protecting their members, not the community at large. Benjamin Franklin, who helped draft the Declaration of Independence, and who studied electricity, was an early proponent for organized fire protection regardless of whose property was burning. He wrote about the need for organized fire protection for everyone in his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette. After a devastating fire in Philadelphia in 1736, he called for citizens to join in, and the Union Fire Company, the first volunteer fire brigade was organized. Additional companies were formed as the idea became popular.

Brothers **Nathaniel and William Goodrich** joined together with eighteen other Erie County, N. Y. men on 17 March 1817 to organize Buffalo's first volunteer fire company. The group was memorialized by having had streets named for them. They fought fires for years with only leather buckets for equipment until they obtained a hand-operated pump in 1824, after which they were

known as Cataract Engine Company No. 1. Buffalo depended on volunteer firefighters until 1880 when a paid fire department was established.

Early fire hoses were made of lengths of leather sewn together. These earliest hoses were hard to handle and maintain in different kinds of weather, they stiffened and cracked. Later, metal rivets replaced stitching the hoses, allowing for greater delivery of water. After Charles Goodyear

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discovered vulcanization, the Cincinnati Fire Department in 1871 used rubber hose reinforced with cotton ply developed by the **B. F. Goodrich** Company.

In 1920s Chicago, Fire Commissioner **Albert W. Goodrich**, established the nautical tradition of Chicago Fire Department lights. He applied red light on port (left side), green light on starboard (right side) to fire apparatus, a system that was also used to mark the bay doors at most Chicago fire stations, making it easy for persons to find the fire station at night to report fires. The idea of a green beacon light on fire engines spread to northern states.

Albert W. Goodrich, b. 24 Nov. 1868, d. 30 Mar. 1938, succeeded his father as President of the Goodrich Transportation Company founded by **Capt. Albert E. Goodrich**, born 11 Feb 1826, died 14 Sept. 1885, of Buffalo, N. Y. **Albert W. Goodrich** sold the business in 1920. He later followed up his attraction to the Chicago Fire Department and served as Fire Commissioner from 1927 to 1931. He listed his occupation as Commissioner, Fire Department in the 1930 census, when he was age 65.

Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 29-30 (June, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2008.pdf

When the 18 April 1906 earthquake struck the San Francisco, CA area, **Admiral Casper Frederick Goodrich** was commanding the Pacific Squadron. Communication was a pressing problem because the telegraph lines were down. Admiral C. F. Goodrich sent a torpedo boat to the Presidio at Monterey with great dispatch. As a result, Squadrons, Companies, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and other needed military assistance arrived on site right away to work with the 100 troops of the Pacific Squadron.

Grant Goodrich, born 7 Aug. 1811 in New York, son of **Gideon and Eunice (Warner) Goodrich**, arrived in Chicago in May 1834 and was a member of the first fire company in 1835.

The Omaha, NE fire department was organized as "Fire King, No 1" on 10 July 1866 with **C. S. Goodrich**, Secretary. The company was disbanded that same day and re-formed as "Nebraska Engine Company No. 3." **C. S. Goodrich** was a charter member of the new company. **Charles S. Goodrich**, born at Warren, PA 5 July 1842, married **Della Cole**, of Springfield, PA. They were parents of **Fred L. Goodrich**.

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Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 30-31 (June, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2008.pdf

Association Election

The Goodrich Family Association held its historic first election of officers in February. We are pleased to congratulate these newly elected officers:

- President – Delores Goodrick Beggs
- Vice-President – Matthew Goodrich
- Treasurer – Kay Waterloo

All members were sent a copy of the Goodrich Family Association by-laws. If you are a member and did not receive a copy of these by-laws, please contact Kay Waterloo.



Joyce Goodrich



It is with great sadness that we report the death of one of our Trustees, Joyce Goodrich. Joyce was deeply involved in the creation of the original Goodrich Family Association with George Farrell, our founder, in the 1980s. As her obituary below demonstrates, Joyce was quite an accomplished woman. She will be dearly missed, not only by her family, but also by those of us who have worked with her in this Association for the past few years.

Alice Joyce Goodrich, Ph.D.

Dr. Joyce Goodrich passed away on January 2, 2009 in New York after suffering a stroke. She had been undergoing treatment for cancer for the past few months. Born in Chicago, IL on February 21, 1929, she was the eldest child of Grant and Alice Gammeter Goodrich. She graduated from the Milwaukee Downer Seminary High School in 1947, received her undergraduate degree from Sarah Lawrence College in 1952 and later a doctorate in Parapsychology from Union Graduate School, Yellow Springs, OH in 1974. She lived in New York for 40 years.

For three decades, Joyce was Director of the Consciousness Research and Training Project teaching the process, use and practice of the LeShan approach to psychic healing. Paranormal healing and eclectic meditation courses were offered by CRTP as introductory and advanced levels across the country.

She is survived by her sister, Adele Goodrich, brothers, Grant Goodrich and Peter Goodrich and their families, cousins and many friends across the country.

The Consciousness Research and Training Project team are planning a memorial service in New York. A private family service will be held at a later time. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

Memories of Joyce

Joyce and I became acquainted during the Goodrich Family Reunion more than 20 years ago. We stayed in touch thereafter. In addition to our interest in the Goodrich family, we shared lots of discussions about our common vocation, psychology. Her work in non-traditional healing was especially interesting. I do miss our (mostly phone) conversations but miss even more her presence as a very bright and caring friend. ~ *Dave Goodrich*

Joyce Goodrich was a real friend and mentor to me after George Farrell's untimely demise just as we were restarting the Goodrich Family Association. Joyce dove in and actively procured new Goodrich records for my use, lists of Goodrich connections, and shared her remembered history. Joyce went so far out of her way to gift me with the insight and tools I needed to help make the Goodrich Family Association thrive. I miss her. ~ *Delores Goodrick Beggs*

Volume 5, Issue 1, pages 2-3 (March, 2009):
http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2009.pdf

A Runaway Goodrich Bride

~Delores Goodrich Beggs

Bert E. Goodrich, b. Nov. 1874, was the son of an 1867 national figure skating champion and showman, but the public ceremony Bert was to star in on Thursday, 26 April 1900 was disastrously unscripted.

Bert waited with an audience of 200 paid guests, all attired in "old" 1850's apparel, at the Home clubhouse for what had been billed as "An Injiana wedding of 1850," Englewood Circle No. 23 GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) fund-raising entertainment featuring the wedding of Bert Goodrich and 17-year-old Viola Robinson.

They waited. Bert arrived early. The bride never showed up for the scheduled 9 p.m. ritual.

The audience became impatient as time wore on. The bride's mother was present, but all she could add to the mystery of the bride's whereabouts was that Viola had left home several hours earlier for a local friend's house with the avowed intent of having her hair coiffed.

In a brave effort to have the show go on, the anxious GAR women persuaded Bert to participate in a mock ceremony with the bridesmaid, Miss Rosa Cowden. But the minister, Rev. Mr. Albert Mc Calla declined to participate in a pretend ceremony.

The event came to be scheduled when Viola confided to her lifelong friend, Mrs. S. M. Howell, of her engagement to Bert, and that they had delayed the wedding because the groom's mother, Mrs. E. T. Goodrich, was ill. Mrs. Howell, Vice President of the GAR circle, suggested the public wedding and Viola agreed.

A Chicago Tribune article dated 28 April 1900, reports Bert visited Mrs. Howell before the scheduled ceremony date and was informed that he was expected to pay the minister's fee. He objected. Viola was unhappy with his refusal. He afterward changed his mind and agreed to be responsible for the minister fee.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, the runaway bride's mother, later reported receiving a letter her daughter sent from a friend's house in Elkhart, explaining she felt going to stay with her friend was the easiest way of getting out of marrying Bert., Mrs. Robinson said her daughter had mentioned

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earlier she considered Bert's refusal to pay the minister fee mean, and had a mind not to marry him; but the mother thought that issue had been resolved.

There is no indication Bert ever married. The 1900 census shows he was 25 the time of the wedding that wasn't, and still living with his parents, Erastus T. and Elise M. Goodrich in the Chicago, IL boarding house his mother ran. The 1910 census shows him still living with his parents, and also a younger sister, Laura, ("daughter" of E. T. on census) about whom no other information is known. In the 1930 census, his mother and sister are no longer listed, and Bert, age 58 and a machinist, and his father Erastus T. age 83, an auditor, are still living together in Chicago, IL.

Bert's father died 19 Oct. 1933 in the Illinois Mason Home Hospital. Erastus Timothy Goodrich, LWC2641, was a son of Erastus Hickman Goodrich of New York, a jeweler.

Sources:

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The Chicago Tribune, Saturday, 28 April 1900, p. 16

Illinois #37593 Death Certificate, Erastus Timothy Goodrich

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1850 New York; 1870, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, all Illinois.

Volume 5, Issue 2, pages 26-27 (June, 2009):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2009.pdf

Luther Goodrich: A Civil War Family Remembered

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

LWC1154² Mr. Luther Goodrich, Jun.⁶ (Luther,⁵ Elizur,⁴ David,³ Ephraim,² Ens. William¹), a 24-year-old New York farmer, was married to Miss Jerusha Ann Lathrop, an 18 year old housekeeper, on 29 April 1840 by Rev. Noah Burrell.¹

The couple took up residence in Auburn, New York and was soon joined by five children:

LWC 2278, Milan B. Goodrich² b. 2 Jan. 1843, d. 22 Mar. 1876²

LWC 2279, Willis L. Goodrich² b. 31 Mar. 1846,²

LWC 2280, Cynthia L. Goodrich² b. 1 Jul. 1850, d. 1 June, 1865²

LWC 2281, Charles Hamilton Goodrich² b. 5 Sep. 1854² Charles appears on the 1870 Auburn, N. Y. Census as 16 years old, under the name "Hamilton,"³ together with his mother Jerusha³ and his younger sister Lillian.³ Little else is known about him.

LWC2282, Lillian May Goodrich² b. 7 May 1861, d. 13 July 1874²

Additionally, James S. Goodrich,² oldest son of Luther's brother LWC 1155 Joshua C. Goodrich,² is shown on the 1860 Federal Census of Auburn⁴ as making his home with Luther and his family. Joshua and his family also settled in Auburn.

Milan B., Luther's oldest son, is listed as a 17-year-old youth who worked as a clerk in the 1860 census of Auburn, N. Y. ⁴ On 9 May 1861, Milan left Auburn to join the 19th Regiment New York Volunteers and made his first notations in what was to become a total of 6 handwritten Civil War diaries detailing his adventures as a soldier and a member of the 19th Regiment, Co. G, New York Volunteers and later the 3rd Artillery 4 Dec. 1861.¹⁸

His almost daily notes invariably included observations of the weather, the privations and illnesses of the troops, and his own continual debilitating illnesses. Later diaries also described his attempts to become a commissioned officer; he did finally get promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant before he mustered out on 23 June 1865 at Richmond, Virginia.

Theirs was a close-knit family. When he reported for service, Milan listed his supper that first day as crackers and cheese, and his accommodations that night consisted of two men to a seat in Beechers Church, with a carpet bag and two blankets. In less than two weeks,¹⁵ Milan became gravely ill and his father Luther left home to go take care of him until Milan's health was on the mend again. Milan took furloughs in order to travel home to recuperate from illness, to assist his mother while his father was unavailable, having also joined the service, and when his sister was ill. He stayed in close contact by postal mail with his father, Luther, his younger brother Willis, who joined the service as a drummer boy, and others of his family. The highlights of Milan's early service days were mail call, and almost daily writing in his diaries.

The Civil War was exceedingly hard on the health of soldiers, and especially so on Milan and his father. Col. Luther d. 4 Dec. 1866, his health broken.⁵ Col. Luther's wife, Jerusha, requested a

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pension increase from \$8.00 for herself plus \$2.00 for her two children, Charles H. and Lillian May, to \$30.00 a month, but her request met with an unfavorable reaction from the committee.¹⁶

Milan was also ill and likewise never fully recovered his health. Nevertheless, after he mustered out, Milan became an active Officer in the Grand Army of the Republic.¹⁷

Milan Bartlett Goodrich married 29 Apr. 1875^{6,7} Anna Jackson, b. – d. 1936, daughter of John Jackson, b. 1804 in Glasgow Scotland,⁷ and d. 7 Feb. 1935⁶ in New York City, and his wife Dorothea Sexsmith.⁷

Anna was expecting their first child when Milan died in Cairo, IL, where he was employed as General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

Milan and Anna Goodrich's child, Lillian Grace Goodrich,⁸ was b. 13 Sep. 1876⁸ and d. 15 Feb. 1942.⁸ Lillian Grace became a schoolteacher. She never married. (The Case book has her name incorrectly as "Lily.") Anna Jackson Goodrich, Milan's wife, died 6 Dec. 1936; her burial place is unknown.

Milan B. Goodrich was the first of the family to enlist in the service. He later became frustrated by his inability to procure a commission, and wrote comments on that in the 6 Civil War diaries he filled while serving. But his work as a soldier was recognized by his peers, if not with the Commissioned Officer appointment he ached for.

"A hotter fire than ever was rained upon the town on the 12th but without shaking the steadfastness of the garrison... During the day, a 10-pound Parrot shell dropped into Fort Washington [S. C.] beside a gun in command of Sergt. Goodrich. The Sergeant immediately picked it up and threw it aside to a place where, had it burst, it could not endanger the lives of his men... It may be mentioned here that Sergt. Goodrich won a proud name during this siege for his cool daring and soldierly conduct. Every time his gun was fired, he exposed himself above the parapet to watch the effect of the shot and General Potter's attention was so drawn to it that he inquired for Goodrich's name and said, "That's my idea of a perfect soldier."¹³

In his diary,¹⁴ Milan's version of April 12th was "This was the warmest fire we have been honored with yet. Our barracks were completely riddled and the shots fell thick and fast in the fort. Fortunately for us they did not all explode. One, a 10 pd Parrott, dropped by the side of my gun carriage and after sputtering out its resentment, didn't explode. Another gave me a puff of its breath upon my cheek as I watched my shot from the parapet... I was complimented by the Capt. upon my shooting today... We shall soon have more guns to contend with... Wonder where the reinforcements are?"

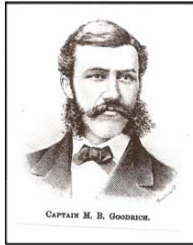
Milan had two goals that occupied his mind. One was procuring reading material. He was always looking out for another library to visit. His other goal was obtain that commission. His days were often the same, but he experienced both ends of the emotional spectrum within two days in April 1865:⁵

Saturday, April 8 – "The night is bleak and we are without blankets or rations."

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Sunday April 9 – “Glory enough for one day! Lee surrendered himself and army prisoners of war at 3 p.m. today!”



The Goodrich family was well liked in the Auburn, N. Y. community where they lived so long. They remained remembered after they left the area. Col. Luther, Capt. Milan B. and others of the family are buried there in Ft. Hill Cemetery. When Milan passed, the Auburn N. Y. Morning News⁹ published the story of the telegram that arrived announcing his death from disease contracted in the service of his country; the Morning News later published a two-column report of Milan's funeral and his sacrifices to his country.

Rev. Dr. Hawley conducted the service.¹⁰ The Auburn, N. Y. Daily Bulletin, 1894-0905 carried a story, Honored Heroes, about the GAR list of soldiers whose Ft. Hill Cemetery graves they were going to decorate, which included Col. Luther Goodrich and his son Capt. Milan B. Goodrich.¹¹

The family had moved from New York to New Orleans, and then on to Michigan during Luther's military service. But they still had roots in Auburn, New York, and family buried there in the Ft. Hill Cemetery. Col. Luther, and later Capt. Milan, were returned there for burial in an area called Consecration Dell which includes:¹⁹

Col. Luther Goodrich, age 50, buried 4 Dec. 1865

Jerusha A. Goodrich, Luther's wife, 81 years, buried 3 Mar. 1900

Charles H. Goodrich, 66, probably Luther's youngest son, about whom little is known, buried 4 Jun. 1921

Cynthia L. Goodrich, Luther's daughter, 14 years, buried 1 Jun. 1865

Lillian M. Goodrich, Luther's daughter, 13 years, buried 13 Jul. 1874

Alice M. Goodrich, unknown – may be wife of Charles H., 64 years, buried 19 Jul. 1915

Capt. Milan B. Goodrich, Luther's oldest son, 33 years, buried 22 Mar. 1876

Missing from the Auburn, N. Y. family grave plot is Milan's wife Anna and daughter Lillian Grace; his brother Willis L. and his wife Mary Eldredge² and their family. Willis apparently escaped the grave illnesses that felled his father and older brother. He moved his family on to Chicago, Ill. His son, Milan E. Goodrich,² returned to New York as a Westchester Assemblyman and in 1925 proposed a 2-cent tax on gasoline and an animal registration fee of \$2.00.¹²

Sources:

1. Rev. Noah Burrell's Record of Marriages, 1922, page 269
2. L. W. Case, The Goodrich Family in America, Chicago, Fergus Printing Company, 1889, p. 187-8, 284
3. 1870 Auburn, Cayuga, Co., N. Y. Federal Census
4. 1860 Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Federal Census
5. Milan B. Goodrich Diary, Vol. 6, p. 13
6. Goodrich Family Association Private Collection, certified copy, Milan B. Goodrich certified marriage certificate
7. Goodrich Family Association Private Collection, Descendants of John Jackson
8. Goodrich Family Association Private Collection, 1942 Death Certificate of Lillian Grace Goodrich

9. Auburn N. Y. Morning News Milan Death
10. Auburn N. Y. Morning News 27 Mar. 1876 Milan Funereal
11. Auburn N. Y. Daily Bulletin 1894-0905
12. Schenectady, n. Y. Gazette, 29 Jan. 1925, p. 13
13. Henry Hall and James Hall, Cayuga in the Field, A Record of the 19th New York Volunteers, All the Batteries of the 3^D New York Artillery, and 75th New York Volunteers, Auburn, N. Y., 1873, p. 164
14. Milan B. Goodrich Diary, Vol. 4 p.3
15. Milan B. Goodrich Diary Vol. 1, page 1
16. In the Senate of the United States, Report N. 269, 10 Jan. 1873
17. Complete Roster of Commanders-in-Chief Officers Grand Army of the Republic 1866 – 1949
18. Documents of the Assembly of the State of NY One Hundred and Twentieth Session 1897, p. 203
19. Fort Hill Cemetery, Established 1851, Auburn, N. Y.
<http://cayuganet.org/forthill/roster.html>

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2010.pdf

Christmas: A Time of Family Traditions

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Do you remember your family's Christmas traditions? In my family they were the highlight crowning the end of each year. Although the time and people have changed from my childhood, the memories of those wonderful times stay with me and renew each year when I get out my tree decorations. Traditions add such a personal touch of participation to their Yule season as well as a personal way to touch again the members of the family who live at a distance.

My family, the four Goodrick brothers including my father would gather each holiday season at their sister's house, my Aunt Opal's house, where Grandma also lived, each bringing their own tradition of home-made Christmas to share with the others. My mother always took gifts of her divinity I'd helped her to make. Aunt Opal, who ran her own lunch counter business, gifted her fruit cakes. Aunt Blanche usually gifted her popcorn balls. Aunt Lettie shared her fudge. Aunt Edna and Uncle Lafe, both of whom were excellent cooks and ran a restaurant business for years, would bring their fruit tarts. The whole gathering always resulted in warm feelings of sharing and sweet memories afterward as the treats were devoured.

In additional traditions, my father would gift small items he made himself with his wood-working. My favorite of these is the carousel he made me with three prancing horses that played "Sunrise, Sunset" as the horses circled the base when the carousel was wound up. My father-in-law was a carpenter by trade, and he gifted me annually with his wooden creations, my favorite a set of homemade wooden wall candlesticks holding my favorite bayberry candles.

With so many family Christmas traditions close to my heart, it should be no surprise I wrote traditions into my latest Place in the Heart series e-book, *A Family Tradition*, that came out this December from Desert Breeze Publishing, and available from Amazon.com, Barnes and Noble and other e-book sites.

Excerpt:

"Is everyone here?" Erik asked, looking around at the gathering in the main room of Tennyson's mobility aids store.

"I love October," Mauranie announced, settling herself in her seat.

"October just means it's time to plan our December Christmas decorations," a lilt of laughter greeted Tennyson's words.

"I think we're all present. We can start the meeting," Theron observed.

Everyone looked at Erik with expectant gazes. He propped an elbow on the display table next to the empty cask he perched on. "Even the cookies were finished baking on time. Thanks, Gracie. Can someone take notes?"

"Me." Betsy Peete picked up her pen.

"All right, let's call to order the meeting of the Mescal Flats Christmas Decoration Committee." Erik paused and grinned.

"Whoa!" Betsy cheered, her excitement infectious. Theron chuckled. Mauranie beamed. Tennyson fastened her attention on Erik.

"All right, I guess everyone's ready for this." A good-natured grin spread across Erik's face.

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"What's the design?" Betsy looked at him, expectant, her pen poised.

"Yes, tell us, we're dying to know." Tennyson pleaded.

"Give me a minute to order my thoughts." Erik's face turned serious and he spoke. "I gave our Christmas decorations a lot of thought when I ended up in the hospital last month. I asked questions. I researched. My conclusion? Christmas means different things to different families."

A murmur of assent circled the room.

"Two important things stood out in my thoughts. Different people celebrate in different ways, and with different decorations." He ran his gaze around the room again, a half-smile on his lips.

"You mean the dried apple dolls I make every year in the shop and encourage my customers to make one too for the orphanage up Klacky Way?" Tennyson asked.

He nodded.

"My cranberry crush I always serve the night we set up the town decorations?" Gracie chimed in.

"Right. We need your preparation." Erik grinned.

"My crocheted doilies?" Mauranie asked.

Eric smiled approval.

"All the Christmassy sights and smells," Rena Garrick offered with a happy sigh.

"Small, fragrant trees decorated with colorful ribbons and glittery foil."

"I notice there's a bumper crop of pine cones on the ground this year." Theron nodded.

"They make great animal decorations."

They all turned expectant faces back to Erik, who chuckled. "Now you know what I meant by different families, different traditions. Each of you named something different, so you've all provided the detail needed already."

"I love Christmas." Betsy beamed.

"Don't we all?" Mauranie agreed.

"All right folks, here we go. This year's theme will be traditions," Eric spoke up. "You all just named a myriad of details to start us off. Spread the word, so everyone can contribute their own tradition to the design. In addition, I'm proposing we add something new." He paused and gazed around the room at the expectant faces. "Let's have a Christmas Lane." He grinned.

"A Christmas Lane." Mauranie's eyes sparkled. "Oh, it sounds delightful. What a wonderful idea. What kind of a Christmas Lane?"

Betsy Peete squealed, excited.

"My thinking is to build a bicycle path and decorate the posts around the length of it."

Erik focused his gaze on Theron. "After Christmas, we still have a bicycle path. Folks can enjoy the new bicycles they've got in the big cities now. If we connect the path to the boardwalk, Emma can also use it to get around in her chair."

Delores's e-book, *Place in the Heart Book Four, A Family Tradition* was released December 1st by Desert Breeze Publishing, and is available on Ancestry.com, Barnes and Noble and other e-book sites.



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Goodrich Family Association Research Resources
<p><i>The Barefoot Farmer, the Story of George Goodrich of Pawtuckaway Park</i>, by Paula Wood, mrsdw@comcast.net. Paula says many have enjoyed this book since its listing on Amazon.com.</p> <p><i>The Descendants of William Homer Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut through his 6th Great Grandson William Homer Goodrich of Beerston, New York</i>, compiled by Victor Burton Goodrich, complete with four appendices is available by request, paper copies only. Contact: gfaelores@verizon.net.</p> <p><i>Genealogy of Goodriches of Sharon, CT</i>, compiled by Lindy Allen from the Goodrich deeds and probate of Sharon, CT from the beginning of the records until about 1840. Available by request. Contact: gfaelores@verizon.net. For more details, please see the article by Lindy Allen on page 29 of Volume 2, Issue 4, September 6, 2006 of the GFA Quarterly <i>Still Hill Cemetery, So. Glastonbury, CT</i> Goodrich gravestone transcriptions and GPS taken 02 July 2007.</p> <p>LOOK-UPS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p><i>George W. Farrell</i>; indexed collection.</p> <p><i>Victor B. Goodrich, Delaware County, NY</i>; notes</p> <p><i>Descendants of William Isaac Goodrich</i>; manuscript of Carl Hoffstedt</p> <p><i>Zebulon Goodrich, New York, Michigan & Indiana; records of V & J Goodrich</i></p> <p><i>The Descendants of William Goodridge Who Settled in Watertown, MA in 1634, Traced Through His Son Jeremiah</i></p> <p><i>Isle of Wight County Virginia Deeds 1750-1782</i>, William Lindsay Hopkins, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia, 1995</p> <p><i>Goodrich Family in Oregon, Ancestors and Descendants of Carmi Goodrich Who Crossed the Plains by Covered Wagon to Oregon Territory in 1845 with Short Records of Allied Families</i>, Van Valin, Minnie D., compiler, 123 pages.</p> <p><i>Hancock Shaker Village</i>, Ott, John Harlow, Shaker Community, 1976</p>
<p><i>The Story of Milton Junction</i>, Fortnightly Club and Bowen Printing Co., Milton Junction, WI 1951</p> <p><i>The Ricker Compilation of Vital Records of Early Connecticut</i>, Ricker, Jacquelyn Ladd, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland</p> <p><i>Early Settlers of New York State, Their Ancestors and Descendants</i>, Foley, Janet Wethy, Vol., 1 of 9, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1934</p> <p><i>Genealogical Notes, or Contributions to the Family History of Some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts</i>, Goodwin, Nathaniel, Hartford, F. A. Brown, 1856</p> <p><i>History of Old Rappahannock County Virginia 1656-1692, Chapter 5 (Bacon's Rebellion)</i>, Warner, Thomas Hoskins, Pauline Pearce Warner, Tappahannock, Virginia, Publisher</p> <p><i>Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern Massachusetts</i>, Cutter, William Richard, A. M., Vols. 1-4, Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York, 1908</p> <p><i>Goodrich Index to Newspapers Published in Rochester, New York, 1818 – 1887</i>, Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County</p> <p><i>Marriage Records of the Second Church of Berwick, Maine, 1755 – 1857</i>, New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 74 (Oct. 1920)</p> <p><i>Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia and Related Mason, Seawell, Goodrich, Boush Families</i>, Patti Sue McCrary, Heritage Books, 2007 (Goodrich Families of Old Rappahannock, VA, includes transcript of Thomas Goodrich will.)</p> <p><i>One Branch of James Goodrich b. 1721 CT Research Documentation</i>: send email request for a copy of the documentation, with your name and postal address, to Delores at gfaelores@verizon.net</p> <p><i>Pittsfield, Massachusetts Vital Records</i>, births, marriages, includes many marriage "intentions" transcribed by Michael Phelps from FHL film #1902437</p> <p><i>1850 – 1880 Federal Census Mortality Schedules</i>, these records may include the individual's year of death, month, state, county, age, occupation and cause of death.</p> <p><i>Goodrich, Goodrid and Goodridge, Vital Records of Newbury Massachusetts</i>, 1:184, 185, 2:196-7</p> <p><i>Nebraska WWI Draft Cards Goodrich Index</i>: Name, Birthdate, Birthplace, City/County</p> <p><i>Gravestone Symbols/Emblems, and Their Meanings</i> found in 17th and 18th century cemeteries, found in 19th century cemeteries, current.</p> <p><i>Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut with the Time of Their Arrival in the Country and Colony, Their Standing in Society, Place of Residence, Condition in Life, Where from, Business, &C., as far as Found on Record</i>, Royal R. Hinman, of Hartford, Hartford: Press of Case, Tiffany and Company, 1852</p> <p><i>History of Wayne County, PA</i>, Phineas G. Goodrich, Honesdale, Penn.</p> <p><i>History of St. Mark's Church New Britain, Conn. and of its predecessor Christ Church Wethersfield and Berlin...to Nineteen Hundred and Seven</i>, James Shepard, New Britain, CT, 1907</p> <p><i>Genealogical and Biographical Notices of Sir John Wright of Kelvedon Hall, Essex, England: In America</i>, Thomas Wright of... Curtis Wright, Goodrich connections</p> <p><i>Confederate and Union listing of Goodrich Civil War Service records</i> (total 3,263,363 combined records)</p> <p><i>Index to Goodrich Marriages in Massachusetts 1841 - 1895</i>, with year, Volume and Page Number</p> <p><i>Goodrich Burials in Jefferson, Lewis and Oswego Counties, New York 1842 - 1977</i></p> <p><i>Goodriches Born, Married and Died in Sharon, Connecticut (Litchfield County GenWeb Project records)</i></p> <p><i>The Descendants of Price Goodrich (six generations)</i></p> <p><i>Our Immigrant Ancestors, Vol. 2</i> by Stephen Haynes</p>

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Genealogy Is Where You Find It

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Presented November 9, 2009 to the Genealogy Club of Sun City, CA

We are in process of compiling a new Goodrich Family genealogy; the existing one was published in 1889, and it lacks coverage of the newer generations, female lines and sourcing. One of the first things I discovered was that in many cases the needed new information was not readily available. Old records are scarce, particularly before the different states wrote the keeping of vital records into law. Even so, many families seemed to have vanished, except for their children's names. Daughters married and took new surnames. These issues have presented a challenge that in many cases forced me to look into unusual and lesser known potential sources.

But I have also found that these unusual sources still need to be verified with additional sources. Sometimes the family didn't record the correct information, like in the case of my paternal great-grandfather, where my grandmother's Bible records all listed her father as Jerriah Miah Woolsey. I searched for ten or more years before I located him by checking every town record in Missouri that listed Woolseys. Once I finally obtained his real first name, not the one in the family Bible, the rest of the genealogy merged together. His name was actually Humphrey, not Jerriah Miah! How did I locate him? A single, small, church news article mentioned Humphrey Woolsey attending services with his wife, and his first child, Myrtle. Myrtle Woolsey was my grandmother's maiden name. Armed with the information from that news item, I obtained a death record for him from the state of Missouri that verified the Bible information dates.

Scrapbooks, journals, cookbooks, phone books, etc. are some of the many items often overlooked in genealogy research. Many families kept scrapbooks and journals where they listed special events like baptisms, communions, and confirmations. Some families kept all scraps of paper. These often ended up packed away in old boxes they stored. That is how I came to receive Pauline Williams McClean's, my maternal grandmother's, tattered address book, where among the phone numbers and addresses she wrote her experiences at the Benecia, CA Port Chicago ship explosion July 17, 1944. She described how she waved to the ships when they came in, and about an hour later 322 persons were killed in the explosion, which blew out all her apartment windows and caused other extensive damage to the area.

I found it necessary to check all of the pages of both my mother's and grandmother's books. They both had penciled family records and other information on what otherwise would be blank pages at the front and back. Perhaps paper was costly or unavailable. Be aware old books may hold between their covers unexpected treasures in the way of family genealogy information.

In the 1800's Friendship books became popular. Friends and classmates wrote messages and signed them, and passed them on. Friendship books usually included names of friends and family members and listed the towns in which they lived, providing clues for additional further research. These books, when full, were passed back around to the persons listed so they could enjoy the information. Autograph books and yearbooks are similar potential sources. There is now a

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“Vanished Yearbooks” site online making this information available to genealogists. This site is on the source list below.

Persons who bought things like unopened boxes of old books at garage sales and so on have been surprised to find genealogy records in them. Two old Goodrich Bibles have turned up in garage sale boxes this past year, and the finders sent to me copies of the written pages. Other items found in garage sales boxes include a Middletown, CT 1845 coffin receipt for Amos Goodrich, 81 years, and pages of genealogy listings torn from old journals. One I received listed the family information on a couple for whom I had not yet found any information at all except their names. Using that list, with birth dates and some death dates, I was able to match the people with additional information, but as always, further verification is needed.

Old bank records can provide information to help trace immigrants. Commercial banks were established chiefly by German Jews in port cities along the east coast. These banks provided places where immigrants could save money and purchase tickets to bring their families to the United States. The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society preserved the original 1890 through 1949 records of some immigrant banks formerly operating in Philadelphia, PA. These records offer immigrant information, including the name and address of the person who bought the tickets.

Unusual state library records may hold unexpected genealogy information. I found, for instance, a biography of Elizur Goodrich in the Connecticut State Library “Memorials of Connecticut Judges and Attorneys as Printed in the Connecticut Reports” volume 15, page 25. Records like these can be located using creative computer searches mixing different word combinations.

Cenotaph databases hold records of persons whose bodies are elsewhere - usually soldiers, nurses, etc., casualties of wars. One database in Australia lists 1,000 nurses.

Early American history is filled with epidemics, fires, and other disasters for which, more or less, records are available. Epidemics quickly filled graveyards. Some of the hardest hit towns established separate epidemic cemeteries in order to bury the victims away from the town proper to help prevent recurrence of the dreaded diseases. In 1832 and 1833, over 4,500 cholera victims were buried in St. Louis, Missouri. Many of these victims, especially those of Catholic faith, were later transferred to the huge new Calvary Cemetery. In some cases there were so many deceased, so fast, that mass graves were used, and persons vanished. In these cases, it can help to check every available record for the last place the person was known to be. I have a great-great grandmother who died in a yellow fever epidemic after the Civil War and falls in this category. We know now she died in Memphis, Tennessee. We are still searching for additional information on her.

Colonial Park Cemetery in Savannah, GA holds an estimated 10,000 people. About 700 died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1820. Headstones are reportedly propped along the wall of the cemetery, where they were removed when General Sherman's troops camped there. This is a prime example, along with the fact many old headstones are crumbling, why GPS coordinates of gravesites are coming into broad use now, to identify the location of a specific grave.

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One unusual source that families often kept through the years was funeral cards. The early ones were made from cardboard and were quite dark, but they usually did include death dates; however, the printing ink tends to fade. My family kept a funeral card of my great-grandfather, Charles Marion Williams of Carthage, MO, who died Feb. 1, 1899 when he was set upon by a gang of men, robbed and killed on his way home after buying land in Memphis. My great grandmother, Viola Jane Davis, died Sept. 1, 1915, and by then funeral cards were available that were easier to read, included space for a photograph, and held much more vital record information - even a place to name the pallbearers.

Coffin plates were made as early as 1600. An assortment of soft metals was used that reflected the status and wealth of the deceased. A simple coffin plate of lead would be used for a basic funeral. Similarly, coffin plates made from silver, pewter, copper, brass, or tin were inscribed with information and elaborate designs, according to the person's higher status. By the 1800s almost every family could afford to have one out on the coffin of a loved one; the family often removed them before burial and kept them as mementoes. They were a target for thieves if not removed. Coffin plates were optional in America, but were required by law in the U.K. and Australia for identification purposes.

Textile items can offer genealogical information. Asenath L. Goodrich finished a sampler September 7, 1830 when she was 12 years old. It is on display at the Manlius, N. Y. Historical Society, Manlius, New York, giving researchers a potential birth year for her and a starting location for research. Irene Goodrich Zumwalt's crazy quilt with her initials embroidered is also on display there. Jane Smith put her genealogy into an intricately detailed cross-stitched sampler. One of my Switzerland friends has a lovely, scarf-like sampler hung on her living room wall that holds the genealogy of her family. Hers held six generations of stitched family information at the time I saw it. She told me Swiss families make genealogy samplers and pass them down through the generations. The family sampler stays with the youngest generation, and each generation is expected to add their information onto it.

Painting was another skill families used to preserve their genealogy. One of my aunts painted the genealogy of our family in bright colors on white dinner plates. Each time a child was born, she presented the family with a plate. Each of my children's names, birth dates, and parents' names, birth and marriage dates are on the plates she presented to us. Another family showed me the wooden rocking horse they received, with the child's genealogy information painted onto one side.

Some persons carved genealogy information into wood, particularly canes and slices of tree stumps, and painted them or not, according to taste.

Fraternal groups became widespread in the 1800's. We all are used to hearing about the DAR, SAR and so forth. Have you heard about the Anti Horse Thief Association? The group was formed in Clark County, Missouri in 1854. During the lawless period before the end of the Civil War, thieves and robbers became so prevalent that other states recognized the value of the organization as a protective association. The Anti Horse Thief Association eventually expanded to 16 states, and as far as I know is still in existence. There are a great many lesser known fraternal organizations.

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These unusual sources are generally not useful for bulk family research, but instead can be quite valuable because they present fresh clues to help break down brick walls. Often the information found this way is limited or incomplete, but in many cases there were clues I could use to locate additional information to further my research. When all I have for a starting point is a name, they have helped me to get the more complete picture of Goodrich Genealogy.

Some unusual online research sources:

Friendship books

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship_book

Vanished Yearbook sites by states

<http://www.vanished.com/pages/yearbooks/yearbookhome.htm>

Immigrant bank records, Port of Philadelphia and other East coast ports

<http://www.jewishgen.org/databases/USA/PhilaLipshutz.htm>

Connecticut State Library

<http://www.cslib.org/memorials/goodriche.htm>

Cenotaph database

<http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/130/cenotaph-database>

Ancestors At Rest has the largest collection of [Coffin Plates](#) with birth and death dates online

http://ancestorsatrest.com/cenotaph_records/

Anti Horse Thief Association

<http://www.legendsofamerica.com/we-atha.html>

Complete List of fraternal Organizations

<http://www.exonumia.com/art/society.htm>

Colonial Park Cemetery, Savannah, GA

<http://www.vacationsmadeeasy.com/SavannahGA/pointsOfInterest/ColonialParkCemetery.cfm>

Calvary Cemetery

<http://www.greatriverroad.com/stlouis/calvary.htm>



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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2009.pdf