Goodrich Gospel

Winter 2026 Special Issue

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– Foreword Review

~Editor

The introduction to the *Goodrich Gospel* Spring-1981 reprint issue is appropriate for this newsletter issue: ***"We hope you had a good Holiday Season, and our belated wishes to you for the best year ever."***

Noteworthy items in the Spring-1981 *Goodrich Gospel* issue include (1981 issue page / 2026 issue page):

- **Page 2/3, items 1-4: omissions and inaccuracies in *Barbour Collection* and other vital records.**
- **Page 3/4: *Barbour Tapes* and valuable added-corrected family information available in some of them.**
- **Page 4/5: Harry C. Goodrich, Esq. of Chicago, IL; the Goodrich great-grandfather of George Farrell,** and Leven S. Goodrich, Esq. of Warner, TN, recruited Edwin Hubbard in 1882-1883 to compile and publish the surviving manuscripts of Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich that did not burn in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 into *The Goodrich Family Memorial, Parts 1-3,*[1] that preceded publication of the more comprehensive: *The Goodrich Family in America* in 1889, edited by Lafayette W. Case, M.D. after Edwin Hubbard retired.
- **Pages 4-7/5-8: The Marvin ancestry of Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich (1631-1702).**
- Page 8/9: A brief conjecture on the arrival of John and William Goodrich in Wethersfield, CT.
- **Page 9/10: Mobilizing research projects for genealogy upgrade to *The Goodrich Family in America.***

Also: the conclusion of "Chasing Distant Relatives to My Own Back Door," the detailed genealogy of the descendants of LWC 380 Abner[5] Goodrich *(Abner[4], Ephraim[3], Ephraim[2], William[1]);* a pioneer Illinois Goodrich family, by Carol (Andris) Dorward, preceded by introductory passages from Part 1,[2] and Part 2.[3]

[1] *The Goodrich Family Memorial,* Introduction: https://archive.org/details/goodrichfamilyme00hubb/page/5/mode/1up
[2] *GFA Newsletter* (Apr 2022), pages 2-32: https://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/GFA%20Newsletter%20April%202022.pdf
[3] *GFA Newsletter* (Apr 2023), pages 31-67: https://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/GFA%20Newsletter%20April%202023.pdf

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VOL. #1, No.4

THE GOODRICH GOSPEL

(*Gospel=Goodspell=Good News)

SPRING-1981

Hi Cousins!

We hope you had a good Holiday Season, and our belated wishes to you for the best year ever. We had an easy winter here, for the most part it was quite open. We could have used more moisture, but that appears to be part of the weather pattern for most of the nation. Our winter birds arrived en masse, and we fed them as usual. A special treat this year was a large flock of pine siskins that stayed for the winter, and several short visits from a small flock of evening grosbeaks. April is a lousy time to be sending our Winter Gospel, but we have been so wrapped up in what we have been doing for your family, and our personal business that we simply put if off. No apology intended--just an explanation. We are proud of what we have accomplished this winter, and I believe justifiably so.

RECENT ACTIVITIES AND ACQUISITIONS

1. We have number indexed (using our system) the descendants of William Goodrich (Goodridge) of Watertown, working from Edwin A. Goodridge's Goodridge Genealogy of 1913, and adding most of the many additional names from Merton T. Goodrich's files. We are part way through alphabetizing the number index. This is over 2,000 Goodrichs. Incidentally, the Index in the above book is terrible, many, many omissions. If you think you belong in the book, look carefully in the text.

2. We have made rough draft Family Group Sheets and number indexed the first six generations of Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield's decendants. About 2500-3000 FGS.

3. We have begun organizing and family grouping the Virginia Goodrich-Goodrickes.

4. From miscellaneous sources, including contributions from members, we have added more than 2,000 entries varying from new bits of information to whole new families.

5. But the really big task, first phase just completed, was working with microfilms of the Barbour Collection of Connecticut Vital Records. Barbour was one of the founders and most active members of the Connecticut Historical Society. He took on the truly monumental task of attempting to record and index all of the Connecticut vital statistics beginning from the earliest dates up to the mid 1800's for many records. Certainly, he missed some, certainly, in the over two hundred thousand entries, he made errors, the typists who have copied his work made errors, and we have made errors. He omitted items, the copyists omitted items,

•Our symbol for this issue is taken from Indian Picture Writing by Robert Hofsinde (Gray-Wolf). The symbol means "GIVE (OFFER, BRING) One figure is handing a gift to the other.

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and I may have missed some. There are three things, however, that are even more important to understand:

1. Many of the original vital records were destroyed many years ago, and in some cases, Barbour copied from copies that in themselves are difficult to read, and some of them are full of errors.

2. The original vital records never had all the births, baptisms, marriages and deaths, in fact, may not have had even half of the items. In the early years, many, many were never recorded, and will never be proven. Also, there are probably still some undiscovered vital records: old church records in attics, private records collecting dust on someone's shelves, or in library storage rooms. Quite a bit has already been found since Barbour.

3. The original records were all handwritten and quickly became quite faded. In some cases, the penmanship was very poor, spelling bad, abbreviations worse. In others the penmanship was too good-full of fancy curls, so that only the writer could understand the facts, if even he could. The copyists had their own problem, and their handwriting is not always the best. Jan, Jun, Jul in particular are a problem.

4. The entries themselves were limited. Facts in most cases were sketchy, baptism records usually only name the child, the father, the date, and location. Rarely is the age of the child or the mothers name mentioned. "Mary dau of William bapt. 6 May 1734 Rocky Hill."...makes it very difficult to pick the right Mary dau of the right William. "Sarah Goodrich marries William Smith 15 Oct 1753 Wethersfield."....is almost impossible to pick out from 13 or so other Sarahs of marriagable age. "John Goodrich die 10 Sept. 1803." Who is John?

However, in spite of their limitations, the Barbour Collection of Vital Reocrds are an outstanding achievement for one man. The collections provide access to Connecticut Vital Records otherwise not available to the majority of we genealogy buffs (nuts?). All patriotic societies accept the Barbour Collection as "Proof" for their membership requirements. We use them as one additional proof.

The Barbour Collection is available in two forms. The first is arranged by recording unit (township, village, county); by vital record (births and baptisms, marriage, deaths); and alphebetically by last and first name. This is in book form, and the only complete copy I know of is at the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn; although, NEHGS probably has a copy. We would appreciate hearing of any other copies. The Connecticut Society of Geneologists (CSG) is gradually reproducing the Collection in their quarterly' "Nutmegger." They are up to Stratford, Conn., for births; Middletown, Conn., for marriages; and for deaths, they are using Conn. Headstone Inscriptions before 1800 by Hale, and they are up to Lebanon, Conn.

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The second form is an alphebetical index for the entire state with births, deaths, and marriages inter-mixed and in general arranged by date for each last and first name. The originals of this are on index cards used specifically for this collection. They are typewritten (thank the powers that be) this set is also at the Conn. Hist. Soc., but it has been microfilmed on 16mm reels. A number of libraries across the nation have complete sets.There must be 50 or more reels to a set, I have never bothered to count. These are commonly called, "The Barbour Tapes", and thisis what we have been using. There are at least two sets in the Chicago area, one at the Newberry Library and the other at the Winnetka Public Library.

Altogether, there are about 1400 entries under Goodrich-Guttridge, Goodridge. We have copied each entry and then checked each entry against our files. This is what we found:

About 25% (350 entries) merely confirmed what we had. About 25% confirmed what we had, but added important information, mostly locations, which corrected many false impressions in the early published material. For example, one Goodrich is stated as residing in Pittsfield, Mass., while he did not move there until after all 12 children were born, and some of the oldest already married and settled in Conn. Another family listed as living in Mass., were married in Conn., went with small children to Vermont where more children were born, before going to Mass. The Conn. portion is shown in Barbour.

About 25% corrected major errors in the published works, and added totally new families. In a number of cases, whole families are of a different Goodrich branch, although still descended from Ens. William of Wethersfield (A). Our files, developed from at least three published books, had contained 27 descendants of Richard Goodrich of Guilford (C). We now have about 100. See the discussion next issue. Our files contained 15 desc. of John Goodrich (B) brother of "A"...there are now at least 44 and as we complete our work with the collection, we will probably add another 25 or so.

The last 25% are entries we have not been able to identify as yet, but we are working hard to do so. We have whole families with Goodrich husband, wife, and many children (typical) for which we cannot identify the parents of the husband. The FGS's are in our files, but are unconnected as yet. Most of these are for marriages in the 1800's. We also have more than 100 marriages mostly of Goodrich girls, that cannot be tied to specific family. When there are six or more Mary Goodrichs, who married in a 10-15 year period, all from towns close by, and whose parents are not named, it is almost impossible to pick the right family from vital statistics alone.

We are now beginning to work with the Barbour tapes to find the death dates and place of burial for the Goodrich girls who married. Deaths are, in general, listed only under a womans married name as in: GOODRICH, Sarah, W (wife) of Jonathan d (die) 18 Sept 1775 Wethersfield Vital Records, Vol. 2 Page 92a".

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At the same time, we are trying to identify at least the parents of men who married Goodrich girls and the children of that marriage. See "GOALS" discussion next issue. This is where we can use lots of help.

If any of you have access to the Barbour Tapes, or better to the back issues of the "Nutmegger", we welcome anytime you can spend. Let us know what is available to you, and we can suggest what towns and/or names to search so that we may avoid duplication.

PUBLISHED SOURCES

Beginning with this Gospel, we will review one published book that may be considered as a major source of Goodrich information. The earliest book we have found that could rightly be called a "Goodrich Family History" is a 110 page book originally published in three parts. You may find the whole book, or just one soft bound part. The book is the work of Edwin Hubbard, a genealogist of some note during that time. Hubbard's special interest developed because his maternal grandmother was a Ruth Goodrich, and his wife's mother a Rebecca Goodrich. Hubbard had originally begun work in 1861 for Henry B. Goodrich of Ohio, but, then living in Chicago. A great deal of the material furnished by Henry B. consisted of the manuscripts of Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich, who with his father spent some 70 years researching the Goodrich family here and in England. Shortly after Hubbard's manuscript for Henry B. was completed, Henry B. was murdered on his way to St. Louis, and Hiram P. Goodrich died the same year. The papers and original MSS of Hiram P. were wrapped and placed in the care of the Chicago Historical Society and must have been destroyed in the Chicago fire of 1871. The original MSS delivered to Henry B., had disappeared (at the time, 1883) whether it has since been found, is unknown. In 1882 or 83, Harry Clinton Goodrich, my Great-grandfather, and L. S. Goodrich of Warner, Tennessee employed Hubbard to organize his Goodrich material and publish the book.

It is a start, but is hopelessly inadequate. The main line of thought concerning the English ancestry of Ens. William Goodrich of Wethersfield had been corraborated by many later searchers, but, in terms of his descendants it is incomplete and contains dozens if not hundreds of errors. It lists no original sources; names, few places of birth, death, and marriage; is missing many dates, now known; and what is worse mixes up the ancestry of many families. It is a colorfully written, charming little book. If you can find a copy, read it, it's great fun, but accept its genealogy with a "handful" of salt until you have corraborated it elsewhere. Perhaps the most discouraging thing about this book is that it formed the basis for much of L.W. Case's 1889 Goodrich Memorial. We will discuss this book next issue.

SARAH MARVIN

Sarah Marvin was the wife of Ensign William Goodrich and with her family came to the Colonies in 1635 and went to Hartford by the middle of July 1636. It seems best to begin her story with the earliest known records of this branch of the Marvin family.

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There are two excellent Genealogies of the Marvin Family: The English Ancestry of Reinold and Mathew Marvin by William T. R. Marvin (Boston 1900) (hereafter called "Ancestry") and Descendants of Reinold and Mathew Marvin by George Franklin Marvin and William T. R. Marvin (Boston 1904) (hereafter called "Descendants"). I have examinedthe first, and have in my temporary possession the latter through the courtesy of one our members, Mrs. Nadine Jenner. She has also loaned me a small pamphlet, Notes on the Ancestry of Reinold and Mathew Marvin by John Insley Coddington, A.M., Olivet, Mich. This pamphlet is a reprint of his article which appeared in "The AmericanGenealogist" July 1941. While the two books mentioned are well done, extremely interesting, and very informative, they do contain an error in the early history of the family. I will not quote the error for lack of space, but the matter is discussed thoroughly in Coddington's Article which may be obtained through your library or found in the July 1941 "The American Genealogist."

I agree with Coddington, and will present the ancestry as he gives it, if any of you have other facts, let us know.

The earliest proven ancestor of Sarah is one Thomas Mervyn (or Merveyn) of Ramsey, County Essex , England. He is possibly a son of Robert Mervyn of Ispwich, County Suffolk, but it is unproven.

Thomas Mervyn m. Christian_____, his will does not state whether she was the mother of his children, and he may have been married before, as she survived him. He died after 23 Aug. 1503, the date of his will, and before 11 April 1540, the date of probate. He was buried in the Church of St. Michael the Archangel at Ramsey. His will mentions among other children, his son John, who was co-executor, with his mother, of his father's will, and therefore, probably the oldest child.

John Mervyn of Ramsey,County Essex, Yeoman, may have been born about 1480, as he was over 21 when his father died 1503. Will made 1503. John m. Margaret_____, who survived him and was co-executrix of his will. He died at Ramsey between 16 Sept 1533, the date of his will and 17 Dec 1533, the date of probate. He was buried in the church of St. Michael The Archangel At Ramsey. John was apparently a man of considerable wealth. He held lands and buildings in the parishes (towns) of Ramsey, Great Oakley, and Little Oakley. He also had interests in Harwich. The will indicates that Margaret_____was the mother of all of his children. She was undoubtedly the "Widow Marvin" who was taxed 15 shillings at Ramsey in the lay subsidy of 1540; when she died is not known. Among the children mentioned in the will was the second son, Raynold.

Raynold Marven (Reinold or Rynalde Mervyn or Marven) of Ramsey County, Essex, Yeoman, was under 21 when his father made his will in 1533 and may have been born (say) 1513. He married Johan_____, who survived him, and was sole executrix of his will. His will was dated 22 Dec 1554, but carried no date of

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probate. However, he died before 14 Oct. 1561 when his brother Thomas' will called him "the late desceased Ranold." Raynold's will calls Edward his second son.

Edward Mervyn, Marven or Marvin of Ramsey, Wrabness and Great Bently County, Essex, yeoman. He was under 21 when his father made his will 22 Dec 1554. He received from his father much property, and also acquired property in Great Bentley, Essex, and lived there in a mansion house called "Edons alias Dreybrocks." Edward died at Great Bently on 13 or 14 Nov 1615. His will was dated the 13th and he was buried at St. Mary's Church, Great Bently 15 Nov 1615. His will was proved 17 Jan 1615/6. He married Margaret_____, and his will does not establish whether she was the mother of all of his children. She survived him and was buried at Great Bently 28 May 1633. Edward was Sarah Marvin's grandfather.

Edward's ninth child was Reinold, Enold, Renald, Renall, bpt. at Great Bentley 25 Oct 1594. He emmigrated to New England 1637 or 1638 and was in Hartford by 1638, joining his younger brother Matthew, who had proceeded him. He was uncle to Sarah. His descendants married Goodrichs. More on him in a future Gospel.

Matthew Marvin or Mervyn, etc., was bpt. at Great Bentley 26 March 1600. He received the mansion house "Edons alis Dreybrockes" from his father Edward Mervyn. He lived in Great Bentley until at least Aug 1633. He m (1) by 1622, in Great Bentley, Elizabeth____ b 1604, d ca 1642 in Conn. He had seven children by this wife; Sarah, his daughter, and probably his fourth child was christened at St. Mary's Church, Great Bentley 27 Dec 1631. It is she who married (1) Ens. William Goodrich 4 Oct. 1648 in Hartford, Conn. Matthew, his wife and children: Elizabeth, age 13; Mathew, Jr., age 8; Marie, age 6, and Sarah, age 3; emmigrated to N.E., aboard the ship "Increase" in 1635. They probably knew Clement Chaplyn or met him on board.

<u>The Descendants</u> has much more on early Marvin history, if it is remembered that the above lineage is correct, rather than the one in the book. In particular, the book contains much on Great Bentley including lovely pictures of St. Mary's Church, and Edons alias Dreybrockes, almost certainly the house where Sarah was born. About 1900, the house was standing and in good repair; I have heard that it is still there and still occupied--now over 400 years old.

We will pick up the Colonial history of Matthew and his family next Gospel. Note, that due to a clerical or typographical error in Savage's genealogical notes, Elizabeth Marvin, the daughter, was reported as age 31 instead of 13. Various books have, therefore, assumed that she was Mathew's sister Elizabeth. However, research only recently completed at the time <u>The Descendants</u> was published in 1904 disclosed that Matthew's sister Elizabeth was b. ca 1597 andprobably was the Elizabeth who married Robert Edwards 24 May 1618. Her baptism is not recorded at St. Mary's and she may have

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been born earlier than 1597, as Edward's children, born as early as 1593 were all recorded in St. Mary's Parish. However, it is known that some church records are missing. Also, the Parish Register of St. Mary's Parish states:

"Elizabeth ye daughter of Mathew and Elizabeth Marvine his wife baptised 1622, Sept 15 ", which would place her at 13 in 1635.....(to be continued)

BE WARNED

Beatrice Bayler, Inc.
Springhill Road
Sterling, Pa. 18463

While I have not seen the "Heritage Books", this firm offers for sale, the CSG has received several complaints that the book is valueless. The CSG also has stated that the Penn. Attorney General's Office is investigating this firm. The "Heritage Book" apparently consistsof about 80 blank pages for you to insert information, some general information on Gen. Research and mailing lists of people with the same surname. There is no indication of how these names are connected and no tracing of ancestors. Apparently, they bought mailing lists of surnames and put these in the book. If you want to spend $19.85 (the price I saw) for a well-bound blank book, I guess it is o.k.

SPEAKING OF "WARNINGS"

While our history books relate how our forebears came to the colonies to escape persecution, they do not usually cover in any great detail the very rigid society that was immediately established here. Their intent was not to establish a society with great personal liberty, but one that probably placed more restrictions on the individual than the society they had left. It was just different. This little band of Pilgrims, and even more so the Puritans, demanded the right to control their beliefs in their own way. The idealsof great personal freedom which we cherish so much developed very slowly in North America and were not considered important enough at the adoption of the U. S. Constitution to even be mentioned until the Bill of Rights was presented by one faction. And, these amendments were hotly resisted by many of the original defenders of "Liberty." What has this to do with warnings??? A custom, law, or practice existed in the Colonies called "Warning Out." Should you come to visit friends or relatives or to stay at an Inn or Hotel, and remain more than a week or two, you may well have been "Warned Out" by the village or town (township) constable. One of the fears was thatyou might become indigent and the town would become liable for your support through the "poor tax." The constable would have been instructed by a town meeting to order you out of town. Should you refuse, you could well have been escorted to the next town by the constable, and passed from town to town until you were sent back where you "belonged", let "them" support you. You did not have to be found guilty of any crime, nor even be disturbing the peace. You were expected to stay where you belonged, and any who did not were suspect.

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If you resisted, or were a real problem, you might be "ridden out of town on a rail." If you were a serious problem, you might be "tarred and feathered", as well, which in those days meant "pine tar", a type of tree sap, not petroleum tar as we know it. While this "riding out of town" has come down to us in history, and appears often in movies, the true import is not usually understood. Out of town, meant, as a rule, out of all towns. Literally, passed from township to township if necessary, until you had reached the last town on the edge of the wilderness, there to be dumped in the indian lands to survive the best you could. We will start discussing the formation of local government in England and how rules and custom developed. And, we will continue this until we have been able to trace what happened in the early colonies, how this affected the spread of the colonies, and the travels of the Goodrichs.

ENS. WILLIAM AND JOHN OF WETHERSFIELD

Most of us who have been digging into our Goodrich ancestry know that Ens. William was born in Suffolk, England, probably in or near Bury St. Edmund, that he was baptised 13 Feb 1621/22, and that he emigrated to Connecticut arriving between 1635 and 1648. His elder brother, John, was born according to W. L. Holman, after 1611, and according to Jacobus, after 1611 and probably about 1615-1616. In this I agree. The brothers were almost certainly under 21 in 1635. There has been much controversy concerning how, why, and when the brothers Goodrich arrived in the Colonies, ultimately in Wethersfield. While it is probable that no positive proof in terms of ship's passenger lists, etc., will ever be found, relatively recent research has uncovered enough information to, in our opinion, answer the how, why and when. It is well known that the parents and grandparents of the brothers died in 1631 and 1632 leaving them orphans. Their father's will had named Jeremy Stafford, Robert Goodrich, Thomas Chaplyn and Clement Chaplyn executors in case of the demise of the boy's mother, before the terms of the will could be carried out. Jeremy Stafford and Robert Goodrich declined to serve as executors, leaving Thomas and Clement Chaplyn. The proving of the will and the Court Records are in Latin, and were missed by early searchers. Clement Chaplyn came to the Colonies in 1635 on the ship "Increase", and was in Cambridge, Mass., in 1635 and 1636. He then went to Hartford, Conn. probably accompanying Rev. Thomas Hooker in July, 1636. If Clement's wife and two Goodrich wards did not accompany him on the "Increase", they certainly joined him in Hartford prior to 1637. Clement Chaplyn was always a man of wealth, dignity, and contention. He was in Wethersfield by 1642 having acquired land there prior to that.

Stiles and several other researchers state that William Goodrich, then 15 or 16, was in the Pequot Campaign of 1637. We now can understand how, when and why the boys arrived in the Colonies, why they went from Mass., to Conn., and why there would have been few records of them as they were wards of a powerful man, and minors. There is much more on the Goodrich's early English history. We will begin with the earliest known ancestry next issue, as we have done with Sarah Marvin.

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FUTURE PLANS AND PROJECTS

In addition to the "Barbour Tapes", we have three main research projects started which can only be completed within a reasonable time if we can get a lot of help from our members. They are:

1. To eventually compile all the Goodrich families from the entire 1850 Census. This is the first census which listed the names and ages of each family member, as well as where each was born. Many libraries, with otherwise poor genealogical collections, have printed booklets of the complete 1850 census for one or more counties in their state. These have been copied from the microfilms by local genealogical associations, high school classes, friends of the library, etc....There are thousands of these, some of them have been duplicated or printed, for others, there is just the one typed copy. We are asking each member to help us by:

A. Anytime you are at a library, please try to find out what counties they have for the 1850 census, and send us a list.

B. Let us know if you are willing to copy the Goodrichs from all or part of those counties. We will advise which we need.

C. Certainly, if you visit a library you are not likely to revisit, and you find a typewritten 1850 census that does not appear to have been published, please get all the Goodrichs then, for we may never have another opportunity. We will keep a list of the published 1850 census known to be available, and a record of the ones that have been "worked" to obtain Goodrich information. Eventually, when we have abstracted as much of the Goodrich information from the printed booklets, as possible, we will start, with your help, copying Goodrich information from the 1850 census microfilms for counties where published information is not available.

2. New England Historic and Genealogical Society Quarterly--- we are abstracting every reference to Goodrich, Gooderich, Guttridge, etc., from the 160 plus volumes. Some volumes have one or two entries, some as many as fifty.

3. New York Biographical and Genealogical Record--same as above.

4. There are several otherprojects that are not so large, but which are producing excellent information. One in particular is working through an index to Virginia Genealogical Publications. These include The Virginia Magazine, William & Mary Quarterly, Tyler's Magazine, etc.

How can you help----------If any of you have library access to the above publications and would be willing to do some of this abstracting, let us know, we will set aside certain volumes for you so the work won't be duplicated. "Many hands make light work." You don't have to be too ambitious at first, say ten volumes of the NEHGS or the N.Y.B & GR. We are talking about two to four hours research. Doesn't have to be typed or indexed, just copied. We'll send a sample listing, when you let us know what is available at your libraries, and how much time you are willing to give.

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OUR NEWSLETTER

We have looked through several other Family Newsletters during this year, and were a little disappointed in the appearance of ours. So, we are preparing a mast head which we will start using with Vol. 2. We also have debated opening up the letter and getting more white space by using two columns on a page, shorter paragraphs, and more paragraph headings. While it is more professional appearing, we have decided against the changes because of cost. To hold printing and postage costs, we must keep the newsletter in compact form. Using two columns and more white space greatly reduces the amount of news we can put in each Gospel. We would appreciate your comments.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

As we finish up this first year of open membership, we are pleased with the results in many ways. Our membership is growing, we have become members in two important genealogical societies, and in several other historical and genealogical societies, and our collection of material on all branches of the family has increased beyond our most optomistic expectations. However, we have had our disappointments: Costs have far exceeded our planned budget, almost totally due to copying charges at libraries, and increased prices for printing. We also did not anticipate, in our inexperience, the many, many errors we would find in the published Family Histories we have, nor the hundreds of additional names from the early period. This means, for us, thousands of Goodrichs to find, thousands of additional hours at the desk, and on your part, more waiting for answers to your queries and facts on your ancestors. Be patient, we are truly working.

NEXT GOSPEL

Our next issue will be sent later this Spring, hot onthe heels of this one, so to speak. We will get caught up. It will contain our new style membership application which we ask you to fill out with your renewal. We have hesitated to use some of the material you have sent, to publish a membership directory, or to use your names until we knew your feelings on the matter. For example, we have had several meetings with members that have been productive and very enjoyable, and we would like to thank them, but have hesitated. Have an enjoyable "Spring" and keep those bits of information coming in. Promised to tell you about "Rotule Hundredorium". A Rotule was a small roll or scroll that could be hand-carried. We see them in movies when the town crier unrolls his rotule and reads his messages. Hundredorium is latin for the hundreds, a basic division of government in medeival England and elsewhere. A hundred was the amount of land that could support a hundred (families in some periods, persons in other) and a group of hundreds was organized intoa shire (county). Hence the Rotule Hundredorium was a census of the hundreds---more on this and Hundred's government in our discussion of English Government and custom beginning next Gospel.

George

George W. Farrell
Gen. Researcher

GWF:gmrf

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Chasing Distant Relatives to My Own Back Door *(with Introduction from Parts 1-2)*

~Carol (Andris) Dorward

***Part 1**: GFA Newsletter Apr 2022, "Chasing Distant Relatives to my Own Back Door, Part 1, Carol (Andris) Dorward, pages 2-4: https://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/GFA%20Newsletter%20April%202022.pdf*

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

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

The biographical sketch indicated that LWC 2078 Alexander[7] Goodrich; a descendant of William[1] and Sarah (Marvin) Goodrich, was born in White County, Illinois. Since I also descended from this same immigrant couple, my curiosity was piqued and then, using Dr. Lafayette Wallace Case's book on The Goodrich Family in America,[3] it took only a short time to discover Alexander descended through William and Sarah's son, Ephraim[2] Goodrich.

At the time, the 'Illinois pioneer' ancestor of LWC 2078 Alexander[7] Goodrich appeared to be LWC 1035 Abishai[6] Goodrich;[4] however, later research pointed to Abishai's father, LWC 380 ***Abner[5] Goodrich*** *(Abner[4], Ephraim[3], Ephraim[2], William[1]) as the ancestor who had moved to Wayne County, Illinois first: "Abner Goodrich … born … in Litchfield, Conn.; … moved to Sharon, where he lived for a few years; at the age of 21 years, he went West into Ohio, returning by the way of Pennsylvania, making the entire journey on foot; married, settled in Pennsylvania; moved from there to Woodsfield, Ohio; he again moved to Wayne County, Ill., where he died. A devoted Christian man; a member of the M. E. church; in politics a Whig; a strong advocate of temperance; president of the first temperance society in Wayne County."[5]*

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

[3] Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889.
[4] As name is spelled in Dr. Case's book, and the spelling used throughout this document unless a different spelling is used in a copyrighted format.
[5] Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Pages 100-101.
[6] Case, Dr. Lafayette Wallace, TheGoodrichFamilyinAmerica, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, Page 101.

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

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

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

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

Per the 1840 Federal Census, the family of Abishai consisted of the following:

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

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

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

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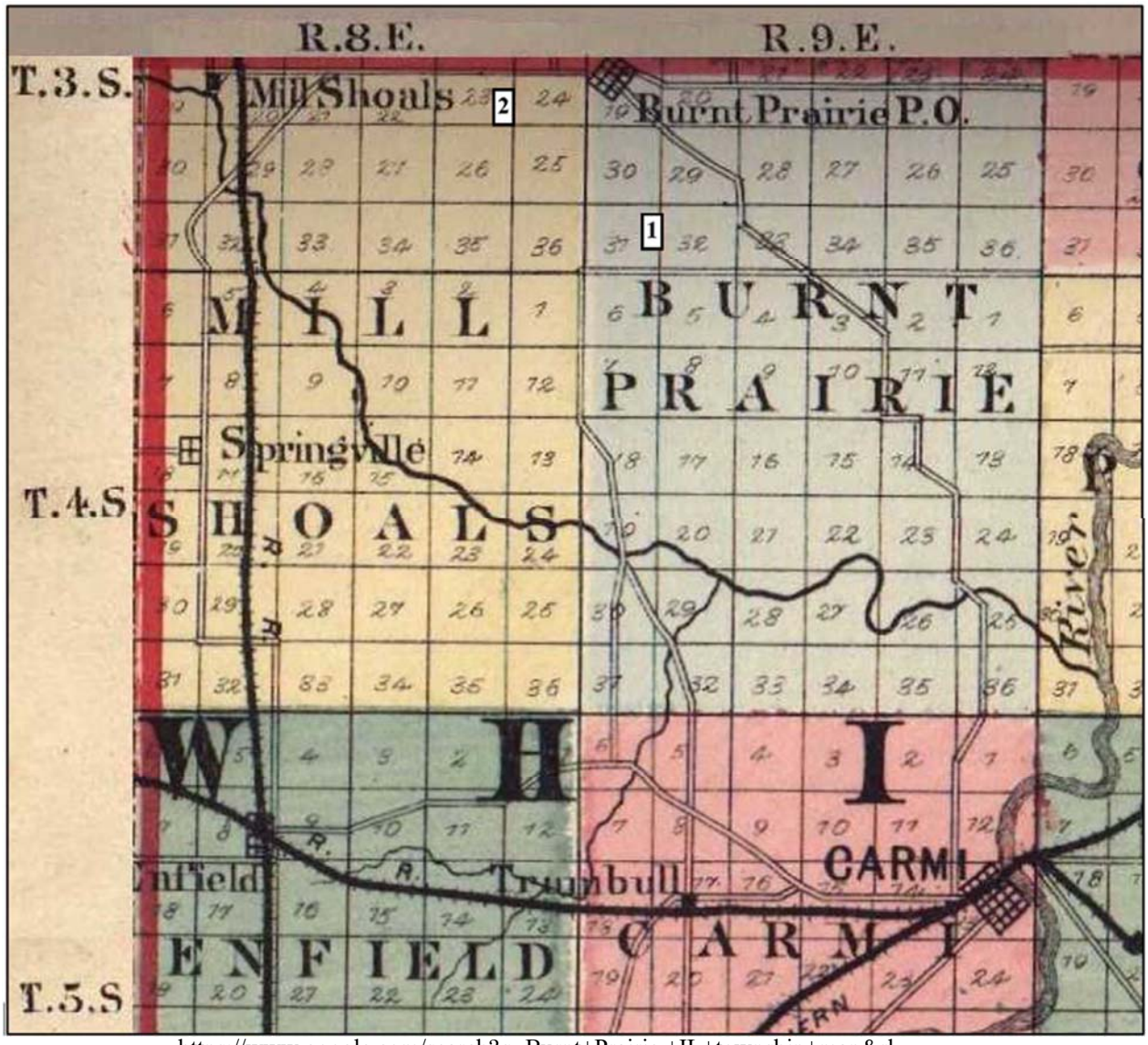

https://www.google.com/search?q=Burnt+Prairie,+IL+township+map&rl

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

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

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

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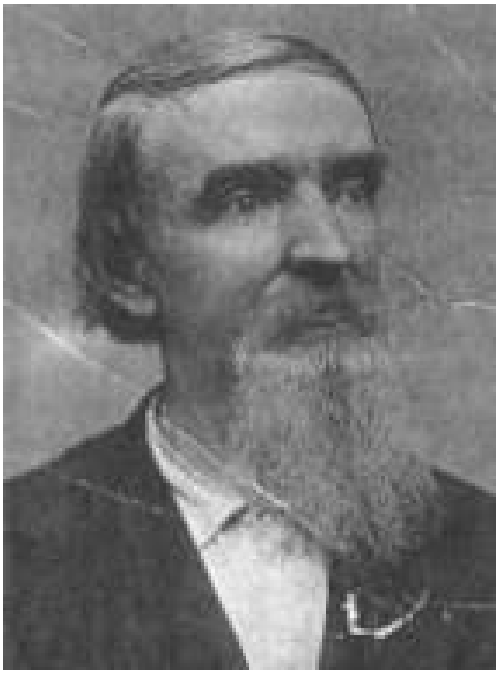
***Part 2**: GFA Newsletter Apr 2023, "Chasing Distant Relatives to My Own Back Door, Part 2, Carol (Andris) Dorward, pages 60-67: https://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/GFA%20Newsletter%20April%202023.pdf*



…The next son of Abishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich must have been a very intriguing individual. Hanson Goodrich's obituary states he "was born in Burnt Prairie, White County, Illinois, September 22, 1836, and died at his home in McLeansboro, Illinois, January 16, 1908. He was married to Sallie A. Edwards at Shawneetown, Ill., April 25, 1866…. Eight children were born to them, four of whom survive him—one boy and three girls, two girls and two boys died in infancy. He and his faithful wife succeeded in raising up a highly respectable and useful family of children. His memory will be cherished by all who knew him."[4] Unfortunately, this brief sketch of this gentleman doesn't come close to uncovering some of the interesting aspects of his life. An attempt is being made to put some of the known events into some fashion of chronological order.

[Photo: http://www.carolyar.com/Illinois/Newspaper/Goodrich.htm]

Towards the beginning of his working career, Hanson Goodrich resided in Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., IL, where he ran a men's clothing store.[5] It's also where he met and married (25 Apr 1866 Gallatin Co., IL) his wife, Sally Ann Edwards, she being the daughter of William and Susan Edwards. She was native to Shawneetown, born 27 Jul 1843; died 16 Jul 1915 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL. By the following year (1867), Hanson apparently was in Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR where it is noted he joined a Masonic body.[6]

When he was able to do so, he acquired a 'trading boat' which was used for transporting supplies on the river, between his home and New Orleans. Whether this vessel (a trading boat) is the same as the vessel (a small steamer) referenced in the 1871-1872 Memphis, TN newspapers is questionable. What can be documented is a note in the Memphis Daily Appeal, Memphis, TN October 4, 1972, Memphis, TN) which applies to Hanson[7] and his younger brother, Alexander:

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[4] Grandma Deem's Obituaries: 1897-1917, Hamilton County, Illinois.

[5] Tax Assessment (1865) for Hanson Goodrich in Shawneetown, IL has him working as a photographer; Tax Assessment (1866) for Hanson Goodrich in Shawneetown, IL has him with a men's store.

[6] Legacy of Kin Hamilton County, Illinois, Volume I 1859-1957, by Harold G. Felty (compiler), Champaign, IL: AIBA Publishing Co., 1992, Page 108 notes "*Hanson became a Mason at Osceola, AR in 1867*".

[7] Hanson Goodrich (i.e. also listed as H. Goodrich) should not be confused with a Capt. H. L. Goodrich who is listed in Way's Packet Directory: 1848-1994, compiled by Frederick Way, Jr. and published at Athens, OH by the Ohio University Press, Page 485. The White Rose was "*sold, February 1848, to Capt. Hiram Goodrich, New Orleans. In summer of 1848 was in Louisville-Cairo trade. Burned at Cairo, Ill., July 24, 1848, alongside the Mazeppa wharfboat…. Had 200 tons aboard at the time. The wreck was cut loose and drifted across the Ohio River and lodged; later the boilers and machinery were removed*."

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The fine side-wheel coast packet Undine, leaves at five o'clock this evening, for Osceola and all the usual way landings. Mr. A. Goodrich commands, and Mr. H. Goodrich is chief purser.

FOR OSCEOLA.

For Osceola and the Bends.

Memphis and Osceola Accommodation Packet

UNDINE.....H. Goodrich, master

A. Goodrich, clerk.

Having been thoroughly repaired and newly fitted, leaves as above THIS DAY, 4th inst., at 5 p m.

Will do all plantation business,

For freight or passage, apply on board. oc4

Two additional entries of interest were (above) The Daily Memphis Avalanche, Memphis TN, October 5, 1972 and (below) the Memphis Daily Appeal, Memphis, TN, March 20,1872:

AT THE LEVEE.—Business was fair, ...The Frank Forrest, from the Ohio, arrived with a good trip of grain and furniture.....The Undine, from Osceola, brought in twenty-seven bales of cotton, two hundred and fifty-nine sacks of seed and two hundred and fifty-nine sacks of corn. She returns this evening for the bends.....The Sioux City came in from

The Goodrich sidewheel steamer was named the Undine, the latter being a term applied to "a mythical female water nymph capable of acquiring a soul through marriage with a mortal."[8] *The Undine steamer sunk 27 Dec 1872. This event was reported in the Memphis Daily Appeal (27 Dec 1872); the pertinent portion following:*

"STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

The Steamers Undine and Laura Sunk, and Several Fine Boats Badly Damaged.

Great excitement and damage was caused at the levee, between one and two o'clock this morning, by the breaking up of the ice, which commenced running so strong at the foot of Washington street as to break the fastenings of several boats lying near that point. The boats thus released were forced against others, some of which were so damaged as to sink in a short time; while the ice cut down a few of the lighter craft. The disaster occurring at a time when there were so few people at the landing, and so near our hour of going to press, it was impossible to get a full report of the damage done and the names of the losers. People who were working at the wrecks could hardly tell what amount of sinking had occurred. We give the following as the result of inquiries among the steamboatmen who had opportunities [to] learn of the result…. The Osceola packet Undine sunk. She was owned and commanded by Captain Goodrich….No loss of life was reported, though several persons were hurt, and others had narrow escapes..."[9]

[8] Wikipedia. The first Undine was a steamer built in 1863 at Cincinnati, Ohio, as the Ben Gaylord, and purchased by the Navy at Cincinnati on 7 March 1864 and commissioned there in April. She was in service during the Civil War, initially by the Union side, but was captured by the Confederates and eventually burned. After the Civil War, the hulk of the original Undine was one of several in the Tennessee River ordered raised or wrecked on 20 June 1865. Two 24-pounder Howitzers were later recovered from the vessel.

[9] "*Steamboat Disasters*," Memphis Daily Appeal, December 27, 1872, Page 1.

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Additional details were provided in the next day's newspaper:

"SMALLER BOATS LOST.

Below the Walt and Augusta were the small steamers Summer Koon and Helen Brooks. The former will be a total loss, and was worth two thousand dollars, while the latter, having an iron hull, was saved without injury. The small steamer Undine was torn from the landing, just below the Walt, and carried out into the stream and down to the head of President's Island,[10] where she sunk. She was worth from fifteen hundred to two thousand dollars, and was owned by Captain Goodrich…."[11]

In the 1870 Federal Census, Hanson and Sallie are found at Osceola, Monroe Twp., Mississippi Co., AR. Hanson's brother, Alexander, was residing in the household and he was listed as 'clerk in store.'

Osceola sits on the west bank of the Mississippi River. Known originally as Plumb Point, Glynda Thompson in her History of Osceola,[12] notes steamboat captains gave the town this name. She also notes that "According to Mark Twain in his Life on the Mississippi, when one steamboat would inquire of another where to find wood for the steamboats, they were told to 'go plumb to the point,' where enterprising settlers had stacked wood to sell…. Osceola was incorporated in 1853 and then again in 1875 when Mississippi County was formed from a portion of Crittenden County." It should be noted the Mississippi River provided the major route by which early settlers reached what would become Mississippi County, AR. Mabel F. Edrington, in her book, History of Mississippi County, Arkansas, relates some interesting observations: "In early river days 3000 flat boats descended the river annually. It took a tough breed to crew these boats…. The Keel boats … preceding steamboats were slow and cumbersome. A trip took months to complete, as they floated and sailed down the river to New Orleans. Changing cargoes there, they would tediously be poled back by hand.

"It was predicted the steamboat could never be adapted to the untamed river – Ole Mississippi – for the shirting channel and monstrous current would wreck anything in its way.

"Thus the great era of paddle wheelers began. Early cargoes consisted of bear oil, skins and pelts which found a ready market in New Orleans…."[13]

"Changing of shore lines, steering problems and years learning river piloting were dangers not of economic importance and traffic, but—a serious problem that had to be well learned."[14]

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[10] Wikipedia. "*President's Island is a peninsula on the Mississippi River in southwest Memphis, Tennessee. The city's major river port and an industrial park are located there*."

[11] "*Smaller Boats Lost*," Memphis Daily Appeal, December 28, 1872.

[12] Thompson, Glynda, History of Osceola, https:/osceolaarkansas.com/index.php/office-of-the-mayor/our-history.

[13] Pierson, James Uriah, River Guide Containing Descriptions of All the Cities, Towns and Principal Objects of Interest on the Navigable Waters of the Mississippi Valley Flowing West from the Alleghany Mountains East from the Rock Mountains and South from near the Northern Lakes, Including the Rivers of Alabama and Texas Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, Cincinnati, OH: UP James, 1871. Distances between Osceola, AR and Memphis, TN shown as 87 miles and Memphis, TN to the most northern portion of New Orleans, LA as 739 miles.

[14] Edrington, Mabel F., "*Transportation and Steamboats*," History of Mississippi County, Arkansas, 1962, Pages 49-50.

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[15]

[16]

In 1874, Hanson and his brother, Alexander Goodrich, were involved in a court case vs. P. P. Fraine, which went to the Tennessee State Supreme Court. A description of the case reads "Defendants executed to David Cross a certain mortgage lien on machinery that went on a certain steamboat because of a promissory note. Defendant was paid for this. However, they owe money to Plaintiff and plaintiff wants the boat and all assets seized."

On 10 Feb 1877, Hanson Goodrich and Friend J. Chapman, both of McLeansboro, IL, filed for a patent regarding an improved "reversible combination lock". Identified as No. 188.890, the patent was granted 27 Mar 1877.[17] *It appears Friend Johnson Chapman (10 Mar 1828 -20 Nov 1888) had originally patented a device 19 Oct 1875 and, per the written patent description, the improvement consisted "first, in providing each end of the door-lock casing or plate with an opening for a bolt to play through, and combining with said casing a detachable plate, which is adapted to close either of said openings.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANSON GOODRICH AND FRIEND J. CHAPMAN, OF McLEANSBOROUGH, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO THEMSELVES AND WILLIAM B. GARNER, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVERSIBLE COMBINATION-LOCKS.

[15] Https://www.zipdatamaps.com/zipcodes-osceola-ar.
[16] Http://www.mygenealogyhound.com/maps/arkansas-maps/ar-mississippi-county-arkansas-1889-map.html.
[17] "*Index of Patentees to Whom Patents Were Granted March 27, 1877*," Specifications and Drawings of Patents Issued from the U.S. Patent Office, 1877, Pages 507, 532. Also, Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office, Volume 11, 1877, Pages 532-533.

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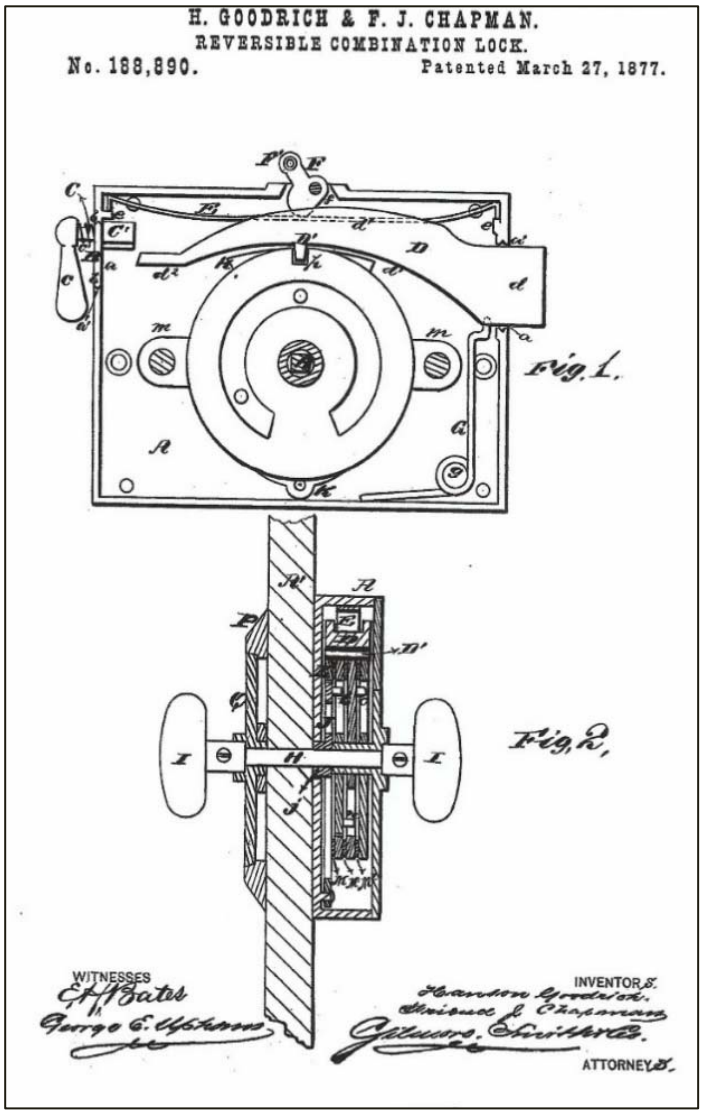
"It also consists in journaling in said detachable plate a rotating or oscillating locking-cam, adapted to prevent the retraction of said bolt by bearing against the rear end thereof.

"It also consists in combining with the spindle of a door-knob a notched oscillating tumbler and a series of notched and curve-slotted combination-wheels." The patent papers included three sets of drawings of which the first is included here.



In the intervening period of time between the trading boat/steamboat days to 1880, Hanson took up photography again. (In 1865, he had already been working with photography in Shawneetown, IL, based on a tax assessment record for that year.) He commenced a moving gallery on wheels allowing him to take pictures as he traveled. Apparently, by the time he and his family arrived in McLeansboro, IL, circa 1880, he had built up a photography business on the East side of the courthouse square. To confirm this move, the obituary of Sallie (Edwards) Goodrich noted "About thirty-five-years ago Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich removed to this city and have since made this their home…."[18]

Veronica Voss noted Hanson "was not only one of the finest photographers of his day, but the pictures had a staying quality, which matches work of today's photographers. His tinted portraits are just as clear and unfaded as if they were made yesterday."[19]

Two unknown and undated photographs of Hanson Goodrich[20] *follow:*

[18] Grandma Deem's Obituaries: 1897-1917, Hamilton County, Illinois.
[19] Voss, Veronica, "*Inventor Goodrich Was In Town*," The Times-Leader, McLeansboro, IL, March 21, 1968, Page 9.
[20] A few contemporary references have reported Hanson Goodrich served in the Civil War; however, this author's search of records from the National Archives Records Administration, Washington, DC, as well as the Illinois Civil War Muster and Descriptive Rolls, both online and in hard copy, have not produced a record to suggest Hanson served. On the other hand, Hanson can be documented, with tax assessments, as being in Shawneetown, IL in both 1865 and 1866. As a photographer, though, he did take images of selected Civil War soldiers and at least one of those images has survived.

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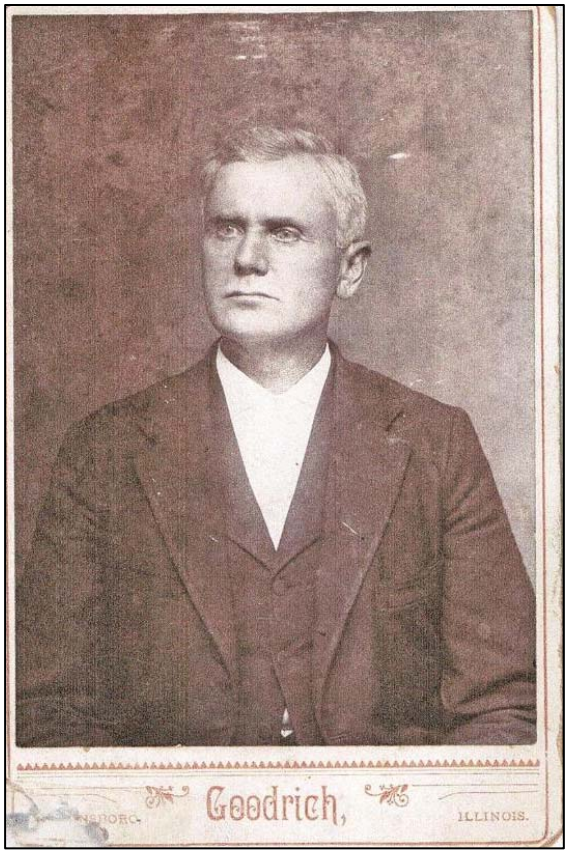

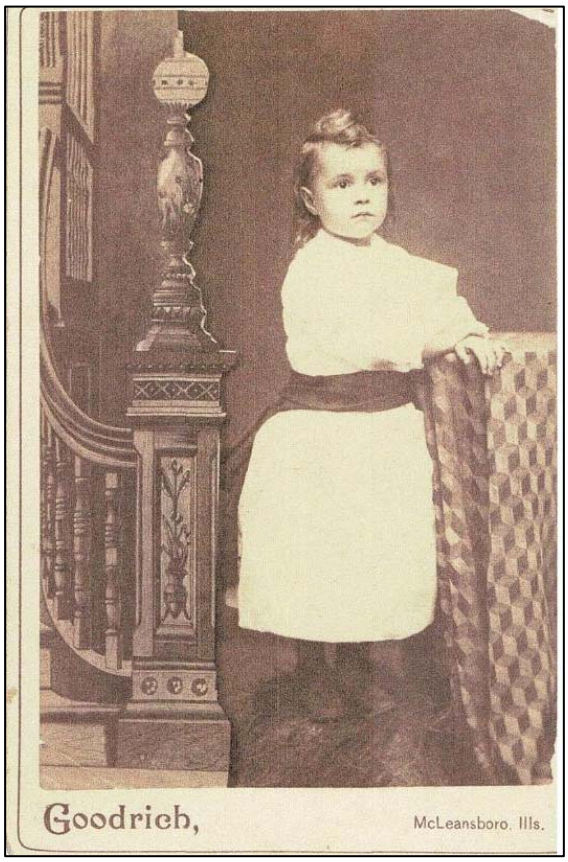

Photos courtesy of Micki Faruzzi, Hamilton Co. Historical Society, McLeansboro, IL.

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In 1889, Hanson Goodrich added to his 'inventions' when he applied for a patent for a coffee pot. This invention, as can be seen in the illustration to the right, is really what is recognizable as a coffee percolator. In the application, Hanson noted his invention created "a liquid which will be free of all grounds and impurities."

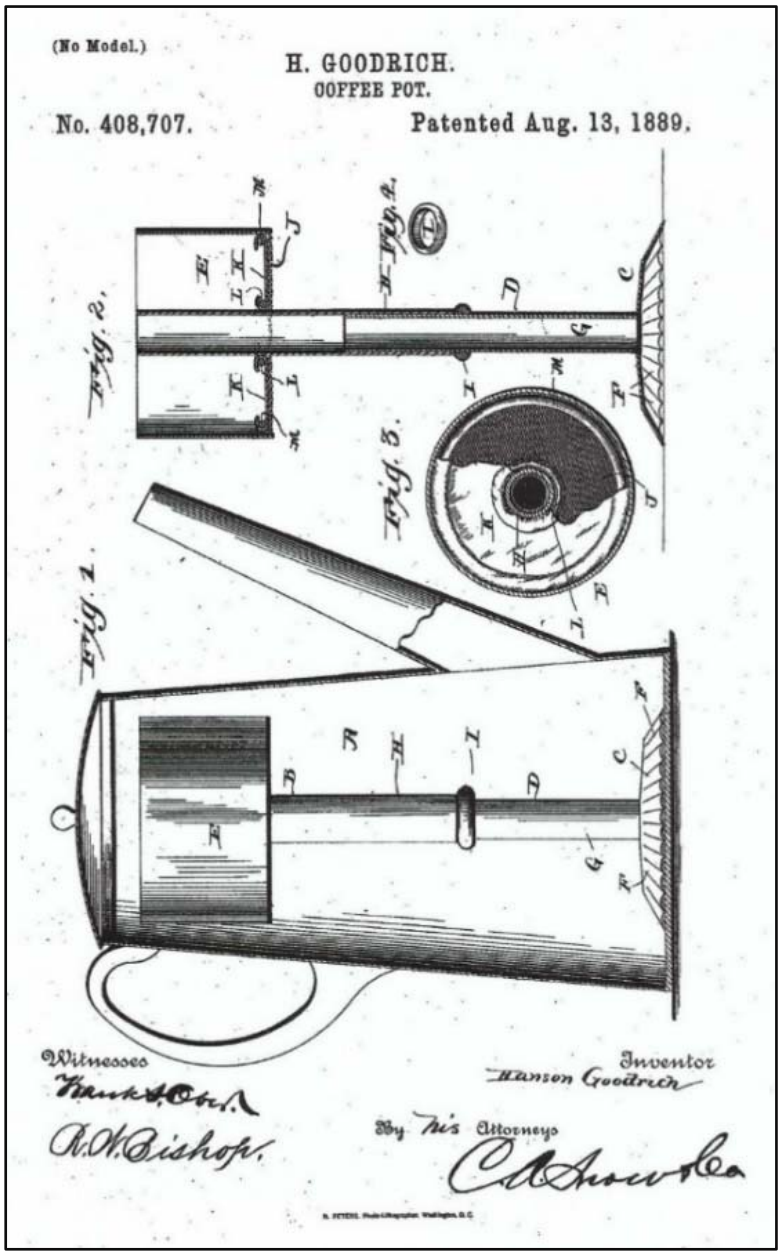
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HANSON GOODRICH, OF McLEANSBOROUGH, ILLINOIS.

COFFEE-POT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 408,707, dated August 13, 1889.

Application filed January 12, 1889. Serial No. 296,127. (No model.)



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*As indicated previously, only four of the eight children born to Hanson and Sallie reached adulthood. At the writing of this paper, three of the four children who died in infancy are unnamed. The remaining children are: (**a**) Charles (Charley) Churchill Goodrich, born 27 Sep 1870 IL; died 20 Jun 1937 Franklin Co., IL; married (6 Jun 1898) Hattie Beatrice Yarborough, born 1876/1877 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 10 Feb 1955 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL.*

Chasing Distant Relatives to My Own Back Door, Conclusion, by Carol (Andris) Dorward

In 1973, Veronica Voss[21] wrote a newspaper article which is printed here in its entirety due to its pertinence to this Goodrich family.

*"**GOODRICH Meat Market-Grocery-Restaurant Ends 85 Years of Business**.*

On August 31, the Goodrich Meat Market-Grocery-Restaurant, closed its doors for the last time…and the first time in 85 years.

It began in 1888 when Hanson Goodrich started his Photo Studio in the upper story, and his son Charles C. used the first floor for his meat market.

Cora Goodrich (Reardon) worked with her father in his studio, learned the art, and after his death worked there for about 20 years.

In 1918, this part of the building housed the first machines of the Elder Shirt Factory until it constructed a building on North Washington Street.

In those early days, there was no refrigeration, and the cattle were slaughtered and brought directly to the market, where the meat was sold fresh. Mr. Goodrich opened his market at 6 a.m. each day, and closed at 11 p.m.[22]

Charles Jr., later known as 'Butch', learned the meat cutting trade at an early age—when he and his little friend, Peck Wright, attired in small aprons furnished by Mrs. Goodrich, watched and even tried their hand at cutting the meat.

During these years, this was the only such market in Hamilton County. In winter they cut blocks of ice from the pond near the slaughter house, packed it in saw-dust, and put it in the truck. They drove all over the county delivering fresh meat.

Charlie Lasater, who ran a restaurant on the west side of the square, worked with the Goodriches, and used the ice to make his own ice cream. Eventually, a huge ice box was built in the market to preserve the ice.

Howard, the youngest son, also worked in the store and delivered groceries summers and after school.

In 1936, Mr. Goodrich died and then C.C., Jr., Coralie and Mrs. Goodrich ran the meat market and grocery. In 1937, Coralie married F.G. 'Freddy' Frazier and she, too, worked in the store. Dorothy, the youngest of the family, was the bookkeeper for the business.

Mrs. Goodrich died in 1955, 'Butch' suffered a heart attack and, the next year, Lucille, the eldest daughter, joined the organization and was still there when they closed the store.

In 1959, with only a few tables at first, they started their restaurant, gradually adding to the number until they could seat 42 people.

The restaurant was a combination of the old and the new. Each table was covered in bright table cloths with a bouquet centerpiece on each one. Along with antiques of all descriptions, such as an adding machine still used every day patented in 1903, a huge coffee mill, hand turned for many years,

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[21] Voss, Veronica, "*Goodrich Meat Market-Grocery-Restaurant-Ends 85 Years of Business*," The Times-Leader, McLeansboro, IL, Sept, 10, 1973.

[22] Micki Faruzzi (Hamilton County Historical Society, McCoy Memorial Library, McLeansboro, IL), in email of 4 September 2021, wrote "*I had forgotten until I was reminded that the property on the south side of the I.O.O.F. Cemetery was owned by Charles Goodrich Sr. He had his slaughterhouse next to the pond. Of course, when he owned the property, the cemetery was only Sections 1 & 2. The Catholic Cemetery (in back of I.O.O.F., but in front of the property), was owned by Charles.*"

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'Butch' deciding that was 'for the birds' mechanized it.

Along with old radios, playing just like new, were late models, two television sets and a large kerosene lamp ready for use, in case of electrical failure.

Thus, comes to an end a place that has housed several generations of the same family, working together these many years, a place that will be long remembered, especially those who had eaten there every week day for 15 years.

And as Coralie said, 'Do you know there is a sadness about this.'"

Goodrich Photography and Meat Market, circa 1897. Photograph by C.M. Sneed. Courtesy of Micki Faruzzi, Hamilton County Historical Society, McLeansboro, IL.

Charles Churchill Goodrich and Hattie Beatrice Yarborough[23] had seven children: (**aa**) Charles (Butch) Churchill Goodrich, Jr., born 19 Oct 1899 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 14 Dec 1976 Eldorado, Saline Co., IL; married (24 May 1926 St. Louis Co., MO) Katherine (aka Kate) Bedell Lockwood. She was born 10 Dec 1903 St. Louis Co., MO; died 6 Sep 1979.
(**bb**) Lucille E. Goodrich born 8 Dec 1901 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died Sep 1979 Hamilton Co., IL; married (8 Dec 1919 Vanderburgh Co., IN) Napoleon (aka Pola) H. Huffstutler, born 2 Feb 1897 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 15 Feb 1985 Dallas, Dallas Co., TX. (**cc**) Arthur Goodrich born after 1900 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died before 1910 Hamilton Co., IL. (**dd**) Hanson Goodrich was born after 1900 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died before 1910 Hamilton Co., IL. (**ee**) Howard Goodrich born 9 Aug 1907 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 17 Dec 1990 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; married (24 Jan 1933 Lake Co., IN) Hazel Irene Bethel, born 8 Nov 1910; died 3 Apr 1993. (**ff**) Coralie Goodrich was born 3 Apr 1910 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 23 Feb 1993 Jefferson Co., IL; married Fredrick George Frazier, born 13 Sep 1905 Hamilton Co., IL; died 1 Oct 1989 Evansville, Vanderburgh Co., IN. (**gg**) Dorothy M. Goodrich born 4 Sep 1916 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 31 Aug 1953 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL.

[23] Micki Faruzzi, in email of 1 Oct 2021, added these comments: Charles Churchill Sr. and Hattie Yarborough Goodrich's home was at the corner of Main Street and McClelland Street (606 E. Main Street), McLeansboro, IL. "*Hattie lived there until she died. At first, Howard lived with his parents, then when Lucille came home, she lived with her mother. Howard moved out of the area for a while. When he returned with his wife, he built a small house on the east rear corner of his mother's lot (108 McClelland St.) … When the meat market closed and the building was sold, Kate built a florist shop on S. Locust St.…. Cora Lee and her husband, Freddie Frazier, lived upstairs over the meat market in the area which had been the photography studio. After the building sold, they moved to a house at the corner of S. Hancock and Rt. 14. It no longer exists; the Dollar General Store now occupies that site.*"

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(**b**) Sally Emma Goodrich was born c. 1878; died 3 May 1960 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL;

married (14 Jul 1920 Detroit, Wayne Co., MI) Fred Irvin Black, born 6 Dec 1881 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 29 Mar 1930, VA Hospital, Proviso Twp., Cook Co., IL.

(**c**) Coralie Goodrich was 26 Apr 1881 Hamilton Co., IL; died 21 Oct 1967 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; married (Nov 1 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL) Harry Hanson Rearden. Harry drowned while in charge of a tow boat in early May 1909 Kattawa, Lyons Co., KY. Coralie married 2nd (before 1932) Robert Park. Harry and Coralie had one son (**aa**) Harry Hanson Reardon, born 22 Sep 1902/1903 Shawneetown, IL; died 27 Jan 1966 Los Angeles Co., CA; married Elsie Mgol Lindebeck, born 25 Oct 1903 Oregon City, Cors Co., OR; died 17 Sep 1995 CA.

(d) Susan M. Goodrich, born 17 Oct 1873 Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., IL; died 3 Dec 1932 Inglewood, Los Angeles Co., CA; married (27 Jun 1894 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL) Albert Richards, born c. 1869 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 22 Jan 1934 Los Angeles Co., CA. Among their several children were: (**aa**) Ruth Beatrice Richards, born 25 Dec 1896 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 24 Apr 1979 Redlands, San Bernadino Co., CA; married (11 Apr 1927 Tulsa, Tulsa Co., OK) John Andreas (Andrew) Christian Bach[24], born 25 Feb 1891 Thisted, Thisted, Denmark; died 28 Jan 1983 San Bernadino Co., CA. Two children were born to this couple: (**a**) Richard E. Bach, born about 16 Jul 1932 OK; died 1 Apr 1995 San Bernardino Co., CA; married (16 Nov 1954 Contra Costa Co., CA) Frances J. Meeks, born c. 1937, and (**b**) Shirley Marie Bach, born c. 1936 Tulsa, Tulsa Co., OK; died 11 Dec 1999 Mesa, Maricopa Co., AZ; married (12 Aug 1955 Los Angeles Co., CA) Robert Logan Lampton, born 19 Jul 1928 Los Angeles, Los Angeles Co., CA; died 10 Dec 1954 Mesa, Maricopa Co., AZ. (**bb**) Charles Hughey Richards, born 28 Feb 1898 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 15 Nov 1952 Norco, Riverside Co., CA; married (10 Dec 1921 Huntington Beach, CA) Ruth Lucille Ray, born 8 Mar 1903 OK; died 6 Apr 1954 Riverside Co., CA. (**cc**) Infant Richards, born May 1900 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died before 1910. (**dd**) Infant Richards, born after 1900; died before 1910. (**ee**) Frank Julian Richards, born 1 July 1902 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died Jul 1978 Inglewood, Los Angeles Co., CA. (**ff**) Diana Richards, born 29 Nov 1904 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 13 Dec 1985 Covina, Los Angeles Co., CA; married (27 Dec 1927 Los Angeles Co., CA) Sidney Andrew Sheridan, born 29 Jan 1904 Chicago, Cook Co., IL; died 15 Mar 1985 Elyria Geauga Co., OH. The had one son (a) Sidney Oliver Sheridan, born 11 Sep 1928 Chicago, Cook Co., IL; died 17 Oct 2020; married Joan/JoAnn V. Roth. (**gg**) Isabel Richards, born 8 Oct 1907 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 16 Aug 1944 Tarzana, Los Angeles Co., CA; married (2 Apr 1929 Los Angeles Co., CA) Charles Duncan Brotemarkle, born 27 Oct 1907 Kansas City, Jackson Co., MO; died 11 Sep 1933 Tarzana, Los Angeles Co., CA. (**hh**) Susan Elizabeth (aka Betty) Richards, born 1 May 1911 McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL; died 2 Oct 1984 Riverside Co., CA; married (11 Jan 1935 CA) John Matthias Egerer, born 14 Jan 1910 El Centro, Imperial Co., CA; died 22 Nov 1959 Hermosa Beach, Los Angeles Co., CA.

The four remaining children of Hanson and Sallie (Edwards) Goodrich were (**e**) Abisha Daniel Goodrich, born 1886; died 6 Jan 1888; (**f**) Unnamed Infant Goodrich; (**g**) Unnamed Infant Goodrich, born 1879; died Oct 1879; and (**h**) Unnamed Infant Goodrich, born 1879; died 25 Jun 1880.[25]

[24] The actual marriage record records John's name as John Andrew Brooke. The English interpretation of the name of "Bach" is Brooke.

[25] Note should be made that the Violet Cemetery, Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR has a couple Goodrich infant burials who, possibly, may be children of Hanson and Sallie. Further research needed for confirmation. A timetable has been included at the end of this paper (Appendix A) which highlights the activities of Hanson, Alexander, and Nehemiah Woods Goodrich during their association with Osceola, AR.

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[26]

A biographical sketch of the seventh child of Abishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich was the impetus for researching this family. Alexander Goodrich, "*merchant and postmaster,[27] Osceola. The public services of Mr. Goodrich, during his residence in the county, have been characterized by a noticeable devotion to the welfare of this county, and his ability and fidelity in all positions of trust have made a lasting impression upon the sphere of public duty. For many years his name has not only been connected with the official affairs of the county,[28] but he has also become prominent as a much-esteemed citizen and a successful business man. His birth occurred in White County, Ill., November 2, 1838, and he pursued the arduous duties of the farm and attended the public schools of Illinois until twenty years of age. Afterward he worked in a saw-mill owned by his father, for two years, and then, in 1862, abandoned all work to enlist in Company K, Eighty-seventh Illinois Infantry, United States Army. He went to Memphis, Tenn., in May, 1863, was ordered to report to Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, and was there through the siege of that city. On July 5, the day after the surrender of that city, Mr. Goodrich went on the campaign to Jackson, Miss., and on the fall of that city, he returned to Vicksburg, but immediately left for Natchez and New Orleans. Late in September, 1863, he went on a campaign to Southwest Louisiana, and in December of the same year was ordered to report to the adjutant-general of Illinois, being then assigned to recruiting duty. In April, 1864, Mr. Goodrich joined his regiment in Louisiana, and in November of the same year, marched to White River, Ark. In January of the following year, he was ordered to Helena, Ark., where the regiment remained until ordered home. He was mustered out in July 1865. In 1866 he returned to Helena, Ark., where he remained two years engaged in the planting business, and then came to Osceola, where he commenced mercantile pursuits. He served the city seven years as its mayor[29], four years*

[26] The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, April 2, 1887, Page 1; The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, September 7, 1895, Page 1; The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, April 18, 1885, Page 1.

[27] Wade, Mrs. Jeff, Mississippi County, Arkansas Vital Records, Bragg City, MO, 1974, Pages 12, 25-26. Alexander Goodrich appointed postmaster at Osceola 14 Dec 1881 and, again, on 15 Apr 1889.

[28] Per Sandra Brand, editor (2021) of The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, Alexander Goodrich was elected to the City Council when it was first incorporated in 1875.

[29] Osceola's municipal elections were held annually the first week of April, commencing with the first election being held November 1875, when Osceola was incorporated. A perusal of the local newspapers, The Osceola Times from 1875 to 1895, reveal Alexander was elected alderman

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as postmaster[30], and represented Missouri County in the State Republican conventions of 1884 and 1888. He was married on the 8th of May, 1872 to Miss Marjory McDonald Conway, of Scotland, and six children were born to this union: Margaret L., who died at the age of two years; Leon A., born September 15, 1875; Mary E., born May 10, 1878; Abishai D., born December 29, 1879;

Charles C., born August 23, 1882, and James M., born June 13, 1884. Mr. Goodrich, aside from his stock of general merchandise, carries a stock of furniture, also undertaking supplies, and is engaged in planting, also in buying and shipping cotton. He received his commission as postmaster at Osceola about May 1, and is now filling that position for the second time. He is a member of the K[nights] of H[onor], Monroe Lodge No. 2167, at Osceola,[31] and represented this lodge at the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Hot Springs, in September, 1888. He is at present presiding officer of the lodge. He takes a decided interest in educational matters, and has held the position of director for a number of terms. He was the seventh of ten children born to Abishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich, the father a native of Pennsylvania, and the mother a native of Scotland. The former was a succes[s]ful tiller of the soil in Illinois, and died in that State in 1865. He was a descendant of William Goodrich who came to America in about 1640, and the subject of this sketch is of the seventh generation. The great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The mother died in 1871."[32] A subsequent sketch provides a small window into Alexander's youngest brother's involvement in Osceola also. "*As Edward [H. Williams] grew toward youth and early manhood he attended school in the neighborhood of his home, and worked on the farm for his father until he was twenty-one years old, at which time he engaged as a clerk for A. Goodrich of Osceola, with whom he remained one year. After renting and tilling his father's farm for two years, he started from home with the intention of going to Florida, but stopped in Alabama, and attended school at Florence for some six months, after which he concluded that his native State was good enough to suit him, so he returned and went into business with D. T. Waller, which partnership was dissolved at the end of twenty months, Mr. Waller purchasing his interest. He then bought out N. W. Goodrich, and for two years was associated with A. Goodrich, purchasing his partner's interest at the end of that time; he has conducted affairs in a very satisfactory manner, proving himself to be a man of rare business ability and efficiency....*"[33]

Alexander and wife's 'honeymoon' days must have been challenged when a tornado struck Osceola, 19 Sep 1872, being just a few days over four months after their marriage. The following report on 20 September 1872 from Memphis, TN was as follows:[34]

"VILLAGE DESTROYED BY A TORNADO

The officers of the steamer Julia, which arrived here to-day, report a terrible tornado at Osceola, Arkansas, yesterday morning. The tornado struck town at one o'clock yesterday morning and, in a few minutes, there was scarcely a house or building left standing, either in the town or the immediate vicinity. Horses and cattle were blown around the streets like straws, and timbers of houses, fences, etc., were strewn in all directions. For miles the cotton fields were all destroyed. Three churches and six large storehouses were blown down, and the timbers carried away. The mills and cotton gins of Mr. Eddis were torn to fragments, not any of them being left. Two men and one woman were killed, and from fifteen to twenty persons, more or less, injured; some of them, it is thought, fatally.

(1875, 1876) and mayor (1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, 1884), suggesting he served Osceola as Mayor for a little over five years and alderman for two years. It should be noted he, apparently, completed the Mayor's office in 1876-1877 when Mayor John L. Driver apparently resigned from the position, becoming Sheriff and, later, a Senator.

[30] Alexander Goodrich was, first, appointed postmaster at Osceola on December 14, 1881. The second appointment occurred April 15, 1889.

[31] Also referenced in Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas, Chicago: Goodspeed Publishers, 1890, Page 455.

[32] Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas, Chicago: Goodspeed Publishers, 1890, Pages 501-502.

[33] Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Eastern Arkansas, Chicago: Goodspeed Publishers, 1890, Pages 566-567.

[34] "*Village Destroyed By a Tornado*," Liberty Weekly Tribune, Liberty, MO, October 4, 1872.

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The tornado crossed the river, taking a northeasterly direction, tearing down trees from their roots and leveling fences, buildings and everything in its course. The steamer Julia barely escaped its path."

The History of Mississippi County, Arkansas,[35] written, compiled and edited by Mabel F. Edrington, notes Osceola's first municipal election was held 20 November 1875. Among those officers elected was Alex Goodrich as recorder. At the time of Osceola's incorporation, after Mississippi County was formed, Osceola's population was about 250 and was comprised of about six business houses.

As per one of the previous biographical sketches, Alexander Goodrich married Margory McDonald Conway. The Conway family immigrated in 1854[36] from Scotland. Margory's parents were Francis James Conway and Isabella Livingstone[37] and the Conway family can be found in the 1860 Federal Census in Township 3 S Range 9 E (Post Office, Fairfield), Wayne Co., IL. (Margory is transcribed in this census as "Margaryett D. Conway", along with two younger siblings.) She and Alexander Goodrich were married 8 May 1872 White Co., IL. Margory, however, was one of seven children known to have been born to Francis and Isabella—three who apparently died as infants or in early childhood. (One sibling remained behind in Scotland with grandparents.) Isabella's youngest brother, Duncan Livingstone Conway, was also a resident of Osceola, AR and died at that location in July 1897.

Photos courtesy of Sandra Carpenter, Mississippi County, AR Historical Museum (Feb 2022).

The children of Alexander Goodrich and Margory McDonald Conway were: (**a**) Margaret Smith Goodrich, born 25 Sep 1873 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 14 Nov 1875 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR. (**b**) Leon Alexander Goodrich, born 15 Sep 1875 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 8 Mar 1930 St. Louis, MO. He married (10 Aug 1897 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR) Margaret Eliza Driver. The newspaper account of their marriage notes "*the marriage came in the nature of a surprise to the mutual friends of the contracting parties, because it had been frowned upon by their parents….*"[38] Leon and Maggie had two children: (**aa**) Karl E. Goodrich, born 20 Sep 1898 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 23 Jan 1900 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR, and (**bb**) Charles Kelly Goodrich, born 31 Dec 1900 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 16 Apr 1948 Memphis, Shelby Co., TN; married Melba Dryden Minton, born 9 Aug 1906 Memphis, Shelby Co., TN; died 26 Sep 2001. (**c**) Mary Esther

[35] Edrington, Mabel F., The History of Mississippi County, Arkansas, 1962, Pages 40, 49, 223.

[36] 1900 Federal Census, Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR.

[37] The Clan MacLea Livingstone Society (www.clanlivingstone.info) suggests Isabella Livingstone was probably not too distantly related to the famous Dr. David Livingstone who, per Wikipedia, "was a Scottish physician, Congregationalist, and pioneer Christian missionary with the London Missionary Society, an explorer in Africa, and one of the most popular British heroes of the late 19th-century Victorian era. He had a mythic status that operated on a number of interconnected levels: Protestant missionary martyr, working-class 'rag-to-riches' inspirational story, scientific investigator and explorer, imperial reformer, anti-slavery crusader, and advocate of British commercial and colonial expansion."

[38] "*Married*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, August 14, 1897, Page 5.

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Goodrich was born 10 May 1878 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 20 Nov 1896 possibly at Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR. The 1896 Osceola, AR newspapers do not exist to provide a clue as to her death; however, the June 1895 newspapers do indicate she had been a student the previous school year at Holly Springs College. The 1895 newspapers do report a major outbreak of measles and whether or not that was her cause of death is only conjecture. (**d**) Abishai Duncan Goodrich was born 29 Dec 1879 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 4 Oct 1896 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR. Duncan Goodrich, as he was known, was shot with a pistol, ending his life. The newspaper[39] indicates Duncan Goodrich had been involved in a crap game, at Plumb Point, with some 'negroes'.

The game broke up in a fight and an African-American, Henderson House, who was merely an onlooker, pulled a pistol and fired, taking the life of Duncan. Mr. House fled and it took the better part of three years before this individual was captured, tried, convicted, and sentenced—being death by hanging. The sentence was appealed and taken to the Tennessee Supreme Court, with the latter upholding the former sentence. One of the individuals who testified on behalf of Henderson House was Louis Rice. On the morning of March 23, 1900 at Ripley, TN, where the trial had occurred, visitors going to the heart of that community were witness to the body of Rice dangling from a limb. A lynching mob had assembled so quietly that local citizens were unaware of its happening. Sometime between midnight and daybreak, Louis Rice was captured and hung. The same newspaper records "*it was the consensus of opinion that the hanging was by no means justifiable, the negro merely having, so far as is known, testified in court."* (**e**) Charles Conway Goodrich was born 23 Aug 1882 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 23 Sep 1921 Jonesboro, Craighead Co., AR; married Elizabeth Micklewright, born c. 1881; died 22 Feb 1937 Little Rock, AR. (**f**) James Morrison Goodrich was born 13 Jun 1884 in Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died 16 Feb 1914 Globe, Gila Co., AZ of tuberculosis. He married (Jun 1905) Ruby Virginia Murry, born Aug 1882 Crittenden Co., AR. They had one son, James Morrison Goodrich, born 29 Apr 1906 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR; died Aug 1971 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR. Following her husband's death, Ruby (Murry) Goodrich married (16 Jun 1918) Judge Silas Lee Gladish, one of the leading members of the Arkansas Bar, serving as County Judge of Mississippi County from 1908 to 1912 followed by two terms as mayor of Osceola. Ruby's death occurred 20 July 1954 in Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR.

Margory (Conway) Goodrich preceded her husband in death on 22 Jul 1900. Her obituary described her "*with lamp filled to overflowing with the oil of all kindly minist[r]ies to the sick, the poor, the lowly and unfortunate, as well as the faithful and exact performance of all duties of wife, mother, neighbor and friend … a woman of liberal education, and a trained teacher.… [She] entered upon a life of active helpfulness and has been an earnest sympathizer with and promoter of every good work that has marked the development of this community [Osceola]…. The temperance cause was especially dear to her, and found in her an ardent advocate and never tiring worker. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and much of the present success of the church organization is owing to her fidelity to its interest in the years past…. Being a woman of the most marked natural gifts, with a broad outlook from familiarity with the best in literature and current thought, she lived in an atmosphere apart from the pioneer conditions of her environments, and she used her talents for the benefit of others.*"[40] Following the death of his wife, Alexander's health declined, Alexander's obituary noted his wife's death was his 'death-stroke.'[41] He died 24 Jul 1902 Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR. For more than thirty years Alexander Goodrich had been a prominent figure in business and civic affairs of Osceola, including being a successful merchant, farmer, postmaster, mayor, and

[39] "*Henderson House Captured*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, September 2, 1899, Page 1; "*Lynching at Ripley, Tenn*.," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, March 17, 1900, Page 15; "*Will Hang*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, June 30, 1900, Page 7; The Osceola Times, September 22, 1900, Page 2.

[40] "*Death of Mrs. Alex Goodrich*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, July 28, 1900, Page 33.

[41] "*Alexander Goodrich*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, July 19, 1902, Page 5.

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all while taking an active role in politics, educational matters and the temperance movement. One newspaper article[42] described Alexander as "*a dyed-in-the-wool republican, was honored eight times by the citizens of Osceola, irrespective of party affiliation, not because he was a republican, but because he is a worthy, high-minded, law-abiding and upright fellow citizen, worthy of the respect and confidence of his fellow townsmen, and who has never stultified his opinions to secure preferment*."

The world into which Alexander and Margory lived had to be a real challenge. The Osceola Times featured an article[43] which provides the reader with a glimpse of life during the period from the Civil War to the turn of the century. "*Thirty years ago … our southland was just struggling with the black pall, left as a heritage after the four long pitiless years of fratricidal war, and our own*

great state was dominated by hostile rulers, bent on pillage and plunder—at a time when dark forebodings of impending disaster cast their ominous shadows over our social, political and financial skies,--in the days of 'reconstruction,' the first copy of 'The Osceola Times' was thrown from the press, and its voice raised for constitutional liberty, the sacredness of the ballot, intellectual supremacy and the establishment of law, order and justice in our county, while sounding the praises of our fertile valley and the untold treasures of wealth bound up in its vast forest. Mississippi county at that time was cut off from the rest of the state by miles and miles of almost impenetrable swamps, and ours was but a weak voice crying, as it were, in the wilderness … its yellow fever scourge swept with its devastating breath our fair southland in 1879, stopping all transportation and mail facilities, and practically isolating every community, and when the chill November winds blew and the Frost King commanded the healthy blood to flow through the paralyzed arteries of commerce….

Many of these years were years of hardship and privations, shared by all our people alike. At recurring intervals, the great floods would sweep down from the upper valleys and spread over our cultivated land, carry away fences, obliterating all traces of roads, leaving great drift piles in their stead, and drowning the stock, and leaving distress, despair, and too often necessity for debt. At such a crisis no man would desert his friends; and then, when years together would come without the overflows, such is the lavish productiveness of our soil, and the wonderful recuperative energy of our people, that look to the north, south, east or west, we could find no land so rich, no people so good as those of dear old Mississippi county…."

Then there was fire. As many small communities in the early years of development, Osceola was no exception. In the early morning hours of October 21, 1897, Osceola went up in flames. The fire is believed to have started in a grocery store. The buildings were situated close to each other and within a very short time, the whole east side of town was ablaze, spreading to other portions of town. The fire consumed thirty-seven buildings—only four remained standing. The loss to the community amounted to $150,000 and most businesses were uninsured. Among the losses was Alexander Goodrich's store and residence. Most of their household goods and store merchandise were lost. His personal estimated loss was $6,000 with no insurance. The year 1897 had been a rough year for the inhabitants of Osceola. The newspaper reported that during the nine months prior to the fire, the community had experienced a major flood followed by a serious period of drought.

In 1889, Alexander Goodrich wrote a "letter to the editor" of The Osceola Times[44], which may add a couple items of interest. "*Dear Sir: In your issue of last week, I see an article in regard to the first Saw-Mill built in the United States,[45] which mill was built and operated by old Ephraim*

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[42] "*Do You Really Want to Know?"* The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, March 30, 1895, Page 4.
[43] "*Vol. XXXII---REMINESCENT*." The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, November 24, 1900, Page 2.

[44] The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, April 6 1889, Page 4.
[45] Cooke, June, "*Dividend – Rocky Hill's First Industrial Complex*," Wethersfield Historical Society, Wethersfield, CT (https: www.wethersfieldhistory.org/articles/dividend-rocky-hills-first-industrial-complex/) adds an interesting perspective to the Sawmill. "*In 1661, 27 years after the settling of Wethersfield, the Town made a concession to Governor Winthrop of 140 acres conditional on his erecting a corne mill (gristmill). He failed to do so, and in 1668 he released the property back to the Town of Wethersfield. In 1665 the Reverend Gershom Bulkeley,*

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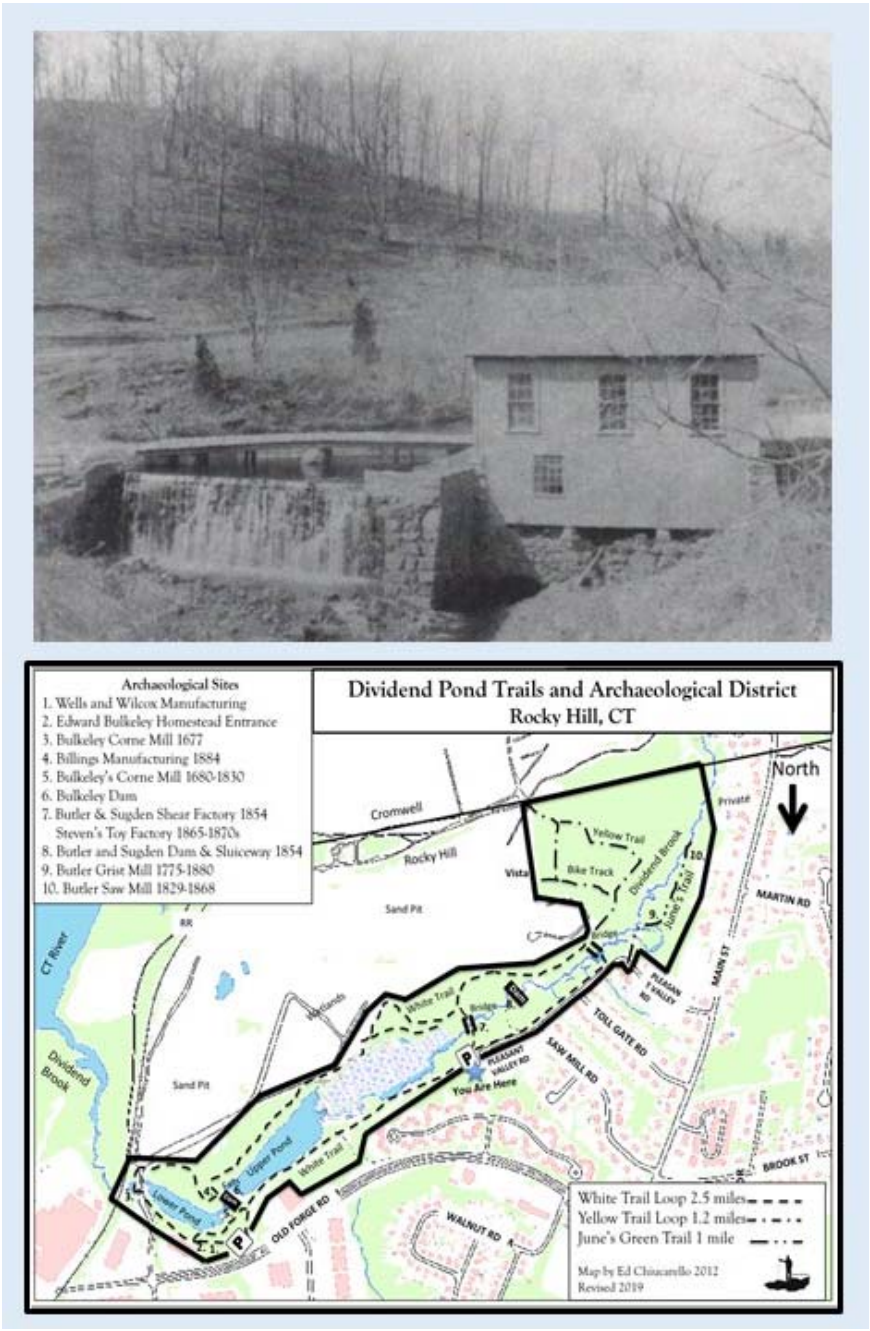

Goodrich, at Rocky Hill, Conn., about the year 1750. Now this Ephraim Goodrich was of the third generation of the name in America, his grandfather, William Goodrich, having been born in Suffolk County England, near Bury St. Edmonds, and having emigrated to America and settled in Connecticut about the year 1642, and died in the year 1676. This William Goodrich, among other children, had a son Ephraim born June 2nd, 1663, and this Ephraim who according to the record lived at Rocky Hill Conn., had a son Ephraim born Dec. 21st, 1603 who was the owner of the sawmill referred to.

Now what I wish to say is that our family are the direct descendants of this Sleepy Saw-Mill Man, whose son Abner, born Dec. 29tth, 1733 served on a British vessel during the French and Brittish [sic] war and also served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. This sailor and soldier Abner had a son Abner, born Mar. 22nd, 1777 who was my paternal grandfather, and whose death I witnessed in Wayne Co., Ill., June 29th, 1853. It is recorded of my grandfather that he was president of the first temperance society ever organized in Wayne County…. Yours very truly, ALEX GOODRICH."[46]

The article to which Alexander Goodrich was responding follows:[47]

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minister of the First Congregational Church in Wethersfield, expressed, to the Town officials, an interest in building a gristmill." Rev. Bulkeley was thereby granted 110 acres which extended to the Connecticut River. "*At the most easterly waterfall on Dividend Brook, where the Connecticut Valley Railroad now spans the stream, is the site where Rev. Bulkeley built his gristmill in 1667. The town of Wethersfield gave him permission to flood as much of the town land as he needed to produce sufficient waterpower to operate his mill. This mill pond later became known as 'Low Dividend Pond.' Later, Rev. Bulkeley was granted an additional 150 acres towards the west. He then relocated his gristmill upstream in a hollow just below the second most westerly waterfall…. In the late 1700s Ephraim Goodrich established a saw mill on the site of Rev. Bulkeley's original gristmill….*"

[46] Images courtesy of Robert Herron, Rocky Hill (CT) Town Historian. Email correspondence of 13 Jan 2022.
[47] "*Historical Ruins*," The Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, March 23, 1889, Page 2.

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HISTORICAL RUINS.

Destruction of the Oldest Saw-Mill in the United States.

What remained of the oldest saw-mill in the country has been torn down and upon its site is building a new grist mill, the property of E. E. Billings. This historic spot, situated in the town of Rocky Hill, has long been a favorite trysting place for lovers of the antique, and the visitors who have paid their respects to the place by defacing the crude logs are numbered by the thousands.But the mill will be visited no more. It was known far and wide as the old Ephraim Goodrich saw-mill and was of the most pristine construction imaginable. The saw was a cumbersome horizontal affair, set in a monstrous wooden frame, propel[l]ed by a natural waterfall upon a big wooden wheel, an invention of past ages. When the machinery was set in motion the earth for miles around reverberated with the most hideous noises, and the work was slow. It is told of old Ephraim that, after starting a prodigious log upon the road of separation, he used to lie down upon the carriage and sleep the dreary hours away, awakening when the log had run its race by the

comparative stillness of the mill. He became afflicted, so the story goes with a peculiar disease, contracted by this habit, which prevented him from sleeping in a quiet spot, and he then took to running his saw-mill at the dead of night for his own personal benefit, and to the detriment of lethargy of his neighbors, who, unable to stand it any longer, swooped down upon the old man and his mill one dark and gloomy night, and spiked the water-wheel down. That was 1750, a year after the mill had been founded.

Old Ephraim, who was fast becoming aged, finally deserted this industry, and his son, also bearing his father's name, took the business and ran it to the satisfaction of the Plebes, his neighbors. But the mill out-lived the family, and in 1820, the Goodrich stock having become depleted, it passed into the hands of William and Thomas Tryon. These men were the Connecticut lumbermen of their day, but after some five years, they too deserted the mill, and let it fall into a state of desuetude. Then came the great Morus-Multicaulus craze. Thousands of men became imbued with the idea that they were to make their fortunes by raising silk worms, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Acre after acre was planted with mulberry trees. Hear-old shoots bearing one bud were sold for one dollar apiece, and worms were imported by the thousands. Rev. Israel Williams, Captain William Butler and several others were among the most enthusiastic, and they at once seized upon the Goodrich mill and were to build an extensive addition to it, preparatory to turning it into a silk mill. But the craze fell through before one long of the old mill had been displaced, with nothing but the stone foundation of the extension erected, and at an enormous loss to hundreds of people. Since that time the property has remained in statu[s] quo, cherished by the descendants of the settlers of Rocky Hill as a monument to the noble deeds of their ancestors, the pride of antiquarians and the idol of itinerant sketchers and embryo artists. But the only thing which now remains to identify it with the past is the old wheel, almost rotted away, which lies up on a high embankment, a few hundred feet down the stream, where it was washed by last year's flood.—Norwich (Conn.) Letter."

Of the brothers who survived to adulthood, the least amount of information has been found on Alfred Goodrich**.** Per the discussion of Margaret Malinda Goodrich, page 40 of this paper, Alfred and Margaret Malinda had a son, (**a**) Dr. William Raymond Goodrich. He was born 22 Apr 1880 White Co., IL; died 15 Jul 1953 Bluford, Jefferson Co., IL. He married (7 Aug 1905 Chicago, Cook Co., IL) Rosa Jenette Talkington, daughter of Jesse J. Talkington and Rebecca Dorothy Newby.[48]

[48] Rebecca Dorothy Newby was a sibling of Marion Francis Newby who married Dr. William R. Goodrich's mother, Margaret Malinda Goodrich. Rosa Jenette Talkington's mother died at 23 years of age (1885). She was raised by her grandmother, Fereby (Files) Newby, whose husband had served in the Civil War. John R. Knight, in an article titled, *William Newby*, Goshen Trails, April 1966, Page 3, wrote: "*William Newby, a private of the 40th Illinois Infantry* [Company D]*, who was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was supposed to have been killed and buried at that celebrated battle. Newby was restored to his family in April 1891, after 30 years wandering from poorhouse to poorhouse, in the North and the South…. During the 29 years wandering … his homestead of 200 acres was divided and sold under a decree of the White County Circuit Court, and his children, two girls and four boys, received the benefit of the partition.*

"It was then decided that he should apply for a discharge from the Army and seek a pension as well as all the back pay that was due him. However,

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She was born 29 Aug 1882 White Co., IL; died Nov 1967 Hammond, Piatt Co., IL. Dr. Goodrich served as a physician in Bluford, IL for 28 years.

Https://sites.rootsweb.com/~iljeffer/bluford/doc.html, provides some additional pictures and insights into Dr. Goodrich. "*Doc was a character of a different [make]. Bluford had a few Drs. around earlier, but the only one that I remember was Doc Goodrich. I never heard him addressed as Dr.—it was always Doc. He was the ICRR* [Illinois Central Railroad] *Dr. for many years. It was rumored that he had been among the top of his class in MD school.*

You probably all remember his home and office there on the corner just east of the viaduct. His office was downstairs and he had shelves to the ceiling filled with bottles of pills and medicines. He could probably fill most of his own prescriptions, which was good, because we sure didn't have a drug store in Bluford. Folks laughed about his 'favorite' prescription: Epson Salts—taken internally or externally for just about anything.

Doc was a frequent attendee at Bluford churches. He would always carry his song books and local etiquette seemed to say that he should be asked to sing a number. He would pretend a bit of shyness or unreadiness, but then somehow would say he did have a song he could do and bring out his song book. Folks would endure his singing and he would [be] politely thanked and applauded for his special number."

In Mar 1923, Federal Judge L. Wham, of East St. Louis, placed Dr. Goodrich on probation for three years for violating the Harrison antinarcotic act.[49] He had plead guilty to the violation and Judge Wham's sentencing was reported as "*If these were not war times and if the shortage of doctors did not make you necessary to your community, I would give you a jail sentence*." His physician's license to administer narcotics was also suspended.

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when William Newby went to Springfield [IL] to advance his claim, he was taken into custody and placed in jail. The charge that was lodged against him was that he was attempting to obtain a pension fraudulently…. An indictment was returned … and a date for the trial was set….

"The trial began on July 11, 1893. Mrs. Rebecca Newby, the mother of Wm. Newby, blind, equally enfeebled and her head white with snow of age, was helped to the witness stand. She was 95 years old but evidently understood all the questions and answered them intelligently. She could not see the defendant, but she had talked with him and knew he was her son…. Newby, however, was convicted despite all this testimony and was sentenced by Judge Allen to two years in the penitentiary at Chester. A plea for a new trial was denied.

"Shortly after his release from prison Newby left this part of the country and wandered to the region of Andersonville Prison where he died and was buried in a potter's field." He is believed to have died in 1899.

A more detailed article, "*Mill Shoals Civil War Mystery Still Unsolved*," appeared in the Mt. Vernon Register-News, Mt. Vernon, IL, September 17, 1953, Page 3. Furthermore, posted on the website, "*The Yesterdays of Hamilton County, Illinois*" [http://www.carolyar.com/Illinois/40th%20photo.htm] is a photograph dated July 15, 1893 and taken by Hanson Goodrich of "*William Newby and His Comrades of the 40th IL Infantry Volunteers*." This would have been just four days after the commencing of the trial in Springfield. It may well be this photograph has been used to suggest Hanson Goodrich was also a member of the 40th IL Infantry; however, to date, this writer has found no evidence of Goodrich's enlistment nor service, including the Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, Volume 5, and the Illinois Civil War Muster Rolls. One final note: Fereby Newby, believing her husband to be deceased, filed in Illinois (29 Oct 1862) for a Widow's Pension and received as such, under Certificate No. 2729.

[49] "*Doctor Shortage Saves Medic From Jail Term*," St. Louis Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, MO, March 23, 1943, Page 7.

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Https://sites.rootsweb.com/~iljeffer/bluford/doc.html

The youngest of Abishai and Margaret (Smith) Goodrich's children was Nehemiah Woods Goodrich, born 20 Jul 1843 Burnt Prairie, White Co., IL; died 28 Jan 1919 Los Angeles Co., CA. He did enlist with his two brothers, Andrew J. and Alexander, on the same day for service in the Civil War. He and Alexander mustered out at Helena, AR also on the same date. Nehemiah Woods did spend some time in Osceola, AR, working in his brother's store. He also worked as postmaster[50] in a couple neighboring communities of Osceola before returning to IL, where he married (24 Mar 1867 White Co., IL) Lucinda B. Files. born 4 Feb 1847 White Co., IL; died 15 Aug 1875 White Co., IL. This couple had three children: (**a**) Carson Colfax Goodrich, born 26 Feb 1868 Burnt Prairie, White Co., IL; died 1 Apr 1940 Ogallalla, Keith Co., NE; married (7 Sep 1898 Albion, Boone Co., NE) Helen Abigail Riley, born 25 Aug 1875 Geneseo, Henry Co., IL; died 18 Feb 1924 Columbus, Platte Co., NE. One daughter was born to Carson and Helen: (**aa**) Florence Louise Goodrich, born 25 May 1916; died 27 Dec 1960; married (1924) Pearl E. Flaherty. (**b**) Wilkie Collins Goodrich, born 1869/1870 Burnt Prairie, White Co., IL; married (9 Oct 1897 Columbus, Platte Co., NE) Estella (Stella) Delphine Phillips, born 26 Dec 1878 Mills Co., IA; died 2 Jun 1929 Henderson, Mills Co., IA. Thus far, the last record found for Wilkie was an 1899 Council Bluffs, IA city directory. In the 1900 Federal Census, Estella and daughter are listed as boarders in the household of Mark and Emma Perkins in Cedar, Boone Co., NE. No mention made of Wilkie. On 25 Mar 1903 Mills Co., IA, Estella married Orville Smith. Wilkie and Estella had one daughter: (**aa**) Ruth M. Goodrich, born 27 Mar 1898 Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie Co., IA; died 4 Apr 1981 Smithville, Clay Co., MO; married (24 Jun 1919 Henderson, Mills Co., IA) Alvin Charles Apley, born 29 May 1895 Colfax Twp., Page Co., IA; died Sept 1972. They had two children: (**a**) Mary Elizabeth Apley, born 10 Jul 1927 Colfax Twp., Page Co., IA; died 2 Jan 2015 Bartlesville, Washington Co., OK; married James Walter Narron, born 7 Jul 1921 Slater, MO; died 26 Sep 1905 MO, and (**b**) Edwin Collins Apley, born 20 Jan 1932 College Springs, Page Co., IA; died 9 Feb 1991 Clay Co., MO; married (c. Feb 1959) Gertrude Mae Sorensen, born 2 Mar 1929 Wolbach, Greeley Co., NE; died 19 Dec 2004 Kansas City, MO.

The third child of Nehemiah Woods and his first wife was, (**c**) Nora A. Goodrich, born 29 Dec 1871 Burnt Prairie, White Co., IL; died 16 Jan 1936; married John Wesley Balson, born 1863 England; died 11 Sep 1957 Los Angeles Co., CA.

After the death of Lucinda, Nehemiah Woods Goodrich married (18 Oct 1877 White Co., IL) his

[50] Wade, Mrs. Jeff, Mississippi County, Arkansas Vital Records, Bragg City, MO, 1974, Pages 12, 20 & 26. Nehemiah W. Goodrich appointed postmaster at Petteys 22 Dec 1880. Post office was discontinued 18 Feb 1884 with mail moved to Osceola. N. W. Goodrich appointed postmaster at Elmot, AR 9 Oct 1884.

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1st wife's sister, Margaret Samantha Files. Margaret was born 1854 White Co., IL; died 9 Jan 1924 Los Angeles Co., CA. From this union, two children were born: (**d**) Roscoe Charles Goodrich, born 28 Jul 1878 Burnt Prairie, White Co., IL; died 12 Sep 1935 Columbus, Platte Co., NE; married (28 Jun 1910 Coy, Park Co., WY) Grace Nobiling, born 22 Dec 1883 Geneseo, Henry Co., IL; died 4 Aug 1924 Columbus, Platte Co., NE. Roscoe and Grace had two sons, (**aa**) Frank Nobiling Goodrich, born 14 Aug 1911 Long Beach, Los Angeles Co., CA; died 29 Mar 2003 Bakersfield, Kern Co., CA; married (27 Dec 1939 Yuma, Yuma Co., AZ) Maxine E. Miller; born 22 March 1914; died 15 Jan 2011 Whittier, Los Angeles Co., CA, and (**bb**) Roscoe Charles Goodrich, born 18 Nov 1913 CA; died 27 Dec 1973 Los Angeles Co., CA The second child of Nehemiah Woods and Margaret Samantha was an (**e**) Infant born about 1893; died 3 Sep 1893.

Nehemiah Woods Goodrich, per census records, spent at least 25 years in Boone Co., NE. In November 1907, Nehemiah was admitted to the Battle Mountain Sanitarium, the U.S. National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Hot Springs, Fall River, South Dakota. He was discharged the 11th of December 1907 at his 'own request'. He apparently had been admitted for some heart-related issues; however, one of the notes indicated he was partially deaf which may have been a result of his service in the Civil War.

Interestingly, from the author's standpoint, what started out as a simple biographical sketch of a distant relative in Arkansas, led to additional distant relatives in southern Illinois and finally to the

community in which she grew up. As the family unfolded, and there are still many unanswered questions, it led to this paper which, hopefully, will help others in search of their own families. It is, by no means, complete. Perhaps, there may be others who can contribute to more of this family's history!

Corner blocks surrounding the Hanson Goodrich family
plot in the IOOF Cemetery, McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL.

APPENDIX A
Timeline of the Three Goodrich Bros. in Osceola, AR

1865 Alex and N. W. mustered out from Civil War service; father died in White Co., IL; Hanson in business at Shawneetown, IL, per tax assessments

1867 Hanson "raised" in Masonic Lodge at Osceola

1866 Hanson in Shawneetown, IL, per tax assessments; married Sally Ann Edwards there
Alex returns to Helena, AR where he spent 2 years in "planting business"

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1868 Alex goes to Osceola, AR

1870 Hanson located in Osceola, married (no children listed in census); brother Alex in same household and listed as 'clerk in store'.

1871 A young man, Edward H. Williams, is employed in Alex's store in Osceola as a clerk; after a couple other business ventures, the young man bought out N. W.'s interest and worked again, for 2 years, for Alex

1872 Alex married Marjorie McDonald Conway in White Co., IL
Tornado in Osceola, AR wipes out most of business district and community
Steamboat (Undine sidewheeler) wreck of Goodrich brothers at Memphis, TN

1873 Birth of Alex's 1st child, Margaret Smith Goodrich; she died 1875 at Osceola, AR of typhus fever; Alex and wife conduct subscription schools in Osceola until public education was available

1874 Alex and Hanson involved in court case that went to TN State Supreme Court

1875 Alex elected as recorder in 1st municipal election (November) at Osceola; newspaper has him elected as an alderman; he, apparently, either by ballot or appointment became Mayor when, then Mayor John L. Driver became Sheriff and, later, Senator.
Birth of Alex's 2nd child, Leon Alexander Goodrich; he died 1930 St. Louis, MO

1876 Alex elected in early April to serve as Alderman in Osceola for one year; John L. Driver was elected Mayor – appears Driver left his position and became sheriff and Alex was either appointed or in an election later during that municipal year, became Mayor

1877 Alex elected in early April to serve as Mayor of Osceola for one year – their municipal elections occurred every year around the first week of April

1878 Birth of Alex's 3rd child, Mary Esther Goodrich; she died 1896 at Osceola
Alex elected in early April to serve as Mayor of Osceola for one year

~1878 Hanson's removal to White and/or Edwards Co., IL

1879 Birth of Alex's 4th child, Abishai Duncan Goodrich
Alex elected in early April to serve as Mayor of Osceola for one year

1880 N. W. appointed postmaster at Pettey's (Pettey's Landing??), AR

~1880 Hanson and wife moved to McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL [NOTE: Not verified as unable to locate the family in 1880 Federal Census; info based on Sallie's obituary and birthplaces of children]

1881 Alex appointed postmaster at Osceola for a second term – served a total of 4 years
Purchased Dr. W. D. Jones' property, along with O. E. Pettey, which they propose converting into a stockyard

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1882 Birth of Alex's 5th child, Charles Conway Goodrich; died 1921 Craighead Co., AR
Dissolution of Co-partnership between Alex Goodrich and E. M. Williams
Alex involved in a boating accident when he and two other gentlemen were in a sailboat which capsized on the Mississippi River; rescued by skiff-mast from a Government Camp—almost drowned!
Alex elected as an Alderman

1883 Alex elected in early April to serve as Mayor of Osceola for one year (basically, a write-in-candidate election as the newspaper recorded the election a "no-ticket, no-candidate, vote-for-who-you -please affair." (Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, April 7, 1883, Page 4.)

1884 Birth of Alex's 6th child, James Morrison Goodrich; died 1914 AZ of tuberculosis
N.W. appointed postmaster at Elmot, AR
Alex elected to represent Mississippi Co., AR at State Republican Convention
Alex elected in early April to serve as Mayor of Osceola for one year
Alex had a "neat residence" erected on his lot, in the rear of his store house

1885 N. W. removed to NE where he resided until sometime after 1910, when he moved to CA and died there in 1919
Alex still listed as Mayor on April 18, but identified as Ex-Mayor in May 1885 newspapers (Osceola Times)

1886 Ex-Mayor A. Goodrich and Ex-May John O. Blackwood indulged in a fisticuff—taking up their children's quarrel
(Osceola Times, Osceola, AR, December 2, 1886) – A well authenticated case of spontaneous combustion occur[r]ed on board of Pile-driver No. 3.; the deck was caulked with cotton waste and pitched, at the end of a seam the cotton had been saturated with grease; it ignited and was soon in ablaze. The above occur[r]ed under the observation of Mr. H. Goodrich, who vouches for its authenticity….
Alex elected Mayor of Osceola, AR

1887 Group of citizens met with Capt. A. Goodrich as chair, to consider and, then, build a levee to protect town from impending overflow
"*The Government Steamer H. L. Abbott Burnt to the Water's Edge*" (Osceola Times, March 26, 1887, Page 1) – town saved from destruction, including houses and buildings, Including Goodrich warehouse along the river bank

1888 Alex represented the Knights of Honor, Monroe Lodge No. 2167 at Grand Lodge meeting, Hot Springs, AR
Alex and wife go to Chicago, IL to attend National Republican Convention—Alex an alternate delegate (Alex also had attended the State Republican Convention)

1889 Fire at Alex Goodrich's store; put out before significant damage done
Left for Washington, DC with son, Charles, to attend the inauguration of President Harrison but, after getting to Memphis, TN, had to return home on account of bout of rheumatism
Alex appointed postmaster at Osceola (15 Apr)

1892 Alex Goodrich attended the Republican State Convention at Little Rock, AR

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1893 Mrs. M. M. Goodrich opened a private school in the old Goodrich school house

1896 Alex's son, Abishai Duncan Goodrich, shot to death following a crap game with a group of "negroes'" (this occurred about 1½ months prior to the death of Mary Esther Goodrich)

1897 Over nine months, Osceola was completely flooded, followed by a major drought, and ending with a fire that destroyed most of the business community (37 business burned with only 4 business left standing); Goodrich properties/business and residence were among those incinerated

1899 Capture of Henderson House, gentleman who shot/murdered Abishai Duncan Goodrich; led to trial and lynching at Ripley, TN of an innocent African-American who testified at the trial

1900 Death of Marjorie McDonald (Conway) Goodrich at Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR

1902 Death of Alexander Goodrich at Osceola, Mississippi Co., AR

1908 Death of Hanson Goodrich at McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL

1915 Death of Sallie Ann (Edwards) Goodrich at McLeansboro, Hamilton Co., IL

View of Osceola, AR facing toward the Mississippi River, c. 1902.
Worley, Ted R., "*Early Days in Osceola*," The Arkansas Historical Quarterly, published by the Arkansas Historical Association, Volume 24, No. 2.

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Goodrich Surname DNA Project: February 2026 Summary Update

~ Editor

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project has: 101 Y-STR kits, 59 mt-DNA kits, 99 Family Finder kits, and 37 total next-generation sequencing (NGS) Y-SNP kits.

The August 2026 full update for the Goodrich Surname DNA Project will include an artificial intelligence, or AI: AI-prompt + AI-reply to the origins of the Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich Y-DNA haplogroup: E-Z16242, E-L1019/E-Y10431. The reply in progress is already interesting, with a possible concurring AI opinion regarding the origins of the E-Z16242+ kits from Armenia and Azerbaijan.

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