

Gc
929.2
G6397k
1568036

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Allen County Public Library



3 1833 01087 4680

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center

GENEALOGY

OF THE

GOODYEAR FAMILY

BY

GRACE GOODYEAR KIRKMAN

OF BENICIA, CALIFORNIA

Member Connecticut Society "Colonial Dames of America."

"As you like your father to be an honorable man, why not your grandfather and his
ancestors before him?"

—*Wm. M. Thackeray.*

SAN FRANCISCO

CUBERT & COMPANY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS, NO. 587 MISSION STREET
1899.

1568036

DEDICATED
TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY FATHER
ANDREW GOODYEAR
1819-1892

PREFACE.

An accurate genealogy is at best but a compilation from authentic records—the more complete the records, the better access to them, the more perfect the genealogy.

The most favored of compilers meet with manifold difficulties, and a family history has never appeared without its errors, its omissions, its apologies. With such results from learned and experienced genealogists, who have records, libraries, all the best facilities at their command, what excuse shall be found adequate for publishing these notes, compiled in the far West? Perhaps as great leniency will be shown the work if the apologies for the shortcomings are omitted. If the errors will lead some one to correct and continue the work—if those who have remained in the Colonial States will pass over the early records, which they could have better supplied, and learn something of interest of their Western cousins, who have followed the example of the Colonists and built up new Empires—and if the Western consins, who have lived far from the firesides and traditions of the forefathers, will share with satisfaction the reverence for the old and the interest in the contemporary which led to these researches, the work will have accomplished its purpose.

Lest anyone should believe this work is published with a hope of pecuniary recompense, it is but due to state that all expenses, with one exception stated, have been cheerfully borne by the compiler, and the subscription price will, perhaps, return fifty per cent. of the expenditure.

Should thanks here be extended, by name, to all who have assisted, the list would be an index of nearly all names of the family now living. Not one curt nor unpleasant reply has come to mar the pleasure derived from the correspondence involved, a pleasure greatly in excess of the labor.

To all, grateful acknowledgment is here made, and to the following credit is especially due for documents and lengthy records sent, of families other than their own lines.

DR. MARY C. BRIGGS, MRS. F. M. CRAFTS, MISS SARA A. GOODYEAR, GEN. E. D. S. GOODYEAR, CAPT. EDW. B. GOODYEAR, E. F. GOODYEAR, ESQ., CHAS. HAYWARD, ESQ., JOHN EDW. HEATON, ESQ., FRANK E. HUTCHISS, ESQ., REV. MYRON MUNSON, GEO. F. TUTTLE, ESQ., ROBERT A. SMITH, ESQ., FRANK G. SMITH, ESQ., SHELDON B. THORPE, ESQ.

CHAS. W. GOODYEAR, ESQ., of Buffalo, in addition to records, contributed forty dollars toward the English search.

ARRANGEMENT.

The system of arrangement and numbering is taken from the work of Geo. F. Tuttle, Esq. "The Tuttle Family," a system devised by Rev. Dr. John E. Todd.

The general arrangement is in lines—all the descendants of the eldest child being given first, followed by the next eldest, and so on. The numbering is according to the following example: On page 55, John Goodyear is the sixth child of Stephen; his number is 6 throughout the book. On page 59, his children's names are given, of whom Andrew is the eighth; this number, 8, placed at the right of his father's number, is 68. On page 150 are Andrew's children, of whom Titus is the fifth, which makes his number 685. On page 181 are the children of Titus, of whom Andrew is the second, making his number 6852. On page 182 are the children of Andrew (II) of whom Andrew (III) is the sixth. His number is 68526. On page 204 are the children of Andrew (III) of whom the first is Henry Clay; his number is 685261. On page 205 are the children of Henry Clay, of whom John Murray is the first; his number is 6852611. In recapitulation we have:

- 6 John, 6th child of Stephen.
- 68 Andrew, 8th child of John.
- 685 Titus, 5th child of Andrew.
- 6852 Andrew, 2d child of Titus
- 68526 Andrew, 6th child of Andrew.
- 685261 Henry Clay, 1st child of Andrew.
- 6852611 John Murray, 1st child of Henry Clay.

That is to say John Murray is the 1st child of the 1st child of the 6th child of the 2d child of the 5th child of the 8th child of the 6th child of Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear, as represented by the number 6852611, at the left of his name. To trace any line back, discard the first figure on the right and look along the left hand side of the page for the number that remains. The next link is found in the same manner, by discarding the right hand figure.

Lists of children's names are given in small capitals, with Roman numbering. Where the record is not of sufficient length to take up later under a separate number, the grandchildren's names are given in the same paragraph, in common type, with Arabic numbering.

Female lines have been carried out as far as possible, excepting in cases where the record has been fully given in other published genealogies.

The unequal space given different families has resulted from the varying amount of material obtainable. An earnest effort was made to secure full records, but many sent only names and dates.

The literal translation of the Latin of the family motto, "They are able because they seem to be able," has been prettily converted into, "They conquer who believe they can."

ABBREVIATIONS.

b., born; bap., baptized; m., married; unm., unmarried; d. died; s. p. (*sine prole*) without issue.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	7
ARRANGEMENT—NUMBERING.....	8
THE FAMILY NAME—ARMS AND CRESTS.	9
MONKEN HADLEY, ENGLAND	11
ENGLISH RESEARCH.....	32
THE COLONISTS.....	34
DEPUTY GOVERNOR STEPHEN GOODYEAR	35
POLITICAL LIFE AS DERIVED FROM COLONIAL RECORDS	40
DESCENDANTS OF GOVERNOR GOODYEAR	55
UNATTACHED FAMILIES	223
ERRATA	233

THE FAMILY NAME.

The Rev. Fred. Chas. Cass writes: "The Gooderes came originally from Cumberland, close to the Scotch border, settled at Monken Hadley and remained connected with it for two or three centuries. They afterward became widely scattered throughout the country under the names Goodere, Goodier, Goodair, Goodyer, Goodyere, Goodyeere, Goodyeare and Goodyear."

Geo. F. Tuttle states: "In early times uniformity in such matters was discarded, and the same person signed his name to the most important documents, as deeds, conveyances and wills, in divers ways."

In the will of Zacharye Goodyeare, of London, the name is spelled in three ways in the one document: Goodyeare-yere-yeare.

The crest, with its *ear* (sometimes spelled "ere") of wheat, may indicate the original spelling—the crest often implying a play on the family name.

The name of the Deputy Governor in America was variously spelled Goodyeare, Goodyere and Goodyear, but most frequently in the last fashion, and that early became the settled American style for his descendants.

The Goodiers of Western New York, however, of whom a short account is given later, are undoubtedly of the same English descent.

In Chicago, Kansas City and New Orleans there are families of German descent spelling their names Goodyear. Possibly their line originated in England, and their ancestors have been among those refugees who fled to Holland when the Puritans came to New England.

Of the arms and crest Burke has the following:—

"Goodere (Gloucestershire) Gu., a fesse between two chevrons vairé. Crest: a partridge holding in its beak an ear of wheat, all ppr. Motto: "*Possunt quia posse videntur.*"

"Goodyear (Hythorpe, Co. Oxford; Polesworth, Co. Warwick) Gu., a fesse between two chevrons vairé.

"Goodyer or Goodier (Windsor, Co. Berks; St. Albans, Co. Hertford, and Cos. Middlesex and Oxford, granted 1579) Gu., a fesse between two

chevrons vairé. Crest: a partridge holding in the beak three ears of wheat, all proper."

"Goodyere (Hertfortshire; Hadley, Co. Middlesex) Gu., a fesse between two chevrons vairé."

The arms, which must, in England, be legally issued, are identical, showing the many families to have been one. In the matter of crests individual selection is permitted. The crest with the three ears of wheat probably designated a younger branch of the family than that using but the one ear in the beak of the partridge.

In Jas. Macveigh's "English Crests" is given: "Goodear and Goodyear—a lion's head, erased, imperially crowned." This may have been adopted with a marriage of rank.

On the memorial in Hadley Church to John Goodyere, who died 1404, are two shields—Gu., a fesse between two chevrons vairé; and another, a fesse between three lions passant.

The crest of the family of Goodier, of Western New York, was also, according to their records, that of the partridge. In the seventeenth century it was united, on account of a marriage with the Turner family, with the crest of that family, a "lion passant," and the Goodiers have since used the united crests. Their motto "*Robur cum Fide*," is similar in meaning to the motto of the Goodyears.

The arms of the family of Goodhue are similar to those of Goodyear.

From an early date, how early has not been learned, the crest of the partridge and the arms "Gu., a fesse between two chevrons vairé," have been used by the American branch, and have been verified in the "College of Arms" in London.

THE PARISH OF MONKEN HADLEY.

As the ancient home of the Goodyears in England, from whom the family in America descends, the parish of Monken Hadley, County Middlesex, England, possesses the greatest interest to all of the descendants of Governor Stephen Goodyear of the New Haven Colony. The following sketch of the parish is taken from the work, "Monken Hadley. By Frederick Charles Cass, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Monken Hadley, Middlesex."

"Men sometimes interest themselves in speculating upon the feelings with which their progenitors might be animated could they revisit the scenes which they once inhabited, and muse over the changed aspect of localities with which they were in lifetime familiar.

Assuredly, in many instances, there would remain little beyond the more prominent features of the landscape to recall the memory of events in which they took part, or of places in which they lived and moved and had their being. On the other hand, there can be no doubt of the fascination which past occurrences exercise over the minds of many of the living, nor of the vivid interest which impels them to repeople, in imagination, the neighbourhoods in which they dwell with the form and features of those who have preceded them. Hume, in well known words, places this sentiment in the very forefront of his history: 'The curiosity,' he remarks, 'entertained by all civilized nations, of inquiring into the exploits and adventures of their ancestors, commonly excites regret that the history of remote ages should always be so much involved in obscurity, uncertainty and contradiction.' Passing occurrences, if not noted at the time they happen, leave so transient an impression upon most minds, that it is extremely difficult to gather up in a connected form the short and simple annals that constitute a village history, and the memory of the conventional 'oldest inhabitant,' even if well stored with facts, is seldom to be relied upon implicitly, when the object is to arrange these facts in chronological succession.

* * * * *

The country lying immediately to the north of London was covered, we are told, at the earliest known period by extensive forests, through which the communications must have been mere tracks only suitable for pedestrians or pack animals.

In describing the state of England in 1685, Lord Macanley writes that 'at Enfield, hardly out of sight of the capital, was a region of five and twenty miles in circumference, which contained only three houses, and scarcely any inclosed fields.' It was known as the Park or Chace of Enfield, and was only dischased towards the close of the last century (1777) by Act of Parliament. The Tudor and first Stuart sovereigns frequently visited it for the purpose of sport.

'Tradition asserts that the ancient manorhouse of Enfield, in the time of the Mandevilles, was situated near the middle of the Chace, not far from the west lodge, where there is still a large square quadrangular area, surrounded by a deep moat, called Camlet moat, overgrown with briars and bushes.'

In Gunton and Rolfe's map (1658) Camlet or Camelot way is distinctly laid down as the road between Hadley church and the elevated ground known as the Ridgeway. It ran past Camlet moat, an old hunting lodge, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott in 'The Fortunes of Nigel.' * * * * *

Upon the edge or outskirts of this royal hunting ground lay the little parish of Hadley, otherwise known as Monken Hadley, owing to its early connection with the Benedictine monastery of Walden in Essex, dedicated to the honour of God, St. Mary, and St. James, to which the church of Enfield, together with others in the neighbourhood, likewise belonged. They were comprised in the lordships with which Geoffrey, first Earl of Essex, grandson of Geoffrey de Mandeville or Magnaville, a companion in arms of the Conqueror, endowed the abbey in the year 1136. * * * * *

It is probable that, from a very early date, a line of dwellings fringed the eastern side of the road leading to Barnet and of the present Hadley Green, looking westward over the open heath or moor where the great battle (of Barnet) was fought. * * * On the level plain, of which Hadley Green now forms a portion, was fought on Easter Day, April 14, 1471, the decisive battle which assured the re-establishment of Edward IV. upon the throne, and which, even without the subsequent victory of Tewkesbury three weeks later, gave a final blow to the hopes of the Lancastrian party. * * * The line occupied by Warwick's men was drawn nearer to Barnet, extending in the direction of Hadley church eastward, and crossing what is now Hadley

Green in the contrary direction. * * The moated manorhouse of Old Fold, belonging to the Frowykes, may have been an important feature in the conflict.

The great abbey of Walden was surrendered in 1538, and with the manor of Hadley, which had continued to form a part of its possessions, was granted, March 14, 1538-39, to Sir Thomas Audley knt., then Chancellor. Lysons states that Lord Audley resurrendered it to the King four years after the original grant, and * * it was granted by Queen Mary, in 1557, to Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford; but, at a previous date, there is evidence of the GOODERE family having possessed an interest in it. In his will of December 15, 1546 (P. C. C. Book ALEN 45), Francis Goodere, esquire, imposes a condition upon his younger son Thomas that, quietly and without any molestation or interruption, he permit and suffer William Stanford, esq., his heirs and assigns, to have, to hold, and to enjoy the manor of Hadley and the parsonage of South Mimms with their appurtenances in the County of Middlesex. On December 3, 1538, Joan or Jane Wroth, widow, his mother, had presented pro hac vice to the vicarage of South Mimm (Jane Hawte, after the death of her first husband, Thomas Goodere, in 1518, had married Robert Wroth of Durants, Enfield, who died 27 Hen. VIII).

From the Gooderes the manor passed to Sir William Staunford, in whose hold thereof Queen Elizabeth slept in the old manorhouse of the Gooderes on Nov. 22, 1558,—as Macyn wrote: 'The xxiii day of November the Queen Elisabeth ('s) grace toke here gorney from Hadley beyond Barnet toward London, unto my Lord's plase (the Charterhouse), with a M and mor of lordes, knyghtes, and gentyllmens, ladies, and gentyllwomen; and ther lay V days.'

The church of Monken Hadley, formerly at the very edge of the parish and chape, stands at an elevation of 426 ft. 9 in. above the sea level. From the summit of its tower, reached by a turret staircase of 61 steps, a very charming and extensive view, over a country well wooded for many miles around, rewards an ascent. The spreading branches of trees intercept a coup d'œil over the neighboring battlefield, but further away to the northwest the eye can detect St. Alban's, to the east Waltham Abbey beyond the Lea, with the low line of Essex hills to the south of it, and, in clear weather, the river Thames with its shipping, in the vicinity of Woolwich.

The Parish Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Round the parish church and its associations cluster, for the most part, the interests of village life in England. Especially in the olden days, when

population was but little migratory, was it closely linked with human existence from the cradle to the grave. To its font the newly born infant was conveyed by careful parents as early as could with safety be done. A joyous peal rang out from the steeple on the occasion of each marriage ceremony performed within its walls. From the same steeple tolled the passing bell that spoke of friend or neighbour entering rest, or the last solemn offices about to be paid to the departed. For, as the Laureate writes:

'The woods decay, the woods decay and fall,
The vapours weep their burthen to the ground,
Man comes and tills the field and lies beneath.'

Castle and manorhouse, grange and cottage may pass away in their turn or submit to such changes of proprietorship, that the relations with this or that family, or with this or that epoch, will have suffered interruption over and over again, whilst yet the memorials of successive owners will be discovered within the walls of the church or on the pages of its registers, either in 'storied urn or animated bust' or lustrous window set

'mong thousand heraldries,
And twilight saints, and dim emblazonings.'

Or, it may be, less noticeably, in the records of a birth and of a burial, which tells all that remains to be told of the 'short and simple annals of the poor.' Say what we will, we in a manner identify the parish with the church, or, as perhaps it might be more correct to say, rarely think of the parish apart from its connection with the church.

Hither come instinctively our kindred from the other side of the Atlantic, descendants of the men who, for conscience's sake, regretfully turned their backs upon our shores in the seventeenth century; who sailed westward in the *Mayflower*, and in many another good ship, which bore aching hearts to an untried and unimagined destiny. Here, if anywhere, they hope to discover the traces of their ancestry and unite the new home beyond the seas with the birthplace of the stock from which they spring. Among decaying stones and inscriptions almost obliterated they may seek in vain for the familiar letters that constitute their names; but, at all events, there remains an assurance that somewhere within the consecrated inclosure, somewhere beneath those grass-grown hillocks, lie the remains of those from whom they are derived: because

hither generation after generation of the past has been carried to its last earthly resting place. As their own poet has beautifully written:

‘Daily the tides of life go ebbing and flowing beside them,
Thousands of throbbing hearts, when theirs are at rest and forever,
Thousands of aching brains, when theirs no longer are busy,
Thousands of toiling hands, when theirs have ceased from their labours,
Thousands of weary feet, when theirs have completed the journey.’

Of the original church of Hadley, alluded to in bishop Foliot's deed, which it is likely was a mere chapel appertaining to the cell or hermitage, not a vestige remains, nor have we any clue to the changes which the fabric underwent between that period and the erection of the existing edifice in or about the year 1494. A small brass recording the decease of members of the family of Grene of Hayes, to which reference will hereafter be made, must have belonged to an older building. The present church, constructed of flint, with stone quoins and mullions, is in the form of a Latin cross, and consists of a square embattled tower, over which the ivy clusters luxuriantly, with a turret at the south-west angle, of a nave with two side aisles, north and south transepts, and a chancel.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, or, according to the will of JOHN GOODERE in 1503, to St. Mary and St. James, bears upon the western face of its tower, above the door, the date 1494 in Arabic numerals, and we possess contemporary evidence that the works were in progress at this period. Walter Turnor in his will, dated Jan. 10, 1494, makes a bequest ‘ad fabricationem ecclie beate marie de Monkynhadley,’ and the above JOHN GOODERE, a few years later, leaves money towards ‘the making of the first floure of the stepull in the said church of hadley as moch as it will cost the making of carpentry.’ Again in 1506, John Wright is mindful of ‘the repacions and bielding of the same church.’

The cresset that surmounts the tower turret, and forms so distinguishing and well-known a feature of the church, may probably stand in the position of successor to some more ancient landmark which, in a former age, crowned the elevated table-land on which the church stands. We know, at all events, that in the reign of Elizabeth, and subsequently, this locality bore the designation of Beacon's hill. * * * * *

Respecting its origin, nothing is known, though it is natural to conjecture that a position so commanding might have been chosen either for arousing and conveying intelligence to the surrounding country, or with the object of

guiding the steps of the wayfarers through the adjacent forest. Long before church or dwelling arose on this spot, it is conceivable that our rude forefathers availed themselves of its site for this purpose. * * * *

On entering the church, the visitor is struck by the harmony of its proportions and the 'dim religious light,' which stained glass and the low pitched roof of the aisles combine to cast over the interior. * * Squints or hagioscopes have been pierced through the buttresses forming the angles of the transepts and sacarium. Until the late restoration they have been bricked up and their existence unknown. The transepts were originally chapels, dedicated, the northern to St. Anne and the southern to St. Catherine, and are, perhaps more likely than any other part of the church, to be coincident with an older building. Each of them contains a trefoil-headed piscina set in the eastern wall of the former and in the southern of the latter. There is also a piscina in the south wall of the chancel.

It seems proper to state here that this church, like many others, suffered severely in the Reformation, and during the Civil War, when Cromwell's soldiers destroyed so many of the monuments, records, etc., of the Established churches. Later, mistaken zeal on the part of a lord of the manor, in 'restoring' the church, destroyed many more ancient mural tablets, etc. This accounts for the loss of some records of the Gooderes.

The chancel and nave are separated from the transepts and aisles by four arches on either side; those in the centre being depressed and resting on clustered columns, while the westernmost support the tower, which a lofty and elegant pointed arch, entirely lost to view before the restoration, throws into the body of the church. There is no chancel arch.

On the capitals of the piers at the junction of nave and chancel has been carved the crest of the GOODERES—a partridge holding in the beak an ear of wheat—who it is probable took an active share in the original building.

Some fragments of old stained glass, remaining at the time of the late restoration, were collected and placed together in the east window of the north transept, in all probability the place of sepulture of the Gooderes. They consist mainly of large interlaced ears of wheat, and of the crest or cognizance of that family, having a scroll annexed with the word GOODER. In Lysons' time these ears of wheat, with the scroll attached to each, formed the border of the window. * * Certain of the brasses that remain carry us back to an early period of the parish history. As a rule they do not occupy the positions originally belonging to them. Several of them, preserved in a closet

at the rectory previous to the church's restoration, were at that time inserted in the pavement, more with an eye to picturesque effect than to the site, from which they have become detached. Earliest in date comes the small scroll affixed to the east wall of the south transept:

'Hic jacet Philippus Grene filius Walteri Grene armigeri et Elizabeth' ux' is ei' et Margarita soror eius d'ni Philippi ac Margerita Somercotes q' obieru't xvi die mens' Septembris Ao. d'ni M.cccc, cxlii quor' anima's p'piciet' de' ame'.

(In July, 1418, we find Roger Grene resident at Hadley: the above Walter was lord of the manor of Cowley Peché, Middlesex, a family of note, in those stirring times when York and Lancaster contended, in the War of the Roses, for the throne.) * * * * *

On the floor of the south transept are inscriptions on brass, removed from their original position by the south wall, to the memory of Walter and William Tornor, or Tornour (Turner) who were living in Hadley when the present church was erected. (Brass dated 1494). * * Their wills are still extant.

The will of William Tornor is in English: 'In the name of God amen. The yere of our lord M V, the last day of the moneth of November, I Willa. Tornor of the pisse of Hadley seek in body and in hole mynde. * * Also I do ordeyne and make my true and feithfull Johane my wife. John Goodyer the elder, and Roger Wright that they shall truely fulfill my last will. * *'

Other will make I noon nor bequest, but after the discrecion of thies my true and faithfull executors, my wif Johane, John Goodyer the elder, and Roger Wright, that they shall truely doo for me as I wold doo for them if god had called them to his m'cy.' * * * * *

(John Goodere the younger appears as a witness to the will of Roger Wright, dated May 2, 1502; and as the executor of the will of John Wright, both given in the work.)

In the north transept of Hadley lie the GOODYERES or GOODERES. There is, unfortunately, neither record nor tradition to show the place which they inhabited, but from their alliances, and the cognizances incorporated with the fabric of the church, it is clear that they occupied a leading position here at the close of the 15th century and commencement of the following. Many pedigrees of the family are preserved at the British Museum. * *'

The origin of this family has been carried back to a certain Richard Goodere, the younger son of Thomas, Lord of Poynton in Cheshire, who in 1307 died in Scotland and was buried at Bowness, near Burgh-on-Sands, in Cumberland.

It was on July 7th, in this year that Edward I. died at the last-named place, five miles from Carlisle, when preparing to invade the neighbouring kingdom, and Thomas Goodere may have been engaged in the expedition. His son Richard is stated to have built himself a house at Hadley and to have called it *Bowness*. (From an old writing in Latin relating to Stockport. Harl. MSS. 1424, f. 140b; 1505, 139b.)

The connection thus commenced continued through many generations and the last trace we find of it was when Sir Henry Goodere, of Newgate Street, near Northaw, knight, in conjunction with Francis Goodere, his son and heir apparent, mortgaged to Francis Kirtlande, of Holborn, tailor, for £216 13s. 4d., 'all that messuage or tenement in Monekinges Hadley, called or known by the name of *Bownyes*. And all the houses, edifices, &c., late in the tenure of one George Colborne, gent. And also three closes of meadow of 18 acres in Monekinges Hadley, &c.'

The earliest extant record of the family in this neighbourhood would seem to be the will of Richard Godyer, of Finchley, proved vi. Non. Maii 1403, who may have been a son of the Richard who first settled at Hadley. (Commissary of London, Book Broun 29b.)

In 1494 the family was represented by John Goodere, whose memorial brass still remains on the floor of the north transept, with the inscription:—

'Hic iacet Joh'es Goodyere Gentilman & Johanna uxor eius qui quidem Joh'es obiit v die august Ao. d'ni m cccc iiij quor' aiabz p'piciet de' amen.'

Above is the effigy of a lady standing, with joined palms, and the two shields of *Goodere*,—Gu., a fesse betw. two chev. vairé; and a fesse betw. three lions passant.

The name of John Goodyere occurs, in the year 1496, 12 Hen. VII., amongst the persons appointed to be commissioners for the County of Middlesex, and with justices of the peace to be associate. His will is dated May 10, 1504 (Proved P. C. C. at Lambeth. Book Holgrave 12). It shows him to have been a man of substance, who had gone so far as to gather together the rudiments of a library, partly in MSS. and partly in print. The collection was somewhat miscellaneous, but books of any kind at that date were still rare and in private hands:—

'In the name of god amen. the x. day of May In the yere of our Lorde Jhu crist a thowsand v c and iiij and in the xix. yere of the regne of King henry vijth I John Goodyere of Monkenhadlegh in the Counte of Midd' Gentilman being in good helth of body and in good remembrance and hole myude thanked

be almyghty god ordeyne and make my testament in this manr ffurst I bequeth my sowle to almighty god my maker and redemer and owre lady saint Mary and to saint John Baptist and to all the holy and blessed company of heven and my body to be buried within the chapell of saint Anne within the parish church of owre blessed lady, saint Mary and seint Jame of hadleigh aforesaid. by Johanne my wife Also I bequeth to the workis of my mother church of sein Powle within the cite of London vjs viiij d Also I bequeth vnto the hie Aultar of my parish church of hadleigh beforesaid, for my titles negligently withholden, vjs viij d Also I bequeth to the making of the first floure of the stepull in the said church of hadleigh as moch as it wull cost the making of Carpentry Also I bequeth the britherhood of the trinite in Cheping barnet vjs viij d Also I bequeth to the parish church of South Mymmes vis viij d Also I bequeth vnto the parish churches of Rigge hendon Egeware ffreton barnet edelmeton Aldenham Endefeld and ffinchley to euy of them iij s iij d Also I bequeth to euy of my godehildern xij d in money Also I wull that myne executour finde a gode honest prest to singe xij monethes after my decease, at seint Annes Aultar and he to say de profundis euy day at masse at the Aultars and to pray for my soule and Johanne my wife's soul and all cristen sowles. And I wull that the saied prest have for hi wagis x marcs in money Also I wull that therbe bestowed at my buryinge and at my Monthis mynde x marcs in money

Also I yeve and bequeth to Margaret my wif my best prykker covered with crymysin veluet and clasped with siluer and gilt Also I yeve and bequeth to Margaret my wif my second gilt cup with a couer weying xxⁱⁱ vnc with my Armys in the botome of the same cup, and my ij lesser salts of siluer and parcels gilt with a couer weying xxj vnc. and a di Also J pece of Siluer and parcels gilt weying xj vnc. and iij quarterns Also a dosen sponis of siluer that I bowght last Slypped at thendis weying xij vnc. Also a gret Maser with Jhns in the botome Also a litell Maser with a fote of siluer and a sinkefowyle in the botome with a couer to the same Also I geve and bequeth to Margaret my wif all the stuff of houshold and other thingis that is comprised in a pryker of endenturs whereof the on endentur is annexed to this my will and the other endentur is deliuerd to Margaret my wif to clayme the saied stuff and other thingis by such as is comprised in the saied endenturs.

Also I wull that all the plate and the prymer and all the stuff I have geuen and bequethed to Margaret my wif is wering gere I wull that Margaret my saied wyf or hir assignes have and take all that is afore

rehersted and no more, and hens to cary hit bythe space of xiiij. daies after my deceas without any lete or interupcion of meyne heyris or executour or of any other parson or parsons And my saied wif to have and enjoy all such thingis as is afore rehersted, as hir owne foreuermor. And if the saied Margaret my wif vex or trobull wit myne executours vnderwriten or cause eny other manne to do brek my will or bequest or embesell any of my goodis to hir owne use or to eny other bodyes use otherwise then is before specified Thenne I wull that my bequestis made vnto the saied Margaret be as to hir voyde an of none effect, but that they stonde and be to thuse and behoof of myne executour he to have theyme and enjoy them foreuermor Also I yeve and bequeth to John my sonne my best gilt cupp with the couer therto, and my best saltis of siluer parcellis gilt with a couer to theon of them and my tablet of golde that i was wonte to were about my nek with perle and stonne And i bequeth vnto my dowghter Alice my sonne Johnis wife a pece of siluer with fawcons weying viij vnc in recompense for the primmer that I have bequethed to my wif Also I bequeth vnto my sonne Richard a pece of siluer weying viij unc. iij qz.

Also I bequeth to my sonne William a pece of siluer weying vij vnc. iij qz. Also I bequeth to my son Walter a pece of siluer weying vj unc. and a di. Also I bequeth to my dowghter Johanne Combis in money xiijs iiijd. Also to my dowghter Agnes Mery in money xiijs. iiijd. Also I bequeth to Johanne ffitz Johanne a brasse pot Also I bequeth to Johanne Lewen a brasse pot Also I bequeth to Isabell Wood a brasse pott Also I bequeth to Thomas Brent a brasse pott by the discrecion of my executour Also I bequeth to Thoma; Barderby a payre of shets and iiij pecis of pewter Also I wull that the money before bequethed be deliuerd within xij monthis after my decease Also I yeve and bequeth unto my sonne John all my detts that is owing to me and all my mouabull goodis at large as bergeyns of woodsales or of any other thingis And all my cattall and corne except those things that I have willed and bequethid her in my testament before writen Also I bequeth to John my sonne all my wering gere that longith to mine body, he to bestow yt as he semith most necessary for the well of my sowle

Also I bequeth to my saied sonne John Goodyere all the stuff howshold and thingis that is comprised in a paire of endenturs wherof thou endentur is annexed to thism will and the other is deliuered to my saied sonne to clayme the saied stuff and other thingis by such as is comprised in the said endenturs And also I bequeth to the saied John my sonne all other thingis being within my saied house which is not bequethed nor comprised in this present testament

nor in none of the said billis indentid to this my saied will annexed, the residwe of all my plate and goodis in howshold not willid nor bequithid I yere and bequethed to my saied sonne Johan, he to have them to pay my detts that I owe to anybody and to fulfill my will and bequests And make and ordeyne the same John Goodyer my sonne my sole executour of this my present testament In witness wherof to this my last will I have put to my seale the day and yere aforesaid And I make my sonne Richard superuisor

Thys endentur made the xth day of the Monyth of May in the sixth yere of the Regne of Kyng Henry the vijth witnessith that John Goodyere thelder of Monken hadley in the Counte of Midds Gentilmane hath geven to Margaret his wif all the stuff and other things that is comprised within this endentur as hereafter more playnly hit doth appere that is to say In primis an Image of Alabaster of our lady and hir sonne Jhu Item a Image of saint Dorothe of alblaster Item an Image on a tabull of Seint brigite Itm a steynid cloth of saint John baptist Itm a staynid cloth of our lady at our bedis hed Itm a steynid Image of Seint Xpofer Itm a grene vestment with that that longith to hit Itm a grene steynid bed with a testour to the same with an Image of the trinite and our lady and Seint Gabriell Itm iij curteynis paned bluwe and red of stamen^r Itm a fetherbed with the bolstar and a Matteres and a peyr of blanketts and a coulet with Imagery that I bowth last that lyeth on my bed Item a fetherbed that lyeth in the Garret ouer the chapell chumber and the bolstar and the Matteres a payr of blanketts and the couerlet with Imagery that lieth on the same bed Item the fetherbed with the bolstar that lyth in the whit Chambur that was John Barys and the blanketts on the same bed and the couerlet of olde Imagery lined with linen cloth that lieth on the same bedd Item an hanging of redd say with a staynid borther x yerdis longe and more Item iij payre of broken shets to make steynid hangingis Itm vj pilows of diuers sortis Itm vj paire of flaxen shets and ij payre of towen shetts Itm an olde red mantell a bokeram border steynid Itm the paire of Andeyrons that was in the chapell chambur Itm ij Chambur basin on of latin and a nother of pewter Itm vj Coshens of verdur^b in the hall Itm an olde grene say tapet to mak bankers Item an harpe an ij lutis Itm a gret plaine chest in the whit Chambur Item a shepechest in my chambur Item a spruse chest in my chambur Item a litell blak chest couerd with blak lether in my chambur Item ij borde clothes of diapur Item ij towellis of diapur a more and a lesse Item vj diapur napkins Item ij

longe pleyne clothes of flax Item a towen clothe and a litell shotcloth Item iij plaine towellis

Item a cobord cloth Item a joynd tabull in the hall Item the trestillis in the hall Item the litell folding tabull in the plure Item saint Nicholas cheyre coruen (carven) Item my wiis cheyr Item my joynid stolis Item the new garnish of vessell in the chambur Item tholde garnish of vessell in the kechin Item ij chargers in the buttry Item vj laten basons with an Ewer in the boterey Item a brode flat pewter basin in the bottry Item ij bell candillistikis of on sort Item ij bell candellstikes of a nother sort Itm ij flatt candelstikys of a nother sort Itm iiij candelstikis of diuers sorts Itm a tapur a candellstik and a writyng candellstik Itm a cullendur of laton Itm ij chafing disches of laton Itm a potell pot of pewter Itm a wine quarte pot of pewter for ale Item J wine pinte of pewter Itm a cruse of pewter to drink in Itm iij brasse potts Itm iij brasse pannis Item the second gret bruing ketyll Item ij lesser kettillis Itm a starch panne with a stele Itm ij skymmers Item ij ladills Item iij spitts Itm J paier of cobberdis Itm ij trevetts Itm a gredyron Itm the lesser frying panne Itm a chafer of brasse of ij galons Item a fire forke and a fyre paire of tongs Itm a cole rake Itm ij pot hangers Itm a pair of potthokis Item ij dressing knyfis Item a kemelyn Item a wasshing boll Item a boke of regimen principum in parchement Item a boke of diues et pauper in printe Itm a boke of the knyght of the tower in print Item the caunterbury tales in parchement Item an old boke of the cronycles of yngeland Item an olde boke of bonuaentur Itm a queyr of phisik of the secrets of women.'

The will of Margaret Goodeyer, widow, dated Oct. 24, 1509, was proved P. C. C. on the 4 March following, but there is nothing in it to indicate any connection with Hadley (Book Bennett 26).

John Goodyere the younger, named in the above will (of his father) did not long survive him. His will, dated Jan. 26, 1513, was proved on the 14 Feb. next ensuing. The register of the Commissary Court of London is wanting from 1502 to 1516, but we learn that mention was made of his wife Alice, and that Thomas, his eldest son, was executor. When Nicholas Charles, Lancaster herald, visited Hadley church in 1608, he found amongst its memorials the coats of arms of John Goodyere who died in 1513, and of another John Goodyere who died in 1507,—probably a son of John Goodyere who died in 1513. The will of Alice (Frowyke), widow of the John who died in 1513, was proved (Commissary Court of Lon., 1516-21, f. 118b.), May 2, 1519, by her son Henry, power being reserved to Benjamin.

The last wyll off Alyce Goodyere late the wyff of John Goodyer off monkyn hadley yn the Com' Mydd gentyllman made the xxth day off Aprell An 1519: 'In dei noie Amen fyrst I bequeth my soule to Almyghty God to our lady seynct Mary and to all the holy company off hevyn, my body to be buried yn the churche off monkyn hadley yn the Chapell before seynct Anne by my husband I gyve unto the hygh Altr yn Recopens off all offerynge forgoten xiijs iiijd Itm I give vnto my doughter Elizabeth a blacke gyrdell wth a bokyll and a pendant off Sylur & gylt Itm I give unto Johan may s'uant a kowe and a payr off shetts The Resydue off my goodis seyng my body buried & my dyryge & my masse don and my detts payed, I gyve and bequeth unto myn executors to be deuyded by twext them the whiche I ordeyn and make henry and Benyamyn Goodyer my sonnes Itm I give more unto the selyng and the Rode yn the forsayd churche vjs viiijd hijs testibus Syr John Collwell curatt of hadley, Elizabeth Bassett, Agnes Bellamy, Issabell Bune wt others.'

Her eldest son Thomas was already dead. In 1608 Nicholas Charles copied his memorial on the north side of the church of Hadley, showing his death took place in 1518. Attached to it were the escutcheons of Goodyere and Hawte,—Or, a cross engr. gu. (Lansd. MS. 874, f. 56.) His widow Joan, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Hawte, K. B. (made a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Arthur, Prince of Wales), by Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Frowyke of Gunnersbury, and sister of Sir Thomas Frowyke of Finchley, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, remarried Robert Wrothe, esq., of Durants, Enfield, and by him had several children. Their eldest son, Sir Thomas Wrothe, was one of the knights of the Privy Chamber who signed the letters patent for altering the succession to the throne, June 21, 1553. He was of those who fled the country for conscience' sake during the reign of Queen Mary. In 1564, being sent by Cecil with Sir Nicholas Arnold as commissioner to inquire into the complaints against the army in Ireland, he described the Pale, on his arrival, as a weltering sea of confusion, 'Every man seeking his own, and none that which was Christ's; few in all the land reserved from bowing the knee to Baal.' He was Ranger of Enfield Chace and died in 1573, having married Mary, daughter of Richard, first Lord Rich. Jane Hawte, daughter of Sir William Hawte, brother to the above Joan Hawte, wife of Thos. Goodyere, married Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington Castle, Kent, executed in the reign of Queen Mary.

Francis Goodyere, the eldest son of her first marriage, has already been mentioned in connection with the Manor, in which he appears at one time to have had an interest. He is recorded by Dugdale to have made considerable

acquisitions of monastic property in Warwickshire, 36 Hen. VIII. The Manor of Baginton was granted by letters, dated April 13, 1545, to Francis Goodere, of London, gent., and his heirs (Dugdale). Radway Grange, in the parish of Bishop's Itchington, was sold to the same, April 13, 1545. The site and demesnes of the abbey, with the whole lordship of Polesworth, were sold to him in the same year; but there was probably a connection already between the Goodyeres and this neighbourhood, for the will of John Goodyer of Bathyngton (Baginton) was proved P. C. C. 17 Oct., 1521 (Book Maynewaryng 16).

By a marriage with Ursula, daughter of Sir Ralph Rowlett of Gorbambury, and eventually one of the co-heiresses of her brother Sir Ralph Rowlett the younger, the fortunes of this branch of the family were no doubt increased, and the quarterings of Rowlett, Knight, Forster, Inekl, Gouldsmith, and Jaye added to the arms. (Lansd. MS. 874. f. 100. From the destroyed church of St. Andrew, the site of which is included within the burying ground of St. Alban's Abbey, on the north side). The will of Francis Goodyere, described as of London, esq., dated Dec. 15, 38 Hen. VIII., and proved (P. C. C., Book ALEN 45), by Sir Ralph Rowlett, his brother-in-law, Aug. 12, 1547, limits the Manor of Polesworth to his eldest son Henry, and charges the Manor of Baginton with a provision for a younger son Thomas. The executors are Thomas Wrothe, Ralph Rowlett, and John Cock, whom he styles his brothers, with his uncle Henry Goodyere the alderman. This John Cock, of Tewin, Co. Herts esq. Master of Requests to Queen Mary, Sheriff of Herts 2 Edw. VI., married Anne, daughter of Thomas Goodyere (Clutterbuck ii. 55).

From this period the elder branch of the Goodyeres of Hadley is more especially identified with Warwickshire. Henry, who succeeded his father Francis in the inheritance of Polesworth at the age of thirteen, must have been a man of some mark in his generation. As a supposed favourer of the Queen of Scots' cause, he was compromised in the affair of the Duke of Norfolk, and sent to the Tower. The duke was committed to the Tower Sept. 7, 1571. 'Afterwards Banister, who was the duke's Counsellour at Law, the earls of Arundell and Southampton, the Lord Lumley, the Lord Cobham and Thomas his brother, Henry, Percy, Lowler (Lowther), Powell, Goodyer, and others, were committed to prison' (Camden's Hist. of Queen Elizabeth). He (Goodyere) had married the daughter of Hugh Lowther, and his brother-in-law, Richard Lowther, was Governor of Carlisle when Mary crossed the Solway on Monday, May 16, 1568. On the evening of the following day Lowther, himself a Catholic but a loyal subject, escorted her from Workington, where she had

landed, to Carlisle castle, and like all who at this season were exposed to her spells was fascinated, paying the penalty of such indiscretion by undergoing imprisonment in the Tower. Amongst the interrogatories submitted to the Duke of Norfolk, Oct. 10 and 11, 1571, were two having relation to Goodyere's supposed complicity. The duke admitted that when the Scottish Queen was in custody of the Earl of Huntingdon at Coventry, 1569, Goodyere had supplied him with a cipher alphabet, which he had entered into his Bible 'about the book of Exodus.'

Dated a few days afterwards, Oct. 27th, we have a lengthy statement in writing, sent by Goodyere from the Tower to Burghley in his own justification. The most curious feature of it is a postscript in answer to 'the Lyttell paper which yo'r L. sent me this morninge by Mr. lieutenant.' From this postscript it would appear to have been insinuated that Goodyere pretended to a descent from King Edward IV. He accordingly replies: 'I have drawn divers pedigrees of my discent and hace put only one in cullours, which is from one Thornburghe, an ancestor of myne, to myselfe viij discentes, which I am hable to prove by the most aunceyent wrytinges and monuments of my Auncestors, & by the testimony of men lyvinge. The matches, if it please yo'r L., are these: firste, Thornburghes daughter. and heire; Westes d.; Sr. Tho. Lewknors d.; Brentes d. & heir; frowicks of the folde's d.; Sr. Tho. Hawtes d.; Rowletts d. & one of his heires; and lastly Lowther's doughr. maryed to my selfe: for the alledginge of my descente from Ed. the 4th. I assure yo'r L., upon my faythe & creditt, I never did it &c.' (Stat. Papers Dom. Oct. 27, 1571, vol. 81, No. 56). The signature is: 'H. Goodere,' in which form the name is always found writt-n from this period. The descents given agree with those of the pedigrees and confirm them. There had been a connection between the Hawtes and the Woodviles, of which latter family Elizabeth Woodvile had married King Edward IV.

The duke was executed June 2, 1572, and the articles for the examination of Henry Goodyere, as well as the examination itself, July 9, 1572, are preserved among the Cecil papers at Hatfield (Vol. 159 f. 37). It may be that the charges were at least incapable of proof, as no further proceedings appear to have been taken. The subject it is true came up again in October, 1583, when John Somerville, who had married one of the Ardens of Park Hall, was in trouble for having boasted that he would assassinate Queen Elizabeth. The story of this vain-glorious simpleton is told by Froude. Under examination in the Tower he stated that when staying with his wife at Coventry from Christmas

to Easter, last past, he had been in frequent intercourse with Mr. Harry Goodyere, also lodging there, by whom he had been told that the buttons of gold which he wore on his cape and doublet were a gift from the Queen of Scots, and that he should continue to wear them for her sake. Froude supposes that his (Somerville's) emulation was fired at the notion.

A letter concerning money for the payment of troops, signed H. Goodere, bears the date of Feb. 25, 1585, and is addressed 'To his excellencie the Earle of Leycester, Generall of her Mats. army and govnor of all the United Provinces. At his courte.' He received the honor of knighthood before Zutphen, Oct. 5, 1586, as 'captayne of the earles gard'—and is mentioned in 1587 as 'Capteyn in command of 150 men, forming one of the companies of extraordinary foot-bandes sent for the reliefe of Sluce.' Says Froude: 'Late in July, 1587, Sluys surrendered to Parma. The English relieving companies, 'as resolute men as ever came to the field,' marched along the coast from Ostend to Sluys.'

In July, 1588, in anticipation of the coming Armada, we find his name among the Colonels appointed to lead the army drawn together for the defence of Her Majesty's person (State Papers Dom. July, 1588). We can, therefore, entertain no doubt of his having by this time fully redeemed his position.

In later years he is heard of on a not unimportant but less conspicuous stage consorting with men of literary distinction and fulfilling the duties of a country gentleman in Warwickshire. Dugdale describes him as 'a gentleman much accomplisht and of eminent note' in that county. He was the early friend and patron of Michael Drayton, the poet (born 1563, at Hartshill, Warwickshire), whom it has been said that he maintained at Oxford and who was one of the witnesses of his will. The overseers named in this document, proved May 6, 1595, P. C. C. (Book Scott 29), are Sir John Harrington of Combe, Co. Warwick knt.; Sir Henry Cocke of Broxbourn, Co. Hertford, knt., his cousin; Thomas Lucy, son and heir apparent of Sir Thomas Lucy of Charlecote; with whom, as they sat together on the magisterial bench, he may have talked over the early delinquencies of William Shakespeare and Robert Burgoyne of Wroxall, Co. Warwick, esq. (ancestor of the present Sir John Montagu Burgoyne, bart.).

By his marriage with Frances Lowther he left two daughters—Frances, who married her cousin, Sir Henry Goodere the younger; and Anne, who after her father's death became the wife of Sir Henry Raynsford, of Clifford Chambers, Co. Gloucester.

The younger Sir Henry Goodere, son of Sir William Goodere, of Monks Kirby, was much connected, like the elder, with the literary society of his day.

Amongst the names 'of all such gent' as well englishe as Irish that have bin knighted sythence my L. of Essex L. Lieutenant his coming into Ireland 1599; occurs that of Sir Henry Goodyer, at Dublin, the 5th of August, in the forenoon (Add. MS. 5482). His father, Sir William Goodere, was knighted by James I. at Whitehall, July 23. 1603, before the Coronation (Cotton MS. Claud C. iii.). The son enjoyed the friendship of Drayton, Inigo Jones and Dr. Donne, who addressed to him a metrical letter, commencing with the stanza:—

'Who makes the last a patterne for next yeare,
Turnes no new leafe, but still the same things reads,
Seene things he sees, heard things again doth heare,
And makes his life but like a paire of beades.'

Upon James' accession he became an applicant and continued a very persistent one for court favour, basing his claim in the first instance upon his uncle's sufferings in the cause of the Queen of Scots, the King's mother, and secondly upon the expenses incurred by himself in the service of royalty. A characteristic letter is preserved among the Cecil papers at Hatfield, bearing the endorsement of 31 Dec. 1604, in which at the beginning of the new reign he hastens to lay before Cecil what he conceives to be his title to consideration:—

'Most honorable Lorde,

My inward intention to apply my selfe and my service in particular to y'r Lo'pp is as auncient as my attendance at Court, and having not all this while (notwithstanding my watch-full desire) not founde any meanes to manifest the same; I thought I should bee untrue to my selfe, if I shoulde any longer smother the imitation thereof to your Lo'pp. * * * * *

It is not unknowen to our Sovereigne master that mine unckle Sr Henry Goodere for the Zeele he bare to his Matyes house and family, ranne all his fortunes a gronde in the time of our late Queene, having suffered much both in estate and person and more had done, had hee not founde extraordinary favour at the handes of your most worthy father, and of your unckle then Lo. keeper; My purpose is not to trouble your Lo'pp wth the story hereof, only in summe to lett you know that besides his imprisonments and disgraces weh accompanied him almost to his death, hee empayed his estate (by meanes of those troubles) twenty thousand pounds at the least, whereof I am able to make sufficiente prooffe; To mee his heire hee left the rest of his decayed estate wth a more riche

inheritance, his zeale to his matyes title wch upon his death-bedd hee conjured mee to manifest upon all occasions. * * * * *

Your Honors most humble and faythfull Servant,

HENRY GOODERE.

To the right honorable the
Lorde Cecill principall Secretary
to his Maty and one of his Matyes
most honorable privy Counsell.'

Sir Henry Goodere had been appointed one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to James I., but his decayed estate was a source of continual perplexity to him. * * * Death overtook him on the 18th of March, 1627. * *

He left four surviving daughters—his only son, John, having predeceased him in Dec., 1624,—the eldest of whom had married Sir Francis Nethersole, much employed in missions to Germany and secretary to the Queen of Bohemia. The Nethersoles inherited Polesworth, which from them passed to the Biddulphs, descendants of Sir Henry Goodere's youngest daughter, Anne. Under the head of Hadley, Weever quotes a tetrastrich in honour of Sir Henry Goodyer of Polesworth, by 'an affectionate friend,' but gives no date and leaves the place of burial uncertain:—

'An ill yeare of a Goodyer vs bereft,
Who gon to God, much lacke of him here left,
Full of good gifts, of body and of minde,
Wise, comely, learned, eloquent, and kinde.'

Ode to the worthy knight and my noble friend, Sir Henry Goodere, a gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber:—

'These Lyric pieces, short and few,
Most worthy sir, I send to you,
To read them be not weary:
They may become John Hewes his lyre,
Which oft at Powlsworth by the fire
Hath made us gravely merry.

Believe it, he must have the trick
Of rhyming with invention quick,
That should do lyrics well:
But how I have done in this kind,
Though in myself I cannot find,
Your judgment best can tell.

Th' old British bards, upon their harps,
 For falling flats, and rising sharps,
 That curiously were strung;
 To stir their youth to warlike rage,
 Or their wild fury to assuage,
 In their loose numbers sung.

No more I for fools' censures pass,
 Than for the braying of an ass,
 Nor once mine ear will lend them:
 If you but please to take in gree
 These Odes, sufficient 'tis to me;
 Your liking can commend them.

Yours,

M. DRAYTON.'

At Hadley the representation of the family continued in the descendants of Alderman Henry Goodyere, a younger son of Thomas Goodyere by Alice Frowyke. The funeral of the alderman is thus recorded in Machyn's Diary: '1566. The iij day of November was bered in the parryche of sant Towlys (Olave's) in Southwarke, master () Goodyere, sumtyme altherman of London and letherseller, marchand of the stapull of Callys, with ij whytt branchys, xij stayffes torchys, and iiij grett tapurs, and mony mornars in blake, boythe men and vemen, and the compane of the Leathersellers in ther levere (livery).' He died Nov. 2, 3 and 4 P. & M., leaving his son and heir William, then 36 years of age. The will of (Alderman) Henry Goodyere of Barmesey-strete (Bermondsey street) in the County of Surrey, esq., made 29 April 2 & 3 P. & M. was proved by William his son, sole executor, Dec. 14. 1556. (P. C. C. Book Kitchin 25). Henry Goodyere, became one of the trustees of the parish of St. Olave's, for Horsleydown, in 1545. (See an account of St. Olave's Grammer School in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1836. N. S. vol. v. p. 139). On Jan. 19, 1586. Hugh Gooder released and confirmed the said land to the governors. (Machyn, Cam. Soc. Pub. p. 118. Cf. Strype M. III. i. 507. Gent's Magazine 1836 vol. v/ N. S. pp. 15. 137).

The line was carried on in William, who married Anne, daughter of Edward Cooke of London, goldsmith, by Joan his wife, sister of Sir William Staunford, and whose eldest son became Sir Henry Goodere of Newgate Street, Herts,

knighted at Latimer in Hertfordshire in 1608. This gentleman married Audrey, the only child of John Rumbold, yeoman, who had purchased, 27 Jan. 9 Eliz., the reversion of the manor of 'Newgate-strete, otherwise Tolmer,' held of the manor of East Greenwich, late part of the possessions of William, marquis of Northampton (Pat. Roll. 1738, showing a grant of the above manor by the King to Henry Goodere).

By her who predeceased him after a union of 53 years, April 9, 1628, he had issue seven sons and as many daughters, of whom at his death, June 12, 1629, in his 78th year, he left surviving—according to a tablet formerly in Hatfield church—two sons, Francis and Thomas, and four daughters, Anne, Judith, Ursula and Lucy. His will was proved June 16, 1629 (P. C. C. Book Ridley 62). He desires to be buried within the chancel of the parish church of Hatfield and appoints his son Thomas sole executor and residuary legatee. On the tablet were the arms,—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Goodyere, 2 and 3 Thornbury.

The Close Rolls and Chancery Bills and Answers of this period afford glimpses of proceedings in which Francis, the elder son of Sir Henry, was involved. In 1624, being then described as of Walton Grange, Staffordshire, esquire, he brings a suit against his tailor, Francis Kirtland. Having ordered apparel about three years previously to the value of £50, with an intention of going beyond the seas, upon abandoning that intention the order was countermanded, he agreeing to pay reasonably for labour already bestowed on condition that Kirtland made him a satin doublet which was to cost £5. 10. 0.

In Dec. 1649, Francis Goodere sold to Robert Shiers, to whom it had been previously mortgaged (about 1639), his manor of Newgate Street, thereby dissolving its connection with the adjacent estate of Tolmers (July 17, 1652—Close Roll 3697 No. 6)—Confirmation Deed of that of 1649, between Francis Goodere late of Bishop's Hatfield esq., Thomas Goodere gent., his brother, and Ursula Goodere, his sister, of the one part, and Robert Shiers of the Inner Temple esq. of the other.

Tolmers was purchased for £1000 by Shiers, June 1, 1655, of Henry Goodere gent., late of Hatfield, son and heir of Francis Goodere late also of Hatfield. After this transaction, we hear no more of the Gooderes of Hadley as land-owners, though the name still survives in Hertfordshire.

A brass on the wall of the north transept of the church at Hadley, partly hidden by the wainscot, records the virtues of Anne, first wife of Thomas

Walkenden, and sister of Sir Henry Goodere of Newgate Street. Of the two shields originally attached to it, the Goodere coat remains, but that of Walkenden is missing.

‘Loo here the sexe of wemenkynd,
 A perfitte patterne you may reve,
 Of one that was (whilst that she was)
 A matrone mild, a mirroure trewe:
ANNE WALKEDEN, a faythful wife,
 Discend of GOODERE'S auneyent race,
 Who hath so rounne her earthlye course,
 That she hath wonne her goole of grace.
 One lovde of all, but loved best
 Of God, wth whom her soule doth rest.
 Burried the x of december MCCCCCLXXV.’

Uneventful however the annals of Hadley may have been it is undeniable that from more points of view than one the place can be contemplated with satisfaction. Pleasant associations are connected with the names of many of its former inhabitants and the surrounding scenery is still agreeable. * * * To many the church and churchyard, with their memorials and memories, will awaken holier and tenderer reminiscences, for there haply rest the mortal remains of some who have preceded relatives still surviving to the unseen. And who is there that does not—

‘Like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
 The burial ground God's Acre?
 God's Acre. “Yes, that blessed name imparts
 Comfort to those, who in the grave have sewn
 The seed, that they had garnered in their hearts,
 Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.”’

ENGLISH RESEARCH.

In addition to this history of the Monken Hadley Goodyeres, a mass of information has been gathered concerning various members of the family in England, in the search for the ancestry of Stephen Goodyear. Copies of wills, chancery proceedings, land records, close rolls, colonial state papers, inquisitions, parish registers, show the family to have been a large one, but the Christian name of Stephen has been but rarely found.

Many of the records obtained are not of sufficient general interest to reproduce here, until further connecting links are found, but we undoubtedly have some of these links in the following records:—

From Probate Records—the will of Zacharye Goodyeare—citizen and vintner of London—dated 18 July 1613:—

“I desire to be buried in the church of St. Gregorie, near Pawels in London. I bequeathe to my loving mother, £10—to my cousin Mary Storve, £5. Residuary legatee and executor, my son Stephen Goodyere. Overseers—my loving brothers John Partridge, Scrivener, and Ralph Bowlton, merchant tayler, citizens of London. (Signed) Zachary Goodyere. Witnesses—Robert Andrews, scr., Leonard Wallworth, scr., Grace Master, Thomas Alkyn, servants to John Partridge, scr.”

“31 July 1613, admon. granted to Ralph Bowlton during the minority of Stephen Goodyeere, the son and executor named.”

“Proved 15 Oct. 1624, by Stephen Goodyeere the exor. named, the commis. granted to Ralph Bowlton having expired, owing to the coming of age of the executor.”

Rev. Frederick Charles Cass, author of “Monken Hadley,” writes: “I have little doubt as to Stephen being the son, and the only son of Zachary, the vintner.” In endeavoring to trace this Zachary, it was found the vital records of the parish church of St. Gregory had been burned in the fire of London.

The wills of John Partridge and Ralph Bowlton were found, and in the will of the latter headed, “The will of Ralph Bowlton of the Parish of ‘Faith of the Virgin,’ under the Cathedral church of St. Paul, London, citizen and merchant

taylor, dated the 3rd March, 1648-9," is found among many items: "I forgive my kinsman Stephen Goodyer his debt of £100."

In the books of the Merchant Taylors' Company, London, are these records: "1614, Aug. 14, Stephen Goodier son of Zacharie Goodier, citizen and vintner of London, bound apprentice to Rado (Ralph) Bowlton of Paternoster Row, for seven years" (Apprentice Book, Vol. VII, folio 113). "1621, Nov. 12, Stephen Goodier admitted to the freedom by servitude to Radum Bowlton" (alphabetical list of freedom).

Should this Stephen Goodier be identical with the Deputy Governor of New Haven, there is no indication of change in social position, as he may have belonged to one of England's best families and yet, at that date, been apprenticed to a trade for a few years. Members of the nobility and sons of the wealthy were apprenticed to trades. This Stephen would have been about thirty-five years of age when New Haven was settled—a likely age for Stephen Goodyear the settler.

In London marriage records we find, "Andrew Goodyear of St. Anne and Agnes, Aldersgate to Alice Parkyns, spinster of St. Stephen, Colman Street (*Davenport's Church*) at St. Anne and Agnes, 20 Dec., 1575." This may have been Stephen's grandfather. One of the sons, two of the grandsons and many of the descendants of Stephen Goodyear, of America, bore the name of Andrew.

In 1587 in London, there died an Anthony Goodyere, a vintner, who left a brother Andrew Goodyere, also a vintner. The records of the Vintner's Court were destroyed in the great fire.

In London, on July 18, 1635, there was an indenture made between William Penryn, citizen and girdler of London, and various other persons, all of the first part and Stephen Goodyere, citizen and merchant taylor of London, of the second part. It is a conveyance of a messuage mill and lands at Walton on Thames, to the said Stephen Goodyere for £240. The levying of the fine did not take place until 1638. No record of a sale of this property has been found.

No will of a Stephen Goodyear appears in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury for several years after 1658 and no record of his death has been found.

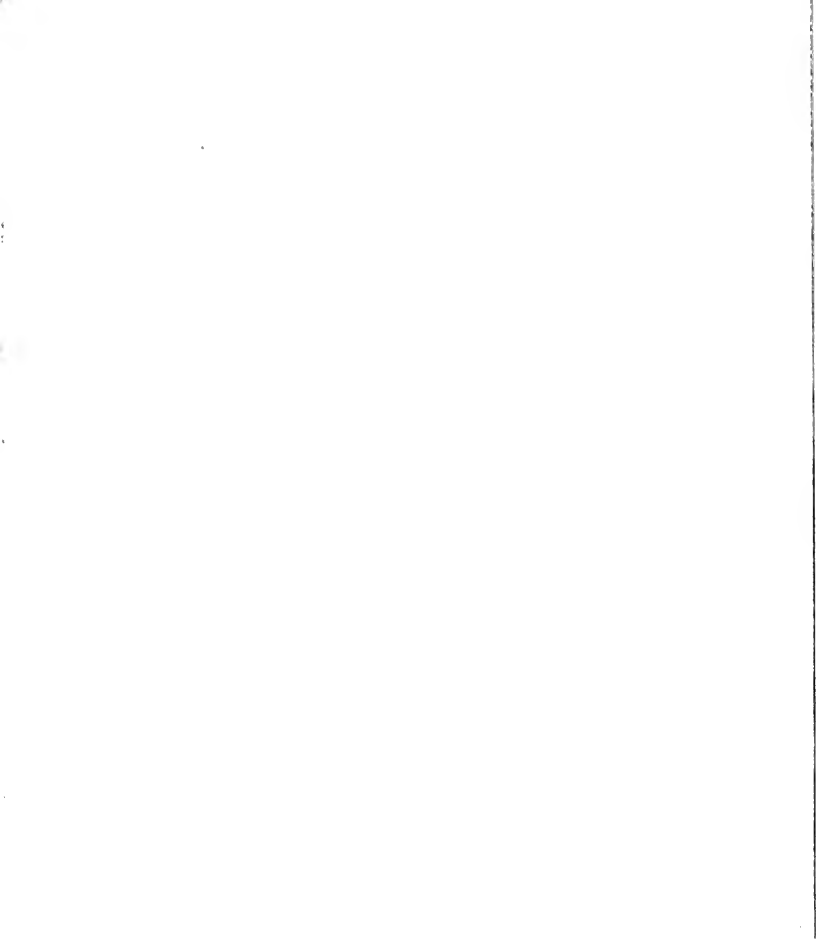
From the "Baronetage of England" by Kimber & Johnson, "Sir Edw. Lake, d. s. p., 1674. Buried at Cathedral of Lincoln." "His brother, Thomas Lake, m'd Mary, daughter of Stephen Goodyer of London, *goldsmith*, and had issue Thomas Lake," etc.

A search of the books of the Goldsmith's Guild was unavailing—the name of Stephen Goodyear was not found in them, but many of their seventeenth century records were destroyed by fire.

THE COLONISTS.

Emigration to New England in the seventeenth century is a matter of familiar history. It was an emigration under unusual circumstances, not from the general motive of self-enrichment, but, with a few exceptions early in the century, by a people who exiled themselves from the mother country as a matter of conscience to gain religious and political freedom, preferring the physical hardships of an unknown wilderness to the persecutions they were enduring at home.

In 1636 there had been no Parliament for seven years. Taxation of all kinds was on the increase, new injustices were constantly inflicted on the people, who had no representatives, no means of redress, and were imprisoned and fined for any resistance to the law. In the church matters were as severe and arbitrary. If a congregation was discovered conducting services differing from the ritual of the Church of England, all who were present, including the clergyman, were cast into prison. Over such a congregation presided the Rev. John Davenport, in St. Stephen's Parish, Coleman St., London. After once taking refuge in Holland, he returned to England in 1636 and organized a company of emigrants, together with Samuel Eaton, another non-conforming clergyman, and his brother Theophilus Eaton, a wealthy London merchant. The second wife of Theophilus Eaton was the widow of David Yale. Her two sons, David and Thos. Yale, and her son-in-law, Edward Hopkins, and his wife, joined the party. Besides these numerous others joined the company, but the passenger lists of their ship, the *Hector*, and the one other ship which also embarked with them, have not been discovered. Should it ever be found, it is doubtful whether the names of its prominent members would be on the list, as a law was passed prohibiting men of estate to leave the country, and as those in this company brought considerable wealth with them, it is probable that they left as secretly as possible. Atwater states there is authority for believing the original list of merchants associated together included the names of Stephen Goodyear, Richard Malbon, Thomas Gregson, William Peck, Robert Newman, Francis Newman and



Ezekiel Chever, as these men were prominently connected in the early days of the company in New England.

The *Hector* arrived at Boston June 26, 1637. The distinguished party, numbering about two hundred and fifty persons, was given a warm welcome, and every inducement offered Mr. Davenport and his followers to settle on the bay at Boston. Controversies, however, were already plentiful in Boston, and the newcomers early decided to move on to a new field, where they could establish a colony of their own. Hearing reports of the fertile river land and the fine harbor at Quinnipiac, suitable for agricultural and commercial pursuits, Eaton and a few other men went during their first winter, to explore the situation, and were so pleased that seven men remained to hold the location.

In April, 1638, Mr. Davenport's company, with some additions from Boston, started by sea and after a two weeks' trip along the coast reached New Haven, then called Quinnipiac. The native Indians were conciliated by the payment of "Twelve coats of English cloth, twelve spoons, twelve hatchets, twelve hoes, two dozen knives, twelve porringers and four cases of French knives and scissors" and continued on friendly terms with the Colonists, bartering their skins and furs for English goods. A town site was selected, streets and lots laid out with John Brockett as the surveyor and the lots assigned to the planters. (See map of New Haven in 1641). Good houses were built and inventories of estates show them to have been well furnished.

For a year they lived with no other laws than the Scriptures set forth, but in June, 1639, they met in a large barn to form a permanent organization. Mr. Davenport opened the meeting with a sermon, having for its text, "Wisdom hath builded her house—she hath hewn out her seven pillars." Seven men most esteemed for piety and wisdom were then selected as the "seven pillars" of church and state. These men, with the Scriptures for their guide, formed the laws to govern the colony. Membership in church was necessary to citizenship and only the most upright conduct tolerated.

Such were our forefathers; not a class of adventurers who "left their country for their country's good," but a people of superior intellect, strong convictions, religious faith, and heroic resolve. "*God sifted a whole nation that He might send choice grain into the wilderness.*"

STEPHEN GOODYEAR.

The first positive knowledge we have of Stephen Goodyear is when his name appears as the forty-second in order in the original list of all the Freemen of New Haven, prepared in 1638. He was also accorded his proportion of land as soon as the town site was laid out. (See map of New Haven, 1641, for his lot). He also acquired the adjoining lot of William Hawkins, so it is certain he was one of the original company and he doubtless came from London with Davenport and Eaton on the *Hector*, in 1637. The historian Atwater has previously been quoted on the subject. In early records Stephen Goodyear is referred to as "one of the London merchants originally associated together to form a colony in New England." It appears that he returned at an early date to London, as we next find mention of him in London in Volume 10, No. 53, Colonial State Papers—"January 26, 1639-40, an order was made on the petition of Stephen Goodyere, merchant, and Richard Russell, part owner and master of the ship *St. John*, of London, of the burthen of 320 tons, who are desirous to employ the ship in a voyage to Newfoundland and Spayne, and for easing of their profit and charge of the voyage to carry passengers and goods to New England. Addressed to the Lord High Treasurer of England. Oaths of allegiance to be taken at Gravesend."

Among the London "grants" is found that the city council of London, January 26, 1639, gave permission for the ship *St. John*, of 320 tons burthen. Richard Russell, master and partner, Stephen Goodyear, merchant and owner, to transport 250 passengers to New England.

Turning to New England records we find in Leachford's manuscript note book, p. 315:—

"BOSTON, IN NEW ENGLAND, July 10, 1640.

"Upon five days' sight of this, my first bill of exchange, my second and third not being payd, I pray you to pay to Mr. Goodyear, who came over this year in the ship *St. John*, or his assigns, the value of twelve pounds, etc.

"To Mr. William James, at Quinapeage."

For earlier English records of Stephen Goodyear, merchant of London, see page 32.

In the schedule prepared in New Haven in 1641, Stephen Goodyear is recorded as one of the largest land owners, having £1,000 invested in the

company, three hundred and sixty acres of land, and nine persons in his family, including servants. That his daughter Mary married previous to 1650 is proof that he married in England and his first children were born there. Of his first wife, Mary, tradition says she was a woman of large estates in London, possessing property now famous as Grosvenor Square and surroundings. Some fifty years ago lawyers in London wrote to members of the Goodyear family in America, telling of an estate of a Mrs. Goodyear which remained unclaimed in London courts. Some enquiries were made, with what results if any we have not learned. The care of this property, or relatives at home, led Mary Goodyear to leave her family in this country for a visit home and she embarked for England, January, 1646, on the unfortunate ship which was never again heard from.

The company of merchants who chartered the ship consisted of Stephen Goodyear, Theophilus Eaton, Thomas Gregson and Richard Malbon and the ship's captain was George Lamberton. Winthrop says: "She was laden with pease and some wheat, all in bulk, with about two hundred West India hides and store of beaver and plate, so as it was estimated in all at five thousand pounds. There were in her seventy passengers, whereof divers were of very precious account, as Mr. Gregson, one of their magistrates, the wife of Mr. Goodyear, another of their magistrates (a right godly woman), Capt. Turner, Mr. Lamberton, master of the ship, and some seven or eight others, members of the church there. The ship never went voyage before and was very crank-sided, so as it was conceived she was overset in a great tempest which happened soon after she put to sea, for she was never heard of after." In June, 1648, he wrote: "There appeared over the harbor at New Haven, in the evening, the form of the keel of a ship with three masts, to which were suddenly added the tackling and sails and presently after, upon the top of the poop, a man standing with one hand akimbo under his left side, and in his right hand a sword stretched out toward the sea. Then from the side of the ship which was from the town arose a great smoke which covered all the ship, and in that smoke she vanished away, but some saw her keel sink into the water. This was seen by many men and women and it continued about a quarter of an hour." So originated the name, "The Phantom Ship."

Dr. Bacon has described the departure of the vessel as follows:—

"In the month of January, 1646, the harbor being frozen over, a passage is cut through the ice with saws, for three miles, and the 'great ship,' on which so much depends, is out upon the waters and ready to begin her voyage. Mr.

Davenport and a great company of the people go out upon the ice to give the last farewell to their friends. The pastor in solemn prayer commends them to the protection of God and they depart. The winter passes away; the ice-bound harbor breaks into ripples before the soft breezes of the spring. Vessels from England arrive on the coast, but they bring no tidings of the New Haven ship. Vain is the solicitude of wives and children, of kindred and friends. Vain are all enquiries.

‘They ask the waves and ask the felon winds,
And question every gust of rugged wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.’

“Month after month, hope waits for tidings. Affection, unwilling to believe the worst, frames one conjecture and another to account for the delay. Perhaps they have been blown out of their track upon some undiscovered shore, from which they will by and by return, to surprise us with their safety; perhaps they have been captured, and are now in confinement. How many prayers are offered for the return of that ship with its priceless treasures of life and affection! At last anxiety gradually settles down into despair. Gradually they learn to speak of the wise and public spirited Gregson, the brave and soldier-like Turner, the adventurous Lambertson, that ‘right godly woman,’ the wife of Mr. Goodyear, and the others, as friends whose faces are never more to be seen among the living. In November, 1647, their estates are settled and they are put upon record as deceased.”

In 1648, Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear married Margaret Lambertson, born 1614, widow of Captain Geo. Lambertson, who was lost on the “Phantom Ship.” Captain Lambertson and his wife came from Yorkshire, England, to Boston in the company of Ezekiel Rogers, and later joined Davenport’s party in founding the New Haven Colony. He ranked but fifth among the planters in the amount of their estates, and was a man of marked influence in the colony. His children were: 1. Elizabeth; m. Dan’l Selevant. 2. Hannah; m. 1st Sam’l Mills; 2d John Allyn. 3. Deliverance. 4. Mercy, baptised Jan. 17, 1640, in New Haven. 5. Desire, baptised Mch. 14, 1642. 6. Obedience, baptised Feb. 9, 1644. These children of Mrs. Goodyear are of interest to all her descendants, but their lines are not carried out in this work.

In the “seating of the Meeting House,” which was attended with formality and strict attention to rank, we find in the seating of 1646, in the front seat for men, “The Governor and Deputy Governor,” with no mention of Mr. Goodyear’s family, but Mrs. Lambertson occupied the third seat for women. In the next

seating in 1655, we find the front seat for men, the same as in 1646, and in the front cross seat for women "Mrs. Allerton the elder,—Mr. Goodyear's daughters," and in 1661 the front for women is marked "Mrs. Goodyear, Mrs. Gilbert." Only a few women are given the title "Mrs."—"Goodwife" and "Sister" being the usual form.

We find mention of Mrs. Goodyear in the settlement of Governor Goodyear's estate and frequently in the land records of New Haven. Dr. Stiles in his "History of the Judges" says: "Mr. Goodyear had bought of the town of New Haven the rich plain lying west of West Rock, about 1,200 acres, and on this land planted his farmer, Richard Sperry. * * * In records April 23, 1660, I find mention of Mrs. Goodyear and her farmer, Sperry. Mrs. Goodyear had built on this tract a house for Sperry, and about one mile southwest stood the house of Ralph Lines, the only house in 1661 westward from New Haven, between West Rock and Hudson River; except a few at Derby, all was wilderness."

The last mention we find of Mrs. Goodyear is in an affidavit, reading "Margaret Goodyear of New Haven, in New England, widow, aged about 56 years, testifieth that Mary Dunck * * * came over from England with one Mrs. Brewster. * * * (Dated) 4th November, 1670, taken upon oath before me, Wm. Joanes, Assistant."

Deputy Governor Goodyear went to England in 1658, and died there that year. The news of his death had been received by fall, and his estate was inventoried, Oct. 15, 1658. This inventory is recorded in the New Haven Probate Records, Book I, part I, pages 78 and 79, and is headed, "An inventory of the estate of the Right Worshipful Stephen Goodyear, Esquire, the late Deputie Governour of this Colony." After a long list of household furniture and personal effects, the list of the real estate is given, and after cattle, horses, and other stock are the following items, showing the semi-slavery of the day: "1 man servant, 5 yrs. yet to serve," "2 boys about 11 yrs., yet to serve." The total value of the estate was £804, 19s. 10d. "besides interest in the Iron works, and property at Barbadoes and *elsewhere*, not known how much, yet to be appraised." This other property must have added materially to the estate, for although in the final settlement there were debts against the estate of £2,403, Mrs. Goodyear received over £300 upon the distribution of the estate.

The important political life of Stephen Goodyear is best given in the following sketch prepared for the New Haven Historical Society by Henry White, Esq., at the request of William B. Goodyear.

STEPHEN GOODYEAR.

Deputy Governor of the New Haven Colony from 1643 to 1658. As derived from the Old Colony records and prepared for the New Haven Historical Society.

To give anything like an accurate biographical sketch of a person living more than two centuries before our own time is manifestly a most difficult task to undertake, even with the most complete materials at our command. But when such materials are scanty, with only here and there a fact of marked significance to aid us in our undertaking, the work of preparing such a paper as we now submit to this society will be recognized as one of no slight magnitude. We have this thought, however, to encourage us, that in all ages of the world, and especially in those times when new states and empires are to be struck out in the path of advancing civilization, public men are measured by what they actually *do*, rather than by what they seem to be—by what they effectually accomplish for their fellow men, rather than by what they assume from mere rank or position in society to have accomplished for them. And in this respect a contemporaneous public opinion is not always—indeed, it is seldom—the true standard of measurement for determining the value of public services in the day and time in which they are rendered. The very name which our own country and continent bears is a striking exemplification of this truth, since it was derived from a contemporaneous public judgment in which the pretensions of an adventurer were received as paramount in claim to the highest example of individual merit the world has ever seen. Time, however, with its ever-recurring sense of right and justice in all human premises, has amply indicated the name and fame of America's great discoverer, while the contemporaneous public judgment is set aside as one which only belittled the age that rendered it.

In the original list of names of all the freemen of the court of New Haven, prepared probably in 1638, and still preserved in the handwriting of Thomas Fugill, that of Stephen Goodyear appears as the forty-second in their order.

with no further mention of him in the records of the colony until the following year, when articles of fundamental agreement were made and entered into by the "Free Planters," as they called themselves, at a meeting held on the fourth of June, for "determining about and settling civil government according to God." In these articles of agreement the names of eleven of the principal "Free Planters" are mentioned as fit persons for the foundation work of the church, or to regulate and administer public affairs "impartially and in the fear of God," but that of the subject of this sketch is not among them. The names of one hundred and eleven planters are attached to these fundamental articles as subscribing or assenting thereto, while that of Mr. Goodyear is the sixty-fourth in order, though the first in autographic signature.

From this time on, with a public court held as often at least as once a month, and sometimes much oftener, no mention is made of his name in the public records until 1641 (if we except a mere reference in an order of court to one of his servants), when it was ordered by the general court that Mr. Goodyear should "have his upland in a place he had chosen beyond the West Rocks." In the same year at a court, held on the fourth of August, a slander case was referred to him for his determination and judgment, in which he was to admonish the slanderer to the satisfaction of the person whose good name had been defamed. It also appears that as early as 1641, Mr. Goodyear had purchased and offered to the town, Farrett's Island, now called Shelter Island, and that a vote was taken not to accept that purchase. The title of this island was in Mr. Goodyear's name for about ten years, when he sold it to Mr. Thomas Middleton and others "for 1600 pounds of good, merchantable Muscovado sugar."

During the first four years of the settlement, but little or any reference seems to have been made in the colony records to the "modest London merchant" who was soon to take a more prominent part in the affairs of the colony than any other freeman in it, with the single exception of Theophilus Eaton, who had from the first taken the lead in the civil magistracy. In the various public meetings, as well as in the general courts of the colony, other parties came forward at first to take the more prominent parts to which public opinion assigned them; but the first appearance of Mr. Goodyear is as a referee of the General Court and as a voluntary purchaser of territory for the plantation colony. In October, 1641, however, his fellow townsmen seem to have recognized for the first time his great personal merit and worth and at a general court of election, held in that month he was chosen with Mr. Eaton to the civil magistracy of the town. From this time forward he appears to have taken a

prominent part in the management of public affairs, more prominent in fact in some respects than Mr. Eaton himself. In October, 1642, he was again chosen magistrate with Mr. Eaton, while men like Mr. Gregson, Mr. Malbon, Mr. Newman, Mr. Gilbert and others took subordinate positions in the civil magistracy of the town. In 1643, Mr. Goodyear was chosen Deputy Governor for the jurisdiction, as it was called, embracing the government of New Haven, Miford, Guilford, Stamford, and Yencott (L. I.), still holding the position of magistrate of the town with Governor Eaton: and this office of Deputy Governor he continued to hold until 1658, when he died in London, where he had gone on a visit.

As early as 1643 the duty of conducting in part the diplomatic correspondence of the colony seems to have been assigned to Mr. Goodyear, and it will appear as we proceed in this paper, that this duty was discharged by him with very marked ability. At a court held on the 6th of July of that year he was desired to write to the inhabitants of Yencott (L. I.) to let them know the equity of the proceedings of the court in rating all men impartially within the liberties of the plantation. Again, in the same year, when two commissioners were ordered to be appointed for the jurisdiction of New Haven, to unite with those of the other colonies of New England in the formation of articles of confederation, whereby the united colonies might form and enter into a firm and perpetual league of friendship and amity, although Mr. Goodyear was not appointed one of the commissioners for the reason no doubt that he was Deputy Governor of the colony and could not well be absent at the time with the Governor; still Governor Eaton and Mr. Gregson, who were appointed the commissioners, were directed to confer and advise with him and others, the better to prepare them for the weighty business upon which they were to enter. These articles of agreement, as concluded by the commissioners of the several colonies form the first written compact or constitution ever entered into in this country and embody many of the more striking features of the constitution of 1787. We have reason to believe that in some of the commercial features of this compact of 1643 the suggestions of Mr. Goodyear, as made to the New Haven commissioners, were liberally entertained and embodied in that instrument.

Mr. Goodyear was at this time successfully conducting his commercial enterprises in New Haven, and was rated in his real estate tax higher than any other freeman in the plantation, with the single exception of Governor Eaton, whose tax was only 13s. 10d. more than that of the Deputy Governor. At a General Court held in New Haven for the jurisdiction on the twenty-seventh day of October,

1643, Mr. Goodyear and Mr. Gregson were chosen alternate commissioners for the jurisdiction to meet in Hartford, agreeably to the articles of confederation for the New England Colonies, relating to several jurisdictions embraced therein. It will be seen, therefore, that in the course of three years Mr. Goodyear was called to fill several of the most important positions in the colony and that over those whose names have heretofore, for some reason or other, filled a much more conspicuous place in our local history. This circumstance can only be explained in the theory (which we assume) that Mr. Goodyear, while a man of conspicuous merit, was nevertheless so modest in his personal character and address that he rarely pushed himself where the public exigencies did not demand his presence. Directly the reverse of this was true of Governor Eaton, who, though a man of marked ability and influence for his time, was not as retiring and unassuming in his habits and demeanor as was the Deputy Governor. In all matters of serious debate and moment, whether of local concern or more general public interest in the colony, Mr. Goodyear seems to have been almost the first person consulted. A careful perusal of the old colony records will show this, while in matters of lesser concern and moment, he seems to have been relieved from public duty as a consequence of the more pressing business engagements upon his hands.

In 1644, when a proposition was debated to turn the channel of Mill River, we find that Mr. Goodyear was appointed chairman of the committee to view the river exactly to see what advantages or disadvantages they might discern, which might either encourage or discourage the work, and also to view the bridge over the river and report to the court what they discern or conceive is most meet to be done concerning the premises. So in 1645, Mr. Goodyear was placed at the head of the auditing committee, to examine and audit the accounts of the former treasurers of the town, and was also appointed by the General Court to fix the value of wampum, and settle all questions that might arise in relation to the same, as it was then ordered to be received "as current pay in this plantation, in any payment under twenty shillings." In this latter capacity Mr. Goodyear served for many years, the order to that effect having been embodied in the general order book of the court. Mr. Goodyear was also one of the committee of five in 1645, who were desired by the court "to agitate the business concerning the enlargement of the liberties of the patent for this jurisdiction." It will be recollected that it was in view of this enlargement that Mr. Gregson was desired to go to England and that upon his voyage there he lost his life in the famous "Phantom Ship" of that time.

In the celebrated trial of Mrs. Brewster for speaking contemptuously of a sermon of the Rev. Mr. Davenport, saying that he (Mr. Davenport) "made the people believe that to come into the church was as much as the receiving of Christ," and in asking what rule there was for "going to the high altar," Mr. Goodyear took a prominent, though by no means as bigoted a part, as some of the other actors in that semi-ecclesiastical investigation and trial. It was manifestly a piece of very high impertinence on the part of Mrs. Brewster to question the tenets of her clergyman in that day, and especially one invested with so much reverence and authority as Mr. Davenport, and it is not at all surprising that Mr. Goodyear, though not distinctively one of the "seven pillars of the church," should be intolerant of all such impertinence as that shown by this strong-minded woman in carping at the teachings of her "learned London divine."

A still more striking instance of the independence and unbiased judgment of Mr. Goodyear is to be found in the part he took in the trial of Mrs. Elizabeth Goodman, who was accused of witchcraft, the prevalent female crime of that day. It seems that he had himself suffered from the malign power of this woman, or had strangely fallen into a swoon (one of the unmistakable evidences of the influence of witchcraft) after he had expounded some passage of scripture in her presence, which she took as applicable to herself and consequently flung herself out of the room in a fit of ungovernable rage, giving Mr. Goodyear a fierce look as she left. The effect of this "fierce look" was to throw him into a "deep swoon," from which he only recovered after a due relief from her evil influence. Had his mind not been above the universal weakness of his time in respect to witchcraft, it is evident this woman, with the other evidence against her, and especially that of Goodwife Thorp, whose chickens she had so bewitched that they "were all consumed in ye gizzard to water," would have been condemned and hanged for her most heinous offense and miscarriage. But the court in which Mr. Goodyear sat withstood all appeals for conviction, notwithstanding the Rev. Mr. Davenport authoritatively declared that a "discontented frame of spirit," such as Madam Goodman disclosed in her conduct, was a fit subject for ye devil to work upon in that way. The trial was ended some two years after the first accusations were made by a caution to her to cease going from house to house to give offense; but to carry herself orderly in her own house and to give security for her future good behavior. It is safe to say that the evidence in this case of the "power of her evil eye," of her producing swoons, of her muttering discontent, and throwing

persons into terrible sweats, of her bewitching chickens, and bedeviling beer barrels, was strong enough to have hanged a dozen witches in Salem, had they given evidence of only a tithe of her seemingly infernal craft. The fact that Mr. Goodyear was a Deputy Governor of the jurisdiction at the time and sat as one of the magistrates in the trial, after he had himself been thrown (as was supposed) into a deep swoon by her machinations, is evidence that he placed but little faith in the power of her evil eye, and was broad-minded enough to set all such weak superstitions as were formulated against her firmly aside.

There is, we think, satisfactory if not conclusive evidence to be found in the old colony records that Mr. Goodyear was the first person to successfully open up a trade with the Barbadoes and other West Indian Islands. As early as 1647 we find him purchasing a large Dutch vessel for the purpose of prosecuting this trade. This vessel was called the *Zwoll* and was contracted for by him, with the authorities at Fort Amsterdam, to be delivered in New Haven at a stated time. It appears that under a pretext of conveying this vessel in safety to New Haven, the Dutch authorities placed a large number of armed soldiers on board to seize a ship in our harbor belonging to a Mr. Westerhouse, and called the *St. Beniuo*, which they did seize and carry away to New Amsterdam. As Mr. Goodyear had not yet paid over the money for the *Zwoll*, Mr. Westerhouse made application to the court for an arrest of the money in Mr. Goodyear's hands, by reason of his ship being thus seized and taken away by the Dutch. Additional evidence of the purchase of this ship to carry on the trade opened by Mr. Goodyear with the Barbadoes, is to be found in Thompson's History of Long Island, in which he gives the number of guns the ship carried, her quota of men, and the character of her cargo, while Mr. Goodyear himself states in a letter to Governor Stuyvesant, under date of November 22, 1647, that he was necessitated to furnish him (the Governor) with a great part of the beef which he had designed for the Barbadoes.

This shows conclusively, that as early as 1647, the Deputy Governor was actively engaged in trade with those islands, and there is no doubt he was the first person in the colony, if not in all New England, to open up this trade—one that has been continued ever since with invaluable returns in commercial prosperity to our city. When we consider that this was scarcely nine years from the first settlement of the colony, with all the disadvantages which the settlers had to encounter in their new forest homes, the enterprise of Mr. Goodyear in inaugurating and successfully pushing forward this important trade will be recognized as an achievement of no small

magnitude for his time. In fact, we can point to nothing in the career of Governor Eaton, confessedly valuable as his services were to the infant colony, or any of the other settlers, which can in any respect be compared in importance to the future welfare of our city, with this one successful undertaking of Governor Goodyear. It is evident that he was the leading commercial spirit of the colony, if not of New England, at the time and that he, more than any other man, set a true value upon the commercial enterprises of that early day.

Deputy Governor Goodyear no doubt projected and largely aided in building and fitting out the "Great Ship" for England in 1646-7. This unfortunate vessel had a capacity of one hundred and fifty tons and was freighted with the best part of the commercial estate of its projector when it sailed for England, with Mr. Gregson, Captain Turner, Mr. Lamberton, Mrs. Goodyear (the wife of the Deputy Governor) and several others on board. The ship was never heard of after it sailed and probably foundered at sea in a storm. The apparition of this ship in the air, which was believed to have been seen several months after it sailed by some curious observers, who represented it as sailing up from the harbor's mouth just after a fierce thunder-storm had swept the sound, gave it the name of the "Phantom Ship" which it has since traditionally borne in our local history.

The loss of this ship, with its very valuable cargo, and the still more valuable lives on board, was a serious one to the colony, and more so to Governor Goodyear than to any other single person. Aside from the domestic affliction it brought upon him, he had so largely embarked his commercial means in the vessel, that it is questionable whether he ever fully recovered from the financial shock he experienced in its loss. As an evidence, however, of the general thrift of Mr. Goodyear after the loss of the "Big Ship," as well as the success attending his numerous financial ventures, we find that he is still accumulating real estate and seeking to retrieve the fortunes of the past. At a court held on the first day of May, 1649, an order was passed transferring to him the 110 acres of land in the second division of the town, belonging to Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, who died in England and whose estate was sold by order of the General Court.

We have spoken of Mr. Goodyear having repeatedly been called upon to adjust the more delicate and complicated relations of the colony in matters of diplomacy, where differences of a serious nature existed between the people of one settlement or section and those of another, and that in such cases his services were generally called into requisition for an amicable adjustment of

difficulties. So it seems that when, in 1653, a mutinous and unquiet spirit was found to exist in the settlement of Stamford, the people there being "full of discount with the present government," pleading that they might have their "free votes in the choice of civil officers," making "objections against the rates and claiming that certain local expenses should be borne by the jurisdiction," Mr. Goodyear was sent there with Mr. Newman to settle a right understanding of the difficulties and disquietudes with the people of that settlement. Mr. Goodyear stated that on his arrival there he found the people in a very mutinous way and unwilling to have their matters settled by any two magistrates, but would have them issued in a full court.

A public meeting of the planters was called, at which one Robert Bassett and John Chapman made "turbulent speeches and full of complaints against the present government." These complaints were, however, met by Mr. Goodyear in the calm and deliberate manner in which he dealt with all agitating questions, and after "much debate which did little prevail" with the people, he read an order of the committee of Parliament in England, "requiring them to submit to the government they were under," which, he states, "did somewhat allay their spirits for the present," when they desired further time for considering the questions of difference and agreed to communicate with the Governor in writing. The matters in dispute were afterwards adjusted, but not without summoning both Chapman and Bassett before the General Court at New Haven, to answer such charges as should be preferred against them.

In the delicate and threatening relations existing between the New Haven Colony and that of the New Netherlands, in 1647-8, the part taken by the Deputy Governor shows him to have been a true statesman and diplomat.

The correspondence growing out of these relations was opened by Governor Eaton with Peter Stuyvesant, the Governor of the Dutch Colony; and related to the apprehension and return of prisoners escaping from one jurisdiction into the other, the capture by armed men from Manhattan of a vessel in the New Haven harbor, and the making on the part of the Dutch Governor of unjust claims to the lands and plantations of the New Haven colony.

It was at first so ungraciously, if not offensively, conducted by Governor Eaton that the sturdy old Governor of the Dutch Colony took high umbrage at the language used by him and treated his correspondence with no small contempt, even answering in Low Dutch (a very undiplomatic language at that time) and not in the "stately Latin" to which the ears of the New Haven

Governor were better accustomed. Governor Eaton complains of this as one of the evidences of an unfriendly disposition on the part of Governor Stuyvesant: saying in his letter of October 8, 1647, that he had lately "received two letters, the one sealed and the other opened, but neither of them written either in Latin (as Governor Stuyvesant's predecessor used to write), or in English as he (Stuyvesant) had formerly done, but both in Low Dutch, whereof I understand little," and he adds, "nor would your messenger, though desired, interpret anything in them; so that in part, they must lie by me till I meet with an interpreter." He takes occasion to say, however, further along in the correspondence, that though he does not fully and particularly understand the contents of the letters, yet "the sound and sense of them are offensive."

The Deputy Governor, it seems, was obliged to come to the aid of the Governor at this stage of diplomatic matters, and he accordingly addresses a note to the "Right Worshipful Peter Stuyvesant" in terms not only eminently courteous and respectful, but so emphatic and decisive in the demands made that the old autocrat of the "West India Companie" (as he was wont to style himself) was immediately brought to more reasonable terms. The following sentence from the Deputy Governor's letter will show both the style and spirit in which his correspondence with the Dutch Governor was conducted: "We purpose, neither have we anything in our hearts but love and neighborly correspondence with you; and in nothing are, nor I hope shall be, injurious to you or any of yours, but if we shall be requited with the contrary, I doubt not, but through God's assistance you will find us able to maintain our just rights and not in the least to fear the sword or threats of any adversary; but if you still desire our neighborly correspondence (*as you desired it when I was with you*) you shall find us ready to our utmost."

It would seem from the above parenthetical reference in this letter that Governor Goodyear had been dispatched to Governor Stuyvesant with a view to an adjustment of these difficulties, or some of them at least, in advance of the correspondence upon which he here enters with the irate Governor of the New Netherlands, who had manifestly taken high umbrage at the undiplomatic language addressed him by Governor Eaton.

The letter of Governor Stuyvesant to Deputy Governor Goodyear is especially noticeable for the courteous terms in which it is couched. In referring to the seizure of the vessel of Mr. Westerhousen within the waters of the New Haven Colony, he says in speaking of that person: "What he hath divulged I know not, yet sure am I, I was desirous to carry it as inoffensively

to my neighbor there as I could, however they may apprehend; yet you and yours shall really find me as cordially willing at all times and all occasions to endeavour a continuance of all friendly and neighborly amity between us, although haply many vain rumors may arise whereby jealousies and discontents may be fomented."

From the concluding paragraphs of this letter it appears that Governor Goodyear was at that time engaged in furnishing the government at New Amsterdam with commercial supplies, not only by a direct trade with Governor Stuyvesant, but by furnishing his agents with provisions for which the Governor returns his personal thanks.

As an evidence that the Deputy Governor was on especial terms of intimacy with Governor Stuyvesant at this time, he concludes a business letter to him thus familiarly: "I desire we may attend peace and neighborly love and correspondence one with another; and if in anything we may pleasure, I shall be ready in my utmost to show it in any friendly or neighborly way to do it. I rejoice to hear of the late blessing in the little one given you, and of your wife's strength; so committing you and your weighty affairs to God's goodness, I rest yours, in the office of love to my power."

In December, 1648, Governor Stuyvesant addresses a most important letter to Deputy Governor Goodyear in which he details the grievances he has received at the hands of Governor Eaton and which bears this most significant heading: "This underwritten is in answer to Mr. Eaton's letter, being directed to the Deputy Governor, Mr. Goodyear: the honorable gentleman thinking it inconvenient to answer Mr. Eaton in respect of his (Eaton's) unjust charges." This letter is a long one and bears date, "Fort Amsterdam in New Netherlands, December the 16th, 1647," and it shows conclusively that, in the estimation of Governor Stuyvesant, the Deputy Governor of the New Haven Colony was in no respect the inferior of Governor Eaton, and that of the two he was the more courteous and honorable gentleman to deal with.

We should regard this paper as incomplete in its historical value to this society were we not given the substance, in part, of this letter of the Governor to Mr. Goodyear, since it shows not only the spirit in which the much abused Dutch Governor desired to conduct his long negotiations with the English Colony of New Haven, but the reciprocal wish on the part of the Deputy Governor to amicably arrange all matters in dispute between the two colonies.

In the opening sentences of his letter Governor Stuyvesant gives his reasons why he does not reply directly to Governor Eaton, saying that "he

(Eaton) writes him (Stuyvesant) as if he were a schoolboy, and not as one of like degree with himself," and that "his (Eaton's) charges are so vain and by me so sufficiently answered that I shall be silent and only instance two or three of the chiefest of them."

He acknowledges the letter of the Deputy Governor and freely and frankly answers its complaints: but of Governor Eaton's letter, the receipt of which he also acknowledges, he says: "In mine to your Governor I had thought I had given sufficient satisfaction, and expected the like from him; but contrary to my expectations and opinion of his wisdom, his letter was full of complaints and pretended injuries." He then goes on to say that, "so far as he had set up any claims to territorial right they were no just grounds of complaint, but were matters to be lawfully and rightfully adjudicated by their respective sovereigns. Claims to pretended rights are no injuries and give me no lawful propriety to what I claim, unless lawfully adjudged (in which neither he, Governor Eaton, nor I can be competent judges), and I suppose that you and he well know that many protests and passages in this nature are only *pro forma*; and therefore, for whatsoever I have done in that kind, I have not as I conceive, wronged him or the rights of his countrymen there, unless I had sought to make good my claim by force of arms, the which I have not, as yet, so much as thought of."

The other complaints to which Governor Eaton had formally called the attention of Governor Winthrop, of the Massachusetts Colony, are all answered by Governor Stuyvesant in the same spirit as the above in this letter to Governor Goodyear. In regard to exacting excessive duties or customs of the traders of the New Haven Colony, he says: "I only answer that every state hath power to make what and impose what customs in their own precincts they shall think expedient, without being regulated or prescribed by others; yet, notwithstanding, we have been so favorable to your countrymen trading here (in New Amsterdam) that they pay eight per cwt. less than our own people."

In reference to the charge that he (Governor Stuyvesant) had threatened to burn down the trading houses of the New Haven colonists and incite the Indians against the English, of which hostile intentions rumor had charged him, he replies: "I had thought he (Governor Eaton) had more noble worth, being a Governor, or charity as he is a Christian (hearing such reports of one of like quality as himself), not to have given credit to them, but rather have imprisoned the reporters, unless they could have sufficiently proved it: and I take it to be as great an injury to me (to have such reports raised and believed) as possibly may be."

The whole letter is as creditable in its character and spirit to Governor Stuyvesant, as it is honorable in its terms and temper to Governor Goodyear. It is concluded as handsomely as any diplomatic correspondence of that day well could be. Referring at its close to Governor Eaton's letter, he says: "His conclusion is indifferent fair, but I shall not beg it from him. If I meet in the spring with the Governors of Boston and Plymouth, I hope we shall do our best for the reconciling of all differences. To put anything to them as arbitrators I am not yet resolved, but shall willingly comply with them in what they shall think convenient: and, whereas, he (Eaton) is so full of his retaliation, according to his own words and practices, he must give us leave to give liberty to any that shall fly from your jurisdiction, to remain under our protection until our fugitives are delivered, which as soon as done, I shall endeavor to send yours back. So, sir, with loving respects I take leave, and rest your assured friend." This correspondence, the most important in some respects that passed between the two colonies, makes good our estimate of Mr. Goodyear's character and his services to the New Haven Colony.

It should be borne in mind that Governor Stuyvesant was what our colonial history incontestably makes him, one of the most remarkable men of his time. Washington Irving has not overestimated his character in the many pleasing reminiscences he has given of him. He was every inch a colonial Governor, and while he ruled with a just regard to the rights of his own colony, he was not without a just pretext for his actions toward others. He read men as readily as an expert scholar does books, almost at a glance at their title pages. His opinion of Governor Eaton, though in many respects unjust, was nevertheless correctly formed in the main. In all of Governor Eaton's letters to him the pronominal "I" is in marked contrast with the more modest and unpretentious bearing of the Deputy Governor. This, together with his captious and querulous manner of writing and his constant intimation that the Dutch Governor was seeking unrighteous and unneighborly correspondence with him, was, no doubt, what impressed Governor Stuyvesant so unfavorably as to his character.

On the other hand Mr. Goodyear was actively engaged in commerce with the Dutch Colony and had no doubt met Governor Stuyvesant often. Their business transactions were numerous and their relations friendly, if not intimate, as evidenced by his congratulatory note to the Governor on "the late blessing in the little one given him, and his wife's strength," and the Dutch Governor was no doubt glad to drop an unprofitable correspondence with Governor Eaton and enter upon one more fruitful with the Deputy Governor. This he did, and enough

of the correspondence remains to show that the Deputy Governor had a far truer comprehension of the duties devolving on him—of the unfriendly relations unfortunately existing at the time between the two colonies, and the issues involved in their amicable settlement—than the Governor had, with all his superior learning and accomplishments as adjuncts to the diplomatic correspondence he conducted.

The action taken by Mr. Goodyear, in relation to the English plantations on the Delaware Bay, affords another marked contrast with that of Governor Eaton, as well as other leading men of the colony, at the time when their jurisdiction was virtually surrendered to the lands purchased there with a view to a permanent settlement by a company from New Haven. This company, which was under the protection of the New Haven Colony, had been not only greatly annoyed by the Swedish settlers in Delaware, but had suffered severely at their hands. In 1654 they petitioned the General Court for redress, asking that "two great guns and powder and what belongs to them might be granted," with additional men, in order that the work of a successful planting of a colony there might not fall through for the want of means to establish it.

The colony had given these settlers, then numbering some sixty persons, encouragement to begin their work in this settlement, and the question presented to the General Court was one involving the entire abandonment of the enterprise, if the aid asked for was not promptly granted. In this emergency Mr. Goodyear came forward and proposed that, notwithstanding the discouragement in the way, if a sufficient number would accompany him, he would go to the Bay himself and adventure his entire fortune in the enterprise. After much debate and no little hesitation on the part of the other leading men of the colony, including the Governor himself, Mr. Goodyear was sent with others to treat with the Swedes about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties and the establishment of the rights of the New Haven settlers there. This commission was fulfilled by Mr. Goodyear, but it was afterwards thought advisable, owing to the want of men and estate to carry on the settlement, not to undertake the enterprise unless a sufficient number of men came forward to embark in it, in which case the General Court declared its willingness to further it.

We have thus briefly given from the meager incidents related in the Old Colony Records, with the limited references here and there to the Deputy Governor of the Colony, what will appear as the more prominent features of his public life. The last meeting of the General Court of magistrates at which he was present was held on the 30th of June, 1657. He went that year to England (the same

year that Governor Eaton died) and on the 26th of May following, Mr. Francis Newman was chosen Governor of the jurisdiction and Mr. William Leet, Deputy Governor. Deputy Governor Goodyear died shortly after reaching London, leaving several children in New Haven, from whom all the families of that name in this state are descended.

He was in many respects a remarkable man, entering with spirit and generally with success into many of the more important business enterprises of his day. He was among the first to favor the establishment of a college here, long before the foundations of Yale College were laid. He was actually the first to embark in ship building and commerce: he was identified with the first iron foundry in the colony, the early iron works of East Haven; and generally took a prominent part in all the more leading public enterprises of the day. The promptness with which he attended all the General Courts of the jurisdiction, especially when matters of importance were to be considered by that body, shows not only his alacrity in business, but the importance to the colony of his deliberations.

Few men can attentively read the New Haven Colony records without agreeing with us in the estimation we place upon the character and public services of STEPHEN GOODYEAR.

To show the estimation in which Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear is held by the historians of Connecticut, these extracts are appended from their works:—

“Governor Eaton died suddenly in January, 1658. As he had been elected annually to the Chief Magistracy from the institution of the colonial government, so Stephen Goodyear had for several years been chosen Deputy Governor. Naturally he would have succeeded to the place vacated by the death of Eaton, but his absence on a visit to England obliged the freemen to look elsewhere for a Chief Magistrate. Mr. Goodyear was so naturally regarded as second only to Governor Eaton in all the qualifications requisite for that office, that if he had lived to return he would probably have been called as soon as an election occurred to the high position for which his only disqualification in May, 1658, was his absence from the colony. His death occurred in London not long

afterward, the melancholy tidings of it having been received before October 20th, at which time proceedings were commenced for the settlement of his estate."—(Bacon's History of New Haven.)

"Stephen Goodyear, who from the organization of the civil government of New Haven till his death, stood almost uniformly in the office of Deputy Governor, appears to have been one of the merchants who followed Mr. Davenport from London to this country, and whose commercial habits and tastes determined the location of the colony and the plan of the town. Among other specimens of his activity and public spirit, we find him in 1655 forward in proposing and getting up the iron works at East Haven, which he thought would be a great advantage to the town. He died in London in 1658. He was obviously considered by the colonists as second only to Eaton in qualifications for the service of the commonwealth."—(History of Connecticut, by Trumbull.)

Christopher Atwater,
of Lenham, Eng. D.
Lenham, Eng. 1573.

Sir John Brocklett,
of Hartfordshire,
Eng.

John Atwater

Governor Francis Newman
New Haven 1683. Govern-
or 1685. D. Nov. 15, 1698.

John Lane
In Milford, Conn. 1646.
D. 1669. Left large es-
tate.

Elizabeth
B. 1608.
D. Dec. 21,
1684. (12 ch.)

William Tuttle
Came from England
on "Planter," to
Easton, Ind. In New
Haven 1683. D. Anno,
1673.

Thomas Sayre,
of Lenham,
England.

David
Came fr
1637. D.
at New
(11 ch.)

John Brocklett,
B. 1610. In
New Haven 1658. Sur-
veyor; laid out New
Haven. M. 1642.
D. March 13, 1690, at
Wallingford. (9 ch.)

Allice Fritchard.
(See same.)

William Bradley,
New Haven, Bds.
D. 1691.

John Osborn
In New Haven
1639.

Henry Glover
B. 1610. Came
to New Haven
1638 in "Eliza-
beth." D.
D. 1683.

Dorothy,
D. Feb.
13, 1630.

Alling Ball
In New Hav-
en 1638.
(4 ch.)

Samuel Newman
D. 1669 in New
Haven. (2 ch.)
Savage says
"probationary of
Gov. Francis
Newman"

Katherine Lane.
B. 1611 in England.
M. Nov. 2, 1650.
D. Nov. 12, 1683, in
New Haven.
(10 ch.)

Damaris Sayre.
D. Apr. 7, 1669.

David Atwater
Bap. Oct. 8, 1645,
in Lenham, Eng.
D. Oct. 5, 1682, in
New Haven. (See
same)

Ann
In New Haven
1641. Moved to
Milford, Conn.
D. 1669 in Mil-
ford.

Ellen Bradley,
M. Oct. 11, 1632,
1644. D. 1691.
Sister to William
Bradley

John Alling
New Haven,
M. Oct. 11, 1632,
1644. D. 1691.

Da
B. July
Jan. 10,

Silence Brocklett.
B. June 4, 1646.
D. 1692.

Joseph Bradley
B. Jan. 1, 1645.
M. Oct. 25, 1667.
D. Jan. 1705.
(8 ch.)

Oshorn.

Sarah Glover
D. Nov. 21, 1731. New
Haven. B. Oct. 9,
1653.

John Ball
M. Dec. 11, 1656.
D. Jan. 1, 1719.
(8 ch.)

Sarah Newman.
Bap. 1660.
M. June, 1684.

Sammel Tuttle.
B. Jan. 9, 1639.
D. 1731-2.

Sarah Alling.
B. Nov. 25, 1666.

Sarah Atwater.
B. Sept. 17, 1664.
M. July 7, 1689.
D. Sept. 17, 1742.
New Haven.
(10 ch.)

Dorcas
Charleston, S.C., in
1685. Wethersfield,
Conn., in 1669. D.
1697.

Ann Tapp.
B. 1661, New
Haven.

William Gibbard
Elected Magistrate
(See
Hist. New Haven Colony, p.
439) D. Aug. 9, 1682, in New
Haven. Left estates in
Warricksire, Eng.

Margaret Lamberton
Widow of George
Lamberton. M. 1618
1656. D. in London, 1635.

Margaret Lamberton
Widow of George
Lamberton. M. 1618
1656. D. in London, 1635.

B. Jan. 2,
1664. B. Jan. 15,
1705.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 2, 1664.
D. Dec. 25, 1705.

Abigail Osborn.
(Some authori-
ties say Ar-
hora.)

Calah Ball.
B. June 6, 1697. M. 1723.
D. 1753. (8 ch.)

Abigail Tuttle.
B. April
23, 1717. Lived at Cedar
Hill, New Haven. D. April
30, 1753. (9 ch.)

Abigail Tuttle.
B. April
23, 1717. Lived at Cedar
Hill, New Haven. D. April
30, 1753. (9 ch.)

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

Sarah Ball.
B. Nov. 25, 1723.
D. March 11, 1796.

B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 1, 1715.
D. April 13, 1788. (5 ch.)

B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Abigail Atwater.
B. Jan. 7, 1784.
D. Apr. 1, 1805.

Christopher Atwater -- of Lebanon, Eng. D. Lebanon, Eng., 1752.

John Atwater -- Susan Norton.

William Todd -- Isabel Rogers. M. Sept. 24, 1592. Fountsfract, Eng.

William Todd -- Katherine Ward. of Fountsfract, Yorkshire, Eng.

Michael Middlebrook -- (3 ch.)

Roger Pritchard -- Frances. In Stratford, D. 1631. 1643. D. 1671.

Richard Morton, Esq. -- of City of York. Allied to family of Cardinal Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Bishop Thomas Morton -- Miss Bonner.

Bishop of Chester. B. 1564 in York. Fellow St. John's College, Cambridge, 1582. Chaplain to King James, 1604. Dean of Westminster, 1609. Bishop of Chester, 1615. D. Sept. 22, 1635. (From Yale Genealogy.)

Bishop Edmund Bonner. -- B. 1490. D. 1568. B. at Hasley, Worcestershire. Entered Pembroke College, 1512. Chaplain to Henry VIII, and sent to Rome to secure the divorce from Queen Catherine. Ambassador to courts of France, Germany and Denmark. Was high in favor with Queen Mary. Refused to take oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth and was imprisoned by her. D. Sept. 5, 1562. Buried at St. Gregory's churchyard, Southwark, London.

David Yale, Esq. -- Ann Morton. In 1638 she m. 2nd Grandson of John Yale, of (Gov. Thomas Eaton and came to America. At his death, 1657, New Haven. Officer in Pequot War, 1637. she resigned to England. (Some authorities state the above record is incorrect and that David Yale's wife was Ann, dau. of Bishop George Lloyd.)

Captain Nathaniel Turner -- Fought in the wars in the low countries. In Lynn, Mass., 1630. Settled 3 miles from New Haven. Officer in Pequot War, 1637. In 1640, in command of military affairs of New Haven. In 1640, as agent of colony, he purchased lands on Delaware river. Lost at sea on the "great ship" from New Haven, Jan. 1656. His widow m. Saml Van Goodenham, of New Haven. His sword is now in possession of Conn. Hist. Socy. at Hartford, Conn. (8 ch.)

William Bradley -- Alice Pritchard. B. Biblesy, Eng. M. Feb. 15, 1645. D. 1692.

Captain Thomas Yale -- Mary Turner. Came to America March 27, 1637, with his father-in-law, Aaron, B. 1619. M. 1645. Settled in North Haven, 1639, after a visit to England, 1638. D. March 27, 1683. Signer of "Plantation Covenant" and held many important offices.

Rebecca Turner -- Thomas Mix. D. Oct. 15, 1704. B. 1618 in New Haven, Conn. Her monument is in North Haven cemetery.

John Willcox -- original proprietor. William Corwell -- Christopher Todd. Bapt. Jan. 11, 1637, at Fountsfract, Eng. M. New Haven, 1639. D. April 23, 1686.

Saml Todd -- Mary Goodley. B. April 10, 1632. M. Nov. 20, 1654. D. Sept. 28, 1724. (11 ch.)

Governor Elisha Yale. B. New Haven, Ess. Went to England 1653, where he was educated. Governor of E. I. Co., India. In memory of his maintenance to it Yale College is named after him.

John Yale -- Rebecca Mix. B. 1655, Jan. 4. D. Oct. 17, 1714. Her monument is in North Haven cemetery.

Ensign Saml Munsion -- Martha Bradley. B. Aug. 5, 1645. D. Dec. 1694. (12 ch.) M. Oct. 26, 1665. Dan. of William Bradley.

John Willcox -- Esther Cornwell. Middletown, Conn.

James Todd -- Lys Sherman, of Shermans East Essex Co., England. B. June 10, 1656. M. Dec. 6, 1711. D. Feb. 29, 1694. D. Sept. 8, 1725.

David Yale -- Martha, of North Haven. B. Oct. 8, 1699. D. 1739. Received Honorary Degree from Yale College, 1724. Deacon North Haven church.

Thos. Munsion -- Mary Willcox. B. March 24, 1676. M. Sept. 13, 1694. D. Nov. 28, 1735. (19 ch.)

James Todd -- Martha Yale. B. April 7, 1725. M. June 30, 1748. (8 ch.)

Benjamin Cooper, Esq. -- of Virginia.

Stephen Hancock, Esq., of Kentucky. First cousin to Governor John Hancock, first signer of the Declaration of Independence. Fought in the battle of Monmouth. Removed to Missouri. D. Cooper's Fort.

Lieutenant Samuel Bradley -- Eunice Munsion. B. March 21, 1707, in New Haven. B. Married Oct. 1741, to Wallingford, (1 ch.)

Titus Bradley -- Lydia Todd. B. May 26, 1746, in Wallingford, Conn. M. 1798. D. Feb. 9, 1811. (9 ch.)

John Vaughn, Esq. -- Nancy Vaughn. of Virginia. (1 ch.) M. 1790.

Capt. Sarchel Cooper, Esq. -- Beth Hancock. D. 1834, in Miami, Mo. B. 1769. Settled Cooper's Fort, Howard Co., Mo., 1810. Killed by Indians, in said fort, 1815. (11 ch.)

Patty Bradley. B. Mar. 5, 1722. D. April 17, 1821. Hamden, Conn.

Singleton Vaughn, Esq. -- Susan Cooper. B. May 4, 1810, on Luter Island, in Mississippi river. D. Jan. 1876, in Miami, Mo. M. July 20, 1823.

Andrew Goodyear -- Cynthia Vaughn. B. May 7, 1819, in Hamden, Conn. M. 1835, in Miami, Mo. Removed to California. D. Aug. 17, 1892, at Benicia, Cal. (3 ch.)

Henry Clay Goodyear -- Linnie Wolfkill. B. June 4, 1856. M. Oct. 6, 1880.

Susan Vaughn Goodyear. B. Feb. 28, 1861, at Goodyear, Cal. D. a. p. Aug 1, 1876.

Lieutenant George Wycherly Kirkman -- Grace Goodyear. U. S. Army. B. Feb. 28, 1857. M. May 2, 1880.

Cynthia Vaughn Kirkman. B. Dec. 12, 1897.

John Murray Goodyear. B. Dec. 30, 1861, in Solano Co., Cal.

Edward Andrew Goodyear. B. May 31, 1863, in Solano Co., California.

H. C. Goodyear. B. July 2, 1864, in Solano Co. D. Sept. 1, 1894, in California.

George Wycherly Goodyear Kirkman. B. April 8, 1896.

DESCENDANTS OF DEPUTY GOVERNOR STEPHEN GOODYEAR.

- I. MARY, b. in England; m. Captain Thomas LAKE.
- II. HANNAH, b. ———; m. Rev. Samuel WAKEMAN.
- III. STEPHEN, bap. in New Haven, Aug. 1641; probably d. young. There is a tradition that a son of Governor Goodyear was drowned in Boston harbor.
- IV. LYDIA, bap. in New Haven, June, 1645; is mentioned in Captain Thomas Lake's will, made in 1664.

Children by second wife:—

V. ANDREW, b. or bap. April 8, 1649. Made a freeman in 1669. Graduated at Harvard College; tuition paid by Captain Thomas Lake. (See Sibley's Harvard graduates, vol. I, page 551.)

VI. JOHN, b. March 8, 1650; bap. March 13, 1650; m. Abigail GIBBEARD.

VII. ESTHER, b. May 12, 1654; m. Aug. 10, 1682, Nathan SMITH, b. Dec. 27, 1656; d. 1726; fourth son of George and Sarah Smith, early settlers in the New Haven colony. Esther d. before 1720. On the gravestone in the West Haven cemetery is inscribed the death of Nathan Smith in 1726 and of his wife *Hannah* in 1720. His brother Samuel Smith, m. Jan. 13, 1675, Obedience Lamberton, daughter of Margaret Lamberton Goodyear. The genealogy of this family of Smiths is being compiled by Charles E. Smith of Terryville, Conn.

Children of Esther Goodyear Smith: 1. Anne Smith, b. July 16, 1685; probably m. in 1708, Thomas Stevens. 2. Andrew Smith, born June 30, 1686; d. young. 3. Hester Smith, b. ———; d. Feb. 9, 1690. 4. Mehitable Smith, b. April 16, 1698; probably m. in 1729, Samuel Candee. 5. Andrew Smith, b. Nov. 15, 1701; m. 1729, Mary Painter; they had seven children.

I. MARY GOODYEAR, b. in England, came to America with her father; she m. probably in 1649, Captain Thomas LAKE, then of Boston; b. 1615.

Captain Thomas Lake was the son of Richard Lake of Irby, in Lincolnshire, England, and brother of Sir Edward Lake, LL. D., Baronet, Advocate-General of the Kingdom of Ireland, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln, etc., who died

July 18, 1674, aged seventy-seven, and lies buried in the Cathedral of Lincoln. He left his title and estate to his nephew Thomas, son of Captain Thomas and Mary Goodyear Lake. John, a brother of Sir Edward and Captain Thomas, was living in Boston in 1676.

Captain Thomas Lake was associated with some of the earliest English proprietors of lands in New Hampshire and Maine. While attending to the affairs of the "Kennebec Purchase" in 1676, he was slain by the Indians.

The mention of the name of Captain Thomas Lake in the early records is of frequent occurrence. It was written "Leake," "Leak" and "Lake," but his own signature to a petition presented to the City Fathers is handsomely and plainly written "Lake." His name is in the list of "freemen" of Boston, June 2, 1641. On June 15, 1650, he is mentioned in the will of Robt. Saltonstall; is mentioned as overseer to a will, Feb. 2, 1654. In a paper dated April 21, 1658, Thomas Lake mentioned a brother Henry Lake. In 1660, he bought the Island of Arrowsick. On July 30, 1663, Thomas Lake "aged 48 yrs., or yr about," makes deposition about Penobscots. On May 31, 1671, his name was among the members of the First Church of Boston. His will made Jan. 27, 1664, was presented Oct. 25, 1678, and the estate inventoried Nov. 1, 1678.

Under date of Aug. 16, 1676, the Rev. Thomas Mosher wrote from Boston (to his son in London) that "a new enemy has broken out to the east and northward of us, who have laid waste the country and slain my good friend Captain Thomas Lake and many others." The following is the epitaph copied from his tombstone in Copp's Hill Burying Ground, Boston, Massachusetts:—

CAP- THOMAS LAKE
AGED 61 YEERES
AN EMINENTLY FAITHFVLL SERVANT
OF GOD & ONE OF A PVBLIC SPIRIT
WAS PERFIDIOVSLY SLAIN BY
YE INDIANS AT KENNIBECK
AVGVST YE 14TH 1676
& HERE INTERED THE 13 OF
MARCH FOLLOWING.

- I. STEPHEN LAKE, b. Feb. 13, 1650.
- II. MARY LAKE, b. July 27, 1653; d. young.

III. SIR THOMAS LAKE, b. Feb. 9, 1656, in Boston. Educated in England. He was an Utter Barrister of the Honorable Society of the Middle Temple, London. He inherited the title and estate of his uncle, Sir Edward Lake, who was created a Baronet for great bravery at Edgehill. He died May 22, 1711, aged 55, and lies buried in the Middle Temple, London. His son, Sir Bibby Lake, Baronet, inherited the title and estate.

IV. MARY LAKE, b. May 1, 1659; d. young.

V. EDWARD LAKE, b. June 28, 1661; d. young.

VI. EDWARD LAKE, b. July 15, 1662; d. young.

VII. ANNE LAKE, b. Oct. 12, 1663; m. Aug. 17, 1686, Reverend John COTTON, A. M., of Hampton, New Hampshire. "I was married to Miss Anna Lake by Major Richards, Aug. 17, 1686. at evening.—*John Cotton.*" By this marriage alone it is believed that Capt. Thos. Lake has any descendants in this country.

Rev. John Cotton was the son of the Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton, New Hampshire; was the grandson of Rev. John Cotton, of Boston, and of Governor Simon Bradstreet; was the great-grandson of Rev. Simon Bradstreet, of a wealthy Suffolk, England, family, who was Minister of Horbling, Lincolnshire, sometime of Middleburg, in Holland; and of the Honorable Thomas Dudley, first Deputy-Governor and third Governor of Massachusetts.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Cotton married the Rev. Increase MATHER, D. D., of Boston. Her gravestone in the ancient burying place at Brookline bears the following inscription:—

MADAM ANNE MATHER
 RELICT OF
 YE DR. INCREASE MATHER
 FORMERLY WIFE OF
 REV. MR. JOHN COTTON;
 DIED AT BROOKLINE
 MARCH 29, 1737
 Æ. S. 74.

1. John Cotton, b. Sept. 5, 1687; d. Sept. 8, 1689.
2. Mary Cotton, b. Nov. 5, 1689; m. Rev. John WHITING (see "Bradstreet Family" for descendants).
3. Dorothy Cotton, b. July 16, 1693; m. Rev. Nath. Gookin, of Hampton.

4. Thomas Cotton, b. Oct. 28, 1695. 5. Anne Cotton, b. Nov. 13, 1697; d. at Boston, Aug. 7, 1745. 6. Simon Cotton, b. Dec. 21, 1701. 7. Samuel Cotton, b. Oct. 12, 17—; d. in infancy. 8. Lydia Cotton, b. Jan. 14, 1705; d. in infancy.

VIII. JOHN LAKE, b. Feb. 22, 1666.

IX. NATHANIEL LAKE, b. July 18, 1668.

X. REBECCA LAKE, b. July 6, 1670.

XI. SARAH LAKE, b. Sept. 14, 1671.

Captain Lake's sons were educated in England. The English branch has intermarried with the families of Winter, King, MacBride, Webb, Crowther, Turner and others. Of this descent is Sir Willoughby Thomas Lake, K. C. B., Admiral of the White in the British Navy, and the Hon. Sir James Lake, Baronet.

The New England branch has, in several generations, intermarried with the families of Gookin, Whiting, Upham, Thornton, Tracy, Lee, Wingate, Rogers, Jackson, Dearborn, Coffin, Hale, Storer, Bowles, Chadwick and others.

2. HANNAH GOODYEAR, m. Oct. 29, 1656, Samuel, son of John and Helena WAKEMAN.

John Wakeman was Treasurer of the New Haven Colony. Samuel Wakeman was ordained minister in Fairfield, Connecticut, and died there, much esteemed, March 8, 1692. He named in his will, besides his wife Hannah, four children—Samuel, John, Joseph and Jabez.

Hannah Goodyear m. second, Nathaniel, son of Jehiel and ——— Stedman BURR. Jehiel Burr was b. in England about 1600; d. 1670 in Fairfield, Conn. Nathaniel Burr was b. about 1640 in Springfield, Conn.; will dated Feb. 22, 1712; proved March 5, 1712. His brother John was ancestor of Aaron Burr, third Vice-President of the United States.

Hannah Goodyear W. Burr died 1721; administration of estate appointed November 7th of that year.

I. SAMUEL WAKEMAN, b. Oct. 12, 1657; m. first, Sarah ———, second, Mary ———. He died 1691, leaving one daughter, Mary.

II. CAPTAIN JOHN WAKEMAN, m. Martha HUBBELL; d. 1709.

III. EBENEZER WAKEMAN, b. 1668; d. about 1692, s. p. His estate was divided among three brothers, John, Joseph and Jabez, and three brothers-in-law, Albert Denney, Abraham Howell and Nicholas Clagstone.

IV. CAPTAIN JOSEPH WAKEMAN, b. 1670; m. Elizabeth HAWLEY, d. Dec. 5, 1726.

V. JABEZ WAKEMAN, d. about 1700.

VI. MARY.

Among the descendants of these children are Captain William J. Wakeman, United States Army; Mr. Jessup Wakeman, of New York City, and Mr. Robert P. Wakeman, of Southport, Connecticut, who is compiling the "Wakeman Genealogy."

6. Lieutenant JOHN GOODYEAR, b. March 8, 1650, in New Haven; m. on June 26, 1683, Abigail, daughter of William and Ann (Tapp) GIBBARD, b. Aug. 18, 1660.

William Gibbard, d. Aug. 9, 1662, leaving Samuel, Mary, Phoebe, Sarah, Rebecca, Timothy, Abigail and Hannah. His will, dated August 1, 1662, and probated April 30, 1663, mentions brother Lieutenant John Nash (who probably m. his wife's sister) and leaves land in Tamsworth, Warwickshire, England. He appoints Mr. Francis Smith, of Stratford-on-Avon, and Mr. Robert Newman to be overseers of his estate in England. His brother resided in Caladowne House, near Coventry, Warwickshire.

John Goodyear d. Jan. 14, 1702. His estate was inventoried Dec. 4, 1703, and amounted to £756 5s. 6d., wife Abigail, administratrix. Recorded New Haven Probate Court Records, 663-16-06. His wife Abigail d. before 1717. John Goodyear is given the title of "Lieutenant" in the Colonial Records.

I. STEPHEN, b. May 8, 1684; d. before 1717. He acted for his mother in the administration of his father's estate.

II. JOHN, ———. Estate inventoried Dec. 26, 1709.

III. NATHANIEL, b. 1690; m. Sarah WOODIN.

IV. OBEDIENCE, ———; d. before 1717.

V. ESTHER, b. 1694; m. first, Ebenezer BRYAN; second, Thomas GIBBS.

VI. THEOPHILUS, b. 1698; m. Esther SPERRY.

VII. ABIGAIL, b. between 1698 and 1701, being of full age in 1719, giving receipt to Nathaniel Heaton for his guardianship; m., Jan. 12, 1726, Samuel, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (Fenn) BURWELL, of Milford, Conn.

VIII. ANDREW, b. 1702; m. first, Jane GILBERT; second, Esther MORRIS.

63. NATHANIEL GOODYEAR, b. 1690; m. Nov. 14, 1717, Sarah, daughter of William and Jane (Hollin) WOODIN, b. 1695. William Woodin was b. 1651; d. 1711.

On June 5, 1717, Nathaniel Goodyear was made administrator of the several estates of Mrs. Abigail Goodyear, Stephen and Obedience Goodyear, on agreement made between Nathaniel, Theophilus and Abigail Goodyear, all of New Haven, children of John and Abigail Goodyear, deceased, Ebenezer Bryan of Milford, in right of his present wife, Nathaniel Heaton acting for Andrew Goodyear, all having interest in the estate of Mrs. Abigail, Stephen and Obedience Goodyear. Nathaniel Goodyear's will, dated May 28, 1752, was proved July 3, 1753, he having d. May 31, 1752; Simon Tuttle, his son-in-law, with the widow Sarah Goodyear, exx. He was buried in the North Haven cemetery.

Sarah Woodin Goodyear d. July 31, 1775, in the 80th year of her age. The inscription on her brown stone monument at Hamden, Conn., is still legible. Her property was divided equally between Hannah Mansfield, the heirs of Esther Clark, Mabel Bassett, heirs of Sarah Tuttle, and Obedience Cooper; Stephen Cooper administrator (New Haven Probate Records, Vol. 12, page 66).

I. HANNAH, b. Aug. 14, 1718; m. Thomas MANSFIELD.

II. JOHN, b. Sept. 20, 1719; d. young.

III. ESTHER, b. Dec. 23, 1721; m. Job CLARK.

IV. MABEL, b. March 28, 1723; m. William BASSETT.

V. SARAH, b. Jan. 20, 1724; m. Simon TUTTLE.

VI. OBEDIENCE, b. Feb. 15, 1729; m. March 8, 1764, by Dr. Jonathan Trumbull, Captain Stephen COOPER, b. July 6, 1738, son of Stephen and Sarah (Ives) Cooper. He d. previous to 1791, and administration was given to eldest son, Ailing Cooper. Stephen Cooper was fifth in descent from John Cooper, Sr., who d. in New Haven, Nov. 23, 1689.

631. HANNAH GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 14, 1718; m. Dec., 1738, Thomas, son of Joseph and Mary (Potter) MANSFIELD, and Nephew of Major Moses Mansfield; Thomas was b. 1713, was bap. as an adult Nov. 25, 1733. He lived in North Haven, and d. Nov. 4, 1798. Hannah Goodyear Mansfield d. Nov. 24, 1798.

I. SAMUEL MANSFIELD, b. Aug. 6, 1740.

II. MABEL MANSFIELD, b. March 13, 1743; m. June 19, 1760, Dr. Walter, son of Obadiah and Hannah (Booth) MUNSON, b. Dec. 25, 1733; d. Dec. 27, 1802.

1. John Munson, b. March 3, 1761; d. young. 2. Mansfield Munson, b. Sept. 5, 1762. 3. Wilmot Munson, b. June 18, 1764; d. young. 4. Betsy Munson, b. Nov. 17, 1765. 5. Pollena Munson, b. May 6, 1770.

III. BEDE MANSFIELD, b. Nov. 21, 1746; m. first, Philip, son of Ebenezer and Mary DAGGETT, of Attleborough, Mass., b. Sept. 11, 1739; was brother of Rev. Dr. Naphthali Daggett, President of Yale College. He d. in North Haven, Dec. 13, 1783, leaving one son, Chauncey Daggett. Bede Mansfield Daggett m. second, Oct. 24, 1785, Ensign Thomas COOPER, b. 1737. He was drowned in New Haven Harbor Sept. 20, 1808.

IV. POLLY MANSFIELD, b. 1747; d. June 3, 1775.

633. ESTHER GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 23, 1721; m. Sept. 15, 1746, Job, son of Stephen and Sarah (Hill) CLARK, b. July 24, 1723. There is in existence a deed to Andrew Goodyear dated, "the 22d Day of April. In the 27th Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE ye 2nd. of Great-Britain, &c. KING. Annoque Domini 1754." Signed by Job Clark and Esther Clark.

I. SARAH CLARK, bap. Aug. 16, 1747.

634. MABEL GOODYEAR, b. March 23, 1723; m. June 13, 1742, William, son of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) BASSETT, b. Nov. 17, 1718; he d. 1795. He was a grandson of Lieutenant John Bassett, who was killed in the Great Swamp fight in 1675.

"The name of Bassett is well known in British annals and is prominent in the history of the Landed Gentry of England. According to Burke, the family of Bassett amongst the baronial houses of England, derives its descent from Thurston Bassett, a Norman to whom William the Conqueror gave the manor of Drayton in Staffordshire. At the General Court of New Haven Colony, held July 1, 1644, Robert Bassett took the oath of fidelity at the same time with Governor Theophilus Eaton, Deputy-Governor Stephen Goodyear and John Bassett. In 1786 Hezekiah Bassett was appointed one of the surveyors of highways and James Bassett, Jr., a grand juryman. These names are found frequently afterwards in the town records. Two brothers, James and Timothy, left their houses in Hamden to assist in resisting the British invasion of New Haven in July, 1779. Timothy had served under General Gates and had taken part in the battles near Saratoga, which preceded the surrender of Burgoyne; James had served in Pennsylvania and New Jersey and come home in broken health. On

hearing the alarm, these young men took down their muskets from hooks that are still to be seen on the wall of the old house, and hurried into town with others from that quarter. They participated in the fight, and both were wounded, James being hit by a musket ball which broke his arm, and Timothy shot through the body."—(History of Hamden).

- I. WILLIAM BASSETT, b. Oct. 10, 1743; removed to Watertown.
- II. HEZEKIAH BASSETT, b. July 30, 1745; m. Sarah IVES.
- III. MABEL BASSETT, b. Dec. 22, 1746; m. Ezra IVES.
- IV. ELIZABETH BASSETT, b. Dec. 22, 1746; m. Nathaniel TUTTLE.
- V. JARED BASSETT, b. June 20, 1749; removed to Vermont.
- VI. AMOS BASSETT, b. Aug. 7, 1751; d. 1753.

6342. HEZEKIAH BASSETT, b. July 30, 1745; m. Feb. 15, 1770, Sarah, daughter of Daniel IVES, of North Haven. He was a member of the 17th Co. of the New Haven Militia and took part in repelling the British in 1779. By this marriage he had ten children. He m. second, Mrs. Mary (Baldwin) IVES, b. Jan. 18, 1766. He d. in 1823. A record of his descendants has already been published. The fourth child by the first marriage was:—

HEZEKIAH BASSETT, b. 1774; m. first, May 10, 1802, Esther GOODYEAR (b. Oct. 29, 1781, d. Dec. 19, 1803, daughter of Deacon Stephen and Esther Goodyear); m. second, Feb. 11, 1805, Loly ATWATER (b. July 5, 1779, d. May 13, 1837, daughter of Medad, b. 1751, d. 1822, and Rhoda Dickerman Atwater). The only child by first m. was Esther Maria Bassett, b. Dec. 8, 1803; m. Chauncey Goodyear. The seventh child was:—

LUCY BASSETT, b. Aug. 14, 1817; m. May 8, 1848, Elmore SMITH, of New Haven, son of Captain Amos (1769-1853) and Eunice Clark (1776-1854) Smith, who was the sixth generation from John Smith, of Milford, in 1640. They had eight children:—

- I. ROBERT ATWATER SMITH, b. July 2, 1849; m. Aug. 29, 1883, Anna F. Preble MOORE. Mr. R. A. Smith, whose residence is in Washington, D. C., is one of the able genealogists of this country and is an interesting contributor to the *New England Genealogical Register*. He has published a record of the descendants of John Smith of Milford, Conn., and has assisted in this compilation.

2. ROBBINS BATELL SMITH, b. May 10, 1851; m. Oct. 15, 1879, Fannie Dean PETERS, b. 1851; d. 1884.
3. ALICE AUGUSTA SMITH, b. Nov. 29, 1853; d. Aug. 25, 1876, unm.
4. HOMER SIDNEY SMITH, b. Sept. 6, 1856; d. Oct. 30, 1858.
5. BENNET MORSE SMITH, b. June 9, 1858; m. Oct. 25, 1887, Nettie SMITH.
6. FRANK AUGUSTUS SMITH, b. Aug. 29, 1861; m. April 17, 1890, Ada A. HALL. Graduate of Yale, 1881. Children: 1. Robbins Augustus, b. March 12, 1892. 2. Walter Downes, b. Nov., 1893.

6344. ELIZABETH BASSETT, b. Dec. 22, 1746; m. Aug. 4, 17—, Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Todd) TUTTLE, b. Nov. 26, 1742. Resided at Bethany, Conn.; d. Feb. 29, 1802.

I. SIMON TUTTLE, b. April 18, 1769.

II. ESTHER TUTTLE, b. Feb. 6, 1771; m. David Lyman, son of Captain David and Hannah (Perkins) BEECHER.

III. ABIJAH TUTTLE, m. Mabel SHEPARD, of New Haven. They had five children.

IV. JARED TUTTLE, m. Alma TUTTLE.

V. MABEL TUTTLE, m. Titus, son of Lieutenant Titus PECK.

VI. ELIZABETH TUTTLE, m. Hezekiah JOHNSON.

635. SARAH GOODYEAR, b. June 20, 1724; d. Nov. 1758; m. Simon, son of Jonathan and Mary (Cooper) TUTTLE, b. Nov. 16, 1725. He was constable of North Haven in 1768.

I. MARY TUTTLE, b. June 8, 1746.

II. SARAH TUTTLE, b. Oct. 12, 1748.

III. REBECCA TUTTLE, b. Dec. 31, 1751.

IV. BEDE TUTTLE, b. Dec. 31, 1751.

V. MABEL TUTTLE, b. March 28, 1753.

VI. SIMON TUTTLE, b. May 5, 1756; probably m. Mabel (b. Dec. 21, 1772), daughter of Timothy GOODYEAR.

VII. JOHN TUTTLE, b. Dec. 12, 1758.

65. ESTHER GOODYEAR, b. 1694; m. first, July 15, 1713, Ebenezer, son of Alexander and Sybella (Whiting) BRYAN, of Milford, and great-grandson of Alexander Bryan, who lived in Milford in 1639. Ebenezer Bryan was b. Feb. 2, 1690, and d. Sept. 20, 1728, leaving a son, Ebenezer Bryan, b. Dec. 27, 1718, who m. Abigail, daughter of Jonathan Smith. Esther Goodyear Bryan m. second, August 20, 1729, Thomas GIBBS, of Milford, who d. Nov. 12, 1768, aged 60 years. She d. Jan. 24, 1740.

66. Lieutenant THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR, b. 1698 in New Haven. Upon his mother's death, in 1717, Stephen Munson was made his guardian. He m. Dec. 16, 1725, Esther SPERRY, b. 1703, granddaughter of Richard Sperry (of New Haven before 1640). Theophilus Goodyear was a large land owner, many deeds to him being in existence and a copy of one is given.

Theophilus Goodyear d. April 22, 1757; his estate inventoried May 25, 1757, and Stephen, the eldest living son, received a double share. Administration was given to the widow Esther; the estate was to be divided between nine children, by Stephen and Samuel Atwater and James Ives. The widow Esther was appointed guardian to Mabel, Daniel, and Sarah, minors. She d. May 21, 1760, and the administration was given to son Jesse, Aug. 2, 1760; on Aug. 18th, the dower was distributed to the nine children. Esther Goodyear was 57 years old at her death; she was buried in North Haven.

I. THEOPHILUS, d. young.

II. ABIGAIL, b. June 12, 1727; m. Joel COOPER. Their daughter, Mabel Cooper, m. Abraham Heaton, of Plymouth. A great-grandson is A. Heaton Robertson, lawyer, of New Haven.

III. STEPHEN, b. June 15, 1729; m. Esther BARNES.

IV. THEOPHILUS, b. May 21, 1731; m. Sarah MUNSON.

V. ASA, b. May 18, 1733; m. Mehitable SACKETT.

VI. JESSE, b. June 18, 1735; m. Hannah BRADLEY.

VII. ESTHER, b. July 8, 1737; m., March 8, 1763, Eli BRADLEY.

VIII. MABEL, a minor in 1757; said to have d. young and been buried at North Haven; but a Mabel Goodyear m. in North Haven, Dec. 27, 1762, Joseph Bradley. Probably there were two Mabels, as nine children were living in 1760.

To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

KNOW YE, That *J. Andrews* goodyears of the County and County of *Hertfordshire* and *County of Cambridgeshire* and *County of Huntingdon* and *County of Bedford*

For the Consideration of *Twenty pounds* money Received to my full Satisfaction, of

John: Shrop: goodyears of said Hertfordshire

DO Give, Grant, Bargain, Sell and Confirm unto the said *Shrop: goodyears*

A Certain part of a Certain parcel of Land in *Westminster*

lying on the southern side of the highway now against the *St. Dunstons* goodyears

Shop: goodyears Wherby hope I shall be holden

at my buying at the next Assize by one of the parties of

Land and *John: Shrop: goodyears* having sold and granted

what is herein said with Right by my buying. It shall

by the Rep: of Justice of Law

To have and to hold the above Granted and Bargained Premises

with the Appurtenances thereof, unto them the said *Shrop: goodyears*

own proper Use and noof. And also, said he said that *goodyears*

Administrators, Covenable with the said *Shrop: goodyears* his Heirs

and Assigns, That at and until the Enfeoffing of these Premises, I may

well Seised of the Premises as a good Indefeasible Estate in Fee Simple;

and have good Right to Bargain and Sell the same in Manner and Form

as is above Written, and that the same is Free of all Incumbrances

whatsoever. And furthermore, I the said *Andrew goodyears*

do by these Presents bind myself and my Heirs for ever, to

defendant and Defend the above Granted and Bargained Premises to

have the said *Shrop: goodyears* his Heirs and Assigns against all

Claims and Demands whatsoever. My Tenants sufficient have:

hereunto set my Hand and Seal the 20 Day of *August*

In the 22 Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord *George the 2nd*

of Great-Britain, Sic. KING. Annoque Domini 1748 *George of the 2nd*

Signet, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

John: Shrop: goodyears

IX. DANIEL, b. August 8, 1739; d. August 25, 1743. Buried at North Haven.

X. SARAH; m. July 8, 1770, Jared BASSETT

XI. DANIEL, a minor in 1757; in 1760 mentioned in settlement of mother's estate. (See Probate Records 828-1-5.) There is a deed in existence signed in 1770 by a Daniel Goodyear, and there is a tradition of a Daniel Goodyear moving to Vermont.



HAMDEN.

Since Hamden was the birthplace and home of so many members of the Goodyear family, from this generation to the present day, we give a sketch taken from "The History of Hamden," by Mr. Wm. P. Blake:—

"Upon the memorial of Daniel Bradley and others, inhabitants of the north part of the First Society of New Haven, showing that they live at a great distance from the public worship of said Society, Mt. Carmel became a separate parish. The first meeting held to take action in the matter was on January 31, 1758, at which Mr. Samuel Atwater was chosen clerk and sworn, with Mr. Daniel Bradley as moderator, and Messrs. Andrew Goodyear, Samuel Dickerman and Ithamar Todd, as a Society's Committee.

The first Meeting House, as was then customary, was provided with square pews, 'dignified seats,' and a massive sounding board. It was voted to build a taret [turret] to the Meeting House, provided particular men 'do get the timber frame, and finish said taret by free donation.' It also had 'Sabbath Day' houses built near, in which families refreshed and warmed themselves while waiting for a second service, as the house was never warmed with artificial heat until 1832. In the early history of the Church and Society the house was seated and 'dignified' with due respect to age and property.

Deacons of this Society to 1861 have been elected as follows: Daniel Bradley and Amos Peck, 1768; Stephen Goodyear, 1773; Daniel Bradley, 1783; Asa Goodyear, 1803; Aaron Bradley, 1808; Lyman Goodyear and Ezra Dickerman, 1828; Marcus Goodyear and Elihu Dickerman, 1840; and Willis Goodyear, 1861.

Sergeant Stephen Goodyear and Alvin Bradley were chosen, November 3, 1767, to assist Captain Ives in 'setting the Psalm.'

At the Hamden Centennial Celebration, held on the Goodyear lot, June 15, 1886, Mr. W. P. Blake, in his opening address, said: ' * * * Upon the memorial of the inhabitants of the Parish of Mt. Carmel, in the town of New Haven, and the inhabitants of said New Haven living within said limits of

the 17th Military Company in the Second Regiment of Militia in this state, praying that they might be constituted a distinct and separate town by themselves, the town of Hamden, comprising about 32 square miles of territory, was set off and incorporated in 1786.

At the first meeting of the inhabitants of the town, on the third Monday of June, 1786, it was voted that Simeon Bristol, Esq., be Town Clerk for the remainder of the year, and that Messrs. John Hubbard, Asa Goodyear, Samuel Dickerman, Moses Gilbert, and Simeon Bristol, Esq., be Selectmen.

There is no complete list of the names of the residents of the town at that time, but in the list of persons chosen as Selectmen, as Surveyors of Highways, and other officers of the new town, we find many family names familiar to us as the family names of prominent residents of the town today. Most of these residents are occupying the ancestral homes and tilling the same fields redeemed by their forefathers, two centuries or more ago, from the wilderness. These names are English names, identified with some of the great events of English history, and especially with the great struggle for the rights of the people in opposition to the encroachments of the crown; such names as Alling, Atwater, Bassett, Bristol, Bradley, Cooper, Ford, Goodyear, Gilbert, Hitchcock, Ives, Mansfield, Mix, Munson, Todd, and Tuttle. * * * * *

We have no doubt that our town was named in honor of John Hampden, the English patriot and lover of liberty. Nearly a century and a half had then passed, since Hampden fell on the field, but his name was held in close and dear remembrance by the people. * * * The name of *Hampden* which had already been given to one of the first of our naval vessels in 1776, is an inspiring one which should continually incite us to emulate the lofty virtues of the leader of the Long Parliament. Few names have been so honored in history. Macaulay writes that Hampden 'is an almost solitary instance of a great man who neither sought nor shunned greatness; who found glory only because glory lay in the plain path of duty.'

Baxter, in his 'Saints' Rest,' printed before the Restoration, declared 'that one of the pleasures that he hoped to enjoy in heaven, was the society of Hampden.' * * * * *

We have great cause for gratitude that our 'lines have fallen in pleasant places.' There is not a town in the United States comparable with Hamden in the beauty and centrality of its location. We are in a lovely valley from which the ancient Connecticut River has been turned aside; a valley lying part way between New York and Boston, two chief centres of thought in America; flanked

on either side by ranges of forest-covered hills, terminating in the picturesque bluffs of East Rock and West Rock; opening to the sea on the south, with the Blue Hills of Mt. Carmel on the north; a city of seventy thousand at its feet, and the great city of New York two and one-half hours distant. * * * The bell of one of the oldest universities in the country rings within hearing of our homes. From our lovely hills we look with pride and pleasure upon the spires of New Haven's churches, and the domes of its temples of art and science, and we can see the blue waters of Long Island Sound dotted with white sails. * * *

The people of Hamden have ever been true to the principles of liberty for which our fathers struggled, and they have not abused the inheritance they have enjoyed. Hamden has always responded promptly and freely to the calls to arms for defence of the country. Not only in the War of the Revolution, but in 1812, in the Mexican War, and in the War of the Rebellion, the town sent forth its full quota of intelligent freemen for the support of the flag. The spirit of peaceful industry, rather than the spirit of war, is, however, characteristic of the people of Hamden. It is a town of industrious and thrifty people, with pleasant and well-ordered homes and law-respecting families. Our hills and valleys are dotted over with comfortable and elegant habitations, and the spires of our churches pointing heavenward, show that we have kept the faith of our fathers, and that the people are not unmindful of the fact that we have 'No abiding city here.'

A correspondent writes: "Fifty years ago there were fifteen families with their children, by the name of Goodyear in Hamden; now there are but two individuals of the name." In the cemetery at Hamden there are more than a hundred of the name buried.

663. Captain STEPHEN GOODYEAR, b. June 15, 1729; d. Nov. 1, 1803; m. July 5, 1753, by Rev. Isaac Stiles. Esther BARNES; b. May 29, 1729; d. Oct. 23, 1776. He m. second, Dec. 3, 1777, at Mt. Carmel, Hamden, Mary PECK, b. Sept. 30, 1747; d. Oct. 29, 1832.

Mary Peck was the daughter of Amos (1712-1783) and Elizabeth (Leek) Peck, of Hamden; granddaughter of Samuel (1677-1739) and Abigail (Hitchcock) Peck, of New Haven; great-granddaughter of Joseph (1647-1720) and Sarah (Alling) Peck and great-great-granddaughter of Henry Peck, who d. in New Haven in 1651; and of Roger and Mary (Nash) Alling, of New Haven in 1639. Mary Nash was daughter of Thomas Nash, and Abigail Hitchcock was the daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Moses) Hitchcock, of New Haven.

Stephen Goodyear was a Captain in the War of the Revolution in 1777, in New York. November 3, 1767, Sergeant Stephen Goodyear, a deacon in the Hamden church, and Alvan Bradley were chosen to assist Captain Ives in "setting the Psalms" for "Meeting." At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hamden, held the third Tuesday of June, 1786, Stephen Goodyear and Joel Goodyear were appointed with nine others as "listers for this town for the present year." In 1790, Stephen Goodyear was made one of the "Selectmen." He was buried at Hamden, together with his two wives—Esther's monument of brown sandstone, the other two of marble. The first four children also have monuments at Hamden.

The will of Deacon Stephen Goodyear, of Hamden, is recorded in Vols. 23-24, pages 358, 376, 427 and 433, dated 27 Nov., 1801, proved 1803. Inventory £1690 19s 7d. Mary Goodyear and Samuel Goodyear executors. Simeon Bristol, Mary Bristol and Sally Bradley, witnesses. The will mentions wife Mary, sons Stephen and Chauncey, of Hartland, sons Samuel and Lyman, "my three daughters: Esther, Lucy and Mabel," and "I have by deed given my son Eli lands and buildings."

I. CAPTAIN JOHN, b. March 26, 1754; served in Revolution; d. in Prison-Ship at New York, Aug. 21, 1776; m. ———. 1. Mabel, b. Aug. 27, 1776.

II. LUCY, b. Dec. 26, 1755; d. Aug. 31, 1773, unm.

III. ESTHER, b. Aug. 7, 1757; d. Oct. 11, 1776, s. p.

IV. LOWLY, b. June 12, 1759; m. May 8, 1776. Medad, son of David and Elizabeth (Bassett) ATWATER, of Cedar Hill, New Haven. She d. Sept. 27, 1776, s. p.

V. STEPHEN, b. June 16, 1761; m. about 1785, Tryphena HOTCHKISS. 1. Elizabeth, m. first, ——— Burnham; second, Nov. 30, 1815, Samuel Edwards, son of Rev. Samuel and Elizabeth (Goodman) Woodbridge, b. May 29, 1788. She d. Dec. 16, 1819, leaving two children. 1. ———. 2. Lowly, m. ——— Merrill.

VI. CHAUNCEY, b. May 25, 1764; m. Bethiah GILBERT.

VII. ELY, b. June 16, 1766; m. first, Polly HITCHCOCK; second, Sally PARDEE.

VIII. MABEL, b. May 8, 1769; d. Aug. 20, 1773.

Children by second wife:—

IX. SAMUEL, b. Aug. 6, 1778; m. Lucy KIMBERLY.

X. ESTHER, b. Oct. 29, 1781; m. Hezekiah BASSETT. She d. Dec. 19, 1803. (See 6342.)

XI. LUCY, b. Sept. 11, 1785; m. Simeon BRISTOL.

XII. MABEL, b. March 26, 1788; m. Dr. Jason ATWATER, Feb. 1815.
1. Lizette. 2. Helen. 3. Mary. 4. Emily. 5. Stephen. 6. Decatur. 7. Jason.

XIII. LYMAN, b. July 27, 1792; m. Myra IVES.

6636. CHAUNCEY GOODYEAR, b. May 25, 1764; m. June 26, 1788, Bethiah GILBERT, who d. Jan. 22, 1840; he d. May 12, 1845.

Bethiah Gilbert was the daughter of Captain John Gilbert, whose gallant record is a matter of history. On his monument in Evergreen Cemetery, New Haven, is the following inscription:—

“In memory of Captain John Gilbert: a gentleman of reputation, beloved and esteemed in life and lamented in death, who fell in defense of his country, being slain by the British troops when they plundered this town July 5, 1779, in the 48th year of his age. Also in memory of Mrs. Lydia Gilbert, who died Dec. 15, 1778.”

When told to surrender, Captain Gilbert replied, “never” and while being pierced with bayonets, shot an officer from his horse. Captain Gilbert’s skull was then broken with the butt of a gun. He was fourth in descent from Governor Mathew Gilbert who died in New Haven in 1680, and who is undoubtedly buried near Center Church under the stone marked “M. G.”

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodyear are buried at Whitneyville, Conn.

I. JOHN, b. Sept. 11, 1790; m. Sally BOWERS.

II. MARY, b. Aug. 8, 1793; d. July 13, 1838, unnm.

III. SOPHIA, b. Nov. 9, 1795; d. March 5, 1820, unnm.

IV. ELECTA, b. Oct. 11, 1797; d. Dec. 3, 1845.

V. BETHIAH, b. July 27, 1799; m. Ira NICHOLS; she d. May 27, 1848, in Huntington, Conn.

VI. CHAUNCEY, b. Oct. 15, 1804; m. Esther M. BASSETT.

VII. STEPHEN, b. Sept. 6, 1806; d. at St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20, 1831, unnm.

66361. JOHN GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 11, 1790; was for many years a resident of Cornwall, Conn., and later of Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. He m. Sally BOWERS, of New Milford, Conn. She d. April 19, 1861, aged 55 years, at Washington, Conn. He d. April 29, 1865.

I. STEPHEN W., b. Dec. 27, 1830; m. Sophia BATES.



STEPHEN W. GOODYEAR.
(663611.)



COL. CHAS. P. GOODYEAR.
(663615.)



CHAS. P. GOODYEAR, JR.
(663615, I.)

II. GILBERT JOHN, b. Oct. 6, 1832; served in both the three months' and three years' volunteer service in the Civil War, having been a private in Company B, 3rd Connecticut Infantry, and Sergeant of Company A, 15th Connecticut Infantry. He was a member of the Connecticut National Guard for many years, and was engaged in business as a machinist. He m. Helen DOUGLAS, and d. Nov. 3, 1877, leaving two children; 1. Jennie E. who m. J. Rea Bryant, of Bennet, Nebraska. 2. Harriet, b. June 13, 1870, who resides in Waterbury, Conn., with her mother.

III. WARREN, b. July 1, 1834; lives in New London, Conn.

IV. ELIZABETH SOPHIA, b. Aug. 15, 1836; was an invalid from childhood, and bore her affliction with a resignation and patience well portrayed in the volume of poems published by her, entitled "Songs of Trust." She had a deeply religious nature, which sustained her through nearly half a century of suffering, the end coming Dec. 25, 1894.

V. CHARLES P., b. Dec. 2, 1842; m. Emma F. FLINT.

VI. PORTER; d. in infancy.

663611. STEPHEN W. GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 27, 1830, in Washington, Conn.; m., June 23, 1857, Susan Sophia BATES, b. April 22, 1836; daughter of Manthano Brown and Susan (Andrews) Bates, of Brimfield, Mass., and granddaughter of Elijah and Hannah (Parsons) Andrews. Stephen Goodyear first learned, as a boy, the blacksmith trade, and later the trade of machinist, in which line of business he early became in succession contractor, foreman, and superintendent, in different industries, including the building of sewing machines, knitting machines, woodsaw machines, etc. In 1867 he became interested in cold swaging machinery, as applied to the manufacture of drill rods and other metallic articles, and for many years was Mechanical Superintendent of the Maltby, Hopson & Brooks Manufacturing Co., of which corporation he was also president for several years.

After three years spent in Pittsburgh, interested in steel manufacture, he settled in 1881 in Waterbury, Conn., where he continues in the same lines of business, and devotes some leisure time to writing for the scientific and mechanical journals. Mr. Goodyear is a public spirited citizen, taking interest in church and in politics, and in the general welfare of his community, where he is much esteemed. By virtue of senior descent, he is the head of the "House of Goodyear" in America.

663615. Colonel CHARLES P. GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 2, 1842, in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn. After his mother's death, in 1861, he entered the volunteer army as a private in the 4th Connecticut Volunteers, afterwards the 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and was promoted to be First Lieutenant, Company I, 9th U. S. Col. Troops, Nov., 1863. He was detached on staff duty, and served until the close of the war, in the Army of the Potomac, having his right hand crippled by a wound. He was with Sheridan's army on the Texas border in 1865, and part of 1866, during the threatened trouble with Maximilian and the French government. After returning to Connecticut, he removed to Virginia, where he remained three years, and in 1871 moved to Brunswick, Georgia. Here he engaged in the practice of law, and during the past twenty-six years has built up a large corporation and advisory practice, having also been the head of the legal department of the Brunswick & Western R. R. He m., September 5, 1871, at Brunswick, Ga., Emma F., b. 1854; daughter of Mr. E. B. FLINT, of Bridgeport, Conn., who removed to Brunswick in 1871.

Mr. Goodyear has always been a prominent and faithful citizen of his adopted city. In 1876 and in 1893, during the fearful epidemics of yellow fever which swept the city, he courageously faced his duty and assisted with all his powers in alleviating the sufferings and misery of those around him. He was taken with the fever himself in 1876, was thought to be dead, and came near to being buried alive. Of his recent active works, we quote from the *Brunswick Call* of Feb. 26, 1899:—

“The man who conceives a new idea is of great value to the world. The man who executes a new idea is of still greater value. Given a man who does both, and he is a power.

Brunswick possesses such a power in the person of Charles P. Goodyear, whose remarkable achievement in scientific harbor improvement has made him famous in the engineering world.

Colonel Goodyear is, undoubtedly, today the most valuable citizen of Brunswick, the man upon whose efforts depends, in the largest degree, the future of the city; the man who has made it possible for this port to accomplish an ocean commerce of \$21,000,000 per year; the man whose work is forcibly demonstrated whenever a vessel crosses the Brunswick bar.

The problem of deepening waterways has been one with which the average modern engineer has grappled, generally with futility, very infrequently with success. Millions have been spent, in many cases, without one item of practical benefit.

A practicing attorney in Brunswick, a man of much ability, interested in applied science, Colonel Goodyear began to study this problem. He felt that this class of work, so vital in its commercial importance, could be done at much less cost, in much quicker time, with more certain and more permanent results. He formulated his plans and looked about for a testing-ground. He had not far to look.

At that time, eight years ago, there was evidently something seriously the matter with Brunswick's channel to the sea. Vessels of eighteen feet draft and over, had to wait for exceptional tides. There was a stoppage somewhere. Brunswick found herself confronted with an appalling discrimination of nature, and seriously considered the probability of being compelled to limit its future commerce to scows, flatboats and fishing smacks. The ships wouldn't come, because they lost time and money waiting for water. Brunswick was forthwith put on the maritime black list.

At this very serious juncture, Colonel Goodyear began to investigate. He found that the wreck of the schooner *Alpharatta Campbell*, which had grounded on the bar sometime before, had caused a gradual shoaling of the channel, choking the harbor-mouth, and was certain, ultimately, to cork up the port of Brunswick much more effectively than Hobson corked up Cervera. Something had to be done and quickly. Colonel Goodyear thought it an excellent opportunity to test his idea.

That idea was dynamite—to lower heavy charges of this explosive into the obstructed channel, discharge them, repeat the dose systematically and often. Each explosion, figured Mr. Goodyear, would loosen an appreciable amount of the cork of mud, cast it loose upon the waters as it were, give it to the ebb-tide to carry to the deep sea. Ultimately, he estimated, the entire obstruction would be removed, the cork pulled, the channel opened; and draft would cease to be a consideration to vessels seeking Brunswick cargoes.

In those bantling days of the idea, it suffered the fate that fogynism always wrecks upon innovation. The engineers scoffed. That particular branch of the engineering trade which wore United States Army uniforms and enjoyed a lucrative monopoly of experimenting on harbor-corks, had a spasm of derisive laughter. Some learned authority remarked that there was 'a lawyer down in Georgia who intended to blow out the bottom of the ocean with gunpowder.' Goodyear was in danger of a caricature in *Puck*.

But this particular prophet had honor in his own country.

Therefore, the Brunswick city council appropriated the meagre sum of \$6,000 to allow a test. He ordered dynamite, rigged his boats and went to work. The results were so satisfactory that many became interested. The country was put on notice that a great method had been discovered and practically demonstrated. The city council had no more money, so Colonel Goodyear secured influential backing and appealed to congress. The channel of government appropriations was choked with obstacles more persistent than the Brunswick mud-bank. Bitterly fought by the army engineers, who found themselves outclassed by an 'amateur,' as they called him, with stupendous opposition to overcome, Colonel Goodyear and his friends alternately hoped and despaired—but won at last. Congress gave him an appropriation, conditional on results obtained—'no cure, no pay.' The lawyer-engineer worked steadily, earnestly. The first few surveys were unkind to him, being conducted by the army engineers. While vessels drawing twenty-one and twenty-two feet were crossing the bar, they persisted in finding only twenty feet of water there. The paradox was puzzling. Colonel Goodyear grew tired of it and secured a change of his contract, whereby the army engineers were shelved and the surveys entrusted to the United States Coast and Geodetic Surveyors. They have perpetrated no paradoxes. They have found the water that Colonel Goodyear claimed.

Such is the history of the work. What of its practical, visible results?

When Goodyear began, the depth was eighteen feet and getting less; now, the depth is twenty-four feet, certified.

When Goodyear began, the annual commerce of the port was \$5,000,000; now it is \$21,500,000.

When Goodyear began, vessels drawing seventeen feet were detained in the harbor six or seven weeks for lack of water on the bar; now, vessels drawing twenty-four feet go to sea without delay or hindrance.

When Goodyear began, what little channel there was, was tortuous and difficult of navigation; now, it is a straight, new and independent channel, through which vessels four hundred and sixty-three feet long and fifty-two feet beam have safely passed.

In short, Colonel Goodyear has gained six certified feet of depth; created a new, straight channel; made it possible for the commerce of Brunswick to be quadrupled in five years; and prevented the closing of this fine harbor against the shipping of the world.

For these results he has obtained from the government, to date, \$130,000.

Small wonder that Senator Vest, who had investigated, declared in the United States Senate chamber, in the face of the army engineers, that this was the cheapest and best harbor improvement on record: and that such distinguished engineers as Ripley and Cothell have agreed with him.

Colonel Goodyear's sacrifices in this great work have been martyr-like. He has abandoned his law practice, sunk his home and all collaterals, borrowed heavily after these were exhausted and lived a life of hardship and danger for seven years, in order that Brunswick might become the great shipping port that it was intended to be.

He has had enemies at home and defamers abroad—some who fed upon his bounty now fight him from ambush at Washington, because he has no more bounty to give. But he has not quit. He is still at work. He will continue at work, unless the irremovable obstacle of death intervenes, until Brunswick has the deepest water on the coast.

This is the stamp of men who merit monuments. If Justice remains upon earth and loses not the sceptre with which she sways the sons of men, the Brunswick of the future will build a monument to Charles P. Goodyear."

It is to be hoped that Colonel Goodyear will reap some reward for his discovery and labor in the present, and that his family and friends will rally to his support and ask Congress to do him justice.

As was the case when, after years of toil and hardship, Charles Goodyear, of India rubber fame, brought his inventions to perfection, and others tried to appropriate his patents, so now in the improvement in Brunswick harbor: where Colonel Goodyear has made the way plain, others are asking for the contracts for the extension of the work. Surely common sense and justice demand that as such immense benefit has been so economically obtained from his ideas and works in the past, the new contracts shall be given to Colonel Goodyear; that the harbor shall receive the most for the amount to be expended, and Colonel Goodyear be enabled to recover himself financially.

Colonel Goodyear has, through the many emergencies in which he has in life been placed, proven himself to be a man of great strength and force of character, of an iron will, and of a gentle and sympathetic heart.

I. CHARLES P., b. Sept. 24, 1873. He is now a practicing lawyer of Brunswick, Ga.

II. STEPHEN W., b. Jan. 13, 1876.

III. MARY ELLIE, b. June 16, 1879.

IV. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 24, 1883.

66365. BETHIAH GOODYEAR, b. July 27, 1799; m. Ira NICHOLS, of Huntington, Conn., and d. May 27, 1848.

- I. HENRY MARTIN NICHOLS, b. July 16, 1824; m. Nancy SIKES.
- II. HARRIETT SOPHIA NICHOLS, b. Sept. 19, 1827; m. Wm. FLETCHER.
- III. STEPHEN CURTISS NICHOLS, b. April 24, 1833; d. Nov. 25, 1853.
- IV. FRANCELIA ELECTA NICHOLS, b. Feb. 4, 1842; m. Jas. L. HAM.

663651. HENRY M. NICHOLS, b. July 16, 1824; m., Sept. 5, 1847, Nancy Hall SIKES. He was a clergyman of the Congregational Church, and lived in Minnesota, where he, his wife, and son Henry were drowned, July 5, 1860.

- I. HENRY BURLEIGH NICHOLS, b. Aug., 1848; d. July 5, 1860.
- II. FRANK GOODYEAR NICHOLS, b. June 16, 1856; d. Oct. 9, 1856.
- III. WILBUR FISH NICHOLS, b. Nov. 8, 1857; m. Sept. 21, 1882, Martha Elizabeth WASHBURN. 1. Chas. Washburn Nichols, b. June 20, 1883. 2. Elizabeth Louise Nichols, b. March 19, 1887.
- IV. HARRIETT ISABELL NICHOLS, b. July 19, 1859. d. Aug. 13, 1859.

663652. HARRIETT S. NICHOLS, b. Sept. 19, 1827; m. Nov. 23, 1853, Wm. Harrison FLETCHER, of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

- I. CHAS. BENJ. FLETCHER, b. Jan. 25, 1855; m. May 15, 1877, Millie F. PECK. 1. Chas. Wallace Fletcher, b. April 3, 1878. 2. Maude Rena Fletcher, b. Jan. 12, 1880. 3. Leon Alfred Fletcher, b. Dec. 26, 1884. 4. Ruby Stella Fletcher, b. Oct. 6, 1887. 5. Olive Charlotte Fletcher, b. April 5, 1893. 6. Hattie Violette Fletcher, b. June 18, 1896.
- II. WARREN STEPHEN FLETCHER, b. March 25, 1857; m. Nov. 30, 1882, Eleanor GOULD. 1. Ralph Olmstead Fletcher, b. May 5, 1888. 2. Margaret Nichols Fletcher, b. Dec. 4, 1890.
- III. NELLIE BETHIAH FLETCHER, b. Jan. 16, 1859; m. Oct. 17, 1883, Wm. BLACKINGTON, and d. Sept. 28, 1885. 1. Grace Blackington, b. June 5, 1885.
- IV. ROSA MARY FLETCHER, b. March 14, 1864; m. March 14, 1881, Alfred LOCKE. 1. Edith M. Locke, b. April 9, 1882. 2. Harry L. Locke, b. Nov. 8, 1883. 3. Frank W. Locke, b. March 14, 1886. 4. Arthur R. Locke, b. Nov. 14, 1887. 5. Elmer B. Locke, b. April 14, 1890. 6. Sadie Locke, b. Aug. 16, 1893. 7. Clara Locke, b. Oct. 21, 1895.
- V. HATTIE FRANCELIA FLETCHER, b. Oct. 27, 1867; d. Feb. 15, 1885.

663654. FRANCELIA ELECTA NICHOLS, b. Feb. 4, 1842; m. May 2, 1870, James L. HAM, of Brooklyn Center, Minn.

I. GEORGE STEPHEN HAM, b. May 2, 1871.

II. MARY BETHIAH HAM, b. July 24, 1873.

III. EDWARD IRA HAM, b. Aug. 21, 1876.

IV. ALFRED FRANK HAM, b. Aug. 21, 1880.

66366. CHAUNCEY GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 15, 1804; m. April 26, 1834, Esther M., only child of Hezekiah and Esther (Goodyear) BASSETT, b. Dec. 8, 1803 (See No. 663.10). They resided in Washington, Conn., until 1842, when they removed to New Haven, where Mr. Goodyear d. Aug. 9, 1884.

II. WATSON A., b. July 24, 1838. He graduated from Sheffield Scientific School of Yale, in 1863, and was then employed in the translation of a portion of Bodemann's "Anleitung zur Probierkunst." In the spring of 1865, he and Mr. Theodore Blake came to California, in a partnership as Civil and Mining Engineers, which was not dissolved until the spring of 1875. In the meantime he did much other special and independent work in the line of his profession. He was employed for some months in 1866-7 on a topographical survey in the vicinity of the Cliff House, San Francisco. In April, 1870, he entered the services of the Geological Survey of California, under the world-famous Prof. J. D. Whitney, and was actively employed until the close of 1873, when that survey stopped. Most of his work in this connection has appeared in the publications of the survey. At a later date he was employed in the present State survey of California. The fine collection of rocks made by him in these years now forms the principal part of the collection belonging to the University of California. In 1877 he published in San Francisco a volume on the Coal Mines of the Western Coast of the United States.

In 1879 he went to the Republic of Salvador as Geologist of that country. While there he had the opportunity of observing a remarkable series of earthquakes, a detailed account of which he published at Panama in 1880. A comical incident of these earthquakes was narrated by Mr. Goodyear. During their worst, he was away from the capital of the Republic, and everyone there being thoroughly terrorized, the President of San Salvador, supposing that Mr. Goodyear, as State Geologist, knew all about the terrible quakes, telegraphed to him to know how long the earthquakes were going to last! Mr. Goodyear telegraphed back that he did not know, that he could not tell. But

the Central American President was not satisfied. The State Geologist of the Great Republic of San Salvador must, of course, know all these things! Other and more terrific earthquakes came. Great was the terror of the capital. The President could stand it no longer. Again he telegraphed to Mr. Goodyear, demanding peremptorily to know exactly when they were going to stop. Highly amused, yet a trifle out of patience, Mr. Goodyear telegraphed back, laconically, "The Almighty, alone knows; I don't."

We do not know whether this lamentable ignorance—to the Presidential idea—had anything to do with it, but in the spring of 1881 he returned from that country and remained in the vicinity of New Haven until 1885, when he resumed the practice of his profession in California. He was subsequently geologist of the State Mineralogical Bureau.

He d. in San Francisco, April 10, 1891, aged 52 years.

II. EDWARD BASSETT, b. March 18, 1840, in Washington, Conn.; m. Aug. 3, 1871, Caroline L. MERRIMAN. In 1861 Mr. Goodyear enlisted in the Union army and served four years. At the close of the war he was captain of Co. A, 43rd New York Volunteers. He worked as a machinist in Meriden, Conn., Chicago and New Haven, and in 1878, settled in Naugatuck, Conn., and was cashier of the Goodyear Shoe Co. there until 1895. Later he held political office until his death, which occurred from pneumonia, April 26, 1899. He was a member of the Connecticut Society Sons of the Revolution, of the G. A. R., and of the Masonic order; and a staunch Republican. 1. Watson Edward, b. Dec. 20, 1872. 2. Esther Merriman, b. Oct. 22, 1875. 3. Clinton Stephen, b. Nov. 22, 1877. 4. Frank Clinton, b. Sept. 28, 1879.

6637. ELY GOODYEAR, b. June 16, 1766; d. June 28, 1841; m. first, Polly HITCHCOCK, by whom he had seven children; she d. 1814, and he m. second, Sally PARDEE, by whom he had one son; she d. Jan. 19, 1839, aged 60 years.

I. CHESTER, b. April 23, 1793; m. Elizabeth Watson WYMAN.

II. ELMIRA, d. in infancy.

III. WILLIAM, d. in infancy.

IV. WOOSTER, b. Dec. 25, 1796; d. unm.

V. EZRA, b. July 23, 1800; d. unm.

VI. LUCINDA, b. July 7, 1806; m. Wm. B. MAY, of St. Louis, Mo.

VII. STREET, b. May 19, 1808; m. Susan JONES.

VIII. GEORGE.

66371. CHESTER GOODYEAR, b. April 23, 1793; m. Elizabeth Watson WYMAN, who d. June 22, 1843. He d. Aug. 8, 1878.

- I. CAROLINE E., b. Dec. 13, 1824.
- II. CHARLES H., b. March 10, 1827; d. Aug. 24, 1849, unm.
- III. EZRA A., b. Oct. 11, 1828; d. Feb. 1, 1831.
- IV. MARY A., b. July 6, 1831; d. in infancy.
- V. CORNELIA, b. Aug. 29, 1833; d. Sept. 11, 1841.
- VI. ANDREW W., b. Nov. 29, 1835; d. Aug. 28, 1874.
- VII. ALFRED R., b. Sept. 24, 1838; m. Sophie A. PAYNE.

663717. ALFRED R. GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 24, 1838; removed to Augusta, Ga., where he engaged in mercantile business; he m. April 15, 1863, Sophie A. PAYNE.

- I. GEORGE H., b. April 30, 1854; d. March 3, 1855.
- II. CARRIE L., b. Aug. 30, 1867; m. July 18, 1888, Oscar C. BERRY, who d. Jan. 23, 1893.
- III. ALFRED WYMAN, b. Oct. 30, 1870; m. April 15, 1896, Margaret L. ROGERS.
- IV. SOPHIE C., d. in infancy.
- V. CHESTER MAY, b. Dec. 3, 1876.

66377. STREET GOODYEAR, b. May 19, 1808; m. Mrs. Susan JONES, of Northford, Conn., Nov. 25, 1834; removed to Penfield, Ohio; d. April 10, 1854.

- I. JANE ANN, b. March 27, 1836; m. March 1855, Hiram A. WITBECK, of Penfield, Ohio.
- II. GILBERT L., b. June 25, 1839; m. June 27, 1867, Nettie A. STUART; res. St. Louis, Gratiot County, Michigan.
- III. FRANCIS K., b. Oct. 12, 1841; d. Oct. 29, 1849.
- IV. EDWARD S., b. Aug. 29, 1843; m. Oct. 22, 1865, Mary CRANE; res. Chatham Center, Medina County, Ohio.
- V. DOUGLASS J., June 14, 1846; m. Feb. 23, 1870, Mary E. ECKER; res. Penfield, Ohio.
- VI. LUCY M., b. Jan. 4, 1851; m. March 2, 1892, Alfonso LINDSLEY.

6639. SAMUEL GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 6, 1778; d. Aug. 26, 1827; he m. about 1804, Mrs. Lucy (Candee) KIMBERLY; she was the daughter of Zachæus

and Rebecca (Smith) Candee; was b. 1775, and d. Aug. 5, 1833. Her daughter Elizabeth Kimberly, b. 1799; m. Jesse Fowler Goodyear, and d. 1857.

I. CHLOE, b. 1806; m. 1832, Seymour, son of Chauncey DICKERMAN, of Hamden, (1786-1862); she d. 1883, s. p.

II. SELINA A., b. 1810; m. May 5, 1831, Sidney SMITH, of West Haven, Conn.; she d. in 1834. A descendant is Delia M. Smith, of West Haven.

III. CORDELIA, b. 1810; d. May 15, 1832; buried at Hamden.

IV. JASON, b. 1812; d. Oct. 14, 1827; buried at Hamden.

V. CYNTHIA, b. 1814; m. Levi DOOLITTLE, of Cheshire, Conn.

IV. BETSEY, b. 1816; m. Orrin DICKERMAN.

66396. BETSEY GOODYEAR, b. June 8, 1816; d. Nov. 15, 1891; m. Oct. 10, 1838, Orrin, son of Elam and Charlotte (Cooke) DICKERMAN, (1816-1893).

I. CYNTHIA GOODYEAR DICKERMAN, b. Sept. 21, 1842; m. June 5, 1863, Henry W. COLLETT, son of Henry and Maria (Maslin) Collett. 1. Josephine Collett, b. Aug. 27, 1866; m. June 6, 1889, Fred Edwin Webb, son of Edwin and Adelia Webb, b. Feb. 23, 1862. Children: 1. Maud Collett Webb, b. Feb. 18, 1891. 2. Everett Terrett Webb, b. April 6, 1896.

II. ELAM JASON DICKERMAN, b. Aug. 1, 1845; m. first, Dec. 27, 1876, Emma MILLER, daughter of Edward Miller, of Avon, Conn., b. Oct. 13, 1845; d. July 20, 1888; m. second, June 12, 1889, Susan SMITH, daughter of Garrett and Ruth A. Smith, of Milford, Conn.; b. June 25, 1846. 1. Orrin Miller, b. July 4, 1882.

III. CHLOE ATWATER DICKERMAN, b. Aug. 19, 1848; m. March 14, 1867, Joel Augur ALLEN, son of John and Angeline (Augur) Allen; res. Wallingford, Conn. 1. Emma Louisa Allen, b. Oct. 20, 1868; d. 1868.

IV. LUCY ELIZABETH DICKERMAN, b. Aug. 13, 1859.

663.10. ESTHER GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 29, 1781; m. Hezekiah BASSETT, JR., May 10, 1802; he d. Sept. 21, 1850, aged 76 years; (see No. 6342). Esther Goodyear Bassett, d. Dec. 12, 1803, leaving one child, Esther Maria Bassett, b. Dec. 8, 1803; m. Monday, April 26, 1834, Chauncey Goodyear, and had: 1. Watson A. Goodyear. 2. Edward B. Goodyear, (see No. 66366).

663.11. LUCY GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 11, 1785; d. Nov. 18, 1814, in Hamden; she m. Simeon, son of George Augustus and Mary De Forrest (Hawley)

<p>Henry Bristol. New Haven, 1817. In about 1818, Francis M. 2nd, John and Mary Brewster. D. 1719.</p>	<p>John Smith. B. 1740. Aged 78, 1818. M. Mary W. 1802. D. Oct. 27, 1866. R. at New Haven April 1, 1854.</p>		<p>Joseph Hawley. Came from Pennsylvania, England Stratford, Conn., 1825. Town Clerk, 1830-1836. Dep- uty Town Clerk, 1836-1846. D. 1846. Buried in the M. 1846, Middlesex Church.</p>	<p>Leander De Forest. B. 1800, of Acremont, France. Son of Joseph, and Elizabeth, D. 1878. M. 1825. Foundry of New York City. D. 1878. M. 1825. Foundry of New York City. D. 1878. M. 1825. Foundry of New York City. D. 1878.</p>	<p>Samuel Blasco. Son of Captain Benjamin Blasco, of New York in 1700. D. 1810. Buried April 10, 1713.</p>	<p>Matthew Bellamy. B. at New Haven, 1821. Buried in the D. 1867.</p>		
<p>Henry Bristol. R. New Haven, June 20, 1683.</p>	<p>Desire Smith. M. Jan. 23, 1799. D. 1750.</p>		<p>Samuel Hawley. B. 1688. D. Aug. 24, 1734. Deputy to Gen- eral Court six sessions.</p>	<p>Mrs. Paragon Hubbell. Wife of Lieut- enant John Hubbell.</p>	<p>David De Forest. Bapt Sept 1692. Removed to Stratford, Conn. 1693. D. April 20, 1721.</p>	<p>Martha Blasco. M. 1696.</p>	<p>Matthew Bel- lamy. B. 1672. D. June 7, 1752.</p>	<p>Sarah Wood. M. Sept. 20, 1705. D. March 8, 1721.</p>
<p>Austin Bristol. R. New Haven, Nov. 26, 1711. D. Wallingford.</p>			<p>Stephen Hawley, Sr. B. 1695. D. 1799.</p>		<p>Mary De Forest. B. Jan. 27, 1697. M. July 21, 1720.</p>	<p>Matthew Bellamy. B. Jan. 14, 1721. D. New Haven, May 4, 1790. His brother was Rev. Joseph Bellamy.</p>	<p>Mary Jones. M. Feb. 18, 1742.</p>	
<p>Simon Bristol. B. May 18, 1738. D. 1805. Yale, 1760. Selectman in Hamden, Conn., 1763. Judge of New Haven Common Court, 1764-1805. Served in State Legislature twenty sessions.</p>		<p>Mary B. Dec. 1, 1745. D. 1817.</p>		<p>Rev. Stephen Hawley. B. 1738. D. July 17, 1804. Oral Yale, 1779. Ordained, 1782. Pastor in Bethany, Conn., 1783-1804. M. 2nd, Mehitable Hotchkiss.</p>		<p>Mary Bellamy. M. Nov. 3, 1762.</p>		
<p>George Augustus Bristol. B. July 27, 1782. D. Aug. 24, 1813. M. 2nd, Abigail Bassett Munson.</p>					<p>Mary De Forest Hawley. M. Feb. 3, 1783.</p>			
<p>SIMEON BRISTOL. B. July 8, 1787. D. Sept. 3, 1827. Removed from Hamden, Conn., to western New York. M. 1st, Lucy, dan. of Captain Stephen Goodyear. M. 2nd, Lucy Newell.</p>								

BRISTOL, b. July 9, 1787; d. Sept. 3, 1827. Simeon Bristol and his wife removed from Southington and settled in western New York. His ancestry is given on a chart.

I. LUCY GOODYEAR BRISTOL, d. young.

II. MARY DE FORREST BRISTOL, b. March 10, 1812; m. Asahel FINCH, JR.

III. GEORGE AUGUSTUS BRISTOL, bap. Nov. 27, 1814; d. Nov. 1835, in Perrington, N. Y., unm.

663.11.2. MARY DE FOREST BRISTOL, b. at Southington, Conn., March 10, 1812; bap. May 10th. Her father removed to Western New York, where she was m., in Perrington, March 16, 1830, to Asahel FINCH, Jr., son of Asahel and Elizabeth (Gilbert) Finch, b. at Geneva, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1809; they removed to Michigan and in 1839 to Milwaukee, Wis., where for forty years Mr. Finch was senior partner of the well-known law firm, Finch, Lynde & Miller. He d. April 4, 1885. Mrs. Finch d. July 30, 1855. The following is an extract from a sketch of her life, by the Rev. John J. Miter, and a reproduction of her portrait is from a painting of 1837, now in the possession of her daughter, Mrs. Papendiek:—

“Mrs. Finch united with the Congregational Church in Pittsford, under the pastoral care of Rev. Asa Mahan. In taking this solemn step, she was influenced by no excitement. She came out from the world alone. She acted on her own responsibility and responded dispassionately to her clear apprehensions of religious duty. This has been a striking feature of her religious character, from the time of her earnest consecration to the moment of her sublime triumph over death.

She possessed a refined taste in union with a charming simplicity of manner, firmness in connection with great discretion and amiableness, and a decided preference for the faith of her New England fathers, associated with that charity which receives into its generous embrace those who differ with us in doctrinal views which are not essential to salvation.

Her genuine culture, together with native kindness, raised her above that unlovely spirit of caste, which rules with such power in the world. It was her delight to stoop to those upon whom fortune had not lavished her gifts, and she had a smile of recognition or a friendly word of welcome for all.

A noteworthy characteristic of Mrs. Finch was her almost unlimited influence over her family. The devoted husband and daughters felt and yielded

to its power. Her discreet counsels, freedom from impulse, a sweet gentleness and patience during years of invalidism, rendered her influence in the home absolute.

She understood the rare art of making herself the companion of her children without losing her authority over them. They loved her tenderly, and paid the most profound and cheerful deference to her opinions.

She took the Bible as her only rule of faith and practice. By this divine light she governed her life and educated her family."

I. MARY ELIZABETH FINCH, b. Aug. 5, 1831; m. Christopher H. H. PAPENDIEK.

II. DELIA CAROLINE FINCH, b. Dec. 14, 1833; d. June 29, 1860.

III. WILLIAM BRISTOL FINCH, b. May 31, 1836; d. Sept. 22, 1836.

IV. SIMEON GEORGE FINCH, b. April 22, 1839; d. April 26, 1839.

V. CLARA BRISTOL FINCH, b. May 12, 1842; d. March 5, 1843.

663.11.21. MARY ELIZABETH FINCH, b. Aug. 5, 1831; m. Dec. 14, 1848, Christopher H. H. PAPENDIEK, son of George Ernest and Charlotte Dorothea Papendiek, b. March 19, 1823, at Kew, near London, England. His father was b. at Kew, July 22, 1788; d. Feb. 5, 1835; he was the son of Christopher Papendiek, who m. Jan. 16, 1783, at Kew, Charlotte Louisa, (b. July 2, 1765, at London) daughter of Frederick Albert, b. at Frankfort, Germany; removed to London, 1761. Mrs. Papendiek resides in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where without family of her own, she is a "good angel" to many.

I. GEORGE FINCH PAPENDIEK, b. Dec. 13, 1849; d. July 11, 1854. A short, but lovely life, leaving a blessed memory.

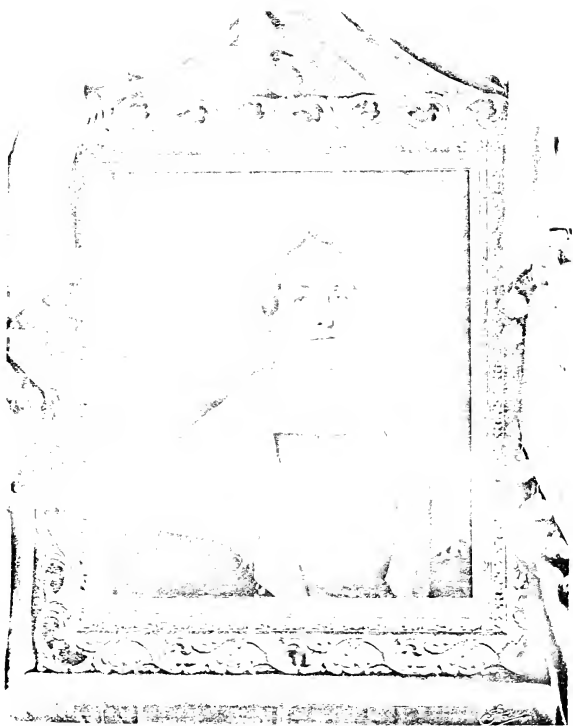
663.13. LYMAN GOODYEAR, b. July 27, 1792; d. July 21, 1873; he was deacon in Hamden church in 1828; m. Myra, daughter of Jesse and Mabel (Goodyear) IVES, and granddaughter of Captain Jesse Goodyear; she d. Sept. 3, 1875, aged 76 years.

I. SUSAN, living in 1890.

II. JULIA, d. Oct. 6, 1841, aged 20, unm.

III. EMMA, d. July 1, 1842, aged 20, unm.

IV. MARY, b. June 18, 1824; m. Dec. 5, 1849, Jeremiah K. Post, of Saybrook, Conn.; she d. July 9, 1865. 1. Susan E. Post, b. 1852; d. 1864, in Winthrop.



MARY DE F. BRISTOL FINCH.

(663.112.)

V. ROBERT B., b. about 1827; m. ———; had three daughters. He lived at one time in Oregon.

VI. LYMAN, d. in the Civil War. unm.

664. THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR (II), b. May 20, 1731; m. Sarah MUNSON, daughter of Joel and Mary (Morris) Munson, b. March 18, 1732; d. Dec. 1, 1775.

Joel Munson, b. Aug. 18, 1702, in New Haven, was the son of John, grandson of Samuel, and great-grandson of Thomas Munson; and Mary Morris, b. June, 1702, in East Haven, was the daughter of Joseph, son of Thomas Morris. In a conveyance dated June 13, 1769, Theophilus Goodyear and Baszel Munson mention "a piece of land we lately bot of our Hon. rd father Joel Munson."

Theophilus Goodyear served in the Revolutionary War, entering Captain Peck's company, Colonel Douglass' regiment, fifth battalion, of Wadsworth's Brigade. The battalion was raised in June, 1776, to reinforce Washington's army at New York; it served in the city and on the Brooklyn front, being at the right of the line of works during the Battle of Long Island on August 27th, and was engaged in the retreat to New York on the 29th and 30th. It was stationed with the militia brigade under Colonel Douglass at Kip's Bay, at 34th Street on the East River, at the time of the enemy's attack on September 13th, and was forced to retreat hurriedly. He was also at the Battle of White Plains on October 28th. He was an invalid pensioner until his death. His house in Hamden was on the old Canal. Fifty rods from the present railroad depot.

At a meeting of the town of Hamden, on the second Monday of November, 1787, Mr. Theophilus Goodyear was chosen to represent the town in the convention to be "holden" at Hartford on the first Thursday of January, next, and at a meeting held January 7, 1793, he was appointed one of a committee of six to procure subscriptions for building a Town House.

Theophilus Goodyear d. May 28, 1793. His will, dated at Hamden, April 20, 1791, was proved June 3, 1791, son Joel, executor. The inventory of his estate, July 1, 1793, amounted to £1222 12s. 4d.

I. JOEL, b. Oct. 22, 1755; m. Mary A. BEARDSLEY.

II. THEOPHILUS (III), b. April 3, 1757; m. Eleanor HULL.

III. AUSTIN, b. April 23, 1759; m. Susanna PARDEE.

IV. EDWARD, b. March 28, 1761; m. Aligail HULL.

V. SARAH, b. March 19, 1763. (Sarah has been confused with her sister Obedience in some records.)

VI. SIMEON, b. Feb. 8, 1765; m. first, Hannah BEARDSLEY; second, Eunice PRENTICE; third, Abigail BRAINEED.

VII. JARED, b. April 26, 1767; m. Bede Ives.

VIII. OBEDIENCE (nicknamed "Bede" in will), b. June 18, 1770; m. John GILL (1767-1848). She d. Aug. 17, 1795, s. p. John Gill m. second, Lucy FOOT (1779-1843) and had Delia Gill, who m. Bela GOODYEAR. (This record has been taken from the family Bible and from tombstones.)

IX. AMASA, b. June 1, 1772; m. Cynthia BATEMAN.

X. THADDEUS, b. June 5, 1774; m. first, Sarah CLARK; second, Eliz. VAN RANDST.

6611. JOEL GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 22, 1755; d. Nov., 1824, aged 69 years. The first deed recorded in the Hamden Land Records (Volume I.), after the incorporation, bears the date of July 5, 1786, and is from Anthony Thomson, Jr., to Joel Goodyear. He m. Mary Ann, daughter of James and Anna (Shelton) BEARDSLEY; she d. Jan. 27, 1799, in her 35th year. At a court held Oct., 1800, Joel Goodyear, of Woodbridge, presented a memorial as parent and guardian of the following children, all minors at that time:—

I. JAMES W., b. April 27, 1787; d. young.

II. SALLY MARIA, b. Feb. 7, 1789; d. young.

III. ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 27, 1790; m. John HEATON.

IV. SAMUEL SHELTON, b. Jan. 11, 1793; d. unm.

V. GRACE, b. Feb. 27, 1795.

VI. MARY ANN, b. Jan. 1799; m. Frederic MERWIN, b. 1795; she d. April 12, 1876, and he d. Sept. 18, 1876.

66413. ELIZABETH GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 27, 1790, in Bethany, Conn.; m. in New Haven, Oct. 31, 1810, John HEATON, Jr., son of John and Lois (Ray) Heaton, b. Dec. 6, 1786, in North Haven; d. Nov. 26, 1826, in New Haven; she d. Nov. 2, 1881.

I. EDWARD HEATON, b. Aug. 22, 1811, in New Haven; m. Mary Louisa JENNISON.

II. AUGUSTUS HEATON, b. Sept. 18, 1815, in New Haven; m. Rosabella M. CREAN.

664131. EDWARD HEATON, b. Aug. 22, 1811; m. Jan. 1, 1854, in New Orleans, Mary Louisa JENNISON, b. April 9, 1828, in New Hampshire. at Langdon; d. Oct. 2, 1888, in New Haven. He d. Dec. 30, 1894, in New Haven.

I. ROBERT WADE HEATON, b. June 24, 1856, in Philadelphia; d. June 9, 1857, in New Orleans.

II. JOHN EDWARD HEATON, b. May 20, 1858. Mr. Heaton is a prominent man in New Haven's business and social life and is a member of many of the historical societies of this country. He is particularly well versed in American genealogies and has been of great assistance in this compilation.

III. ANNA BUJAC HEATON, b. Jan. 20, 1861, in New Haven; m. in New Haven, Feb. 26, 1883. John Brewster FITCH, son of Eleazer T. and Hannah (Brewster) Fitch, b. Dec. 30, 1858, in New Haven. Mrs. Fitch d. Dec. 30, 1896.

"The death of Mrs. John Brewster Fitch will bring home to a great many people a sense of personal loss, such as is seldom felt except by those bound together by family ties or by intimate friendships. It is to everyone an individual sorrow—it is the sense of having lost a friend.

Hers was a sunny nature—cordial, full of warmth and gladness—her heart was large and in her face, invariably animated and peculiarly attractive, even to those who did not know her, she reflected her generous and even disposition. As a neighbor, she was most hospitable and ever thoughtful; as a friend, cordial and thoroughly loyal; as a woman, generous, true, sympathetic, and noble in her aims and impulses.

In her immediate family, as those of us who knew her there delight to testify, a most devoted wife and mother, full of the highest ambition for her children, and surrounding them with everything that a refined and discriminating taste could dictate, and planning for their future far beyond their present wants, that nothing might escape her which in the end could be to their advantage.

Mrs. Fitch was a rare woman. She has left us and left with us the remembrance of good deeds well done, the joys of the memory of a faithful, loving friend. No one could do more."—*New Haven paper*.

Children: 1. Margaret Brewster Fitch, b. July 14, 1884. 2. Anna Heaton Fitch, b. March 19, 1887.

IV. CHARLES ALBERT HEATON, b. June 7, 1863.

664132. AUGUSTUS HEATON, b. Sept. 18, 1815; m. July 13, 1843, in Philadelphia. Rosabella M. CREAM, b. Nov. 24, 1823, in Philadelphia; d. there May 27, 1850.

I. AUGUSTUS GEORGE HEATON, b. April 28, 1844, in Philadelphia; m. in New York City, Dec. 21, 1874. Ada Whiting GRISWOLD, b. Jan. 29, 1854, in Newton, Mass. Mr. Heaton is an artist of renown. He inherited an artistic temperament from his mother's family, a member of which was Rembrandt Peal, and he also had the advantages of European education and travel. Among his many well-known canvasses are "The Recall of Columbus," purchased by Congress for the Capitol and reproduced on the fifty cent Columbian stamp; "The First Mission of Washington," bought by the Union League of Philadelphia; "Columbia's Night Watch," owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society; "The Bathing Hour at Trouville," which hung in the Paris Salon of 1859; portraits of Mr. Tulane and Senator Gibson for Tulane University, New Orleans; portraits of Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Davis in Memorial Hall, New Orleans, and "The Pride of the Farm"—the well-known Normandy horse, with the halter in the hands of the peasant girl. Mr. Heaton was the architect and decorator of his beautiful home and studio in Washington, and has published poems and letters of travel and a numismatic work. 1. Augustus Heaton, b. Nov. 1, 1875, in New York. 2. Harry Heaton, b. Nov. 11, 1877, in Princeton, N. J. 3. Perry Heaton, b. 1880, in Washington, D. C.

II. ROSALIE ELLIOT HEATON, b. Oct. 8, 1846, in Philadelphia; m. April 29, 1869, Colonel Downing TOWS, b. March 7, 1835, in Albany, N. Y. 1. Francis Heaton Tows, b. Brussels, Belgium, Dec. 20, 1870; d. at sea, Sept. 12, 1871. 2. Ferris Heaton Tows, b. in New York City, Sept. 17, 1877.

6642. THEOPHILUS GOODYEAR (III), b. April 3, 1757; m. Eleanor (b. Dec. 3, 1763; d. May 24, 1783), daughter of John and Molly HULL, of Redding, Conn.

Theophilus Goodyear served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and wintered at the camp of General Putnam in the winter of 1778-9, at Redding, Conn., together with his friend Mr. Manson, who married Molly Hull, second daughter of John Hull, and d. Nov. 25, 1803. John Hull was b. Jan. 15, 1740; d. Oct. 10, 1821. Molly, his wife, was b. June 15, 1746; d. Aug. 14, 1801. In a history of Redding, Conn., is found the will of John Hull, bearing date of

June 24, 1815; he mentions no children, but names his grandson John Goodyear, and the son of his grandson, Hull Goodyear, also two others—names not given, but who were undoubtedly Munson Goodyear and Eleanor, wife of Harry Meeker. Theophilus Goodyear d. Dec. 23, 1803.

I. JOHN, b. May 4, 1783; m. Eunice GOODSSELL.

66421. JOHN GOODYEAR, b. May 4, 1783; m. May 26, 1801, Eunice GOODSSELL b. Jan. 14, 1781; d. Dec. 22, 1852.

I. HULL, b. April 10, 1802; m. Julia A. ———, b. Feb. 10, 1804; d. Feb. 28, 1865. He d. May 18, 1864. 1. Jerusha, m. B. F. Sutton, of Jackson, Mich. 2. Henry, b. Sept. 16, 1825; m. Elizabeth ———, b. Oct. 20, 1825. He d. Feb. 24, 1889. Their daughter, Ellie, b. Aug. 30, 1856, d. Sept. 5, 1864.

II. ELEANOR, b. Feb. 17, 1804; m. Harry MEEKER, of Redding, Conn., d. June 23, 1879. 1. Marie Meeker, b. March 24, 1826; d. Sept. 21, 1853. 2. Francis J. Meeker, b. Sept. 15, 1836; d. Oct. 27, 1891.

III. THEOPHILUS MUNSON, b. Feb. 22, 1815.

664213. THEOPHILUS MUNSON GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 22, 1815; d. April 7, 1889; m. Louisa J. LOCKWOOD, b. Aug. 9, 1816; he removed to Michigan, d. April 14, 1878.

I. JANE A., b. May 21, 1837; m. Andrew SAFE (b. June 1, 1883, in Montreal, Canada), of Wichita, Kansas. 1. Louisa E., b. July 11, 1855; m. at Manchester, Michigan, Jan. 14, 1883, Cassius A. Sias, b. June 23, 1853; son of Judge James and Mary A. Sias. Judge Sias removed from his early home in Wisconsin to California, and when Cassius was a child his mother took her two little sons by way of the Isthmus of Panama to join their father in Downieville, Cal. The vessel they were on, the *Ariel*, was captured off Cuba and they had a venturesome and exciting trip. Mrs. Sias d. in California in 1868, after which the boys, then nine and thirteen years of age, returned east by the Isthmus, and went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where they were educated. Cassius Sias, after taking the high school course, entered the University and studied civil engineering, in which profession he has since been engaged, at the present time having an office and residing in Galveston, Texas. They have one son, Robert Mitchell Sias, b. Nov. 15, 1883.

II. JOHN, b. Aug. 21, 1838; m. Helen M. ———, b. Oct. 3, 1842; d. Dec. 23, 1862. 1. Charles A., b. June 27, 1859; m. Jan. 16, 1883, at Fort Scott,

Kansas, Rosamond Wariner. He is proprietor of a hotel at Nickerson, Kansas, and has three children, as follows: 1. John C, d. 1892, aged 7 years. 2. Helen M. 3. Amasa Munson.

III. JAMES, b. Aug. 13, 1845; lives in Wichita, Kansas.

IV. JOSEPH A., b. April 22, 1854; m. first, Elizabeth KRAMER, b. June 17, 1857; d. Sept. 24, 1894; m. second, Sept. 22, 1896, Mrs. Emma J. LAPHAM; res. Manchester, Michigan. 1. Benjamin J., b. May 18, 1884. 2. Fannie A., b. June 10, 1887. 3. Louisa E., b. Nov. 10, 1889.

6643. AUSTIN GOODYEAR, b. April 23, 1759, in Hamden; removed to West Springfield, now Holyoke, Mass., where his children were born, and his descendants now live. He m. April, 1790, Susanna PARDEE, b. Feb. 7, 1760.

I. LYMAN, b. Sept. 23, 1792; m. Esther HUMISTON.

II. LOIS, b. Aug. 13, 1794; m. Julius DAY.

III. AUSTIN, b. Sept. 13, 1797; d. July, 1803.

IV. PARDEE, b. July 3, 1800; d. July, 1803.

V. JOEL, b. March 28, 1802, d. July, 1803.

66431. LYMAN GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 23, 1792; m. Dec., 1816, Esther, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Bishop) HUMISTON, who d. Aug. 26, 1855, aged 63 years. He d. Jan. 7, 1874; he was a farmer at Holyoke, Mass.

I. SARAH, b. Sept. 5, 1817; m. James R. BOISE.

II. ESTHER, b. Oct. 30, 1822; d. unm, in 1848.

III. AUSTIN, b. March 31, 1828; m. Ann J. CHAPIN.

IV. SUSANNAH P., b. Nov. 27, 1832; d. Dec. 21, 1883.

664311. SARAH GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 5, 1817; m. Dec. 20, 1843, Professor James R. BOISE, b. Jan. 27, 1815. They lived in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where she d. April 8, 1857.

Professor Boise was one of the early professors of Greek in the University of Michigan, from 1852 to 1868, and resigned to accept the professorship of Greek in the Chicago University. He was the author of several Greek textbooks which made his name known all over the country. The former University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon him in 1868, and he also held the degree of D. D. He d. Feb. 9, 1895, and was buried at Ann Arbor.

- I. SARAH MUNSON BOISE, b. Dec. 9, 1844; d. Aug. 26, 1845.
- II. ALICE BOISE, b. May 15, 1846; m. Rev. Nathan E. Wood, D. D.
- III. ESTHER HUMISTON BOISE, b. Sept. 10, 1848; m. Julius A. JOHNSON, a graduate of Brown University and a lawyer of Chicago.
- IV. CLARISSA BOISE, b. Feb. 2, 1853; m. R. G. BUSH.
- V. AMELIA GOODYEAR BOISE, b. and d. April, 1855.
- VI. ABIGAIL BOISE, b. and d. April 2, 1857.

6643112. ALICE ROBINSON BOISE, b. May 15, 1846; m. June 27, 1873, Rev. Nathan E. WOOD, son of Nathan (1807-1886) and Beriuthia Merrill (Brown—b. Aug., 1821) Wood, of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They live in Boston.

- I. NATHAN ROBINSON WOOD, b. Aug. 13, 1874.
- II. REUBEN SUMMER WOOD, b. Aug. 10, 1876.
- III. SARAH GOODYEAR WOOD, b. Nov. 10, 1878; d. July 25, 1882.
- IV. BASIL BOISE WOOD, b. Dec. 26, 1881.

6643114. CLARISSA GOODYEAR BOISE, b. Feb. 2, 1853; m. Reuben Gresham BUSH, who is of French and German extraction on his father's side, and of English on his mother's. He is a commission merchant and sugar manufacturer of Louisiana, his native state, and he and his family reside in New Orleans.

- I. LOUIS BUSH, b. May 22, 1877; attends the Tulane Law School in New Orleans.
- II. JAMES BOISE BUSH, b. Oct. 24, 1878; is attending Brown University in Providence, R. I.
- III. REUBEN GRESHAM BUSH, b. Sept. 11, 1880; is preparing for college.
- IV. RUTH ESTHER BUSH, b. Aug. 27, 1886.

6643113. AUSTIN GOODYEAR, b. March 31, 1828; m. Sept. 12, 1855, Ann Judson CHAPIN, daughter of Bryant and Lucinda (Jones) CHAPIN, of Chicopee, Mass. She was b. Jan. 9, 1835. Mr. Goodyear and two sons are farmers at Holyoke, Mass.

- I. SARAH LOUISA, b. July 13, 1858; d. Dec. 6, 1892.
- II. GEORGE LYMAN, b. Jan. 7, 1862.
- III. AUSTIN BRYANT, b. June 22, 1875.

66432. LOIS GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 13, 1794; m. Jan. 15, 1824, Julius, son of Edmund and Bede (Hitchcock) DAY, of Springfield, Mass.; he was b. May 10, 1797; d. June 2, 1881. She d. April 30, 1882.

I. AUSTIN GOODYEAR DAY, b. Nov. 24, 1824; m. Sarah Ann Brixey in London, England. He d. Dec. 28, 1889, at Poland Springs, Maine; she d. in London, England, July 29, 1892, aged 51 years. Both are interred at Seymour, Conn.

II. HENRY PARDEE DAY, b. March 12, 1829. In 1862 Mr. Day made a trip to California; m. Aug. 17, 1865, Fannie GILBERT; res. Seymour, Conn. 1. Julius Gilbert Day, b. July 11, 1866. 2. Harry Goodyear Day, b. March 13, 1870.

III. EDMUND DAY, b. Dec. 12, 1831; m. June 18, 1863, Annie E. MELCHER. 1. William Melcher Day, b. June 13, 1867. 2. Annie E. Day, b. April 14, 1871. 3. Edith F. Day, b. Jan. 15, 1874.

IV. LOIS ANN DAY, b. March 27, 1834.

6644. EDWARD GOODYEAR, b. March 28, 1761; m. Oct. 8, 1786, Abigail HULL, according to church records of Cheshire, Conn., where the marriage took place and where Edward probably lived. In the Revolutionary War he was a Corporal from Jan. 1, 1781, to Dec. 1, 1781, in Captain Billing's Company; also a Corporal in Captain Kimberly's Company in 1783.

I. DOLLY, b. Aug. 25, 1787; m. Jonathan BRINDLE.

II. EDWARD, b. March 4, 1789; m. Olive ALCOTT.

III. HARRY, b. Dec. 15, 1790; d. Nov. 9, 1791.

IV. ABIGAIL, b. July 23, 1793; m. Feb. 1817, Miles HOTCHKISS.

V. LOTTY, b. Jan. 18, 1794; d. April 22, 1796.

VI. BEDE, b. Dec. 22, 1795; m. Feb. 1817, David Upson.

66442. EDWARD GOODYEAR, b. March 4, 1789; m. Aug. 9, 1814, Olive (Love) ALCOTT, daughter of James and Hannah (Barnes) Alcott and granddaughter of Amos Bronson Alcott, who was the father of Louisa M. Alcott, the popular authoress.

I. HARRY A., b. May 29, 1815; m. Catherine CAUTIS on Feb. 4, 1847; several children.

II. LUCIUS B., b. June 16, 1817; m. Amy C. SMITH, June 16, 1842.

III. LORENZO M., b. Jan. 26, 1820; m. Mary RANSOME; several children.



GENERAL E. D. S. GOODYEAR.
(664531.)

IV. EDWARD, b. June 26, 1824.

V. EDWIN, b. June 26, 1824; d. July 4, 1824.

VI. LINUS S., b. July 18, 1827; d. Aug., 1840.

VII. PERNETT S., b. Nov. 12, 1825; d. March 18, 1829.

VIII. OLIVE or LOVE, b. June 3, 1830.

6645. SIMEON GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 8, 1765. His name occurs amongst eight others in a petition dated May 15, 1794, for the institution of Day Spring Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M., which lodge was organized in December at the house of Brother Sam'l Bellamy.

"Simeon Goodyear, and others, call for a meeting of land owners of Meadows, on the great river, at State House, for the purpose of dyking the tide from said meadows."—*From a New Haven paper, Sept. 28, 1795.*

The "great river" is the Quinnipiac, flowing through North Haven. A portion of town of Hamden borders on said river.

Mr. Goodyear was an Episcopalian. He m. first, Hannah, daughter of James and Anna (Shelton) BEARDSLEY, b. Feb. 13, 1768, sister of Joel Goodyear's wife; she d. May 30, 1805. He m. second, Aug. 14, 1806, Eunice, daughter of Colonel Jonas and Annie (Smith) PRENTICE; she d. Aug. 18, 1810, aged 36 years. He m. third, Abigail, widow of Daniel BRAINARD, of Haddam, Conn., and daughter of Solomon FOWLER, of Northford, Conn. He d. Dec. 26, 1815.

I. HORACE, b. 1793; m. Sally DICKERMAN.

II. ALBERT, b. Nov. 30, 1797; m. Mary Ann DICKERMAN.

III. BELA, b. 1799; m. Delia A. GILL.

IV. GEORGE, b. Dec. 9, 1801; m. first, Elizabeth ANDERSON; second, Roxana RAND.

V. ANNA MARIA, b. Feb. 7, 1804; m. Stephen HOTCHKISS.

VI. AMELIA P., (by second wife); d. Feb. 25, 1897, in Hackensack, N. J.

66451. HORACE GOODYEAR, b. 1793; d. March 28, 1866; m. April 29, 1818, Sally, daughter of Amos and Chloe (Bradley) DICKERMAN, and granddaughter of Jonathan and Rebecca (Bassett) Dickerman, and of Joel and Abigail (Tuttle) Bradley; b. April 27, 1796; d. Feb. 20, 1865.

I. EMILY, b. July 7, 1820; m. first, Sept. 21, 1841, Hobart IVES, of Hamden, son of Parsons and Mary (Hough) Ives. b. Jan. 4, 1814; d. 1847. Emily Ives,

m. second, Nov. 1852, Willis GOODYEAR (son of Jared), b. Nov. 27, 1799; d. March 13, 1874. Mrs. Ives res. Ft. Plain, N. Y. 1. Cornelia A. Ives, b. Nov. 9, 1845; graduated at Miss Brace's, New Haven; m. Dec. 5, 1866, Peter F. Thorne (b. Nov. 11, 1822; d. Oct. 10, 1887); she d. s. i. April 12, 1893. 2. Sarah Emily Goodyear, b. Oct. 25, 1856; m. I. J. Wild. 3. Mary Lansing Goodyear, b. March 31, 1859; m. A. F. Currier. 4. Willis Horace Goodyear, b. Nov. 12, 1865 (see number 65466).

66452. ALBERT GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 30, 1797; d. July 12, 1878; m. June 9, 1824, Mary Ann, daughter of Amos and Chloe (Bradley) DICKERMAN, b. March 1, 1803.

I. ALFRED D., b. June 6, 1830; m. Dec. 1, 1865, Margaret CONKLIN, of Delhi, N. Y. He d. May 23, 1887. 1. Albert, b. Dec. 25, 1866, lives in New Haven.

66453. BELA GOODYEAR, b. Dec., 1798; m. 1826, Delia A. GILL, b. 1825; daughter of John and Lucy (Foote) Gill, of North Haven. Lucy Foote, b. 1779; d. May 7, 1849, was the daughter of Dr. Jared Foote, of Northford. Bela Goodyear d. Aug. 23, 1885; his wife d. Jan. 1, 1884. Five of his sons fought in the Civil War.

I. ELLSWORTH DAVIS SPRAGUE, b. April 28, 1827; m. Sarah BISHOP.

II. SIMEON ELDRIDGE, b. Oct. 7, 1830; m. Lucinda PEASE.

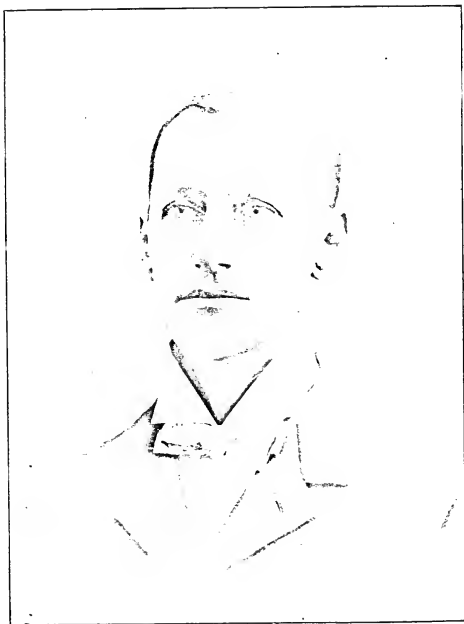
III. EDWARD LEROY, b. March 2, 1833; m. Clara ONTHANK. He enlisted Oct. 2, 1861, and served throughout the war; later was Postmaster of North Haven, where he d. in 1894. 1. Eunice.

IV. ROBERT, b. Nov. 6, 1835; m. first, Jennie LYMAN; m. second, Ella HOTCHKISS.

V. WALSTEIN, b. Aug. 20, 1839. In the Civil War he was a member of Company F, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery; his leg was shattered in the battle of Malvern Hills, Va., in July, 1862; he was left on the field, taken prisoner, and carried to Richmond, Va. Here he was exchanged and taken to the United States hospital at Philadelphia, where he died of his wounds, Sept. 3, 1862.

VI. FRANCIS WILBUR, b. Nov. 19, 1841; m. Amelia BARNUM.

VII. STEPHEN EDGAR, b. Dec. 12, 1846; d. Nov. 26, 1871, s. p.



CHARLES WARREN GOODYEAR.
(664532, I.)

664531. General ELLSWORTH DAVIS SPRAGUE GOODYEAR, b. April 28, 1827, in North Haven, Conn. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he went to New Haven and learned the trade of printing, at which he worked for five years. In 1846, he went to New York City, worked at his trade for six weeks and then entered the service of Charles, Henry and Nelson Goodyear, who were then beginning to manufacture India rubber articles in Newark, N. J. He participated in the experiments that resulted in the discovery of how to make hard rubber, now one of the greatest industries of the world.

After the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he entered the service as Captain of the 6th Company, 10th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Roanoke Island, Kingston, Whitehall and Goldsboro, N. C., in 1862. His regiment served in the Department of South Carolina in 1863, and was in the siege of Morris Island and Fort Sumter. The night after the evacuation of the Island, by the Confederates, he was selected to lead the forlorn hope in a midnight attack by the army on Fort Sumter, and to remain in command of the fort if he succeeded in taking it. Just as he received the signal to attack, the navy interposed, and the army had to retire without result.

He served his term of three years and came home; stayed six weeks, and then went back to the war, with commission as Major, and was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment. He was at Hatcher's Run, Va., in command of the regiment, and on the morning of the 2nd of April they were ordered to assault Fort Gregg. With 180 men and 13 officers, he made a lodgement on the south re-entering angle of the fort, and held on until other troops, in sufficient numbers, were brought up to carry the works. Out of 180 men and 13 officers, 118 men and 8 officers were killed and wounded. He was shot through the right shoulder, the ball entering the side, going through the socket joint, then following the collar bone and finally lodging in the back of his neck, from which place it was extracted at the hospital in New Haven.

He was brevetted Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and Brevet Brigadier-General for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort Gregg, Va., on April 2, 1862. Since the war he served sixteen years as an Inspector of Customs at New Haven, Conn. In 1899, General Goodyear is enjoying life in North Haven, where, though retired from business, he takes an active

interest in church, state and family, and has written many interesting and helpful articles in connection with this work.

General Goodyear was married Jan. 11, 1849, to Sarah A. BISHOP, of New Haven, b. Sept. 26, 1826, daughter of Isaac and Julia (Williams) Bishop, and granddaughter of Samuel and Abigail (Dingley) Bishop. Miss Dingley was a great beauty in her day, and danced with General LaFayette when he stopped over night in her native town, Windham, Conn., while on his way to join General Washington at West Point. When an old lady, she expressed her appreciation of French gallantry by alluding to LaFayette as the "politest man" she ever saw. The Bishops were of English stock, and there is still extant a rare book of poems, written in England in 1662, by a Rev. Isaac Bishop, a vignette of whom on the frontispiece is nearly a perfect likeness of Mrs. Goodyear's father, Isaac Bishop, late of New Haven.

I. CHARLES ELLSWORTH, b. Aug. 23, 1850; m. Emma SMITH.

II. FREDERICK BISHOP, b. Jan. 20, 1852.

III. FRANK, b. July 20, 1853; d. Feb. 19, 1854.

IV. FRANK, b. Sept. 1854; d. Sept. 20, 1857.


V. JULIA ADELIA, b. June 20, 1857; m. Oct. 11, 1878, Jas. Sterling EASTWOOD, of Thomaston, Conn., son of the Rev. Benjamin Eastwood, who came from England to America in 1833 with his family.

VI. MARY BRISTOL, b. July 9, 1859.

VII. BERTHA, b. Aug. 4, 1865; m. first, George BRADLEY; second, Dr. Jos. H. TOWNSEND.

VIII. EDITH, b. Jan. 10, 1867; m. June 30, 1896, John Lincoln ALGER, of Bennington, Vt., son of Nathan Willis and Mary Key (French) Alger, and grandson of Enos Alger, of the Province of Quebec.

6645311. CHARLES ELLSWORTH GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 23, 1850; m. Aug. 8, 1870, Emma SMITH, of Wabanssee, Kan. They live, in 1894, in Oatville, Sedgwick Co., Kan. 1. Marie Belle, b. Wichita, Kan., Nov. 14, 1876. 2. Julia Bishop, b. in Wichita, Kan., April 5, 1879. 3. Ellsworth Paul, b. Wichita, Kan., Sept. 5, 1881. 4. Philip Keith, b. Oatville, Kan., March 24, 1883. 5. Bessie Edith, b. Oatville, Kan., Jan. 12, 1887. 6. Ruth, b. 1892.



REV. HORACE B. GOODYEAR.
(664532, 1L.)

6645317. BERTHA GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 4, 1865; m. first, George M. BRADLEY, son of Henry M. and Mary (Bolton) Bradley, of North Haven. He d. Feb. 2, 1891; m. second, April 18, 1896, Dr. Jos. Hendley TOWNSEND, of New Haven. 1. Barbara Bradley, b. Oct. 27, 1889.

664532. SIMEON ELDRIDGE GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 7, 1830; d. Jan. 22, 1890; m. in 1854, Mary LUCINDA, daughter of Horace and Ann (Wallace) Pease, and granddaughter of Stephen and Abigail (Hall) Pease, of Somers, Conn., b. Dec. 31, 1831.

I. CHARLES WARREN GOODYEAR, b. Aug., 1855, at Staten Island, N. Y. When a boy he conceived a fondness for the stage. He informed his mother he intended to become an actor, and, if she preferred it, he would change his name. She requested him to always retain his own name, so she would never be in ignorance of his welfare; and so the name of Charles Goodyear has been well known throughout the country as a theatrical performer and manager of the highest merit. When on May 13, 1897, his life came to an end, the daily papers of Denver, where he had lived for ten years, gave editorial space as well as long columns, in relating the loss the city had sustained, and the general grief felt. The *Times* editorially wrote as follows:—

“The misfortune of early death has befallen Charles W. Goodyear, of this city, and Denver hereafter will be without the genial and unpretentious and capable young manager, who has so long been a familiar figure at the gates of Elitch’s gardens. Enlargement of the heart was the immediate cause of his demise. Those who knew him can with difficulty refrain from repeating the phrase with another meaning attached to it, for if ever young man was possessed of the broad generosity and cordiality of fellow feeling that men call ‘heart,’ ‘Charley’ Goodyear was so possessed. His death leaves behind in his place an honorable memory, which will remain among the affections of his friends and the kindly recollections of all who ever met with him.”

Mr. Goodyear m. Jan. 25, 1883, Nannie Elitch McLEAN, daughter of Wm. Eli Salter and Nancy (Stephenson) McLean, of the ancient Scotch family of McLean. Mrs. Goodyear was b. Feb. 13, 1865, and resides in Denver.

II. REV. HORACE BELA GOODYEAR, b. May 14, 1860, at Matteawan, N. Y.; studied under Bishop Huntington at St. Andrews Divinity School, Syracuse, N. Y., was ordained deacon, Dec. 23, 1883, in Calvary Church, Utica, and was advanced to the priesthood in Zion Church, Fulton, N. Y., June 1, 1886. His first work was at St. Paul’s Church, Chittenango, and in connection with it St. Stephen’s,

Perryville. He next had charge of Zion Church, Fulton, N. Y., for three years, from which place he moved to Springfield, Ill., taking charge of two missions, and later to Mt. Carmel, in the jurisdiction of Cairo.

In 1896 he was called to the Church of the Redeemer, in Watertown, N. Y., of which church he was rector for three years, and had also two other congregations under his charge. In 1899 he accepted a call to Oswego, N. Y. He is a most active and earnest worker, laboring unceasingly in his chosen profession, with great success, and the deep appreciation of all who know him.

On Jan. 3, 1888, Mr. Goodyear m. Alice Eliza, daughter of David Allan and Eliza Dunning (Van Vorst) WATERMAN, and granddaughter of Asa and Aurelia (Underhill) Waterman, and of Jacob Wallace and Delia Celina (Dunning) Van Vorst, of Schenectady, N. Y., b. Jan. 23, 1862. Her only brother is Prof. Frank A. Waterman, of Princeton University. 1. Norma, b. Dec. 28, 1890, at Alton, Ill. 2. Harold Waterman, b. Oct. 30, 1895, at Fulton, N. Y.

664534. ROBERT BEARDSLEY GOODYEAR, M. D., b. Nov. 6, 1835, in North Haven. He received his early education principally in the public schools of his native town and Wallingford, and was for several years a teacher in these schools. At the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, he was studying medicine. Four of his brothers had enlisted in the army for the defense of the Union, and he also volunteered his services and was enrolled in September, 1862, in Company B, 27th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and commissioned a sergeant. He served with his regiment until the expiration of its term of service, in July, 1863, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; and at Chancellorsville, May 1, 2 and 3, 1863. He was captured and was a prisoner of war at Richmond about two weeks.

After his return from the army, he entered the Medical School of Yale College, from which he graduated Jan., 1868. He filled the positions of Resident Physician of the State Hospital, at New Haven, Physician and Surgeon of the Hartford Hospital, and in the Retreat for the Insane, at Hartford. He later became a general practitioner in North Haven, and has since been successfully engaged in his profession in this and adjoining towns.

Dr. Goodyear was m. May 19, 1869, to Jane, daughter of Norman LYMAN, of Hartford, Conn. She d. in March, 1878, leaving two children. He m. second, Ellen Maria, daughter of Stephen and Maria Goodyear HOTCHKISS, of New Haven, June 26, 1884.

I. ANNA LYMAN, b. Feb. 17, 1874.

II. ROBERT WALSTEIN, b. Jan. 9, 1878.



R. B. Goodyear M.D.

664536. FRANCIS WILBER GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 19, 1841; d. Nov. 29, 1898. In the Civil War he was a member of the 7th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry; he was taken prisoner in 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va., and spent six months in Andersonville Prison, Georgia, and two months at Libby Prison, when he was exchanged and promoted to a Lieutenantcy. He m. in 1867, Emiline L. BARNUM, of Bridgeport, Conn., daughter of Jos. Covil (1802-1883) and Cynthia (Taylor) (1806-1887) Barnum; residence, Springfield, Mass.

I. WALSTEIN B., b. Aug. 4, 1870; m. Oct. 18, 1896, Mary E. MORAN, of Richmond, Va., daughter of James and Mary Moran.

66454. GEORGE GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 9, 1801, in Hamden, Conn. After graduation from Yale College in 1824, he took a three years' course in the Yale Divinity School, and was ordained as an evangelist at New Haven, July 22, 1828. In Gaines, N. Y., he m. Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Robert ANDERSON, May 30, 1830. After a short stay in East Windsor, Conn., he was installed pastor of the Congregational church in Ashburnham, Mass., Oct. 10, 1832. He remained there until October 10, 1841. Then followed a brief pastorate in Rensselaerville, N. Y., which was interrupted by the illness of his wife, who d. Feb. 28, 1844. He was next acting pastor for three or four years in Truro, on Cape Cod, and on Dec. 19, 1849, was installed in South Royalston, Mass., where he remained until May 16, 1854. His last and longest pastorate was in Temple, New Hampshire, from April 28, 1855, to October 25, 1865; his resignation was occasioned by attacks of hemorrhage, which prevented his undertaking active duty in the ministry again. He was able, however, to represent the town of Temple in two sessions of the State Legislature and to preserve and extend his great influence for good in the community. He d. in Temple, of consumption, Nov. 18, 1884, at the age of 83 years. He had m. second, Dec. 18, 1844, Roxanna, daughter of Deacon L. S. RAND, of Townshend, Vt.; she d. March 3, 1890, in Temple, N. H.

I. AMELIA, b. Dec. 21, 1833; m. Nov. 23, 1859, Albert FISKE, of Troy, N. Y.; residence, Austin, Cook Co., Ill.

II. GEORGE ANDERSON, b. Feb. 23, 1837; m. Amelia PARKER, of Boston, Sept. 26, 1866; residence Boston.

III. ELIZABETH, b. April 26, 1840; m. March 15, 1865, David B. SHEDD; he d. Sept. 23, 1876. 1. Geo. G. Shedd, b. March 7, 1867, at Wilton, N. H. 2. Robert A. Shedd, b. May 24, 1868; d. Dec. 27, 1874. 3. Arthur A. Shedd, b. Jan. 9, 1870; d. Dec. 9, 1874. 4. Annie M. Shedd, b. Aug. 1, 1871. 5. David R. Shedd, b. Jan. 3, 1874, at Gaines, N. Y.

66455. ANNA MARIA GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 7, 1804; m. June 6, 1827, Stephen, son of Stephen and Mary (Griswold) HOTCHKISS, b. Feb. 6, 1805; d. April 17, 1868. She d. April 2, 1876. 1. Henry Wells Hotchkiss, b. April 6, 1828; m. Hannah Damon; d. in San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1882, s. p. 2. Stephen Goodyear Hotchkiss, b. Jan. 25, 1830; m. Harriet Augusta Stevens. 3. James Augustus Hotchkiss, b. Jan. 11, 1833; d. Sept. 23, 1863. 4. Frederic Hotchkiss, b. Jan. 25, 1836; m. Anna Dickenson Whittelsey. 5. Frank Edwin Hotchkiss, b. March 29, 1837; has been for many years Superintendent of Buildings of Yale College, is one of the Directors of the New Haven Colony Historical Society, and is one of the best informed genealogists of New England. He has given much valuable material to this work. 6. Amelia Elizabeth Hotchkiss, b. Oct. 10, 1839; d. Oct. 5, 1853. 7. Anna Jennette Hotchkiss, b. Oct. 10, 1839; d. same day. 8. Willis Goodyear Hotchkiss, b. Jan. 25, 1841; d. Jan. 1, 1845. 9. Ellen Maria Hotchkiss, b. Feb. 25, 1847; m. Dr. Robert B. Goodyear, son of Bela Goodyear (see No. 664534). 10. Clara Augustus Hotchkiss, b. Sept. 19, 1851; d. Aug. 17, 1852.

6646. JARED GOODYEAR, SR., b. April 26, 1767, in Hamden, Conn.; m. March 20, 1789, Beda IVES, b. May 4, 1770, whose ancestry is briefly shown as follows:—

	WILLIAM IVES,	Came from England to Boston, 1635, on ship <i>Truelove</i> . Was then 28 years old. Came to New Haven, 1637-8; m. Hannah ———.
3 others and	JOSEPH IVES,	b. 1647; m. Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Turner) YALE, Jan. 2, 1673. Joseph d. 1694.
9 others and	EBENEZER IVES,	b. April 6, 1692; m. Mary ATWATER, Jan. 17, 1714. He d. July 7, 1759. She d. Feb. 13, 1772. Lived in North Haven.
10 others and	JAMES IVES,	b. Oct. 19, 1718; m. second, Sarah TUTTLE, Nov. 8, 1753.
6 others and	BEDA IVES,	b. May 4, 1770; m. Jared GOODYEAR.

About 1790 Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear bade farewell to relatives and friends in Connecticut and together with the Fillmore family emigrated to western New York, then known as the "Far West," traveling the entire distance with ox teams. Jared Goodyear d. Oct. 29, 1843; his wife d. March 14, 1857. Fine

oil paintings of both are in the possession of their descendants at Lawyersville, New York.

- I. JARED, b. Oct. 5, 1790; d. Jan., 1792.
- II. JARED (II), b. July 21, 1792; m. Ann Eliz. COLLIER.
- III. WILLIS, b. May 16, 1794; d. March, 1795.
- IV. LOIS, b. Nov. 3, 1795; m. Oct. 12, 1819, Rev. Albert AMMERMAN, d. s. p.
- V. BEDA, b. Dec. 11, 1797; m. June 14, 1825, John VAN SCHAICK, of Lansing. They had two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth; both d. unm.
- VI. WILLIS, b. Nov. 27, 1799; m. Mrs. Emily Goodyear IVES.
- VII. EMILY, b. May 5, 1802; m. Rynear VAN WAGENEN.
- VIII. CHARLES, b. April 26, 1804; m. Charlotte GEBHARD.
- IX. ELVIRA, b. Aug. 17, 1810; d. about 1860, unm.
- X. GEORGE, b. Aug. 26, 1813, m. first, Cynthia GOODYEAR; second, Hannah TUTTLE.

66462. JARED GOODYEAR, JR., b. July 21, 1792, in Schoharie County, N. Y. At the age of fourteen he opened a little store; his capacity for business there developed itself, and from that time he assumed the duties of one much older in years. About the year 1822 he located at Colliersville, Otsego County, N. Y., where he m. Miss Ann Eliza, only daughter of Major Peter COLLIER, who was the son of Isaac Collier the first settler of Colliersville, locating there about the close of the Revolutionary War. Jared Goodyear was the first postmaster of the town, holding the office from 1825 until 1865, and for several years served as supervisor. He was one of the most active and efficient supporters of the great work in connecting the Susquehanna river with the Hudson by railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Goodyear lived together for more than fifty years, the former dying Oct. 24, 1874; the latter March 31, 1878. Mrs. Goodyear was a woman of great industry and remarkable decision of character. For more than thirty years she was an invalid from rheumatism, not walking any in that time. She bore her affliction with singular courage and patience.

I. ELVIRA COLLIER, b. March 30, 1823; m. June 23, 1847, Sylvester LYMAN, b. April 20, 1813, in Pittsfield, Mass., son of Sylvester and Nancy (Clapp) Lyman, of New York. Mrs. Lyman d. Sept. 22, 1893, leaving a daughter, Ella Collier Goodyear Lyman, who now occupies the house which was built by her grandparents in 1816.

66466. WILLIS GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 27, 1799; d. March 3, 1874; m. Nov. 17, 1852, Mrs. Emily Goodyear IVES, b. July 7, 1820.

I. SARAH EMILY, b. Oct. 25, 1856; graduated at Miss Cody's school, New Haven; m. July 3, 1878, Isaac J. WILD, b. Aug. 25, 1842, son of Jos. and Sarah (Jocelyn) Wild; he graduated at Yale College in 1867. Mrs. Wild d. Oct. 11, 1882. 1. Jos. Goodyear Wild, b. May 17, 1879. 2. Jocelyn Plant Wild, b. Sept. 28, 1882.

II. MARY LANSING, b. March 31, 1859; graduated at Miss Cody's school, New Haven; m. April, 1883. Dr. Andrew F. CURRIER, b. March 17, 1851, son of Andrew and Anna (Fay) Currier; he graduated at Yale College in 1867; residence, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. 1. Scott Hurtt Currier, b. March 30, 1884.

III. WILLIS HORACE, b. Nov. 12, 1865; graduated at Yale College, 1886; m. May 23, 1895, Annie Laurie WAKEFIELD, of Minneapolis. In 1898 he is president of the Goodyear Book Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., dealing in law books and furnishings exclusively.

66467. EMILY GOODYEAR, b. May 1, 1802; m. March 13, 1833, Rynear Veghte VAN WAGENEN; she d. Sept. 10, 1874.

I. JARED VAN WAGENEN, b. Jan. 13, 1835; m. Nov. 15, 1858, Loraine McNEILL, b. Dec. 27, 1839, at Carlisle, N. Y., daughter of Barzillai and Caroline (Reilly) McNeill. 1. Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., b. May 14, 1871, at Lawersville; graduate Cornell University 1892, and conducts the farm of his great grandfather according to modern scientific ideas on agriculture. During the winter session he is assistant professor at Cornell. He m. Dec. 31, 1896, Magdalena, daughter of Edw. W. Lamont, of Cobleskill, N. Y.; their daughter Sarah Lamont Van Wagenen, b. Nov. 8, 1897. 2. Albert Reilly Van Wagenen, b. Feb. 13, 1876; d. Nov., 1891.

II. ALBERT VAN WAGENEN, b. March 12, 1837, at Sharon, N. Y.; m. July 24, 1863, Margaret H. BURNSIDE, b. Feb. 22, 1838, at Hackensack, N. J., daughter of Robert and Margaret (McAllister) Burnside. 1. Ida Burnside Van Wagenen, b. Aug. 16, 1864, at Hackensack, N. J. 2. Eva Goodyear Van Wagenen, b. Oct. 17, 1865, in Boston; residence, Auburndale, Mass.

III. WILLIS VAN WAGENEN, b. Feb. 20, 1839; d. Aug. 5, 1883, at Dedham, Mass.; m. Dec. 27, 1865, F. Augusta, b. Sept. 20, 1836, at West Springfield, Mass., daughter of Edw. and Samantha (Day) KNEELAND. 1. Loraine McNeill

Van Wageningen, b. Sept. 11, 1868, at Schoharie, N. Y. 2. Willis Van Wageningen, Jr., b. Feb. 17, 1874, at Dedham, Mass.

IV. JAMES VAN WAGENEN, b. Aug. 4, 1841, at Sharon, N. Y.; m. Nov. 16, 1869, Anna, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Carlisle) Hutton; d. Jan. 14, 1890, s. p.

66468. CHARLES GOODYEAR, b. April 26, 1804, in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie County, N. Y. At the age of 14, he was sent to the then celebrated Hartwick Academy in Otsego County, to prepare for college. So diligently did he pursue his studies, that he was able at the age of 18 to enter the junior class in Union College, Schenectady, then and for many years under the management of the celebrated Dr. Eliphalet Knott, who at that time was perhaps the best known instructor of youth in the United States. In 1822 Charles Goodyear graduated with the highest honors of his class, and shortly thereafter entered as a law student the office of Henry Hamilton, Esq., at Schoharie. In 1826, Mr. Hamilton took him in as a partner, which partnership continued until the death of Mr. Hamilton in 1846. At this time, and for several terms, Mr. Goodyear was a member of Congress from his district, which included Schoharie, Schenectady and Otsego counties. He was also twice elected to the State Legislature, and was judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1852 he established the Schoharie County Bank, of which he was president. In 1872 he sold out his interests in New York and removed with his family to Charlottesville, Va. He was there judge of the Albemarle County Court. He was m. June 17, 1835, to Charlotte Seitz GEBHARD, b. March 4, 1815, only daughter of John Gebhard, a prominent and wealthy lawyer of Schoharie, N. Y. Charles Goodyear d. April 9, 1876; his wife d. Thanksgiving day, 1887; both are buried at Charlottesville, Va.

I. CHARLES A., b. March 17, 1836, in Schoharie; m. July 10, 1858, Eirene Warriner KING, b. March 8, 1840, in Athens, Greece, youngest daughter of Rev. Jonas King, who was for more than fifty years American Consul at Athens, and representative of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. King was a distinguished linguist, and wrote and published a number of books in English, Greek, French, and Arabic. Dr. King m. in Feb., 1829, Annetta Aspasia Mergons, of Smyrna. Mrs. King d. Sept. 7, 1896, at an advanced age in Athens, where she had resided many years, frequently visited by her children, all of whom were educated in America, and three daughters married here: Mary,

(Mrs. John S. Adams, of South Adams, Mass.): Elizabeth, (Mrs. Claudius B. Lasell, of Orange, N. J.) and Eirene, (the late Mrs. Chas. Goodyear). Another daughter, Abigail, m. Mr. Sidney Locombe, whose life with his family has been spent as English minister to various foreign courts. Sarah m. Chas. Apsby, of Constantinople, and there was one son, William Chester King. Mrs. Goodyear d. in Denver, Colo., April 26, 1891. Mr. Goodyear resides in Parker, Colo. 1. Mary, b. April 16, 1859; m. Oct. 11, 1880, Charles Agnew McNeale, son of John McNeale. He d. July 16, 1890. Children: 'Philip Agnew McNeale, b. 1886; 'Donald Agnew McNeale, b. 1889. 2. Charles, b. March 20, 1861; d. Nov. 20, 1862. 3. Charles King, b. Jan. 13, 1865; m., 1889, Stella McDaniel.

II. GEORGE B., b. Feb. 4, 1838, at Schoharie; m. Feb., 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. James H. BRISCOE, of Philadelphia, b. Sept. 19, 1843; d. April 11, 1884. George Goodyear removed to and now resides at Charlottesville, Va. 1. Lottie, b. May 3, 1865. 2. George, b. Sept. 3, 1871. 3. John V., b. June 16, 1883.

III. MARY, b. Aug. 31, 1843; d. Jan. 23, 1852.

6646.10. GEORGE GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 26, 1813; lived in Elizabeth, N. J., and later in Wellesley, Mass., having his business in Boston, where he met his death from the falling of an elevator, Aug. 9, 1890. He m. first, Nov. 2, 1852, in England, Cynthia GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 11, 1827, daughter of Charles Goodyear, the inventor. She d. May 31, 1860. He m. second, Dec. 8, 1862, Hannah, daughter of Harry and Mary (Bronson) TUTTLE, of Windham N. Y., b. Sept. 30, 1829. Mrs. Goodyear resides in Wellesley, Mass.

I. JARED, b. on the Isle of Wight, Feb. 12, 1854; d. Jan. 1, 1859.

II. CLARA, b. in New Haven, May 4, 1855. Her father residing in Elizabeth, N. J., she attended Miss Ranney's celebrated boarding school at that place, graduating in 1874. Here began her interest and studies in drawing and painting, and later in Boston she gave her time exclusively to art; opening a studio, teaching classes, and more especially devoting herself to the water-colors paintings which have given her a foremost place among American artists. In this field she left the narrow path then followed, and broadened out on more impressionistic lines, being one of the first artists in America to give water-color this freer treatment. She excels particularly in flowers and still life. On Sept. 26, 1886, Clara Goodyear m. her cousin Charles GOODYEAR (III). (See No. 664815-II). In 1888 they moved to New York, where Mrs. Goodyear continues

her artistic career. For several years she had charge of the classes at the Society of Decorative Art, and has contributed to art literature "A Message to China Decorators," and many short articles.

III. NELLIE, b. Naugatuck, Conn., April 28, 1858; d. May 4, 1859.

IV. JARED, b. Waterbury, Conn., July 11, 1859; d. Feb. 21, 1861.

By second wife :—

V. GEORGE, b. Oct. 3, 1863; engaged in farming at Wellesley Hills, Mass.

VI. WILLIAM T., b. May 21, 1865; graduated at Williams College; m. Nov. 4, 1890, Neva C. SHURTLEFF, of Warren, R. I. They removed to Palouse, and later to Colfax, state of Washington, where in 1899 Mr. Goodyear is the editor of *The Commoner*.

6648. AMASA GOODYEAR, b. June 1, 1772, in New Haven; d. Aug. 19, 1841, at Indian Keys, Florida. He m. March 13, 1799, Cynthia, daughter of Stephen and Eunice (Curtice) BATEMAN, b. June 1, 1774; d. at Newtown, Conn., Jan. 23, 1845.

Mr. Goodyear exhibited the same enterprise, intelligence and sincere piety that marked the principal founders of the New England Colonies. He was a man of generous impulses, a devoted Christian, enjoying the confidence and respect of the community. He was noted in his religious life for his great liberality towards those differing from himself in opinion. He could not endure hearing other professed Christians spoken of in an uncharitable manner, and felt no sympathy with the violent attacks sometimes made in public addresses on Roman Catholics.

Amasa Goodyear in early manhood carried on an extensive trade with the West Indies. Next he became a leader of that great company of manufacturers who have dotted the banks of every stream in Connecticut with mills, and made the state to become the Lancashire of our country. Mr. Goodyear owned a home on the neck of land now known in New Haven as Oyster Point, but in 1805 he removed to Naugatuck, a village situated upon a small river of the same name, about eighteen miles from New Haven, in order to avail himself of the water power obtained there for carrying on his manufacturing business. In 1807 he commenced the manufacture of the first pearl buttons made in America; and in the war of 1812 he supplied the government with metal buttons. He was a very ingenious man and made many valuable improvements, particularly in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

In 1821 Mr. Goodyear took into partnership with him his son Charles. Their improved implements were at this time coming rapidly into use, affording the manufacturer a satisfactory return. In 1826 Charles removed with his wife to Philadelphia and opened the first establishment for the sale of domestic hardware, all such articles having previously been imported from other countries. It was looked upon, at first, with great distrust, and thought to be a visionary undertaking; but under the enterprise and good management of Charles, the house rose rapidly in reputation, and soon came to be considered one of the best establishments in the country. Its credit was ample, but unforeseen losses came to it. The transactions of the firm had been widely extended in different states, especially in the South, and they allowed their customers very liberal credits. The failure of many of these to meet their payments at this time, so embarrassed the firm and the establishment in Philadelphia, that they thought it impossible to go on with their business. As the firm held valuable patents and were engaged in bringing out certain inventions that could only be rendered of service to themselves and their creditors by being completed, they struggled on for a period by securing an extension of their payments. This proved to be only a temporary relief, and after some discouraging efforts the whole business, with the valuable improvements they had made, was given up for the benefit of their creditors. (From the "Life of Charles Goodyear," by Bradford K. Pierce, D. D.)

Amasa Goodyear and his son, Amasa, later went to Florida to raise fruits for the northern market. Here in 1841, they all, including the wife and child of Amasa, Jr., died of yellow fever.

I. CHARLES, b. Dec. 29, 1800; m. first, Clarissa BEECHER; second, Fanny WARDELL.

II. HENRY BATEMAN, m. Jerusha MURPHY.

III. ROBERT, b. 1803; m. Jennette BRADLEY

IV. HARRIET, b. July 9, 1805; m. Dec. 12, 1830, first, Josiah, son of Beach and Anna (Hard) TOMLINSON, b. Feb. 24, 1804; d. Feb. 20, 1851; m. second, William C. DE FOREST, b. Sept. 21, 1796; d. June 10, 1879. She died Aug. 27, 1884, s. p., in New Haven, where they had resided in an elegant and hospitable home. Reference to Mr. De Forest's generosity is found in the life of the inventor.

V. NELSON, b. 1811; d. July 7, 1841, unm.

VI. AMASA, b. 1813; m. Melinda HINE, who d. Aug. 7, 1841, aged 24 years, at Indian Keys, Fla. He d. at Key West, Fla., July 1, 1841. Their daughter, Harriet, d. Aug. 15, 1841, aged three years; all three deaths from yellow fever.



CHARLES GOODYEAR.
(66481.)

66481. CHARLES GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 29, 1800.

The greatest of benefactors, not only to their own country but to the world, not only for the present but for all time, are those great and noble minds who devote their lives, in sorrow, pain and unwearying toil to wresting from Nature, with infinite labor, some material, some secret that alleviates the sufferings and discomforts of their race, advances its civilization and makes human life easier of being borne. Such a man was Charles Goodyear, the great inventor. Far above the ephemeral fame or glory of those who conquer nations for ambition or national aggrandizement, of those whose accumulative faculty leads them to heap up riches to fabulous amount; far greater than the statesman, politician or soldier are these benefactors of their kind.

Who can read the life of Charles Goodyear unmoved? Who can read it without loving the modest, suffering genius, the devout, reverential Christian who hourly felt that he was in the Father's presence, and that that Father had set him a task to do for His glory and for the sake of humanity? His life-work was to him a religious mission; his faith never wavered that the Creator was leading him to certain results. There breathes in his every saying and writing the most intense faith, nobility of thought, and humility of spirit. In the heart of this sickly, small, sallow, nervous man there was the white fire of high resolve, noble purpose, self sacrifice, and lofty fortitude that illumines the lives of the greatest of earth. Suffering excruciating pain all his life, tortured by disease that racked his feeble body and finally bore him away, his first, last and constant thought was how to relieve the suffering of his race; in what ways his great invention could be utilized to benefit the sick and wounded in body. The very delicacy of his health made him all the more earnest to prosecute the work for which he seemed to himself to be commissioned, before the dark curtain of endless night fell upon him, when he could no longer serve mankind. Rarely has earth seen a life so single in its purpose, so pure in its motives, so full of self-denial, want, poverty and sorrow, as was his.

Dr. Bacon, in a sermon preached in his own church in New Haven, the Sabbath succeeding the funeral of Mr. Charles Goodyear, even then spoke of "the singular story of his life, and the greatness of the contribution which he made to the wealth and welfare, not of his city only, but of his country and to the commerce, industry, and material civilization of the world." Yet, probably no man who has made a discovery, at once so great and of such immediate benefit to his race, ever before passed so quietly out of his place and generation, receiving so slight an acknowledgment for the service he performed.

The long and bitter litigation conducted in his name gave a very false impression of his character to those who only knew the man as he was represented by persons who maligned his motives, and depreciated his invention in order to deprive him of his rightful claim, and add to the wealth they were making out of his discoveries. These reports, with other falsehoods as to the wealth he had made, and his alleged lavish expenditure, prejudiced many persons against one of the most unostentatious, pure-minded and pious men that adorned his generation by his life and discoveries. There is scarcely a man whose labors have been so conspicuous, whose exemplary inner and spiritual life is so little known. Extremely generous always, profoundly grateful to those who had ever assisted him, he never resented the ingratitude of those base friends whom he had assisted, and who rewarded him by calumniating him and attempting to rob him and his family of his great discovery, but repeated his kindness to them if occasion offered. Genial, happy in his home, even in the bitterest hour of poverty and distress, ready with smile and jest, beloved by all around him, his purely human personality was a lovable one. His family devotions were regularly observed, and no one that heard his prayers uttered daily, in a low vibrant tone, could forget their tender, reverent and spiritual expressions. Sunday was to him the Lord's day, occupied in reading the Bible, religious poetry, of which he was very fond, and other works. To the book of Job he was much attached; portions of it he could never read without the deepest emotion.

So lived he to whom art, science and humanity are so greatly indebted for the useful and beautiful material that enters so largely into the civilization of the times; and when, in his last hours he lay upon his bed, racked with pain, and some one made reference to his useful work, he humbly said: "What am I? To God be all the glory," and passed away.

The following is taken, in part, from "Trials of an Inventor; Life and Discoveries of Charles Goodyear," by Bradford K. Pierce, D. D. :—

Charles Goodyear, the great inventor, was born at New Haven, December 29, 1800. He was the son of Amasa Goodyear and his wife, Cynthia Bateman, a dignified, devout, affectionate woman, of more than ordinary talent, for whom her son always had the greatest respect and affection.

While Charles was still very young his father removed to Naugatuck, Conn., and there, in 1807, commenced the manufacture of agricultural implements which

he had invented. Between his work on the farm at this place and his father's manufactory, much of his time was taken from his educational studies. He was, however, a studious, serious, manly boy, a good scholar and full of fine promise for the future, as was early noted by Mr. William De Forest, who was a private tutor in Mr. Amasa Goodyear's family, about the time when Charles was sixteen years old. It was this same Mr. De Forest who married a sister of Charles and whose generous aid, to a great extent, enabled the inventor to bring his important discovery before the world.

About this time he entered the Congregational Church. He desired, above all, to become a minister of the Gospel, but the condition of his father's business rendered it impossible for him to secure the preparation he thought it necessary to make before entering this solemn work.

In 1816, Charles, now in his seventeenth year, left his home for the city of Philadelphia, and became an apprentice in the firm of Rogers & Brothers to learn the hardware business. Here he remained until 1821, when he returned to Connecticut. Equipped with his valuable business experience he now entered into partnership with his father.

On August 24, 1824, he married Miss Clarissa Beecher, a woman fitted in every way to be his wife and "helpmeet," daughter of Daniel and Clarissa (Porter) Beecher, born Aug. 27, 1804, in Naugatuck. Amiable, devoted to her husband, whose constant confidant and counselor she was, endowed with great fortitude and sustained by a sincere religious faith, she endured without murmuring the extraordinary sacrifices entailed by his long unsuccessful efforts to perfect his invention. Her wise and gentle advice, her sympathy with her husband, and her constant love and affection, were his rewards, his comfort, when all the world forsook him. Her beautiful character shone forth in all her walk through life beside him whom she loved and cherished. It was in admiration of her that Daniel Webster, in his speech in behalf of the Goodyear patents, said: "He (Charles Goodyear) had but two objects, his family and his discovery. In all his distress, and in all his trials, his wife was willing to participate in his sufferings, and endure everything, and hope everything; she was willing to be poor; she was willing to go to prison; she was willing to share with him everything, and that was his solace. There is nothing upon the earth to compare with the faithful attachment of a wife."

The business of the firm grew very large, and in 1826 Mr. Charles Goodyear removed with his wife to Philadelphia and opened a store there, which soon prospered and became one of the best establishments in the country. How the

firm became embarrassed has been related in the life of Amasa Goodyear. To add to his misfortunes, the health of Charles, who was the life of the firm, entirely broke down.

It was a great blow to him to have to give up the patents of the firm; their value was shown by their proving to be a mine of wealth to those that secured them on the firm's downfall. It was of this misfortune that he nobly said: "In reflecting upon the past, as relates to these branches of industry, I am not disposed to repine, and say that I have planted and others have reaped the fruits. The advantages of a career in life should not be estimated exclusively in dollars and cents, as it is too often done. Man has just cause for regret when he sows, and *no one* reaps." A finer thought was never uttered.

Mr. Goodyear, although the junior member of the firm, assumed all the indebtedness of it, and was soon imprisoned at Philadelphia, under the antiquated laws of debt then in force. For ten years after this failure in business he was repeatedly imprisoned for debt, though he might easily have taken steps that would have put a stop to this. His first appropriations of money, after he had finally, years after, begun to receive some returns for his discovery, were made for these creditors, though legally their claim against him had long been outlawed. His unwillingness to secure himself from the relentless persecutions of these men often exposed him to arrest at their hands.

The loss of credit arising from his failure in business, his harassing burden of debt, both prevented him from entering business again. The loss of the patents also barred him from turning further attention to them, though it led him to enter upon a new line of experiments that proved to be his life-work. Casting about to see what he could do, he determined to make a profession of inventing.

It was at this period, 1831, that the manufacture of India rubber articles commenced in the United States, in New England. Already half a million pairs of thick, heavy, rubber shoes were being annually shipped from Brazil into the country. Yankee skill, stimulated by the large price paid for them, soon discovered that the shoes could be made at great profit in New England. At Roxbury, Mass., Mr. Chaffe erected a large manufactory for rubber shoes, clothing, etc., in which several millions of dollars were invested. All these accounts awakened the curiosity of Mr. Goodyear.

About this time, happening to visit the City of New York, and passing the store of the Roxbury India Rubber Company, he stepped in to see about the purchase of a life preserver. Noticing a defect in the tube, he suggested a change in it, and on a later visit to the city brought back to the store a much better

adapted tube. Struck with the skill displayed, the agent confided to Mr. Goodyear the grave dangers that were threatening the whole India rubber trade. The company had manufactured large quantities of goods in 1833, but in the following summer the greater part had melted, and were returned to the manufactory so decomposed that they had to be buried. The rubber rotted and melted in the heat of summer, or when near that of the body. Finally the great companies succumbed before the appalling difficulties. The shareholders, ruined by their losses, had prejudiced all against India rubber. The substance had baffled all the chemists', physicians' and merchants' efforts to divest it of these objectionable qualities.

In all these disheartening difficulties meeting him at the commencement of his experiments in rubber, himself a bankrupt, with a little family dependent upon him, and without the confidence of his friends in the importance of his undertaking, he was encouraged by this thought of his: "That which is hidden and unknown, and cannot be discovered by scientific research will most likely be discovered by accident, if at all, and by the man who applies himself most perseveringly to the subject, and is most observing of everything relative thereto. This," he adds, "is corroborated and illustrated by the circumstances attending this discovery. No one who had any knowledge of the nature of the gum would be likely to apply a high degree of heat to it from design, for the purpose of divesting it of its adhesiveness, when it was known that it would melt at a low temperature." So, who can wonder that Mr. Goodyear felt that he was inspired by a higher presence, commissioned for an important service to his fellow-man, when he reflected upon the marvelous accident, that deserves rather to be called a divine providence, which revealed the fact that a very high degree of heat in connection with the use of sulphur—the necessity of which was also wonderfully revealed—was the very thing necessary to make rubber available for use.

Among the many experiments undertaken at this time for drying and curing the gum, he found that by mixing half a pound of magnesia with a pound of the gum, he secured a compound of a white color, desirable in preference to the former black color; the surface was dry, and it was not sticky under the sun. But, ultimately it fermented, though its success for a while encouraged him to make goods from it. In his hour of need of a home for his little family, Mr. R. B. Steel valuably assisted him, and he took a cottage at New Haven and collected his family around him. Here he commenced his work on the material, making first rubber shoes, the readiest of sale and easiest of construction, in which the whole family took part. Manufacturing enough to obtain their daily

bread, he began his experiments. In the winter of 1836 he dissolved the gum in turpentine, colored it with lampblack, and added magnesia to harden it; but this also proved a failure. He now thought that the trouble was in the spirits of turpentine, but having procured some unthickened gum, he soon found that the stickiness belonged to the gum itself. The failure of these experiments was very disheartening, and his friends became entirely discouraged and declined rendering him further financial assistance. At this period he was unable to meet his current expenses and had to sell his scanty furniture. He found a boarding place for his family in a retired part of the country and left, as security for the unpaid rent of his cottage, the linen which had been spun by his wife. Trying family afflictions added to the heavy burdens weighing upon the heart of Mr. Goodyear. He lost a little son, and another was brought down to the verge of the grave.

After securing this new home for his family, he left for New York, to commence afresh and alone, further experiments. On arriving in the city a friend kindly supplied him with a room, and a druggist with the materials necessary to proceed. He thought that he had discovered a remedy by boiling the articles, compounded with magnesia in quicklime and water. His hopes were greatly raised by his apparent success, for the adhesive quality of the gum seemed destroyed. By this he manufactured some beautiful fancy articles, having much the same appearance as the present vulcanized rubber. For goods made by this process he obtained medals at the fairs of the Mechanics' and American Institutes in the autumn of 1835. In the midst of these flattering notices, the inventor observed with pain that a drop of weak acid falling upon his goods neutralized the lime and made the beautiful surface as sticky as ever. This discovery, however, only inspired him with fresh courage to commence again.

His eldest daughter now joined him in New York, as a companion. Here they took attic bedrooms, while he obtained access to the mill of a Mr. Pike in that part of New York then called Greenwich Village. Here he prosecuted his experiments anew.

His next improvement was more substantial, affording him considerable aid by the sales he was able to make. He was, one day, boiling lime with bronze, and the mixture not producing the desired effect, he applied nitric acid for the purpose of eating out the bronze. This discolored the specimen and he threw it aside. Some days afterwards, on picking up this piece, he found that a remarkable change had come over the rubber—it having been truly cured. Cloth made from it stood the heat, and he made several things from it. A patent was taken

out for this process, and considerable attention was attracted toward it. Eminent chemists published certificates confirming his pretensions, and public institutions sent him their medals. Mr. Goodyear visited Washington and exhibited his specimens to President Jackson, who in his own characteristic handwriting and style wrote him this note, which is still in existence:—

“WASHINGTON, 4th March, 1837.

DEAR SIR: I have received, through General Upton, of the Senate, your note conveying a print upon gum elastic, and specimens of the pure gum designed for bandages for wounds and other useful purposes. I thank you for these samples of your skill in the new art in which you are engaged, and which I have no doubt will be found useful in a great variety of ways. I can only wish you success in the prosecution of your useful labors, and assure you that the sentiments of kindness which you express are cordially received and reciprocated by your humble servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Mr. Charles Goodyear.”

Henry Clay wrote the following letter, which was signed by himself and J. C. Calhoun:—

“WASHINGTON, 8th March, 1837.

DEAR SIR: We have received and return you many thanks for the print upon gum elastic parchment, and your card upon a specimen of pure gum without cloth, which you have done us the favor to send us. From the limited opportunity which we have had of examining this new use of a material which has suddenly risen into great importance, it seems to be admirably adapted to the purposes to which you have applied it. The public is much indebted to you for the advantages which it will derive from this exercise of your ingenuity. * * *

We are, sir, gratefully and respectfully, your obedient servants, etc.”

While carrying out his experiments secretly, perfecting his discovery before taking out his patents, Mr. Goodyear came very near being suffocated by the gas generated in a close room. He escaped death, but was thrown into a fever by the accident.

His improvement in the manufacture of elastic goods had secured to such a degree the confidence of the community that he soon obtained Mr. Wm. Ballard as a partner, with sufficient capital to carry on the manufacture of goods. A building with steam power was hired in Bank street, and shoes, life preservers, clothing and many other articles were made up. A large factory with its

machinery, situated on Staten Island, and a warehouse on Broadway for the sale of the goods, were also engaged. The trials of this long-suffering and persevering man seemed to be drawing to a close; he removed his family to Staten Island, that he might once more enjoy the comfort of his own home.

An unexpected trouble now broke upon him and swept away all his prospects. The memorable and general failure in business occurring at this time (1836-7) rendered a new enterprise impossible and carried away the entire fortune of his partner. This disaster left Mr. Goodyear penniless, and took away his only resource for providing for his family. People wrongly attributed this misfortune to the want of merit in the patent, and refused to have anything to do with it. At the factory, having access to the machinery by which prints had previously been manufactured, he printed finely, in colors and bronze, some articles which brought them their food. It was a constant struggle to provide for the family from day to day.

He now had absolutely nothing to depend upon but the few articles of furniture that remained to him, and which, one after another, were exchanged for bread. To secure ferry tickets to the city, he pawned his umbrella to Mr. Vanderbilt, whose family was destined afterwards to become one of the wealthiest in New York City. Only loans from his friends enabled him to proceed a while longer. Fortunately he met, just then, Mr. J. Haskins of the Roxbury Rubber Company, who proved a faithful friend, loaning him money when others refused him, and encouraging him when it was thought to be foolishness in the extreme to have anything to do with a business that proved unvaryingly so disastrous.

Mr. Goodyear finding it useless to attempt anything further in New York, went, with samples of his work, to Roxbury, Mass., where Mr. Haskins and Mr. Chaffee assisted him. Here he discovered a new method for making shoes, for which he was granted a patent. This he sold to meet his immediate wants, a course he was obliged to pursue with many of his improvements, thus cutting himself off from any continued profit from them. The demand for the goods enabled him to sell licenses for their manufacture to other companies. His profits amounted in a single year to four or five thousand dollars. He removed his family to Roxbury, and entered with all his accustomed enthusiasm both upon the manufacture and upon his studies for further improvements in the process.

In the summer of 1838 he became acquainted with Nathaniel Hayward, of Woburn, Mass., formerly foreman of a now disbanded rubber company. Mr.

Hayward had discovered a process of hardening and drying the gum by mixing it with sulphur. This process, Mr. Hayward, who was an uneducated man, said had been revealed to him in a dream. Mr. Goodyear purchased Mr. Hayward's patent from him, occupied the Woburn factory, and employed the latter in the manufacture of life-preservers and other articles by the two modes they had discovered. The sulphur drying had awakened the curiosity of Mr. Goodyear, and with the fine machinery of his Roxbury factory he entered upon a series of new experiments with the use of this substance.

With the prospect of a considerable and increasing income, he hastened to gather his family around him to share with him the prosperity with which Providence seemed about to crown him. His aged parents and his two younger brothers, who had suffered with him in his failure in business, now joined him. But there were other trials in store for him.

He had supposed that the whole body of the gum was cured by the process which had secured such a smooth, dry and beautiful surface, but he soon found out that while the surface was indeed changed, the interior retained all the natural and peculiar qualities. His goods had attracted so much attention that the government gave him an order for one hundred and fifty India rubber mail bags. After they were made he was called away by business for a few weeks, and when he returned, what was his consternation to find that his much admired mail bags were decomposing and dropping from their handles. This well-known and unqualified failure was the death-blow to his opening prospects. Beside this, he had made and sold throughout the country several thousand life-preservers, and these too, after a short time began to rot away. "And that"—as he said with affecting simplicity—"which I had represented as a useful discovery, and which was so, in fact, was pronounced by the public to be a complete failure. Instead of realizing the large fortune which, by all acquainted with my prospects was considered certain, my whole invention would not bring me a week's living." From comparative ease and comfort, he was once again reduced to absolute want. Everything he possessed of a salable character was sold at auction for the payment of his debts. Once more he had the cruel pain of seeing his aged parents and family, through his misfortunes, stripped of their means of support.

Now came a crucial time in his career. An immense amount of capital had been sunk in the business; his friends advised his return to the hardware business, in which he was a successful merchant. But still he persisted, making, with the assistance of his family, enough articles by the old process to eke out a

humble living. Far from despairing under the fearful responsibility of poverty and cares, he became intently absorbed in another experiment, and his mind was again buoyant with new hopes and expectations. The effect of the sulphur upon the surface of the gum had greatly excited his interest and he pressed his investigations in this direction. He had removed his family to Woburn, and while closing up the business of his factory, carried on his experiments in his own house.

In all their extremities his family was a happy one. The hopeful and devout mother never murmured for the lack of anything which might add to their comfort, but was ever reminding them to be grateful for what they had, and trustful for the future. They needed the discipline they were suffering, she said, because they might themselves have been, heretofore, uncharitable in their judgment of the poor. Mr. Goodyear, amid all the pressure of his cares and the constant struggle of his mind to solve the difficult problem he was studying, was always genial in his home. He had a keen sense of the ridiculous and enjoyed a hearty laugh even at the expense of their poverty.

He was now trying the effect of heat upon the same compounds out of which his mail bags had been made. One evening his brother and some others, who were acquainted with the nature of the gum and its manufacture, were sitting with him in his kitchen. While engaged in his usual discussion about his experiments and making a rapid gesture in his earnestness, a piece of gum which he held in his hand accidentally came into contact with the hot stove. As the gum in its natural state melts at a low heat, what was his astonishment to see that it charred like leather, without dissolving; no portion of it was sticky. His daughter says:—

“As I was passing in and out of the room, I casually observed the little piece of gum he was holding near the fire, and also that he was unusually animated by some discovery which he had made. He nailed the piece of gum outside the kitchen door and in the intense cold. In the morning he brought it in, holding it up exultingly. He had found it perfectly flexible, as when he had put it out. This was proof enough of the value of his discovery.”

Of this great hour of discovery, the turning point in his life, though years of patient endurance of suffering and want were before him, Mr. Parton, in his article in the *North American Review* on Mr. Goodyear, says:—

“To say that he was astonished at this would but faintly express his ecstasy of amazement. The result was absolutely new to all experience. India rubber

not melting in contact with red-hot iron! A man must have been absorbed for five years in the pursuit of an object to comprehend his emotions. He felt as Columbus felt when he saw the land bird alighting upon his ship and the drift-wood floating by; and, like Columbus, he was surrounded by an unbelieving crew."

This was in the early months of 1839. When, by a series of experiments, he had succeeded in satisfying himself that he had discovered a new process of curing the rubber entirely through, and found that the new substance resisted heat and cold and the strongest acids, before he had convinced another person or received the slightest return for all his toil, he said, "I feel myself amply repaid for the past, and quite indifferent as to the trials of the future." Further experiments showed that if the proper degree of heat was applied, it would divest the gum of all its adhesiveness. Finally convinced, he said, with Christian humility, "This may be considered as one of those cases where the leading of the Creator providentially aids his creature, by what are called accidents, to attain those things which are not attainable by the powers of reasoning He has conferred upon them."

To avail himself of the steam power of Mr. Haskins' rubber establishment in Lynn, in trying the experiment of curing the gum by steam, he removed his family to this town, and after a short period returned to Woburn. But now the greatest of all the difficulties he had to surmount stood directly across his path in the hour of positive success. His means were utterly exhausted, his friends completely discouraged and unwilling to help him. In these days we see him resorting to the shops and factories near Woburn, asking the privilege of using an oven after working hours, or of hanging a piece of rubber in the "manhole" of the boiler. The foremen testified that he was a great plague to them and smeared their works with his sticky compound; but though they regarded him as little better than a troublesome lunatic, they all appear to have helped him willingly. His great, inspiring and urgent occasion for hastening the work in which he was engaged was the reasonable fear, on account of his feeble health, that he might die and his discovery be lost to the world. In the event of his death, it could hardly be expected that his theory, so difficult to establish, would survive him. This fear almost overwhelmed him and threatened to produce the very result he feared. He said nothing sustained him but the excitement caused by his efforts to surmount the obstacles that stood in his way.

His library, even his children's school books, were sold to enable him to go on. Professor Silliman, of Yale College, who had always manifested a deep

interest in Mr. Goodyear and his experiments, wrote a glowing certificate, in October, 1839, of the new process. Of Mr. Goodyear's right to the sole honor of this great discovery, Judge Grier, of the United States Circuit Court, sitting at Trenton, N. J., in September, 1852, at the close of the memorable trial in which Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were engaged as opposing counsel, said in his decision :—

“It is due to Mr. Goodyear to say that, upon examining the certificate of Professor Silliman, and other evidence in the case, I am entirely satisfied that he is the original inventor of the process of vulcanizing rubber, and that he is not only entitled to the relief which he asks, but to all the merits and benefits of that discovery. * * * It is when speculation is reduced to practice, when experiment has resulted in discovery, and when that discovery has been perfected by patient and continued experiments—when some new compound, art, manufacture, or machine has been thus produced, which is useful to the public, that the party making it becomes a public benefactor and entitled to a patent.”

But it was at this hour of positive suffering, in 1839, when a considerable sum of money would not only give relief from want, but enable him to develop and bring out his invention, that Mr. Goodyear had occasion to show the real nobleness and Christian honesty of his character.

An extensive manufacturing house in Paris made highly advantageous proposals to him for the introduction of his previous improvement (the acid gas process) into France. Instead of accepting the offer, he, in the spirit of the Golden Rule, informed his correspondents that he was then engaged in developing a discovery that would render the other useless, and that when he had finished his experiments he would confer with them in reference to it.

In the winter of 1839-40 he and his family were reduced to the greatest poverty and suffering. He had not yet lost his experience of prison life. Daniel Webster in his great argument quotes a letter written by him and dated “Debtor's Prison, in Boston, April 21, 1840.” Amidst the trials of this period, the loss of his youngest son, two years old, was a great sorrow to him. In his distress, Mr. Goodyear applied to one ever his greatest friend, his brother-in-law, Mr. De Forest, who enabled him to reach New York. There he met Mr. Wm. Rider, who furnished him with sufficient capital to carry on the manufacture of goods at Springfield, Mass. But the singular ill-fortune that pursued Mr. Goodyear was again illustrated in the outside business failure of Mr. Rider. Mr. De Forest, however, supplied the capital, advancing between forty and fifty

thousand dollars. Mr. Goodyear's family were now finally removed from poverty. He himself, upon the advice of his friends, took advantage of the bankrupt law to save himself from further persecution and imprisonment, though he availed himself of none of its legal benefits, but immediately upon the turn in his fortunes commenced repaying his old indebtedness, and in the course of a few years had discharged his obligations to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars. He now took out letters patent for the new and wonderful material. The factory at Springfield was in charge of his brothers, Nelson and Henry, the latter starting another factory at Naugatuck in 1843; in 1844 the process of dissolving the gum by steam was introduced.

His debts, which always hung like a cloud over him, made it necessary for him to sell licenses to manufacture under his patents, at an early period, before the great value of his improvements could be realized. He was not a shrewd business man, in the common acceptation of the word, and was too intent upon developing his work to secure for himself all the benefit that might come from a prudent management of his patents.

As soon as he had brought his rubber shoe making process to the point where other men could make it profitable, he withdrew from the manufacturing, and sold rights to manufacture for the consideration of half a cent a pair. Five cents would have been reasonable enough, and would have been sufficient to continue; half a cent kept him subject to necessity, which compelled him to dispose of his rights at rates equally low. Thus it happened, that when the whole India rubber trade of the country paid him tribute, or ought to have paid it, he remained an embarrassed man. His friends now advised him to settle down, but this was impossible for Mr. Goodyear. In 1845, however, he removed his family to New Haven, and as he was now selling licenses under his patent quite freely, he was in comparatively easy circumstances; but all his time and means were devoted to his one great business.

The demand for the goods was soon so great, that it was but a short time before the value of his licenses began to be decreased by the illegal manufacture of India rubber goods by his process. Speaking of the injury done him during a period of ten years, Hon. J. Holt, United States Commissioner of Patents, said, in granting him an extension of his patent for seven years: "The public stipulated with him that he should peacefully enjoy for fourteen years the monopoly created by his patent; and, had he been permitted to do so, he would no doubt long since have realized an ample remuneration; but so far from this

having been the case, no inventor has probably ever been so harrassed, so trampled upon, so plundered, by that sordid and licentious class of infringers known in the parlance of the world, with no exaggeration of phrase, as 'pirates.'

He did not permit the base ingratitude of those he had helped, these moral thieves, to disturb his equanimity, for his nature was of the noblest order. Upon one occasion, when his son remonstrated with him for doing what he considered too much for a young man who had proved himself dishonest in his transactions with them, remarking that he did not care how much his father gave away to those who honestly deserved it, he replied with the utmost gentleness: "Where should we all be, my son, if God were to act upon these principles?"

The immensity of the business built up by Mr. Goodyear for others can be judged of by the companies under his patents paying Daniel Webster, for his triumphant argument against the infringers of the said patents, the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, a sum which, Mr. Parton says, "it is questionable whether Mr. Goodyear received from his great discovery, after deducting the money expended in developing it."

For several years Mr. Goodyear had a visit to Europe in contemplation. He could not leave until the vexatious law suits in reference to his patents were settled. Knowing that his efforts to secure an English patent had been forestalled by Thomas Hancock, of London, he sought redress in the English courts, where Mr. Hancock brazenly admitted that the first specimen of vulcanized India rubber he ever saw was shown to him by a gentleman sent from America by Mr. Goodyear himself.

In 1851 the Great International Exhibition was held in the Crystal Palace, at Hyde Park, London, and Mr. Goodyear exhibited a splendid collection, which cost him \$30,000 and which won for him the "Grand Council Medal," the highest testimonial given at the fair, only three of which were bestowed upon American manufacturers.

A keener sorrow than any he had before faced now fell heavily upon him. His beloved wife, who had been the constant and patient participant for thirty years of all the sacrifices and sufferings of his remarkable career, now drooped in health, and in spite of every effort that affection and skill could suggest, sank into the grave March 30, 1853. Her strong intellect, the harmony and repose of her life, her faithfulness to her children, made her one of those saints on earth whose religion shines out as a benediction in her face, whose loving sympathy as

a true Christian woman had made life all it was to her husband. Her loss overwhelmed him; her absence from his side overcame him. In his hours of sickness and prostration, when he would recline upon his bed, too feeble even for speech, making his wants known by some sign of the lips or eyes; at times when he was so unnerved that he could not even bear the entrance of a child into the room, she had calmed him by her presence, by words of holy faith, by strains of inspiring poetry, till he would rally his exhausted energies, rise up full of purpose, and go forth to labors such as few hale men could endure.

Mr. Goodyear was again favored in his domestic relations by forming the acquaintance of Miss Fanny Wardell, of London, the estimable lady who survived him, and whose strength of character and affection sustained him in the severe trials that followed Mr. Goodyear almost to his grave, and enabled her to give him such sympathy and support as only a loving wife can offer. He was married to her May 30, 1854. The Wardell family is traced to Sir A. Wardell, who lived in the sixteenth century, and to whom their present coat-of-arms and boar's head crest was legally issued. Mrs. Fanny Goodyear Deckert is the last direct descendant of this ancient family. Fanny Wardell was born in London, Feb. 12, 1834, and died there Jan. 5, 1869.

The remaining portion of this year was one of the few sunny spots in his life. His health and business prospects improved and to prepare for the coming French exhibition he removed his family to Paris in November, 1854.

During the winter of 1852-3, the manufacture of India rubber boots and shoes was begun in France by an American company, under a license of Mr. Goodyear, and the business grew in importance. The French patent which he had taken out was the first publication in Europe of the invention of vulcanized rubber. About this time he was induced to place the management of his remaining French interests to an agent; but though the outlook was for two years very flattering, through the mismanagement of this agent, the heavy expenses of his family, and his enormous exhibit at the French Exhibition, he gradually became greatly embarrassed. For his wonderful exhibit he had conferred upon him by the French Emperor, the "Grand Medal of Honor" and the "Cross of the Legion of Honor," the highest expression of appreciation of genius in the gift of the French court. But how strange were the vicissitudes through which this man passed: The announcement that the decoration of the "Cross of the Legion of Honor" had been bestowed on him was conveyed to him by his son while he was imprisoned in Clichy, the "debtor's prison" of Paris! His patents were

again involved in law suits, many notes he had accepted in payments were not honored on account of extensive failures that year, and he was attacked with a severe illness. In 1855 he removed to Bath, England, where he remained until his return to America in 1858.

During the next year Mr. Goodyear continued his studies in the application of rubber to the arts. Often he would arouse his wife in the night, and ask her if she were too fatigued to write for him, remarking as a reason for his untimely request: "I have not closed my eyes yet, for I believe I have thought of the true way of overcoming a difficulty;" sometimes adding: "I have been studying that for so many years," mentioning the time. He would then dictate, more rapidly than his wife could write, the precise directions to some workman who was making experiments for him, and perhaps a number of letters and papers of importance. Having thus relieved his mind, he would fall asleep. Most of his labors were spent upon perfecting a series of inventions for saving life in water, prompted by the reading of some statement of the number of persons in the whole world, who were drowned every day. The figures were alarming, and for many nights Mr. Goodyear could not sleep. When one night his wife asked him what was the cause of his continued sleeplessness, he replied: "How can I sleep, when so many of my fellow-creatures are passing into eternity every day, and I feel that I am the man that can prevent it?"

In America, Mr. Goodyear now found it necessary to take measures to secure an extension of his patent, now drawing to its expiration. Thus far he had expended in developing and bringing into general use the results of his great discovery, more than he had received from it. He had introduced an immense and profitable trade into his country; thousands of laborers were supplied with remunerative employment; many persons were building up large fortunes, while he, exhausted in health by his unremitting labors and anxieties, with a dependent family, had no resources, save those he might and ought to draw from the great invention which he had given to his countrymen.

Every effort, however, which money and political influence could command, was put into requisition to deprive him of this. The application rested solely upon its merits, and it was successful in spite of all machinations to the contrary. The claim, made by those who desired to rob him of this, that he had already received vast sums therefrom, and that he was reckless and wasteful in his money affairs, were wholly disproved. Parton says: "Those who censure Mr. Goodyear for permitting his estate to become so much involved, should

consider that his discovery was not so profitable to himself for more than ten years, that he was deeply in debt when he began his experiments, that his investigations could only be carried on by increasing his indebtedness, that all his bargains were those of a man in need, that the guilelessness of his nature made him the easy prey of greedy, dishonorable men, and that his neglect of his private interests was due to his zeal for the public good."

The favorable termination of the present application enabled him to enter afresh upon his studies. In the winter of 1859 he purchased a house in Washington and for the first time gathered the unmarried portion of his family together under his own roof. He said of this, "that he had never had such a quiet home before, and that he had never had so much rest or taken life so easily." "It was the foretaste," said Mrs. Goodyear, "of the eternal rest which he was so soon to enter." He had a room fitted up in his house for experiments, his last of which, like his first ones, were by a strange coincidence, devoted to life-saving apparatus.

His appointed work was now completed, although in no degree had the fire of his enthusiasm gone down. His mind pursued its wonted channels of study with unabated interest until the last. But his health and strength were evidently declining. The attacks of illness, from which he had been a constant sufferer, now returned at shorter intervals and were more severe. He had said, years before, to his niece and her husband, who went with his full approbation and sympathy as missionaries of the gospel to Asia, that he, "was God's missionary as truly as they were." The harvest takes upon itself the color of the sun when it is ready to bow before the sickle and it was apparent that Mr. Goodyear was drawing near to the grave.

On the 30th of May, 1860, he heard of the dangerous sickness of his daughter in New Haven, and in hope of seeing her once more alive, he, though very feeble, left Washington for Connecticut, with a part of his family, and his family physician, Dr. Bacon. As he was too weak to bear a railroad journey of such length, he was advised to take the steamer to New York. Upon reaching the dock in New York, he was met by his son-in-law, who informed him of the death of his daughter. He was too ill to continue his journey to New Haven to attend the funeral, but remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He now seemed to have a presentiment of his approaching end. He sent for his brother-in-law, Mr. De Forest, and arranged his business affairs as far as he could. That night his faithful physician said to Mr. De Forest, "This is the last."

It was thought best to inform his wife of his sickness, though her health seemed to forbid her coming to New York. On the 7th of June, however, Mrs. Goodyear reached his bedside, expecting to find him very sick, but wholly unprepared for the announcement that he was hopelessly ill. He recognized his wife, though unable to pursue any connected conversation from that time until his death. Twice during his sickness he gathered all the members of his family that were present with him, by his bedside, for prayer and his parting blessing, referring to each by name. Even when his mind was partially obscured by disease his confident trust in the Divine Providence, which had been the inspiration and solace of his life, afforded him the greatest comfort. In the midst of his wanderings he would frequently say, "God knows." The marked characteristic of his life, his truly Christian spirit of forgiveness, received an affecting illustration in his dying hours. His last audible expression to his wife, when he was dying, was a charge to forgive a person from whom he had suffered much.

On Sunday morning, July 1, 1860, without a sigh or struggle, his released spirit left its wasted body and rose to its heavenly rest. Just as the bells were ringing for divine service, half rising himself from the pillow, as if he saw some one, he sank back again, and was at once a worshipper in the upper sanctuary.

The following lines were written on the flyleaf of a book, called "Prayer, Its Duties and Privileges," by John Hersey, a missionary of the Methodist Church, which was given to Charles Goodyear in consequence of the following circumstances:—

While on a tour of Virginia, Mr. Goodyear happened to call on a minister and met Mr. Hersey. Observing, in the course of the few minutes conversation that passed between them, that although old and traveling on foot, Mr. Hersey was extremely ill-clothed, he inquired of their mutual friend if that was the only coat the missionary had. On being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Goodyear asked the minister whether he thought Mr. Hersey would accept some of his clothing and received the reply, "Yes, indeed; most thankfully." Mr. Goodyear rode immediately to his hotel and making up a parcel of clothing and money sent it at once to Mr. Hersey, through the minister at whose house they



CHARLES GOODYEAR.
(664815.)

had met. The old missionary was so touched by this act of Christian sympathy that he left his little book for Mr. Goodyear, in care of their friend, he himself being obliged to proceed on his Master's work.

ACROSTIC.

"Come unto me," your Saviour says,
 Harken to His voice—for you He prays,
 And bids thee walk in wisdom's ways;
 Righteousness pure should be your throne,
 Life here is but a lurid dream,
 Eternal life be your wise choice:
 So shall you in Eternity rejoice.

Give God your undivided heart;
 O' now from sinful ways depart,
 O' still be kind to those who need,
 Delight the hungry still to feed;
 Your Saviour then may say to thee—
 "Each act of love was done to me,
 And rich shall be your great reward;
 Reign then above with Christ, your Lord."

"From a stranger receive and carefully read this little book; thus through prayer and faith in Jesus, you may realize a great reward, a new pure heart on earth; & a crown of Eternal life in Heaven: for these blessings your unmerited kindness will constrain the author to pray that they may be yours.

Bath, Morgan Co., Va., Aug: 26, 1859."

L ELLEN, b. July, 1825; m. Jan. 1, 1857, Charles DE FOREST. She d. Dec. 1883.

Mrs. De Forest's recollections of her early home life and her father's career were most interesting. When a child she awakened one morning to find her father absent. Enquiring of her mother, she was told as gently as possible that her father was in jail for debt, and daily she was left in charge of the infant child, while her mother visited the father in prison.

At one time all the silver and china was sold or pawned, excepting one set of tea cups, valued at fifty cents. These did service at table and were then washed and used for the mixing of the gum elastic compounds. "It was at this

time," said Mrs. De Forest, "that I remember beginning to see and hear about India rubber. It began to appear in little patches upon the window pane and on the dinner plates. These patches were peeled off when dry. Pieces of printed muslin were covered with transparent gum. The first article made, which I recollect, was a purse finished with a steel clasp, which I took with me to school." All the children assisted in the making of rubber articles. Among Ellen's earliest recollections was of the instruction she received in the Bible from her father. When in her eighth year she was sent to a boarding school conducted by the Society of Friends. Upon one of his visits to her, her father brought her a pair of India rubber shoes, the first she had seen. They were made from the native gum, were very clumsy and bound around the ankle with fur. Later she had the honor of making the first pair of vulcanized rubber shoes made.

II. CYNTHIA, b. Oct. 11, 1827; m. George GOODYEAR. She d. May 31, 1860. (See No. 6646.10.)

III. SARAH BEECHER, b. 1830; d. at Camden, N. J., 1833.

IV. CLARISSA, b. 1831; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1831.

V. CHARLES, b. Jan. 1, 1833; m. Mary Henrietta COLT.

VI. WILLIAM, b.———; d. at New Haven, May 29, 1836.

VII. WILLIAM HENRY, b.———; d. at Woburn, Mass., 1840.

VIII. CLARA, b. May 12, 1840. Has spent much of her life in Europe. Present residence, Brooklyn, N. Y.

IX. WILLIAM HENRY, b. April 21, 1846; m. Nellie JOHNS.

By second wife:—

X. ALFRED WARDELL, b. June 26, 1856; d. at Bath, England, July 22, 1857.

XI. ARTHUR, b. May 30, 1858; d. at New Haven, July 22, 1859.

XII. FANNY, b. April 25, 1860; m. Dr. Emil DECKERT.

664815. CHARLES GOODYEAR (II), b. Jan. 1, 1833, at Germantown, Pa.; educated at New Haven, Conn.; m. Mary Henrietta COLT, daughter of Anson Trumau and Mary A. (Tomlinson) Colt, on July 14, 1858; she was b. Jan. 16, 1831.

Throughout his life, in common with the rest of his family, Charles Goodyear, Jr., showed an aptitude and genius for invention. After the great discovery of the vulcanization of rubber by his father, whom he greatly aided, he



CHARLES GOODYEAR.

(664815, II.)

devoted much time to the rubber business and to the successful management of the family affairs. He later won fame and a fortune by his inventions of welt sewing machinery. While he was never reduced to the positive straits and sufferings of his father, he had to meet his full share of disappointments and overcome many mechanical difficulties, as well as the hostility of the manufacturers. No less than a quarter million of dollars was expended by him in developing and improving machinery from 1862 until 1877, when complete success crowned his efforts. After Mr. Goodyear's retirement from active business he spent his time at his two country places, Rock Ledge, Fla., and Waynesville, N. C. He made extensive improvements at both places and provided pleasurable surroundings for his declining years. His death, coming suddenly, May 22, 1896, was a sad blow to his family and many friends.

Funeral services were held at the New York residence, Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Chamberlain, of St. Matthews Episcopal Church, officiating. The body was taken to New Haven, Conn., and buried in the Old Cemetery.

Mrs. Goodyear resides in New York City.

I. ANNA FORBES, b. Sept. 14, 1860; is engaged in missionary work in Boston in 1894, and has compiled a volume of pretty verse, entitled "Sacred Truths."

II. CHARLES (III), b. July 6, 1862; m. Sept. 22, 1886, Clara GOODYEAR, daughter of George and Cynthia (Goodyear) Goodyear. (See No. 6646.10, II). Mr. Goodyear has inherited the inventive genius of father and grandfather, and carries on the business interests left by his father in New York.

III. WALTER, b. in New Rochelle; m. Francis BROWN, daughter of Charles and Helen (White) Brown, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Mr. Goodyear is the treasurer of the Goodyear Sewing Machine Co., of Canada, in New York. 1. Charles (IV), b. May 20, 1897.

IV. CAROLINE, b. Jan. 1, 1868, in New Rochelle.

V. AGNES CORTELYON, b. July 20, 1869.

VI. NELSON, b. Nov. 9, 1872, in Brooklyn.

VII. EVELYN MARY, b. Feb. 5, 1874, in Guilford.

664819. Professor WILLIAM HENRY GOODYEAR, b. April 21, 1846; m. in 1879, Nellie F. M. JOHNS. Professor Goodyear has a world-wide reputation as a student, lecturer and writer in the different fields of art. The

following article is taken from the *Brooklyn Standard Union*, of January 17, 1899:—

The friends of art in this city are much gratified over the appointment of Prof. William Henry Goodyear, M. A., as curator of the collections in fine arts at the Brooklyn Institute Museum Building. * * * * There is no man in this country better qualified for the supervision of an art museum than the new curator. His discoveries in the history of ornament and the history of architecture have won him an international reputation. Through his books and popular lectures on art he has appealed to a wide general public, while his taste as a connoisseur is of the best, and has been often appealed to. * * * * Six of his early years were passed in England and France, a part of the time in school. At Yale College, which he entered with the class of 1867, his favorite studies were metaphysics, history and the reform of the suffrage system, the latter a lifelong hobby. * *

After graduating in 1867, Prof. Goodyear went abroad to study Roman law at Berlin and Heidelberg. The manner of the transfer of his allegiance from legal studies to art is somewhat curious. Being examined by a physician, he was told that he was dying of consumption, and that a southern residence was his only cure. He accordingly went to Italy, regained perfect health, and while doing so developed a great interest in Roman and mediæval antiquities. Prof. Carl Friedrichs, the eminent Berlin archaeologist, was his teacher. In the third year of his European stay, young Goodyear accompanied the professor on a trip to the East. Teacher and pupil made their first stop in Cyprus, whither Friedrichs had been sent to purchase the Di Cesnola finds for the Berlin Museum. This incident led to Prof. Goodyear's later interest in Cypriote, and his curatorship in the Metropolitan Museum.

That same year (1869) the young savant visited the comparatively unfamiliar East Jordan country, and came back by way of Greece and Italy, studying the monuments on the way. The triennial of the class of 1867 called him back to America, and a year later he began teaching history in the private schools of New York City. After three years of this, he went into the career of lecturing on art, in which he has been engaged for a quarter of a century. About this time his work for the Cooper Institute commenced. In 1881 he was appointed curator in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "My appointment was due," says Prof. Goodyear, "to my acquaintance with Cypriote antiquities, gained on the trip in 1869. I did not spend much time in Cyprus, but I became greatly



WALTER GOODYEAR AND SON CHARLES.
(664815, ILL.)

interested in the discoveries of Gen. Di Cesnola, and their bearing on the history of art. Up to that time the experts had strenuously denied the Egyptian origins of Greek sculpture, but the discoveries of Gen. Di Cesnola established the fact conclusively. (I remember that Friedrichs became converted to the theory on our Cyprian trip.) In 1873, writing in the *Independent*, I predicted that if excavations were made in the proper places in the Nile Delta, there would be found a style similar to that of the Cypriote images. Flinders Petrie, excavating at Ankratis in 1885, found such an art as had been predicted."

Prof. Goodyear's duties at the Metropolitan Museum were, care of the library, to photograph Gen. Di Cesnola's collection of Cypriote statues, and later, to supervise the loan collection of paintings, and to attend to all executive work assigned to him. At a later date, the expansion of the Metropolitan Museum led to a division of duties, in which he was assigned to care of the paintings and library. While at the Museum he wrote a compendium of ancient and modern history for Catholic schools, and also made his first publication relative to the origin of the Ionic capital. In 1887 his "History of Art" was published. Shortly after this Jesse Haworth, an English friend of Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, and the supporter of Flinders Petrie's excavations in Egypt, donated one thousand dollars to be expended on the publication of Prof. Goodyear's discoveries of the origins of Greek ornament as derived from Egyptian lotus forms. The cartoons for the plates were made in this country, and the author spent six months in London in 1889, preparing the work for the press. It was published by Sampson, Low & Co., in 1890, in royal quarto form, with one thousand three hundred illustrations and four hundred pages of text. The publication of "The Grammar of the Lotus" was an epoch in the history of art, and Prof. Goodyear has had the satisfaction of seeing its results accepted by many of the foremost authorities.

The last decade has been a busy one for Prof. Goodyear. His books on "Roman and Mediaeval Art" and "Renaissance and Modern Art," for the Chautauqua Reading Circle; his lectures at the University of Chicago, the Brooklyn Institute and other institutions, and lastly, his remarkable discoveries of architectural refinements, alike in the temples of Egypt and the Italian cathedrals of the middle ages, may be mentioned in this connection. His expedition to Italy in the summer of 1895, in company with John W. McKechnie and Nelson Goodyear, was undertaken under Institute auspices, for the purpose of making surveys and photographs proving the existence of mediaeval

architectural refinements, and also to photograph the more unfamiliar monuments. * * *

The results to the Institute were the possession of five hundred and fifty negatives of Italian architecture and works of art, from which complete sets of photographs have been made, as well as two hundred enlargements of the more important subjects. The discoveries themselves have been published in seven numbers of the quarterly *Architectural Record*, and have received the acceptance of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and other representative archaeologists in the architecture of the Middle Ages. It is highly interesting to note that the architectural refinements of the buildings at Pisa, Italy, will reappear in the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and that the "horizontal curves," in which Prof. Goodyear has taken so much interest, are now found, for the first time in modern architecture, on the steps and stylobates of the Columbia College Library and University building.

"My first work for the museum," said Prof. Goodyear, Sunday, "will be attending to the mounting and cataloguing of a collection of photographs which I presented to the Institute in 1895. They include sets which are unique in this country for Apulian cathedrals and for the details of the Byzantine-Romanesque style. In fact, they cover the whole ground of Italian art history."

The newly appointed curator of our museum has taken an apartment on the park slope for himself and family, and will soon be a Brooklynite. A charming talker, as well as a profound scholar and brilliant art critic, he will be a distinct addition to the life of this borough.

I. MARY LORD, m. Wm. M. GRAHAM, of Birmingham, Ala.

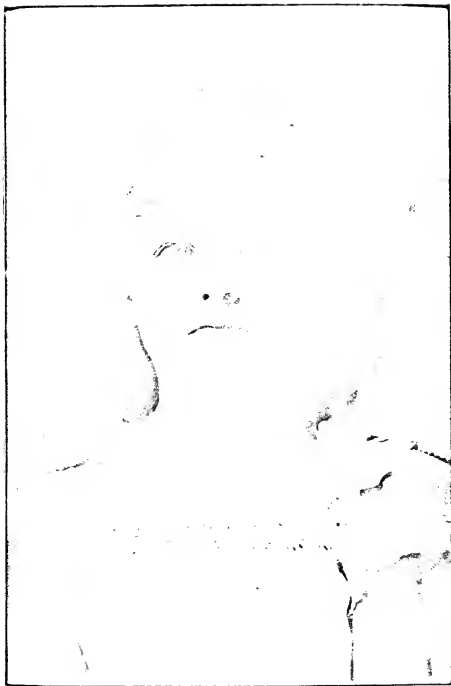
II. KATHERINE FRANCES.

III. CHARLES WILLIAM HENRY.

IV. JANE ELEANOR.

V. ROSALIE ELLIOT HEATON.

66481.12. FANNY GOODYEAR, b. April 25, 1860. Left an orphan at the age of eight years, it was her mother's wish that she should return to her relatives in America. With her brother Charles as guardian, she made her home with her sister Ellen, the wife of Charles De Forest, until she was fifteen years old, when she joined her mother's sisters, the Misses Wardell, in London. She spent a year in Italy with them and later, while on a visit to Dresden, she made



FREDERICA MARGARET DEKEPT.
(66481.12, I.)

the acquaintance of her future husband, Dr. Deckert. They were m. Dec. 28, 1882, at Miss Wardell's, in London, and made their home in Dresden.

Karl Friedrich Emil Deckert, b. 1848, belongs to an old (burgerliche) German family, who for generations have been property holders in the little town of Tancha, near Leipzig, in the Kingdom of Saxony. As a little boy he lived in the old homestead with his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his own parents. He early showed his fondness for study, by being first of his class at the school of his native town, and after graduating at the gymnasium, or high school, of Grimma, passed the government examinations constituting him an "Oberlehrer" (upper class teacher), and taught for a few years in government schools. He then visited the Universities of Jena and Leipzig for four years, taking his degree of Ph. D. at the latter university. After being professor of geography at a commercial college of Dresden for several years, he was elected, in 1886, a member of a well-known imperial academy of naturalists (the Leopoldina-Caroline). For the three ensuing years he was editor of an old established geographical periodical, the *Globus*.

Before publishing anything in book form, Dr. Deckert contributed many articles on geographical questions of the moment to the well-known *Munchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, one of which, on New Guinea, is referred to by Bismarck, in the White Book of the Reichstag, as giving the first impulse to the annexation of that island by Germany, and consequently to the whole colonial movement in Germany. His first books were text-books for the use of students of commercial geography; after which he wrote, "The Colonial Empires of the Present Day;" and after a year's trip with his family to America, in 1884, "The New World," consisting of sketches of travel.

On his return to Germany from this trip he removed his household to Berlin. He next published the volume on "North America, forming part of a large geographical work on the four continents, edited by Professor Sievers. Since 1891 he has lived in Washington, D. C., with his family, and has been making extensive studies of the North American Continent.

- I. FREDERICA MARGARET DECKERT, b. Nov. 6, 1855, in Dresden.
- II. FANNY CLARA DECKERT, b. Oct. 10, 1888, in Berlin.
- III. CHARLES EDWARD WARDELL DECKERT, b. Sept. 12, 1892, in Waynesville, N. C.
- IV. ELIZABETH AGNES TRINGARD DECKERT, b. Sept. 23, 1894, in Charlottesville, Va.
- V. WILLIAM EMIL DECKERT, b. June 8, 1896, in Washington, D. C.

66482. HENRY BATEMAN GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 28, 1807; m. Jan. 3, 1844, Jerusha MURPHY, of Springfield, Mass. Mr. Goodyear spent most of his life in Paris, representing the rubber interests of his firm, and there and in Germany his children received their education, becoming fine linguists and musicians. Mr. Goodyear d. Feb. 11, 1879, in Paris, and Mrs. Goodyear d. Aug. 5, 1881. Both are buried at New Haven.

I. MARY, d. in infancy.

II. MARY, b. 1847; m. Edwin H. COREY, of Marlboro, Mass., now of Boston.
1. Emma Corey. 2. Maud G. Corey; has charge of the kindergarten in the Goodyear-Burlingame School.

III. EMMA, d. in Paris, Nov. 6, 1877.

IV. NELSON, accidentally shot at Heidelberg.

V. HENRY, resides in Paris.

VI. FANNY, b. April 28, 1865, in New York. In 1882 she opened a small school in Syracuse, N. Y., which has developed into a fine institution of more than a hundred pupils, known as the Goodyear-Burlingame School.

VII. FLORENCE, b. 1866; is studying music in Berlin.

VIII. HARRIET; is associate principal of the Goodyear-Burlingame School, and instructs in French and German.

IX. AUSTIN, d. in infancy in London.

66483. ROBERT GOODYEAR, b. May 10, 1803; m. Sept. 21, 1825, Jeanette, daughter of Eliphaz and Betsey (Perry) BRADLEY, and granddaughter of Gamaliel Bradley. b. Nov. 9, 1806; d. at Newtown, Conn., Jan 18, 1845.

I. SARAH FRANCES, b. Dec. 28, 1828; m. Rev. Dr. A. T. Pratt.

II. THADDEUS, b. ———; d. Woburn, Mass., April 22, 1839.

III. GRACE C., b. March 8, 1831; m. Dr. Chas. W. G. LAWRENCE.

IV. ROBERT A., b. ———, 1834; m. Cornelia J. ALLEN.

V. NELSON, b. ———; d. in infancy.

664831. SARAH F. GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 28, 1828; m. Aug. 8, 1852, Andrew Tully PRATT, eldest child of William T. and Eliza H. (Steele) Pratt, b. Feb. 22, 1826, at Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y.; graduated at Yale College, 1847.

Dr. Pratt taught for a few months after graduation in Southport, Conn., and spent the next year in the Union Theological Seminary, New York City.



HENRY BATEMAN GOODYEAR.
(664-2.)

He then began the study of medicine in New Haven; was also connected with the Yale Theological Seminary for two years, and graduated M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in 1852.

In pursuance of the plan which had been in his mind from the time when he began to study, he was ordained as a missionary and physician of the American Board, at New Haven, Aug. 8, 1852; and, having been married on the same day to Miss Sarah Frances Goodyear, of New Haven, sailed with his wife Dec. 22d, for his mission field in Syria. His first station was at Aintab, but he removed to Aleppo in 1856, and to Marash in 1859. In 1868 he was transferred to the Western Turkey Mission and stationed at Constantinople, where he was engaged on the revision of the Armeno-Turkish Bible until his death in that city, Dec. 5, 1872.

Mrs. Pratt resides, in 1898, in Los Angeles, Cal.

- I. ELLEN MARIA PRATT, b. Nov. 15, 1854, in Aintab; d. July 23, 1856.
- II. Infant boy, b. March 31, 1856, in Aintab; d. April 2, 1856.
- III. ROBERT WILLIAM PRATT, b. June 17, 1857, in Antioch; d. Aug. 3, 1858.
- IV. CLARA ELIZA PRATT, b. Jan. 15, 1859, in Antioch; d. Oct. 27, 1867.
- V. ALBERT HUMPHREY PRATT, b. July 4, 1862, in Kesaab.
- VI. FANNY LOUISA PRATT, b. July 12, 1864, in Marash.
- VII. HELEN JENNETTE PRATT, b. Oct. 31, 1866, in Marash; d. Oct. 20, 1868.
- VIII. ANDREW GOSS PRATT, b. May 22, 1868, in Bebek; d. Nov. 22, 1871.
- IX. ELIZA MACY PRATT, b. Nov. 12, 1869, in Bebek.
- X. WILLIAM TULLY PRATT, b. July 23, 1871; d. 1873.

664833. GRACE C. GOODYEAR, b. March 8, 1831; m. Aug. 2, 1851, Dr. Charles W. GRIMSTON-LAWRENCE, son of Edwin and Mary (Boaden) Grimston, b. in Danvers, Mass., Oct. 5, 1829. Dr. Lawrence enlisted, in 1861, in the Civil War, in the 22d Michigan Vol. Reg., as Steward and was promoted Assistant Surgeon. Mrs. Lawrence served in the war as a nurse. In 1899 their home is in Los Angeles, Cal.

I. ELLA F. LAWRENCE, b. April 15, 1853; m. Aug. 30, 1872, Harry W., son of Daniel and Louisa COLE, b. June 24, 1843, at Barre, Mass. 1. Grace H. Cole, b. Feb. 12, 1875, at Lawrence, Kan.

II. INA A. LAWRENCE, b. Aug. 8, 1855; m. Oct. 27, 1872, in Kansas City, William S., son of Thomas W. and Mary (Steele) WELLS, b. Sept. 9, 1839, in

Marshall, Mich., d. Dec. 13, 1879, in Denver, Colo. I. Charles W. Wells, b. Aug. 24, 1873.

664834. ROBERT ALBERTUS GOODYEAR, b.——, 1834; m. Aug. 24, 1858, at Binghampton, N. Y., to Cornelia Julia, daughter of Lawrence and Elizabeth ALLEN, of Binghampton, b. Dec. 27, 1835; d. Nov. 4, 1875, of consumption. Mr. Goodyear lives in Montana.

I. ROBERT ALBERTUS, JR., b. Oct. 6, 1860; m. Mary E. WILLIAMS.

II. HARRY DE FOREST, b. March 14, 1863; m. Emma L. GRAVES.

III. PERCY ALLEN, b. April 6, 1873; m. Oct. 17, 1894, M. Ella MEEKER, b. May 16, 1874, daughter of David and Margaret A. Meeker, of Binghampton, N. Y. They reside in Binghampton.

6648341. ROBERT ALBERTUS GOODYEAR, JR., b. Oct. 6, 1860, in Binghampton, N. Y.; m. Dec. 28, 1882, Mary Edith, daughter of Henry and Ann WILLIAMS, of Sunderland, Mass., b. Dec. 10, 1860; res. Sunderland.

I. RALPH HENRY, b. Dec. 2, 1883.

II. GRACE EDITH, b. July 10, 1885.

III. CHARLES ROBERT, b. March 23, 1888.

IV. PERCY ALLEN, b. Dec. 20, 1889.

V. ROBERT NELSON, b. Feb. 22, 1896.

6648342. HARRY DE FOREST GOODYEAR, b. March 14, 1863, in Naugatuck, Conn.; m. Feb. 13, 1886, Emma Louise, daughter of Rufus and Jennie GRAVES, of Sunderland, Mass., b. June 13, 1867; res. Springfield, Mass.

I. LEON PERCY, b. April 25, 1887.

II. HOWARD WILLIAM, b. Oct. 14, 1894.

6649. THADDEUS GOODYEAR, b. June 5, 1775; d. 1820; m. Sarah, daughter of Thaddeus and Phoebe Clark, who d. May 9, 1805; buried in West Haven, Conn., near her father and mother. He m. second, Eliza, daughter of Cornelius VAN RANDST, of New York City, who d. Easter day, 1829, aged forty-two years.

I. SARAH, b. Oct. 1, 1810; m. William P. N. FITZGERALD.

II. ELIZA JANE, b. Dec. 14, 1813; m. Cornelius LANSING.

III. CORNELIUS, b. 1816; d. umm.



REV. GERALD FITZ GERALD.

(66491, II.)

66491. SARAH GOODYEAR. b. Oct. 10, 1810; m. April 18, 1833, William Pitt Nelson FITZGERALD, b. July 1, 1805, son of John Fitzgerald, a British subject of the noble Kildare family, b. in England, March 17, 1760. He was Ensign in Colonel Frasier's regiment under Burgoyne, which was cut to pieces at the battle of Saratoga in 1777. The whole regiment having bound themselves never to return to their country unless they whipped the Yankees, they remained in America. John Fitzgerald married an American, Amy Colton. Their son, William Pitt Nelson Fitzgerald, was a cadet at West Point, taught mathematics and studied law at Yale College, New Haven, and was afterwards State Attorney at New Haven until 1841. He was then Chief Examiner of Patents for thirteen years, in the patent office at Washington, D. C. He returned to the practice of law, residing in Washington, and afterwards, from 1855, in New York City, until Aug. 22, 1867, when he died. His wife died Jan. 28, 1841, in Washington.

I. EMILY E. FITZGERALD, b. Feb. 2, 1834; m. H. L. JOHNSON.

II. GERALD FITZGERALD. b. Sept. 6, 1835; graduated at Harvard Divinity School; admitted to preach in the Unitarian Church; taught preparatory school at Sheffield, Mass., 1860. He was commissioned Chaplain of the 12th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, May 14, 1861, served but a few weeks, then, at his own request, was made a private in the same regiment, and later promoted to be Sergeant-Major of the regiment, but declined it, as he preferred to be a private. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 2d Massachusetts Volunteers, March 20, 1863; participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, at which last he was killed at 8:30 o'clock, May 3d, during the advance of his regiment, while acting as Captain at the head of his company. Every officer in the regiment was killed or wounded. He d. unm., lamented by all who had the privilege of knowing him. An "In Memoriam," in verse, and other testimonials were contributed by his comrades.

III. JOSEPHINE FITZGERALD, b. Aug. 17, 1838; m. Oct. 19, 1861, James E. WEST, of Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., b. Jan. 5, 1835, in Brooklyn. Residence, Haverstraw. He was son of George Montgomery West, D. D. (b. in Ulster, Ireland, 1789; came to America in 1830; d. 1855), who descended on the male side from a younger branch of the house of De La Warr (which gave its name to the State of Delaware). His mother was a Montgomery and cousin to Major-General Richard Montgomery of the Revolution. The mother of James

E. West was Amelia Garner, b. in Leicestershire, England, 1809; d. 1881. Her family, the Garners, were well connected in England. 1. Ritchie Mitchell West, b. March 17, 1863, at Haverstraw, N. Y.; d. Oct. 19, 1864. 2. Gerald Montgomery West, b. July 13, 1865, in New York City. 3. Wm. Edward West, b. Nov. 3, 1869, at Haverstraw. 4. Ernest Fernando West, b. Oct. 14, 1878. 5. Henry James West, b. Oct. 22, 1881.

IV. WILLIAM HENRY FITZGERALD, b. Feb. 1, 1840; d. same year.

664911. EMILY E. FITZGERALD. b. Feb. 2, 1834; m. Feb. 7, 1856, Henry Lesiard Johnson. b. May 25, 1823; son of Henry Johnson (Clerk in Post Office Department, in charge of mail bags, Washington, D. C., b. Dec., 1799) and Angélique Lesiard Johnson, b. in Turin, Italy. The father of the last named was Antoine Lesiard, who fought under Napoleon in Egypt, and after his health was ruined, became a commissaire in the army. Henry L. Johnson served in the Post Office Department, Washington, from 1840 until his death, Feb. 14, 1888. A correspondent writes: "Mrs. Johnson is a Good-year 'true blue,'" and she has given much encouragement to this work. She and her children reside in Washington.

I. M. GERALDINE A. JOHNSON, b. May 19, 1857.

II. HENRY LOWRY EMILIUS JOHNSON, b. at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1858. Collegiate education received at the Columbian University; graduated in medicine in the Medical Department of same in 1882.

The following are positions which he now holds or has held in the past: Member of the American Medical Association, and one of the Board of Trustees; member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, formerly one of its Board of Medical Examiners; member of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, one of its Board of Counselors, and formerly vice-president; member of the Microscopical Society of the District of Columbia; one of the incorporators of the American Microscopical Society; member and former vice-president of Washington Obstetric and Gynaecological Society; one of the founders and an Ex-President of the Clinico-Pathological Society of District of Columbia; Secretary Board of Trustees and Dean of Lecture Faculty Washington Training School for Nurses; member of Board of Directors and Surgeon in Charge Gynaecological Department of the Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital; member of Board of Directors and Consulting Surgeon of the Woman's Clinic; Professor and Clinical Professor of Gynaecology in the



DR. H. L. E. JOHNSON.
(664911, II.)



WILLIAM GOODYEAR JOHNSON.
(664911, III.)

Medical Department of the Columbian University; author of many medical articles on gynaecological subjects; member Attending Staff (gynaecologist) to Columbian University Hospital; Assistant Surgeon in Charge of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum from 1882 to 1885; one of the organizers of the first Pan-American Medical Congress; Chairman International Committee on Public Health, second Pan-American Medical Congress. Report of Committee adopted at Mexico City and subsequently introduced as a bill in United States Senate. One of the vice-presidents of the second Pan-American Medical Congress; member of the International Executive Committee and one of the vocalies, (U. S.) third Pan-American Medical Congress; Charter member (U. S. Congress), founder and Professor of Gynaecology in Post-graduate School of Medicine of the District of Columbia; member Washington Board of Trade and one of its Committee on Public Health; medical member Washington City Relief Committee to District of Columbia Volunteers to Spanish-American War; Chief Medical Examiner for Home Life Insurance Company of New York; Associate Medical Examiner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States; member National Geographic Society; member of American Association for Advancement of Science; member of International Congress of Geologists; member University Club; member National Capital Press Club, District of Columbia; member Pen and Pencil Club, Philadelphia; Washington correspondent Journal American Medical Association; member District of Columbia Society Sons of the Revolution.

III. WILLIAM GOODYEAR JOHNSON, b. June 8, 1860. Graduated at Columbian Law School, L. L. B. in 1883, L. L. M. in 1884. After having studied under Messrs. Johnson & Hanna, and serving with the new firm of Johnson & Carlisle, he became, in 1894, partner, under the firm name of Carlisle & Johnson. It is one of the most prominent and distinguished law firms in the city of Washington. Mr. Johnson has the Chair of Legal Catechetics, and is Judge of the Moot Court in the post graduate course in the Law School of Columbian University, and lecturer in Common Law practice in the Senior Class. He m. April 19, 1892, Mary Anna Moore, daughter of James and Sarah Catherine (Wise) Moore. 1. Mary Johnson, b. Oct. 14, 1896. 2. Lucile Johnson, b. Jan. 22, 1898.

IV. BURR A. JOHNSON, b. Jan. 21, 1863; d. Dec. 20, 1863.

V. SARAH NINA JOHNSON, b. Jan. 15, 1865; d. Aug. 20, 1866.

VI. MARY CLARA MARGARET JOHNSON, b. Aug. 12, 1866; d. Sept. 6, 1867.

- VII. SARAH KELLER JOHNSON, b. June 2, 1868.
- VIII. BURR J. JOHNSON, b. March 28, 1870. Has completed the post graduate course in the Law School of the Columbian University, L. L. M. in 1894. Took a course in finance and economics at the Corcoran Scientific School branch of the above university. Since 1889 has been with the banking house of Riggs & Co.
- IX. FRANCIS VIRGINIUS JOHNSON, b. March 12, 1872. Graduate of the National College of Pharmacy.
- X. GERALD JOHNSON, b. Jan. 3, 1875.
- XI. MARY JOSEPHINE JOHNSON, b. Sept. 21, 1877, in Washington.
- XII. FREDERIC ERNEST JOHNSON, b. Feb. 16, 1880.

66492. ELIZA JANE GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 14, 1813, in New York City; m. Nov. 11, 1834, Cornelius, son of Rev. Dr. LANSING, b. Feb. 7, 1814; d. Aug. 24, 1875. Hon. Cornelius Lansing was for many years a member of the Illinois Senate and was one of the electors who voted for Pierce. In 1846 they moved to Marengo, Ill. Mrs. Lansing d. in Chicago, Oct. 25, 1896.

- I. LAURA ELIZABETH LANSING, b. June 14, 1836; d. Jan. 8, 1841.
- II. BELLE LANSING, b. Sept. 9, 1840; d. April 10, 1841.
- III. THADDEUS LANSING, b. Aug. 6, 1841; d. Sept. 18, 1841.
- IV. JACOB DERRICK LANSING, b. Nov. 9, 1842; m. Nov. 28, 1876, Mary PEARCE, of Auburn, N. Y.
- V. CORA LANSING, b. Aug. 5, 1845; d. Sept. 21, 1846.
- VI. WILLIAM LANSING, b. July 14, 1847; d. Jan. 30, 1849.
- VII. JOHN VAWTER LANSING, b. Sept. 13, 1850.
- VIII. MARK SKINNER LANSING, b. Sept. 5, 1853; m. June 10, 1886, Clothilde JAESCHKE, b. March 23, 1866; res. Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Lansing are distinguished musicians, having had opportunities of European education, combined with natural talent. 1. Laura Poulson Lansing, b. July 17, 1888. 2. Edward Heaton Lansing, b. March 10, 1896.

665. ASA GOODYEAR, b. May 16, 1733; d. March 25, 1811; m. Sept. 11, 1755, Mehitable, daughter of Deacon Samuel and Elizabeth (Todd) SACKETT. b. Feb. 23, 1732; d. Aug. 8, 1787. At the first meeting after the incorporation of the town of Hamden, June 3, 1786, Asa Goodyear was chosen one of the five

“Selectmen,” and was also appointed, with four others, as “Key Keeper” for the year. He was deacon of the Hamden church. His will, proved in New Haven in 1811, devised “to Amos White Sanford a part of homestead and ten acres, bounded east by land that belonged to my former wife Mehitable. To son Asa, one dollar. To children of my son Asa, all my land in the State of New York, to be divided among them as follows: to each of the sons, two shares each; to each of the daughters, one share each. To children of my daughter Betsy, deceased wife of Joshua Atwater, two-ninths of my estate, to be equally divided. To the grandchild of my daughter Mehitable, deceased, two-ninths. To daughter Mary, wife of Stephen Munson, two-ninths. Sons Stephen Munson and Amos W. Sanford, exrs. John Hubbard, Joshua Goodyear, Lucretia Sanford, witnesses.”

Asa Goodyear had married, second, Mrs. Sybel SANFORD, daughter of John White, b. Oct. 15, 1745; d. Dec. 5, 1808. He and his two wives have monuments at Hamden.

- I. BETSY, b. Jan. 2, 1756; m. Jan. 20, 1778, Joshua ATWATER.
- II. MEHITABLE, b. Aug. 26, 1757; m. Enos BASSETT.
- III. MARY, b. March 23, 1759; m. Stephen MUNSON.
- IV. ASA, b. Feb. 14, 1762; m. Esther ———.

6651. BETSY GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 2, 1756; m. Jan. 20, 1778, Joshua, son of David and Eliz. (Bassett) ATWATER, b. May 13, 1753; d. July 31, 1814. She d. before 1811 (see her father's will).

I. EZRA ATWATER, b. Dec. 14, 1778. Lived in Homer, N. Y.; m. Sept. 13, 1803, Esther LEAMING. 1. Eliz. Atwater, b. Oct. 18, 1804; m. Wm. Brewster. 2. Joshua Atwater, b. March 25, 1806; d. March 3, 1857, unm. 3. Emily Atwater, b. Sept. 11, 1807. 4. Mary Atwater, b. July 2, 1809; d. Dec. 21, 1839. 5. Horace Cowles Atwater, b. March 14, 1811. 6. John Leaming Atwater, b. Feb. 21, 1813; d. Feb. 23, 1814. 7. Lucy Atwater, b. March 24, 1816; m. ——— Richards. 8. Isaac Atwater, b. May 3, 1818. 9. Julia Atwater, b. May 24, 1820; m. Rev. Mr. Hinman. 10. Jane Isabel Atwater, b. Aug. 26, 1822; m. Moses C. White, M. D.

II. BETSEY ATWATER, b. Feb. 28, 1781; m. Eber STONE.

III. IRA ATWATER, b. Jan. 17, 1783; m. May 10, 1807, Philanda STONE. 1. Rachel M. Atwater, b. Jan. 25, 1809; m. Asa Austin. 2. Sarah Atwater, b. Jan. 8, 1811; m. John Balsby. 3. Nancy W. Atwater, b. March 17, 1813; m. George

Eastman. 4. Lydia S. Atwater, b. April 30, 1815; m. John Atwater. 5. Erasmus Atwater, b. May 21, 1817; d. 1846, unm. 6. Mary Atwater, b. Jan. 28, 1821. 7. John S. Atwater, b. March 15, 1823. 8. Asa Goodyear Atwater, b. Jan. 24, 1826. 9. William A. Atwater, b. Jan. 3, 1829; d. Feb. 3, 1833.

IV. ELI ATWATER, b. Jan. 20, 1785; m. Oct. 22, 1809, Phebe HALE. Lived at Sempronius, Cayuga Co., N. Y. 1. Louisa Atwater, b. Aug. 17, 1810; m. Samuel Babcock. 2. Lucius Atwater, b. June 22, 1812. 3. Mary Atwater, b. Oct. 11, 1814. 4. William Atwater, b. May 14, 1816. 5. Amanda Atwater, b. Oct. 14, 1818. 6. Erasmus Atwater, b. June 1, 1820. 7. Betsey Atwater, b. Oct. 13, 1822; m. Wm. Palmer. 8. Thos. Judson Atwater, b. May 7, 1827. 9. Delia Atwater, b. June 29, 1830; m. Chas. Van Schaik.

V. AMOS ATWATER, b. Jan. 3, 1788; m. Feb. 10, 1813, Mary WOODSIDE. Lived in Chatauqua Co., N. Y. 1. Elias Atwater, b. Nov. 28, 1813; d. Feb. 17, 1820. 2. Juliet Atwater, b. Aug. 29, 1815; m. Grant Goodrich. 3. Mary Atwater, b. May 27, 1819. 4. Rhoda Atwater, b. Feb. 13, 1821. 5. Jane Anne Atwater, b. Aug. 15, 1824. 6. Isaac Townsend Atwater, b. Nov. 26, 1828.

VI. MARY ATWATER, b. April 30, 1790; m. Wm. SMITH.

VII. ASA GOODYEAR ATWATER, b. July 9, 1793; m. Nancy ALVORD. 1. Hollis Atwater. 2. Eliz. Atwater; m. ——— Skinner. 3. Fenn Atwater. 4. Henry Atwater; d. in the Union Army in 1864.

VIII. THOS. ATWATER, b. July 3, 1796; m. Polly HOTCHEISS. Lived in Chatauqua Co., N. Y. (From Tuttle Genealogy.)

6652. MEHITABLE GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 26, 1757; d. Oct. 21, 1777; m. March 14, 1776, ENOS, son of Enos and Mary (Heaton) BASSETT, b. March 22, 1754; d. Aug. 31, 1776.

I. MARY BASSETT, b. 1777; m. and had a child, mentioned in great-grandfather's will in 1811. Asa Goodyear, Sr., was appointed guardian for the infant Mary Bassett in 1777.

6653. MARY GOODYEAR, b. March 23, 1759; m. Aug. 16, 1781, in the Second Church at New Haven, Stephen, son of Jabez MUNSON, of North Haven. His will, proved in 1830, names Eleanor Warner and Mary Bradley as *exx.*, the widow declining. The will of the widow Mary, made in 1830, proved in 1837, names Seymour Bradley as *ex.*, and names all the children but Amos, who was then dead.

- I. MEHITABLE MUNSON, m. ——— FORD; was a widow in 1830.
- II. MARY MUNSON, m. Seymour BRADLEY.
- III. MARIA MUNSON.
- IV. MILES MUNSON.
- V. AMOS MUNSON; his estate was divided between his sisters, 1830.

6654. ASA GOODYEAR, JR., b. Feb. 14, 1762; m. Esther ———. Was made a freeman in 1786; was living in 1811, mentioned in his father's will.

I. RHODA, b. Oct. 22, 1782; d. Nov. 10, 1802. On her monument in Hamden is the following epitaph:—

“Come, my young friends, come drop a tear,
O'er these remains of lifeless clay;
Consider soon your turn must come—
Prepare for death without delay.”

- II. MEHITABLE, b. Sept. 22, 1784.
- III. NANCY, b. March 18, 1786.

According to Asa Goodyear, Sr.'s will, there were also sons, but no record of them is found.

The following is the copy of a deed from Asa Goodyear, Jr., to Titus Goodyear, dated Jan. 7, 1796:—

“To all People to whom these Prefents fhall come, Greeting.

KNOW YE, That I, Asa Goodyear, Jun'r, of Hamden in New Haven County, State of Connecticut,

For the Consideration of five pounds Lawfull Money Received to my full Satisfaction of Titus Goodyear of s'd Hamden

Do Give, Grant, Bargain, Sell and Confirm unto the said Titus Goodyear, his heirs and Afsigns forever, about four acres of Land in sd Hamden, bounded Eaft on Eldad Woolcot's Land, Weft on Highway, North on Alvan Bradley's Land, South on Hezekiah Warner's Land.

To Have and to Hold the above Granted and Bargained Premifes, with the appurtenances thereof unto him the said Grantee, his Heirs and Afsigns forever to his and their own Proper Ufe and Behoof.

And alfo I, the said Grantor do for myfelf, Heirs, Executors and Adminiftrators, Covenant with the said Grantee, his Heirs and Afsigns, That at and until

the Enfealing thefe Prefents I am well feifed of the Premifes as a good indefeafible Eftate in Fee-fimple; and have good Right to Bargain and Sell the fame in Manner and Form as is above Written; and that the fame is free of all incumbrances whatfoever. And furthermore, I, the faid Grantor do by thefe prefents bind myfelf and my Heirs forever, to Warrant and Defend the above Granted and Bargained Premifes to him the faid Grantee, his Heirs and Affigns againft all Claims and Demands whatfoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto fet my Hand and Seal the 7th Day of January Anno Domini 1796. ASA GOODYEAR, JUN'R.

Signed, Sealed, and Delivered in Prefence of

SIMEON BRISTOL.
JOHN BRISTOL.

New Haven County, ff. Hamden, date above,

Perfonally appeared Asa Goodyear, Jun'r, Signer and Sealer of the foregoing Infrument, and acknowledged the fame to be his free Act and Deed, before me,
SIMEON BRISTOL.

I confent to the above.

SIM'N BRISTOL."

666. Captain JESSE GOODYEAR, b. June 18, 1735; d. May 24, 1817; m. June 25, 1761, Hannah BRADLEY, who d. April 3, 1822, aged eighty-two years, probably daughter of Joseph Bradley (III). Both have marble tombstones at Hamden. Many deeds are in existence of land deeded to him from 1760 to 1790; also papers with his written signature.

He was a Captain in the 2nd Militia Regiment in 1777 (see Public Records of Connecticut, August, 1777) and on July 5, 1779, he turned out at the invasion of New Haven by the British. At an annual meeting of the town of Hamden, held December 18, 1786, Mr. Jesse Goodyear was chosen treasurer. His will mentions his six children.

I. HANNAH, b. Aug. 10, 1763; m. Oct. 24, 1782, at the First Church, New Haven, AMOS BASSETT.

II. JESSE, b. Sept. 29, 1765; m. Mercy FOWLER.

III. JOSHUA, b. 1769; m. Rhoda IVES.

IV. MABEL, b. Aug. 27, 1776; m. Jesse IVES.

V. REBECCA, b. 1779; d. July 5, 1816; m. Thomas GILL.

VI. AMOS, b. April 30, 1783; m. Tryphena ———, who d. April 23, 1873, aged eighty-nine years. He d. May 18, 1849, s. p.

6662. JESSE GOODYEAR, JR., b. Sept. 29, 1765; d. March 23, 1826; m. Mercy FOWLER, who d. Sept. 3, 1817, aged forty-seven years. Jesse Goodyear, Jr., had a bell foundry in Hamden, the following advertisements appearing in New Haven papers, 1794:—

BELL FOUNDRY.

The subscriber informs the public that he is erecting a Bell Foundry in Hamden, six miles from New Haven, where bells of all sizes will be cast in the neatest manner.

Those towns or parishes who want bells cast over, or new ones, may be provided on the shortest notice on the lowest terms.

He gives the highest price, in cash, for old Copper and Block Tin, for any quantity.

JESSE GOODYEAR,
Hamden, March 17, 1794. Bell Founder.

Jesse Goodyear has cast two bells, of six hundred weight each, one for Milford and one for Salem. Both finished in three weeks. Sound gives good satisfaction. Also makes and repairs vanes, clocks and watches in the neatest manner, and is plating buckles as usual.—*New Haven paper, Sept. 4, 1794.*

I. POLLY, b. July 30, 1783; m. Dr. Miles GOODYEAR.

II. SALLY, b. May 8, 1795; d. umn., May 24, 1818. Marble monument at Hamden.

III. JESSE FOWLER, b. in Hamden, Nov. 1, 1797; m. first, Eliza KIMBERLY; second, Nancy LANE; third, Sarah CANDEE.

66621. POLLY GOODYEAR, b. July 30, 1793; m. in Hamden, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817, Dr. Miles GOODYEAR. They removed to Cortland, N. Y., where Polly d. Nov. 17, 1876. (For record of her life and their five children, see Dr. Miles Goodyear, No. 6855).

66623. JESSE FOWLER GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 1, 1797; kept, for many years, a hotel in Hamden well known by the traveling public. He d. July 16, 1856; m. first, Eliza KIMBERLY, who d. Jan. 22, 1837, aged thirty-eight years, leaving three children. He m. second, Nancy LANE, who d. April 27, 1838.

aged thirty-four years. He m. third, April 22, 1839, in Cheshire, Conn., Sarah M. CANDEE, of Naugatuck, daughter of Riverius and Nancy (Hine) Candee, b. Aug. 25, 1808; d. June 17, 1869. All are buried at Hamden.

I. LEVERETT FOWLER, b. Jan. 15, 1823; m. Amelia COOK.

II. CORTLAND, b. Feb. 29, 1828; d. Oct. 23, 1865, unm.

III. SARAH ELIZA, b. Oct. 20, 1834; m. James Willard GLYNN. They live in New Haven.

IV. Colonel MILES WATSON, b. 1840; m. ———; d. Dec. 16, 1889, of heart disease, in New York City. Colonel Goodyear entered the Civil War as a private, and was advanced to a Coloneley. He was one of the finest electrical experts in the country. 1. Percie, b. 1871.

666231. LEVERETT FOWLER GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 15, 1823. Was for many years a prominent business man of New Haven, where he was engaged in the manufacture of axles. He was a plain, straight-forward man, whose word was considered as good as his bond. He m. Amelia COOK, who was b. in Cheshire, Conn., Jan. 1, 1825, and who was living, a widow, in New Haven in 1894.

I. EVELINA M., b. at Hamden, March 4, 1845; m. George BASSETT.

II. FOWLER A., b. at Hamden, March 8, 1847; m. Mary R. STORY.

III. LOUISE A., b. at New Haven, Feb. 10, 1854; d. Nov. 19, 1867.

IV. CARRIE I., b. at New Haven, Nov. 12, 1859; m. Edward I. JUDSON.

V. JESSIE, b. at New Haven, April, 1867; d. Aug. 17, 1868.

6662311. EVELINA M. GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, March 4, 1845; m. George A. BASSETT, of Hamden, their home in 1894. 1. Louis L. Bassett, b. Dec. 20, 1869; m. Florence E. Crook. 2. Dora A. Bassett, b. May 25, 1872. 3. Charles J. Bassett, b. June 1, 1874.

6662312. FOWLER A. GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, March 8, 1847; m. Feb. 14, 1866, Mary R. STORY. They live in New Haven.

I. LEVERETT RICHARD, b. May 4, 1872; m. Oct. 18, 1893, Sarah E. CRANE. They live in New Haven.

II. ERNEST F., b. Jan. 17, 1874.

III. HARRY G., b. Sept. 11, 1876.

6663. JOSHUA GOODYEAR, b. 1769; d. in Hamden Nov. 15, 1817; m. Rhoda IVES, who d. Dec. 27, 1819, aged fifty years; buried at Hamden.

We give below his children's names, a copy of his will, and of the division of his estate, taken from the originals now in the possession of Joshua Goodyear, of Rochester, N. Y., who has many family papers.

I. RUSSELL, d. Jan. 7, 1800, aged two months.

II. MARCUS, b. Aug. 13, 1806; m. Emily BRADLEY.

III. BEDE, m. Rufus DORMAN.

IV. LOIS, m. Jeremiah B. LAMBERT.

The Last Will of Joshua Goodyear.

I, Joshua Goodyear, of Hamden, in the County of New Haven, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following.

I will that all my debts and funeral charges be paid.

I give to my beloved Wife all the Household Furniture which she had at our marriage, forever.

I give likewise unto her the use and improvement of the third part of my Personal property, forever.

I give likewise unto her the use and improvement of the third part of all my real property during her natural life, and after her decease to be divided betwixt my three children in the proportion hereafter mentioned.

The remainder of my property, real and personal, I give unto my three children, the one-half unto my son Marcus, and the other half unto my two daughters.

I do hereby constitute and appoint my brother Amos Goodyear, Executor of this my last Will.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and Seal this 12th day of September A. D. 1817.

JOSHUA GOODYEAR.

Division of the Estate, June 10, 1818.

PERSONAL ESTATE.	REAL ESTATE.
Sett. to the widow, \$ 77.51	Sett. to widow, \$621.27
Articles before married . . . 174.55	Sett. to Marcus, 621.27
Sett. to Marcus, 77.51	Sett. to Bede, 310.64
Sett. to Bede, 38.76	Sett. to Lois, 310.64
Sett. to Lois, 38.76	

Sett. to said widow in real estate:—

Five acres and three rods of land in the house lot bounded north, on land of Lewis Goodyear; east, on the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower in part and partly on land sett. to Marcus and partly on land sett. to said widow and a part on the land of the heirs of Simeon Goodyear, deceased; south, on highway and widow Hannah Goodyear's dower and land sett. to Marcus; and west, on the said widow Goodyear's dower and land sett. to Marcus:

In the dwelling house standing thereon, the west bedroom, the milkroom, washroom, and half the kitchen: one-third of the cellar & chamber and a privilege in the oven and well—\$529.61.

The south part of the east half of the barn, & a privilege in the barnyard; the west end of the cowhouse to the second post—\$41.66.

One acre of land in the hill orchard, so called, bounded north, on the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower; east, on highway; south, on land sett. to Marcus; and west, on land sett. to said widow—\$50.00.

The whole of the widow's share of real estate—\$621.27.

Sett. to Marcus in real estate:—

In the dwelling house the east front room and half the kitchen, one-third part of the cellar and chamber, and a privilege in the oven and well—\$150.00.

In the house lot, three acres, two quarters and thirty-five rods of land bounded on the north, on land sett. to the widow; east, on land sett. to said widow & the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower; south, on highway; and westerly on land of Amos Goodyear;

The north half of the east half of the barn, and the east half of the west half of the cowhouse from the second to the third post—\$344.06.

One acre of land in hill orchard, so called, bounded north, on land sett. to the widow; east, on highway; south on land of the heirs of Simeon Goodyear, deceased; and west, on land sett. to said widow—\$50.00.

In the wood lot, so called, three-quarters of an acre of land bounded north, on land sett. to Lois; east, on the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower; south, on land sett. to Bede; & west, on Sheppards' Brook, so called—\$77.21.

The whole of Marcus' share—\$621.27.

Sett. to Bede in real estate:—

The schoolhouse lot, so called, containing five acres, three-quarters and thirty-eight rods of land—\$237.90.

In the wood lot, so called, two quarters, thirty-two rods of land bounded north, on land sett. to Marcus; east, on the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower; south, on said dower in part & partly on land of the heirs of Asa Goodyear, deceased; & west, on Sheppards' Brook, so called—\$72.74.

The whole of Bede's share—\$310.64.

Sett. to Lois in real estate:—

Forty-six rods of land in the wood lot, so called, bounded north, on land of Amos Goodyear; east, on the widow Hannah Goodyear's dower; south, on land sett. to Marcus; & west, on Sheppards' Brook, so called—\$30.14.

One half of seventeen acres, undivided, formerly the northwest corner of Jesse Goodyear's farm—\$280.50.

The whole of Lois' share—\$310.64.

Hamden, June 10, 1818.

JOHN HUBBARD, } Freeholders,
ELAM JONES, } under oath.

66632. Deacon MARCUS GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 13, 1806, in Hamden; d. July 12, 1869; m. Nov. 7, 1827, Emily, daughter of Elam and Lowly (Dickerman) BRADLEY (see Bradley chart), b. Feb. 18, 1808; d. June 17, 1881. He was deacon of the Hamden church in 1840.

I. EDWIN CURTIS, b. Aug. 16, 1828; d. Feb. 28, 1864, unm.

II. JOSHUA BRADLEY, b. Aug. 22, 1830; m. Mary Ann SPERRY.

III. GEORGE HENRY, b. Oct. 16, 1834; d. April 13, 1868, unm. Fought in the Civil War.

IV. EMILIE CORNELIA, b. July 25, 1838; d. April 11, 1858, unm.

V. Major FRANCIS GARDNER, b. Jan. 21, 1841. He enlisted Oct. 27, 1862, from Hamden, in Co. I, 24th Reg., Conn. Vol., and was later made Adjutant-General

to Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, and went to New Orleans, where he was engaged in service. A bronchial trouble developed and he d. Sept. 9, 1863, and was buried on Ship Island by his comrades, who had great love and respect for him, and the Christian influence he exerted upon all near him.

666322. JOSHUA BRADLEY GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 22, 1830, in Hamden, Conn. Removed to Rochester, N. Y., where he now lives; m. Nov. 7, 1857, by Rev. John O'Brien, at Rochester, Mary Ann, daughter of Eugene and Catharine SHERRY, b. Oct. 27, 1836.

I. EMILY CORNELIA, b. Jan. 17, 1859; m. Feb. 11, 1882, by Rev. Jas. F. O'Hare, at Rochester, Alton W. HILL. 1. Charles Alton Hill, b. Jan. 31, 1883. 2. Mabel Hill, b. Feb. 14, 1885. 3. William Hill.

II. MARY KATHARINE, b. June 8, 1860.

III. FRANKLIN, b. Aug. 7, 1861; d. Sept. 1, 1862.

IV. FRANKLIN BRADLEY, b. Oct. 12, 1862. Is engaged in railroad business.

V. MABEL, b. Oct. 19, 1864; d. May 11, 1882.

VI. GEORGE BENNETT, b. Sept. 7, 1866.

VII. CHARLES MARCUS, b. Aug. 6, 1870.

66633. BEDE GOODYEAR, m. before Feb. 16, 1829, as a deed exists given by her and her husband, Rufus DORMAN, of that date, for "two certain pieces of land, and one-quarter of a house" (in Hamden), to her brother Marcus.

I. LESTER MORSE DORMAN, b. Nov. 5, 1830; m. Susan A. RAPELJE.

II. RUFUS DORMAN, b. 1834.

666331. LESTER MORSE DORMAN, b. Nov. 5, 1830, in Hamden. He graduated from Yale College. After graduation he was employed for a year in the office of the *American Agriculturist*, in New York City. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary and completed the regular three years' course. After several brief engagements he was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Church in Manchester, Conn., on June 6, 1860. In 1870, a difference of opinion having arisen in the parish with respect to the location of the church, he was led to resign his charge, and was dismissed by a council on May 10th. After ministering for about nine months to a portion of his old congregation, worshipping in a private hall, he entered the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was admitted to deacon's orders by Bishop Williams, at Middleton.

CHART OF BRADLEY-GOODYEAR MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,
of Binsley, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. Came to
New Haven 1838. M. Feb. 18, 1845 Alice, dau. of Roger
Fritchard. D. 1892. William Bradley had half brothers,
Daniel, Joshua, Nathan and Stephen, and half sister,
Ellen, who m. John Ailing.

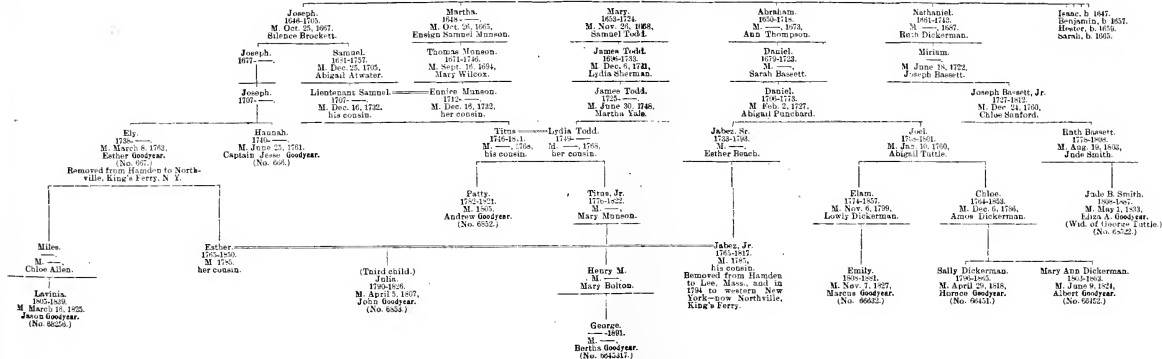
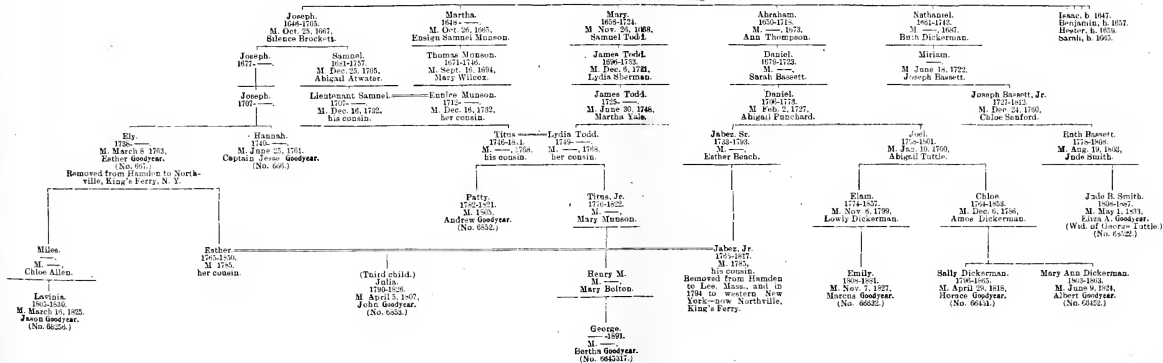


CHART OF BRADLEY-GOODYEAR MARRIAGES.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,
of Bingley, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. Came to
New Haven 1638. M. Feb. 18, 1645. Alice, dau. of Roger
Pritchard. D. 1692. William Bradley had half brothers,
Daniel, Jacobus, Nathan and Stephen, and half sister,
Ellen, who m. John Ailing.



Conn., on February 10, 1872, and soon after took charge of St. Peter's Church, Plymouth, Conn. He was then advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Williams, at Middleton, on December 19, 1873, and in 1874 resigned his charge and removed to New York City, having become half owner and assistant editor of the *Church and State*. Later he was connected editorially and as correspondent with several other denominational papers.

He was m. on June 26, 1860, to Susan A. RAPELJE, who survived him with three children. He d. of heart disease while attending divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Brooklyn (his residence), on December 7, 1890, in his sixty-first year.

66634. LOIS GOODYEAR, m. Oct. 26, 1834, Jeremiah B. LAMBERT, of Milford.

I. SIDNEY LAMBERT, m. and has two children.

II. SARAH LAMBERT, m. ——— BROCK; lives in Bath, Summit Co., Ohio. Has two children.

667. ESTHER GOODYEAR, b. July 8, 1737; m. by the Rev. Jonathan Trumbull, March 8, 1763, to Eli BRADLEY, b. Jan. 12, 1738, son of Joseph Bradley, Jr. (III), of Hamden, Conn. Eli Bradley was fourth in descent from William and Alice (Pritchard) Bradley, of New Haven, 1638. Eli Bradley and his wife removed from Hamden to Lee, Mass., and later, with their three sons, to King's Ferry (Northville), N. Y., where their married daughter, Esther Bradley, had moved in 1794. All lie buried in Northville.

I. ESTHER BRADLEY, m. Jabez BRADLEY, Jr.

II. MILES BRADLEY, m. and left descendants.

III. MEDAD BRADLEY, m. and left descendants.

IV. HEBMAN BRADLEY, m. and left descendants.

6671. ESTHER BRADLEY, b. Hamden, Conn., Feb., 1765; m., about 1785, Jabez BRADLEY, Jr., b. 1765, son of Jabez Bradley, Sr., (Oct. 13, 1733 — April 22, 1793) and Esther (Beach) Bradley, his wife, who d. Jan. 9, 1794, aged sixty-two years; both buried at Hamden. Jabez, Jr., was fifth in descent from Wm. Bradley. About 1790 Jabez Bradley, Jr., moved to Lee, Mass., where they remained until 1794, when they removed to Northville, King's Ferry, N. Y., then

known as Milton. Jabez Bradley d. in 1817; his wife d. June, 1850, after having reared many of her grandchildren.

I. HANNAH BRADLEY, b. June, 1786, was a young woman of marked literary talent; d. Oct., 1807.

II. ESTHER BRADLEY, b. Feb., 1788; m. first, Reuben POMEROY; second, Darius ADAMS; d. Sept., 1817.

III. JULIA BRADLEY, b. July 4, 1790; m. John GOODYEAR. (See No. 6853.)

IV. DANIEL BRADLEY, b. May 1, 1794; d. July 29, 1826. *Book See 127*

V. HENRY BRADLEY, b. 1796, m. Miss OGDEN and lived in Penn Yan, N. Y. In 1847 Henry Bradley and his wife made a trip to Lee, Mass., Hamden and New Haven, Conn., with special interest in investigating the Bradley family history. On his return home he wrote an account of his trip to his mother, covering sixteen foolscap pages with his letter, which, with its copies of tombstone inscriptions and family papers, its repetition of conversations with aged members of the family, its legends and reminiscences, is a very mine of wealth to his family and to the genealogist. We leave it for a Bradley genealogy. The original is in the possession of Miss Victoria Bradley. Henry Bradley was a man of fine intellect and morals, a lecturer on temperance, a leader in church and town. He d. in Dec., 1878.

VI. SUE BRADLEY, b. May, 1798, was the second wife of Darius ADAMS; d. 1873.

VII. ANNA BRADLEY, d. young.

VIII. ELIZA BRADLEY, b. Nov. 1803; m. Harvey ANDREWS; d. April, 1841.

IX. WALTER G. BRADLEY, b. Nov. 1, 1808; d. 1882; the father of Victoria Bradley, of Sherwood, N. Y.

The following deed, to Joseph Bradley, Sr., dated 1685, is a copy of the original document, which is particularly quaint:—

Know all men bey these presents that I Thomas hombeston of new hauen in Now ingland plantor dor and in con sidras sion of full satisfactsiou reueued by him have demised: sold Allienated and: fulley: made ouer and Doth bey thes presents demis sel alienat: and mack ouer to Joseph bradley of new hauen In: new ingland: As aforsed A ffertain parsel of Land beLonging tome within the bounds of newhauen Ans aforsed which was laid tome in: the third diuiseon Liing one the est sid of the est riuer being bey estimasion about

six or seuen acors beit mor or les bounded on the south bey the toun farm and on the north bey the Land of thomas sanfoord on the est bey the tounj comonj and one the west bey iohn pecks medo with all timbr tres swamps watcorces or what souer doth aper tain to th samor Both or may tu th sam appertain to have and to hold to him his heirs or affigns for euer: without let or hindrance euitision inte or molestasion of me: or eni of my heirs or affigns foreuer and do couinant and promis to and with the said bradley to defend him his heirs executors administrators or afigns: in: the heirs or asigns in: the lafull: posesion of the sam from or ondr me or ani of mi heirs or asigns claiming ani right or titl or intrrest in: the sam

in witnes wher of anf for confirmasion of the sam according to the tru intent and mening of the premises i have heronto set mi hand this eleventh day of May of the yer of our Lord god on thousand six hundred eighty and five.

Signed &
before us.

Thomas (x) Humerston
his Mark

John Tomson

Nathaniell H Humerston.
his Mark

Thomas Humerston appeared perfonally in Newhauen the ii day of May 1685 & acknowledged of aboue written instrument to be his voluntary act deed according to Law:

Before me John Nash

The aboue written Deed
is recorded in N-hauen
Ledger on page 275

pr. Jno. Nash

68. ANDREW GOODYEAR, b. 1702; he was a minor at his mother's death, in 1717, and Nathaniel Heaton was appointed his guardian, as he was also of Andrew's sister Abigail.

Andrew Goodyear acquired large possessions for those times, and many deeds of land in Hamden to him are in existence. A five-acre lot in the town of Hamden, formerly belonging to him, is still in the possession of the family, it having been inherited, through three generations, by his great-grandson, the late

Andrew Goodyear, of California. We give a copy of a photograph made in 1893 of the old pear trees growing on the lot, near the brook.

Andrew Goodyear was prominent in business and in church. In 1758 he was chosen one of a committee of three to provide for preaching during the winter; and early in 1759 they began a plan for building a house of worship. He m., March 14, 1732, Jane, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Peck) GILBERT, a great-granddaughter of Deputy Governor Matthew Gilbert; by her he had three children. He m. second, Esther MORRIS, on Aug. 20, 1743; she d. Jan. 12, 1788, in her eightieth year. She was probably the daughter of Wm. Morris, son of William, of Wethersfield, Conn. On p. 339. Vol. 16, Probate Court Records, is the division of her estate, made Jan. 19, 1789:—

“Mr. Timothy Goodyear, Titus Goodyear, Thankful Cotter, Phoebe Hotchkiss, and Abigail Hough, children and heirs of Andrew Goodyear, late of New Haven, mutually agree to divide the estate of our honoured mother, Esther Goodyear, deceased.”

Timothy Goodyear was executor of Andrew Goodyear's estate, and also distributed the dower of the widow. Jan. 19, 1789, with the assistance of Asa Goodyear and Oliver Blakeslee, in the following manner: Timothy, twenty-three acres, valued at £104; Titus, twenty-five acres; Thankful, seven and one-half acres; Phoebe, six and three-fourths acres; Abigail, seven acres.

Mr. Andrew Goodyear died April 26, 1781; his brownstone monument is at Hamden, where he was buried. His will is dated June 27, 1770, on record N. H. P. C. Vol. 13, p. 29.

I. **THANKFUL**, b. Jan. 22, 1733; m. ——— **COTTER**. In a deed of 1793 she is referred to as the “Widow Cotter.”

II. **TIMOTHY**, b. Jan. 1, 1735; m. Ruth **IVES**.

III. **PHOEBE**, b. Oct. 7, 1737; m. Abraham **HOTCHKISS**. She d. March 29, 1813.

IV. **SYBEL**, b. 1744; d. Oct. 25, 1774; buried at Hamden.

V. **TITUS**, b. 1745; m. Abigail **ATWATER**.

VI. **ABIGAIL**, m. Ambrose **HOUGH**, probably of Cheshire. There is a deed with their signatures, dated 1785.



OLD PEAR TREES ON GOODYEAR LOT, HAMDEN.

EMIGRATION TO WESTERN NEW YORK.

Commencing with this next generation, many of the family removed from New England to the lake region of the State of New York. The following description of this beautiful section of our country is taken from a letter to the press, by the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. There had set in, at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one, a great emigration from New England to New York. In that early day it was as much of an undertaking to move out into the unbroken wilderness of forests that stretched to the shores of these lovely lakes, as it was, fifty years later, to cross the great western plains to the Pacific Coast. Friends and kindred were bidden last adieu, prayer-meetings gathered to implore the divine protection for those sturdy spirits, who were to face the perils of the then unknown wilds of New York and Pennsylvania. They were the pioneers who laid the firm foundations of the Empire State, cleared its forests, and reared in their place towns, with churches and schools, of a God-fearing and intelligent people, possessed with the high ideals they had inherited from their New England ancestors.

“AUBORA, Cayuga County, Aug. 23, 1870.

Sixty years ago, when my two grandfathers came into this region, among its early settlers, it was commonly known as ‘Genesee country.’ Old letters, preserved in chests and garrets, still bear that superscription. It was also known as the ‘Lake country.’ Of this beautiful and bountiful region, Geneva was the chief town, even when Auburn was as yet a mere hamlet, known as ‘Hardenbergh’s Corners.’

One of my most agreeable visits in this lake country has been to Northville, in the rich and fertile township of Genoa. A genuine New England community is that, as one may soon discover by reading the quaint old Puritan names, ‘Tabitha,’ ‘Patience,’ ‘Jabez’ and ‘Adonijah’ on the tombstones in the churchyard. Nearly half of the stones bear the record of ages beyond three-score! A frugal, temperate, thrifty, church-going and evangelist-reading community they are. Among the quiet sleepers in the burial ground lies their

beloved pastor, for forty years the patriarchal Seth Smith, the lifelong friend of Henry Mills and James Richards. When I was a school boy at Northville, the Yankee people thereabouts, mostly from old Berkshire, still kept Saturday night as sacred time. As soon as the sun went down on Saturday evening, good old Deacon Bradley was wont to open his bible by the fireside, and his venerable wife, Tabitha, laid aside her knitting, and so the Sabbath candle was lighted in the tent, as in the ancient camp of Israel. I can never forget the impression made upon my mind by this custom when I was a sojourner under the worthy deacon's roof; and although the usage is now obsolete, yet the Lord's day was never observed with a purer sanctity than by these staunch, simple-hearted saints of the last generation.

The pulpit of the Northville church is now filled by Rev. Mr. Jewell. He is on his summer vacation, and on Sunday I was happy to look down from that pulpit into the faces of the Adamses, the Lyons, the Bradleys, the Todds and the Goodyears, who have sat in those pews and tilled those fruitful farms for nearly half a century. Nowhere can one find a stouter yeomanry. Their tasteful white cottages, surrounded by fragrant shrubbery and well-laden orchards, are adorned with libraries and instruments of music. They have the culture of the towns, without the town's temptations. They taste the pure joys of the country, with but few of its privations. Happy and enviable lot! If the ties of duty did not bind me to my beloved flock in Brooklyn, I would ask no more inviting spot in which to labor, and no greener spot in which to lie down to the last sleep when the life's happy toil was over."

682. TIMOTHY GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 1, 1735. Executor of father's estate in Hamden, 1781-89; m. May 29, 1760, Ruth IVES, b. 1740. She is buried by her husband in Hamden, with a marble stone inscribed:—

RUTH

WIFE OF

TIMOTHY GOODYEAR

DIED AUGUST 20, 1806, Æ. 66 YRS.

The records of the First Church, New Haven, also give among the marriage records, "Timothy Goodyear and Ruth Ives, May 29, 1760." The town record of the same date, recording the wife's name as Mary Ives, is without any doubt

incorrect. Ruth Ives' sister, Mary Ives, m. Sept. 9, 1765, Seth Todd. The Ives ancestry is briefly as follows:—

WILLIAM IVES, came from England to Boston, 1635, on ship *Truelove*. Was then twenty-eight years old. Came to New Haven 1637-8; m. Hannah ———. He d. 1647.

JOSEPH IVES, b. 1647; m. Jan. 2, 1673, Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Turner) YALE. He d. 1694. Mary Turner was daughter of Captain Nathaniel Turner.

SAMUEL IVES, b. Nov. 6, 1677; d. Nov. 25, 1726; m. Jan. 3, 1705-6, Ruth, daughter of Jonathan and Ruth (Peck) ATWATER; granddaughter of David Atwater, who d. 1692; and granddaughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Kitchell) Peck; great-granddaughter of Robert Kitchell.

JONATHAN IVES, b. March 14, 1716; m. Feb. 19, 1737, Thankful, daughter of Joseph COOPER, granddaughter of John Cooper, Jr., and Mary Thompson; and great-granddaughter of John Cooper, Sr., who d. 1689, and of John Thompson.

RUTH IVES, b. July 28, 1740; m. TIMOTHY GOODYEAR.

Timothy Goodyear d. Jan. 1, 1816.

I. JANE, b. May 24, 1761; m. Moses ATWATER.

II. SUSANNA, b. Aug. 19, 1762; m. John ATWATER.

III. RUTH, b. July 11, 1764; d. Nov. 11, 1774. Buried at Hamden.

IV. MABEL, b. July 25, 1766; d. Nov. 17, 1774. Buried at Hamden.

V. JOSEPH, b. Aug. 3, 1768; m. Susanna ATWATER.

VI. WILLIAM, b. 1770; d. Oct. 30, 1774. Buried at Hamden.

VII. MILLY, b. Dec. 21, 1772; m. Simeon TUTTLE.

VIII. WILLIAM, b. March 19, 1775; m. first, Mary MARES; second, Pauline COLLINS.

IX. RUTH, b. June 8, 1778; m. first, Asa DICKERMAN; second, Phineas RICE.

X. MABEL, b. Oct. 12, 1779; d. Oct. 12, 1791.

XI. TIMOTHY, b. Feb. 1, 1782; m. Rebecca DICKERMAN.

XII. SEYMOUR, b. Dec. 31, 1785; m. Olive PECK.

XIII. LEWIS, b. 1788; m. Lucinda STILES.

6821. JANE GOODYEAR, b. May 24, 1761; m. Moses ATWATER, of Bethany, b. about 1750, son of Jonathan Atwater, and fourth generation from David Atwater, the early planter, of New Haven.

I. REBECCA ATWATER, b. ———; m. Reuben WILLIAMS.

II. BELAH ATWATER, m. Naomi JOHNSON. 1. Lucinda Johnson, m. Emery D. Mann. 2. Jane Johnson, m. Ansel Spencer. 3. Clarissa Johnson, m. Stephen H. Nichols. 4. Miriam Johnson, m. Wm. B. Hoadley.

III. MABEL ATWATER, m. David W. PAYNE.

6822. SUSANNA GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 19, 1762; m. John ATWATER, b. in Hamden, Dec. 24, 1757, son of Samuel and Sarah (Ball) Atwater. They removed to Genoa Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where Susanna d. in 1808; he m. second, Lucy DAVIS, by whom he had nine other children—one of whom is Mrs. Gordon Gillett, b. Sept. 8, 1810, who lives, in 1894, in Kenosha, Wis. John Atwater d. June 2, 1838.

Following is a letter written by John Atwater, Sr., to his sister, Abigail, in 1831, showing how great the distances seemed and the chance methods of sending mail:—

GENOA, Sept. 13, 1831.

DEAR SISTER: Although I have long been absent from you, I have not forgotten you. I should be glad to see you, but it is not probable that we shall ever meet again in this world, for the combined infirmities of age will compel both you and me to remain near our dwellings, and to retire from the business of life.

My health is as good as I could expect, and I fondly hope that you are enjoying the same blessing, and may you continue to enjoy blessings, both temporal and spiritual, the few remaining days you have to spend here on earth.

My family are in usual health. Our sisters Sally and Susan are well. Susan's son Jason is sick; it is not probable that he will survive but a few days. It would be pleasing to me to see you, but I suppose that your advanced age will prevent you from undertaking so great a journey; and it is not likely that I shall ever be able to visit you. Brother Caleb's son Jesse is dead. He died about three weeks ago from a fit of apoplexy. He had been from home on business, and had returned with one of his neighbors, with whom he proposed to tarry during the night. He accordingly seated himself before the fire, and soon after fell from his chair dead.

I expect to send this by Mr. Timothy Goodyear. He will tell you more about our friends than I have time to write. Mrs. Atwater wishes to be remembered to you. Give my best respects to Mr. Foot and wife. My Susan sends her compliments to you all. I should be glad to hear from you often. Write by bearer of this if you can.

I still remain your affectionate brother.

JOHN ATWATER,
To his sister,
Abigail Goodyear,
Of Hamden, New Haven Co.,
Conn.

The children of Susan Goodyear Atwater were :—

I. JAMES ATWATER, b. Feb. 27, 1788; d. about 1867. He lived in Ithaca, N. Y., and left a large family of children.

II. JOHN ATWATER, b. Sept. 27, 1787; d. in Ohio, Oct. 30, 1808. He left two daughters.

III. HORACE ATWATER, b. Oct. 30, 1791; m. Sarah GOODYEAR.

IV. GOODYEAR ATWATER, b. Sept. 4, 1793; d. at Genoa, April 14, 1869.

V. LAURA ATWATER, b. Dec. 7, 1796; m. ——— McWHORTER. Had a son, Norman McWhorter, who m. first, Mary Wager, by whom he had two daughters; and second, Louise Goodyear Seymour.

VI. WILLIS ATWATER, b. April 14, 1806; d. at Genoa May 4, 1849.

68223. HORACE ATWATER, b. Oct. 30, 1791. Lived in Genoa Township, N. Y.; m. Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Susanna (Atwater) GOODYEAR.

I. WORTHINGTON ATWATER.

II. ATTALUS ATWATER.

III. SPAFFORD ATWATER, m. Mary SPRIGGS.

IV. ELIZA ATWATER, m. first, Sylvester CHILDS; second, Harrison TOAN.

68223. SPAFFORD ATWATER, m. Mary SPRIGGS.

I. ATTALUS ATWATER, m. his cousin, Luella CROUCH; lives, in 1894, at Goodyear, N. Y. 1. Horace Goodyear Atwater.

II. LEWIS ATWATER, m. Mary SCULLY. Lives at Goodyear, N. Y.

III. EDSON ATWATER, m. ——— BUCHANAN. They have one child. Live on his father's homestead, near Goodyear, N. Y.

IV. WILLIS ATWATER, m. a cousin, a daughter of Samuel ATWATER, of Newark, N. J., where they live, in 1894.

682234. ELIZA ATWATER, m. first, Sylvester CHILDS, by whom she had two children; m. second, Harrison TOAN. Living, in 1893, at Trumansburg, N. Y.

I. FRANCES JOSEPHINE CHILDS, m. ——— CLARY. Live in Auburn, N. Y. They have children.

II. SYLVESTER CHILDS, m. and lives in Auburn, N. Y. Children.

6825. JOSEPH GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 3, 1768; m. May 31, 1790, Susanna, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ball) ATWATER, b. Dec. 29, 1766. They removed from Connecticut in 1800, going to Genoa Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y., where Squire Joseph Goodyear accumulated great wealth, for those times, in land, a store, and bank stock. He and his wife were devout communicants of the Presbyterian Society in Northville, in Genoa township. They and nine of their ten children are buried at Northville. Squire Joseph d. April 11, 1833; his wife, Susan, Sept. 9, 1859. The following obituary notice is copied from a New York state paper of that date:—

“Died,

In Genoa, September 9th, at the house of her son-in-law, Ephraim Crouch, Mrs. SUSANNA GOODYEAR, aged ninety-two years.

Mrs. Goodyear, with her husband, Joseph Goodyear, came into this place nearly sixty years ago, when the native forests first began to melt away before the march of westward empire. They had already a family of several children when they left Connecticut for a home in the wilderness. By industry and economy, a few years found them in possession of a large and valuable farm, a stately house, and all the surroundings of worldly thrift. But to secure temporal riches was not the supreme aim of their lives. They lived for another world, where they held an inheritance which is uncorruptible, undefiled, and which fadeth not away, in reserve for them when done with sublunary things.

Having served his generation in an exemplary Christian life, to the common age of man, her husband departed this life in good hope of immortal glory,

nearly thirty years ago: since which she has been treading alone the path of widowhood, patiently waiting all the days of her appointed time until her change came. Though always frail, she endured the ills of life with great fortitude, retaining her powers in a very remarkable degree until the last. The evening of her life was made pleasant and comfortable by the affectionate care and kindness of her only surviving daughter, with whom she found a home, and in whose family she was cherished with those careful and forbearing offices which too seldom fall to the lot of the aged and infirm. Her mind, though impaired in some respects, retained its vigor on the subject of religion. Here she was ever ready, showing that with her it was the all-important concern. When the Master called, her lamp was trimmed and burning, and she was waiting for his coming; and she departed in peace, coming to the grave in a full age like as a shock of corn cometh in his season.

When summoned hence from these mortal shores, she sat in her chair, engaged in knitting, her favorite occupation. She was laid upon her bed, not in pain, but in that feebleness incident to the wearing out of the machinery of vitality; and after lingering for twenty-four hours, the lamp of life burning more and more dimly, it went out in its socket, and her fledgled spirit returned to God, who gave it.

Of her ten children, only four survive her."

- I. RUSSELL, b. in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 23, 1791; m. Sally PALMER.
- II. ELAM, b. May 30, 1793; m. Phoebe EMMONDESS.
- III. SARAH, b. June 3, 1795; m. Horace ATWATER. (See No. 68223.)
- IV. WYLLYS, b. April 25, 1797; m. Elizabeth FERRIS.
- V. MERRITT, b. Feb. 14, 1799; m. Fannie SMITH.
- VI. JASON, b. April 1, 1801; m. Lavinia BRADLEY.
- VII. JOSEPH, b. April 18, 1803; m. first, Deborah FERRIS; second, Calista FERRIS.
- VIII. ALMIRA, b. Sept. 27, 1805; d. Oct. 17, 1832; unm.
- IX. SUSAN, b. Aug. 18, 1807; m. Ephraim CROUCH. 1. Jason Crouch. 2. Newell Crouch.
- X. IVES, b. May 8, 1809; m. Elizabeth DE LA TOURETTE.

68251. RUSSELL GOODYEAR, b. in Litchfield Conn., Sept. 23, 1791. Removed to Genoa township with his father in 1800; m. at Genca, Oct. 30, 1813,

Sarah PALMER, of Little Compton, R. I., who was b. March 12, 1789; d. July 11, 1857. He d. Jan. 30, 1866. They led a quiet, upright life, and were prosperous and respected. All were regular attendants at the religious services in the Northville meeting house (Presbyterian), and all sleep their last sleep with their fathers, in the village cemetery.

I. THOMAS PALMER, b. July 16, 1814; m. Olive Carter WOODWARD.

II. ALVIN, b. June 29, 1816; d. Nov. 4, 1859, unm.

III. SARAH MARIA, b. Jan. 6, 1819; m. by Rev. Joel S. Jewell, on Oct. 21, 1838, Henry WOODWARD. She d. June 1, 1858, s. p. Henry Woodward was accidentally killed.

IV. EMILY, b. July 18, 1822; m. May, 1849, Ezra CHASE. 1. Sarah Lizzie Chase, b. May 15, 1851; d. of scarlet fever, Sept. 12, 1860.

V. EDWIN TAYLOR, b. July 24, 1824; m. by Rev. Joel S. Jewell, to Harriet L. BARGER, in Lansingville, Tompkins Co., N. Y., on Oct. 4, 1866. His health failing soon after marriage, the farm which had been his father's and his home from birth passed to strangers. He d. March 30, 1888, s. p.

682411. THOMAS PALMER GOODYEAR, b. July 16, 1814; m. Nov. 10, 1836, Olive Carter WOODWARD, b. April 3, 1810, in Summerhill Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y. He d. May 9, 1874, of consumption. She d. Feb. 4, 1888.

I. HARRISON WOODWARD, b. Oct. 19, 1839; m. Minnie BUNNELL.

II. HELEN FRANCES, b. Nov. 10, 1841; d. Oct., 1896.

III. MARIA ADELAIDE, b. Jan. 8, 1845; m. William POST, at Talcot, Cayuga Co., N. Y. They live on the Thomas Goodyear homestead, in Genoa township.

IV. RUTH ELLA, b. Aug. 5, 1848; m. Isaac PONDFIELD, at Petoskey, Mich. 1. William Pondfield.

6825111. HARRISON W. GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 19, 1839; m. in Lansing Township, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 11, 1882, by Rev. Joel S. Jewell, to Minnie N. BUNNELL, of that place. Residence, Northville.

I. JESSE, b. Aug. 2, 1884.

II. ADINA, b. March 11, 1886.

III. OLIVE, b. June 9, 1889.

68252. ELAM GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, May 30, 1793. He removed to Cayuga Co., N. Y., and later, in 1844, to Springport, Mich., where he d. May 30, 1862. He m. July 30, 1817, Phoebe Ann EMMONDESS, b. Aug. 17, 1797; d. May 13, 1869.

I. LEWIS, b. June 14, 1818; m. Caroline Van LIEW.

II. ANDREW, b. Sept. 12, 1819; m. Harriet CAIN.

III. CLINTON, b. Dec. 31, 1820; m. first, Sept. 29, 1859, Miss CHAMPLAIN; m. second, Susan WELLINGTON.

IV. JAMES, b. Dec. 31, 1820; d. Feb. 12, 1821.

V. ORRIS, b. Nov. 17, 1822; d. Aug. 31, 1844.

VI. CAROLINE, b. Aug. 8, 1824; m. JOHN OYER, farmer and merchant of Michigan. She d. June 8, 1851. 1. Ellen Oyer, m. E. Comstock. 2. Hattie Oyer. 3. Caroline Oyer, m. F. Powers.

VII. RACHEL, b. Jan. 25, 1826; m. Thos. G. PRAY.

VIII. ABIGAIL, b. Nov. 18, 1827; d. Aug. 19, 1828.

IX. ABIGAIL HARPER, b. July 18, 1829; d. Oct. 15, 1843.

X. CALISTA, b. June 8, 1831; m. Henry F. TRAUTMAN, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.

XI. PHOEBE ANN, b. Aug. 11, 1833; m. William GILLETT, grocer, of Iowa. She d. Oct. 15, 1868. 1. Frances Gillett, m. ——— Winter, of Burlington, Ia.

682521. LEWIS GOODYEAR, b. June 14, 1818. Is in mercantile business in Trumansburg, N. Y.; m. March 6, 1844, Caroline VAN LIEW.

I. CHARLES, resides in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

II. FRANCES A., m. Rathbon HUNT.

III. HATTIE P., m. Chas. CHAPMAN; d. Jan. 30, 1897.

IV. HARPER, resides in Syracuse, N. Y.

682522. ANDREW GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 12, 1819; m. June 9, 1840, Harriet CAIN, of Needsport, N. Y. She d. Oct. 22, 1892, aged seventy-one years. He lives in Charlesworth, Mich., where he is a merchant, and also an inventor.

I. JOHN, b. March 23, 1841; m. ———. He d. Oct. 16, 1869; his wife d. Jan. 29, 1886. 1. Hattie. 2. John. 3. Ellen.

II. ADALADE, b. April 23, 1843; m. Asa CREARE. Lives at Charlesworth, Mich.

III. DANIEL, b. Aug. 16, 1846; d. ———.

IV. ALICE, b. Sept. 16, 1848; d. Dec. 25, 1870.

V. LUTHER, b. July 20, 1850; d. July 18, 1893.

682523. CLINTON GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 31, 1820; m. first, Miss CHAMPLAIN. She died, s. p. He m. second, Sept. 29, 1859, Susan WELLINGTON, an Englishwoman, by whom he had two children. She d. in 1863; he in 1865.

I. SATIE, b. 1861; adopted in 1865 by Calista G. Trautman, and d. in 1874.

II. CHARLES C., b. 1863; adopted in 1865 by Calista G. Trautman. He m. Ida HURT; res. Toledo, O. 1. Roy Goodyear, b. 1887.

682527. RACHEL GOODYEAR; b. Jan. 25, 1826; m. Thomas G. PRAY, of Michigan, a lawyer. She d. Jan. 5, 1859. 1. Julian Pray, in 1894, of Austin, Tex. Is married. 2. Harper Pray, m., in 1894, of San Francisco.

68252.10. CALISTA GOODYEAR, b. June 8, 1831; m. June 13, 1855, Henry F. TRAUTMAN, son of Adam and Sophia Trautman, b. Feb. 17, 1829; then in mercantile business at Fayette, N. Y. After twenty-six years of business he retired and is now living at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where he has been Justice of the Peace sixteen years, and Supervisor four years. They have reared three adopted children, Satie and Charles Goodyear and Maude Colgrove Alfred.

68257. JOSEPH GOODYEAR, JR., b. April 18, 1803; m. first, Deborah FERRIS, b. Dec. 31, 1803; d. May 9, 1840; by whom he had four daughters. He m. second, the sister of his first wife, Calista FERRIS, b. May 21, 1810. By her he had one son, who d. young. He d. April 27, 1878.

I. ANN, m. ——— CADY. 1. Lewis Cady. 2. Minnie Cady. 3. Josephine Cady, m. ——— Colgrove, and had Maude J. Colgrove, b. about 1870, who was reared by Calista Goodyear Trautman and who married Chas. Alfred in 1892, and lives in Rochester, N. Y.

II. MARY, b. 1833; m. July 12, 1862, ——— VANDENBURG, of Chicago. They have two daughters and one son.

III. HARRIET, m. Samuel KNAPP. Live in Five Corners, N. Y. They have two daughters.

IV. ELLEN, b. 1838; d. May 24, 1854, unm.

V. WILLIS, b. 1845; d. Nov. 9, 1864.

68254. WYLLYS GOODYEAR, b. April 25, 1797; d. Oct. 14, 1841, at Five Corners, N. Y.; m. Elizabeth FERRIS, sister of Deborah and Calista; b. April 20, 1800; d. in Illinois. All their children were dead in 1894.

I. AMANDA, b. 1820; d. Nov. 30, 1844; m. ——— CARPENTER; s. p.

II. FULTON, b. 1825; m. first, Mary G. TEMAİN, who d. April 25, 1855, aged twenty-one years. He m. second, Caroline G. MOSHER, who d. Dec. 16, 1860, aged twenty-four years. He d. June 1, 1859, s. p.

III. CORNELIA, b. about 1830; d. in Savannah, Ga., 1850.

IV. ELIZABETH, m. ——— BROWN; d. at Waverly, Ia., leaving one son, who is now married.

68255. MERRITT GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 14, 1799; m. Fannie SMITH. Moved from Western New York to Ohio.

I. ANN, d. Sept. 27, 1840; m. ——— BAGLEY. 1. Lottie Bagley. 2. Nelson Bagley. 3. Mathew Bagley.

II. JOSEPH DARWIN, b. Oct. 23, 1825; m. Sophina WRIGHT.

III. THEOLINE, b. Feb. 11, 1827; m. Nathaniel FARNUM. Live in La Crosse, Mich.

IV. FANNIE, m. Iver O. NARUM, who was b. in Norway; came to America in 1844, and settled in Eldora, Ia., in 1867, where he was a successful merchant until his death, in 1892. She d. in 1864, leaving one son, Frank Narum, now a merchant of Eldora, Ia., who m. Cora Huff in 1891.

68252. JOSEPH DARWIN GOODYEAR, b. in Ohio, Oct. 23, 1825; m. at Madison, Wis., Aug. 25, 1851, Sophina WRIGHT, daughter of Peter and Susanna (Watts) Wright, b. Jan. 22, 1831, in Illinois. Joseph Goodyear moved to Missouri and Iowa and, in 1873, to California, and is now a farmer of Ventura, Cal.

I. HARRIET ANN, b. May 29, 1853; m. Dec. 21, 1873, Henry Root, and now lives at Wasco, Sherman Co., Or. 1. William Darwin Root, b. Nov. 13, 1874, student University of California, class of 1902. 2. Nora Root, b. Oct. 18, 1876; m. H. E. Morrow, Nov. 20, 1898, at Wasco, Or. 3. George Herbert Root, b. Oct. 23, 1878.

II. CHAS. EUGENE, b. Feb. 24, 1856; m. in 1882, Elizabeth PAULSEN. They

live in Weaverville, Trinity Co., Cal., where he is engaged in mining. 1. Vera, b. Sept. 13, 1884. 2. Merritt, b. Nov. 14, 1886. 3. Irma, b. May 9, 1889. 4. Everett, b. Dec. 8, 1892; d. ———, 1893. 5. Marvin, b. April 13, 1897.

III. EMMA JANE, b. Sept. 11, 1858; m. Oct. 23, 1881, Jos. A. COYLE. She d. at Hydenville, Cal., Aug. 31, 1882. 1. Emma Louise Coyle, b. Aug. 31, 1882; d. Aug. 11, 1890.

IV. IVER OLSEN, b. Feb. 11, 1861; d. April 13, 1863, in Minnesota.

V. WILLIAM ERNEST, b. July 12, 1864; m. Aug. 18, 1891, Ida Philbrook. They live at Somis, Ventura Co., Cal.

VI. EVERETT FARNUM, b. July 7, 1868, near Ontario, Ia. Graduated at the University of California in 1892. Resides in San Francisco. Represents The Macmillan Company on the Pacific Coast.

VII. ZENAS EDWARD, b. in Iowa, Dec. 26, 1870; m. April 10, 1898, at Somis, Etta Florence KNOX, b. May 15, 1878.

VIII. FANNIE IRENE, b. near Ontario, Ia., Feb. 25, 1873; resides, Ventura, Cal.

68256. JASON GOODYEAR, b. April 1, 1801; d. Sept. 25, 1831. Lived in Genoa township; m. March 15, 1825, Lavinia, daughter of Miles and Chloe (Allen) BRADLEY, b. Feb. 19, 1805. She d. Oct. 12, 1839.

I. SAMUEL A. ATWATER, b. Jan. 29, 1826; m. ———; d. June 3, 1852, s. p.; was a merchant of Chicago.

II. CALVIN BRADLEY, b. July 19, 1827. He was a grain broker and commission merchant; member of the Chicago Board of Trade; was a man of wealth and gave liberally to the Baptist Church, of which he was a devoted member.

III. LOUISE, b. Jan. 27, 1829; m. first, Andrew SEYMOUR; second, J. N. McWHORTER; third, H. G. WINSLOW.

682561. LOUISE GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 27, 1829; m. Dec. 30, 1846, Andrew Miliken SEYMOUR, by whom she had four sons. She m. second, June 6, 1865, John Norman, son of Laura (Atwater) McWHORTER, by whom she had one daughter. She m. third, Horatio Gates WINSLOW, on Sept. 19, 1878.

“Horatio Gates Winslow was born April 3, 1820, in Groton, Tompkins Co., N. Y., and was the son of John and Mary (Van Deusen) Winslow. His father, who was directly descended from Kenelm Winslow, the brother of Governor Edward Winslow, who landed at Plymouth in 1629 and took a prominent part in

colonial affairs; was a native of Hampshire Co., Mass., and removed to New York when a young man, where he taught and farmed. He took part in the war of 1812, and died March 8, 1828. His son graduated from the local academy when he was seventeen years of age, and in 1841 entered Union College, from which he graduated in 1843, with the degree of A. B., and later, of A. M. He then founded Union School at Mount Morris; and in 1849 took charge of the academy at Nunda, which he managed successfully till 1852.

Failing health compelled him to lead an outdoor life. For three years he was a civil engineer in charge of the construction of a part of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

In 1855 he removed to Racine, Wis., and from then till 1880 conducted the leading bookstore in that region; he was also a School Commissioner. He was then chosen Superintendent of Schools, which position he held until 1892, when his advancing years compelled his retirement from all active work. During the twelve years that he administered this important trust, to which the ripest experience and profoundest study of his long life were devoted, he won not only the respect and approval of the people of Racine, but the affection of a great host of young people, and his reputation as an educator spread abroad. When he was compelled to relinquish the work, the Board of Education adopted resolutions highly eulogistic of him. He was also a Trustee of Racine College for thirty years, and a Regent of the State University for three years, being appointed by Governor Taylor in 1874. Always a devout Christian, he was Junior Warden of St. Luke's Church for twenty-five years.

He married first, Miss Emily Bradley, of Genoa, N. Y.; born July 1, 1823; died Aug. 22, 1877, leaving two children; John B. Winslow, Judge of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and Mrs. A. H. Lathrop, of Vermillion, S. D. He married, second, Mrs. Louise Goolyear McWhorter. He died Sept. 18, 1893, and was buried at Mound Cemetery. On the day of his funeral the schools and many firms closed, the flags over all public buildings were half-masted, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed by many bodies, so greatly was he held in esteem.

His faculty of imparting knowledge was a natural gift, and he lost no opportunity of pointing out the value and dignity of knowledge. His ideals were lofty, his aims noble, his scholarship great. Warm-hearted, impulsive, tender, sympathetic, and good, he loved youth, and it loved him. The struggles of men for wealth interested, while it did not attract him. Beloved by all those he so

faithfully taught, a genial and highly cultured gentleman, a generous and liberal man, his character lives forever in the hearts of those who knew him."—*From a Memorial Sketch.*

I. CLIFFORD HENRY SEYMOUR, b. Aug. 4, 1851; d. April 27, 1877; m. June 25, 1875; d. s. p.

II. HORATIO WINSLOW SEYMOUR, b. July 29, 1854; m. Jan. 31, 1876, Anne E. JONES, b. Jan. 1, 1854. Mr. Seymour is the publisher of the *Chicago Chronicle*, and has also written several able works on socialistic problems. 1. Louisa M. Seymour, b. June 10, 1877. 2. Mary Butler Seymour, b. May 2, 1883. 3. Annie Gertrude Seymour, b. April 23, 1887.

III. CALVIN G. SEYMOUR, b. Sept. 6, 1865; d. May 19, 1860.

IV. CHARLES GOODYEAR SEYMOUR, b. Nov. 26, 1862; m. Feb. 8, 1882, Magdalena NEIDERPRINE, b. Jan. 17, 1863. Mr. Charles Seymour is engaged in newspaper and other literary work in Chicago. 1. Grace S. Seymour, b. Aug. 25, 1883. 2. Mabel M. Seymour, b. May 20, 1885. 3. Helen A. Seymour, b. Dec. 24, 1886. 4. Horatio W. Seymour, b. Aug. 21, 1891. 5. Ruth Seymour, b. May 10, 1893.

V. MARY LOUISA MCWHORTER, b. July 4, 1870; m. Feb. 17, 1892, W. B. ACKERLY, of Cuba, Alleghany Co., N. Y. One son.

68259. SUSAN GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 18, 1807; m. Jan. 30, 1838, Ephraim CROUCH. She d. Nov. 18, 1865.

I. JASON CROUCH; m., has children.

II. NEWELL CROUCH, d. ———.

6825.10. IVES GOODYEAR, b. May 8, 1809; was trained to take charge of a mercantile business which came into his father's hands, but his health proving too delicate for indoor life, he acquired by purchase and by inheritance the old Joseph Goodyear Homestead. Then while considering a trip to California for health, and incidentally business, while still young, after a fortnight's illness, he died January 23, 1852; and soon mansion and rich rolling acres passed from the third generation to strangers.

Ives Goodyear was of fair type, with regular features, and the usual wavy golden brown hair of his family. He was of medium height, rather slight, but well set, and with a firm yet easy bearing. Perhaps this last was in part developed



SARA ATWATER GOODYEAR.
(6825.10, I.)

by the Militia "trainings" of those days. His commission as Fourth Corporal was dated October 13, 1829, under William H. Seward, Colonel of the 33d Regiment, Fourth Brigade and Fourth Division of Artillery. He was made Sergeant August 27, 1832, and First Lieutenant August 13, 1833. He inherited musical gifts, and his singing gave pleasure to family and friends. In disposition, family traits were again strong—loyal, modest, tender, firm—with self-sacrificing affection, and if hasty, ready to atone. In business his method and judgment were good; basing prosperity less on short cuts to wealth, than on the general laws of honest industry and self-denial. In nothing in life was he more fortunate than in his choice of a wife. On February 13, 1839, he was married by the Rev. Seth Smith to Elizabeth DE LA TOURETTE, b. March 22, 1818, daughter of Peter and Ann Ogden (Quigley) de la Tourette.

This French family of de la Tourette was originally descended from the ancient Italian family whose name "Della Toretta" still clings to the "Eternal City" in the Via and Piazza della Toretta; and all the strong individuality, the patrician elegance, the diplomatic turn of mind, clung to Elizabeth de la Tourette Goodyear in the country village of Northville. Here her house was the home of the bishop and the visiting clergyman, and it was in the church work of the struggling parish that her energy and resoluteness and loyalty to principle were of inestimable value. Shortly before her death Bishop Huntington wrote to her: " * * * Coming home again, after one of my longer journeys, I find your note and inclosure, an added proof of your constant and unflinching and affectionate remembrance. You are faithful helpers. So many come to me only with their troubles: you come with your gifts. * * * " And on May 20, 1895, he wrote to her daughter, "Let me be a mourner with you! She was a good friend to me, to the church, to many, and a devout and beloved daughter of God. * * * " Mrs. Goodyear died in Northville, N. Y., May 17, 1895, much lamented by the community.

I. SARA ATWATER, b. March 16, 1840; resides in Northville. She was confirmed in Christ Church, Binghamton, with her mother and sister, in 1862, and has labored for the church and for the poor and afflicted with a zeal and kindness of heart inherited from both parents. The charm and graciousness of a welcome to her home is known, not only to friend and relative, but to many from the crowded, heated cities, who associate the fresh, sweet air of the country, the singing of birds, the flowers, and all that is pleasant in life, with the name and home of Sara Goodyear.

II. JOANNA ZURIAH IVES, b. June 17, 1845; m. March 22, 1870, in Calvary Church, Northville, by the Rev. Alfred Brown, to Edwin PURDY, son of Henry Monmouth and Clarissa (Lapham) Purdy, b. Oct. 31, 1836. Henry Purdy was one of a family of seven children, all of whom came from Dutchess Co., N. Y., to make homes in the picturesque region of the lake county, of Central New York. Here they enjoyed "quiet celebrity," as is the habit of the Society of Friends, to which they belonged, and the accumulation of this world's goods. As early as 1859, Edwin Purdy came West in the interests of his father, and in 1873 he permanently settled in Iowa. He died at Popejoy, Franklin Co., Nov. 4, 1881. 1. Clarissa Lapham Purdy, b. Jan. 21, 1871, at Sycamore, Ill.; bap. in Calvary Church, Northville, N. Y., Sunday in July, 1871; d. at Oakland Valley, Ia., June 13, 1877. 2. Elizabeth de la Tourette Purdy, b. Sept. 27, 1873, in Vernon, Ia.; bap. in Calvary Church, Northville, N. Y., Sept. 6, 1877, by Rev. W. H. Casey; confirmed by Bishop McLaren at Waterman Hall, Sycamore, Ill., at which school she was a graduate of the class of 1894.

III. CORNELIA ANNA, b. Jan. 3, 1849; d. May 12, 1860.

6827. MILICENT GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 21, 1772; m. Simeon TUTTLE. 1. Tracy Tuttle, b. 1802; d. Sept. 30, 1855; m. and had Harley Tuttle and Sarah Maria Tuttle. 2. Emmaline Tuttle. 3. Julia Tuttle, b. 1808; d. Oct. 26, 1838. 4. Orrin Tuttle.

6828. WILLIAM GOODYEAR, b. March 19, 1775; m. first, Mary MARKS, who d. July 6, 1810, aged thirty-three years, leaving four children. He m. second, Pauline COLLINS, by whom he had seven sons. He d. Jan. 25, 1851.

I. LLOYD, d. in De Kalb Co., Ill.

II. RALSEY.

III. WILLIAM, JR., m. Fanny RICE.

IV. FIDELIA, d. July 17, 1820.

V. COLLINS, m. and has one son, Albert, who lives in Auburn, N. Y., and one daughter, Alice.

VI. AARAD, m. Miss PARKS, of Parkville, Mo. Left a son, L. P. Goodyear, who has: 1. Allene. 2. Emma. 3. Wesley. 4. Arville, of Kansas City.

VII. DENNIS; lived in Manchester, Ia., where he d. before 1893. A daughter, Alice, m. a Mr. Hare.

VIII. SYLVESTER, d. May 25, 1823.

IX. ORRIN, d. Sept. 3, 1832.

X. AUSTIN, m. Mary MOSES. They and their only son are now dead.

XI. LEVI, d. unm.

68283. WILLIAM GOODYEAR, JR., m. March 4, 1838. Fanny, b. Feb. 25, 1815, daughter of Phineas and Ruth (Goodyear) RICE. He d. Dec. 6, 1865. Mrs. Goodyear lives in Northville, N. Y.

I. LUCIUS A., b. Dec. 19, 1838; m. in 1867; Lydia FESSENDEN. He served in the Civil War, being wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

II. FRANK, b. June 9, 1840; d. Feb. 13, 1843.

III. GEORGE, b. Aug. 27, 1842; m. and lives in New York City.

IV. CHARLES EDWARD, b. Feb. 22, 1846; d. Oct. 2, 1849.

V. EUGENE, b. July 18, 1848; d. Oct. 11, 1849.

VI. HORACE LEVI, b. Aug. 15, 1851; m. Abigail SLOCUM.

VII. WILLIAM HENRY, b. Nov. 13, 1854; d. May 16, 1893, unm.

682836. HORACE LEVI GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 15, 1851; m. Feb. 13, 1879, Abigail Lilian, fifth child of Abner SLOCUM, b. May 26, 1858. They have, in 1894, one daughter, Fanny, b. about 1884, the only grandchild of William and Fanny (Rice) Goodyear. Residence, Northville, N. Y.

6829. RUTH GOODYEAR, b. June 8, 1778; m. first, Asa, son of James and Lois (Bradley) DICKERMAN, b. June 7, 1778; d. 1810, by whom she had two children. She m. second, Phineas RICE, who d. in 1823 in Wayne, N. Y. She d. in 1871, at the advanced age of ninety-three, from a fractured hip caused by a fall.

I. CLARISSA DICKERMAN.

II. HENRY DICKERMAN.

III. LAVINIA RICE.

IV. FANNY RICE, b. Feb. 22, 1815; m. William GOODYEAR, Jr. (See No. 68283.)

V. NANCY RICE, b. 1816; m. Aldren Van GORDON; d. March 11, 1897, leaving a son, Edward Van Gordon, and a daughter, Mrs. Strietley.

VI. SUSAN RICE, d. in infancy.

682.11. TIMOTHY GOODYEAR, JR., b. Feb. 2, 1782, in Hamden; m. Rebecca, daughter of Chauncey DICKERMAN, and fifth in descent from Thomas Dickerman, who came from England to Boston in 1635, as shown by the following:—

	<u>THOMAS DICKERMAN,</u>	came from England in 1635; d. at Dorchester, Mass., Jan. 11, 1657; wife was Ellen ———.
	<u>ABRAHAM DICKERMAN,</u>	removed to New Haven; m. Dec. 2, 1658, Mary COOPER. He d. Nov. 2, 1711, aged seventy-seven years.
7 others and	<u>ISAAC DICKERMAN,</u>	b. Nov. 7, 1677; m. Mary ATWATER on June 30, 1709.
9 others and	<u>SAMUEL DICKERMAN,</u>	b. March 4, 1716; m. Mary ALLING on Dec. 6, 1739.
11 others and	<u>CHAUNCEY DICKERMAN,</u>	b. Sept. 28, 1750; d. 1820.
10 others and	<u>REBECCA DICKERMAN,</u>	b. Feb. 16, 1781; m. Timothy GOODYEAR about 1800; d. June 7, 1864. Her brother Seymour m. Chloe, daughter of Samuel Goodyear. (See No. 6639.)

Timothy Goodyear removed from Connecticut and settled in the township of Genoa, N. Y., about 1804, at Goodyear's Corners. A postoffice was established here in 1871, called Goodyear, N. Y. The first postmaster was Sidney S. Goodyear, Sr., the second and present one being Sidney S. Goodyear, Jr. Timothy Goodyear d. April 19, 1854.

I. EMALINE b. Jan. 8, 1806; d. May 18, 1879.

II. CHAUNCEY, b. May 4, 1807; m. Sarah HOLLISTER.

III. CLARISSA, b. Dec. 18, 1808; d. Sept. 16, 1811.

IV. ANGELINE, b. March 13, 1811; m. William HAWKINS. 1. John Hawkins. 2. Mary Hawkins. 3. Emaline Hawkins. 4. George Hawkins. 5. Maria Hawkins. 6. Flora Hawkins.

V. SIDNEY S., SR., b. July 17, 1813; m. Lavinia SQUIRES.

VI. SILLIMAN, b. April 1, 1815; m. Lucinda LAMKIN. 1. Eunice, m. Chauncey Pratt, of Trumansburg, N. Y.

VII PAMELIA, b. Aug. 7, 1820; m. John G. ATWATER.

682.11.2. CHAUNCEY GOODYEAR, b. May 4, 1807, in Genoa, N. Y. He m. first, Sarah HOLLISTER, on Nov. 4, 1828, by whom he had three children. In 1843 he removed to Fitchville, O., and on March 20, 1844, to Sullivan, O., where he lived until his death. His wife d. June 30, 1844; and he m. second, Sophronia WEBB, on Oct. 21, 1844, by whom he had one daughter. He d. Feb. 13, 1890. His farm is now owned by his son-in-law.

I. ROWANA JANE, b. Sept. 13, 1834; m. April 16, 1851, Seth CLOSE. She d. March 17, 1858. 1. Charles Close, lives in Pioneer, Williams Co., O.

II. TIMOTHY DICKERMAN, b. Feb. 26, 1838; d. April 23, 1838.

III. WILLIAM F., b. Nov. 14, 1841; m. Sept. 20, 1865, Sylvia BRIGGS. 1. Clinton L., b. Oct. 27, 1872. 2. Timothy True, b. Nov. 10, 1874. Residence, Sullivan, O.

IV. SARAH S., b. May 14, 1848; m. Dec. 16, 1869, George R. FRENCH. 1. Francis C. French, b. July 16, 1873. 2. Nina May French, b. Jan. 1, 1879.

682.11.5. SIDNEY S. GOODYEAR, SR., b. July 17, 1813; m. Dec. 14, 1837, Lavinia SQUIRES, of Fairfield, Conn., and lived at the old homestead at Goodyear Corners, which, in 1871, became Goodyear P. O., of which he was the first postmaster. He d. Feb. 23, 1890.

I. LAMBERT D., b. Dec. 11, 1840.

II. ALICE, b. May 13, 1843.

III. WARREN S., b. March 17, 1845; d. March 16, 1867.

IV. ASA J., b. June 10, 1848; d. Dec. 11, 1871.

V. SIDNEY S., JR., b. Oct. 19, 1854; m. Carrie, daughter of Daniel and Polly A. (Higby) VALENTINE. He is at present postmaster of Goodyear, N. Y. 1. Cora L., b. Sept. 25, 1878. 2. Lillie M., b. July 7, 1881.

VI. LILLIE J., b. March 24, 1856.

682.11.7. PAMELIA GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 7, 1820; m. John Gibbard ATWATER, b. April 21, 1815; son of John G. Atwater, and sixth generation of the Atwaters in America.

I. LOIS ATWATER, lived and d. at Goodyear, N. Y.

II. GEORGE ATWATER, m. ———. 1. Ellis K. Atwater. 2. Asa J. Atwater. 3. David Atwater; living at Five Corners, N. Y.

III. JESSE ATWATER, m. ———. 1. Lee S. Atwater. 2. John Atwater. 3. Harry Atwater; living in Auburn, N. Y.

682.12. SEYMOUR GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 31, 1785, in Hamden. Made freeman in 1808; m. May 8, 1804, Olive, daughter of Joseph PECK, whose sister, Mary (Peck), m. Captain Stephen Goodyear. Olive was b. May 19, 1783; d. Oct. 5, 1827. He d. April 1, 1860. Both are buried at Hamden. They and their children were Episcopalians, and assisted prominently in carrying on the services at Hamden.

I. MELINDA, b. June 25, 1805.

II. LOUISA, b. Sept. 13, 1807.

III. MARKS, b. June 3, 1809; m. Eliza HODGES.

IV. ALBERT, living unm. in Hamden, in 1894.

V. ALFRED, twin to Albert; m. Mabel R. GRISWOLD.

VI. ALONZO, b. Sept. 12, 1812; d. Jan. 10, 1847, at Dexter, Mich.

VII. ABIGAIL, b. May 23, 1814; m. Dana W. LEEK.

VIII. FRIEND S., b. Nov. 3, 1816; d. April 17, 1837. Buried at Hamden.

IX. TIMOTHY, b. Aug. 25, 1818; m. Mrs. Elizabeth WELLINGHAM.

X. OLIVE JEANNETTE, b. May 1, 1820; m. Merritt FORD, in 1861. Residence, Hamden.

XI. SARAH ELIZABETH, m. in 1861, George FARNHAM, of Lake Maitland, Fla. She d. March 26, 1890.

682.12.3. MARKS GOODYEAR, b. June 3, 1809, in Hamden, Conn. He m. April 13, 1834, in New Haven, Conn., Eliza HODGES, who was b. Nov. 6, 1813, in Somersetshire, England. She was the daughter of James Hodges, b. Dec. 18, 1785, in Somersetshire, England; d. June 24, 1842, in New Haven, Conn., and his wife, Elizabeth Prior, b. May 20, 1788, in Somersetshire; d. Feb. 6, 1878, in New Haven, Conn.

Marks Goodyear and his wife removed to Bennington, Genesee Co., N. Y., where they resided until January 17, 1837, when they removed to Pekin, Ill., arriving there March 7, 1837. Later they settled near Tremont, Ill., where he

engaged in farming. Mr. Goodyear d. April 15, 1891. Mrs. Goodyear resides in the old home near Tremont.

- I. ALONZO PRIOR, b. Oct. 23, 1836; m. Mary HUMPHREY.
- II. MARY, b. May 26, 1839; m. Charles HAYWARD.
- III. JAMES SEYMOUR, b. Dec. 12, 1841; d. July 21, 1846.
- IV. DUDLEY MARKS, b. March 30, 1845; m. Minerva BAYLER.
- V. JAMES SEYMOUR, b. Dec. 18, 1848; m. Laura Minerva BURHANS.
- VI. HARRIET ELIZA, b. March 5, 1852; m. David EATON.
- VII. ALFRED WALLACE, b. Oct. 14, 1856; m. Lucia Abigail BURHANS.
- VIII. ALBERT BRUCE, b. Oct. 14, 1856; d. Oct. 22, 1862.
- IX. ROBERT HODGES, b. Sept. 12, 1859; m. Ida May TARBELL, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Akers) Tarbell, Nov. 29, 1888. She was b. Nov. 1, 1858. They reside near Colfax, Ill.

682.12.31. ALONZO PRIOR GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 23, 1836; m. Dec. 22, 1859, Mary HUMPHREY, who was b. April. 4, 1835. Residence, Woodland, Ill.

I. ALONZO FRANKLIN, b. Aug. 30, 1860; m. Jan. 8, 1889, Stella Maud MYEES, who was b. Oct. 2, 1862. 1. Robert, b. Aug. 26, 1893. Residence, Watseka, Ill.

II. MARY ELIZA, b. July 7, 1864; m. March 4, 1891, John D. WEBSTER, who was b. Nov. 24, 1842. 1. Olive Gertrude Webster, b. July 25, 1892; d. July 26, 1894. 2. Alice Mabel Webster, b. Sept. 30, 1894. Residence of the family, Woodland, Ill.

III. OLIVE ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 16, 1868; is a teacher and resides with her parents.

IV. CHARLES SEYMOUR, b. March 19, 1870; m. Jan. 16, 1895, Ada May WARREN, who was b. Sept. 5, 1871. 1. Beatrice Bernice, b. Dec. 1, 1895. Residence, Woodland, Ill.

682.12.32. MARY GOODYEAR, b. May 26, 1839; m. Dec. 25, 1862, Charles HAYWARD, b. Oct. 15, 1837. He was the son of Almarine (1796-1862) and Eliza Hyde (Washburn) Hayward, who were m. April 9, 1829, in Bridgewater, Mass.; they moved to Illinois in 1834. Almarine Hayward was fifth in descent from Thomas Hayward, who came from England and settled in Duxbury, Mass., before 1638; he was made a freeman in 1648, and was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, Mass.; he d. 1681.

Charles Hayward is one of the officials of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and is the compiler of the Hayward Genealogy. Residence, Chicago, Ill.

I. MARY ALICE HAYWARD, b. April 18, 1872. She is a teacher and resides with her parents.

II. CLARA ELIZA HAYWARD, b. Dec. 8, 1882.

682.12.34. DUDLEY MARKS GOODYEAR, b. March 30, 1845; m. May 2, 1871, Minerva BAYLER, who was b. Dec. 15, 1849. Residence, Washington, Ill.

I. MAURICE DUDLEY, b. July 4, 1872; m. Nov. 9, 1892, Hattie SCOTT, who was b. Sept. 24, 1872. Residence, Secor, Ill. I. Milton Alfred, b. Sept. 10, 1895.

II. BERTHA IRENE, b. Dec. 11, 1873.

682.12.35. JAMES SEYMOUR GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 18, 1848; m. May 4, 1876, Laura Minerva BURHANS, who was b. Jan. 10, 1854. Residence, Allentown, Ill.

I. CLARA BURHANS, b. April 3, 1877.

II. ELSIE MAY, b. May 30, 1888.

682.12.36. HARRIET ELIZA GOODYEAR, b. March 5, 1852; m. Sept. 14, 1875, David EATON, who was b. Dec. 12, 1850. Residence, Normal, Ill.

I. CHARLES DAVID EATON, b. May 11, 1878.

II. HATTIE MAY EATON, b. July 12, 1880.

III. WILLIAM BENJAMIN EATON, b. March 24, 1892.

IV. ALICE CORA EATON, b. June 23, 1896.

682.12.37. ALFRED WALLACE GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 14, 1856; m. Dec. 14, 1881, Lucia Abigail BURHANS, who was b. Sept. 27, 1856. Residence, Morton, Ill.

I. HOWARD ALBERT, b. April 7, 1884.

II. INA LUCIA, b. July 18, 1887.

III. HENRY MARKS, b. May 21, 1889.

IV. MILO BURHANS, b. April 1, 1891.

V. OLETA ABIGAIL, b. Jan. 29, 1894.

682.12.5. ALFRED GOODYEAR, m. in Hamden, May 18, 1863, Mabel R.

GRISWOLD. Removed to Knoxville, Tenn., in 1888, where they live with their children. He is a farmer.

I. SEYMOUR GRISWOLD, b. in Connecticut Aug. 12, 1866.

II. ELLA ALVIRA, b. in Connecticut Jan. 4, 1870.

III. CLARENCE ALFRED, b. in Connecticut April 23, 1874.

682.12.6. ALONZO GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 12, 1812; d. Jan. 10, 1847, at Dexter, Mich.

I. MELINDA, m. Henry WARNER; d. in Michigan, s. p.

II. LOUISA, m. HORACE LEAK, of Hamden, Conn. They moved to Michigan, where she d. leaving children.

682.12.7. ABIGAIL GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, May 23, 1814; m. Nov. 11, 1832, Dana Winston LEEK, of Hamden, b. Jan. 14, 1810. He was the youngest son of Thomas (IV) and Rhoda (Alling) Leek, descended through Thomas Leek, third, second, and first, from Philip Leek (born in Dover, England, 1611), "one of the brave and good men who came with the Rev. John Davenport and Deputy Governor Stephen Goodyear to New Haven in 1638." Thomas Leek (II) settled in that part of New Haven now Hamden, in 1721. The original deeds of the purchase of the Leek place in Hamden were in Dana Leek's possession until destroyed by fire, Nov. 7, 1892, which burnt to the ground the third house built on the premises. On this old homestead Dana Leek was born, and here he spent his life; d. Jan. 30, 1893. His wife d. there March 11, 1882. The place is now owned by John E. Leek.

I. NORMAN GOODYEAR LEEK, b. Nov. 7, 1833.

II. DANA CORNELIUS LEEK, b. Dec. 20, 1835.

III. CHARLOTTE RHODA LEEK, b. Dec. 8, 1837.

IV. HENRY WINSTON LEEK, b. Nov. 8, 1839; d. Oct. 2, 1874, at Napa, Cal.

V. JULIA MARIA LEEK, b. Dec. 7, 1841. Resides in New Haven.

VI. MARY ABBIE LEEK, b. Feb. 14, 1844; m. Lucien ROWEN. Live in Salt Lake City.

VII. WILLIAM THOMAS LEEK, b. May 23, 1846. Lives, a widower, at North Ontario, Cal. 1. Ethel Frances Leek. 2. Dana Winston Leek. 3. Frank Quigley Leek.

VIII. SARAH JANE LEEK, b. June 10, 1848; m. Cleveland ATWOOD. Lives in

Thomaston, Conn. 1. Arthur Dana Atwood. 2. Burton Goodyear Atwood. 3. Clara Augusta Atwood. 4. Dora Atwood. 5. Elton De Forest Atwood. 6. Flora May Atwood. 7. Gertrude Emma Atwood. 8. Hazel Atwood.

IX. JOHN ELBERT LEEK, b. Feb. 15, 1850.

X. EMMA ELIZABETH LEEK, b. March 30, 1852.

682.12.9. TIMOTHY GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, Aug. 25, 1818; removed to Macon, Ga.; m. Mrs. Elizabeth WELLINGHAM. After Timothy Goodyear's death she m. ——— BURNETT.

I. BENJAMIN SEYMOUR; m. first, Sarah DWIGHT; second, Caroline E. BURNETT.

II. GEORGE ALBERT, m. Dec., 1877, Sarah, daughter of Clark and Harriet WILDER, b. Sept., 1848.

III. WILLIAM ALONZO; m. Margaret EVANS.

IV. JOHN HENRY, m. Isora SULLIVAN.

V. WALTER, d. young.

682.12.99. BENJAMIN S. GOODYEAR, m. first, Sarah DWIGHT, by whom he had two daughters; m. second, Dec., 1880, Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of James C. and Caroline BURNETT, b. June 5, 1850.

I. MATTIE, b. Dec. 10, 1867.

II. SARAH ELIZABETH, b. Jan. 25, 1874.

III. JAMES BENJAMIN, b. June 1, 1882.

IV. MARY LULU, b. Nov. 5, 1883.

682.12.93. WILLIAM ALONZO GOODYEAR, m. Nov. 17, 1871, Margaret Beck EVANS, b. March 18, 1854. Residence, Macon, Ga.

I. AMELIA ELIZABETH, b. Dec. 6, 1872; m. April 1, 1896, Luther Beebe RAY.

II. MARGARET ADA, b. Sept. 1, 1875; m. Dec. 28, 1893, John HUBBARD. 1. Lucile Elizabeth Hubbard.

III. WILLIAM RUFUS, b. April 22, 1881.

IV. ALBERT COBB, b. Nov. 10, 1888.

682.12.94. JOHN HENRY GOODYEAR, m. Dec. 13, 1882, Isora, daughter of Thomas and Sarah SULLIVAN, b. June 25, 1863.

I. ANNIE, b. Oct. 16, 1887.

II. GEORGE S., b. Jan. 8, 1890.

682.13. LEWIS GOODYEAR, b. 1788; d. Oct. 17, 1840; m. Dec. 10, 1811. Lucinda, daughter of Isaac and Eunice (Blakeslee) STILES, b. April 24, 1790; d. June 10, 1858. They and five of their children have marble stones in Hamden cemetery.

I. CAROLINE R., b. Dec. 31, 1812; d. Dec. 3, 1828.

II. LUCINA, b. Nov. 16, 1814; d. Dec. 22, 1828.

III. CELESTIA, b. May 19, 1818; d. Jan. 27, 1820.

IV. EUNICE, twin with above; d. Jan. 27, 1820.

V. FRANCIS LEWIS, b. July 7, 1821; d. Nov. 12, 1822.

VI. LUZERNE S., b. ———; m. June 23, 1850, Harriet M. Rogers. He d. in the Civil War. A daughter m. Eneas Warner, of Hamden, and d. s. p.

685. TITUS GOODYEAR, b. 1745; d. April 13, 1798; m. Jan. 25, 1781. Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Ball) ATWATER, b. Nov. 17, 1749; d. March 9, 1836.

The will of Samuel Atwater is recorded in New Haven Probate Court, Vol. 16. p. 6, dated July 17, 1792, and names among his children 'Abigail Goodyear.'

Samuel Atwater was the great-grandson of David Atwater, one of the first planters of New Haven, and the ancestor of all the Atwaters of America.

Sarah Ball was the great-granddaughter of Alling Ball, also one of the first planters of New Haven, and who was a brother of William Ball, the grandfather of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington. There have been so many denials of this relationship of the New England and Virginia Balls, that this opportunity is taken to quote from Rev. H. H. Hayden, the eminent genealogist, in his "Virginia Genealogies":—

"Mr. J. Flexmer Ball, of Ditchley (Northumberland Co., Va.), still owns the original parchment copy of the arms, on the reverse of which Colonel Burgess Ball wrote:—

'The coat of arms of Colonel William Ball, who came from England with his family about the year 1650, settled at the-mouth of Corotoman river, in Lancaster County, Virginia, and d. in 1699, leaving two sons, William and Joseph, and one daughter, Hannah, who married Daniel Fox. William left eight sons and one daughter. Joseph's male issue is extinct. General George Washington is his grandson by his youngest daughter, Mary. Colonel Burgess Ball is the only child of Jeduthun, the youngest son of James, third son of William.'

These arms are given by Burke, in his 'General Armory,' as those of 'Ball, of Northamptonshire, England,' granted 1613.

The fascination of the name, Mary (Ball) Washington, as the mother of the illustrious *pater patriae*, has led many other families of Balls in the United States to claim relationship with Colonel William Ball. I have positively rejected all the traditions of the New England Balls, *until* the bookplate with the arms of Colonel John Ball, son of Alling (Ball), was placed in my hands, preserved by the Balls, of Balston, N. Y.

The arms of Colonel William Ball (of Virginia) are described thus:—

Argent, a lion passant sable; on a chief of the second, three mullets of the first.

Crest: Out of the clouds proper, a demi-lion rampant sable, powdered with estoiles argent, holding a globe or.

Motto: 'Coelumque tueri.'

The arms of the New England Balls are these:—

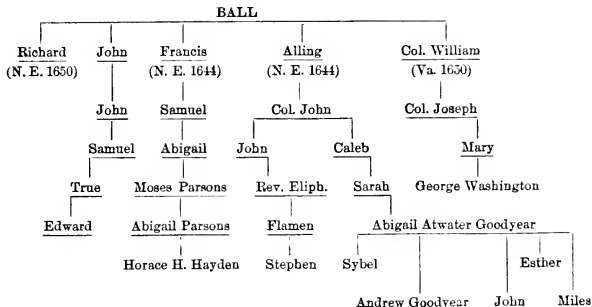
Argent, a lion passant sable; on a chief of the second three mullets of the first.

Crest: A stag trippant proper.

Motto: 'Semper Caveto.'

The coat of arms are identical, only the crests differing."

Rev. Eliphalet Ball, of Balston, N. Y., who entertained George Washington in 1783, staid they were third cousins, so their American emigrant ancestors would have been brothers.



Titus Goodyear accumulated large property in the town of Hamden, in addition to that which he inherited from his father. He and his wife were buried at Hamden where their gravestones now stand. The compiler has many deeds to him, and papers with his signature; also the original inventory of his estate, a partial copy of which is given. Also a copy of the "Distribution of Estate." It shows the quaint and peculiar manner of dividing interests in buildings, etc.

"A true inventory of the real and personal estate of Mr. Titus Goodyear, late of Hamden, dec'd; as presented for appraisement to us the subscribers, September 20, A. D. 1798. (New Haven Probate Court, Vol. 18, p. 527.)

1 New Hatt - - -	4 white lining shiets
1 do , part worn	1 Stock and Buckles
1 Claret Colored Coat	Silver Buckles
1 Black Britches	1 pr. Knee Buckles
1 pr. Velvet Britches	1 Breaft Broach
1 do Leather do	1 pr. Stone Buttons
1 Surtout Coat	37 other articles of clothing
1 Great Coat	L Bft bed, bolfter, and pillow and underbed
1 Black Veff	1 pr. Pillow-cases marked A. A.
6 Curtains and Vallence	

1 pr/ do marked A. G.	23 other pr. Pillow cases
2 pr. Sheets marked A. G.	1 Great Wheel
1 pr. do do A. A.	1 Clock Reel
1 do do do S. A.	2 Cider Tubbs
20 do of other sheets.	1 Great Chair, red
10 Dinner Table Cloathes	4 Crown Black Chairs
Napkins, Birdseye	6 Black Chairs, beft
(Large quantity of blankets, etc.)	(14 other chairs)
1 man's Cheft	1 Defk
Looking Glasses	1 Cheritree Table, square
Beft Bed in the Weft chamber	
1 Trundle bed and bedftead & Cord Chaff Bed	
6 other bedsteads	Large assortment of other
1 Warming Pan	furniture - - - - -
1 pr. Large Stillyards	1 Tinn Roafter
1 do small do	11 Pewter plates
6 Pewter Platters	1 Large Brafs Kettle
6 Silver Teaspoons	1 smaller do do
2 Hanging candlesticks	4 Porringers
1 Lantern	2 Pewter Cups, quart
1 Iron Bafon	1 Honney Pott
Large quantity of tableware, etc. - - - - -	
1 shaving Knife	1 Saddle
Pr. old saddle-baggs	1 old Briidle
500 wait of Swine	31 bufhels Indian Corn
9 Cyder Bariles	11 do Rye
1 dutch wheel	3 do Flaxfeed.
1 Gunn	33 lbs. Wool
1 Sermon Book	Cafh - -
¼ of a Sabbath Day House - - - - -	
(Four other pages of miscellaneous articles)	
Horses, oxen, cows, calves and sheep	
1 Open-top Riding Chair - - - - -	

Real Estate.

- 9 Acres & three-quarters of land on the broad Rock
 4 do on the high Rock

1 piece of Salt Meado. on the great Island about 2 acres of Dike Meado.		
5 Acres & $\frac{1}{2}$ of Land boght. of Jared Cooper.		
18 do & 12 Rodds East of Chefhire Road		
1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Fresh Meado.		
2 acres of Salt Medo. lying on the river		
29 do & one-quarter & 27 rodods of old Homestead.		
10 do mix. land		
27 do $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter, & 6 rods, Homestead where the dec'd laft dwelt	-	-
1 Dwelling Houfe	-	-
1 Barn & Cowhouses	-	-
1 Chair Houfe	-	-
1 piece of land near Bradley's - 4 acres -		
1 piece near Noah Wooluits $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ q.		
	ASA GOODYEAR	} Appraisers under Oath.
	SIMEON BRISTOL	

Distribution of the Estate of Mr. Titus Goodyear, dec'd.

To Andrew.

$\frac{1}{2}$ of the dwelling house		
The East half of the Barn and one-half of the Cowhouses and a privilege of half of the Barn-yard	-	-
14 acres & 17 rods, the Easterly part of the Homestead where the Dec'd dwelt	-	-
4 acres on the high Rock		
1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ acres fresh Meadow (Farming implements, etc.		
Total of Andrew's share	-	£215..05s..01d.

To John.

29 acres, 1 quarter & 27 rods, old Homestead
about 2 acres of Dyke Meadow

A right in the Carriage	-	-	-	-	-
1 Sermon book	-	-	-	-	-
(Sheep, cattle, household goods, farming imple-					
ments, clothing, produce, etc.)	-	-	-	-	-
Money	-	-	-	-	-
Total value of John's Share	-	-	-	-	£185.05.01d.

To Miles.

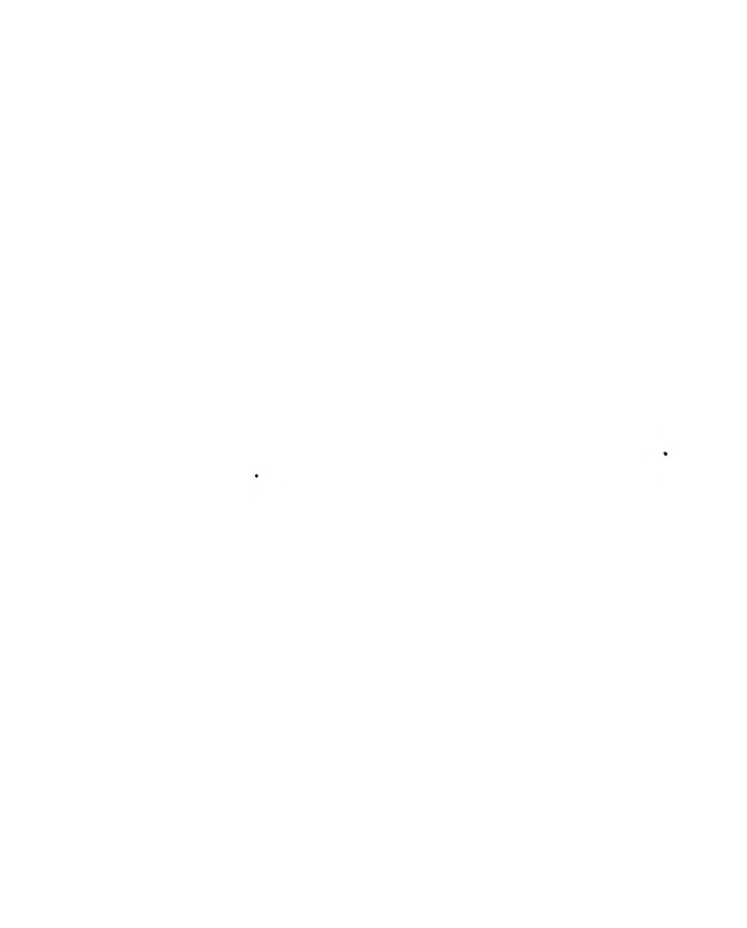
10 acres Mix. Land	-	-	-	-	-
8 acres, $\frac{1}{2}$ q. & 12 rods, the South part of					
the Land East of Anthony Thomfons	-	-	-	-	-
$\frac{1}{2}$ of the right in the Sabbath Day Houfe	-	-	-	-	-
$\frac{1}{2}$ of the Chair Houfe	-	-	-	-	-
9 & $\frac{3}{4}$ acres on the broad rock	-	-	-	-	-
Money	-	-	-	-	-
(Farming implements, clothing, produce, etc.	-	-	-	-	-
Total of Miles' Share	-	-	-	-	£185.05s.01d.

To Sibel.

The $\frac{1}{12}$ part of the Dwelling-Houfe	-	-	-	-	-
5 & $\frac{1}{2}$ acres North of the Burying Ground	-	-	-	-	-
1 & $\frac{3}{4}$ acres & 6 rods near Jesse Goodyear's	-	-	-	-	-
1 square Cherrytree table & 1 red cow	-	-	-	-	-
A right in the carriage	-	-	-	-	-
1 horfe Sleigh & Harnefs	-	-	-	-	-
2 pairs Sheets marked A. G.: 1 pr. pillowcases	-	-	-	-	-
marked A. G.: 1 pr. Sheets marked S. A. cotton	-	-	-	-	-
1 diaper Table cloth: 1 red Bolster: 1 Blue	-	-	-	-	-
bedquilt: 1 red Cheft with 2 Drawers	-	-	-	-	-
1 Cafe of Drawers: one looking-Glass	-	-	-	-	-
(Household goods, & produce)	-	-	-	-	-
Money	-	-	-	-	-
Total value of Sibel's Share	-	-	-	-	£92..12s..02& $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

To Esther.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the Dwelling-Houfe	-	-	-	-	-
2 acres of Salt Meadow	-	-	-	-	-





MRS. WM. B. GOODYEAR.
(68521.)



WILLIAM BRADLEY GOODYEAR
(68521.)

4 acres near the Brothers	-	-	-
A right in the Carriage of	-	-	-
1 pr. pillow cafes marked A.A.	-	-	-
1 do do do do A.G.	-	-	-
1 red plad blanket:1 small Trunk	-	-	-
(Household goods, 1 Lanthorn-produce, etc.)	-	-	-
Money	-	-	-

To the Widow.

Movable Eftate	-	-	£ 84..10s..10d.
Real Eftate	-	-	300..19s..05d.
Total value of Widow's Share	-	-	£385..10s..03d.

Titus Goodyear's children were:—

- I. SYBEL, b. Feb. 26, 1782; m. Abram GIFFORD.
- II. ANDREW, b. Jan. 7, 1784; m. Patty BRADLEY.
- III. JOHN, b. Oct. 17, 1785; m. Julia BRADLEY.
- IV. ESTHER, b. Feb. 25, 1789; m. Uriah FOOT.
- V. MILES, b. Nov. 14, 1793; m. Polly GOODYEAR.

6851. SYBEL GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 26, 1782, in Hamden, Conn.; m. April 10, 1816, Abram GIFFORD, b. Jan. 10, 1781; d. Aug. 28, 1824. She d. April 29, 1851.

I. NANCY GIFFORD, b. Sept. 9, 1817; m. Oct. 29, 1840, E. D. RANSOM. She d. Sept. 10, 1851, s. p.

II. HARVEY GIFFORD, b. May 4, 1819; d. Aug. 18, 1820.

III. JANE MARIA GIFFORD, b. Nov. 14, 1821; m. Charles C. TAYLOR.

68513. JANE MARIA GIFFORD, b. Nov. 14, 1821; m. Jan. 24, 1844, Chas. Culver TAYLOR. She d. March 24, 1845.

I. JOHN METCALF TAYLOR, b. Feb. 18, 1845; m. Oct. 4, 1871, Edith EMERSON, daughter of Chas. Noble and Frances Eugenia (Shaw) EMERSON, of Pittsfield, Mass., and granddaughter of Hon. Henry and Laura (Wheeler) Shaw, of Lancaster, Mass. Mr. Taylor is a lawyer of prominence in Hartford, Conn., and is also a writer of ability. Among his publications is a work on "Maximilian and

Carlotta," of historical accuracy and interest. 1. Emerson Gifford Taylor, b. June 10, 1874, graduated Yale College, where in 1899, he is one of the instructors in the English department and he is also a contributor of clever stories to the magazines.

6852. ANDREW GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, Jan. 7, 1784; d. in Hamden, Oct. 16, 1819. Made freeman 1806. In 1812, he was Sergeant in the 2d Regiment of Connecticut Militia. In his widow's will of 1821 is this clause, "To son, William Bradley, the military suite of clothes which belonged to my husband, Andrew Goodyear, late of said Hamden, dec'd, together with the gun and all other military articles." He was engaged in the West India trade and suffered severe financial loss in the war of 1812, from which he never recovered. In the Probate Records, Vol. 30, p. 228, is the administration of his estate, dated Jan. 3, 1820, with Patty Goodyear and Timothy Andrews as executors.

He m. in North Haven, in 1805, Patty BRADLEY, b. May 5, 1782; daughter of Titus and Lydia (Todd) Bradley. Titus Bradley was b. in Wallingford, Conn., March 16, 1746; d. Feb. 9, 1811. Distribution of his estate is given in New Haven Probate Records, Vol. 26, p. 306, and names among eight children, "Patty Goodyear." Lydia Todd was b. June 30, 1748. Under date of Feb. 3, 1791, in the records of the North Haven Congregational Church, of rewards for perfectly reciting the assembly's shorter catechism, is the name of "Patty, daughter of Titus and Lydia Bradley."

Patty Bradley Goodyear d. April 17, 1821, leaving six children, the eldest 14 years old. Her last words were:—

"Jesus can make a dying bed
 Feel soft as downy pillows are,
 While on his breast I'll lean my head,
 And breathe my life out sweetly there."

- I. WILLIAM BRADLEY, b. July 12, 1807; m. Charlotte FROST.
- II. ELIZA ADELIN, b. Feb. 7, 1809; m. first, George Tuttle; m. second, Jude B. SMITH.
- III. REV. TITUS, b. July 10, 1812. He was a Unitarian minister and d. unm., in North Haven, Feb. 24, 1834.
- IV. POLLY, b. Nov. 20, 1815; m. Colonel H. M. BLAKESLEE.
- V. MILES MORRIS, b. Feb. 24, 1817; m. Pomona PAH-TETE-NETE.
- VI. ANDREW, b. November 6, 1810; m. Cynthia VAUGHN.



WILLIAM ELIOT GOODYEAR.
(685211.)



MILES HERSCHEL GOODYEAR.
(68521, II.)

68521. WILLIAM BRADLEY GOODYEAR, b. July 12, 1807, in Hamden; m. May 21, 1830, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Merriman) FROST, and granddaughter of Titus and Mabel (Stiles) Frost. Through her mother she was descended from John Eliot, "The Apostle to the Indians;" and from the Wyllys family, of Hartford; and on her father's side from William Tuttle, Thos. Hooker, Isaac Stiles, and Thos. Willet, first Governor of New York. She was b. in Fair Haven, Conn., Feb. 25, 1806, and d. at the home of her son-in-law, Colonel Crafts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1891, loved and lamented by all who knew her. In her life she was lovely, and in her death she is not forgotten.

Wm. B. Goodyear removed, shortly after his marriage, to Cortland, N. Y., where for many years he was engaged successfully in mercantile business. In 1850 and in 1875 he made trips to California. In middle life he settled in New Haven and invested largely in real estate. He was a prominent member of the New Haven Historical Society, and had placed on Center Church, of which he was for many years an active member, a memorial tablet to Governor Stephen Goodyear. He was deeply interested in the family genealogy, and documents and notes which he collected have been of invaluable assistance in the compilation of these records. He had prepared the life of Governor Goodyear from the Colonial Records, and had an inscription in memory of Governor Goodyear placed on the family monument at Hamden, erected by him several years before his death, which occurred at his New Haven residence June 16, 1889. He was a man of business ability, strict integrity, and strong religious faith, with great affection for all his family connections.

I. WILLIAM ELIOT, b. Feb. 17, 1831; m. Nellie MURRAY.

II. MILES HERSHEL, b. June 17, 1839; m. Frances KIMBERLY, who d. Feb. 8, 1883, s. p. Miles Goodyear was educated at the New Haven Commercial College and was for many years connected with The Meriden Britannia Company. He has given up other business to conduct the management of the Wm. B. Goodyear estate, and he is a prominent man of New Haven and of Brooklyn, N. Y., in business, political, club, and social life.

III. ELIZA (Lizzie), b. Sept. 4, 1845, m. Colonel Francis Marion CRAFTS.

685211. WILLIAM ELIOT GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 7, 1831, in Cortland, N. Y. He was a prominent man in New Haven and East Haven, Conn., where he had an extensive political influence, and besides various other offices he represented the town in the General Assembly, being elected by the largest majority ever given, evidencing his popularity.

He started overland for California in 1852, and made the entire trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific on horseback, through the wild West. He remained in California eight years, was familiar with many of the original emigrants, old mountaineers and scouts of those days, also with camp and mining life.

Having studied for an engineer's profession, he became United States Surveyor, and was employed for some time by the Federal Government in the survey of boundary lines between California and Mexico.

He had many encounters with the Indians, some accounts of which he wrote for and had published with J. S. C. Abbott's works. He was a pleasing writer, and at the time of his death was engaged in putting many of the interesting anecdotes and thrilling stories of the West he had related to friends into book form.

He went to the war in 1861, in the famous company of the "New Haven Greys," serving as a scout under General Alfred Terry, in which position he acquitted himself with credit.

He was a Knight Templar in Free Masonry, to which he was much devoted. His genial disposition and generous heart made him hosts of friends and endeared him to all who knew him best.

He m. March 10, 1864, Nellie MURRAY, cousin of Rev. Jos. Murray, of Adirondack fame. She d. June, 1877, and Mr. Goodyear d. June 17, 1881.

I. CHARLOTTE, b. Jan. 26, 1865; m. Aug. 21, 1883, Arthur, son of Boardman and Margaret (Hull) SMITH, and grandson of Eliza Goodyear Smith. Residence, New Haven. 1. Margaret Goodyear Smith, b. May 24, 1884. 2. Ethel Smith. 3. Trumbull Smith, b. April 17, 1889. 4. Willis Boardman Smith, b. July 21, 1892.

II. LIZZIE, b. Jan. 6, 1867; m. May 15, 1889, John E. DOCKENDORFF, of Lima, Peru, a graduate of Yale College. Residence, New York City. 1. Thomas Goodyear Dockendorff, b. Nov. 12, 1894.

685213. ELIZA GOODYEAR (Lizzie), b. Sept. 4, 1845. Besides receiving a seminary education, with its accomplishments, she enjoyed for years the close companionship of an ideal mother—a companionship dear and sacred to both. She m. May 21, 1873, Colonel Francis Marion CRAFTS.

Colonel Crafts was b. and educated in the State of Maine. He is one of the best known Grand Army men in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a prominent member of Grant Post, No. 327, Department of New York, and Past Commander. He is



ELIZA GOODYEAR CRAFTS.
(685213)



COL. F. M. CRAFTS.
(685213)

also a member of the Union League, Logan, and other social and political clubs of Brooklyn. We quote from the historical notes of New York state:—

“Upon the breaking out of the war, Colonel Crafts entered the service of his country, enlisting as a private in the 102d New York Volunteers, then being raised in New York City. He was soon after promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant and served on the staff of Major General Franz Siegel, during that General's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. By successive and well-earned promotions, he mounted several grades as a commissioned officer, the promotion in each case being secured by worthy conduct in the field. He served in many of the severest and most desperately contested engagements of the war; through the battles around Harper's Ferry, in 1862; the bloody combats in the Shenandoah Valley, and again in the sharp, close bayonet rally at Chancellorsville, where he was in command of a company. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Newton, Cedar Creek, Culpepper Court House, White Sulphur Springs, Rappahannock, Centerville and Fredericksburg.

At Gettysburg he commanded the skirmish line covering a part of General Slocum's Corps; advancing to the front with one hundred and fifty men, he held them against the Confederate battle line until, with only a dozen survivors, he retired to his own regiment, where he fought for two days. For gallantry at this famous battle, he was commissioned Colonel.

At Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Pea Vine Creek, and Ringgold, Ga., he also distinguished himself. In the campaign of 1864, under General Sherman, he was again foremost in the battles at Mill Creek Gap, Snake Creek Gap and in the memorable assault and capture of the Confederate artillery at Resca, Ga., his regiment connecting with General Harrison's 70th Indiana Vols., also at Cassville New Hope Church, Dallos Acworth Bridge, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw and Atlanta. He left the army with a brilliant record, having won the honor and esteem of his loyal countrymen, and after taking part in fifty battles, with never a day in the hospital.”

The Crafts family is one of the oldest in Great Britain. The American ancestor was Lieutenant Griffin Crafts, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1630. (See Crafts' Genealogy.)

I. MAY CRAFTS, b. Aug. 16, 1875; has been educated at the Brooklyn Packard Institute and at the Boston Conservatory of Music.

II. FRANCIS M. GOODYEAR CRAFTS, b. May 22, 1888.

68522. ELIZA ADELINE GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 7, 1809. After her parents'

death, she lived with her aunt, Esther Goodyear Foot; m. in Hamden, Jan. 5, 1831, George Ray TUTTLE, who d. in September, 1831; m. second, May 1, 1833, Jude BASSETT, son of Jude and Ruth (Bassett) SMITH, b. March 23, 1828, d. March 18, 1887, in North Haven. For their wedding trip they drove to Cortland, N. Y., and saw trains running from Albany and Schenectady, a wonderful sight in those days. She d. March 9, 1872, after a life of devotion to her church and family.

I. GEORGIANA A. SMITH, b. June 13, 1834; m. Edward SMITH.

II. GEORGE WALSTEIN SMITH, b. Feb. 12, 1836; m. first, Mary HUFF; m. second, Ida Brockett GOODYEAR.

III. BOARDMAN SMITH, b. Jan. 2, 1838; m. first, Margaret HULL; second, Emily RICE; third, Rose HINMAN.

IV. MARY ELIZABETH SMITH, b. Dec. 16, 1840; d. Aug. 9, 1896, unm. She took much interest in the family history, and was a patient invalid most of her lifetime.

V. ANDREW GOODYEAR SMITH, b. Aug. 15, 1846; m. Mira McQUEEN.

685221. GEORGIANA A. SMITH, b. June 13, 1834; m. May 1, 1855, Edward SMITH, b. Jan. 23, 1832; d. Aug. 1, 1894. His parents were Nathaniel Stacy and Eliza (Frisbie) Smith; his grandparents, Samuel and Hannah (Stacy) Smith, and Jacob and Polly (Street) Frisbie. The Smith line runs: Edward¹, Nathaniel S.², Samuel³, Oliver⁴, Abel⁵, Samuel⁶, Thomas⁷. The Frisbie line: Eliza¹, Jacob², Jacob³, John⁴, John⁵, John⁶, Edward⁷. Edward Smith's home was in Northford, Conn., where he was highly esteemed for his kindness of heart, his brightness of intellect, his judgment and piety. Mrs. Smith lives with her daughter in Northford.

I. CLARA E. SMITH, b. May 20, 1865; graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary in 1885, and at Yale Art School in 1889, since which time she has been teacher of drawing in the State Normal School at Bloomsburg, Pa., and is an artist of marked ability.

685222. GEORGE WALSTEIN SMITH, b. Feb. 12, 1836; m. first, Mary HUFF, b. March 15, 1832; d. March 16, 1875. He m. second, June, 1876, Ida Brockett GOODYEAR, widow of Edgar F. Goodyear; she d. 1892. He resides at North Haven, Conn.

I. NELLIE SMITH, b. Oct. 10, 1862, m. Jan. 1, 1884, Burt NICHOLS, who



FRANCES M. GOODYEAR CRAFTS.
(685213, II.)



MAY CRAFTS.
(685213, I.)

purchased and lived on the old Bradley homestead in North Haven. He was prominent in church and Sunday-school, and his death, which occurred Jan. 28, 1894, was a great loss to the community, and to his young family. 1. Herbert L. Nichols, b. Jan. 18, 1886. 2. Ralph W. Nichols, b. Sept. 3, 1887.

II. EDWARD SMITH, b. May 1, 1868; m. April 12, 1893, Atlanta E., daughter of Geo. L. Ross.

III. BESSIE GOODYEAR SMITH, b. Dec. 20, 1870; was a teacher in the public schools of New Haven for a short time, and then prepared herself especially for a missionary, taking final examinations in this course; m. July 12, 1894, Rev. Chas. E. EWING, son of Edward and Mary L. (Alvord) Ewing, of Danvers, Mass. He graduated in 1894 from Yale College, and ever since his marriage he and his wife have been engaged in missionary work in China. They arrived in China during the Japan War, and were obliged to remain for several months at Tien-Sien, under the protection of American war vessels. Here they spent their time studying the language of the country. Since then they have been located at Peking, and Mrs. Ewing has the supervision of a Chinese Girls' School, in addition to their other missionary labors. Both are full of enthusiasm, and expect to continue their good work indefinitely. 1. Marion Ewing, b. at Tien-Sien, China, May 15, 1895. 2. Ellen Ewing, b. in China, Oct. 10, 1898.

IV. NEHEMIAH SMITH, b. Aug. 14, 1872; d. Nov. 30, 1894.

V. GEORGE E. SMITH, b. June 20, 1878.

685223. JUDE BOARDMAN SMITH, b. Jan. 2, 1838. Engaged in mercantile business in New Haven, in 1899; m. first, Margaret HULL, by whom he has one son; m. second, Emily RICE, by whom he has one son; m. third, Rose HINMAN, of Meriden. 1. Arthur Smith, b. Aug. 18, 1865; m. Charlotte Goodyear; for four children see under No. 685211. 2. William Smith, b. Oct. 17, 1867. Residence, Meriden. He m. Jan. 23, 1895, Bertha Grace, daughter of John Sherman and Emma (Plumb) LANE, of Meriden, Conn.

685225. ANDREW GOODYEAR SMITH, b. Aug. 15, 1846; m. June 22, 1868, Mira, daughter of Samuel and Susan E. (Barnes) McQUEEN, and granddaughter of Jas. and Lydia (Tyler) McQueen. Residence, New Haven, where he is engaged in mercantile business. With but one child of his own, he is loved as a father by many, and his name and his wife's are synonymous with all that is generous and good. 1. Frank Goodyear Smith, b. Oct. 29, 1872. Is

engaged in business with his father; m. June, 8, 1898, Maude E., daughter of Frederick A. Carleton, of New Haven.

68524. POLLY GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 20, 1815. After her parent's death she lived with her grandmother Bradley, in North Haven. She was m. by Rev. Mr. Griggs, Sept. 17, 1837, to Colonel Henry Merwin BLAKESLEE, son of Anson (1783-1845) and Julia (Frost) Blakeslee, and grandson of Amos (1759-1827) and Eunice (Cooper) Blakeslee. Polly Blakeslee was a woman of most beautiful character, in which were blended the best traits of the Goodyears and the Bradleys. With strength and firmness of purpose and speech, she was yet gentle and tender, and possessed an absolutely perfect faith in her Creator, and in the wisdom of His ways. She d. Sept. 25, 1876, less than two weeks after the death of her youngest daughter, to whom she had been especially devoted. Colonel Blakeslee m. second, Dec. 7, 1878, Cornelia Bronson, daughter of Jesse and Mary Jenette (Bradley) ANDREWS, and granddaughter of Titus, Jr., and Mary (Munson) Bradley, and great-granddaughter of Titus and Lydid (Todd) Bradley, b. Feb. 12, 1832. Colonel Blakeslee was for many years an active and enthusiastic member of the Connecticut Militia, and still leads an energetic life in North Haven, Conn.

I. THEODORE M. BLAKESLEE, b. Oct. 9, 1839; m. Feb. 9, 1885, Susie A. DRAKE. 1. Hattie May, b. Nov. 28, 1885, d. Aug. 28, 1891. 2. Lottie Madaline, b. March 17, 1889. 3. Merwin Theodore, b. July 23, 1896. 4. Miles Edwin, b. July 23, 1896.

II. LOTTIE BLAKESLEE, b. April 17, 1844; m. Julian TUTTLE, of North Haven. 1. Stella Tuttle, b. Aug. 17, 1863; m. Jan. 27, 1887, Fred A. Warner, b. Sept. 20, 1863; she d. Nov. 1, 1894, leaving one son, Leonard B. Warner, b. May 14, 1889.

III. GEORGE BLAKESLEE, b. May 26, 1850; m. Jan. 31, 1877, Florence, daughter of Joel E. and Amanda (Clark) Todd, b. Sept. 20, 1854. 1. Philip Clark Blakeslee, b. Dec. 17, 1877. 2. Donald Blakeslee. 3. Lucy Blakeslee.

IV. HARRIET BLAKESLEE, b. Nov. 23, 1857; d. Sept. 12, 1876, an attractive and lovable girl.

68525. MILES MORRIS GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 24, 1817, in Hamden; m. Pomona, daughter of Chief PAH-TETE-NETE, who d. in 1861. He d. at Goodyear's Bar, Sierra Co., Cal., Nov. 12, 1849. The following sketch of his adventurous life was written by Sheldon B. Thorpe for a New Haven news-

paper, prepared from data furnished by Miss Mary E. Smith, of North Haven:—

“February 24, 1817, there was born in the town of Hamden, Conn., a descendant of Stephen Goodyear, first Lieutenant Governor of New Haven Colony. His parents were Andrew Goodyear and Patty, daughter of Titus Bradley, of North Haven, a descendant of William Bradley, a reputed ex-officer in Cromwell's army. With this lineage was mingled a strain of the blood of the Todds and the Yales. Such was the ancestry of Miles M. Goodyear, the subject of this narrative.

At three years of age he was left an orphan, and at ten years was ‘bound out,’ until he was sixteen, to Ward Peck, a prosperous farmer of North Haven. While living with this hardy yeoman he was not suffered to grow idle. The ‘bound boy’ of New England never became rusty from disuse. His articles of indenture, however long drawn out in form, were brief in substance. They were summed up in ‘board and clothes, schooling and physic, and a suit when dismissed.’

Goodyear's schooling was little, indeed; probably less than any of the other obligations farmer Peck was holden for. Such as it was came from the historic old red school house on North Haven green, yet even this was found sufficient to inflame the adventurous spirit of the lad. An inheritance of a certain wild freedom, of unrest, of travel, was his, and hence it was that books of exploration and discovery were most in harmony with his feelings. Such volumes were by no means common in North Haven at that time. There had been once a semblance of a public library (probably founded by Dr. Trumbull), containing among heavier works, ‘Morse's Geography’ in two volumes, and ‘Bruce's Travels.’ What, if any, influence these or kindred works had over the boy, one cannot know now, but certain it is, that out of them all grew an intense and overmastering desire to visit the unexplored ‘Great West.’ The broad, white area in the heart of the North American Continent, denominated upon the maps of that day as ‘The Great American Desert,’ had more interest for him than the ‘Shorter Catechism’ or ‘Trumbull on Revelation.’ This unknown area became the pole about which his entire thoughts circled. Frequently he was heard to declare his intention to explore these wastes and solve the mystery hanging over them.

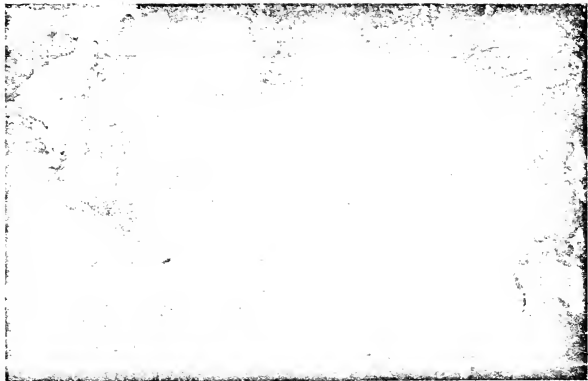
At the expiration of service with Squire Peck, he entered the employ of Horace Styles, a farmer and brick-maker, also of North Haven. His stay here

was brief and confined to the brickyard. From this place he went to reside with his sister, Mrs. Jude B. Smith, then living in what was known as the hamlet of 'Smith Town,' and entered the school in that district for a brief period. The demon of unrest was urging him forward, and in the spring of 1834, being then a trifle more than seventeen years old, he set out on foot to find the land ever in his vision, the unknown West.

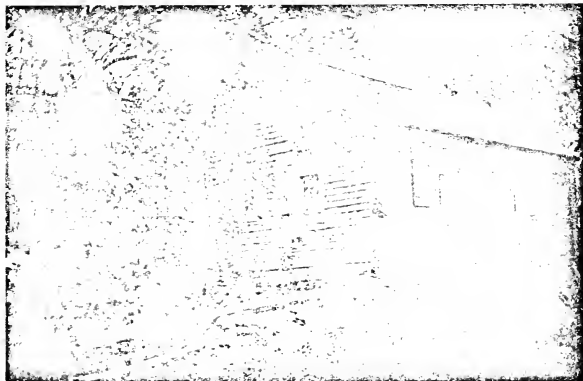
A year and more was consumed in reaching the city of Detroit, Mich., arriving there in June, 1835. A Mr. Woodward, a hotel-keeper of that city, was accosted by the boy late one afternoon, soliciting a place; an arrangement was made at once, on the street. Goodyear remained with him a year, accumulated a little money, and in June, 1836, again on foot, started for Chicago. Here he entered the employ of The American Fur Company, and on the first of January, 1837, found himself beyond the Rocky Mountains.

Thus at last his goal was reached. Was there ever a more ardent and youthful adventurer? He remained with the company until the expiration of his contract, and then, cutting loose from all civilization, boldly struck into the wilderness for himself. His first trading post and camp was established on the site of the present city of Ogden. He was the founder of that place, and it should have been named Goodyear, in his honor. No white person had previously been seen by the native Indians of this then remote land, but a mutual friendliness sprang up at once between him and the surrounding tribes. He married the daughter—Pomona—of the Chief of the Utahs, Pah-tete-nete, and remained at this post fourteen years. During this period he was the most influential and wisest known trader in all that immense region. No Indian ever asked bread of him and received a stone; none, however apparently worthless, went away uncared for. The name of Goodyear became a safeguard to any who could utter it, up and down hundreds of miles of plain and mountain. Here, by his account, he was supremely happy. The semi-savage life suited his temperament, and dreams of the East, if they came at all, had little allurements. His word was law, and his law was justice. From it there was no appeal, for by an almost unerring instinct, he cleared the innocent and punished the guilty. He was answerable to no higher authority than right. For the public affairs of territory, or nation, or even of his birthplace, he had neither concern nor curiosity, but lived in a world of his own.

Two children were born to him—William in 1846, and Mary in 1848. Of pure Indian blood, his wife was truly a princess of her race. With prophetic eye she faced the rising sun: he turned his back upon it. She beheld in the



FOOTE HOUSE, NORTHFORD, CONN.



RED SCHOOL HOUSE, NORTHFORD, CONN., BUILT IN 1805.

east a lighted heaven and under it an enchanted land; he saw only setting suns and western mountains.

Valuable service was rendered by Goodyear to the United States Government, for which history has never given accurate credit. In 1845 Colonel John C. Fremont, in obedience to orders, commenced the third of his great expeditions to the remotest West. The path mapped out for him led through a province of the Mexican Republic, or what was known as Alta California. While *enroute* Fremont's party became entangled in the untravelled wilderness. Famine, cold and storm overtook them, and had it not been for Goodyear's post, the party would have perished miserably. They remained here three months in the winter of 1846, and when recruited for the spring campaign, Goodyear volunteered as guide. They went toward the boundary of California. From this point Fremont proceeded to Monterey alone, to obtain permission from the Mexican authorities to cross their territory; this was granted, and the party allowed to proceed. Scarcely were they on their way again when war was declared between the United States and Mexico. Fremont seems to have had an inkling of this, though not from the Mexican Government, for when a body of Mexican troops was dispatched to overtake and attack him, they found him so skillfully fortified as to deem it wise to retreat. Having no orders to assume the offensive, Fremont commenced—under Goodyear's direction—a march toward Oregon. A portion of this route had been traversed, when his command was intercepted by an officer and guard conveying dispatches to the United States Consul at Monterey, as well as to Fremont himself, wherever he could be found. The tenor of these instructions was to repair at once to California, and use all exertions to render the settlers there favorable to annexation to the United States.

Fremont returned at once to the valley of the Sacramento.

Arriving there, he was attacked by General Castro; but so rapid and forceful were Fremont's movements that within sixty days from his arrival, the Mexicans were driven from Northern California and the country freed from their authority. In one of these encounters, Castro obtained an advantage over Colonel Fremont's forces; the latter's command was temporarily scattered, and Goodyear only saved his own life by swimming a river under heavy fire. At this time he lost many valuable papers, records of his journey. Peace being declared, there arose a triangular quarrel between General Kearney, Commodore Stockton and Colonel Fremont. The latter was ordered home under arrest, his command was transferred, and Goodyear returned to the old trading

post. For his services in rescuing Fremont's party, and in the hazardous Mexican campaign, he was very shabbily treated by the government. It was not until 1853 that Congress granted him, or rather his heirs, relief; and then only in the trifling sum of \$1,200."

For more than eight years no news from the wanderer was received at home. Finally the following letter came to his brother Andrew:—

FRONTIER OF MEXICO, }
ROCKY MOUNTAINS. }
Nov. 1, 1842.

DEAR BROTHER: I take this opportunity of sending you a few lines by Dr. Whitman, who leaves here today.

Snuffice it to say that my time nor my paper admit of me giving you an entire narrative of my adventures for the last eight years. Time has rolled on; from youth I have arrived at manhood. I have gotten on with indifferent success so far through the world, but have always found honesty the best policy.

I have for the last six years been in the Rocky Mountains, far from the land of civilization—to use the words of the poet—"as free as native air."

"The base laws of servitude began
When wild in woods the noble savage ran."

But to the subject. I have employed my time in trapping, trading and hunting, for the last three years. I have been trading with equipments derived from the Hudson Bay Co. You would probably ask me whether I have made my fortune? No, not quite, yet. I have property, horses, beaver, and \$2,500. The spring coming, I am going to Santa Fe, Mexico. I suppose, if still alive, you have reached man's estate. Write me how you get on in the world. Give my best respects to my brothers and sisters and to all friends. Tell them that, ere long, if life is spared and fortune favors me, say a few years, I may perhaps come home. Tell them I am not prepared to go into a long and colloquial explanation for my long silence, but would read their letters with pleasure. Since I left I have enjoyed tolerable health.

Tell my friends and associates in youth, that my home's amid the mountains wild, the land I fancied from a child, to climb the cliff or tread the vale, where care nor trouble ne'er prevail, to hunt the roe, the stag, the deer, or breathe the mountain air so clear, or chase the buffalo o'er the plain, for here I am and here I remain.



ANDREW GOODYEAR RESIDENCE, BENICIA, CALIFORNIA.

At present you will direct your letters to Independence P. O., care of Dr. Whitman, missionary to the west of the Rocky Mountains.

Your brother,

MILES M. GOODYEAR.

To continue Mr. Thorpe's article:—

"In the spring of 1847, Andrew Goodyear, a brother of Miles, set out from New Haven in search of the wanderer. Late in the fall of that year, when about twenty-five miles west of Independence, Mo., Andrew fell in with a party of Mormons returning from an expedition." (For a description of Andrew Goodyear's trip, see under his life—No. 35326.)

"On Nov. 9, 1847, the brothers met at Fort Buenaventura, near the present town of Ogden.

In the thirteen years' existence of this trading post, no other had been established within hundreds of miles. This solitary station had stood upon the very confines of exploration. Recently, however, a party of Mormons had broken into Miles Goodyear's solitude, by locating a station some forty miles south. This was forty miles too near; such close neighbors were far from being wanted in that latitude; and when, a few weeks after his arrival, overtures were made by another party of Mormons to purchase his post and stock, he closed the bargain at once, and quartering his family safely, struck out with his brother for California.

Crossing the snowy Sierras, they went on to Los Angeles, where they bought a large band of horses, and, recrossing the Sierras and the great plains, took them to St. Joseph, Mo., expecting to sell them there. But the Mexican War had just ended, and there was little demand for their stock. The brothers spent the winter in Missouri. In the spring, gold having been discovered in California, there was a mad rush of emigration to that state. The Goodyears, instead of returning home as they had expected, turned their faces westward once again, taking with them a large party of men, for whom they furnished transportation and provisions for the trip, these men having contracted to repay them after they reached the mines.

The familiarity of Miles with the country was of immense advantage to the party. They crossed the mountains in fifty-four days, landing the weary and begrimed gold-hunters on the Sacramento ten to fifteen days in advance of any other train.

Here they sold many of their horses at fabulous prices. The question of

supplies for the hordes pouring in the brothers saw would be a serious one. They immediately set in motion packs and trains of mule teams, a scheme which proved far more profitable than practical mining. This enterprise was followed during the summer of 1849. In the fall of that year Miles set out with a train for the headwaters of the Yuba river. Before reaching there he was taken sick, and so grave were the symptoms that an Indian was hurriedly dispatched back to his brother. The latter lost no time in reaching him, but Miles died shortly after, with the request that his children be cared for, and that he be buried on the hill near Benicia, Cal., where he had fondly hoped to sometime make his home.

Thus his eventful life closed, Nov. 12, 1849. Well may it be asked if, in the brief space of thirty years, many of the sons of the old Commonwealth of Connecticut saw more of romance, experienced more of adventure, shaped more events which have passed into history, than did this hero of our sketch?

In the spring, the pack train tenderly bore him down the Nevada slopes, and he was buried where he requested. The passing tourist curiously gazes at the marble slab which marks his resting place there, and if he draws near to the sacred enclosure, he may read the epitaph prepared by the sleeper only a few hours before his death:—

THE MOUNTAINEER'S GRAVE:
HE SLEEPS NEAR THE WESTERN OCEAN'S WAVE."

The following letter from Andrew to his brother William is self explanatory:—

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 2, 1849.

DEAR BROTHER: I have to announce to you at this time the sad news of the death of our dearly beloved brother, Miles, who died November the 12th, at half past 6 in the morning, on the headwaters of the Yuba, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

He left this place with a pack train about a month ago, expecting to be back in a few weeks; but two of his Indians were taken sick, which threw the burden of the labor upon him. This, with the great exposure, brought on a fever; he got the assistance of some miners near to remove him to another camp of his, some six miles down the river, where one of his Indians died soon after he arrived. He was unable to travel further, but sent an express down the river for a physician. When he left here I was in the mines some fifty miles away.



ANDREW GOODYEAR AND FAMILY (TAKEN IN 1872)

(68526)

When I returned I found he had gone above. I started up also and when within seventy miles of his camp, I learned that he was ill. I left my pack-animals with my Indians and joined him as soon as possible. When I arrived I found the doctor with him. The snow was falling so deep that we thought we would not be able to remove him until spring. I sent below for provisions, and hired men to build us a cabin. The doctor and myself were with him constantly until he died, neither of us considering him dangerously ill until the day before his death. He retained his reason until the last breath. As he lay dying in my arms he said, "Tell my friends they must all forgive me, as I wish to die at peace with all mankind. My life may have been an error, but I have followed the dictates of my conscience." Nearly his last words were his wish to have inscribed on his tombstone the following lines:—"The mountaineer's grave: he sleeps near the Western Ocean's wave."

It is a great consolation to have been with him during his sickness, and to know that everything was done for his relief and comfort that could be done under the circumstances. He charged me to have his remains removed and buried at Benicia. I found that it would be impossible to do so this winter, and was compelled to bury him here, making a coffin from several gold-rockers and wrapping his body in an India rubber and a Mackinaw blanket. We remained here some eight days, waiting for our animals to come up from below, until our provisions were nearly gone. We started out with our blankets on our backs, wading through the deep snow, with five weak animals packed with some of our most valuable articles; three of these gave out after going a few miles. After several days travelling in this way, we met the balance of our animals and arrived here last night.

I would now settle up my business and return to my friends, but I promised our brother to remove his remains below, and if my life is spared I mean to fulfill that promise. My sisters charged me to bring Miles home, and nothing but my sickness and the excessive cold winter when we were in Missouri prevented my doing so.

You will see him no more on earth; but if God rewards those who feed the hungry, and cloth the naked, poor and destitute, you will meet him above. For no savage came to his lodge, but he would divide with him the last morsel of food. My trip across the plains was a short and pleasant one, being made in fifty-four days—the quickest time known. * * * I will write again as soon as I have been up to my boys at Johnson's Bar, and taken them provisions. I wish you would write to me, as I have not received a word from you

since I left Independence, more than two years ago. It is pleasant for you to hear from absent friends, but how much more so for me, when I am here alone, to hear from you and home, and all that my heart holds dear.

Your affectionate brother,

ANDREW GOODYEAR.

The children of Miles M. Goodyear were:—

I. WILLIAM MILES, b. Feb. 1, 1846, at Fort Buenaventura (near Ogden), the station of his father. In 1852 he was brought to California by his uncle Andrew, by whom he was reared. He received a collegiate education, and was an accomplished pianist. He d. in Suisun, Cal., Dec. 18, 1891, of consumption; buried in Benicia by the side of his father.

II. MARY ELIZA, b. Aug. 7, 1848, at Fort Buenaventura. Was taken to Benicia, Cal., in 1860, by her uncle Andrew, and became a member of his family. She was educated at the Young Ladies' Seminary of Benicia, and was an accomplished, cultured and lovely woman. She visited Connecticut in 1876, and won the hearts of all her father's relatives. She m. in Oct., 1878, Albert WRIGHT, of Galt, Cal.; d. May 4, 1881, s. p., at her uncle's home, in Benicia, of consumption.

68526. ANDREW GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 6, 1819, in Hamden, Conn. Left an orphan at the age of two years, he was taken by Mrs. Submit Foot, of Northford, Conn., by whom he was cared for during his childhood. Mrs. Foot was ever held in the deepest veneration by him, and he always spoke of her as a "perfect" woman; she died in 1843. An illustration is given of the Foot house, a typical early New England house. Andrew Goodyear attended the District School in the little red schoolhouse at Northford, of which we give an illustration from a photograph taken in 1893. It is the only one of its primitive kind left standing near New Haven. Here the scholars sat on crude benches, without backs, and stood up at a broad shelf built against the wall to do their writing.

Andrew Goodyear ever retained the greatest love for his native state, especially for the town of Hamden, the ancient home of his forefathers. His property in this town, which had descended to him through his father, from his earliest Goodyear ancestors in America, has never been disposed of. His lot, of which we give an illustration, showing some pear trees said to be more





SINGLETON VAUGHN, SR.
(68526.)



MRS. ANDREW GOODYEAR.
(68526.)

than two hundred years old, growing upon it, near the brook, is recorded on page 206, Vol. 32, of New Haven Probate Court Records, dated Hamden, March 27, 1822, as, "Set to Andrew Goodyear. In the home lot, four acres and two quarters of land, bounded east on Cheshire Turnpike road; north, on land set to Eliza Goodyear; west, on said Eliza's land; south, on land of Abigail Goodyear in part, and part on land of Samuel M. Lindsley. Value—\$247.79."

It is now in the suburbs of New Haven, the electric cars passing by.

After arriving at manhood, he built up a large wholesale oyster business in Springfield, Mass., leaving it in 1846 to go west in search of his brother Miles. A few letters written by him along the route best describe these early adventures, now a matter of our country's history.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Aug. 29, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER:—I received your kind letter, and was glad to hear you were all well. I am enjoying good health, though I have just endured a rain of nearly two days, while on a trip on the plains, with no covering at night but my blanket, which was not quite as comfortable as sleeping in the old Exchange. I was showing Captain Walker my India rubber coverings, and he laughed at me, and said the rain never troubled him when he had his head high enough to keep from drowning.

We had a circus here last week, and they had an attendance of about three thousand Indians. A good many Indians also attend the camp meetings, but I probably will see many more of them on the mountains in their native simplicity. There is a battalion of troops here, which is going out to fight the Indians, and there have been several arrivals by the way of Santa Fe and the mountains. An old man came here some two or three weeks ago, by the name of Bill Williams, who has been upon the mountains some twenty-three years. I asked him if he knew a young man by the name of Goodyear; he replied, "No." I said "Miles." "Miles!" he said, "----! that red-headed Miles! He is the best friend I have in the world, and would have come in with me if I could have waited a month."

I have seen quite a number who have seen him. * * *

I shall start for California on Wednesday morning next, by way of Bear River; I will stay there during the winter with Miles, and go on to California in the spring, I think. We have seven men in the company, from nearly as many

different states, and as there are but few of us, we will have rather a hard time standing watch; otherwise, we will have a fine time. We will have two wagons, one drawn by oxen, the other by mules, each of us a good mule to ride, and all armed to the teeth. If the Indians take our scalps, they will have to pay dearly for them. Be sure to write every opportunity. * * *

Your affectionate brother,

ANDREW GOODYEAR.

FORT LARAMIE, Oct. 18, 1847.

DEAR BROTHER:—As I have a few leisure moments, I will write to you, for Captain Papin, Commander of the Fort, a trading post of The American Fur Co., sends an express to Council Bluffs in a few days. I started from Independence on the 1st of September, in company with four others, mounted upon mules, having a wagon and four yoke of oxen to draw our baggage. We crossed all the streams without difficulty, until we came to the Kaw or Kansas river, where we were obliged to unload the wagon and convey the loading across in a canoe by the help of some Canadian French and Indians living there. It was raining all the time, but our greatest trouble was with some sheep which we took along for provisions to last us till we came into the buffalo country.

On the 15th of September Captain Walker and two others came up to us, whilst we were encamped on a branch of the Little Vermillion; his arrival cheered up every one of us, as heretofore we had had neither captain nor guide. On the 18th we came up, at Ketchum's Creek, to Captain Papin and six men from Fort Laramie, waiting for the United States troops which were ordered out to the Indian country in this direction, to protect him through the country of the Pawnees. But he concluded he would move on with us, thus making our force fifteen men, though we have had all the time three men on the sick list, and two so badly off as to be confined to the wagons. On the 26th we came to the Platte, opposite Grand Island, and on the 27th found buffalo, on which we have lived (as the country is full of them), until we came to Chimney Rock, where we found the Sioux Indians; and as they always drive the buffalo before them, we have not seen any since, but expect to find them again on the Sweetwater river.

We travelled up the south bank of the Platte (or Nebraska, as the Indians call it) until we came to McFallon's Crossing, near the junction of the north and south forks of the river; then we passed the south fork a few days and crossed



HENRY CLAY GOODYEAR.
(6852f1.)

over to the north fork at Cedar Bluffs, where we found some Mormons returning to the states from Salt Lake. They informed us that Commodore Stockton was traveling on the south fork, a few miles from us, with 40 men, towards the states. They saw Miles on the 25th of August, last; he was in good health, and had a large number of horses and cattle. He got back from California about the middle of last July, and on his way had a fight with Indians, in which he had one man killed and himself slightly wounded. He told them he intended going to California again this fall.

The Indians stole forty-five horses from the Mormons on their way, and the Crows came down this last summer and stole thirty within gunshot of the fort. The Sioux Indians had been down to the Pawnees while most of the men were off hunting buffalo; they destroyed the village, killing nineteen Pawnees, and lost one of their own men.

None of the Indians have in the least troubled us, except by begging.

On the 16th of this month we arrived at Fort Laramie, and are now encamped about a mile above it, and shall remain here a day or two until our wagons are repaired. The fort is a square building, forming an enclosure, built of adobes or unburnt brick, making an excellent protection against Indians; for they can not set it on fire and no rifle ball could penetrate its walls. It has rooms to accommodate some twenty families, and blacksmith, carpenter and tailor shops.

About the fort are both Indian and white burial grounds. The Indians place their dead upon a scaffold, with their robes, blankets and other equipments.

I have now been out forty-seven days and nights, sleeping with no covering but my blankets, and the sky above me for a shelter; living most of the time upon buffalo meat, without a particle of salt or pepper, except a little we got from Papin. The little flour we have we think we had better keep for a time when we cannot get meat; for that may be the case while we are in winter quarters in the vicinity of Green river, where there is no game but deer and antelope.

I never enjoyed better health than I now have. I have a good mule and horse which I think will take me through without trouble, by riding alternately. Give my love to my sisters and all friends, and tell them I will be back in a year or two if my life is spared.

Affectionately yours,

A. GOODYEAR.

To William B. Goodyear, Esquire, Fair Haven, Conn.

SWEETWATER MOUNTAIN, }
 25 miles west of Independent Rock. }
 October 29, 1847.

DEAR SISTER:—I have now an opportunity to write you a few lines that you may know how I am getting along. * * *

On the 12th of October we arrived opposite Castle and Chimney Rocks, where we found a village of Sioux Indians. I took breakfast with them, composed of toro and buffalo meat. Castle Rock is a large rock, looking like a castle with turrets, bastions and towers, just as the weather and rains have washed and crumbled it; and Chimney Rock is a straight column set up on the top of a high hill, though much higher than chimneys generally are, for it is seen at the distance of twenty-five miles. On the 16th we arrived at Fort Laramie, where we waited two days to have our wagon repaired and lay in more supplies. Prices ranged for coffee and sugar, one dollar a pound, and tea, four dollars a pound; and all other articles at like prices.

On the 27th we reached Independence Rock, on the Sweetwater river. This rock is a very large hill of solid rock, rising up out of the plain all alone, and received its name from a party under Captain Sublett, passing the 4th of July around it. About five miles from this rock, the Sweetwater passes through another range of immensely high rocks, forcing a passage through. The walls on each side of it are close together and hundreds of feet high; they call it Hell Gate. * * * We had a snow storm on the 24th, but the weather just now is pleasant. * * * I must draw to a close, as our wagon has gone ahead, while I staid behind to write. I will write again at the first opportunity.

Your affectionate brother,

A. GOODYEAR.

To Mrs. Eliza A. Smith, North Haven, Conn.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES, April 4, 1848.

DEAR BROTHER:—When I last wrote you I was on the banks of the Sweetwater. I have now arrived at the end of my journey, and think of returning soon. Captain Walker and his men, with the exception of myself and another, wintered on Henry's Fork. I left him on Green river, on the 8th of November, and arrived at Miles' Fort on the 13th of the same month. I found him at home, but he did not know me, supposing us strangers from the Mormon camp, to which place I enquired the way. He answered that it was forty miles from his fort, but that I had lost my way and that I must stop with him for the night. I



JOHN MURRAY GOODYEAR.
(685261, I.)



EDWARD ANDREW GOODYEAR.
(685261, II.)

soon made myself known to him, and we spent most of the night in talking of days gone by, and friends at home. I think I should have known him anywhere, as his voice was familiar—and by his red hair hanging down on his shoulders. He had about half an acre enclosed with pickets, and a log house in each corner; also corrals adjoining for his horses, cattle, sheep and goats. He had eighty head of cattle, forty of horses, and ninety of goats, and a good supply of goods and peltries on hand. There was plenty of timber around him, and land fit for cultivation, but as the Mormons had settled forty miles below him he thought neighbors were getting too near.

After staying at the fort two days, we went down to the Mormon camp, where we found about three thousand people living in adobe houses, log houses, wagons and tents. I there found Messrs. Tuttle, Shurtliff, and several other gentlemen from Springfield. Those people have put in several thousand acres of wheat, and if they succeed in raising a good crop they will have a plentiful supply of food for themselves and the coming emigration. Otherwise many must go hungry, as they were on rations in the fall.

On the 25th of November Miles sold out his place and stock, reserving his peltry and horses. We then took a trip over to Henry's Fork, after my luggage, which occupied us two weeks, and on the 22d of December we started for California. We spent Christmas day at the Mormon camp, and receiving an addition of four men, we pushed on, our party amounting now to ten men.

We traveled 200 miles to the Sevier river, where Miles had a man trading for him with the Indians. Stopped there some ten days to recruit our animals. Leaving there on the 14th day of January, we arrived at the first settlement in California on the 9th day of February, where we found a party of United States dragoons and learned from them that Scott had taken the City of Mexico, and other news respecting the war.

On the 10th we camped at Williams' Rancho, where we found a party of Mormons who had left the Salt Lake forty days before we did. They had lost nearly all their animals, and had lived on worn-out horse meat for fifteen days. They were obliged to travel on foot and carry their luggage. We came through with a much smaller party, plenty of provisions, and without the loss of a single animal, Miles being so well acquainted with traveling among Indians.

In this country the climate is fine. They have vegetables nearly all the year round. When we arrived they had radishes, pease, lettuce and other vegetables; grapes, olives, oranges and figs grow here luxuriantly. They have but little rain, and the land they cultivate must be irrigated with water from the

rivers. The land in this country is all taken up, some men owning as much as thirty leagues square. The government never sold its land, but it was granted by the governors who were in power—generally a few months only, when a revolution would oust them. The Puebla is about twenty-five miles from the ocean; the houses are mostly one story, built of adobe and covered with tiles. When whitewashed inside and out, they have a very comfortable appearance. Colonel Stevenson is here with his men.

Miles has been gone nearly a month to Monterey and the upper country, to purchase some town lots. We have bought about two hundred head of horses, and shall start for the mountains as soon as he returns, which I expect will be in a few days. We will stay there a month or two, to trade off some of the horses, and I think we will be in the states some time in September, if nothing happens.

Give my love to my sisters, and to all friends, and write me a letter directed to Independence, Mo., to be sent to Fort Bridger, on Black's Fork, if not called for by the first of September. Tell Mr. Rowe I should like to know how the oyster business flourishes.

Your affectionate brother,

ANDREW GOODYEAR.

His trip to Missouri and the return to California, and his brother's death in 1849 have been told in the life of Miles Goodyear.

Andrew Goodyear visited Connecticut in 1852, going by the way of Nicaragua and returning across the plains, bringing his brother William's son, William, from New Haven, and Miles' little boy, from Salt Lake, to California with him.

Andrew Goodyear purchased a ranche on Suisun Bay, four miles from Benicia, on which the station Goodyears is now located upon the Southern Pacific Railroad. Here he spent most of his life, raising horses, cattle and sheep; wheat, grapes and other fruits. This ranch is alluded to in a letter written by Major George McKee, U. S. Army, to a New York paper:—

“ * * * On our way back we stopped at a point called ‘Goodyear's Landing,’ in order to visit our friend, Mr. Andrew Goodyear, in whose honor the slough is named. Mr. Goodyear owns a large tract of land, bordering the slough, and sends the products of his ranch to San Francisco by sloops, out through the slough to Suisun Bay.

He is a pioneer of California, and a more whole-souled, genial and generous



CAPT. GEO. W. KIRKMAN.
GEO. W. GOODYEAR KIRKMAN
(685263.)



GRACE GOODYEAR KIRKMAN.
(685263.)



CYNTHIA V. KIRKMAN.
(685263, II.)

gentleman I do not believe lives anywhere. He has crossed the plains many times, and has seen his share of the perils and hardships attending frontier life. His name, not only in California, but wherever he has been, is a synonym of American manhood and courage, combined with a rare and sunny temperament that makes him beloved of all good men. Mr. Goodyear's ranche was the place where the boys used frequently to meet and hunt jack rabbits, riding on mustangs and following the hounds led by 'Fanny McKee Marye.'

After an hour passed at this charming ranche, we resumed our boat journey."

In his later years he rented his land to tenants, and built a home in the town of Benicia, where he resided until his death. Goodyear Bar, Sierra Co., Goodyear, Solano Co., and Goodyear Avenue, San Jose, Cal., were named in his honor.

He was m. in Benicia, Sept. 16, 1856, by Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, to Cynthia, daughter of Major Singleton and Susan (Cooper) VAUGHN. Mrs. Vaughn, b. May 4, 1810, daughter of Captain Sarchel and Ruth (Hancock) Cooper, of Cooper's Fort, Mo., was descended from the Coopers of Virginia, and the Hancocks of New England and Virginia. She d. Jan. 7, 1849, in Missouri. Her father, Capt. Cooper, was killed by the Indians in Cooper's Fort, during the war of 1812. Major Singleton Vaughn, son of John and Nancy (Vaughn) Vaughn, of Fauquier County, Va., was b. in Harrodsburg, Ky., March 20, 1801. He removed to Missouri in 1823, and was a prominent citizen there, engaged in the Santa Fe trade. He made his first visit to that city in 1824, with the first wagons than ever crossed the plains, and served in the Black Hawk and Mormon Wars. His eldest son, Joseph, served in the Mexican War, in Captain John W. Ried's troop, of Colonel Doniphan's regiment, when but sixteen years of age. He was killed in 1863 while serving as Lieutenant-Colonel of a Confederate regiment at the battle of Corinth, in the Civil War. In 1850, after his wife's death, Major Vaughn removed with his children to California. They were five months crossing from the Missouri river, on which they had lived in the town of Miami, Saline County, to Benicia, Cal., where he settled. In 1859, he was stricken with paralysis, and made his home with his son-in-law, Andrew Goodyear, until his death, Dec. 27, 1891. For more than thirty years a helpless invalid, with his sunny temperament he lent cheer and brightness to the lives of all near him. With mental faculties and eyesight unimpaired, he took a lively interest in the daily papers and contemporary events, and was a most congenial companion to his son-in-law. Of the daughter who devoted the best years of her life to him,

and later to her invalid husband, pages of eulogy could not add to the high esteem in which she is held by all who know her, or know of her life and works.

A brief extract from an obituary published at the time of Mr. Goodyear's death is here inserted:—

“Andrew Goodyear, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, died at his residence in this city, Aug. 7. 1892.

* * * He settled in Benicia in 1851, purchased an undivided interest in the Suscol Grant, with General Frisbie, D. N. Hastings, and others, and after much litigation there fell to his lot the Goodyear ranche and homestead of 5,000 acres of fine land. Mr. Goodyear was a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, which order sent a deputation to attend his funeral. * * *

He was permanently identified with all the material interests of Solano County, and particularly Benicia, of whose municipal government he was many times a member. He was one of the most generous and hospitable of men, his purse and door being ever open to the poor and needy. He was truly the noblest work of God, an honest man.

The funeral took place at the Congregational Church, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and was attended by a large number of friends from far and near, including many pioneers of the state.

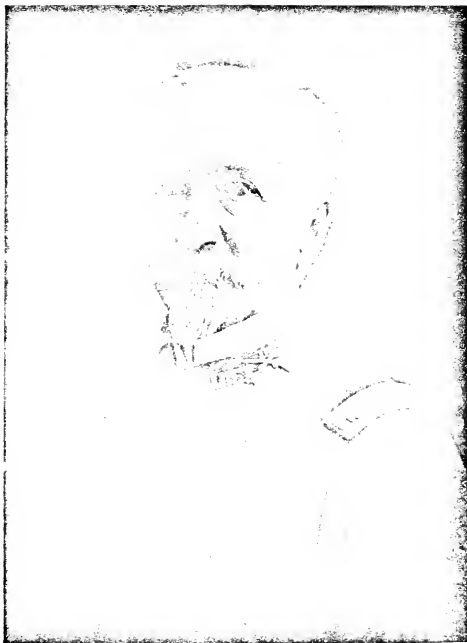
The body was laid to rest on the summit of the cemetery hill, in full view of the Sierras he loved so well, and where, forty years before, he had buried his brother Miles.”

I. HENRY CLAY, b. June 4, 1853; m. Linnie WOLFSKILL.

II. SUSY VAUGHN, b. Feb. 28, 1861; d. at Goodyear Ranche, Cal., Aug. 8, 1878. The following obituary is taken from a Benicia paper of that date:—

“After a lingering illness of more than two years, which she bore with wonderful patience, her soul, in the full faith and consciousness of a blissful hereafter, and with loving and consoling words to each member of her devoted family, returned to God who gave it.

No efforts were spared by her parents to restore her to health. The continent was crossed, mountains and lakes visited, but all in vain; and as the Angel of Death seemed to hover more closely over her, she longed for the home of her childhood. Her spirit passed away in the same room in which she was born.



MAJOR JOEL T. KIRKMAN.

The Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, an old friend of the family, who had joined her parents in matrimony, conducted the burial service, and delivered a most beautiful and feeling address, full of consolation to the bereaved family and relatives.

Loved by all who knew her, endeared to each by her sweet and amiable disposition, she is mourned for by hosts of sorrowing friends, while to the grieved family, a dutiful daughter and loving sister has passed away from earth to await the dear ones within the pearly gates, where pain and sorrow are no more and the weary are at rest.

God giveth his beloved sleep."

M.

III. GRACE, b. Oct. 14, 1868; m. Lieutenant Geo. W. KIRKMAN, U. S. Army.

685261. HENRY CLAY GOODYEAR, b. June 4, 1858, at Goodyear Rancho, California. Educated at San Augustine College, Benicia, and the State University of California. For several years he was a prominent member of the Wheat Exchange of San Francisco, and has been extensively engaged in raising California fruits. He m. Oct. 6, 1880, Linnie, daughter of John and Susan (Cooper) WOLFSKILL, b. Oct. 20, 1861. In 1899 Mr. Goodyear is engaged in business in Manila, P. I.

I. JOHN MURRAY, b. Dec. 31, 1881.

II. EDWARD ANDREW, b. May 30, 1883.

III. HENRY CLAY, JR., b. July 2, 1884; d. Sept. 1, 1884.

685263. GRACE GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 14, 1868, at Goodyear Rancho, near Benicia, Cal. Graduated at Irving Institute, San Francisco, May 26, 1887. Confirmed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Benicia, May 19, 1888, by the Rt. Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield, Bishop of Northern California. Married in the same church by Bishop Wingfield, assisted by Rev. J. H. Waterman, May 2, 1895, to George Wycherly KIRKMAN, son of Major Joel T. Kirkman, U. S. A., and Fanny (Walker) Kirkman, b. Feb. 26, 1867, at Galveston, Tex; confirmed in St. James Episcopal Church, Sault St. Marie, Aug. 29, 1882, by Bishop Harris, of Michigan; graduated at West Point, June 12, 1889; appointed Second Lieutenant First U. S. Infantry, and served therein, mostly in California, until 1896. He served in the Sioux Indian campaign, in South Dakota, from Nov., 1890, to April, 1891, and organized, equipped and drilled troop G, Ogalalla Sioux Scouts, for service in that war. Served in command of a detachment on a Southern Pacific train during the "Great Strike" of 1894. Appointed First

Lieutenant of 8th U. S. Infantry, Aug. 26, 1896, and was stationed at Fort Russell, Wyoming, until outbreak of Spanish-American War. Served throughout war in command of Co. C, 8th U. S. Infantry, in Cuba, his record at El Caney being briefly given in the following extract from the official report of his battalion commander:—

“My battalion at El Caney had the greatest per cent. of killed and wounded, from our being only four or five hundred yards from the enemy, under a deadly fire, for seven hours, a fire more dangerous than any I experienced in the Civil War. * * * In recommending that First Lieutenant George W. Kirkman be granted the brevet of Major, for distinguished gallantry on the field of battle, I deem it only what is due him. In order to get to his position, he made a charge over an open field, in which there was not the slightest bit of cover, and advancing further than any other Company, brought his men up to within three hundred yards of the enemy's forts, leading his men with great gallantry. In this charge he lost eleven men killed and wounded, and sustained during the day a loss of seventeen men out of thirty of his command. He firmly held his position, personally bandaging and caring for his wounded men throughout the day, with no assistance from the medical corps.

When a battalion of another Regiment came up behind us, and fired into us, it was he who went up in front of them and stopped the firing. It is no more than justice that Lieutenant Kirkman should be breveted Major, and I respectfully urge that it be done. * * *

[Signed]:

E. B. SAVAGE,

Major Eighth Infantry.”

After the battle of El Caney, Lieutenant Kirkman remained in command of his Company through the siege and surrender of Santiago. In 1899, he is still serving in Cuba, in Havana. In August, 1899, he was commissioned Captain of Infantry.

Captain Kirkman's father, Major Joel T. Kirkman, entered the Union army in the Civil War, as Second Lieutenant of the 21st Illinois Infantry, June 14, 1861; served throughout the war, being advanced to a Captaincy, and in 1866 was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. In the Spanish-American War he participated in the battle of San Juan Hill; was breveted for distinguished gallantry, and in August, 1899, is serving as Major of the 16th U. S. Infantry, in the Philippine Islands.



DR. BRADLEY GOODYEAR.
(68536.)



MRS. BRADLEY GOODYEAR.
(68536.)

Captain Kirkman's mother, Lucy Fanny Walker, daughter of Hon. Spencer Walker, of Illinois, died in Galveston, Tex., of yellow fever, in 1868. For Kirkman and Walker ancestry see *Kirkman Genealogy*, compiled by Captain George W. Kirkman.

I. GEORGE WYCHERLY GOODYEAR KIRKMAN (called Goodyear), b. Wednesday, April 8, 1896, at Benicia Barracks, California. Baptized, St. Paul's Church, Benicia, by Rev. J. H. Waterman, Oct. 4, 1896.

II. CYNTHIA VAUGHN KIRKMAN, b. Sunday, Dec. 12, 1897, at Benicia, Cal., at her grandmother Goodyear's home. Baptized, St. Paul's Church, Benicia, by Rev. J. H. Waterman, Dec. 11, 1898.

6853. JOHN GOODYEAR, b. in Hamden, Oct. 17, 1785; m. April 5, 1807, Julia, daughter of Judge Jabez and Esther (Bradley) BRADLEY, of Lee, Mass., and granddaughter of Ely and Esther (Goodyear) Bradley, of New Haven, Conn. Julia Bradley was b. July 4, 1790; d. Feb. 4, 1826. They settled in Genoa, N. Y. After the birth of their fifth child, they removed to Sempronius, N. Y. In 1825 they again moved to Barre, Orleans Co., N. Y., where, after a few months' residence, both John Goodyear and his wife died of typhoid fever, leaving eleven children, the eldest but seventeen years old. John Goodyear d. Jan. 17, 1826. He and his wife are buried in Barre, N. Y., opposite the brick schoolhouse. After their parents' death, the children's uncle, Henry Bradley, who m. Rhoda Ogden, of Genoa, N. Y., came for them and took them to his home in Northville, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Afterwards their uncle, Dr. Miles Goodyear, took a great interest in their welfare and education.

I. HANNAH BRADLEY, b. May 8, 1808; d. unm. July 16, 1859, in Sacramento, California.

II. LAVINIA, b. Nov. 13, 1809; m. C. C. WATERHOUSE.

III. DIANA, b. July 29, 1811; m. Dr. J. S. BRIGGS.

IV. POMEROY, b. April 15, 1813; d. Sept. 28, 1837, unm.

V. ADDISON, b. Jan. 8, 1815; m. Drusilla BARNES.

VI. BRADLEY, b. Dec. 6, 1816; m. Esther P. KINNE.

VII. JULIA, b. Jan. 16, 1818; m. James STEWART.

VIII. JOHN, b. Nov. 12, 1819; m. Eliz. J. WEAVER.

IX. FRANKLIN, b. April 26, 1821; m. Jennie A. CLINTON.

X. DARIUS ADAMS, b. Aug. 6, 1822; m. first, Mary A. Waterhouse; second, Sarah HOLMES.

XI. BYRON, b. May 12, 1824; d. Oct. 9, 1887, unm.

68532. LAVINIA GOODYEAR. b. Nov. 13, 1809, in Genoa, N. Y.; m. Nov. 24, 1830, Charles C. WATERHOUSE. b. Oct. 7, 1804; d. Jan. 4, 1855. They moved to California in 1852, and after her husband's death, she practiced Homoeopathy in Sacramento, Cal., successfully for many years. She d. at Monterey, Cal., April 1, 1890. She had ten children who d. in infancy, and three as below.

I. CORNELIA WATERHOUSE, b. Nov. 13, 1839; d. Nov. 5, 1863.

II. ADDISON WATERHOUSE, b. March 6, 1842; m. May 28, 1868, Emily, daughter of Lyman R. Nichols, of Naugatuck, Conn. He is interested in Waterhouse, Gamble & Co. Electrical Works, whose factory is in Hartford, Conn. 1. Addison Waterhouse, b. July 16, 1869; d. Dec., 1869. 2. Frank Waterhouse, b. Jan. 30, 1871; d. March 6, 1871. 3. Geo. Lyman Waterhouse, b. Dec. 5, 1871.

III. FRANK GOODYEAR WATERHOUSE, b. Jan. 31, 1850; m. Sept. 19, 1876, in San Francisco, Nellie ESTEN, daughter of Dr. Esten. Residence, Bolinas Bay, Marin Co., Cal. 1. Marin Constance Waterhouse, b. July 17, 1884.

68533. DIANA GOODYEAR, b. April 29, 1811, in Genoa, N. Y.; m. Oct. 1, 1845, Dr. J. S. BRIGGS. She was the second woman in the state of New York to study medicine, which she practiced many years in Dryden, N. Y. She spent several years in California, but returned to Dryden, where she d. Nov. 28, 1897, after a life of usefulness.

I. SMITH BRIGGS, b. Sept. 22, 1846; res. Dryden, N. Y.; m. Mrs. Lucy Hitchcock HUBBARD, of Ocean Grove, N. J.

II. MARY LAVINIA BRIGGS, b. Sept. 27, 1848. She is a practicing physician in Dryden, N. Y., and a strong advocate and earnest worker of the W. C. T. U.

68535. ADDISON GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 8, 1815; m. Drusilla BARNES, of Belmont Co., Ohio, who d. in 1848. He d. April 10, 1849.

I. EMMA, b. March 10, 1844; m. Feb. 28, 1861, Hiram RAFFENSPURGER, who d. June 4, 1888. She m. second, July 23, 1890, Mr. BEEBE, and resides in Hutchinson, Kan.



CHARLES WATERHOUSE GOODYEAR.
(685361.)

II. FLORENCE, b. Oct. 11, 1845; m. April 4, 1867, Edmund METZ. 1. Edmund Stanley Metz, b. March 30, 1868. 2. Joseph Addison Metz, b. Oct. 25, 1869.

III. CHARLES ADDISON, b. June, 1848; d. Feb. 24, 1864.

68536. BRADLEY GOODYEAR, b. Dec. 6, 1816, in Sempronius, N. Y. He studied medicine with Dr. Miles Goodyear. After practicing in Cortland for a few years he moved to western New York, where he engaged in an extensive practice. Retiring from business he spent the last years of his life in Buffalo, where he d. May 16, 1889. A towering shaft of granite marks his resting place. He m. Nov. 26, 1845, Esther P. KINNE, who was b. in Cortland, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1822, daughter of Moses and Polly (Forbes) Kinne; and granddaughter of Ira and Miriam (Goodell) Kinne, of Connecticut, and of Alexander Forbes, of Aberdeen, Scotland. Moses Kinne came from Connecticut and helped to clear the ground where the town of Cortland now stands. In 1899, Mrs. Goodyear is most active, both physically and intellectually, making frequent trips across continent and ocean, and returns to the enjoyment of her own home in Buffalo, near the homes of her sons.

I. CHARLES W., b. Oct. 15, 1846; m. Ella Conger.

II. FRANK H., b. March 17, 1849; m. Josephine LOONEY.

685361. CHARLES WATERHOUSE GOODYEAR, b. Oct. 15, 1846. Became a prominent attorney of Buffalo, but gave up the practice of his profession to enter the lumber business with his brother. In Potter Co., Pennsylvania, they own many thousands of acres of fine timber land, being the largest hemlock growers in the world. They have built their own railroad, and their mills have a capacity of 400,000 feet per day.

Charles W. Goodyear m. March 23, 1876, Miss Ella CONGER. They reside in Buffalo, where Mr. Goodyear finds time, apart from his successful business life, to take an interest in politics, society and the general welfare of his city, in 1899 being one of the promoters of the Pan-American Exposition to be held in Buffalo in 1901. Mr. Goodyear has been of much assistance in this compilation.

I. ANSON CONGER, b. June 20, 1877; is a student at Yale College.

II. ESTHER, b. May 20, 1881.

III. CHARLES W., JR., b. April 6, 1883.

IV. BRADLEY, b. Oct. 18, 1885.

685362. FRANK HENRY GOODYEAR, b. March 17, 1849, in Groton, N. Y.; m. Sept. 13, 1871, at Looneyville, N. Y., Josephine LOONEY, b. May 25, 1851, daughter of Robert and Josephine (Kidder) Looney. Mr. Goodyear and his family reside in one of the handsomest residences in Buffalo, where Mr. Goodyear is a member of the Buffalo, Country, Ellicott and Falconwood Clubs; also of the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo, and of the Lawyers' and Manhattan Clubs, of New York City. He is also a Master Degree Mason. We copy an article from a New York paper, showing his position in the business world:—

“In considering the lumber interests of the United States we may premise that it is not necessary to go to the great pine and hardwood lands of the west and south. The eastern states of Pennsylvania and New York have much heavily timbered land, and the development of their lumber interests is one of the foremost of eastern industries. In this connection there is no name more prominent than that of Goodyear, and the firm of F. H. and C. W. Goodyear, of Buffalo, is known far and wide as one of the most extensive houses in this line of business in the United States, manufacturing more lumber than any other concern in the country.

Mr. Frank H. Goodyear, senior partner in the firm and founder of the business, is a son of the soil, born at Groton, N. Y., in 1849. He received a good education, after which he spent some time in teaching in the district school. He then went to Looneyville, N. Y., where he became bookkeeper to Mr. Robert Looney, proprietor of a number of sawmills at that place. In 1872 he came to Buffalo, and went into the lumber and coal business. He began in a small way, but extended his operations by degrees until he became possessed of extensive coal and lumber properties in Pennsylvania, and their development occupied all his energies. For the manufacture of the raw material, sawmills had to be built, and in a few years he had fifteen of these in operation; and for the conveyance of the material to market, railroads became an imperative necessity, so that the Sinnemahoning Valley and the Buffalo & Susquehanna roads came into existence.

Mr. Goodyear is a capital example of what hard work and perseverance will do, for he has made his way to the front solely by his own exertions. He is considered one of the foremost business men in Buffalo and western New York, and is known also as a man of sterling integrity and public spirit. He is first vice-president and chairman of the board of directors of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, of which the firm are the principal owners. The road has been



MRS. CHARLES WATERHOUSE GOODYEAR AND CHILDREN (TAKEN IN 1890).
(685361.)

extended from time to time, and is now about 160 miles in length and prospering beyond all precedent. More lumber is produced along this line of road than in any similar stretch of territory in the country. Mr. Goodyear is also a director in the United States Leather Co."

I. GRACE ESTHER, b. Aug. 11, 1872, in Buffalo, N. Y.; m. in Buffalo, Nov. 15, 1894, GANSON DEPEW, b. March 6, 1866, son of William B. and Helen (Ganson) Depew. I. Ganson Goodyear Depew, b. Nov. 2, 1895, in Buffalo.

II. JOSEPHINE, b. Sept. 11, 1874, in Buffalo.

III. FLORENCE, b. Feb. 25, 1884, in Buffalo.

IV. FRANK HENRY, JR. b. Feb. 20, 1891, in Buffalo.

68537. JULIA GOODYEAR, b. Jan. 16, 1818; m. James STEWART. They removed to Chatfield, Minn., where she d. April 4, 1872.

I. MILES GOODYEAR STEWART, b. April 29, 1845; d. May 25, 1892.

II. HENRY B. STEWART, b. Nov. 20, 1846; m. 1872, Viola BARTHOLOMEW. They have six children and reside in Yankton, S. Dak.

III. OLIVER F. STEWART, b. May 28, 1856; d. ———

IV. IDA J. STEWART, b. Jan. 12, 1852; d. ———

V. ADDISON STEWART, d. ———

VI. CHARLES W. STEWART, is a clergyman in Houston, Tex.

68538. DR. JOHN GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 12, 1819. Left an orphan at the age of six years, he made his home until he was eighteen with Thomas Mosher, of Genoa, N. Y., when, having a brother in western Ohio, he went there and undertook the task of carrying the mails. Here, through woodpaths and unbridged streams, he travelled on horseback, often fifty miles a day, between Fort Defiance and Fort Wayne. His health failing, he returned east, and going to Cortland, Dr. Miles Goodyear, in his kindness of heart, took him in and started him studying medicine. Under this able teacher and with a course of lectures at the Geneva Medical College, he was able in 1840 to take up a practice of his own in Groton, N. Y., which he actively continued with success until his death, which took place April 8, 1889.

His uprightness of character, his ability and sagacity, his attention to the duties and demands of his profession, united to an affable and genial manner, made him a popular and successful physician, and his extensive travels, a strong

vein of humor, and an unusual conversational ability, made him a pleasant and much-sought-after companion.

On Feb. 21, 1844, he m. Elizabeth J. WEAVER, who survived him but four days.

I. ROSA VANETTA, b. Dec. 9, 1844; d. June 21, 1845.

II. DR. MILES D., b. Oct. 30, 1846. Attended the Academies of Groton and Cortland, and graduated in medicine from the Michigan University, March 25, 1868. After a year's course at Cornell University he began the practice of medicine in Groton, first with his father and later independently, which he still continues, interrupted by extensive travels. He is a large property owner. He m. on Oct. 20, 1884, Mrs. Lydia B. TAYLOR, who d. the following April, and on May 6, 1886, he m. Cora E. VIFLE of Cortland, N. Y. Residence, Groton.

III. MARION A., b. Jan. 27, 1849. In 1873 she went to live with an aunt in New York City; m. in Trinity Church, April 24, 1880, John E. CLARK, of Boston, from whom she later separated and resumed her maiden name.

IV. EMMA E., b. Sept. 26, 1851; m. June 6, 1876, W. H. H. FREASE, son of John and Elizabeth (Field) Frease, b. Feb. 14, 1837, formerly of Nickerson, Kan., now of Canton, O., where he is a stockholder and manager of the *Canton Repository*.

V. DR. JOHN J., b. Aug. 23, 1854; is a physician and druggist in Ann Arbor, Mich.; m. Leila COMSTOCK.

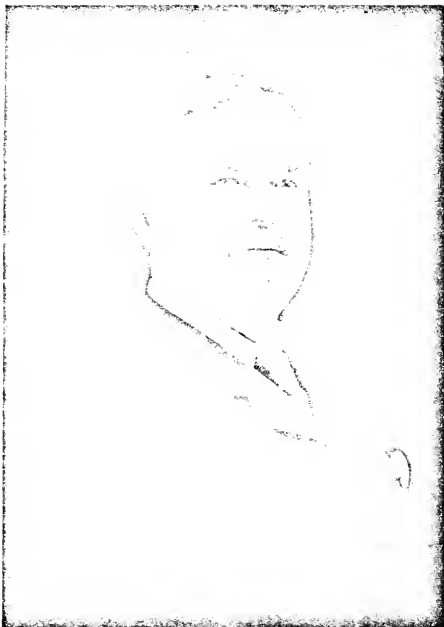
68539. DR. FRANKLIN GOODYEAR, b. April 26, 1821. Studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Miles Goodyear, and practiced in Cortland, N. Y., where he d. Sept. 30, 1883; m. March 15, 1865, Jennie A. CLINTON.

I. SUE ADAMS, b. June 23, 1870.

II. MILES FRANKLIN, b. Nov. 5, 1872.

III. RENA DELANO, b. Aug. 15, 1877.

6853.10. DARIUS ADAMS GOODYEAR, b. Aug. 6, 1822, in Sempronius, N. Y. On his parents' death he was taken by his relatives to Cayuga Co., N. Y., where he remained until six years old, when he was taken to Chemung Co. Here he remained two years, then removed to Fort Defiance, O., where he remained until fifteen years old. During the next five years, up to 1841, he was employed in Brooklyn and New York City, as clerk and collector for a large lumbering



FRANK H. GOODYEAR.
(685362.)



and commission house. In 1846 he engaged in business with his brother-in-law, C. C. Waterhouse, having lumber yards in Brooklyn and a commission house in New York City. Mr. Goodyear took charge of the lumber yards in Brooklyn and continued there until 1858. He m. May 25, 1848, at Johnson's Settlement, near Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., Mary Ann, daughter of Chas. C. and Mary Ann (Lewis) WATERHOUSE, of Brooklyn, b. Feb. 24, 1831; d. Dec. 6, 1849. He m. second, near Ithaca, N. Y., on April 16, 1851, Sarah, daughter of Linus and Mary (Lindsley) HOLMES, b. at Solon, Cortland Co., N. Y. In 1858, Mr. Goodyear removed to Portage, Wis., in which state he has since been engaged in an extensive lumber business. The following is taken from "Biographical History of Juneau and Monroe Counties":—

"D. A. & C. A. Goodyear established themselves in trade at Mather, Wis., in 1876, and in 1883 removed their yards and offices to Tomah, where they occupy extensive grounds and handle 30,000,000 feet of lumber annually. They manufacture their own stock at Goodyear, Wis., where they have a mammoth plant, erected in 1888, which gives employment to 400 or 500 men. * * * It is one of the finest mills in the Northwest, being fitted out with the most improved machinery and lighted with electricity. It is kept running day and night, during both winter and summer, the logs being brought to it by a railroad built by the Goodyears for that purpose. This road also supplies other mills and connects the Saddle Mound stone quarries with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. at Goodyear, Wis. * * * In addition to this establishment they find time and capital to make other investments (real estate, etc.). In 1886 they installed a plant for lighting Tomah by electricity, and in 1884 they founded a general store in the same place, the annual sales from which aggregate \$125,000. They have erected a number of dwelling houses and have made many improvements in the town. In 1889 they opened the Saddle Mound stone quarries, five miles north of Goodyear. They also own large tracts of pine lands all over the state. * * *

Mr. D. A. Goodyear, the senior member of the firm, lives at Portage, but spends his winters in the South, having retired from active business."

I. CHARLES ADAMS, b. Sept. 22, 1849; m. Fannie A. STEWART.

6853.10.1. CHARLES ADAMS GOODYEAR, b. Sept. 22, 1849, in Brooklyn, N. Y. He m. Sept. 11, 1872, Fannie, daughter of Judge Alva STEWART, b. June 21, 1853, at Fort Atkinson, Wis. He is engaged with his father in their

various and extensive business interests in Wisconsin, and is president of the Tomah Bank. He and his family reside in Chicago.

I. ALVA STEWART, b. at Portage, Wis., April 18, 1875. Graduated at University of Wisconsin. at Madison, Wis. He served through the Spanish-American War of 1898, as Lieutenant of a Wisconsin Company, in Puerto Rico, and in 1899 is in partnership with his father, and grandfather.

II. MARY BELLE, b. at Portage, Wis., Sept. 19, 1877.

III. ELLEN JOSEPHINE, b. at Tomah, Wis., Feb. 23, 1880.

IV. MILES, b. at Tomah, Wis., Jan. 1, 1885.

V. CHARLES MCPHERSON, b. at Tomah, Wis., Aug. 13, 1888.

6854. ESTHER GOODYEAR, b. Feb. 25, 1789, in Hamden; m. June 21, 1809, Uriah FOOTE, who d. Aug. 16, 1849, aged seventy years. She d. March 23, 1861.

I. MERWIN H. FOOTE, b. Sept. 3, 1810; d. May 14, 1880; m. first, Betsy BRADLEY, who d. Nov. 11, 1854, aged 41 years. He m. second, Harriet BRADLEY, who d. April 7, 1882, aged eighty-two years. 1. Eugene Foote, d. Aug. 21, 1847, aged three years. 2. Webster Foote. 3. Adelbert Foote.

II. FRANCIS A. FOOTE, b. 1813; d. Aug. 26, 1819.

III. ENOS FOOTE, b. Feb. 26, 1819; d. April 5, 1893, s. p. He m. Laura GRIFFIN, who now resides in New Haven.

IV. ABIGAIL FOOTE, b. March 30, 1822; m. Leverett DICKERMAN.

V. Infant daughter, d. Nov. 6, 1832.

68544. ABIGAIL FOOTE, b. March 30, 1822; m. April 2, 1845, Leverett DICKERMAN, b. Nov. 25, 1821, son of Allen and Sarah (Ives) Dickerman (Isaac², Samuel¹, Isaac³, Abraham², Thomas Dickerman¹), one of the first settlers in the New Haven Colony. They reside in Hamden, where they celebrated their golden wedding in 1895.

I. ALLEN FOOTE DICKERMAN, d. Aug. 10, 1859, aged twelve years.

II. ALICE DICKERMAN, m. William De F. COOK. They have two daughters.

III. EMMA DICKERMAN, resides in Hamden.

IV. LAURA DICKERMAN, resides in Hamden.

V. FRANCIS LEVERETT DICKERMAN, d. March 16, 1858, aged eleven months.



FRANK H. GOODYEAR, JR.
(685262, IV.)

6855. DR. MILES GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 14, 1793, in Hamden. His mother, left a widow with a farm and five children, was obliged to utilize the labor of the children. Miles, the youngest, pulled the flax and he asserted in his after-life that he could never pass a field of flax without having the backache! He lived in New Haven for a time, where he was apprenticed as a clerk and was accounted an honest, faithful boy. At the age of fourteen he was sent to Genoa, N. Y., on horseback, where he remained for a year. On his return trip he spent a week coming from Albany to New York on a sloop, having been becalmed three days. He studied chemistry and Latin with Rev. Eliphalet Coleman and the enthusiasm awakened in the sciences was never to die out. In the War of 1812 he served a few weeks for his brother Andrew, at New London. Going out one day to see how his men fared, he found a sick man, to whom he gave his own large room and bed, and he slept on the floor—a beginning of a life cheerfully spent in ministering to others. Next he entered the medical department of Yale College, graduating in its first class, in 1816. He then made, with Dr. Solon Smith, a botanical trip to Buffalo, N. Y., then a mass of blackened ruins. Rochester then had but a house or two, and it was difficult to obtain food for their jaded beasts.

Dr. Goodyear practiced his profession for a few months in Genoa, N. Y., then removed to Cortland, N. Y., where he occupied an office jointly with Samuel Nelson, afterwards one of the Judges of the Supreme Court. He m. in Hamden, Conn., Jan. 29, 1817, Polly, daughter of Jessie and Mercy (Fowler) GOODYEAR, b. July 30, 1793. They were a week on the road to their home in Cortland, in an open wagon without springs or buffalo robes. The cold was severe, and they were heavily laden with a box of linen, the young wife's dowry, spun with her own hands. A house had been provided, with one room, and perhaps a bedroom, to which a small addition was added. Here they lived, except one year spent in Danby, N. Y., until a house was built to suit their growing wants. The piety of this wife was of the most unobtrusive kind. Her industry, perseverance, gentleness, endurance and cheerfulness were remarkable. She always found something for her willing hands to do, and had faith in God as to the result. She and her husband lived to celebrate their golden wedding, in 1867.

Dr. Goodyear also celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his membership of the Cortland County Medical Society, of which he had been president ten years. He represented the society at the meeting of the American Medical Association, at Charleston, S. C. Nearly forty years after his graduation he greeted three of his old professors at the opening of the New Medical College of Yale University.

During the Civil War he spent some time in Washington, relieving the wants of the soldiers in the hospitals, and finally, as assistant surgeon in the army, did duty before Petersburg, acting as the ranking surgeon there. While on the march with the army he was left to die at the hut of a "poor white," but recovered. Such vigor was remarkable in a man who was not only over seventy years old, but was always of a delicate constitution. His friends had attempted to dissuade him from going into the war, but he replied that he had brought many of "these boys" into the world, and that he was going to see that they did not die of neglect.

He was the leading practitioner of Cortland and was also a noted lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He was noted for his benevolence, and responded as quickly to the call of the poor as to the rich. No man had a more widely spread reputation in this country for skill and success in his profession than he had. He d. in Cortland, N. Y., March 1, 1870. On his monument is the fitting inscription:—

"THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN."

In a loveable old age, with her natural faculties still unimpaired, his wife descended the dark valley. On November 17, 1876, she passed away, one who had been "a succorer of many."

The following is a copy of a letter written by the Rev. Elihu G. Holland, clergyman, professor, and author, who spent a year as the guest of Dr. Miles Goodyear:—

Dr. Green—

"NEW YORK, October 13, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I gladly comply with your request that I would write some reminiscences of the late Dr. Miles Goodyear, whose acquaintance I made in the summer of 1836.

I was immediately impressed by the naturalness and spontaneity of his sympathies, and on further acquaintance, with the diffusiveness of his sympathetic nature, which awakened in multitudes the consciousness that he was a real friend. Independent of the social rank of men and women, independent of their external condition or culture, his natural kindness of heart, without display or self-consciousness, went forth to all. With selfish natures this attitude may be temporarily maintained for ends of policy, though the effort and sacrifice attending it are never concealed from discerning eyes. With him this attitude was a natural relation and grew directly out of the man.





DARIUS ADAMS GOODYEAR
(6853.10.)



CHARLES ADAMS GOODYEAR.
(6853.10.1.)



ALVA STEWART GOODYEAR
(6853.10.1, I.)

Having always more than a common measure of the spirit of youth, his interest in young people was genial and strong, and especially so in the case of young men who were striving to procure education for future usefulness. He made them welcome to his house and the natural charm of his hospitality caused them to feel that they were at home.

I remember to have profited, not only from his conversation, in which the spirit was ever paramount to the form, inspiring hope and cheerfulness, but from books in his library, as 'Dewey's Old and New World,' the monthly issues of the *Christian Examiner*, the then published volumes of William E. Channing, 'The Statement of Reasons,' by Andrew Norton, and other works of merit. The first copy of Shakespeare I ever read, I borrowed from him.

I also noted the originality of his mind, from which emanated the playful gleams of thought in the guise of animating humor. Speaking of the theological profession one day, Dr. Goodyear said, 'In preparing for this profession, I think there is a little danger of learning every sort of sense except common sense.' I valued the sentiment then and have often thought of it since.

It was not his habit to allude to himself, unless it was to speak of some deficiency; still, I remember some brief self allusions which, flowing naturally into conversation, show well he knew himself. It was in the later years of our acquaintance that this recollection is derived. The theme of our conversation was the moral needs of individuals. When asked what he was most impelled to pray for, he answered, 'There are but two or three things I probably need to pray for.' When urged to enumerate them, he said, 'In view of all I happen to know of myself and of my affairs, I ought to pray, first of all, for grace to enable me to love myself as I do my neighbor. In the second place, I should pray not "for a heart of flesh," but for a "heart of stone;" and the third best thing for me would be to have a sufficiently dark complexion to escape the betrayal of every thought and emotion in the face.'

In these startling sentences I could but see the real sketch of his character and the real justice of the ideas intended to be conveyed by them. Each word was true, and yet he was as incapable of asking this metamorphosis as the law-abiding powers of the Divinity would be in granting it.

Nature in him stood out, was never merged into copyism, imitation or art, but dictated his word and action like a ruler. His individuality was very strong, and like all persons of this stamp had what in the cheap parlance of conversation is called 'peculiarities' or 'eccentricities.' But these never appeared ungracefully on him, but were essential expressions of his nature and genius. He had

no faults or virtues which did not fit him well. Their relation to him was the same as branches and leaves to the tree on which they grow, and any amputation would have damaged the proper unity of the man. The trees of my native hills were not more natural, or really rooted in nature, than he.

In this postulate are included the attributes of honesty, sincerity, love of nature, love of humanity, love of freedom and truth. That he had them we know, and he had them by the same method that apple-trees have apples, or grapevines have grapes. He instinctively avoided display and pretension, used but few words in conveying his thoughts, had rather conceal his knowledge than make unnecessary communication of it.

When his medical practice extended far and wide, he never spoke of his 'business' as being large, in fact never used this commercial word to express the duties he had to perform as the servant of the public. And yet there is a good deal of truth in the statement made to me by one of his former townsmen, a few days since, that 'if Dr. Goodyear had collected all his dues for services rendered during his long term of practice, he might have died a millionaire.' * * *

Beneath his playful humor, which made his presence welcome and inspiring, lay a deep foundation of solid good sense, which enabled him to form a clear estimate of the values of men and things.

His judgments were moderated and tempered usually by a correct idea of what can reasonably be expected of human nature in the present condition thereof, and therefore did not believe so much, as many do, in arbitrary laws to control the moral actions of men. * * *

His reverence for the sacred, though not invested in the same forms of religiousness that many have used, was natural and profound. The religious sentiment in all naturally developed persons is central and self-pervading, and in the temple of individual and collective humanity it is the Holy of Holies. His comprehensive view of Divine Providence saw the divine utilization of all things, of error and vice, as palpably as of the wisdoms and virtues. 'As is the man, so is his God,' said Frederick Schiller, in the light of which sentiment it was perfectly natural that the subject of this notice should have accepted and cherished that view of Deity which displays, in largest prominence, his parentalism and supreme goodness, not the cold Sovereign and far-off God, but the Deity whose heart eternally glows with love, whose operations and resources are all devoted to the consummation of beneficent ends. His could not be Calvin's God.

'I have no doubt,' said he, one day, 'that the great amount of the most valuable things mankind have had in law, medicine and theology, came by



DR. JOHN GOODYEAR.
(1853-8.)

inspiration,' thus recognizing the vital relation of the Supreme Being to human progress, which is no mere development of law, as some teachers affirm.

In speaking of our great Civil War, in the summer of 1865, he said, 'At the beginning, everything was against us. The only thing we had to depend on was the fact that God is on the side of right.'

In surveying his life of untiring service to the public weal, his fidelity to the noble instincts of a generous heart, and his persistent loyalty to moral rectitude, it is safe to call his life a success in the right sense of that word.

[Signed]:

ELIHU G. HOLLAND."

- I. ELVIRA, b. Nov. 18, 1817; m. Dr. Frederick HYDE.
- II. MINERVA, b. Oct. 17, 1819; d. Aug. 22, 1866, unm.
- III. AUGUSTA, b. Aug. 3, 1821; d. Nov. 6, 1835.
- IV. EMILY, b. July 11, 1824; m. Dr. George WOODWARD.
- V. DE WITT CLINTON, b. Sept. 24, 1830; d. in infancy.

68551. ELVIRA GOODYEAR, b. Nov. 18, 1817, in Danby, N. Y. Her parents removed to Cortland when she was an infant and there she spent her life. She m. Jan. 24, 1838, Dr. Frederick HYDE.

From "Memorial Sketch of Frederick Hyde, M. D.," by Caleb Green, M. D. :—

"Dr. Frederick Hyde was born at Whitney Point, Broome County, New York, on January 27, 1807. He was the son of Colonel Ebbv Hyde, who was the thirteenth child of General Caleb Hyde, an officer in the Revolutionary army, Major General of the New York State Militia, and Senator in 1803. General Hyde was a descendant of one of the early New England families who settled in Norwich, Conn., about 1660.

When a little less than fifteen years old, Frederick Hyde taught the district school at Freetown, N. Y., which work he continued during the winters and studied during the summers, taking up the study of medicine, which he afterwards pursued in the office of Dr. Bronson, of Virgil, N. Y.

After several courses of lectures he graduated at Fairfield, N. Y., in 1836. Soon after he removed to Cortland and entered into partnership with Dr. Miles Goodyear and continued the practice of medicine in that town until his death.

He married, Jan. 24, 1838, Elvira, the oldest daughter of Dr. Miles Goodyear. In 1854 Dr. Hyde was appointed to a chair in the Geneva Medical



College and continued to give lectures there until 1872. When the College of Medicine of Syracuse University was established, he lectured there till 1878, being Dean of the faculty in the university. He was also President of the New York Medical Society and of the Central Medical Association of New York.

In 1876 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress at Philadelphia, and in 1885 to the same Congress at Copenhagen, and to the British Medical Association at Belfast, Ireland. He and his wife spent several months abroad on this trip, much of his time being spent in hospital studying.

In September, 1887, he attended the International Medical Congress at Washington.

On his return he performed a difficult amputation of the thigh, a great effort for one of his advanced years, and as it proved, his last, as he passed away Oct. 15, 1887, after a short illness.

A local paper pays the following tribute to his life and character:—

‘This community has met with a loss that will not soon be supplied. Nor is this loss confined alone to this community or to our immediate surroundings, for his field of labor extended to many leagues from his quiet home in Cortland. His reputation for skill and learning in his chosen profession had long since passed far beyond the bounds of the state in which he lived, and as it had genuine merit for its foundation, it will not soon be forgotten.

The loss which the medical profession at large has sustained in his death will be sorely felt. His long and active life had almost entirely been devoted to his profession, and he often gave his brethren the result of his studies and researches in carefully prepared papers, which were published in some of the medical journals, or were, more often, read before some of the many societies of which he was a member, and which were afterwards printed in their transactions.

As a surgeon he was especially eminent, and his calls to perform difficult and dangerous operations were frequent and often at a great distance from his home. That he was entitled to all the praise he received in this branch of his profession, his uniform success, where success was possible under any circumstances, abundantly proves.’”

Mrs. Hyde d. May 9, 1897. When nearly eighty years of age she graced the old home on Tompkins street, Cortland, as a most charming and entertaining hostess to those who visited her from afar, and was loved and revered by all those in whose midst she had lived her entire life, ministering to them in trouble



DR. MILES GOODYEAR
(6835.)



POLLY GOODYEAR GOODYEAR.
(6855.)

and giving pleasure with her rare intellectual endowments. Under her learned father's instruction she became well versed in the sciences, literature, classics and modern languages at a very early age. When but a child she joined the Presbyterian Church and ever retained an absorbing interest in its work. From many tributes to her memory we cull these few lines from the press:—

“She was a woman of exceedingly kindly nature. None who came often into contact with her, and few who met her even casually, can have failed to note the light that was habitually upon her face and that often flashed out with peculiar brightness. It was not alone the light of a vivacious spirit, although it was that, but also of geniality and kindliness and sweet charitableness. She could not endure censoriousness. It always clouded her face and how quick she was gently to suggest some more kindly view, as it would seem, to find something to commend in everybody. So much had she learned in some way of that ‘charity that thinketh no evil.’”

“It was thus that she came to possess that serene and trustful spirit that made her so brave and undaunted in the midst of trouble, fairly amazing her friends when they saw the quiet cheerfulness with which she bore herself when first her husband and then her only daughter was taken from her and in her advanced years, amid increasing infirmities, she was left alone in her home. It was not simply the result of her resolute bracing of herself against the inevitable. It was the outcome of her deep, strong faith in him to whom so long ago she had given herself.

By the death of such an one any community is made poorer. Such an one may well be deeply missed and sorrowed for by all who knew her when gone. But for herself there need be no sorrow.”

I. AUGUSTA HYDE, b. June 24, 1839. Graduated at Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Massachusetts, in 1862, having finished the three years' course in two years. After teaching for short periods in both Homer and Cortland Academies she devoted her life to art. She was proficient in the various departments of outdoor sketching, oil, water and china painting, and was a charter member of the New York Ceramic Society. Her latest and perhaps greatest success was with seventeenth century tapestry painting, among her finest productions being “Cupid Drinking at the Fountain,” from Bougereau, “The Normandy Girl,” “The Young Shepherds,” and several sylvan scenes. She had a studio in Syracuse, as well as one in Cortland, and had large classes in both places; also

in Whitney's Point. Her talented and successful life came to an end in New York City, May 12, 1894.

II. DR. MILES GOODYEAR HYDE, b. June 11, 1841. Graduated at Yale College in 1865, and afterwards at the Geneva Medical College. He held a professorship in the Medical Department of Syracuse University and had a large practice until he overtaxed his strength and was compelled to retire from active work. Resides in New York City. He m. June 30, 1870, Julia E. Boyd. 1. Frederick Hyde, b. Aug. 15, 1872. 2. Lavinia H. Hyde, b. March 10, 1875.

68554. EMILY GOODYEAR, b. June 11, 1824; d. Jan. 22, 1856; m. Jan. 10, 1847, Dr. George Norris WOODWARD.

I. MILES EARL WOODWARD, b. Dec. 16, 1847.

II. HARRIET ELVIRA WOODWARD, b. May 4, 1849; m. June 4, 1872, Rev. Ninia B. RENICK, of Geneva, N. Y., editor of *Light and Life*. 1. Mary Emma Renick, b. Aug. 16, 1873; d. Oct. 8, 1874. 2. Timothy G. Renick, b. Dec. 13, 1876. 3. Frederick Ninia Renick, b. June 24, 1881.

III. MARY E. WOODWARD, b. March 7, 1851; m. Ashley LYON and d. s. p.





ELVIRA GOODYEAR HYDE.
(68551.)



UNATTACHED.

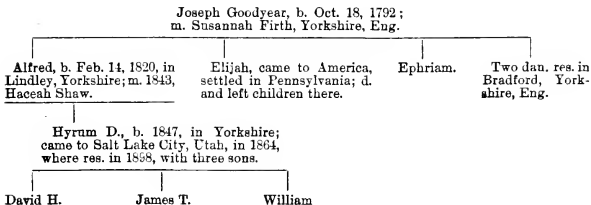
In Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, besides Governor Goodyear and his children, he records:—

“*John Goodyear*, New Haven, perhaps brother, not probable son, of Stephen of the same, had Stephen, born 8 May, 1654; besides which I can learn no more of him.”

In abstracts of early wills in Suffolk County, Mass., is this:—

“*Samuel Goodyear*. Inventory priced £9 7s. 1653, by William Read, Ri. Wayte.”

In 1631, Robert Trelawney and *Moses Goodyear*, of Plymouth, Mass., obtained from the council of Plymouth a grant which included Richmond's Island, situated near Cape Elizabeth, Maine, and a John Winter was their agent there.



1. GEORGE GOODYEAR, b. in Lancaster Pa., in 1750; d. in York, Pa., in 1835. The following is from a certified copy of his will:—

I, George Goodyear, of the Borough of York, in the County of York, in the State of Pennsylvania, being in good health of body, and sound and disposing mind and memory (praised be God for the same), and being desirous to settle my worldly affairs, whilst I have strength and capacity so to do, do make and publish this my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking and making void all former wills by me at any time heretofore made.

And first and principally I commit my soul into the hands of my Creator, who gave it, and my body to the earth to be interred in a manner corresponding to my estate and situation in life. As to such earthly estate wherewith it has pleased God to entrust me, I dispose of the same as followeth.

Supra, I direct that all my debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my decease as conveniently may be; also I direct that all such real or personal estate that I may die possessed of, be sold by public auction for good current money on such credit as is usual, and the amount thereof secured in such manner as is usual in like cases, to insure the full and punctual payment thereof; also I do give and bequeath to my grandchild, Polly Bayler, late Lanius, surviving child of my deceased daughter, Betsy, and now the wife of Jacob Bayler, tanner of the Borough of York, aforesaid, the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100). Also I give and bequeath to my three grandchildren, Sally, Catharine and Matilda, surviving children of my deceased daughter, Sally, late wife of John Wolf, the sum of One Hundred Dollars (\$100), to be equally divided among them, share and share alike. Also I do direct that the residue of my estate, after deducting the bequests heretofore ordered by me, be divided into three equal parts, as soon as conveniently may be; one equal third part I give and bequeath unto my beloved son, George, and his heirs; one other equal third part thereof I give and bequeath unto my beloved son, Daniel, and his heirs; and one other equal third part thereof I give and bequeath to the surviving children and their heirs of my deceased son, William, to be equally divided amongst them, share and share alike, to be paid as soon after my decease as conveniently may be, deducting from the share of my deceased son, William, the sum of Eighty-five Dollars (\$85), which sum my son, William, received from me during his lifetime, but no interest to be charged on the said Eighty-five from the time of giving them to the time of dividing my estate, the said sum of Eighty-five Dollars so deducted to be divided equally between my two sons, George and Daniel, or their respective heirs, share and share alike.

And I do hereby make and ordain my son, George, sole executor of this, my last will and testament.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, George Goodyear, the testator, have to this, my will, set my hand and seal, this first day of September, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-five.

GEORGE GOODYEAR.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of us,
who have subscribed in the presence of
each the presence of each other.

E. F. BLECK.

J. F. McCURDY.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
YORK COUNTY. }

I, John H. Waubaugh, Registrar for the probate of Wills and granting Letters Testamentary and of Administration for the County of York in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and accurate copy of The Last Will and Testament of George Goodyear, of York Borough (now City), York County, Pennsylvania, deceased, as the same remains on file and of record in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1897.

[Signed]: JOHN H. WAUBAUGH,
Registrar of Wills.

The children of George Goodyear were:—

- I. GEORGE, b. 1780; m. Mary PHILBY. Living in 1835.
- II. DANIEL, Living in 1835.
- III. WILLIAM, d. previous to 1835.
- IV. BETSY, d. previous to 1835; m. ——— LANIUS, and had Polly, who m. Jacob Bayler.
- V. SALLY, d. previous to 1835; m. John Wolf and had Sally, Catharine and Matilda.

11. GEORGE GOODYEAR, b. 1780, in York, Pa.; m. there Mary PHILBY, in 1810. She was b. in England. Their ten children were b. in York, Pa.

I. JACOB, d. in infancy.

II. CATHARINE, d. in York at the age of twenty years, unm.

III. REBECCA, removed from York to Hastings, Mich., in 1857, and d. there in 1884, unm.

IV. HENRY A., b. 1818; m. Mary BARLOW.

V. WILLIAM S., b. 1822; m. Mary TYLER.

VI. CAROLINE, m. William BARLOW.

VII. GEORGE, d. in York, aged twenty-two years, unm.

VIII. MARY JANE, m. John FERREE.

IX. DAVID F., b. 1828; m. Hannah BARKER.

X. JOHN S., b. 1833; m. Emma JONES.

114. HENRY A. GOODYEAR, b. 1818; m. first, Mary BARLOW, of New York State. They removed to Hastings, Mich., in 1840, where Mr. Goodyear was engaged in the hardware business until his retirement from business affairs. His first wife d. in 1848. He subsequently m. her sister, Emma BARLOW.

I. WILLIAM H., m. Marion BEATTIE, of Michigan. He is a druggist in Hastings, Mich.

II. GEORGE E., m. Julia TURNER. He was cashier of the Hastings National Bank until he d. in 1884. 1. Fred. 2. Henry.

III. NATHAN BARLOW, resides in Hastings with his father; unm.

IV. ROSELLA, resides with her parents, unm.

V. ANNIE, m. Edward HALF; resides at Grand Rapids, Mich. 1. William Half. 2. Lawrence Half.

VI. DAVID S., m. Effie PHILLIPS. He succeeded his father in the hardware business. 1. Ermina. 2. David.

VII. JOHN F., m. Orlpha KNOWLES, of Ohio. 1. Edward. 2. Hattie.

115. WILLIAM S., b. 1822. Removed to Hastings, Mich., in 1843; m. Mary TYLER, of Michigan. He was engaged in mercantile business. He d. in 1888.

I. HERBERT, d. in infancy.

II. EMMA, d. in infancy.

III. FRANK G., m. Catharine PARKHURST, of Coldwater, Mich., who d. in 1890. He was engaged in business in Hastings and subsequently was connected with a firm in Chicago, where he d. in 1893. 1. Emilia. 2. Josephine; d. 1889. 3. William P.

IV. CARRIE, resides with her mother in Hastings.

116. CAROLINE GOODYEAR, removed to Hastings, Mich., in 1854, and m. William BARLOW, a merchant, who d. in 1872. She d. in Evanston, Ill., in 1884.

I. MARY R. BARLOW, m. Charles Fox DWIGHT, of Chicago, who d. in 1893. 1. Barlow Dwight. 2. John Dwight. 3. Elizabeth Dwight. 4. Caroline Dwight. 5. Charles Fox Dwight. 6. Isabelle Dwight.

II. ERMINA BELLE BARLOW, m. Edmund Chapman, of Chicago, who d. in 1891.

III. JOHN WILLIAM BARLOW, m. ———; res. Los Angeles, Cal. One child.

118. MARY JANE GOODYEAR, m. John FERREE. Removed, late in life to Petersburg, Pa., and d. there in 1851.

I. ANNIE M. FERREE, m. Edward M. POWERS, merchant of Hastings, Mich. 1. Mary R. Powers. 2. John L. Powers.

II. JOHN W. FERREE, m. ———, of Philadelphia, where he resides.

119. DAVID F. GOODYEAR, b. 1828; m. Hannah BARKER. Removed to Memphis, Tenn., where he is engaged in the drug business.

I. GEORGE.

II. HENRY.

III. PEARL.

11.10. JOHN S. GOODYEAR, b. 1833. Removed to Hastings, Mich., in 1855, where he is still engaged in business. He m. in 1866, Emma Jones, of New York State.

I. Henry J., d. in infancy.

II. LEWIS JONES; graduated at the University of Michigan, June, 1895, Ph. B.

III. DWIGHT LIVINGSTON; graduate of same university.

FREDERICK GOODYEAR, Sr., of the following will, was probably brother of George Goodyear, who d. in York, Pa., in 1835. From Record of Wills, Cumberland Co., Pa.:—

“Testator, Frederick Goodyear, Sr. Date of probate, March 14, 1815. Children: 1. Daniel. 2. Frederick. 3. Rosanna (wife of Rudolph Krysher). 4. Jacob. 5. Abraham. 6. Elizabeth (wife of David Cockley). 7. Samuel.”

The fourth child, JACOB GOODYEAR, m. Elizabeth BAKER, of Lancaster Co., Pa., and had:—

I. PETER, b. 1813; was a farmer of Allen, near Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa.; d. 1897; m. Mary ———, who lives in 1899, in Allen, Pa. 1. John Lacost, b. Feb. 22, 1858; moved West in 1873; m. Aug. 2, 1890, Ella Stuckstill; resides in Atlanta, Idaho, and has one daughter, Pearl C., b. May 7, 1891. 2. William B., is with Goodyear Rubber Co. in Philadelphia. 3. Jacob H. 4. Henry A. 5. Martha. 6. Ida. 7. Sarah. 8. Clara.

II. DANIEL.

III. JACOB.

IV. JOHN. 1. Benjamin. 2. Alice, m. William Vinton Bond, of Wilmington, Del. 3. John, who m. and had Andrew K. Goodyear, in 1899 with the American National Bank, in Kansas City, Mo. Also other children.

V. ABRAM.

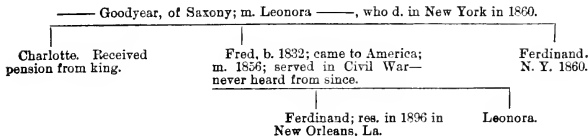
VI. ADAM.

VII. SAMUEL.

VIII. GEORGE.

IX. BETSEY, m. ——— BRANDT.

X. BARBARA, m. ——— BOWMAN.



I. WILLIAM GOODYEAR, b. about 1750; d. before Jan. 17, 1801. Tradition says he came from England (but perhaps New England) to Horry County, S. C. He was m. about 1780. in Horry County, S. C., to Louisa GRANGER, who was b. in South Carolina. Jan. 17, 1801, an application was made by ——— Granger for letters of administration on estate of William Goodyear. No bond was furnished, and Jan. 19, 1802, letters were issued to John Ford, of Little Pee Dee, Marion Co., S. C.

I. JOHN, m. Senith MILLER. Had ten daughters and one son. Lived at Nichols, S. C. He d. 1870.

II. POLLY.

III. CICELY.

IV. LOVE, b. 1788; m. Elizabeth BARFIELD.

V. ELIZABETH.

14. LOVE GOODYEAR, b. 1788; m. 1818, Elizabeth BARFIELD. Resided in Nichols, S. C.; d. 1861.

I. WILLIAM, b. July 15, 1826; m. Emily Jane FORD.

II. RHODA, b. 1830; m. Absalom JOLLY.

III. ELIAS, b. 1832; m. first, Mary Ann FORD; second, Mary LUPO.

IV. HARMAN, b. 1835; m. Eliza JERNICAN. Has one son, John.

V. KRITSY, b. 1837; m. Nelson FORD.

141. WILLIAM GOODYEAR, b. July 15, 1826; m. Emily Jane FORD, 1847 who was b. Jan. 31, 1831. Res. Nichols, S. C.

I. DUNCAN, m. Margaret FORD; res. Coffee County, Ga.

II. NEIL W.; m. Ella SCOTT; res. Douglas, Coffee Co., Ga.

III. SIDNEY, m. Hettie HAYES; res. Nichols, S. C.

IV. MADISON LOVE, b. March 24, 1852; m. Julia Ann HENDRICES.

V. WILLIAM, unm.; res. Florida.

VI. KELLY, m. Belle PRICE; res. Nichols, S. C.

VII. AMANDA, m. Gustavus JONES; res. Nichols, S. C.

VIII. NAOMIE, m. Jackson PUCKETT; res. Nichols, S. C.

IX. DELLA, m. George HARDEE; res. Conway, S. C.

X. CATHARINE, m. Charles HILL; res. Fair Bluff, N. C.

XI. JEANNETTE, m. George ROGERS; res. Nichols, S. C.

1414. MADISON LOVE GOODYEAR, b. in Nichols, S. C., March 24, 1852; m. June 14, 1877, Julia Ann, daughter of Thomas Austin and Ann Campbell (Johnston) HENDRICKS, b. near Fayetteville, N. C., July 4, 1857. They removed in April, 1886, to Appling County, Ga., and later settled in Waycross, their present residence.

I. IRA POPE, b. May 16, 1878.

II. WILLIAM KINLOCH, b. Sept. 13, 1880.

III. NOLAN AUSTIN, b. Nov. 24, 1882.

143. ELIAS GOODYEAR, b. 1832; m. first, in 1859, Mary Ann FORD; m. second, Mary LUPO. Res. Nichols, S. C.

I. WILLIAM PINCKNEY, b. 1860; married; res. Micanopy, Fla.

II. ELIAS HERTER, b. 1863.

III. GEORGE OLIVE, b. 1866.

IV. ESTELLA, b. 1868.

V. LETTIE ANN, b. 1870.

VI. NEWTON ASTOR, b. 1874.

VII. SAMUEL CLAUDIUS, b. 1878.

VIII. THADDEUS PERTNER, b. 1880.

IX. OCHLAH WAYHAW, b. 1883.

X. CARROLL BETHIAH, b. 1886.

XI. MARY ANN, b. 1888.

GOODIER.

In Newton, Cheshire County, England, an estate, since known as "The Goodiers," had been leased by Goodiers for three lives previous to 1814, when it was bought from the owner, Lord Ashton, by Thomas Goodier. In 1894 it was occupied by two of his great-grandchildren, children of a granddaughter, so not of the name Goodier.

Thomas Goodier left four sons—George, who died unmarried; John, who had daughters, Mary and Betty; Henry, who came to America in 1794 and died without issue, and Aaron. Rev. Aaron Goodier, born 1773; married in 1793, Sarah Haywood. Came to America in 1794, and was licensed as a Methodist minister in 1808. After landing in New York, Aaron, his wife and one child, and his brother Henry, went on a flat-boat up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers to Utica, then on to Litchfield, where they bought five hundred acres of land and built a log hut. In 1826 the present stone house was built in Litchfield, near Cedar Lake, now occupied by Marsden Goodier.

Aaron Goodier had thirteen children and there were one hundred and ninety-five of his descendants living in 1894, when they celebrated the hundredth anniversary in America. Among those present were Captain L. E. Goodier, of Utica; Rev. E. W. Goodier, Alonzo Goodier, of Cedar Lake; Henry Goodier, of Cedar Lake; Albert Goodier, of Washington, and Jonathan Goodier, twelfth child of Rev. Aaron.

The crest of the Goodiers unites that of the Gooderes—years, the partridge with the ear of wheat, with the crest of the Turner family, the lion gardant, a Goodier having married a Turner early in the seventeenth century, according to the Goodier records. The common ancestor of the Goodiers and Goodyears of America is doubtlessly several generations in the past—but none the less certain!

Arthur C. Goodyear, Chicago.
Charles Goodyear, Fulton St., Chicago.
Frederick J. Goodyear, Fulton St., Chicago.
Frederick Goodyear, W. Superior St., Chicago.
Lloyd E. Goodyear, Chicago.
Lonis Goodyear, Chicago.
Nicholas Goodyear, Chicago.
Peter Goodyear, Hastings St., Chicago.
Samuel H. Goodyear, Chicago.
William Goodyear, W. Lake St., Chicago.
Andrew Goodyear, Summit St., Kansas City, Mo.
Andrew Goodyear, Shirdley Bld'g, Kansas City, Mo.
George Goodyear, Penn St., Kansas City.
Henry A. Goodyear, Charlotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
Jacob P. Goodyear, Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo.
William Goodyear, Starbuck, Wash.
B. E. Goodyear, Seattle, Wash.
William Goodyear, Ottawa Lake, Mich.

ERRATA.

- P. 16, read angles for eagles.
P. 18, read 1404 for 1494.
P. 35, read Cheever for Chever.
P. 44, read Godman for Goodman.
P. 48, read Westerhouse for Westerhousen.
P. 77, No. 6636, read I for II.
P. 84, 1st line, read Eunice.
P. 97, read Wilbur for Wilber.
P. 102, 4th line from bottom, read watercolors; 7th line, read watercolor.
P. 145, read Sherry for Sperry.
P. 171, read Myres for Myees.
P. 186, 3rd line from bottom, read Stephen Edgar for Edgar F.
Between pages 186-187, below picture, read Francis for Frances.
-

ADDENDA.

P. 85, No. 664131, II. Mr. Heaton served during the Spanish-American War of 1898 as a Lieutenant of Connecticut Volunteers, and in 1899 is Paymaster, with the rank of Lieutenant, of Connecticut Troops.

P. 85, No. 664131, IV. Charles Albert Heaton was m. Dec. 15, 1897, to Jeannie Hamilton daughter of Mrs. Hamilton Robinson Kerr, of New York City.

P. 92, No. 66453, VII. Stephen Edgar m. Ida Brockett, who d. 1892.

P. 170, No. 618.12, X. Entered into rest Sept. 5, 1899, Olive Jeanette Goodyear, widow of Merritt Ford.

P. 188, No. 685225, I. Frank Goodyear Smith; 1. Miriam, b. 1899.

P. 206. Captain George W. Kirkman, 23rd Regular U. S. Infantry, was commissioned in September, 1899, Major of the 49th Volunteer U. S. Infantry, organized for service in the Philippines.

P. 222, No. 68554, II, 2. Timothy Goodyear Benick received in May, 1899, one-half of the senior class English intercollegiate prize, at Hobart College.

INDEX OF CHRISTIAN NAMES OF GOODYEARS

(INCLUDING DIFFERENT TERMINATIONS)

- Aarad, 166.
Aaron, 231.
Abram, 228.
Abraham, 228.
Abigail, 59, 60, 64, 90, 150, 155, 159, 170, 173,
175, 197.
Abigail Harper, 159.
Adam, 228.
Adalaide, 159.
Addison, 207, 208.
Adina, 158.
Agnes Cortelyou, 125.
Albert, 91, 92, 166, 170, 231.
Albert Bruce, 171.
Albert Cobb, 174.
Alfred, 170, 172, 223.
Alfred D., 92.
Alfred R., 79.
Alfred Wallace, 171, 172.
Alfred Wardell, 124.
Alfred Wyman, 79.
Allene, 166.
Alice, 20, 160, 166, 169, 228.
Alonzo, 170, 173, 231.
Alonzo Franklin, 171.
Alonzo Prior, 171.
Almira, 157.
Alva Stewart, 214
Alvin, 158.
Alyce, 23.
Amasa, 84, 103, 104, 106, 107.
Amasa Munson, 88.
Amanda, 161, 229.
Amelia, 97.
Amelia Elizabeth, 174.
Amelia P., 91.
Amos, 141, 143, 144, 145.
Andrew, 6, 7, 33, 55, 59, 66, 149, 150, 159, 177,
179, 181, 182, 189, 193, 196 to 204, 232.
Andrew K., 228.
Andrew W., 79.
Angeline, 168.
Ann, 160, 161.
Anna Forbes, 125.
Anna Lyman, 96.
Anna Maria, 91, 98.
Anne, 30.
Annie, 174, 226.
Anson Conger, 209.
Anthony, 33.
Arville, 166.
Arthur, 124.
Arthur C., 232.
Asa, 64, 66, 67, 136 to 140, 145, 179.
Asa J., 169.
Augusta, 219.
Austin, 83, 88, 89, 130, 167
Austin Bryant, 89.
Barlow, 226.
Barbara, 228.
Beda, 98, 99.
Bede, 90, 143 to 146.
Bela, 84, 91, 92, 98.
Benjamin, 75, 228.
Benjamin J., 88.
Benjamin Seymour, 174.
Bertha, 94, 95.
Bertha Irene, 172.
Bessie Edith, 94.
Bethiab, 70, 76.
Betsy, 80, 137, 225, 228.
Betty, 231.
Bradley, 207, 205.
Byron, 208.
Calista, 159, 160.
Calvin Bradley, 161.
Caroline, 125, 159, 226, 227.

- Caroline E., 79.
 Caroline R., 175.
 Carrie, 227.
 Carrie I., 142.
 Carrie L., 79.
 Carroll Bethiah, 230.
 Catharine, 226, 230.
 Celestia, 175.
 Charles, 93, 99, 101, 102, 104, 105 to 123, 124,
 125, 159, 232.
 Charles A., 87, 101.
 Charles Adams, 213.
 Charles C., 160.
 Charles Edward, 167.
 Charles Ellsworth, 94.
 Charles Eugene, 161.
 Charles H., 79.
 Charles Marcus, 146.
 Charles McPherson, 214.
 Charles P., 71, 75.
 Charles Robert, 132.
 Charles Seymour, 171.
 Charles Waterhouse, 5, 209.
 Charles Warren, 95.
 Charles Wm. Henry, 128.
 Charlotte, 184, 187.
 Chaucey, 69, 70, 77, 80, 168, 169.
 Chester, 78, 79.
 Chester May, 79.
 Chloe, 80.
 Cicely, 229.
 Clara, 102, 124, 125.
 Clara Burbans, 172.
 Clarissa, 124, 168.
 Clarence Alfred, 173.
 Clinton, 159, 160.
 Clinton Stephen, 78.
 Collins, 166.
 Cora L., 169.
 Cordelia, 80.
 Cornelia, 79, 161.
 Cornelius, 132.
 Cortland, 142.
 Cynthia, 80, 102, 124.
 Daniel, 65, 159, 224, 225, 228.
 Darius Adams, 208, 212.
 David, 225.
 David F., 223.
 David H., 227.
 David S., 226.
 Della, 229.
 Dennis, 166.
 DeWitt Clinton, 219.
 Diana, 207, 208.
 Dolly, 90.
 Douglas J., 79.
 Dudley Marks, 171, 172.
 Duncan, 229.
 Dwight Livingston, 227.
 Edgar F., 185.
 Edith, 94.
 Edward, 83, 90, 91, 226.
 Edward Andrew, 205.
 Edward Bassett, 5, 78, 80.
 Edward LeRoy, 92.
 Edward S., 79.
 Edwin, 91.
 Edwin Curtis, 145.
 Edwin Taylor, 158.
 Elam, 157, 159.
 Electa, 70.
 Eleanor, 87.
 Eliza, 183, 184, 197.
 Eliza Adelene, 182, 185.
 Eliza Jane, 132, 136.
 Elias, 229, 230.
 Elias Herter, 230.
 Elijah, 223.
 Elizabeth Sophia, 71.
 Elizabeth, 84, 97, 161, 223, 229.
 Ella Elvira, 173.
 Ellen, 123, 159, 160.
 Ellen Josephine, 214.
 Ellsworth Davis Sprague, 5, 92, 93, 94.
 Ellsworth Paul, 94.
 Elsie May, 172.
 Elmira, 78.

- Elvira, 99, 219.
 Ely, 69, 78.
 Emaline, 168.
 Emelia Cornelia, 145, 146.
 Emily, 91, 99, 158, 219, 222.
 Emma, 82, 130, 166, 208, 226.
 Emma E., 212.
 Emma Jane, 161.
 Ephriam, 223.
 Eugene, 167.
 Eunice, 92, 115.
 Ermina, 226.
 Ernest F., 142.
 Estella, 130.
 Esther, 55, 59, 60, 61, 64, 69, 77, 80, 88, 147,
 150, 180, 181, 207, 209, 214.
 Esther Merriman, 78.
 Evelyn Mary, 125.
 Evelina M., 142.
 Everett, 161.
 Everett Farnum, 5, 161.
 Ezra, 78.
 Ezra A., 79.

 Fannie, 88, 161.
 Fannie Irene, 161.
 Fanny, 124, 128, 130, 167.
 Ferdinand, 228.
 Fidelia, 166.
 Florence, 130, 211.
 Fowler A., 142.
 Frances A., 159.
 Francis, 13, 18, 23, 24, 30.
 Francis Gardner, 145.
 Francis K., 79.
 Francis Lewis, 174.
 Francis Wilbur, 92, 97.
 Frank, 94, 167.
 Frank Clinton, 78.
 Frank G., 227.
 Frank Henry, 209, 210, 211.
 Franklin, 146, 207, 212.
 Franklin Bra tley, 146.
 Fred, 228.

 Frederick, 228, 232.
 Frederick Bishop, 94.
 Frederick J., 232.
 Friend S., 170.
 Fultou, 161.

 George, 78, 91, 97, 99, 102, 103, 167, 224 to
 228, 231, 232.
 George Albert, 174.
 George Anderson, 97.
 George Bennett, 146.
 George B., 102.
 George E., 226.
 George H., 79, 124.
 George Henry, 145.
 George Lyman, 89.
 George Oline, 230.
 George S., 174.
 Gilbert John, 71.
 Gilbert L., 79.
 Grace, 84, 205.
 Grace Edith, 132.
 Grace Esther, 211.
 Grace C., 130, 131.

 Hannah, 55, 58, 60, 140, 144, 145.
 Hannah Bradley, 207.
 Harman, 229
 Harold Waterman, 96.
 Harriet, 71, 104, 130, 160.
 Harriet Ann, 161.
 Harriet Eliza, 171, 172.
 Harper, 159.
 Harry, 26, 90.
 Harry A., 90, 228.
 Harry DeForest, 132.
 Harrison Woodward, 158.
 Hattie, 159, 226.
 Hattie P., 159.
 Helen Frances, 158.
 Helen M., 88.
 Henry, 18, 24 to 31, 93, 130, 227, 231.
 Henry A., 226, 232.
 Henry Bateman, 104, 130.

- Henry Clay, 6, 204, 205.
 Henry Marks, 172.
 Henry J., 227.
 Herbert, 226.
 Horace, 91.
 Horace Bela, 95.
 Horace Levi.
 Howard Albert, 172.
 Howard William, 132.
 Hugh, 29.
 Hull, 87.
 Hyrum D., 223.

 Ida, 228.
 Ina Lucia, 172.
 Ira Pope, 230.
 Irma, 161.
 Iver Olsen, 161.
 Ives, 157, 164.

 Jacob, 226, 228.
 Jacob H., 228.
 Jacob, P., 232.
 James, 88, 159.
 James Benjamin, 174.
 James Seymour, 171, 172.
 James T., 223.
 James W., 84.
 Jane, 153, 154.
 Jane Ann, 79.
 Jane A., 87.
 Jane Eleanor, 128.
 Jared, 84, 92, 93, 99, 102, 103.
 Jason, 80, 157, 161.
 Jennie, 71.
 Jeannette, 230.
 Jesse, 64, 82, 140, 141, 145, 158.
 Jesse Fowler, 80, 141.
 Jessie, 142.
 Joel, 69, 83, 84, 88.
 John, 6, 10, 15, 18, 20 to 23, 55, 59, 60, 69, 70,
 87, 148, 159, 179, 181, 207, 211, 223, 228,
 229, 231.
 John C., 88.

 John F., 226.
 John Henry, 174.
 John J., 212.
 John Lacost, 228.
 John Murray, 6, 205.
 John S., 226, 227.
 John V., 102.
 Johan, 21.
 Johnis, 20.
 Jonathan, 231.
 Joseph, 153, 155 to 157, 160, 164, 223.
 Joseph A., 88.
 Joseph Darwin, 161.
 Josephine, 211.
 Joshua, 137, 140, 143.
 Joshua Eradley, 145, 146.
 Judith, 30.
 Julia, 82, 207, 211.
 Julia Adelia, 94.
 Julia Bishop, 94.

 Katherine Frances, 128.
 Kelly, 229.
 Kitsy, 229.

 Lambert, 169.
 Lavinia, 207, 208.
 Leon Percy, 132.
 Leonora, 228.
 Lettie Ann, 230.
 Levi, 167.
 Leverett Fowler, 142.
 Leverett Richard, 142.
 Lewis, 144, 153, 159, 175.
 Lewis Jones, 227.
 Lillie J., 169.
 Lillie M., 169.
 Linus S., 91.
 Lizzie, 183, 184.
 Lloyd, 166.
 Lloyd E., 232.
 Lois, 88, 90, 99, 143, 144, 145, 147.
 Lorenzo M., 90.
 Lottie, 102.

- Lotty, 90.
 Louis, 232.
 Lonisa, 170, 173.
 Louisa E., 88.
 Louise, 161.
 Louise A., 142.
 Love, 91, 229.
 Lowly, 69, 70.
 Lucina, 175.
 Lucinda, 78.
 Lucy, 30, 69, 80.
 Lucy M., 79.
 Lucius A., 167.
 Lucius B., 90.
 Luther, 160.
 Lazerne S., 175.
 Lydia, 55.
 Lyman, 66, 82, 83, 88.
- Mabel, 60, 61, 64, 69, 70, 140, 146, 153.
 Madison Love, 229, 230.
 Marcus, 66, 143, 144, 145.
 Marie Belle, 94.
 Marion A., 212.
 Martha, 228.
 Marks, 170.
 Maria Adelaide, 158.
 Margaret, 19, 21, 22, 39.
 Margaret Ada, 174.
 Marvin, 161.
 Mary, 37, 55, 69, 70, 82, 102, 130, 138, 160, 171, 231.
 Mary A., 79.
 Mary Ann, 84, 230.
 Mary Belle, 214.
 Mary Bristol, 94.
 Mary Ellie, 75.
 Mary Eliza, 171, 196.
 Mary Jane, 226, 227.
 Mary Katharine, 146.
 Mary Lausing, 92, 100.
 Mary Lord, 128.
 Mary Lulu, 174.
 Mattie, 174.
- Maurice Dudley, 172.
 Mehitable, 138, 139.
 Melinda, 170, 173.
 Merritt, 157, 161.
 Miles, 141, 180, 181, 202, 207, 209, 211, 212, 214, 215 to 219.
 Miles D., 212.
 Miles Franklin, 212.
 Miles Herschel, 183.
 Miles Morris, 182, 188 to 196.
 Miles Watson,
 Milicent, 166.
 Milly, 153.
 Milo Burhans, 172.
 Milton Alfred, 172.
 Minerva, 219.
 Moses, 223.
 Munson, 87.
- Nancy, 139.
 Naomie, 229.
 Nathan, 226.
 Nathaniel, 59, 60.
 Neil W., 229.
 Nellie, 103.
 Nelson, 93, 104, 125, 130.
 Newton Astor, 230.
 Nicholas, 232.
 Nolan Austin, 230.
 Norma, 96.
- Obedience, 59, 60, 84.
 Oehla Wayhaw, 230.
 Oleta Abigail, 172.
 Olive, 91, 158.
 Olive Elizabeth, 171.
 Olive Jeannette, 170.
 Orrin, 167.
 Orris, 159.
- Pamela, 169.
 Pardee, 88.
 Patty, 182.
 Pearl, 227.

- Pearl C., 228.
 Peter, 228, 232.
 Percy Allen, 132.
 Pernet S., 91.
 Philip Keith, 94.
 Phœbe, 150.
 Phœbe Ann, 159.
 Polly, 141, 181, 182, 188, 215, 229.
 Pomeroy, 207.
 Porter, 71.

 Rachel, 159, 160.
 Ralph Henry, 132.
 Balsey, 166.
 Rebecca, 141, 226.
 Rena Delano, 212.
 Rhoda, 139, 229.
 Richard, 17, 20.
 Robert, 92, 104, 130.
 Robert Albertus, 130, 132.
 Robert B., 83.
 Robert Beardsley, 96, 98.
 Robert Ho. Iges, 171.
 Robert Nelson, 132.
 Robert Walstein, 96.
 Rosalie Elliot Heaton, 128.
 Rosa Vanetta, 212.
 Rosanna, 228.
 Rosella, 226.
 Rowana Jane, 169.
 Roy, 160.
 Russell, 143, 157.
 Ruth, 94, 153, 167.
 Ruth Ella, 158.

 Samuel, 69, 79, 168, 223, 228.
 Samuel Atwater, 161.
 Samuel Claudius, 230.
 Samuel H., 232.
 Samuel Shelton, 84.
 Sally, 141, 225.
 Sally Maria, 84.
 Sara Atwater, 5, 165.
 Sarah, 60, 63, 65, 83, 88, 132, 133, 157.

 Sarah Beecher, 124.
 Sarah Clara, 228.
 Sarah Eliza, 142.
 Sarah Elizabeth, 170, 174.
 Sarah Emily, 92, 160.
 Sarah Frances, 130, 131.
 Sarah Louisa, 89.
 Sarah Maria, 158.
 Sarah S., 169.
 Satie, 160.
 Selina A., 80.
 Seymour, 153, 170.
 Seymour Griswold, 173.
 Sibel, 180.
 Sidney, 229.
 Sidney S., 168, 169.
 Simeon, 84, 91, 144.
 Simeon Eldridge, 92, 95.
 Sophia, 70.
 Sophia C., 79.
 Stephen, 6, 8, 11, 32, 33, 34, 36 to 56, 59, 60,
 61, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 170, 173, 189, 223.
 Stephen Edgar, 92.
 Stephen W., 70, 71, 72.
 Street, 78, 79.
 Sue Adams, 212.
 Susan, 82, 155, 157, 164.
 Susanna, 153, 154, 156.
 Susannah P., 88.
 Susy Vaughn, 204.
 Sybel, 150, 181.
 Sylvester, 167.

 Thaddeus, 84, 132.
 Thaddeus Pertner, 230.
 Thankful, 150.
 Theophilus, 59, 64, 83, 86.
 Theophilus Munson, 87.
 Theoline, 161.
 Thomas, 18, 23, 24, 29, 30, 230, 231.
 Thomas Palmer, 158.
 Timothy, 63, 150, 152, 153, 155, 168, 170, 174.
 Timothy Dickerman, 169.
 Titus, 6, 139, 150, 175, 177, 179, 182.

- Ursula, 30.
- Walstein, 92.
- Walstein B., 97.
- Walter, 20, 125, 174.
- Warren, 71.
- Warren S., 169.
- Watson A. 77, 80.
- Watson Edward, 78.
- Wesley, 166.
- William, 26, 27, 39, 78, 124, 153, 166, 167, 202,
223, 224, 225, 229, 232.
- William Alonzo, 174.
- William Bradley, 182, 183.
- William B., 199, 228.
- William Eliot, 183.
- William Ernest, 161.
- William F., 169.
- William H., 226.
- William Henry, 124, 125, 126, 167.
- William Kinloch, 230.
- William Miles, 196.
- William Pickney, 230.
- William Rufus, 174.
- William S., 226.
- William T., 103.
- Willis, 66, 92, 99, 100, 160.
- Willis Horace, 92, 100.
- Wooster, 78
- Wyllys, 157, 161.
- Zacharie, 33.
- Zacharye, 9, 32.
- Zenas Edward, 161.

INDEX OF SURNAMES.

- Abbott, 184.
 Ackerly, 164.
 Adams, 102, 148, 152.
 Agsbey, 102.
 Akers, 171.
 Alkyn, 32.
 Allyn, 38.
 Allerton, 39.
 Alfred, 160.
 Alling, 67, 68, 168, 173.
 Allen, 80, 130, 132, 162.
 Albert, 82.
 Alcott, 90.
 Alger, 94.
 Alvord, 138, 187.
 Ammerman, 99.
 Andrews, 32, 71, 148, 188.
 Anderson, 91, 95.
 Arnold, 23.
 Arden, 25.
 Arundell, 24.
 Ashton, 230.
 Atwater, 62, 66, 67, 69, 70, 98, 137, 138, 153,
 154, 155, 156, 162, 168, 169, 170, 175.
 Atwood, 173, 174.
 Austin, 137.
 Augur, 80.
 Audley, 13.

 Bacon, 37, 54, 105, 121.
 Bagley, 161.
 Ball, 154, 156, 175, 176, 177.
 Balsby, 137.
 Ballard, 111.
 Banks, 146.
 Barnum, 92, 97.
 Baker, 228.
 Barker, 226, 227.
 Barlow, 226, 227.
 Baldwin, 62.

 Barnes, 64, 68, 90, 187, 207, 208.
 Barderby, 20.
 Bartholomew, 211.
 Barfield, 229.
 Barger, 158.
 Bates, 70, 71.
 Baxter, 67.
 Bassett, 23, 47, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 69, 70,
 77, 80, 137, 138, 140, 142, 185.
 Bateman, 84, 103, 106.
 Bayler, 171, 172, 224, 225.
 Bellamy, 23, 91.
 Berry, 79.
 Beardsley, 83, 84, 91.
 Beach, 147.
 Beecher, 63, 104, 107.
 Beattie, 226.
 Beebe, 208.
 Billings, 90.
 Biddulph, 28.
 Bishop, 88, 92, 94.
 Blake, 66, 77.
 Bleck, 225.
 Blackington, 76.
 Blakeslee, 150, 175.
 Booth, 60.
 Bowers, 70.
 Bond, 228.
 Bongereau, 221.
 Bowlton, 32, 33.
 Bowles, 58.
 Boyd, 222.
 Bowman, 228.
 Bodemann, 77.
 Boise, 88, 89.
 Boaden, 131.
 Bolton, 95.
 Bradley, 64, 66, 67, 69, 91, 92, 94, 95, 104, 130,
 138, 139, 140, 143, 145, 147, 148, 152, 157,
 162, 163, 167, 181, 182, 187, 188, 189, 207,
 214.

Bradstreet, 57.
 Brace, 92.
 Brainard, 84, 91.
 Brandt, 228.
 Brente, 25.
 Brewster, 39, 44, 85.
 Bristol, 67, 69, 70, 81, 140, 179.
 Brixey, 90.
 Brindle, 90.
 Briggs, 5, 169, 207, 208.
 Briscoe, 102.
 Brown, 89, 125, 166.
 Brock, 147.
 Brockett, 35, 186.
 Brooks, 71.
 Bronson, 102, 219.
 Barnside, 100.
 Burnett, 174.
 Buchanan, 156.
 Bunnell, 158.
 Burhans, 171, 172.
 Bush, 89.
 Burnham, 69.
 Burke, 61, 176.
 Burr, 58.
 Burwell, 59.
 Bune, 23.
 Burgoyne, 26, 133.
 Bryan, 59, 60.
 Bryant, 71.
 Bruce, 189.

 Cady, 10.
 Cain, 159.
 Candee, 55, 79, 80, 141, 142.
 Cass, 9, 11, 32.
 Castro, 191.
 Calhoun, 111.
 Carlisle, 101, 134.
 Carpenter, 161.
 Cautis, 90.
 Carleton, 188.
 Casey, 166.
 Calvin, 218.

Cecil, 28.
 Champlain, 159, 160.
 Chamberlain, 125.
 Chaffee, 108, 112.
 Chapin, 88, 89.
 Chadwick, 58.
 Chapman, 47, 159, 227.
 Charles, 22, 23.
 Channing, 217.
 Chase, 158.
 Cheever, 35.
 Childs, 155, 156.
 Choate, 116.
 Clark, 60, 61, 62, 84, 132, 188, 212.
 Clagstone, 58.
 Clapp, 99.
 Clay, 111.
 Clary, 156.
 Clinton, 207, 212.
 Close, 169.
 Cody, 100.
 Coffin, 58.
 Cocke, 26.
 Cobham, 24.
 Cock, 24.
 Cockley, 228.
 Cooke, 29, 80.
 Cooper, 60, 61, 63, 64, 67, 153, 168, 188, 203,
 205.
 Collett, 80.
 Colwell, 23.
 Colt, 124.
 Cole, 131.
 Colton, 133.
 Collins, 153, 166.
 Colgrove, 160.
 Comstock, 159, 212.
 Conklin, 92.
 Combis, 20.
 Coleman, 215.
 Cook, 142.
 Corey, 130.
 Coyle, 162.
 Cothell, 75.

- Cotton, 57, 58.
 Colborne, 18.
 Collier, 99.
 Conger, 209.
 Cotter, 150.
 Cromwell, 16.
 Crowther, 58.
 Crane, 79, 142.
 Crean, 84, 86.
 Crafts, 5, 183, 184, 185.
 Crears, 159.
 Crouch, 155, 156.
 Crook, 142.
 Currier, 92, 100.
 Cuyler, 151.
 Curtice, 103.

 Daggett, 61.
 Damon, 98.
 Davenport, 33 to 36, 38, 44, 54, 173.
 Davis, 86, 154.
 Day, 83, 90, 100.
 Dearborn, 58.
 De Forest, 104, 107, 116, 121, 123, 124, 128.
 Deckert, 119, 124, 129.
 Denney, 58.
 Depew, 211.
 Dewey, 217.
 De la Tourette, 157, 165.
 Dingley, 94.
 Don- e, 27.
 Dickerman, 66, 67, 80, 91, 92, 145, 153, 167,
 168, 214.
 Dockendorff, 184.
 Doniphan, 203.
 Dorman, 143, 146.
 Douglas, 71, 83.
 Doolittle, 80.
 Di Cesnola, 127.
 Drake, 188.
 Drayton, 26, 27, 29.
 Dudley, 57.
 Dugdale, 23.
 Dunck, 39.

 Dunning, 96.
 Dwight, 174, 227.

 Eaton, 34, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42, 43, 46 to 53, 61,
 171, 172.
 Eastman, 138.
 Eastwood, 94.
 Ecker, 79.
 Edwards, 127.
 Eliot, 183.
 Elitch, 95.
 Emerson, 181.
 Emmondess, 156, 159.
 Esten, 208.
 Evans, 174.
 Ewing, 187.

 Farnham, 170.
 Farnum, 161.
 Fay, 100.
 Fenn, 59.
 Ferree, 226, 227.
 Ferris, 157, 160, 161.
 Fessenden, 167.
 Field, 212.
 Finch, 81, 82.
 Firth, 223.
 Fitch, 85.
 Fiske, 97.
 Fitz Gerald, 132, 133, 134.
 Fillmore, 98.
 Fletcher, 76.
 Flint, 71, 72.
 Foote, 92, 214.
 Foot, 84, 155, 181, 186, 196.
 Forbes, 209.
 Ford, 67, 170, 229, 230.
 Forster, 24.
 Fowler, 91, 140, 141, 215.
 Fremont, 191, 192.
 Frease, 212.
 French, 94, 169.
 Frisbie, 186, 204.
 Frasier, 133.
 Friederichs, 126.

- Frost, 182, 183, 188.
 Froude, 25, 26.
 Frowyke, 13, 22, 23, 25, 29.
 Fngill, 40.

 Gamble, 208.
 Ganson, 211.
 Gates, 61.
 Garner, 134.
 Gebhard, 99, 101.
 Gilbert, 39, 42, 59, 67, 69, 70, 81, 90, 150.
 Gibbard, 55.
 Gibbs, 59, 64.
 Gill, 84, 91, 92, 141.
 Gibson, 86.
 Gillett, 154, 159.
 Gifford, 181.
 Glynn, 142.
 Godman, 44.
 Goodman, 69.
 Gookin, 57, 58.
 Goodell, 209.
 Goodrich, 138.
 Goodhue, 10.
 Goodsell, 87.
 Goodere, 9, 13, 15 to 18, 24 to 31.
 Goodair, 9.
 Goodear, 10.
 Gooder, 16.
 Goodeyer, 22.
 Goodeyere, 18.
 Goodier, 9, 10, 30, 33, 230, 231.
 Goodyer, 9, 18, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 33.
 Goodyeere, 9, 32.
 Goodyeare, 9, 32, 33, 39.
 Goodyere, 9, 10, 17, 18, 20 to 26, 29, 32, 33, 36.
 Gould, 76.
 Gouldsmith, 24.
 Graham, 128.
 Grier, 116.
 Grimston, 131.
 Graves, 132.
 Griffin, 214.
 Granger, 229.

 Griggs, 188.
 Griswold, 86, 98, 170, 173.
 Green, 219.
 Grene, 15, 17.
 Gregson, 34, 37, 38, 42, 43, 46.
 Gunton, 11.

 Hale, 58, 138.
 Hall, 63, 95.
 Half, 226.
 Hampden, 67.
 Ham, 76, 77.
 Hamilton, 101.
 Hancock, 118, 203.
 Hanna, 134.
 Hard, 104.
 Harrison, 185.
 Hare, 166.
 Hardie, 229.
 Harris, 205.
 Harrington, 26.
 Haskins, 112, 115.
 Hastings, 204.
 Hawte, 13, 23, 25.
 Hawley, 58, 80.
 Haworth, 127.
 Hawkins, 168.
 Hayward, 5, 112, 171, 172.
 Haywood, 231.
 Hayden, 175.
 Hayes, 229.
 Heaton, 5, 59, 60, 64, 84, 85, 86, 138, 149.
 Hendricks, 229, 230.
 Hersey, 122.
 Heury, 24.
 Hill, 61, 146, 230.
 Hitchcock, 67, 68, 69, 78, 90.
 Hine, 104, 142.
 Hinman, 137, 186.
 Higby, 169.
 Holt, 117.
 Hopkins, 34, 36.
 Hopson, 71.
 Hobson, 73.

- Hooker, 183.
 Holland, 216, 219.
 Hollister, 168, 169.
 Hodges, 170.
 Holmes, 208, 213.
 Hoadley, 154.
 Hotchkiss, 5, 69, 90, 91, 92, 96, 98, 138, 150.
 Howell, 58.
 Hongh, 91, 150.
 Hollin, 59.
 Hubbell, 58.
 Hubbard, 67, 137, 145, 174, 208.
 Hull, 83, 86, 90, 184, 186, 187.
 Humiston, 88.
 Hutton, 101.
 Humerston, 149.
 Hunt, 159.
 Hurt, 160.
 Huntington, 95, 165.
 Huntingdon, 25.
 Humphrey, 171.
 Huff, 161, 186.
 Hyde, 219 to 222.

 Ineld, 24.
 Ives, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 82, 84, 91, 92, 98, 99,
 100, 140, 143, 150, 152, 153.

 Jackson, 58, 111.
 Jaeschke, 136.
 James, 36.
 Jernican, 229.
 Jennison, 84, 85.
 Jewell, 152, 158.
 Joanes, 39.
 Jones, 27, 78, 79, 89, 145, 164, 226, 227, 229.
 Johns, 124, 125.
 Johnson, 33, 63, 89, 133, 134, 136, 154, 195.
 Johanne, 20.
 Jocelyn, 100.
 Jolly, 229.
 Judson, 142.

 Kearney, 191.
 King, 58, 101, 102.

 Kidder, 210.
 Kinne, 207, 209.
 Kildare, 133.
 Kimber, 33.
 Kimberly, 69, 79, 80, 90, 141, 183.
 Kitchell, 153.
 Kirtland, 18, 30.
 Kirkman, 205, 206, 207.
 Knight, 24.
 Kneeland, 100.
 Knott, 101.
 Knapp, 160.
 Knox, 162.
 Knowles, 226.
 Kramer, 88.
 Krysher, 228.

 La Fayette, 94.
 Lake, 33, 55 to 58.
 Lambert, 143, 147.
 Lamkin, 169.
 Lamberton, 37, 38, 46, 55.
 Lamont, 100.
 Lane, 141, 187.
 Lansing, 132, 136.
 Lanus, 224, 225.
 Lapham, 88, 166.
 Lasell, 102.
 Lathrop, 163.
 Lawrence, 130, 131.
 Leak, 56, 173.
 Leake, 56.
 Lee, 58.
 Leek, 68, 170, 173.
 Leachford, 36.
 Leaming, 137.
 Lesiardi, 134.
 Lewen, 20.
 Lewknor, 25.
 Lewis, 213.
 Leycester, 26.
 Lines, 39.
 Lindsley, 79, 197, 213.
 Low, 127.

- Looock, 102.
 Love, 90.
 Lockwood, 87.
 Looney, 209, 210.
 Locke, 76.
 Lowther, 24, 25, 26.
 Lucy, 26.
 Lunley, 24.
 Lupo, 229, 230.
 Lyon, 222.
 Lyman 92, 96, 99.
 Lynde, 81.
 Lysons, 13, 16.
 Lyons, 152.

 Macaulay, 12, 67.
 Macveigh, 10.
 Macmillan, 162.
 McWhorter, 155, 162, 163, 164.
 McLaren, 166.
 McQueen, 186, 187.
 McCurdy, 225.
 McKee, 202.
 McLean, 95.
 McNeill, 100.
 McAllister, 100.
 MacBride, 58.
 McNeale, 102.
 McDaniell, 102.
 McKechnie, 127.
 Mather, 57.
 Maltby, 71.
 May, 78.
 Maslin, 80.
 Mahan, 81.
 Mandeville, 12.
 Master, 32.
 Malbon, 34, 37, 42.
 Mansfield, 60, 61, 67.
 Mann, 154.
 Marks, 153, 166.
 Mery, 20.
 Mergons, 101.
 Metz, 209.

 Meeker, 87, 132.
 Melcher, 90.
 Merwin, 84.
 Merriman, 78, 183.
 Merrill, 69.
 Mix, 67.
 Mills, 38, 152.
 Middleton, 41.
 Miller, 80, 81, 229.
 Miter, 81.
 Mosher, 55, 161, 211.
 Morris, 59, 83, 150.
 Moore, 62, 134.
 Moses, 68, 167.
 Moran, 97.
 Morrow, 161.
 Morse, 189.
 Montgomery,
 Munson, 5, 60, 61, 64, 67, 83, 86, 137, 138,
 139, 188.
 Murphy, 104, 130.
 Murray, 183, 184.
 Myres, 171.

 Narum, 161.
 Nash, 59, 68, 149.
 Nelson, 215.
 Neiderprine, 164.
 Nethersole, 28.
 Newman, 34, 42, 47, 51, 59.
 Nichols, 70, 76, 77, 154, 186, 187, 208.
 Norton, 128, 217.

 O'Brien, 146.
 Ogden, 148, 207.
 O'Hare, 146.
 Onthank, 92.
 Oyer, 159.

 Papendiek, 81, 82.
 Pahtetenete, 182, 188, 190.
 Papin, 198.
 Palmer, 157, 158.
 Parton, 114, 118, 120.

- Painter, 55.
 Parkyns, 33.
 Partridge, 32.
 Pardee, 69, 78, 83, 88.
 Parsons, 71, 177.
 Parker, 97.
 Parkhurst, 227.
 Parks, 166.
 Payne, 79, 154.
 Paulsen, 161.
 Peck, 34, 63, 66, 68, 76, 83, 150, 153, 170, 189.
 Pearce, 136.
 Pease, 92, 95.
 Percy, 24.
 Peters, 63.
 Perkins, 63.
 Perry, 130.
 Petrie, 127.
 Philby, 225, 226.
 Phillips, 226.
 Philbrook, 162.
 Pierce, 104, 106.
 Pike, 110.
 Plumb, 187.
 Pope, 13.
 Poynton, 17.
 Powell, 24.
 Potter, 60.
 Post, 82, 158.
 Porter, 107.
 Pomeroy, 148.
 Pondfield, 158.
 Powers, 159, 227.
 Pray, 159, 169.
 Pratt, 130, 131, 169.
 Prentice, 84, 91.
 Price, 229.
 Prior, 170.
 Pritchard, 147.
 Purdy, 166.
 Putnam, 86.
 Puckett, 229.
 Quigley, 165.
- Raffenspurger, 208.
 Rand, 91, 97.
 Ranney, 102.
 Ransome, 90, 181.
 Ray, 84, 174.
 Raynsford, 26.
 Rapelje, 146, 147.
 Read, 223.
 Reilly, 100.
 Renick, 222.
 Rice, 153, 166, 167, 186, 187.
 Richards, 152.
 Rider, 116.
 Ried, 203.
 Riggs, 136.
 Ripley, 75.
 Robertson, 64.
 Rogers, 38, 58, 79, 175, 230.
 Rolfe, 12.
 Rowlett, 24, 25.
 Root, 161.
 Rowen, 173.
 Rowe, 202.
 Ross, 187.
 Rumbold, 30.
 Russell, 36.
- Sackett, 64, 136.
 Safe, 87.
 Sanford, 137.
 Sampson, 127.
 Saltonstall, 56.
 Savage, 206, 223.
 Scott, 12, 172, 229.
 Scully, 155.
 Schiller, 218.
 Selevant, 38.
 Seymour, 155, 162, 164.
 Seward, 165.
 Shaw, 181, 223.
 Sherry, 145, 146.
 Sherman, 185.
 Shakespere, 26.
 Shiers, 30.

- Shepard, 63.
 Sheridan, 72.
 Shelton, 84, 91.
 Shedd, 97.
 Shurtleff, 103, 201.
 Sibley, 55.
 Sias, 87.
 Sikes, 76.
 Siegel, 185.
 Sievers, 129.
 Silliman, 115, 116.
 Skinner, 138.
 Slocum, 167.
 Smith, 5, 55, 59, 62 to 64, 80, 90, 91, 94, 138,
 152, 156, 161, 165, 182, 184, 186, 187, 189,
 190, 200, 215.
 Southampton, 24.
 Somerville, 25, 26.
 Sperry, 39, 59, 64.
 Spencer, 154.
 Spriggs, 155.
 Squires, 168, 169.
 Stanford, 13.
 Staunford, 13, 29.
 Stacy, 186.
 Stewart, 207, 211, 213.
 Stevens, 55, 98.
 Steele, 109, 130, 131.
 Stephenson, 95.
 Stiles, 39, 63, 153, 175, 183.
 Stone, 137.
 Story, 142.
 Storey, 32.
 Storer, 58.
 Strickley, 167.
 Street, 186.
 Stuart, 79.
 Stnyvesant, 45, 47 to 51.
 Styles, 189.
 Stuckstill, 228.
 Sullivan, 174.
 Sutton, 87.
 Soble, 200.
 Tapp, 59.
 Tarbell, 171.
 Taylor, 181, 182, 212.
 Temain, 161.
 Terry, 184.
 Thorpe, 5, 44, 188, 193.
 Thornburgh, 25.
 Thompson, 45, 61, 153.
 Thornton, 58.
 Thomson, 84, 149.
 Thorne, 92.
 Todd, 63, 66, 67, 136, 152, 153, 182, 188, 189.
 Tornor, 17.
 Tornour, 17.
 Toan, 155, 156.
 Tomlinson, 104, 124.
 Townsend, 94, 95.
 Tows, 86.
 Trelawney, 223.
 Trowbridge, 46.
 Trumbull, 54, 60, 189, 147.
 Trautman, 159, 160.
 Tracy, 58.
 Tittle, 5, 9, 60, 63, 67, 91, 98, 99, 102, 153,
 166, 182, 183, 186, 188, 201.
 Turner, 10, 17, 37, 46, 58, 98, 153, 226, 231.
 Turnor, 15.
 Tulane, 86.
 Tyler, 187, 226.
 Underhill, 96.
 Upham, 58.
 Upton, 90.
 Van Deusen, 162.
 Van Liew, 159.
 Van Randst, 84, 132.
 Van Schaick, 99, 138.
 Van Vorst, 96.
 Van Wageningen, 99, 100, 101.
 Vandenburg, 160.
 Vanderbilt, 112.
 Valentine, 169.
 Vaughn, 182, 203.

- Viele, 212.
Von Gordon, 167.
- Wadsworth, 83.
Wager, 155.
Walkeden, 31.
Wallace, 95.
Walker, 197, 198, 200, 205, 207.
Wallworth, 32.
Wakeman, 55, 58, 59.
Wakefield, 100.
Warren, 171.
Warner, 88.
Wardell, 104, 119, 128, 129.
Washburn, 76, 171.
Washington, 176, 177.
Watts, 161.
Waterhouse, 207, 208, 213.
Waterman, 96, 205, 207.
Warwick, 12.
Waubaugb, 225.
Wayte, 223.
Warner, 138, 139, 173, 175, 188.
Webster, 107, 116, 171.
Webb, 58, 80, 169.
Weaver, 212.
Weever, 28.
Wells, 131, 132.
Wellington, 159, 160.
Wellingham, 170.
Weste, 25.
West, 133, 134.
Westerhouse, 45, 48.
- White, 39, 125, 137.
Wheeler, 181.
Whittelsey, 98.
Whitman, 192.
Whiting, 57, 58, 64, 77.
Wild, 92, 100.
Williams, 94, 132, 146, 147, 151, 197.
Winslow, 162, 163.
Wilder, 174.
Willet, 183.
Wingate, 58.
Winter, 58, 223.
Winthrop, 37, 50.
Wingfield, 205.
Wise, 134.
Witbeck, 79.
Wood, 20, 89.
Woodville, 25.
Woodward, 158, 190, 219.
Woodbridge, 69, 203, 205.
Woodin, 59.
Woodside, 138.
Wolf, 224, 225.
Wolfskill, 204, 205.
Wooleot, 139.
Wrothe, 13, 23, 24.
Wright, 15, 17, 161, 196.
Wyllys, 183.
Wyman, 78, 79.
Wyatt, 23.
- Yale, 34, 98, 153, 189.

INDEX OF CHARTS.

	BETWEEN
MONKEN HADLEY CHART.....	10-11
MAP OF NEW HAVEN, 1641.....	34-35
GOODYEAR MATERNAL LINES CHART.....	54-55
DEED OF 1748.....	64-65
BRISTOL CHART.....	80-81
BRADLEY-GOODYEAR CHART.....	146-147
SMITH CHART.....	188-189

