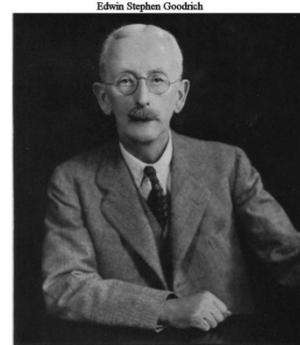


Professor Edwin Stephen Goodrich, D.Sc. F.R.S. – A Man of Many Talents

By Carolyn B. Hebert

Edwin Stephen Goodrich was one of the Goodrich family's famous persons. He was descended from a line of highly educated ancestors which will be addressed later in this document. Goodrich was born June 21, 1868 in Axbridge, Somerset, United Kingdom and died January 6, 1946 in Oxford, Oxfordshire, England.



Goodrich was only two weeks of age when his father, Rev. Octavius Pitt Goodrich, passed away and his grandmother, Julia Parker, came to live with his family. The 1871 census has his grandmother living with his family. Europe was war torn during these years. It would be after the Franco/Prussian war of 1870-1871 that his mother would take him and his siblings to live with his grandmother in Pau, France. The Franco/Prussian war, wars before and wars after is a reason why some vital records in France cannot be found. They were burned by the opposing military forces.

During these formative years, Goodrich attended French Lycée (a French language school) and an English school. He became fluent in both French and English. This schooling would prove useful. In 1888 at age 20 he moved back to England where he enrolled in the Slade School of Art at University College London. His instructor lectured in French. Goodrich graduated with a BA degree and went on to receive his MA.

Goodrich met Professor E. Ray Lankester who was lecturing at Slade School in a nearby classroom. Goodrich's interest in nature enticed him to go listen to Professor Lankester. The relationship between Lankester and Goodrich proved to be a successful and lasting friendship.

Goodrich entered Merton College, Oxford in 1892 as an undergraduate student. He was awarded the Rolleston Memorial Prize in 1894. The following year, 1895, he read for his finals and received the Final Honor School of Natural Science award.¹

The Standard announced in the April 1899 newspaper that Goodrich received the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship at the House of Lords². That solved my curiosity of how he could afford the many trips he went on. November 16, 1899 he received his Master's degree in Art. However, his art interests took him down a second path of using that talent during lectures. His students quickly photographed his drawings on the blackboard before he erased them. That tells this author that he illustrated what he taught (visual aids). Therefore some of his artwork may have found their way into articles and journals written by his students.

After receiving the Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship, Goodrich went to Naples, Italy and India. There is a Marine Biologist Association laboratory in Naples called Stazione Zoologica. Since Goodrich's brother, William, married someone from India, this writer wonders if his brother went with him on some of his voyages. William graduated from St. Peter's College Radley and was a schoolmaster. Goodrich continued his travels to include Plymouth (where the MBA also had a laboratory), throughout Europe, the Americas, Roscoff, Banyuls, Helgoland, Bermuda, Madeira, North Africa, Ceylon, Malaya, Java and the Canary Islands.

While in Bermuda, he went diving in a diving-bell and imagined the possibility of the contents of his luggage blowing up the ship. He was carrying a fixative called Picric Acid, which is a highly explosive compound, TNP not to be confused with TNT. If Goodrich were alive in this time and era he would have to choose another fixative as this compound is now outdated.

The 1901 census shows Goodrich and his sister still living with their mother. The grandmother, Julia Parker, is no longer listed. Since she was listed as 58 years of age in the 1871 census one could presume she may have passed away before the 1901 census.

Following in the footsteps of his ancestor John Goodricke, Goodrich was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1905 and received its Royal Medal in 1936. It is noted that John Goodricke received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1783 and in 1786 was elected to the Fellowship of the Society. According to the University Intelligence article in the Standard newspaper of 1907, Goodrich was elected to the Board of Faculties at Oxford.³

The year 1909 brought a trip across the Atlantic to Quebec, Canada on the vessel *Laurentic* on August 12th. A Canadian document has him crossing the border at Port Huron, Michigan. The purpose of this trip was to attend the British Association in Winnipeg, Manitoba. That may have been a conference or seminar. While there, he accepted an invitation to present three talks (lectures) at the University of California in mid-September 1909.

Goodrich married late in life, after his education was completed save waiting until his wife completed her doctorate before he received his. In 1913 at the age of 45 he married Helen Lucia Mary Pixell, who at that time was 35 years of age. Helen was a distinguished protozoologist in her own right. This union proved to be a very good marriage of talents and interests. There were no children of this union. The two kept their work separate with exception of two instances where they collaborated together on two projects Goodrich was working on. Goodrich's mother, Frances Lucinda Parker Goodrich died in 1911 two years before this marriage. A. C. Hardy stated that Goodrich's mother died at age 98 in 1936⁴; however, his sister died at age 98 and ancestry's website has his mother's death as 1911.

The years as Professor Lankester's assistant were the start of Goodrich's researches that made him the "greatest comparative anatomist of his day."⁵ Goodrich became Lankester's assistant in 1892. Lankester was editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science* and in 1920 Goodrich inherited the editorship, a position he held for twenty-five years. British publishing then took over the publishing of the journal. George Parker Bidder purchased the journal in 1946 and donated the journal to the Company of Biologists Association. Later the journal became known as *The Journal of Cell Science*. Goodrich was appointed to Linacre Professor of Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy in 1921 a position which he held until 1945, the year before his death, for a total of twenty-four years.

So to continue the ancestral trail of Goodrich's travels:

March 21, 1924 Goodrich and his wife, Helen, traveled to Gibraltar on the *Macedonia*. Gibraltar was then known for the large population of mammals, birds, amphibians and reptilia which many are as of this date either extinct or are threatened to be extinct. It is understandable why he would choose this place since it was so close to England as well as being a territory of England.

July 24, 1924 Goodrich's wife, Helen, accompanied him again but on this trip he brought his niece, Rachel Mary Goodrich, with them. On the ship *Melita's* list she is simply listed as Mary Goodrich. Port of arrival was Quebec. Mary at this time was a thirteen year old teenager. It must have been an exciting trip for her to travel with her aunt and uncle.

This man was a very busy globetrotter. On September 15, 1924 Goodrich's wife, Helen, accompanied him to America. The only document found is the departure from New York to Southampton, England on the ship *Ohio*. Port of voyage was Cherbourg. Helen is listed as a science researcher. Goodrich is listed as a university professor. Perhaps it was this trip where he was awarded an honorary member of the New York Academy of Science.⁶

Goodrich's wife, Helen, accompanied him on the ship *Orvioto* to Toulon, France from London on August 31, 1929. This particular ship was "commissioned as a minelayer and was later converted to an Armed Merchant Cruiser. She resumed London - Sydney - Brisbane."⁷ In other words, she was an armed navy ship for both WWI and WWII. Brigadier General Hammond was on board for this particular voyage. The General's initials D. T. have faded.

Toulon is a port city on the southern tip of France. It has a long cultural and military history. A museum for the French Navy is in this town, as well as a navy base.

On August 22, 1932 Goodrich departed South America to return to Liverpool, England on the ship *Reina Del Pacifico*. He made a return trip on the same ship, to Valparaiso, Chili. This was a new ship having been launched in September 23, 1930.⁸

Goodrich's first major was art. He painted watercolor landscapes which were exhibited in Bond Street.⁹ The attempt for this author to locate any copies of this artwork has been futile. On a trip to London and Paris in September 2013 no one I approached knew where to direct me for genealogy research. In London a library is a library, but in Paris a library is a book store. I learned this by going by taxi round trip and paying a large fair only to learn the place we were instructed to go to was a book store that sold genealogy books written in French. It wasn't until the return trip home that I learned the British Library and the British Archives are in London. However, I learned of the UK and French partner websites of ancestry.com. They are: <http://ancestry.co.uk> and <http://ancestry.com/fr>. On the UK site I found a photo of E. S. Goodrich and some of his scientific sketches in articles about him.



From the start of Goodrich's researches, many of which were devoted to marine organisms, Goodrich traveled to have hands-on knowledge of the marine fauna, insects, anything he was investigating. He drew what he was researching. The knowledge gained from these trips is documented in his books. One needs only to do a simple search on Wikipedia, Wikisource, Amazon, Barnes and Noble or a simple internet search and you will find books written by Prof. E. S. Goodrich. The topics he wrote about were biology, zoology, marine science, embryology, morphology, comparative anatomy and he referenced evolution. This list could go on and on. With his investigative mind and precise examinations of whatever he was researching it could be said he was into many facets of science. I would like to nickname him 'an investigative scientist with an artistic flare.'

Goodrich has been referenced in articles and journals written by those in study of the same topics. Some websites are membership only for a fee and some have documents free to download. Internet Archive has a pdf copy of The Evolution of Living Organisms (1919), a book he authored. It has been digitized in the original format and in black and white. It's interesting that with all that has been written about him not one document has surfaced that tells of his place of burial.

A research of great importance involved the study of insect/pests infecting grain and stored foodstuffs that occurred during both WWI and WWII. A.C. Hardy presented in Goodrich's study as a quote from Goodrich which I interject here:

“In a grain of wheat are often found the shriveled remains of the Calandra larva on which the hymenopteron larva has fed, the dead or dying chalcid imago, and the Pediculoides attached to it. Thus the whole series of events is permanently recorded in the chitin, and the complete tragedy can be unfolded, even from unpromising material, by soaking it in a strong solution of potash.”
E. S. Goodrich¹⁰

To put this in laymen's terms:

1. The Chalcid Imago is not the insect. The Chalcid is the parasitic fly, the insect. The imago is the head and thorax of the Chalcid.
2. The Chalcid (parasitic fly) lays its eggs on the wheat.
3. The eggs of the Chalcid (parasitic fly) develop into Chalandra Larva.
4. The Chalandra Larva feeds on the wheat.
5. The Hymenopteron Larva (i.e. larva of bees, wasps, or ants - winged insects) feed on the Chalandra Larva.
6. The remains of the Chalcid, which is the Imago (head and thorax), has Pediculoides (lice) attached to it.
7. The series of events are permanently encoded in the Chitin (the outside skeleton of the insect) which is how Goodrich knew which insect was there.
8. You can take the damaged wheat, even if you cannot see the dead or dying insect, and by soaking it in a strong solution of Potash (pot'ash) you can identify the Chitin (dead skeleton of the insect) and therefore know which insect larva was eating on the wheat.
9. Goodrich identified the Imago which is how he knew which insect was destroying the wheat. In other words he could see that this Parasitic Fly (Chalcid) was definitely involved. The larva (Chalandra Larva) of the Parasitic Fly (Chalcid) had to be the cause of the series of events. Therefore the Parasitic Fly had to be eradicated. Smile!¹¹

The identity of this study was of much importance to the safety of crops and food supply during WWI and WWII and any case of famine which may occur or had occurred. Goodrich was a pioneer in this research.

This statement reminds me of the virus study in anatomy and physiology in college. When you kill a virus there is another virus attached to it. If you kill that one, there is another virus attached to that one too. The cycle is repeated over and over again.

In 1938 on Goodrich's seventieth birthday, June 21st, his colleagues and pupils published a festschrift edited by Gavin de Beer "Evolution, essays on aspects on evolutionary biology." A

festchrift is a book honoring a respected person, especially an academic, and presented during his or her lifetime. Another explanation is a celebratory piece of writing presented while the person being celebrated is still living. And in 1945 shortly before Goodrich's death, Lev Berg of Leningrad sent a message to Goodrich by way of Julian Huxley that read: "Please tell [Goodrich] that... we all regard ourselves as his pupils."¹²

Goodrich had two older siblings. His brother William John preceded him in death in 1943. Frances Julia, his sister, remained a spinster to her death at age 98 in 1960. His mother Frances Lucinda Parker Goodrich died in 1911. His loving wife and partner Helen Pixell Goodrich passed away in 1956. She continued to use his old department for research. It is interesting to note that Goodrich and his wife were ten years apart in age and died ten years apart.

The will of his sister Frances Julia's was probated and reads as such: "Goodrich Frances Julia of 33 New Street Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire spinster died 30 March 1960 Probate Oxford 2 May to Westminster Bank Limited and Rachel Mary Goodrich spinster. Effects £9387 7s". She left whatever estate she had to her niece, Mary Goodrich.

While living with his mother, they had two servants named Louisa Cooper and Emma Thomas both age 23. On the 1871 census William is listed with a middle initial of S. and the sister with the middle initial of I. His brother's middle name was John and his sister's middle name was Julia. These were misprints or an error on the part of the transcriber. His grandmother is listed as Julia Parker age 58, born in Dublin, Ireland. His mother is listed as Frances L. Parker age 32, born in France.

Goodrich professed to be Anglican. It has been learned a private memorial service was held for him at Merton College. His burial remains a private affair.¹³ With the death of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, this branch of the family ends. "The two gold medals awarded to Professor Goodrich for his scientific work (by the Royal Society in 1936, and the Linnaean Society) are preserved in the college library."¹⁴

Edwin Stephen Goodrich's will was probated as such – "Edwin Stephen Goodrich of 12 Town Oxford died 6 Jan 1946 Probate Oxford 25 May to the reverend John Vincent Pixell clerk. Effects £30686 12s. 10d." Goodrich described himself as five feet five inches, fair complexion, brown hair, and blue eyes. He was notable for his knowledge in biology, zoology, comparative anatomy, embryology, paleontology, and evolution. Professor Edwin Stephen Goodrich left a legacy of knowledge in written form for which the Goodrich families are very grateful and proud.

Edward Goodrich of East Kirby, Lincolnshire

John Goodrich came to America in 1630 and settled in Nansemond, Virginia in 1635

John Goodrich IV and family crossed over to England in 1775 where Edwin Stephen Goodrich was born.

Rev. Octavius Pitt Goodrich married Frances Lucinda Parker. 9 May 1861

Edwin Stephen Goodrich b. 21 June 1868

Source: Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society, Vol. 3, No.4 1939, www.jstor.org

Footnotes:

1. The Standard, Monday 24 June 1895, page 6 Newspaperarchive.com
2. The Guardian, April 5, 1899, Oxford Education column Newspaperarchive.com
3. The Standard Saturday February 9, 1907 University Intelligence column Newspaperarchive.com
4. (Alister Clavering) A. C. Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 348
5. (Alister Clavering) A. C. Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 352
6. Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society, Vol. 3, No.4 1939, page 488 by G. R. de Beer www.jstor.org
7. <http://www.heraldsun.com.au/news/victoria/years-on-the-war-stories-of-brave-locals-are-being-sought/story-fni0fit3-1226743398978> (this is a video)
8. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MV_Reina_del_Pacifico
9. Alister Clavering Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 351,
10. Alister Clavering Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 330
11. Alfred D. Hebert BS, retired Biology and Aquatic Science teacher; Carolyn B Hebert Rehabilitation Nurse
12. Alister Clavering Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 337
13. Courtesy of the members of the UK genealogy forum
<http://www.genealogistsforum.co.uk/forum>
14. Faculty member of Merton College, Mr. Julian Reid, Archivist , Merton College, Oxford, OX1 4JD

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1. Free BM English & Wales, Free BM Birth Index, 1837-1915 [data base on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2006
2. Alister Clavering Hardy biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 318
3. Obituary Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society, Vol. 3, No.4 1939, pages 477, 478, 487, 488 by G. R. de Beer www.jstor.org
4. (Alister Clavering Hardy) A.C. biography of Edwin Stephen Goodrich, 1868-1946, page 319
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10. Ancestry.com, 1891 England Census [data base on-line] Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc. 2005
12. The Standard, Saturday 9, 1907, page 5, University Intelligence column,
<http://newspaperarchive.com>

13. Britain: outbound passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960, <http://findmypast.com>
14. Berkeley Alameda - Oakland Tribune – Adjoining Cities, Thursday August 26, 1909, newspaperarchive.com
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17. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwin_Stephen_Goodrich
18. <http://www.mba.ac.uk/nmb1/projects/people/presidents/gpbidder>
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http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_birds_of_Gibraltar;
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_amphibians_and_reptiles_of_Gibraltar
22. Ancestry.com Data Base: Canada Ocean Arrivals (Form 30A 1919-1924
23. Ancestry.com. UK, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960 [data base on-line] Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Inc. 2008
24. <http://royalsocietypublishing.org> Notices of Fellows of the Royal Society copyright 1947 page 488
25. Britain outbound passenger lists leaving UK 1890-1960, <http://www.findmypast.com>
26. Ancestry.com UL, Incoming Passenger Lists, 1878-1960 [data base on-line], Provo, UR, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc., 2008
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Additional notes:

Burial: 9 Jan 1946 • Oxford, St Peter in the East, Oxfordshire, England

Kite Runner, administrator for <http://www.genealogistsforum.co.uk/> (their forum) is the one who found Prof. Goodrich's burial place. I sent this information as promised to Merton College where he taught. They have a memorial to him and did not have this information.