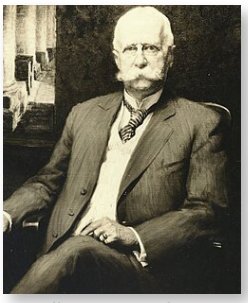
Goodyear Family

Clan Joel

Man of Many Interests

by Lori Hahn



William H. Goodyear

William Henry Goodyear, son of our cover story's Charles Goodyear and Clarissa Beecher, was born in 1846 in New Haven. He was the youngest of Charles' children from his first marriage.

By 1860, William had lost both of his parents. He soldiered on. He returned to the U.S. from England and France and attended school at Yale in the Class of 1867 and studied history.

After graduation, he went back to Europe and lived in Italy and Berlin, where he studied Roman art and history. Then, off to Heidelberg, where he studied art history with the famous archealogist Karl Frederichs. The pair traveled together to Syria and Cyprus, then went on to Pisa and Venice. Friedrichs died in 1871.

Returning to the U.S., he met and married Sarah "Sadie" Rider Sanford, the first of three wives. He began teaching at the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, commonly known as Cooper Union. This private college on Cooper Square in Manhattan taught art, architecture, and engineering.

Sarah died in 1878 in her early 30s of consumption (tuberculosis). He married his second wife, Nellie Johnes, with whom he had his only two children. The couple scandalously divorced in 1896 and he remarried in 1897 to his final wife, Mary Catherine Rodden.

William became curator of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Brooklyn (now the Brooklyn Museum). From 1895-1914 he conducted survey expeditions to Europe, Turkey, Egypt and Greece to gather information for his architectural refinement theory. Goodyear proposed that medieval European churches featured deliberate structural asymmetries—such as concave walls and curved lines. The photos he captured of these buildings became especially significant in the wake of the two world wars where so many buildings were destroyed.

In 1901, he and photographer Joseph Hawkes traveled to the World Exhibition in Paris. While there, they captured photographs of the exposition including street life, vistas, pavilions, statues, and other structures and decorative details.

William remained in his position as the curator of the museum until his death from pneumonia in 1923. He never wrote the book he had hoped to on the architectural refinements theory he had, but he did write many, many articles that were published in reputable publications. His daughter Eleanor would be the last Goodyear grandchild to pass away. She died in 1981 at 93. She had never married.

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More Good Goodyears

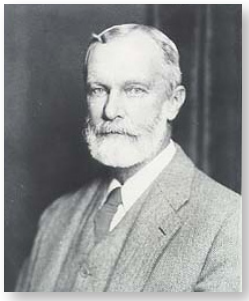
by Lori Hahn



Charles Goodyear Jr. (1833-1896)

Charles Goodyear, Jr., was the son of Clarissa Beecher and Charles Goodyear (the man who developer the vulcanization process for rubber). (*The photo of him is in his younger years. You can see him as an older man in the article on page 6, Gould Farm*)

Charles, like his father was an inventor. Unlike his father, he amassed a small fortune to add to the money that was finally received from his father's vulcanization patents to benefit the greater family. Charles, besides being the father of several children who did good in the world was also the patentee of the Goodyear Welt Machine. It was introduced in 1869, changing shoemaking forever. This stitching method is one reason quality shoes can outlast trends. A Goodyear-welted shoe is built to be repaired, not replaced. This process still exists.



Charles Wheeler Deforest (1858-1938)

Charles Wheeler Deforest, is the son of Ellen Maria Goodyear and Charles Tomlinson Deforest. Ellen is the sister of aforementioned Charles Goodyear, Jr. Charles had benefit of the Goodyear fortune and attended Yale, graduating in 1876. He then attended Columbia College of Law and received his license to practice in 1878. He began his career as lawyer and businessman in Manhattan.

He became the chairman of the board of the Southern Pacific Railway. His business interests and from being on the board of over a dozen other railways and companies during his lifetime including Wells Fargo, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and others. He was also an art collector.

Charles' brother, **Lockwood Deforest,** was a noted painter and designer. Lockwood was part of the Hudson River School, considered America's first true artistic movement, featuring landscape painters like Thomas Cole, Frederic Edwin Church, and Asher B. Durand. He achieved modest success as a painter. In 1879, de Forest became a partner of the design firm Associated Artists, with Louis Comfort Tiffany and other noted designers, where he directed the production of architectural woodwork. He then became the preeminent Oriental-style designer in the U.S. When that style faded in poularity, he began painting again and became a full member of the National Design Academy.



Lockwood Deforest
(1850-1932)

I could have gone on, but I literally ran out of space...for now.