

Goodrich Gospel



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Visit our website at www.GoodrichFamilyAssoc.org

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If you don't know your family's history, then you don't know anything. You are a leaf that doesn't know it is part of a tree.
--Michael Crichton

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Christmas Bundles of Joy

~ Compiled by Delores Goodrick Beggs

Christmas was a rare time for Goodrich ancestors to celebrate joy. Surprise gifts of warm, knitted caps and mittens were completed, and a tree cut, hauled home on a sleigh, and decorated with bits of colored cloth, strung popcorn and tinsel. Taffy was pulled, and perhaps a dried apple pie cooled on the table. The preparations complete, the waiting began. Expectations ran high. What better way to celebrate than the joy of adding a new baby to a family? Below is a sampling of Goodrich babies that were born on Christmas Day, December 25:

LWC391. Stephen⁵ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1758 to Stephen Goodrich⁴ (William,³ Ephraim,² William¹) and his wife Dorothy. This Christmas baby died young on Aug. 24, 1760.

LWC936. Mary⁶ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1791 the third child of Isaac⁵ Goodrich (Nathaniel,⁴ Joseph,³ William,² William¹) and his wife Elizabeth Raymond.

LWC1533. Darwin G.⁶ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1824 to Charles Goodrich⁵ (Enoch,⁴ Benjamin,³ David,² William¹), and his wife Rebecca Brownell. Darwin G. married Amelia Lothrop.

LWC1639. Charles N. Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1835 to Jeremiah⁶ Goodrich (John,⁵ Elijah,⁴ Jacob,³ John,² William¹) and his first wife Sophronia Melandy.

LWC3091. Mary Murray⁸ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1857, the first child born to Charles⁷ Goodrich (Ezekiel L.,⁶ Zacheus,⁵ Zacheus,⁴ Richard,³ Ephraim,² William¹) and his wife Aurelia M. Mason.

LWC3145. Forest⁸ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1875, third son born to Corydon⁷ Goodrich (Chauncey,⁶ Stephen,⁵ Stephen,⁴ William,³ Ephraim,² William¹) and his wife Nancy Ann King.

LWC3252. Grace⁸ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1881, second daughter, to Fred. Boas⁷ Goodrich (Geo. W.,⁶ David,⁵ George,⁴ David,³ Ephraim,² William¹) and his wife Eva Ritter.

LWC3579. Mary L.⁹ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1879, to Frank H.⁸ Goodrich (Caleb W.,⁷ Caleb,⁶ Elijah,⁵ Elijah,⁴ Jacob,³ John,² William¹) who married Mary E. Dacey on Dec. 24, 1878. The baby arrived the day before their first anniversary.

LWC4192. Frederick Lorenzo⁵ Goodrich, b. Dec. 25, 1879, son of Jesse⁴ Goodrich born in Sharon, Conn.

Source: Goodrich Family Association web site Index, www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org



Goodrich Connection to the Pilgrims

~ By Carl J. Hoffstedt

By the time you read this issue of the [Goodrich Gospel](#), Thanksgiving 2009 will have passed. However, on Thanksgiving Day of each year, we think of the Pilgrims, who came from England on the Mayflower. The name that is most often associated with the Pilgrims is Myles (Miles) Standish. He was born in 1584 or 1591 in Lancashire, England and died October 3, 1656 in Duxbury, Plymouth County, Massachusetts. Myles founded Duxbury and is buried in the Myles Standish Burying Ground there according to Find-A-Grave website.

A couple of years ago, I was doing genealogy research on Goodrich families in Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Many of those Goodriches are buried in the Bloomington Cemetery which is located near the Gideon Pond National Historical site. Gideon Hollister Pond (1810-1878) was a missionary among the Dakota Indians in Minnesota. Gideon and his brother Samuel were instrumental in translating the Bible into the Dakota language. Goodrich family members married Pond family members.



Samuel Goodrich
Died Aug 21, 1874, aged 70 yrs

When I visited the cemetery looking for Goodrich/Pond gravestones, I noticed a grave monument nearby with the name Standish on it. In addition to taking pictures of the Goodrich/Pond gravestones, I also took pictures of the Standish gravestones mainly out of curiosity. I then did additional Goodrich/Pond genealogy but was initially unable to connect the Goodriches to anyone in the [Goodrich Family in America](#) book by Lafayette Wallace Case. I then looked at death certificates where parents were usually listed, and through other resources I was finally able to connect these Goodriches to Allen Goodrich (1762-1842), page 74 in the Case book. Mention of Allen's (Josiah, David, David, William "The Elder") father, Josiah, is found on pages 46 and 74 in the Case book.

Allen Goodrich had a son, Samuel A. Goodrich (1803-1874) who married Lydia Standish as his first wife. They had a son, Samuel Augustin(e) Goodrich (1827-1865), who had a daughter, Winifred Lucinda Goodrich (1864-1924). Winifred married Gideon Hollister Pond, Jr. (1858-1933). Samuel and Lydia's second son, Allen Lemuel Goodrich (1829-1918), married Ruth Hine Pond, the oldest daughter of Gideon Hollister Pond (1810-1878). All are buried in the Bloomington Cemetery.

While I did find that Samuel A. Goodrich's first wife was Lydia Standish, I didn't pay particular attention to it. I had seen a display at the Gideon Pond House that had different birth and death dates for Allen Lemuel Goodrich. I subsequently was in touch with members of the Gideon Pond Historical Society regarding the different birth and death dates. I provided documentation and they then agreed with me and changed their dates.

On the Sunday before Thanksgiving Day, a former coworker gave a presentation at the Pond House on his latest book about the Dakota Indian Uprising of 1862 in Minnesota. I gathered my



Genealogy Is Where You Find It

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some unusual online research sources:

Friendship books

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

Vanished Yearbook sites by states

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

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

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

Connecticut State Library

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

Cenotaph database

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

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

http://ancestorsatrest.com/cenotaph_records/

Anti Horse Thief Association

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

Complete List of fraternal Organizations

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

Colonial Park Cemetery, Savannah, GA

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

Calvary Cemetery

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



The Hale-Goodrich House
2016 Main Street, Glastonbury, CT

~ Susan G. Motycka

The town of Glastonbury is located directly across the Connecticut River from Wethersfield, Connecticut. When Wethersfield was founded in 1636 it included property on both sides of the river. The eastern side, which was then known as Naubuc Farms, was primarily farmland.

In 1690, after more than 50 years of crossing the river to attend church and town meetings, the residents of Naubuc Farms petitioned for independence from Wethersfield. The General Court granted permission provided a minister was hired and a meetinghouse was built. The Rev. Timothy Stevens, a recent Harvard graduate, accepted the call and in 1693, Glastonbury became a town.

Our ancestors, John and William Goodrich arrived in Wethersfield from Suffolk County in England some time before 1646. Records show that William Goodrich purchased one of the original 34 parcels of land in Naubuc Farms in 1646. Although he and his wife, Sarah Marvin, remained on Wethersfield side, his descendants were among Glastonbury's original settlers.

It is probable that the house at 2016 Main Street is one of several homes built on William's early purchase. The neighboring houses at 2030 Main Street and 2038 Main Street were built by his grandson David (no. 48, Case's The Goodrich Family, p 43) and David's grandson Roswell (No.441).

During the American Revolution, a potash works was located on part of the parcel. Potash was an important ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder. Earlier in the century there was a tannery in the same area. These businesses were possible because of the waterpower from nearby Hubbard Brook

The first recorded house at 2016 was the red brick home built by Timothy Hale. Timothy died in 1819, leaving his widow, Ann and two young sons, Atwater and Timothy. In 1842 Atwater married Frances Edwards of Sag Harbor, Long Island. As was often the custom, they made their home with Ann. Atwater developed the property into a sizable farm. He was a cash crop farmer who raised corn, rye, hay, potatoes and tobacco. Although he and Frances had no children of their own, in 1850 they adopted 2-year-old Deborah, the daughter of Frances' deceased brother, Lodowic and Lucy Ann Avery Edwards.

In 1869 Deborah married John Quincy Goodrich (No. 2616-i, p 227). John was born in Portland, CT on March 5, 1845. He was the son of William (No. 1455-f, p 227) and Lucy Gildersleeve Goodrich of Portland and the grandson of Joseph (No. 660, p.130) and Susan Stevens Goodrich. (She was the great granddaughter of Glastonbury's first minister.)

John spent his early years in Clarksville, Arkansas where his father owned a farm and a small coal mine. William, who had moved south because of poor health, was active in the community. In 1849 President Zachary Taylor appointed him Receiver of Public Moneys for the District of Clarksville. President Millard Fillmore appointed him to the same position in 1850. The family returned to Portland prior to the Civil War.



Left to right: Lucy Ann Avery Edwards (Deborah's mother); Addie Vergenia Goodrich Payne (daughter of John and Deborah Goodrich and the mother of the baby in her arms, Marian Hebzibah Payne); and Deborah Edwards Hale Goodrich Keene, mother of Addie. (Not pictured: Anna May Payne, second daughter of Addie, who was born later, in 1901. Marion was born in 1896.)
Photo courtesy of Susan Goodrich Motycka.

John and Deborah lived in Portland near the Glastonbury border. In 1874, after Atwater's death, Frances invited them to relocate and manage the farm. Atwater, who had been known as a tightwad, left Frances a goodly sum. Perhaps the old house was in poor condition or maybe it was too small to accommodate a second family. In any event, Frances tore down the "red brick." With the help of her son-in-law, she planned and supervised the construction of a fashionable new home. The final cost for the building was \$7000. By 1876, she and the Goodrich family, which now included Addie Verginia, born Oct 18, 1871, had moved into the new French Second Empire style house. Several years later, on November 22, 1879, Charles Edwards Goodrich was born.

The home, which continues to grace Main Street, is a magnificent example of Victorian architecture. The mansard roof is covered with multi-colored slates. Below it is a projecting, molded cornice with a heavily paneled frieze. The front doorway has a round arched entrance supported by slender round columns. Etched glass panels adorn the double doors. On the front and south side on both the first and second floors are three-sided bay windows. A cranberry cut and etched glass window, on the north side of the house, decorates the front staircase landing.

Elaborate woodwork, arched doorways, and mahogany moldings adorn the interior. Italian marble mantles surround three downstairs fireplaces that were designed to burn coal. Two downstairs bedrooms each had a wood-burning fireplace. Originally, the house probably had no plumbing. A water main was installed on Main Street by 1900, so most likely plumbing was added then.

A mansard roof covered the kitchen, located at the rear of the house. There was a separate chimney for the stove. A large walk-in pantry had counters on three sides, many glass-windowed cupboards, and space for an icebox. The adjacent enclosed porch provided a back entry to both the first floor and a second floor stairway. Years later, the kitchen attic was renovated to create a second kitchen used by a younger generation of the Goodrich family. Today, this has become the master bath, and the porch has been incorporated into the house as an additional room. In the 1920s, a two-story sun porch replaced one of the original two open porches on the south side of the house.

Family bedrooms and sitting rooms were located on the second floor. During the 90 years that the Hale and Goodrich families occupied the house, as many as four generations lived there together. In addition, hired help often used the rear bedrooms and the two bedrooms on the third floor, which were accessed by the back stairway. A narrow stairway, removed in the 1980s, was in the center of the house, near the hall to the attic stairs. It began near the dining room, so was probably intended for the kitchen help. The family used the grand stairway at the front of the house.

The basement had coal bins, accessed by an outside chute. There was a cold cellar for preserving food and extensive cupboards for storing canned goods and homemade wine. The main area of the basement was used for sorting tobacco.

There were exceptional gardens on the south and east side of the house. The beds were enclosed by rose-covered arbors. A large peony garden in the center was spectacular. Iris, poppies, phlox, and other colorful flowers bloomed from spring to fall. Apple trees and grape arbors provided fruit for pies, preserves, and beverages.

John Goodrich kept horses, cows, chickens, pigs, and a team of oxen. Behind the house were numerous outbuildings, carriage sheds, barns, and a tobacco shed. A corncrib and an outhouse for farm workers could be reached from the back of the cow barn.

The side and rear property encompassed Hubbard Brook and the swamp area bounded by Williams Street, Maple Street, and the Green Cemetery. A large area along the south and east was a fenced pasture. The rest of the land was used to raise crops. Also, hay, corn, and rye were raised in the Glastonbury meadows. The family owned additional land between Neipsic Road and New London Turnpike where most of the tobacco was grown.

John died unexpectedly in 1890. Deborah continued to hire workers and maintain the tobacco farm. About this time, her natural mother, Lucy, also moved into the house. Frances died in 1892 and Deborah inherited the house and property.

In 1893 Deborah married Dr. Elijah Keene, a man she had hired to manage the farm. In addition to raising tobacco, he had a veterinary practice. He and his stepson established a freight company, "Keene and Goodrich Express, Heavy Teaming," after Charles completed his studies at Worcester Academy in MA.

When Charles married Helen Belle Griswold in 1905, they moved into the house with Deborah and Elijah. At that time the property was still an active farm. Nellie, as she was called, and Charles had a son, John Quincy, who was named for the grandfather he never knew.

For many years Charles continued to raise tobacco. In 1918 he was elected to the State Legislature. For 24 years he was a Commissioner for the County of Hartford. By 1940 he was no longer involved in tobacco farming and his land and tobacco sheds were leased to The Consolidated Cigar Corporation.

My parents, John Q. and Grace Angus Miller were married in 1934. Following family tradition, they moved into the second floor of the Main Street home. That's where my brother and I enter the story.

We were fortunate to grow up in this fascinating house. Of course we didn't realize how fortunate we were. My friends thought I was lucky, but I envied their modern capes and ranch houses. They had new furniture, but we had old "Victorian stuff." My bedroom, which was above the front parlor, had a bay window. The room was as large as the living room in my current home. The old steam heat rattled the radiators. I always checked the closets and under my bed—just to make certain there were no ghosts present. Outside of my door were the big hall (the size of a room) and the main stairway leading to my grandparent's quarters.

After my grandmother died we lived in the whole house. My grandfather's bedroom remained on the first floor, next to his "office room." My mother moved her kitchen downstairs. Only the washing machine and ironing board remained in the "upstairs kitchen." Practically every room had a name: the plant room, the TV room, the piano room, the train room, the upstairs sun porch, etc. We often played in the empty 3rd floor attic bedrooms.

Our large side yard became the neighborhood playground. There was plenty of room for ball games, croquet and badminton. The barns were another treat. We jumped in the hay and played in the old veterinary office. There were all kinds of old wagons and sleighs to sit in for a pretend ride. Sometimes my father or grandfather would hitch one of the horses to a wagon and we'd have a real treat. I had my own horse and had plenty of places to ride in the Glastonbury meadows directly across the street.

My grandfather owned several cows, so we always had milk, cream and homemade butter. Behind the house were large gardens. I remember how hard my mother and grandmother worked canning all the vegetables that George, our hired man, brought in. There was a large area in the cellar where all the canned goods were stored.

Although my grandfather no longer raised tobacco, the Cigar Corporation leased the one remaining shed in our backyard. We'd often watch the workers as they hung the leaves. After the crop was removed, we'd have a wonderful time playing in the large empty space.

Maintenance was getting to be a problem. Times had changed. My Dad, who was a bank president, served on the local Board of Finance for 25 years. (Everyone in the Goodrich family has always been involved in local government.) He found it difficult to continue as a "Gentleman farmer." Full time help was a necessity both inside and outside of the house. In 1960 the house was sold.

Future owners tore down the barns and tobacco shed. Acreage was sold. Houses were built in the rear of the property. But despite these changes, the old Goodrich home is one of the most beautiful houses on Glastonbury's historic Main Street.

Susan Goodrich Motycka, granddaughter of Charles Edwards Goodrich and a past president of the Historical Society, grew up in the house at 2016 Main Street. For more information or to join the Historical Society of Glastonbury, call 860- 633-6890

Note: William Goodrich married Sarah Marvin, the daughter of Mathew Marvin an original Founder of Hartford CT. His name is on the Founders Monument in the Ancient Burial Ground in Hartford. All descendants are eligible to become members of the Society of the Descendants of the Founders of Hartford. Check out their great Website: www.foundersofhartford.org



Immigrants John, William and Thomas Goodrich: A Shared Suffolk Heritage

~ Copyright © 2009 Stephen Dean Goodrich, Ph.D.

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project established recently that the immigrant Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, Virginia is a co-descendant of the ancestry of immigrants John Goodrich and Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut.¹ Y-DNA 67-marker tests (*maximum resolution*) of known descendants of Thomas² and William³ revealed both belong to haplogroup E-V13, with 65/67 markers matching.²⁻³ This implies a 95% probability that their most recent common ancestor (MRCA) is within 14 generations,⁴ or within the Goodrich great-grandfather of William and Thomas. E-V13 in SE England traces to Thracian soldiers from Moesia Superior of the Roman Empire, now part of Serbia.⁵ Sent from their Balkan homeland to Roman auxiliary outposts in Britannia ~43 AD, these soldiers received resident citizenship for 25 years service.⁵

This discovery prompted descendants of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock to focus study on vital records of County Suffolk, England. Goodrich wills and probate from Felsham, Suffolk revealed an ancestral presence there at least as far back as ~1450.⁶⁻¹¹ The translated wills imply a Goodrich ancestry in Felsham, with one permanent resident Goodrich heir per generation.⁶⁻¹¹

William Goodrich of Hessett, the known grandfather of immigrants John and William Goodrich of Wethersfield,¹² married Margaret Richardson on 07 November 1568 at St. Peter's, Felsham.¹³ St. Ethelbert's, Hessett listed four baptisms for "*Will. & Marg't Goodrich*" from 1577-1591: Robert (05 May 1577), William (11 September 1580), Henry (12 January 1583/4), and Susan (30 May 1591).¹⁴ Hessett parish entries from 1569-1574 are missing.¹⁴ Henry was listed as the third son, implying William was second and Robert was eldest, making unlisted John the youngest son.¹⁴ An average baptism spacing of 42 months (with 2 half spaces between Henry and Susan) suggests the baptism dates: John (~September 1587), Elizabeth (~December 1594). A deed of feoffment + livery of seisin (*deed-ceremony granting property to a feoffee and heir*)¹⁵ from Hessett, dated 06 October 1585, also named "*William Gooderitche and Robert his son.*"¹⁶ If John was the youngest, then William Goodrich of Hessett disregarded primogeniture in his will (dated 04 April 1631), bequeathing lands-buildings in Hessett to son John Goodrich, £16 to son William Goodrich, and £8 each to daughters Elizabeth Clarke and Susan Beamond.^{17,18}

John Goodrich "the Clothier" married Margerie Howe on 07 August 1615 at Bury St. James in Bury St. Edmunds.¹⁹ Nearby Bury St. Mary's listed four baptisms for "*John Goodrich*" from 1618-1627: John (22 March 1617/8), Henry (14 November 1619; burial, 28 November 1619), William (13 February 1621/2), Jeremy (24 June 1627).²⁰ William the Elder was age 17 when admitted to Caius College on 15 April 1634,²¹ so he was born ~1616. His father John Goodrich bequeathed in his will (dated 14 April 1632) his house in Bury St. Edmunds + Horningsheath land to wife Margerie, his land and buildings in Hessett to son John, and £100 each to sons William the Elder, William the Younger, and Jeremy.^{22,23} He also named "*the two younger children of my sister Susan, by her first husband John [Lock],*"^{22,23} reconciling Susan Goodrich who married John Lock,^{12,24} named in his will, with Susan Lock who married John Beamond,^{12,25} named in the 1631 will of their father, William Goodrich of Hessett.^{17,18} The immigrant brothers John and William Goodrich arrived in Wethersfield, Connecticut ~1636.²⁶⁻²⁸ John and guardian Clement Chaplin were "*original proprietors*" of nearby Manhannock Island in 1636,²⁶⁻²⁸ and Ensign William Goodrich served in the Pequot War on 26 May 1637 at Mystic, Connecticut.²⁶⁻²⁸

Another John Goodrich from Bury St. Edmunds, John Goodrich “the Alderman,” was a wealthy clothier and attorney. His will (dated 30 June 1625) bequeathed more than £500, and named wife Martha, principal heir John, and children Benjamin, Francis, Thomas, Martha and Susan.²⁹ John Goodrich was 1 of 3 Suffolk men, but the only one titled “gentleman,”²⁹ with a son named Thomas born about 1614 when Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock was born.³⁰ Thomas, son of John Goodrich the Alderman, was baptized 14 April 1615.²⁰ Son Benjamin Goodrich, baptized 20 January 1600/1,²⁰ married Katherine Simons in 1636³¹ and died in 1639.³² Their children and baptism years: Henry (1636), John (1639), Lucy (1640).³² Two children of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock and his wife Anne Thresh³³ were son Benjamin and daughter Katherine.³⁴

Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, a wealthy landowner titled “gentleman,”³⁰ had arrived initially in Norfolk County, Virginia by 1651, and moved to Rappahannock County by 1657.³⁰ His will (dated 15 March 1678/9; proved 03 April 1679) bequeathed 10,000+ acres of land to his wife and children Benjamin, Joseph, Charles, Anne, Peter and Katherine.³⁴

Hamlin³⁵ implied a Henry Goodrich in 1664-1666 Rappahannock records was linked to Thomas:

- Henry Goodrich of Rappahannock: appeared in a deed that was recorded in Rappahannock involving the sale of a ship, the *Expedition*, to Captain William Carver on 16 April 1664.³⁵
- Henry Goodrich: served a summons on 25 September 1666 by the Sheriff of Rappahannock to testify in court in a dispute involving a neighbor of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock.³⁶
- John Goodrich of Rappahannock: named in an inventory of his cattle on 04 March 1671/2.³⁷

Positive identification of Henry Goodrich and John Goodrich has not been accomplished so far. Current interest in them includes the possibility that one or both men could have been a son of Benjamin Goodrich,³² a son of John Goodrich the Alderman mentioned previously.^{20,29} If either Henry or John was a nephew of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock and a son of Benjamin, then John Goodrich the Alderman of Bury St. Edmunds would be established as the father of Thomas.

The father of William Goodrich of Hessett is also sought. Richard and Muriel (Eure) Goodrich of Ribston, Yorkshire, England are sometimes designated as his parents. Though they had a son William born ~1581,³⁸ who was said to have immigrated to America in 1635,³⁹ he was the same age as William, son of William Goodrich of Hessett, who was baptized on 11 September 1580.¹⁴

In 1926, Flagg postulated the ancestry of William Goodrich of Hessett, estimating his birth year was about 1570.⁴⁰ Names, events, dates and locations revealed in the ancestry are noteworthy:⁴⁰

- *William Goodrich of Hessett, b. abt. 1570. Will dated 1631. He was perhaps son of*
- *Adam Goodrich of Felsham, b. abt. 1540. Will dated 1596-7. His father was*
- *Robert Goodrich of Felsham, b. abt. 1515, exec. 1554. Inherited homestead in Felsham, in subsidy at Felsham, 1568. He was son of*
- *John Goodrich of Felsham, b. abt. 1490. On subsidy, 1523. Will, 1554.*

William Goodrich of Hessett fits son William named in the will of Robert Goodrich of Felsham (dated 26 June 1563; proved 22 February 1570),⁶ which named wife Elizabeth, principal heir Adam, and children Thomas, William, Emma, Elizabeth and John.⁶ Wife Elizabeth was granted use of the house, “*wherein my father did dwell at the time of his decease,*”⁶ implying Robert inherited it. “*Elizabeth alias Isabella Goodrich, widow,*” buried at Hessett on 09 August 1579,¹⁴ died in the same village where her son William Goodrich named his first son Robert in 1577.¹⁴

St. Ethelbert's, Hessett recorded two baptisms for "Adam & Ann Goodrich" from 1566-1568: Susan (15 April 1566), John (08 September 1568).¹⁴ St. Peter's, Felsham listed seven baptisms from 1571-1588 for "Adam Goodrich:" Henry (03 June 1571), William (12 November 1574), Alice (09 March 1576/7), Adam (30 March 1579; *last child of Ann*), Elizabeth (17 August 1581), Anthony (19 May 1584), Isaac (01 January 1588).¹³ Not listed at Hessett,¹⁴ or at Felsham,¹³ where 1569-1570 and 1572-1573 parish entries are missing,¹³ were Robert (~November 1563) and Anne (~March 1586).¹¹ Anne, the first wife of Adam Goodrich, may have died in 1579 when consecutive Felsham burial entries: "Ann Borwell w William" (21 May 1579), and "William ch Adam Goodrich" (04 July 1579) appear.¹³ Son William, alive in 1597,¹¹ was the possible origin of the 1570 birth year estimate for William Goodrich of Hessett,⁴⁰ whose six children¹² each shared a first name with one of six out of eleven children of Adam Goodrich.¹¹

The will of Adam Goodrich of Felsham (dated 08 March 1596/7)¹¹ is believed to correspond to Adam named in the 26 June 1563 will of Robert Goodrich of Felsham.⁶ It named second wife Katherine, principal heir Robert, and children John, Henry, William, Alice, Adam, Elizabeth, Anthony, Anne, Isaac, and Susan.¹¹ Adam's son John was named "John Goodrich of Bury" in the will.¹¹ To investigate the named son John Goodrich, baptisms at Bury St. Edmunds recorded with a listed father name of *John Goodrich* from 1595-1615 were compiled and appear below.²⁰

Name	Baptism	Burial	Listed Father
(*John)	(none found)	-	-
Henry	06 April 1595	-	John
Elizabeth	21 March 1596/7	11 March 1604/5	John
*Martha	26 February 1598/9	-	John
*Benjamin	20 January 1600/1	-	John
Anne	12 January 1602/3	-	John
*Susan	09 February 1603/4	-	John
^Mary	24 May 1605	^18 June 1616 ⁴¹	John; ^John, Alderman ⁴¹
Katherine	01 March 1606/7	18 April 1607	John
*Francis	06 May 1610	-	John
^Robert	20 March 1613/4	^13 June 1616 ⁴¹	John; ^John, Alderman ⁴¹
*Thomas	14 April 1615	-	Mr. John ⁴¹

Of 11 total first names listed, 5 (*) are named in the 1625 will of John Goodrich the Alderman,²⁹ and 2 (^), though not named in the will, had burials with the father listed as *John, Alderman*.⁴¹ Of the 6 whose names do not appear in the will, 4 died before 1625, and 5 have first names in the Adam Goodrich family: first wife Anne,¹⁴ second wife Katherine, Henry, Elizabeth, Robert.¹¹ Daughter Mary had a 1616 burial with listed father *John, Alderman*.⁴¹ The baptismal record of principal heir John Goodrich is missing. All of the baptisms in the table are at least one year apart, and no other will of a *John Goodrich* with heir names in the list appears in County Suffolk.

Evidence suggests John Goodrich the Alderman fathered all children baptized from 1595-1615 at Bury St. Edmunds. Shared family first names also imply he is *John Goodrich of Bury* named in the 1596/7 will of Adam Goodrich of Felsham.¹¹ Benjamin, Katherine, and Anne, children of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, also had first names found in both families.^{11,29,34}

Robert Goodrich of Felsham, a plausible great-grandfather of William Goodrich of Wethersfield and Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, is 14 generations from the Y-DNA donors,³ at the 95% probability threshold.⁴ Goodrich wills of Felsham, dated 1423-1554,^{7-10,42,43} are now discussed.

John Goodrich of Felsham (will dated 20 May 1554; proved 08 October 1558)⁷ named sons Robert (*will dated 26 June 1563*) and John co-executors. Wife Johanna received house and lands in Felsham, descending to Robert, who paid legacies to siblings John, Thomas, Emma Tylott and Alice Page. His heirs were married, so the testator was older. The will of wife Johanna (dated 23 September 1558; proved 07 October 1558)⁸ named a son William Goodrich absent in 1554.⁸

The will of John Goodrich of Felsham (dated 20 August 1503; proved 11 September 1503)⁹ named wife Isabel executor, sons John (*will dated 20 May 1554*), Robert, and daughters Isabel, Margery and Emma. Isabel received lands and tenements in Felsham and Gedding. When Isabel died, the head property "Goodrich" was to be sold to John, and a tenement would go to Robert. Testator requested "*to be buried in the churchyard of Felsham by my father.*" Only daughter Isabel was married, so the testator likely died young. Sons John and Robert signed as witnesses.

The will of John Goodrich of Felsham (dated 30 November 1475; proved 17 December 1475)¹⁰ named wife Margery executor and bequeathed his property to her, and named children Thomas, Agnes, William, John (*will dated 20 August 1503*), Isabel, Alice, and Roger. After Margery died, the testator preferred the property be sold to one of his children. Only Agnes was married, suggesting the testator died young. Testator requested burial in the churchyard of Felsham.

Other Felsham wills: Rose Goodrich, widow (dated 02 August 1470),⁴² who bequeathed 6 s, 8 d to grandson John Wyborth, son of her daughter Elizabeth Howe, and John Goodrich, Chaplain (dated 20 May 1423), who left (a century before the Protestant Reformation): 6 s, 8 d each to his servant, the servant's wife, and two executors, including Geoffrey Goodrich, Chaplain, 3 s, 6 d to "John Goodrich the Younger," 6 pence each to the parish priest and clerk, a "*priestly vestment,*" 15 s for the bell tower, 12 d for the high altar, and 4-12 pence to 12 others.⁴³ Flagg reported a Robert Goodrich on the 1327 Felsham tax roll,⁴⁰ preceding the first ancestor placed in Felsham by at least a century. Studies of this postulated Goodrich ancestry, shown below, are ongoing.

	<u>John Goodrich-Felsham</u> ¹⁰	
	~1425-1475; m. Margery	
	<u>John Goodrich-Felsham</u> ⁹	
	~1455-1503; m. Isabel	
	<u>John Goodrich-Felsham</u> ^{7,8}	
	~1485-1558; m. Johanna	
	<u>Robert Goodrich-Felsham</u> ⁶	
	~1515-1570; m. Elizabeth	
	<u>Adam Goodrich-Felsham</u> ¹¹	<u>William Goodrich-Hessett</u> ^{17,18}
	~1540-1597; m. Anne	~1545-1631; m. Margaret Richardson
	<u>John Goodrich-Bury St. Edmunds</u> ²⁹	<u>John Goodrich-Bury St. Edmunds</u> ^{22,23}
	1568-1626; m. Martha	~1587-1632; m. Margerie Howe
<u>Thomas Goodrich-Rappahannock</u> ³⁰		<u>William Goodrich-Wethersfield</u> ¹²
1614-1679; m. Anne Thresh ³³		1621-1676; m. Sarah Marvin

- ¹ Goodrich Surname DNA Project: <http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm> - Goodrich Lineage I.
- ² Goodrich Surname DNA Project: <http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm> - profile G-23.
- ³ Goodrich Surname DNA Project: <http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm> - profile G-18.
- ⁴ Family Tree DNA FAQ Essay on Y-DNA Tests: <https://www.familytreedna.com/faq-markers.aspx> .
- ⁵ "Haplogroup E3b1a2 as a Possible Indicator of Settlement in Roman Britain by Soldiers of Balkan Origin," Steven C. Bird, Ph.D., *Journal of Genetic Genealogy*, 3(2):26-46 (2007).
- ⁶ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97067, p 9.
- ⁷ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97063.
- ⁸ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97063.
- ⁹ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97053, p 132.
- ¹⁰ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97052, p 438.
- ¹¹ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97074, p 231.
- ¹² *Hale, House and Related Families*, Donald L. Jacobus, Edgar F. Waterman, CT Historical Society, p 551 (1952).
- ¹³ Church of England, Felsham Parish Register, hard copy extracts, Suffolk Record Office, SF/R 249.
- ¹⁴ Church of England Parish Register Transcripts of Hessett, Suffolk, England, FHL Film 991938-21/22.
- ¹⁵ *Principles of the Law of Real Property*, 9th ed., Joshua Williams, pub. H. Sweet, Ch. 7, "Of a Feoffment" (1871). Online: <http://chestofbooks.com/real-estate/Law-Of-Real-Property-2/Chapter-VII-Of-A-Feoffment.html>
- ¹⁶ Letter of attorney sealing deed of feoffment, 06 Oct 1585, **FL528/13/1 1585**, Suffolk Record Office, Bury St. Edmunds Branch, 77 Raingate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 2AR, England. Also on website below: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a/records.aspx?cat=174-fl528&cid=7-1&kw=Edmonde%20Nunne#7-1>
- ¹⁷ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97085, p 85.
- ¹⁸ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case, Chicago-Fergus Publishing, p 19 (1889).
- ¹⁹ Church of England, St. James-Bury St. Edmunds Parish Register Transcripts, FHL Film 97194.
- ²⁰ Church of England, St. Mary-Bury St. Edmunds Parish Register, fiche #545, Suffolk Record Office, Bury St. Edmunds Branch, 77 Raingate Street, Bury St. Edmunds, IP33 2AR, England. Also see reference 39.
- ²¹ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case, Chicago-Fergus Publishing, p 15 (1889).
- ²² Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97085, p 127.
- ²³ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case, Chicago-Fergus Publishing, pp 20-21 (1889).
- ²⁴ Church of England Parish Register Transcripts of Lawshall, Suffolk, FHL Film 991955-6.
- ²⁵ Church of England Parish Register Transcripts, Bradfield Combust, Suffolk, England, FHL Film 950448-2.
- ²⁶ "Brothers John and Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield: The Lost Years 1635-1643," Stephen Dean Goodrich, Ph.D., *Goodrich Family Association Newsletter*, 4(2), pp 21-23, June, 2009.
- ²⁷ *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut*, vol. 2, S. Adams, Esq., by H. Stiles, MD, ed., NY, appendix 3, John Goodrich, original Manhannock Island proprietor near Wethersfield: list entry for John Goodrich p 876, list entry for Clement Chaplin p 875, map of proprietor lots p 878, full discussion pp 874-880 (1904).
- ²⁸ *Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut: 1633-1884*, vol. 2, J. Trumbull, editor., S. Adams, Esq., in Chapter 25, "Wethersfield:" Goodrich settlers p 437, William Goodrich in Pequot War p 435, pp 433-438 (1886).
- ²⁹ Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97083.
- ³⁰ *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia*, P.S. McCrary, Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock in pp 157-163 (2007).
- ³¹ Church of England Parish Register Transcripts, Euston, Suffolk, England, FHL Film 993246-9.
- ³² Church of England, St. James-Bury St. Edmunds Parish Register Transcripts, FHL Film 993230, 1-3.
- ³³ The maiden surname Thresh is deduced from: the will of Clement Thresh, which bequeathed to Thomas and Anne Goodrich and son Benjamin, and the "A-T-G" signature monogram of Anne.²⁸ Will of Clement Thresh: *Old Rappahannock Deed & Will*, Book-2, folio 74; FHL Film 1929926.
- ³⁴ Goodrich Family Association Private Collection: digital copy of the will of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, dated 15 Mar 1678/9; proved 03 Apr 1679.
- ³⁵ *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, March 1963, Volume 51, Number 1, pp.67-70.
- ³⁶ *Calendar of State Papers*, vol.1, p.7 (Lower Norfolk County, Virginia); cited in *National Genealogical Society Quarterly*, March 1963, Volume 51, Number 1, pp.67-70.
- ³⁷ *Old Rappahannock Deed Book*, Part 1, 1656-1664, p 13.
- ³⁸ *History of the Goodricke Family*, Charles Alfred Goodricke, 1885, London.
- ³⁹ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case, Chicago-Fergus Publishing, pp 17-18 (1889).
- ⁴⁰ *Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England*, Ernest Flagg, Clearfield-CT, p 317 (1926).
- ⁴¹ Goodrich Family Association Private Collection: Lillian Redstone English Research, p 30b.
- ⁴² Church of England, Archdeaconry of Sudbury - Court, FHL Film 97051, p 483.
- ⁴³ Probate Records for the Episcopal Consistory Court, Archdeaconry of Norwich, FHL Film 94857.



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The Descendants of William Homer Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut through his 6th Great Grandson William Homer Goodrich of Beerston, New York, compiled by Victor Burton Goodrich, complete with four appendices is available by request, paper copies only. Contact: gfgenealogy@yahoo.com

Genealogy of Goodriches of Sharon, CT, compiled by Lindy Allen from the Goodrich deeds and probate of Sharon, CT from the beginning of the records until about 1840. Available by request. Contact: gfgenealogy@yahoo.com. For more details, please see the article by Lindy Allen on page 29 of Volume 2, Issue 4, September 6, 2006 of the GFA Newsletter.

Still Hill Cemetery, So. Glastonbury, CT Goodrich gravestone transcriptions and GPS taken 02 July 2007.

Look-ups are available for the following:
George W. Farrell; indexed collection.

Victor B. Goodrich, Delaware County, NY; notes

Descendants of William Isaac Goodrich; manuscript of Carl Hoffstedt

Zebulon Goodrich, New York, Michigan & Indiana; records of V & J Goodrich

The Descendants of William Goodridge who Settled in Watertown, MA in 1634, Traced Through His Son Jeremiah

Isle of Wight County Virginia Deeds 1750-1782, William Lindsay Hopkins, Iberian Publishing Company, Athens, Georgia, 1995

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Hancock Shaker Village, Ott, John Harlow, Shaker Community, 1976

The Story of Milton Junction, Fortnightly Club and Bowen Printing Co., Milton Junction, WI 1951

The Ricker Compilation of Vital Records of Early Connecticut, Ricker, Jacquelyn Ladd, Genealogical Publishing Company, Baltimore, Maryland

Early Settlers of New York State, Their Ancestors and Descendants, Foley, Janet Wethy, Vol., 1 of 9, Genealogical Publishing Company, 1934

Genealogical Notes, or Contributions to the Family History of Some of the First Settlers of Connecticut and Massachusetts, Goodwin, Nathaniel, Hartford, F. A. Brown, 1856

History of Old Rappahannock County Virginia 1656-1692, Chapter 5 (Bacon's Rebellion),
Warner, Thomas Hoskins, Pauline Pearce Warner, Tappahannock, Virginia, Publisher

Genealogical and Personal Memoirs Relating to the Families of Boston and Eastern

Massachusetts, Cutter, William Richard, A. M., Vols. 1-4, Lewis Historical Publishing
Company, New York, 1908

Goodrich Index to Newspapers Published in Rochester, New York, 1818 – 1887,
Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County

Marriage Records of the Second Church of Berwick, Maine, 1755 – 1857,
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. 74(Oct. 1920)

Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia and Related Mason, Seawell, Goodrich, Boush Families,
Patti Sue McCrary, Heritage Books, 2007(Goodrich Families of Old Rappahannock, VA, includes
transcript of Thomas Goodrich will.)

One Branch of James Goodrich b. 1721 CT Research Documentation: send email request for a
copy of the documentation, together with your name and postal address, to Delores at
gfagenealogy@yahoo.com

NEW! Pittsfield, Massachusetts Vital Records, births, marriages, includes many marriage
“intentions” transcribed by Michael Phelps from FHL film #1902437

*One name only per lookup request; must be accompanied by known facts about the ancestor.
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It may be the love of noble deeds,
Perchance 'tis pride, but he who reads
Of these who did and dared and died –
Then be it love or be it pride,
There is a link that seems to hold
Us bound to ancestors of old.

~Author unknown

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