

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter

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Goodrich Family Association

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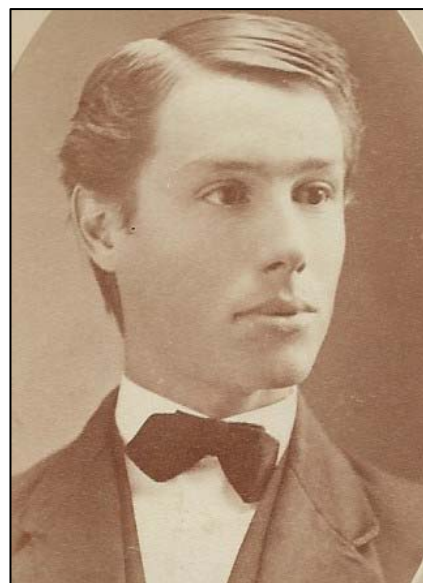
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Allison Ebenezer Goodrich Ancestry in the Line of Bartholomew Goodrich of Branford, CT ~Editor

On Facebook's "Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness" (RAOGK) group,¹ a subscriber saw an old photo taken at the T. A. Beach Studio in Delaware, Ohio and signed on the back: "A. E. Goodrich", "Yours Truly", "Worthington", with a cut away portion. The person who had posted the photo discovered:

Allison Ebenezer Goodrich, b. 17 Aug 1850 (Liberty, OH) s/o Aaron Strong Goodrich (1814-1896) and Sarah Ann Hardin (1827-1888). Allison was one of three children, including George Blucher Goodrich and William Hiland Goodrich; all sons who were born 1850-1854. Allison was married in 1880 to Jessie Youmans (b. 1857 or 1858). He died 20 or 23 Jan 1924 and was buried in the Oak Grove Cemetery in Delaware, Ohio.

This photo is on his Find-A-Grave profile.² Allison descends from Bartholomew Goodrich of Branford, New Haven, CT; the corrected (1922)³ version of his ancestry is now discussed.



Generations 1-3 of the Goodrich ancestry of Allison Ebenezer Goodrich were first published as descending from immigrant Richard⁻¹ Goodrich of Guilford, New Haven, CT.⁴ The patriarch error was detailed,⁵ after Jacobus had removed Richard⁻¹ Goodrich of Guilford earlier.⁶ (Figures 4-5).

ALLISON⁻⁷ (AARON⁻⁶, EBENEZER⁻⁵, BARTHOLOMEW⁻⁴, TIMOTHY⁻³, BARTHOLOMEW⁻², BARTHOLOMEW⁻¹)

ALLISON⁻⁷ EBENEZER GOODRICH was born 17 Aug 1850 in Liberty Township, Delaware, Ohio and died there on 23 Jan 1924.^{7,8} Allison attended Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio ~8 miles from Liberty Township, while living (1868-1876) on his father's farm that had as its PO address Worthington, Franklin County (Figures 2, 6). While a student attending Ohio Wesleyan University, Allison specialized in scientific and classical subjects;⁹ ultimately earning B.A. (A.B.) and M.A. (A.M.) degrees in 1876,¹⁰ when his wife-to-be Jessie Youmans was a sophomore enrolled in a scientific curriculum at the Ohio Wesleyan Female College (Figure 7).

Jessie Youmans, daughter and 13th of 14 children b. 1836-1864 (8 sons; 6 daughters; 2 in NJ; 12 in OH) of William Craig Youmans (*Yeomans*)¹¹ (*US Postmaster-Kirkersville, Licking, Ohio 1836-1838*),¹² and Mary Ann Snyder (Figure 1), was born April 1858 in Etna, Licking, Ohio,^{13,14} ~40 miles from Liberty, where the Youmans family lived (1840-1860) before Liberty, Delaware (1870) and Pataskala, Licking (*widow Mary Ann in 1900*). William Youmans was a farmer; in 1860 he was listed a farmer-merchant.¹⁵

Allison Ebenezer Goodrich and Jessie Youmans married March 11, 1880 (Figure 8); they had no issue. Allison farmed in Worthington (Figure 2), where his scientific-classical education was applied to his lifelong interest in genealogy (Figure 3) and local history and geographical features, including a number of mysterious burial mounds found on his farm and elsewhere. He published a historical article on his great-grandfather Captain Nathan Carpenter (1757-1814), the first settler of Liberty Township, in the *Delaware Gazette*; later included in *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (1880). Allison was a loyal supporter of local schools, as noted in a memorial dedication for him in a 1924 yearbook (Figure 9).



Figure 1. William and Mary (Snyder) Youmans.¹⁶



Figure 2. Goodrich home on Olentangy Road, Delaware County, OH.¹⁷

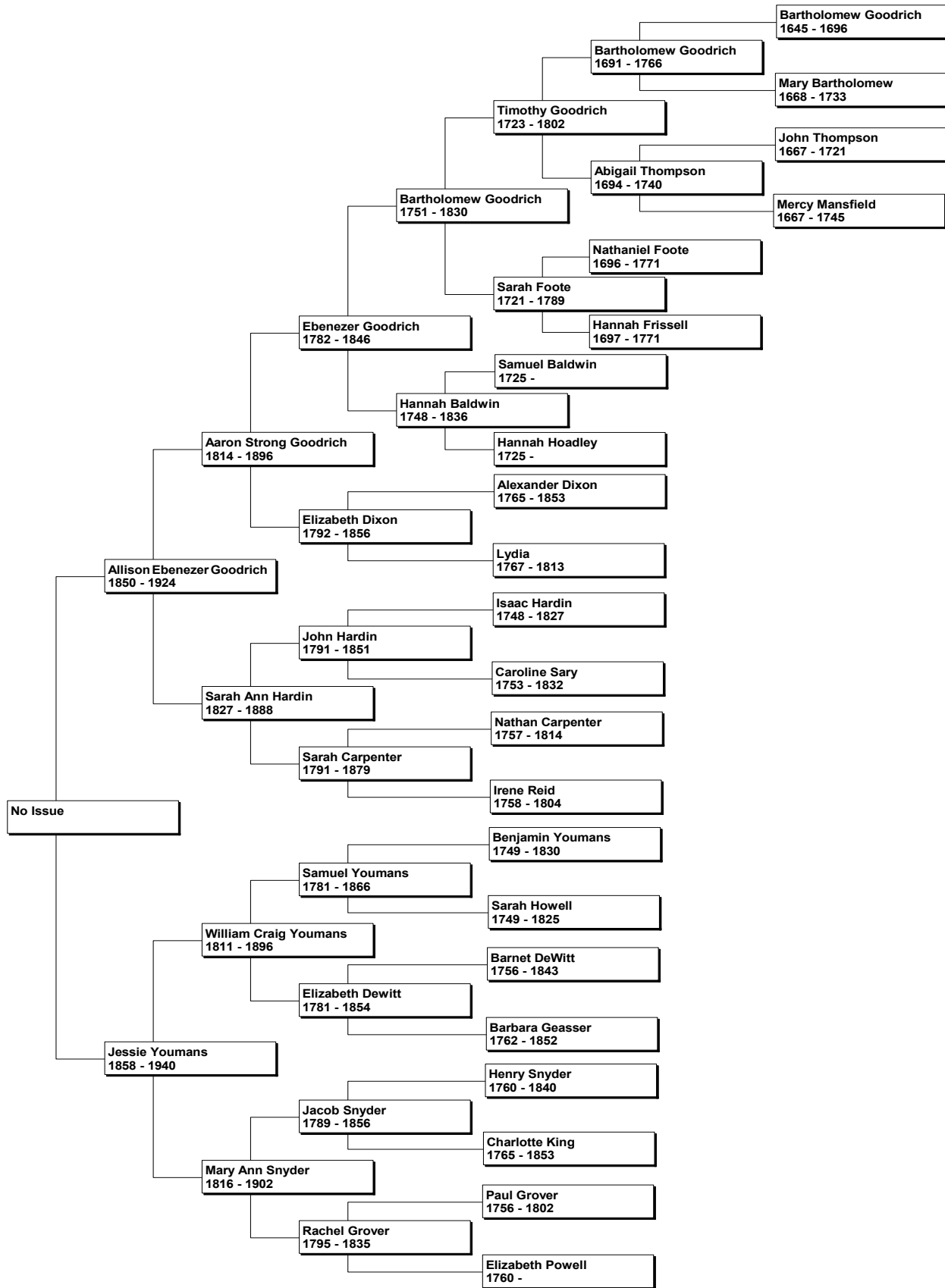


Figure 3. Allison Ebenezer Goodrich and Jessie Youmans ancestries: *Goodrich ancestry only this issue, + other ancestors.*¹⁸

RICHARD⁽¹⁾ GOODRICH was born in England. He died in Guilford, New Haven, Connecticut, on May 7, 1676. It is not known when his wife, Dinah, died. "Richard Guttridge" was the twelfth signer of the Guilford Covenant drawn up while at sea on June 1, 1639. **Richard Goodrich had one son, John, and as this son left no children, there are no descendants of the name. Bartholomew Goodrich of Branford, New Haven, Connecticut, was not his son.**

Richard figured in a Guilford court record in 1647. The town had bought a quantity of cotton wool, and some of the planters, having questioned publicly the equitable distribution of the wool, were hauled before the Guilford court. Two of them, "Alexander Chalker and Richard Guttridge, having showed in the face of the Court formerly much rashness and confidence about the cotton wool, did solemnly acknowledge their fault and humbly craved forgiveness and favor of the Court to pass it by." In 1650 Richard Guttridge "was willing...to continue doing what at present was laid upon him [toward the minister's salary], but not further." His name is on the Guilford freeman lists of 1650, 1658 and (with surname spelling Gutrich) in 1670.

On Feb. 26, 1652/3, "At a Particular Court called out of course, John Linsley, being warned, made his appearance at Court, when Richard Guttridge charged him with slandering his wife with lying. John Linsley reported that she had told a thousand times a thousand lies to Henry Kingsnorth and said that she lied basely to William Hall, and said to Henry Doud that she lied or was a liar, and that he wants to remove from his dwelling on her account, that she was a Devil's bird and she had abused his dog and they who would do this to a dog would do it to himself and his family, so that he should be afraid to go out of his house without company." Linsley was fined £5 and costs for the slander, and later sold all his allotments in Guilford, to William Hall, and moved his family to Branford in 1654. In 1659 William Stone made a complaint against Richard Goodrich for neglect to fence in land at East River. The case was referred to the "seven men who are appointed to set our ways," but does not again appear on the record.

There is no record of a will, but son John Goodrich entered lands "which was his father Richard Goodrich's first division." There is another record which states: "I have given my son John full possession of the first and second division of land at the east end of Guilford. March 25th, 1673. RICHARD GOODRICH." As this was about two years before his death, it is possible that he gave his daughters their portions when they married, and his real estate to his son John, making probate unnecessary.

Children of Richard Goodrich and wife Dinah:

1. Lydia⁽²⁾, b. ~1644; m. James Evarts January 14, 1660. Lydia was named as a sister in the will of her brother John, who left no living children, and so made her son Joseph Evarts his heir.
2. John⁽²⁾, b. ~1650; d. 1728; m. Mary Alling (1662-1722); they had no children. Richard Goodrich gave his son John all of his Guilford lands (25 Mar 1673), which John left to nephew Joseph Evarts; son of sister Lydia.
3. Mary⁽²⁾, b. ~1651; m. in 1676 John Bailey (he d. ~1688); they had 3 children.
4. Rachel⁽²⁾, b. ~1652; d. 1685; m. 1658 Daniel Benton (he d. 1675); they had 1 son and 3 daughters.
5. Elizabeth⁽²⁾, b. 15 Sep 1653; m. 1678 Ephraim Darwin (Durrain in the record); they had 6 children.

Figure 4. Biography of the immigrant Richard⁽¹⁾ Goodrich of Guilford, New Haven, CT, paraphrased in places.¹⁹

GOODRICH. FAM. 1. BARTHOLOMEW⁽¹⁾, of Branford, d. 1696; m. Mary Bartholomew; d/o William and Mary (Johnson) Bartholomew, b. 26 Oct 1668 at Roxbury, MA; she m2. Benjamin Linsley.

1. Mary⁽²⁾, b. ~1684; "forced by a stranger" she had twins b. 1700 (NHCCt); m 28 May 1707 Samuel Kirkham (BdV).
2. Abigail⁽²⁾, b. ~1686; m. 08 Jun 1704 Samuel Pond (BdV).
3. Elizabeth⁽²⁾, b. ~1689; d. 04 Dec 1704 (BdV).
4. **BARTHOLOMEW⁽²⁾**, b. ~1691; m. Abigail d/o John and Mercy (Mansfield) Thompson; she b. 06 Oct 1694 (NHV).
 - a. **TIMOTHY⁽³⁾**, d. 1802; m. 24 Mar 1748 Sarah b. 06 Mar 1721; d/o Nathaniel and Harriet (Frissell) Foote (BdV).
 - b. Joseph⁽³⁾.
 - c. David⁽³⁾, m. 13 Jul 1758 Lydia Russell (BdV).
 - d. Hannah⁽³⁾, m. 27 Sep 1758 Jonathan Stokes (BdV).
 - e. Abigail⁽³⁾, m. _____ Walstone.
 - f. Bathsheba⁽³⁾, d. 22 May 1814 Æ 83 (NoHC); m1. Richard Towner; m2. 2 Aug 1780 Isaac Thorpe (NoHC).
5. Joanna⁽²⁾, b. ~1694; m. 31 Oct 1716 John Baldwin (BdV).
6. William⁽²⁾, b. 1696; d. 27 Feb 1758; m. 30 Nov 1720 Dorcas d/o Nathaniel and Tabitha (Bishop) Foote; his wife Dorcas was b. ~1696; d. 23 Feb 1752.

Figure 5. Bartholomew⁽¹⁾ Goodrich of Branford, New Haven, CT biography by Donald L. Jacobus; paraphrased in places.²⁰

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. 21	
NAME.	RESIDENCES.
Judson Newell Davids.....	Richwood.
William Morton Davis.....	Radnor.
Byron Torburt Davis.....	Dublin.
Hope Brown Debolt.....	Newtown.
Charles Wellington Edwards.....	Cincinnati.
Charles Wesley Elliott.....	Delaware.
James Blain Elliott.....	Keene.
Delano English.....	Delaware.
William Davis Evans.....	Columbus.
Jonathan Fellows.....	Galion.
John W. Foster.....	Omega.
William Wilkinson Fuson.....	Worthington.
Leroy Gallagher.....	Delaware.
John Milton Gast.....	Prospect.
William Wallace Geary.....	New Washington.
Alison Ebenezer Goodrich.....	Worthington.

1868

SENIORS. CLASSICAL.	
NAME.	RESIDENCES.
David Steele Adams,	Waynesville.
Gideon Gustavus Banker,	Delaware.
David Holmes Battenfield,	Delaware.
Horace Bonner,	Xenia.
John Fletcher Brant,	Haysville.
George Eden Campbell,	South Perry.
Alfred George Carpenter,	Mansfield.
Jesse Redman Clark,	Cincinnati.
Milton Clark,	Foster's Crossing.
Samuel Goodlove Cosgrove,	Defiance.
Charles Cassat Davis,	Cincinnati.
Louis Bascom Dennison,	Delaware.
Oscar Beasley Dunn,	Ironton.
Charles Franklin Garberson,	Marion.
Allison Ebenezer Goodrich,	Worthington.

1872

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. 13	
SCIENTIFIC.	
NAME.	RESIDENCES.
Timothy Downing Beach.....	West Jefferson.
Edwin A. Bonner.....	London.
Charles Francis Burns.....	Roscoe.
Samuel Cosgrove.....	Defiance.
Amos Zachary Evans.....	Hillsboro.
Alison Ebenezer Goodrich.....	Worthington.

1869

<i>Fifty Years of History.</i> 345	
530. Louis Bascom Dennison, A. B.	Delaware, O. 1875-87, County Surveyor. Civil Engineer.
531. Oscar Peasley Dunn, A. B.	Ironton, O. M. D., 1878, Miami Medical College. 1878-9, Resident Physician Cincinnati Hospital. Physician and Surgeon.
532. William Foos, B. S.	Springfield, O. Engaged in Business.
533. Charles Franklin Garberson, A. B.	Marion, O. 1883-9, County Examiner for Marion County, O. Attorney at Law.
534. Allison Ebenezer Goodrich, A. B., A. M.,	1876. Worthington, O. Engaged in Farming.

1894 Ohio Wesleyan 50-Year Commemoration

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY. 10	
NAME.	RESIDENCES.
William Wolfe Lance.....	Bellefontaine.
Eugene Lane.....	Delaware.
James Luther Lasley.....	Cheshire.
Louis Edwin Leonard.....	Harrison.
George Alexander Miller.....	Bucyrus.
William C. Nye.....	Tarlon.
James Basle Paine.....	Reed's Mills.
William Miller Patterson.....	Cincinnati.
Thomas Goodwin Roberts.....	Delaware.
Wintworth W. Sholl.....	Cincinnati.
John Alvaro Smith.....	Unionville Center.
Justin Nelson Study.....	Hagerstown, Ind.
James Mercer Vernon.....	Zanesville.
William Godman Ward.....	Belleville.
Millard Fillmore Warner.....	Tuscarawas.
Algeraus Cryder Watson.....	London.
John Whisler.....	Delaware.
John Granville Woolley.....	Paris, Ill.
SCIENTIFIC.	
Samuel Cosgrove.....	Defiance.
Alison Ebenezer Goodrich.....	Worthington.

1870

SOPHOMORE CLASS. 10	
WILBER, ALICE L.	North Lewisburg.
WATSON, BESSIE A.	Delaware.
WILLIAMS, CLARA L.	Delaware.
WILLIAMS, ANNA M.	Delaware.
WILLIAMS, ADELLE	Delaware.
WHIPPLE, FANNY	Chagrin Falls.
WALKER, MINNIE	Delaware.
SCIENTIFIC.	
ARMSTRONG EMMA	Delaware.
BROWN, EVA	Delphos.
BALDWIN, ROMIE	Nevada.
BROWN, EMMA C.	Delhi.
COLLINS, ESSIE	Barnesville.
EATON, JULIA L.	Delaware.
JONES, JENNIE	Waverly.
KIRBY, CLARA	Sidney.
MURRAY, EMMA	Martinsburg.
SHAW, SUSIE	Ripley.
SWALLOW, MATTIE	Clifton, W. Va.
WIDMAN, ELLA	Delaware.
YOUNG, ALICE	Monroeville.
YOUMANS, JESSIE	Delaware.

1876

Figure 7. Ohio Wesleyan University: Allison Goodrich 1868-1872 yearbook entries and entry in 50-year commemoration. Ohio Wesleyan Female College sophomore Jessie Youmans 1876 yearbook entry (lower-right).²¹

504		
MARRIAGE RECORD.		
Parties.	Affidavit.	Return.
<p>No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LICENSE</p> <p>Issued the _____ day of _____ A. D. 187__ to the above named parties</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss. DELAWARE COUNTY, }</p> <p><i>Allison E. Goodrich</i> having made application for a LICENSE for <i>Himself</i> and <i>Jessie Youmans</i> and being duly sworn, says that <i>He</i> is _____ of the age of <i>21</i> years, <i>or more</i> and has no wife living; and that <i>Jessie Youmans</i> is _____ of the age of <i>18</i> years <i>or more</i> a resident of said county, and has no husband living, and that said parties are not nearer kin than second cousins, and there is no legal impediment to said marriage.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>A. E. Goodrich</i> Sworn to and subscribed before me, this <i>19</i> day of <i>April</i> A. D. 187<i>9</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>F. P. Sprague</i> Probate Judge.</p>	<p>No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss. DELAWARE COUNTY, }</p> <p>I DO HEREBY CERTIFY That on the <i>11</i> day of <i>March</i> 18<i>80</i>, I solemnized the Marriage of <i>Mr. Allison E. Goodrich</i> WITH <i>Mrs. Jessie Youmans</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Rufus Carpenter J. P.</i> Filed and recorded _____ day of _____ 187<i>9</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Attest: _____ Probate Judge.</p>

Figure 8. Marriage of Allison E. Goodrich and Jessie Youmans solemnized 11 Mar 1880, Delaware County, Ohio.²²

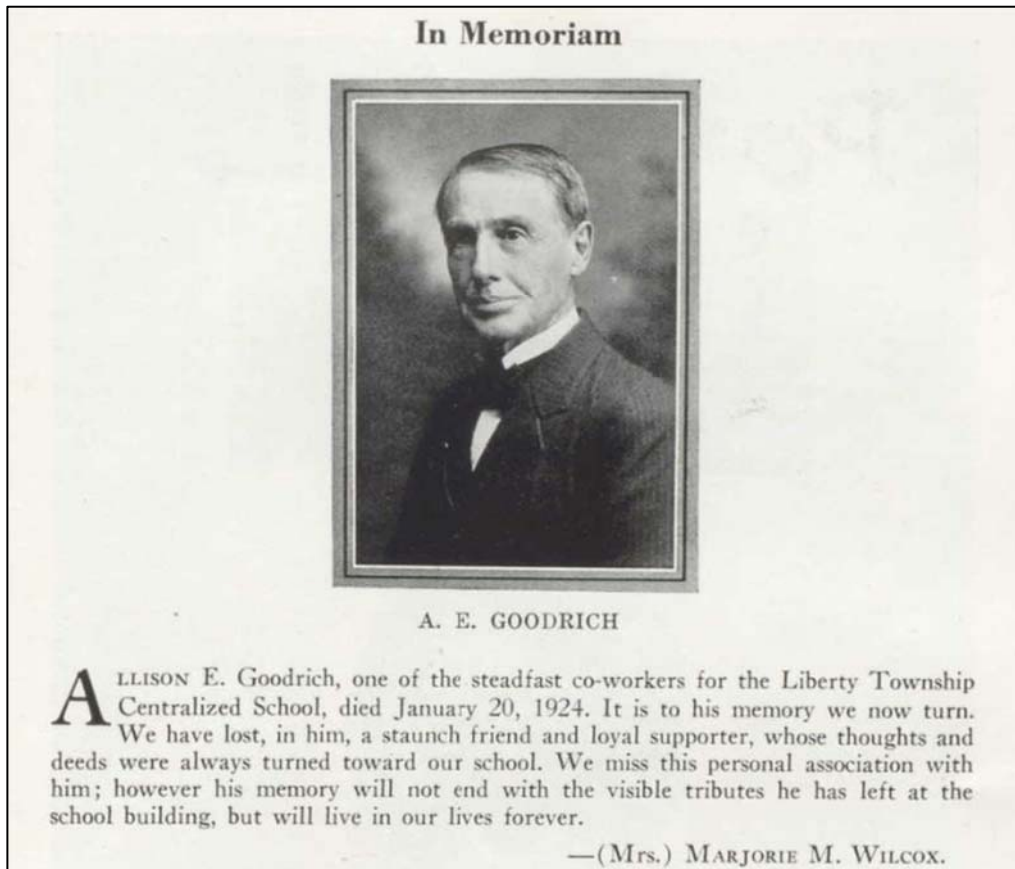


Figure 9. Dedication to Allison Ebenezer Goodrich in 1924 yearbook of Rutherford B. Hayes High School, Delaware, OH.²³

AARON⁶ STRONG GOODRICH (*Ebenezer⁵, Bartholomew⁴, Timothy³, Bartholomew², Bartholomew¹*) was born on 07 Oct 1814 in Liberty Township, Delaware, Ohio where he died on 21 Feb 1896.²⁴ He married Sarah Ann Hardin, daughter of John Hardin and Sarah Carpenter, on 27 Dec 1848 in Delaware, Ohio;²⁵ she was born on 16 Dec 1827 in Liberty Township, Delaware, Ohio where she died 16 Dec 1888.²⁶ His published biography,²⁷ and obituary on Find-a-Grave,²⁸ follow:

AARON STRONG GOODRICH, farmer, retired; P.O. Worthington, Franklin County; is one of the worthy and staunch citizens of the township, who was born in the same tract he now occupies October 7, 1813.

His father's name was EBENEZER GOODRICH, and his mother's maiden name was BETSEY DIXON GOODMAN; the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter a native of Vermont. EBENEZER GOODRICH came to this country at a time when Columbus was a place unknown; the ground on which it stands was a wilderness; Indian trails traversed the country in various directions. Upon their arrival, they built a log cabin in the woods; they thus lived for many years, enduring the privations and hardships of the early pioneer. EBENEZER GOODRICH was a carpenter and assisted his neighbors in erecting their rude structures; when not thus employed, he was making improvements on his own farm. His death occurred October 15, 1846 and his remains now repose in the family burying ground.

AARON STRONG GOODRICH was born in the log cabin of his father; received an elementary education at subscription rates, and remained with his father until age 35, when he married SARAH HARDIN December 27, 1848; she was born in this township December 16, 1827 and was a daughter of JOHN HARDIN and SARAH CARPENTER and a near relative of Captain Nathan Carpenter, who was one of the early settlers in this county. THREE CHILDREN blessed their union:

1. *ALLISON EBENEZER GOODRICH, born on the family farm on August 17, 1850 (d. 23 Jan 1924 Liberty Twp., OH),²⁹*
2. *GEORGE BLUCHER GOODRICH, born December 22, 1852*
 - o *(d. 09 Mar 1944 Dayton, Montgomery, OH:³⁰ m. Edith Wright 14 Jun 1888 Franklin Co., OH;³¹ 1 son; 1 dau.),³²*
3. *WILLIAM HILAND GOODRICH, born April 7, 1854*
 - o *(d. bef. probate at Delaware Co., OH 19 Dec 1885,³³ after residing in Sun City, Barber, KS 01 Mar 1885).³⁴*

All graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University except Blucher, who did not complete the course, taking up Blackstone instead; he has read law considerably, yet does not intend to enter the practice. Mr. Goodrich has, during his life, been engaged in farming. He has been successful in his business operations, and thus became the owner of a large tract of land. He has been in poor health several years, and so has recently divided up his land among his boys, reserving for himself and amiable wife a competency for their declining years...

AARON S. GOODRICH – DEATH OF AN OLD PIONEER

Aaron S. Goodrich, whose serious illness was reported in last week's Opinion, died on Friday morning at his home in Liberty Township, Delaware County, about 3.5 miles northwest of this place. Mr. Goodrich's father moved to this state from Connecticut in 1806 and was the first settler in the immediate neighborhood. He took up his residence in Delaware County, where his son Aaron was born and reared and where he resided until his death. Mr. Goodrich was one of the young men who escorted Wyandotte Indians from Upper Sandusky to Cincinnati, in July 1843. In writing of this trip in 1892, he said:

“My charge consisted of the chief's wife and his two papooses, a gun box and some garden seeds. The chief was a young man with a good English education, and possessed of considerable business ability, contracting and paying all bills on the way. At the time of packing up and preparing for departure, he presented me with a gun and a club; the gun is still in my possession. The war club may be seen in the Ohio Historical Society's museum in the capitol at Columbus. My wagon with the chief's family and the wagon carrying his personal effects were driven into the center of a circle, and the nation camped around us. A Mr. Wilson from Upper Sandusky traveled with us in the capacity of a butcher. He killed a bullock each night which answered for a day's rations. While the fires were being built and the eventual meal prepared the Indian boys would make displays of their wonderful skill with their bows and arrows, shooting coppers out of split sticks stuck in the ground. At Cincinnati I bade the last farewell to the Wyandots, which numbered many upright and able men, and with whom I had many pleasant associations.”

Mr. Goodrich was a man highly respected by all who knew him. His genial disposition and hospitality won for him many friends. He leaves two sons, G. B. and A. E. Goodrich. His funeral took place from his late residence, on Sunday afternoon at two o'clock, and was attended by a large number of his friends and neighbors. The services were conducted by the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, both of which lodges he has been a member of for many years. The remains were placed in the family vault at Delaware.

EBENEZER⁵ GOODRICH (*Bartholomew⁴, Timothy³, Bartholomew², Bartholomew¹*)

Ebenezer was born 15 Jan 1782 in Branford, New Haven, Connecticut,³⁵ and he died 15 Oct 1846 in Liberty, Delaware, OH.³⁶ He married Elizabeth Dixon (daughter of Alexander and Lydia Dixon) in Jun 1813 in Powell, Delaware, OH.³⁷ She was born 24 Sep 1792 in Underhill, Chittenden, Vermont, and she died on 15 Jan 1856 in Liberty, Delaware, OH.^{38,39}

Children of Ebenezer⁵ and Elizabeth (Dixon) Goodrich; all born in Liberty, Delaware, Ohio:

1. **AARON⁶ STRONG GOODRICH**, b. 07 Oct 1814; d. 21 Feb 1896 in Liberty, Delaware, Ohio.
2. Edmund⁶ Parker, b. 16 Sep 1815; d. 18 Jan 1899 Sulphur Springs, Henry, Indiana; m. Mary A. Case.⁴⁰
3. Maria⁶ Orvilla, b. 04 Mar 1820; d. 15 Nov 1884 in Columbus, Franklin, Ohio; m. Minor Tone.⁴¹
4. William⁶ B., b. 19 Nov 1820; d. 11 Mar 1891 in Ashley, Delaware, Ohio.⁴²
5. Lydia⁶ Adeline, b. 13 Apr 1824; d. 14 Apr 1900 Cardington, Morrow, Ohio; m. Hiram Payne.⁴³
6. Sarah⁶ T., b. 20 Nov 1825; d. 17 Aug 1827 Liberty, Delaware, Ohio.⁴⁴
7. Minerva⁶, b. 13 Aug 1828; d. 17 Sep 1855 Liberty, Delaware, Ohio; m. Samuel Minthorn.^{45,46}
8. Highland⁶ Ebenezer, b. 15 Apr 1831; d. 07 Mar 1899 Royal Center, Cass, Indiana; m. Mary J. Vickers.⁴⁷

His published biography follows:^{48,49,50}

Ebenezer Goodrich was recruited by James Kilbourne to settle in Worthington, Franklin, Ohio as there was a need for skilled carpenters and joiners. He settled in the southeast corner of the township where his son A. S. Goodrich now lives. He had bought his land before leaving his native Connecticut, and being a young man and single, he remained a bachelor for a number of years after moving to the township. The first settler in this immediate section; living alone with no companion but his faithful dog, he was a kind of second Robinson Crusoe on his desert island. He served in the war of 1812, and, soon after his return to his home, he was elected or appointed a Justice of the Peace of Liberty Township, an office he held for many years. In looking on the map, it is observed that the southwest corner of the township is cut off by the Olentangy River and is annexed to Liberty Township. Thereby hangs a tale.

Somewhere about 1824, Ebenezer Goodrich, living on this little point of land, was elected Justice of the Peace, by the citizens of Liberty Township; as mentioned previously. There seems to have been no suspicion on his part, or on the part of anyone else, that he was not a citizen of Liberty Township, and so he continued performing the ordinary duties of a Township Magistrate. Finally, it dawned upon some mind that Mr. Goodrich was not a citizen of Liberty, and, therefore, not eligible for the office he held. Here was a dilemma not easily evaded. All the business of an official nature that he had done up to this time was found to be void, and there seemed to be no escape from confusion worse confounded. A remedy was found, at last, in a petition to the Legislature, in 1826, and the Olentangy was made the boundary line of Orange, in that corner.

Mr. Goodrich died October 15, 1846. Four sons are still living: two in Delaware County, Ohio and two in Indiana. A. S. Goodrich occupies the old homestead and has accumulated considerable wealth. He has retired from active business, and, while he enjoys the fruits of a life of industry, he has turned over the management of his large property to his sons, who are worthy scions of a good old stock. William Goodrich lives at Ashley, this county; Edmund lives in Miami County, Ind., and H. E. in Cass County, Ind.



BARTHOLOMEW⁴ GOODRICH (*Timothy³, Bartholomew², Bartholomew¹*)

Bartholomew was born 25 May 1751,⁵¹ and he died 27 Feb 1830 in Branford, New Haven, CT.⁵²

Bartholomew married at Branford Hannah Baldwin, d/o Samuel Baldwin and Hannah Hoadley, on

22 Sep 1773.⁵³ Hannah Baldwin was born 20 Sep 1748,⁵⁴ and died 04 Apr 1836 in Branford.⁵⁵

Children of Bartholomew⁴ and Hannah (Baldwin) Goodrich; all b. in Branford, New Haven, CT:⁵⁶

1. Pamela⁵ b. 25 Aug 1774; d. 11 Jun 1861-New Haven;⁵⁷ m. Elisha Dickerman 07 Jan 1800-Branford.⁵⁸

2. John⁵, b. 01 Feb 1776; d. 30 Oct 1790-Branford.

3. Sarah⁵, b. 17 Feb 1777; d. 05 Sep 1841-Branford.

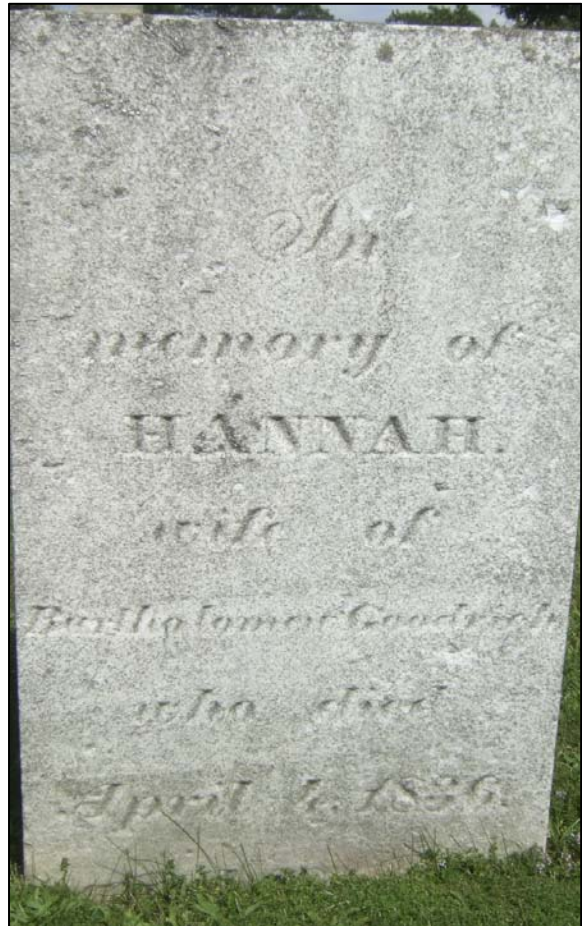
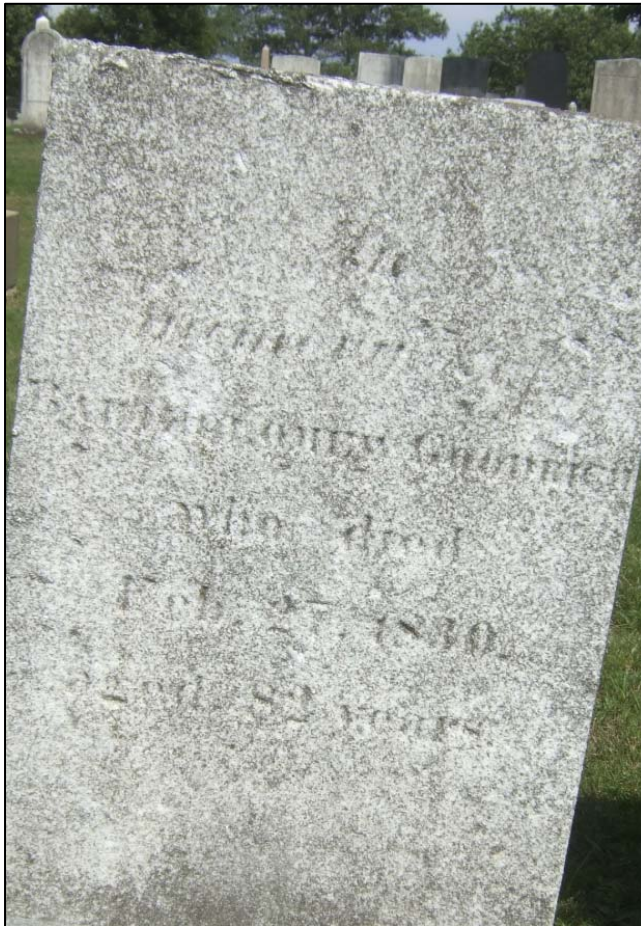
4. Timothy⁵, b. 11 Dec 1779; d. 17 Feb 1859-Avon, CT;⁵⁹ m. Elizabeth Miller 06 Nov 1806-Avon.⁶⁰

5. **EBENEZER⁵ GOODRICH**, b. 15 Jan 1782; d. 15 Oct 1846 in Liberty, Delaware, OH.⁶¹

6. Grace⁵, b. 24 Dec 1783; d. 23 Sep 1826-Wallingford, CT;⁶² m. John E. Dudley 24 Jun 1805-Northford, CT.⁶³

7. Edmund⁵, b. 23 Dec 1786; d. 09 Aug 1816.

8. William⁵, b. 02 Dec 1788; d. 06 Jan 1843; m. Marian Whiting 27 Feb 1826-Branford.



TIMOTHY³ GOODRICH (*Bartholomew², Bartholomew¹*)

Timothy was baptized 14 Apr 1723;⁶⁴ died 23 Jul 1802,⁶⁵ age 79,⁶⁶ in Branford, New Haven, CT.⁶⁷

Timothy married Sarah Foote, daughter of Nathaniel Foote and Hannah Frissell, 24 Mar 1748/9 in

Branford.⁶⁸ Sarah was born 06 Mar 1720/1 in Branford,⁶⁹ and died in Branford sometime before

the 10 Apr 1789 will of Timothy that did not name his wife but named both of their two children.⁷⁰

Children of Timothy³ and Sarah (Foote) Goodrich; both b. in Branford, New Haven, CT:⁷¹

1. Sarah⁴, b. 19 Feb 1749/50; d. 04 Oct 1831 Avon, CT;⁷² m. Joseph Chidsey 17 May 1769-Branford.

2. **BARTHOLOMEW⁴ GOODRICH**, b. 25 May 1751; d. 27 Feb 1830-Branford.

BARTHOLOMEW² GOODRICH (*Bartholomew¹*)

Bartholomew was baptized 13 Dec 1691;⁷³ buried 05 May 1766;⁷⁴ in Branford, New Haven, CT. He married first Abigail Thompson, daughter of John Thompson and Mercy Mansfield of New Haven,⁷⁵ in ~1720; he married second Mary _____ after 18 Jun 1740. Abigail Thompson was born 06 Oct 1694;⁷⁶ baptized 03 Mar 1694/5;⁷⁷ both in New Haven; and was buried 18 Jun 1740 in Branford,⁷⁸ before the 26 Apr 1764 will of Bartholomew Goodrich named wife Mary, children Timothy, Joseph, David, Hannah, Elizabeth, Abigail, and Bathsheba.⁷⁹

Children of Bartholomew² and Abigail (Thompson) Goodrich; all baptized at Branford:^{80,81}

1. Abigail³, bp. 11 Mar 1722/3; bur. 27 Mar 1793; m. ___ Walston;⁸² grand-nephew heir in 25 Mar 1793 will.⁸³
2. **TIMOTHY³ GOODRICH**, bp. 14 Apr 1723; d. 23 Jul 1802,⁸⁴ age 79,⁸⁵ in Branford.
3. Joseph³, bp. 14 Mar 1726; d. 04 Jun 1779-Branford; m. Mary Frisbie 17 Jun 1756-Branford.
4. David³, bp. 17 Nov 1728; d. after son Solomon b. 07 Oct 1767; m. Lydia Russell 13 Jul 1758-Branford.
5. Bathsheba³, b. ~1730; d. 22 May 1814 age 84-North Haven, CT;⁸⁶ m1 Richard Towner 02 Jun 1763-Branford; m2 Isaac Thorpe 02 Aug 1780-North Haven.⁸⁷
6. Johanna³, bp. 01 Apr 1733; d. 29 Dec 1791-Westbrook, CT;⁸⁸ m1 Jonathan Stokes (d. 1764)⁸⁹ 27 Sep 1758-Branford; m2 Caleb Spencer 17 Jan 1769-Branford.
7. Elizabeth³, bp. 13 Jul 1735; m. Daniel Dudley Jr. 13 Dec 1757-Branford; both still living Sep 1769; children:
 - a. Desire Dudley b. 10 Nov 1759 in Woodbury, CT.
 - b. Sibyl Dudley bp. 1762 Bethlehem, CT; d. 02 Apr 1844 Austinburg, Ashtabula, OH; m. Eliphalet Austin 1778.
 - c. Aaron Dudley b. 12 Feb 1763 at Woodbury, CT.
 - d. Daniel Dudley b. 1767; d. 12 Aug 1844 Austinburg, OH; m. Rhoda Watson; son Daniel Jr. 1795-17 Jan 1883.
 - e. Goodrich Dudley bp. Sep 1769; d. 07 May 1840 at Bethlehem, Litchfield, Connecticut; age 71.

BARTHOLOMEW¹ GOODRICH (*Parents and birthplace unknown*)

Lieutenant Bartholomew Goodrich, a carpenter and joiner of Branford, New Haven, Connecticut, signed the Branford plantation and church covenant in 1667, so likely born no later than 1645/6; died before probate inventory 13 Feb 1695/6.⁹⁰ Bartholomew married ~1684 Mary Bartholomew, d/o William Bartholomew and Mary Johnson, b. 26 Oct 1668 Roxbury, Suffolk, Massachusetts;⁹¹ d. 27 Jan 1738/9 in Branford.⁹² Widow Mary m2. Benjamin Linsley in ~1698; they had 2 sons and 4 daughters (1699-1710).⁹² Her family moved from Roxbury to Branford in 1679 (Figure 10). Children of Bartholomew¹ and Mary (Bartholomew) Goodrich:^{93,94,95}

1. Mary², b. ~1685; d. 24 Apr 1771-Branford;⁹⁶ m. Samuel Kirkham 28 Mar 1707-Branford.
2. Abigail², b. ~1686; d. 1721;⁹⁷ m. Samuel Pond 08 Jun 1704-Branford.
3. Elizabeth², b. ~1689; d. 04 Dec 1704-Branford.
4. **BARTHOLOMEW² GOODRICH**, bp. 13 Dec 1691; bur. 05 May 1766-Branford.
5. Joanna², bp. Feb 1693/4; d. ~1720;⁹⁸ m. John Baldwin 31 Oct 1716; son b. 29 Dec 1717; he m2. Eleanor Barnes.
6. William², bp. Jul 1696; d. 27 Feb 1758;⁹⁹ m. Dorcas Foote 30 Nov 1720-Branford.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMEW² (William¹) was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1640/1; became a carpenter, and by 1662, was overseer of a mill in Boston. He married December 17, 1663, Mary Johnson³, 1642-after 1705, daughter of Isaac² and Elizabeth (*Porter*) Johnson of Roxbury. Before King Philip's War they had removed to Deerfield, Massachusetts. When Indians raided Hatfield in 1677, their daughter, Abigail, was taken prisoner and carried to Canada. After eight months she was ransomed and returned, safely, to her parents. In 1679, they moved to Branford, Connecticut. His ability, popularity, and participation in town affairs in Branford was recognized by the founders of Woodstock, Connecticut. They persuaded him to move there in 1687. He died in Woodstock in 1697. His widow was living in Branford as late as 1705.

Children: 1. Isaac, 1664-1727, m. 1694, Rebecca
 2. William, 1666-d. before 1697
 3. Mary, 1668, m. 1. 1683/4, Bartholomew Goodrich
 2. Benjamin Linsley

Figure 10. Mary Bartholomew; 3rd of 9 children; d/o William and Mary (Johnson) Bartholomew of Roxbury, Suffolk, MA; Deerfield, Franklin, MA; to Branford, New Haven, CT in 1679 where she m. Bartholomew¹ Goodrich ~1684.¹⁰⁰

Captain Nathan Carpenter (1757-1814) of Liberty, Delaware, Ohio

~Allison Ebenezer Goodrich, M.A. (1850-1924; great-grandson, *History of Delaware County and Ohio-1880*).¹⁰¹

(Foreword by the editors): To sum up in a word, Liberty is one of the wealthy and flourishing subdivisions of the county. This township is noted as the site of the first settlement in the county. A complete and intelligent history of this early settlement involves a sketch of the family who made it and is not deemed inappropriate to the subject. Such a sketch will doubtless be read with interest, not only by the citizens of Liberty Township, but of Delaware County.

It carries us back to the reign of George I, who ascended the English throne in 1714. In the early part of that monarch's reign, three brothers named Carpenter came to America on a tour of observation. They were of a respectable family, possessed ample fortunes, and being highly pleased with the country, two of the brothers, Jonathan and Abiah, remained, resolving to make it their permanent home. The third brother soon after returned to England.

The following facts, pertinent to this noted family, and their settlement in this township, are from an article in the Delaware Gazette, written by A. E. Goodrich, a descendant. The article is so thorough and well written we incorporate it in this chapter, almost bodily, as being pertinent and to the point. It is as follows.

There was a custom in the family, contrary to the feudal system, by which the chief inheritance passed to the youngest son. After the death of Abiah, his son, Abraham Carpenter, was established in the family seat, at the village of Rehoboth, in the Massachusetts Bay Province, which at that time was a small republic, and quite independent, as it had not yet been enslaved by the encroachments of the British Ministry. Here he continually added to his estate by the purchase of small and sometimes large tracts of land, until he became an extensive landowner.

No doubt it will be somewhat surprising to our readers to learn that prices for land then were about as high as at the present day, as is shown by some of his conveyances, now in possession of the writer, some of which date back to the year 1728. For one half-acre he paid £10 (\$50), and for two acres he paid £40 (\$200); but, as they were small tracts, they were probably located near the village.

In 1756, Abraham made his last will, which is as much a dissertation on the Christian graces as it is a conveyance of his property, which he bequeathed to his son Abiel and to his grandchildren. Abiel lived in the village which was the choice of his ancestors, where he reared a large family, and his third son, Nathan, became the pioneer and original settler of Delaware County.

Captain Nathan Carpenter was born at Rehoboth in 1757, and he grew to manhood amid the excitement preparatory to the Revolution; a zealous patriot. He was among the first to respond to the call of his country when the great colonial struggle came on, though scarcely more than a boy in age. He fought bravely at the battle of Bunker Hill, at which place his brother was killed and himself wounded. Afterward he participated in several sanguinary battles, among them the pursuit and capture of British General John Burgoyne at Saratoga.

After the surrender of General Burgoyne, Captain Carpenter had an interview with him, in which (Burgoyne) remarked that he had very reluctantly accepted the command imposed upon him by the British Ministry; compelling him to war against the American colonies. Burgoyne soon after confirmed his position by returning to England and then joining Pitt's party, opposed to the war. Captain Carpenter described General Washington as being a tall, large man, of very imposing appearance, and like Bonaparte, devoid of warm or passionate affection though ardently and truly devoted to his country. Persons owed more gratitude to him collectively than they did individually.

After the battle of Monmouth, Carpenter visited his home, and during his stay he was married to Miss Irene Reid, but soon after his marriage returned to his post of duty. He took an active part in the campaigns and participated in many of the battles until a peace was conquered at Yorktown. The war was over now, and the troops were returning home. The battalion to which he belonged was expected home on the evening of a certain day. The young wife knew not whether her husband was living or dead (mail communications were not so complete, nor soldiers' letters so common, as during our late war). Full of hope, however, she prepared supper for both of them, and then sat down to await his coming. Sadly, she thought over the probabilities of his return, now that the war had ended. As she was beginning to despair, and her heart to sink with hope deferred, a knock was heard at the door. She started up, but was unable to speak or move further, when the door opened and behold, her husband and her brother stood upon the threshold safe and sound. It was too much; she collapsed, senseless, but her husband caught her in his arms. He had returned to enjoy with her the recompense of those hard-fought battles, and to share with her the rest of his eventful life.

After the close of the war, Mr. Carpenter lived in Connecticut until 1795, when he removed to New York, and purchased a large estate on the Unadilla River. It was while residing here that the excitement over the Ohio Territory rose to a height exceeded only by that over California in later years. Public meetings were held at which stories of its delightful climate and inexhaustible wealth were told. Never having become attached to the country which he had adopted as his home, he was inclined to share in their enthusiasm. And a life in the West would be congenial to his nature. One morning, after having ascended to the roof of his house to shovel off the snow, a frequent necessity in that climate, he broke the intelligence to his wife, that he intended to leave that land of hills and snowbanks and go to the wonderful Ohio. Having disposed of his estate and other effects that he would not need, and having procured everything required in his future home, he bade adieu to his numerous friends who had gathered to say farewell, and started for the new El Dorado on the 12th day of February, 1801. About 20 young men who were going out to see the country, and some of whom afterward became permanent settlers, accompanied him. He traveled on wagons and sleds as far as Pittsburgh, where he loaded his effects and passengers into a boat and continued his journey by floating down the Ohio River.

The beginning of his journey down the Ohio placed the little party beyond civilized limits and brought it a foretaste of the privations and luxuries of pioneer life. He traveled by day only, the boat being made fast to shore at night, but shortly after leaving Pittsburgh, some of the passengers became anxious to travel at night also, and Captain Carpenter finally acceded to their wishes. The boat started out but did not proceed far before it struck a "*sawyer*," obstructions which were then so common in the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and crushed in the bow. The hold was rapidly filling with water, when the break was rudely stopped and the water kept down, until the boat could be run ashore and all on board rescued, though not a little alarmed. A day was spent in repairing the damage when they again proceeded on their journey with light hearts and buoyant spirits. Congeniality lightened every adversity and swelled every enjoyment. The variety of scenery entertained the little band as it floated down *La Belle Riviere*. This voyage was long remembered and was highly interesting to the younger members of the party. Although early in the season, Nature had donned her spring clothes, for the winter was over. The knolls and valleys were covered with grass, and hundreds of deer, which looked in great wonderment upon the strange barge, were seen grazing upon the green slopes. Sometimes a solitary moose, with huge antlers, or a bear, would change the monotony of the scene and contribute their mite to the variety of the bill of fare. Then turkeys were so plenty, and deer so tame, that *le voyageurs* never lacked for fresh meats.

Marietta was left behind; prominent hills faded away in the distance; the last bend was passed, and the boat arrived safely at the mouth of the Scioto River. But here a change must be made; in order to reach his destination, the Scioto River must be ascended. Accordingly, the cargo and passengers were transferred to keel boats, in which they were moved up to Franklinton, a place consisting of three or four log houses, and situated across the river from where Columbus now stands. Here a large canoe was procured, and his goods transported up the Olentangy to the place where Hiram R. Carpenter now resides, and where he arrived on the 1st day of May 1801, having been two months and eighteen days on the voyage.

The first business in order was the erection of a cabin for a shelter, which was built on the bank of the river just above high-water mark. It was rudely chinked with split sticks and covered with bark, but without floor or chimney. Flat stones were set up against the logs to make a safe place to build a fire. The cabin was scarcely finished when it commenced to rain and continued for eight days in succession. After the flood had abated, the land was surveyed, and by a previous arrangement, Captain Carpenter received his choice of land in the section.

He now began prospecting for a site on which to build a permanent home, which must be erected and finished before winter. His assistants were equally engaged in clearing, planting and hunting, and the result was they harvested 500 bushels of corn, besides super-abundantly supplying the party with the choicest meats.

Game was plenty; deer were seen every day; turkeys were frequently shot from the cabin door, and the creeks were full of fish. During the summer a substantial hewed log house was erected on the site of the present residence of Squire Carpenter. The family was moved into it and provided with improved furniture and other adjuncts of civilization.

In the spring following Captain Carpenter's settlement, his party was joined by two other pioneer adventurers, Thomas Cellar and Josiah McKinnie, who were also men of wealth and influence; both having their land paid for and bringing with them surplus money. Mr. Cellar had purchased an entire section (*4,000 acres*) of land (*a matter to which we shall again have occasion to refer*) and, upon his arrival, built his house near the present residence of E. G. Taggart; McKinnie located on the opposite side of the river from Carpenter.

The colony now consisted of the families of Carpenter, Powers (*who came with Carpenter*), Cellar and McKinnie. Cellar was a gunsmith, and had manufactured guns for the war of independence, while the others had used them to that end: They were now associated together, not in war, but in subduing the wilderness, and building up homes in the new land of promise.

The children of Captain Carpenter, ten in number, were now young men and women, and being of congenial disposition were sufficient company for each other to make their forest home cheerful and pleasant, instead of suffering it to become lonely and irksome. They often had exciting stories to relate concerning their adventures with wild animals and the Indians. With the latter they were usually on good terms. As many of these pioneer stories have been handed down to the present, we will give one...by way of embellishment to dry facts.

There being a surplus of help at home, John Carpenter, the second son, concluded that he would hire out his services, and obtained employment of a Mr. Patterson, who had a trading-post at Sandusky. He set out for that place on foot and alone, following the Indian trails, which were the only roads there were at that time through the wilderness. He traveled in the daytime, guided by

these trails and a pocket compass, and at night he slept by the side of a log. His first night's rest was quiet and undisturbed, but late in the second night, he was awakened by shrieks or howls, the source of which was evidently approaching nearer every moment.

Being thoroughly awakened and conscious of his impending danger, he remained perfectly still by the side of his log. The shrieks were soon changed to sniffing, and then the beast sprang upon the log directly over his head; walking down the log smelling of its intended victim, it again alighted upon the ground, and after smelling him from head to foot, began to cover him up with leaves that were within reach. After having accomplished this feat to its satisfaction, it retired some distance and began to shriek most hideously, and soon Carpenter heard a response in the distance which convinced him that he was the subject of a grand supper talk. Not wishing to become the food of a panther and her cubs, he quietly crawled out of the pile of leaves which had been heaped upon him and climbed up the nearest tree. The answering sounds which he had heard grew nearer, and soon the young family appeared. They tore open the bed of leaves, but their anticipated supper had disappeared. Uttering hideous shrieks, the old one struck his track and followed it to the tree, and, rearing up against the trunk with her fore feet, stared indignantly at the subject of her disappointment. When the morning dawned, the huge panther withdrew her family, and young Carpenter, happy in his escape, continued on his journey.

Captain Carpenter died in 1814. On the evening of the 9th of September, a little more than thirteen years after his settlement in the township, he was returning from the town of Delaware on horseback. The animal on which he was mounted was a very vicious one, and having left town late, the night overtook him before he reached home. He could not see the road, and his horse had no disposition to follow it. Winding along the river, the horse passed between the bank and a tree that stood very near to it. An overhanging limb swept the rider from his seat, and being so near the brink, he fell down the precipice upon the rocks below. He raised upon his hands and uttered a solitary cry for help. The familiar voice attracted the attention of a neighbor nearby, who hastened to his assistance. He immediately asked for water, which the man, with his hat for a cup, procured for him from the river. Dr. Lamb was soon at the scene of the accident, but his injuries were fatal, and he soon expired, thus ending, at the age of 56, his eventful life. His death cast a cloud over the entire community; all were conscious that they had lost a friend. His family were devotedly attached to him; his physician and many friends wept at his grave as they laid him by the side of his wife, who died 10 years before. Captain Carpenter's 7 children who survived him lived to an average age of 81 years, aggregating 570 years. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Swinton, went to Illinois in 1816, and died in 1873, at age 93. Alfred died in Illinois, and Nathan at his residence in Worthington. Only Mrs. Case; age 83; still survives and is living in Licking County in good health.

Daughter **SARAH CARPENTER**, who married **JOHN HARDIN**, Esq., died in the winter of 1878-79 at the home of her son-in-law, **AARON STRONG GOODRICH**, Esq., after reaching the age of 88 years. After her decease, her grandson, **ALLISON EBENEZER GOODRICH**, paid poetic tribute to her:

"There was naught of living verdure, or of summer's light, for the earth was clothed in ermine, a true emblem of her life, when they bore her to her resting in the city of the dead, near by the ancient temple, with a slow and measured tread. 'Twas by the old familiar streamlet, where full many years ago, she had watched the red man sailing in his light and fleet canoe. She was laid beside a dear one, who had gone some time before, when she was left to mourn him, for thirty years or more. Long had she dwelt among us, was always true and kind, and many stories did she tell us of the happy olden time. No grave, in her early childhood, in all the land was seen, yet she had seen the churchyard filled with her friends and kin. But yet, alas! the time had come; a day of grief, a day of gloom. We left the cares of the busy world to lay her in the tomb. Sweet incense to the memory of the sleeper 'neath the sod, till we join her in the presence of the everlasting God."

The Ancient Mound Builders of Rural Delaware County, Ohio

*~Editors of *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (1880)^{102,103}*

This particular section of Delaware County is rich in remains of the strange people who once inhabited the country and left imperishable evidences of their labors behind, extending from Lake Superior to the Isthmus, and from Ohio to the Pacific. Of them, and concerning them, history is silent. No record exists of their achievements and progress; no sculptured memorial attests their skill and greatness, yet all about us is proof that a population vastly greater than now abounds, once inhabited these valleys, and reared these mysterious structures...

...Not only this township, but the country immediately surrounding it, contains many traces of that wonderful people, the Mound-Builders. One of the most extensive relics of them in this region; possibly in the county, is in Orange Township, just across the river from the southeast corner of Liberty, on land of Aaron Strong Goodrich, Esq. It is located on the bank of the river, which here rises into a bluff, and being so near to Liberty Township, and the land upon which it is located having, for a number of years, been owned by the Goodriches, citizens of Liberty, they take more interest in it than do the people of Orange.

It bears all the marks of having been a fort, and with the river, and a large ravine which enters the river almost at right angles, forms a semicircle, or, more properly speaking, a quadrant, and encloses about ten acres of ground. Several gateways or openings in the wall surrounding it, which is of earth, from 5-8 feet high, are guarded by mounds on the inside of the enclosure. This work, whatever it may be, has never been examined scientifically, and so may be as rich in archaeological lore as any of the mounds and fortifications previously examined in the State. Mr. Goodrich, who owns the land, is much interested in the matter, and doubtless will eventually have a thorough investigation made.

About a quarter of a mile southwest of the elder Goodrich's residence, and on the farm of one of his sons, is a mound, perfect in shape as though made but a few years, instead of untold centuries ago. It is some 40-50 feet in diameter, and has the appearance of having been walled in. Another mound in Mr. Goodrich's barn lot, some forty feet in diameter, which was recently removed for grading purposes, was found to contain 3 skeletons, most of the bones in a pretty good state of preservation. One of the skeletons, judging from the bones (which the writer had the privilege of examining) was that of a man considerably above medium stature; the other two were much smaller, and were apparently those of a woman, and an individual not fully grown. These relics were found some 18 inches below the surface, but as the ground about the mound had long been used as a kind of barn lot, they were, without a doubt, originally placed much deeper in the earth.

Still another of these mounds was on the old Carpenter farm, in the north part of the township, and embraced in the family burying ground. When Captain Nathan Carpenter had occasion to choose a site for a graveyard, upon the death of his wife, he selected the spot where this mound had been built in the "dim ages past." In grading down the mound, assisted by some of his neighbors, and leveling the ground, a human skeleton was found of an unusually large size.

When Mr. Gillies, a man fully six and a half feet tall who was present, compared the thigh bones with his own limbs, it was admitted by those present that they had belonged to a man much larger than Gillies. But our space will not admit of a full detail of all the mounds existing in this part of the county. The subject is more fully discussed in another chapter, and with these local allusions we will pass to another branch of our work, leaving further investigation to the scientific...

...In Ohio, where the mounds have been carefully examined, are found some of the most extensive and interesting that occur in the United States. At the mouth of the Muskingum, among a number of curious works, was a rectangular fort containing forty acres, encircled by a wall of earth 10 feet high, and perforated with openings resembling gateways. In the mound near the fort were found the remains of a sword, which appeared to have been buried with its owner. A fort of similar construction and dimensions was found on Licking River, near Newark. Eight gateways pierced the walls, and were guarded by mounds directly opposite each, on the inside of the work.

At Circleville, on the Scioto River, there were two forts in juxtaposition; one an exact circle, 60 rods in diameter, and the other a perfect square, 55 rods on each side. The circular fortification was surrounded by two walls, with an intervening ditch 20 feet in depth. On Paint Creek, 15 miles west of Chillicothe, besides other extensive works, was discovered the remains of a walled town. It was built on the summit of a hill about 300 feet in altitude, and encompassed by a wall 10 feet in height, made of stone in their natural state. The area thus enclosed contained 130 acres. On the south side of it there were found the remains of what appeared to have been a row of furnaces or smith-shops, about which cinders were found several feet in depth.

To ascertain the local history of these people, we resort to the following article, prepared at our request, by Reuben Hills, Esq., of Delaware. Mr. Hills has given the subject much study, and our readers will find the result of his researches of considerable interest. He says: in the examination of the early history of Delaware County, we find the first inhabitants who have left any traces of their existence were the Mound-Builders. The question may properly be asked, "Who were the Mound-Builders?" This is a question that has puzzled archaeologists ever since the discovery of the strange works of this race. The name itself, though conveying an impression of their habits, is rather suggestive of our ignorance as to who they were, since except from the mounds of earth or stone, which cover the central part of this continent, we know almost nothing of this people who, in the ages long ago, came we know not whence, and vanished we cannot tell whither.

The native Indians who occupied this country at the time of its discovery by Europeans had no knowledge nor even any traditions of their predecessors, so that what the immigrant learns of them he must learn directly from the remains of their own works. Their antiquity is as yet an entire mystery. That some of the mounds were completed and deserted as long as 800 years ago is certain; how much longer is unknown. Their civilization was of a different order from that of the modern Indian, and their manner of living seems more allied to that of the ancient Peruvians and Mexicans.

Many questions remain to be solved in regard to them. Whether they had anything like a written language, of which we have, as yet, no proof; whether the remains, of different character in various parts of the continent, are the work of the same people at different stages of their civilization, or the work of different races at very remote periods; and about what time they occupied this country—these are all questions of conjecture.

As is the question of the relation of the modern Indian to the Mound-Builder; whether he is the conqueror or the descendant. Nearly all contemporary writers, however, agree that the Indian is not a descendant of the Mound-Builder.

All these questions are to be answered by the diligent study and research of the antiquarian and will be satisfactorily settled only when the answers are founded on fact and not on theory.

But the design of this article is not a discussion of the Mound-Builders in general, but of the position in political geography held by Delaware County during the period of the Mound-Builders' occupation of the country.

The evidences of the ancient occupation of this county consist of flint arrowheads and spearheads, fleshers, celts, stone hammers, hatchets, pestles, pipes, relics classified as "*drilled ceremonial weapons*," mounds of various descriptions, and fortifications. Such implements as arrowheads, hatchets, etc., are found in all parts of the county, the largest numbers occurring in the neighborhoods of the Scioto and Olentangy Rivers. Dr. H. Basse, of Delaware, has in his collection a fine assortment of similar drilled ceremonial weapons, also several perforated tablets, all of which were found on the surface in Porter Township. Mr. John J. Davis has in his possession a stone pipe, of plain design but exquisite finish, which was unearthed in digging for the foundation of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in Delaware. In the museum of the Ohio Wesleyan University may be seen a large number of relics, gathered from all parts of the county.

The mounds are mostly sepulchral. One of the most remarkable ever opened in the county, was the one on the farm of Solomon Hill, a short distance west of the Girls' Industrial Home. We take the following notice of this mound from the Delaware Herald of September 25, 1879: "Saturday we were shown some interesting relics consisting of a queen conch-shell, some isinglass [mica] and several peculiarly shaped pieces of slate found in a mound on the farm of Solomon Hill, Concord Twp., Delaware, Ohio. The mound is situated on the banks of a rocky stream.

The nearest place where the queen conch-shell is found is the coast of Florida; the isinglass is found in New York State, and the slate is found in Vermont and Pennsylvania.

Two human skeletons were also found in the mound, one about 7 feet long, the other a child. The shell was found at the left cheek of the large skeleton. A piece of slate about one by 6 inches was under the chin. The slate was provided with two smooth holes, apparently for the purpose of tying it to its position. Another peculiarly shaped piece, with one hole, was on the chest, and another with some isinglass was on the left hand.

Another mound, on the Olentangy River, about 3 miles north of Delaware, was opened in September 1877. This was located on a farm at that time leased by A. H. Jones and known as "*the broom-corn farm*." It had been so often plowed over and so nearly leveled that its existence would not have been noticed if Mr. Jones had not plowed into a large collection of flint implements, which directed his attention to the fact that he was then on a mound. It measured about 40 feet in diameter and was 3.5 or 4 feet high. Investigation was made by digging a narrow trench into what was supposed to be the center of the mound, but no discovery of importance was made. Only two skeletons were found, and they were probably a recent interment, as they were only about 13 inches below the surface. They had been there so long, however, that the bones mostly crumbled at the touch. They had probably been buried in a sitting posture, for the bones of the head and trunk were badly mixed, while the legs occupied a horizontal position. The mound was located on the second terrace, in a bend of the stream, at a distance of about 350 or 400 feet from its old bed.

A mound near Galena was recently opened by Prof. John T. Short of the Ohio University under the direction of Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. We are indebted to curator Prof F. W. Putnam for the privilege of using the report kindly furnished by Prof. Short.

He says: "In the month of August 1879, the writer, in company with Mr. Eugene Lane and Mr. David Dyer, opened 3 mounds in Delaware County, Ohio. Two of them formed part of a system of mound-works situated on the estate of Jacob Rhodes, Esq., in Genoa Township. The peninsula or tongue of land situated between Big Walnut Creek and Spruce Run is an elevated area having nearly perpendicular sides, washed by the streams, over 100 feet below. The central figure, the mound A, stands within a perfectly circular enclosure (B) measuring 570 feet around. It is now only about 3 feet higher than the natural level, but formerly was 10 feet higher. Its present owner reduced it by plowing it down. The trench is inside of the enclosure, and no doubt furnished the earth for both the embankment and the mound. Its present width is 27 feet, and it was formerly about 7 feet deep. The circle has an opening about 20 feet in width on the east, from which a graded way of about the same width and probably 400 feet in length, no doubt of artificial construction, affords a descent at an angle of about 30° to the stream below. On the north side of the entrance and continuous with the embankment, is a small mound measuring 10 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height. It may have served as a point of outlook into the deep ravine below, as from it alone the entire length of the graded way is at once visible.

A shaft 6 feet in diameter was sunk in this mound to a depth of 4.5 feet, but we discovered nothing that could be removed. Charcoal, a few calcined animal bones, and burned clay were all that was found. The large mound situated in the center of the enclosure measures 75 feet through its major axis, and 68 feet through its minor axis. Its present height is about 12 feet above the natural level, though the distance to the bottom of the trench is an additional 3-4 feet or more. It is probable that the mound was perfectly round, as its symmetry has been destroyed in part by the removal from its surface of ~25 wagon loads of flat sandstones (1.0' x 1.0' x 3" length-width-thickness) for the purpose of walling neighboring cellars. These stones were brought from the ravine below and made a complete covering for the mound.

Extending out from the mound on the west, the remains of a low, crescent-shaped platform, 25 feet across at its greatest width, are still visible."

A small excavation was made 4 years ago in the top of the mound, by the son of the present owner, but the digging was abandoned before any depth was reached, or anything was discovered. I excavated the mound by causing a trench 4 feet wide to be dug from the northern side of the mound to its center. A single layer of flat sandstones like those on the outside of the mound was found to start at the base covered what at one time must have been its finished surface. At the center this inner layer of sandstones was situated about 3 feet below the present surface of the mound.

This was the only stratification observed in the structure and is analogous to the section given by Squier and Davis illustrating stratification in altar mounds.

Aside from this, it appeared the earth had been dumped down in small basket or bag quantities. This confirms the similar observations of Prof. E. B. Andrews in the mounds of Southern Ohio.

On the undisturbed surface of the ground at the center of the mound I uncovered a circular bed of ashes 8 feet in diameter and about 6 inches in thickness. These ashes were of a reddish clay color except that through the center of the bed ran a seam or layer of white ashes—probably calcined bones, as at the outer margin of the bed in one or two instances the form of bones was traceable, but so calcined that they possessed no consistency when touched or uncovered.

Ranged in a semicircle around the eastern margin of the ash-heap were several pieces of pottery, all broken, probably in the construction of the mound or by its subsequent settling. The pottery was exceedingly brittle and crumbled rapidly after exposure. It was almost impossible to recover any fragments larger than the size of the hand, though a couple of pieces were taken out which indicated that the vessel to which they belonged was much larger than any others I am aware of that have been taken from Ohio mound; it was about 12-14 inches in height. This vessel was ornamented with a double row or border of lozenge or diamond shaped figures. Although the decoration on these vessels, produced by a pointed tool before the clay was baked, indicated an attempt at art of a respectable order, the material employed was nothing more than coarse clay and pounded sandstone instead of pounded shells, as is more frequently the case. However, numerous fragments of finer workmanship were also taken out. An attempt had been made to glaze the vessel.

I could not help being impressed with the thought that the mound marked the site where cremation or possibly sacrifice had been performed.

About 300 yards southwest of the mound just described are the remains of a circular enclosure 300 feet in diameter. The embankment has been reduced by plowing until it is now scarcely 2 feet in height. The precipitous sides of the Big Walnut and Spruce Run render an ascent at this point impossible. The circle is visible from the mound; possibly an intermediate link between the mound and another system lying west 2 miles distant. On the estate of E. Phillips, Esq., one mile south of Galena, in the same county, I opened a mound of 165 feet in circumference, and about 4 feet in height. No bones or pottery were found.

Mr. Dyer is an old resident, a graduate of West Point, and a gentleman whose statement concerning the history of the relics is perfectly reliable.

Mr. Dyer states that recently a large mound, measuring 75 feet diameter x 15 feet in height, constructed entirely of stone, and situated on the farm of Isaac Brimberger, Esq., 3 miles south of Galena, was partly removed by its owner for the purpose of selling the stone. Immediately under the center of the mound, and below the natural level, a vault was discovered. The sides and roof of the vault consisted of oak and walnut timbers, averaging 6 inches in diameter, and still covered with bark. The timbers were driven into the ground perpendicularly around the quadrangular vault, while other timbers had been laid across the top to form a roof. Over the entire structure, the skin of some animal had been stretched. Inside of the vault were the remains, 3 persons; one a child, and fragments of a coarse cloth made of vegetable fiber and animal hair. The preservation of the wood is likely due to the presence of water, with which the vault seems to have been filled.

On the east side of the Olentangy River, about 4 miles south of Delaware, are the remains of a fortification; one of a series of works extending its the course into Franklin County and, probably, down the Scioto River to the Ohio River itself. This work is located about a quarter of a mile from the river on a high point of land where two ravines unite. The fortification consists of an embankment, with a ditch outside of it that in a curved line cuts off ~20 acres of the point. The height of the embankment is ~5 feet from the bottom of the ditch, and it is ~500 feet long, with an opening or gateway near the southern extremity. Near the north end of the work is a spring of clear water. These artificial works, in connection with the deep ravines on either side, formed a place of defense which must have been very secure from such attacks as were made possible by the methods of warfare in those days.

This work is different from most other fortifications of the Mound-Builders in this State, yet similar to the one described by Prof E. B. Andrews, in the 10th annual report of the Peabody Museum, as existing about 2 miles east of Lancaster, though this one is much larger in the enclosure.

There is said to be in Porter Township a circular fortification, enclosing about half an acre of ground, but the wall is fast disappearing under the action of the plow. Our knowledge of the other remains in this county is meager, but enough is known to enable us to classify it with the other counties bordering the Scioto River to the Ohio River. It appears to have been near the northeast corner of the territory of the race which occupied Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, as most of the permanent works discovered have been south and west of here, although many fine specimens of implements have been found in Marion County, north of Delaware. The writer does not know of the discovery in this county of any copper implements, or any remains similar to the garden beds of Michigan that were shown in Vol. I, Number 1, of the *American Antiquarian*. And there are only two localities in the State where anything is found like the emblematic or animal mounds of Wisconsin. Yet the evidences derived from the number of mounds, their size and contents, and from the other works connected with them, seem to clearly indicate that this region was settled densely by the Mound-Builders, although a recent writer has held the theory that this was a place of temporary residence only; rather it was a highway from the settlements further south to the copper mines of Lake Superior.

With the foregoing highly interesting sketch of the relics of the Mound-Builders in this county, we will leave the study of this strange and unknown race of people to those whose time and inclination afford them opportunities for investigation. Definite information of their existence will probably never be obtained...If they were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? The oblivion which has closed over them is so complete, that only conjectures can be given in answer to the question. Thousands of interesting queries arise regarding these nations which now repose under the ground, but the most probing investigation can only give us vague speculations for answers. No historian has preserved the names of their mighty chieftains, and even tradition is silent respecting them. If we knock at the tombs, no spirit comes back with a response, and only a sepulchral echo of forgetfulness and death reminds us how vain is the attempt to unlock the mysterious past upon which oblivion has fixed its seal. (We do know that) the third distinct race which inhabited this country is the native Indians. "*When visited by the early European pioneers,*" says an authority on the subject, "*they were without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind their precursors, the Mound-Builders, in a knowledge of the arts.*" The question of their origin has long interested archaeologists and is one of the most difficult they have been called on to answer. One hypothesis, based on differing physical traits, is that they are an original race indigenous to the Western Hemisphere. A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. In the absence of all authentic history, and when even tradition is lacking, any attempt to point out the particular theater of their origin will prove unsatisfactory... Though their exact place of origin may never be known, yet the striking coincidences of physical organization between the Oriental types of mankind and the Indians, suggest some part of Asia as their place of origin... Like their Oriental progenitors, they have lived for centuries without progress, while the Caucasian race, under the transforming power of art, science and improved systems of civil politics, have made the most rapid advances...
Editor's note - the Y-DNA haplogroups of the indigenous peoples of the Americas do reveal diversity of their origins: those from South America and Central America are typically Y-DNA haplogroup Q, Native American tribes of Canada and the United States tend to belong to Y-DNA haplogroup R1 (both R1a and R1b), and Native American tribes from the Pacific Northwest (Alaska, Northwest Canada and United States) tend to belong to Y-DNA haplogroup C.¹⁰⁴

Goodrich Surname DNA Project: December 2019 Update and Anglo-Saxon Goodrich

~ Editor

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project roster now includes: 86 Y-STR Y-DNA kits (including 46 kits in the Felsham Goodrich haplogroup E-V13), 49 mtDNA kits, and 78 Family Finder kits.

Developments in Y-SNP Testing

Most importantly for studying the E-Z16242+, E-L1019+ Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich ancestry through FTDNA Big Y (now Big Y-700 or Big Y + 700 STRs) and FGC Y-Elite tests:

- There are now 7 FTDNA Big Y kits; each of them upgraded to Big Y-700 this year.
- There are now 1 Y-Elite 1.0, 3 Y-Elite 2.0 and 8 Y-Elite 2.1 tests complete and there are now 2 Y-Elite 2.1 kits in progress: one a Felsham Goodrich kit and one a kit from Brazil.
- The only other non-Goodrich kits found to date that are E-Z16242+ are from Brazil and Puerto Rico; in both cases via immigration from Portugal after 1500 AD when the explorer Pedro Alvares Cabral (1467-1520) discovered Brazil and claimed it for Portugal.
- This past September a Y-Elite 2.1 test of a kit from Brazil via Portugal was completed and is E-Z16242+, E-S1896+; another Brazil via Portugal Y-Elite 2.1 kit is in progress.
- The updated Goodrich haplogroup charts in Figures 19-23 reveal progress, and untapped opportunities, for kit owners who want to find or prove their Y-ancestries by comparing their test results to those of individuals who have documentary proof of their Y-ancestries.

Anglo-Saxon Goodrich: Y-SNP Testing of a Y-Relative of Allison⁷ Ebenezer Goodrich

A Y-Elite 2.1 test of a co-Y-descendant of Allison⁷ Ebenezer Goodrich was completed recently. Had they descended from Richard¹ Goodrich of Guilford, since Richard is linked to the titled Goodrich line, the haplogroup expectation could be I; possibly I-M253 (*Benjamin Goodrick line*). The haplogroup is R1b, with intermediate SNP R-U106 and terminal SNP R-FGC8410;¹⁰⁵ distinct from Felsham Goodrich E-Z16242, E-L1019:

R1b > R-L754 > R-L389 > R-P297 > R-M269 > R-L23 > R-L51 > R-L52 > R-L151 > R-U106 > R-S263 > R-S264 > R-S497 > R-DF96 > R-S11515 > R-FGC8410

Felsham Goodrich was believed to be Saxon in the late 19th century based on the anticipated Saxon origin of the surname *Godric/Goodrich*, and multiple Godric listings in the 1066 Domesday Book (*many in County Suffolk*), and even postulated Saxon architectural features, like window shape and masonry orientation, of the keep of Goodrich Castle, which was further purported to be of an earlier Saxon origin that predated the surrounding Norman castle.^{106,107} Note in this regard in the maps in Figures 11-12 that Y-DNA haplogroup R-U106 has highest density in Netherlands, northwest Germany, Belgium and in England, or the path of 5th century Anglo-Saxon invasions. If Y-SNP testing had been available in the 1880s, and if haplogroup R-U106 was the first seen for Goodrich, it could have been a temporary apparent confirmation of Saxon origin of all Goodrich.

However, compare Figures 11-12 to the prevalence map in Figure 13 for haplogroup E-V13, to which Felsham Goodrich Y-descendants belong. E-V13, E-Z5018, E-Z16242, E-L1019 is confirmed for the Felsham Goodrich Y-ancestry as far back as Robert Goodrich of Felsham (~1505-1570), since his sons Adam (G62 by Thomas¹ Goodrich of Tappahannock, Virginia) and William (G50 by William¹ Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts and G18 by Ensign William¹) all produced Y-descendants who are all E-L1019+. Any attempt to extend E-L1019+ to earlier Felsham Goodrich Y-generations requires Y-descendants of at least two brothers per generation.

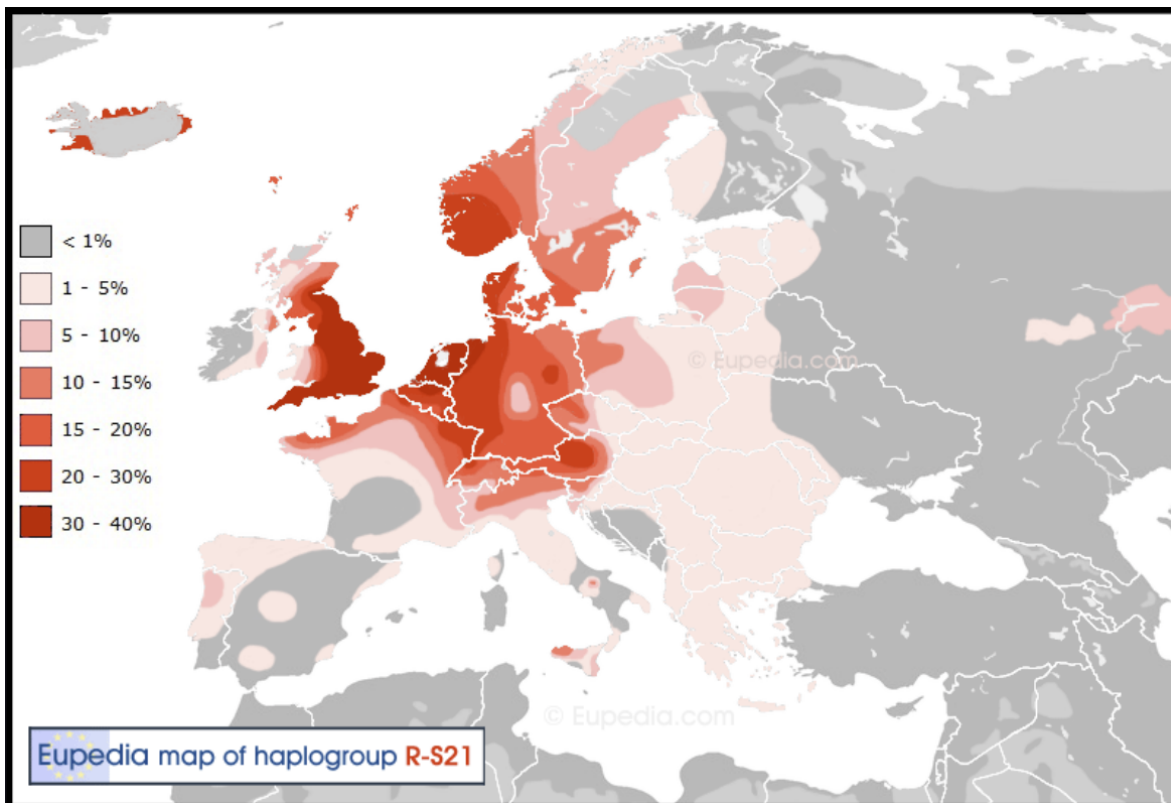


Figure 11. Y-DNA haplogroup R-S21 (R-U106): highest prevalence northwest Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, England.¹⁰⁸

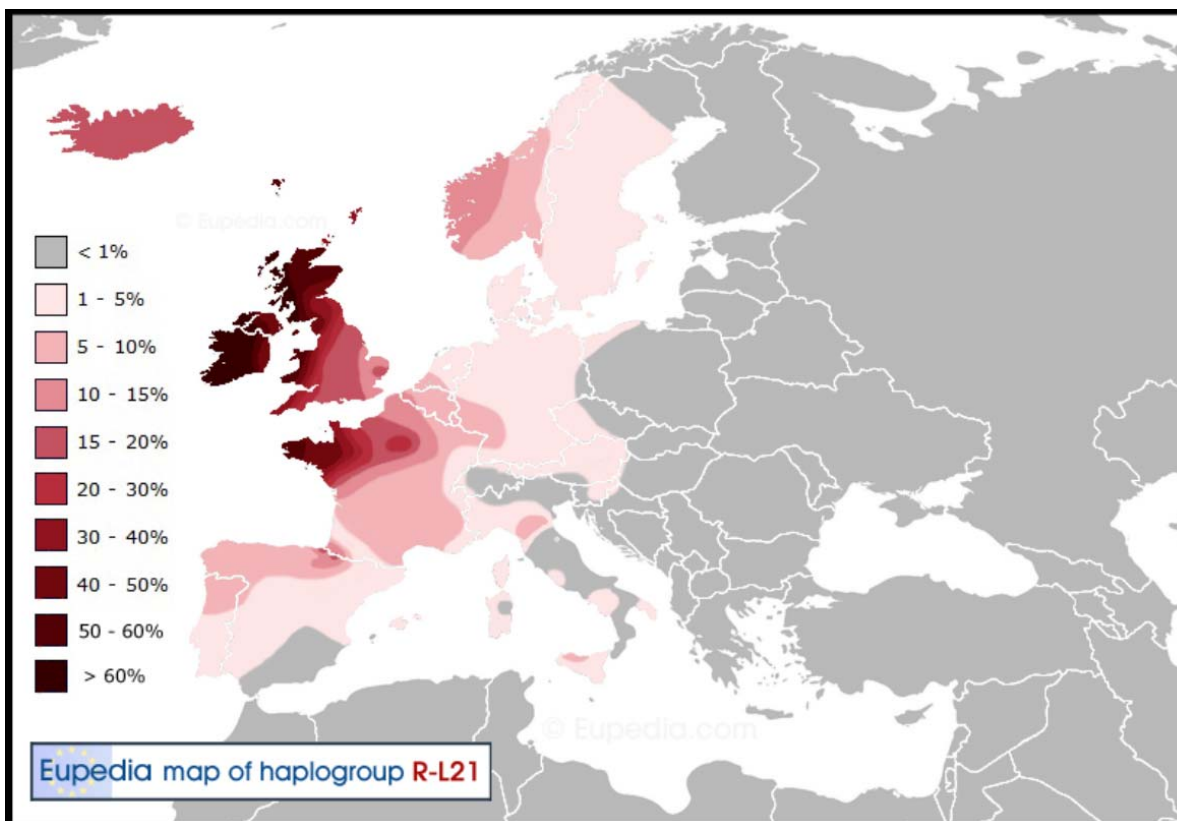


Figure 12. Y-DNA haplogroup R-L21: highest prevalence in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, and Brittany, France.¹⁰⁹

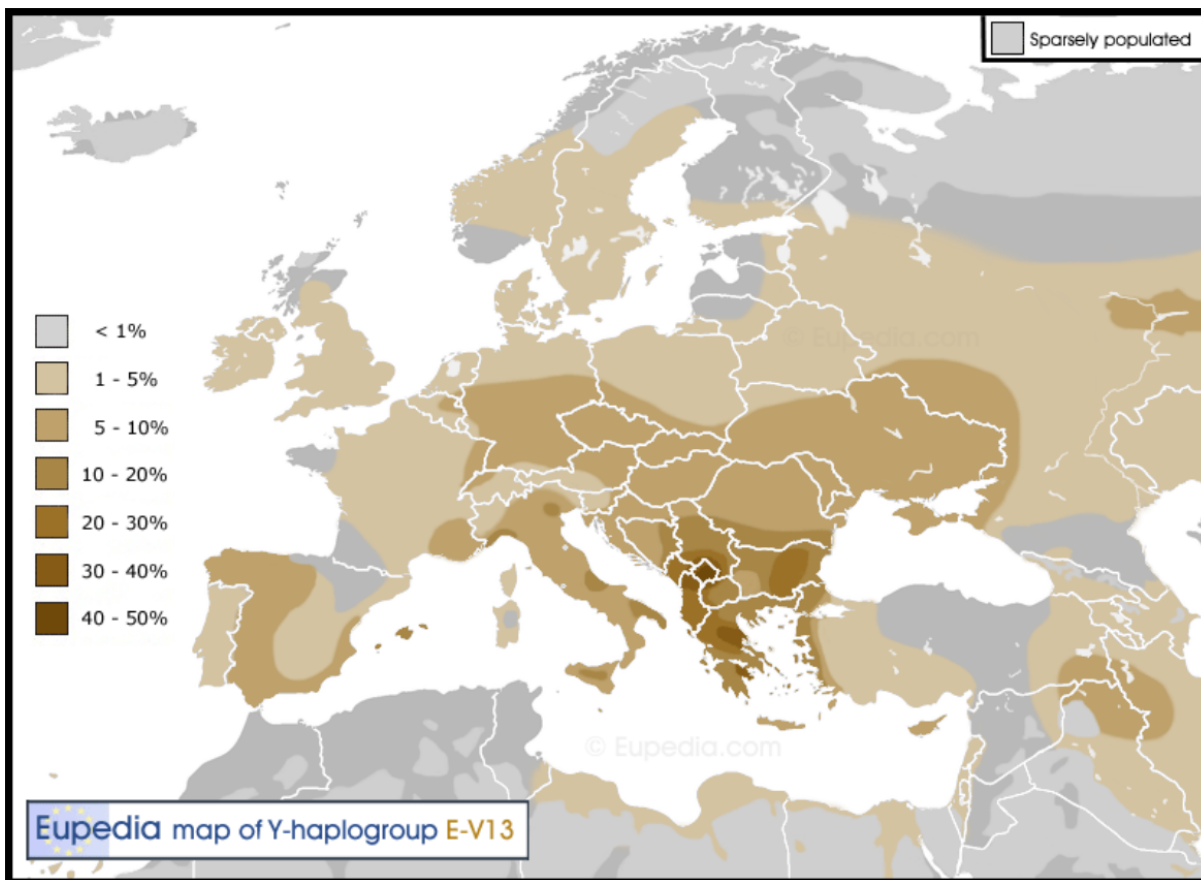


Figure 13. Y-DNA haplogroup E-V13: highest in Kosovo, Albania, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Macedonia and Bulgaria.¹¹⁰



Figure 14. Roman conquest of Hispania (Spain-Portugal), and potential for entry of E-V13, E-Z5018 from 218-19 BC.¹¹¹

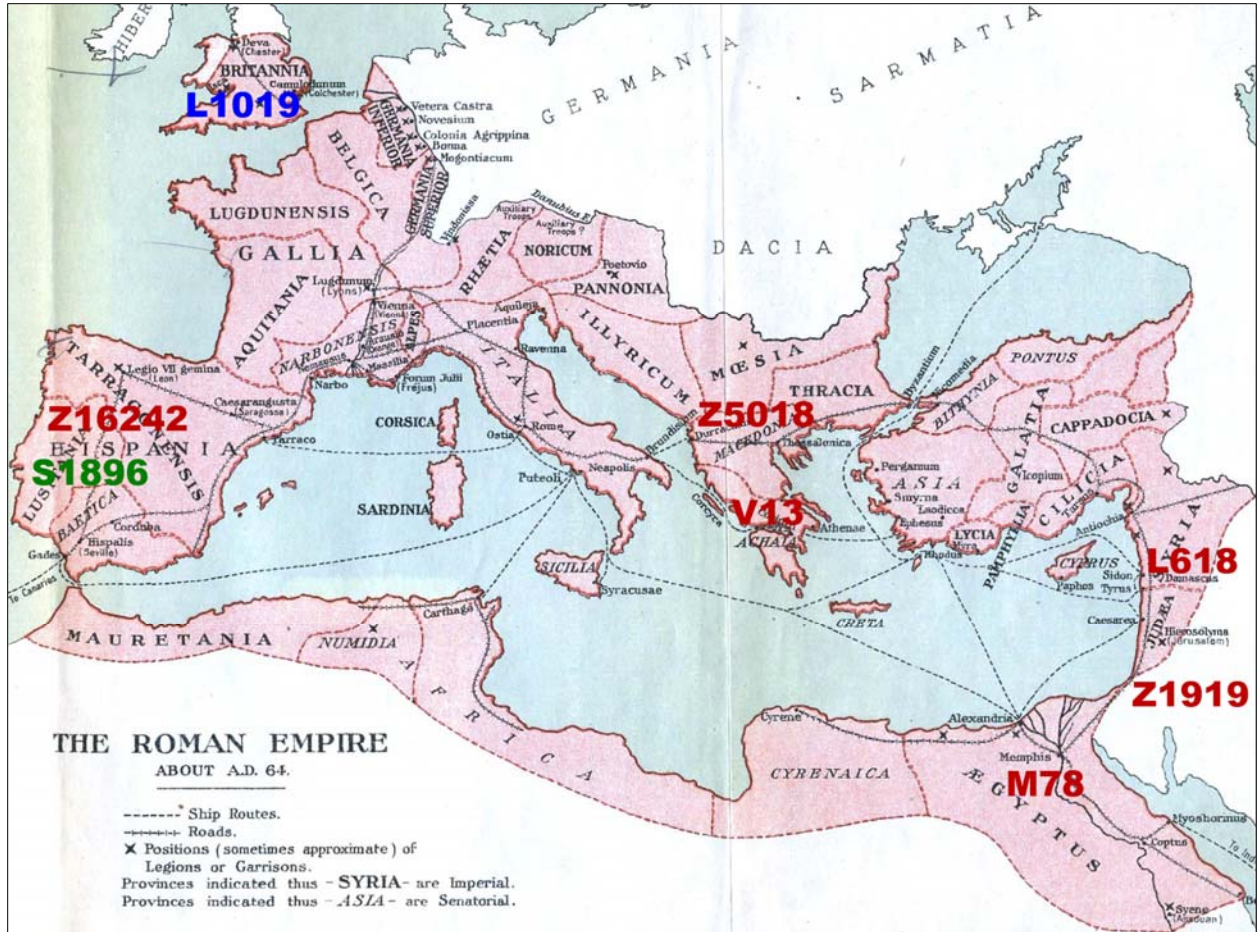


Figure 15. Formation of Y-DNA Haplogroup:

- E-M78 (northwest Africa in the region of Egypt and Libya),
 - E-Z1919 (Middle East; where it is found),
 - E-L618 (Middle East; where it is found),
 - E-V13 (Balkans; possibly near Peloponnese, Greece),
 - E-Z5018 (Balkans; since its E-S2979 and E-A2192 and E-17293 subclades are found in the Balkans),
 - E-Z16242 (Portugal; since E-Z5018 subclades E-Z16242, E-L17 are not seen in the Balkans so far),
 - E-L1019 (to England) + E-S1896 (to Brazil and Puerto Rico).



Figure 16. Formation-migration of Y-DNA Haplogroup E-Z16242:

- Goodrich came to what is now the USA in 1634-1645:
 - William-1 Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, MA Y-descendants: E-Z16242+, E-L1019+, E-FGC44079+.
 - William-1 Goodrich of Wethersfield, CT Y-descendants are also: E-Z16242+, E-L1019+, E-FGC44079+.
 - Thomas-1 Goodrich of Tappahannock, VA Y-descendants; however, are E-Z16242+, E-L1019+, E-FGC44079-.
- Lorena, Azevedo came to what is now Brazil in South America sometime after 1500:
 - Both are E-Z16242+, E-S1896+, E-L1019-.
- HG01107 (anonymous) came to what is now Puerto Rico sometime after 1500:
 - HG01107 is also E-Z16242+, E-S1896+, E-L1019-.

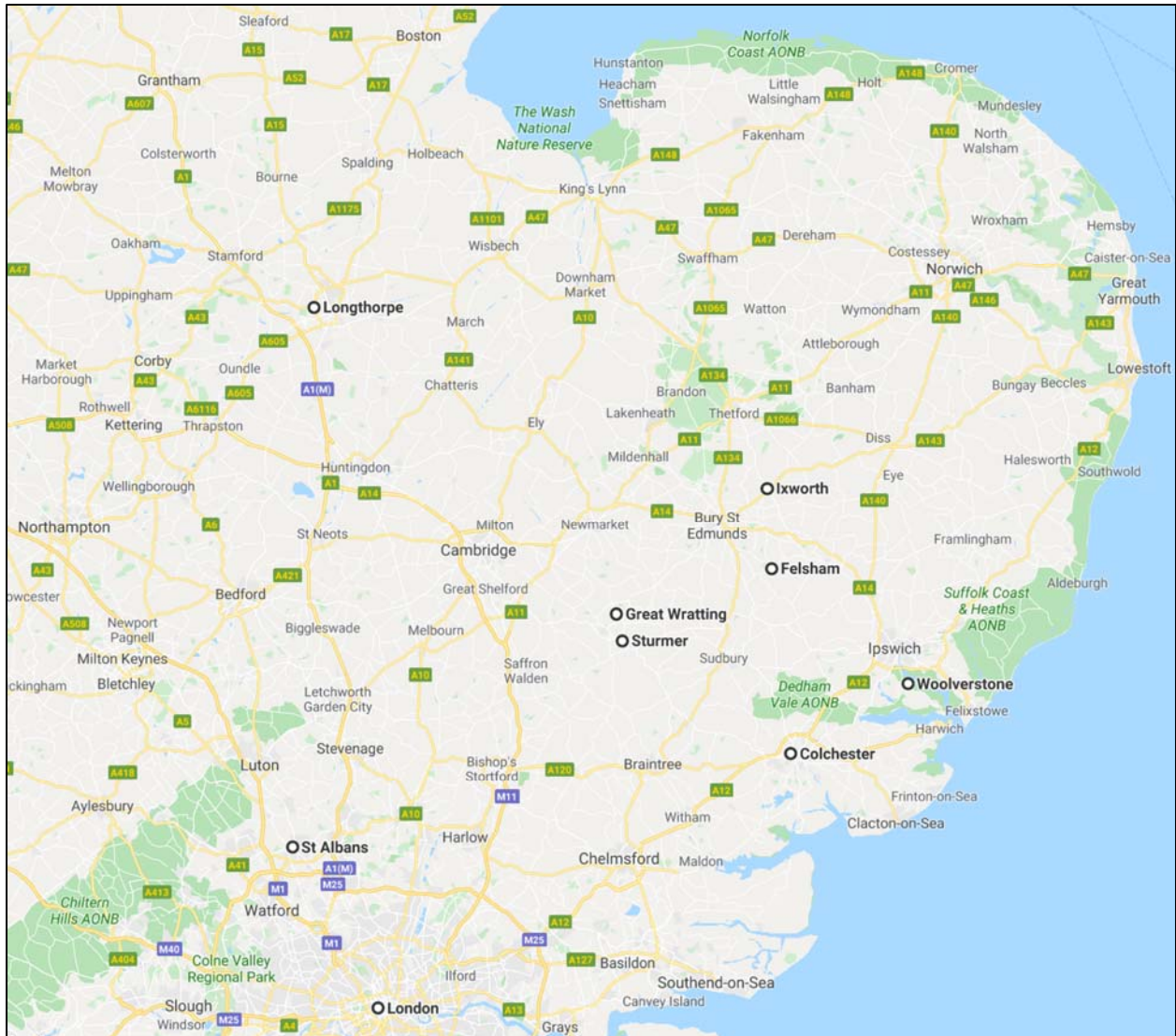


Figure 17. *Map of sites of historical events in ~60 AD of potential, yet speculative historical significance:*

- *Robert Goodrich was listed in the 1327 Felsham, Suffolk subsidy.*
- *Roman legion Legio IX Hispana from the Roman Province of Hispania (now Spain and Portugal) and attached auxiliary cavalry stationed at Longthorpe, Cambridgeshire marched to Camulodunum/Colchester, Essex ~60 AD.*
- *Camulodunum, a military veteran retirement colony at the time, was burned to the ground by the Iceni forces, which then headed toward Londinium/London while an ambush was set up to intercept Legio IX Hispana.*
- *Legio IX Hispana was massacred by Iceni Queen Boudica forces near Great Wratting, Suffolk and Sturmer, Essex; those on horseback, including cavalry troops, would have had a greater chance to escape the massacre alive: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISDUXOVfSc&feature=youtu.be&t=2437> (starts at 40:37; to 44:36).*
- *After the Iceni forces had destroyed Camulodunum/Colchester, Londinium/London and Verulamium/St. Albans, they were defeated in the Battle of Watling Street by Roman legions led by General Gaius Suetonius Paulinus: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISDUXOVfSc&feature=youtu.be&t=3112> (starts at 51:52; to 1:25:00).*
- *In the aftermath of the battles, an auxiliary fort was built at Ixworth, Suffolk ~10 miles north of Felsham; the fort is said to been active through ~100 AD,¹¹² though no specific attestations of Roman troops there are known.*

Tested Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		GOODRICH-G62		GOODRICH-G50		GOODRICH-G18	
AZEVEDO, BRAZIL		UNKNOWN, PUERTO RICO		LORENA, BRAZIL		THOMAS-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRIDGE		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH	
Y-Elite 2.1 in Progress		YFull HG01107		YFull YF65750		YFull YF05421		YFull YF05422		YFull YF05423	
Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name
Brazil	TBD	PUERTO RICO	E-CTS299 E-CTS10000 E-CTS10979 E-CTS11410 E-CTS11919 E-CTS5045	BRAZIL	E-FGC91372 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377 E-FGC91378 E-FGC91380 E-FGC91381	ROBERT-6 BENJAMIN-5 EDWARD-4 EDWARD-3 CHARLES-2 THOMAS-1 JOHN ADAM	E-A15196 E-A23492 E-A23493 E-FGC44202 E-FGC45642 E-FGC45643 E-FGC45646 E-FGC45647	BENJAMIN-6 OLIVER-5 BENJAMIN-4 PHILLIP-3 JOSEPH-2 WILLIAM-1 WILLIAM	E-FGC44078 E-FGC44081 E-FGC44082 E-FGC44083 E-FGC44084 E-FGC44085 E-FGC44086 E-FGC44093	JOSIAH-6 STEPHEN-5 STEPHEN-4 WILLIAM-3 1701-1793 EPHRAIM-2 1663-1700 WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-FGC14564 E-FGC14566 E-FGC14569 E-FGC19306 E-FGC19316 E-FGC14559 E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079 1536-1579 E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080
		1550-1780		1550-1780		1536-1795		1580-1794		1536-1579	1536-1579
		ESTIMATED IF PUERTO RICO MIGRATION ~1550 AD		ESTIMATED IF BRAZIL MIGRATION ~1550 AD		ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080
		700-1550		700-1550		ENGLAND	E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ENGLAND	E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ENGLAND	E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080
		200 BC to 700 AD		200 BC to 700 AD		100-1535	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	100-1535	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	100-1535	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746
PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242
BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13
MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919
AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35

Figure 18. Y-SNP Testing of Immigrant Lines of E-Z16242+ Y-Descendants Now in the USA, Brazil and Puerto Rico.

- YF05421 = G62: Y-descendant of the immigrant Thomas¹ Goodrich of Tappahannock, Virginia.
- YF05422 = G50: Y-descendant of the immigrant William¹ Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts.
- YF05423 = G18: Y-descendant of the immigrant William¹ Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut.
- YF65750 = Lorena (and Azevedo, in progress TBD) are Y-descendants of immigrants from Portugal to Brazil.
- HG01107, an anonymous kit, is a Y-descendant of an immigrant from Portugal to Puerto Rico.

Tested Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		GOODRICH-G20		GOODRICH-G17		GOODRICH-G29	
AZEVEDO, BRAZIL		UNKNOWN, PUERTO RICO		LORENA, BRAZIL		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH	
Y-Elite 2.1 in Progress		YFull HG01107		YFull YF65750		TBD		YFull YF64531		TBD	
Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name
Brazil	TBD	PUERTO RICO	E-CTS299 E-CTS10000 E-CTS10979 E-CTS11410 E-CTS11919 E-CTS5045	BRAZIL	E-FGC91372 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377 E-FGC91378 E-FGC91380 E-FGC91381	BAILEY-6 MICAH-5 ABRAHAM-4 JOHN-3 JOHN-2	TBD	JACOB-6 JACOB-5 ALLEN-4 ALLEN-3 JOHN-2	E-FGC90538 E-FGC90539 E-FGC90540 TBD TBD	JOHN-6 ZENAS-5 JOHN-4 ALLEN-3 JOHN-2	TBD TBD TBD TBD
			1550-1780		1550-1780		1653 1687		1653 1724		1653 1724
		ESTIMATED IF PUERTO RICO MIGRATION ~1550 AD		ESTIMATED IF BRAZIL MIGRATION ~1550 AD		WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079
			700-1550		700-1550		1536 1579		1536 1579		1536 1579
		PORTUGAL	E-FGC59669 E-M4934 E-M6492 E-M8134 E-M9144 E-M11820 E-S9641 E-S11904 E-S26000 E-Z2162	PORTUGAL	E-FGC91382 E-FGC91383 E-FGC91384 E-FGC91385 E-FGC91386 E-FGC91387 E-FGC91391 E-FGC91392 E-FGC91393 E-FGC91394 E-Y180672 E-YFS8052812 E-YFS8052855 E-YFS8052856	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080
			200 BC to 700 AD		200 BC to 700 AD		100-1535		100-1535		100-1535
PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242
BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13
MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919
AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35

Figure 19. Y-SNP testing of Y-Descendants of John² Goodrich in the USA and Other Portuguese Immigrant Lines.

- G17, G20, G29 should share with G50 the 1 SNP seen in all Y-descendants of William Goodrich of Hessett: FGC44079.
- G17, G20 and G29 should all share the 4 Ensign William¹ Goodrich SNPs: F1449, FGC19305, FGC19307, FGC19308.
- Testing of G20 would allow the SNP unique to John² Goodrich to be determined.
- Testing of G29 would allow the SNP unique to Allen³ Goodrich to be determined.
- Testing of G20, G29 or another Y-descendant of John² Goodrich allows G17 to prove Y-descent from John² Goodrich.

Tested Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		GOODRICH-G49		WINTERS-G96		GOODRICH-G94	
AZEVEDO, BRAZIL		UNKNOWN, PUERTO RICO		LORENA, BRAZIL		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH	
Y-Elite 2.1 in Progress		YFull HG01107		YFull YF65750		TBD		YFull YF07585		YFull YF12915	
Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name
Brazil	TBD	PUERTO RICO	E-CTS299 E-CTS10000 E-CTS10979 E-CTS11410 E-CTS11919 E-CTS5045	BRAZIL	E-FGC91372 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377 E-FGC91378 E-FGC91380	ELIZUR-6 SIMEON-5 NATHANIEL-4 JOSEPH-3	TBD	WINTERS-1 SAMUEL-57	E-F4092	JARED-6? PAUL-5?	E-CTS10027
			1550-1780		1550-1780		1660-1685		1660-1750		1660-1750
		ESTIMATED IF PUERTO RICO MIGRATION ~1550 AD		ESTIMATED IF BRAZIL MIGRATION ~1550 AD		WILLIAM-1	E-F1449	WILLIAM-1	E-F1449	WILLIAM-1	E-F1449
						JOHN	E-FGC19305	JOHN	E-FGC19305	JOHN	E-FGC19305
						WILLIAM	E-FGC19307	WILLIAM	E-FGC19307	WILLIAM	E-FGC19307
						1580-1652	E-FGC19308	1580-1652	E-FGC19308	1580-1652	E-FGC19308
						WILLIAM	E-FGC44079	WILLIAM	E-FGC44079	WILLIAM	E-FGC44079
						1536-1579		1536-1579		1536-1579	
						ROBERT	E-FGC14554	ROBERT	E-FGC14554	ROBERT	E-FGC14554
						JOHN	E-FGC14555	JOHN	E-FGC14555	JOHN	E-FGC14555
						JOHN	E-FGC14556	JOHN	E-FGC14556	JOHN	E-FGC14556
						JOHN	E-FGC14557	JOHN	E-FGC14557	JOHN	E-FGC14557
						JOHN	E-FGC14558	JOHN	E-FGC14558	JOHN	E-FGC14558
						JOHN	E-FGC14560	JOHN	E-FGC14560	JOHN	E-FGC14560
						JOHN	E-FGC14561	JOHN	E-FGC14561	JOHN	E-FGC14561
						ROBERT	E-FGC14562	ROBERT	E-FGC14562	ROBERT	E-FGC14562
						1280-1449	E-FGC14563	1280-1449	E-FGC14563	1280-1449	E-FGC14563
							E-FGC14565		E-FGC14565		E-FGC14565
							E-FGC14567		E-FGC14567		E-FGC14567
							E-FGC14568		E-FGC14568		E-FGC14568
							E-FGC14570		E-FGC14570		E-FGC14570
							E-FGC14571		E-FGC14571		E-FGC14571
							E-FGC14572		E-FGC14572		E-FGC14572
						ENGLAND	E-FGC19295	ENGLAND	E-FGC19295	ENGLAND	E-FGC19295
							E-FGC19296		E-FGC19296		E-FGC19296
							E-FGC19297		E-FGC19297		E-FGC19297
							E-FGC19298		E-FGC19298		E-FGC19298
							E-FGC19299		E-FGC19299		E-FGC19299
							E-FGC19300		E-FGC19300		E-FGC19300
							E-FGC19301		E-FGC19301		E-FGC19301
							E-FGC19302		E-FGC19302		E-FGC19302
							E-FGC19303		E-FGC19303		E-FGC19303
							E-FGC19304		E-FGC19304		E-FGC19304
							E-FGC19309		E-FGC19309		E-FGC19309
							E-FGC19310		E-FGC19310		E-FGC19310
							E-FGC19313		E-FGC19313		E-FGC19313
							E-FGC19314		E-FGC19314		E-FGC19314
							E-FGC19315		E-FGC19315		E-FGC19315
							E-FGC44080		E-FGC44080		E-FGC44080
							100-1535		100-1535		100-1535
							E-FGC44089		E-FGC44089		E-FGC44089
							E-FGC44090		E-FGC44090		E-FGC44090
							E-FGC86594		E-FGC86594		E-FGC86594
						PORTUGAL	E-L1019	PORTUGAL	E-L1019	PORTUGAL	E-L1019
							E-Y20431		E-Y20431		E-Y20431
							E-YFS153872		E-YFS153872		E-YFS153872
							E-YFS287746		E-YFS287746		E-YFS287746
							200 BC to 100 AD		200 BC to 100 AD		200 BC to 100 AD
PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242
	E-Z5018		E-Z5018		E-Z5018		E-Z5018		E-Z5018		E-Z5018
BALKANS	E-BY3880	BALKANS	E-BY3880	BALKANS	E-BY3880	BALKANS	E-BY3880	BALKANS	E-BY3880	BALKANS	E-BY3880
	E-CTS5856		E-CTS5856		E-CTS5856		E-CTS5856		E-CTS5856		E-CTS5856
	E-Z1057		E-Z1057		E-Z1057		E-Z1057		E-Z1057		E-Z1057
	E-V13		E-V13		E-V13		E-V13		E-V13		E-V13
MIDDLE EAST	E-L618	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618
	E-Z1919		E-Z1919		E-Z1919		E-Z1919		E-Z1919		E-Z1919
AFRICA	E-M78	AFRICA	E-M78	AFRICA	E-M78	AFRICA	E-M78	AFRICA	E-M78	AFRICA	E-M78
	E-V68		E-V68		E-V68		E-V68		E-V68		E-V68
	E-M35		E-M35		E-M35		E-M35		E-M35		E-M35

Figure 20. Y-SNP testing of Y-Descendants of William² Goodrich in the USA and Other Portuguese Immigrant Lines.

- G96 is a Y-descendant of Thomas Winters (b. 1775) hoping to determine his Felsham Goodrich Y-ancestry.
- G94, G96, G49 should share with G50 the 1 SNP seen in all Y-descendants of William Goodrich of Hasset: FGC44079.
- G94, G96 and G49 should all share the 4 Ensign William¹ Goodrich SNPs: F1449, FGC19305, FGC19307, FGC19308.
- Testing of G49 would allow the SNP unique to William² Goodrich to be determined.
- G94, G96 share 3 SNPs: FGC61650, FGC61651, FGC61652 linked to Jared⁴ Goodrich; his sons are being researched.

Tested Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		Z16242+, L1019-		GOODRICH-G18		GOODRICH-G101		GOODRICH-G53	
AZEVEDO, BRAZIL		UNKNOWN, PUERTO RICO		LORENA, BRAZIL		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH	
Y-Elite 2.1 in Progress		YFull HG01107		YFull YF65750		YFull YF05423		TBD		YFull YF64533	
Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Ancestry	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name
Brazil	TBD	PUERTO RICO	E-CTS299 E-CTS10000 E-CTS10979 E-CTS11410 E-CTS11919 E-CTS5045	BRAZIL	E-FGC91372 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377 E-FGC91378 E-FGC91380 E-FGC91381	JOSIAH-6 STEPHEN-5 STEPHEN-4 WILLIAM-3 1701-1793 EPHRAIM-2 1663-1700	E-FGC14564 E-FGC14566 E-FGC14569 E-FGC19306 E-FGC19316 E-FGC14559	GEORGE-6 GIDEON-5 EBENEZER-4 1733-1793	TBD	LEVI-5 LEVI-4? 1747-1782	E-FGC90325 E-FGC90326 E-FGC90327 E-Z30061
		1550-1780		1550-1780		1663-1700		1663-1732		1663-1732	
		ESTIMATED IF PUERTO RICO MIGRATION ~1550 AD		ESTIMATED IF BRAZIL MIGRATION ~1550 AD		WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079
		700-1550		700-1550		1536-1579		1536-1579		1536-1579	
		PORTUGAL	E-FGC59669 E-M4934 E-M6492 E-M8134 E-M9144 E-M11820 E-S9641 E-S11904 E-S26000 E-Z2162	PORTUGAL	E-FGC91382 E-FGC91383 E-FGC91384 E-FGC91385 E-FGC91386 E-FGC91387 E-FGC91391 E-FGC91392 E-FGC91393 E-FGC91394 E-Y180672 E-YFS8052812 E-YFS8052855 E-YFS8052856	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ROBERT JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN JOHN ROBERT 1280-1449	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080
		700-1550		700-1550		100-1535		100-1535		100-1535	
		PORTUGAL	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-FGC91361 E-FGC91362 E-FGC91363 E-FGC91364 E-FGC91365 E-FGC91366 E-FGC91367 E-FGC91368 E-FGC91369 E-FGC91370 E-FGC91371 E-FGC91379 E-FGC91388 E-FGC91389 E-FGC91390 E-S1896 E-Y178967	PORTUGAL	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-FGC91361 E-FGC91362 E-FGC91363 E-FGC91364 E-FGC91365 E-FGC91366 E-FGC91367 E-FGC91368 E-FGC91369 E-FGC91370 E-FGC91371 E-FGC91379 E-FGC91388 E-FGC91389 E-FGC91390 E-S1896 E-Y178967	PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746
		200 BC to 700 AD		200 BC to 700 AD		200 BC to 100 AD		200 BC to 100 AD		200 BC to 100 AD	
PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242
BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13
MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919
AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35

Figure 21. Y-SNP Testing of Y-Descendants of Ephraim² Goodrich in the USA and Other Portuguese Immigrant Lines.

- The test of G101, in progress, will hopefully prove whether or not G53 is a co-descendant of Gideon³ Goodrich.
- G18, G53, G101 should share with G50 1 SNP seen in all Y-descendants of William Goodrich of Hessett: FGC44079.
- G18, G53 share, and G101 should share, 4 Ensign William¹ Goodrich SNPs: F1449, FGC19305, FGC19307, FGC19308.
- G18, G53 share, and G101 should share, 1 SNP FGC14559, which appears to be the SNP unique to Ephraim² Goodrich.
- G101 and G53 may share another SNP, to be determined (TBD), unique to Gideon³ Goodrich, so not shared with G18.

Tested Z16242+, L1019-AZEVEDO, BRAZIL		Z16242+, L1019-UNKNOWN, PUERTO RICO		Z16242+, L1019-LORENA, BRAZIL		GOODRICH-G8		GOODRICH-G6		GRISWOLD-G77			
Y-Elite 2.1 in Progress		YFull HG01107		YFull YF65750		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH		WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH			
Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name	Y-Line	SNP Name		
Brazil	TBD	PUERTO RICO	E-CTS299 E-CTS10000 E-CTS10979 E-CTS11410 E-CTS11919 E-CTS5045	BRAZIL	E-FGC91372 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377 E-FGC91378 E-FGC91380 E-FGC91381	JOSIAH-6 DAVID-5 JOSIAH-4 JOSIAH-3 1690-1789 DAVID-2	E-FGC90254 E-FGC90255 E-FGC90256	ALLEN-6 HUBBARD-5 ALPHEUS-4 1727-1791 DAVID-3 DAVID-2	E-FGC86592 E-FGC86593 E-FGC86596 E-FGC86595 E-A21920	GRISWELL-1 ALLEN-5? JOSIAH-47 1731-1797 DAVID-3 DAVID-2	E-FT134010 E-FT158960 E-Y109284 E-FGC86595 E-A21920		
		ESTIMATED IF PUERTO RICO MIGRATION ~1550 AD	1550-1780	ESTIMATED IF BRAZIL MIGRATION ~1550 AD	1550-1780	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079	WILLIAM-1 JOHN WILLIAM 1580-1652 WILLIAM	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308 E-FGC44079		
		PORTUGAL	E-FGC59669 E-M4934 E-M6492 E-M8134 E-M9144 E-M11820 E-S9641 E-S11904 E-S26000 E-Z2162	PORTUGAL	E-FGC91382 E-FGC91383 E-FGC91384 E-FGC91385 E-FGC91386 E-FGC91387 E-FGC91391 E-FGC91392 E-FGC91393 E-FGC91394 E-Y180672 E-YFS8052812 E-YFS8052855 E-YFS8052856	ENGLAND	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ENGLAND	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080	ENGLAND	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565 E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080		
		PORTUGAL	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-FGC91361 E-FGC91362 E-FGC91363 E-FGC91364 E-FGC91365 E-FGC91366 E-FGC91367 E-FGC91368 E-FGC91369 E-FGC91370 E-FGC91371 E-FGC91379 E-FGC91388 E-FGC91389 E-FGC91390 E-S1896 E-Y178967	PORTUGAL	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-FGC91361 E-FGC91362 E-FGC91363 E-FGC91364 E-FGC91365 E-FGC91366 E-FGC91367 E-FGC91368 E-FGC91369 E-FGC91370 E-FGC91371 E-FGC91379 E-FGC91388 E-FGC91389 E-FGC91390 E-S1896 E-Y178967	PORTUGAL	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-FGC91301 E-FGC91302 E-FGC91303 E-FGC91304 E-FGC91309 E-FGC91310 E-FGC91313 E-FGC91314 E-FGC91315 E-FGC44080	PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746	PORTUGAL	E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746
		PORTUGAL	200 BC to 700 AD	PORTUGAL	200 BC to 700 AD	PORTUGAL	200 BC to 100 AD	PORTUGAL	200 BC to 100 AD	PORTUGAL	200 BC to 100 AD		
PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242	PORTUGAL	E-Z16242		
BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13	BALKANS	E-Z5018 E-BY3880 E-CTS5856 E-Z1057 E-V13		
MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919	MIDDLE EAST	E-L618 E-Z1919		
AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35	AFRICA	E-M78 E-V68 E-M35		

Figure 22. Y-SNP Testing of Y-Descendants of David² Goodrich in the USA and Other Portuguese Immigrant Lines.^{113,114}

- G8, G6, G77 share with G50 the 1 SNP seen so far in all Y-descendants of William Goodrich of Hessett: FGC44079.
- G77 is a Y-descendant of Hubbard Griswell/Griswold (b. 1797) hoping to determine his Felsham Goodrich Y-ancestry.
- G8, G6 and G77 all share the 4 Ensign William¹ Goodrich SNPs: F1449, FGC19305, FGC19307, FGC19308.
- G8, G6 and G77 all share 1 SNP A21920, the SNP unique to David² Goodrich.
- G6 and G77 share 1 SNP FGC86595 unique to David³ Goodrich; a test by a Y-descendant of son Josiah⁴ would be ideal.

Editor's Note: Treat Farm Dimensions from Land Deeds of Ephraim² Goodrich

~ Editor

In the September 30, 2013 issue of the *Goodrich Family Association Quarterly*, a special issue prepared by the editor of the current GFA newsletter, in an article titled "South Glastonbury Goodrich Lands of Treat Farm and Terramuggus: The Lost Acres,"¹¹⁵ the size and dimensions of the Treat Farm were said to be 1,860 acres: 310 rods N-S x 3 miles (960 rods) E-W.

Two deeds 06 Feb 1688 and 20 Oct 1692 from Richard² Treat to son-in-law Ephraim² Goodrich and daughter Sarah³ (Treat) Goodrich used the expression "*Common Land*" to describe the eastern boundary of the lands given to Ephraim Goodrich in these deeds, and this was interpreted by the editor in 2013 as the eastern border of the Three Mile lots; 960 rods east of the Connecticut River.

A closer examination of the two deeds in question (Figures 24-25), as well as two later deeds dated 03 Apr 1713 from Ephraim² Goodrich to son Richard³ Goodrich, and another 29 Apr 1717 from Ephraim² Goodrich to son Ephraim³ Goodrich, however, reveal the 10 acres of upland deeded by Richard² Treat to Ephraim² Goodrich on 06 Feb 1688 (Figure 23) was also the "*first piece of land*" deeded by Ephraim² Goodrich to Richard³ Goodrich on 03 Apr 1713 (Figure 25). An estimated drawing of this 10-acre tract (*shown with an approximation of the 4 acres of meadow also deeded*) in Figure 29 required that its east-west length be 80 rods, since its north-south width was 20 rods. The extension of the width of this upland tract to 80 rods placed its south border on the Four-Score lot of Samuel Hale, so the 1688 and 1692 tracts were placed in the southwest corner of Three Mile. Therefore, the extent of the upland of Richard² Treat as of 06 Feb 1688 was just 80 rods beyond "*the cartway*" cited in the deed; not 2.7 miles. Also, in the 03 Apr 1713 deed to Richard³ Goodrich, the 10-acre upland tract is bordered north and south by the heirs of the late Thomas³ Treat. And the specifics of the "*second piece of land*" deeded to Richard³ Goodrich in the 03 Apr 1713 deed, given the "*Common Land*" ambiguity, lack the specificity to establish its dimensions (Figure 25).

A major change had occurred by the time of the 29 Apr 1717 deed from Ephraim² Goodrich to Ephraim³ Goodrich. This tract (Figure 26) 3 miles E-W; 60 rods N-S (360 acres); bounding south on the Four-Score Acre lots, includes the 10 acre "*first tract*" received by Richard³ Goodrich in his 03 Apr 1713 deed. A 30 Dec 1728 deed to son Thomas³ Goodrich (Figure 27) also described a tract 3 miles east-west; inside the meadow fence it started with width 25 rods N-S, then continued 40 rods N-S the rest of the 3 miles; bounding north on Richard³ Goodrich and south on land owned by Ephraim² Goodrich; deeded to son William³ Goodrich; bounding south on Ephraim³ Goodrich (Figure 28). By 1717 Ephraim² Goodrich owned these 180 rods of upland (*maybe then considered inferior in quality(?)*, since they were bypassed in 1672 when the Four-Score lots were formed), plus ~49 acres of their ~63 acres meadow,¹¹⁶ south of the 900 acre Treat Farm (*total ~1,066 acres*). The 1713-1717 deeds transpired between the death of Thomas³ Treat in 1713, and the later attempt by the Town of Glastonbury to confiscate the entire Treat Farm from his surviving heirs in 1720.¹¹⁷ Wethersfield historian Judge Sherman Wolcott Adams, Esq. (1836-1898)¹¹⁸ did not describe the allocation of these 180 rods of uplands, as he did for the Three Mile division (*including the 1743 division south of the Four-Score lots*), and the Five Mile division.¹¹⁹ The combined acreage for the Treat Farm (Figures 30-31), shaped like a typed number "1" rotated 90° counterclockwise, with a 180 rods x 106.7 rods extension (8 Four-Score lots were 106.6 rods total N-S), would be:

- 130 rods north-south x 960 rods east-west = 124,800 sq. rods / 160 sq. rods/acre = 780 acres.
- 180 rods north-south x 106.7 rods east-west = 19,206 sq. rods / 160 sq. rods/acre = 120 acres.
- 780 acres + 120 acres = 900 acres total.

On 06 Feb 1688, between Richard Treat, Sr. of Wethersfield, Gentleman, of the one part and Ephraim Goodrich of Wethersfield, yeoman, and Sarah the daughter of the said Richard Treat and now wife of the said Ephraim Goodrich on the other part. Witness that the said Richard Treat, in consideration of the marriage sometime since solemnized between the said Ephraim and the said Sarah, and for the settlement and advancement of the said Ephraim Goodrich and Sarah his wife and of their heirs, has given the said Ephraim Goodrich and Sarah his wife and their heirs two pieces of land in the bounds of Wethersfield, at a place called Nayaug: one piece of upland containing 10 acres that is 20 rods in breadth, and is to run eastward from a cartway where the same was staked out to the outmost extent of the said Richard Treat's land there and is bounded on the said Richard Treat's land north, and south, and the said cartway west and land not laid out east, and one piece of meadow containing 4 acres bounded on Connecticut River west, and on upland of the said Richard Treat east, and on land now in the tillage of Mr. John Hollister south, and land of the said Richard Treat north...

Figure 23. Professional translation summary of the 06 Feb 1688 deed from Richard² Treat to Ephraim² Goodrich.^{120,121}

This Indenture made 20 Oct 1692. Richard Treat of Wethersfield, Gentleman, has given to Ephraim Goodrich and Sarah his wife and their heirs and assigns one piece of land being meadow and upland situated in the bounds of Wethersfield, but now called Glastonbury, at a place called Nayaug, that is 80 rods in width on the River side from land in possession of Mr. John Hollister northward to a line marked which runs eastward and is the line that divides this land from the rest of the land of Richard Treat which he reserves for his son Thomas Treat, including 4 acres of meadow formerly given to the said Ephraim Goodrich and is to run eastward to the outmost bounds of the land of Richard Treat there and contain all of the lands to the south that Richard Treat has there, to the northern border of the lands of Sergeant Samuel Hale, and is bounded on the Connecticut River west, on the Common east, and land which Richard Treat reserves for his son Thomas Treat north, and land of Sergeant Samuel Hale south...

Figure 24. Professional translation summary of the 20 Oct 1692 deed from Richard² Treat to Ephraim² Goodrich.^{122,123}

I Ephraim Goodrich of Wethersfield give to my son Richard Goodrich and his heirs and assigns two pieces of land in Glastonbury at a place called Nayaug. One piece contains 10 acres and is 20 rods in breadth and runs eastward from a cartway to the extent of the land of said Ephraim Goodrich and is bounded on land of the heirs of Thomas Treat north and south and the said cartway west and undivided land or wilderness on the east. Also another piece of land, meadow and upland bounded on the Great River west, to extend east as far as the land of the said Ephraim Goodrich extends, bounding on land of the heirs of Thomas Treat north, and bounds south on the land of Ephraim Goodrich, or however otherwise reputed to be bounded...

Figure 25. Translation summary of the 03 Apr 1713 deed from Ephraim² Goodrich to Richard³ Goodrich.¹²⁴

I Ephraim Goodrich of Wethersfield give to my son Ephraim Goodrich and his heirs and assigns two pieces of land in Glastonbury. One piece is 3 miles in length east and west and 60 rods in breadth and bounds on the Great River west, on Common Land east, on land of Ephraim Goodrich Sr. north and on land of Samuel Hale south. The other piece contains 5 acres of meadow and upland bounding on the Connecticut River west and the meadow fence east, with liberty of passing to and from this land...

Figure 26. Translation summary of the 29 Apr 1717 deed from Ephraim² Goodrich to Ephraim³ Goodrich.¹²⁵

I Ephraim Goodrich of Wethersfield give to my son Thomas Goodrich and his heirs and assigns one piece of land in Glastonbury, bounded by the Connecticut River west, north on my son Richard Goodrich, south on my own land, and extends east 25 rods in width to the meadow fence, and from there extending 40 rods in width for 3 miles...

Figure 27. Translation summary of the 30 Dec 1728 deed from Ephraim² Goodrich to Thomas³ Goodrich.¹²⁶

I Ephraim Goodrich of Wethersfield give to my son William Goodrich and his heirs and assigns one tract of land in Glastonbury, bounded west by the Connecticut River west, north on my son Thomas Goodrich, south on my son Ephraim Goodrich, which is the whole remainder of my lot there...

Figure 28. Translation summary of the 30 Dec 1728 deed from Ephraim² Goodrich to William³ Goodrich.¹²⁷

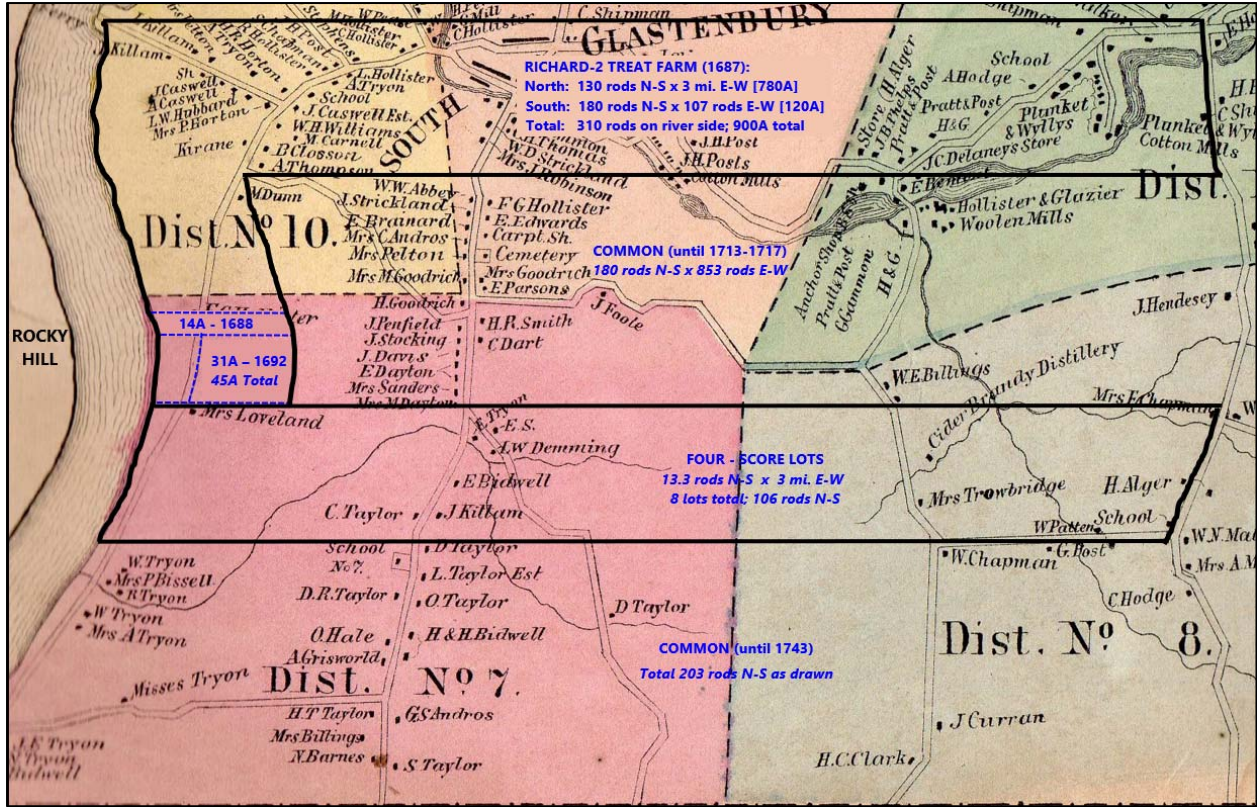


Figure 29. Treat Farm; Richard² Treat to Ephraim² Goodrich: 1688 (~14 acres), 1692 (~31 acres upland); Figures 24-25.¹²⁸

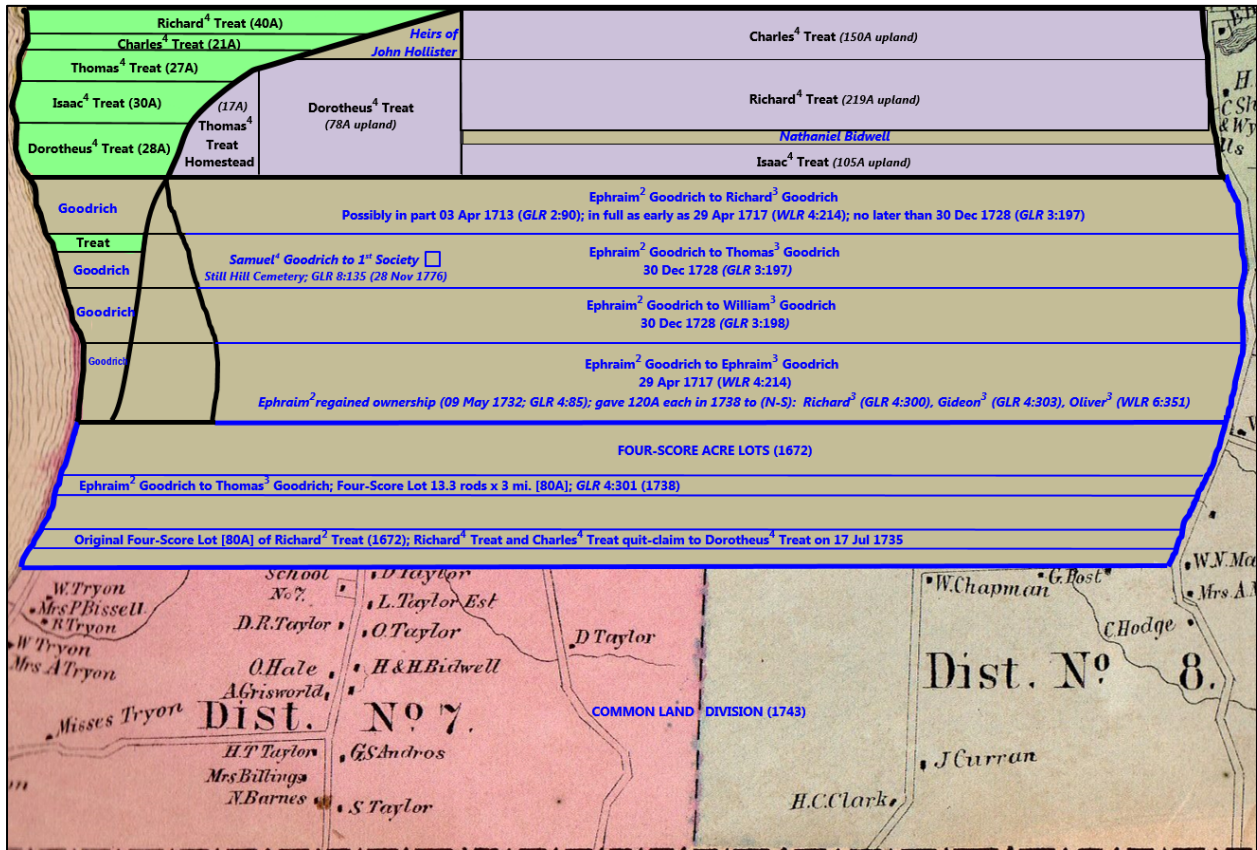


Figure 30. Treat Farm allocation (17 Jul 1735),¹¹⁶ and allocations of Common Lands south of it (Figures 26-29).

- ¹ Posted same day at: <https://www.ancientfaces.com/photo/a-e-goodrich/1321609>
- ² Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39189042/allison-e-goodrich#view-photo=165954038>
- ³ *Families of Ancient New Haven*, Donald L. Jacobus, vol. 3, p 663 (1974); published (1922-1932) in vol. 1-8 of *New Haven Genealogical Magazine*: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058624578&view=1up&seq=683>
- ⁴ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette W. Case (Chicago: Fergus; 1889), p 350: #3815, #3816, #3825: <https://archive.org/details/goodrichfamilyin00good/page/350>
- ⁵ *Ancestry and Descendants of Amaziah Hall and Betsey Baldwin*, Edith Bartlett Sumner (1954), p 73; proof is shown, with sources cited, that Richard¹ Goodrich of Guilford, New Haven, CT had only one son and male heir named John Goodrich, so Bartholomew Goodrich of Branford, New Haven, CT belongs to a different ancestry: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89066157520&view=1up&seq=89>
- ⁶ *Families of Ancient New Haven*, Donald L. Jacobus, vol. 3, p 663 (1974); published (1922-1932) in vol. 1-8 of *New Haven Genealogical Magazine*: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058624578&view=1up&seq=683>
- ⁷ *Rootsweb: Burials in Delaware County Cemeteries, Delaware, Ohio: Oak Grove Cemetery*, Goodrich Allison E. b. 08/17/1850; d. 01/23/1924, <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~ohdchs/cemetery/g.txt>
- ⁸ Though "age 47; b. Aug 1852" in the 1900 US Census for Liberty, Delaware, OH; his age was 9, 19, 29, 59, 69 in the 1860-1880; 1910-1920 US Census; each census was taken 2-6 months before his August 17 birthday.
- ⁹ Ancestry.com, U.S., *School Catalogs, 1765-1935*.
- ¹⁰ Ancestry.com, U.S., *School Catalogs, 1765-1935*, Ohio Wesleyan University (1844-1894) 50-year graduates list: Allison Ebenezer Goodrich A.B., A.M., 1876; farmer of Worthington (#534; page 345).
- ¹¹ Ancestry.com, original surname spelling Yeomans from England was changed to Youmans in a Dutch US county.
- ¹² Ancestry.com, U.S. *Appointments-U. S. Postmasters; Wm. C. Youmans, Kirkersville, 14 Sep 1836-20 Sep 1838*.
- ¹³ 1900 US Census for Liberty, Delaware, OH: Jessie Goodrich; b. Apr 1858; both parents b. New Jersey.
- ¹⁴ US Census records: 1860 in Etna, Licking, OH: Jessie Youmans; age 3; 1870 in Liberty, Delaware, OH; age 12.
- ¹⁵ US Census records for Wm Youmans: (1840-1860): Etna, Licking, OH; (1870-1880): Liberty, Delaware, OH.
- ¹⁶ Ancestry.com shared photo: <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/5543880/person/771227676/media/6452757c-56f6-48ad-bb0b-01b04d48a476>
- ¹⁷ Ancestry.com shared photo: <https://www.ancestry.com/mediaui-viewer/tree/5543880/person/6914110892/media/1709af4e-58f3-4c24-9811-e5db42ef9705>
- ¹⁸ Ancestry.com sourced public family trees and references found in them.
- ¹⁹ *Ancestry and Descendants of Amaziah Hall and Betsey Baldwin*, Edith B. Sumner (1954), pp 73-74: https://archive.org/details/ancestrydescenda00sumn_2/page/73
- ²⁰ *Families of Ancient New Haven*, Donald L. Jacobus, vol. 3, p 663 (1974); published (1922-1932) in vol. 1-8 of *New Haven Genealogical Magazine*: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058624578&view=1up&seq=683>
- ²¹ Ancestry.com. U.S., *School Catalogs, 1765-1935*.
- ²² Ancestry.com, *Ohio County Marriage Records 1774-1993*: Allison E. Goodrich and Jessie Youmans.
- ²³ Ancestry.com, U.S. *School Yearbooks 1900-1999*; Rutherford B Hayes H.S., Delaware, OH; 1924, p 73.
- ²⁴ Ancestry.com, *Delaware County, Ohio, Burial Index, 1784-2011*: Aaron Strong Goodrich.
- ²⁵ Ancestry.com, *Ohio County Marriage Records 1774-1993*: Aaron S. Goodrich and Sarah Harden.
- ²⁶ Ancestry.com, *Delaware County, Ohio, Burial Index, 1784-2011*: Sarah Goodrich.
- ²⁷ *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin; 1880), page 661: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924050611106/page/n617>
- ²⁸ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39188676#view-photo=184712788>
- ²⁹ *Rootsweb: Burials in Delaware County Cemeteries, Delaware, Ohio: Oak Grove Cemetery*, Goodrich Allison E. b. 08/17/1850; d. 01/23/1924, <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~ohdchs/cemetery/g.txt>
- ³⁰ Ancestry.com, *Ohio Death Records 1908-1932, 1938-2007*, George B. Goodrich.
- ³¹ Ancestry.com, *Ohio County Marriage Records 1774-1993*.
- ³² 1900 US. Census, Springvale, Pratt, KS; G.B. (45), Edith (Sep 1866), George (Nov 1888), Margaret (Apr 1890).
- ³³ Ancestry.com, *Ohio Wills and Probate Records 1786-1998*, William H. Goodrich.
- ³⁴ Ancestry.com, *Kansas State Census 1855-1925*, WH Goodrich; age 30; b. OH; Sun City, Barber 01 Mar 1885.
- ³⁵ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850* for Ebenezer Goodrich.
- ³⁶ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39189805>
- ³⁷ *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin; 1880), page 425: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924050611106/page/n395>
- ³⁸ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39190292>; d. 15 Jan 1856 ae 63 y, 3 m, 22 d.
- ³⁹ Ancestry.com, 1850 US Census for Liberty, Delaware, Ohio: *Elizabeth Goodrich age 58; b. ~1792 in Vermont*.

- ⁴⁰ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/50698004>; d. 18 Jan 1899 age 83 y, 4 m, 2 d.
- ⁴¹ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/21202880>
- ⁴² Rootsweb, *Burials in Delaware County, Ohio Cemeteries*: <http://sites.rootsweb.com/~ohdchs/cemetery/g.txt>
- ⁴³ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/129649147>
- ⁴⁴ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/61263501>
- ⁴⁵ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/43511823>; d. 17 Sep 1855 age 27 y, 1 m, 4 d.
- ⁴⁶ Ancestry.com, *Ohio County Marriage Records 1774-1993*: Minerva Goodrich m. Samuel Minthorn 01 Jan 1851.
- ⁴⁷ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/19918022>
- ⁴⁸ <http://www.worthingtonmemory.org/scrapbook/realia/ebenezer-goodrich-gravestone>
- ⁴⁹ *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin; 1880), page 419: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924050611106/page/n389>
- ⁵⁰ *History of Delaware County and Ohio* (Chicago: O.L. Baskin; 1880), page 468: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924050611106/page/n435>
- ⁵¹ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*: Bartholomew Goodrich.
- ⁵² Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/135290576>
- ⁵³ *Early Connecticut Marriages, Book 2*, Frederic W. Bailey (1896), page 108: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924092205826/page/n111>
- ⁵⁴ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*: Hannah Baldwin.
- ⁵⁵ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/135290545/hannah-goodrich> wife of Bartholomew; age 88.
- ⁵⁶ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*: children of Bartholomew and Hannah Goodrich.
- ⁵⁷ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/46473897>
- ⁵⁸ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 010 Branford for *Amelia Goodrich*.
- ⁵⁹ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39401277>
- ⁶⁰ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 003 Avon for *Grace Goodrich*.
- ⁶¹ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/39189805>
- ⁶² Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/19694168>
- ⁶³ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 081 Northford for *Timothy Goodrich*.
- ⁶⁴ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 010 Branford: *bp. upon parental right*.
- ⁶⁵ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*.
- ⁶⁶ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Deaths and Burials Index 1650-1934*; FHL Film Number 3249.
- ⁶⁷ Find-a-Grave: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/135290576>
- ⁶⁸ *Early Connecticut Marriages, Book 2*, Frederic W. Bailey (1896), page 104: <https://archive.org/details/cu31924092205826/page/n107>
- ⁶⁹ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*: Hannah Baldwin.
- ⁷⁰ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Wills-Probate Records 1609-1999*: Hartford Probate Frisbie-Graves.
- ⁷¹ Ancestry.com, *Branford Vital Records 1644-1850*: children of Timothy and Sarah Goodrich.
- ⁷² Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 003 Avon for *Sarah Goodrich*.
- ⁷³ "Richard Goodrich of Guilford, Connecticut and Bartholomew Goodrich of Branford, Connecticut," Donald Lines Jacobus, M.A., *The American Genealogist*, volume 18 (1941), pages 105-110.
- ⁷⁴ Ancestry.com, *Connecticut Church Record Abstracts 1630-1920*; vol. 010 Branford for *Bartholomew Goodrich*.
- ⁷⁵ *The Descendants of William and Elizabeth Tuttle*, George F. Tuttle, (Rutland, VT: 1883), page 703: <https://archive.org/details/descendantsofwil02tutt/page/660>
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