

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter

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Goodrich Family Association

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Table of Contents

Goodrich Families in Delaware County, Ohio Revisited – Foreword Review	1
DNA Solves A Mystery (The Other Goodrich Family of Franklin, Delaware Counties, Ohio).....	2
A Comprehensive Family Tree in Progress: WikiTree	39
Goodrich Surname DNA Project December 2020 Update	46

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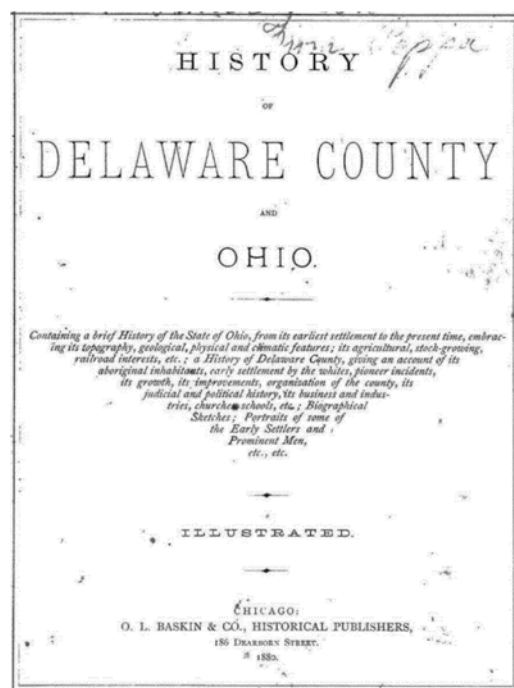
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Goodrich Families in Delaware County, Ohio Revisited – Foreword Review

~Editor

After the April 2018 newsletter was sent (*it emphasized the Goodridge ancestry of Dr. John Pearl Goodrich, M.D. of St. Andrews Hospital, Boothbay Harbor, Maine; cited by ResearchGate for a March 1950 article he authored*), a subscriber emailed an ~1870s image of a man identified as Allison Ebenezer Goodrich of Delaware County, Ohio on Facebook's "Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness." What Y-SNP testing proved in 2019 to be his unique, and unrelated, Y-DNA haplogroup R1b Goodrich ancestral descent from carpenter-joiner Bartholomew-1 Goodrich of Branford, New Haven, Connecticut was a major subject of the December 2019 newsletter. Now in this newsletter issue, the major article is contributed by a subscriber with Goodrich ancestry in Delaware County, Ohio who saw in the December 2019 issue the final resolution, by Y-DNA testing, of a long-standing Goodrich family mystery.



DNA Solves A Mystery (The Other Goodrich Family of Franklin, Delaware Counties, Ohio)

~Carol Andris Dorward

December 2019 saw the arrival of the *Goodrich Family Association Newsletter*.¹ Needless to say, the very first page caught my attention and I was thrilled. For several years, a couple cousins and I had tried to determine whether Ebenezer Goodrich of Delaware County, Ohio (grandfather of Allison Ebenezer Goodrich) was a part of our ancestral family, John and Abigail (Price) Goodrich. While we could never find a proven connection, none of us wanted to exclude Ebenezer, as proximity in Delaware County, plus other activities with members of the John Goodrich family, rendered what we thought might be the possibility of some family relationship. Then, the arrival of the newsletter in my email inbox and the mystery was solved with DNA!

Through several subsequent mail exchanges with Dr. Steve Goodrich, it was quite clear we were looking at two very different family lineages. An examination of some of the ways in which these two families did connect include the following:

- 1) Ebenezer, Levi, and Bela Goodrich all served for exactly the same term in the War of 1812. Also, in the same company was Cruger Wright, a brother-in-law to both Levi and Bela.²

ROLL OF ISRAEL P. CASE'S COMPANY.		
(Probably from Franklin County.)		
Served from August 24, until October 4, 1812, and from May 4, until May 27, 1813.		
Capt. Israel P. Case	Lieut. Cruger Wright	Lieut. Abiel Case
Ensign, Timothy Lee	Sergt. George Osborne	Sergt. Job W. Case
Sergt. Obediah Blakely	Sergt. Charles Thompson	Sergt. Herman Wheeler
Sergt. William Hall	Sergt. Ebenezer Goodrich	Sergt. Edward Phelps
Drummer, Samuel Beach	Fifer, Jeremiah Boardman	
Privates.	Privates.	Privates.
Andrews, Waren	Brown, Gilbert	Bisett, William
Bristol, Adna	Beech, Samuel	Bardsley, Ebenezer
Cochrin, Harper	Cochrin, Glass	Case, Orin
Case, Henry	Clark, Oliver	Cooper, Thomas
Deckron, Daniel	Denton, Justus	Goodrich, Bela
Goodrich, Levi	Holmsted, Philo	Ingham, Abraham
Morrison, William	Morrison, Henry	Mitchell, Joseph
Millington, Peter	Parmento, Erastus	Pratt, Lemuel
Palmer, Luther	Perry, Levi	Rees, Caleb
Twadel, Joseph	Vining, William	Wever, John W.
Whitford, John B.	Wallace, Herman	Wilcox, Tracey

- 2) Ebenezer Goodrich's farm, and his burial site, were located just north of the Delaware and Franklin county line in Ohio. John Goodrich was located a few miles south—in the heart of Worthington, Franklin County. The description of the tavern belonging to John Goodrich, Sr., is as follows: "*Worthington, too, was receiving a flow of new immigrants as war [1812] receded, and the Worthington Manufacturing Company began to attract craftsmen and laborers. One immediate effect was an increase in the number of taverns, for these were the social centers of the community.... The most elaborate was a Greek Revival-style building on the east side of Main Street.... Built for Isaac Hor, this elegant frame structure was a lavish example of the skills of local house joiners, probably under the direction of the community's*

¹ *Goodrich Family Association Newsletter*, Rev. 1, Volume 16, Issue 1, pages 1-9.

² *Roster of Ohio Soldiers in the War of 1812*, Adjutant General of Ohio, 1916, page 19.

master carpenter, Chauncey Barker³.... Directly across Main Street from the Hor House, John Goodrich established a tavern in a plain, Federal-style building, which he probably built himself. Like the others during the boom period, it accommodated boarders, mostly laborers and blacksmiths at this establishment....”⁴ John Goodrich was licensed as a tavern keeper in Sharon Township (Worthington), Franklin County, Ohio from 1820-1823.⁵ The photos on page 4 are believed to be of the tavern John Goodrich built and operated. The building was one of the very early frame structures in Worthington—enumerated in the first tax assessment (1826). By the 1850s, James Brundige was in possession of the property, possibly using it as a boarding house.

- 3) The location of cemeteries where these Goodrich family members were laid to rest also helps to understand the proximity and locations of the families. On pages 5-6 are two maps: one of Liberty Township, and the other of adjacent Orange Township, both situated on the southern border of Delaware County, Ohio. The burial place of Ebenezer Goodrich is No. 7. John Goodrich’s granddaughter was married to James Joslin, son of Jonas Joslin and Ruth Dyer, and the map shows a Joslin Cemetery as No. 9. Another granddaughter was Lucinda (Lucy) Goodrich, the wife of David Patterson. There was a Patterson (McCloud) Cemetery; however, Lucy is buried, presently, at Williamsville. Due to the Alum Creek Project (1974), this cemetery which originally was near the Lewis Center and Bale-Kenyon roads was removed to the Williamsville Cemetery. Likewise, the Africa Cemetery was also relocated to South Old State Road (behind the Berlin Presbyterian Church). It originally was located near the Lewis Center Road—on Africa Road. John Goodrich and Abigail, his wife, are buried at St. John’s Episcopal Church in the heart of Worthington, which will be discussed later.

³ Chauncey, Eliphalet, and Simeon were three sons of Benjamin and Sarah (Palmer) Barker, all born between c. 1781 and 1793 in Branford, New Haven County, Connecticut. Simeon would marry, in Worthington, Franklin Co., OH, Rhoda Goodrich, daughter of John and Abigail (Price) Goodrich. (Reported in the *Delaware Patron and Franklin Chronicle*, January 14, 1822.) Both Chauncey and Eliphalet served in the War of 1812. Eliphalet died in 1815 and, along with a daughter, is buried in the St. John’s Episcopal Church Cemetery, Worthington, OH, leaving his widow, the former Cynthia Andrews, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Root) Andrews, who later remarried. (Moses Andrews was a member of the Scioto Company, but he never went to Ohio. His share was taken by his son, Noah Andrews, the latter who married Ruth Griswold. Ruth’s father was also a member of the Scioto Company.) After Eliphalet’s death, Cynthia taught at the Worthington Academy. Chauncey married Philomela Sage in Franklin Co, OH. This couple did not reside in Worthington for very long; they moved subsequently to Huntington, Lorain County, OH where Capt. Chauncey Barker died in 1857 and is buried. Craftsmen often moved frequently, locating where work could be found (and more abundant).

⁴ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, pages 182-183. In a letter that was dated 20 December 2003, Virginia McCormick wrote: “The John Goodrich Tavern mentioned in our book was in the northwest corner of what is now High and Stafford Streets.... In the 1820s this was Main and Marble Streets. Street names were changed late in the 19th century and Main St. is now High St. Tax records show this was the most modest of four taverns in town in the 1820s – more like a boarding house for working men. There weren’t enough travelers to support stagecoach taverns in Worthington. This building is long gone – probably burned in the 19th century.” She further added “There were numerous Goodrich families in that area – in fact, a mid-nineteenth century Goodrich home/tavern still stands on Rt. 23 between Worthington and Delaware....” This latter reference is, undoubtedly, the Goodrich residence featured on Page 2 of the *Goodrich Family Association Newsletter* (16:1); referenced earlier.

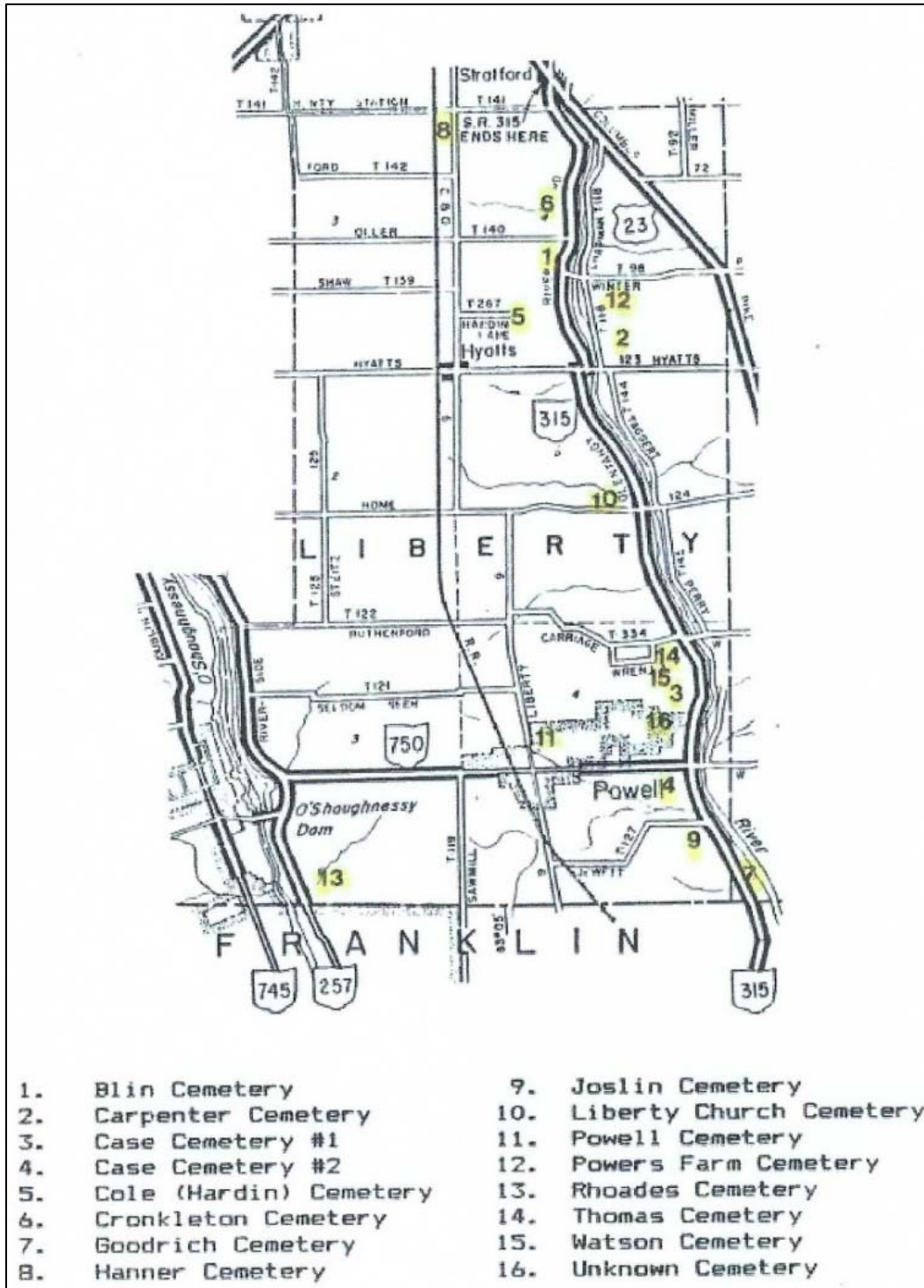
⁵ “*Licensed Tavern Keepers of Central Ohio: 1803-1847*,” *Family Tree Maker CD 177 Ohio Vital Records #2*.



<http://www.worthingtonmemory.org/scrapbook/pictures/photograph-brundige-tavern>
Tavern built by John Goodrich (used with the permission of the Worthington Historical Society)

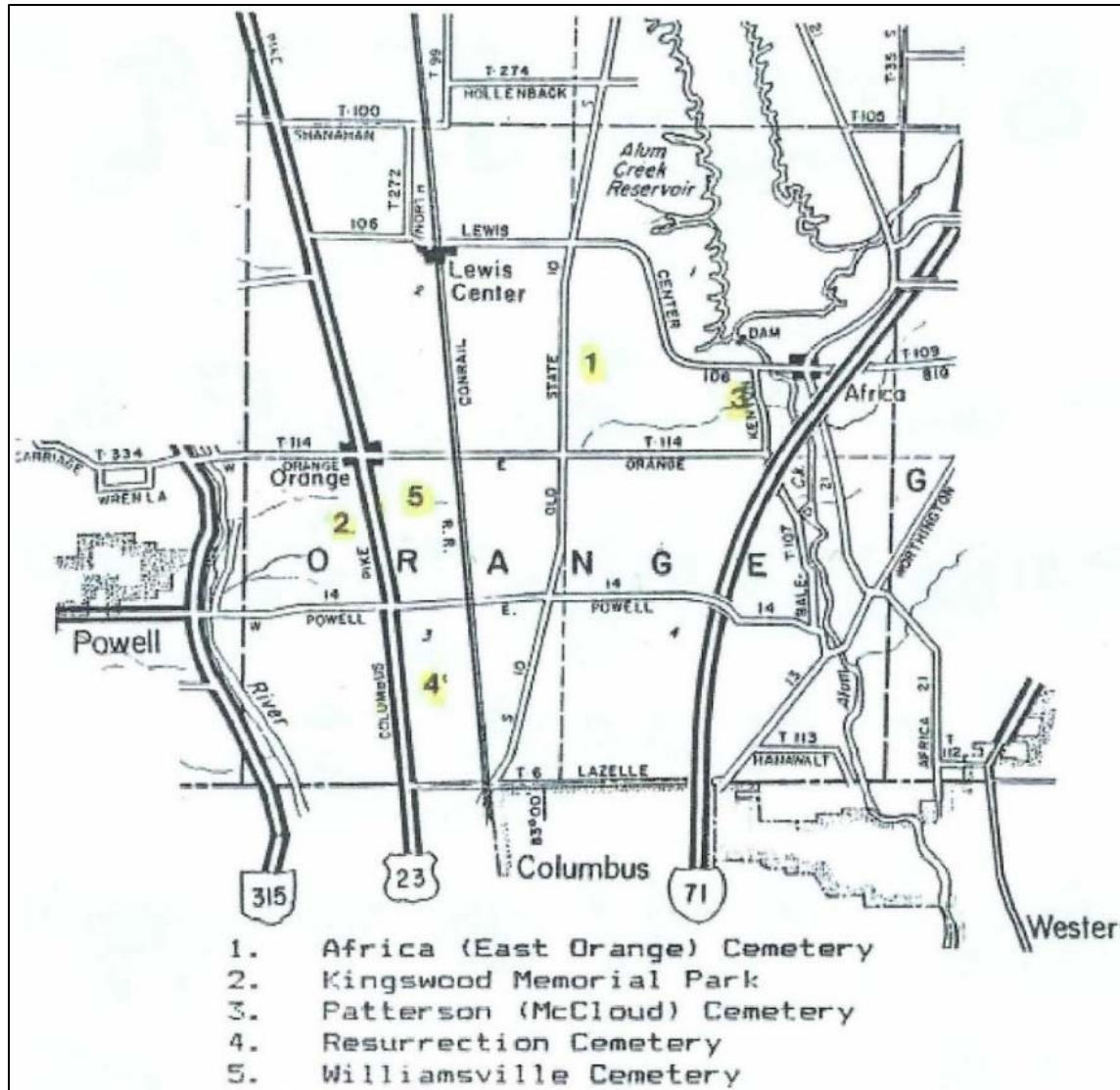


<http://www.worthingtonmemory.org/scrapbook/pictures/photograph-back-brundige-tavern>
Tavern built by John Goodrich (used with the permission of the Worthington Historical Society)



Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio.⁶

⁶ *Delaware County Genealogical Society and the Delaware County Historical Society*,
http://www.midohio.net/dchsdscgs/cemetery/cem_location/twp_maps/liberty.htm (Liberty Township map)
http://www.midohio.net/dchsdscgs/cemetery/cem_location/twp_maps/orange.htm (Orange Township map)



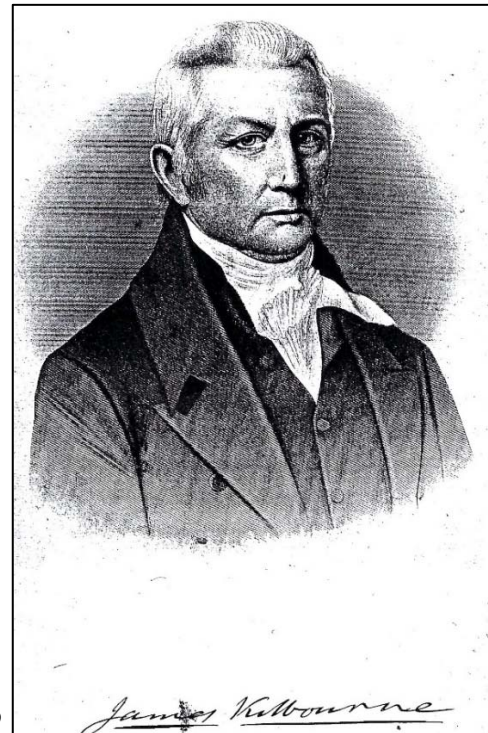
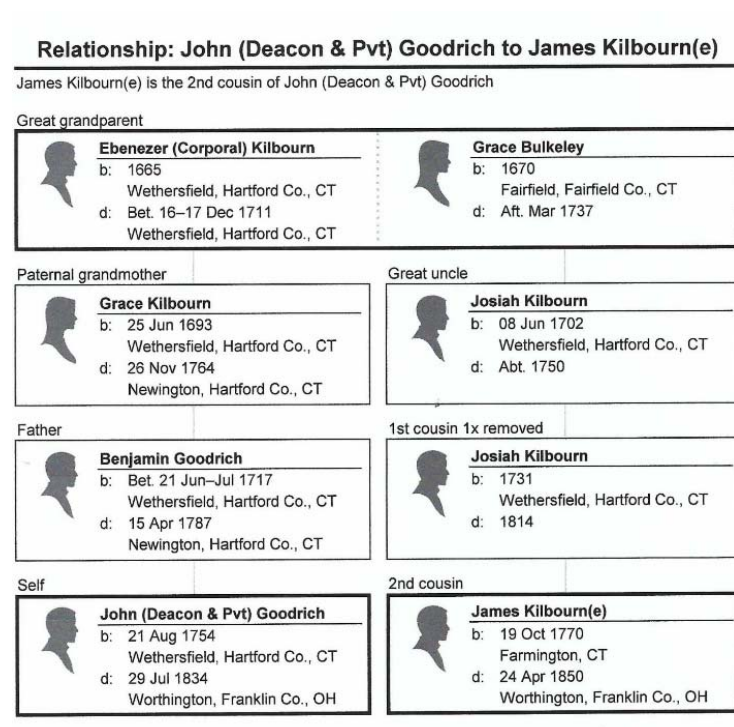
Orange Township, Delaware County, Ohio.⁶

Since Y-DNA testing ruled out a direct link between Ebenezer Goodrich and John Goodrich, Sr., the focus of this discussion will shift to the latter gentleman's family. His Ohio story quite possibly begins in Connecticut with John Goodrich's second cousin, James Kilbourne, the latter gentleman who organized the Scioto Company which founded Worthington, Ohio.

When James Kilbourn was but sixteen years of age, he was forced to leave home due to dire circumstances of his birth family. One brief description of his early life follows: "*The War of Independence broke out when he was five years of age, and swept away nearly all the property of his father, Josiah Kilbourn, who had been, prior to that time, a prosperous farmer. This loss, together with that of three members of his family, who perished in the war, bereft the senior Kilbourn for several years of his reason.*"⁷

⁷ *The History of the City of Columbus*, Chapter X (Worthington), Alfred E. Lee, Munsell & Company, New York and Chicago, 1892, pages 184-185.

James Kilbourn, in his own autobiography, reflected upon his early life in this manner: *“I believe that you are already acquainted with my parentage, time and place of nativity, of the final ruin of my father and deaths in his family, by the events of the Revolutionary War, which commenced when I was in my fifth and closed in my thirteenth year of age; and that at 16, in the autumn of 1786, by my father’s suggestion I left home to assume self-direction, poorly clad for summer and no winter clothing, illiterate, reading only tolerably, without practice in spelling or any knowledge of grammar, or of writing that could be read.... On the day that I left home, September 23, 1786, reflecting on my destitute condition and gloomy prospects, I came to the conclusion that two things in particular were indispensable for me, viz., to establish the reputation of a first-rate hand to work, with perfect integrity in every trust, and to get learning.”*⁸



He became an apprentice in a weaving mill in Granby, Connecticut.¹⁰ Adjacent to the mill site was a farm owned and operated by Elisha Griswold, where Kilbourn worked during the fall harvest season. Mr. Griswold had a son who was four years older than Kilbourn and, in exchange as

⁸ *“Autobiography of Col. James Kilbourne, of Worthington, Ohio,” The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly, Volume VI, [October] 1903, The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, pages 109-110. James Kilbourn wrote an account of his life which was the basis for his autobiography. It was supplemented by letters and papers, at the time, which were in possession of a couple granddaughters. The autobiography was put together by the collaboration of a committee. [Source of the above sketch of James Kilbourne.]*

⁹ Most dates established from three sources: *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case, M.D., Fergus Printing Company, Chicago, IL, 1889; *The History and Antiquities of the Name and Family of Kilbourn*, Payne Kenyon Kilbourne, A.M., Durrie & Peck, New Haven., 1856; and personal family records.

¹⁰ *The New Eden: James Kilbourne and the Development of Ohio*, Goodwin Berquist and Paul C. Bowers, Jr., Jackson Harbor Press, Washington Island, WI, 1983, page 32. *“In postwar Connecticut the economic options open to a poor but ambitious young man were three in number: farm labor, craft apprenticeship, or service at sea. Kilbourne chose the second of these.”*

payment, the son tutored Kilbourn. Under this tutoring experience, Kilbourn, who had been raised in the Congregational Church, became an Episcopalian which would play a significant role in his life in Ohio and, for that matter, in the life of the John Goodrich family.

After being an apprentice three years, Kilbourn was made the manager of the mill. The same year, he married Lucy Fitch. Kilbourn “*prospered and was able to repurchase the twenty-five acre farm at Farmington that his father had been forced to sell and bought an adjoining seventy-five acres as well. By 1792, however, Kilbourn became seriously ill from inhaling the poisonous fumes of the dyes used in the textile mill and was forced to give up this work. He briefly attempted to farm with his father, but he was unable to withstand the rigor of agricultural life and in 1796 established a retail store in Granby[, CT].*”¹¹ It should be noted, with Kilbourn taking over the management, the business thrived to the point the owner opened two additional mills, one between Granby and Suffield (with Kilbourn as part owner), and the other at Avon (formerly West Simsbury). All three branches were managed by Kilbourn. “*Kilbourne’s economic success depended upon two things: his attention and commitment to business, and his ability to work well with others.*”¹²

Scioto Company Descendants: Genealogies of the Original Proprietors of Worthington, Ohio suggests James Kilbourn was “*encouraged by his father-in-law, steamboat inventor John Fitch, who had been a surveyor in the Northwest Territory,*”¹³ to look westward. While this certainly may have been one factor, quite possibly other factors, even at the local, national and state levels, may also have played roles.

Locally, Kilbourn’s decision to move toward the Episcopalian philosophy may have been more “*founded in Congregational philosophy and in a town that had formally separated religious life from town government until 1739. Although Episcopalians had been a tolerated minority, the fact that many of their ministers were educated in England placed them under suspicion of being agents of the Crown during the Revolutionary War.... As Kilbourn studied and accepted Episcopalian religious theology, it is quite likely that he absorbed some of the Episcopalian’s prejudices about their perceived mistreatment and minority status in Connecticut.*”¹⁴ “*James Kilbourne’s decision to become an Episcopalian barely five years after peace was declared required a measure of courage as well as an act of faith.*”¹⁵

Concerning the events occurring at the state and national level, Alfred E. Lee writes:

“At the very beginning of the Republic, the National policy with respect to the limitation of slavery, became a matter of profound practical concern. In New England, particularly, it deeply affected the movement of population to the Great West, then opening to settlement. Thousands who were eager to participate in building up new States beyond the Ohio were inflexibly determined to live

¹¹ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, page 8.

¹² *The New Eden: James Kilbourne and the Development of Ohio*, Goodwin Berquist and Paul C. Bowers, Jr., Jackson Harbor Press, Washington Island, WI, 1983, page 33.

¹³ *Scioto Company Descendants: Genealogies of the Original Proprietors of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia Evans McCormick, Ph.D., Cotton Publications, Worthington, Ohio, page 158. The author also notes “*The family name was spelled Kilbourn by James and his children until sons Lincoln and James began spelling the name Kilbourne. In the mid-1840s, about five years before his death, their father changed and also signed his name with an ‘e’.*”

¹⁴ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, page 8.

¹⁵ *The New Eden: James Kilbourne and the Development of Ohio*, Goodwin Berquist and Paul C. Bowers, Jr., Jackson Harbor Press, Washington Island, WI, 1983, page 32.

under [a] no slaveholding regime. “Make the land worth having,” said Manasseh Cutler to the Continental Congress when bargaining for a tract for the New England Associates. “Unless you do,” he continued, “we do not want it.” The purport of this admonition was fully understood. “Exclude slavery from the Northwest, and we will buy your land there, and help you to pay off the war debt; allow slavery to enter, and not a penny will we invest....Fifteen years later this question came again to the front. A new State was about to be created, and a territorial convention, sitting at Chillicothe, was engaged in framing its constitution. Would that constitution admit slavery or exclude it? Upon the decision of that question depended the political future of the new commonwealth, and the destiny of the thousands who desired to become its citizens. Acting in conformity with the glorious covenant of the Ordinance of 1787, the Convention gave its voice for freedom, and incorporated these epoch-making provisions into the first constitution of Ohio.”¹⁶

An interesting read of the times and activities surrounding the late 1700s and the westward movement to Ohio is David McCullough’s book, **The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought the American Ideal West**.¹⁷ In the very early pages of the book, McCullough describes Manasseh Cutler, of whom mention was made in the previous paragraph, as being 45 years old and a Congregational pastor in Massachusetts. The Connecticut native attended Yale College and finished with honors in 1765. This highly intellectual individual “*had succeeded in becoming three doctors in one, having qualified for both a doctor of law and doctor of medicine, in addition to doctor of divinity, and having, from time to time, practiced both law and medicine.*”¹⁸

It was the morning of March 1, 1786 that the “*Reverend Cutler and ten others gathered in Boston at the famous Bunch of Grapes tavern.... Their purpose was to launch a highly ambitious plan involving the immense reach of unsettled wilderness known as the Northwest Territory.... At the peace treaty ending the war, signed in Paris in 1783, the American diplomats John Adams and John Jay had insisted that all the lands controlled by the British west of the Allegheny Mountains and northwest of the Ohio River east of the Mississippi, be ceded to the new United States....*”¹⁹ Land to the north of the river was to be properly surveyed. Any settlement was to follow the legal system, including sales of land. Even the land of the Native Americans was considered belonging to them until rightfully purchased. It was the dawning of a new day! The Reverend Manasseh Cutler had become the spokesman for the westward movement in Ohio or, sometimes referred to as, the “Ohio cause”. The first settlement was at Marietta, Ohio, which was the primary focus of McCullough’s book. However, it is important to realize the Scioto Company that would be formed by James Kilbourne was the second company to carry that name. McCullough writes “*In addition to the Ohio Company, there would be a speculative real estate venture called the Scioto Company involving more than four million acres farther down the Ohio [River] to the confluence of the Scioto River*”.²⁰ This company came under suspicion. A gentleman by the name of William Duer,

¹⁶ *The History of the City of Columbus*, Chapter X (Worthington), Alfred E. Lee, Munsell & Company, New York and Chicago, 1892, page 184.

¹⁷ *The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought The American Ideal West*, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2019.

¹⁸ *The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought The American Ideal West*, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2019, page 4.

¹⁹ *The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought The American Ideal West*, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2019, page 7.

²⁰ *The Pioneers: The Heroic Story of the Settlers Who Brought The American Ideal West*, David McCullough, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2019, pages 83-84.

who actually was the originator of the Scioto idea, contacted a Connecticut lawyer and poet, Joel Barlow. Barlow went to France and acquired a business partner named William Playfair. In the end, with the sales from the Scioto lands, the business partner defrauded the company of its money, which ultimately led to problems in the settlement of Marietta as many settlers were left to defend for themselves. William Duer ended up in prison for the balance of his life.

James Kilbourn's Scioto Company is not to be confused with the first Scioto Company, formed 10-15 years later. Also, one of the early settlers of Marietta was Judge Ephraim Cutler, the eldest son of the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, and reportedly a staunch supporter of education and the exclusion of slavery within the state of Ohio. Kilbourn is believed to have visited both Ephraim Cutler and Thomas Worthington (Worthington, Ohio namesake) in travels between Ohio and Connecticut.

Whatever factor or combination of factors may have influenced Kilbourn to head west can well be debated. Whatever the case, at a point in his life when he definitely was prospering in business and was becoming an upstanding citizen of his community, he was unsettled. By 1800, Kilbourn had gone to western and northwestern New York to explore some possible places of settlement, but those areas appear not to have appealed to him. In the meantime, his father-in-law, Lieutenant John Fitch, was making a different suggestion. Fitch had been a deputy surveyor in the west a decade earlier and had actually, for a time, been a captive to a band of Native Americans. He and a companion were taken to the British fort at Detroit where, during Fitch's imprisonment, he spent much of his time (1785) drawing a detailed map of the Northwest Territory. These experiences provided Fitch with a much clearer picture of what the region beyond the Alleghenies could offer—being far more desirable than New York. The land was cheaper, uninhabited, and, for the most part, not surveyed. General Anthony Wayne, in 1795, had negotiated the Treaty of Green Ville with the Native Americans which made the area much safer for settlers.

May 5, 1802, Kilbourn and seven associates met and formed what would be later known as the Scioto Company. It had taken Kilbourn a couple years from the time that "*the fascination of the Great West had seized upon his mind, and permeated the current of his thoughts*"²¹ for him to convince family and friends he was serious in his endeavors. Shortly thereafter, Kilbourn made his first expedition to Ohio. One record describes this first trip: "*Traveling by stage until he arrived at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, where the stage line terminated, he then shouldered his pack, walked over the mountains to Pittsburg, descended the river to Wheeling, and thence penetrated the Ohio Wilderness by the way of Zane Trace, which he followed to the Muskingum and Lancaster, where he turned northward to the Forks of the Scioto. After spending the summer in exploring the country, and conferring with those best acquainted with it, he concluded his mission by selecting for the proposed settlement a tract of sixteen thousand acres up the east bank of the Whetstone*"²², *nine miles above Franklinton. He did not then purchase the land, but returned to Connecticut, and made his report to his associates.*"²³

²¹ *The History of the City of Columbus*, Chapter X (Worthington), Alfred E. Lee, Munsell & Company, New York and Chicago, 1892, page 185.

²² The name of the Whetstone River was later changed to the Olentangy River.

²³ *The History of the City of Columbus*, Chapter X (Worthington), Alfred E. Lee, Munsell & Company, New York and Chicago, 1892, pages 185-186. This entry continues with a transcribed version of the entire report which discusses the topography of the land, watersheds, soil, timber, natural fruits, existing settlers, roads and nearest communities and trading posts, and the healthfulness of the area. This, in one sense, was one of the very first reports made at a time when the area was emerging from its primitive state.

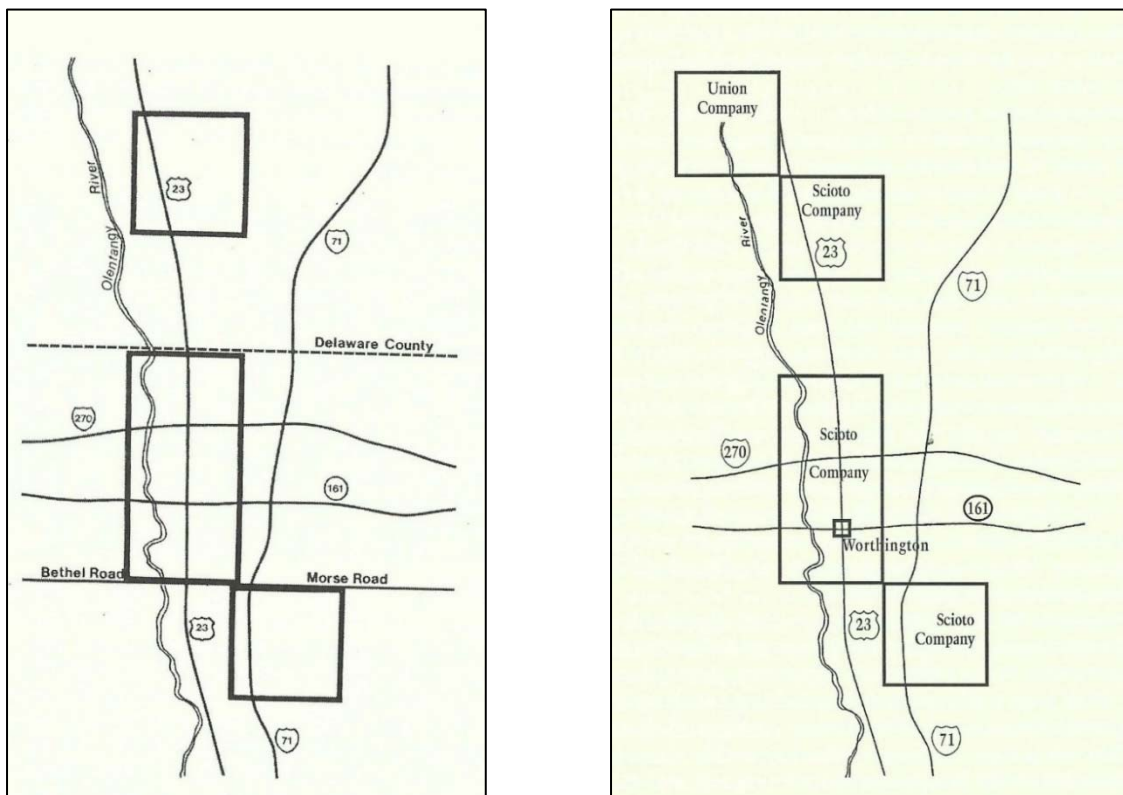


John Fitch map of the Northwest Parts of the United States, circa 1785.²⁴

²⁴ <https://collections.leventhalmap.org/search/commonwealth:z603vt622> (there are no known copyright restrictions).

By November 1802, the constitution of Ohio had been approved and, with his own report, Kilbourn began to encourage upwards to 100 individuals to become members of the Scioto Company.²⁵ The official organization of this group was dated December 14, 1802. They also contracted for the sixteen thousand acres he had selected—at \$1.25 per acre. (This actually consisted of four parcels of four thousand acres—three parcels in Franklin County and one parcel in Delaware County; maps below) After his return to New England, Kilbourn planned the layout for the village. The design would look like a typical New-England type village with 164 lots around a central public square. Religion and education were priorities of these first settlers who arrived, and the central public square was set aside for just those purposes, as well as a place for the community to gather. The following spring, Kilbourn returned to the area, taking with him a millwright, a blacksmith, nine laborers, and a family in two wagons.

In September 1803, eleven families left their Connecticut homes and traveled west, taking six weeks to travel the 600 miles and arriving in October of the same year.



Maps of Delaware County and Franklin County, Ohio: (left)²⁶ (right).²⁷

²⁵ Per *Wikipedia*, the Scioto Company was named for the Scioto River which is the longest river (231 miles) entirely within the State of Ohio. (“Scioto” was the Wyandot word for “deer.”) The Olentangy River flows through Columbus, Ohio and is the largest tributary of the Scioto River, the latter which eventually runs into the Ohio River. This river valley was home to multiple Native American cultures, including the Mound Builders, to which the last issue (December 2019; 16:1, pages 15-20) of the *Goodrich Family Association Newsletter* made reference.

²⁶ *The New Eden: James Kilbourne and the Development of Ohio*, Goodwin Berquist and Paul C. Bowers, Jr., Jackson Harbor Press, Washington Island, WI, 1983, page 56. Map drawn by Ann Manicho, Office of Learning Resources, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

²⁷ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, page 24.

In Kilbourn's words: "...About this time, commencement of 1800, [I] conceived the plan of forming an emigration company to the then N. Western Territory. It took about one year (1800) to make my friends believe me serious in the proposition; the next (1801) to satisfy them that I was not insane; the third (1802) to explore the country, complete the Scioto Company of forty members and prepare for operations, and the fourth (1803) to commence improvements, and near the end of the year to conduct the families to the purchase, all of which devolved on me. This first year's settlement consisted of twelve families and 100 members.... I went the same year [1805] to New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, purchased some quarter townships, or 4,000-acre tracts of land, became a general land agent. Formed three new companies of settlers, called Union, Louises and Goodriches Settlements, in 1806."²⁸

Like so many settlements on the frontier, the survival of the settlers often depended upon family networks and James was no exception, making good use of those relationships. One of his visions on the returned trip (1805) to the east was to search for individuals with specific skills, with land being offered as an incentive. Kilbourn realized the commercial growth of the community was dependent upon the construction of quality residences and commercial structures.²⁹ He "was particularly anxious to attract additional New Englanders who shared a similar vision for the Worthington community."³⁰

It was on this trip that John Goodrich, Sr., became convinced of the prospects in Worthington and decided to emigrate to that location. The Goodrich and Barker families filled that bill as, historically, many of them have been joiners, carpenters and/or masons.

²⁸ "Autobiography of Col. James Kilbourn, of Worthington, Ohio," *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume VI, [October] 1903, The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, pages 114-115.

²⁹ www.worthington.org/bicentennial, *Bicentennial Wagon Train: The Path to Statehood, June 21-July 14, 2003*, describes Kilbourn's role in the business and commerce of the community. "Early business thrived in Worthington. In 1811, James Kilbourn founded the Worthington Manufacturing Company. The company made fabrics, shoes, hats, combs, nails and furniture. It was located on Factory Street, which is now known as South Street. At least 18 buildings were located on Factory Street, including a sawmill, a blacksmith shop and a brick yard. The same year, Kilbourn started the first newspaper in central Ohio, the *Western Intelligencer*. The Kilbourn Commercial Building, built in 1808, still stands today at 678-681 High Street.... The building has been continuously used as a commercial structure since its construction. It originally housed the *Western Intelligencer* and a retail store. Worthington attracted many individuals with manufacturing and retail skills throughout the early 1800's, but the depression of 1819 left the Worthington Manufacturing Company bankrupt and many people with manufacturing skills left the area...." Some additional comments are here included on Kilbourn's business and commercial activities. The Worthington Manufacturing Company occupied 52 acres bordering on the, now, Olentangy River (formerly known as the Whetstone River). When the company lands were partitioned off in 1804, Kilbourn's "share" was four town lots and 347 acres of land in Worthington. During the War of 1812, the Worthington Manufacturing Company also manufactured woolen uniforms for the army—using imported merino sheep. The Kilbourn Commercial Building was built also as the family residence and was the first brick structure constructed in Worthington. In 2003, a bronze wall plaque was mounted on the Kilbourn Building which reads: "JAMES KILBOURNE, 1770-1850, Founder of Worthington, 1803. Surveyor, Deacon, Innkeeper, Publisher, Mayor, Legislator, Militiaman, Manufacturer, Educator and Explorer. Married Lucy Fitch, then Cynthia Goodale Barnes. Fathered twelve children. 'Admired by all...with a genial smile and a courtly bow for everyone he met.'" To this listing may be added Reverend, Land Speculator, Bank Director. Kilbourn was licensed as a tavern keeper in Sharon Township between the years of 1828-1837, much of the time being operated by his second wife, Cynthia.

³⁰ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, page 75.

Over the span of the next few years, the John Goodrich family transitioned to Ohio with the father arriving in 1807.³¹ Two of John's sons, Levi and Bela, are reported (1809) to have taken up residence in Blendon Township, Franklin County, Ohio with a son-in-law, Cruger Wright, having taken up residence in the same township in 1811.³² For what it is worth, this is also the time frame that Ebenezer Goodrich; grandfather of Allison Ebenezer Goodrich (December 2019 newsletter) arrived on the scene. Just exactly what year Ebenezer arrived is currently not known by this author, but the entire Scioto Company membership has been compiled and he was not among that membership. Suspicion, though, is that he, still unmarried, may have arrived prior to the arrival of the John Goodrich family. He may, possibly, have been a member of the Union Company.

Per Virginia and Robert McCormick, Kilbourn “*successfully negotiated with James Parker of Perth Amboy, New Jersey, to purchase four thousand acres on the Whetstone River about five miles north of Worthington. This was sold to the Union Company, a group with twenty-seven members, who were organized to purchase lands in common with articles of agreement similar to the Scioto Company members.... These men chose to concentrate on farming. There was no town planned for the Union Company purchase, and some members ... were simply investing in Ohio land. A number of the Union Company members who actually migrated west settled in the town of Worthington, where they employed skills that this rapidly growing community needed. This number included the Goodrich brothers, skilled carpenters who had been members of Kilbourn's Episcopal congregation in Berlin.... The formation of the Union Company appears to be an interesting attempt—probably directed by James Kilbourn—to foster growth in the covenanted community of Worthington without diluting its New England heritage.*” This entry, in the McCormick book was footnoted with “*Delaware County deed A:238, 268, 274-77, 7 Jan. 1806. This area includes the present city of Powell, which developed with the advent of the railroad. Early settlers in this area north of Worthington related to Worthington or to the Liberty Presbyterian Church founded in 1810 by settlers of the early ‘Carpenter settlement’*”.³³ [Readers may want to refer to the article, “Captain Nathan Carpenter (1787-1814) of Liberty, Delaware, Ohio” which appeared in the Volume 16, Issue 1, Pages 11-14 of the **Goodrich Family Association Newsletter** (December 22, 2019/January 11, 2020.)

No mention of Ebenezer Goodrich has been found by this author so far in literature to support his affiliation with the Berlin congregation in Connecticut; several references do, however, refer to various members of the family of John Goodrich, of the author's ancestral lineage, as being associated with the Berlin congregation. It might be assumed, therefore, that the reference to the “Goodrich brothers” in the previous paragraph may refer to members of the John Goodrich family. Also, Ebenezer Goodrich appears to have undertaken agricultural pursuits as his means of livelihood in Delaware County, Ohio.

³¹ Various researchers have used a book by Richard D. Snow, *From Out of the Wilderness: A 200 Year History of New England Lodge No. 4, F&AM of Ohio*, 2007, to suggest John Goodrich was a part of the Scioto Company as Snow lists Goodrich as one of the first Masons of the aforementioned lodge; however, James Kilbourn's autobiography and church records of the Congregational Church in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in addition to records which exist of the actual membership of the Scioto Company, would refute the removal of John Goodrich to Ohio any time prior to 1807. Furthermore, trying to locate who made up the remaining companies, under the guidance of James Kilbourn, has been difficult to locate, and thus verify.

³² “*First Settlement of Blendon Township, Franklin County, Ohio,*” *The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume VI, [January] 1903, The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, pages 20-21.

³³ *New Englanders on the Ohio Frontier: Migration and Settlement of Worthington, Ohio*, Virginia E. McCormick and Robert W. McCormick, Kent State University Press, Kent, Ohio, 1998, pages 75-76, 296-297.

At this point, an explanation of the religious organization in New England is needed, particularly since both John Goodrich and James Kilbourn derived from the same system. Both families were associated with Christ Church, Worthington, the designation of the Episcopal Church in Wethersfield. At the time it was formed, in 1797, it was the sixth church in Hartford County, Connecticut. At that time, the entire state was divided into ecclesiastical societies or parishes under the jurisdiction of the Congregational Church. By law, every male over the age of eighteen was considered a member of the society or parish in which he resided. Furthermore, he was obligated to pay taxes for the support of the Congregational minister in this same parish, UNLESS he filed a certificate showing his active participation and full support of another non-Congregational group. The location of other congregations within these various boundary lines were identified by the Congregational parish in which they existed. Consequently, the Episcopal Church in Wethersfield carried the designation of “Christ Church, Worthington”. Christ Church actually was located in the town of Wethersfield, but became known as Worthington because it was the Congregational parish called Worthington. To add to the confusion, the Worthington parish was known as the town of Berlin, because most of Berlin comprised the major portion of the Worthington parish. It was only in the northern part of this parish, which included a portion of Wethersfield, where the Christ Church was located geographically.

It appears John Goodrich may NOT have been with this Episcopal Church³⁴ from its inception, as the first record of a John Goodrich’s participation with Christ Church was April 6, 1801. It is further recorded: *“They were first represented in the Diocesan Convention on June 6, 1798 by John Goodrich, and for the last time in June, 1807, by John Goodrich 2nd, of Newington, (formerly John Goodrich, 3rd). They elected delegates in the years 1808, 1809, and 1810, but this John Goodrich does not appear in the Journal of Convention.”*³⁵ The first John Goodrich is not of my direct ancestral lineage; however, John Goodrich 2nd, of Newington is the same John Goodrich who removed to Ohio in the year 1807 and helps to substantiate the date of that event. Church records of December 7, 1801 reveal that they, in a unanimous vote, were attempting to employ James Kilbourn to preach to them *“in case he can be obtained.”*³⁶

³⁴ John Goodrich, per *Baptisms: The First Records of the Congregational Church in Newington, Hartford County, Connecticut as Kept by Rev. Joshua Belden, Pastor*, shows John Goodrich’s baptism on August 24, 1754. This also confirms he probably was brought up in the Congregational Church.

³⁵ *“The Church in Wethersfield and Berlin – Christ Church. History,” History of Saint Mark’s Church New Britain, Conn. and of Its Predecessor Christ Church Wethersfield and Berlin from the First Church of England Service in America to Nineteen Hundred and Seven*, James Sheppard, Tuttle, Morehouse, & Taylor Co., New Berlin, 1907, pages 151 and 154. “Three different persons by the name of John Goodrich, (with their families), are recorded in the Wethersfield records as married from 1770 to 1776. In this record they are designated as John Goodrich, John Goodrich 2nd, and John Goodrich 3rd. Besides this, they are uniformly thus designated throughout the land records. The two first lived in Wethersfield parish. John 2nd was a deacon in the Congregational Church and John 3rd lived in Newington. The name of John 3rd does not appear in the subscriptions to the building fund, nor anywhere in the records, until April 6, 1801. There was also a John Goodrich and John Goodrich Jr. living in the Kensington parish within less than a mile of Christ church, but they are supposed to have always been Congregationalists.”

³⁶ *“The Church in Wethersfield and Berlin – Christ Church. History,” History of Saint Mark’s Church New Britain, Conn. and of Its Predecessor Christ Church Wethersfield and Berlin from the First Church of England Service in America to Nineteen Hundred and Seven*, James Sheppard, Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor Company, New Berlin, 1907, page 154.

Information for John Goodrich and two of his sons³⁷ affiliated with the Christ Church includes:

Goodrich, Bela. Subscribed \$3.00 for building the church. Was appointed June 20, 1799 tax collector for Newington and New Britain. He was the son of John 3rd and Abigail (Price) Goodrich, of Wethersfield, b. Feb. 4, 1777, and removed to Blendon, Franklin Co., Ohio....

Goodrich, John 3rd. He was appointed prudential committee, April 6, 1801, April 19, 1802, and April 15, 1803. Collector June 11 1801. On Dec. 7, 1801 he signed as Societies' committee, Mr. James Kilbourne's recommendation to the Bishop. Moderator of the meeting April 19, 1802, April 15, 1803 and Feb. 27, 1806. He was allowed a bill of \$8.75 for boarding clergymen, and April 19, 1802, proposed to give land for a glebe³⁸ and cemetery. He was appointed delegate to the Diocesan Convention April 15, 1805, and was present at Middletown, June 5, 1805. He was appointed April 10, 1806 on the committee for getting a lottery. A person known as John Goodrich 2nd d. at Wethersfield, April 27, 1806 and after this the above John Goodrich 3rd was called John Goodrich 2nd and under this name he was appointed March 30, 1807 delegate to the Diocesan Convention and was present at Watertown the first Wednesday of June, 1807, the last time that any delegate from this Church is reported in the Journal. He was son of Benjamin and Sarah (Dewey) Goodrich, b. Aug. 21, 1754; d. in Ohio 1834; m. Oct. 1, 1776, Abigail Price. On Dec. 8, 1799, he bought a Negro man "Tom," the bill of sale being recorded on the Wethersfield land records. He sold his farm, which was partly in Newington and partly in New Britain, to Uzziel Lattimer in 1807 and removed to Ohio. Four of his sons, Bela, Levi, Joseph and John, also removed to Ohio. John Sen'r., John Jun'r., and Clarissa wife of John Jr. were members of St. John's Church, Worthington, Ohio.

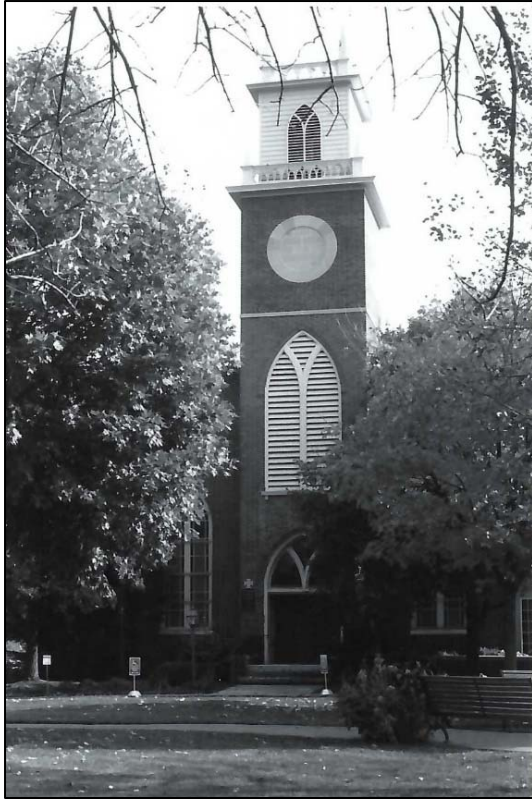
Goodrich, Joseph. On Dec. 7, 1801 he signed Mr. James Kilbourne's recommendation to the Bishop. He was the son of John 3rd and Abigail (Price) Goodrich, b. Feb. 19, 1778; d. Sept. 29, 1833; m. Dec. 31, 1802, Abiah, daughter of Benjamin and Lydia (Stevens) Slater. He removed to Liberty, Ohio.

With the amount of involvement of the John Goodrich family in the Christ Church, Worthington [CT], it is no surprise to find them in the membership and leadership roles in the St. John's Episcopal Church, Worthington, Ohio, after their removal to that location. By the time they arrived at their new home, St. John's Episcopal Church was already between three and four years old, having been established February 6, 1804. Provisions for the building of the church were established in the Articles of Agreement of the Scioto Company which had been executed December 14, 1802 in Granby, Connecticut. Article IV stated "*that one town lot (of one acre) and one farm lot of not less than one hundred acres should be set apart for the use and benefit of a Protestant Episcopal Church. In the division of the two sections of Sharon township August 11, 1804, lot B and farm lot 27 of eighty acres west of the town on the south side of State street, and, on the same side east of the town, lot 79 of twenty acres, were so set apart.*"³⁹

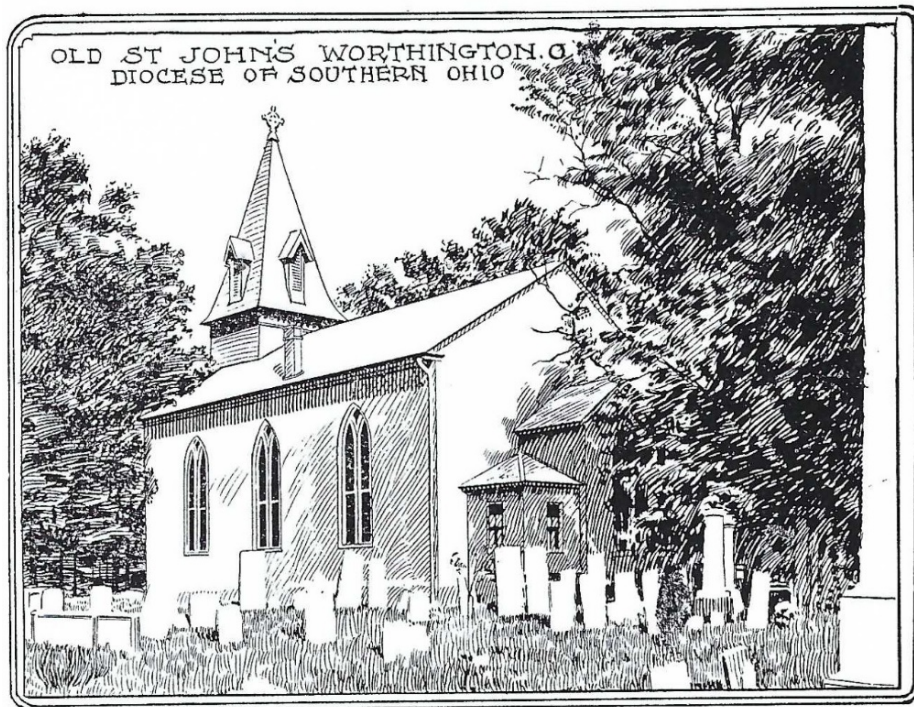
³⁷ "The Church in Wethersfield and Berlin – Christ Church. History," *History of Saint Mark's Church New Britain, Conn. and of Its Predecessor Christ Church Wethersfield and Berlin from the First Church of England Service in America to Nineteen Hundred Seven*, James Sheppard, Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor Company, New Berlin, 1907, pages 232-233.

³⁸ *Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary* defines "glebe" as "a plot of cultivated land" or "land belonging or yielding revenue to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice".

³⁹ "St. John's Church," *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume V-VI, 1902-1903, The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio.



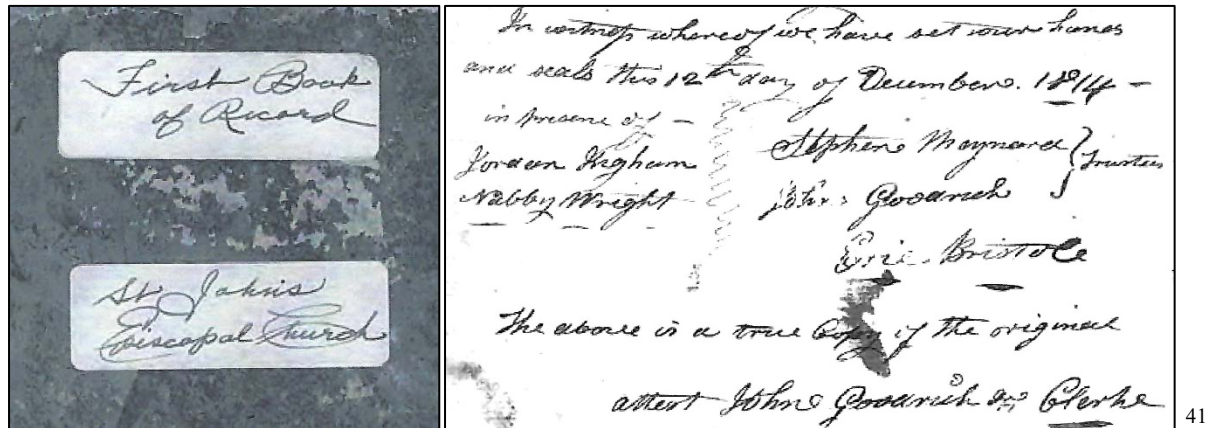
St. John's Episcopal Church, Worthington, OH – c. 2002, CJD photos



St. JOHN'S CHURCH. From the Church Yard.

⁴⁰ "Autobiography of Col. James Kilbourne, of Worthington, Ohio," *The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume VI, [October] 1903, The "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, pages 150-151.

In the First Book of Record, St. John's Episcopal Church, dated December 12, 1814, appears a record in which John Goodrich's signature appears as one of the Trustees and 'Clerke' and his daughter, Abigail (aka Nabby Goodrich) Wright is a witness. Shortly thereafter, a listing of members is provided, among names pertinent to this document would be James Kilbourn, Chauncey Barker, Eliphalet Barker, Ebenezer Goodrich, John Goodrich, Jo[a]b C. Norton, and John Goodrich Jr. Although Cruger Wright's name doesn't appear in the listing, the following signature of his wife as a witness, suggests they may have also been among the membership, at least, in some of the early years of the John Goodrich's family arrival to Worthington.



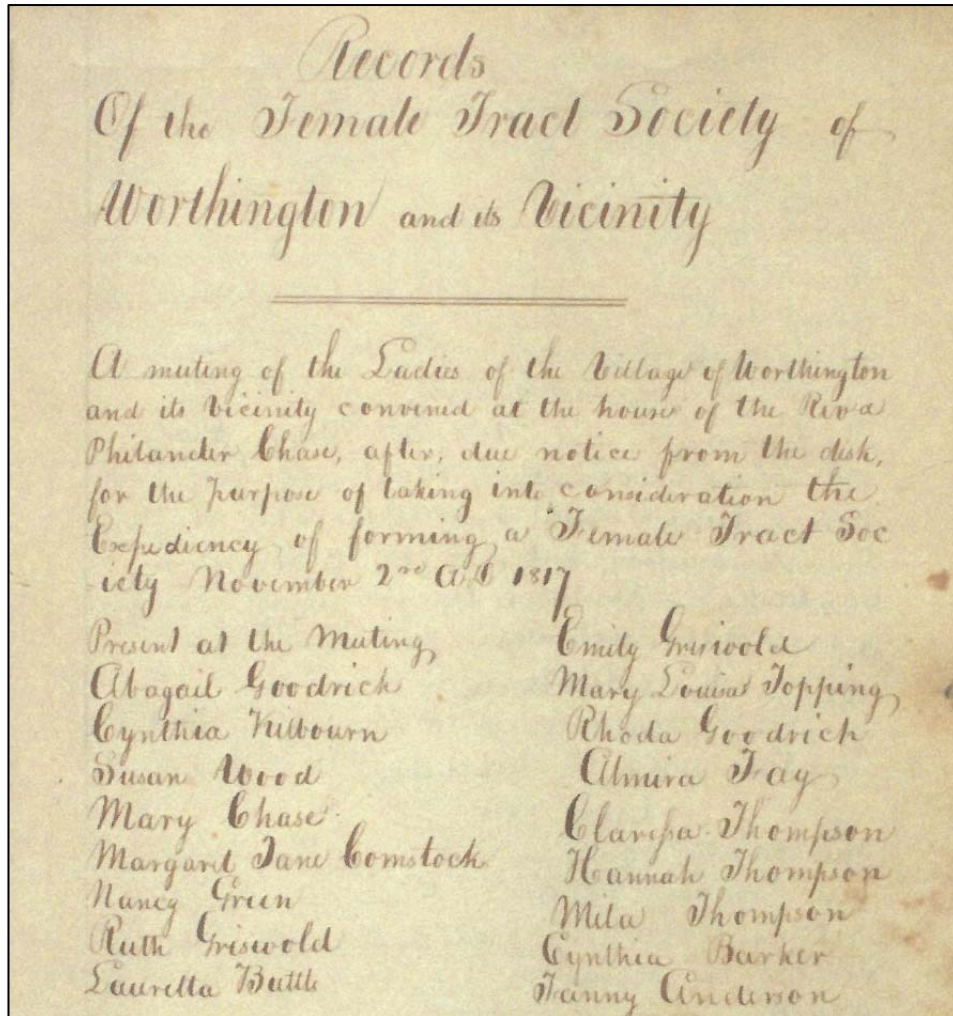
John Goodrich did serve in the Revolutionary War. Per a **Roster of Revolutionary Ancestors of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution**, John marched in April 1775, in the Lexington Alarm, for the relief of Boston. He also served as a private in Captain Hezekiah Welles' Company and Colonel Erastus Wollcott's Regiment, January to March 1776.

John Goodrich was a member of the New England Lodge #4 A&FM. This Masonic body, started by James Kilbourn (who had carried the charter from New England in 1803), is believed to be the oldest Masonic body in the State of Ohio.⁴² The cornerstone of the original Masonic Lodge was laid July 24, 1820. John Goodrich served (1817) as the secretary of that organization.

Even Abigail, John's wife, was actively involved in the formation of an organization known as the Female Tract Society of Worthington and its Vicinity. At its organization, "Abigail" and Rhoda Goodrich, mother and daughter, appear as being present. Also present was James Kilbourn's second wife, Cynthia. This meeting occurred at the residence of Rev. Philander Chase; he being called to the ministry of St. John's Episcopal Church.

⁴¹ <http://www.worthingtonmemory.org/sites/default/files/documents/document-118353.pdf> (pages 1 and 3).

⁴² "Building History: Worthington's Masonic Lodge," *Worthington Living: The Official City Magazine of Worthington, Ohio*, Volume 3, Number 2, October/November 2002, pages 10-11.



43

This was, by no means, the only reference to Abigail and Rhoda. Some additional citations of interest were:

- Page 5 – Nabby Wright of Alum Creek
- Page 10 – Rhoda Goodrich, immediately followed by Abigail Goodrich (notation that the latter was deceased), and Nabby Wright in the second column
- Page 17 – Clarrisa Wright (wife of John Goodrich, Jr.)
- Page 23 – Nabby Wright of Alum Creek
- Page 24 – Appointment of Rhoda Barker as trustee

It is no surprise, therefore, that John and Abigail (Price) Goodrich, upon their deaths were buried in the St. John's Episcopal Church Cemetery. Unfortunately, many of the tombstones no longer exist or have been broken and are laying alongside the church building, as can be seen in one of the following photographs. With that said, though, the church did maintain early interment records. The photograph with the long, flat stone is the burial place of Col. James Kilbourne and his first wife, as they are also buried in this same cemetery.

⁴³ <http://www.worthingtonmemory.org>, *Female Tract Society of Worthington and Vicinity*, Page 2.



St. John's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Worthington, OH – c. 2002, CJD photos



These records of the deaths and burials of John and Abigail (Price) Goodrich have survived.

1. Mrs. Goodrich

Birth date: March 1754

Death date: January 18, 1827

Cause of death: Dropsy

Griswold burial list: Mrs. Goodrich, wife of Deacon John Goodrich, died the 18th and was buried the 20th January 1827 (of Dropsy). Age 72 years.

Grave location: In tier next east of Dr. Calvin H. Case & near it.

Tombstone transcription:

*Mrs. John Goodrich
Died January 19, 1827
Aged 72 years & 9 months*

2. Deacon John Goodrich

Death date: July 29, 1834

Griswold burial list: Deacon John Goodrich died the 29th and was buried the 30th July 1834 in tier next east and near the foot of Calvin H. Case's grave.

Grave location: Buried in tier next east and near the foot of Calvin H. Case's grave.

305. **JOHN GOODRICH** did reside in Worthington, Ohio a little over two decades. To family descendants, though, Abigail has been a mystery. Almost all published family records which record Abigail have identified her parents as a Rufus Price and Martha Grant; however, this information is definitely to be challenged! Rufus Price and Martha Grant were married at Coventry, Windham County, Connecticut on September 17, 1750. They had two daughters by the name of Abigail. The first Abigail was born June 21, 1753 and died March 29, 1755. The second Abigail was born August 29, 1757. Rufus Price and Martha Grant also had a son, Elijah Price, and it is his records at the National Archives Records Administration that challenge this couple as being the parents of Abigail (Price) Goodrich. Among the affidavits in the file of Elijah Price is one from his sister, identified as Abigail ROSE. A search of marriage records in New York has the marriage of this Abigail Price to Theodore Rose in the same county where the Rufus Price family was residing. Abigail ROSE clearly identifies her brother's parentage as Rufus Price and Martha Grant. John and Abigail's children, having followed the parents to Ohio, also resided in the Delaware and/or Franklin counties. However, after the death of the parents and further developments to the west, many of the children moved on. Dr. Lafayette Case outlines the family as follows.

(305)

John^s Goodrich (Benjamin^t Benjamin^z William^z William^l), born Aug. 21, 1754; married, Oct. 1, 1776, Abigail Price; resided in Wethersfield, Conn.

Children:

900. Bela⁶ b. Feb. 4, 1777.

+901. Joseph⁶ b. Feb. 19, 1778; m. Abiah Slater.

902. Lucy⁶ b. Oct. 12, 1799.

903. Levi⁶ b. Nov. 3, 1782; m. Nancy Taylor, July 15, 1813.

904. Abigail⁶ b. Jan. 24, 1785; m. Cruzah Wright.

905. Dorothea⁶ b. July 28, 1786.

906. Austin⁶ b. Nov. 12, 1787.

+907. John⁶ b. July 30, 1793; m. Clarissa Andrews.

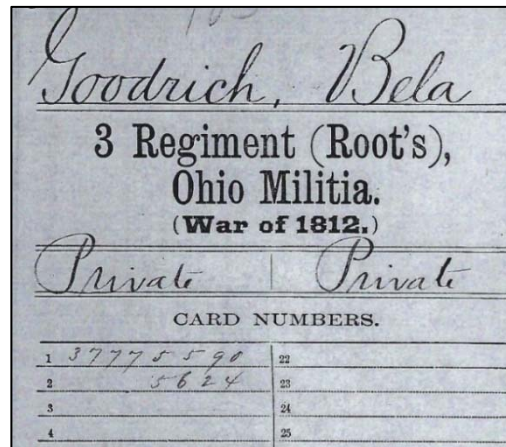
908. Rhoda⁶ b. Aug. 8, 1796.

44

900. **BELA GOODRICH**, in some respects, is another member of this family who is a little obscure. Bela appears in the 1800 Federal Census, Hartford Co., Connecticut with 1 male child under 10 years of age. His marriage to Sally Church is yet to be found, but presumably about 1797 in Connecticut. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Church and Eunice Garnesy (name unproven). Beyond that point is another problem and only DNA may, someday, be able to resolve. Most records assume she descends from a Richard Church; however, two different Richard Church families have been intertwined and serious Church researchers warn about these mixed-up records.

⁴⁴ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette W. Case, M.D., Fergus Printing Company, Chicago, 1889, page 93.

Among early settlers to Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., Ohio⁴⁵ were Levi and Bela Goodrich in 1809, as mentioned earlier in this document. Bela was a soldier in the War of 1812. (After arrival in Whitley County, on May 6th, 1852, he applied for bounty land; applying again on May 31st, 1855.)



46

At the time of his enlistment, both he and his brother, Levi, were probably residents of Harrison Township, Franklin County. (The original name of this township was Harrison; however, due to the dissatisfaction of some residents, the name was changed to Blendon Township on December 8, 1824, which “*blended all factions and parts of the township*”.⁴⁷) Bela and Levi are reported to have arrived in Blendon Township in 1809; however, their brother-in-law, Cruger Wright, had entered that township two years later.⁴⁸

By the 1820 Federal Census, Bela Goodrich is a resident of Orange Twp., Delaware Co., Ohio. At that time, the census record shows

- 2 males under 10 (James and Ralph)
- 1 male 16 to 35 (Price)
- 1 male 26 to 44 (Bela)
- 1 female under 10 (Price’s daughter from his 1st marriage)
- 2 females 10 to 15 (Abigail, ??)
- 2 females 16 to 25 (Lucinda, Price’s first wife)
- 1 female 26 to 44 (Sally)
- 1 person engaged in agriculture
- 5 persons over 16
- 2 persons over 25
- 10 Total Free White Persons

[In parenthesis are the names of family members who might have fit in each category.]

⁴⁵ “*First Settlement of Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., O.*” *The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly*. January 1903, The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, page 20.

⁴⁶ National Archives Records Administration, Washington, D.C., Bela Goodrich file.

⁴⁷ “*First Settlement of Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., O.*” *The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly*. January 1903, The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, pages 20-21.

⁴⁸ “*First Settlement of Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., O.*” *The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Quarterly*. January 1903, The “Old Northwest” Genealogical Society, Columbus, Ohio, 1903, page 28. It should be noted the “*Historical Address, Delivered by M. C. Howard on the Blendon district Fair ground [sic] July 4th, 1876,*” *Westerville Banner*, A. C. Elliott & Son, Editors suggests Cruger Wright arrived in 1809 with Levi and Bela arriving in 1811.

In the 1830 Federal Census, Orange Township, Delaware County, OH, the household is headed by Sally (Church) Goodrich. Bela appears to be missing from the family unit. It should be noted that a David Patterson appears on the same page—he married Lucinda Goodrich, daughter of Bela and Sally. Future generations relate Bela was an avid hunter and fisherman and would often be gone on long trips. Perhaps this census was taken during one of those trips. Fanny (Goodrich) Marrs, a granddaughter of Bela, related this: “*My grandfather, Bela Goodrich, was a feeble old man when he came here [Whitley County, Indiana], but was able to hunt and fish a great deal. He used to hunt wolves and bring them into the house before they had their eyes open and lay them down on the floor. We children would want to keep them as pets, but he said he would pet them with a club.*”⁴⁹ The only historical written account of this man, other than the Christ Church records thus located, is that “*Bela Goodrich was born in February, 1776: settled in Delaware County, Ohio; then came to Richland Township [Indiana], June 16, 1838. Mrs. Goodrich’s maiden name was Sally Church. The children of these living are Price, Abigail and Eunice. A modest, unpretending man, who loved peace and sought the duty of the hour to perform; a soldier of the war of 1812. His ashes repose in the cemetery near Levi Adams.*”⁵⁰



Adams Cemetery, Whitley Co., IN – June 2, 2020, CJD Photo

One of two unresolved mysteries surrounding Bela Goodrich is this tombstone. It clearly has a date of death as 1845; however, he was still very much alive in that year. In the 1850 Federal Census, he is residing (age 74) in the household of his daughter and son-in-law, Abigail (Goodrich) and James Joslin. In 1852 and 1855, he made two applications for bounty land warrants. In the 1860 Federal Census, he is enumerated (age 83) with his grandson, Silas Goodrich. In the local newspaper (1892) at Columbia City, Indiana was a brief statement: “*Bela Goodrich was a soldier and died at the age of 87 years.*”⁵¹

⁴⁹ “*Recollections of Early Troy,*” *History of Whitley County, Indiana*, S. P. Kaler and R. H. Maring, B. F. Bowen & Co., Publishers, (n.p.), 1907, page 253.

⁵⁰ *History of Whitley and Noble Counties, Indiana*, Weston A. Goodspeed and Charles Blanchard, F. A. Battey & Company, Chicago, 1882, page 165. [Under Richland Township.]

⁵¹ *Columbia City Post*, Columbia City, Indiana, February 24, 1892. This excerpt, under Price Goodrich, was an entry in several columns dedicated to reporting information on early settlers, residents and some cemetery transcriptions of Troy Township, Whitley County, Indiana.

Another piece of information suggesting when he ACTUALLY died is an advertisement appearing in several issues of the **Columbia City News**. The advertisement,⁵² using his name, first appeared March 25, 1862, then nearly weekly until June 2, 1863, when the Scandinavian Remedies advertisements appear to have stopped. At 87 years of age, the consensus of most descendants is that he died c. 1864. His wife, Sally, never removed to Whitley County; she died in Delaware County, Ohio, and is believed to be buried in the Liberty Church Cemetery. A Sally Goodrich is buried there; however, the tombstone inscription data does not agree with when she may have died.

900. **BELA GOODRICH**, b. 04 Feb 1777 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. bet. 1864-1865 Whitley Co., IN; bur. Adams Cemetery, Whitley Co., IN; m. Sally Church, b. abt 1777 d/o Ebenezer & Eunice Church; d. 13 Mar 1835 (??); bur. (??) Delaware Co., OH.
- 1) **PRICE GOODRICH**, b. 17 Dec 1799 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. 30 Oct 1891 Lorane, Whitley Co., IN; bur. Adams Cemetery, Whitley Co., IN; m1. Livona Park/Parke 23 Jul 1821 Clark Co., OH, b. 17 Nov 1804 Gill, Franklin Co., MA, d/o Jonathan & Patience (Fox) Park/Parke; d. bef. 1830 OH; m2. Julia Ann Black, b. 20-21 Jul 1806 NY, d/o Isaac Black & Mehitable Brown; d. 06 Apr 1892 Whitley Co., IN; bur. Adams Cemetery, Whitley Co., IN.
 - 2) **LUCINDA (LUCY) GOODRICH**, b. abt. 1802 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. 6 Sep 1842 Delaware Co., OH; reinterred Williamsville Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH; m. David Patterson 22 Jan 1822 Franklin Co., OH; b. 25 Jul 1797 NH, s/o Thomas Bell Patterson and Nancy Prentice; d. 12 Mar 1890 Larwill, Whitley Co., IN; bur. Lakeview Cemetery, Larwill, Whitley Co., IN.
 - 3) **ABIGAIL GOODRICH**, b. bet. 1805-1806 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. bet. 1882-1888 Unknown; bur. Unknown; m1. James Joslin 1824 OH, s/o Jonas Joslin & Ruth Dyer; b. abt. 1796 Unknown; d. bef. 1870 & bur. Unknown; m2. Samuel Kedder Pingree 30 Jun 1870; b. 08 Aug 1809 Norway, Oxford Co., ME, s/o Samuel Pingree & Esther Persham/Perham; d. 30 Jan 1885 Geneseo, Phenix Twp., Henry Co., OH; bur. Unknown.
 - 4) **JAMES M. GOODRICH**, b. abt. 28 Feb 1817 OH; d. 20 Feb 1869 Jefferson Co. IA; bur. Howard Grove Cemetery, Penn Twp., Jefferson Co., IA; m1. Mary Ann Hartsock 15 Jul 1840 Whitley Co., IN, b. abt. 1819; d. abt 1851 probably Whitley Co., IN; bur. Unknown; m2. Ruth Ann Hoyt 05 Feb 1852 Whitley Co., IN, b. abt. 17 Jan 1828 NY; d. 31 Dec 1876 Jefferson Co., IA; bur. Howard Grove Cemetery, Penn Twp., Jefferson Co., IA
 - 5) **RALPH GOODRICH**, b. 30 Mar 1820 OH; d. 8-9 Aug 1862 Battle of Pittsburgh Landing, near Shiloh Battlefield, Hardin Co., TN; bur. Shiloh National Cemetery, Shiloh, Hardin Co., TN; m. Lucinda Bennett 10-11 Aug 1841 Whitley Co., IN; b. 13 Dec 1823 OH; d. 25 May 1894 Whitley Co., IN; bur. Adams Cemetery, Whitley Co., IN.
 - 6) **MARY EUNICE GOODRICH**, b. 18 Sep 1822 OH; d. 16 Sep 1883 Troy Twp., Whitley Co., IN; bur. Troy Presbyterian Cemetery, Troy Twp., Whitley Co., IN; m. David James 14 Nov 1843 Whitley Co., IN, b. bet. 1821-1822 RI, s/o William and Mary James; d. 1897 Whitley Co., IN; bur. Troy Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Troy Twp., Whitley Co., IN.

⁵² “*Tombstones Don’t Lie? When Did Bela Die?*” **Whitley County Roots**, Volume 10, Issue 1, Whitley County Genealogical Society, Whitley Co., IN. March 2005, page 8. Advertisement. “Home Testimony. Huntsville, Whitley Co., Ind.” Dr. C. W. Robeck: Sir. This is to certify that I was very much reduced in strength, and was confined to bed rom [sic] generally debility and disease and being advised to try your Scandinavian Remedies, I did so with the most satisfactory result. I have since had several attacks of the sam [sic] character, which have always been removed by these remedies and can consciously recommend them to the afflicted. Yours truly, BELLA [sic] GOODRICH.”

The second unresolve mystery is related to his children. As Bela died intestate, no will is found to identify descendants. Two names, in particular, have been questioned, i.e., James and Ralph. However, what some would consider “circumstantial evidence” supports this listing as his children. That circumstantial evidence includes two recorded references by two known grandchildren of Bela referring to an Uncle Ralph and Aunt Lucinda; land transactions between Price, James, Ralph and Bela Goodrich in Whitley County; Price and James purchasing land in *very close* proximity (in the same or adjacent quarter sections of land) on exactly the same date at the land office; the burial of Ralph’s widow (he was killed in the Civil War) in the same family area (actually, in the same row) in the Adams cemetery as Bela and other children of his (considering she was twice married after Ralph’s death and the tombstone carries her name as Lucinda Goodrich); Price’s son, Silas, and James (assumed to be Price’s brother and uncle of Silas), moving to Iowa in 1863 where they, along with an Abigail (Goodrich) Joslin descendant, and making land acquisitions within a distance of about five miles; plus a son of James Goodrich returning to Whitley County, Indiana in the early 1900s for a Goodrich Family Reunion. Consequently, until DNA proves otherwise, James and Ralph are included in this family unit.

901. **JOSEPH GOODRICH**, b. 19 Feb 1778 Hartford Co., CT; d. 29 Sep 1833 OH; bur. Unknown; m. Abiah Slater 31 Dec 1802, d/o Benjamin Slater & Lydia Stephens/Stevens; b. Unknown; d. Unknown; bur. Unknown.

- 1) **JAVAN GOODRICH**, b. 13 Apr 1804; d. Unknown; bur. Unknown; unmarried.
- 2) **HORACE SLATER GOODRICH**, b. 1 Jan 1806 CT; d. 1851 MI; m. Priscilla Jane Gray 22 Aug 1830, Monroe Co., MI, d/o Waterbury Gray & Elizabeth Stone, b. abt. 1807 NY; d. bef. 1850 Fayette, Hillsdale Co., MI.
- 3) **JOHN BENJAMIN GOODRICH**, b. 12 Jan 1810; d. 9 Sep 1826.
- 4) **JOEL GEORGE GOODRICH**, b. 26 Jan 1812; d. abt. 1872; m. Melinda Slane 29 May 1835 Delaware Co., OH; b. 15 Jan 1812 Hampshire Co., VA; d. 2 Jun 1890 Lewis Centre, Delaware Co., OH. (Marriage record has Malinda Slayne.)
- 5) **CLARK GOODRICH**, b. 6 Jun 1816; d. Unknown, m. Hila Ann Bradley 2 June 1842 Delaware Co., OH. (She is supposed to be buried in the Liberty Church Cemetery, Liberty Twp., Delaware Co., but no dates provided; listed as Mrs. Clark Goodrich.)

902. **LUCY GOODRICH**, b. 12 Oct 1779 Hartford Co., CT; d. 27-28 Nov 1854/1855 Liberty Twp., Delaware Co., OH; bur. Liberty Church Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH; m. Capt. Joab Norton abt. 1800 CT; b. 12 Jan 1780 Berlin, CT; d. 17 Jul 1813 Delaware Co., OH; bur. Liberty Church Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH. (The discrepancy on Lucy (Goodrich) Norton’s death: Liberty Church Cemetery (28 Nov 1854) vs. **History of Delaware County** (27 Nov 1855).

- 1) **MATILDA NORTON**, b. abt 1806 CT; d. aft. 1870; bur. Unknown; m. Collins P. Elsbre 17 Feb 1825 Delaware Co., OH; b. 16-17 Apr 1800 Dutchess Co., NY; d. 16 Feb 1880; bur. Liberty Church Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH.
- 2) **EDWARD NORTON**, b. bet. 1804-1807 CT; d. 14 Sep 1876 Delaware County Home, Brown Twp., Delaware Co., OH; bur. County Home Cemetery, Kilbourne, Delaware Co., OH.
- 3) **MINERVA NORTON**.
- 4) **DESDEMONA NORTON**, b. 4 Nov 1800, d. 4 May 1881/1882; bur. Liberty Church Cemetery, Liberty Twp., Delaware Co., OH; m. Jacob L. Colflesh, b. 1787 PA; d. 18 Dec 1847 Delaware Co., OH; bur. Liberty Church Cemetery, Delaware Co., OH.

The following entry provides a wealth of information per this family:⁵³ *“It was in Section No. 2, then a part of Liberty Township, that the first cabin of the Orange settlement was built. Hither, Joab Norton, with his little family, came in 1807, and built his home near the house now owned by Mr. Abbott. His motive for moving into the wilds of the West seems to have been to please others rather than himself. His wife's father, John Goodrich, had become interested in the emigration movement, through a colony which had left his native town, Berlin, in Connecticut, and, possessed with the spirit of emigration, he sold his property and prepared to join his former neighbors in Worthington, Franklin Co., Ohio. Mrs. Norton, seeing her father's family about to go, at once urged her husband to accompany them. Mr. Goodrich and James Kilbourn, an agent for Section 2 of this township, added their influence, and won him over to the project. It is not unlikely that he was easily persuaded that the West offered advantage to him which he could not hope for in the East. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and the natural demand for the services of such a man in a new colony seemed to warrant his removal. The journey was at once undertaken. Getting together his worldly effects, he placed them with his family, a wife and three children, one scarcely a year old, in a wagon and started for the West. The start was made in September with an ox team, and it was not until the cold days of November warned them of the fast-approaching winter that they reached Worthington. Here they prepared for the winter. Not content to be idle, Mr. Norton soon sunk one or two vats, and prepared to realize some of the brilliant promises of business which had dazzled his eyes in the East. His was not an unusual experience for that day. The business was not forthcoming. Nothing larger or better than woodchuck skins, and an occasional deerskin, could be had. Tired of this prospect, he at once set about finding a new business and a new home. He struck north, probably influenced by Kilbourn, who had land to sell, and bought some 150 acres, where he built his home. At this time the township adjoining on the west, had been somewhat, settled, and named Liberty, a name that expressed the feelings of the early settlers, and was broad enough to take in the future township of Orange....*

After rearing a shelter for his family, Mr. Norton's first care was to establish a business to gain a livelihood. While not neglecting the manifest duty of a pioneer, true to the instincts of his trade, he sunk vats, and prepared to do a little tanning "between whites". About this time, 1808 Eliphalet Ludington came from Connecticut, and, buying land in Section 3 ... built a cabin just south of Mr. Norton, their lands adjoining....

But to return to 1808. In this year Mr. Norton decided to return to the East on business, the importance of which was, doubtless, greatly enhanced by his longing to get a glimpse of the civilization left so far behind. Mr. Norton never became thoroughly reconciled to his new home, and it is a family tradition, that, had he not been cut off so early in life, the family would have returned to Connecticut. A letter written home, from Shippensburg, on the Alleghany Mountains, while on his way East, gives some idea of the magnitude of his undertaking. He writes that the weather was oppressively hot, that he had ridden fifteen miles before breakfast, and that, though the letter is dated July 26, 1808, he does not expect to see them again before the last of October, or the first of November. He also conveys the unwelcome news of the loss of his pocketbook, containing \$25 in bank notes, a note of hand for \$300, and sundry

⁵³ *History of Delaware County and Ohio*, William Henry Perrin, O. L. Baskin & Co. Historical Publishers, Chicago, 1880, pages 469-473.

memorandum papers. This was no small loss for those days, and he notes in his letter the painstaking search he makes as he turns back to seek the lost property. Unfortunately, he found only the memoranda, and learns from some children, who saw the book hanging out of his pocket, the probable spot of its loss. He concludes that it has been picked up by some traveler westward, and adds, "God knows whether I shall ever see it again." He made this journey twice, riding a large, strong bay horse which bore the name of Sifax. This horse was a marked member of the family, and was especially valuable on the frontier. At this time horse thieves were somewhat troublesome, but Sifax was not to be won, wooed they never so wisely. With a toss of the head and a parting kick, if molested, he would rush to the cabin, arousing the family with the noisy clatter of the bell he wore.

On his return from the East, in the fall of 1808, attracted by the new town, Mr. Norton went to Delaware, where he established the first tannery in that place. He bought a house built on a side hill in the south part of the town, on the north part of the grounds where the university now stands. The front of the house had two stories, but the back part, from the necessities of the situation, had but one. The tanyard was immediately adjoining. Here business began to brighten, but the Nemesis of the early settler, the ague, laid its hand of ice upon him and shook him until he surrendered unconditionally. No inducement of gain could make him brave such terrors, and, selling out to one Koester, he returned to his farm.... In the following year, 1811, came James McCumber, with his third wife, and two sons by his former wives. Collins P. Elsbre, then a lad of eleven years, accompanied his mother and stepfather. Mr. McCumber started from Dutchess County, N. Y., early in November, 1810. Taking a horse team, they came down the Hudson River and across it to Easton, Penn., thence to Harrisburg, through Charlestown, W. Va., and Zanesville, Ohio, to Granville, where the family stayed three weeks. Meanwhile, McCumber proceeded west to Worthington, and later brought his family there. Their stay here, however, was of short duration. Kilbourn, who seems to have been peculiarly fitted for a land agent, interested McCumber in the land further north, and, buying 150 acres, he settled on land situated about half a mile north of Mr. Norton on the same road, their farms nearly joining. The intimacy thus begun, increased until, in later years, the families were united by the marriage of young Elsbre to Matilda, third child of Mr. and Mrs. Norton...

The first actual residence of McCumber's family was in the cabin left vacant by Mr. Ludington. The land purchased of Mr. Kilbourne was then in all its virgin grandeur, untouched by the remorseless ax of the pioneer. A place was to be cleared, and a cabin put up, and the little family found plenty for stout hands and willing hearts to do. While the men chopped trees, cleared away the brush, and rolled up the timber for the cabin, the women folks prepared comforts and such adornments for the inside as only womanly taste and ingenuity could provide in such times. In the fall they took possession of their frontier mansion, about 12 X 18 feet, and dispensed a hospitality commensurate more with the largeness of their heart than the smallness of their home.... As early as 1809, application for permission to form a rifle company had been made by Joab Norton and others. Permission was granted, and on June 24, of the same year, a company was organized with Mr. Norton as Third-Sergeant. The company was composed mostly of Liberty men, and consisted of some forty officers and privates. Mr. Norton's rise in military affairs seems to have been rapid, marking him, inasmuch as the promotions were secured by popular elections, a favorite with his company. On the 12th of September of the same year, he was raised to Sergeant Major,

to a lieutenancy on September 6, 1811, and very soon afterward to a captaincy of his company. This organization was composed of the best material that the settlements afforded, and were uniformed and equipped in a way that made their wives and sweethearts envy the bravery of their dress! An old copy of the by-laws adopted by the company sets forth with minute particularity the prescribed uniform. It is provided, that each and every member belonging to our company shall uniform himself as follows, viz., with a black hat or cap, and a bearskin of the same, and a cockade, and a white feather with a red top of the left side of the same, said feather or plume to be of seven inches in length, also a black rifle frock or hunting shirt, trimmed with white fringe, and a white belt round the same, and a white vest and pantaloons and white handkerchief or cravat, with a pair of black gaiters or half-boots and black knee-bands."

... In June of 1812, orders came from Gov. Meigs to Capt. Norton, to call out his force, and, taking up a position on the "boundary line," to defend the frontier settlements against any hostile intrusions. Capt. Norton at once promptly prepared to obey. There was a hurried summoning of the members of the company; there were hasty preparations for the husbands, brothers, and lovers, in the cabin homes scattered through the settlements, and many a brave but anxious woman's heart suppressed its sorrowful forebodings to cheer their dear ones on in the path of duty. An old copy of an address made to the company by Capt. Norton on the occasion of their final muster before starting on their march, has the ring of the true patriot and enthusiastic leader. Said he "Fellow officers and soldiers of the Rifle Company: It is with pleasure I see so many of you assembled on this occasion. Many of us have met on this ground frequently and spent a day in the performance of military tactics, drank our grog and retired to our several homes, but this is a more serious call. We are now called on by the Executive of this State to go and protect our frontier from savage hostilities, provided they are offered. I have this much to say in your praise at this time, you have ever manifested a willingness to do your duty on every assemblage we have had since I have belonged to the company, but the thing is now not nominal but real. We are now to go into actual service, and let us view the subject on the worst side. Are we to meet with hideous savages painted in hideous warlike colors, threatening us with all the savage barbarity which imagination can paint? What are they? They are but the simple tools of British intrigue sent forth to disturb us of those superior blessings which we enjoy above that nation. They are hirelings, and of course, cowards, sneaking in here and there and doing a little mischief, and then running off. But you, my brave fellows, are freedom's children, born in a land of liberty and plenty, and, of course, will never submit to bondage. Let Britons, let savages, or any others of equal numbers, encounter with us, and we will maintain our rights. Such are the sentiments of my heart, and such, I trust, are the sentiments of yours." Here is voiced a knowledge of the causes of the war; a just appreciation of the dangers to be met, and a brave patriotism that expects to achieve success in spite of obstacles. It is not difficult to believe that the hearts of his followers were fired with enthusiasm, their courage strengthened, and their confidence in their leader redoubled, by this address....

Preparations for breaking camp have been completed; Capt. Norton as once put his command upon the march for the "boundary line." He reached this point just on the north boundary of what is now called Norton Village.... He afterward proceeded with his command to Sandusky, where he was engaged in building a block-house. He was there when Hull surrendered Detroit.... It seem[ed] from subsequent events that Capt. Norton for some reason

failed to secure the command of the block-house at Sandusky, and retired with his company to his home. While encamped near the lake the troops and inhabitants were greatly distressed by miasmatic diseases, not thoroughly understood, which rapidly undermined the system. This is probably the reason for his early retirement. Other causes, no doubt, contributed their share. The payment of the troops was very irregular and uncertain, the commissary department was none of the best, and the demands of a frontier farm all tended to make the case a pressing one. On his laying down the sword he addressed himself to the demands of his farm. He was soon induced, however, to go at his trade, and, removing to Delaware, engaged in the tanning business, working for Koester, to whom he had previously sold. He worked here but a short time, when the germs of disease which were implanted in his system while at Sandusky wrought his death. He died July 17, 1813, leaving a wife and four children- Desdemona, now Mrs. Colflesh, living at Lewis Center; Edward, since dead; Matilda, now Mrs. C. P. Elsbre, and Minerva, now living in Wisconsin. Thus passed away, in his prime, the first settler of Orange Township - a man of deep piety, of cheerful disposition and large executive ability. He was born in Berlin, Conn. in 1780, and died in Delaware, [Delaware County, Ohio]. He was buried with Masonic honors in the first cemetery laid out in the city. In addition to his military honors, he was commissioned January 28, 1812, as Justice of the Peace. His commission was dated at Liberty, and the seal of the State was affixed at Zanesville. After the settlement of the estate but little was left for the family. The war had prevented the development of the firm, and had deranged business, but what affected the result more directly was a circumstance growing out of his position....

While in command of his company, a large amount of rations in his hands was in danger of spoiling and proving a dead loss to the Government. Desiring to save this waste, he sold them, and turned the proceeds over to the proper officer. After his death, however, Col. Meeker, the Quartermaster General, brought suit against the estate and collected the amount, leaving barely the year's support allowed by law. Mrs. Norton lived to see her children in comfortable homes of their own, and passed her declining years in peace and plenty. She was born October 12, 1799, and died November 27, 1855, and was buried in the Liberty Presbyterian Church cemetery, where a tombstone bears the name of her husband as well as her own. The wedding of C. P. Elsbre and Matilda Norton occurred in 1825. For a year or two he worked upon a rented farm, but soon after bought the farm he now lives upon. In 1826, he, in partnership with one Tripp, started a "still" in the southwest part of the township, off in the woods near a spring; but the water was too strongly impregnated with iron for successful operation, and the business was removed to the Thomas farm, on the Whetstone. Here they conducted the business for a year with tolerable success, manufacturing about two barrels per day. They found their market at home, and, with no revenue officials to molest them, they did a thriving business in pure whisky at low prices. Mr. Elsbre soon sold his interest to a Mr. Thomas, but the business ran along only about six months and was then discontinued. Mr. Elsbre moved to his present farm in 1848, and has been working it ever since. He has had eight children, only three of whom are now living; two nearby on farms of their own, and the third, a son, lives with him."

903. **LEVI GOODRICH.** Levi was said to have married (1813 CT) Nancy Taylor.⁵⁴ Records show Levi Goodrich married Nancy Taylor on July 15, 1813 at Glastonbury, Connecticut. They did not leave Connecticut; they are listed in the 1830 and 1850 Federal Census records in Rocky Hill. Widow Nancy was still there in the 1860 Federal Census. This Levi Goodrich; b. 1794; d. 19 Sep 1859, was a son of Jason Goodrich; his wife's tombstone has birth "unknown" and d. on Mary 21, 1866; both buried at Rocky Hill (Find-a-Grave #24906229). So, where does that leave Levi Goodrich, the son of John and (Abigail) Price Goodrich, given the family's removal to Ohio before 1810, residence in Blendon Township, War of 1812 enlistment, membership of St. John's Episcopal Church in Worthington, etc. The author worked with a distant cousin, and could not find any real proof until December 17, 2020: a **WikiTree** Levi Goodrich profile⁵⁵ had listed parents John and Abigail (Price) Goodrich. The page had a DNA match (0.78%) to my first cousin once-removed who descends from a different and proven son of John and Abigail. The 'profile manager' descended from this Levi Goodrich; a first proof linking a "missing son" to the John and Abigail descendant tree.

As a result, the following information from the author's files is being included.

Levi Goodrich, b. 3 Nov 1782 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. 1870 Jackson Co., OH; m. Elizabeth Weaver, d/o Jonathan Weaver & Abigail Slack; b. 10 Nov 1784; d. 14 Jul 1840 Jackson Co., OH; bur. Byer Cemetery, Byer, Jackson Co., OH.

- 1) **JULIA ANN GOODRICH**, b. 1803-1805 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. Jay Co., IN; bur. Old Baptist Church Cemetery, Bearcreek Twp., Jay Co., IN; m. Edward Buford 31 May 1822 Gallia Co., OH; b. abt. 1800; d. 1841 Jay Co., IN; bur. Old Baptist Church Cemetery, Bear Creek Twp., Jay Co., IN.
- 2) **LUSETTA (LUCY) CAROLINA GOODRICH**, b. 1805 Wethersfield, Hartford Co., CT; d. 1885 Jackson Co., OH; bur. Byer Cemetery, Byer, Jackson Co., OH; m. Elijah Muncy 7 Mar 1822 Gallia Co., OH, s/o Luke Muncy & Mary Britt; b. 1800; d. 1850 Byer, Jackson Co., OH; bur. Byer Cemetery, Byer, Jackson Co., OH.
- 3) **JARVIS BERNARD GOODRICH**, b. 1811 Jackson Co., OH; d. 1881 Streator, LaSalle Co., IL; bur. Barnhart (aka Bazore) Cemetery, Streator, LaSalle Co., IL; m. Eleanor/Ellen "Nellie" Brewer 30 Jul 1833 Jackson Co., OH; b. 1814 OH; d. 1881 Streator, LaSalle Co., IL; bur. Barnhart Cemetery, Streator, LaSalle Co., IL.
- 4) **LEVI GOODRICH, JR.**, b. bet. 1812-1814 Jackson Co., OH; d. 1890; m1. Elizabeth Byer bet. 30 Dec 1834-1 Jan 1835, d/o Edward Byer & Sarah Rhion/Rion/Rine/Ryan; b. about 1808 Jackson Co., OH; d. 1871 Jackson Co., OH; m2. Nancy Ziegler (widow of David Drake) 3 Dec 1873 McArthur, Vinton Co., OH.
- 5) **HARRIET GOODRICH**, b. 4 Oct 1816; d. 1902; bur. Bethel Cemetery, Hamden, Vinton Co., OH; m. John Herdon Harper 9 Aug 1862 Jackson Co., OH, s/o Thomas A. Harper & Elizabeth Kinsel; b. 29 Jan 1812 Fauquier Co., VA; d. 14 Aug 1899 Vinton Co., OH; bur. Bethel Cemetery, Hamden, Vinton Co., OH.
- 6) **JOHN GOODRICH**, b. 25 Jul 1822 Springfield Twp., Gallia Co., OH; d. 29 Apr 1900 Jackson Co., OH; bur. Byer Cemetery, Byer, Jackson Co., OH; m. Clarinda Lively 6 Aug 1845 Jackson Co., OH, d/o William Lively & Elizabeth McDaniel; b. 6 Oct 1829 Monroe, VA; d. 14 Jul 1896 Byer, Jackson Co., OH; bur. Byer Cemetery, Byer, Jackson Co., OH.

⁵⁴ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette W. Case, M.D., Fergus Printing Company, Chicago, 1889, page 93.

⁵⁵ <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Goodrich-1670>

904. **ABIGAIL “NABBY” (GOODRICH) WRIGHT** was married to Cruger Wright. This is only one of several variations (Conger, Cruzah, Scruger) in which his name has been found. Their marriage is presumed to have occurred about 1805, undoubtedly, prior to their moving to Ohio. The earliest reference to their arrival was in 1811 in Blendon Township. Cruger was elected (1814) as a Justice of the Peace in Sharon Township. In 1815, Ezra Griswold took the place of C. Wright and the latter was sent to Harrison Township. He also served as a Justice of the Peace between 1834 and 1837 in the Harrison, i.e., Blendon Township. One very intriguing entry reads “*Cruger Wright located on the Dr. Blair farm in section two. He came from Connecticut, and his wife was a daughter of Mr. Goodrich who owned one quarter of the township [Blendon]....*”⁵⁶ As far as the settlement of Blendon Township, “*This township was stricken off from Sharon, and established the 6th of March, 1815, by the name of Harrison.... In 1825, the County Commissioners changed the name from Harrison to Blendon. The township consists of just one original surveyed township, of five miles square; being township number two, in range seventeen, United States Military Lands. The settlement of this township was not commenced quite as soon as some of the surrounding ones....*”⁵⁷

Abigail Goodrich, b. bet. 24-28 Jan 1785 Hartford Co., CT; d. 7 Mar 1864 Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; m. Cruger Wright abt. 1805; b. 1785 Waterbury, CT; d. 5 Nov 1863 Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.

- 1) **ALVIRA WRIGHT**, b. 1807 Franklin Co., OH; d. 1878; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; m. George McWhirk 14 Mar 1825 Muskingum Co., OH; b. 1802; d. 19 Mar 1862; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.
- 2) **JANETTE WRIGHT**, b. 26 Mar 1808 Franklin Co., OH; d. 29 Sep 1887 Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; m. Capt. Horace Loomis 17 Nov 1828 Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH, s/o Samuel Loomis & Hannah Osborn; b. 16 Oct 1803 East Windsor, Hartford Co., CT; d. 27 Sep 1888; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.
- 3) **JOHN WRIGHT**, b. 22 Feb 1810 OH; d. 22 Oct 1811 OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.
- 4) **WILLIAM WRIGHT**, b. 17 Sep 1817 OH; d. 29 Dec 1866 OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH. [Not proven as a son of Abigail and Cruger Wright; however, buried near other Wright/Goodrich family members. Also, was residing with Horace and Janette (Wright) Loomis in 1860 Federal Census.]
- 5) **LAWRENCE WRIGHT**, b. 1818 OH; d. 14 Jun 1882; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.
- 6) **LAURETTA M. WRIGHT**, b. abt 1820 OH; d. 16 Mar 1854; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH; m. Perry P. Phelps; b. Unknown; d. Unknown; bur. Unknown.
- 7) **JOHN GOODRICH WRIGHT**, b. 17 May 1822 OH; d. 10 Aug 1863 OH; bur. Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Twp., Franklin Co., OH.

⁵⁶ *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio*, Williams Bros. Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio, 1880, page 469.

⁵⁷ *History of Franklin County: A Collection of Reminiscences of the Early Settlement of the County*, William T. Martin, Linden Heights Kiwanis Club, Dayton, Ohio, 1858, pages 234+.

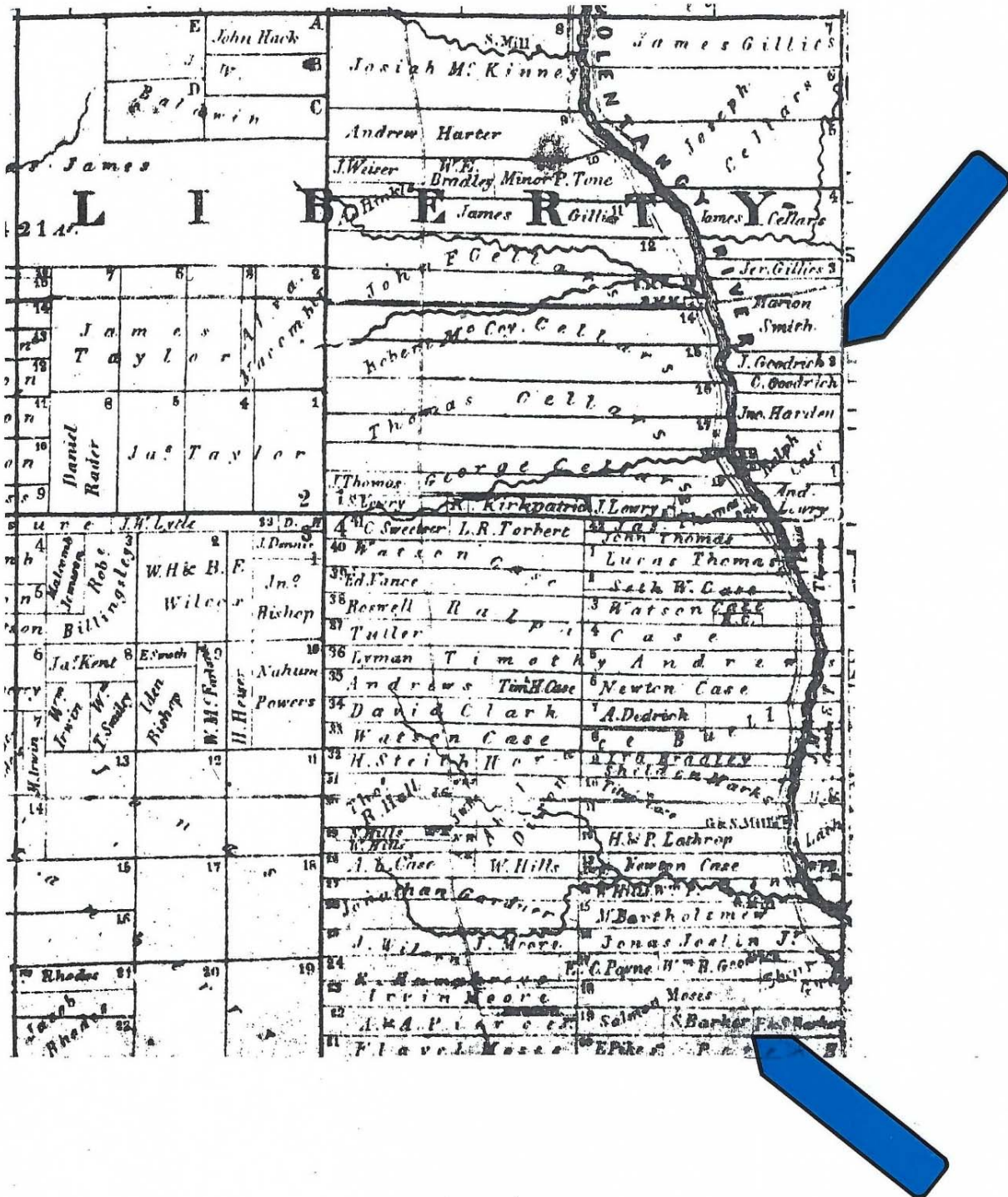
905. **DOROTHA GOODRICH.** Per Dr. Lafayette Case, she was born July 28, 1786. Her death occurred in 1862 and, at the time, appears to have been a resident of Blendon Township. She is also buried in the Pioneer Cemetery, Westerville, Blendon Township, Franklin County, Ohio. Find-a-Grave memorial #54396029 adds John Goodrich as her father and provides links to seven siblings.]
906. **AUSTIN GOODRICH** has not been located by this author since the 1830 Federal Census. Based on that census, enumerated in Worthington, Sharon Township, Franklin County, Ohio, he married and had several children.
- 2 males 5 through 9, 2 males 10-15, 1 male 15-19, 1 male 40-49.
 - 1 female under 5, 1 female 10-14, 1 female 15-19, 1 female 20-29, 1 female 40-49.
907. **JOHN GOODRICH** married Clarissa Andrews on November 29, 1818 in Franklin County, Ohio. John took the place of Nathaniel Little as Justice of the Peace upon the latter's death, in 1822. Church records from St. John's Episcopal Church, Worthington, Ohio, note John Goodrich, Jr. died in Texas in 1835 and Clarissa had "removed".⁵⁸ This poses a major problem with Find-a-Grave memorial #42519590 in which a John A. Goodrich, listed as the son of John Goodrich and Abigail Price, has been written up as being buried in the Goodrich Cemetery. This was a part of the Ebenezer Goodrich farm and where some of Ebenezer's family and descendants are actually buried and it is doubtful that is where John Goodrich; the son of John and Abigail, is buried!

John Goodrich, b. 30 Jul 1793 Hartford Co., CT; d. Oct 1835 TX; bur. Unknown; m. Clarissa Andrews 29 Nov 1818 Franklin Co., OH; b. 16 Jun 1779 Hartford Co., CT; d. Unknown; bur. Unknown.

- 1) **JEROME BONAPARTE GOODRICH**, b. 1820 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; d. 15 Apr 1902 Chetopa, Labette Co., KS; bur. Columbus City Cemetery, Columbus, Cherokee Co., KS; m. Margaret J. Zinn 1841; b. 12 Apr 1826 Franklin Co., OH; d. 12 Oct 1907 Coffeyville, Montgomery Co., KS; bur. Columbus City Cemetery, Columbus, Cherokee Co., KS.
- 2) **GEORGE W. GOODRICH**, b. abt 1821 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH.
- 3) **ELECTA A. GOODRICH**, b. abt 1823 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH.
- 4) **IRVING GOODRICH**, b. abt 1825 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH.
- 5) **MARTHA G. GOODRICH**, b. abt 1827 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH.
- 6) **EMILY CLARISSA GOODRICH**, b. Nov 1830 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; d. 4 Jul 1831 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; bur. St. John's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Worthington, Delaware Co., OH.
- 7) **CHAUNCEY GOODRICH**, b. 13 Feb 1834 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; d. 21 Sep 1911 Hannibal, Marion Co., MO; bur. Mount Olivet Cemetery, Hannibal, Marion Co., MO; m. Mary C. Butler 11 Mar 1865 Rushville, Schuyler Co., IL, d/o Thomas Butler & Jane Turner; b. 20 Sep 1846 MO; d. 4 Aug 1924; bur. Mount Olivet Cemetery, Hannibal, Marion Co., MO

⁵⁸ *The History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, with Illustrations and Biographical Sketches [of] Some of the Prominent Men and Pioneers*, Williams Brothers Publishers, Cleveland, Ohio, 1880, page 422. Note is made that John Goodrich, son of John Goodrich, had a store in the northern part of Worthington, of which he later sold and moved to Texas.

The following undated, early map⁵⁹ of Liberty Township has a J. Goodrich and C. Goodrich which is a possible location of where this couple resided in Delaware County, Ohio. At the lower part of the same map is a S. Barker, who will be discussed with John's sister, Rhoda.



⁵⁹ *Historical Atlas of Delaware County, Ohio*, Anna Catherine Smith Pabst (author and publisher), 1963.

908. **RHODA GOODRICH** was a school teacher prior to her marriage to Simeon G. Barker on December 25, 1821 in Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio. He was the son of Benjamin Barker and Sarah Palmer. The Barkers spent their married life in Worthington, Franklin County; just north cross the county line in Delaware County. After Rhoda's death in Ohio, Simeon moved to southeastern Illinois where he resided with his eldest son until his death.

Rhoda Goodrich, b. 8 Aug 1796 Hartford Co., CT; d. 25 Sep 1875 Delaware Co., OH; bur. St. John's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; m. Simeon G. Barker 25 Dec 1821 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH, s/o Benjamin Barker & Sarah Palmer; b. bet. 30 Sep 1792-1793 Branford, New Haven Co., CT; d. 27 Dec 1869 Moultrie Co., IL; bur. Smyser Cemetery, Gays, Moultrie Co., IL.

- 1) **MAURICE/MORRIS BROOKS BARKER**, b. abt. 1823 OH, d. 28 Apr 1904; bur. Fairmount Cemetery, Jetmore, Hodgeman Co., KS; m. Alvira C. Hall.
- 2) **SARAH BARKER**, b. bet. 7 Nov 1824-1825 OH; d. 24 Jul 1825 Worthington, Franklin Co., OH; bur. St. John's Episcopal Church Cemetery, Worthington, Franklin Co., OH.
- 3) **SARAH P. BARKER**, b. 05 Jul 1829; d. 26 May 1899 Ada, OK; m. Barton Kenney 02 May 1876 Caldwell, Callaway Co., MO. (This was possibly Mr. Kenney's 2nd marriage and he may be deceased by 1880; the wedding occurred at the residence of Jane Bowers, Sarah's sister.)
- 4) **JANE W. BARKER**, b. 25 Aug 1830 OH; d. Unknown; m. Wind/Winsor A. Bowers 17 Nov 1857 Franklin Co., OH; b. abt. 1834; d. bef. 1880.
- 5) **JOSEPH LABARE BARKER**, b. 14 May 1834; d. 26 Jun 1884 Wise, TX; m. Martha Ann Thompson 22 Aug 1866 Whitley Co., IN.

Appendix: Vital Statistics References

Name		Birth	Marriage	Death	Burial	Census	Additional Notes
Goodrich	John	1 - 3 - 6 - 15 - 28	1 - 3 - 4 - 6 - 15 - 29	3 - 5 - 15	7	18 - 19 - 20	
Goodrich	Abigail		4 - 6 - 15	3 - 7	7		
Goodrich	Bela	1 - 8 - 13 - 15 - 29			11	16 - 17 - 31 - 32	FAG Memorial #29301015. Definite date unknown - probably 1864 or 1865. Tombstone incorrect info.
Goodrich	Sally Church	12		12		27	Sally appears in 1830 census, but deceased bef. family moved to IN (1838); <i>assumption</i> she is possibly the Sarah Church in Sunbury Memorial Park, Delaware Co. with incorrect birth year.
Goodrich	Joseph	1 - 15 - 29 - 33	15	15			
Goodrich	Abiah Slater		15				
Wright	Abigail/Abigail Goodrich	1 - 29		66	66	69 - 70	
Wright	Cruger			66	66	67 - 68 - 69 - 70	
Goodrich	Dorothy/ Dorothea	1 - 29					
Goodrich	Austin	1 - 29				30	
Goodrich	John	1 - 29	2				
Goodrich	Clarissa Andrews		2				
Barker	Rhoda Goodrich	1 - 29 - 33	2 - 64	7	7		
Barker	Simeon	65	2 - 64	65	65	30 - 62 - 63	FAG #87471626
Norton	Lucy	1 - 29 -	34	14 - 34 -	14 - 34		FAG #23088482

	Goodrich	33 - 35		35			
Norton	Joab	1	34	14 - 34	14 - 34	36	Estate probated in Muskingum Co., OH -names Cruger Wright & Lucy Norton; FAG #23088460
Goodrich	Levi	1 - 29 - 95		95	95	92 - 93 - 96	FAG #80151674 - Appears to be an unmarked grave
Goodrich	Elizabeth Weaver	97		97	97		FAG #82805366 - Tombstone laying in ground, inscription side upward
Bela Goodrich							
Goodrich	Price	8 - 46 - 47	8 - 46	46 - 47	47	24 - 25 - 45	FAG #29301082
Goodrich	Julia Black		8			25 - 45	FAG #29301048
Goodrich	Livona Park(e)		48				
Patterson	Lucinda Goodrich		61	14	14		
Patterson	David		61			26 - 27 - 38 - 39 - 59 - 60	
Joslin	Abigail Goodrich		21 - 22			10 - 22 - 23 - 25	
Joslin	James					24 - 25	
Pingree	Samuel Kedder		21 - 22			22 - 23	Death in Phenix, Henry Co., IL - may be buried near 1st wife in unmarked grave
Goodrich	James M.	58	56	58	58	45 - 51	FAG #8618436; dob calculated from age on tombstone
Goodrich	Mary Ann Hartsock		56			51	
Goodrich	Ruth Hoyt	58	55	58	58	45 - 57	FAB #8618438; dob calculated from age on tombstone
Goodrich	Ralph		55	9 - 49	49	25 - 51	FAG #81706879
Goodrich	Lucinda Bennett	50	55	50 - 53 - 54	50	51 - 52	FAG #29301059
Joseph Goodrich							
Goodrich	Javan	1					
Goodrich	Horace Slater	1	1 - 85	88		89	
Goodrich	Priscilla Jane Gray		1			89	
Goodrich	John Benjamin	1		1			
Goodrich	Joel George	1	48			63 - 90	
Goodrich	Melinda Slane	14	48	14 - 120			
Goodrich	Clark	1	48			39 - 40 - 63 - 118 - 119	
Goodrich	Hila Ann Bradley		48		14	39 - 40 - 63 - 118 - 119	
Lucy Goodrich							
Elsbre	Matilda Norton		42			39-40	
Elsbre	Collins P.	37	42	37	37 - 41	38 - 39 - 40	FAG #2828171
Norton	Edward			14 - 43	43	39 - 40 - 44	FAG #177698529
Norton	Minerva						1880 - Residence in WI (?? perhaps, Milwaukee area -- location of Byron Kilbourne, founding father of that community & s/o James Kilbourn)
Colflesh	Desdemona Norton			14	14		FAG #23088429
Colflesh	Jacob			14	14		
Levi Goodrich							
Buford	Julia Ann Goodrich	98	48 - 111		98	99 - 100	FAG #145881440
Buford	Edward		48 - 111	101			FAG #153454364
Muncy	Lusetta Carolina Goodrich	108	48	108	108	92 - 93 - 94	FAG42537565

Muncy	Elijah	107	48	107	107		FAG #42537549
Goodrich	Jarvis Bernard	102	48	102	102	96 - 1-4 - 105 - 106	FAG #145420600: Marriage record names were Raymond Goodridge & Elenor Bruer
Goodrich	Eleanor (aka Ellen) Brewer	103	48	103	103	105 - 106	FAG #145422810
Harper	Harriet Goodrich	110	111	110	110	92 - 93	FAG #62712465
Harper	John Herdon	109	111	109	109		FAG #62712449
Goodrich	John	113	48	113	113	92 - 93 - 93 - 114	FAG #42553741
Goodrich	Clarinda Lively	112	48	112	112	92 - 93 - 94 - 114	FAG #53976370
Goodrich	Levi, Jr.	115	48	115	115	92 - 93 - 94 - 114	FAG #42553852
Goodrich	Elizabeth Byer	116	48	116	116	92- 93 94	FAG #44677322
Goodrich	Nancy Ziegler	117	48	117	117	114	FAG #7750000
Abigail Goodrich							
McWhirk	Alvira Wright			14	14	69	
McWhirk	George			14	14	69	
Loomis	Janette Wright		71	71		69 - 72	
Loomis	Horace	71	71	71		69 - 72	
Wright	John	66		66	66		Dob calculated from tombstone information
Wright	William			14	14		
Wright	Lawrence			66	66		
Phelps	Lauretta M. Wright	66		14	14		
Phelps	Perry R.						
Wright	John Goodrich	66		66	66		
John Goodrich Jr.							
Goodrich	Jerome Boneparte	82 - 84	84	82	82		FAG #21151724
Goodrich	Margaret Jane Zinn	83	84	83	83		FAG #21151725
Goodrich	George W.						
Goodrich	Electa A.						
Goodrich	Irving						
Goodrich	Martha G.						
Goodrich	Emily Clarissa Goodrich	7		1 - 7	7		
Goodrich	Chauncey	78 - 81	86 - 87	78 - 81	78 - 81		FAG #42048350
Goodrich	Mary C. Butler	79 - 80	86 - 87	79 - 80	79 - 80		FAG #46768343
Rhoda Goodrich							
Barker	Maurice B. Barker					70 - 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77	
Barker	Alvira Hall					70 - 73 - 74 - 75 - 76 - 77	
Barker	Sarah	7		7	7		
Kenney	Sarah P. Barker		91				
Kenney	Barton		91				
Bowers	Jane W. Barker		48			70	
Bowers	Windsor/Winsor A.		48			70	
Barker	Joseph Labare						
Barker	Martha Ann Thompson						

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A Comprehensive Family Tree in Progress: WikiTree

~Editor

First a note: the WikiTree discovery on page 30 of the preceding article was not planned to coincide with this article, or vice-versa. I had seen references to WikiTree.com a number of times when doing online genealogy searches in the past, and had even set up my own WikiTree profile, with no further follow-up at the time, in April 2016. A year later in October 2017 a Goodrich ancestral GED file was uploaded to WikiTree; most of the profiles uploaded then to WikiTree contain the information available from the corresponding biographical profiles in *The Goodrich Family in America*. The profile managers for each of these Goodrich profiles supervises additions made by others, with an emphasis on sourcing of any information that is added to improve the accuracy of each profile.

This is also seen elsewhere on WikiTree: the profile manager who uploaded the profile manages any contributions from other members, who may be designated as co-managers. If a matching profile is uploaded, as often occurs on Find-a-Grave, priority is given to the earlier profile; however, the person who uploaded the later profile automatically becomes a co-manager of the profile that is retained. Though I had noticed a number of unavoidable inaccuracies in WikiTree profiles from my ancestry in a few places, a year ago I began to upload new profiles, and to modify existing WikiTree Goodrich profiles from my ancestry, and soon began uploading and modifying WikiTree profiles from my other ancestral lines.

I can now better appreciate how useful WikiTree could be in producing sourced historical biographies with single-click access to: 1) all sources, 2) enlarged views of any photo attachments including within the text of the biographies, 3) WikiTree profiles of any related individuals mentioned in the biography; all from individual contributors who have the required sourced information who can find and access the WikiTree website and are willing to contribute.

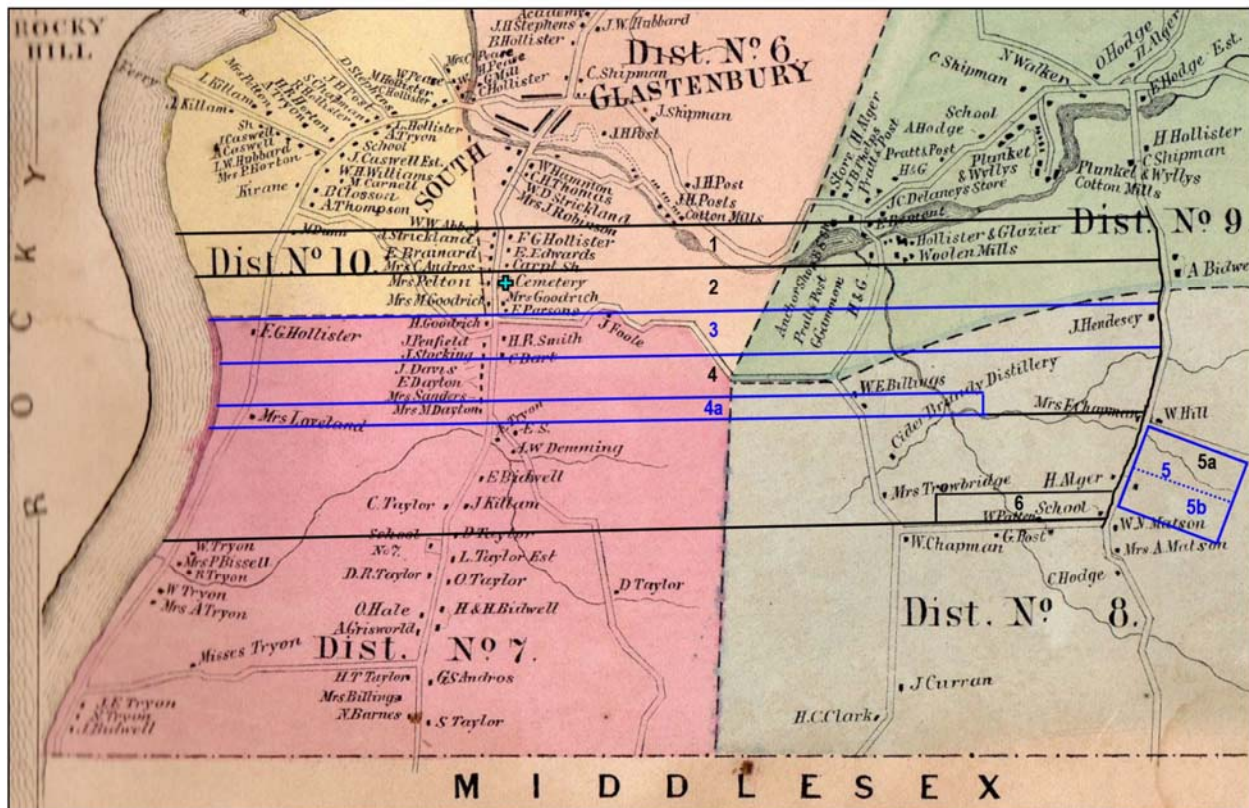
About 12 years ago, trustees of the Goodrich Family Association had a number of online discussions with then-President Delores Goodrick Beggs about the prospects of preparing an upgraded, fully sourced version of *The Goodrich Family in America*, with increased generation coverage. Delores, at that time, was the only GFA officer who had published a family genealogy: *The Goodricks of Kansas City, Kansas and Related Families*.⁶⁰

A similar coverage of the (by now) 13-14 generations of descendants of Ensign William¹ Goodrich would be a tremendous, overwhelming task prone to multiple errors. It seems that a collaborative online family tree like WikiTree could be useful in this regard, whether or not WikiTree itself ends up being the optimal ultimate solution. The quality of WikiTree profiles is increasing rapidly as more individuals with sourced information contribution information to their ancestral lines.

There is a syntax required for attachment of photos, insertion of sources with single-click access, and for hyperlinks to other persons in the biography. I show next in this article, for illustrative purposes, the revised WikiTree profile for my 4-great-grand-uncle Aaron⁵ Goodrich (LWC 393; 1762-1847), whose life beyond the 1820 US Census for Brandon, Rutland, Vermont was a mystery until recently. His WikiTree profile, including **active hyperlinks**, is shown, followed by a partial draft view showing major features of the syntax.

⁶⁰ *The Goodricks of Kansas City, Kansas and Related Families*, Delores Goodrick Beggs, 1998 (updates 2005).

Aaron Goodrich, son of **Stephen Goodrich** and **Dorothy Treat**, was born 27 October 1762, [1] on a 50-acre farm at the SE corner of the 3-Mile lots in South Glastonbury, Connecticut that his father bought in 1759, [2] and was baptized 28 Nov 1762 at Glastonbury First Congregational parish. [3]



- 1 Richard³ Goodrich (1713-1732) from Ephraim² Goodrich 03 Apr 1713 (240 acres; GLR, 2:90)
- 2 Thomas³ Goodrich (1728-1761) from Ephraim² Goodrich 30 Dec 1728 (240 acres; GLR, 3:197)
- 3 William³ Goodrich (1728-1787) from Ephraim² Goodrich 30 Dec 1728 (240 acres; GLR, 3:198)
- 4 Ephraim³ Goodrich (1717-1732) from/to Ephraim² Goodrich 29 Apr 1717 (360 acres; WLR, 4:214); 03 Jun 1732 (GLR, 4:85); deeds to Richard³ Gideon³ Oliver³ 1738-173:
 - a. Oliver³ Goodrich (1739-1747) from Ephraim² Goodrich 05 Mar 1738/9 (120 acres; WLR, 6:351); sold to William³ Goodrich on 11 Apr 1747 (100 acres; GLR, 5:181)
 - a. William³ Goodrich (1747-1754) deeded to Stephen⁴ Goodrich 19 Dec 1754 (100 acres; GLR, 6:359)
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1754-1759) sold west tract to Richard Fox 23 Apr 1759 (60 acres; GLR, 6:536)
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1754-1760) sold west tract to Thomas⁴ Goodrich 11 Jan 1760 (40 acres; GLR, 6:552)
- 5 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) bought from Richard Fox 23 Apr 1759 (44 acres; GLR, 6:529); had increased to 50 acres through additions by 1786 when sold
 - a. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) sold north tract + homestead to Joseph Bidwell 26 Dec 1786 (25 acres; GLR, 9:306) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - b. Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1759-1786) deeded south tract to son Stephen⁵ Goodrich 26 Dec 1786 (25 acres; GLR, 9:305) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - b. Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1786-1795) sold to brother-in-law Jonathan Bidwell 21 Jan 1795 (25 acres; GLR, 12:68) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
- 6 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1775-1781) acquired from Jonathan Hollister and Amos Hollister in 1761-1775; deeded to son William⁵ Goodrich 07 Dec 1781 (28 acres; GLR, 8:340)
- 6 William⁵ Goodrich sold to Ashbel Alger on 31 Mar 1786 (28 acres; GLR, 9:253) before moving to Middlebury, Vermont
 - His wife Mary (Hollister) Goodrich, a schoolteacher, taught in the school in the southeast corner

Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury

Nov. 18. Abraham, son of Joseph Willbourn & his wife.
Richard, son of Stephen Treat & his wife.
28. Aaron, son of Stephen Goodrich, & his wife.
Eliakim, son of Elisha Goodrich, & his wife.
John, son of John Stephens, & his wife.
Decr. 26. Honour, dau. of Job Risley Junr. & his wife.
1763. Jan. 2. Eleazer, son of Hosea Fox & his wife.

Transcript record of baptism (28 November 1762)

After the Revolutionary War service of his father Stephen was completed in 1783, Stephen and Dorothy lived on their Glastonbury homestead until 1786, when they deeded the south 25 acres of the farm to [Stephen Goodrich Jr.](#)^[4] and sold the north 25 acres + homestead to his father-in-law [Joseph Bidwell.](#)^[5] Stephen and Dorothy then moved to Middlebury, Addison, Vermont, where in 1784 Stephen had bought from William Hopkins the south 100 acres of the original 200 acre right of Loyalist Oliver Evarts, who moved to Canada after the Battles of Saratoga in 1777. Brothers [William Goodrich](#), Aaron Goodrich and [Amos Goodrich](#) moved to this Middlebury farm in 1784, and were joined by their parents and sisters Martha, Rachel and Mary in 1785.^[6]

202 HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY.

CHAPTER VI.

NEW SETTLERS—STEPHEN GOODRICH—ROBERT HUSTON—BUTTOLPH—KIRBY—SUMNER—PRESTON AND MUNGERS—SELLICK—DEACON SUMNER—OLMSTEAD—VANDUZER—BARNET—HAMMOND—CRAFT—LOOMIS.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, who commenced a settlement before the war, on the south half of Oliver Evarts' 200 acre pitch east of the village did not return, but sold his land to Captain Stephen Goodrich, from Glastonbury, Conn. Capt. Goodrich, in the spring of 1784, came on with his two sons, William and Amos, and took possession of his land. The sons remained and worked on the land that season. The spring following the father returned with his family. We have been able to obtain, through Mr. Battell, as before mentioned, the story of Amos Goodrich, communicated in his lifetime, of some incidents attending the settlement, which, with some facts obtained otherwise, we here insert.

Amos Goodrich came from Glastonbury in 1784. His way was by Pawlet, to Hubbardton, and across Hubbardton mountain through Whiting to Middlebury. Hop Johnson had the only dwelling at the village, a sort of shanty on a small scale. He kept a ferry across the creek near where the railroad bridge is. His brother William was with him, and remained and became a citizen of Middlebury. They passed to their lot at Dr. William Bass's, and spent the summer in clearing upon it. The lot was bought the fall before by his father at Manchester, when he was on a journey to examine into his interest in the town of Richford, of which he and other Glastonbury men were proprietors. He had accompanied his father on this journey. William Hopkins had

HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY. 203

made an opening on the lot during the summer, and commenced a cabin. When he and his brother came in 1784, Foot was on the Foot street, Chipman and Painter were beginning again in the south west quarter of the town, but only Hop Johnson had a dwelling in the village quarter, on the west bank of the creek, and a Washburn a clearing where he was building a saw mill. They passed their time agreeably in their solitary place. He never was happier. A few strips of bark on the roof above their bed protected them from the rain, and a few slabs of bass-wood logs, set up about them, kept off the wind. Provisions they brought, as they had occasion, from Pawlet, where their father arranged for their supply of pork and flour, with a man who obtained them from Shaftsbury.

Amos Goodrich, soon after coming to town had occasion to go to the falls, and as the paths which he followed were circuitous, he undertook to return by a straight course. The whole region around the falls was a terribly dense hemlock forest. After traveling some time he lost his way and found himself again on the bank of the creek above the falls. Following the creek down to the Falls, he chose to return by the circuitous path, rather than venture himself again in the pathless forest. While his brother was gone to Pawlet for provisions, he had occasion to go again to the falls. The eddy, as it is called, below the Falls, was filled with a compact, immovable mass of flood-wood, which he walked over as on dry land. At the foot of the falls he found an open place, with a flat, white rock at the bottom of the water, covered with trout. He returned to the house, took a hatchel tooth, bent it into a hook, tied it to a tow string, and hooked up the fish by the gills, until he had taken nine large trouts, weighing a pound and a half each, when the remainder fled under the flood-wood. This fact is stated to us by William F. Goodrich, son of Amos, as received from his father.

The same spring, his father, Stephen Goodrich, came up on foot from Glastonbury, the brothers meeting him at Pawlet, and the whole party went to Richford to examine their lands there. They were to meet a surveyor at Chimney Point, where they waited one day, and went on to Burlington. Here again they were detained

History of the Town of Middlebury in the Co Addison, Vermont, Samuel Swift (1859), pp 2
<https://archive.org/details/historyofmiddle00gocoo/page/n220/r>

204 HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY.

waiting for Ira Allen, who was absent in Canada. there was but one log house in Burlington, owned ton, and at the falls only a mill and log house.

In 1785, other farms were commenced about then lot where he settled, Huston on the northeast, v lives, Johnson on the east, on the lot where Deacon Parker on the lot south.* Freeman Foot owned w and built on the New Haven road, near Miller's ce until the next year. About this time Stillman Fox mill on the west side of the falls, and the first road the mills to Foot street, and west into Cornwall.

Stephen Goodrich, his father, with his mother an in 1785, having a cart and oxen, five cows and fi The hogs followed the cart, lying under it at night with the milk, which was not needed for the family staves, as having learned from his father, that after used what milk they wished, the remainder was pu on the cart, and the motion churned it; and thus their way, were supplied with butter as well as mil no cattle near them for the first two summers; th the neighbors had a cow.

The brothers having met the family at Pittsford, cart, were put on board a raft and floated down t creek became a favorite road in the summer and v was built early, which ran weekly to Pittsford an engers and freight. The roads in general were j bushes being cut away and the trees marked. Su by which the brothers came through Whiting, pas swamp nearly into Shoreham. The road from No. N. H.,) to Ticonderoga, crossing the road they trav same character.

Hop Johnson's was the point sought by travelers

HISTORY OF MIDDLEBURY. 205

His accommodations were scanty. Old Mr. Blodget kept a tavern in the part of Cornwall which is now in Middlebury, very convenient for the travel on the ice, and much frequented.

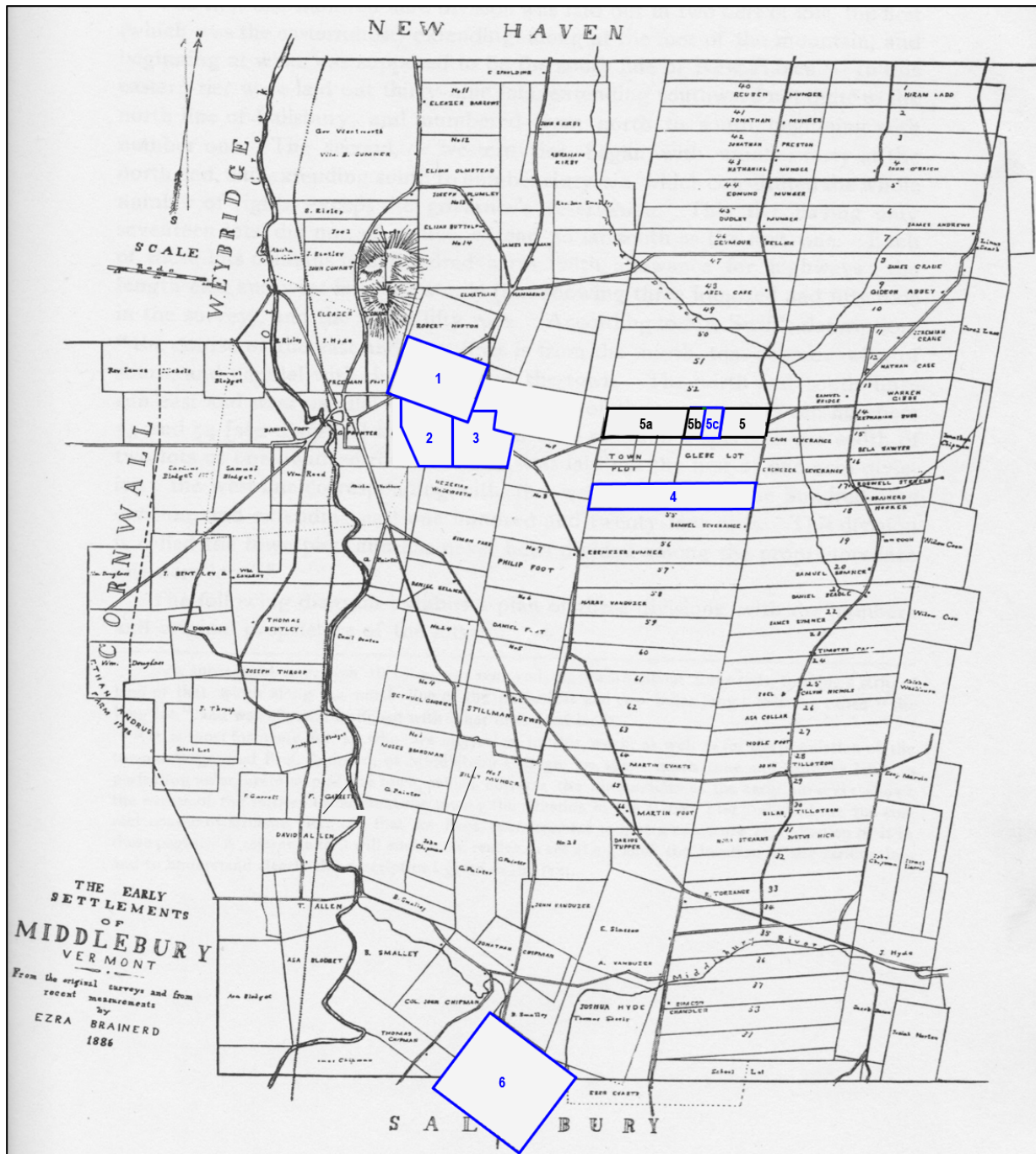
The bridge over the creek at Middlebury Falls was built by Stillman Foot, logs being laid as abutments, the layers jutting over as they rose, till they extended, Mr. Goodrich thinks, over the water,* leaving but seventy feet span to the trestle. This was crossed by single string-pieces formed of pine trees, and these were covered with poles. It rose about twelve feet above the water. Goodrich, for his share, worked twelve days gratuitously.

The father and brother of Mr. Goodrich were in the army. He was excused on account of his stammering. His father was Lieutenant in Chester's company at Bunker Hill, and had the same rank, with the command of a company at Saratoga. The captain, on that occasion, being young, and the soldiers refusing to obey him, was displaced. He fought on three days without injury. This was his last service in the militia. His commission at Bunker Hill was from King George; after a few weeks he had one from Washington,* which is still preserved.*

* Capt. GOODRICH may have belonged to the regular army son as Lieutenant, from Washington, as his son supposed, wh sent to Washington to obtain his pension; but the commissio his papers is signed by JOSEPH TWINGFIELD, governor of Con May, 1780, after all his service mentioned above, and contain "Captain of the third company of the alarm list, in the 6th reg

History of the Town of Middlebury (1859) (online display includes single-click enlargement)

His father, Stephen Goodrich, sold his 100 acre homestead as 4 tracts in 1799,^[7] ^[8] ^[9] ^[10] and bought from Gamaliel Painter a 205 acre farm on the Salisbury-Middlebury border,^[11] where he and wife Dorothy lived, even after Stephen sold the farm to son Amos Goodrich on 19 Feb 1805,^[12] on the day that Amos Goodrich sold 71 acres of his 100 acre homestead to his brothers: 50 acres to Aaron Goodrich,^[13] and 21 acres to William Goodrich and Stephen Goodrich.^[14]



- 1 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1784-1799); 100 acres of 200-acre original right of Oliver Evarts; sold in 4 portions to 4 separate buyers in 1799 by 25 Dec 1799
- 2 Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1795-1796); 59.75 acres (24 Jul 1795); sold 02 Apr 1796 to Jonathan Goodrich; buyback 02 Sep 1796
- 3 Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1795-1796); 60 acres (24 Feb 1795); sold to Samuel Miller 02 Sep 1796
- 4 Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1796-1810); 100 acres from Rev. John Barnet, who swapped for tract 2; both on 02 Sep 1796; sold to David Yale on 29 May 1810
- 5 Amos⁵ Goodrich (1796-1844); 100 acres (06 Dec 1796); in 1805 retained 29 acres and sold:
 - 5-a Aaron⁵ Goodrich (1805-1810); 50 acres from Amos⁵ Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold 18 Jun 1810
 - 5-b William⁵ Goodrich (1805-1814); 10.5 acres from Amos⁵ Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold posthumously 03 Jun 1814
 - 5-c Stephen⁵ Goodrich (1805-1811); 10.5 acres from Amos⁵ Goodrich 19 Feb 1805; sold 06 Feb 1811 to Dr. William Bass
- 6 Stephen⁴ Goodrich (1799-1805); 205 acres from Gamaliel Painter on Middlebury-Salisbury border; sold 19 Feb 1805 to Amos⁵ Goodrich (1805-1844)

Goodrich Lands in Middlebury, VT: Aaron Goodrich (tract 5a, 50 acres bought 19 Feb 1805; sold 18 Jun 1810)

Aaron Goodrich (age 26-44) appeared in the household of older brother William Goodrich (age 45+) in the 1800 US Census of Middlebury, Addison, Vermont,^[15] where Aaron later married Sarah Bigelow, daughter of Simeon Bigelow and Sarah Foster, on 20 July 1806.^[16]

Aaron and Sarah later had two children: Aaron Foster Goodrich and Walter Melvin Goodrich, who were born 1811-1823 and recorded in Middlebury. Before son Aaron was born, in a deed dated 18 June 1810, Aaron Goodrich sold the 50 acres he had bought in 1805 from his brother Amos.^[17] 1810 was the same year that Aaron Goodrich had appeared for the first time as a household head in the 1810 US Census for Middlebury, Addison, Vermont.^[18]

Sometime between 1810-1820, Aaron Goodrich moved his family to Brandon, Rutland, Vermont where his wife Sarah had been born and raised, and appeared as a household head in the 1820 US Census for Brandon as a neighbor of his father-in-law Simeon Bigelow.^[19]

Apparently at some point in time, prior to the birth of son Walter Melvin Goodrich on 10 Jan 1823 in Middlebury,^[20] Aaron and Sarah moved from Brandon back to Middlebury, and later agreed to separate ~1830 at Salisbury.^[21] Sarah (Bigelow) Goodrich was remarried to Ansell Melvin on 20 Jun 1843 at the home of Rev. Jason Chapin in Henry County, Illinois on 20 Jun 1843.^[22]

Soon after their marital separation had taken place, "*Aaron Goodrich of Locke, Cayuga, New York*;" in a deed that was dated 08 Mar 1831, had sold to Chester Goodrich of Middlebury, Vermont a 0.5 acre tract in Middlebury, Vermont for \$300 (\$600/acre).^[23]

In the preceding deed, sister Mary (Goodrich-Goodrich) Look (*mother of Dorothy Treat Goodrich, born in 1807, who Mary and Jehiel had named after her maternal grandmother Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich after Mary and Jehiel had named their daughter born earlier in 1801, Prudence Miller Goodrich, after her paternal grandmother Prudence (Miller) Goodrich. Mary Goodrich had married in ~1798 their first cousin Jehiel Goodrich (1772-1813), and after Jehiel died in 1813 and her father Stephen died in 1823, widow Mary moved in ~1824 with sons Lucius Goodrich and Jehial Goodrich to Stockton, Chautauqua, NY where Mary had married soon afterward Henry Look of Stockton), Henry Look, and their widowed sister Martha (Goodrich) Crane; all of Stockton, sold to Chester Goodrich, in a deed dated 26 Mar 1831, what appears to be the same, or a similar, 0.5 acre tract in Middlebury, Vermont for \$300 (\$600/acre).^[24]*

A family connection existed in Locke, Cayuga, New York: older brother Stephen Goodrich (1760-1825) and wife Lois Bidwell (1764-1832), had moved their family from Middlebury, Vermont to Locke in 1811, soon after the death of their mother Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich, and had remained in Locke, where widow Lois (Bidwell) Goodrich lived with Thomas and Ruth (Goodrich) Chipman, after the death of her husband Stephen Goodrich on 25 Jul 1825, until Lois (Bidwell) Goodrich died on 16 Jul 1832.

Though there are no corroborations in census, church or other records, it seems likely that soon after these two deeds (8-26 Mar 1831), Aaron Goodrich moved to Stockton, where he could be the male (age 70-80) in the household of Lucius Goodrich (age 30-39); neighboring the household of Henry Look (age 70-80), in the 1840 US Census,^[25] ^[26] and died on 02 Oct 1847.^[27]

Aaron now shares a tombstone^[28] with his sister Mary (Goodrich-Goodrich) Look (1774-1843) in the Evergreen Cemetery,^[29] where sister Martha (Goodrich) Crane (1767-1836), is also buried.^[30]

224
 in which the appraisers find a new due the sum of four hundred twenty five dollars & deducting the sum of the amount due on the Mortgage from the sum of eight hundred dollars, leaves the equity of redemption of \$ 135 19 cents and four hundred twenty three dollars, which they appraise at the same value of \$ 135 19 cents & the said origin Ireland & Blake 7/8 of said equity of redemption at the sum of \$ 216 1/2. And the amount of this execution interest vests in preference of the within Execution & the legal costs thereon arising as stated with here herein onward caused this Execution to be recorded in the town clerk's office in Middleburg Falls in the County Clerk's office for the County of Lucas with my return hereon endorsed.

the late 6 days loan 56
 long 40 25 Adams 3.78
 1/2 date of appraisals 50
 1/2 appraisals fee 1.50
 from 247. 25 Adams 2.50
 247. 25 Adams 2.50
 247. 25 Adams 2.50

Witness my hand and seal this 26th day of March 1831
 John Curtis Clerk of Courts

225
 acknowledge that they signed sealed & delivered the said deed for the purpose therein mentioned - the said Mary being by me forcibly restrained from her husband says she signed the within deed without any fear or compulsion of her husband, all which I certify according to the Statute in such case made & provided this sum may be recorded.

John Curtis Clerk of Courts
 State of New York Chautaugus County Clerk's office ss James B. Lowry Clerk of the County of Chautaugus do hereby certify that John Curtis whose signature next to the subjects of proof on the above deed is on the day of the date of said certificate a Commissioner of deeds in and for the County of Chautaugus duly authorized to take the said acknowledgments and furthermore acquainted with the hand writing of the said Commissioner and with the signature of John Curtis Clerk of Courts subscribed to said deed and that he has read and verified the hand writing of the said Commissioner.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & official seal of said County this 26th day of March A.D. 1831
 James B. Lowry clk
 J. C. Lowry spts clk

Received April 22 1831 (Attest) Mark H. Bates Town Clerk

226
 Aaron Goodrich Deed to Chester Goodrich
 Know all men by these presents that I Aaron Goodrich of Lock in the County of Cayuga and State of New York for and in consideration of the sum of three hundred dollars current money of the United States received in full being satisfaction of Chester Goodrich of Middleburg in the County of Addison State of Vermont the receipt whereof is to hereby acknowledged and sold and by these presents do give grant bargain sell alien convey confirm with the said Chester Goodrich his heirs assigns forever all my right title and interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land situated lying being in Middleburg Falls and bounded as follows to wit bounded on the south by lands owned by David Harris East by lands owned by Stephen Rice and on the north by the highway leading from Middleburg and on the west by lands owned by Elias Hall containing about half an acre in the town near by lying lands formerly owned by William Goodrich late of Middleburg and I have and hold the above granted bargain premises with all the privileges & appurtenances thereof & heretofore belonging to them the said Chester Goodrich his heirs assigns, his and their own proper benefit forever and I the said Aaron Goodrich do for myself my heirs executors and administrators covenant & warrant with the said Chester Goodrich his heirs executors and administrators and assigns that at and unto the sealing of these presents I will deed of the premises in fee simple that we have good right & lawful authority to bargain sell the same in manner & form as is above written and that they are and shall remain free from all encumbrances and that we will warrant and defend the same against all lawful claims or demands of any person or persons whatsoever.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of March 1831
 Aaron Goodrich
 Stephen Evans
 James Bennett

State of New York
 Chautaugus County ss On the 26th day of March A.D. 1831 came before me the within named Aaron Goodrich his wife and Matthew Crane her father & me to be the same persons who executed the within deed they

Locke, Cayuga, New York Land Deeds (08 March 1831 and 26 March 1831)



Shared tombstone in Evergreen Cemetery

WikiTree Format Syntax View (shown on selecting "Edit" from a WikiTree profile display)

Aaron Goodrich, son of [[Goodrich-150|Stephen Goodrich]]

- produces a hyperlink to the WikiTree profile Goodrich-150, Captain Stephen Goodrich;

- Hyperlink display: Stephen Goodrich
- *shows name as it is to be spelled in the hyperlink after the vertical line separator.*

and `[[Treat-949|Dorothy Treat]]`,

- *for females, there is an option to display just the maiden name in the hyperlink;*
 - *in this case: `[[Treat-949|Dorothy Treat]]`; displays as: Dorothy Treat*
- *also for females, there is the option to display the full married name in the hyperlink;*
 - *`[[Treat-949|Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich]]`; displays as: Dorothy (Treat) Goodrich*
- *the comma outside the double brackets will appear at the end of the hyperlink with no space as shown, or with a single space if a single space is inserted, etc.*

was born 27 Oct 1762,

`<ref>[https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/90284948/aaron-goodrich/ Find-a-Grave memorial of Aaron Goodrich]</ref>`

- *this syntax produces, after the text “27 Oct 1762,” a custom hyperlinked end-note reference; the syntax must have `<ref>` at the start, followed by, in [] brackets: the website link, followed by a backslash and space, followed by the desired hyperlink, which does not have to be the same as the website link (preferably descriptive of what is hyperlinked), followed by `</ref>`*
 - *End-note display, including auto-number: 1. Find-a-Grave memorial of Aaron Goodrich*

on a 50-acre farm at the southeast corner of the Three Mile lots in South Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut that his father bought and moved to in 1759.

`<ref>"Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records" (23 Apr 1759; 6:529). </ref>`

- *this syntax produces an end-note reference that is a non-hyperlinked publication; this end-note, and all other end-notes, must also start with `<ref>` and end with `</ref>`.*
- *The parentheses around Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records are generated in the syntax automatically if the italicized text format option is selected. The text (23 Apr 1759; 6:529). will appear, as shown, in the end-note after the italicized title.*
 - *End-note display: 2. Glastonbury, Connecticut Land Records (23 Apr 1759; 6:529).*

Aaron was baptized on 28 Nov 1762 at Glastonbury First Congregational parish.

`<ref>Glastonbury First Congregational parish transcript records of Rev. John Eells (1759-1791).</ref>`

- *Another end-note reference; starting with `<ref>` and ending with `</ref>`.*
 - *3. Glastonbury First Congregational parish transcript records of Rev. John Eells (1759-1791).*

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{{Image|file=Goodrich-159-2.jpg
|caption=Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury
}}
```

- *This adds an uploaded image + caption: “Goodrich Lands in South Glastonbury.”*
- *The syntax appears on uploading the image and can be copied and pasted into any biography.*
- *The auto-generated syntax is found in the lower-left corner of the upload page.*
- *The caption in the biography is as shown after “caption=”.*

Goodrich Surname DNA Project: December 2020 Update

~ Editor

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project has: 87 Y-STR kits, 50 mt-DNA kits, 80 Family Finder kits, and 24 total Y-SNP kits: <https://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm>

There were a few new Big Y-700 tests taken this year, including:

- A test kit from Armenia sharing the Y-SNP mutation E-Z16242 with Felsham Goodrich.
- Two test kits who share E-FGC61651, E-FGC61652, and E-FGC61653 with the test kits believed to descend from LWC 97: Jared-4 Goodrich (*William-3, William-2, William-1*).
- Though not definitive, the Armenia E-Z16242+ kit is still an interesting development.
- Since the E-Z16242 Y-SNP mutation was seen in only Felsham Goodrich and in 3 kits tracing their Y-ancestry to Portugal, one interpretation was that the E-Z16242 Y-SNP mutation appeared in Hispania (Portugal-Spain) when a carrier of the E-Z5018 parent mutation (Balkans) came to Hispania during the Roman conquest (218 BC to 19 BC).
- There is just one Roman military auxiliary unit (horse-mounted cavalry in wing formation attached to a Roman legion) raised in Hispania; the *Ala I Hispanorum Auriana*, deployed to Germania, Pannonia, Noricum and Raetia, from which Roman Emperor Trajan formed the *Ala II Ulpia Auriana* in 114 AD to take part in his conquest of Armenia.⁶¹
- The kits from Brazil and Puerto Rico; whose Y-ancestors remained in Portugal after proto Felsham Goodrich left, could fit *Ala II Flavia Hispanorum*; stationed permanently at Rosinos de Vidriales in Castille and León, NW Spain;⁶¹ ~32 miles E-NE of NE Portugal.
- Proto E-Z16242+ Felsham Goodrich possibly arrived in Britannia after the Boudican Revolt (61 AD): 1) with *Ala I Hispanorum Asturum*,⁶¹ and a Roman fort at Ixworth, Suffolk, ~10 miles north of Felsham, that functioned in the first century AD,⁶² could have been part of that peacekeeping force, though there are no known Roman troop attestations for Ixworth, 2) with General Aulus Plautius and Emperor Claudius in 43 AD in the invasion of Britannia by *Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum*, 3) with *Ala II Asturum* in ~75 AD, after an earlier deployment to Germania and Pannonia near *Legio IX Hispana*.⁶¹
- Options for Brazil, Puerto Rico, and Felsham Goodrich are affected by known military deployments of each unit;⁶¹ that is: where else will E-Z16242+ be found?...Stay tuned.

ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED
7	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala II Ulpia Auriana</i>	Raetia
5	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Auriana</i>	Hispania
ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED
2	E-Z5018, E-L17	Romania (Vlach) to Poland	<i>Ala I Hispanorum</i>	Hispania
4	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Ala II Flavia Hispanorum</i>	Hispania
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania
3	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Asturum</i>	Asturia
1	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala II Asturum</i>	Asturia
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania

WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
By Trajan from (5); Cappadocia; Trajan invaded Armenia 114 AD	This is the only known Iberian auxiliary unit deployed to Armenia (114 AD)	111-114
Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia, Noricum, Raetia	Armenia Post-Z16242 shared SNPs also found in Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Germany	101-110
WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
<i>Trier-Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia; Trajan's Dacian Wars 101 AD, 105 AD</i>	E-L17 has already been found in SW Germany, southern Romania	124-144
Permanent garrison at Rosina de Vidriales near Legio VII Gemini in Leon, NW Spain	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, Brazil, Puerto Rico only	147-155
Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK	489-496
Spain; to East Anglia, Britannia after Boudican Revolt 61 AD (Ixworth?); then Chester, UK	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, UK only	320-333
Spain; Germania; Pannonia with (2), (5) near Legio IX Hispana; to Britannia ~75 AD	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, Hungary, UK	334-341
Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK	489-496

E-Z5018, E-L17 / E-Z16242 in Iberian-Roman Auxiliary Units? 1973 Ph.D. Dissertation of Margaret Roxan.⁶¹

⁶¹ “The Auxilia of the Roman Army Raised in the Iberian Peninsula,” Volume 1, 1973 London University Ph.D. dissertation of Margaret (Quantrill) Roxan, pages 101-114, 124-144, 147-155, 320-341, 489-496: <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1318033/> (links to download Volume 1 and Volume 2 appendices).

⁶² https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=385184