

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter

Volume 18, Issue 1, page 1

Goodrich Family Association

April 25, 2021, rev. 7

Visit our website at:

www.GoodrichFamilyAssoc.org

Archived past issues:

<http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/>

GFA DNA Project:

<http://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnaresults.htm>

Special Issue: Review of the GFA Publications and Activities of Delores Goodrick Beggs (1938-2021)

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Trustees – Current and Former

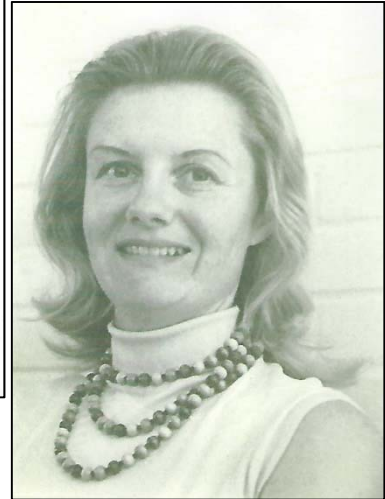
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Carl Hoffstedt	<i>Trustee, Outreach Director</i>	<i>Deceased March 11, 2016</i>



The Goodricks of Kansas City Kansas
And Related Families

Wilbur Earl II Vera Estelle Opal Estelle Wilbur Earl I Delores Jane
(Earl)
Jerry Louise

Compiled By Delores Goodrick Beggs
August 1998
Updated September 2005



In remembrance:
Delores Jane Goodrick Beggs
April 25, 1938 - January 8, 2021



DELORES JANE GOODRICK BEGGS

Delores Jane Goodrick Beggs passed on the night of January 8, 2021, at Highlands Ranch, Colorado, after an extended illness. She was 82 years old.

Delores was a wonderful mother. She is survived by her three children Randolph, Clayton, and Linda. She is also survived by grandchildren Kaitlyn, Randolph G., and Nicole and by her sister Opal Estelle, sister-in-law Emma Lee, twelve nieces and nephews, and other family members. Delores was preceded by granddaughter Amanda, sister Jerry, and brother Earl.

Delores's work was with lasers and she was using lasers for work in Silicon Valley before the valley was Silicon Valley.

Delores developed a deep and abiding interest in genealogy. She was an active member of The Goodrich Family Association and enjoyed her fellow board members and the time and energy she devoted to the organization. Delores also belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A prolific writer, Delores had a number of her stories, poems, and books published. Left almost totally deaf after a bout with spinal meningitis when she was three, Delores turned to writing. She wrote the award-winning book How Can I Talk with You? to share her experiences in a positive way. Delores was able to finish editing the last book of her western romance series for her publisher.

Contributions for Delores can be made to Alzheimer's or the charity of your choice.

Personal Remembrances of Delores by Current and Former GFA Trustees

One of the nicest benefits of my becoming treasurer and trustee in the Goodrich Family Association in 2005 was my working relationship and ultimate friendship with Delores Goodrick Beggs. Although we never met in person, nor even spoke on the phone due to Delores' deafness, we worked well together to create with others a fine genealogical research resource. Every issue of the Goodrich Gospel was peppered with articles by Delores - articles expertly researched and reported. She was surely the backbone of the association after George Farrell's untimely death. If any of you will visit the website and read the old newsletters, you will see what I mean. Delores' dedication to detail and her unwavering commitment to the association are evident there. My friend will be missed by so many. Kay Waterloo

"People Come into Your Life For a Reason, a Season or a Lifetime", author unknown. For me Delores was one of those people who met all three of those things. Reason: She was a grand teacher who helped me to understand the deeper aspects of research. Season: She taught me how to apply that research to my DNA and how to write that information into my family history. Delores' extensive knowledge, along with her kind and generous heart will stay with me for a Lifetime. Annie Mabry

*Delores was a mentor, friend and inspiration to many, and a true visionary during the early online relaunch in 2005 of the Goodrich Family Association. From a brief notice in the October 2005 issue of the **Goodrich Gospel** that the GFA had a new genealogist, to the sudden death of the GFA President who recruited her, George Farrell (1925-2005), Delores eventually managed multiple roles as GFA President, Genealogist-Historian, and DNA Project Manager through 2014-2015. Delores networked effectively in leading the growth of the GFA during her tenure, as attested by the select review of articles in the GFA Quarterly by Delores that follows. Reprints of the articles, readable in this issue, are accompanied by links to the archived quarterly issues to allow revisiting content within its original historical context in the walk down memory lane. Steve Goodrich*

Goodrich Gospel

Edited by George Farrell

FRONT PAGE NEWS

GFA GENEALOGIST/HISTORIAN

Delores Goodrick Beggs

While I have never met Delores face-to-face, we have been emailing and chatting for about 2 months. Early on I became convinced that she would be the ideal genealogist for the GFA. A brief biography is on page 6. Delores lives in Sun City, CA. We are in the process of shipping our files and records to her. She hopes to have them organized and functioning by the end of Feb. 06.

The Genealogist chairs the Genealogy. Committee The complete Position Description is on Page 13

What Delores will do for you:

- 1) Create descendant Data bases for immigrant Goodrich, Goodridge, Goodrick and other variants.
- 2) Enter the information presently in

Why a Family Association

- 1) Working on the ancestry of a particular branch can be difficult. Having the data available from many researchers in one location may save many hours of research.

GFA files into these data bases.

3) Accept member's data, verify, and add to data bases as possible.

4) Search GFA files to answer member's email queries. (no individual outside research)

5) Answer member's emailed questions regarding research.

6) Develop a file of research sources and tips that members can access.

7) Work with our graphic designer to develop user friendly web page(s) and blog(s).

8) Develop a frequently asked question (FAQ) file for GFA web page.

9) Host a GFA private chat room. Hours to be determined.

10) Develop a file of Goodrich and collateral name biographies and notes that can be sent to related members, and may become the basis of a book.

2) Because many sources are available , hints to other lines are generated.

3) Someone is checking your research for errors.

4) Connections to many genea-

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Special points of interest:

- Association News
- Proposed Constitution
- Money matters
- We have a genealogist
- DNA testing

Volume 1, Issue 2, page 5 (October, 2005):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

OTHER ASSOCIATION NEWS

We are making good progress. We should be up and running very soon. **About my involvement:** I am results oriented. Feel free to be totally honest. All suggestions are more than welcome. This is **YOUR** Association and I hope it will continue long after I am just one of the entries. I am seeking no office nor wish to handle money.

Membership: There are more than 150 who have responded positively to the first email. I feel at least 100 will become Charter members. Until then, you are Members of the revived Association. By the time the Constitution is adopted we may have 100 members.

Proposed Constitution : It is difficult to work around the fact that we are widespread, and don't really know each other. Such things as money handling etc. come to mind. On the positive side, we have been experimenting with a private chat room. For the present time, it appears to be a satisfactory way of contacting each other, to hold meetings and to vote on issues. It will become more sophisticated as we progress.

Temporary Trustees I have asked four charter members from 1980's and our new genealogist to serve as temporary trustees to help with the many things that need to be done. All

have a long standing interest in Goodrich genealogy.

Everything I am doing is presented to them. However, we need and want your input. Any ideas or questions you may have are welcomed.

Dave Goodrich, PhD, management psychologist and genealogy buff who resides in Florida. He has been to England at least twice searching for Goodrich connections. Although he and I agree that there is no proven connection of Goodrich to Goodrich Castle, he simply likes castles as do I. Dave has been there twice. The last time when nearby Goodrich village donated and installed a stained glass window in the ancient castle chapel.

If you Google Goodrich Castle there are a number of sites with excellent pictures and interesting history.

Joyce Goodrich, PhD, teaching psychologist and genealogy buff as well. Joyce lives in NYC and often spends time in Northern Wis. She and her sister financed and reprinted Case's Goodrich Family that has been mentioned in my emails. Her ancestor Grant Goodrich was one of those who spearheaded Case's book as was my Great Grandfather.

Carole McCarty, Board member of the Illinois State Genealogy Society. Very active in genealogy and a Goodrich descendant. Carole resides in St. Charles, Ill. Carole spearheaded the Oct. 15 ISGS Conference in Itasca, IL.

Kay Waterloo, our temporary Treasurer. She is Carole McCarty's sister. They have long been active researchers. Kay works with her husband and resides in Greenwood, IN near Indianapolis.

Delores Goodrick Beggs, one of our newer members, and our new genealogist. She has compiled and published "The Goodricks Of Kansas," and two other genealogical books. She has won awards for her genealogical and other writings. She is a member of the Genealogical Club of Sun City, CA. Delores has presented us with many new sources and given us many helpful suggestions. Delores' Goodrick line traces to early Virginia and, as was common at the time, Goodrich became Goodrick.

It is one of the brick walls she hopes to penetrate.

###

Article VI DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF GENEALOGIST/HISTORIAN

Mission Statement:

To create and maintain accurate Goodrich Family online Files that will set the standard for Goodriches (and alternate spellings) everywhere. To verify new member records and merge into existing database(s). To perform or support Goodrich Family Association projects that involve the use of the database and files. To disseminate database information as requested by Members and Executive board.

Genealogist Responsibilities:

1. Create Family files of existing and future data.
2. Collect and receive biographical information on Goodriches and collateral lines. Place in PC files that may be searched by members.
3. Using data files or GFA books and documents Respond to simple queries from members (No research.)
3. Respond to email questions from members.
4. Support continual development and update of a FAQ file for GFA web page.
5. Miscellaneous (respond to Executive and trustee questions, provide bio data for newsletter as requested.
6. Chair the Genealogical/.Historical Committee

The Association will provide:

1. Necessary additional software, Ancestry. COM and other memberships as approved by the Board,
2. Repair/replacement of computer and/or printer repair or replacement if necessary due to Association related damage/crash. Receipts & report copy required for reimbursement.
3. All expenses of Association business including shipping, disks, postage, printer paper, ink. Any printing/copying expenses for executive-preapproved books or booklets. Receipts copy required for reimbursement.
4. Free Goodrich Family Association membership for the tenure of holding position.

Volume 1, Issue 2, pages 6, 13 (October, 2005)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

(Continued from page 5)

logical societies willing to do look ups from data not on line. Such things as local histories, obits, etc.

4) Association members to help with questions and queries.

5) If not an active researcher, learn about your greater family history from newsletters and references

6) Just being part of a family and discover close family members that you didn't know existed..

7) As the Association files grow, have access to vital records collected by other members. It can reduce cost and time sending for records from govt. agencies

8) Having people familiar with the family to help with suggestions. It can avoid duplicate research.

###

What We Cannot Do

1) Although we may be able to provide information on an individual including our sources and biographical data, GFA is not obligated to send for vital records or to purchase or do interlibrary exchanges.

2) There will be no charges for on-line data, Those re-

questing paper copies of vital records or pages of biographical data will be charged a modest fee for copying and mailings. Members may request a quote until such time as costs can be determined and a price list published.

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WHAT'S THIS ABOUT DNA TESTING?

There have been many attempts to prove the ancestry of Ens. William Goodrich of Wethersfield, William Goodridge/Goodrich of Watertown, William Goodrich that came to Virginia as well as other immigrants. Some pedigrees show connections to people with varying spellings. Most common is Goodrick(e). Matthew Goodrich in UK and others have done extensive research from earliest days on a well-established Godrick lineage. All early records have been Goodrick(e). Knowing how early records were kept, it was often at the whim of the record keeper. Most people were illiterate. John Goodrich dictated his will and the name is spelled three ways in the same document. Another problem is the condition of the records and the gradual change in the way letters were formed. Can any of us read Chaucer in the original? It is entirely possible that Goodrich/ Goodridge/ Goodricke in U.S. as well as Goodrich/Goodridge in UK and other parts of the world have a common ancestor. The connection may or may not be tenuous. DNA testing can determine this. The starting point would be an all male 5 generation pedigree from each branch to be tested. Dave Good-

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rich has stated he will be tested. That will start the Ens William Goodrich line. Matthew Goodrich in UK is another line. This is probably where we would start along with Delores' Goodrick line through her brother. At present no GFA funds are committed..

There is a site that explains the process. GFA has been selected as administrator for the Goodrich project and it covers all variations. Non-GFA members who wish to use this method will be able to compare the results with others in the project. Delores has been following this more closely than I. She will be writing a column about DNA testing in a future newsletter.

Those that wish to get more information can go to:

<http://www.worldfamilies.net/surnames/g/goodrich/>

Delores has already contacted her brother and he has submitted his sample. Matthew Goodrich in UK has said he is interested. If you wish to get the forms, email I

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Volume 1, Issue 2, page 14 (October, 2005)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/October_2005.pdf

Editor's note: in practical terms, there is no Y-DNA kit for Matthew Goodrich from the UK in the Goodrich Surname Y-DNA Project currently, though there would be a definite interest in a Y-DNA test from this individual if ever possible.

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 1 Goodrich Family Association Newsletter Jan. 15, 2006

In remembrance:

George W. Farrell

11/17/1925 – 12/20/2005

Founder of the Goodrich Family Association in the 1980's. He reactivated the Goodrich Family Association in June, 2005.

We send our heartfelt condolences to George's wife, Genevieve M. Farrell, and his children Arthur, Thomas and Mark Farrell and his grandchildren. George's untimely passing has touched us all. He will be sorely missed.

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- 5. Searchable Goodrich Link
- 5. Book: Goodrich Family
- 5. 2005 Index of Names
- 6. 2005 Index of Genealogy Links
- 6. Newsletter format & options
- 7. Membership Application

In answer to your question:
Yes, the Goodrich Family
Association will continue.

George Farrell had an intense dedication to the research of Goodrich Family History and a diligent desire that the correct history be compiled. We all know how hard George worked to get it right.

George was famous for his newsletters. The Goodrich Gospel has been widely read and is well remembered. So it is with a bit of trepidation that I edit this issue of the newsletter in memory of our friend and Association founder. There was only one "Cousin George."

-Delores Goodrick Beggs
Genealogist/Historian, Goodrich Family Association
Administrator, Goodrich Surname DNA Project

Volume 2, Issue 1, page 1 (January, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/January_2006_Special_Edition.pdf

Editor's note: the January, 2006 special issue; less than 2 months after the sudden death of President George Farrell on November 20, 2005, had 5 pages of content, including personal memorial reflections. When Delores suddenly became inactive in October, 2015 and there were questions concerning whether or not she would return in some capacity, the next two GFA quarterly issues; the third and fourth issues I edited after starting as editor in June 2015, were limited to 12 pages (December 2015) and 8 pages (March 2016), after 20 pages of content in both the June 2015 and September 2015 issues. The shock of Delores becoming inactive brought the GFA to a relative near standstill.

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 3
Page 17

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter
Editor: Kay Waterloo

May 31, 2006

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Sharon, CT Research Available

An interview with Lindy Allen, by Delores Goodrick Beggs

Delores: How did your Sharon, CT Goodrich search project begin?

Lindy: I do a lot of genealogy in my "spare" time, much of it at the Family History Center, and a lot on the computer. I am currently a member of the California Society of Mayflower Descendants (I proved descent to Edward Fuller of the Mayflower through my father's line), and the Daughters of the American Revolution (so far 5 Revolutionary War connections proven), and have been doing a lot of genealogy since about 1994. I got started on the Goodriches in depth when I found that my Nicholas Goodrich was connected to Sharon, CT and suspected that his name, Nicholas, must not have come from the CT Goodriches. I thought land records were my only hope since no children of Solomon Goodrich (except his daughter, Mary, born 1773) were listed in the Barbour Collection.

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Delores: What was the scope of your Goodrich search?

Lindy: The project has taken me about 3 years, as I have gone through every Goodrich deed and probate from Sharon from the beginning of the records to about 1840.

Delores: What is different about your research?

Lindy: The land records (as I am sure you know) were the source for all of the Barbour records for Sharon CT. But, the ones that I have noted in my footnotes mostly include deeds that established family connections, and are not the births listed within the records used in the Barbour Collection. Apparently, the only place that births were registered was within the land record books, and those were the ones that are part of the Barbour Collection. Barbour does not include any other sources such as church records, nor did they read the text of deeds that establish family connections. And my line of Solomon⁴ Goodrich and Betty (Pardee) Goodrich's children was listed in Barbour...all of the others I found came from deeds. Just to give you an idea, there were a number of deeds that dealt with iron ore rights passed down in David⁴ Goodrich's family that gave me confirmation of a number of his grandchildren when they sold their rights years later. In some cases (as with Asa⁵ Goodrich), I was able to confirm the connections with wills found in the probate records.

Delores: What were the limitations of your search?

Lindy: My manuscript deals only with proving my direct line through Solomon⁴ Goodrich and Susannah Delamater, and although it does have a great deal of information on the other Goodriches in Sharon, my intent was only to prove my line using what information was available in the deeds, probate and church records. I decided that I must at least do a genealogy on these Sharon Goodriches since I knew I found connections that I am not sure others had found. My interest is primarily sharing the information I have found so that descendants of the various Sharon Goodriches can use it.

Delores: Thank you, Lindy. We appreciate your dedication to sourcing your research and sharing your valuable information with all of us.

Note: See the information elsewhere in this newsletter to access Lindy Allen's Sharon, CT Goodrich research.

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Volume 2, Issue 3, pages 22-23 (June, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2006.pdf

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 4
Page 26

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter
Editor: Kay Waterloo

September 6, 2006

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New Newsletter Editor

By Delores Goodrick Beggs

Please welcome our new Goodrich Gospel quarterly newsletter editor, Kay Waterloo. My own Goodrich Family Association Genealogy and History work has increased to the extent I was getting behind. Kay generously agreed to take over this important job, and her first newsletter was the May 31, 2006 issue.

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Volume 2, Issue 4, Page 27

Kay has been an active family history researcher since the early 1970's. In addition to holding the position of Goodrich Family Association Treasurer, Kay is a member of the DAR, the Illinois State Genealogical Society (ISGS), Chicago Genealogical Society, McHenry County Illinois Genealogical Society and the Western New York Genealogical Society.

Are you giving a program? Having a reunion? Did you have a challenging genealogical experience? I want to encourage you to send your news to Kay at kmw328@aol.com. Thank you, Kay.

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Volume 2, Issue 4, pages 26-27 (September, 2006):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

Goodrich Gospel

Volume 2, Issue 4
Page 26

Goodrich Family Association Newsletter
Editor: Kay Waterloo

September 6, 2006

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Goodrich Surname DNA Project

By Delores Goodrick Beggs, Group Manager

The Goodrich Surname DNA Project continues to provide exciting news as we search for connections/no connections of Goodrich and variant spelling immigrant branches.

We are happy to report that our DNA test results now show three distinct Goodrich branches. I look forward to locating more matches in order to prove the Goodrich II and Goodrich III lineages. We have previous, perfect, Y-DNA25 matches for Goodrich I and Goodrick I lineage at 24 markers.

An interesting possibility exists that we will be able to compare our Project information with one or more England test participants. Watch for future updates on this as they become available. We are just beginning this exploration.

Some of the immigrant lineages we want to explore for connections/no connections in our Goodrich Surname DNA project, including variant spellings and those who have already tested, include:

1. Ens. William Goodrich settled in Wethersfield CT ca 1636
2. John Goodrich, William's brother Wethersfield, CT ca 1636
3. Richard Goodridge or Goodrich of Guilford, CT
4. William Goodrich of Goodridge of Watertown, MA
5. John Goodrich of Watertown who died on his returning voyage to England
6. John Goodrich who went to Virginia ca 1635
7. Henry Goodrich who also went to Virginia
8. Richard Goodrich who also went to Virginia
9. John Goodrich, Jr. who also went to Virginia
10. William Goodrich who also went to Virginia

[Source: notes from the George W. Farrell Collection]

Volume 2, Issue 4, page 27 (September, 2006):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2006.pdf

Editor's note: the Goodrich Surname Y-DNA Project currently includes Y-descendants of Ensign William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut (haplogroup E-V13), Benjamin Goodrick of Virginia (haplogroup I-M253) and a Gutridge group also belonging to haplogroup I-M253, and new Y-SNP tests (since 2013) now capable of placing kits of unknown Y-ancestry into their correct Y-ancestries, including Goodrich Y-descendants who currently have surnames other than Goodrich.

 **Goodrich Gospel** 

Volume 2, Issue 5 Goodrich Family Association Newsletter December 8, 2006
Page 41 Editor: Kay Waterloo

John C. Goodrich: Defender of the Alamo

by Delores Goodrich Beggs

The name of J. C. Goodrich is inscribed among others on the Alamo Monument ^{1,2} on the capital grounds at Austin, TX. They are names on the memorial, but these were real people, who banded together, determined to fight to the end against oppression.

Private John Calvin (or Camp) Goodrich ⁵, 1809-1836, was born in Virginia, the son of John and Rhoda Goodrich. He grew up in Davidson County, TN. In 1834, John and his eldest brother, Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, migrated from Tennessee to Texas ³. Benjamin Briggs became involved in Texas politics. In November, 1835 John offered his service to the Texas Army and received a commission as cornet in the Texas cavalry ⁴.

San Antonio in the spring of 1836 is described in an 1860 article by Captain R. M. Potter as a town of about 7,000 inhabitants. The San Antonio River wended its way between the town and the Alamo. The Alamo originally was built as a shelter for colonists and their property ⁶, such as cattle, to retreat to in the event of a hostile Indian attack, not for use as a fort. The whole area, including the Alamo Chapel, involved two to three acres, upon which there were a number of buildings, not just the Chapel itself. It was poorly fortified for defense against an army.

The battle at the Alamo was the culmination of 11 days siege by Santa Ana's forces which numbers were estimated between 1,500 and 6,000 men ⁶. Despite the extended siege, Potter's report indicates that likely no defenders were killed until the fort was stormed by Santa Ana's forces on March 6.

The battle began at the outbuildings, and moved inward as the defenders fell, or retreated to the next building. Alamo Chapel was the last taken after the attackers silenced the fire from the other buildings. The courageous defenders, including John C. Goodrich, never knew that Texas Independence from Mexico had been declared four days before ⁶.

There were no survivors, although the 180 defenders of the Alamo are said to have felled 500 attackers before the last man perished ⁷.

Dr. Benjamin Briggs Goodrich wrote a letter to inform his brother Edmund in Nashville, TN of their brother's death. In it, he detailed how at the end John C. Goodrich was one of the last seven brave men, all that remained alive of the defenders that called for quarter and to see Santa Ana. Santa Ana instantly had them all shot, determined to annihilate those who had united to stand against his tyranny ⁷.

While John was under siege in the Alamo, his brother Benjamin Briggs Goodrich signed the Texas Declaration of Independence on March 2, 1836 ³. John C. Goodrich died at the Alamo on March 6, 1836, a true American patriot.

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Sources:

¹ Southwestern Historical Quarterly Online, Volume 006 Number 4: The Alamo Monument, http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/journals/shq/online/v006/n4/article_2.html

² Alamo Monuments, Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/AA/ggal.html> (accessed 6 Nov. 2006)

³ Farrell, George W. Collection, Virginia Notebnook, John C. Goodrich, Benjamin Briggs Goodrich, not paginated.

⁴ Goodrich, John C., Handbook of Texas Online, s.v. "," <http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/handbook/online/articles/GG/fgo13.html> (accessed 3 Nov. 2006)

⁵ Southwestern Historical Quarterly Online, Volume 37 Number 4: Critical Study of the Siege of the Alamo..., http://www.tsha.utexas.edu/publications/journals/shq/online/v037/n4/contrib_DIVL3092.html

⁶ Potter, R.M., Capt., "The Fall of the Alamo", <http://www.nationalcenter.org/Alamo.html>

⁷ Goodrich, Benjamin Briggs, "Letters From the Alamo," <http://www.thealamo.org/Goodrich%20Letter.htm>

Volume 2, Issue 5, pages 50-51 (December, 2006)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2006.pdf

Annie Warburton Goodrich

By Delores Goodrick Beggs

The personal files of former United States President Harry S. Truman, 1945-1953, include three Goodrich names. They are Annie Warburton Goodrich, Carter Goodrich, and James E. Goodrich.¹

Annie Warburton Goodrich was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey 6 February 1866.^{2,6} As she grew up her family moved to Hartford, CT in 1874, to England in 1880, to France, and then returned to Hartford in 1883. Annie traveled extensively as a ladies' companion. When she returned from one of those trips, one of her sisters, then her grandparents, and finally her father fell ill, awakening in Annie an interest in nursing.⁷ She wore a brace and walked with a limp as a result of having had a case of polio as a child.⁵ She grew up to be a woman small in stature but tall in leadership. She led the United States occupation of nursing into new directions.

Annie trained as a nurse at New York Hospital School of Nursing³ at a time when nurse training followed the model of Florence Nightingale's training school for nurses in England, which was a service-based apprentice-type course designed to meet the needs of hospitals and doctors. After training, she moved into a series of supervisory and teaching positions. She served as inspector of training schools for the New York State Department of Education.³

She served as President of the American Nurses Association in 1915⁴; she established the Army School of Nursing in 1918-1919.³

In 1920 Annie participated in a study of nursing education in the United States by the Rockefeller Foundation. The result of the study was a report that prompted the Rockefeller Foundation to fund the Yale School of Nursing, the first school of nursing where the emphasis was placed upon an educational plan rather than service needs.

In 1923 Annie Warburton Goodrich became the first dean of Yale School of Nursing and the first woman dean.^{2,3} She retired in 1934 and died in 1954 at age 89.²

In 1976, Annie Warburton Goodrich was inducted into the Nurse's Hall of Fame.⁴

Sources:

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2. Yale School of Nursing Tercentennial Exhibit, online <<http://www.med.yale.edu/library/exhibit/nursing/nursing1.html>> downloaded 1 February 2007, page 1.
3. Annie Warburton Goodrich Papers, Center for the Study of the History of Nursing, School of Nursing, University of Pennsylvania, <<http://www.nursing.upenn.edu/history/collections/goodrich.htm>> downloaded 1 February 2007.
4. The Hall of Fame Inductees, online <<http://www.ana.org/hof/goodaw.htm>> downloaded 1 February, 2007.

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Addition to the Annie Warburton Goodrich Article

Originally appeared on page 4 of the March 9, 2007 Goodrich Gospel:

Annie Warburton Goodrich is the granddaughter of Charles A. Goodrich, brother of Samuel Griswold Goodrich (Peter Parley.) Charles A. Goodrich is #1449, p. 221 in The Goodrich Family in America, edited by Lafayette Wallace Case.

Source: Goodrich Family Association collection, Merton Taylor Goodrich original old typewritten manuscript with handwritten notes; no page numbers.

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2007.pdf
http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2007.pdf

How to Share Your Genealogy Information With the Goodrich Family Association

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs, Genealogist/Historian

One question we are often asked is, how can our Goodrich Family Association members and friends submit their genealogy information for inclusion in the Goodrich Family Association files? The collection of new family history and genealogy information is an important part of the Goodrich Family Association. We are in process of making our GFA files THE standard for Goodrich family information. In order to do this, we need a steady infusion of documented new information and corrections to existing information.

Was your ancestor born the year after *The Goodrich Family in America*, edited by L. W. Case, M. D., Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, was published, and so left out of those records? The Case book carries only eight generations of the William and John Goodrich of Wethersfield, Conn. lineage, plus the names of the eighth generation's children if available. You may have in your family records the missing newer generation(s).

Some names were missed in the Case book. Some families were only carried to the sixth or seventh generation; you may have the missing information in your family history records.

You may have in your documents missing vital records birth, marriage, and death dates.

You may have information about Goodrich, Goodridge, Goodrick, or other variation of the surname. We need the information to add to our record collections of them all.

What you can do to contribute to your own and our Goodrich Family Association quality of evidence standard is to reference pertinent detail about the specific source records in any information you send to us.

If you would like to read more on this subject, I highly recommend that you obtain a copy of the Elizabeth Shown Mills book: *Evidence! Citation and Analysis for the Family Historian*.

When you fully document your record, you help to establish the evidence from which other researchers validate the quality of your own work as well as our Goodrich Family Association master files. Thank you. We appreciate your sharing.

There are two ways, below, to send your family history information to us. Your information needs to include your source citations.

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Sarah Goodridge, Portrait Painter

~ by Delores Goodrick Beggs

It has been said that America is a land of opportunity for those with dreams who are willing to work hard. Sarah Goodridge was such a person. She overcame largely untutored beginnings and became a highly successful portrait miniaturist, sometimes completing as many as three commissions a week.⁴ Her latest sale was in February, 2006, a group of four Massachusetts portrait miniatures done with watercolor on ivory.¹ Pretty good for a country girl born in 1788.

Sarah Goodridge was born 5 Feb 1788 at Templeton, MA, the sixth of nine children and died 28 Dec 1853 at Boston, MA.² Her farm family lacked funds to buy paper, and so she used a stick to draw her earliest pictures on the sanded kitchen floor, or alternatively, she used peeled birch bark and a pin. She was largely self-taught.³

Sarah Goodridge's career as a miniature portrait painter blossomed from the time she opened her own studio in Boston in 1820, and flourished for the next thirty years, aided by an acquaintance with noted portraitist Gilbert Stuart³, and an ongoing mysterious friendship with U. S. Senator Daniel Webster, who sat for 12 portraits. Such pictures were in demand in the days before photography and were often worn in locketts or pinned to lapels.⁴

Sarah Goodridge's portrait exhibits include Dartmouth College and five exhibitions at the Boston Athenaeum.³

Sarah Goodridge never married. She supported herself with her commissions, raised an orphaned niece, and supported her ill mother. Her career came to a sad end in 1850 due to failing eyesight. Three years later, in 1853, Sarah Goodridge died of a stroke at age 65.

1. <http://www.askart.com>

2. Encyclopedia Britannica, <http://britannica.com/eb/article-9125760/Sarah-Goodridge>

3. Smithsonian Art Museum, <http://americanart.si.edu>

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4. <http://illustrationart.blogspot.com>

5. <http://www.common-place.org/vol-04/no-01/lessons>



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George W. Goodrich of Pawtuckaway Mountain, N. H.

~ by Delores Goodrick Beggs

George W. Goodrich was one of the last members of a small group of families that carved hill farms out of the boulder-strewn and sometimes steep terrain of Pawtuckaway Mountain in the early 1700s. The Goodrich homestead was one of the small community of mostly farmers and cordwainers¹ among the sugar maples. They chose to live independently of surrounding towns, but shared with each other.

George was a founder of Pawtuckaway State Park, Nottingham, N. H., famous for its hiking trails, wildlife and conservation programs. George planted a black walnut tree at the clearing where the Goodrich house stood until the 1960s. When endangered species Cerulean Warblers later reappeared in the state, they nested in George's black walnut tree, not in the surrounding forest.²

George was in his environment here, his own man. He roamed the dirt paths and hiking trails barefoot, his thick white beard flowing. He wrote in his diary. He guided groups of tourists to the Boulder Field, which he owned, and he took photographs of groups, himself, and his homestead from which he made postcards to sell.² His biography, written by Paula Casey Wood, is a spring 2007 release (see In the News.)

While the mountain forest lands can be beautiful and tranquil, they can also be harsh. George was the only son of the surviving only son of Barnard Goodridge (Goodrich) and his second wife Sally Gove, whose Intention 1807 to marry is in the Vital Records of Nottingham, New Hampshire, 1734-1877.

“Mr. Barnard Goodrich & Miss Sarah Gove Both Of Nottingham have been Lawfully Published in Said Town Novr 15th 1807. Recorded Novr 15th 1807 Attest Henry Butler Town Clerk.”

Note from p. 356⁵. The earlier generations kept the Goodridge spelling; later generations often changed the spelling to Goodrich. The two surnames have different Coats of Arms.

Barnard and Sally Goodrich had seven children, six boys and a girl.⁴ The little girl, Delia Jane, died at age 2.⁴ Four of the boys and their father died mysteriously in the short span of 1833 and 1834, and a fifth son, Samuel Gove Goodrich, died in 1839. Perley Carr Goodrich, Henry Oliver

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Goodrich, and Jacob Thrasher Goodrich all died in 1834, and David Adams Goodrich died in 1833.⁴

Barnard and Sally's only child that survived was Nathan G. T. Goodrich, born 27 Feb 1810, m. 17 June 1840 Betsey A. Cate of Deerfield.⁴ The couple had one son, George W. b. 23 Aug 1844, the subject of this article.⁴

It is interesting to note that the hardship of losing most of her family in the 1830's notwithstanding, George's grandmother Sally Gove Goodrich appears with him in New Hampshire censuses until she is 97 years old; also listed in the household in the 1880 census is George's father Nathan N. T., age 70, home with rheumatism.¹¹ George is age 35.¹¹

Sally died April 29, 1854 at age 101 years. 6 mos. 21 das.³ The 1900 Census only mentions George W. Goodrich and his wife Susan J. (Carlton.) George married late and the couple had no children. Susan's surname is verified in the 1900¹⁰ census that lists her brother, John Carlton who lives with them as "brother-in-law."

Ancestry of George W. Goodrich:

Father: Nathan G. (Greenleaf?) T. Goodrich⁴, b. 27 Feb 1810,⁴ m. 17 June 1840 Betsey A. Cate of Deerfield.⁴

Grandfather: Barnard Goodridge (Goodrich),⁴ b. 27 Feb 1769⁴ at Newbury, Essex Co., MA and died 23 Feb. 1834³ Married (1) 13 Jan 1793 Eunice Cheney. [They had six children.] Married (2) Sally Gove. The family lived on a farm which he purchased of Moses Cheney 18 Mar 1797 (Rockingham County Deeds, 145:421). The deed calls him a "husbandman."³ Through his son Nathan, it [the farm] descended to his grandson George whose widow sold it to the State of New Hampshire which used it as a Forest Preserve. (Letter of E. W. Butterfield to Richard L. Hart).³ Barnard Goodridge, b. 30 Jun 1746⁸ at Newbury, Essex Co., MA, and died 28 May 1769. He was married at Newbury Sept 28, 1768⁸ to Sarah Carr of Newbury, a widow.^{3,8}

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3922 page 358⁵, b. 26 Dec 1708⁸ at Newbury, Mass., married 18 Jan 1739 Abigail Lowell.^{3,8} After his marriage he purchased a home of Samuel Lowell on the Bradford Road where he and his wife spent their lives.

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3903 page 358⁵, b. 4 Sept 1667⁸ at Newbury, Mass., married there in 1703 Mary Rowe.^{3,8}

Jeremiah Goodridge, #3898 page 357⁵, b. 6 Sept 1637-8 at Watertown, Mass., came to Newbury as a boy with his widowed mother, married there 15 Nov 1660 Mary Adams.^{3,8}

William Goodridge, #3896 page 356⁵ of Watertown, Mass.,⁵ d. 21 Mar 1647.^{7,8} The earliest record of William in Watertown is his being allotted three acres there in the second division of land, 28 February 1637. The division of land was based upon one acre per member of family, including cattle; at that time the family consisted of William Goodrich, his wife Margaret, and their infant daughter Mary.⁶

1. New Hampshire, Rockingham County. 1860 U. S. Census, Schedule L - Free Inhabitants in Nottingham. Digital image 2, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 23 May 2007.
2. Richard W. Moore, Bear-Paw Print, Vol. VI, Issue 1, Spring 2006, p.4, www.bear-paw.org.
3. Merton Taylor Goodrich typewritten manuscript in the Goodrich Family Association collection states birth marriage and death dates are from Family Bible in the possession of Warren Hale of the New Hampshire Forestry Department in 1923; Family Cemetery, Pawtuckaway State Park.
4. New Hampshire families, generated by *Ancestral Quest* Dec 2006 edition, <http://www.nhfamily.com/aqwn2855.htm>
5. Lafayette Wallace Case, editor, *The Goodrich Family in America*, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889
6. Merton Taylor Goodrich, "From Whence Came William of Watertown" Goodrich Family Association collection.
7. Merton Taylor Goodrich of the Ninth Generation, compiler and editor, *The Ancestors and Descendants of William Goodridge Who Settled in Watertown, Mass. in 1634*, Goodrich Family Association collection.
8. Edwin Alonzo Goodridge, A.M., M.D., *The Goodridge Genealogy*, Privately Printed, New York, 1918, various pages, Goodrich Family Association collection.
9. New Hampshire, Rockingham County. 1900 Twelfth Census of the United States, Schedule No.1-Population. Digital image 1, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com> accessed 23 May, 2007
10. New Hampshire, Rockingham County, Nottingham town. Thirteenth Census of the United States: 1910-Population. Digital image 7, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 23 May 2007.
11. New Hampshire, Rockingham County, Nottingham. Schedule 1.-Inhabitants, 1880. Digital image 1, *Ancestry.com*. <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 23 May, 2007.

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2007.pdf

Frances Louisa Goodrich, North Carolina Teacher and Cottage Industry Pioneer

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Frances Louisa Goodrich, a descendant of prominent Goodrich men, didn't rest on her laurels. She created a memorable name of her own, and a satisfying niche for herself when she moved to Riceville, NC in 1890 as a volunteer teacher in the Presbyterian Mission located near Asheville.² On the roadside of highway NC 208 at Allanstand, a Historical Marker commemorates her. The inscription reads:

Frances Goodrich 1856-1944
Missionary and Teacher
Her Allanstand Cottage Industries promoted
the revival of Appalachian handicrafts.
Lived here.⁶

“Asheville – Louisa Frances Goodrich, d. 1944, Teacher...” is included in a listing of North Carolina Historic sites featuring women.⁶

Frances (#3536, page 320, *The Goodrich Family in America*) was born 15 Sept. 1856¹ and died in 1944.⁸ She was the third of five children of William Henry Goodrich (#2601 page 319-320¹), born in New Haven, CT on 19 Jan. 1823, and his wife Mary Prichard, daughter of Gilman Prichard of Boston, MA, and Mary Briggs.

Frances L. Goodrich arrived in North Carolina in 1890 as an educational volunteer and helped teach sewing, history, reading and arithmetic at rural Home Industrial Schools operated by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church.^{2,9} Her interests soon turned to weaving and fiber art when she received from a neighbor woman the gift of a woven coverlet and also the pattern's draft, the abbreviated notation a weaver follows to reproduce a pattern.^{2,7}

The weaving craft was dying out in the area. The gift of coverlet and draft inspired Frances to explore the sales potential of woven items, and the possibilities of providing the poor area women with income for their families. Frances studied how one family created a woven item in their home, from start to finish, using traditional homespun methods. Then she formulated a new production plan. She assigned the carding, spinning, dyeing and weaving production stages to different families in order to quickly create a selection of woven products ready to sell while spreading the income, and at the same time encourage more women in the learning and preservation of new skills by reviving the craft.²

Frances marketed the woven and fiber art goods such as woven corn shuck hats and purses⁷ both regionally and nationally. 1897 found Frances moved to Allanstand, NC where she built a log cabin in order to also sell crafts locally to tourists.⁷ She named her growing organization Allanstand Cottage Industries.⁷ The area's increasingly popular home-craft economy provided the needy community with independent means.

In 1931, a fledgling Southern Highland Handicraft Guild wanted to buy Allanstand from her. Instead, Frances Goodrich gifted them with her assets, helping to sustain the new organization. In 1935 she also gifted the group with a collection of regional crafts that form the core of their permanent collection.²

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Beyond Case's Book

~ Delores Beggs

We are seeing a lot of interest in Goodrich generations not included in *The Goodrich Family in America* edited by Lafayette W. Case. Carl Hoffstedt's article below is an example of filling in blanks – the only information in the book about Nehemiah's son, George, is his name and birth date. Readers with information about generations not included in the book are encouraged to send us the information at _____ As always, please include your sources.

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Anoka, Minnesota Goodriches

~ Carl Hoffstedt

As a Goodrich descendent, have you wondered how you might be related or connected to Goodriches living in your community, area or state? This was the case for me with Goodriches in Anoka, Minnesota. After spending the past three years working on my mother's Thorne, Goodrich and Cochrane ancestries, I finally found time to research the Anoka Goodriches.

The History of Anoka County by Albert M. Goodrich, published in 1905 and again in 1976, had several Goodriches listed in the Index including George Herbert Goodrich who owned a drug store in the City of Anoka. I checked the Minnesota Historical Society's website for a possible death certificate for George and I found one. While at the Minnesota History Center, I viewed the death certificate, which listed George's father as Nehemiah Goodrich. I also checked for Nehemiah's death certificate and he, too, died in Minnesota. My cousin, Evonne Wallin, then found obituaries for George at the Anoka County History Center, and I found one for Nehemiah, also at the Minnesota History Center. The Goodrich Family in America edited by Lafayette Wallace Case listed Nehemiah (#1039) on pages 101 and 175, and the information matched the death certificates and obituaries.

Nehemiah Goodrich (Abner, Abner, Ephraim, Ephraim, William "The Elder") was born January 24, 1819 in New York State and married Eliza Miner on June 15, 1847. Eliza died August 22, 1852 and Nehemiah then married Delia S. Culver on March 18, 1854 at Hazel Green, Grant County, Wisconsin. Nehemiah had one child, Ellen, with his first wife and five children, Edith, Arthur, George Herbert, Nettie and Orville, with his second wife. Nehemiah resided in Platteville, Grant County, Wisconsin, and is noted on page 695 in History of Grant County, Wisconsin by C.W. Butterfield. Nehemiah is also found in the History of Grant County, Wisconsin by Castello N. Holford, the Teller print, 1900. Nehemiah is noted as N. Goodrich on pages 467, 472 and 499. He is also noted as Nehemiah on page 472.

Page 499 of the Holford book has the following: "Platteville Cemetery Association – The first cemetery of Platteville, Wisconsin was laid out on land donated by Roundtree & Virgin, south of Virgin's mill. Here the dead were buried until about 1850, when the space became all occupied with graves and a new cemetery became necessary. The old one was deeded to the village on condition that the village should forever care for it. A cemetery association was formed September 15, 1855, with the following officers – John Lewis, president; I.S. Clark, secretary; V.P. Eastman, treasurer; N. Goodrich; J.L. Pickard; H.C. Lane; H. Perry; John Lewis and William Butler, trustees. Ten acres of land in Section 16 west to the city, was purchased and laid out and handsomely adorned."

Nehemiah came to live with his son, George, in Anoka and died at George's home on January 26, 1904. Nehemiah was buried at Platteville, Wisconsin.

From his obituary: George Herbert Goodrich was born July 8, 1860 in Platteville, Wisconsin where he received his education. He taught school there for some time before moving to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa where he obtained his first experience in the druggist business. From there, George arrived in Minnesota in 1884 and was employed in a drug store on Nicollet Avenue in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He went to Anoka in 1886 and became a member of the Goodrich and Jennings firm. The firm manufactured the famous Hoff's German Liniment, which

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Civil War: William B. Goodrich at Antietam

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

The battle at Antietam on 17 September 1862 has been called the bloodiest combat day in American history. Thousands of troops were reported killed. Tactically the battle ended in a draw. Strategically it was a victory for the Union. It gave President Abraham Lincoln the narrow victory he needed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation, starting the process that led to the end of slavery.¹

Col. William Bingham Goodrich was the only Union brigade commander to be killed or mortally wounded at Antietam,² as the Union called the battle, after the bordering Antietam Creek, or Sharpsburg, as the Confederates called it after the nearby town.

William Bingham Goodrich⁶ was the oldest son of Hubbard Goodrich, M. D. and Sophia Bingham Goodrich,⁶ and was born in Wilna, Jefferson County, N. Y. on 1 Dec. 1821.⁴ He died at Antietam 17 September 1862. His father died when he was only 14.⁴ He then had to support himself and the

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large family of his mother. With long hours of work and great sacrifice he provided himself with an education. He graduated from the Wesleyan Seminary in Gouverneur, N. Y.³

After graduation, William B. Goodrich engaged in mercantile pursuits first in Wisconsin, and next in Missouri; he served in the war with Mexico.^{3,4} When peace was declared, he was drawn to California during the Gold Rush; after about a year he returned to New York to study Law.

In January, 1851, he married Lydia Elvira Hildreth, b. 8 February 1830, d. 9 June 1883, daughter of Thaddeus Hildreth, Esq., of Herkimer County, N. Y.^{7,4} The couple had one daughter, Stella May Goodrich, b. 1 May 1854, d. 12 February 1901.^{7,4} Stella married Charles Hazen Russell, King Co., N. Y. Senator.³

While the 60th Regiment of New York State Volunteers was at Camp Wheeler, the ladies of Ogdensburgh presented them with a superb blue silk flag, mounted on an elegant standard, surmounted with a golden Eagle.¹ Col. Goodrich, who had earned the reputation of an old-style orator, thanked the ladies, telling how the flag was a symbol of the principles he and his companions went forth to sustain.⁷

The 60th Regiment awoke on the morning of 17th September 1862, and was called to arms before breakfast. Col. Goodrich, on horseback, reported by one of his men to be calm and cool, led his men into action near the Miller Farm and the northern edge of the West Woods.² He was struck down by a bullet to the chest that severed an artery, and was dead two hours later.² He was survived by his wife, Elvira, and daughter, Stella, at home in Canton, N. Y.

The beautiful silk banner Company A, 60th Regiment carried so proudly was brought home to Canton, N. Y., tattered and torn from the campaigns it went through, a fitting reminder of William B. Goodrich's acceptance remarks, pledging to protect the banner with his last drop of blood.¹

A roster of the 60th NY Regiment and Col. William B. Goodrich's Company A appears in History of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., With Illustrations, 1749-1878.⁵

Sources:

1. 60th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, Civil War Newspaper Clippings, <http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/60thInf/60thInfCWN.htm>
2. Hoptak, John David, Antietam on the Web, http://aotw.org/officers.php?officer_id=326
3. Goodrich Papers, Mss. Coll. No. 56, St. Lawrence University, N. Y. online index includes biography: http://web.stlawu.edu/library/libarc/goodrmss56/goodrichmss56/nn4/goodrichmss56_1.htm
4. Eddy, Richard, Chaplain, *History of the Sixtieth Regiment New York State Volunteers*, Published by the Author, Philadelphia, PA 1864, p. 178-179, Goodrich Family Association Collection
5. Everts, L. H. and Holcomb, J. M., *History of Lawrence Co. New York with Illustrations, 1749-1878*, 1982 Reproduction, Heart of the Lakes Publishing, Interlaken, N. Y. 14847, p. 486-487, Goodrich Family Collection
6. L. W. Case, Editor, *The Goodrich Family in America*, Fergus Printing Company, Chicago, 1889, p.213, #1388 and #2527, Goodrich Family Collection
7. William Bingham Goodrich online biography, http://northcountry.bobsterner.com/william_bingham_goodrich.htm

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Cornelia Griswold Goodrich: "The Night Before Christmas" Controversy

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Who wrote "The Night Before Christmas," the poem that shaped Santa Claus dreams of countless children through the years, Clement Clarke Moore or Major Henry Livingston? The controversy continues.

Conflicting claims of authorship spurred Cornelia Griswold Goodrich, Henry's great great granddaughter and daughter of American silversmith William McLean Goodrich and Cornelia Platt Griswold, to be the first to search for direct proof of Henry's authorship of the poem.⁵

The poem "The Night Before Christmas," first published December 23, 1823 in the New York *Sentinel*, has had considerable influence on shaping the American concept of Santa Claus from historical times through the present. The poem, also called "A Visit From St. Nicholas," was originally published anonymously, and reprinted often, still without author attribution, until 1837, with the poem's reputation growing, when Clement Clark Moore's name was added as author.³

The 1837 publication under Moore's name came after the death of poet Henry Livingston, Jr. in 1828⁷; reportedly, Livingston's children had heard the poem while growing up, but didn't see the publication naming Moore as author until 1860.³ Henry Livingston seldom signed his name to his many poems.

Cornelia Griswold Goodrich, b. about 1853, d. 1927,⁷ began in 1886 to search for proof to correct the public record regarding authorship of the poem.^{4,5} Her quest for direct proof Henry wrote the poem lasted 14 years. In December 1899 she sent a letter to the editor of the Long Island "Sun" and an item was published asking for a solution to the author controversy.⁴

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A Livingston cousin, Dr. William Sturges Thomas, responded. Cornelia was at first anxious to meet Thomas. But once they actually met, she panicked over the thought of possible consequences resulting from contradicting American icon Clement Clarke Moore.⁷ Thomas took over the search after 1920,⁷ spending more than twenty years on the effort. Much more information on the issue is now available than was found in 1886, the better part of it deposited in the New York Public Library.⁶

What started the author conflict was that the poem was originally published anonymously, and later an editor simply attributed it to Moore. After that, it was repeatedly published under Moore's name. Because the poem gained popularity under Moore's name, the burden of proof otherwise was on the Livingston family.

Two key pieces of evidence are missing to prove Henry's authorship; descendants have so far been unable to produce a copy of Henry's original publication of the poem before the 1823 publication in the Troy, N. Y. *Sentinel*, and the original handwritten manuscript was in the hands of Edwin Livingston, who prized it highly, but lost it in one of three house fires in Wisconsin.⁷

Evidence presented for each author, Moore and Livingston, is listed in Wikipedia³ and other articles below. A number of adaptations and parodies are listed. Many researchers have chimed in, including Vassar President Henry Noble McCracken.⁷ But the controversy Cornelia Griswold Goodrich was the first to try to resolve continues to this day.

William McLean Goodrich, b. 9 Jan. 1813, d. 1881, m. Cornelia Platt Griswold on 25 Dec. 1835; a silversmith, he was a partner in the firm Hyde & Goodrich in New Orleans, LA 1858 – 1861. The firm closed in 1861.^{1,2} Cornelia Platt Griswold, daughter of William McLean Goodrich, was b. about 1820 in Utica, NY and d. 28 Jan. 1902. William McLean Goodrich was the son of another silversmith, Charles Whiting Goodrich (1780–1859).^{1,2}

For further reading:

1. Lafayette Wallace Case, editor, *The Goodrich Family in America*, Chicago: Fergus Printing Company, 1889, p. 210, #1359; p. 211, #2493; p. 306, #2493 and #3397

2. American Silversmiths, <http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.com/~silversmiths/makers/silversmiths/152627.htm>

3. A Visit From St. Nicolas, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Night_Before_Christmas

4. The Quest for the Mouse in the House <http://iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/xmas/quest.htm>

5. The Quest to Prove Henry's Authorship <http://www.hymnsandcarolsofchristmas.com/Text/livingston.htm>

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<http://www.iment.com/maida/familytree/henry/sources/cgddar1921.htm>

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Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich and the Irish Potato Blight

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

He was an unlikely hero, but Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich of Utica, NY, Episcopal minister, has been called the savior of the potato cultivation in the Northern Hemisphere.⁴ We benefited from his experiments and discoveries that influenced the propagation of new varieties of potato, such as the russet potato we know today. Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich's revolution of potato growing was all the more remarkable because he was unable to eat potato himself.^{1, 2}

In 1845 the weather in Ireland changed from sunny to overcast and temperatures fell. Soon fields full of potato vines Irish peasants were dependent on for food spread quickly into a mass of dying vegetation.³ As the potato blight continued, almost two million Irish immigrated to the New World; many of the travelers died en route on what was called "coffin ships" due to crowded and dirty conditions.⁴

The pandemic potato blight came to Rev. Chauncey E. Goodrich's attention. He studied potato plants with a view to improving them, and originated new varieties that under ordinary circumstances would escape disease and produce excellent crops.² Russet Burbank potatoes are proven for use in frozen French fry production.⁶

Rev. Goodrich was not a scientist, but his extensive experiments were conducted with care. Scientists of the day were baffled in their search for the origin of the potato disease; pathology as we know it did not yet exist. Rev. Chauncey concluded the weather was a main factor in causing potato blight, coupled with "weak" potato seeds. He used fresh imported seed eyes from South America to produce hardy new plants that could better withstand disease. (It was later shown that *Phytophthora infestans*, not the weather, caused the blight.)⁷

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Potatoes were first planted in America as a garden crop, then as a cash crop. Besides French fries, potato chips, and baked, mashed, etc. basic food consumption, potatoes have other uses including hand warmers and starch.

Rev. Chauncey Enoch Goodrich, LWC 709^{9, 10}, was born 19 Sept. 1801 and died 11 May 1864. He married 10 April 1830 Margaret Tracy.^{8, 9, 10} They had four daughters.^{8, 9, 10} The family resided in Utica, NY. Rev. Chauncey was the son of Enoch Goodrich, LWC239^{9, 10}. Margaret Tracy was the daughter of William G. Tracy and ___ Huntington⁸; she died 1852 at age 73 years.⁸

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Volume 4, Issue 1, pages 3-4 (March, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2008.pdf

Goodrich Influence On Early American Firefighting

~By Delores Goodrick Beggs

With summer solstice coming up, we are reminded of the fire season and the heroic firefighters that battle the flames to protect our communities.

The earliest fire societies such as Boston's "Fire Clubs," concentrated on protecting their members, not the community at large. Benjamin Franklin, who helped draft the Declaration of Independence, and who studied electricity, was an early proponent for organized fire protection regardless of whose property was burning. He wrote about the need for organized fire protection for everyone in his newspaper, the Pennsylvania Gazette. After a devastating fire in Philadelphia in 1736, he called for citizens to join in, and the Union Fire Company, the first volunteer fire brigade was organized. Additional companies were formed as the idea became popular.

Brothers **Nathaniel and William Goodrich** joined together with eighteen other Erie County, N. Y. men on 17 March 1817 to organize Buffalo's first volunteer fire company. The group was memorialized by having had streets named for them. They fought fires for years with only leather buckets for equipment until they obtained a hand-operated pump in 1824, after which they were

known as Cataract Engine Company No. 1. Buffalo depended on volunteer firefighters until 1880 when a paid fire department was established.

Early fire hoses were made of lengths of leather sewn together. These earliest hoses were hard to handle and maintain in different kinds of weather, they stiffened and cracked. Later, metal rivets replaced stitching the hoses, allowing for greater delivery of water. After Charles Goodyear

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discovered vulcanization, the Cincinnati Fire Department in 1871 used rubber hose reinforced with cotton ply developed by the **B. F. Goodrich** Company.

In 1920s Chicago, Fire Commissioner **Albert W. Goodrich**, established the nautical tradition of Chicago Fire Department lights. He applied red light on port (left side), green light on starboard (right side) to fire apparatus, a system that was also used to mark the bay doors at most Chicago fire stations, making it easy for persons to find the fire station at night to report fires. The idea of a green beacon light on fire engines spread to northern states.

Albert W. Goodrich, b. 24 Nov. 1868, d. 30 Mar. 1938, succeeded his father as President of the Goodrich Transportation Company founded by **Capt. Albert E. Goodrich**, born 11 Feb 1826, died 14 Sept. 1885, of Buffalo, N. Y. **Albert W. Goodrich** sold the business in 1920. He later followed up his attraction to the Chicago Fire Department and served as Fire Commissioner from 1927 to 1931. He listed his occupation as Commissioner, Fire Department in the 1930 census, when he was age 65.

Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 29-30 (June, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2008.pdf

When the 18 April 1906 earthquake struck the San Francisco, CA area, **Admiral Casper Frederick Goodrich** was commanding the Pacific Squadron. Communication was a pressing problem because the telegraph lines were down. Admiral C. F. Goodrich sent a torpedo boat to the Presidio at Monterey with great dispatch. As a result, Squadrons, Companies, Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and other needed military assistance arrived on site right away to work with the 100 troops of the Pacific Squadron.

Grant Goodrich, born 7 Aug. 1811 in New York, son of **Gideon and Eunice (Warner) Goodrich**, arrived in Chicago in May 1834 and was a member of the first fire company in 1835.

The Omaha, NE fire department was organized as "Fire King, No 1" on 10 July 1866 with **C. S. Goodrich**, Secretary. The company was disbanded that same day and re-formed as "Nebraska Engine Company No. 3." **C. S. Goodrich** was a charter member of the new company.

Charles S. Goodrich, born at Warren, PA 5 July 1842, married **Della Cole**, of Springfield, PA. They were parents of **Fred L. Goodrich**.

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Volume 4, Issue 2, pages 30-31 (June, 2008)

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2008.pdf

Association Election

The Goodrich Family Association held its historic first election of officers in February. We are pleased to congratulate these newly elected officers:

- President – Delores Goodrick Beggs
- Vice-President – Matthew Goodrich
- Treasurer – Kay Waterloo

All members were sent a copy of the Goodrich Family Association by-laws. If you are a member and did not receive a copy of these by-laws, please contact Kay Waterloo.



Joyce Goodrich



It is with great sadness that we report the death of one of our Trustees, Joyce Goodrich. Joyce was deeply involved in the creation of the original Goodrich Family Association with George Farrell, our founder, in the 1980s. As her obituary below demonstrates, Joyce was quite an accomplished woman. She will be dearly missed, not only by her family, but also by those of us who have worked with her in this Association for the past few years.

Alice Joyce Goodrich, Ph.D.

Dr. Joyce Goodrich passed away on January 2, 2009 in New York after suffering a stroke. She had been undergoing treatment for cancer for the past few months. Born in Chicago, IL on February 21, 1929, she was the eldest child of Grant and Alice Gammeter Goodrich. She graduated from the Milwaukee Downer Seminary High School in 1947, received her undergraduate degree from Sarah Lawrence College in 1952 and later a doctorate in Parapsychology from Union Graduate School, Yellow Springs, OH in 1974. She lived in New York for 40 years.

For three decades, Joyce was Director of the Consciousness Research and Training Project teaching the process, use and practice of the LeShan approach to psychic healing. Paranormal healing and eclectic meditation courses were offered by CRTP as introductory and advanced levels across the country.

She is survived by her sister, Adele Goodrich, brothers, Grant Goodrich and Peter Goodrich and their families, cousins and many friends across the country.

The Consciousness Research and Training Project team are planning a memorial service in New York. A private family service will be held at a later time. Memorial contributions may be made to the American Cancer Society.

Memories of Joyce

Joyce and I became acquainted during the Goodrich Family Reunion more than 20 years ago. We stayed in touch thereafter. In addition to our interest in the Goodrich family, we shared lots of discussions about our common vocation, psychology. Her work in non-traditional healing was especially interesting. I do miss our (mostly phone) conversations but miss even more her presence as a very bright and caring friend. ~ *Dave Goodrich*

Joyce Goodrich was a real friend and mentor to me after George Farrell's untimely demise just as we were restarting the Goodrich Family Association. Joyce dove in and actively procured new Goodrich records for my use, lists of Goodrich connections, and shared her remembered history. Joyce went so far out of her way to gift me with the insight and tools I needed to help make the Goodrich Family Association thrive. I miss her. ~ *Delores Goodrick Beggs*

Volume 5, Issue 1, pages 2-3 (March, 2009):
http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/March_2009.pdf

A Runaway Goodrich Bride

~Delores Goodrich Beggs

Bert E. Goodrich, b. Nov. 1874, was the son of an 1867 national figure skating champion and showman, but the public ceremony Bert was to star in on Thursday, 26 April 1900 was disastrously unscripted.

Bert waited with an audience of 200 paid guests, all attired in "old" 1850's apparel, at the Home clubhouse for what had been billed as "An Injiana wedding of 1850," Englewood Circle No. 23 GAR (Grand Army of the Republic) fund-raising entertainment featuring the wedding of Bert Goodrich and 17-year-old Viola Robinson.

They waited. Bert arrived early. The bride never showed up for the scheduled 9 p.m. ritual.

The audience became impatient as time wore on. The bride's mother was present, but all she could add to the mystery of the bride's whereabouts was that Viola had left home several hours earlier for a local friend's house with the avowed intent of having her hair coiffed.

In a brave effort to have the show go on, the anxious GAR women persuaded Bert to participate in a mock ceremony with the bridesmaid, Miss Rosa Cowden. But the minister, Rev. Mr. Albert Mc Calla declined to participate in a pretend ceremony.

The event came to be scheduled when Viola confided to her lifelong friend, Mrs. S. M. Howell, of her engagement to Bert, and that they had delayed the wedding because the groom's mother, Mrs. E. T. Goodrich, was ill. Mrs. Howell, Vice President of the GAR circle, suggested the public wedding and Viola agreed.

A Chicago Tribune article dated 28 April 1900, reports Bert visited Mrs. Howell before the scheduled ceremony date and was informed that he was expected to pay the minister's fee. He objected. Viola was unhappy with his refusal. He afterward changed his mind and agreed to be responsible for the minister fee.

Mrs. Mary Robinson, the runaway bride's mother, later reported receiving a letter her daughter sent from a friend's house in Elkhart, explaining she felt going to stay with her friend was the easiest way of getting out of marrying Bert., Mrs. Robinson said her daughter had mentioned

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earlier she considered Bert's refusal to pay the minister fee mean, and had a mind not to marry him; but the mother thought that issue had been resolved.

There is no indication Bert ever married. The 1900 census shows he was 25 the time of the wedding that wasn't, and still living with his parents, Erastus T. and Elise M. Goodrich in the Chicago, IL boarding house his mother ran. The 1910 census shows him still living with his parents, and also a younger sister, Laura, ("daughter" of E. T. on census) about whom no other information is known. In the 1930 census, his mother and sister are no longer listed, and Bert, age 58 and a machinist, and his father Erastus T. age 83, an auditor, are still living together in Chicago, IL.

Bert's father died 19 Oct. 1933 in the Illinois Mason Home Hospital. Erastus Timothy Goodrich, LWC2641, was a son of Erastus Hickman Goodrich of New York, a jeweler.

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The Chicago Tribune, Saturday, 28 April 1900, p. 16

Illinois #37593 Death Certificate, Erastus Timothy Goodrich

U. S. Federal Censuses, 1850 New York; 1870, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, all Illinois.

Volume 5, Issue 2, pages 26-27 (June, 2009):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2009.pdf

Luther Goodrich: A Civil War Family Remembered

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

LWC1154² Mr. Luther Goodrich, Jun.⁶ (Luther,⁵ Elizur,⁴ David,³ Ephraim,² Ens. William¹), a 24-year-old New York farmer, was married to Miss Jerusha Ann Lathrop, an 18 year old housekeeper, on 29 April 1840 by Rev. Noah Burrell.¹

The couple took up residence in Auburn, New York and was soon joined by five children:

LWC 2278, Milan B. Goodrich² b. 2 Jan. 1843, d. 22 Mar. 1876²

LWC 2279, Willis L. Goodrich² b. 31 Mar. 1846,²

LWC 2280, Cynthia L. Goodrich² b. 1 Jul. 1850, d. 1 June, 1865²

LWC 2281, Charles Hamilton Goodrich² b. 5 Sep. 1854² Charles appears on the 1870 Auburn, N. Y. Census as 16 years old, under the name "Hamilton,"³ together with his mother Jerusha³ and his younger sister Lillian.³ Little else is known about him.

LWC2282, Lillian May Goodrich² b. 7 May 1861, d. 13 July 1874²

Additionally, James S. Goodrich,² oldest son of Luther's brother LWC 1155 Joshua C. Goodrich,² is shown on the 1860 Federal Census of Auburn⁴ as making his home with Luther and his family. Joshua and his family also settled in Auburn.

Milan B., Luther's oldest son, is listed as a 17-year-old youth who worked as a clerk in the 1860 census of Auburn, N. Y. ⁴ On 9 May 1861, Milan left Auburn to join the 19th Regiment New York Volunteers and made his first notations in what was to become a total of 6 handwritten Civil War diaries detailing his adventures as a soldier and a member of the 19th Regiment, Co. G, New York Volunteers and later the 3rd Artillery 4 Dec. 1861.¹⁸

His almost daily notes invariably included observations of the weather, the privations and illnesses of the troops, and his own continual debilitating illnesses. Later diaries also described his attempts to become a commissioned officer; he did finally get promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant before he mustered out on 23 June 1865 at Richmond, Virginia.

Theirs was a close-knit family. When he reported for service, Milan listed his supper that first day as crackers and cheese, and his accommodations that night consisted of two men to a seat in Beechers Church, with a carpet bag and two blankets. In less than two weeks,¹⁵ Milan became gravely ill and his father Luther left home to go take care of him until Milan's health was on the mend again. Milan took furloughs in order to travel home to recuperate from illness, to assist his mother while his father was unavailable, having also joined the service, and when his sister was ill. He stayed in close contact by postal mail with his father, Luther, his younger brother Willis, who joined the service as a drummer boy, and others of his family. The highlights of Milan's early service days were mail call, and almost daily writing in his diaries.

The Civil War was exceedingly hard on the health of soldiers, and especially so on Milan and his father. Col. Luther d. 4 Dec. 1866, his health broken.⁵ Col. Luther's wife, Jerusha, requested a

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pension increase from \$8.00 for herself plus \$2.00 for her two children, Charles H. and Lillian May, to \$30.00 a month, but her request met with an unfavorable reaction from the committee.¹⁶

Milan was also ill and likewise never fully recovered his health. Nevertheless, after he mustered out, Milan became an active Officer in the Grand Army of the Republic.¹⁷

Milan Bartlett Goodrich married 29 Apr. 1875^{6,7} Anna Jackson, b. – d. 1936, daughter of John Jackson, b. 1804 in Glasgow Scotland,⁷ and d. 7 Feb. 1935⁶ in New York City, and his wife Dorothea Sexsmith.⁷

Anna was expecting their first child when Milan died in Cairo, IL, where he was employed as General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Cairo and Vincennes Railroad.

Milan and Anna Goodrich's child, Lillian Grace Goodrich,⁸ was b. 13 Sep. 1876⁸ and d. 15 Feb. 1942.⁸ Lillian Grace became a schoolteacher. She never married. (The Case book has her name incorrectly as "Lily.") Anna Jackson Goodrich, Milan's wife, died 6 Dec. 1936; her burial place is unknown.

Milan B. Goodrich was the first of the family to enlist in the service. He later became frustrated by his inability to procure a commission, and wrote comments on that in the 6 Civil War diaries he filled while serving. But his work as a soldier was recognized by his peers, if not with the Commissioned Officer appointment he ached for.

"A hotter fire than ever was rained upon the town on the 12th but without shaking the steadfastness of the garrison... During the day, a 10-pound Parrot shell dropped into Fort Washington [S. C.] beside a gun in command of Sergt. Goodrich. The Sergeant immediately picked it up and threw it aside to a place where, had it burst, it could not endanger the lives of his men... It may be mentioned here that Sergt. Goodrich won a proud name during this siege for his cool daring and soldierly conduct. Every time his gun was fired, he exposed himself above the parapet to watch the effect of the shot and General Potter's attention was so drawn to it that he inquired for Goodrich's name and said, "That's my idea of a perfect soldier."¹³

In his diary,¹⁴ Milan's version of April 12th was "This was the warmest fire we have been honored with yet. Our barracks were completely riddled and the shots fell thick and fast in the fort. Fortunately for us they did not all explode. One, a 10 pd Parrott, dropped by the side of my gun carriage and after sputtering out its resentment, didn't explode. Another gave me a puff of its breath upon my cheek as I watched my shot from the parapet... I was complimented by the Capt. upon my shooting today... We shall soon have more guns to contend with... Wonder where the reinforcements are?"

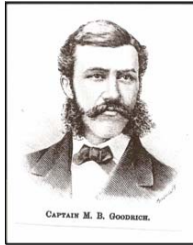
Milan had two goals that occupied his mind. One was procuring reading material. He was always looking out for another library to visit. His other goal was obtain that commission. His days were often the same, but he experienced both ends of the emotional spectrum within two days in April 1865:⁵

Saturday, April 8 – "The night is bleak and we are without blankets or rations."

Volume 6, Issue 2, page 29 (June, 2010):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2010.pdf

Sunday April 9 – “Glory enough for one day! Lee surrendered himself and army prisoners of war at 3 p.m. today!”



The Goodrich family was well liked in the Auburn, N. Y. community where they lived so long. They remained remembered after they left the area. Col. Luther, Capt. Milan B. and others of the family are buried there in Ft. Hill Cemetery. When Milan passed, the Auburn N. Y. Morning News⁹ published the story of the telegram that arrived announcing his death from disease contracted in the service of his country; the Morning News later published a two-column report of Milan's funeral and his sacrifices to his country.

Rev. Dr. Hawley conducted the service.¹⁰ The Auburn, N. Y. Daily Bulletin, 1894-0905 carried a story, Honored Heroes, about the GAR list of soldiers whose Ft. Hill Cemetery graves they were going to decorate, which included Col. Luther Goodrich and his son Capt. Milan B. Goodrich.¹¹

The family had moved from New York to New Orleans, and then on to Michigan during Luther's military service. But they still had roots in Auburn, New York, and family buried there in the Ft. Hill Cemetery. Col. Luther, and later Capt. Milan, were returned there for burial in an area called Consecration Dell which includes:¹⁹

- Col. Luther Goodrich, age 50, buried 4 Dec. 1865
- Jerusha A. Goodrich, Luther's wife, 81 years, buried 3 Mar. 1900
- Charles H. Goodrich, 66, probably Luther's youngest son, about whom little is known, buried 4 Jun. 1921
- Cynthia L. Goodrich, Luther's daughter, 14 years, buried 1 Jun. 1865
- Lillian M. Goodrich, Luther's daughter, 13 years, buried 13 Jul. 1874
- Alice M. Goodrich, unknown – may be wife of Charles H., 64 years, buried 19 Jul. 1915
- Capt. Milan B. Goodrich, Luther's oldest son, 33 years, buried 22 Mar. 1876

Missing from the Auburn, N. Y. family grave plot is Milan's wife Anna and daughter Lillian Grace; his brother Willis L. and his wife Mary Eldredge² and their family. Willis apparently escaped the grave illnesses that felled his father and older brother. He moved his family on to Chicago, Ill. His son, Milan E. Goodrich,² returned to New York as a Westchester Assemblyman and in 1925 proposed a 2-cent tax on gasoline and an animal registration fee of \$2.00.¹²

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7. Goodrich Family Association Private Collection, Descendants of John Jackson
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Volume 6, Issue 2, pages 30-31 (June, 2010):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2010.pdf

Christmas: A Time of Family Traditions

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

Do you remember your family's Christmas traditions? In my family they were the highlight crowning the end of each year. Although the time and people have changed from my childhood, the memories of those wonderful times stay with me and renew each year when I get out my tree decorations. Traditions add such a personal touch of participation to their Yule season as well as a personal way to touch again the members of the family who live at a distance.

My family, the four Goodrick brothers including my father would gather each holiday season at their sister's house, my Aunt Opal's house, where Grandma also lived, each bringing their own tradition of home-made Christmas to share with the others. My mother always took gifts of her divinity I'd helped her to make. Aunt Opal, who ran her own lunch counter business, gifted her fruit cakes. Aunt Blanche usually gifted her popcorn balls. Aunt Lettie shared her fudge. Aunt Edna and Uncle Lafe, both of whom were excellent cooks and ran a restaurant business for years, would bring their fruit tarts. The whole gathering always resulted in warm feelings of sharing and sweet memories afterward as the treats were devoured.

In additional traditions, my father would gift small items he made himself with his wood-working. My favorite of these is the carousel he made me with three prancing horses that played "Sunrise, Sunset" as the horses circled the base when the carousel was wound up. My father-in-law was a carpenter by trade, and he gifted me annually with his wooden creations, my favorite a set of homemade wooden wall candlesticks holding my favorite bayberry candles.

With so many family Christmas traditions close to my heart, it should be no surprise I wrote traditions into my latest Place in the Heart series e-book, *A Family Tradition*, that came out this December from Desert Breeze Publishing, and available from Amazon.com, Barnes and Noble and other e-book sites.

Excerpt:

"Is everyone here?" Erik asked, looking around at the gathering in the main room of Tennyson's mobility aids store.

"I love October," Mauranie announced, settling herself in her seat.

"October just means it's time to plan our December Christmas decorations," a lilt of laughter greeted Tennyson's words.

"I think we're all present. We can start the meeting," Theron observed.

Everyone looked at Erik with expectant gazes. He propped an elbow on the display table next to the empty cask he perched on. "Even the cookies were finished baking on time. Thanks, Gracie. Can someone take notes?"

"Me." Betsy Peete picked up her pen.

"All right, let's call to order the meeting of the Mescal Flats Christmas Decoration Committee." Erik paused and grinned.

"Whoa!" Betsy cheered, her excitement infectious. Theron chuckled. Mauranie beamed. Tennyson fastened her attention on Erik.

"All right, I guess everyone's ready for this." A good-natured grin spread across Erik's face.

Volume 9, Issue 5, page 125 (December, 2013):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2013.pdf

"What's the design?" Betsy looked at him, expectant, her pen poised.

"Yes, tell us, we're dying to know." Tennyson pleaded.

"Give me a minute to order my thoughts." Erik's face turned serious and he spoke. "I gave our Christmas decorations a lot of thought when I ended up in the hospital last month. I asked questions. I researched. My conclusion? Christmas means different things to different families."

A murmur of assent circled the room.

"Two important things stood out in my thoughts. Different people celebrate in different ways, and with different decorations." He ran his gaze around the room again, a half-smile on his lips.

"You mean the dried apple dolls I make every year in the shop and encourage my customers to make one too for the orphanage up Klacky Way?" Tennyson asked.

He nodded.

"My cranberry crush I always serve the night we set up the town decorations?" Gracie chimed in.

"Right. We need your preparation." Erik grinned.

"My crocheted doilies?" Mauranie asked.

Eric smiled approval.

"All the Christmassy sights and smells," Rena Garrick offered with a happy sigh.

"Small, fragrant trees decorated with colorful ribbons and glittery foil."

"I notice there's a bumper crop of pine cones on the ground this year." Theron nodded.

"They make great animal decorations."

They all turned expectant faces back to Erik, who chuckled. "Now you know what I meant by different families, different traditions. Each of you named something different, so you've all provided the detail needed already."

"I love Christmas." Betsy beamed.

"Don't we all?" Mauranie agreed.

"All right folks, here we go. This year's theme will be traditions," Eric spoke up. "You all just named a myriad of details to start us off. Spread the word, so everyone can contribute their own tradition to the design. In addition, I'm proposing we add something new." He paused and gazed around the room at the expectant faces. "Let's have a Christmas Lane." He grinned.

"A Christmas Lane." Mauranie's eyes sparkled. "Oh, it sounds delightful. What a wonderful idea. What kind of a Christmas Lane?"

Betsy Peete squealed, excited.

"My thinking is to build a bicycle path and decorate the posts around the length of it."

Erik focused his gaze on Theron. "After Christmas, we still have a bicycle path. Folks can enjoy the new bicycles they've got in the big cities now. If we connect the path to the boardwalk, Emma can also use it to get around in her chair."

Delores's e-book, *Place in the Heart Book Four, A Family Tradition* was released December 1st by Desert Breeze Publishing, and is available on Ancestry.com, Barnes and Noble and other e-book sites.



Volume 9, Issue 5, page 126 (December, 2013):

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2013.pdf

Orientation-Refresher: Felsham Goodrich Ancestry emails (2008-2012) by Joe Neilson

Sent: Saturday, December 20, 2008 10:42 AM

To: (Delores Goodrick Beggs; forwarded to GFA Trustees)

Subject: Goodrich of Hessett

...I believe that William Goodrich and Margaret Richardson who married in 1568 at Felsham were the likely parents of your ancestor John Goodrich the Clothier who married Margery Howe. The father of William Goodrich is generally claimed to be Richard Goodricke of Rushbrooke, County Suffolk. The logic for that claim, if there is any, is missing from the literature. Richard Goodricke, Clerk of London, and grandson of John Goodricke of Bolingbroke was born about 1500. **In his later life he married Dorothy Badbye, widow of Sir George Blagge, and Richard had two children by her: Elizabeth Goodricke who married her cousin Edward Goodricke of East Kirby and Richard Goodricke Jr. Richard Goodricke the elder dated his will in 1556 and was buried 25 Mar 1562 at St. Andrews, Holborn according to Machyn's Diary. Dorothy remarried to Sir Ambrose Jermyn and moved her children from London to the Jermyn estate in Rushbrooke, Suffolk. This family move is how Richard Goodricke Jr. found his way to County Suffolk. Richard Goodricke Jr. married his step-sister, Dorothy Jermyn, and though they had children, he was too young to be father of William Goodrich of Hessett. There is no evidence the families of John Goodricke of Bolingbroke (died 1493) and John Goodrich of Felsham (died 1475) were related.**

The marriage of William Goodrich to Margaret Richardson in Felsham, 07 Nov 1568, was probably the marriage of William Goodrich named in the 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich of Felsham. There is reason to believe that William and Margaret of Felsham were also William and Margaret of Hessett. The father Robert likely owned property in Hessett. The two oldest children of his son Adam were both born in Hessett; Susan (bp. 1566) and John (bp. 1568). By 1571, Adam was living back in Felsham. It is possible William ended up on the farm vacated by Adam. The first child of William Goodrich of Hessett and his wife Margaret who was baptized at St. Ethelbert parish in Hessett was Robert Goodrich (05 May 1577), followed by "second son" William Goodrich (11 Sep 1580, followed by "third son" Henry Goodrich (12 Jan 1583/4), and finally daughter Susan Goodrich (30 May 1591). Unfortunately, the surviving St. Ethelbert-Hessett parish records are not continuous. They begin in 1566, and four subsequent years are missing: 1569, 1570, 1572, 1573. In any of those years, William and Margaret could have had a daughter baptized at Hessett, who subsequently died before the 04 Apr 1631 will of William Goodrich of Hessett. Given the 07 Aug 1615 marriage of John Goodrich the Clothier to Margery Howe, John was born by ~1595, and given the 1623 marriage of his sister Elizabeth Goodrich to Philip Clarke, Elizabeth was born by ~1605. Though birth years for John Goodrich and Elizabeth Goodrich are often given, I found none in the County Suffolk records...(Continued on page 43)

"Goodrich of Hessett," email to Delores from Joe Neilson; forwarded to GFA Trustees (12/20/2008); paraphrased.

Editor's notes:

- * Joe Neilson sought the English ancestry of immigrant Colonel Thomas-1 Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, VA; focusing initially on the titled Goodricke ancestry, since Thomas Goodrich was known to have the title Gentleman.
- * Joe was also the manager of the Y67 Y-DNA test taken by G-23; who is a known Y-descendant of the immigrant Thomas-1 Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, Virginia, in the Goodrich Surname Y-DNA Project. When the Y67 test was completed, it revealed that G-23 was related most closely to the Y-descendants of Ensign William-1 Goodrich. And when the Y67 test for G-50; a Y-descendant of immigrant William-1 Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, MA, was completed in March 2011, it revealed that G-50 was likewise most closely related to the Y-descendants of Ensign William-1 Goodrich. G-23 and G-50 also later tested positive for the diagnostic Felsham Goodrich Y-SNP mutation E-L1019 in March 2012 (see **Y-STR, Y-SNP results comparison on page 63, and also see page 48**).
- * Joe then focused his further research on the Felsham Goodrich ancestry exclusively, linking Thomas Goodrich to **John Goodrich-Alderman, Gentleman**; son of Adam Goodrich of Felsham; son of Robert Goodrich of Felsham. In this focused research, Joe encountered William Goodrich of Hessett and his son, **John Goodrich the Clothier**.
- * The oldest child of John Goodrich the Alderman and his wife Martha Smith, **John Goodrich (b. ~1593)**; principal heir in the 25 Jun 1625 will of John Goodrich the Alderman, Gentleman, was their only child who had no baptismal record at St. Mary Parish in Bury St. Edmunds. Joe considered he could be John Goodrich the Clothier; however, this John Goodrich (wife is unknown) is now accepted to be the father of 6 children baptized at Bury St. Edmunds: John and Martha at St. James (1623-1625), then Robert, Mary, Margaret, and Catherine at St. Mary (1626-1633). So there were **3 men named John Goodrich** baptizing children at Bury St. Edmunds (1595-1633).¹ (See page 48).

¹ Ancestry of Colonel John Harrington Stevens and His Wife Frances Helen Miller, Mary Lovering Holman (1948), page 181: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89067408831&view=1up&seq=205> (e-page 205)

...I wavered about William Goodrich of Hessett (will 04 Apr1631) being the father of John Goodrich the Clothier, since William Goodrich was a farmer with land and tenements while John Goodrich was a wealthy businessman.* A strong argument could therefore be made for John Goodrich the Alderman (will 30 Jun1625) being the father of John Goodrich the Clothier. They were both wealthy and both were in the clothing business of Bury St. Edmunds. John Goodrich the Alderman had a son Henry (b. 1595) and a daughter Susan (b. 1603), so the siblings Henry and Susan named in the 14 Apr 1632 will of John Goodrich the Clothier could have namesakes from the families of either patriarch. And the wills of William Goodrich of Hessett and John Goodrich the Alderman both left legacies to be paid out over time still in effect when John Goodrich the Clothier tasked wife Margerie with paying his legacies in 1632.

However, there is proof that John Goodrich the Clothier was, in fact, the son of William Goodrich of Hessett. In his 1631 will, William Goodrich of Hessett named his two daughters, in order, as: Elizabeth Clarke and Susan Beamond. In his 1632 will, John Goodrich the Clothier named the children of his sister Susan by her first husband John Lock. There is, in fact, a 31 Oct 1616 marriage record for Susan Goodrich to John Lock in Lawshall, and a 20 Mar 1627/8 marriage record for Susan Lock to John "Beamin" at Bradfield Combust. In terms of geographic proximity, Lawshall and Bradfield Combust are both ~6 miles from Bury St. Edmunds.

So William Goodrich of Hessett is the likely father of John Goodrich the Clothier, and I believe that William Goodrich named in the 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich of Felsham also married Margaret Richardson at Felsham in 1568. From the will record it appears Robert Goodrich of Felsham (will was proved 22 Feb 1569/70) was the son and the principal heir of John Goodrich of Felsham (will drafted 20 May 1554; proved 08 Oct 1558) and his wife Johanna (will drafted 23 Sep 1558; proved 07 Oct 1558). I believe the Felsham Goodrich line goes back to Robert Goodrich named in the 1327 Felsham subsidy,⁶ and in the 1336 Felsham Feet of Fines. And there is also excellent evidence that William Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, Massachusetts was a cousin to brothers John Goodrich and William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

Joe Neilson

"Goodrich of Hessett," email to Delores from Joe Neilson; forwarded to GFA Trustees (12/20/2008); paraphrased.

Editor's notes:

- * *This important email was enabled by the combination of a GFA website presence, and an additional GFA presence in a FTDNA Y-DNA surname project with a website presence; also enabling progress described in pages 63-87.*
- * *John Howe-Clothier; father-in-law of John Goodrich-Clothier, may have helped set up son-in-law John Goodrich; Robert Goodrich, the oldest brother of John Goodrich, may have been alive when John Goodrich married in 1615.*
- * *Though the email topic was who was the father of John Goodrich the Clothier, none of the GFA Trustees knew of "Adam Goodrich of Felsham; brother of William Goodrich of Hessett; both sons of Robert Goodrich of Felsham." The search of the Felsham Goodrich ancestry (2009-2013),^{2, 3, 4} and court rolls of Felsham Manor (2016),⁵ were all launched either soon after receipt of this email, or were enabled later due to receipt of this email. Fortunately, Delores was deemed approachable by those outside GFA who had valuable insights to share.*
- * *It remains a mystery how the 1926 postulate of Ernest Flagg regarding the [Felsham Goodrich ancestry portion]: William Goodrich b. 1570 s/o [Adam Goodrich b. 1540; s/o Robert Goodrich b. 1515; s/o John Goodrich b. 1490],⁶ was overlooked, and why his theory was not cited by Mary Lovering Holman in her Stevens-Miller Ancestry (1948), though it could have been the uncited source of: "Other records are stated to exist which, if substantiated, would give William (Goodrich of Hessett) the pedigree: Adam, Robert, John, Robert..."¹ Adam Goodrich did have a son William Goodrich baptized 12 Nov 1574,³ or ~30 years younger than brother/uncle William Goodrich of Hessett.³*
- * *In any case, this information was excluded from genealogical publications mentioning the Felsham Goodrich ancestry, for nearly a century, and could have been overlooked indefinitely, so the networking represented by this email proved to be among the most productive of examples during the tenure of Delores as GFA President.*

² "Immigrants John, William and Thomas Goodrich: A Shared Suffolk Heritage," *GFA Quarterly* (Dec 2009), pp 71-75:

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2009.pdf

³ "Shared Ancestry of Immigrants William Goodridge; John, William, Thomas Goodrich," *GFA Quarterly* (Sep 2013), pp 91-96:

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2013.pdf

⁴ "Search of the Felsham Manor Rolls, Preliminaries: Review of Felsham Wills," *GFA Quarterly* (Jun 2016), pp 21-28:

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/June_2016_archive_version.pdf

⁵ "Proven vs. Plausible Goodrich Ancestry in the Felsham Manor Rolls and Wills," *GFA Quarterly* (Sep 2016), pp 43-49:

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/Sept_2016_archive_version.pdf

⁶ *Genealogical Notes on the Founding of New England*, Ernest Flagg (Hartford, CT: 1926), page 317:

<https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/173883-redirect> (e-page 344).

From: DELORES BEGGS
Sent: Thursday, May 7, 2009 9:48 AM
To: Steve Goodrich
Subject: Fwd: Fwd: Virginia Goodrich

--- On Thu, 4/16/09, Joe Neilson wrote:

From: Joe Neilson
Subject: Virginia Goodrich
To: Kith and Kin in Carolina
Date: Thursday, April 16, 2009, 3:27 PM

You wrote:

It is reassuring to see that the name Henry was used in the Thomas Goodrich family, but I am not sure whether the Henry Goodrich who appeared in Virginia is the same as Henry Goodrich; son of Benjamin Goodrich. I say this because it appears that Henry Goodrich of Lower Norfolk County and Quinton Goodrich of Elizabeth City County were linked somehow. I believe they appear together in a list of headrights. Has there been any discovery of a Quinton Goodrich among the Felsham, Suffolk Goodrich family? Could Quinton have been a cousin?

I am not aware of a Quinton Goodrich in Virginia or in County Suffolk. And I did not realize Henry Goodrich was on a headright list. What is the time frame for Henry in Lower Norfolk? And is it possible that there were two men named Henry Goodrich, and that Henry of Lower Norfolk was a member of the Isle of Wight Goodrich family rather than a member of the family of Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock. Remember, Henry Goodrich sold a ship to Carver in 1664, and the deed was executed in Rappahannock, so Henry would have been of age and also of considerable financial means to own a ship. And the fact he was called to Rappahannock Court in 1666 to help settle a property squabble between neighbors of Thomas Goodrich suggests he was in Rappahannock. Of course, it is possible that Thomas Goodrich and the Isle of Wight Goodrich family could be cousins,⁷ which might explain why Henry showed up in both geographical locales. Though the original land grant of 1,250 acres for Thomas Goodrich was executed in Lower Norfolk, that is a rare reference of Thomas being there, and possibly all early land grants were made from Lower Norfolk. Could the same be true of Henry meaning there would only be one? Interesting.

You wrote:

I noticed you refer to Ann Goodrich; wife of Thomas Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, as Ann (Thresh) Goodrich. Have you found evidence to confirm that? I know about the 16 Feb 1656/7 will of Clement Thresh, but there must be something else that you have found. So many others identify her as Anne Sherwood. I have wondered if she was a Sexton since the couple was so close to Peter and Ann Sexton early in Norfolk County and named a son Peter.

I have encountered the theory her maiden name was Anne Sherwood before. However, other than unsourced published statements that Ann may have been a Sherwood,⁸ the naming of her grandson Sherwood Lightfoot appears to be the primary evidence used to support this hypothesis.⁹ I am now convinced that Ann was the daughter of Clement Thresh. She signed her name by a superimposed 3-character acronymic symbol including the initials "A", "T" and "G" or, as I have interpreted it, Ann Thresh Goodrich. I will attach copies of a couple documents with her signature; I have several of her signatures (*next page; two examples from 04 Nov 1668 are among the most unambiguous - SG*).¹⁰

I considered the Lavenham, Suffolk Goodrich family, since they were clothiers like John Goodrich the Clothier, the father of the orphaned immigrant brothers John Goodrich and William Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut who are Y-DNA matches to Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock. I am now convinced, however, that Thomas Goodrich born in Lavenham in 1615; son of John Goodrich, was not Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock. (*Continued*)

⁷ *Genealogies of Virginia Families (Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine), Volume 2:* "The Goodrich Family," by Lyon G. Tyler (editor), Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981, pages 23-24; pages 20-23: <https://books.google.com/books?id=55I38FXWyPgC&lpg=PR1&pg=RA1-PR3#v=onepage&q&f=false>

⁸ *Genealogies of Virginia Families (Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine), Volume 1:* "Thomas Buttons of Button's Range, Rappahannock County, Virginia," by Mrs. William Montgomery Sweeny, Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing, 1981, pages 301-304: https://books.google.com/books?id=55I38FXWyPgC&pg=PR3&source=gbs_selected_pages&cad=3#v=onepage&q&f=false

⁹ *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia, P. S. McCrary, Maryland: Heritage Books, 2007, pages 157, 187, 192.*

¹⁰ Photo attachment on WikiTree profile of Ann (Thresh) Goodrich: <https://www.wikitree.com/photo.php/2/2e/Thresh-24.jpg>

9

The Counterpane frused & examined and found words for hand signed
and sealed by John Waight in parts of the same *Witnesses* to:
the same Day & Date and like Authenticacy

Rob Payne *Esq*

Know all men that I Thomas Goodrich wth
the Consent of Ann my wife for and in Consideration of the
sume of one thousand six hundred pounds of So^d and Cu^{re} in
hand by us ~~held~~ before then sealing and Delivery of these parts
Have Given granted bargained and sold from us and o^r
heires unto Thomas Goldman and his heires for Six One hundred
Acres of Land lying neare unto Maj^r Deines Mill, and beginning
at the Land of Phillip Sanders and Runing towards the Lands
of Thomas Rawson along by or weare the Cleared Ground called
by the name of Turkey Cock hill the full and just quantity of
one hundred acres To Have Hold occupy and Enjoy the said
land to him the sd. Goldman his heires and Aft^r wth warranty
from all persons that shall lay any Clayme to any p^{te} or p^{rt} of
thereof and for the Further Confirmation hereof we sett o^r hands
and scales this 5th Day of Novemb^r 1668

Signed Sealed and Del^{iv}ed Tho: Goodrich *Sealed*
in the p^{re}se of us } Ann *Sealed*
William Potts }
Hen: Abrey }

10

Recognit^o in Cur^{ia} Com^{itatus} Rappah^{annock} s^{en} Die 9^{bris} An^o 1668
Recordat^o s^{en} Die 1^{quid} Mensis An^o Sup^{er}

Test
Rob Payne *Esq*

I the underwritten constitute Ordecyne & appoynt M^r Henry
Abrey my attorney to acknowledge my Right title and interest
in & to a speell of Land cont one hundred acres and In Witt^{ness}
= nels whereof I sett my hand this 5th day of Novemb^r 1668

Test
William Potts }
H^{en} Turner } Ann *Sealed* }
Ann *Sealed* }

Two Ann (Thresh) Goodrich signatures + A-T-G acronyms (Essex [Old Rappahannock], VA Land Records, vol. 4, pages 9, 10):
<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-89P6-3JSV?cat=413447%2F>
One visual acronym interpretation: A (Ann) descends directly from T (Thresh), to which G (Goodrich) has a lateral attachment.

John Goodrich of Lavenham had a child in 1615. The baptismal record states that Thomas Goodrich, the daughter of John Goodrich, was baptized 01 May 1615. So the clerk was either mistaken in that the child was actually named Thomazine, or in that the child was a son rather than a daughter. The child probably lived as there was no burial record for him/her and it probably was a son. John Goodrich, the father, was born in 1576 the son of John Goodrich and Alice Payne. He was not called gentleman, though his father was a tailor (will dated 02 Nov 1609), so he was a person of means and could still fit our model as a person from the gentry class. A Thomas Goodrich, Clothier of Lavenham dated his will 13 Aug 1667. He named his mother Susan, two brothers Francis and John, a deceased father Thomas Goodrich and a wife Sarah; daughter of Samuel Dansie, who he had married the same year he wrote his will. Sarah was born in 1646, so it appears this Thomas was a fairly young man (not to be confused with Thomas b. 1615), and his deceased father Thomas was probably the Thomas Goodrich born in 1615, whose grandfather was a tailor. And since we know Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock was still alive when the above will was written, it would be hard to fit the Lavenham family into the picture.

From the will record, I lean heavily toward John Goodrich the Alderman as the son of Adam Goodrich of Felsham (will dated 13 Mar 1596/7) who was the son of Robert Goodrich of Felsham (will dated 26 Jun 1563), who was the son of John and Johanna Goodrich of Felsham (wills dated 20 May 1554 and 23 Sep 1558 respectively). I believe Thomas Goodrich Sr. (will dated 02 Sep 1600), the father of Thomas Goodrich of Clifford Inn, and who you referenced in your posting, is the youngest son of John and Johanna Goodrich of Felsham named in the will of John, since there is another son William Goodrich not named in the will of John who is named in the will of Johanna.

Both Thomas Goodrich Sr. and Thomas Goodrich Jr. witnessed the will of Adam Goodrich, and Adam referred to Thomas Goodrich Jr. of Hardwick Manor as his "cousin". The will of Thomas Goodrich Sr. of Bury St. Edmunds was dated 02 Sep 1600. He did not call himself "Gentleman," though his son Thomas Goodrich Jr. was referred to as "Gentleman," in the parish records and in his own will (dated 26 Oct 1597). Thomas Goodrich Sr. named the five children of his son Edward and his son-in-law William Rushbrooke; naming no other children or grandchildren. Married to William Rushbrooke in 1575, daughter Alice Goodrich was born ~1555, and son Edward Goodrich married Constance Cage in 1577, so Edward was born ~1552. Their father Thomas Goodrich Sr. was born ~1520.

In his 1600 will, Thomas Goodrich allowed his executor *"to have use of his little tenement on Hatter Street and the adjoining garden which was sometime owned by Oliver Hall for one full year after his decease according to the tenure and covenant made by John Bull and Margaret his wife and executed 20 Jul 1599."* As you noted, Margaret, wife of John Bull, was daughter in law to Thomas Goodrich Sr.; widow of his deceased son Thomas Goodrich Jr. The property on Hatter Street was eventually owned by John Goodrich the Alderman of Bury St. Edmunds. Thomas Goodrich Jr. of Clifford Inn, London, Gentleman, dated his will 26 Oct 1597. He bequeathed to his wife Margaret, who later married John Bull, some property in Bury St. Edmunds and other lands in County Suffolk known as Hardwicke Manor. He named a brother Edward Goodrich. He provided for underage children (not named) and specifically requested his daughter Frances Goodrich remain with her Goodrich grandfather in Bury St. Edmunds.

There is a potential for John Goodrich the Alderman to be the son of Thomas Goodrich Jr. If this were true, there would be a convenient transfer path for the property once owned by John Bull and Margaret, that was later owned by John Goodrich the Alderman. Thomas Goodrich Jr. was married to Margaret in 1574, so born ~1549, and so was about age 19 when John Goodrich the Alderman was born in 1568. However, a son named John Goodrich was recorded to Thomas Goodrich, Gentleman of Bury St. Edmunds, in 1595, and unless Thomas had two sons named John Goodrich, John Goodrich the Alderman of Bury St. Edmunds would not be his son. The will of Adam Goodrich of Felsham names son John Goodrich of Bury, and children of *Mr. John Goodrich the Alderman* baptized at Bury St. Mary share first names with children of Adam Goodrich, so John Goodrich the Alderman is probably the son of Adam Goodrich.

Delores Goodrick Beggs, president of the Goodrich Family Association in America, saw your Rootsweb posting and asked if I would follow it up. I confess, I have not done a very good job of rummaging through the early Virginia records or else I would not have had to ask you about Henry Goodrich and Quinton Goodrich.

Joe Neilson

Editor's note: though the list of Goodrich generations attested at Felsham Manor or in Felsham wills (next page) is unproven earlier than John Goodrich (will 20 May 1554; next page), all attested siblings are still a source of Goodrich descendants in local towns that are increasingly difficult to trace as the generations removed from Felsham increase (page 49). This is another example of networking by Delores Goodrick Beggs that culminated in valuable information.

			ROBERT GOODRICH of Felsham; <i>Wife unknown Felsham Subsidy-1327 (alone); Feet of Fines-1336 with John-Margaret</i>
			JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham; <i>wife Margaret. Named with Robert and wife Margaret in Felsham Feet of Fines-1336</i>
			JOHN GOODRICH SR. of Felsham (d. bef. Oct 1412); <i>wife Isabel Felsham Manor Rolls: (Dec 1382) "John Godrych and Isabel his wife"; (May 1403, Oct 1403) "John Goodrich Sr." (Oct 1412) John Goodrich Chaplain-Felsham (son): "John Goodrich Sr. died; had freehold lands"</i>
			JOHN GOODRICH JR. "THE YOUNGER" of Felsham (d. bef. Jan 1449) <i>wife Rose Felsham Manor Rolls: (Mar 1412) "John Goodrich Jr."; (Oct 1439, Jan 1440, Sep 1440, Oct 1442). (Jan 1449): widow Rose is a free tenant. "John Goodrich-Younger" (1423 will of John-Chaplain)</i>
			JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 17 Dec 1475); <i>wife Margery Felsham Manor Rolls (Oct 1451, Jul 1453) freehold tenant status: Will 30 Nov 1475 (17 Dec 1475) prefers his land sold to one of his named issue: Thomas, Agnes, William, John, Isabel, Alice, Roger</i>
Thomas Goodrich Heir 1 John-1475	Agnes Goodrich Heir 2 John-1475	William Goodrich Heir 3 John-1475	JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 11 Sep 1503); <i>wife Isabel Heir 4 in will of father. John will 20 Aug 1503 (11 Sep 1503) Will said son John has first rights to head "Goodrich" lands Issue in will: John, Isabel, Robert, Margery, Emma</i>
JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 08 Oct 1558) Felsham Subsidy-1524 <i>Wife Joane</i> will 23 Sep 1558 (07 Oct 1558) Heir 1 in will of father. John Goodrich will 20 May 1554 (08 Oct 1558) Issue in will: Robert , Emma, John, Alice, Thomas, William			
ROBERT GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 24 Feb 1569/70) Felsham Subsidy-1568; <i>wife Elizabeth</i> buried at Hessest 09 Aug 1579 Heir 1 in will of father. Robert Goodrich will 26 Jun 1563 (24 Feb 1569/70) Issue named in will: Adam, Thomas, William , Emma, Elizabeth, John			
ADAM GOODRICH of Felsham (b. ~1536; d. bef. 08 Apr 1597). Issue by m1-Ann: Robert, Susan, John , Henry, William, Alice, Adam (~1563-1579) m2-Katherine; issue Elizabeth, Anthony, Anne, Isaac (1581-1588) Heir 1 in will of father. Adam will 13 Mar 1596/7; proved 08 Apr 1597		WILLIAM GOODRICH I of Hessest (buried 24 Oct 1631) <i>Wife Margaret Richardson</i> ; m. 07 Nov 1568 at St. Peter-Felsham Issue Elizabeth, Robert, William, Henry, John , Susan ~1573-1591 Heir 3 in will of father. William will 04 Apr 1632 (02 Jan 1631/2)	
JOHN GOODRICH (1568-1626). Bury St. Edmunds Alderman, Gentleman. Baptized 08 Sep 1568 at Hessest. Lived in Felsham, Bury St. Edmunds <i>Wife Martha Smith</i> : John, Henry, Elizabeth, Martha, Benjamin, Anne, Susan, Mary, Katherine, Francis, Robert, Thomas (~1593-1615)		WILLIAM GOODRICH II of Hessest (b. 1580; bur. 07 Aug 1646) Baptized 2nd son of William I on 11 Sep 1580 at Hessest <i>Wife Barbara Cole</i> ; m. 16 May 1608 at Hessest. Issue bp. at Hessest: (William) Goodrich, bp. 11 Jun 1609, Robert Goodrich, bp. 29 Aug 1619	
THOMAS GOODRICH (1615-1679). Gentleman, Colonel. Baptized 14 Apr 1615 at Bury St. Mary; named in will of father Immigrant Norfolk, VA by 1651 (Rappahannock by 1656). Issue (1647-1663) by <i>wife Ann Thresh</i> : Benjamin, Joseph, Charles , Anne, Peter, Katherine <i>Y-SNP: Y-Elite N2L2C; YFull YF05421; GFA G-62: (A)-15196, 23492, 23493, (FGC)-44202, 45642, 45643, 45646, 45647, 45648</i>		WILLIAM GOODRICH III (bp. 11 Jun 1609-d. bef. 08 May 1645) <i>wife Margaret Butterfield</i> m. 19 Aug 1631 at Woolverstone, Suffolk Issue: William IV, Mary (born at Woolverstone 1632-1634); in 1634 immigrant Watertown, MA: Jeremiah, Joseph Benjamin (1638-1643). <i>Y-SNP: Y-Elite 8YQRA; YFull YF05422; GFA G-50: (FGC)-44078, 44081, 44082, 44083, 44084, 44085, 44086, 44093</i>	

ROBERT GOODRICH of Felsham; <i>Wife unknown Felsham Subsidy-1327 (alone); Feet of Fines-1336 with John-Margaret</i>					
JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham; <i>wife Margaret. Named with Robert and wife Margaret in Felsham Feet of Fines-1336</i>					
JOHN GOODRICH SR. of Felsham (d. bef. Oct 1412); <i>wife Isabel Felsham Manor Rolls: (Dec 1382) "John Godrych and Isabel his wife"; (May 1403, Oct 1403) "John Goodrich Sr." (Oct 1412) John Goodrich Chaplain-Felsham (son): "John Goodrich Sr. died; had freehold lands"</i>					
JOHN GOODRICH JR. "THE YOUNGER" of Felsham (d. bef. Jan 1449) <i>wife Rose Felsham Manor Rolls: (Mar 1412) "John Goodrich Jr."; (Oct 1439, Jan 1440, Sep 1440, Oct 1442). (Jan 1449): widow Rose is a free tenant. "John Goodrich-Younger" (1423 will of John-Chaplain)</i>	Geoffrey Goodrich , Chaplain of Lavenham (d. bef. 23 May 1424) <i>Felsham Manor Rolls: Oct 1412: John Goodrich, Chaplain-Felsham: John Goodrich gave land to him and "Geoffrey my brother chaplain." Will of Geoffrey Goodrich, Chaplain: 06 Jul 1423; proved 23 May 1424.</i>				
JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 17 Dec 1475); <i>wife Margery Felsham Manor Rolls (Oct 1451, Jul 1453) freehold tenant status: Will 30 Nov 1475 (17 Dec 1475) prefers his land sold to one of his issue: Thomas, Agnes, William, John, Isabel, Alice, Roger</i>					
JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 11 Sep 1503); <i>wife Isabel Heir 4 in will of father. John will 20 Aug 1503 will (11 Sep 1503) Will said son John has first rights to head "Goodrich" lands Issue in will: John, Isabel, Robert, Margery, Emma</i>	Isabel Goodrich Heir 5 John-1475	Alice Goodrich Heir 6 John-1475	Roger Goodrich Heir 7 John-1475		
JOHN GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 08 Oct 1558) Felsham Subsidy-1524 <i>Wife Joane</i> will 23 Sep 1558 (07 Oct 1558) Heir 1 in will of father. John will 20 May 1554 (08 Oct 1558) Issue in will: Robert , Emma, John, Alice, Thomas, William	Isabel Goodrich Heir 2 John-1503	Robert Goodrich Heir 3 John-1503	Margery Goodrich Heir 4 John-1503	Emme Goodrich Heir 5 John-1503	
ROBERT GOODRICH of Felsham (d. bef. 24 Feb 1569/70) Felsham Subsidy-1568; <i>wife Elizabeth</i> buried at Hessest 09 Aug 1579 Heir 1 in will of father. Robert will 26 Jun 1563 (24 Feb 1569/70) Issue named in will: Adam, Thomas, William , Emma, Elizabeth, John	Emme Goodrich Heir 2 John-1554 m. _____ Tyllot	John Goodrich Heir 3 John-1554	Alice Goodrich Heir 4 John-1554 m. Thomas Page	Thomas Goodrich Heir 5 John-1554	William Goodrich Named only in will of Joane Goodrich
WILLIAM GOODRICH I of Hessest (buried 24 Oct 1631) <i>Wife Margaret Richardson</i> ; m. 07 Nov 1568 at St. Peter-Felsham Issue Elizabeth, Robert, William, Henry, John , Susan ~1573-1591 Heir 3 in will of father. William will 04 Apr 1631; proved 02 Jan 1631/2.	Thomas Goodrich Heir 2 Robert-1563	Emme Goodrich Heir 4 Robert-1563	Elizabeth Goodrich Heir 5 Robert-1563	John Goodrich Heir 6 Robert-1563	
JOHN GOODRICH Clothier of Bury St. Edmunds (d. 20 Apr 1632). <i>Wife Margerie Howe</i> ; m. 07 Aug 1615 Bury St. James Issue: William-Elder, John, Henry, William-Younger , Jeremy Heir 1 in will of father. John will 14 Apr 1632 (16 May 1632)		Robert Goodrich Died before 1631	Henry Goodrich Died before 1631	Elizabeth Goodrich Heir 3 William-1631 m. Philip Clarke	Susan Goodrich Heir 4 William-1631 m1. John Lock m2. John Beamond
WILLIAM GOODRICH-YOUNGER (bp. 13 Feb 1621/2; d. 1676) Heir 3 in will of father. Immigrant 1636 Wethersfield-CT; m. Sarah Marvin 04 Oct 1648; issue (1649-1667): William (d. young), Sarah, Mary, John , Elizabeth, William , Abigail, Ephraim , David <i>Y-SNP: Y-Elite 7Y253, YFull YF05423, GFA G-18: (F)-1449, (FGC)-14559, 14564, 14566, 14569, 19305, 19306, 19307, 19308, 19316</i>	JOHN GOODRICH (bp. 22 Mar 1617/8; d. 1680) Heir 1 in will of father. Immigrant 1636 Wethersfield, CT m1. Elizabeth in ~1644; issue (1645-1665): Elizabeth, John, Mary, Joseph, Hannah, Jonathan <i>Y-SNP: Raymond-9 (William-8, William-7, Chauncey-6, Crafts-5, Crafts-4, Moses-3, Jonathan-2, John-1)</i>				

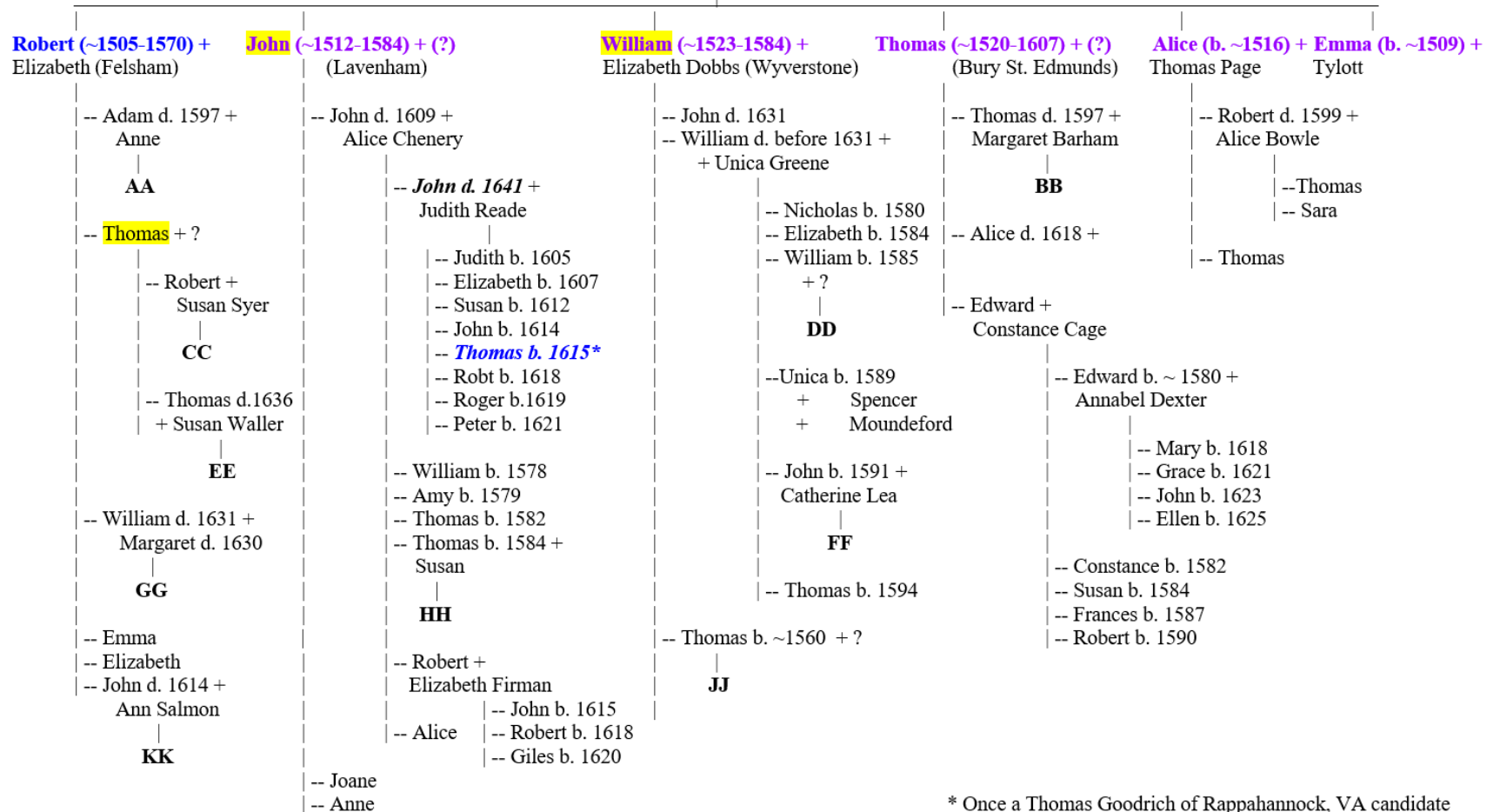
- [JOHN GOODRICH OF FELSHAM \(b. ~1477; EARLIEST PROVEN ANCESTOR; WILL PROVED AT FELSHAM ON 08 OCT 1558\); m. JOHAN \(WILL PROVED AT FELSHAM ON 07 OCT 1558\)](#)
- 1) [ROBERT GOODRICH OF FELSHAM \(b. ~1505; MOST-RECENT-COMMON-ANCESTOR OF ALL Y-SNP KITS SHOWN; WILL PROVED AT FELSHAM ON 24 FEB 1570\); m. ELIZABETH](#)
 - 2) [ADAM GOODRICH OF FELSHAM \(PRINCIPAL HEIR IN 26 JUN 1563 WILL OF ROBERT GOODRICH; ADAM WILL 13 MAR 1596/7\) m1 ANN; m2 Katherine](#)
 - 3) Robert Goodrich (no baptism record; principal heir in Adam Goodrich will)
 - 3) Susan Goodrich (bp. 15 Apr 1566-Hessett)
 - 3) [JOHN GOODRICH THE ALDERMAN, GENTLEMAN \(bp. 08 SEP 1568-HESSETT; WILL PROVED AT BURY ST. EDMUNDS ON 01 MAR 1626\) m. MARTHA SMITH](#)
 - 4) John Goodrich (no baptism record; principal heir in the will of John Goodrich the Alderman, Gentleman); m. Alice
 - 5) [John Goodrich \(bp. 21 Dec 1623 at Bury St. James\)](#)
 - 5) Martha Goodrich (bp. 30 Jan 1625 at Bury St. James)
 - 5) Robert Goodrich (bp. 07 Jul 1626 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 5) Mary Goodrich (bp. 02 Jan 1628 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 5) Margaret Goodrich (bp. 08 Dec 1630 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 5) Catherine Goodrich (bp. 09 May 1633 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 5) Frances Goodrich (bp. 19 Sep 1638 at Bury St. James)
 - 4) Henry Goodrich (bp. 06 Apr 1595 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Elizabeth Goodrich (bp. 21 Mar 1597; buried 11 Mar 1605 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Martha Goodrich (bp. 26 Feb 1599 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Benjamin Goodrich (bp. 20 Jan 1601 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Anne Goodrich (bp. 12 Jan 1603 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Susan Goodrich (bp. 09 Feb 1604 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Mary Goodrich (bp. 24 May 1604; buried 18 Jun 1616 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Katherine Goodrich (bp. 01 Mar 1607; buried 18 Apr 1607 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Francis Goodrich (bp. 06 May 1610 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) Robert Goodrich (bp. 20 Mar 1614; buried 13 Jun 1616 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) [THOMAS-1 GOODRICH, GENTLEMAN \(bp. 14 APR 1615-BURY ST. MARY\); TO VA ~1644; m. ANNE THRESH \[G-19, G-42, G-82\]](#)
 - 5) Benjamin-2 Goodrich (b. ~1647 in VA)
 - 5) Joseph-2 Goodrich (b. ~1650 in VA)
 - 5) [CHARLES-2 GOODRICH \(b. ~1652 IN VA\) \[G-23, G-62\]](#)
 - 5) Anne-2 Goodrich (b. ~1659 in VA)
 - 5) Peter-2 Goodrich (b. ~1662 in VA)
 - 5) Katherine-2 Goodrich (b. ~1663 in VA)
 - 3) Henry Goodrich (bp. 03 Jun 1571 at St. Peter-Felsham)
 - 3) William Goodrich (bp. 12 Nov 1574 at Felsham)
 - 3) Alice Goodrich (bp. 09 Mar 1597 at Felsham)
 - 3) Adam Goodrich (bp. 30 Mar 1579 at Felsham)
 - 3) Elizabeth Goodrich (bp. 17 Aug 1581 at Felsham)
 - 3) Anthony Goodrich (bp. 19 May 1584 at Felsham)
 - 3) Anne Goodrich (b. ~1586 in Felsham; named in Adam Goodrich will)
 - 3) Isaac Goodrich (bp. 01 Jan 1589 at Felsham)
 - 2) Thomas Goodrich (named in 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich)
 - 2) [WILLIAM GOODRICH I OF HESSETT \(NAMED IN 26 JUN 1563 WILL OF ROBERT GOODRICH; BURIED AT HESSETT 24 OCT 1631\); m. MARGARET RICHARDSON IN 1568 AT FELSHAM](#)
 - 3) Elizabeth Goodrich (b. ~1573 in Hesse; named in William Goodrich will); m. Philip Clarke
 - 3) Robert Goodrich (bp. 05 May 1577 at Hesse)
 - 3) [WILLIAM GOODRICH II OF HESSETT \(bp. 11 SEP 1580 AT HESSETT\)](#)
 - 4) [WILLIAM GOODRICH III OF HESSETT / WILLIAM-1 GOODRIDGE \(bp. 11 JUN 1609 AT HESSETT\); TO WATERTOWN, MA IN 1634; m. MARGARET BUTTERFIELD](#)
 - 5) William Goodrich IV of Woolverstone (b. 04 Oct 1632; d. 30 Apr 1633 in Woolverstone, Suffolk)
 - 5) Mary-2 Goodrich (b. 21 Aug 1634 in Woolverstone, Suffolk); m. Edward Woodman
 - 5) Jeremiah-2 Goodridge (b. 06 Mar 1638 in Watertown, MA); m. Mary Adams
 - 5) [JOSEPH-2 GOODRIDGE \(b. 29 SEP 1639 IN WATERTOWN, MA\); m. MARTHA MOORES \[G-50\]](#)
 - 5) Benjamin-2 Goodridge (b. 11 Apr 1642 in Watertown, MA); m1 Deborah Jordan; m2 Sarah Croad
 - 4) Robert Goodrich (bp. 29 Aug 1619 at Hesse)
 - 3) Henry Goodrich (bp. 12 Jan 1584 at Hesse); m1 Johanna; m2 Rose Howe
 - 3) [JOHN GOODRICH THE CLOTHIER \(WILL PROVED 16 MAY 1632\); m. MARGERY HOWE](#)
 - 4) William Goodrich (b. ~1616/7?); minister; m. Rebecca
 - 4) [JOHN-1 GOODRICH \(bp. 22 MAR 1618 AT BURY ST. MARY\); TO WETHERSFIELD, CT IN 1636; m1 ELIZABETH; m2 Mary \(Foote\) Stoddard](#)
 - 5) Elizabeth-2 Goodrich (b. 02 Nov 1645); m. Daniel Rose
 - 5) John-2 Goodrich (b. 05 Sep 1647); m. Mary Gibbs
 - 5) Mary-2 Goodrich (b. 15 Dec 1650); m. Thomas Read
 - 5) Joseph-2 Goodrich (b. 10 Jan 1654); d. unmarried before 04 Nov 1680
 - 5) Hannah-2 Goodrich (b. abt. 1659); m. Zachariah Maynard
 - 5) [JONATHAN-2 GOODRICH \(b. APT. 1665\); m. ABIGAIL CRAFTS \(ancestors of all known surviving male Goodrich descendants of John-1 Goodrich\)](#)
 - 4) Henry Goodrich (bp. 14 Nov 1619; buried 28 Nov 1619 at Bury St. Mary)
 - 4) [WILLIAM-1 GOODRICH \(bp. 13 FEB 1622 AT BURY ST. MARY\); TO WETHERSFIELD, CT IN 1636; m. SARAH MARVIN](#)
 - 5) William-2 Goodrich (b. 08 Aug 1649; died in infancy)
 - 5) Sarah-2 Goodrich (b. 08 Aug 1649); m. John Hollister
 - 5) Mary-2 Goodrich (b. 13 Nov 1651); m. Joseph Butler
 - 5) [JOHN-2 GOODRICH \(b. 20 MAY 1653\); m. REBECCA ALLEN](#)
 - 6) [ALLEN-3 GOODRICH \(b. 13 NOV 1690\); m1 ELIZABETH GOODRICH; m2 HANNAH SEYMOUR \[G-17, G-29\]](#)
 - 5) Elizabeth-2 Goodrich (b. 1657); m. Robert Welles
 - 5) [WILLIAM-2 GOODRICH \(b. 08 FEB 1660\); m1 GRACE RILEY; m2 Marianne \(Bretoun\) Ayrault](#)
 - 6) [WILLIAM-3 GOODRICH \(b. 02 JUL 1686\); m. MARGARET ORVIS](#)
 - 7) [JARED-4 GOODRICH \(bp. 02 11 JUL 1714\); m1 MIRIAM STOCKWELL; m2 Abigail \[G-94, G-96, G-105, G-109, G-140, G-142\]](#)
 - 5) Abigail-2 Goodrich (b. 05 Jun 1662-Wethersfield); m. Thomas Fitch
 - 5) [EPHRAIM-2 GOODRICH \(b. 02 JUN 1663\); m1 SARAH TREAT; m2 Jerusha \(Treat\) Welles \[G-7, G-18, G-53, G-101, G-127, G-128\]](#)
 - 5) [DAVID-2 GOODRICH \(b. 04 MAR 1667\); m1 HANNAH WRIGHT; m2 Prudence Churchill \[G-8\]](#)
 - 6) [DAVID-3 GOODRICH \(b. 08 DEC 1694\); m. HEZIBAH BOARDMAN \[G-6, G-77\]](#)
 - 4) Jeremy Goodrich (bp. 24 Jun 1627 at Bury St. Mary); m. Unknown
 - 3) Susan Goodrich (bp. 30 May 1591 at Hesse); m1. John Lock; m2. John Beamond
 - 2) Emma Goodrich (named in 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich)
 - 2) Elizabeth Goodrich (named in 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich)
 - 2) John Goodrich (named in 26 Jun 1563 will of Robert Goodrich); m1 Anne Salmon; m2 Maria
 - 1) [Emma Goodrich](#) (named in the 20 May 1554 will of John Goodrich of Felsham and in the 23 Sep 1558 will of Joane Goodrich)
 - 1) [John Goodrich](#) (named in the 20 May 1554 will of John Goodrich of Felsham and in the 23 Sep 1558 will of Joane Goodrich)
 - 1) [Alice Goodrich](#) (named in the 20 May 1554 will of John Goodrich of Felsham and in the 23 Sep 1558 will of Joane Goodrich)
 - 1) [Thomas Goodrich](#) (named in the 20 May 1554 will of John Goodrich of Felsham and in the 23 Sep 1558 will of Joane Goodrich)
 - 1) [William Goodrich](#) (named in the 23 Sep 1558 will of his mother Joane Goodrich only)

Felsham Goodrich Ahnentafel (Ancestor Table),^{2, 3, 4} (page 43)

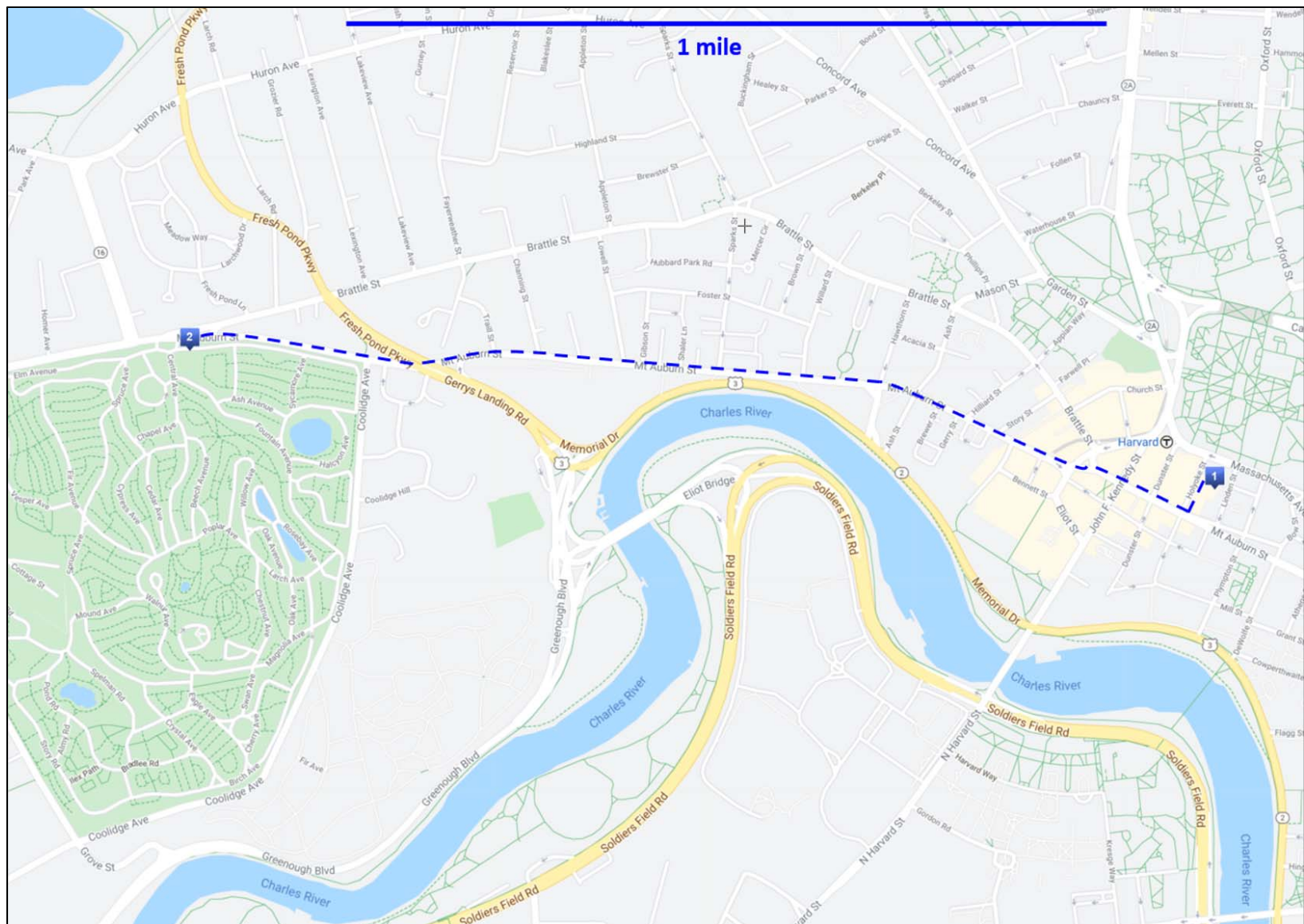
Postulated Felsham Goodrich Pedigree

By Joe Neilson (05 Feb 2012); page 1 of 6

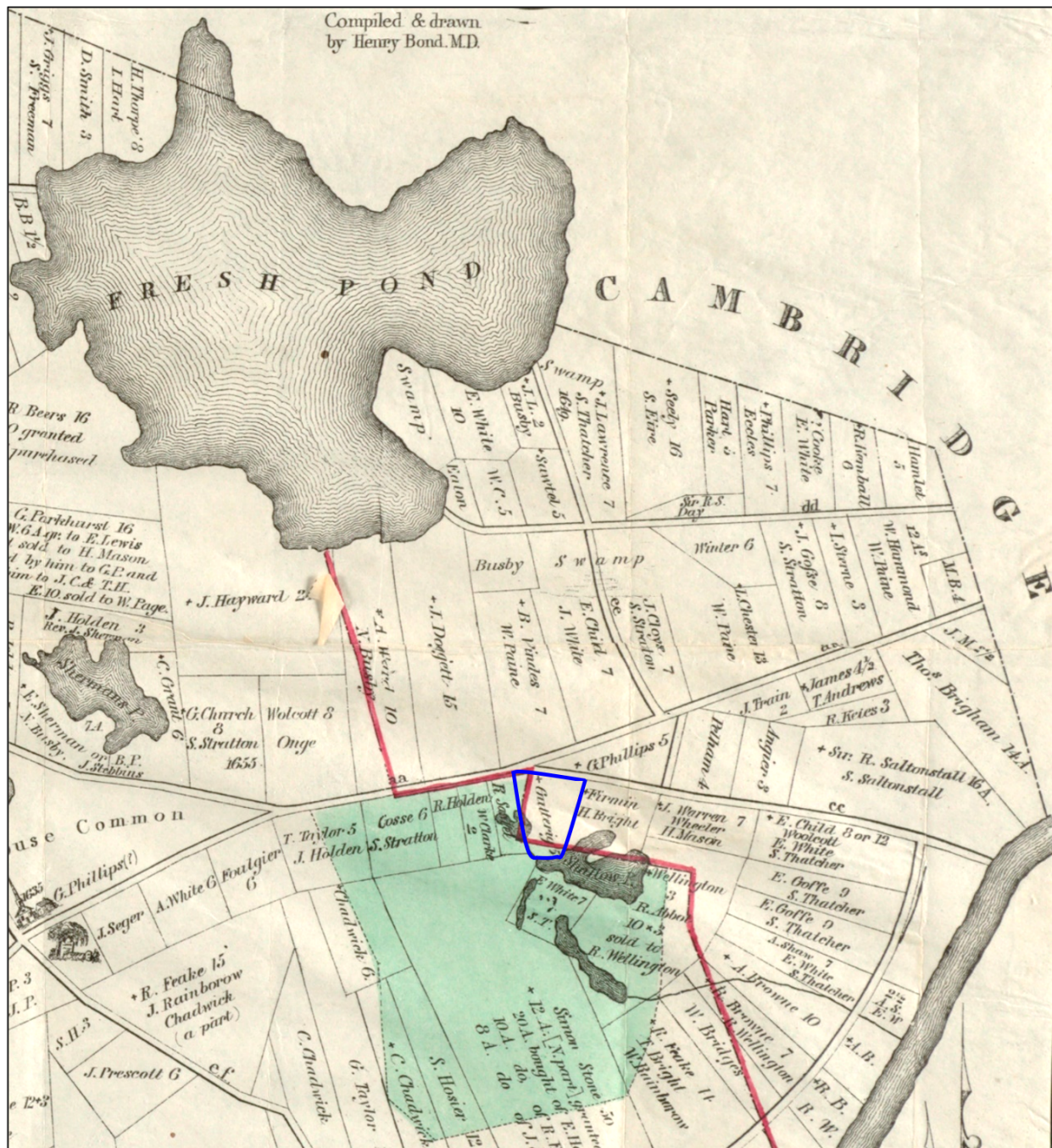
John Goodrich (will 20 May 1554; proved 08 Oct 1558) + Joane (will 23 Sep 1558; proved 07 Oct 1558)



* Once a Thomas Goodrich of Rappahannock, VA candidate
Placements based on circumstantial evidence



- 1) **Clement Chaplin, John – William Goodrich (1635):** first house S of E side intersection of Holyoke St. – Harvard St. (Massachusetts Ave.) in **Cambridge** (see page 52).
 - 2) **William-1 Goodridge (1636):** house S side V-intersection of Mount Auburn St. – Brattle St. N side of Mount Auburn Cemetery in **Watertown** (see page 51).
- Distance from (1 to 2): 1.3 miles (20-25 min casual walk)**



Homestead of William Goodridge (Gutterig in map) in Watertown, MA.¹¹

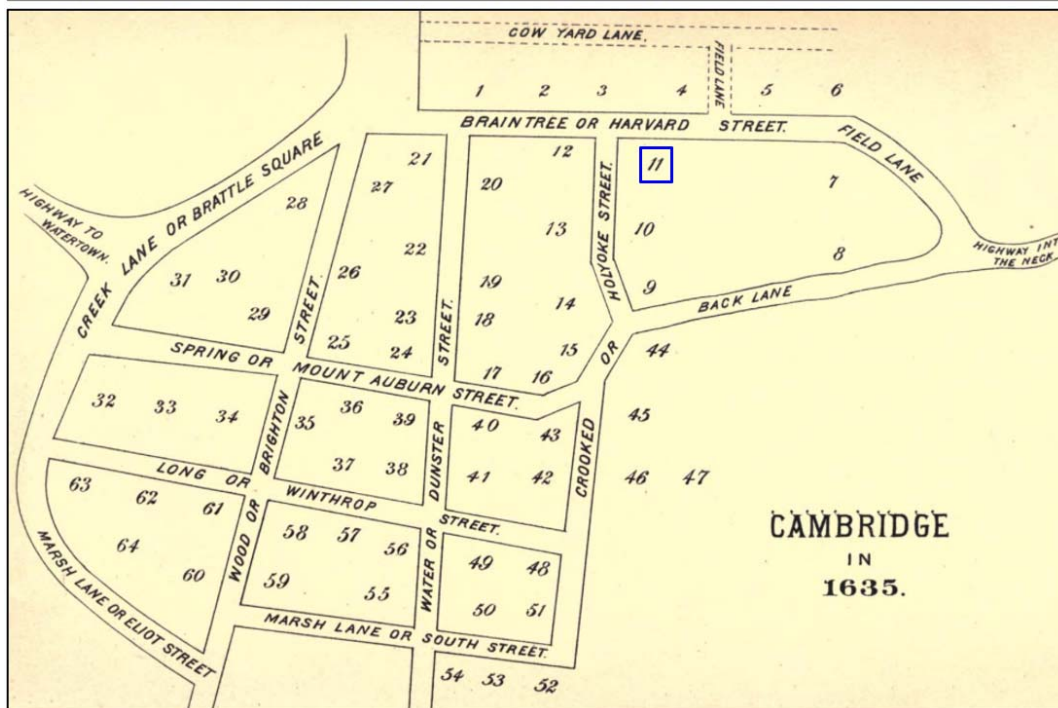
¹¹ Genealogies of the Families-Descendants of Early Settlers of Watertown, MA, Henry Bond, MD (1855); map in cover insert: <https://archive.org/stream/genealogiesoffam00bond/page/n1154/mode/1up>

KEY TO THE PLAN OF "CAMBRIDGE IN 1635,"

Indicating the owners and occupants of the several lots, in 1635, and in 1642. All are supposed to have been homesteads, unless otherwise designated.

No.	In 1635.	In 1642.
1	William Westwood. ¹	Public Lot.
2	James Olmstead.	Edward Goffe.
3	William Pantry.	Harvard College. ²
4	Rev. Thomas Hooker.	Rev. Thomas Shepard.
5	John White. ³	Richard Champney. ³
6	John Clark. ³	Thomas Beal. ³
7	William Wadsworth. ³	Samuel Shepard. ³
8	John White.	Thomas Danforth.
9	John Hopkins. ³	Mark Pierce.
10	John White. ³	Edward Collins.
11	William Goodwin.	Samuel Shepard.

CHAPLIN, CLEMENT, came to N. Eng. in the *Elizabeth and Ann*, 1635, then a. 48, and was elected the same year a Selectman of Cambridge. He purchased the estate of William Goodwin at the easterly corner of Harvard and Holyoke streets, which was afterwards sold to Samuel Shepard. He removed, probably in 1636, to Connecticut, of which colony he was Treasurer in 1637, and was an Elder of the church in Weathersfield.



Homestead (lot 11) of Clement Chaplin (and whoever lived with him in 1635-1636) in Cambridge, MA.^{12, 13, 14}

¹² *History of Cambridge, Massachusetts 1630-1877*, Lucius Paige (1877), "Key to the Plan of Cambridge in 1635" on page xv: <https://archive.org/stream/historyofcambrid00paigiala#page/xv/mode/1up>

¹³ *History of Cambridge, Massachusetts 1630-1877*, Lucius Paige (1877), **Clement Chaplin biography**, page 508: <https://archive.org/stream/historyofcambrid00paigiala#page/508/mode/1up>

¹⁴ *History of Cambridge, Massachusetts 1630-1877*, Lucius Paige (1877), "Cambridge in 1635" map on page xvii: <https://archive.org/stream/historyofcambrid00paigiala#page/n24/mode/1up>

William the Elder, John, William the Younger, and Jeremy Goodrich: The Lost Years¹⁵

~ Editor

William Goodrich the Elder, son of John Goodrich and Margerie Howe, age 17 when admitted to Caius College on 15 April 1634,¹⁶ was born ~1616, so he was a year older than his brother John (bp. 22 March 1617/8).¹⁷ As the eldest son, Grandfather William Goodrich was his namesake. Yet the will of his father John Goodrich the Clothier, dated 14 April 1632; proved 16 May 1632, bequeathed Bury St. Edmunds house and lands and Horningsheath land to wife Margerie, Hessett land and buildings to son John, and £100 each to his sons William the Elder, William the Younger, and Jeremy.^{18, 19} John Goodrich died on 20 April 1632,²⁰ and was buried on 21 April 1632; his wife Margerie died within a week later, or before 27 Apr 1632.²⁰

William Goodrich the Elder, after graduating from Caius College, was a minister of the Church of England; he married and had no issue.²¹ He was vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, England in 1646,²² and was ejected from the ministry there in 1662,²³ after the Anglican Church was reinstated as the state church of England at the expense of Presbyterian and Congregational nonconformists.²⁴ He became the ward of his nephew William Goodrich; the infant orphaned son of Jeremy Goodrich of Bury St. Edmunds and his wife, on 10 August 1663.²⁵ On 19 May 1665 he was granted administration after his nephew died.²⁶ By 1669, nonconformist Rev. William Goodrich preached from his home in Hessett, and on 10 June 1672 he received a license to teach there.²⁷ His brother Jeremy Goodrich, like William¹ Goodrich of Watertown, Massachusetts, lived only to age ~36.

The will of John Goodrich the Clothier of Bury St. Edmunds in 1632 entrusted management of the inheritances of each of his four sons to wife Margerie, until each son reached the age of 21, stipulating that if any son was uncooperative with Margerie, *or with any other guardian who took her place in the event of her death, his inheritance would be divided among the others.*²⁸ Only Clement Chaplin, a Bury St. Edmunds chandler,²⁹ served as guardian after Margerie died in 1632, so from then to 1639-1643, he had the full cooperation of John and William Goodrich. Chaplin arrived in Boston in 1635 on the *Elizabeth and Ann* with wife Sarah (Hinds) Chaplin, daughter of a Bury St. Edmunds goldsmith,³⁰ as an unlisted passenger (Savage).³¹ *The Elizabeth and Ann is known to have carried children of Rev. Peter Bulkeley under assumed names* (Jacobus, 1922).³²

¹⁵ *Goodrich Family Association Quarterly*, volume 9, issue 4 (Sep 2013), pages 97-98:

https://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2013.pdf

¹⁶ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case (Chicago: Fergus Publishing, 1889), 15

¹⁷ "Shared Ancestry of Immigrants William Goodridge; John, William, Thomas Goodrich," Stephen Goodrich, *Goodrich Family Association Quarterly*, 9:4 (this issue), p 91.

¹⁸ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case (Chicago: Fergus Publishing, 1889), 20-21

¹⁹ Court of Archdeaconry of Sudbury [FHL 97085], 127.

²⁰ Chaplin vs. Howe 1633: *Inheritance Disputes Index, 1574-1714*, UK National Archives: C8/86/83.

²¹ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case (Chicago: Fergus Publishing, 1889), 21-24.

²² Alexander Gordon, M.A., *Freedom After Ejection: A Review (1690-1692)* (1917), 244.

²³ Alexander Gordon, M.A., *Freedom After Ejection* (1917), 244

²⁴ Alexander Gordon, *Freedom After Ejection* (1917), 151-153; 242.

²⁵ Church of England, Court of Archdeaconry of Sudbury. Probate Records: 1354-1857, p 48, FHL film #97117.

²⁶ Church of England, Court of Archdeaconry of Sudbury. Probate Records: 1354-1857, p 66, FHL film #97117.

²⁷ Alexander Gordon, M.A., *Freedom After Ejection* (1917), 244.

²⁸ *The Goodrich Family in America*, Lafayette Wallace Case (Chicago: Fergus Publishing, 1889), page 21.

²⁹ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (1860), 1:360.

³⁰ John Trumbull, *Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut: 1633-1884*, (1886), 1:234.

³¹ James Savage, *A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* (1860), 1:360.

³² Donald Lines Jacobus, *NEHGR* (Boston: NEHGS, 1922), 76:307.

In Cambridge, Massachusetts, Rev. Peter Bulkeley and Clement Chaplin were neighbors in 1635/6.³³ The records of a town meeting dated 8 February 1635/6 reveal further that the Chaplin household, with three occupants,³⁴ had at least one additional male at that time, of an age and status suitable to take up the task of being a community shepherd:³⁵

Agreed with Mr. Chaplin that his man shall keep the goats, and to have three half-pence a week for one goat and a penny a week for wethers or kids, to begin next Monday.

Possibly this was an apprenticeship in animal husbandry for John (*age 18 at the time*) and/or William Goodrich (*age 14*), one or both of whom had also either sailed on the *Elizabeth and Ann* as unlisted passengers, or under assumed names, or came to America soon afterward.

In Watertown, Massachusetts, 3-acre meadow grants (*1 acre per person or per £20-value cattle*) were made in 1636-1637 to *John Gutterege* and *William Gutterege*.³⁶ William Goodridge had a homestead,³⁷ a household of 3,^{38, 39} and by 1642 owned 25 acre and 3 acre grants (1636-1637) to John Goodridge, who had no homestead and disappeared after 1637.⁴⁰ Bond (1860) implied *William/John* were one man.⁴¹

The homes of William Goodridge north of Mount Auburn Cemetery in Watertown (page 51), and of Clement Chaplin near the intersection of Harvard and Holyoke Streets in Cambridge (page 52) were within 1.3 miles straight walking distance (page 50). Wethersfield, Connecticut was part of Watertown, and called Watertown until renamed Wethersfield by the Hartford General Court on 21 February 1636/7.⁴² The 1644 Watertown land inventory even named pre-1637 Wethersfield settlers Robert Seeley, Thurston Raynor, Andrew Ward and Nathaniel Foote,^{43, 44} though 1644 was three years after Ward and Raynor had moved on to Stamford, Connecticut in 1641.⁴⁵

Cambridge, Massachusetts and Hartford, Connecticut were twin communities in the same sense as Watertown and Wethersfield, though in this case both Cambridge and Hartford were called Newtown until 21 February 1636/7.⁴⁶ So Clement Chaplin of Cambridge was among the followers of Rev. Thomas Hooker who arrived in Hartford, Connecticut in 1636, yet he settled immediately in Wethersfield as Ruling Elder,⁴⁷ and largest landowner,⁴⁸ and was likely assisted in farm labors by his charges, brothers John and William Goodrich. Chaplin owned a 1,200 acre Three Mile lot east of the Connecticut River, the largest lot in Naubuc Farms, adjacent north of the 900 acre lot of Matthew Mitchell; the lot farthest south among the first Three-Mile lots allocated in 1640.⁴⁹

³³ *Records of the Town of Cambridge, Massachusetts* (Cambridge, 1901), 17-18, meeting dated 08 Feb 1635/6 and resident map.

³⁴ *Records of the Town of Cambridge, Massachusetts* (Cambridge, 1901), 17-18, meeting dated 08 Feb 1635/6 and resident map.

³⁵ *Records of the Town of Cambridge, Massachusetts* (1901), 17-18.

³⁶ *Watertown Records: Lands-Grants-Divisions-Allotments-Possessions- Proprietor's Book* (Watertown: Barker, 1894), 6, 8.

³⁷ *Watertown Records: Lands-Grants-Divisions* (1894), 52, 102.

³⁸ Merton Taylor Goodrich, *The American Genealogist* 43 (1966):45.

³⁹ *Watertown Records: Births-Marriages-Deaths* (Watertown: Barker, 1894), 5.

⁴⁰ *Watertown Records: Lands-Grants-Divisions* (1894), 5, 8; 52.

⁴¹ Henry Bond, M.D., *Genealogies of the Families-Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, MA* (1860), 2:1009.

⁴² *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut 1636-1776* (Hartford), 1:7.

⁴³ *Watertown Records: Lands-Grants-Divisions* (1894), 83-Seeley, 86-Raynor, 99-Ward, 106-Foote. Raynor in Stamford (1641)..

⁴⁴ Henry Stiles, MD, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield* (New York: Grafton, 1904), 1:24-29.

⁴⁵ Henry Stiles, MD, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield* (New York: Grafton, 1904), 1:290, 309.

⁴⁶ *Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut 1636-1776* (Hartford), 1:7.

⁴⁷ William Love, *The Colonial History of Hartford* (Hartford, 1914), 11-14.

⁴⁸ Henry Bond, MD, *Genealogies of Families-Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, MA* (1860), 2:735.

⁴⁹ *Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 1:29.

Clement Chaplin also bought from the widow of Wethersfield settler John Brundish a homestead and two lots in Farthest West Field; one lot sold to John¹ Goodrich.⁵⁰ Clement Chaplin returned to England after 1646; in his will proved in 1656 he is a clerk of Thetford, Norfolk and named wife Sarah, leaving to her lands in Wethersfield and Hartford, and named his brother William Chaplin.⁵¹

John¹ Goodrich was the original proprietor of a one-acre lot near the northeast corner of Manhannock Island by 1640,⁵² reaching age 21 in 1639, and sold this lot to Thomas Wright.⁵³ John did not record the purchase of the former Brundish homestead and one Brundish 17 acre lot in Farthest West Field (FWF) from Clement Chaplin until 03 Jun 1672.⁵⁴ However, he likely bought at least the Brundish homestead before a drainage agreement on 10 Apr 1651 that named John Goodrich and Brundish homestead neighbors Thomas Wright and John Harrison,⁵⁵ cited by John Goodrich in 1672. John also bought from Thomas Ufford two 16 acre lots in FWF, and owned 49 acres total in FWF, before he sold the Ufford lots to his brother William¹ Goodrich, as was recorded by William on 4 April 1659.⁵⁶ John also purchased other miscellaneous tracts,⁵⁷ including Manhannock Island lots he had bought from other proprietors and then sold to Thomas Wright.⁵⁸ Ensign William¹ Goodrich purchased from Thomas Ufford: 1) a homestead adjacent north of Clement Chaplin, 2) a 117 acre Three Mile lot in Naubuc Farms (mapped in the next article), and 3) smaller lots, all recorded 3 March 1646.⁵⁹ William also purchased other smaller tracts,⁶⁰ including the two 16-acre lots in FWF sold to him by his brother John¹ Goodrich before the transaction was recorded by William on 4 April 1659, as described in the preceding paragraph.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF MANHANNOCK, OR THE ISLAND.		
Owners.	Acres.	Remarks.
Leslie Bradfield	3	In 3 lots; one sold to <u>John Goodrich</u> , who sold to Tho. Wright. The other sold to John Latimer, who sold to <u>Goodrich</u> , who sold to Wright.
<u>Clement Chaplin</u>	?	In 2 lots, areas unknown; both west of "Path."

876 APPENDICES.		
Owners.	Acres.	Remarks.
Nath. Dickinson	?	In 2 lots, quantities unknown; not known what disposition he made of them. He rem. to Hadley in 1659.
John Evans, "Gent."	?	Quantity unknown.
<u>John Goodrich</u>	1	Sold to Tho. Wright.

Original Proprietors of Manhannock Island North of Wethersfield (recorded in 1640)⁶¹

⁵⁰ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 2:214.

⁵¹ John Trumbull, *Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut: 1633-1884*, (Boston: Osgood, 1886), 1:234.

⁵² Sherman Adams, Esq., *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, volume 2, Appendix III, pp 874, 878 (map).

⁵³ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 1:265.

⁵⁴ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 2:214.

⁵⁵ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 2:230. Drainage agreement between Thomas Wright, John Stathern, John Harrison, John Goodrich & John Sadler. Four lots were flooding; the agreement between the parties regarded construction and maintenance of a ditch to drain the waters. Dated 10 Apr 1641; recorded 01 Jan 1672.

⁵⁶ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 1:110.

⁵⁷ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 1:85-87, 1:265, 2:16, 2:165, 2:214, 2:266.

⁵⁸ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 1:265.

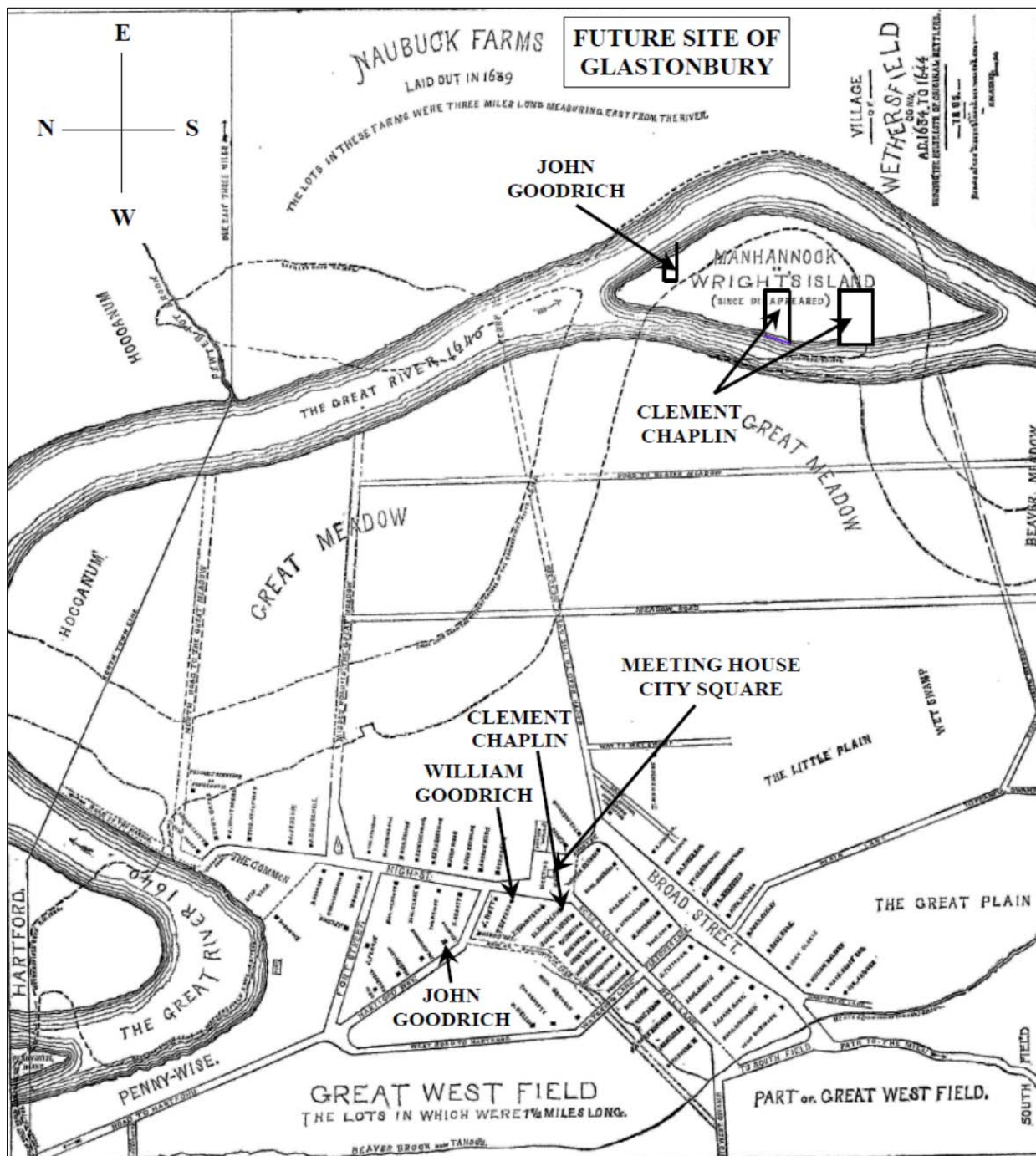
⁵⁹ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 2:181.

⁶⁰ Wethersfield, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records, 1:109-110, 1:285, 2:181-182, 2:218

⁶¹ Sherman Adams, Esq., *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, volume 2, Appendix III, pp 875-876.

Goodrich in Wethersfield, CT: Homesteads,⁶² Manhannock Island,⁶³ Farthest West Field.⁶⁴

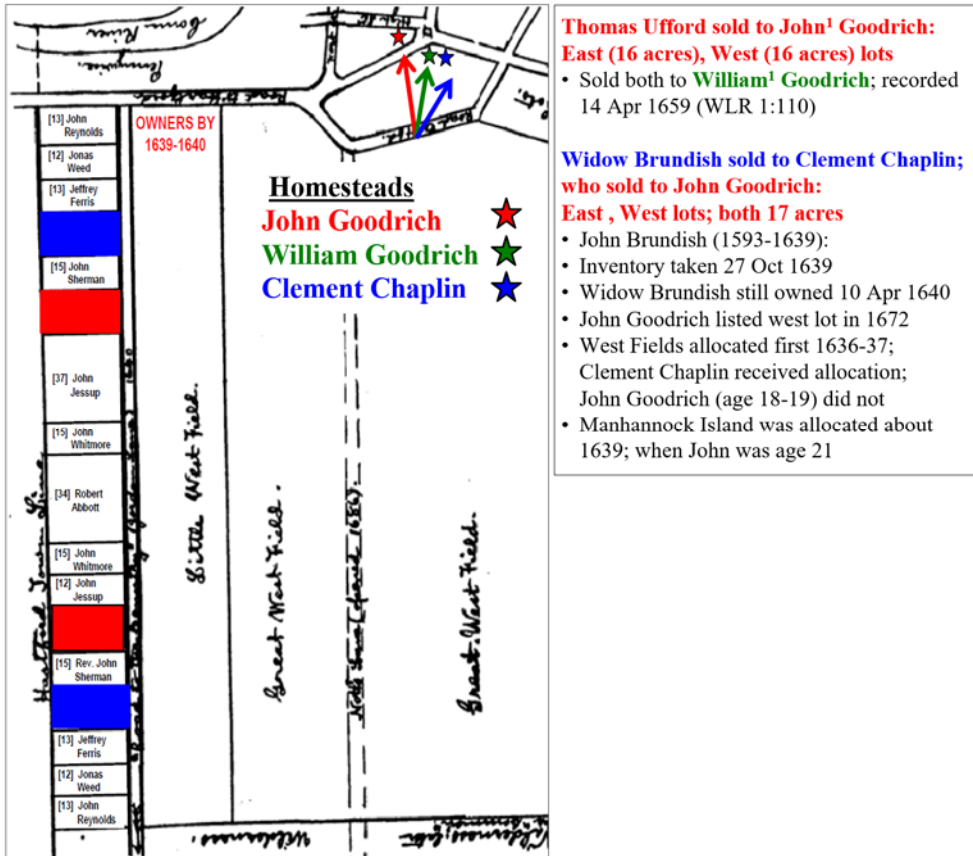
~Editor



⁶² *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut, Volume 1*, Sherman W. Adams by Henry Stiles, M.D., pages 272, 273, 258, 255, 261, 286, 290, 295, 307 (1904): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458587&view=1up&seq=318>

⁶³ *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut, Volume 2*, Appendix III, Sherman W. Adams, pages 875-876: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=995>

⁶⁴ *The History of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut, Volume 2*, Appendix III, Sherman W. Adams, pages 891-892: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=1up&seq=1011>



Close-Up of Wethersfield Homesteads (above),⁶² Farthest West Field.⁶⁴

Goodrich Lands of Wongunk Chief Terramuggus in South Glastonbury/East Glastonbury⁶⁵

On 10 Feb 1672/3, Wongunk Chief (Sachem) Terramuggus conveyed 400 acres of land (next page) to Samuel¹ Boardman and Thomas² Edwards of Wethersfield.⁶⁶ After his grant from Terramuggus, Thomas² Edwards (~1621-1683),⁶⁷ son of John¹ Edwards and an unknown first wife who died before John¹ Edwards settled in Wethersfield,⁶⁸ exercised his right to set out his tract of land, comprising about 203 acres, in April 1673 as follows (verbatim):⁶⁹

Thomas Edwards his land, laid out of the south side of Roreing Brooke, nere Mr. Willard's land, called by the Indians Amaunnantucksuck; there I pitched my first corner-stone, by the brooke, and diged 2 hoolles; and from thence measured westsouwest forty-two chains; which is halfe a mile and 8 rods; and sousouwest, on each side, nine score and fourteen rodds. Signed: Caturrmuggas, his Marke. Witnesses, Richard Treat and Hugh Welles.

In 1673, Thomas² Edwards sold his 203-acre tract to John¹ Goodrich,⁷⁰ whose first wife Elizabeth is identified as Elizabeth³ Edwards.⁷¹ The 1680 will of son Joseph² Goodrich named as executors his uncle Thomas¹ Read and his brother-in-law Thomas² Read.⁷² Lovering-Holman reasoned that Thomas¹ Read was uncle of Joseph² Goodrich since Katherine ____; first wife of Thomas¹ Read, and Elizabeth ____; first wife of John¹ Goodrich, were sisters of unknown maiden surname.³⁴

Boardman-Robbins-Fox-Goodrich-Bidwell Land in South Glastonbury

The 200 acres deeded on 10 Feb 1672/3 to Wethersfield settler Samuel¹ Boardman, not described in geographical detail until a deed by which grandson Richard³ Robbins sold 100 acres of the tract to Ebenezer Fox on 13 May 1721, were located 3 miles east of the Connecticut River.⁷³

Samuel¹ Boardman m. Mary Betts;⁷⁴ their daughter Mary² Boardman m1. John² Robbins, son of John¹ and Mary Robbins.⁷⁵ Their son Richard³ Robbins sold the north 100 acres of the 200 acre tract in 1721 to Ebenezer Fox,⁷⁶ who later sold the south 50 acres to son-in-law Thomas Matson in 1741,⁷⁷ and sold the south 50 acres to his son Richard Fox the north 50 acres, which included the homestead on which Ebenezer Fox resided at the time.⁷⁸ Richard Fox sold the north 50 acres in 1759 to Stephen⁴ Goodrich,⁷⁹ who lived there until he moved to Middlebury, Addison, Vermont in 1786 and sold the south 25 acres to his son Stephen⁵ Goodrich Jr., and on the same day sold the north 25 acres, including the homestead, to Joseph⁴ Bidwell;⁸⁰ father-in-law of Stephen⁵ Goodrich. Stephen⁵ Goodrich moved his family to Middlebury, Vermont in 1795 to join the rest of his family already there, and sold his south 25 acres to Jonathan⁴ Bidwell early that year.⁸¹

⁶⁵ *Goodrich Family Association Quarterly*, volume 9, issue 4 (Sep 2013), pages 102-104:

https://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2013.pdf

⁶⁶ Sherman Adams, Esq., *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, volume 2, Appendix VII, pp 910-911:

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo.31924096458595&view=lup&seq=1030>

⁶⁷ *Vital Records of Wethersfield, Connecticut: 1634-1868*, (CA: Golden West Marketing Genealogy), 107.

⁶⁸ Henry Stiles, MD, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield* (New York: Grafton, 1904), 2:314.

⁶⁹ Sherman Adams, Esq., *The History of Ancient Wethersfield*, volume 2, Appendix VII, p 911.

⁷⁰ Henry Stiles, MD, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield* (New York: Grafton, 1904), 1:272.

⁷¹ Henry Stiles, MD, *The History of Ancient Wethersfield* (New York: Grafton, 1904), 2:370.

⁷² Mary Lovering Holman, *Ancestry of Col. John Harrington Stevens and his wife Frances Helen Miller*, p 188.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89067408831&view=lup&seq=212>

⁷³ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 2:166.

⁷⁴ Charlotte Goldthwaite, *Boardman Genealogy, 1525-1895* (1895), pp 158, 175.

⁷⁵ Charlotte Goldthwaite, *Boardman Genealogy, 1525-1895* (1895), pp 182-183.

⁷⁶ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 2:166.

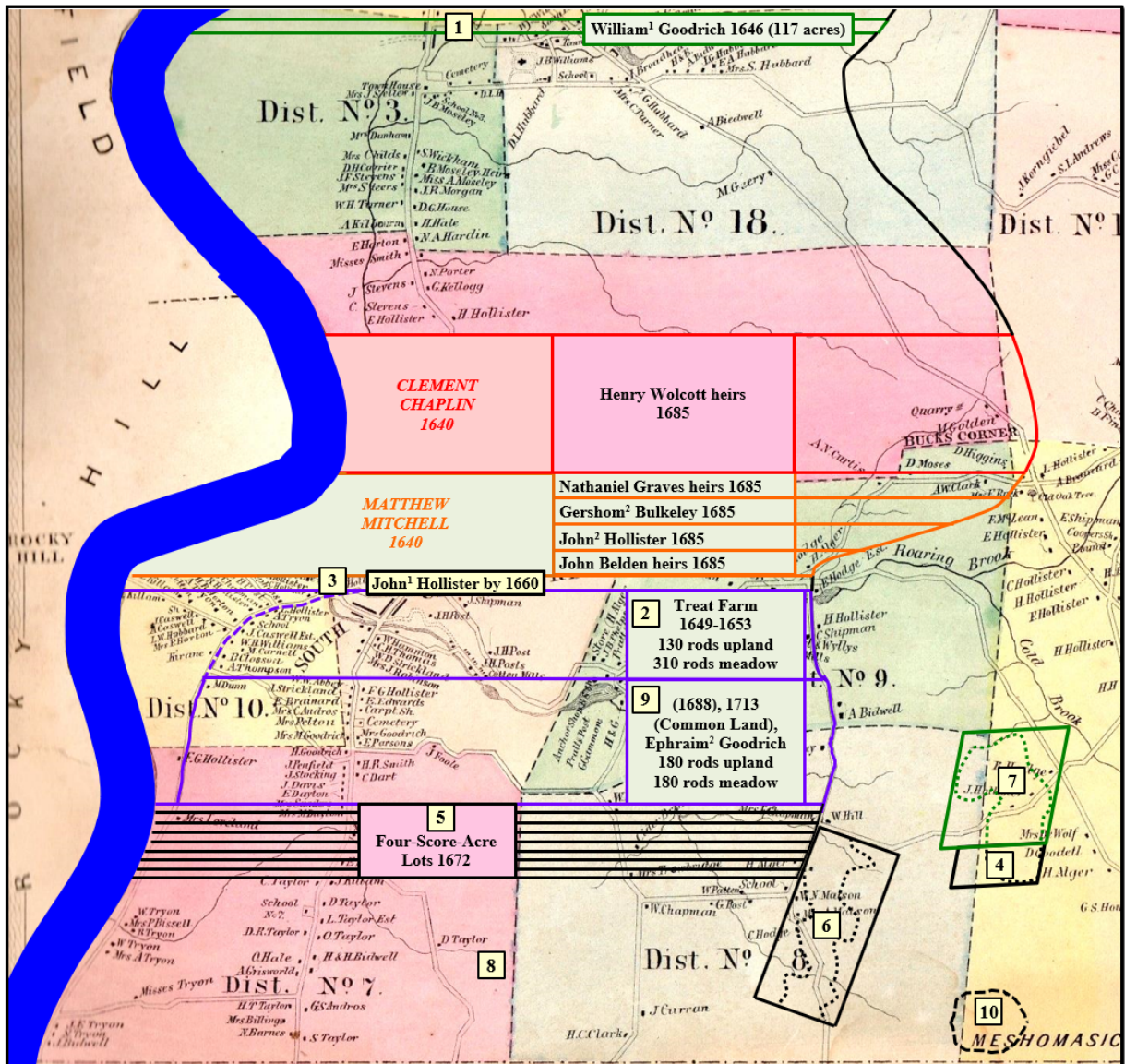
⁷⁷ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 4:379.

⁷⁸ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 5:171.

⁷⁹ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 6:529.

⁸⁰ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 9:305 (to Stephen Goodrich Jr.); 9:306 (to Joseph Bidwell).

⁸¹ *Glastonbury, Hartford, Connecticut Land Records*, 12:68.



Major Glastonbury Land Holdings of John¹ Goodrich and William¹ Goodrich of Wethersfield (on 1869 Map)¹⁵

1. Ensign William¹ Goodrich from Thomas Ufford (117 acres)
2. Treat Farm (130 rods north upland + 310 rods meadow; 900 acres; 180 rods south upland was Common)
3. John Hollister (130 acres)
4. Josiah Willard (postulated site of 50 acres allotted for service in Pequot War; 57.2 rods N-S x 140 rods E-W)
5. Eight Four-Score-Acre Lots (each 80 acres; total 640 acres)
6. Samuel Boardman 200 acres from Terramuggus (Feb 1672/3)
7. John¹ Goodrich (203 acres from Thomas² Edwards Apr 1673; 168 rods E-W x 194 rods N-S)
8. Ephraim² Goodrich (180 rods; 1,060 acres former Common upland; coinciding meadow from Richard² Treat)
9. Glastonbury 1743 Division (estimated 893 acres)
10. Meshomasic (mountain 916 feet; surrounding hills 600-800 feet elevation vs. 400 feet general area elevation)

Plotting the 203 Acres of Thomas² Edwards sold to John¹ Goodrich in Apr 1673: Summary

- A candidate tract in the vicinity with substantial cleared, timber-free land is the current Glastonbury Country Club.
- As stated by Thomas Edwards in Apr 1673: starting at the tributary Cold Brook off Roaring Brook going W-SW 168 rods.
- The west extreme of 168 rods is almost exactly at the western edge of the current Glastonbury Country Club.
- Extending the E-W ends 194 rods S-SW covers 203 acres, yet this still does not cover the entire Glastonbury Country Club.
- These 203 acres were “near” Josiah Willard’s 50 acres; if adjacent north, the entire Glastonbury Country Club is covered.
- The 203 acre farm of John¹ Goodrich was about 0.5 mile E-SE of the east border of the uplands of the Treat Farm.

Land-Home of Lt-Col. Thomas¹ Goodrich, Esquire, Gentleman in Old Rappahannock, Virginia⁸²

~Editor

Thomas Goodrich; son of Mr. John Goodrich and Martha Smith, was baptized on 14 Apr 1615 at St. Mary, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England.⁸³ Thomas was the youngest of the surviving children named in the 30 Jun 1625 will of his father, Mr. John Goodrich, Gentleman; Alderman and prosperous felt maker of Bury St. Edmunds.⁸⁴

Immigrant Thomas Goodrich, Gentleman, probably arrived in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia by 1645, and probably soon afterward married Anne Thresh; daughter of Clement Thresh and an unknown wife,⁸⁵ who signed her name with a 3-character A-T-G acronym (page 45).

Thomas Goodrich was attested in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia in a 16 Jun 1651 court, acting as an attorney for Job Beasley in the matter of a confiscated boat with oars that was lost, with a request for 300 lbs. of tobacco for restitution of damages to Job Beasley;⁸⁶ possibly this was one means by which Thomas Goodrich was earning money to buy properties during his earlier years in Virginia. Arranging passages to Virginia was another means of obtaining property, and sometimes named the same individuals repeatedly, so that a given passage date did not necessarily indicate the date of immigration for the individuals involved,⁸⁷ including as one example the 1653 passage of Thomas Goodrich and Ann Goodrich with sponsor Peter Sexton.⁸⁸

Clement Thresh sold to *Major Thomas Goodrich* a tract of 500 acres between Tignor's Creek and Duke Street in Tappahannock on the south side of the Rappahannock River,⁸⁹ on 14 Apr 1656,⁹⁰ which was the same date that *Thomas Goodrich*; son of *Mr. John Goodrich*, had been baptized at Bury St. Mary on 14 Apr 1615.⁸³ These 500 acres had been sold to *Mr. Clement Thresh* by Bartholomew Hoskins on 01 Aug 1652;⁹¹ part of 1,350 acres Hoskins acquired on 01 Jan 1645.⁸⁹ An additional 100 acres was granted to Thomas Goodrich on 10 Jun 1657 for sponsoring the voyage of two settlers to Virginia.⁹⁰

MR. CLEMENT THRUSH, 500 acs. lying on S. side of Rappa. Riv. nigh the miles end of a patent of 1350 acs. taken up by Barth. Hoskins, beg. on top of a mountaine, E. by N. &c. 1st Aug. 1652, p. 98. Trans. of 10 pers: Henry Freestone, John Hunt, William Jacob, John Rumball, Alice Whiteworth.

MAJOR THOMAS GOODRICH, 600 acs. on S. side of Rappa. Riv., near miles end of patent taken up by Bartholomew Hoskins, & running parallel to land of John Gillett. 10 June 1657, p. 99, (148). 500 acs. by patent dated 1 Aug. 1652 to Clement Thrush & assigned unto sd. Goodrich 14 Apr. 1656 & 100 acres for trans. of 2 pers: John Gouldinge, Edmond Reeves.

LT. COL. THO. GOODRICH, 600 acs. S. side of Rappa. Riv., neere miles end of a patent of 1350 acs. taken up by Bartho. Hoskins, beg. on the side of Hoskins Cr., parallel to land of John Gillet &c. 18 Sept. 1663, p. 327, (322).

Old Rappahannock, Virginia Land Patents: Clement Thresh (1652),⁹¹ Thomas Goodrich (1656, 1663).^{90, 94}

⁸² Wikitree: Lt-Colonel Thomas Goodrich, Esquire, Gentleman: <https://www.wikitree.com/wiki/Goodrich-418>

⁸³ Church of England, Records of St. Mary Parish, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England.

⁸⁴ Will of John Goodrich of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England: 30 Jun 1625; proved 01 Mar 1625/6.

⁸⁵ Will of Clement Thresh (16 Feb 1656/7) of Old Rappahannock, Virginia names Thomas and Anne (Thresh) Goodrich: <https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I082089&tree=Tree1> / Clement Thresh Will, Old 7

⁸⁶ Lower Norfolk County, Virginia Court Records, Book B (1646-1652), page 179a

⁸⁷ P. S. McCrary, *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia* (Maryland: Heritage, 2007) page 160.

⁸⁸ *Early Virginia Immigrants 1623-1666*, George Cabell Greer, (Richmond, VA: W.C. Hill, 1912), page 131: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002004779634&view=1up&seq=137>

⁸⁹ "The Establishment of Tappahannock," *Essex County Historical Society*, Number 1 (Nov 1971), page 3

⁹⁰ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), page 347 (4:99): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=415>

⁹¹ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), page 259 (3:98): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=325>

Thomas Goodrich acted as attorney on behalf of John Green, who bought, on 13 Oct 1655,⁹² the 600 acres adjacent north of the 500 acres bought by Clement Thresh on 01 Aug 1652, and then attempted to sell this land in a deed dated 31 Jul 1662, with a payment due date of 31 Jul 1663.⁹³ After expiration of the due date, Lt-Colonel Thomas Goodrich bought the rights and was assigned the 600 acres patent on 18 Sep 1663.⁹⁴

Thomas Goodrich, owner of the 600 acres, then drafted another deed of sale dated 03 Feb 1663/4 that was a second purchase option for the original intended buyer;⁹⁵ however, the transaction was never finalized, and the sole owner of the 600 acre south, 600 acre north portions in the end was Lt-Col. Thomas Goodrich (page 62). In his 15 Mar 1678/9 will, Thomas Goodrich bequeathed 200 acres of his south 600 acres of this land to his oldest son Benjamin Goodrich.⁹⁶ The 150 acre portion farthest south was part of property patented by Epaphroditus Lawson in 1650.⁹⁷

Thomas Goodrich was a wealthy landowner with the title: "Gentleman," and left a will dated March 15, 1678/9, proved on April 3, 1678 that bequeathed about 10,000 acres of land to his wife and his six children. The children of Thomas and Anne (Thresh) Goodrich; all named in his 15 Mar 1678/9 will; the first three sons likely born in Lower Norfolk, Virginia, and the last son and 2 daughters all minors born in Old Rappahannock County,^{98,99} included:¹⁰⁰

1. Benjamin Goodrich; b. about 1647; m. Alice ____; d. before 27 Apr 1695.
2. Joseph Goodrich; b. about 1650; d. before 10 May 1694.
3. Charles Goodrich; b. about 1652; m. Elizabeth ____; d. 14 Jun 1726.
4. Anne Goodrich; b. after 1658; m. John Lightfoot; d. before 05 Nov 1708.
5. Peter Goodrich; b. about 1662.
6. Katherine Goodrich; b. about 1663.

Thomas and his eldest son Benjamin joined other planters in Bacon's Rebellion of 1676. The planters were protesting government corruption, depressed tobacco prices and oppressive taxes, and attacks by Native Americans that the Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, was handling ineffectively. The planters, led by Nathaniel Bacon, took matters into their own hands, and tried to overthrow the Royal Governor before order was restored, in the first American civil war.¹⁰¹

⁹² Essex (Old Rappahannock) County, Virginia Land Records, volume 3, pages 161-166:

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9P6-3667?i=322&cat=413447>

⁹³ Essex (Old Rappahannock) County, Virginia Land Records, volume 3, pages 186-187:

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9P6-36DN?i=335&cat=413447>

⁹⁴ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), page 500 (5:327):

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=572>

⁹⁵ Essex (Old Rappahannock) County, Virginia Land Records, volume 3, pages 161-166

<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/3:1:3Q57-L9P6-3667?i=322&cat=413447>

⁹⁶ P. S. McCrary, *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia* (Maryland: Heritage, 2007) page 169.

⁹⁷ "The Establishment of Tappahannock," Essex County Historical Society, Number 1 (Nov 1971), page 3

⁹⁸ Will of Thomas Goodrich of Old Rappahannock, Virginia; dated: 15 Mar 1678/9; proved 03 Apr 1679:

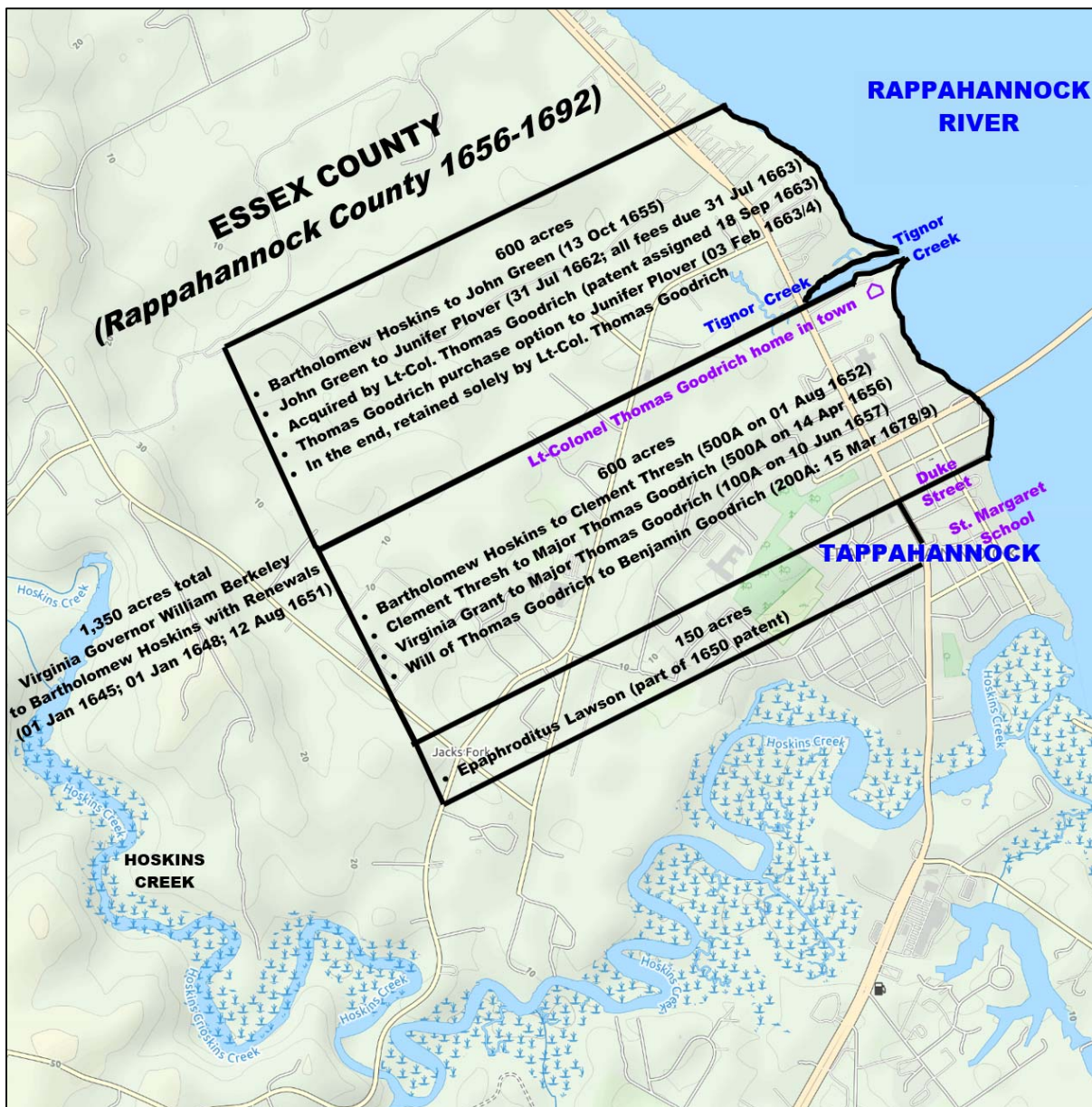
<https://www.colonial-settlers-md-va.us/getperson.php?personID=I082089&tree=Tree1>

⁹⁹ P. S. McCrary, *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia* (Maryland: Heritage, 2007) pages 157; 211-213.

¹⁰⁰ P. S. McCrary, *Wilson Families in Colonial Virginia* (Maryland: Heritage, 2007) page 157-193.

¹⁰¹ Goodrich Family Association Quarterly vol. 9 issue #4 (Sep 2013) page 92:

http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/September_2013.pdf



Old Rappahannock (Essex) County, Virginia 1,350 Acre Land Patent of Bartholomew Hoskins (01 Jan 1645).¹⁰²

- 600 acres (south): Clement Thresh from Bartholomew Hoskins (01 Aug 1652; volume 3, page 98).^{102, 103}
- 600 acres (south): Major Thomas Goodrich from Clement Thresh (14 Apr 1656; volume 4, page 99).^{102, 104}
- 600 acres (north): Lt.-Colonel Thomas Goodrich from John Green (18 Sep 1663; volume 5, page 322).^{102, 105}
- 150 acres (south): part of a land patent acquired by Epaphroditus Lawson in 1650.¹⁰²

¹⁰² "The Establishment of Tappahannock," Essex County Historical Society, Number 1 (Nov 1971), page 3.

¹⁰³ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), page 259 (3:98): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=325>

¹⁰⁴ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), page 347 (4:99): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=415>

¹⁰⁵ *Cavaliers and Pioneers; Abstracts of Virginia Land Patents-Grants, 1623-1800*, Nell Marion Nugent (1934), p 500 (5:322): <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=uiuo.ark:/13960/t9p27xf8p&view=1up&seq=572>

ORIENTATION-REFRESHER: GFA Y-DNA PROJECT (2006-2021)

KIT ID	HAPLOGROUP	DYS383	DYS390	DYS19	DYS311	DYS385a	DYS426	DYS388	DYS439	DYS389I	DYS389II	DYS458	DYS459a	DYS465	DYS466	DYS444	DYS447	DYS448	DYS449	DYS464a	DYS464b	DYS464c	DYS464d	DYS460	DYS438	DYS442	CDYb	CDYa	DYS570	DYS576	DYS607	DYS466	DYS466	YCAIIa	YCAIIb	Y-GATA-H4		
	Y37 MODAL	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10	
WILLIAM-1	GOODRIDGE (MA)																																					
JOSEPH-2	GOODRIDGE																																					
G-50	E-FGC44078	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	27	14	20	34	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	35	11	10		
THOMAS-1	GOODRICH (VA)																																					
CHARLES-2	GOODRICH																																					
G-62	E-FGC45642	13	24	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	33	34	11	10		
G-23		13	24	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	33	34	11	10		
WILLIAM-1	GOODRICH (CT)																																					
JOHN-2	GOODRICH																																					
G-17	E-FGC90538	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	20	32	34	11	10		
G-20		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	32	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	20	32	34	11	10		
G-29		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
WILLIAM-2	GOODRICH																																					
G-94	E-FGC61650	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	33	34	11	10		
G-96	E-FGC61650	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	33	34	11	10		
G-118		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
EPHRAIM-2	GOODRICH																																					
G-18	E-FGC14559	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-53	E-FGC14559	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-101	E-FGC14559	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-7		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-33		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-58		13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	19	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
DAVID-2	GOODRICH																																					
G-8	E-A21920	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	27	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10		
G-6	E-FGC86595	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	11	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	34	14	16	16	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10	
G-77	E-FGC86595	13	25	13	10	16	19	11	12	11	13	11	30	15	9	9	11	11	26	14	20	33	14	16	17	9	10	19	21	15	12	18	19	32	34	11	10	

- The Y37 Y-STR test (above) became available in 2006, and was sufficient to establish, generally, that a kit was closely related to Felsham Goodrich, yet displayed too many ambiguities to determine the specific ancestral line.**
 - For instance, G-18, G-53, G-101, G-7 and G-33 (Ephraim-2 Goodrich) match each other 37/37, yet also match G-118 (William-2 Goodrich) 37/37, and even match the more distantly related G-23 (Thomas-1 Goodrich) 35/37, yet match G-58 (Ephraim-2 Goodrich) just 36/37. **Y67-Y111 tests (2007-2011) did not fix this situation.**
 - The greatest ambiguity: G-8 (Josiah-3 Goodrich, David-2 Goodrich) matches G-18, G-53, G-101, G-7, G-33 (Ephraim-2 Goodrich) 36/37, yet matches G-6 (David-3 Goodrich, David-2 Goodrich) just 33/37.
 - Ambiguity is greater in paired comparisons of kits more distantly related, **however, Y-STR tests are used to calculate time-to-most-recent-common-ancestor (TMRCA) of a large group of kits with a single Y-ancestor.**
 - A few useful tools do exist, such as **DYS390 = 24 is diagnostic for Y-descendants of Thomas-1 Goodrich**, and G-6 matches G-77 with **DYS439 = 11 (unique STR match so far)**, and they also match closely in Y-SNP testing.

	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10d) E-A21920
David-3 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10d) E-A21920
David-2 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10d) E-A21920
Ephraim-2 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10c) E-FGC14559
William-2 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10b) E-FGC61650
John-2 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	10a) E-FGC90538
William-1 Goodrich, CT	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	9) E-FGC19308	
William-1 Goodrich/ridge, MA	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	8) E-FGC44079	8a) E-FGC44078	
Thomas-1 Goodrich, VA	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	7) E-L1019	7a) E-FGC45642		
Khojabekian (Armenia)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	6a) E-FT394830			
Azevedo (Brazil)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	6b) E-S1896			
Lorena (Brazil)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	6b) E-S1896			
HG01107 (Puerto Rico)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	6) E-Z16242	6b) E-S1896			
Gatty (England)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	5a) E-L117				
Lancaster (England)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	5) E-Z5018	5b) E-A2192				
Fix (Alsace, France)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	4a) E-Z5017					
Bird (England)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	4b) E-S7461					
Hubbard (England)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	4) E-BY3880	4b) E-S7461					
Gwozdz (Poland)	1) E-V13	2) E-Z1057	3) E-CTS5856	3a) E-S3003						

- NGS Y-SNP testing is not ambiguous; the degree of relationship is revealed by the number of SNPs shared with other kits (color-coded).** So only G-6, G-8, and G-77 are E-A21920+; G-6 and G-77 are also 11d) E-FGC86595+. The distantly-related kits sharing E-CTS5856, E-BY3880, E-Z5018, or E-Z16242 are unambiguous as well.

Goodrich and Bird Join in Y-DNA Project

by Delores Goodrick Beggs and Steven Bird

Does the Goodrich family share a common distant male ancestor with the Bird family? How did the Goodrich and Bird families come to reach Britain?

These are just two of the intriguing questions Steven Bird, Co-administrator of the BYRD Surname DNA Project and Delores Goodrick Beggs, Group Manager of the Goodrich Surname DNA Project have joined together to explore. The inspiration of the project was Steven's research of Y-DNA results from the Goodrich and Bird family Y-DNA test results, their matching EB3 haplogroup, plus additional family associations. Steven explains our project in detail:

Based upon a comparison of genetic evidence, I am hypothesizing that Bird, Goodrich and Hubbard are all descended from a common male ancestor who lived between 1500-2400 years ago. This line may have descended from a Roman soldier of Balkan origin (Thracian, Dacian or Pannonian). Many such units were attested in Britain up to about 250 A.D. The line may have existed in Britain for quite some time (perhaps as early as 43 A.D.) and then the male lines diverged around the time of the collapse of the Roman empire in 400 A.D., or sometime thereafter. By the era of surnames, the original family connection had been long forgotten.

I have examined a group of seven New England families that have tested as haplogroup E3b, all of whom have proved paper trails to New England ancestry prior to 1642. These DNA profiles were then compared with each other, using McGee's Y-DNA Utility Calculator, to evaluate the Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA). As a control, results for two descendants of each of the two known sons of Thomas Bird of Hartford, the immigrant who died there in 1662, were included and compared. The generational years and the percentage of certainty were adjusted until the descendants of James Bird and of Joseph Bird came out to the correct number of years to the MRCA (approximately 350). (The two men tested were ninth cousins and both are in the same generation, so the actual TMRCA was known in this case.) The results also showed that Goodrich and Bird were related at 1541 years to the MRCA, with a 50% probability, and using SMGF's mutation rates, but with the generation interval set at 23 years. This translated to a MRCA in about 410 A.D.

Another TMRCA calculator, known colorfully as "Wimpy's TMRCA Calculator," predicted a common ancestor at around 451 A.D. for Bird and Goodrich. These dates corresponded almost exactly with the collapse and subsequent dispersal of the Romano-British following the withdrawal in 400 of the Roman army from Britain.

When the generation interval was set to 30 years, the calculation of TMRCA increased to 2400 years at a 50% confidence level. At the extreme (95%) confidence level, and with 30 years between generations, the distance between Bird and Goodrich is calculated at 3690 years. This means that there is a 95% probability that the common ancestor lived within the past

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3700 years, or after 1700 B.C., but there also is a 50% probability that the MRCA lived in about 410-450 A.D.

A parsimonious phylogenetic tree, generated using the FLUXUS program, and using E3b data collected from YSearch, found that Goodrich was the "ancestor" of Bird genetically speaking; that is, the Bird nodes of the tree were found "downstream" from the Goodrich nodes. This data also supports an assumption that the two families shared a common male ancestor at some point in the distant past. Please note that there are many family associations between Bird, Hubbard and Goodrich in the first three generations found in New England. This may be an artifact of them living more closely to each other; then again, there may be deeper associations at work here.

*

Steven having explained the joint project, I'd like to further mention that exploring our most recent common ancestor connection is one object of Y-DNA testing and research. The scope of our combined project is the first three generations of the Goodrich and Bird families in New England and jumps backward in time.

We are conducting an ongoing Goodrich and Bird research project. The Hubbard family information is still to be added to the mix to complete the study of the three closest families by Steven's comparison.

One of our goals is to narrow the timeframe of the MRCA for the Goodrich and Bird ancestor. We are awaiting additional Y-DNA test results which are expected to contribute more information. We'd like to answer the question how the Goodrich and Bird families arrived in Britain and what connections they may have had with great historical events of the past, including archaic Greek and Roman times and the Middle Ages advent of surnames. We are looking into other known associations between Goodrich and Bird families, such as records show both share a preference for clothmaking occupations.

I feel that Steven and I have made a good start on what is certain to be an exciting journey of discovery about Goodrich and Bird families in the past.



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Goodrich and Bird Y-DNA Project, update:

~ Steven Bird

Note: Our joint exploration into the sharing of a common distant male ancestor continues. The key to accessing new information is the utilization of additional and special DNA test results. Many thanks to our Goodrich Surname Project member who is participating in this special project. You know who you are.

~Delores Goodrick Beggs

I have been able to refine the time estimates somewhat as a result of new allele values provided by a member of the Goodrich DNA project. The earlier calculation of approximately 1860 years, based on 32 markers, with a 50% probability, has now been revised to only a 20% probability, based on the new total of 48 DYS markers compared. This demonstrates the ability of the increased number of markers to refine the TMRCA model significantly. NETWORK 2.0 constructed phylogenetic trees continue to demonstrate a genetic relationship between the Goodrich and Bird families, with a common ancestor in the distant past.

By combining the FtDNA and SMGF results found for multiple descendants of Thomas Bird and William Goodrich, and based on the resulting 48 allele markers now available for comparison, there is a 50% probability that the “Most Recent Common Ancestor” lived after the year 330 B. C. There is, however, only a 1% probability that the common ancestor lived after the year 720 A.D. The last estimate is significant because it would appear to eliminate the Normans entirely as a possible source of our common ancestor and greatly reduce the probability of the Anglo-Saxons as potential contributors, with only a 10% (or less) probability of that scenario. The longest cumulative time calculated is 3360 years, with a 95% probability that the MRCA lived after this date. However, it is much more likely that the common ancestor was more recent than this most conservative, cumulative estimate.

We are left then with three likely scenarios for our common ancestor’s origins:

- He was a Roman/Thracian soldier in the 1st century sent to Britain by the invasion force of Claudius, whose (multiple) descendants subsequently settled in the Essex/Suffolk region.
- Two men, both members of a Roman Thracian unit, who were related prior to arrival in Britain and descended from a common ancestor in the Balkans, both settled in the same region and had families. Again, an early arrival date is indicated, probably first century, because of the military history of the Roman army in that region.

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- The common ancestor arrived during the Neolithic period (4000 B.C.-2000 B.C.) in Britain and the lines subsequently diverged after 1400 B.C.

Please remember that this is a cumulative probability curve, so it does not guarantee results. The most likely TMRCA, according to a different type of calculator, is approximately 500 B.C. This represents a “peak” in the probability curve, although it appears to me to be too conservative. There is a 50% probability that the MRCA lived after the year 330 B.C., after all, according to McGee’s Y DNA Utility.

Ethno Ancestry has begun testing for the new SNP markers discovered by Cruciani in 2006 (the so-called V series). I have submitted a sample to confirm the Bird’s status as V-13 (alpha cluster E3b1, strongly associated with the Balkans). It may be helpful for an E3b1-M78 tested Goodrich descendant to do the same, to confirm the alpha cluster as our mutual subclade. This would essentially prove an origin in the Balkans for the Goodrich E3b clan. Another possibility would be for a descendant of William Goodrich to increase the number of tested markers at FtDNA to 67, which would refine our time estimate further. The more markers, the more accurate the TMRCA prediction.

These new calculations also would appear to reduce the chances of a Neolithic-era common ancestor, although not eliminate it altogether. It is still possible that the descendants of a Neolithic immigrant to Britain could have had offspring in about the 4th c., B.C., with those descendants subsequently having remained near each other (geographically) in East Anglia. On the other hand, East Anglia is not noted for any particular evidence of significant Neolithic settlement.

I believe that we can safely say now that our common ancestor lived well before the Norman invasion and probably before the Anglo-Saxon invasion. The period of the 4th and 3rd centuries, B.C., also represented a “golden age” in the history of the Thracian people, with a great expansion of wealth and population during this period. Alexander the Great’s conquest of the known world belongs to this period, a conquest in which the Thracian people played a significant role, along with their cousins the Macedonians.

The most likely scenario, therefore, is that our common ancestor was born in the Balkans in about the 3rd century B.C., and that two of his descendants (perhaps from the same village) were recruited into the Roman army in the early part of the 1st century, A.D. They were subsequently posted to Britain in 43 A.D. along with the Roman legion under Claudius. It is most likely that they were part of the Ala Primae Thracum (First Thracian Wing of Cavalry) or the Cohors Primae Thracum (First Cohort of Thracians), both of which appear to have been attached to the Twentieth Legion as auxiliary units in Britain.

~ * ~

Goodrich and Bird Y-DNA Project, update

~ Steven Bird, BYRD Y-DNA Project Administrator

The 67-marker upgrade has now been received for both Goodrich and Bird and the "time to the most recent common ancestor" has been calculated. The Bird subject also has been tested positive for E-V13, a "unique event polymorphism" ("UEP," sometimes referred to as an "SNP" or "single nucleotide polymorphism"). This has proven that the exact subclade for Bird (and by extension, for Ensign William Goodrich's line) is "E3b1a2." This subclade was analyzed recently by Dr. Fulvio Cruciani, the leading E3b geneticist in the world. It was determined by him that the subclade arose in the southern Balkan Peninsula about 4,500 years ago and could not have arisen more than 5,300 years ago.

Using the 67 marker data, the following date estimates were developed using McGee's Y-DNA Utility. Numbers in parenthesis are dates based on an average birth year of 1950.

At 67 markers (a genetic distance of 19):

95% CI - 2700 ybp ("years before present," i.e., 1950, or approximately 750 B.C.)
 68.2% CI - 2100 ybp (150 B.C.)
 50% CI - 1890 ybp (60 A.D.)
 31.8% CI - 1710 ybp (240 A.D.)
 5% CI - 1290 ybp (660 A.D.)

These points represent key locations along a "bell curve" of probability, centered on 1890 ybp. I then added eight additional STR markers available from the SMGF database for the two families. At 75 markers, the 50% confidence interval (CI) was exactly the same (1890 ybp). The 95% CI narrowed slightly to 2670 (a difference of about 30 years, or one generation). This was due entirely to the increased accuracy of the estimate based on the higher number of markers. On the other end, 5% CI produces an estimate of 1320 ybp, again narrowing by a difference of 30 years. The fact that the central estimated date did not change with the additional markers added increases the confidence level that this date estimate is accurate.

With this much more accurate estimate, we can draw some significant conclusions:

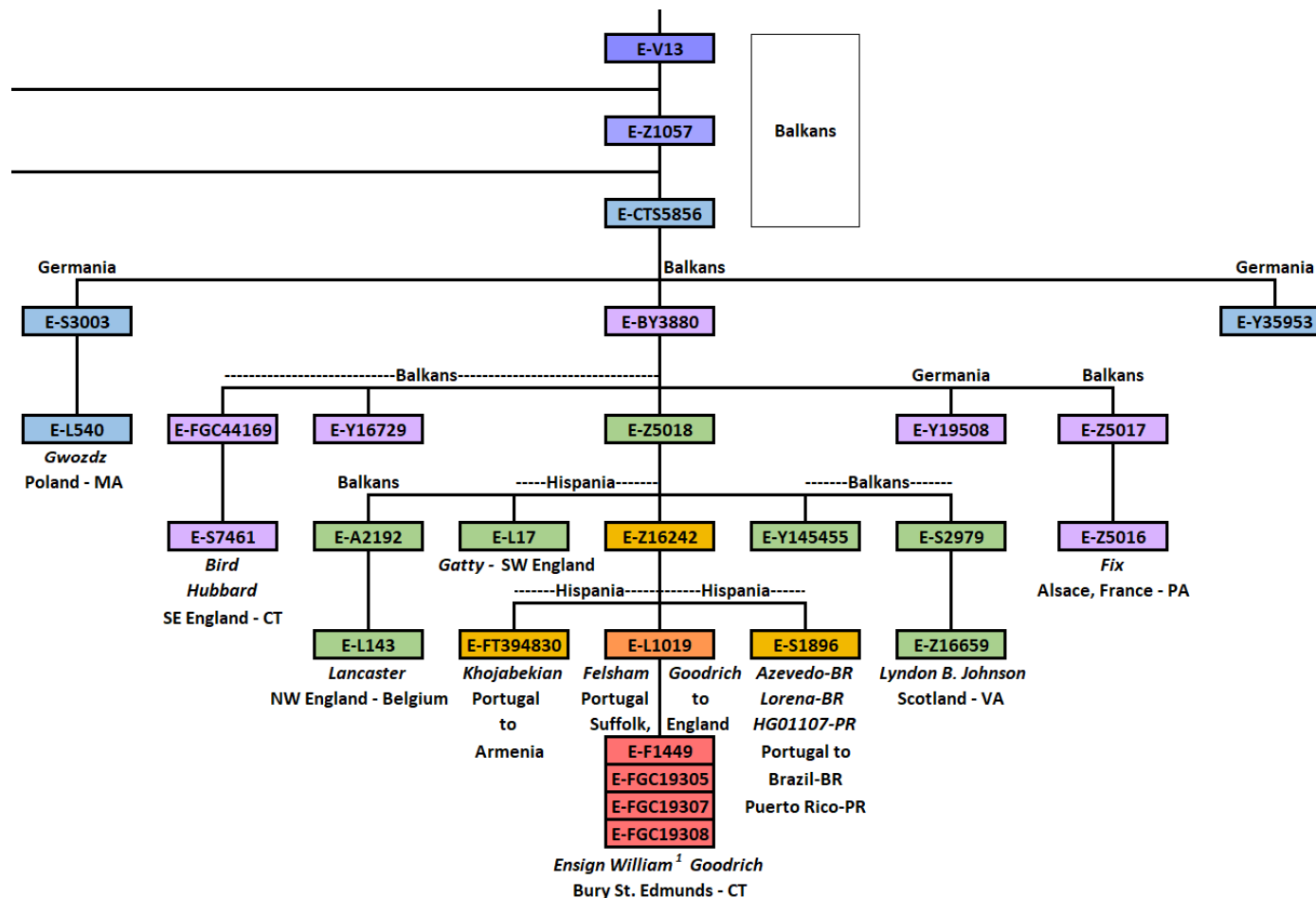
Our common ancestor lived in all likelihood between the 2nd c. BC and the 3rd c. A.D. This represents one standard deviation from the central date estimate of 60 A.D. With a generational estimate of 30 years per generation, living members of the Goodrich and Bird families are approximately 63 generations in descent from the common male ancestor. The maximum generational distance to the common male ancestor is no more than 90 generations. He lived either in Roman Britain or in Thracia (possibly in the Roman province of Upper Moesia, which was recruited heavily by the Roman army). This conclusion is based upon the unequivocal evidence of the V13 UEP ("old" E3b1 alpha cluster from Cruciani 2004), which identifies our subclade precisely as E3b1a2. E3b1a2 is associated exclusively with the southern Balkan Peninsula.

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In 2013, Y-DNA haplogroup refinement increased with next-generation-sequencing (NGS) Y-SNP testing (FTDNA Big Y-700 test, Full Genomes Y-Elite 2.1 test). The most recent results indicate that after the Y-SNP mutation E-V13, the following Y-SNP mutations are shared, in order of increasing degree of relation:

- E-BY3880: Felsham Goodrich (E-Z5018), Bird and Hubbard (E-FGC44169).
- E-Z5018: Felsham Goodrich (E-Z16242), Lancaster (E-A2192), Gatty (E-L17), and Johnson (E-S2979).
- E-Z16242: Felsham Goodrich (E-L1019), Azevedo, Lorena, HG01107 (E-S1896) and Khojabekian (E-FT394830).
- Exhibits (pages 52-54) from the GFA DNA website: <https://www.goodrichfamilyassoc.org/dna/dnareresults.htm>



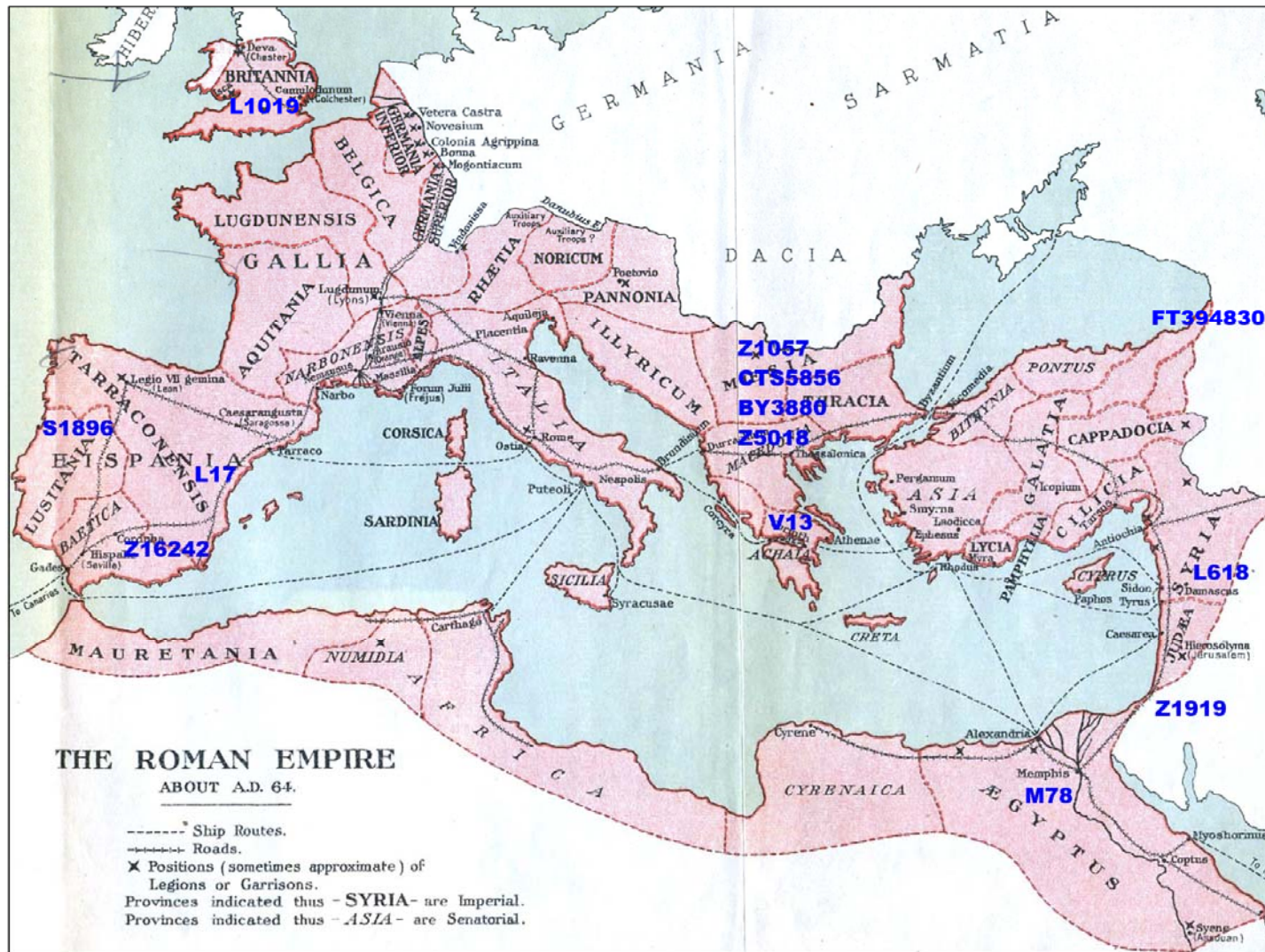
Felsham, Suffolk, Goodrich in the Y-DNA Haplogroup E-V13 Haplotree

ESTIMATED YEARS (AD)	Georgia A-1 / YF78870		Brazil P-3 / YF74404		Brazil P-2 / YF65750		Puerto Rico P-1 / HG01107		Goodrich G-62 / YF05421		Goodridge G-50 / YF05422		Goodrich G-18 / YF05423	
	Origin	Portugal	Origin	Portugal	Origin	Portugal	Origin	Portugal	Thomas-1	Goodrich (VA)	William-1	Goodridge (MA)	William-1	Goodrich (CT)
	Portugal to Armenia	Portugal to Armenia	Portugal to Brazil	Portugal to Brazil	Portugal to Brazil	Portugal to Brazil	Portugal to Puerto Rico	Portugal to Puerto Rico	Portugal to England, USA	Portugal to England, USA	Portugal to England, USA	Portugal to England, USA	Portugal to England, USA	Portugal to England, USA
	Big Y-700	546372	Y-Elite 2.1	FUSZE	Y-Elite 2.1	442AQ	HG01107	1000 Genomes	Y-Elite 2.0	N2L2C	Y-Elite 2.0	8YQRA	Y-Elite 2.0	7VZ53
b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	b38 Site	SNP Name	
2020 to 1800	--1800 - 2020 --220 Years No SNPs		--1800 - 2020 --220 Years No SNPs		--1700 - 2020 --320 Years No SNPs		--1780 - 2020 --240 Years No SNPs		--1760 - 2020 --260 Years No SNPs		--1760 - 2020 --260 Years No SNPs		--1800 - 2020 --220 Years No SNPs	
1800 to 1685	16277160 14930866 14579229 3003342	E-FGC57423 E-FT187571 E-FT201790 E-FT394830	26428851 21613828 15453 6014293 8457359	E-A12114 E-BV147616 E-FGC93994 E-FGC93995 E-FGC93996			3012757 13872856 17088348	CTS299 CTS5045 CTS10000	3520377 1159516 11236970	E-A15196 E-A23492 E-A23493	5191426 6481876 7148124	E-FGC44078 E-FGC44081 E-FGC44082	20110002 6888698 20090006	E-FGC14564 E-FGC14566 E-FGC14569 E-FGC19306 E-FGC19316
1662-1685	3319893	E-FT394871	8547224	E-FGC93997			20709001	CTS10979	20144781	E-FGC44202	8127736	E-FGC44083	12718935	E-FGC14559
1652 to 1580	3454492 3491833 5896904	E-FT394889 E-FT394894 E-FT395225	8664562 9143771 12453075 12525029	E-FGC93998 E-FGC93999 E-FGC94000 E-FGC94001	4464815 5743050 6772759 7162247	E-FGC91374 E-FGC91375 E-FGC91376 E-FGC91377	20936750 21194195	CTS11410 CTS11919	4112090 4751378 18996193 19122213	E-FGC45642 E-FGC45643 E-FGC45646 E-FGC45647	97000574 13557436 16147363 20204734	E-FGC44084 E-FGC44085 E-FGC44086 E-FGC44093	9017824 5508989 11813500 12235681	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308
1535-1579	6584054	E-FT395284	14132525	E-FGC94002	9046332	E-FGC91378	11338260	FGC99669	5769359	E-FT191987	5769526	E-FGC44079	William Goodrich-Hessett	
1535 to 1285	6774763 7460866 7780935 9227558 9289931 12448952 14676492 14677446 14830389	E-FT395306 E-FT395393 E-FT395431 E-FT395629 E-FT395640 E-FT395825 E-FT396101 E-FT396102 E-FT396130	14542686 14888838 14927078 19375945 19417480 19882572 20257949 20308821 24188836 26325276	E-FGC94003 E-FGC94004 E-FGC94005 E-FGC94006 E-FGC94007 E-FGC94008 E-FGC94009 E-FGC94010 E-FGC94011 E-FGC94012	10168562 10855182 13510630 14506038 14527004 18966494 19726506 20174394 24198356 16282798	E-FGC91380 E-FGC91382 E-FGC91383 E-FGC91384 E-FGC91385 E-FGC91386 E-FGC91387 E-FGC91391 E-FGC91394 E-Y180672	21159968 15940049 26479141 13463214 16008605 7069058 8888975 21822802 15673380	M4934 M6492 M8134 M9144 M11820 S9641 S11904 S26000 Z2162	4714233 8025229 9216153 11903164 12595138 14221228 15020821 16996544 17254574 19012229	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565				
1285 to ????	15360371 16123398 19154164 19159000 19293372 19875634 20984345 8284342 19617578 11128893 20838529 11648488 16283511 20828035 20376714 19074115 11643963 11056171 11041161 20943378 19402357 20017347 20828034 26536045	E-FT396212 E-FT396330 E-FT396540 E-FT396543 E-FT396571 E-FT396654 E-FT396785 E-MF20975 E-MF51903 E-PF2645 E-Y58563 E-Y179729 E-Y222361 E-Y222403 E-Y222412 E-Y222458 E-Y222462 E-Y222487 E-Y222589 E-Y222612 E-Y222646 E-YFS11383187 E-YFS11383199 E-YFS11383237	17492604 13663433 14315915 17066781 17066802 16896018 19135158 4240096 19197914 9143911 13253478 12090179 20112901 7548040 20308258 19336855 3856268 10148668 10617234 19763664 19815762 20114964 20877525 20943942 16877175 15362501 15728100 19424931	E-CTS1357 E-CTS4698 E-CTS5680 E-CTS5996 E-CTS5997 E-FGC91361 E-FGC91362 E-FGC91363 E-FGC91364 E-FGC91365 E-FGC91366 E-FGC91367 E-FGC91368 E-FGC91369 E-FGC91370 E-FGC91371 E-FGC91373 E-FGC91379 E-FGC91381 E-FGC91388 E-FGC91389 E-FGC91390 E-FGC91392 E-FGC91393 E-S1896 E-Y144293 E-Y178966 E-Y178967			3856268	E-FGC91371		19912622 20109833 21209667 21464323 21472163 15500348 3116506 3157026 3818959 3842629 3882469 4806227 4925834 4985217 5278619 14359512 14659239 16736991 17418626 19057778 6264927 20113945 20150595 10848532 14526872 22213787 14632634 11750715	E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080 E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-Y20431 E-YFS153872 E-YFS287746			
200 BC to 250 BC	SNP Pouses?													
	8574687	E-Z16242												
	26567613	E-Z5018												
	20073526	E-BY3880												

NGS Y-SNP Testing (E-Z16242 Group): Big Y-700, Y-Elite 2.0 and Y-Elite 2.1, and 1000 Genomes variants of NGS Y-SNP testing produced the results above, establishing that all of the kits shown belong to Y-DNA haplogroup E-Z16242, then: 1) Azevedo, Lorena, and HG01107 share E-S1896 and 27 other SNPs (green), 2) Felsham Goodrich Y-descendants share E-L1019 and 37 other SNPs (blue), and 3) Ensign William-1 Goodrich and William-1 Goodridge share E-FGC44079.

ESTIMATED YEARS (AD)	Goodrich Ephraim-2 Portugal to Y-Elite 2.1 b38 Site	Goodrich G-18 England, USA 7Y253 SNP Name	Goodrich Ephraim-2 Portugal to Y-Elite 2.1 b38 Site	Goodrich G-53 England, USA H5UM6 SNP Name	Goodrich Ephraim-2 Portugal to Y-Elite 2.1 b38 Site	Goodrich G-101 England, USA 7E3C6 SNP Name	Goodrich John-2 Portugal to Y-Elite 2.1 b38 Site	Goodrich G-17 England, USA YBVZ5 SNP Name	Winters William-2 Portugal to Big Y-700 b38 Site	Goodrich G-96 England B79136 SNP Name	Goodrich William-2 Portugal to Big Y 445388 b38 Site	Goodrich G-94 England 445388 SNP Name	Goodrich William-2 Portugal to Big Y-700 b38 Site	Goodrich G-105 England 643493 SNP Name	Goodrich William-2 Portugal to Big Y-700 b38 Site	Goodrich G-142 England 857897 SNP Name	Goodrich David-2 Portugal to 3Q5NU b38 Site	Goodrich G-8 England, USA 3Q5NU SNP Name	Goodrich David-2 Portugal to Y-Elite 2.1 b38 Site	Goodrich G-6 England, USA MXR5P SNP Name	Griswold David-2 Portugal to Big Y-700 b38 Site	Goodrich G-77 England, USA 349005 SNP Name	
2020 to 1800	-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		-1780 - 2020 -240 Years No SNPs		-1780 - 2020 -240 Years No SNPs		-1740 - 2020 -280 Years		-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		-1760 - 2020 -260 Years No SNPs		-1780 - 2020 -240 Years No SNPs		-1800 - 2020 -220 Years No SNPs		
1800 to 1685	17310763 E-FGC14564 19227295 E-FGC14566 20110002 E-FGC14569 6888698 E-FGC19306 20090006 E-FGC19316	E-FGC14564 E-FGC14566 E-FGC14569 E-FGC19306 E-FGC19316	14170185 E-FGC90325 15313587 E-FGC90326 19127874 E-FGC90327 19815456 E-Z30061	E-FGC90325 E-FGC90326 E-FGC90327 E-Z30061	4406219 E-FGCLR2216 3636849 E-FGCLR2215 11178208 E-FGCLR2217 20186544 E-FGCLR2220	E-FGCLR2216 E-FGCLR2215 E-FGCLR2217 E-FGCLR2220	8076942 E-FGC90538 11862143 E-FGC90539 15678879 E-FGC90540	E-FGC90538 E-FGC90539 E-FGC90540	11967741 E-FGC61650 17096903 E-FGC61651 19130834 E-FGC61652	E-F4092 E-FGC61650 E-FGC61651 E-FGC61652	Jared-4 Goodrich William-3 Goodrich William-2 Goodrich	2836380 E-FT362133 2836380 E-FT362133	E-FT362133 E-FT362133	2836380 E-FT362133 2836380 E-FT362133	E-FT362133 E-FT362133	6766959 E-FGC90254 14896536 E-FGC90255 19963749 E-FGC90256 2826334 E-A21920	E-FGC90254 E-FGC90255 E-FGC90256 E-A21920	7101830 E-FGC86592 9939848 E-FGC86593 21856267 E-FGC86594 20090006 E-FGC86595	E-FGC86592 E-FGC86593 E-FGC86594 E-FGC86595	13178273 E-FT134010 4765874 E-FT158960 20454013 E-Y109284 David-3 Goodrich	E-FT134010 E-FT158960 E-Y109284 David-3 Goodrich		
1662-1685	12718935 E-FGC14559	E-FGC14559	Ephraim-2 Goodrich																				
1652 to 1580	9017824 E-F1449 5508989 E-FGC19305 11813500 E-FGC19307 12235681 E-FGC19308	E-F1449 E-FGC19305 E-FGC19307 E-FGC19308	William-1 Goodrich John Goodrich William Goodrich																				
1535-1579	5769526 E-FGC44079	E-FGC44079	William Goodrich																				
1535 to 1285	4714233 E-FGC14554 8025229 E-FGC14555 9216153 E-FGC14556 11903164 E-FGC14557 12595138 E-FGC14558 14221228 E-FGC14560 15020821 E-FGC14561 16996544 E-FGC14562 17254574 E-FGC14563 19012229 E-FGC14565	E-FGC14554 E-FGC14555 E-FGC14556 E-FGC14557 E-FGC14558 E-FGC14560 E-FGC14561 E-FGC14562 E-FGC14563 E-FGC14565																					
1285 to 777?	19912622 E-FGC14567 20109833 E-FGC14568 21209667 E-FGC14570 21464323 E-FGC14571 21472163 E-FGC14572 135500348 E-FGC19295 3116506 E-FGC19296 3157826 E-FGC19297 3818959 E-FGC19298 3842629 E-FGC19299 3882469 E-FGC19300 4806227 E-FGC19301 4925834 E-FGC19302 4985217 E-FGC19303 5278619 E-FGC19304 14359512 E-FGC19309 14659239 E-FGC19310 16736991 E-FGC19313 17418626 E-FGC19314 19057778 E-FGC19315 6264927 E-FGC44080 20113945 E-FGC44089 20150595 E-FGC44090 10848532 E-FGC86594 14526872 E-L1019 22213787 E-V20431 14632634 E-VF5153872 11750715 E-VF5287746	E-FGC14567 E-FGC14568 E-FGC14570 E-FGC14571 E-FGC14572 E-FGC19295 E-FGC19296 E-FGC19297 E-FGC19298 E-FGC19299 E-FGC19300 E-FGC19301 E-FGC19302 E-FGC19303 E-FGC19304 E-FGC19309 E-FGC19310 E-FGC19313 E-FGC19314 E-FGC19315 E-FGC44080 E-FGC44089 E-FGC44090 E-FGC86594 E-L1019 E-V20431 E-VF5153872 E-VF5287746																					
200 BC to 250 BC	8574687 E-Z16242 26567613 E-Z5018 20073526 E-BV3880	E-Z16242 E-Z5018 E-BV3880																					

NGS Y-SNP Testing (E-L1019 Ensign William-1 Goodrich Group): all Felsham Goodrich Y-descendants of all 3 known immigrant lines share E-L1019, and then all Y-descendants of Ensign William-1 Goodrich of Wethersfield, CT, and William-1 Goodrich/Goodridge of Watertown, MA share E-FGC44079. Then all of the Y-descendants of Ensign William-1 Goodrich share E-F1449, E-FGC19305, E-FGC19307, and E-FGC19308. The resolution of second generation in America is now underway, with unique SNPs seen in the lines of the 4 sons of Ensign William-1 Goodrich, with none of the ambiguities seen in Y-STR testing of these lines.



The Expansion of E-M78, E-Z1919, E-L618, E-V13, E-Z0157, E-CTS5856, E-BY3880, E-Z5018, E-Z16242, E-S1896 / E-FT394830 / E-L1019 in the Line of Ensign William-I Goodrich; Attempting to Track Felsham, Suffolk Goodrich and its Y-DNA relations from Brazil, Puerto Rico, Armenia in Ancient Times. Felsham Goodrich co-descends from E-Z5018, but unlike the populous E-S2979 sibling clade, E-Z16242 is rare, and neither E-Z16242 or sibling clade E-L17 are found in the Balkans. E-L17 and E-Z16242 possibly arose from separate E-Z5018 carriers from the Balkans in the Roman conquest of Hispania begun in 218 BC. So the focus is on Roman military auxiliary units from Hispania (Spain, Portugal) described by Margaret Roxan in her London University 1973 Ph.D. dissertation.

ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED
7	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala II Ulpia Auriana</i>	Raetia	By Trajan from (5); Cappadocia; Trajan invaded Armenia 114 AD
5	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Auriana</i>	Hispania	Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia, Noricum, Raetia
ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	WHERE FORMED AND LATER STATIONED
2	E-Z5018, E-L17	Romania (Vlach) to Poland	<i>Ala I Hispanorum</i>	Hispania	Trier-Germania, Aquincum-Pannonia; Trajan's Dacian Wars 101 AD, 105 AD
4	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Cohors II Galica</i>	Hispania	Attached to Legio VII Gemina in Hispania at an unknown site believed to be in Portugal
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania	Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK
3	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Asturum</i>	Asturia	Spain; to East Anglia, Britannia after Boudican Revolt 61 AD (Ixworth?); then Chester, UK
1	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala II Asturum</i>	Asturia	Spain; Germania; Pannonia with (2), (5) near Legio IX Hispana; to Britannia ~75 AD
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania	Portugal; Germania; invasion of Britannia in 43 AD; East Anglia, then Bath-Somerset, UK

ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	PLAUSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
7	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala II Ulpia Auriana</i>	Raetia	This is the only known Iberian auxiliary unit deployed to Armenia (114 AD)	111-114
5	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Armenia to Georgia	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Auriana</i>	Hispania	Armenia Post-Z16242 shared SNPs also found in Hungary, Switzerland, Slovenia, Germany	101-110
ID	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP	Y-SNP TEST KIT STATED ORIGINS	POSSIBLE AUXILIARY UNIT	RAISED	POTENTIAL FUTURE Y-SNP GEORGRAPHIC / DIPLOMA ATTESTATION INDICATOR	Pages
2	E-Z5018, E-L17	Romania (Vlach) to Poland	<i>Ala I Hispanorum</i>	Hispania	E-L17 has already been found in SW Germany, southern Romania	124-144
4	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Cohors II Galica</i>	Hispania	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, Brazil, Puerto Rico only	544-546
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Portugal to Brazil, Puerto Rico	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania	If Brazil, Puerto Rico Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK	489-496
3	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Asturum</i>	Asturia	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are found in Iberia, UK only	320-333
1	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala II Asturum</i>	Asturia	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, Hungary, UK	334-341
6	E-Z5018, E-Z16242	Felsham, Suffolk, England Goodrich	<i>Ala I Hispanorum Vettonum</i>	Lusitania	If Felsham Goodrich Post-Z16242 shared SNPs are also found in Germany, UK	489-496

Possible Roman Military Auxiliary Units in which E-Z16242+ and E-L17+ Y-ancestors may have served:

Units 1, 2, (3: page 58), 5, 6, 7: "The Auxilia of the Roman Army Raised in the Iberian Peninsula," Vol. 1, Ph.D. dissertation, Margaret Roxan (1973):

<https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1318033/>

Unit 4:

History of the Roman Legions (2015), auxiliary units attached to Legio VII Gemina in Hispania from 75 AD, pp 544-546:

<https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=OLQ2CwAAQBAJ&pg=GBS.PT546>

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45. Ala I Hispanorum Asturum.

Unless inscription 45.10 (= 44.10) belongs to this ala,¹⁾ there is no evidence for its existence earlier than the Flavian period, some 25 years before it first appeared in a diploma for Britain in A.D.98 (45.1). It is distinguishable from the other Asturian alae in the form of its title. Four of the diplomata and one other inscription describe it as Hispanorum Asturum. This difference, together with the number I, demonstrates that it was raised separately from the other Asturian regiments.

If 45.10 does refer to the ala, it must be taken back into Augustan times (cf. ala I Asturum for the significance of the stone). It may have been raised at a later date than the other alae, perhaps after the Varian disaster, and sent to the Rhineland. In this case there is no reason why it should not have entered Britain with the invasion forces but the possibility that it came later cannot be ruled out. However, the lack of the complete title in the tombstone of Albanus makes the identification somewhat tenuous and there are other pointers to be taken into consideration.

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The difference in title may relate to the fact that the ala was raised at a time when the Astures had been more fully integrated into the province of Hispania Citerior, that is to say when the conventus system had been extended into north-west Spain. Either a Claudian or a Neronian levy would then be more feasible (cf. Auxilia raised in north-west Spain). A likely date for the entry of fresh auxilia to Britain before 98 would then be after the Boudiccan revolt when, Tacitus tells us,²⁾ both

auxiliaries and legionaries were sent as reinforcements (this would entail an intermediate, but brief, posting to the Rhineland between Spain and Britain, for which there is admittedly no evidence). Alternatively the ala could have come over with Cerialis and legio II Augusta in 71, for he assuredly had Spanish auxilia at his disposal.

Further evidence is needed before one or another of these solutions may be verified.

After its arrival in Britain the precise station of the ala is unknown for some considerable time. It seems likely that a cavalry regiment would not stay long in any one spot in the first fifty years after the conquest. The unknown equestrian, honoured by the stone from Ilipa in Baetica (45.13), may have commanded the ala when it was actively campaigning in Britain before it possessed 'permanent' quarters. The inscription is probably Flavian at earliest since the prefect had previously commanded cohortes II Vasconum, and at least some of the Vascones had been levied by Galba, according to Tacitus.³⁾ Ilipa was almost certainly the home town of the prefect and, as a Spanish resident, it is possible that he was the first commander of cohortes II Vasconum. Galba would have had to rely upon his Spanish adherents for his first appointments.

Ala I Hispanorum Asturum: if this auxiliary unit was formed in Augustan times (27 BC-14 AD) and sent to Ixworth after the Boudican revolts in 60-61 AD, then the unit may never be attested in England at this time, since there are no attestations at the fort in Ixworth (relatively unknown and not mentioned anywhere in the Ph.D. dissertation of Margaret Roxan, yet it was constructed and was functional in the 1st century AD: https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=385184).



Roman Legions (~14 AD): "Mapping Roman Legions: How "Limits" Tell About the Centre," Jacques Keilo, University of Paris-Sorbonne: <https://centrici.hypotheses.org/572>

Roman-Iberian Auxiliary Units A, B, C, E, F: "The Auxilia of the Roman Army Raised in the Iberian Peninsula," Vol. 1, London University Ph.D. dissertation, Margaret Roxan (1973), pages: A) 334-341, B) 124-144, C) 320-333, E) 101-110, F) 489-496, G) 111-114: <https://discovery.ucl.ac.uk/id/eprint/1318033/> (to download Vol. 1, Vol. 2 appendices)

Roman-Iberian Auxiliary Unit D: History of the Roman Legions (2015), pages 544-546: <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=OLO2CwAAOBAJ&pg=GBS.PT546>

- Khojabekian (Armenia): Y-ancestor possibly in the Ala II Ulpia Auriana, formed by Trajan from the Ala I Hispanorum Auriana in 114 AD for the conquest of Armenia.
- Lorena, Azevedo (Brazil/Portugal); HG01107 (Puerto Rico/Portugal): Y-ancestors possibly in the Cohors II Galica, stationed at a garrison site believed to be in Portugal.
- Goodrich (Felsham, Suffolk, England): Y-ancestor possibly in the Ala I Hispanorum Asturum deployed to Isworth; 10 miles north of Felsham, in ~61 AD after Boudican revolt.



Status of the Roman Empire in 125 AD: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Roman_Empire_125.png (by Wikipedia Commons user Andrein)

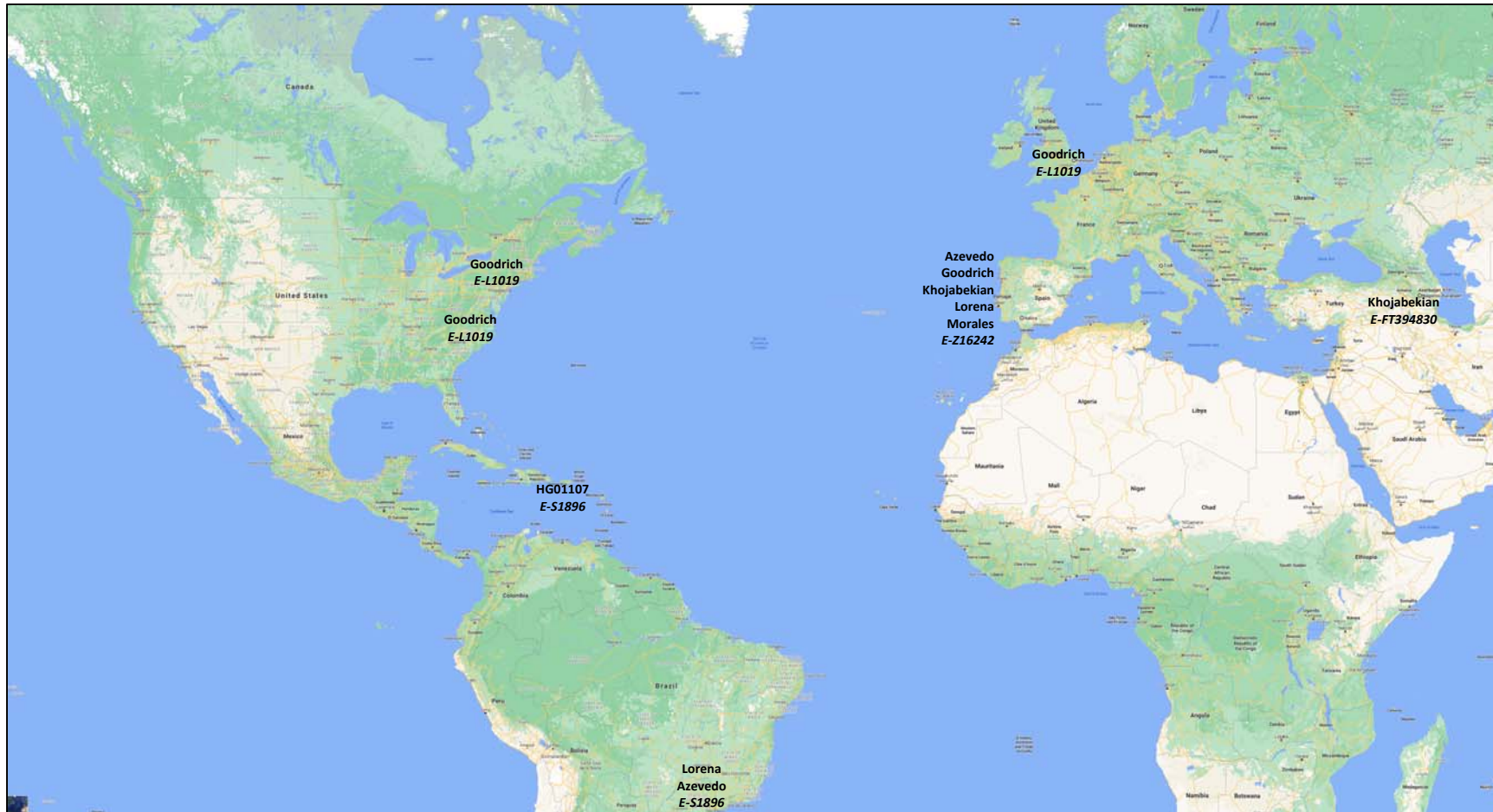


Roman Legions (~211 AD): "Mapping Roman Legions: How "Limits" Tell About the Centre," Jacques Keilo, University of Paris-Sorbonne: <https://centrici.hypotheses.org/572>

Auxiliary Units of Legio VI Gemina: History of the Roman Legions (2015), pages 544-546: <https://play.google.com/books/reader?id=OLO2CwAAOBAJ&pg=GBS.PT546>

Legio VII Gemina was raised in 68 AD in Hispania, served in Pannonia and the civil wars, and in 74 AD returned to a garrison at Legio (León, Spain) through the 4th century. Legio VII Gemina, commanded from 86-89 AD by Roman emperor and regional native Trajan, had 5 auxiliary units; 3 of them comprised of Roman citizens (civium romanorum):

A) Ala II Flavia Hispanorum civium romanorum (Petavonium), B) Cohors I Celtiberorum Equitata civium romanorum (Municipium Flaviae Brigantia), C) Cohors I Galica Equitata civium romanorum (Pisoraca), D) Cohors II Galica (at a garrison site believed to be in Portugal), E) Cohors III Lucensium (Lucus Augustium).



Current Plausible Rationales of Contemporary Geographic Locations of E-Z16242+ NGS Y-SNP Kits of Iberian Origin:

- *Khojabekian (Georgia): specifics unknown, though major migrations from Armenia to Georgia are known to have occurred in the 1100s and 1700s-1800s.*
- *Lorena, Azevedo (Brazil); HG01107 (Puerto Rico): Brazil, Puerto Rico colonized by Portugal after Brazil discovered by Pedro Alvares Cabral in 1500 AD.*
- *Goodrich (first to Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia): part of the Great Migration from England to North American English colonies in the 1630s-1640s.*

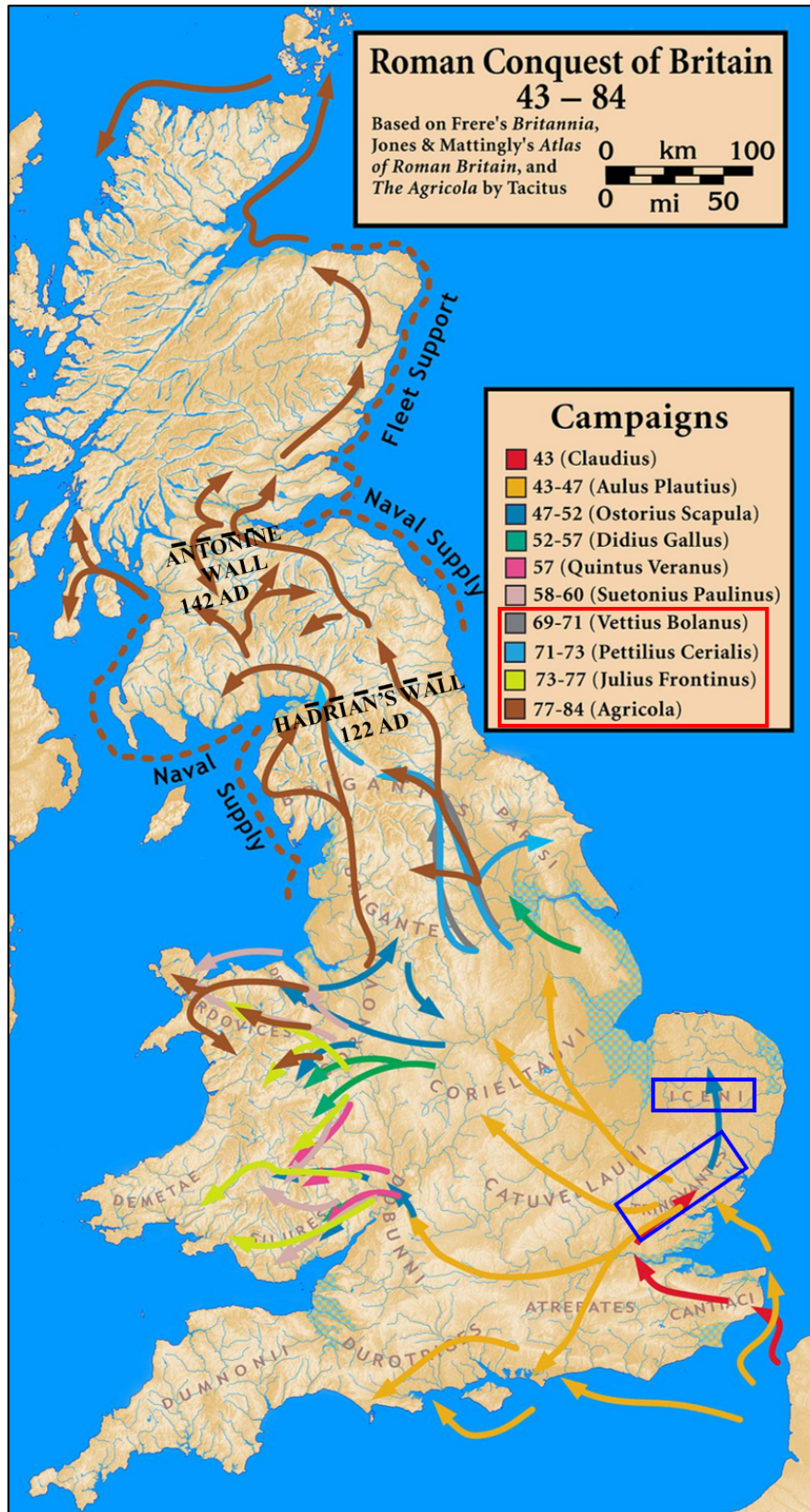


<https://i.pinimg.com/originals/e5/87/1f/e5871f53b8d14106d616dd166eb429b4.jpg>

Boudican Revolt (61 AD): the Iceni (Norfolk-Suffolk-Cambridgeshire) and Trinovantes (Hertfordshire-Essex-Suffolk) tribes, led by the Iceni Queen Boudica, revolted against Roman subjugation in 61 AD. Their first target, the Roman military veteran camp at Camulodunum (Colchester, Essex), was destroyed. Camulodunum had been occupied soon after the conquest of Britannia began in 43 AD, and vacated by 49-55 AD, by the Twentieth Legion of the Roman army (which is mentioned near the end of page 49): <https://www.livius.org/articles/legion/legio-xx-valeria-victrix/>

Next to be destroyed was Londinium (London), followed by Verulamium (St. Albans). Legio IX Hispana, marching south from their garrison at Lindum Colonia (Lincoln, Lincolnshire) in a failed rescue attempt, lost all of its infantry; however, General Quintus Petillius Cerealis managed to survive by escaping with some of the horse-mounted cavalry (Cerealis was appointed governor of Britannia (71-73 AD) and led a campaign against the Brigantes; see page 82). The largely civilian army of Boudica was halted by Roman troops that were led by General Gaius Suetonius Paulinus (Roman Governor of Britannia, 58-62 AD). The battle site; possibly ~80 miles NW of St. Albans on Watling Street near Manduessedum (Mancetter, Warwickshire: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manduessedum>), was surrounded by densely-wooded slopes with a narrow entrance guarding from attack the flanks and rear of the heavily outnumbered Roman troops: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5xxUc3T1_As

After the Boudican revolt, a Roman fort was established at Ixworth (~633' x ~673'), and was in use ~30-40 years, or until the end of the first century, when its fort and military provisions were replaced by a Roman settlement (https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=385184). Ixworth (2011 population ~2,400) is about 10 miles north of Felsham (see page 83), where Robert Goodrich was attested in the 1327 subsidy, and about 7 miles north of Hessett. Since the Roman auxiliary unit Ala I Hispanorum Asturum came to Britannia sometime after the Boudican revolt, and the Roman fort at Ixworth offered a central location for a peacekeeping force in SE Britannia and was closest to Felsham, a plausible postulate, which may never be proven, is that an ancient ancestor of Felsham Goodrich came to Ixworth with Ala I Hispanorum Asturum after ~61 AD, and after he had served the required 25 years in the military (possibly multi-site; see page 85), he gained Roman citizenship and settled in the vicinity of his last military service.



Roman Conquest of Britannia - Summary (43-84 AD): https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Roman_conquest_of_Britain
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hadrian%27s_Wall (Hadrian's Wall-122 AD and the Antonine Wall-142 AD)



Roman Conquest of Britain (AD 44-60 section): https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Roman_conquest_of_Britain

The original map (with one added place annotation for **Felsham, Suffolk**) shows major and minor Roman military forts throughout Britannia/England in 44-60 AD, including:

Ixworth (10 miles north of Felsham): https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=385184,

Coddenham (15 miles east of Felsham): https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=388704,

Colchester (20 miles south of Felsham): https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=383744.



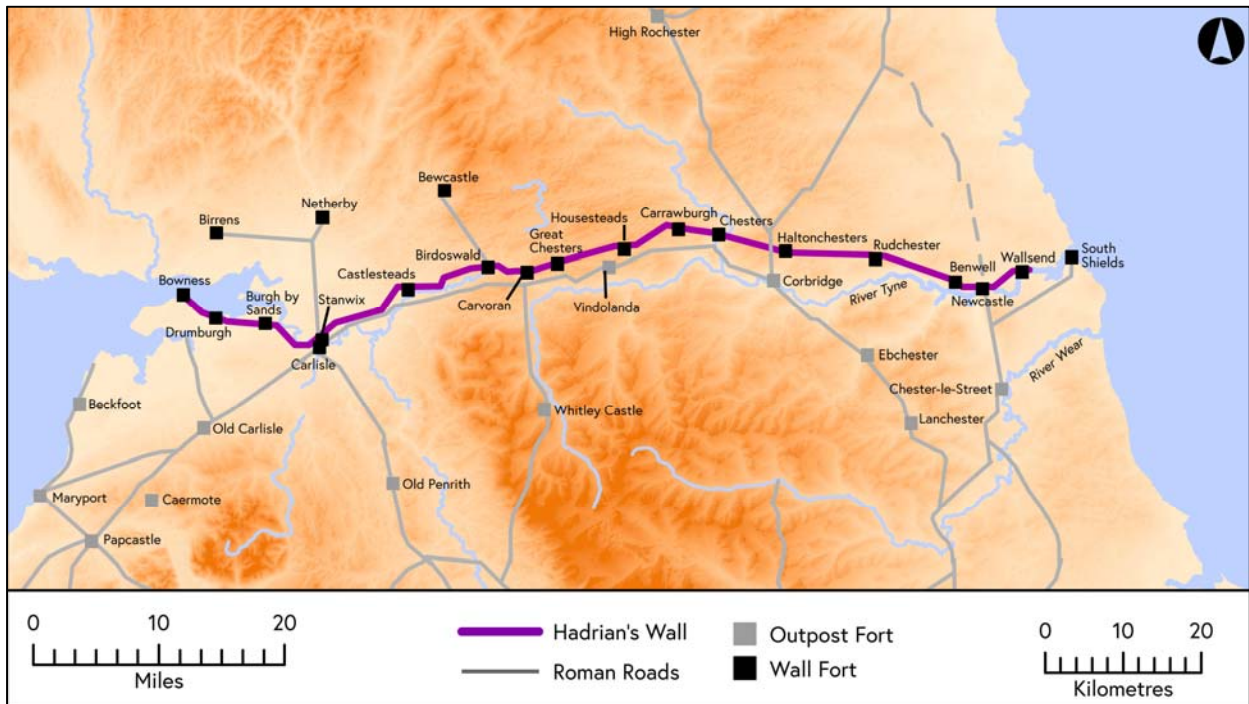
https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Roman_conquest_of_Britain

Roman forts near the sites of Hadrian's Wall (- - - south; 122 AD), Antonine Wall (- - - north; 142 AD) in 84 AD.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/99/Litus_Saxonicum.png

Saxon Shore forts: in the 230s AD Roman Emperor Severus Alexander drew troops from the north, that had built and manned Hadrian's Wall and the Antonine Wall, to build and man forts protecting against invaders from the southeast. The Saxon Shore forts were abandoned by 410 AD <http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/wstowtxt.htm>; however, the troops sent to build and maintain these forts had retired and settled in the Saxon Shore region for ~2 centuries.



Roman forts on Hadrian's Wall (including Birdoswald) in high detail:
https://mooc-images.ncl.ac.uk/hadrian/ncl/Hadrians_Wall_1200.jpg



Roman forts on the Antonine Wall in high detail:
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camelon#/media/File:Antonine.Wall.Roman.forts.jpg>

THE NEW TESTAMENT

ROME	DATES	PALESTINE	DATES	SACRED BOOKS	DATES	Y-DNA HAPLOGROUP E-V13 MOVER EVENTS
EMPERORS AUGUSTUS	31	HEROD THE GREAT	37	PROBABLE DATES OF RE- DUCTION FOR THE PRIN- CIPAL BOOKS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT	49-47 BC 44 BC 39-37 BC 29-19 BC	CIVIL WAR: BATTLE OF ILERDA-CAESAR VS. POMPEY ASSASSINATION OF JULIUS CAESAR AT ROME UPRISING OF CESSETANI TRIBE IN HISPANIA WARS VS. CANTABRI, VACCEI, ASTURES IN HISPANIA
	6	Birth of Jesus			12-9 BC	ROMANS CONQUER GERMANIA TO THE ELBE RIVER
	4	Death of Herod the Great Partition of Palestine	4			
		JUDEA GALILEE				
		Tetrarchs:				
		HEROD ARCHELAUS HEROD ANTIPAS	4			
	1		1		1 AD	
TIBERIUS	4	ROMAN PROCURATORS			6-9	PANNONIAN-DALMATIAN UPRISING INTERRUPTS PLANNED ROMAN CONQUEST OF CENTRAL EUROPE
	14				9	BATTLE OF TEUTOBURG FOREST: LEGIONS 17-19 LOST; ROMANS WITHDRAW TO WEST OF THE RHINE
	26	PONTIUS PILATE			15	RETALIATION: ATTACK CHATTI TRIBE ACROSS RHINE
	30	Crucifixion of Jesus			17	CAPPADOCIA BECOMES NEW IMPERIAL PROVINCE
	35	Martyrdom of Stephen				
CAIUS CALIGULA	37	Conversion of Saul				
CLAUDIUS	41	1st voyage of Paul	41		39-41	A DEFEAT OF CHATTI ON RHINE FREES UP TROOPS
	41	HEROD AGRIPPA 1st King Famine (Acts 11:28)	44		41	ASSASSINATION OF ROMAN EMPEROR CALIGULA
	49	Council of Jerusalem 2nd voyage of Paul			42	ANNEXATION OF MAURETANIA TO ROMAN EMPIRE
					43	CLAUDIUS LAUNCHES CONQUEST OF BRITANNIA; LEGIO XX + ALA I THRACUM ARE AT CAMULODUNUM
		(Gallio proconsul of Achaia)	50	1 and 2 Thessalonians	49-55	LEGIO XX VACATES CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)
			52			
NERO	54	ANTONIUS FELIX	53-54	Galatians	54-60	GENERAL CORBULO OFFENSIVE IN ARMENIA
	58	3rd voyage and arrest of Paul	56-57 57	1 Corinthians 2 Corinthians Romans	58-63	ROMAN-PARTHIAN WAR
		PORCIUS FESTUS	60	Philippians	60-61	QUEEN BOUDICA LEADS ICENI-TRINOVANTE REVOLT
			62	Colossians Ephesians Gospels of Mark, Matthew and Luke (between 64 and 80)	61	PROTO-GOODRICH: PEACEKEEPING AT IXWORTH AS PART OF THE ALA I HISPANORUM ASTURUM?
Burning of Rome	64					
VESPASIAN	64-67	Martyrdom of Peter and Paul	65-67	Pastoral Epistles		
	67	Jewish Revolt			70	JERUSALEM CAPTURED AND TEMPLE DESTROYED
	70	Destruction of the temple of Jerusalem by the Romans	70-80	2nd Epistle of Peter Jude	75	PROTO-(AZEVEDO-LORENA-HG01107) ATTACHED TO LEGIO VII GEMINA IN THE COHORS II GALICA AT A GARRISON SITE IN WHAT IS NOW PORTUGAL?
TITUS	79				75-77	CONQUEST OF BRITAIN PROPER COMPLETED
					79	POMPEII AND HERCULANEUM DESTROYED BY THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS
DOMITIAN	81				78-84	GENERAL AGRICOLA: CONQUEST WALES-CALEDONIA
					82-83	CAMPAIGN OF DOMITIAN AGAINST THE CHATTI
					87-122	INCHTUTHIL LOST; HADRIANS WALL CONSTRUCTED
					98	TRAJAN BECOMES ROMAN EMPEROR
TRAJAN	98		90-100	Revolution, Epistles and Gospel of John	101-106	TRAJAN CONQUERS DACIA
TRAJAN	114	TRAJAN ANNEXES ARMENIA; ATTACKS PARTHIA			114	PROTO-KHOJABEKIAN IN THE ALA II ULPIA AURIANA DURING THE CONQUEST OF ARMENIA BY TRAJAN?

- (Five columns in black font on left side): copied from the St. Joseph Edition of the New American Bible (1991), page 41.
- (Two columns and last row in blue font): appended to five columns in black font on left side; references:
- <https://www.livius.org/articles/person/caesar/caesar-06/> (Roman Civil War-Caesar vs. Pompey: Battle of Ilerda in Hispania)
- <https://balagan.info/timeline-of-the-roman-conquest-of-hispania> (Timeline in Roman Conquest of Hispania)
- <https://www.history.com/news/julius-caesar-assassin-ides-of-march> (Assassination of Julius Caesar)
- https://www.ancient.eu/timeline/Roman_Warfare/ (Timeline of Roman warfare)
- <https://www.livius.org/articles/place/mogontiacum-mainz/> (Attack on Chatti tribe in 39-41 AD)
- https://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=385184 (Roman fort at Ixworth)
- "The Auxilia of the Roman Army Raised in the Iberian Peninsula," Volume 1, 1973, Margaret Roxan, **D**) pages 147-155.
- "A Chronology for Agricola, Mons Graupius and Domitian's Triumph in the Chattan War," Ian Gordon Smith in: *Historia* (64:2), 2015, pp 156-204: https://www.jstor.org/stable/24433910?seq=1#metadata_info_tab_contents



Genealogy Is Where You Find It

~ Delores Goodrick Beggs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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http://goodrichfamilyassoc.org/Newsletters/Documents/December_2009.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Some unusual online research sources:

Friendship books

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

Vanished Yearbook sites by states

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

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

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

Connecticut State Library

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

Cenotaph database

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

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

http://ancestorsatrest.com/cenotaph_records/

Anti Horse Thief Association

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

Complete List of fraternal Organizations

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

Colonial Park Cemetery, Savannah, GA

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

Calvary Cemetery

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



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