

Herrick Family Association

Founded in 2001



Richard L. Herrick, Founder and President Emeritus

Kenneth Herrick, Vice President Emeritus

Joann Nichols, Editor Emeritus

Virgil Herrick, Counselor Emeritus

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Check our new Web Page: www.Herrickfamilyassociation.org or find us on Facebook!

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Save the Date Early September of 2020

Planning is underway for the next HFA meeting and trip to England in early September of 2020.

We hope that you can join the group and explore some of our English ancestor's histories, homes and towns while enjoying beautiful England.

We are working on ideas for places to visit, speakers to add to our knowledge of Herrick family history, and research topics to pursue. Please contact Nancy, Deborah or Michael if you have ideas or suggestions. Thank you.

Nancy's email is nancyjohnson206@gmail.com, Deborah's email is dkncls@yahoo.com, and Michael's is herrickresearch@me.com.

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Message from our President Dale Yoe:

As some of you know our organization has been in an ever- changing way since our last meeting. Our thanks to Michael Herrick for filling the void initially and our thanks to Sharon Herrick for acting as President during the transition. I have now been selected to hold the office of President, at least until we have our next meeting. My goal is to help the HFA move forward, as it has for the past 18 years, and continue with our mission and goals.

I would like to encourage all to help bring in the next generation- our children and grandchildren- into the HFA to take an active part and to help us move into the next phases of our research. It is their ideas and technical knowledge that can be of the greatest benefit to us. We hope that our events planners can take us to the next meeting and we are willing to help in any way.

Here is what our team now looks like:

President	2001-2018- Richard L. Herrick; 2018 Michael Herrick/Sharon Herrick; 2019- Dale Yoe	yoeda@comcast.net
Vice President	Merrill Herrick- 2018	mherrick3@rochester.rr.com
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Co-Administrator of the DNA project	Curt Herrick and Deborah Nelson	herrickcurt@verizon.net ; dkncls@yahoo.com
Facebook/Web pages	James Yoe	james.yoe@comcast.net

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Membership report

By Jim Hilton, Membership Chair

At present we have 170 active members including four new members so far in 2019. In April we sent out communications to those who owed dues. There were about 110 members in that category. So far we have heard from 20 folks. Thank you! I'll be sending a reminder to the rest soon. Again I will reiterate that we are more interested in members staying in touch than paying dues, but that is one way that we communicate with each other. We are also here to help each other find our Herrick ancestors and to continue to research the story of Henrie Herrick of Salem. Please send us your questions. You may find a cousin in our midst!

* * *

Longtime member # 120 -Sherlock A Herrick Jr.

August 10, 1924 – April 5 , 2019

Herrick - Sherlock Andrews, Jr. "Skip" Died peacefully at home, Friday, April 5, 2019, with his beloved wife of 65 years Joy Field Herrick and his daughter Louisa by his side. Born in Buffalo on August 10, 1924. He is survived by his wife Joy Taylor Field Herrick, his daughter Louisa Herrick Crosby, his sons Thompson Maxwell Herrick and Richard Stockton Herrick, and six grandchildren.

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Pool Party

Submitted by Merrill Herrick

We know that HFA has many talented and skilled members! The problem is that we do not know your name or your skill. We would like to compile a catalog of members who have skills beyond the normal range. There are times when we need advice and suggestions in areas beyond our abilities. If you are willing to help us in these areas, please send your name and talent to yoeda@comcast.net or mherrick3@rochester.rr.com. A few possibilities are graphic artist, knowledge of the law for legal advice, writing and editing, photography, travel arrangements, financial abilities, and on and on and on. If you have a talent or skill that is beyond the norm, even if it is not mentioned above, please notify us. We are compiling a pool of talent so think of it as a POOL PARTY!

* * *

Herrick Forum

Submitted by Dale Yoe

In May 2018 HFA started the Herrick Forum. The purpose was to fill the void left by RootsWeb when it shut down its forums. Now that ancestry.com has bought RootsWeb the forums have been started again. It is no longer necessary for HFA to fund a forum. A special thanks to Jimmy Yoe for his time and effort in setting the forum up and we thank those members who joined our forum! In the future you can go to: https://www.ancestry.com/boards/surnames.herrick/mb.ashx_to to maintain contact with other Herricks. Forums are really very helpful and we urge you to participate. The Herrick Family Association does not administer nor have any contact with the administrators of the RootsWeb forums. We have only provided link to them so that members and researchers may find information within these forums.

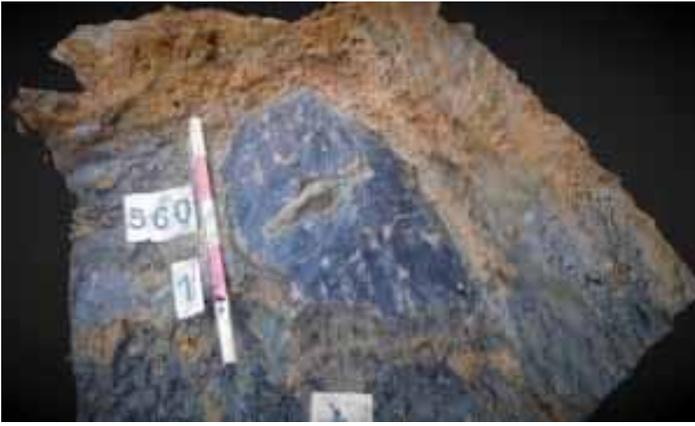
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News from Leicestershire

Phenomenal' 2,300-year-old bark shield found in Leicestershire

Submitted by Esther Addley

Archaeologists hail iron age object a 'marvellous, internationally important find'



The shield is made from green bark that has been stiffened with internal wooden laths.

An “astonishing and unparalleled” 2,300-year-old shield made of tree bark has been discovered in Leicestershire, the only example of its kind ever found in Europe.

Archaeologists say the discovery of the shield, made between 395 and 250BC, has completely overturned assumptions about the weapons used in the iron age, sparking breathless reactions among experts of the period.

“This is an absolutely phenomenal object, one of the most marvellous, internationally important finds that I have encountered in my career,” said Julia Farley, curator of British and European iron age collections at the British Museum.

“So often it is gold which grabs the headlines, but this bark shield is much rarer.”

The shield was discovered in 2015 by archaeologists from the University of Leicester Archaeological Service in a site close to the River Soar. Organic objects from the period very rarely survive, but the shield was preserved in waterlogged soil and may have been deposited in a water-filled pit, according to Matt Beamish, the lead archaeologist for the service.

“This is a lost technology. It has not been seen before as far as we are aware”

Matt Beamish

Bark shields of the period were entirely unknown in the northern hemisphere, he told the Guardian, and the assumption was that the material may have been too flimsy for use in war. However experiments to remake the weapon in alder and willow showed the 3mm-thick shield would have been tough enough for battle but incredibly light.

It was likely that, contrary to assumptions, similar weapons were widespread, Beamish said.

The shield is made from green bark that has been stiffened with internal wooden laths, described by Beamish as “like a whalebone corset of split hardwood”, and surrounded by a rim of hazel, with a twisted willow boss. “This is a lost technology. It has not been seen before as far as we are aware, but presumably it is a technique that was used in many ways for making bark items.”

The malleable green wood would then tighten as it dried, giving the shield its strength and forming the rounded rectangles into a slightly “waisted” shape, like a subtle figure of eight.

That was significant, said Farley, because it was exactly the shape of the ornate Battersea shield, which was dredged from the Thames in the mid-19th century and dates from the same period.

“So it is possible this incredibly rare organic object is giving us some little hints about why we see what we see when we look at the metal objects. The Battersea shield might be pretending to be a shield like this.”

Because so little organic material survives from the period, she said, “we are left with the earthworks, the shiny metal work, some of the ironwork, but we don’t really see the everyday world of these people: the wooden houses they lived in with their thatched roofs, their clothing ... and so really the visual world of the iron age is lost to us. But something like this is just a little tiny window into that, which for me is fabulous and so exciting.”

The shield has been donated to the British Museum where Farley said she hoped it would go on display next year.

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Herricks Possibly in the Domesday Book

Submitted by Michael Herrick

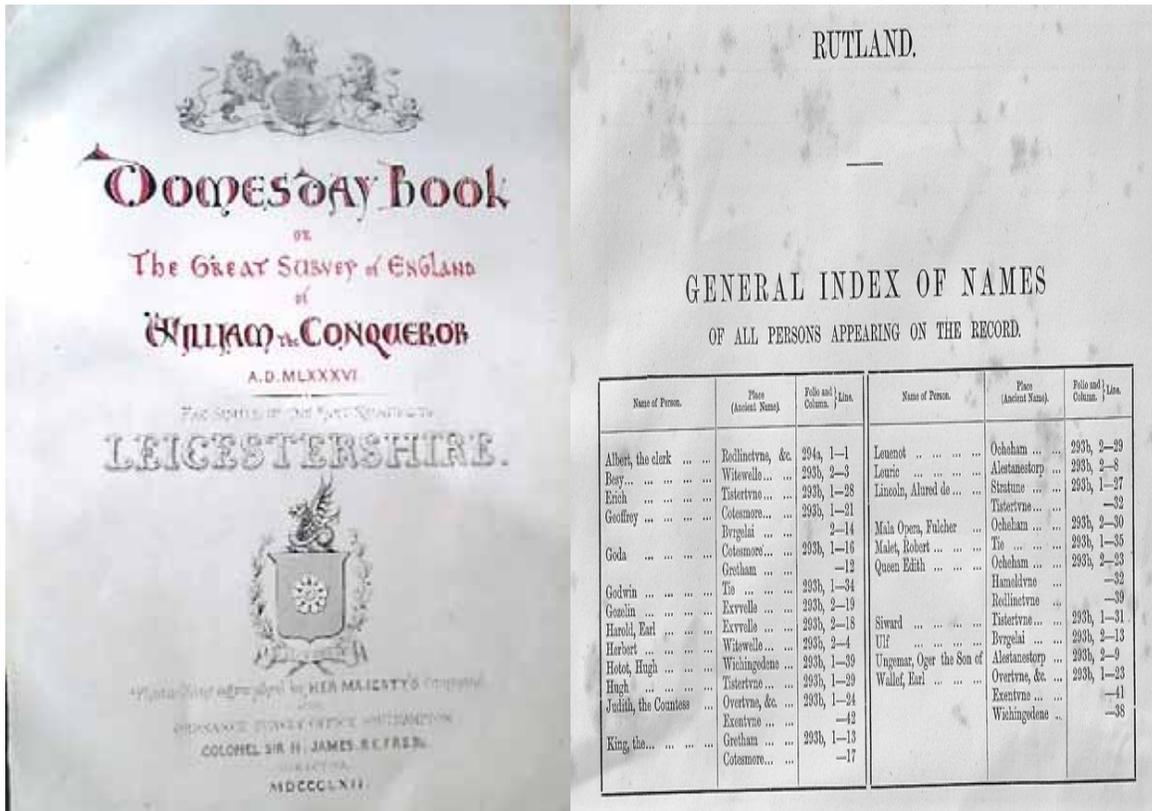
Why would a book be called Domesday? Well, you have heard the only thing for certain is death and taxes. Taxes. That’s the purpose of the ancient Domesday Book. It was called Domesday, because like the day of judgment, its decisions were unalterable. First written in 1086, 20 years after the Norman Invasion of William I, Duke of Normandy, later known as William the Conqueror. After conquering all of England and becoming King of England, William decided that he needed money and the best way to get it was through taxing the wealth and property of his subjects. So, the Domesday Book was a census of the entire English population, recording the property of each individual.

Our friend in Leicester, England, Irene Turlington, has found a copy of the first Domesday Book of 1086 taken in Leicestershire. See below. In addition, Irene found an index of names in Rutland, a small county just east of Leicestershire. In that index is Erich in Thisleton, Rutland. Given the dates and family history as we know it, that could be our Erick the Forester. Now, there were many Erick’s in England at the time, as it was a very common name after the Great Viking Invasion in 865. But we can surmise.

Erick the Forester was born about 1040 and raised in Leicestershire, in the middle of what was then the Kingdom of Mercia. Once Erick the Forester learned of the impending invasion by William, he raised a large army at Copt Oak, in Charnwood, an area around Leicestershire. (Irene also mentioned that there is a Herrick Association at the church in Oaks Charnwood.) His goal was to repel the invaders, dispossess the Normans of other recent conquests, and to drive them out of England for good. It is entirely possible that Erick the Forester and his army was part of the military force that defended England with King Harold. His efforts failed, as William won the Battle of Hastings, and henceforth was known as William the Conqueror, King of England. The Normans were in England to stay. Without power, finances, or estates, Erick and his followers were no longer a threat to the Normans. William the Conqueror stripped Erick and his followers of their estates and all sources of their former power. Although a one-time enemy, according to accounts, William noticed and favored Erick for his bravery in battle and, therefore, due to his submission to William, entrusted him with important offices and permitted Erick to retire back to his home in Leicestershire.

Erick the Forester would have been about 46 years old when the Domesday Book was published, so he would have been the right age. Also, Thisleton was and still is a small village in the parish of Stretton. However, this Stretton is in Rutland not the abandon Great Stretton in Leicestershire, yet it is not at all far away from the Stretton and Wigston villages of the Herrick in Leicestershire. In fact, Rutland used to be part of Leicestershire.

The likelihood of our Erick the Forester being in the original Domesday Book is possible but highly unlikely, given the number of Ericks in England at the time. But it is possible. Clearly, more scholarship is needed.



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Beginning The Way Forward to Find the Path of the ‘Viking’ Single Source Name Herrick Family members from East Angle to Leicester in Britain
 Submitted by Curtis J. Herrick, Jr.

The 30 May and 8 June 2019 email reports from Irene Turlington, in from Leicester, UK, energized me to join a beginning of our HFA Way Forward to research the path of the single source name Herrick family from East Angle to Leicester.

Irene’s two emails are below:

1.

On Apr 30, 2019, at 3:49 AM, Irene Turlington <iaturlington@yahoo.co.uk> wrote:

Dear All

I thoroughly enjoyed the Viking Symposium last Saturday, but the whole day was geared to a specific aspect of the Vikings (which I obviously knew), and the subject matter didn't really help your quest very much. However, several contact details may be useful, although several of the speakers specialised in literature.

A lot of people had come from various parts of the UK and from Italy, The Netherlands, Ireland etc. The

Viking Symposium has been an annual event since about 2002 and held mainly in Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby and Leicester.

As a start, I am enclosing scans of the programme and book lists. The books were expensive, but there was a 20% discount if you bought or ordered them at the event.

Best Wishes to All

2.

From: Irene Turlington <iaturlington@hotmail.com> **Sent:** Saturday, June 08, 2019 7:12 AM

Subject: RE: Viking Symposium

Dear Curt

I have just received the Summer Newsletter from the Leicestershire Archaeological & Historical Society which includes an outline of the programme of lectures from September to December. There will be a lecture by Dr. Erik Grigg on 'Vikings in Lincolnshire' in December. I should be able to find out where Dr. Grigg is based, but otherwise we will have to wait until December to hear the subject matter.

Best wishes from

Irene

The 30 May 2019 report mentioned Irene's observations of the interesting 25 May "Viking Society for Northern Research" Symposium. In following up, I made initial Google and Wikipedia web surveys to gain an impression of the society which was founded in 1882. The society seemed to have three major parts:

- A. Viking reenactors in numerous countries.
- B. Library with old documents, new studies, research records and items for sale.
- C. A managing entity which may be giving grants for new research.

I quickly decided and sent an email to a Leicester area Viking Society for Northern Research group and inquired about joining their organization on 1 June 2019. I have not received a reply. The Leicester group seemed to be mostly reenactors. I will follow up.

The second report mentioned the 8 June 2019 Summer "Newsletter of the Leicestershire Archaeological & Historical Society" which listed a 20 December 19 lecture by Dr. Erik Grigg on "Vikings in Lincolnshire." Initially, I thought of many of things we might wish to do in response to learning of Erik Grigg's "Vikings in Lincolnshire" lecture. Then I realized, as interested as I may be, the Herrick Family Association has not planned, agreed and organized to take on this significant effort.

Therefore, I recommended to the HFA that we need to agree on the nature of our path-finding effort for the sole source name Herrick family from East Anglia to Leicester. Then we need to agree to our plan and organize the launch of our efforts. We have outstanding talent and experience among our local and international members. We did outstanding work on completing the Third addition of the Herrick Genealogical Register, Third Edition, in the 2012 period. We can build on our paper family history information which reaches back to the early 1,200s and scientific DNA results.

This research effort will be a difficult task. Irene passed on that experts in Leicester area have concluded that tracking Vikings is akin to hunting for a needle in a haystack in part because of their use of nick names.

If successful, the results have and opportunity improve the paper family history of the of the single source Herrick family to earlier than 1215 and perhaps back to Viking home areas in Finland, Sweden and perhaps other parts of Scandinavia.

Please contact me if you have questions concerning this newsletter articles and this Herrick DNA Project

My address information is below:

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Ft. Belvoir, VA 22060-2715

703-372-2010

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By Wendy Scott (@leicflo), Finds Liaison Officer for Leicestershire

As part of the Danelaw with a county town listed amongst the Five Boroughs, Leicestershire is rich in Scandinavian influence. The county is littered with ‘Scandinavian’ place names (e.g. [Harby](#)) and we are lucky that chance finds and excavations in the city of Leicester have revealed a few distinctly Viking or Anglo-Scandinavian artefacts. The following highlights some of these finds and where they can be seen or are held.

Jewry Wall Museum, Leicester



Pendant from Highcross Street, Leicester (LA18.1860) (c) Wendy Scott

Victorian chance finds from Leicester include a pendant, with an openwork writhing beast in a circular frame from Highcross St. (LA18.1860). Two beautifully carved bone objects were also recovered from there: a beast’s head with gaping mouth and a ‘tongue’ shaped strap end decorated with interlace and cat-like masks (LA67.1864). Kenyon’s excavations at Jewry Wall in 1948 found an unusual mount akin to an oval brooch (JW85.1) and two ‘Norse’-type with a third already recovered from Cank St. in 1912 (LA116.1962).

Just outside the city at Aylestone church, a wonderful stone object was found. It’s a grave cover which appears to be Scandinavian in style with ‘triskeles’ and beasts decorating its surface (LA103.1969).

Unfortunately, Jewry Wall Museum is closed for renovations as this blog is posted.



Peterson Type X sword pommel (LEIC-9158C3) (c) Wendy Scott

In the county, we have the rare silver Thor's hammer pendant from Thurstaston on display at Charnwood Museum (PAS ref [LEIC-185125](#)). It was found by the same person who found our only Viking coin hoard, the Thurstaston hoard ([LEIC-C6D945](#)), which is currently held at [The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge](#) but is unfortunately not on display. The hammer-shaped pendant was very rare when found in 1991, but we now have 22 examples on the [Portable Antiquities Scheme](#) database, including a rare gold [Thor's hammer](#) from East Lincolnshire ([LIN-D3E540](#)) which has similar decoration to the Thurstaston one.

We also have a very rare sword pommel (Peterson type X [LEIC-9158C3](#)) from Ravenstone, metal detected and donated by the finder. It features 'Ringerike' ribbon-like decoration, dating it to the early 11th century. This is not yet on display but will be at Charnwood Museum for a temporary display in the Spring.

[Melton Carnegie Museum, Melton Mowbray](#)



Stirrup mount from Kirby Bellars (LEIC-51E6F2) (c) Wendy Scott

In Melton Museum we have objects that are Anglo-Scandinavian, including a very rare stirrup mount from Kirby Bellars ([LEIC-51E6F2](#)). The only one of its type from Britain, its only parallel being continental and in the British Museum. We also have a harness strap distributor, one of many Anglo-Scandinavian horse accessories recorded with the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

* * *

By Dr Kathy Holman, Associate Lecturer, The Open University

When Svein Forkbeard, king of Denmark, launched his invasion of England in 1013, he landed in Lincolnshire and, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, received the submission of Earl Uhtred and the Northumbrians at Gainsborough, followed by 'all the people in Lindsey, and afterwards the people of the Five Boroughs [Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford], and quickly after, all the raiding-army to the north of Watling Street'.

This brief reference neatly highlights the geopolitical diversity of the East Midlands in the Viking period, listing the various local factions who allied themselves with Svein Forkbeard against the English king, Æthelred II. Importantly, it also suggests that Watling Street marked a clearly recognised border running through the former kingdom of Mercia, a point that is underlined by the Chronicler's next statement that Svein 'after he

came over Watling Street [...] wrought the greatest evil that any raiding-army could do'. The clear implication is that those living to the south of this old Roman road were seen as Svein's enemies and treated accordingly. But, with the present political debates about hard and soft land borders in mind, how did Watling Street come to be seen as a political frontier running through the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia?

Watling Street – or *Wætlingastræt* – is the name that the Anglo-Saxons gave to the road that the Romans built to connect Dover with Wroxeter. It cut a roughly diagonal line, perhaps as much as six metres wide, running from the south-east, via London and St Albans, to the north-west of the country, crossing central England. Built in the mid-first century AD, it clearly continued to be an important route through the landscape long after the Romans had left, not least to the 'Great Army' of Vikings that arrived in England in 865 and defeated the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia in 874. Watling Street – as well as other Roman roads – allowed these Viking raiders to move quickly across long distances, which must have been an important factor enabling their victories across far-flung parts of Anglo-Saxon England, and bringing about the rapid collapse of the kingdoms of East Anglia, Northumbria and Mercia. The road still continues to divide the East Midlands from the West Midlands, preserved along much of the A5, which runs through Northamptonshire, and then forms the county boundary between Warwickshire and Leicestershire (with an important deviation that allowed Tamworth, lying to the north of Watling Street, to be incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon zone).



Map showing the line of Watling Street

As well as being mentioned in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle entry for 1013, Watling Street is also mentioned in the treaty terms agreed by King Alfred the Great and his recently defeated Viking rival, Guthrum, sometime before 886, at a time when the last surviving Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex was struggling for its survival. This agreement acknowledged clear spheres of control between the English and Danish leaders, and secured Alfred's own kingdom of Wessex from the threat of Danish armies by recognising Guthrum's control of East Anglia. The dividing line between Alfred's and Guthrum's kingdoms was outlined in some detail: 'First concerning our boundaries: up the Thames, and then up the Lea, and along the Lea to its source, then in a straight line to Bedford, then up the Ouse to Watling Street.' However, there is no suggestion in this treaty that the border continued to run north and eastwards along Watling Street through the Midlands, although some historians assume that this must have been the case. Instead, it looks like Alfred and Guthrum didn't discuss the political situation in Mercia or attempt to define any boundaries there. This isn't surprising as, of course, Guthrum wasn't the only Viking leader harrying the English countryside in the ninth century, and other Viking leaders weren't bound by the treaty terms agreed with Alfred. In 893, the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle refers to various oaths and pledges given to Alfred by Northumbrians and East Anglians, as well as the activities of 'other raiding-armies'. By the time the treaty with Guthrum was agreed, it is also evident that some of the Viking armies had become a permanent fixture in northern and eastern England, with references to them dividing up the land and settling down. Mercia seems to have been divided into two halves, east and west, with the western part being left under the control of Ceolwulf, while the eastern part was settled. As a key communication route, Watling Street, would no doubt have functioned as a convenient dividing line to all parties in working out details of any agreement in Mercia.

However, it seems that any agreement was fairly short-lived, and certainly the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

records how, after his death, Alfred's son and daughter – Edward the Elder and Æthelflæd – campaigned north of Watling Street, trying to win back control of the area from the Viking armies. A series of fortified strongholds were constructed at key points across southern England, with those at Tamworth and Towcester representing English defensive points on Watling Street. By 921, 'all the people that was settled in the land of Mercia, both Danish and English' are said to have 'turned to' Edward, although this clearly glossed over the political realities of the continued struggle for control of the East Midlands. The arrival of Norsemen from Ireland around this time complicated the political landscape further, and one of their leaders, Olaf Guthfrithson, attempted to extend his control from York into the East Midlands. Following a devastating attack on Tamworth, Olaf met with King Edmund, Edward's son, at Leicester, and Simeon of Durham records that their agreement in 941 specified that 'Watling Street was the boundary of each kingdom'. But when Olaf died in the following year, Edmund captured the Five Boroughs and 'conquered Mercia'. By the 960s, Alfred's great-grandson, Edgar, was able to stipulate that his laws should 'be common to all the nation, whether Englishmen, Danes or Britons'. The 'Danelaw' had apparently been reconquered by Alfred's West-Saxon dynasty less than a hundred years after Alfred's and Guthrum's treaty and absorbed into a single political nation.

So why, in 1013, was the Danish king, Svein Forkbeard, able to rely on the support of what is described as the *here* – the raiding army – north of Watling Street, long after the ninth-century Viking armies had dispersed and settled, and northern and eastern England had apparently been integrated into the kingdom of England?

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The Genealogist as Detective: Richard Hayes Phillips and The Search for The Origins and Descendants of White Slave Children of Colonial Maryland and Virginia

Some time ago I published a book — *Without Indentures: Index to White Slave Children in Colonial Court Records* — in which are identified, by name, 5290 "servants" without indentures, transported without their consent, against their will, to the Chesapeake Bay, and sentenced to slavery by the County Courts of colonial Maryland and Virginia. The younger the child, the longer the sentence. These were white kids, with surnames different from those of their masters.

I wanted to know where these kids came from, and so did everyone I talked to on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. I did have clues to work with. Most of the surnames were English, and there were many Irish and Scottish surnames also. Some of these kids identified the name of the ship that transported them, which in some cases, for example, the Sarah of Bristol, suggested a port of departure. And I knew their ages, or nearly so, as adjudged by the County Courts on a date certain, from which I could figure out the approximate years of their births.

What I really needed was shipping records. If I knew for certain the ports of departure of the white slave ships, I would know the shires and counties from which these kids were taken. Then I could do a targeted search of the birth and baptismal records. I would not be able to distinguish among children with a common name, like John Smith or Mary Jones. But if the names were unusual enough to appear only once in the right time frame in any of these places, I could match up the children with their parents. Among all the early settlers of Maryland and Virginia, these hapless, abused, discarded and forgotten children are the easiest to trace back to their homelands, because we know their ages.

I visited eleven public record offices overseas to look for shipping records. I did find records for Bristol ships covering the period from 1654 to 1691, and for Liverpool ships from 1697 to 1707, but almost no records for London ships, and very few records for the peak years of child trafficking, 1698 to 1701.

The breakthrough came at the Library of Congress. There staff brought me five thick file folders stuffed with photostatic copies, negative images on card stock, of original handwritten shipping records from Maryland,

1689 to 1702. These photostats were provided by the Public Record Office of London in 1939. Nobody at the Library of Congress knew that they had these records. The State House at Annapolis, Maryland was destroyed by fire in 1704, and the original shipping records were lost in the fire, but the British wanted everything in triplicate, and the handwritten copies sent to London have survived.

These are shipping records, not passenger lists. The kids are identified not by name, but as “white servants,” or “European servants,” and are listed as “cargo,” along with the rum and tobacco, or as items requiring the payment of import duties, two and a half shillings per head, to the Royal Naval Officers of Their Majesties William and Mary. And these were not all London ships. Ports of departure for white slave ships included Belfast, Bideford, Bristol, Cork, Derry, Dublin, Falmouth, Liverpool, Newcastle, Plymouth, and Whitehaven. Among the owners of white slave ships were a Mayor of Bristol, a Mayor of Bideford, and a Governor of Virginia. Shipping records for 170 white slave ships are abstracted and collated in the book.

Now I was ready to search the birth and baptismal records. I began with the records that had been transcribed, indexed, and posted on the internet, or otherwise published. Some of the surviving records were not found for the time period in question (c. 1640-1700), so I traveled to Belfast, Whitehaven, Bristol, and Exeter to examine transcriptions or microfiche copies of the missing records. This completed my data set for every major port of departure except Gravesend, the Port of London. It is beyond the capability of one historian to collect and examine all the baptismal records for London, Kent, and Essex. There were too many people living there at the time, so I had to settle for what is online.

Altogether, I was able to match more than 1400 children with the parish or town records, their names appearing only once in the right time frame. The kids were taken from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Massachusetts.

Kids who were shanghaied from Massachusetts, if they survived their servitude, could go home. They could walk if they had to, and some of them did. Twenty-eight of them appear in the Town Records of Massachusetts as grown adults, after their expected date of freedom, and in twenty cases their families can be traced forward to the Revolution. Among their direct male descendants, and husbands of direct female descendants, are 205 confirmed veterans of the American Revolution, including 72 minutemen, active on day one, 19 April 1775, at Lexington, Concord, Cambridge, or Boston.

All of this, and more, can be found in my new book — *White Slave Children of Colonial Maryland and Virginia: Birth and Shipping Records*.

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Herrick Family History Book

Submitted by Nancy Johnson

Last March, our HFA member, Michael Herrick, presented his new book on Herrick family history at the Tucson Festival of Books. On the next page he is seen talking to an interested customer.



His book is called, *Echoes of the Past: A Family Story*. This is a true story of Michael's ancestral line spanning over 26 generations and over 1000 years. It is a story of English and American history through the lens of one single family and ancestral line. It is the story of our English ancestry and Michael's family tree starting from Henry Herrick of Salem. But, the story begins with Henry Herrick in early 17th century Leicester, England. Events in American history through this Herrick family line include the Salem Witchcraft trials, colonial wars, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and memoirs about his father and grandfather.

The book can be purchased or ordered through most independent book stores or through Amazon. Or you can order the book directly from Mike for a 10% discount via his website

<http://herrickresearch.com/herrick-book/>

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We hope that you enjoyed this latest quarterly HFA newsletter.

If you have anything that you'd like included in future newsletters or if you have comments or suggestions, please email Nancy Herrick Johnson at nancyjohnson206@gmail.com.