

Herrick Family Association

Founded in 2001



Richard L. Herrick, Founder and President Emeritus

Kenneth Herrick, Vice President Emeritus

Joann Nichols, Editor Emeritus Vol. 14 Issue 3

Virgil Herrick, Counselor Emeritus September 2018

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

Latest Updates

The **Herrick Forums** have returned! This page can be reached by going to our webpage and clicking on Forum, or <http://www.herrickfamilyassociation.org/forums/>. You do **NOT** need to be a member of the association to register.

Please register on our forums and join the discussion! The Herrick Forums were originally created in Roots Web for those that wish to find out information about their Herrick roots and how to connect the dots in the family tree. Please head over and take a peek at our content. If you'd like assistance or would like to help someone in need, please register and feel free to post. We will try to make an effort to keep everyone up-to-date on things in there as well.

Information will still be posted on our Facebook page as well.

I asked a question about the “**Charles Herrick**” schooner and received a quick reply from our **Merrill Herrick**. I also heard from our IT person- **Jim Yoe**, about the ship's history.

I had read, many years ago, about this schooner sinking in 1877 and then could not find anything else about it. I now know that this schooner was caught in a very bad storm in the Chesapeake Bay in November 1877 and sank near Thomas Point, drowning both crewman. This ship was built in Barnstable, MA 1838. Its owner/master was **Hartson Hallet**, and the master carpenter and builder was **Job Handy** - many thanks to both **Merrill and Jim!**

This is a great example of how the forum can help in our Herrick research.

NEW! NEW! NEW!

We have offered CD versions of the Herrick Genealogical Register, 3rd ED. For a few years now. As we have had some feedback- a lot of folks no longer have CD players on their computers. So, we are now offering Flash drives of the HGR3 for only \$10, including shipping.

Coming soon!

The Old Planters reunion in Beverly, MA will be on September 27-30th. There will be tours, research assistance, dinners and lectures. For more information and registration, go to the Beverly Historic Society's web page- info@historicbeverly.net. If you have never been to this event and would love to see what life was like for our Henry and others, this is a great event to attend. The Historic Society also has several Herrick artifacts including the "Herrick Trunk".

Important Announcement

Since our last newsletter we have lost two Board members to resignations. Sharon Herrick stepped up to take Merrill Herrick's position as Vice President with the Board's approval. Mike Herrick has also resigned as President. At this time, the board is seeking volunteers to form a nominating committee and to fill those 2 positions.

The Deadline for submitting names is October 1st, 2018.

If interested please contact Sharon at Sharon.herrick@icloud.com or 517-927-9646.

The Influence of the Strong Family Association of America on the HFA by Sharon Herrick

One of the major accomplishments of the Herrick Family Association was the publishing of the Herrick Genealogical Register (HGR3). It was a huge task, but the idea of forming the HFA and publishing the HGR3 did not fall from the sky. It began with studying how others did it.

Richard L. Herrick was a member of the Strong Family Association of America (SFAA) for some years and was related by marriage to a very active member of their association. Richard went to at least one annual meeting. From his brother-in-law, Bob, he got a copy of their bylaws and mission statement. The SFAA published 9 works in 11 publications and have donated their books to 99 library holdings. Bob volunteered to update one of the SFAA genealogy volumes. Several genealogical numbering systems existed and the one chosen by SFAA did not allow for ease of tracking a person in between generations in their books. The individuals named in their books had cumbersome identification numbers. The organization had chosen a method. The organization had chosen a method and for conformity it had to be continues in each publication.

Each branch of the family or each volume could have a different compiler. Compliance to their delineation method varied from book to book based on the skill of the compiler. Accuracy of data also was subject to compiler and proof reader skills of the people involved. The SFAA

was mostly working with typed manuscripts and typed copies. Their process was very labor intensive.

When a volume was shipped to the printer (type written pages), the SFAA had to order and pay up front for a certain number of copies of the books. The practice was to order extras to store for future sales. The compiler or other designated person would store 100's of books in their basement or other storage area until they were sold. Any changes in the genealogy were recorded for the next edition but the existing books could not be changed. The surplus books could represent a \$5,000 investment estimating on the low side. Books were not considered for update until the current supply was exhausted or nearly exhausted.

The association was highly structured. They had a list of required committees that required staffing. They had a plan of for filling offices and the succession of members to a particular office. Their committees included but were not limited to: Nominating Committee, Ways and Means, Hospitality, Board, and Meeting Planning. In the 1990's the SFAA was becoming desperate to staff their organization. Without books to be published the membership was waning. Their mission was to write genealogy books. The SFAA has now disbanded. They felt they were no longer needed to provide information on Strong Family lineage. The Internet was available and you could find anything you wanted or needed on line.

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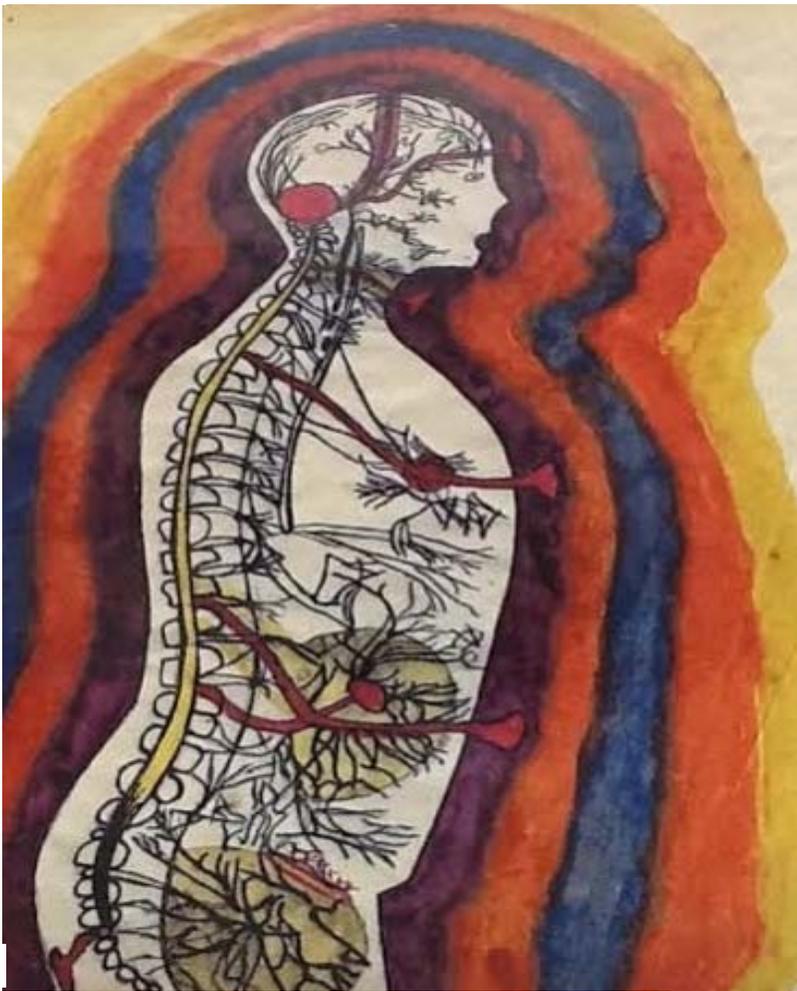
Here is the 2nd installment of Karen Herrick's article as a supplement to Carolyn Wessel's book.

The Vagus Nerve and Mediumship

To explain more about mediumship, I need to discuss the vagus nerve. It is the tenth and longest nerve in your body and deals with the functions and processes of your parts and organs. This, in turn, leads to how we behave socially and otherwise in the world. This nerve tells your brain 80% of what happens in your body. I became interested in the work of Dr. Stephen Porges in his book *The Polyvagal Theory* (2011) which connects physiology with psychology and mental health. By teaching clients how to breathe a longer out-breath than usual and to concentrate on this nerve, one can help them lower their panic and anxiety.

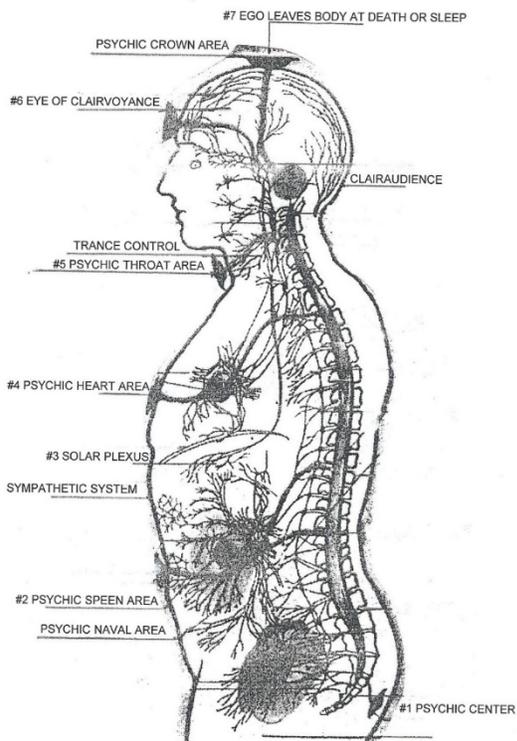
During a visit to the Spiritualist museum in Lily Dale, a Spiritualist town in New York State near Lake Erie, I came upon a drawing in a binder that seemed to me to be showing the vagus nerve, which it was. However, the use of this nerve was for the purposes of developing psychic ability in a person not for any psychological need. Most anatomy books show the vagus at the base of the skull only whereas you will see from the illustration below that the vagus travels from the top of one's head, down past your amygdala, around your neck down your spinal column into your heart and then travels down into your stomach.

in



This illustration came from the, as mentioned before, psychic work of Clara E. Barnett, D.C., a chiropractor and a trance medium who authored a booklet entitled *Gifts from God*, which was “designed for placing you touch with the true meaning of Spiritual gifts, and the benefits derived therefrom, when properly applied.” She goes on to state that the lectures she’s giving you are based upon 1st Corinthians, 12th Chapter, in which St. Paul is quoted discussing diverse spiritual gifts that are given to us all. The one problem with what I found in the museum was that there was no copy of this booklet and the information about Mrs. Barnett was not dated. Since there is no time on the other side, it seems as if some mediums don’t feel the need to place dates on material!

With the help of Mr. Ron Nagy, Curator of the Lily Dale museum, and additional research at other libraries, I have found some of these chapters from the booklet in different magazines that was printed for Spiritualists entitled the *Psychic Observer*. This brings us to another problem. This magazine was printed on newspaper so not all editions have lasted down through the years. I have discovered seven out of the twelve chapters. If anyone knows of a source for 1939 *Psychic Observer* issues, this author would be most grateful for the source/s.



Channels of Psychic Energies

Psychic Centers of the Body – Vagus Nerve

There are seven psychic centers that are arranged along the spine that correspond to the seven-major energy enters called chakras. Chakra is a Sanskrit word which means wheel. Chakras are spinning vortexes of energy or force located within our etheric body through which we receive, transmit and process life energies. “When the vibrations are raised along these centers, they become more sensitive and the spirit being within will have a greater opportunity to cooperate with the spirit people” (Barnett, 10 Nov 1938 *Psychic Observer* article).

The Religion of Spiritualism

The religion of Spiritualism was begun during the time from the 1840’s into the Civil War by Protestant people who then believed that speaking to the dead would continue the love that was felt between them, which would make people happier knowing that life was ever lasting. Spiritualism’s focus was to promote a person’s experience with God. Spiritualists believe people are essentially good and their purpose is to evolve spiritually. It is a science, a philosophy and a religion which strives to understand and comply with the physical, mental and spiritual laws of God. During the time after the Civil War and into the early 1900’s approximately 25% of the American population were Spiritualists.

William James, the Father of American Psychology (1842-1910)

In late 1884, William James a psychologist, philosopher and a professor at Harvard formed the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research. SPR started in London in 1882. Caroline Wessel mentions that a member of this organization would visit Lady Kathleen and her husband and be entertained in their Beaumanor home (Pg. 176).

The purpose of this organization was to focus on telepathy because it was thought that the medium was reading the mind of the sitter. It was later discovered that telepathy was not happening because many times the “sitter” or person who came for the reading did not know the fact or facts the mediums were producing. Then James and his colleagues had to discover where was this unknown information coming from if it wasn’t from the person sitting for the reading? How did the medium know this information?

In the fall of 1885, Wm. James began working with Mrs. Lenora Piper, a trance medium. This type of medium loses consciousness; the spirit of the “dead” person or her “control” who was named Phinuit, connects with the medium and communicates information through the medium’s body. This session or meeting historically was called a séance.

Mrs. Barnett in her *Trance Control Explained* article of February 25, 1939, explains: “To be entranced, the spirit using your brain will concentrate their thought power upon the head and throat (of the medium) and will have no control over the lower part of the (medium’s) body. The body being relaxed completely, they (the spirit/s) do not have to consider the physical.

She continues with “We find the heart, clairvoyant, clairaudient and the seventh psychic center (at the top of the head) being concentrated upon to bring about this phase of manifestation. The (spirit) operators who have been assigned this work stand around concentrating their thoughts upon these centers. You will find a “drawing” on the back of the head and upon the forehead causing a sensation like one taking an anesthetic. This force is gradually brought upon the brain...It is necessary to live correctly so we can attract to us guides and helpers who will leave with us uplifting and spiritual thoughts. Always remember, the law of attraction operates.”

Later, in the article she explains that in trance control “the muscles and nerves of the body are under the control of an external spirit. They also can control with their thoughts any portion of a person’s muscles. Naturally, concentration on the back of the neck is the quickest way to control the nervous system of the body.”

This statement reminds me of a statement Oprah made on one of her *Super Soul Sunday* shows that she produces on her Oprah TV station in the United States. She was interviewing a “spiritual” expert and she asked him “Why do I get good ideas in the shower?” He did not know. She then said, “Someone told me it was because hot water is hitting the back of my neck.” What she doesn’t know is that her spiritual guides are concentrating on the back of her neck giving her the certain thoughts they want her to have. I was in my family room yelling “It’s your vagus nerve. Your guides are hitting on your nerve giving you thoughts.” Of course, no one could hear me! (It is this author’s opinion that when we are in the shower, we are in standing meditation. When we are driving a car, we are in sitting meditation. During these times in my life, while showering and driving, I know I receive “messages” and ideas more often than at other times. Is this true for any readers also?

Not Every Thought You Have in Your Head Is Yours

I think it’s important to understand this concept. To some it may be scary to think that spirits can give his thoughts; however, intuitively in life we receive different thoughts from our guardian angel or spiritual guides. One of the best spiritual understandings is to be able to discern which thoughts are yours and which “come out of the blue” into your body. This is, I think, a fun part of spiritual development. I also have the faith in spirituality that these unseen helpers only want the best for me.

Back to William James and the SPR

Since Wm. James became very busy teaching, in 1887, Dr. Richard Hodgson arrived from England to serve as the Executive Secretary of the SPR in America. One main function of this organization was to discover fraud and trickery on the part of the medium. Mrs. Piper became an important medium as she was “tested” for twenty-five years by the SPR. Eventually she traveled to England for this same purpose. She was found to be ethical and honest.

She helped many scientists and scholars discover there is a spiritual world. Unfortunately, Americans did not follow the psychological work of William James or Carl Jung from Switzerland whose mother and other family members had psychic ability. Sigmund Freud (1856-1937) had a greater influence on our culture than the more spiritual psychologists Wm James and Carl Jung. Wm James said there was an unseen world all around us. Carl Jung was once present at an investigation of a medium. An electrical engineer measured the degree of ionization of the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity of the medium and at one point on the right side of her chest, the ionization was about sixty times normal. He stated that this ion situation needs to be studied further and is a task for the future. (Jung, CW, Vol. 18, *The Symbolic Life*, Para. 1498, Pg. 660).

The last installment of Karen's article will be in the December newsletter!

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Herrick Research Loose Ends- Alice H. Reynolds- 6-13-18

Is Henry of Belgrave our Henry of Salem?

What we know about Henry of Belgrave is fairly substantial for individuals of this time period.

- Henry was the son of Thomas (weaver) and Elizabeth Eyrick (HGR III #32) and had several siblings (Godfrey, George, and Ann).
- Henry apprenticed to Edward Peabody as a tailor and was "made free" in 1621.
- Henry married Alice Mobbes (Mabbes) in 1622 At All Saints Church in Leicester, England and had two children (Samuel in 1623 and Thomas in 1626).
- Rev. Francis Higginson officiated at the marriage of Henry and Alice and baptized their children at St. Nicholas Church in Leicester
- Henry was excommunicated twice in March 1628 for not kneeling at communion and being late for services two times. He was fined 7 shillings and inhibition (not being allowed to conduct trade with other church members).

The theory that Henry of Belgrave was Henry of Salem is based on key supporting facts:

- Age: He was born in the right period – around 1596-99 based on the birth dates of his brothers, which fits with the estimated life span of Henry of Salem, who was released from militia training at age 60 (typical release age) in 1658.

- Associates: He had a close relationship with Rev. Francis Higginson who led a group of parishioners to Salem. Other families from Higginson's congregations removed to Salem as well.
- Skill set: He was literate and understood the agricultural and business elements necessary for survival in a new land.
- Motive to leave England: He was excommunicated at least two times for his nonconformist practices.
- Relatives: George Herrick, sheriff during the witch trials of 1696, was said to be one of Henry's kinsmen...perhaps the son of one of Henry's brothers George or Godfrey.
- Contact with England: The only hint at contact with family members is that Henry's son, Joseph, spent time in England visiting family and served as a "Governor" of a family business venture in Nevis or Barbados.

But there are some unsettling loose ends with the theory – do we have the right Henry Hericke?

- Loose end #1: Why would Henry remove to Salem without his family (wife Alice, and children Samuel and Thomas)? Was he planning to send for them later which was a common practice at the time? Did Alice decide not to come? Did they die of the plagues of 1620's? Or was Henry of Salem a different Hericke – not married to Alice Mobbes?
- Loose end #2: Our English cousins Richard and James Herrick, who we met in Leicester on our 2015 trip), provided a tree that shows additional information about Henry and Alice's family in England. Samuel Herrick (the oldest son) died in Wapping. There is no date provided. And the tree indicates that Thomas survived, was apprenticed as a tailor (or ironmonger) in 1647, married Isobel Hoyes at Melton Mowbray 06 May 1646/7. Thomas was buried at Melton Mowbray on 23 Oct. 1675. Thomas and Isobel had seven children (Rev. Thomas, Ruth, John, James, Sarah, Mary and Samuel) for whom birth, marriage and death data is provided. No data is provided for Henry or Alice's deaths.
- Loose end #3: There was a notation in the All Saints Church records of a Daniell Heryick being christened on 10 May 1629 whose father was listed Henrye Hericke (the wife is not listed). Does this mean that Daniell was born and/or christened after Henry left for Salem on 28 April 1629? Why doesn't Daniell show up in the tree presented by Cousin Richard and James? Did Daniell die young? Or is there another Henrye Hericke who was the father of Daniell?

Theory-shaking questions!!! On the other hand, there is a promising find made by Irene Turlington, our Leicester angel.

Irene said she read a letter that was in the files in the Muniments Room of the St. Martins Church that supports the conclusion that Henry of Belgrave was Henry of Salem. The letter (there is always a famous missing letter) was transferred with all the church records to the Record Office several years ago.

So, we have some work to do to firm up Henry of Salem's identity:

Figure out if there were two Henry Herickes who were attending Rev. Higginson's services. Then sort out their lives and families, using the Belgrave and Leicester church records.

We can scour online birth-marriage-death records again and check with the Record Office for:

- another Henry Hericke
- for information about Daniell, did he survive and marry? Who is he?
- death records for Henry and Alice
- Track down the letter Irene saw from St. Martins that was sent to the Record Office.

I'll send an email on this one right away.

What Happened to Henry of Beaumanor?

There is a bit more research to do to find out what happened to Henry of Beaumanor after he left Virginia. Three things serve as evidence that Henry of Beaumanor was Henry of Virginia. First, in the Herrick Papers (Herrick documents stored in the Bodelian Library) is that Henry was a "merchant abroad". Second, he received a letter from his brother John while in Virginia (also held in the Bodeilan Library). And third, a comparison of Henry Heyricke's signatures on English and on Virginia documents indicates a match. But we don't know much about him upon his return to England.

Was he the Henry Heryicke who served as a clerk for his mother, Lady Joan Heyricke in 1650? It would make sense for him to help his mother, but this was several years before we had assumed that he left Virginia (1658-59). This might be easily explained, but it would be interesting to close this loop. Did Henry and wife Ann have children? What role did he play in the family business? Was there contact between Henry of Salem and Henry of Virginia/Beaumanor?

Anyone Up for Some Research?

It would be terrific to answer these questions, update our summaries and families. They lived in a very dynamic and interesting time in England. It would be fun to know more about

their lives.

The Research team includes:

A.B. Reynolds reyno23@aol.com

Dr. Karen Herrick karen@karenherrick.com

Sandy Herrick sherrick@tdh.com

Michael Herrick herrickresearch@me.com

Curt Herrick with a DNA concentration: herrickcurt@verizon.net

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Late Breaking News for the Herrick DNA Surname Project by Curt Herrick in HFASepNewsletter28Aug18.docx

Three DNA news items occurred in the latter part of our 2018 summer. The subjects include:

1. In late July and in August we had the pleasure of exchanging emails with Dr. Turi King of the University of Leicester, UK. This began with Turi asking us to assist an American Herrick family history researcher who, while visiting Leicester, had sent Turi questions about the Herrick line. Later in the article we will report on our aid to a Herrick researcher and to tell you more about Dr. Turi King based on our experience and information from her webpage.
2. On 24 July, Michael Ruane of The Washington Post advised of an ongoing archeological dig under the floor of the original Jamestown, VA, church. Dr. Turi King and other experts were asked to visit and to advise on the examination of the remains and the collection of teeth samples for a DNA evaluation of a deceased's identity. He is believed to be Sir George Yeardley who organized the first representative government in English America. Governor Yeardley died during his third term as governor in 1627. Although Turi does not believe she will be returning to Jamestown in the near term, she offered to ask for tour support for an HFA group if we are planning to visit the Jamestown dig.
3. On 23 August, Sarah Kaplan of the Washington Post reported on the finding evidence eight years ago of the first known offspring from two different branches other than the Homo sapiens from of our family tree. Bones of a thirteen-year old girl, found in the Siberian Denisova Cave, revealed that her mother was a Neanderthal and her father was from an unknown species. This species was named Denisovan after the cave. Apparently the Denisovans broke away from the Neanderthal branch in Africa. Further analysis observes that Europeans have about 2 percent Neanderthal material and East Indians have as much 6 percent from the Denisovans. Additionally, Kaplan reported that the recent Nature Journal supports evidence of interactivity and interbreeding among the

humanoids.

4. First, in telling you about Turi I will provide status of Carmen Herrick's request for Herrick family history research aid.

5.

A. In July Carmen Herrick, from Fort Collins, Colorado, during a tour in Norway, made a side trip to Leicester to look for Herrick family history information. While in Leicester Cathedral she observed a lady giving an interesting presentation to a group about the Herrick Altar. After the speaker finished, Carmen asked her about Herrick family history. By chance, the presenter was Irene Turlington, who led the Herrick Family Association 2014 annual meeting tour in Leicester, UK. Irene then suggested Carmen contact Dr. Turi King at Leicester University.

B. In late July 2018 Dr. Turi King sent an email in response to an email request from Carmen Herrick, an American asking for Herrick family history research assistance.

“Yes, it's true. I was looking at the Herricks as part of my PhD many years ago! I'm going to put you in touch with Curt Herrick who is a) wonderful, b) knows all about the Herricks and would be best placed to help you.”

C. Our HFA response: We contacted Carmen by email during her Norway tour and after her return to Colorado. She responded by telephone and we referred her to two HFA members to assist her joining the HFA, obtaining a copy of the Herrick Genealogical Record Third Edition CD and receive some assistance in using HFG3.

6. I will provide some of our HFA background with Turi and then suggest you follow our tips in using use her webpage as a further informing vehicle.

A. HFA background with Turi King.

The HFA background: We were forming in the 2002 period when the New England Historic Genealogical Society contacted the HFA seeking volunteers in behalf of the University of Leicester Genetic Department. They sought volunteers for a Herrick surname group as a part of a large DNA study of numerous surname groups. Five of our members joined although we knew very little about DNA. This early test began with 1,678 Y-chromosome haplotype samples (of individuals) in 40 British surname groups and a control group of 110 samples. Seventeen markers y-DNA markers were tested. This was a beginning of a new DNA science era. The HFA was fortunate to have their Herrick surname group in this relatively large test package which was used in seeking answers for many DNA and genetic research questions.

In that period Dr. Jobling asked us not to bother Turi, who was a busy Doctoral student. Early on she had to laboriously test each 17-marker tests by hand for all the test subjects. Some of the tests were reported to be very difficult. We developed a good rapport by calling her a few times a year to obtain information for our annual meetings. We enjoyed making a friend at long distance and learning about her family.

The test results which she with the rest of the rest of the Department of Genetics and Genome Biology achieved are key in the progress of the DNA research.

Her role as the key manager of the genome sequencing in highly successful King Richard III archeological project earned high respect her, the University of Leicester, her city, and DNA research has a whole. As a result, in addition to her teaching, performing research and managing large DNA research projects, she has been designated as a Professor of Public Engagement.

B. Since her Department of Genetic and Genome Biology webpage is very full of information, I will guide you to three areas of interest. Afterword you are welcome to browse. The points of interest are:

1) Learn more of Dr. Turi king's background and accomplishments. Read the **Research** paragraph through the media paragraph. The **Research** paragraph is about halfway through the webpage.

2) See the Herrick single source surname name test conclusion in the "**King, T.E. and Jobling, M.A. (2009) Mol. Biol. Evol.26, 1093-1102. Founders, drift and infidelity: the relationship between Y Chromosome diversity and patrilineal surnames**" report. To find the study:

a) Look near the front of the **Research** paragraph for a blue line with, "**What's in a Name? Applying patrilineal surnames...**" and press the blue line.

b) At bottom of the new "**What's in a name...**" page, go to the new **reference** paragraph at the bottom of the page.

c) In the reference paragraph pick and to last reference "**Founders, Drift and infidelity: The...**," and see the names of the authors, "**King, T.E. and Jobling, M.A.** and press the words "**Open Access**" that is under the author's names.

d) Suggestions for your review: (Since the Oxford Journals report is 28 pages long I will focus on three areas to display a thrust of the report for the HFA which also includes of other modern demographic patterns.).

(1) Review with the **Abstract**.

(2) Go to Figure 1. This figure gives comparative data on the 40 surname groups and the control group of 110. The Herrick group of 20 has 95 percent in the same haplogroup or I Viking family group. We have one non-I haplogroup person. We have the densest group in the test.

(3) Go to Figure 3. This figure gives a view of members of the Herrick cluster of 20: 19 are

in the I Viking family group with 14 are perfect, 4 one step away, 1 is 3 steps away and last is in the R1b1 family group 9 steps away. Again, we lead the other surname groups percent and number wise.

(4) Go to figure 4. This figure displays a similar view as Fig 3 but with only the perfect match and the perfect match plus single-step neighbors.

[This is a key area for the Herrick surname group.] The conclusion from the study paragraph Fig.3 above follows. “In particular, for five surnames (Attenborough, “Haythornthwaite,” Herrick, “Stribling,” and Swindlehurst) $\geq 70\%$ of all haplotypes fall into clusters, and $\geq 70\%$ fall into the largest cluster. One interpretation of these patterns is that they each reflect foundation by a single man.”

In the HFA we have observed that this conclusion fits very well among Herrick surname individuals in the US, UK and those who have emigrated from these areas. From our HFA membership experiences and our research with the Herrick Genealogical record we have found that most of the Herrick individuals we encounter are cousins. This greatly helps us in our family history research.

3) To learn about the University of Leicester Richard III Project: (I walked the ground with many of the archeological team members during our HFA 2014 annual Leicester. They were a few months away from their final report could not reveal their conclusions. Additionally, without the final decision most of the questions concerning the reburial were still up in the air. The exciting project was a fine one for the city and the church to rally around.)

a) Go to the Webpage **Research** paragraph

b) Scroll down several lines to the Green “The University of Leicester Ricard III Project” and Press.

c) Observe and press the Green Multimedia button

d) You will see that you may choose from about 22 Multimedia Audio Clips. I have not seen them all but suggest you begin with “**The Archeological Dig**” followed by “**The DNA Analysis and Conclusions**” by Dr. Turi King and end with “**The Scientific Outcome.**”

There is much more to see and learn about in the additional clips.

7. Summary. I enjoyed preparing this article. I hope you enjoyed the material as well and being guided in a webpage.

8. As I am closing I realized I did not search deeply enough in this newer material to be reminded two points in the rest of the story.

A Robert Herrick performed an important role in the adventure. He was born in 1640, 2years after Henry VIII dissolved the friary. He was from a family of successful Ironmongers.

He followed his father to be the Mayor for three terms. You may see his portrait which is still hanging in Leicester's medieval guildhall. In the late 16th century he bought the partially demolished friary and built a large home with a garden. In 1612 the father of the Christopher Wren, the famous architect, came to dinner. He was shown a three-foot pillar in the garden by Robert Herrick with an inscription, "Here lies the body of Richard III. Some Time King of England." A note in Wren's records became an important factoid in the rationale used by the King Richard III Society and others to gain permission to begin the successful dig.

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Curt Herrick

(703) 978-4004

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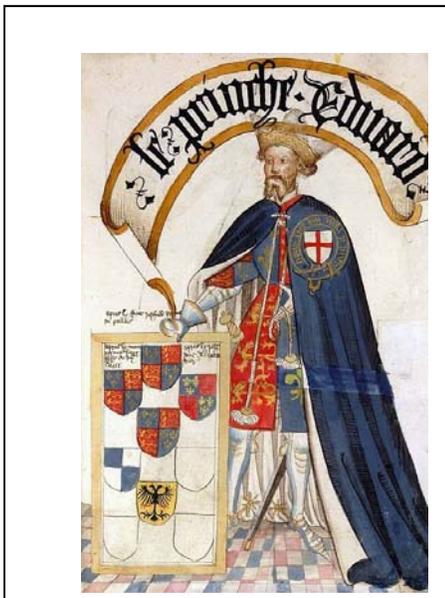
Book Review and Herrick Research by Alice Herrick Reynolds

The Black Prince

England's Greatest Medieval Warrior

By Michael Jones, 2018, Penguin Books

Introduction



Edward IV, (1330-1377) also known as the Edward of Woodstock, Prince of Wales and as the Black Prince, is considered England's greatest medieval warrior. Michael Jones has written an easy-to-read history of the life of the Prince and the role he and his father (Edward III), played in the medieval period of England. The Black Prince was a romantic figure as an effective leader and warrior during the golden age of chivalry. Think of jousts, and armored knights mounted on giant steeds and fair damsels waving silk scarves at their favorites. Think of trumpets and coats of arms and special warrior societies. Think of fights of honor and savage horseback charges at opposing forces across the French countryside. Think of castle sieges, moats, catapults, long-

bow archers and destructive raids of towns and villages. This is the time of, and the doing of, the Black Prince.

This was a period of expansion with England desiring to maintain lands in Normandy (the heritage of William the Conqueror) and expanding territory with the goal of taking over France entirely, making Edward III both the King of England and the King of France. Edward III's children, the Black Prince (Edward IV) and brothers Lionel, John, Edmund, Thomas and sisters Isabella, Joan, Mary and Margaret all played important roles in this quest.

The Herrick Connection to the Black Prince

John Nichols, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester*, written between 1795-1815, chronicles the history of the earliest known Herricks. Historical records are scarce for the earliest Herricks but with the coming of William the Conqueror came the stability and governmental force to document land and goods ownership for the purposes of taxes. The first Herricks we know much about are the siblings William, Robert and John, Adelena, children of John and Johana Eyrick of Stretton. This was before last names were used and people were often identified by the location of their home. In this case, *de Stretton* was added to their names.

Their connections to the Black Prince are significant:

William Eyrick de Stretton was knighted by the Black Prince when he was 'commissioned to attend' the Black Prince on his expedition to Gascony in 1355.

Robert Eyrick de Stretton served as the Black Prince's chaplain and was elected bishop of Litchfield Coventry by the prince's special recommendation (overcoming objections of the local bishops and the pope, himself.) He was also the first Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge University from 1350 to 1354 and 'sometime bishop of Chester.'

John of Stretton was not documented by Nichols in his search through English records, but interestingly, in Michael Jones' book, page 175, it says, "The Cheshire squire John Stretton decided that he would settle in the duchy. Within a few years he had acquired properties and married a Gascon heiress, Isabeau de Saint-Symphonien." We'll have to find out if this John Stretton is the brother of William and Robert.

Adelena Eyrick of Stretton's life is unclear, no further information has been found to date.

The Game is Afoot!

It would be neat to find out more about William, Robert, John and Adelena. Here is what we know so far with questions to pursue and possible sources.

Henry Eyrick de Stretton. We know, according to John Nichols, William was

‘commissioned to attend the Black Prince to Gascony in 1355’. As our first Sir William, he may have had a coat of arms or some family symbol that he used. I wonder who the Lord of the area was for whom he served as a ‘man of arms’? When was he knighted? Why was he knighted? How long did he stay in Gascony fighting and where? When did he return to England (we are sure he did since we believe the rest of the family descended from him)?

Robert Eyryck de Stretton. According to the National Directory of Biography (England), Robert was the son of Robert Eyryk or de Stretton by his wife Johanna and was born at Stretton Magna, Leicestershire, from which place he and his elder brother, Sir William Eyryk, knight, derived their surnames. After taking holy orders he became chaplain to Edward the Black Prince whose favor he enjoyed and is said to have become doctor of laws and one of the auditors of the rota in the court of Rome. Before 1343 he was rector of Wykyngeston or Wilkington and in that year obtained a canonry in Chichester Cathedral. He also collated to prebends or canonries in St. Paul’s and Lichfield Cathedrals. In 1349 he obtained, at the request of the Black Prince, a canonry at Salisbury. Before 1351 he had become a king’s clerk and in 1353 he was collated to the canonry at St. Cross in Lincoln Cathedral. In 1353 he was rector of Llanpadern Vawr in the diocese of St. David’s and in the following year was directed by the pope to assist the nuncio in preventing hostilities between the Black Prince and the Count of Ponthieu. In 1358 he was collated to the prebend of Pipe Parva in the church of Lichfield and on Jan 1 of 1359 was chosen bishop of Coventry and Lichfield on the death of Bishop Northburgh by Edward III at the request of the Black Prince.

Robert was so illiterate that a complaint was made to Innocent VI of his want of learning and consequent unfitness for the bishopric. Accordingly, the pope sent a special injunction to Archbishop Islip not to consecrate him, and Islip and his assessor John de Sheppey, bishop of Rochester rejected him for insufficiency. Stretton (Robert) however, either at the suggestion of the Black Prince or because he was cited by the pope hastened to Avignon (where the pope resided at the time) and presented himself to the examination of the pope’s examiners, who rejected him ‘propter defectum literate.’” But the king insisted on Stretton’s appointment and kept the seat of Lichfield vacant for two years. The Black Prince now besought the pope to put an end to the scandal by appointing a commission to examine Stretton again, and examining him still found him insufficient and refused to consecrate him. At length the pope gave way and directed that Stretton be consecrated, although the pope would not do it personally. The archbishop had two of his suffragans (Northburgh and Sheppey) to perform the consecration which they did reluctantly on 27 Sept. 1360.

Stretton presided over the diocese of Coventry and Lichfield for a period of twenty-five years and his acts are preserved in two volumes of his registers which are extant at Lichfield. Much of his Episcopal work in the diocese was done by suffragans.

He founded and endowed a chantry in the chapel of his native place, Stretton Magna, on 4th Sept. 1378 and he ordained that chaplain should pray for the founder and for the souls of Edward III, the Prince of Wales and Isabella, his wife, as also of his father and mother, brother

and sister. In that same year he endowed a chantry at Stretton-super-Dunsmore in Warwickshire, restored the shine of St. Chand in Lichfield Cathedral. In 1381, having become blind and infirm, he was ordered by the chapter of Canterbury to appoint a coadjutor within ten days. He died in his manor house at Haywood in Staffordshire on 28 March 1385 and was interred in St. Andrew's Chapel in Lichfield Cathedral on the north side of the shrine of St. Chad. His will was dated 19 March 1384-85 and proved on 10 April 1385 and is preserved at Lambert Palace (Reg. Courtenay, F. 211a).

Luckily, we have lots of information about Robert. But questions remain. Was he really illiterate? Why did Edward III and the Black Prince support him so much and go out of their way to provide for him? How did he get to know the King and Prince? What does his will say? Are there clues about his siblings? He must have been really skilled at something.... What was it?

John Eyrick de Stretton. We have no information about him. Did he join his brother William in the fights in Gascony? Was he a man-at-arms? Is he the same person as John Stretton that Jones mentions in the book as staying in Gascony?

Adelena Eyrick de Stretton. Again, we have no information about her. Did she marry? Have children? Play an important role in Stretton Magna or other places? Of course, researching the women is much more challenging, but it could be interesting!

* * *

This is the first in a series of three newsletter submissions by Michael Herrick

As some of you may know, I have been in the process of writing a book about my Herrick ancestry from Ericke of East Anglia to present. This article and subsequent articles are taken from my book. Most American Herricks descend from Henry Herrick who immigrated from Leicester on this ship below:



This is the Lyon's Whelp and our Henry was on this ship leaving for Salem in April, 1629. The Lyon's Whelp was one of a private fleet of 10 three masted Lyon's Whelps built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. All the Lyon's Whelps were armed merchant ships. The Lyon's Whelp, which carried Henry to Salem, weighted 120 tons and was equipped with eight cannons. The Lyon's Whelp master was John Gibbs and carried 6 fishermen and 40 planters including Henry.

There was a small fleet of six ships with Henry on the Lyon's Whelp. Francis Higginson (Henry's Puritan pastor in Leicester), his wife Ann, and their 8 children sailed on the Talbot. The other ships in this fleet bound for Massachusetts Bay were the George Bonaventure, Four Sisters, and the Mayflower (not the Pilgrim's Mayflower), and the Pilgrim, which carried only supplies. The Bonaventure carried Rev. Samuel Skelton and his family. Once in Salem, Skelton and Higginson were selected as Pastor and Teaching Minister respectively at the First Church of Salem. All total, this fleet of six ships carried "300 men, 60 women and maids, 26 children, and 140 head of cattle."

Henry developed a reputation of dissent and non-conformity, not to mention guilt by association with the "outlaw" Francis Higginson. It appears that both his wife Alice and their son, Samuel, died around 1627 or 1628 and that Thomas joined Henry in the voyage to Salem, but this is a probable theory at this point. Evidence has recently been discovered in England that casts some doubt about the death of Alice and the immigration of Thomas.

Regardless, in March 1628, Henry Herrick was excommunicated by the church for "not kneeling for communion received and taken for last visitation on Easter day last and next Sunday". Henry was summoned to appear in church court, but by this time he had different ideas and refused to appear. Consequently, he was fined 7 schillings for not appearing. To make matter more insulting and grievous, Henry was given the additional charge of "inhibition", which meant that he couldn't conduct trade with other church members. But by this time, it didn't matter. Henry was on the Lyon's Welp in route to Salem. Francis Higginson had offered

Henry and 350 other Puritans the opportunity to join him in a new life with the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Henry started a new life in Salem, but his family legacy in England never left him or his descendants. In fact, HGR1 sites evidence that the Herricks in England go back to Ericke of East Anglia. This family tradition claimed that Herricks descended from Ericke, a Danish Chief during the reign of King Alfred the Great. Dr. Roderick Dale, a noted Viking expert from the University of Nottingham claims that the citation in HGR1 probably came from the early historian, Holished.

Family tradition holds that it is entirely possible, in fact probable, that Ericke was involved in the Viking Great Invasion, or what the English called the Great Heathen Invasion because the invading Vikings were pagans. This invasion, occurring in 865 AD, was the beginning of series of Nordic invasions involving a combined force from Sweden, Norway and Denmark lasting 14 years, all during the English reign of King Alfred the Great. The Danes were the prominent Vikings in England, while Norwegians were the prominent in Ireland and Scotland. The Great Invasion of 865 was the first Viking invasion that resulted in Viking settlements in England. Previous Viking invasions, the first recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was in 793 at Lindisfarne, were essentially raids in which the Vikings took what they wanted and returned home. There were raids after the Great Invasion but they were often orchestrated by Vikings who had already settled in England. It was also the case were Viking invasions were conducted in England in order to sue for peace. The Danes soon realized that the English under king Aethelred were willing to pay large sums of money for the sake of peace, however temporary. So, raiding parties became profitable for the Vikings. Further documentation about our Viking roots is below.

It seems likely that the Herricks could trace their ancestry back to one Erik, one of the original Danish settlers, perhaps of the past quarter of the ninth century in the same village (i.e. Wigston and Stretton); and they may well have occupied the same piece of since that distant date know what we do of the immense continuity of village ownership in medieval times. They, above all, emerge into recorded village history from the mists of pre-Conquest days, from the Danish army of the ninth century and the soke-men of the eleventh.

-The Midland Peasant, W.G. Hoskins, 1957

Viking invasions were never under a unified command but were led by many different kings and earls, mostly under a Danish command. The invasions occurred up and down the English eastern coast, mostly in Northumbria and East Anglia. They were largely successful. The Vikings subsequently invaded and settled what was then called Mercia in central England. Recent excavations in Repton, Derbyshire, about 30 miles north of Leicester, have discovered the remains of Viking settlers believed to be part of the Great Heathen Invasion. They were settlers not warriors, since woman remains were found. Artifacts found at the grave sites are exactly like those found in Denmark about the time of the invasion. It is estimated that about 5000 Vikings made their winter camp at Repton. The remains of Ivar the Boneless, one of the

primary leaders of the Great Heathen Invasion, are believed to be among them.

Alfred's base during this time was Wessex, which before London was the capital of England. The boundary between Danish dominated England and Anglo-Saxon England lay directly through Mercia in a line running north-west to south-east from Chester along Watling Street to London. This line runs directly through what is now Leicestershire. Danish England was known as Danelaw, since Danish law and governance dominated the Anglo-Saxon population.

Because these Nordic invaders were pagans, as described in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles, the English Anglo-Saxons were even more resentful of their brutal and violent hit and run tactics. Beginning with the Great Viking Invasion of 865, the subsequent invasions were not the typical Viking hit and run raids of the past. The purpose of these invasions, subsequent to 865, was to conquer and settle.

Below is an account from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle in 893:

DCCC.XCIII. In this year dire forewarnings came over the land of the Northumbrians, and miserably terrified the people: these were excessive whirlwinds and lightnings, and fiery dragons were seen flying in the air. A great famine soon followed these tokens; and a little after that, in the same year, on the vith of the Ides of January (Jan. 8th), the havoc of heathen men miserably destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne, through rapine and slaughter.

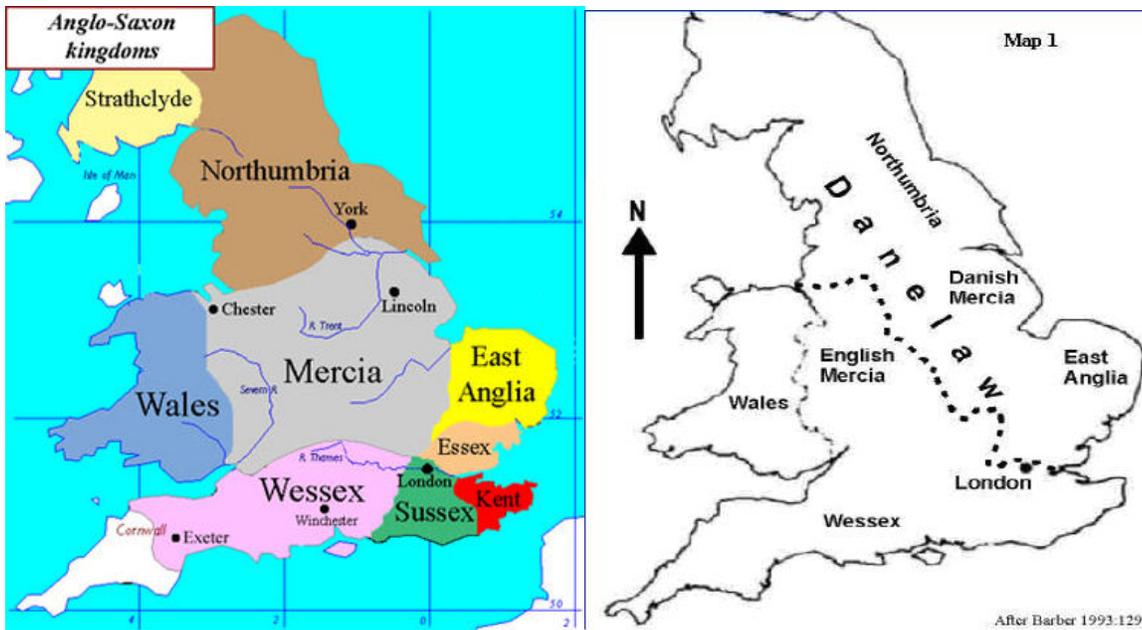
The Vikings under the command of Guthrum, later King Guthrum, took full control of East Anglia in 869 when they killed Edmund, the English king of the East Angles. The Vikings were able to move inland from East Anglia and Northumbria because their long boats floated high in the water, permitting them to travel along rivers to victimize small villages and create new settlements. They most likely traveled up the river Trent, deeper into the richer lands of Mercia. In 874, the Great Heathen Army invaded and conquered Mercia and seized the town of Repton, a royal center, and began their winter settlement there. But around 877, a group from this Repton settlement split off from the campaign against King Alfred to colonize the five boroughs or shires of Nottinghamshire, Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire and Rutland, thus creating Danelaw.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles state that in 880 Danish Viking soldiers settled as farmers, dependent on the army bases established in main towns in the area, such as Leicester. The Domesday Book of 1086 recorded Scandinavian names for parishes and the area north and northeast of Watling Street, including Leicestershire, indicates a sharp distinction between English and Danish Mercia. It is very possible that the Herricks originating from Leicestershire resulted from this Viking split shortly after the Viking invasion and settlement in Mercia.

The village of Leicester was an important place for Viking military fortifications since it had been established centuries before by the Romans, who left the area around 410 AD. Shortly

after that, the Anglo-Saxons occupied Leicester and later the Vikings built upon the Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The Great Heathen Invasion of 865 was likely not lead by Ericke, but he was likely a minor chieftain in the invasion. The Danes were mostly successful in their conquests and settlement of Northumbria, Mercia, and East Anglia, so they purchased peace from the Danes with horses and other necessary goods. However, in 878 King Alfred’s English army defeated the Danish King, Guthrum, at Edington. Guthrum and his fellow Danes agreed to settle in East Anglia. Ericke was likely a part of that battle and subsequent defeat.



The maps above show the English states as they existed during the time of King Alfred and the during the time of Erike of East Anglia. Leicester was in the center of what was then the Kingdom of Mercia, directly of west of East Anglia. It is very possible that Erike and his subsequent generations migrated from East Anglia to Mercia via the long boats on interior water ways, and then on to Leicestershire after the Viking army split.
