

# Herrick Family Association

Founded in 2001



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**Vol. 19 Issue 3**

**September 2023**

**Check our Web Page: [www.Herrickfamilyassociation.org](http://www.Herrickfamilyassociation.org) or find us on Facebook!**

## **Message from the President:**

**Dale E. Yoe, HFA #062**

Hello to all- Wondering if any of your travel plans included genealogical research? Please feel free to share any experiences you may have had on any research trip taken. We love to hear about them.

Many of you know already that I am on the Councilor Board of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, which most call American Ancestors nowadays. This is my second term and have had many great experiences traveling and researching with them. At present, I am working as a volunteer on their "10 million Names Project". This is quite an undertaking trying to find the actual names and possible descendants of those listed under their slave-holders names as- Male age 23 or Female age 12, etc. Most people of African descent are unable to know how to find their ancestors as we have been able to do with our Herrick families. So- we are learning those unknown names and documenting them the best we can.

Currently I am going through lists of soldiers in the Maryland US Colored Troops of the Civil War. Many slaves were told they would earn their freedom if they joined the troops for a couple years. And so, they joined, and their names listed. They also have pension records that include family information. The only thing is that each record is 50-250 pages long. This project will take a while. I am enjoying the research though. For more information on this project- just type in "10 million names" in your browser. Others on the team of advisors include Dr. Henry Louis Gates, Jr. and Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson. Also, the team includes Kendra Fields and the staff from NEHGS. I am honored to be on this team of volunteers, and we are looking for more sponsors and volunteers. Contact American Ancestors if you are interested.



I am still answering Herrick questions and trying to find more information on our Herrick relatives by making the addendum. This is another project that is taking a while, but I'm enjoying all I do. If you have any information to share, stories to tell or corrections to make- Please let me know. Many thanks to Nancy Johnson for all she does to keep this newsletter going and to all our board and committee members who help our organization. We wish to invite new members anytime. See our website for more info on joining.

## Member News

### Scott Bill Hirst, HFA #50

Greetings: I joined the Westerly Lodge No. 678, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Rhode Island over thirty years ago. I am now a life member and in my first office of Inner Guard installed on April 1, 2023. I have taken degrees as a Freemason, Granger, and Odd Fellow.



I am shown here in the photo above. Scott left; after his Westerly Lodge No. 678, B.P.O.E. installation; on Saturday, April 1, 2023, in Rhode Island. Hirst was installed as Inner Guard; his first Elks office. He is shown here in a photo cropped by Hirst with Bruce Kenyon, the Exalted Ruler who is equivalent to President after the installation. Scott is a life member of the Elks. Hirst's late mother Ruth Carolyn Bill wife of the late Robert Scott Hirst is the Herrick connection through her father James Bard Bill who had three Herrick lines at whose first wife was Harriet Elizabeth Congdon. The three lines are from Scott's third great-grandmother Olivet Geer, the first wife of Elisha Satterlee Bill. Olivet is spelled as Olivit on her gravestone Scott notes in Leonard Cemetery, Bethel Road, Griswold, Connecticut.

I stay busy and I'm still into genealogy. My Worthington line ends with Olivet Worthington wife of Jephthah Herrick. Then Olivet Herrick wife of Jephthah Geer. Then Olivet Geer, the first wife of Elisha Satterlee Bill. They are my third great grandparents. If you do Family Search [www.familysearch.com](http://www.familysearch.com) start with my mother Ruth Carolyn Bill, born 1925.

Scott can be contacted at [scottbillhirst@gmail.com](mailto:scottbillhirst@gmail.com); Ashaway, RI.

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## Viking Hand

### Susan Herrick Luraschi, HFA #134

I joined the HFA and participated in the Salem trip many years ago, when I met Dale, Alice and Curt. I have not been very active since, but I do enjoy your newsletter and send it on to my family members hoping that some of them will join. I still live in Paris and love it except when there are strikes, which is the situation now.

A little item of interest: I recently went to see a rheumatologist this year and as she examined my hands, she mentioned that I had a bit of Dupuytren's contraction. So I now know that I am an official Viking.

Dupuytren's is named after Baron Guillaume Dupuytren – “the Napoleon of surgery” – who first identified the disease in the early 19th century. It is found mostly among northern Europeans, which is why it has sometimes been called the “Viking disease”. It has also been dubbed the “Celtic hand”.

<https://www.irishtimes.com/news/health/getting-to-grips-with-a-celtic-hand-1.546622>

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## News From historic Beverly, Massachusetts

Shared by Dale Yoe, HFA #62

### **The Shipwreck on Little Misery**

#### **the Case for the Monohansett**

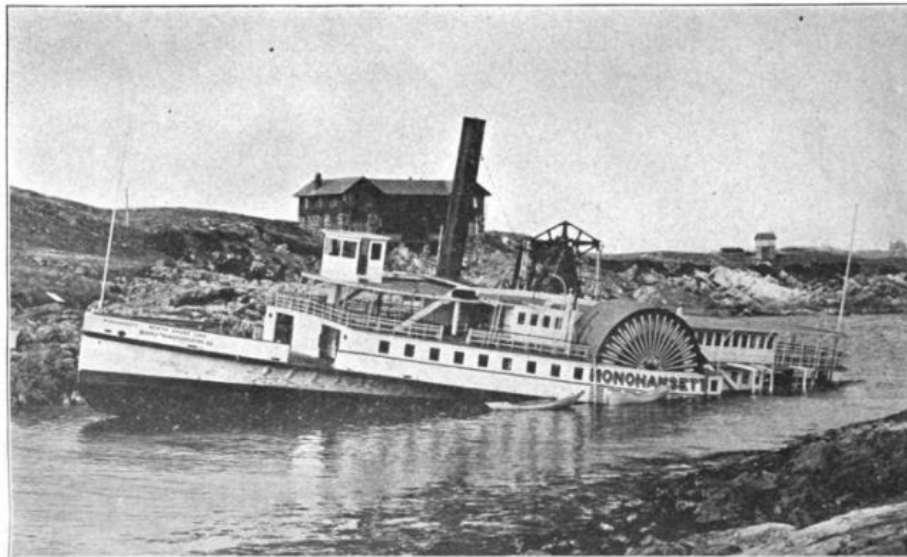
**Charles E. Wainwright**

In the summer of 2018, I enrolled in a 5-day history course at Salem State University that was mysteriously labelled “Special Topics.” It wasn’t until the first day of class that I learned I had enrolled in an underwater archeology expedition to survey a shipwreck on Little Misery Island, about two miles off the coast of Beverly Farms. The instructors, including two professional marine archaeologists and the director of the Massachusetts Division of Underwater Archaeology, believed that the wreck might be the side-wheel paddle steamer City of Rockland, an ill-starred vessel that was beached and burned there in October of 1924. There was also a possibility that it might be the side-wheel paddle steamer Monohansett that grounded and burned in the same spot twenty years earlier. As a history major, and fancying myself something of an amateur local historian, I researched both incidents to see if I could more definitively identify the wreck. As I did, I became convinced that we may have been surveying the Monohansett.

The City of Rockland, at 277 feet long, 38-foot beam, and 1696 gross tons (Cram 1980), served as a passenger ship between Boston and Bangor, Maine from 1901 to 1923. Her working life was marked by numerous groundings, immersions, and collisions. When she mysteriously sank at her moorings in Chelsea, the owners decided to tow her out to Misery Island and burn her.

In contrast the Monohansett, at 174 feet long, 28-foot beam, and 489 gross tons (Cram 1980), enjoyed a far more illustrious career. Built in 1862 in New Bedford for ferry service between New Bedford and the islands of Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket, she was immediately requisitioned into service by the Union Army as a dispatch boat, serving on the Potomac and James River in Virginia, and off Hilton Head in South Carolina., where she became a favorite of General Ulysses S. Grant. After he became President, Grant regularly requested that the Monohansett transport him to his summer retreat in New Bedford. In 1903 Monohansett was sold to a company in Gloucester Massachusetts and refitted luxuriantly for excursion service between that city, Salem Willows, and Boston. On her maiden voyage on August 3rd, 1904, she ran aground in fog in Misery Gut, a narrow channel between Great Misery and Little Misery Islands. She was declared unsalvageable, stripped of her fittings, and burned where she lay a few days later (Substance of a Saga 1927).

The class survey revealed a wreck area about 156 feet long by 30 feet wide, fitting the dimensions of the Monohansett much better than the City of Rockland. Beached on the south side of Misery Island channel, the wreck faces southeast, her bow hard upon Little Misery Island beach. According to a newspaper account in the Beverly Times, the Monohansett was headed southwest, and ran aground after entering the gut from the north. In contrast, the City of Rockland was towed northeast from Chelsea to Misery Island. It seems likely that the towing tug would have maneuvered the vessel up to Great Misery Island from the southwest (the safest approach) driving the steamer onto the beach at its south end, across the gut from Little Misery. The algae growth visible today on the south side of Great Misery Island beach outlines what may be the location that the City of Rockland was beached and burned.



Wreck of Steamer "Monohansett" on the Rocks at Misery Island, Salem Harbor, in June, 1904.  
A Total Loss. From a Photograph in possession of Seth P. Ewer, of Springfield, Mass.

Ship burnings were a popular public spectacle in those days, and many photographs and newspaper articles exist of both events. One photo shows the Monohansett in Misery Island gut, stern underwater and bow high in the air. A 1904 newspaper article recounts the grounding and abandonment of Monohansett hour by hour and describes in detail the damage done to her keel (Steamer Monohansett Lies with Broken Back off Great Misery 1904).

The social history of the Misery islands adds another dimension to the fate of the two steamers. In 1904, Great Misery Island was home to the "Misery Island Club", a yacht club and 9-hole golf course maintained by Beverly's wealthy Gold Coast summer residents (Garland 1981). It was a place where the burning of a ship the size of the Monohansett would be an entirely inappropriate event, and every effort would have been made to burn it across the gut on Little Misery Island, away from the club. By 1924, when the City of Rockland was burned, all traces of the golf course had disappeared, and the islands had become infamous for illegal bootlegging activities (Wainwright 2023).

So, what is the identity of the ship that lies wrecked on the beach at Little Misery? The official determination of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is not yet in, but our classroom expedition added significantly to the data that will determine its ultimate identity.

#### Further reading

Charles E. Wainwright is the Historian of First Parish Church in Beverly, UU, and a longtime member of Historic Beverly. He wrote "Tales from Beverly's Attic" and edited "The Autobiography of Robert Rantoul" both available in our bookstore.

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## More News from Historic Beverly



The featured object is a cutlass used by Captain Herbert Woodbury aboard the brigantine “Fanny” during the Revolutionary War. This cutlass is quite simple, made of steel, wood, and brass. The blade itself holds no decorations or engravings. The brass crossguard, handguard, and pommel (all one piece) is also equally plain. The wood grip is cylindrical with slight tapering on both ends. There are three evenly spaced grooves spiraling up the length of the grip, with the center groove being wider and deeper than the other two grooves on the left and right. Captain Herbert Woodbury was born in 1745 and served as a privateer during the Revolutionary War, serving as captain of the “Fanny” at first, then gaining command of the brigantine “Hope” in 1782. It was aboard this ship that he led the raid on Lunenburg, Nova Scotia on June 30, 1782. If you are interested in learning more about this sword and others, it can be found in our online database with the accession number 31973.

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**Shared by Nancy Johnson HFA #212**

**Internet Find: Herricks and St. Martin’s Church**

Lady Herrick was the daughter of Richard May, Esquire and unknown, of London. She was an attendant at court to Queen Elizabeth I. She married William in London in 1596. Her picture at the Herrick home Beau Manor shows her dressed in a close black gown richly ornamented with lace and fine ruffles turned up close over the sleeves, a watch in one hand, in the other a prayer book, and at her side a feathered fan. The portrait is dated July 27th, 1632, her age 54. Below the photo: "Art may hir outsid thus present to view, How faire within no art or tongue can show."

The first Herrick to be interned in St. Martin's Church was Thomas Herrick. He died in 1517. His will is dated August 25, 1517 so it was around the month of August. Thomas' son, John Herrick, is also interned in St. Martin's Church. John married Mary Bond-Herrick and she is buried at St. Martin's Church, also. John and Mary's son, William Herrick, is also buried in St. Martin's Cemetery with his wife Joan May-Herrick.

Lady Herrick was the daughter of Richard May, Esquire and unknown, of London. She was an attendant at court to Queen Elizabeth I. She married William in London in 1596. Her picture at the Herrick home Beau Manor shows her dressed in a close black gown richly ornamented with lace and fine ruffles turned up close over the sleeves, a watch in one hand, in the other a prayer book, and at her side a feathered fan. The portrait is dated July 27th, 1632, her age 54. Below the photo: "Art may hir outsid thus present to view, How faire within no art or tongue can show."





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**Ephraim Herrick and Mary Cross**  
**Life in Massachusetts in the 1600's**  
**By Susan Ingraham Oct 20, 2013**

**Ephraim Herrick (1638-1693) and Mary Cross (1640-1710)**

Herrick was born in Salem, Essex County, Massachusetts on 11 Feb 1638. He was the fourth son born to Henry Herrick and Editha Laskin.

Ephraim's father had come to Salem, Massachusetts, in about 1629 with a large group of English settlers, probably including Francis Higginson, minister of the Salem Church in 1629-1630. Ephraim's father was a landowner and a farmer; it is assumed that Ephraim did the same thing. Ephraim took the Oath of a Freeman in 1668, at the age of 30.

**Marriage and Family**

Mary was the daughter of Robert Cross (1613-1693) and Anna Jordan (1617-1669). She was the second oldest child, one of a dozen children: Elizabeth (b. 1635), Robert (b. 1641), Martha (b. 1643), John (b. 1644), Stephen (b. 1646), Nathaniel (b. 1649), Anna (b. 1651), Peter (b. 1653), George (b. 1654), Sarah B. 1656), and Ralph (b. 1658). Mary's father had emigrated to the United States in 1635 and settled in Ipswich, Essex County, Massachusetts. He married Anna Jordan on 20 Aug 1635 when he was 22 and she was 18. Mary's mother, Anna, died 29 October 1669 when she was 52 years old, just 8 years after Mary married Ephraim. Her father, however, lived to 8 Feb 1693, at the age of 80. Mary's grandparents were Thomas Cross (1580-1640) and Rachel Dising (1584-1684). Both Thomas and Rachel were born in Charlinch, England and emigrated to the United States sometime after 1613, having married in about 1609. They had two children: Rachel (b. 1609 in England) and Mary's father, Robert (b. 1613 in England). After emigrating to the United States with their children, they lived

in nearby Ipswich, but Thomas, Mary's grandfather, died the same year she was born; she would have known her grandmother, however, who did not die until 1684.

Ephraim married Mary Cross on 3 July 1661 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts. He was 23; she was 21. Mary Cross was born on 14 Jun 1640 in Ipswich, Essex, Massachusetts.

Ephraim and Mary would live out their lives in Beverly, a small town across the water from Salem, Massachusetts. Originally part of Salem, Beverly was first settled in 1626 by Roger Conant, but because of religious differences with the governor, it would be set off and officially incorporated in 1668 when it was named after a famous Yorkshire minister.

Ephraim and Mary had at least eight children:

John b. 31 May 1662 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

Ephraim b. 13 Aug 1664 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

Mary b. 14 Jun 1667 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

Stephen b. 15 Mar 1670 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

Sarah b. 1673 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts,

Samuel b. 4 Jun 1675 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts (my ancestor - editor's note, NJ)

Timothy b. 4 Jan 1681 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

Ann b. 20 Nov 1683 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts

### **The Herricks and the Salem Witch Trials**

The Herrick family was destined to become a significant part of the Salem Witch Trials of 1692. At the time, Ephraim was 54 years old and Mary was 52. Their children ranged in age from twenty-years-old to nine. Their oldest son, John, was married to Bethia Solart, whose sister, Sarah Solart Poole Good, became one of the accused witches. Having Bethia's sister accused of being a witch must have sent chills through all of the Herricks.

Though not blood related to Sarah, she was an in-law, and they must have been concerned and possibly frightened: Who would be next?

Ephraim's brothers were also heavily involved in the trials. His older brother, Zachariah, had refused to give aid to Sarah when she was down and out and in need of a home and food for her children. Another brother, Henry, was a member of the jury and would eventually sign the apology for their decisions. Finally, Ephraim's brother, Joseph, was the local constable and arrested most of the people charged with witchcraft.

Four years after the last of the trials, the jury finally realized their folly. The following is the text of their signed "Confession of Error" (January 14, 1696), published after Ephraim's death so he never knew of his brother's apology:

"We whose names are under written, being in the year 1692 called to serve as jurors, in Court at Salem, on trial of many who were by some suspected guilty of doing acts of witchcraft upon the bodies of sundry persons:

"We confess that we ourselves were not capable to understand, nor able to withstand, the mysterious delusions of the Powers of Darkness and Prince of the Air; but were, for want of knowledge in ourselves and better information from others, prevailed with to take up such evidence against the accused, as on further consideration and better information we justly fear was insufficient for the touching the lives of any (Deut.xvii.6).

"Whereby we fear we have been instrumental with others, though ignorantly and unwittingly, to bring upon ourselves and this people of the Lord the guilt of innocent blood -- which sin the Lord saith in Scripture he would not pardon (II Kings xxiv.4), that is, we suppose in regard of his temporal judgments. "We do, therefore hereby signify to all in general, and to the surviving sufferers in especial, our deep sense of, and sorrow for our errors, in

acting on such evidence to the condemnation of any person. And we do hereby declare that we justly fear that we were sadly deluded and mistaken, for which we are much disquieted and distressed in our minds; and do humbly beg forgiveness, first of God for Christ's sake for this error, and pray that God would not impute the guilt of it to ourselves nor others. And we also pray that we may be considered candidly and aright by the living sufferers as being then under the power of a strong and general delusion, utterly unacquainted with, and not experienced in matters of that nature.

“We do heartily ask forgiveness of you all whom we have justly offended, and do declare according to our present minds we would none of us do such things again on such grounds for the whole world; praying you to accept of this in way of satisfaction for our offense; and that you would bless the inheritance of the Lord, that he may be entreated for the land.”

Signed by: Thomas Fisk, Foreman, William Fisk, John Batcheler, Thomas Fisk, Junior, John Dane, Joseph Evelith, Thomas Perly, Senior, John Pebody, Thomas Perkins, Samuel Sayer, Andrew Elliot, Henry Herrick, Senior.

Despite the Trials, Ephraim and Mary remained in Beverly. Ephraim Herrick died on 18 Sep 1693 in Beverly, Essex, Massachusetts. He was 55 years old and he and Mary had been married for 32 years. The cause of his death is unknown, but one can certainly speculate that the stresses of the trials may have placed a heavy burden on Ephraim's heart.

Shortly after his death, his son, John, and daughter-in-law, Bethia, would leave the area and try to start a new life in New York.

Mary lived for another seventeen years, apparently never leaving the area, and dying in Salem at the age of 70 in the year 1710.

This page written and researched by Susan Overturf Ingraham, wife of Robert Philip Ingraham, a descendant of Ephraim Herrick and Mary Cross.

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### **Message from the Editor:**

**Nancy Johnson, HFA #212**

Email [NancyJohnson206@gmail.com](mailto:NancyJohnson206@gmail.com)

Thank you to our members, Dale E. Yoe, HFA #62, Susan Herrick Luraschi, HFA #134, and Scott Bill Hirst, HFA #50 for contributing to this newsletter.

I'd like to remind everyone that I'm happy to accept articles and stories for the next newsletter at any time.

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