

Henry Herrick of Salem – Ancestors Found?

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Progress has been made in determining the ancestry of Henry Herrick (Henery Hericke) who arrived in Salem, MA with the Higginson Fleet in 1629. Several important conclusions have been reached as a result of recent research: a) Richard L. Herrick and Alice H. Reynolds and others established that Henry Herrick of Salem was not the son of Sir William Heyricke of Beaumanor, Leicestershire, England, b) Henry Heyricke of Virginia was likely the son of Sir William Heyricke, and c) Henry Herrick of Salem was most likely the son of Thomas Eyrick (first cousin twice removed of Sir William Heyricke) of Belgrave, Leicestershire, England. The research history, lines of thinking, recent research activities and supporting documents are provided below.

History of Research for Henry Herrick of Salem's Ancestors

Gen. Jedediah Herrick was a member of the seventh generation of Herrick's in America. He authored the first Herrick genealogy in 1846 (referred to as HGR1) (1) using a collection of New England records and family member contributions to document the Herrick family genealogy, starting with Henry Herrick who arrived in Salem, MA. He concluded that Henry of Salem was the son of Sir William of Beaumanor.

Edward Herrick and Isabella Herrick James (2) corresponded with William Perry Herrick of Beaumanor about the Herrick family in late 1871 in the attempt to locate documents to compare the signatures and establish the identities of the two Henry Herrick's – one who emigrated to Salem in 1629 and the other who settled in Old Poquosin, Virginia, near Jamestown about 1641. Because their efforts were not conclusive, they continued to support the conclusion reached by Jedediah Herrick.

Dr. Lucius C. Herrick, cousin and member of the ninth generation of Herrick family, revised, augmented and brought down the Herrick genealogy in 1885 (referred to as HGR2) (Herrick, L., 1885). (3) In this second Herrick genealogy, Lucius Herrick corresponded with Rev. Dimock Fletcher (4) in England who provided useful family tree information, excerpts of documents and segments of letters found in the Calendar of Herrick Papers (5) found in the Bodleian Library in Oxford, England. These papers were saved by Sir William and his heirs and provided insights concerning the early history of the Herrick family in England and were included in the first chapter and in the appendix of Lucius Herrick's work. Several important conclusions were stated: a) that Henry

Herrick of Salem was likely the son of Sir William Heyricke of Beaumanor (1556-1652) though the evidence was “rather circumstantial” and b) the Heyricke family line had its origins with the Viking invaders and immigrants Eric the Dane in East Anglia and his descendent, Erick the Forester. Lucius Herrick recommended that his conclusions be studied further and suggested research be conducted in England. (6)

Meredith Colket, in his 1937 article in the *American Genealogist* titled “The Alleged Ancestry of Henry Herrick of Salem” (7) refutes the conclusion drawn by Dr. Lucius Herrick that Henry Hericke was the son of Sir William, based on the inconsistencies and improbabilities in the evidence provided. Rather, Colket concludes in his highly critical article that Henry of Salem was not the son of Sir William of Beaumanor.

Richard L. Herrick completed the third edition of the Herrick genealogy (referred to as HGR3) in 2012 which, in four volumes, brought down the family genealogical information since the HGR2 edition. During this effort, in depth research was conducted, primarily in the United States, to expand and update information. This valuable and mammoth work is available through the Herrick Family Association and key genealogical libraries including the New England Historical and Genealogical Association, the Library of Congress, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and others.

Confirmation of Two Henry's

Richard Leon Herrick, Alice Herrick Reynolds and Kathy Herrick Schroeder and others banded together to prove that Colket's conclusions were false. But, in their research process actually confirmed Colket's conclusion that Henry of Salem was not likely the son of Sir William of Beaumanor and that, instead, Henry of Virginia is the probable son of Sir William. In the article written by Richard Leon Herrick, *Henry of Salem and Henry of Virginia*, (8) the reasons were:

- 1) Henry of Salem was too old to have been Sir William's son who was born in 1604. Henry of Salem was released from militia training duty in the June term of 1658 (9) (routinely done at age 60) suggesting that he was born in 1598 -1600.
- 2) Henry of Salem was recorded in attendance at the baptism of his son Joseph on 6 August 1645 (10) and served on the Grand Jury of the County of Essex on 28 June 1653 (11) (12) at the same times Henry of Virginia was engaged in activities in England (13) and Virginia. (14)
- 3) Henry of Salem was described by Sidney Perley (15) (16) as a “yeoman” and became a planter/farmer while Henry of Virginia served in the House of

Burgesses in 1644-5 (17) – a role reserved for members of nobility or gentry and was referred to as a “merchant abroad” and representative in Virginia for the family merchant business. (18)

- 4) The signatures of Henry of Salem found on two documents in Salem records are a match (19) (20). The four signatures of Henry of Virginia found on a 1622 indenture in England (21), as a witness to a marriage in 1634 (22) in England, a letter to his brother John in 1653 (23) from Virginia and on a York County, Virginia deed (24) are a match. But the two sets of signatures are very different from each other.

The conclusions are that a) there are two different Henry Herrick's and b) Henry of Virginia was likely the son of Sir William of Beaumanor.

Remaining Research Questions

Determining that Henry of Salem and Henry of Virginia were two different people has been an important step in documenting the Herrick family history. Of course, the next questions came to mind immediately:

- 1) What happened to Henry of Virginia? He did not appear in Virginia records after the 1658-59 House of Burgess records. Did he return to England with his wife Ann? Or did he remain in Virginia? What else can be learned about his life?
- 2) If Henry of Salem was not the son of Sir William of Beaumanor – who were his ancestors? Was he related to Sir William's family or a member of separate branch of Herrick's?

Purpose of This Paper – Identify Henry of Salem's Family of Origin

This paper describes the research conducted to address the second set of questions and propose a family of origin for Henry of Salem. Research questions and clues were identified through an examination of the various primary US and Massachusetts documents and the papers and genealogies of Salem immigrants. English documents, papers, genealogies and DNA results led to the identification of several Henry Herrick's. Further research led to a proposed identity of the family of origin of Henry of Salem.

Clues in American Documents

Every document the research team could locate has been scoured for information. It is hoped more documents will be discovered – perhaps even the missing list of emigrants and other records sent by the Governor Endicott back to England in 1629 (25) on the return trip of the *Talbot*, and read at Massachusetts Bay Company meeting Sept. 29,

1629. However, helpful documents reviewed for this paper were the primary birth, marriage and death records, military records, land grants, court documents, wills and records of the New England Company and Massachusetts Bay companies. Supporting documents such as town histories and genealogical papers have been used as well.

From this review, the following clues are important for the search of Henry Hericke's family of origin. Sidney Perley and Robert C. Anderson agreed on these basic facts:

1. **Arrival:** Henry arrived with Rev. Francis Higginson (from Leicestershire, England) at the end of July of 1629. Charles Banks suggests he was on the *Lyon's Whelp*. (26) (27) (28)
2. **Status:** He is called a "yeoman" by Perley and Anderson (29) (30) and a person of "easy circumstances" (31) He petitioned for freeman on 19 October 1630 and was sworn in as freeman 18 May 1631. (32) (33)
3. **Relationships:** He was called a "friend of Higginson" by Gen. Jedediah Herrick. (34) He lived on the Ryall Side with the Old Planters (Conant, Palfrey, Trask, Woodbury, and Balch families. He also was called a "kinsman" of George Herrick, upholsterer, who was admitted into the town on Jan. 4, 1685-6 – after Henry's death.(35)
4. **Family:** He married Edith Laskin by about 1634. (36) She was born about 1612 and died after 27 March 1677. He was 14 years older and about 36 years old if they were married in 1634. Some suggest they might have been married earlier, but there were no records of the marriage. They were listed as married in 1636 when they were accepted into the church in Salem. (37)
 - The baptism date of their first child, Thomas, was not recorded.
 - Baptismal dates of the next two children were Zachariah on 25 December 1636 and Ephraim Herrick on 11 February 1636/37. (38)
 - Henry received a grant of three quarters of an acre with a household of five in the Salem grant of 1637. (39)
 - Subsequent children were baptized: Henry on 16 January 1638/39, Joseph on 06 August 1645, Elizabeth on 04 July 1647, John on 26 May 1650, and Benjamin by 1656. (40)
5. **Role:** Henry was an active member of Salem. He served on various grand juries (1648, 1649, 28 June 1653 and 26 June 1655, 1660-64 and 1667), witnessed a will on 04 Nov.1655 and conducted an estate inventory on 25 Nov.1655.He served as Salem constable in 1656. (41) (42)

6. **Religious standing:** Although an accepted member of the Salem church and later the second church in Beverly, Henry did go beyond the church rules: a) he along with Benjamin Balch was fined for meeting with Nicholas Deacon who was not “living with his wife” (43), b) fined for interactions with an person excommunicated by the church (44), and c) for vouching for the Sargent family that the selectmen considered unacceptable as citizens. (45)
7. **Age:** He was freed from training and his fine was partly remitted at the June Term in 1658 which is typically done at age 60. This suggests Henry was born about 1598. Henry died after 24 Nov. 1670 and before 15 March 1670/71. (46)
8. **Accomplishments:** During his lifetime he was able to amass a large inheritance: in his will he gave the western half of his dwelling to Edith and the rest to Henry who would inherit it all at his mother’s death, son Thomas received clothing, money and the land where his (Thomas’) house stood, Zachary received acreage in Birch Plain, separate farms were willed to sons Ephraim, Joseph and Benjamin along with animals, pastures and money was willed to his daughter, Elizabeth. His estate was valued at more than 974 pounds and included more than 413 acres, making him the third largest landowner of his time. (47) His success suggests skills and capabilities that were suited to the challenges of the early colonial period.

Data and Clues in English Documents

Following the clues provided in the American documents, the goal was to find in English documents a Henry Herrick who was associated with Rev. Francis Higginson in England, who would have the capabilities to survive and thrive in a start-up colony, and matched the age and religious preferences of Henry of Salem.

1) Find a Henry Herrick in Rev. Higginson’s Congregation

The first search was to explore Rev. Higginson’s congregations to find a Henry Herrick. By examining Rev. Higginson’s history in England we discovered that he married Henry Hericke and Alice Mobbes (Mobs, Mobbs, Mabbes) in Leicester in 1622 at the All Saints Church.(48) Rev. Higginson baptized the sons of Henry and Alice Mobbes Herrick -- first Samuel on 17 December 1623 at St. Nicholas Church in Leicester (49) and Thomas on 25 June 1626 at St. Peter’s Church in Belgrave (50) according to the parish registers of both churches. Several of Rev. Higginson’s own children were baptized at St. Nicholas when Higginson was the lecturer there. (51) Both Herrick baptisms were recorded in the records of the St. Nicholas Church in Leicester and St. Peter’s in

Belgrave on the same dates. There is no listing of Henry and his family in the church records after 1629. To distinguish the various Henry Herrick's - this Henry was designated as Henry of Belgrave.

2) What would motivate Henry Herrick of Belgrave to leave with Rev. Higginson?

The second search was to discover what might motivate Henry Herrick to join Rev. Higginson on his removal to the New World. Records were found that illuminate the separatist views and actions of Rev. Higginson. In 1619-20 he was accused of Puritan offences of not using the sign of the cross when baptizing at St. Nicholas Church in Leicester (52) and celebrating marriages without rings. (53) In 1618-22 parishioners of the All Saints Church were accused of "separating yourselves from others people of God" and charged "you are inconformable and refactorting". (54) Later, Higginson resigned his duties as the rector of Barton-in-Farbis, Nottinghamshire after less than a year because of the pressure for nonconformity but was allowed by Bishop Williams to preach at St. Nicholas in Leicester, Kirkby Stephen and Belgrade. (55) He was deprived of his curacy in 1627 but allowed by Bishop Williams to preach at Leicester and Belgrave and helped prepare young men for the university. (56) By 1628, after Bishop Williams' death, Higginson was under suspicion of Bishop Laud and the Court of High Commissions and was concerned about being prosecuted. (57) In 1628 Rev. Higginson accepted the invitation to join the fleet that was departing for the New World in early 1629. (58)

Henry Herrick of Belgrave was also excommunicated in March of 1628 for "not kneeling for communion received and being late for last visitation on Easter day last and next Sunday". (59) Records show that Henry did not appear in court and was fined seven schillings for not attending. (60) At this time he was charged with "inhibition" which meant he couldn't conduct trade with other church members. (61) On May 18, 1629 Henry did not appear in court because he had set sail on the Lyon's Whelp on April 25, 1629 for Salem and did not appear again in court to answer to excommunication charges.

3) Which side of the Herrick family was Henry Herrick of Belgrave's family?

The third search was to identify the lineage of the Henry Herrick of Belgrave in Rev. Higginson's congregation. The Herrick (Eyrick, Eyryk, Hericke, Heyricke) family in the Leicester area in the late 1500 and 1600s branched into two primary lines. When Thomas Eyrick was born in Houghton-on-the-Hill and moved to Cheapside in Leicester in the early 1500s and was an ironmonger. Thomas was a well-respected chamberlain of Leicester and the first Herrick listed in the city corporation records. (62) Thomas died in 1517. He had two sons: Nicholas was born in 1503 and John was born in 1513. The

genealogy of these two men and their descendants has been documented in records of the period. Because Nicholas became a draper, his descendants are called the “cloth” side of the family. John was an ironmonger like his father and his descendants are called the “metals” side of the family.

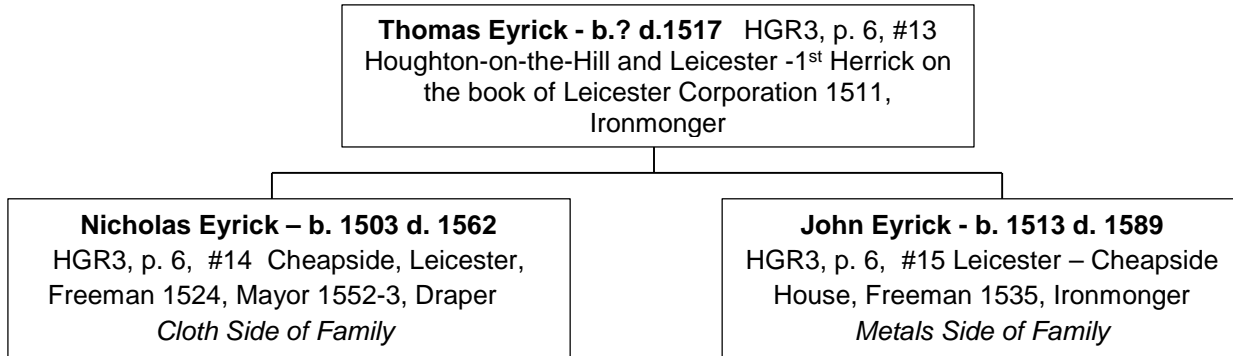


Figure 1: Thomas Eyrick and sons with Herrick Genealogical Register 3 identification numbers.

Search the “metals” side of the family

It is certain that this Henry of Salem was not in Sir William’s family line. Mrs. Pat Grundy from the Leicestershire Record Office combed known records and drew up a detailed family lineage chart. Her work was confirmed by the work of John Nichols and Sir Bernard Burke. (63) (64)

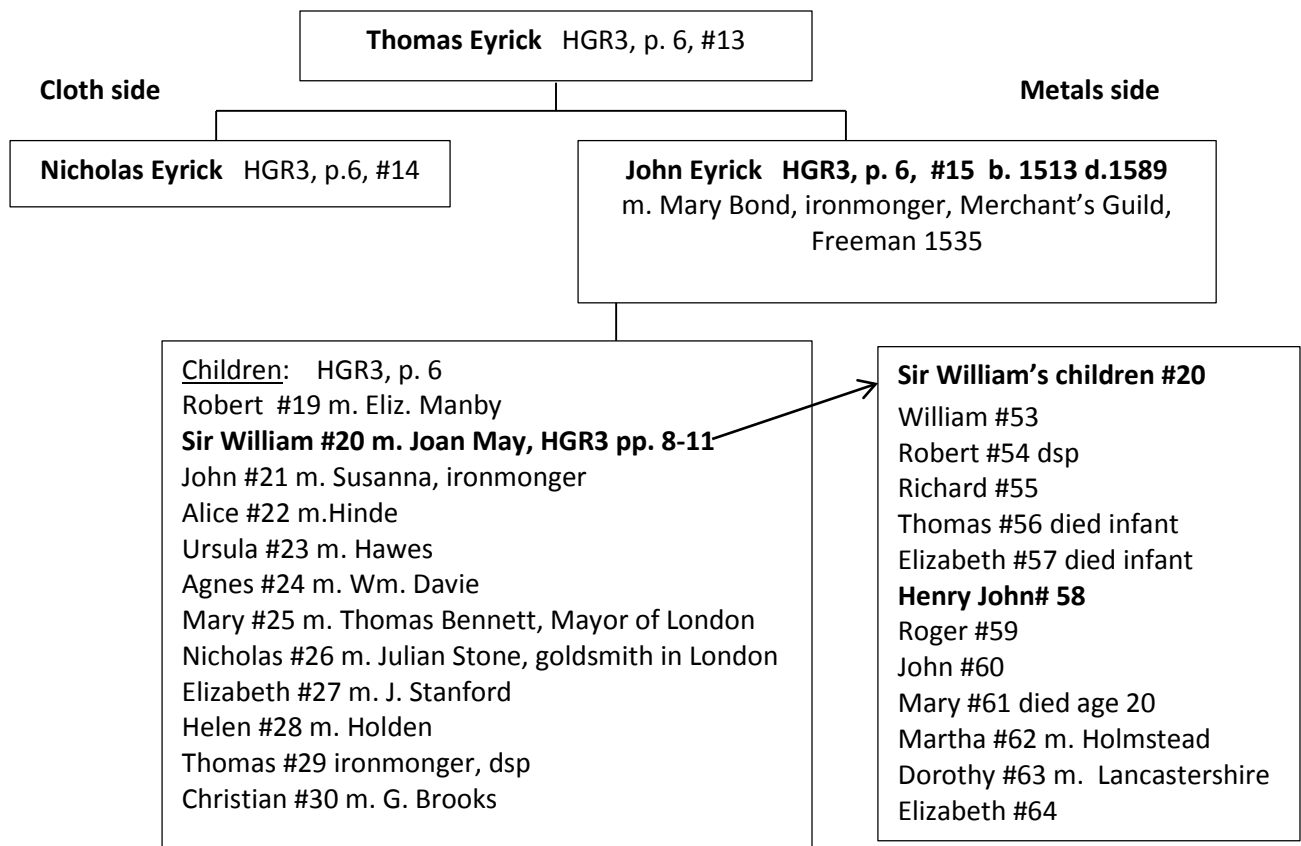


Figure 2: Metals side of the Herrick Family with Herrick Genealogical Register III identification numbers.

John Herrick (HGR3, p. 6, #15) had 11 children and none of them were named Henry. Sir William (HGR3 #20), 5th son of John Eyrick, was the only offspring to produce a son named Henry, whose complete name was Henry John Heyricke (HGR3 #58). As stated above, Sir William's Henry John Herrick was likely to be Henry of Virginia and was described as a "merchant abroad" in the Herrick papers that are preserved at the Bodelian Library. (65) He and wife, Anne, arrived in Virginia about 1641 (66), served as the local representative of the family merchant business (67), served in the House of Burgess from 1644-55 (68) and conducted his business affairs until 1658-59 (69)(70) when he disappeared from the public record. There is no record of children or the death of Henry or Ann in Virginia records (although many have been burned in courthouse fires through the years). More research must be conducted to determine if Henry of Virginia returned to England and the role he played there.

Since there is no candidate on John Eyricke's side of the family tree, the cloth side had to be examined.

Search the "cloth" side of the Herrick family

Nicholas (HGR3, p. 6, #14) was born in 1503 and died in 1582 (71) (72) and was ten years older than is brother, John. Nicholas was draper, a freeman of Leicester in 1524, served as major in 1552 and resided in a house on Cheapside in Leicester. (73) This side of the family is called the "cloth" side because of their occupations as drapers, tailors, and mercers.

Information about the Nicholas side of the family was provided by John Nichols work between 1795 and 1807. (74) John Gough Nichols was commissioned by William Perry Herrick in 1885 to scour the family information and Herrick papers of earlier generations to develop a Herrick family tree. (75) This information is mirrored by the records of Burke's work. (76) Nichols' work along with the apprenticeship (77) and freeman (78) records of Leicester and birth/marriage/death church records, (79)(80)(81) church court records, (82) and wills (83) helped outline and extend the family tree by several additional generations of the Nicholas (cloth) side of the family.

Nicholas had two sons. The older son was John Eyrick (HGR3, pp. 6-7, #17) and the second son was Thomas Eyrick (HGR3, pp. 6-7, #18). As an aside, the traditional naming pattern seems to be employed in this family.

The second son, Thomas was a linen draper, served as a constable of Leicester, had seven children, several of whom were fined for their non-conformist religious practices. Occupations of the children in this family group were recorded as: Robert was a mercer, James was the Vicar of Thornton, and Edward was a baker. The

daughters Elizabeth, Ann and Joyse married merchants. No children named Henry were found in this family unit. The grandchildren of Thomas were born too late to be Henry Herrick of Salem. (84) (85)

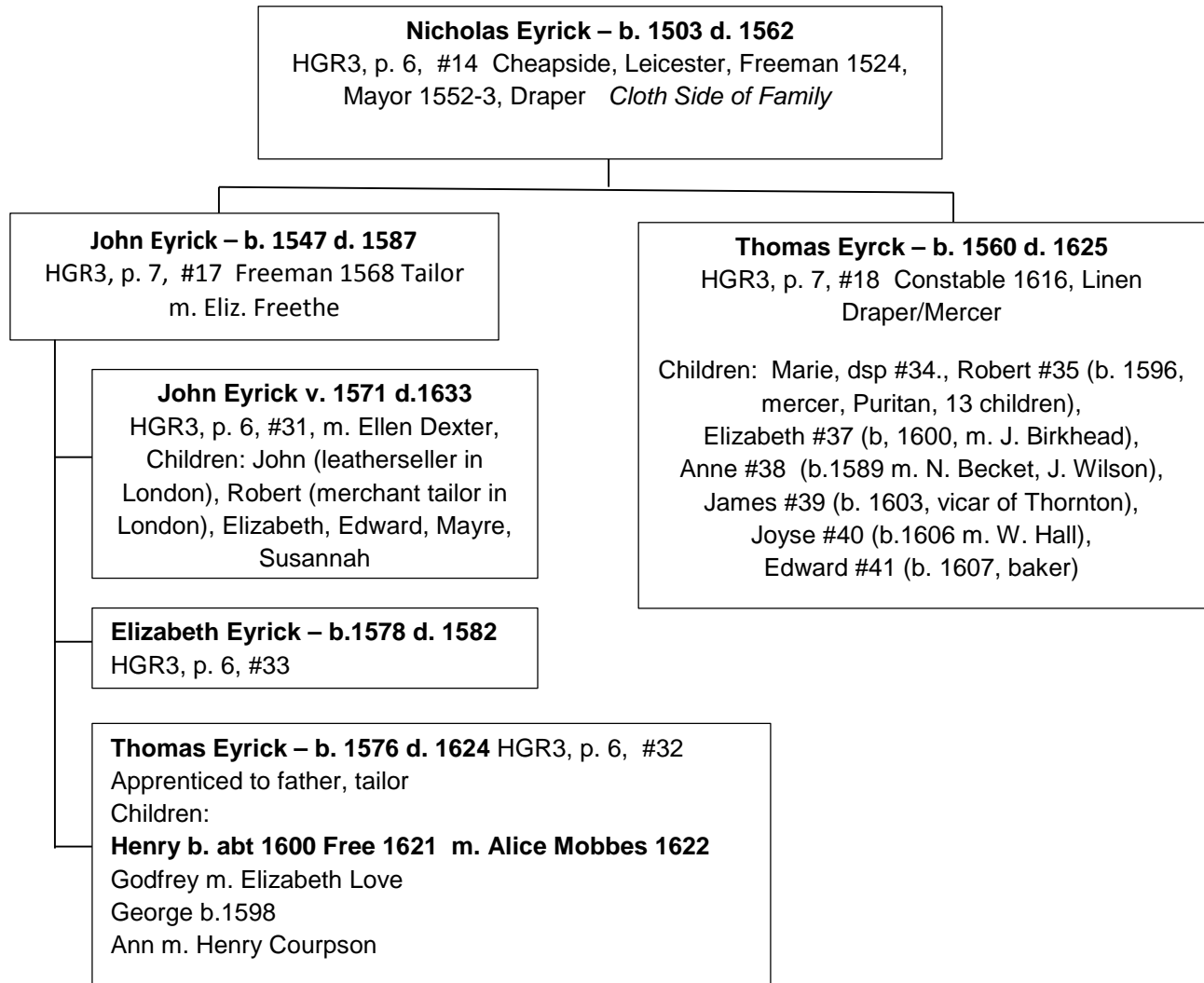


Figure 3: Cloth side of Herrick Family with HGR3 identification numbers.

Nicholas' older son was John (HGR3, p. 6, #17) who was born about 1547, made free in 1568, married Elizabeth Freethe, and died in 1587. John (1547) and Elizabeth had three children.

- Daughter Elizabeth (HGR3, p. 6, #33) died at age 4 in 1582.

- The oldest was John (HGR3, p. 6, #31) was baptized in 1571, married Ellen Dexter and had seven children. Their son, John, was a leatherseller in London, son Robert was a merchant tailor in London, and son Edward's occupation is unknown. None of these children were named Henry and their offspring were born too late to be Henry Herrick of Salem. (86) (87)
- The second son, Thomas (HGR3, p. 6, #32), was baptized in 1576. He was apprenticed to his father (John HGR3, p. 6, #17) as a tailor. (88) Thomas married Elizabeth (89) and had four children(93):
 - **Henry** was apprenticed to Edward Peabodie, as a tailor (90) and made free in 1621. (91) Since the typical age for being made a freeman was 21, we estimated that Henry was born about 1600. He was married to Alice Mobbes (92) by Rev. Francis Higginson and had children Samuel in 1623 (93) and Thomas in 1627 (94) who were both baptized by Higginson. ***This Henry is called Henry of Belgrave.***
 - **Godfrey** married Elizabeth Love at Barrow-upon Soar in 1624. (95) Their children –Mary, Thomas and William - were baptized by Rev. Higginson at St. Peters church in Belgrave.(96)
 - **George** was baptized in 1598 at Walton le Wolds church. (97)
 - **Ann** married (Henry Coupson (Courpson).(98)

Theory: Henry of Belgrave is likely Henry of Salem

We believe Henry Herrick of Belgrave is a very good candidate for Henry of Salem. He is the only Henry that has been found that fits the timelines and circumstances

- The timeline works for Henry of Belgrave to be born about the right time (1598-1600), made free from his apprenticeship in 1621 making him the right age to have been excused from training in Salem in the June term in 1658.
- Henry of Belgrave married Alice Mobbes in 1622 and had a son Samuel in 1623 and a second son Thomas in 1626. Henry of Salem's oldest son was named Thomas and his birth and baptism are not listed in Salem records.
- Henry of Belgrave's immediate family, as well as many of the Herrick's in the Leicestershire area, had non-conformist leanings and had been fined and excommunicated on various occasions for infractions. Henry of Belgrave himself was fined and excommunicated twice.
- Henry of Belgrave was married by and his children were baptized by Rev. Francis Higginson.
- Henry of Belgrave immigrated to Salem in 1629 with Rev. Francis Higginson's group because (we hypothesize) 1) he was excommunicated the second time

and did not appear before the court on the date the ship sailed and 2) he does not appear in the records after this date.

- Finding a George in the family is helpful too. In Salem, George Herrick who arrived in Salem in 1685 was called a kinsman of Henry, (99) George of Salem could be the son or grandson of Henry of Belgrave's brother, George.

Gaps in the Theory

A few missing links are evident though before we can finally conclude that Henry of Belgrave was Henry of Salem. Several explanations are offered:

- Gap 1: Since Alice Mobbes did not accompany Henry to Salem, Henry's wife, Alice, and sons, Samuel and Thomas, would have to die or choose not to join the fleet to Salem. There were several serious plagues in the Leicester area in 1623 and 1626 which might explain their deaths. (100) However, there are no specific records of their deaths in city or church records.
- Gap 2: Since Henry of Salem's first son is named Thomas, it is possible that Alice and Samuel died, and Henry took young Thomas with him, on the trip to Salem. There were other children on the ships. However, there is no record of Henry with a son, Thomas, on the voyage. Plus, there is no mention of Henry having a son when he married Edith Laskin in Salem about 1634 – but no record has been found for their marriage. Captain Endicott, current governor, sent a listing of all the persons who had come to Salem on the 1629 fleet along with letters from Robert Moulton and William Ryals to the New England Company which were read aloud at a meeting on Sept. 29, 1629 after the return of the *Talbot* to England. (101) Unfortunately, the list and letters have not been found. Interestingly, Henry of Salem's first son, Thomas, may be named for his grandfather and his only daughter is named Elizabeth, Henry of Belgrave's mother's name. This naming pattern, too, could be coincidence.

Facts about Thomas, Henry of Salem's son, do not provide helpful clues:

- First, Henry and Edith's first child is named Thomas, but there is no baptism date for Thomas – even though all their other children's baptisms are recorded. It is possible that the records were lost but it possible his baptism was not recorded in Salem because it had already occurred elsewhere. So Thomas' age is not known which would help determine where he was born.

- Thomas' marriage to Hanna Ordway was annulled because of his impotence. (102) He was not left an equal share of Henry Herrick's estate and it was stated in Henry's will that he would not receive any of his brother, Benjamin's, estate (who was ill and died young) if he continued to live as a single person.. No records have been found to shed more light on Thomas' life or vital information. He died after 1681 and left no children. Thomas was not fully accepted by the family – was that because of he was a step-brother or because of his personal habits?

There Were Other Henry Herrick's

Several other Henry Herrick's were found in the records. It has not been possible to connect them all to the known Herrick lineage chart. But each has been eliminated as a possible candidate.

- Henry, appears in a 1629 will as the son of Robert the fellmonger in Leicester with siblings William and Anna and wife Hellen and stepsons John and Thomas Tompson. Regardless of who this Henry is, he was born too early to be Henry of Salem.
- Another Henry Herrick, baptized in 1609, was the son of a Henry Herrick who was baptized in 1585, (who was the son of Robert Herrick the gardener in London). There is a death notice of Henry Herrick in London in 1651 that might refer to the elder Henry. The ages don't match up for either of these Henry's to be Henry of Salem.
- A third Henry, butcher, died in May 1658 in Wigston Magna, Leicestershire leaving children Susan, Johnathan, Mary and David in the charge of Francis Herrick, his brother. The death of this Henry in Wigston Magna eliminates him from being Henry of Salem.
- A Henry Herrick married Elizabeth Bagnell in 1591 in Wigston Magna village. This Henry was much too old and in the wrong place to be Henry of Salem.
- A Henry Herrick of Leicester was named as clerk/agent (along with Francis Harris of Quorndon) and in 1650 petitioned that Anthony Allen was delinquent on part of his composition money. This Henry is likely to be Henry of Beaumanor but the date of 1650 is a concern. Henry of Virginia was in Virginia until 1658 or so. Perhaps this petition was conducted from Virginia. Or Henry of Virginia visited England from time to time. Regardless, this Henry is in the wrong places

to be Henry of Salem.

- A Henry Herrick was apprenticed to John Pocock in 1622. There are several letters from Pocock to Lady Heyricke (107) indicating that this is her son. Henry of Belgrave was apprenticed to Edward Peabodie and made free in 1621(reference) so these are different people.

Support from Herrick DNA Studies

Initially, any records about any Henry Herrick in England were examined. The clue that Henry of Salem was a “friend of Higginson” (103), however, led to much more intensive scrutiny of the records in Leicestershire, England and the surrounding area. Our confidence about the geographical focus was confirmed through DNA studies.

Curtis J. Herrick, Jr. approached Dr. Turi King at the University of Leicester who was conducting Y-DNA studies of several single-source families. This means that the people having the surname would likely to descend from a single male ancestor. Dr. King had already included the name Herrick, among others, in the study. She agreed to include American Herrick males in the study along with Herrick’s from the Leicestershire area. (104)

The results of the study were stunning. Not only were there DNA matches between the English and American Herrick’s but also the long-alleged Viking heritage was confirmed. Male Herrick’s continue to participate in the study and results continue to indicate Viking roots. Curtis Herrick continues to correspond with males who share DNA in Finland and the Netherlands. The goal is to identify the point in time when the Herrick progenitor arrived in England.

Documenting the Ancestry of English Cousins

Another important step is to complete the genealogy of the English Herrick’s in the DNA study so family groups can be linked through records as well as through DNA results to identify a common ancestor or group of ancestors. This effort is ongoing.

Conclusions

Significant progress has been made. Based on the research of primary and secondary records, there is a strong indication that Henry of Salem and Henry of Belgrave were the same person. The Henry’s are the same age and have a relationship with Rev. Francis Higginson. There is one major fact that are not in alignment with this theory -- what about Henry of Belgrave’s family in England? Until we can account for Alice, Samuel and Thomas, our work is not complete.

Next steps

Future research will focus on:

- Searching for a signature of the Henry of Belgrave to compare to Henry of Salem signatures.
- Finding more information about Henry of Salem in American records and to determine if Henry's son Joseph's trip(s) to England and his term as a Governor for a merchant trading station (in Barbados or Nevis) provides new clues.
- Searching for more information about George Herrick who served as sheriff and marshal during the Salem witch trial period.
- Assisting our English cousins in their research and documentation efforts to establish other Herrick family lines.
- Learning more about the Henry Heyricke in Virginia, his wife, Ann to discover if and when they returned to England.
- Searching for information about the Thomas Hericke, Sr. and Thomas Hericke, Jr. who arrived in Virginia in 1636 to discover their relationship to the Leicester and London Herrick's.

Endnotes

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