

# Herrick Family Association

Founded in 2001



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*Kenneth Herrick, Vice President Emeritus*

*Joann Nichols, Editor Emeritus*

*Virgil Herrick, Counselor Emeritus*

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

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## **Message from the President:**

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

Since our last trip I have had a lot of time to think about all the HFA has done, where we have gone and what I think about our future as an organization. First, let me say that many family associations do not last the 21 years we have. Our group is still going strong. I appreciate all those who joined us for the zoom talk with Dr. Jarman as well as on the trip to England and those who helped to plan those adventures.

So, what's next? One of my jobs will be to gather and organize the updates we have for an addendum to the HGR3. I may ask for help as we go through this process. Certainly, if you have errors in your recorded family info or have info you wish to put into the addendum, please let me know. You may not want your grandchildren or great-grandchildren's info. in this addendum, but at least you can put 'Private' in their places. And---- please note the documented sources you have. That will make my job easier.

On another note, some of you may know that I am on the Counselor Board for NEHGS (New England Historic and Genealogical Society). I am starting my second term and one of the benefits is to meet wonderful authors and creative minds. This past July we honored Lord Julian Fellows at a dinner and program in Newport, RI. What an honor it was as most of us enjoy his works so much. Other honorees in the past have been Joseph Ellis, author of *American Dialogue- the Founders and Us*, *Founding Brothers: The Revolutionary Generation* and *American Sphinx-the Character of Thomas Jefferson*, and the late David McCullough who recently passed. These are just a few, but all remarkably interesting people. I find these times an opportunity to share the HFA's adventures and history.

So there are a lot of things going forward. It is my hope that we will all get together in 2024 for our next meeting (date and place yet to be determined). Take care and stay healthy!

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## **Queen Elizabeth II**

**1926 – 2022**

### **Our Condolences to the United Kingdom and the World**

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#### **Summary of Zoom Call between HFA and Dr. Cat Jarman**

**By Michael Herrick #118**

As you surely know, the Herrick Family Association met in England for a week during late April, 2022. The Events Committee planned the trip to focus on our Viking heritage in England. So in addition to Leicester, we traveled to York, Lincoln, and Repton, which were Viking settlements and burial grounds. We had excellent guides and speakers to help us understand what we were seeing. But we also found an opportunity to conduct a follow up zoom call with a highly respected Bioarcheologist who performed the forensic studies on Viking remains excavated at Repton. Dr. Cat Jarman is that person and is an expert in DNA, isotope analysis, carbon dating of human remains. Her PhD research focused on the 9<sup>th</sup> century remains of the Viking Great Army at Repton, and is the author of River Kings, about the connections between Vikings in the west and the “Silk Roads” leading to the east. The zoom call was held on June 30<sup>th</sup> and was interactive with 17 HFA members in attendance asking questions. Michael Herrick served as moderator of the discussion, which lasted an hour.

To start, Dr. Jarman addressed the difference between DNA and carbon dating, and isotope analyses. DNA examines our heritage. We can learn who we are related to by studying matches in our DNA. HFA has participated in Family DNA for many years and has built a data base on matches within the Herrick family. DNA can also be used to determine if congenital diseases might be passed down through generations. However, DNA cannot tell us about the lifestyles or the geographic area of people’s lives, or where we came from. Isotope analysis can do that and is used to carbon date organic material, such as human remains. By examining the isotopes in the hair, teeth, and bones; we can tell what the person eats, the quality of the air they breathe, the water they drink, etc;

which gives us information about where they lived, when they lived, and how they lived. Dr. Jarman also commented that isotopes can reveal congenital diseases, like smallpox, to trace travel from place to place to study trade routes.

When asked if we can use isotope analysis in genealogy research, Dr. Jarman responded that it is very difficult to go back as far as Viking times to connect our DNA or isotopes to determine ancestral lineage. At best, our DNA markers would be too small in number to be conclusive of a Viking connection to us. She recommended checking Popular Genomics of the Viking World: [www.Nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2688-8](http://www.Nature.com/articles/s41586-020-2688-8)

When the discussion transitioned to Repton, Dr. Jarman indicated that the roughly 300 Viking burials were mostly secondary, meaning that they died elsewhere and the remains moved to Repton, despite the fact that Repton was a Viking winter camp in 873. The most significant burial discovered at Repton was a warrior grave (#G511), buried with his sword and hammer. This warrior was clearly of high status and died around 873, during the winter camp. There is a possibility this warrior could be Olaf, King of Dublin. Olaf was in Ireland for 20 years and his body may have been transported to Repton. His grave is near the Mercian king burials. There was a young boy buried with him and it has been surmised to be the warrior's son, Erstein, who was killed by his uncle Hapstein. Dr. Jarman stated that DNA has ruled out Ivar the Boneless as the identify of this warrior, as some historians have surmised. There are no clues that Ivar was even in Repton, but it is known that he went to Ireland and died there. Isotope analysis revealed that this warrior was not from the area, that he was Scandinavian, probably present-day Denmark. His diet was primarily fish. Mass graves like the Heath Wood mounds typically included men, women, and children, as well as slaves and captives. It was common to have both cremated and skeletal remains buried together. Dr. Jarman mentioned that newer Viking camps have been excavated around Formark where about 5,000 remains of the Viking army have been found.

The Viking army conquered and settled in Mercia because it was a strategic and powerful center for religion and politics. After conquering Mercia, the Vikings installed a puppet king. The Viking army split at Repton for unknown reasons. There were likely conflicts and divisions within the army from the start, but the two factions had different goals. Guthrum led one faction of the army south to East Anglia and Halfdon lead an army north back to Northumbria. The travel patterns of the armies are well known, but excavations along those routes have not been done. Dr. Jarman indicated that scientists are trying to use isotope analysis to study Viking movements by cross referencing data on bodies along travel routes. It has proven to be difficult to coordinate this data.

Islamic silver coins have been found with the Repton remains. This indicates that Vikings had traveled to and from eastern countries, as silver came from the east. Such coins were also found on the island of Gotland off the coast of Sweden near Stockholm, as this was a key trading location. The runestones in the area tell the story of their travels. Vikings were able to travel not only on the open seas, but also on rivers due to their ability to sail high in the water, and also across land on foot.

When asked about any excavations and findings of Guthrum's camps in Cambridge, Wessex or elsewhere in East Anglia, Dr. Jarman stated that no evidence of buildings or long-term camps have been found there, just artifacts. Excavations in the area will likely continue.

Dr. Jarman has produced numerous podcasts called Gone Medieval about medieval England. Below are links to a few of them.

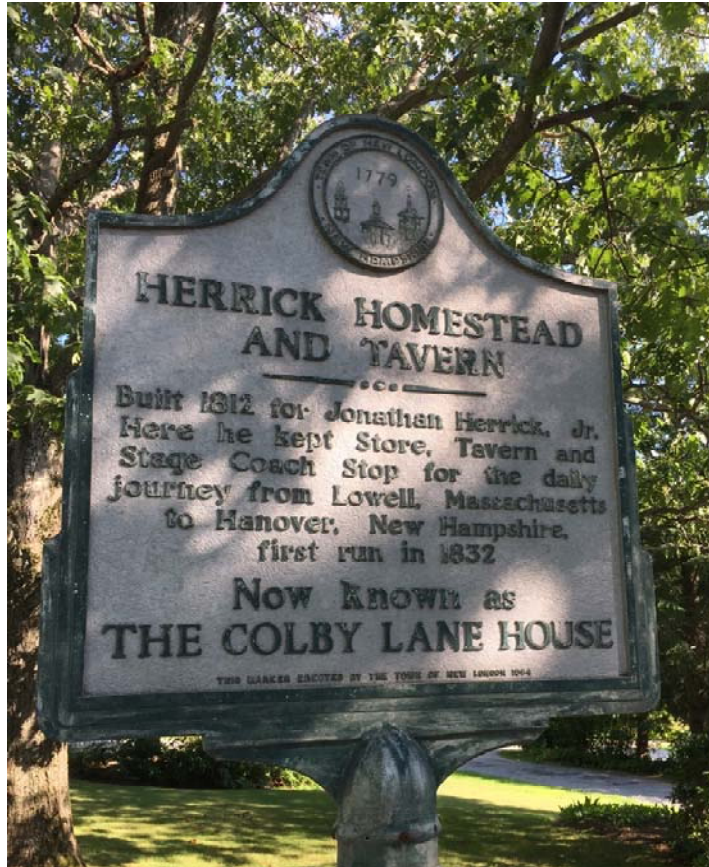
<https://podfollow.com/gone-medieval/episode/b44e528f11d44d5be541c6a91987ca0dd255a9f9/view>

<https://podfollow.com/gone-medieval/episode/73f8f5ce3b76cb91fb6e56d672f24269acd9e813/view>

<https://podfollow.com/gone-medieval/episode/6c88cecb2b080cc83563ac9bf712691c2bb45398/view>

## Herrick Homestead in New London, NH

Sent in by Susan Luraschi HFA #134



The Colby Lane House

This marker erected by the town of New London 1964

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## News From Leicester



In August it was ten years since the Greyfriars archaeological dig, which uncovered the remains of King Richard III.

At the Visitor Centre, they are marking the anniversary with a programme of exclusive talks given by some of the experts involved in the dig and the identification process which followed.

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# King Richard's Bed

By Irene Turlington, Friend & Honorary HFA Member

When you visited Beaumanor Hall this year with the HFA, or on previous visits, you were shown King Richard III's bedroom on the tour.

The bed believed to have belonged to Richard III is now at Donnington le Heath Manor House built around 1290 and modernised in approx. 1618 into a house with garden.

The bed is upstairs, but it is most likely that it was only the base of the bed which belonged to KRIII. The elaborately carved bedhead is of a much later period. Also, the mattresses are obviously not the originals.

In the upper room next to the bedroom, there is furniture of the period and a chair with the Herrick crest on it. Therefore, this is likely to have originally come from Beaumanor too, but I don't know that.

The story of King Richard's bed is that he used to take it everywhere with him. He spent his last night in Leicester and stayed at the White Boar Inn on Highcross Street (the site is where the Travelodge and the Casino are today). KRIII's bed was left at the inn in Leicester in readiness for King Richard's return. When the inn keeper heard that King Richard had been killed, he quickly changed the name of the inn to the Blue Boar Inn. The white boar was King Richard III's emblem. Therefore, it was too dangerous for anyone to be seen on the side of King Richard III because reprisals went on for a long time after KRIII's death.

The story of King Richard III's bed continues with another legend, that the innkeeper found bags of coins hidden in the base of the bed. The Blue Boar Inn was finally demolished in 1836. ULAS made a scale model of the Blue Boar Inn which is now in the King Richard III Visitor's Centre and you can see the information on University of Leicester website.

I enclose the photos I took a few years ago at Donnington le Heath, and I think it was Peter Liddle who gave us a tour. I came across the photos whilst looking for something else, so I thought you would like to see them.



## **Stephen W. Herrick is winner of the New York State Bar Association's 2022 Denison Ray Criminal Defender Award**

**By Robert Gavin, Law Beat, *Times Union***



In nearly half a century as an attorney, Stephen W. Herrick has been counsel for the city of Albany school board, a judge for more than two decades and a founder of drug courts granting non-violent offenders alternatives to prison.

And now, as the Albany County public defender, Herrick holds a new distinction: winner of the New York State Bar Association's 2022 Denison Ray Criminal Defender Award, an honor bestowed by the bar association's Committee on Mandated Representation on June 3.

Ray, a civil rights crusader since the 1960s, was the longtime executive director of the Legal Aid Society of Northeastern New York. In 1966, Ray went to Mississippi and helped direct the first jury verdict in Mississippi for Black plaintiffs in civil rights cases -- and also won 10 of 12 cases before the Mississippi Supreme Court. He died in 1994 in Schenectady at 62.

The award in Ray's honor recognizes attorneys -- such as public defenders, alternate public defenders or lawyers for nonprofit organizations -- for the overall quality of their legal representation and their efforts to inspire, mentor and support colleagues. The award winner must exemplify the highest level of professionalism in providing skill and zealous representation to indigent criminal defense clients.

Chief Assistant Public Defender Cynthia Preiser said Herrick has "worked tirelessly to improve indigent representation in Albany County and make this office the best criminal defense team in upstate New York," according to her March 22 letter to the NYSBA committee to nominate Herrick.

Preiser said Herrick has worked with the state Office of Indigent Legal Services to secure funding to increase salaries, workspace, recruit trial attorneys, paralegals and mitigation experts, and to update equipment and increase training.

Herrick has "dramatically improved the environment of this office," Preiser stated.

"We can now provide as good, or as we believe better representation, than otherwise is available in this locality," Herrick in a text of his award speech. "We are operating with a new found energy and purpose."

Herrick, a 1972 graduate of Albany Law School, started out working for the same office he now leads. He earned less than \$15,000 a year. In 1976, Herrick became appointed counsel to the first elected city school board, still in the era of legendary Mayor Erastus Corning 2nd. Herrick became a City Court judge in 1995 (initially appointed and then elected) and a County Court judge in 2002, where he presided over the some of the most high-profile cases in the Capital Region.

In 2016, Herrick was forced to retire under the state's mandatory retirement of 70. At the time, he barely knew Albany County Executive Daniel McCoy. After several interviews and discussions, Herrick explained, McCoy selected the judge to become the county's public defender. It may have seemed like a surprise (retired judges don't typically delve into public defense) but as Herrick told Law Beat at the time, he really did not want to leave the public defender's office in 1976.

"I left very reluctantly," Herrick. "The pay (for the school board counsel position) was twice as much, the benefits were better but I did not want to leave ... I could not afford to stay in the public defender's office and this is the situation that exists today. I never thought that I would have an opportunity to once again be a part of the Albany County public defender's office. Somehow, the stars have aligned and Dan McCoy and existing circumstances have allowed this to occur."

In lauding Herrick's honor, the county executive said Herrick was a key ally in reforms enacted in the 2017-18 state budget to provide \$250 million to bolster public defender offices across the state. It followed a settlement of a lawsuit in which five counties (Washington, Onondaga, Ontario, Schuyler and Suffolk) sued the state to ensure that it -- and all localities -- conform with constitutional rights to provide meaningful assistance of counsel.

McCoy pushed for the move to be statewide. It went into law in 2017.

Herrick said that he took the job at the right time. McCoy agreed.

"He is the right person for this award, because he understands that everyone deserves their day in court, no matter how much money they have in their wallet," McCoy said in a statement. "He has shown his commitment to that core principle for nearly five decades, having started his career in the office he now leads."

Herrick said the office, under his watch, has expanded its work to include pre-arrest detention interviews, motions to set aside verdicts and efforts to have defendants re-sentenced to expunge and seal their convictions.

In winning the award for his efforts for indigent defense, Herrick joins previous winners such as the late Jerome K. Frost, the longtime Rensselaer County public defender; retired Saratoga County Public Defender John H. Ciulla Jr.; former Schenectady County Public Defender and City Court judge Mark J. Caruso, and Albany attorneys Laurie Shanks and Raymond A. Kelly, Jr.

"I join a select group of defenders, many of whom I've known, admired and respected for years," Herrick said. "I am humbled to be listed among them today."

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## **News From Beverly Massachusetts**

### **Old Planters Reunion**

**September 29 - October 2, 2022**

Are you descended from one of Beverly's 17th century families? Are you interested in Early American history? Please attend this very special conference and explore that history with us. Choose from a variety of programs, tour our two first period houses, and experience our exhibits on Beverly. Take advantage of the research time provided with your registration to learn more about your Beverly connections.

More information and registration here.

<https://historicbeverly.net/event/old-planters-reunion-3/>

## Want to Do Some Reading About Vikings?

By A.B. Reynolds HFA #003

Here are several very good books and other sources about the Viking period.

### Books

Roderick Dale, *Viking Leicestershire*, Five Leaves Publication, [www.fiveleaves.co.uk](http://www.fiveleaves.co.uk), 2020.

Dawn M. Hadley and Julian D. Richiards, *The Viking Great Army and the Making of England*, Thames and Hudson, 2021.

Matthew Morris, Richard Buckley and Mike Codd, *Visions of Ancient Leicester, Reconstructing life in the Roman and medieval town from the archaeology of Highcross Leicester excavations*, University of Leicester Archaeological Services, 2011.

Ann Williams, *The English and the Norman Conquest*, The Boydell Press, 1995.

George Redmonds, Turi King and David Hey. Oxford Univ *Surnames, DNA and Family History*, University Press. September, 2011. Selected by Michael Wood as his “History Book of the Year” for BBC History magazine, Christmas edition, 2011.

Stephen Harding, Mark Jobling and Turi King. *Viking DNA: The Wirral and West Lancashire Project* Countywise and Nottingham University Press. 2010.

### Podcasts

Turi King, DNA Family Secrets: What is my Ethnicity? YouTube. In these short presentations, Dr. King helps people find their biological families.

Turi King also has several podcasts where she presents her work on the identification of Richard III’s heritage.

### Articles

Paul Courtney, Saxon and Medieval Leicester: The Making of an Urban Landscape

Matthew Sibson, The Viking Invasion of Leicestershire, This Was Leicestershie.co.uk

### Online Resources

Check the BBC for special programs on the Vikings.



## Leicester/Leicestershire References

*The Time Traveler's Guide to Medieval England* by Ian Mortimer.

Summarized by A.B. Reynolds 6-18-22

This book is quite interesting because, in a very easy to read and understand way, it describes lives and culture of the medieval period in England. It is fun to try to imagine our ancestors living this way. Below are any references I found about Leicester or Leicestershire.

**Page 11:** Listed Leicester as the 17<sup>th</sup> largest town in England in 1377 with 2,101 taxpayers and 3,500 estimated population.

**Page 26:** describes the management of woodlands with "little fallen wood lying on the ground, especially in those woods near villages. The right to gather sticks and fallen timber is one which the manorial lord often grants to his tenants, and they take advantage of every last twig of it. In many areas it is their sole means of keeping warm through the long winter months. Where there is more fallen wood than the local tenants can use, the rights to gather it are sold. When the forest of Leicester is impassable, the lord sets a price of 1d for six cartloads of dead wood. That sees the forest floor quickly cleaned."

**Page 94:** Trade is regulated everywhere. Most major towns and cities normally have a "guild merchant" (sometimes spelled "gild merchant"): a trading organization which controls who can and who cannot trade freely in the market. Such a body sets the duties payable by nonresidents selling goods in the market and charges a wide variety of fees, such as pontage (for maintenance of a bridge), stallage (the right to have a stall in the marketplace) and pavage (for maintenance of the road). In some cases they may ban the sale of certain goods by nonresidents altogether. The Leicester guild merchant has some strong rules forbidding anyone who is not a freeman of the town from selling cloth, wax, fish, or meat. The guild merchant may also impose restrictions on who can buy goods on nonmarket days, prohibiting all but their own freemen from buying wool, for example, or prohibiting butchers' wives from buying meat to sell again on the same day."

**Page 98:** "As the Leicester chronicler Henry Knighton points out, in 1349 you can buy a horse which was previously worth 2 pounds for just have a mark (6s8d) – a sixth of its original value. He also mentions that a cow was worth just 12d, whereas before the plague it was worth eight times as much."

**Page 154:** "One form of religious house exists largely for the purpose of entertaining travelers. ... Sometimes the hall is exceptionally long; that of the Newarke hospital in Leicester is seventeen bays- about two hundred feet – in length."

**Page 240-242:** Roughly, a third of all the organized criminal gangs in England are composed of family units.... How are these gangs able to remain at large? The answer will probably shock you. And yet it will probably not surprise you. The perpetrators very often have links with the richest and most powerful elements of society. A number of them are knights and members of the gentry or even the nobility....

A good example of what the judges are up against is the Folville gang. At the time of his death (in 1310). John Folville, lord of the manors of Ashby Folville (Leicestershire) and Teogj (Rutland) has seven sons: John, Eustace, Laurence, Richard, Robert, Thomas, and Walter. The eldest, John inherits Ashby Folville and remains within the law. The others do not. The most dangerous, Eustace Folville, inherits Teigh and joins with two of his brothers and the Zouche brothers (Ralph, Roger, and Ivo) in forming a gang to waylay their long standing enemy, Roger Bellers. Bellers is an important man, a baron of the Exchequer, he is protected by none other than the king's favorite, Hugh, Lord Despenser. Nevertheless, on January 19, 1326, on the road between Melton Mowbray and Leicester, they murder him. They drive a long knife down past his collarbone and into his heart.

... lots more detail here

Attempts in 1330 to arrest the Folville gang are ineffective. Their position in Leicestershire is unassailable. The eldest Folville brother, John, the only one who has taken no part in any crime, has by this stage been appointed a Keeping of the Peace. He may well be supplying his brothers with information. Sir Robert Colville tries to arrest

Eustace at Teigh, but is beaten back and later accused of an illegal attack.

... lots more detail here

In the late 1330s the Folvilles and Coterels find ways to assimilate themselves back into society. A large number of them join Edward III's military expedition to the Low Countries in 1338. After this, Eustace gives up crime. In an extraordinary turn of fortune he is knighted and dies in 1347, having served on the Crecy campaign the previous year. Leadership of the gang passes to Richard Folville, rector of Teigh. He and his fellow criminals meet their end in 1340, when their archenemy, Sir Robert Colville, finally catches up with them..... in a bitter shootout, the Folvilles send volleys of arrows flying from the church windows but they are unable to resist Colville. They are dragged outside, one by one, and beheaded for resisting arrest.

This is relevant because there is a record of a Eyrck killing someone named Ivo. This record might make more sense now that we know about the strength of the gangs at the time.

**Page 252:** reference to plays being held in Leicester as with many other cities.

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**Message from the Editor:**

Nancy Johnson, HFA #212

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

I would like to thank our members, Dale E. Yoe, HFA #62, Alice (A.B.) Herrick Reynolds HFA #03, Irene Turlington HFA's Leicester Friend and Honorary Member, Michael Herrick HFA #118, 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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