

NEW LIGHT ON HENRY SHERMAN OF  
DEDHAM, ESSEX, ENGLAND  
AND  
SOME NOTES ON HIS DESCENDANTS  
ALSO  
WM. FREEBORN'S ENGLISH HOME AND WIFE

by

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compiler of  
SHERMAN AND ALLIED FAMILIES

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*Old Flemish Houses, Dedham*



SOUTHFIELDS



Dedicated to my husband  
William J. Stratton

THE WEB OF YESTERYEAR  
by  
Bee Stratton

Time, Azure Seam of the Past, has vanished  
And the edgeless Web has ravelled and spread.  
The Threads now all faded and tarnished  
Dim and gray are the Gold and the Red.

From the Tangled Fibers before me  
On this Warp now all askew  
Can I trace the long-lost Pattern?  
Can I see where the Shuttle flew?

Dull Threads that were Deeds once Golden  
Can they be brightened and gleam anew?  
Can the Strand once Crimson for Courage  
Light up the Weft, again flaming through?  
Can the Warp again be strengthened  
That once was taut with Loyalty's Blue?

The Web of the Past is before me  
Frayed Fragment of Yesteryear.  
Oh! that I may mend it  
And the Past again read clear.



# 15

## REFACE

As far back as one can trace the Shermans one finds certain dominant traits - patriotism, forthrightness, strong convictions, forcefully expressed, steadfastly adhered to and in many cases winningly presented so that others agree with them.

It is natural then that the Sherman family should try to trace its lineage back to its progenitor.

From the mid-1800s through 1951 American Shermans instituted professional research on our English forbears. The lines of the emigrants of the 1630s were carefully documented and amplified. Gathered material was compared and exchanged; pedigrees compiled and printed; space in genealogical publications was given to articles shedding light on controversial points.

The gathered material grew to great size - the pedigrees compiled by Prof. Frank D. Sherman alone, were of encyclopedic size - being commented on by the newspapers as the most extensive in America.

The line went smoothly back to Henry Sherman of Dedham and Colchester, Essex, England, who died in 1589/90.

While his parentage was not known, reliable indications such as arms on seals, wills, monuments, etc. all linked the Dedham Shermans with a Yaxley, Suffolk, forbear.

A wealth of data on Suffolk Shermans made possible the construction of tentative tables pursuing parallel roads back to Yaxley. Among these Shermans the most likely candidate for fathering Henry was thought to be Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley whose will in 1551 mentions an apprenticed son Henry.

This parentage was unprovable, but since as convincing a case could be made for as v. this affiliation, the identification of Henry with this Sherman family became a source of as much exasperating perplexity and fascinating bafflement as ever confronted genealogists. In 1951 when this writer compiled Sherman and Allied Families, it seemed probable that years would pass before any new light would be shed on Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman. However, there is an old saying: "The Gods bring threads to the Web Begun."

Surely the clue that came to me the next autumn was an example of this phrase. In Sept. of 1951 Cdr. Ernest L. Sherman, brother of the late Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, CNO, visited Dedham. Afterwards he sent on for my study, books on Essex and Suffolk. Of these Canon G.H. Rendall's

## Preface

Dedham In History, and Dedham, Described & Deciphered, were best. Almost hidden away at the back of the latter volume was a map, of only casual interest to most readers. It was dated - erroneously, as I later learned Dedham Lands, c1500."

To me it was a new genealogical clue, for among the listed copyholders, was Henry Sherman. Seeking a more exact date I wrote to Mr. F.G. Emmison, Sr. Archivist of the Essex Record Office, Chelmsford, England, who suggested that the Deputy Keeper of Records, London might have more data. The latter not only gave the exact date, 1573, stating that maps had been made for the Seckford v. Forth suit, but also said that a Deposition had been required of Henry Sherman. Best of all a Photostat of this document could be supplied by the Pub. Rec. Office. The Deposition when translated yielded up a surprising number of useful facts. These offer firm points of departure for final research and so seem worthwhile our getting them in print.

In addition to those named above and in the text, the author thanks the following for their kind interest in the work: Mr. J.D. Payne and Mr. Perry of Dedham; Benham & Co. Ltd., 24 High St. Colchester, England [publishers of the Rendall books, real "musts" for Sherman libraries]; Controller of Her Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office for permission to reproduce map, plan and photograph from the Royal Commission's Historical Monuments' v. on Essex; U.S. Navy, Biographies Section; Mrs. Anton [Marianne Sherman] Neuberger; for decorative letters, my sister, Mrs. Rosine Krahmer; Rev. J. Christian Krahmer; Anson F. Sherman. There is something Sherlock Holmesian about genealogical sleuthing. Alas, though, donning the deer stalker's hat does not envelop one in an aura of infallible Baker St. deduction. And so I will welcome any corrections, or differing opinions on controversial points.

*Bertha L. Stratton*

Staten Island, N.Y.  
March 9, 1954



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Decorative initial letters are from the Alphabet of Old Law Hands from "Some Examples of English Hand-writing..." by H.P. Grieve, Essex Rec. Office, 1949.



HOW ASTONISHED HENRY<sup>4</sup> SHERMAN would have been had he known that a short walk he took in the autumn of 1574 would interest his descendants 377 years later. This was not an ordinary stroll, however, for Henry was on his way to Court to give testimony in the suit of Seckford v. Forth.

His Deposition on Oct. 11, 1574, adds 3 facts to Sherman genealogy, where heretofore we had only conjecture.

First the Dep. gives us in Henry's own words the fact that he was "of the aige of 62 yeres or thereabouts." He was born then in 1511 or 1512.

The 2d and 3d newly-established facts are: he was not born in Dedham; he resided there after 1534.

His Dep. states: "he hath Dwelt in Dedham by the space of xl yeres." It is probable that he settled there as a wool merchant soon after completing apprenticeship.

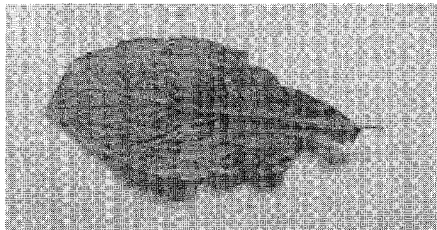
In preparation for this suit maps were made in 1573, of which one is reproduced on p. 4 - incorrectly labelled as "c. 1500." It is not drawn to scale but is important to us since it shows a parcel Henry held of Netherhall. Thos. Seckford had been granted the manors of Overhall and Netherhall in 1562 by Qu. Elizab. I in appreciation of his dedication to her of maps of England.

He also had a mansion at Ipswich and other property in Suffolk including Shire Hall at Woodbridge which was of Flemish design.

Henry Sherman's mansion, Southfields, was also Flemish in design as regards the storage part of a Tudor home adapted for a wool merchant's needs.

It has been inaccurately called the "Flemish Houses". As the English took over the more advanced ways of clothmaking of the Flemings, so also did they adapt for their use other aspects of the Flemings' industry.

woad leaf





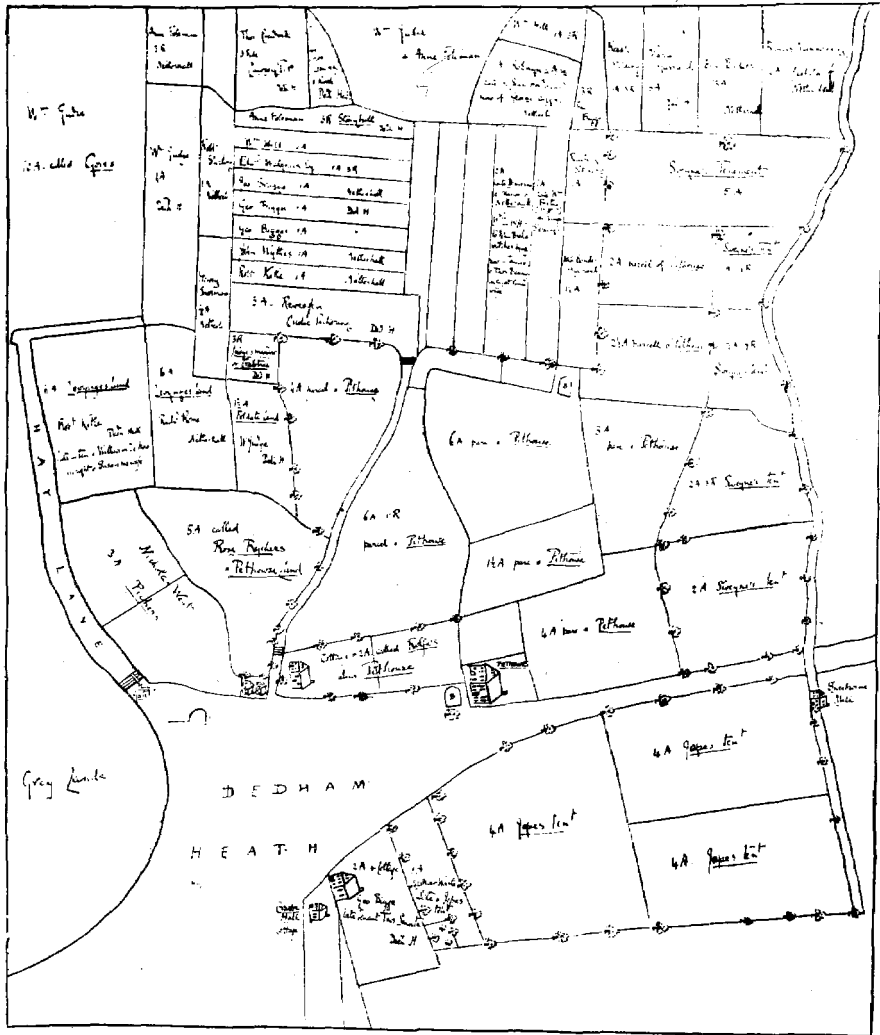
Deposition of Henry Sharman of Dedham, in the case of Seckford v. Forth, taken at Dedham 11th October, 16 Elizabeth (1574).

Henry Sharman of the aige of lxij yeres or there abouts sworn & examined, to the First Interrogatory sayth that he knoweth the manor of Dedham, for that he hath Dwelt in Dedham by the space of xl yeres. To the Second, third 4th and 5th Interrogatories he can saye nothinge. to the vjth, he sayth that he never knewe or herde that any Do hold any landes or tenements of the said manor of Dedham, otherwyse than by copie of court roll, and not freely Accordinge to the course of the common lawe. To the vijth that he knoweth certeyne lands and tenements in Dedham called Jopes. To the viijth, that the said lands called Jopes lyeth on the sowth parte of the Kyngs high way leading from Dedham to Maningtree, And are in the tenure of the said Defendant or of his assignes, but howe many acres they Do conteyne he knoweth not. To the jxth, that he hath herde yt commonly reported, that the said landes called Jopes are holden of the manor of Netherhall in the said Interrogatory mencyoned, but by what rent or service he knoweth not. To the xth and xjth he can saye nothinge. To th xijth, that all copie holders of the said manor of Dedham have used to be amersed for not Doing their suyte to court, or ells to gyve a fyne for respect of suyte to court, And this he knoweth to be true for that this examinat is and hath byn a copie holder of the said manor by the space of these xxtie yeres. To the xiiijth [blank.] To the xjvth, that he knoweth that the Defendant and his Auncestors have alwayes paid a yerely rent to the Lord of the said manor of Dedham, but how much the same rent is, and whether the same be paid for copie holde lands yea or no, this examinat knoweth not.

Public Record Office, D.L.4.16/18.


[Transcription by Mrs. S.M. Campbell. 64 Waldegrave Park Twickenham, Middlesex, England. 14 June, 1952.]

STEWART'S SKETCH MAP OF DEDHAM LANDS—c. 1500, A.D.



MAP MADE in 1573 for Seckford v. Forth suit



Y COUSIN, HENRY SHERMAN" is an oft-used phrase in wills of the 1500s and 1600s. Pertinent wills are abstracted here in the hope that their study may aid us in our search for Henry's parentage.

Those who call Henry "cousin" are: John Wood and Piers Butter of Dedham; and Henry Reignoldes of Little Belstead (near Ipswich) Suffolk. Henry<sup>5</sup> Sherman in his own will in 1610 mentions "my Cosen Edmund Gallaway, Clerke". The term "cousin" is not quite as helpful as one might expect as early testators used it sometimes for nephew as well as cousin.

For some reason which escapes your compiler no Sherman genealogy to date has mentioned John Wood, clothier, who 8 Mch. 19 Elizab. named "my cousin Henry Sherman the younger of Dedham" an executor of his will [proved on 2 April 1577.] Among the witnesses was Henry Sherman the elder. Besides property in Dedham, Wood had houses and lands in Lawford and Harwich, Essex and Carsey, Lynseye, and Stratford, Suff., Starthford, Hertford. Besides his wife Mary, a brother Thos. survived Wood as well as the following children: Richard, Geo., Frances, Mary, Henry, Jn. and Robert. The latter three names also occur in the Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman family.

Presumably Wood's son is the Jn. Wood, Stratford, Suff., who 10 Jan. 1615, proved 2 Feb. 1615 wills property in Dedham. Named are: children, Jn. and Thos., da Elizab., grandchildren, Rob't, Jn. Alefounder; cousins Nat. and Sam. Ward (preacher at Ipswich) Mrs. Dowe, Stratford widow. [Wood wills are in H.F. Waters. Genealogical Gleanings in Eng. v.1, p.583; v.2, p.1162.]

As Henry<sup>5</sup> Sherman also mentions Mrs. Dowe in his will of 1610, the Sherman-Wood connection may be through Stratford. [B.L. Stratton. Sherman and Allied Families, p.27.]

The Butter-Sherman connection appears to be as follows: Henry<sup>4</sup>'s wife was Agnes [niece of?] Thos. Butter of Dedham whose son Wm.'s son was Piers of Colchester, Essex.

The will of Thos. Butter, clothier, 20 Aug. 1555, proved on 7 May 1556 gives to "Harry Sherman's wiffe a silver pott" and appoints Henry Sherman Executor; mentions his wife Marion; daughters Agnes Rolffe, Alice Percival and also "Alice Butter my youngest daughter" [giving the same name to two children was not uncommon.] Co-executor was Wm. Butter whose son Piers in his will of Aug. 1599, proved 26 Nov. 1600 appoints his friend Henry Sherman the Elder an Executor and also mentions "my cosen Henry Sherman". [New England Historical and Genealogical Register, v. 76, p. 278-80 - Butter art. by the distinguished Mr. G. Andrews Moriarty.]

Following is the will of Henry Reignolde, Little Belstead, Suff., Esq. 9 Aug. 27 Elizab. with codicil 22 Sept. 1585, proved 13 Oct. 1587. To be buried on the northside of the chauncel of the parish church of Little Belstead Gravestones to be laid over bodies of Anne my late wife ... Another over ... my father Robert Reignolde in chauncel ... church of East Bergholt. Another ... my first wife in church of Much Oakley. The poor of Ipswich and East Bergholt. To wife Elizabeth. Son Henry at one and twenty. My cousin Francis Reignolde of - in Norfolk. His son Thos. Reignolde ... Henry Reignolde one of the sons of my brother Edward and Robert, Christopher and Francis his brothers ... almshouses in Ipswich. Neice Anne Reignolde and her brothers and sisters of the whole blood. The children of my late sister - Browne dec. niece Anne referred to as one of the daughters of brother Edward. I give to Rose and Mary Browne ... to Wm. Warner their brother ... Thos. Warner ... brother ... to Francis Browne ... and also to my cousin Sherman of Colchester ... My brother Philip Reignolde. Wm. Goldingham [qu. nephew of wife Anne] Dr. of Law, Henry and Jonas his brethren and Hansarde Aldeham their sister. Each of the children of my cousin Francis Reignolde. My cousin Richard Kempe and his wife. My brother [means brother-in-law] Edward, Peter, Benjamin Withipoll ... cousin Thos. Kempe, Mr. Humphrey Sackforde my cousin Walker, my brother Paul Withipoll, his wife, my brother Wolverstone, my nephew Veasie ... my sister Frances Withipoll. John Warner of Ipswich ... cousin - Davison and Edward Grimston ... Ralphe Scrivenour gent<sup>r</sup> supervisors. Robert Sherman a witness both to will and codicil. [H. F. Waters. Ibid. v. 2. p. 1164.]

After long study of the Reignoldes-Sherman connection my conjectures are as follows: Since Henry Reignoldes uses both terms - "cousin" and "nephew" in his will - he probably distinguished them as we do today. We would then conclude that Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman's mother was sister of Henry Reignoldes' father Robert. If however, he used the word "cousin" sometimes for cousin and sometimes, for nephew, then the connection is complicated for Robert married four times and there were a number of brothers and sisters of the whole and half blood for Henry Reignoldes. It is also possible that Sherman was a nephew of Elizab. Withipol (wife of Henry Reignoldes). The number of names involved is bewildering and the prospect of success at first glance forbidding to an American to whom the Suffolk names convey no meaning. But there are records available as these families were prominent.

It seems worthwhile to follow these clues since to date Reignoldes has been ignored except for the tentative construction made by the late Thos. T. Sherman in regard to Waller-Sherman which hinged on Henry<sup>4</sup> being son of Thos.<sup>3</sup> Sherman.

Our information on Reignoldes starts with the Visita. of Suffolk, 1561. 'Reignolde of Strolley. Arms: Ar a chevron chequy Gu and Az. bet. 3 crosses patée fitchée Vert; on a chief imbrattled sa as many mullets pierced Or, a martlet for difference. Crest: a fox's head erased S a gorged with 3 torteaux on the neck of a martlett for difference. [Martlet designates 4th son.]

Rob't Reignolde of E. Bergholt co. Suff. mar. (I) - sister of Sir John Brewse of Wenham co. Suff. Kt. - (II) - da of Mackwilliam... had Edward; - (III) - da of Spilman... had Henry; 2d son; Philip 3d son; (da.) Katerin = (1)... Warner of Dedham... (2) = -; (IV) Marye da. - Waller of Ipswich."

The Brewse 13th century manor was but a few miles from Dedham. Sir John's painted effigy shows him in Elizabethan armour. [A. Mee. The King's England, p. 48, 248, 271.]

The names of the children of the Brewse-Reignoldes m. if any, are not yet found.

The Mackwilliam name goes back to Ireland before Rich. II. In England they were of Essex and married into knightly families. A Henry M., b. 1475 m. (1) Anne, da of Sir John Spilman, by whom he had Elizab; (2) Ela, by whom he had

Henry, Edward, Anne, Mary, Frances. [P. Morant. History and Antiquities of the County of Essex. v. 2. p. 356, 357.]

The Spilman [Spelman] family - third marriage tie for Robert Reignolde - appears to be that of Norfolk where Sir John Spelman (c. 1495-1544) was seated; had a son by name Henry; [and a da. who m. Robert Reignodes?.] A Sir John Spilman was official jeweler to Qu. Elizab. [Ency. Brit. v. 20, p. 726 v. 25, p. 634.] Henry Reignoldes, testator, had a son Henry who m. Elizab., da of Sir Dru Drury, by whom he d. s. p. [Family of Withypoll. Walthamstow Antiquarian Soc. 1936]

Henry Reignoldes' sister Katerin could have m. 2d the father of Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman, if Reignoldes meant nephew Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman.

The 4th wife of Robert Reignoldes was Mary Waller, da of Wm. Waller of Ipswich, closely related to Jane Waller who was wife of the controversial Thos.<sup>3</sup> Sherman of Yaxley. The latter's son Anthony's da Margaret<sup>5</sup> Sherman was wife of Henry Reignolde's wife's brother Benj. Wittipoll. [Wm. Waller will: P. C. C. Hogen 39; Visita. of Suff. 1561; Star Chamber Proceed. 1587- [suit by Barbara Sherman.]]

I find it hard to agree with the construction of Mr. T. T. Sherman: Sherman Genealogy, p. 67 in which he says: "If Robert Reignolde, the father of Henry Reignoldes, the testator, and Thos.<sup>3</sup> Sherman, the father of Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman, m. sisters or cousins, Henry Reignoldes might call Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman, of Colchester, his 'cousin' Sherman of Colchester." Mr. Sherman's construction is ingenious. The families may well have been related in earlier days. The Withipol family of Henry Reignolde's wife is still a well-known one. Imposing Christchurch mansion begun in 1548 still stands in Ipswich. Paul W., father of the builder Edmund was a wealthy merchant and M. P. for London. A large grant was made them in Essex in 1544. Edmund was knighted. There was also a Sir John. [Morant. Ibid. v. 1, p. 23, 24, 33, 37; Penguin Guides. Suff. & Cambs, p. 47, 49; illus. Christchurch see A. Mee. Suffolk opp. p. 241.]

Perhaps in this large Withipol connection one may some day be found who was Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman's mother.

We have been assuming that "my cousin Sherman of Colchester" was Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman, who late in life surrendered Southfields to son Henry<sup>5</sup> and left Dedham for the nearby city. His youngest son Robert had received his M. A.

from Trinity College in 1583. Dec. 9, 1583 he m. Barbara Browne, evidently of Dedham as the m. was there [N. Eng. Hist. & Geneal. Register, v. 50, p. 414.] If the wife of Robert Sherman, Witness to Henry Reignolde's will, was a sister of the Browne legatees, then the testator could mean Robert when he says "my cousin Sherman of Colchester" - using the word "cousin" loosely as nephew. Our last supposition is that Katerin Reignolde who m. Warner [Suff. Visita. above] and Browne (Reignolde's will) may also have m. a Sherman and been mother of Henry<sup>4</sup>. Further searches in Suffolk may clear up this vexing but interesting question.

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OW THAT WE AT LAST have the exact birthdate, 1511/12, of Henry Sherman of Dedham and Colchester, we can reappraise old conjectures in this new light.

Chief among these was the supposition that he could some day be identified as Henry<sup>4</sup> son of Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley. Research with this endeavor in mind encountered several discrepancies which were hard to explain away, even though they started with the assumption - now proved false - that Henry of Dedham was b. ca 1520. The first difficulty was that Thos.<sup>3</sup>'s son Henry<sup>4</sup> was still an apprentice at the time of his father's will in 1550/1 [New Eng. Hist. & Geneal. Register, v. 54, p. 153.] Henry of Dedham was then a householder and father of several children, and a grandfather in the 1560s as shown by baptisms (Ibid v. 50, p. 414) - unlikely, elderly apprentice, very hard to see as the Henry who was to have "E<sup>4</sup>0 when he cometh oute of his prentysshode". Another difficulty was that Henry<sup>4</sup> (Thos.<sup>3</sup>) was mentioned in 1587 in brother Richard's will as having a son Thos.<sup>5</sup> of Disse, whereas Henry of Dedham mentions no son Thos. in his will of Jan. 20, 1589/90 [PCC Drury 51] nor did the 1576 will of Jn.<sup>5</sup> (Henry<sup>4</sup>, Dedham) [Ibid, v. 50, p. 279] mention a brother Thos. [An unexplained Thos. was bu. Dedham 1563/4 (qu. infant) - (Ibid, v. 50, p. 417.)] The problem of Henry's origin remained in a condition of stalemate, the points against, while not insuperable were balanced by the points for with the result that doubt was cast on the identification. For many years now, resisting a full sweep of searching

Henry has been floating in this genealogical limbo. It appeared that only a chance finding of an item in other records would ever rescue him from this indefinite region. Happily the Seckford v. Forth suit has yielded this needed item and furnishing the date of his birth gives us a real base from which we may now set out anew.

My own conclusions after study of the new data-offered here in the hope that helpful discussion will follow-are: Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley was not the father of Henry<sup>4</sup> of Dedham but that they were cousins of an unknown degree both descending from a common armigerous Yaxley Sherman ancestor.

The fact that Henry of Dedham was b. in 1511/12 mathematically precludes his being son of Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley. The latter was under 16 in 1504 as when his father, Jr. made his will on Aug. 10th, he stated "if Thos. my son... at the age of 16 will not..." (New Eng. Register, v. 54 p. 152). Our calculation from this would make him at the most 22 or 23 yrs. old in 1512.

Further study casts doubt on his being that old in 1512. He was at the most only 14 yrs. old in 1512. It appears that Thos.<sup>3</sup> was a fifth son [Visita. of Leicestershire 1619 starts this Sherman pedigree with Thos. of Yaxley describing him as bearing an annulet for difference - the label for 5th sons.] His elder brothers must have been born and died between Nov. 1492 - date of his grandfather Thes.<sup>1</sup>'s will wherein he mentions only daughters of son John<sup>2</sup> [Consist. Ct. Norwich, Reg. Awbyre, fol. 130; Sherman Genealogy, T. T. Sherman, p. 18] - and Aug. 10, 1504 when John<sup>2</sup> mentions only minor children, da Margery and son Thos.<sup>3</sup>.

These four sons b. after 1492 and preceding Thos.<sup>3</sup>, make the earliest birthdate for the latter to have been around 1498. Allowing Thos. the maximum age possible from these calculations he could not have been the father of Henry of Dedham. Those children of Thos. whose births preceded that of his son Henry were: Thos.<sup>4</sup> his chief heir; Richard; John; [Robert listed in Suff. Visita. by Jn. Raven in 1612 as 5th son - Ped. of Sherman of Bruisyard] This means that Henry of Yaxley was at least 6th son and probably b. ca 1530. This date fits in with the picture we get of Thos.<sup>3</sup>'s son Henry in former's will referring to Henry as an apprentice.

Besides giving us his birthdate, Henry Sherman's Deposition gives us specific information on his term of residence in Dedham. Hitherto we did not know when he came there. The Deposition limits precisely the time when he was elsewhere. Our search for his birthplace and early or apprentice years is narrowed down to the interval between 1511/12 - 1534.

While we do not know Henry's native town we do know that his Sherman line ascended to the armigerous forbear of Yaxley whose arms with a slight difference the Dedham Shermons bore.

As neither historical works nor search of old records shows evidence of any Sherman family of Dedham before Henry, there is no confusion of lines here.

In Suffolk however, Henry Sherman was a known name. In Bury St. Edmunds there was one, probably older than our Henry - perhaps his father. In Lavenham there was one evidently younger than our Henry.

The 1524 tax return (10% of moveable goods) for Bury St. Edmunds-West Warde shows 8d. listed for Henry Sherman of that place [sum seems insignificant to us but he was the largest taxpayer in that list] (Suffolk Green Book p. 358.) As a householder he was at least 22 - perhaps considerably older. This man has not been mentioned in previous Sherman genealogies.

At Lavenham Henry Sherman m. 1567/8 An Parker; 1568 Catherine Carter; 1593 Joan Gates [Boyd's Marriage Index. Suff. In the Visita. of Suff. 1612 [ed. Metcalfe, p. 155.] the Henry who m. An Parker is himself said to be of Lavenham. (For this Lavenham item I am indebted to the distinguished genealogist and historian Miss Lilian J. Redstone of 3 Seckford St., Woodbridge, Suff. England.) As you will later see from the discussion of Sherman arms the descendants of Yaxley root were well-scattered by the time of Henry's birth.

Since our search for Henry's forbears takes us from Dedham into Suffolk it is interesting to note that they were connected by the old trade road. The houses in Yaxley are by the Roman Road running between Ipswich and Norwich [A. Mee. The King's England. Suff., p. 444.] From Ipswich merchants journeyed to Dedham and Colchester, Essex.

Kingly grant also united Suff. and Dedham. As early as 1369 we find Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suff. dying pos-

sessed of the manors of Dedham and ...in Essex and of the honor of Eye, etc. in Suff. [P. Morant, Hist. of Essex 1816 ed. v. 2. p. 246] Dedham is across the narrow Stour from Suff. The distances involved in the towns under consideration are roughly: from Ipswich to Yaxley 18 mi. from I. to Eye 15; from I. to Dedham 6. Dedham to Sudbury 9; Dedham to Lavenham 12; Bruisyard to Eye 10. Ipswich is on the Orwell river.

In view of the lack of strong clues perhaps it is now worthwhile to consider two small ones. A close reading of the will of Henry<sup>5</sup> Sherman of Southfields, Dedham, has made me pause to wonder who were two legatees of Suff. whom he remembers. "Item I give vnto Mrs. Dowe of Stratford Tenn shillings To Mr. Richard Ravens Parson of Watesfeild x<sup>s</sup>..." [Sherman and Allied Families by B. L. Stratton, p. 27]

There are two Stratfords in Suff. but as Stratford St. Mary is the one just over the river from Dedham it seems the one meant. Who Mrs. Dowe [Dove] was is not yet clear, but other testators mentioned her (Waters' Genealogical Gleanings in England. Index.) In 1610 Simon Fenn (husband of Phebe<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>5</sup> Sherman) includes her in his will. In 1615 John Wood of Stratford leaves her 30s.

Perhaps the Mrs. Bridget Dowe, widow, whom Anne Colston, Bristol in 1603 calls widow of her nephew Thos. Dowe is the same legatee. Mrs. C. also refers to a cousin Henry Reynoldes, minister, and a nephew Sir Wm. Smith of Essex. Another Dove item - perhaps late to connect up - is the will of John Choppyne, 5th son of Francis C. of Coddensham, Suff., gent., mentioning mother Mrs. Dorothy Dove. He calls cousin Sir Robert Crane.

The Sherman-Ravens connection is obscure at present, but it may be well to bring together here pertinent references to this name. In 1623 John Anger (wife was Anna<sup>6</sup> Sherman (Edmund<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>) of Dedham remembers in his will Bezaleel and Edmund Ravens [Waters. Ibid, p. 1189] In 1644 Samuel<sup>6</sup> Sherman (Edmund<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>) of Dedham leaves land in Creeting and Barking, Suff. called Great Ravenses and little Ravenses. [Waters. Ibid, p. 1178] Edward Cole, of the wealthy E. Bergholt family, in 1606 refers to his brother-in-law Richard Ravens, minister of Wattisfield [Waters. Ibid. p. 1208.]





Yaxley church, Suffolk; Cdr. Ernest Sherman's sons in foreground.  
Upper rt. - Church and old house in Eye, Suffolk.



For a moment let us turn to the names which Henry<sup>4</sup> and his wife Agnes gave their children - Alice<sup>5</sup>, Judith<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>5</sup>, Edmund<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>5</sup> and Robert<sup>5</sup> - b. from c.1540 on - to see if they show any family connection. Both Alice, and Judith are, comparatively speaking, among the less used names of their day. We may note too that a daughter of Elizab. and Jn. (Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Y.) was bap. Alice (St. Matthew's Ipswich, Suff.) 1568. In Dedham Alice<sup>5</sup> (Henry<sup>4</sup>) had a daughter. Elizab. b. 1563 St. Mary's Church (Reg. v. 59, p. 399.) We note Alice also in the Butter family (ante, p. 6, 7.)

From among the early Shermans of Suff. we hope some day to make a genealogical table for Henry<sup>4</sup> of Dedham. How long the Sherman family had been of Yaxley we do not know but around 1545 when Thos.<sup>3</sup> was being sued this incidental remark was made that "Sherman, all his ancestors...hath time without memory" [Early Chancery Proceedings Bundle 1162] which should carry them back at least 4 generations.

Most of the following notices of Suff. Shermans were gathered by early American Shermans, also by the late Mr. Thos. T. Sherman and Mr. Chas. A. White. Research for Mr. Sherman was done by Messrs. Lea and Hutchinson of England, and was printed in the Sherman Genealogy in 1920. Unless otherwise noted, these Suffolk items are from his book, p. 9-13.

The Yaxley notices go back to 1327 when John Sherman was taxed xii d. In 1341 Roger Sherman, Chaplain suffered a fine of lands in Yaxley, Eye, etc.

In 1349 Henry Sherman of Y., son of John, was receiver of money for Prior of Eye; was brought to court to give an accounting of the money. In 1352 Henry was sued by John son of John of the Howe, who was of Yaxley.

In 1353 Henry was sued by Margaret de Kenton as receiver of her money. In 1356 Henry was sued for a debt.

In 1395 Roger Glendale and Johan his wife (formerly the wife of Henry Sharman) sued among others Thomas Sharman [evidently son of late Henry, and Johan Sharman], and John Wrenne in regard to land in Yaxley.

Mr. Thos. T. Sherman in his book mentioned above, noted that Thos.<sup>3</sup> Sherman, of Y., in his will dated Jan. 20, 1551, referred to his "lands sumetyme Wrenys lying in Yaxley". This may be that 1/3 part of 12A of land which

Johan Glendale (formerly Johan Sharman) claimed i n dower of the dowering of Henry Sharman.

John and Robert Sherman of Yaxley were sued in 1460 and a John Sherman of Y. made his will in 1465 -proved on Oct.2,1466.He mentions wife Margaret,son Robert a n d Robert's son William; and another Robert Sherman, who was probably related.Wife Margaret to have a garden , called Bukksyerde.

Perhaps Thos.<sup>3</sup> Sherman of Y. is referring to the same land when in his will of 1551 he refers to "my Meases and closes called Bukkys...lying in Yaxlee".

Thomas<sup>1</sup>Sherman of Diss,Norfolk and Yaxley,Suff.date d his will Nov.4,1492,proved Apr.4,1493.To be bu.in Diss but remembers church in Y.;wife Agnes;son John Sherman and "to each of the daughters of John Sherman one calf" ...also Agnes and John Clerke and their children.

John<sup>2</sup>Sherman of Y. dated his will Aug.10,1504,proved on Dec.12,1504.Mentions wife Agnes,father-in-law Thomas Fullen [Fuller?]; Y.church;church of Dysse;tenements in Dysse,Yaxley called Hobbes and dwelling in Y.,Elmswell in Dysse;children Thomas and Margery under 16 yrs.old. (New Eng.Register v.54,p.152-Chas.A.White art.)

Thos.<sup>3</sup>Sherman,of Yaxley [b.ca 1498,ante p.10] m.Jane Waller,da.of John Waller of Wortham,Suff.Will of Thos.<sup>3</sup> was made Jan.20,1550/1;proved Nov.16,1551[Reg.54,p.153] Mentions:Jane,wife;sons:Thos.,John,Wm,Anthony,Henry , Francis,Bartholomew,James,Richard.Refers to land in Y. and Eye "lying and being on the Est syde of the weyleding from Norwiche to Ippiswiche";also lands in Dysse , to poor of Thrandeston,Burgate,Reydon,Eye,Yaxley.

In addition to the above Sherman items of Yaxley there are notices of others of the name nearby.

Wm. of Blyburgh,Jas.of Little Blakenham and JohnSherman of Belton,Suff. were all sued in 1394.

Robert Sherman,Clerk,Rector of Ikworth,Suff. we note in 1449/50 as sued. In 1438-1449 we note Thos.Sherman o f Aspale juxta Debenham;Wm.S.,Rector,Thweyt in 1439-1454.

A John S. of Gyslyngham was sued Oct.19,1492.Wm.S. was Vicar of Newton in Nov. of 1495.John S.,Neyland (near Dedham) was sued in 1497.

William Sherman my godson - is remembered in the will of Wm.Fuller of Bury St.Edmunds,dated 10 Mar.1497/8 which was proved 16 Mar.1498/9 [Bury St.Edmunds Wills Bk.VI.] Perhaps this Wm.Sherman was a brother of Thos.<sup>3</sup> but d.

before the 1504 will of John<sup>2</sup>. Wm.Fuller, testator, may have been brother of Thos.Fuller, father-in-law of Jn.<sup>2</sup> and both Fullers could have had Sherman sons-in-law, in which case Wm.S. might be conjectured as brother of our Henry of Dedham.

In 1499 Thos.S. was Vicar, Gr.Elyngham, near Diss, Norf. In Debenham the Court Rolls of the manor of Sackville show a Sherman family to have been tenants between the years of 1513 and 1602. Nicholas S., tenant in 1513, d.ca 1537 leaving widow Margaret, and youngest son and heir John, ae 10. Roger S. took land in 1513; d.ca 1517 leaving youngest son and heir, Roger, ae 3 in 1519 who m.Elizab. and had a son John who d. in 1587 leaving a wife Alice who afterwards m.Clement Tuthill, and daughters Alice and Elizab. Roger and Elizab.S. d. before 2 Sept.1601. The name Alice in this family makes it worth thinking about in regard to Henry of Dedham.

We noted (ante p.11) a Henry S. of Bury St.Edmunds 1524. Gilbert S., of Becclys, Suff., Gent., was a party incourt from 1533 until 1573. He m.Isabel Wolsey. Gilbert was an attorney of the Bench.

A tenant Thos.S., mercer, lived at Horham and Ipswich, d. in 1602 after making a will in 1601 [from Manor Rolls in Town Hall, Ipswich.]

With all the above wealth of early Sherman data we may expect that Henry Sherman of Dedham may be traced for three generations back some day, and in order to avoid confusion with all other Sherman genealogies in which he has been termed Henry<sup>4</sup>, we so designate him here.

#### SHERMAN ARMS

THE SHERMAN COAT OF ARMS IS among old ones but how old is not known. The evidence of two lines from Yale shows it to have been in use in the 1400s. No record of its being granted has appeared, and so it probably was assumed in early times by the first bearer. Some coats came by written grant of feudal lord, some were regarded as included in a property sale. Some owners with a fair supply of coats gave one away to a well-liked relation or friend.

Armory was useful in civil life as well as military. All could tell whose seal was on will, deed etc. but few could read or write.

In the days when fighting men in England fought with armor encasing them from head to foot, need arose for devices to identify friend from foe. Each man chose his own emblem as there were no prior claims nor regulations. His arms were his personal property and reflected his own fancy.

By the middle ages there were many descendants of the first arms bearers and differencing by color or charges etc. became necessary for younger branches of an armigerous family. They followed no rule.

English marks of cadency, when used, are helpful. They are: eldest son - the label; second son - the crescent; third - the molet; fourth - the martlet; fifth - the annulet; sixth - the fleur-de-lys; seventh - the rose; eighth - the cross moline; ninth - the double quatrefoil.

Crests were variable being personal rather than hereditary. On this point, Dr. Harold Bowditch, Sec'y of the New England Historic Genealogical Society's Committee on Heraldry, has answered my query thus: "One man might use a variety of crests in different tournaments, the various sons of one father frequently used different crests".

Perhaps the fanciful imagining of your compiler may explain a few crests. I see the lord of the manor sipping his mead and wondering what would make a subject for his crest which would be the envy of his neighbor and best friend. After rejecting several possibilities he bethinks himself of the fearsome boar's head even now mounted over his great chair. This trophy displays for all the world our hero's mettle. What beast could better grace his crest, muses the lord. Nor does it escape him that using the boar as a crest will afford him many opportunities for recounting his prowess as a hunter.

His lady and guests hear the tale told so often that they are not surprised that he rather identifies himself with the boar, and heartily agree that he is one. Who are we to disagree?

Modern coats of arms all have mottos. There were not many long ago and they were not stylized but simple, reflecting actual use. A well-known example is this succinct one "I mak sicker", a masterpiece of smug self-satisfaction.

In England today the mantle is painted with the principal color of the shield, lining it with the most important metal, unless an old grant states differently. For those interested in heraldry the article written by Oswald Barron in the 11th ed. of the Enc. Britannica is excellent and well-illustrated.

A recent booklet in the King Penguin ser. - "Heraldry in England" by Anthony R. Wagner, Richmond Herald, explains clearly many points. It is illus. by plates reproduced from rare museum pieces.

While the first bearer of the Sherman coat is not known, he left a numerous descent judging by those recorded in Visitations and by the variations of the parent coat.

The Sherman coats of which there is record are alike in that a lion is rampant on the shield between three leaves. The shield is either argent (silver) or or (gold) with the lion sable [one known exception, gules (red).] The leaves are holly (holm-oak) or oak - always green. The known crests vary: sea-lion, sejeant or (or, sable or argent, or per pale or and ar; in one case gules; demi-lion as crest is sable. The sea-lion is sometimes shown charged.

In time other variants will come to light as many of the Yaxley descent did not register with the College of Arms. We have a comparable case here where many who descend from a patriot in the War of Independence have not enrolled in the D.A.R. nor S.A.R.

The more examples of arms and the more Sherman lines in England that can be gathered the nearer we will be to genealogical tables in parallel lines ascending to the armigerous forbear.

While there is great similitude in coats it seems to be worthwhile to bring together here all notices of arms and pedigree that your compiler has read, or seen.

The Sherman family of Yaxley is noted in "The arms of all the Auntyent Families in Suffolk", v. 1v, based on the Blois MSS (at Suff. Inst. of Archeol.) It gives the shield O, a lion rampant S between 3 oak leaves V. For many years there has been no Sherman family in Yaxley. Even before 1500 they were scattered.

The two lines which go back to the 1400s in Yaxley are: Thos. 3 of Yaxley, b. ca 1498, who bore an annulet which places him as 5th son, or 5th son of a 5th son of an ar-

migerous father.

Second we have the Ottery St. Mary, Devon family, extracted from Yaxley. The will of Marg. Sherman of O., proved 1495, shows the family was there before 1500. Monuments in the church show Wm. Sherman, Esq., 1542; son Wm., 1583. Pole states "Wm. a merchant, 3d in descent of a reputable family purchased Knightstone, a manor or barony which had fallen to the Crown upon attainder of the Duke of Suff. Shermans held it for ca 125 yrs. After Wm., son Jn. then his son Gideon." (Somerset Notes & Queries, v. 7, p. 187-191; 235-243) In the 1620 Visita. of Devon, Arms: Or a lion sa. bet. 3 holly leaves vert; Crest: A sea lion gu. charged on the breast with 3 bezants-Shermans of Ottery St. Mary, branch of the Yaxley family [arms stated in letter from Richmond Herald, Mr. Anthony R. Wagner, to your compiler.] [see tabletomb opp.] free tr.: "Jn. Sherman, his son Wm. and nephew Richard repose together by their solemn pledge. This one monument covers the 3: all equal in bravery, service, lineage, praise. This father, son, nephew, famous stock of Ottery Shermans, known solely as illustrious... everlasting benefactors... he lived almost 80 yrs..."

There are some other Devon references at N.Y. Genealogical & Biographical Soc. contained in a 3-p. typewritten copy of a report on a "General Search in the records of the College of Arms for Sherman", made for Gardiner Sherman, Esq., of N.Y.C., by T.M.J. Watkins, Portcullis. A pencilled note states that this copy was made in 1911 from Mr. Chas. A. White's papers, and it seems to me probable that his statements in his book (ante) and articles in the Register were from this source.

Now that the affiliation of Henry<sup>4</sup> of Dedham with Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley no longer seems tenable it seems necessary to give all references to registered Shermans so that all future research may add to our knowledge rather than duplicate it.

Copies of this book will be sent to England to the Public Rec. Off.; College of Arms; Essex Rec. Off.; Ipswich Pub. Library; Cullum Library, Bury St. Edmunds. With this available to English searchers they will know where we stand and the points of departure for future inquiry into records not yet studied.

In reading this list we must bear in mind that these are those arms which were registered representing only a small number of armigerous Shermans.





### ÆT MEMORIÆ

IOANNIS SHERMAN, GENEROSI, GVILIELMI FILIJ LIVS.  
 ET RICHARDI NEPOTIS QVI EX IPSORVM VOTO VNA REVIESCVT  
 TRES TEGIT HOC VNVM MARMOR: VIRTVTIBVS OMNES,  
 VITVMVLO, MERITIS, SANGVINE, LANDE PARES.  
 HIC PATER, HIC NATVSQ, NEPOSQ, PROPAGINE CLARA  
 SHERMANNI, OTTRÆO, NOMINA CHARA SOLO.  
 SANCTA DEI CVLTV, CVRÂQ, CELEBRIA EGENVÂ  
 QVEIS PIA SVBSIDIJ HIC MVNERA IN ÆVA DABANT.  
 QVILIBET OCTO ANNOS DECIES PROPE VIXIT, AT AVLÂ  
 VIVIT IAM ÆTERNÂ SPIRITVS ORBE DECVS.  
 HIC VNÂ EX VOTO, RECVBANT: VNÂ VNDE RESVRCANT,  
 AC VNÂ A CHRISTO LAVREA PARTA BEET.

JOHN SHERMAN, son WILLIAM; nephew RICHARD



Reference	County	Particulars
E.D.N.	Essex	Ar a lion ra sa bet.3 holly leavesV
Alphht	Camb.	Or " " " A " " " " " "
" "	Leices.	" " " " " " " " " "
C.1.269 <sup>b</sup>	Devon & Suff.	of Yaxley,co.Suff.,and Ottery,St. Mary,Co.Devon,ped.of 5 generations to 1620.Arms as above written.
D.15.62	Devon	of Ottery St.Mary Pedigree of 5 generations to 1662 signed Wm.Sher- Arms as above written.
C.11.55	Camb.	of Litlington.Ped.of 4 generations to 1619.
C.8.87	Leices. London & Suff.	of Newark by Leices.from London from Yaxley,co.Suff.-Ped.from 5 generations to 1619.
H.14.30		Francis=Sibell Gray of Thrandes- ton,co.Suff.c.1561-77
H.17.		John=Barbara Drake,of Harley Hall Norfolk
K.2.177	Leices.	of Newarke and Highway,co.Leic <sup>r</sup> . Ped.of 4 gener.to 1683.Signed Wm. Sherman.Arms as above written.
Misc.Grants)Norfolk 2/17)		John of Wacton Grant of arms 1596 Azure a Pelican Volant or.[vulned?]
Misc.Grants) 5/68)		
1.32.267	Suff.	of Occold.John Cheston had Royal Lic.to take the name of Sherman 1780.
Grants 2. 527	Norf.	John of Wacton.As above written. See Misc.Grants 2,5.
Matches in C.		
C.11.	Devon	John a Burgess of Bidiford,1620.
C.1.186 <sup>b</sup>	"	John of Ottery St.Mary=Margaret dau.of Barnard Drake of Mont Drake and Ash co.Devon.
C.1.187 <sup>b</sup>	"	Katherine,dau. of Wm.of Ottery St. Mary,2d wife of Gilbert Drake of Pratshead,Littleham,co.Devon.
C.1.215 <sup>b</sup>	"	John of Frezingham=Anne dau. of Simon Slowley of Slowley in the Parish of Sherwill co.Devon.
C.1.262 <sup>b</sup>	"	Agnes,dau.of...of St.Mary Ottery,m. Wm.Corham of same.

C.1.264 <sup>b</sup>	Devon	Gideon of Ottery St.Mary=Agnes dau.of Nich.Fry,Mernbro, Devon.
C.1.275 <sup>b</sup>	"	Joan,dau.of Wm.of Ottery,... = Wm.Mallack of Axmouth,Devon.
C.1.269 <sup>b</sup>	Suffolk & Devon	Sherman of Yaxley,co.Suff.m. " of Ottery,St.Mary,Devon.
C.1.280 <sup>b</sup>	Devon	Margaret dau.of Richard of Ottery ...=John Cooke of Thorne.
C.2.137	London	John=Mary Urruck of Ashford,Kent
C.6.59	Chester	...dau.of...Sherman of Smallwood, =John Lowndes,Overton...Chester.
C.8.12	Leices.	John of Leices.=Anne dau.of Wm. Cave of Pickwell,co.Leices.
C.8.36	"	Wm.of Leices.=Mary dau.of Henry Lascelles, Normanton, Nottingham.
C.11.38 <sup>b</sup>	Cambs.	Chas.of Littlington=Ann dau.of Philip Welbore,Foxton, Cambs.
C.12.106	Wilts	...of Hammington=Anne dau.of Jn. Cox,Cotishill,Berks, ante 1650.
C.14.213 <sup>b</sup>	Lincoln	Eliz.dau of W.of Lincoln=Gilbert Wilcox,Lincoln,circa 1619.
C.15.Cal.1 17.	London	Wm.=Faith,dau.of Rich.Laine...
C.15.Cal.24 <sup>b</sup>	Camb.	Wm.of Litlington=Anne dau.of Thos Pepys of Southcrete,co.Norfolk
C.15.Cal.36	Norfolk	Timothy,of Walton=Ellen dau.of Theo.Baxter,Rainthorpe,Norfolk.
C.15.Cal.13	Suffolk	Thos.of Yaxley=Eliz.dau.of An - thony Yaxley of Yaxley.
C.15.Cal.2.39	London	Wm.=Faith dau.of Rich.Lany
C.15.Cal.3.64	Essex	Jo.of Malden=Ann dau.of John Brompton of London.
C.21.130 <sup>b</sup>	Suffolk	Abigail dau.of Thos.of Ipswich= Thos.Porter of Barking.
C.24.457		Katherine,dau.of Richard=Richard Marsh of Conway co.Carnarvon.
C.34.1.	London	Mabel dau.of Francis=Henry San - ders,Stapenhill,Derby,ca.1662.
C.34.2 <sup>b</sup>	"	Thos.=Eliz.dau.of Wm.Coke or Cooke of Derby co.(?)circa 1662.
C.34.Cal.	Leices.	of Newark near Leices.2 genera - tions circa 1662/64.
c/15 <sup>b</sup>		
C.38.73 <sup>b</sup>		Hugh of Brereton=Catherine,da.of HumphreyWhittingham,Chester.
C.40.213 <sup>b</sup>	"	Ann,da.of Wm.,NewarknearLeices=Wm. Lucy,D.D.Rector of Thornhill.

It is probable that Wm. of Ottery was a grandson of the 1460 Jn. with son Robert and grandson Wm. of Yaxley (ante p. 14, 18) and that Henry<sup>4</sup> of Dedham and Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley also descend from this John.

It is possible to add further particulars to the data on p. 19, 20. Most interesting to us is the genealogical part for the Dedham, Essex family as given in the Display of Heraldrie, Gwilliam, 1660 ed., p. 189. "He beareth Argent a Lyon Rampant Sable bet. 3 Holly leaves, Prop. by the name of Sherman, of this family are Samuel John, and Edmund Sherman sons of Samuel Sherman of Dedham in Essex originally extracted from Yaxley in Suffolk which Edmund Sherman being of London, Merchant hath married Jane daughter of John Wall of Bromley, by Jane daughter & Heire of Sayer".

The use of Argent may have been to distinguish his arms from Henry<sup>4</sup>'s first son Henry<sup>5</sup>'s descendants who so far as recorded used the gold shield.

Sam.<sup>6</sup> (Edmund<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>) m. Ester Burges and besides the above Samuel, Edmund and John, D.D., Archdeacon of Salisbury, Fellow, Jesus Coll., Cambridge, there were Bezal-iel, London and Mitcham, Surrey, Nathaniel of Dedham, Ester, Anna, Deborah.

Sam.<sup>6</sup> in his will dated June 14, 1643, mentions his sister [Mary] Bacon; Richard Sherman of New England. This Sam.<sup>6</sup>'s nephew John<sup>7</sup> (son of Bezal-iel<sup>6</sup> and Priscilla Burges [daughter of Rev. Jn. Burges, S.T.P.]) was bapt. 4 May 1617 at St. Lawrence Parish, Ipswich, Suff. (Register v. 50 p. 288). In the chancel of the Broadwell Church there are the Sherman arms placed for John<sup>7</sup>.\*

Another of Edmund<sup>5</sup>'s descent who used these arms was Edmund<sup>8</sup>, whose father had accompanied his father Edmund<sup>6</sup>, and brothers Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Rev. John<sup>7</sup>, sisters Hester<sup>7</sup> (wife of Andrew Warde), Grace<sup>7</sup> (wife of John Livermore) to New England. Edmund<sup>7</sup> returned to Dedham.

Edmund<sup>7</sup>, after 1636 returned to Dedham where he was a clothier; m. (2) Grace Stevens of Stratford, Essex. His son Edmund<sup>8</sup> m. (2) Mary Freeman. Their tablet tomb stands in St. Mary's churchyard (see picture taken for this work in 1953 by Marianne Sherman) with arms and inscription. The arms are Sherman impaling Freeman: lion rampant bet. 3 leaves. Crest on wreath: demi-lion, above Squire's helmet. The lozenges are for the Freeman wife.

The inscription: "Herein lieth the Body of Mary/the wife

\*Talcott, S.V. Genealogical Notes on N.Y. and New England Families, p. 684.

of EDMUND SHERMAN of Dedham/who departed this life/January 27 in the 62nd year of her age/ 173 / She was the second daughter/ of Nicholas Freeman.../ also the Body of EDMUND SHERMAN Gent./ who died ye 9th of Jan'y 1741/ aged 72 years." (see also Reg.51,p.35.)

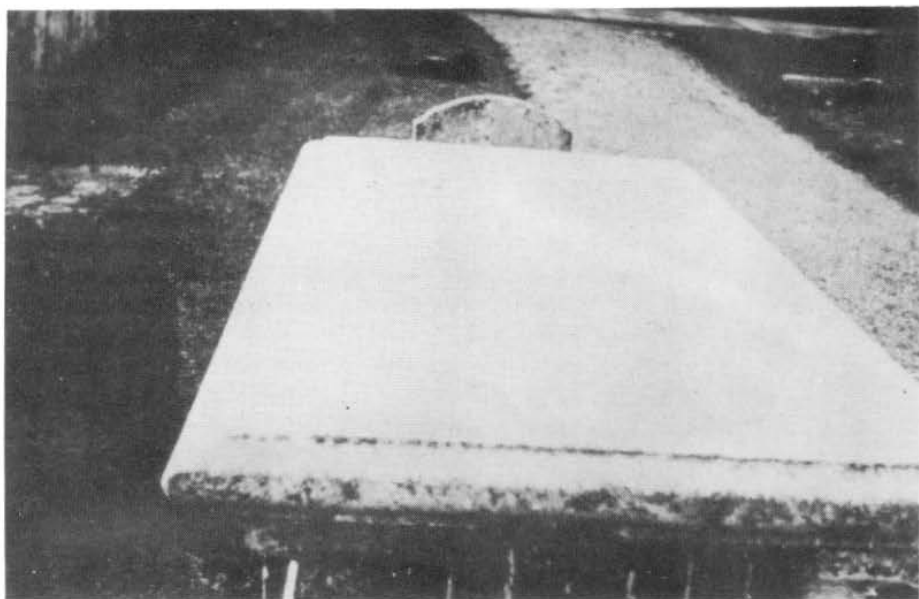
This Edmund<sup>8</sup> was a grgrgrandson of Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman.He was nephew of emigrants:Hon.Samuel,Rev.Jn.;was 2dcousin once removed to Capt.Jn.,Hon.Philip,Sec'y,R.Is.Colony.

In 1922 Chas.Pomeroy Sherman in his Sherman Genealogy gives the arms on p.5 and states that the motto "Virtute mortem vincere" is a Sherman one.When adopted or granted is not known but it is descriptive of ourSherman heroes whose ability to "conquer death by bravery" was recognized by our government in the duties entrusted to them and the honors given them.

The above-mentioned Chas.P.Sherman is descended from Edmund<sup>5</sup> (Henry<sup>4</sup>) through the line of the emigrant Edmund<sup>6</sup>'s son,the Rev.John Sherman.Mr.Sherman states the Dedham crest to be: a demi-lion ra.Sa,with Yaxley as a sea-lion sej.per pale Or and Ar guttee de poix,finned of the first.He quotes Gwillam for Essex arms.

Arms as used in America which derive from the Edmund<sup>5</sup> descent may be seen in Cothren's History of Ancient<sup>10</sup> Woodbury,[Conn.] They were for Peter Sherman (Ephraim, Job<sup>9</sup>,Benjamin<sup>8</sup>,Hon.Samuel<sup>7</sup>.) The Hon.Samuel was brother of Rev.John<sup>7</sup>.Peter<sup>11</sup>Sherman,b.24 April 1758,Newtown,Ct.d.29 Nov.1821;was Rep.to Assem. 6 terms (B.L.Stratton, Sherman and Allied Families;F.D.Sherman,Sherman Genealogy,Card #2856.) The latter compilation has a very good cut of these arms.(Ibid.Card#3.-Reprod.here on p23) Paintings of arms vary according to the ability of the painter to copy what he sees on a seal etc. The sea lion shown here bears no resemblance to the usual sea lion on Sherman shields where he is curled up.This one looks like the Loch Ness monster rearing up from the deep,waving a forepaw in friendly salute,smiling archly at passing schooners,whose passengers it assumes do not understand Latin since it hails them with "Conquer Death by Virtue." The sea lion should have conned his grammar longer."Virtus" means "courage".

The motto should be where Peter's name is. See p. 24 for correct placement of name on bookplate.Puzzling minor variations in early American copies of family arms crept in from artists' copying designs on small



ARMS ON TOMB OF EDMUND<sup>8</sup> SHERMAN







Map of Essex, 1696, by John Oliver  
Original in Essex Record Office



seals where it was hard, for instance, to distinguish between a holly leaf and an oak leaf. In paintings, too age may darken silver so that it appears to be gold, etc.

In reply to my query about this drawing, Dr. Harold Bowditch, Sec'y of the Committee on Heraldry of the New Eng. Historic Genealogical Soc., stated that he judged it to be a "poor rendition of a bookplate or the like of the so-mis-called Jacobean type. The lion on the shield is in the position that an inspired German writer called a 'dancing poodle'."

The lion, most popular of heraldic beasts, is by custom shown ramping. With but one foot touching the ground, he claws the air with varying degrees of rage. The "dancing poodle" situation - popular in heraldry - may have been chosen to convey the fury of "dancing with rage." Judging by the puzzling drawing of the leaves, the engraver was working from an old seal on which the leaves were no longer sharply defined.

The engraver shows by dots that the shield is gold; the cross-hatchings show the lion black. The crest shows a black sea lion with some red (vertical hatching) unless the engraver forgot to add the horizontal hatching to the vertical (for black). The colorist follows these markings of the engraver.



It would be interesting to know to which branch of the Shermans the English bookplate below belonged. It was kindly sent me by Dr. Harold Bowditch, who, from its style, judges its date to be the end of the 18th century. He found it in a small collection of English bookplates brought together in 1821 and 1822. The colorist, following the engraver's marks, paints the lions red. Either some branch of the Shermans uses a red lion as a "difference" or the engraver forgot to add the horizontal to the vertical hatching.



On previous pages we have noted known uses of Sherman arms in the families of Henry<sup>4</sup>'s second son Edmund<sup>5</sup>. We will now turn to the families of Henry<sup>4</sup>'s first son Henry<sup>5</sup>. His children were: Phebe<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>6</sup>, Samuel<sup>6</sup>, Anne<sup>6</sup>, Daniel<sup>6</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>6</sup>, John<sup>6</sup> (father of emigrant Capt. John<sup>7</sup> of Watertown, Mass.), Ezekiel<sup>6</sup>, Edmund<sup>6</sup> (of Colchester), Mary<sup>6</sup> - births ranging from 1570 to 1592.

Samuel<sup>6</sup>, son of Henry<sup>5</sup> and Susan Lawrence Sherman, used what appears to be the sea lion in sealing his will - the sitting sea lion as shown on the Thos. Sherman bookplate illus. above. (see Sherman Genealogy, F.D. Sherman, vol. 1, card #38, for Samuel's will.)

Samuel<sup>6</sup>'s sons Samuel<sup>7</sup> and Philip<sup>7</sup> came to America. It is stated in S.V. Talcott's Genealogical Notes of N.Y. and New Eng. Families, p. 680, that the Hon. Philip Shearman, Sec'y of R. Is. Colony, used arms: "On a shield Or a lion ramp. sable, between 3 oak leaves vert. Crest: a demi-

lion ra.sa." Original sources for this statement included town records, leases of land, monuments, family papers, deeds. Of the many related Shermans of this emigrant generation who must have used their arms, Philip is the only one noted so far.

Another emigrant, Capt. John<sup>7</sup> Sherman, first cousin of the above Philip, was great-grandfather of the famous American statesman, the Hon. Roger<sup>10</sup> Sherman. The latter, as an official, used the lion ra. seal. His inventory lists a coat of arms. A col. illus. of this may be seen in the N.Y. Genealogical & Biographical Society's Record, v. 44, opp. p. 341. Written beneath the painting: "He beareth Or, a Lion Rampant Sable, between 3 leaves proper. Crest on a wreath, a Sea Lion Or, by the name of Sherman." This was in the possession of his great-grandson, the late Thos. T. Sherman, lawyer and genealogist, of N.Y. and Rye. His daughter, Emily<sup>14</sup> Sherman (Mrs. Arthur Talbot) of N.Y. now owns it.

A sea lion sej. (as in cut on p. 24) letter-seal belongs to Mr. Herbert<sup>14</sup> Sherman (Herbert A.<sup>13</sup>, Edward<sup>12</sup>, Roger<sup>11</sup>, Hon. Roger<sup>10</sup>) of S. Windham, Ct., which is believed to go back to Hon. Roger.

There are two drawings of Sherman arms in the Memorial Ency. of R. Is. One shows the sea lion crest ar. sej. with 3 bezants as a charge on the breast.

Entered in Part 3, A Roll of Arms, registered by the Com. on Heraldry of the New Eng. Historic Geneal. Soc., p. 10, #216 "SHERMAN, Edmond of Wethersfield, 1635 and New Haven Ct., his brother Richard of Boston, Mass. and their sister Mary Bacon; also Samuel of Boston, Mass., and his brother Philip of Roxbury, Mass. and Portsmouth, R. Is., as well as their first cousin Capt. John of Watertown, these three being first cousins once removed to the first-named Edmond, Richard and Mary.

ARMS: Gold a lion sable between 3 oak-leaves proper"

It is possible to amplify the list on pp. 19, 20. Gideon (C. 1. 264<sup>b</sup>) would be the one who inherited Knightstone from father John who had it from father Wm. Sherman. (Somerset & Dorset Notes & Queries, ibid. p. 187.) Grants 2. Norf. - John Sherman, May 26, 1597 willed son Timothy ring with arms: Az. a pelican Vol., Or. Descendants were living in Ipswich same time as those of Henry<sup>4</sup>. (Register 54, p. 68.)

Adding to D.15.62.Devon.-Robert Sherman of Yaxley,Co. Suff.=1 da.of Will.Sherman of Otterie St.Mary.(Ibid.) In regard to the descent of Thos.<sup>3</sup> of Yaxley,there is a discrepancy between the number of sons.Visita.,1612, Sherman of Bruisyard,Suff.(Jn.Raven,Rich.Herald,ed.Metcalf,1882,p.164,lists 10 sons,Robert as 5th.In order they are:Thos.,Richard,Jn.,Henry,Robert,Wm.,Anthony, Francis,Bartholomew,Jas.[Jn.<sup>4</sup> and Anthony<sup>4</sup> named a son Robert].Noted in this pedigree are a son and granddau. of Francis<sup>4</sup>.

The Sherman pedigree,Visita.Leices.1619,signed by Jn.<sup>5</sup> [eldest son of Wm.<sup>4</sup>;Thos.<sup>3</sup>] who "peremptorily denies Or fees" [evidently took a dim view of paying for recording ancestral arms].Arms:Or lion ra.sa.charged on shoulder with an annulet for difference bet.<sup>3</sup> oak leavesVert Crest:sea lion sej.ar.,gutte de poix,finned Or.He m. Anne Cave;lived in Newarke juxta Leices.

Thos.<sup>3</sup> in his will dated 20 Jan.1550/1 mentions sons in this order:Thos.,Richard,Jn.,Henry,Wm.,Anthony,Bartholomew,Jas.,Francis.Annulet appears to be for Thos.<sup>3</sup>

John<sup>5</sup>,ae 60,1619.Children:Wm.<sup>6</sup>,ae 34,1619,m.Mary Lascelles;Jn.<sup>6</sup>;Cave<sup>6</sup>;Thos.<sup>6</sup>;Eleanor<sup>6</sup> m.Geo.Jermin;Faith<sup>6</sup>m. Henry Hemming;Eliz.<sup>6</sup>;Anna<sup>6</sup>;Jane<sup>6</sup>;Millicent<sup>6</sup>.

Thos.<sup>4</sup>(Thos.<sup>3</sup>)m.(1)Eliz.Yaxley;(2)Barbara Whetcroft.Ch. Thos.<sup>5</sup>;Eliz.<sup>5</sup>;Jn.<sup>5</sup>;Wm.<sup>5</sup>-by 1st wife;by 2d:Jn.<sup>5</sup>;Wm.<sup>5</sup>.

Anthony<sup>4</sup> m.Mary Guydat.Ch.:Wm.<sup>5</sup>;Robert<sup>5</sup>;Beatrice<sup>5</sup>;Margaret<sup>5</sup>;m.Benj.Wittipoll;Mary<sup>5</sup>;Thos.<sup>5</sup>;Anne<sup>5</sup>.

Francis<sup>4</sup> m.Sibell Gray(da Thos.Grey,Gent.)Ch.Alexander<sup>5</sup> b.1562;m.Eliz.Chewte (Vis.Suff.1612-Harl.Soc.Pub.)Ch. Francis<sup>6</sup>.

Jas.<sup>4</sup> m.Margery Gaymore.Ch.:Bridget<sup>5</sup>;Marie<sup>5</sup>;Francis<sup>5</sup> Jn.<sup>4</sup>,St.Matthews,Ipswich,Suff.m.Eliz.,Ch.:Robert<sup>5</sup>,d.s.p. 1576 London;Nicholas<sup>5</sup>;Jas.<sup>5</sup>;Margaret<sup>5</sup>;Dennys<sup>5</sup>;Eliz.<sup>5</sup>;

Ann<sup>5</sup>;Jane<sup>5</sup>m.Robert Toulson.Jn.<sup>4</sup> m.(2)Marian,wid.Whiting.

Wm.<sup>4</sup>(ante)m.Faith Lany.Ch.:Jn.<sup>5</sup>;Richard<sup>5</sup>;Wm.<sup>5</sup>;Eliz.<sup>5</sup> m.-Browne;Margaret<sup>5</sup>m.-Duck;Faith<sup>5</sup> m.Chris.Ballard of York; Amy<sup>5</sup> m.-Browne.-Wm.<sup>4</sup>arms:St.Stephens,Ipswich

Richard<sup>4</sup> m.Margaret (Lane?);bu.Diss,1587;d.s.p.

Nicholas<sup>5</sup>(John<sup>4</sup>,Thos.<sup>3</sup>)m.Thomasine Brooke[probable mother of ch.:Nicholas;Thos.;Eliz.;Thomasin;Ann,m.Thos. . Flatt,Eye,Suff.;Mary.-Nich.m.2d:Isabel Fuller.]

According to Burke some London & Devonshire Shermans used with the sea lion crest a crescent on shoulder. Marlboro Soc.Pub.notes Sherman,Newark,Leices.shield:Ar.

A Sherman of Ipswich used Or, a lion rampant, armed & langued gu., bet. 3 holly leaves proper (East Anglian. Notes & Queries. New Ser. v. 7. p. 229. MS. Armorial of Suff., Wm. Sharpe. Herald Painter. Doctors' Commons. c. 1800). (Perhaps the Thos. Sherman line of bookplate, ante p. 24.) This item kindly sent me by Miss Redstone, Woodbridge, Suff.

Of the Sherman signatures following, those of Henry and Edmund are from Dedham Manor Rolls of 1586 and 1591 respectively. Philip, a founder and Sec'y, R. Is. Colony; Capt. John, leader of Trayned Band. Hon. Roger, a framer of Declaration of Independance; Gen. Wm. T., Civil War general; Gov. Sherman Adams, The Assist. to the President; Thomas T. Sherman, lawyer and genealogist; Anson F. Sherman, banker; Adm. Frederick C. Sherman, naval hero and author; Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, C. N. O.; Cdr. Ernest Sherman.

It would be interesting also to have a large collection of pictures of Shermans from which Sherman characteristics might be determined.

Henry Sherman Philip Sherman  
Edmund Sherman John Sherman

Roger Sherman  
W. T. Sherman  
Thomas Sherman  
Sherman Adams  
Anson F. Sherman

Ernest Sherman  
Frederick C. Sherman  
Forrest Sherman

AMERICAN SHERMANS WHO TODAY VISIT DEDHAM echo the words of Constable, who, visiting his sister at Mill House in 1821, wrote his wife of "strolling about these beautiful meadows" and wishing "that we had a small house here."  
(Dedham: Described & Deciphered, G. Rendall, p. 51)

He was a native of Flatford - a pleasant walk from Dedham - and his pictures reflect nature in this part of Essex. Gently rolling marshland, waterscape, cloudscape, with evidence of local life shown by haywain, mill and waterlock or church, have made this part of England far and widely known.

However, there was nothing dreamy about those living here. Essex men are characterized as shrewd, cautious, sceptical, thrifty and standoffish. These qualities crossed the water with many emigrants and the Essex man has his counterpart in many a New Englander.

Dedham was next the Stour River, a serene and narrow but navigable stream. Good fords made easy connection between Suffolk and Essex. Nor was Dedham far from Colchester in whose orbit it revolved during the great woolen days. Dedham today is a blend of modern village and olden days. Homes dating from Tudor times - some with fronts of later eras - still stand. Looking down on all is beautiful St. Mary's, a living expression of the religious ardor combined with the public spirit and architectural skill of the men of the late 1400s and early 1500s.

In Saxon days there was a minimum of weaving but their mark is still left since their words 'sheep, shepherd, shearer, shearman' - all derived from 'sceap' - are still used.

Norman rule gave an impetus to weaving but for superior cloth Briton depended on imports until 1506. Henry VII put through a measure which allowed the English to sell cloth retail as well as wholesale. This was referred to, understandably, by the continental Flemings, as Intercursus Malus. The English were ready for this step as in the early 1300s Edward III giving haven to some Flemings by establishing a colony of them at Sudbury (about 10 m. from Dedham) had brought Flemish weaving skill to England.

During Henry<sup>4</sup>'s time there were many of Fleming descent in Colchester but the Dutch Roll shows no Dedham names





THE STOCK RIVER, BELOW DEDHAM BRIDGE



MILL LANE

Showing the church tower, Dedham village.



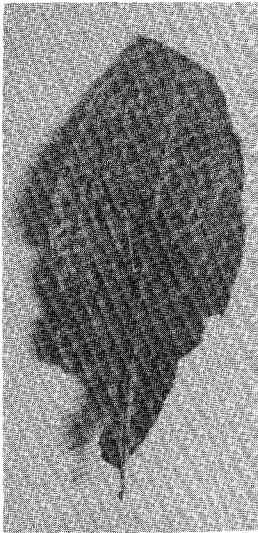


SHERMAN HALL



of this origin save only Anger.

With the accelerated rise in clothmaking the part of the shearman or clothier became more complex and modern. Over the years the connotation of the word clothier has changed. In the days of the early Shermans of Dedham the clothier was a middleman. He bought lengths of cloth from cottage weavers, dyed it (or had it dyed if he did not have a woadhouse), sorted it for quality, baled it, marked it with his trademark, sent it off in carts to Colchester. A large clothier's business and residence was combined with offices including counting room, woadhouse and storerooms.



woad  
leaf

The word woadhouse became synonymous with the word dyehouse because the source of the dye was the woad plant. Long before, it had been popular with early Britons who fancied himself daubed blue with it. Perhaps it frightened away would-be marauders from the island.

Today this little plant is extinct in England. One may see it in the medieval-type gardens of the Cloisters, Ft. Tryon Park, N.Y.C.

One may note frequent reference to their woadhouses in Sherman wills. It was an important possession of the wealthier clothiers who performed this office for those who did not have a woadhouse.

Some of the clothiers were self-made men, descending from the more enterprising of the villains. As feudalism ended each man was able to keep more of the fruits of his labor for himself. One may compare this situation to that of today. We now speak of 'take-home pay' meaning what is left after withheld tax and pension fund deductions. In feudalism the villain was able to keep what he could grow or make after his obligation to the lord of the manor had been met - sort of a 'keep home crops or goods'.

With feudalism waning, the cottager - with good weaving ability and willingness to work long hours - had a chance to make a few pence. After a few thrifty generations a new class rose - the small enterpriser whose

standing was based on business ability rather than on inherited possession of land.

There was another class of merchants. Gentlemen made up this rank. They were younger sons whose fathers did not have enough estates or agricultural stock to provide well for all their sons and so apprenticed them to merchants. Frequently they gave their sons initial capital with which to start business for themselves after their apprenticeship (usually between the ages of 14 and 21) period was finished. A practice somewhat comparable to that of today where a father buys a partnership in a law firm for his son.

These gentlemen merchants usually married into their own kind of gentlemanly families. Some, however, married daughters of well-to-do descendants of emancipated villain ancestry. Gentlemen merchants also married into freeholding yeoman families. The yeoman who was a freeholder was called a "husband" from "hus" (house) and "bunda" (owner). Perhaps it is only a romantic thought that some of these may have descended from ancient Saxon thanes and century after century have freely held the small freeholds of their ancestors.

While some may not find it palatable, it appears most probable that all Englishmen and Americans of English blood descend from this intermingling.

In the 1500s there were so many wealthy merchants that it became a powerful class. They were less concerned with the hereafter than their ancestors and heartily enjoyed this life. They sent sons with intellectual leanings to the universities to become ministers, doctors, teachers. The rest followed in their father's way to become merchants.

And so a new aristocracy of trade grew up, springing partly from the old landed gentry. The young merchants settled frequently in those towns in which they had spent their youth as apprentices. While their masters knew their family connections and native town it is often difficult for the genealogist to bridge the gap between the merchant's adopted town and native village. With industry, growing the ranks of the merchants in the large towns grew. Many of these merchants wishing to establish their gentle birth registered their descent from great-grandfathers of other counties, a trouble to which their fathers had felt no inclination, as

passing their entire lives in the home place, their lineage and arms were known.

Between the registration of old arms and the granting of new ones (for many of the "new men" to say nothing of their wives, wished this mark of social position,) the heralds were kept busy by the trek from county life to city life.

The granted coat could not give the "new man" a chivalric background but in most instances it did mean that his character, culture and good manners were such that his company was suitable for those of gentle birth. In some cases his qualities were superior to those of gentlemen who never exercised their birthright qualities!

Nor did all of gentle blood bear arms for they were of lines which had happened never to have had occasion to use armor. These were the exceptions to the rule of the heralds that a gentleman was one who, without title, bore arms as of ancient right.

Perhaps Chaucer writing in the latter part of the 1400s best describes a gentleman in his Knight - "he loved chivalrie, trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisie, ful worthy...he was wys, and of his port as meeke as is a mayde. He never yet no vileynye ne sayde, in al his lyf, unto no maner knyght..." [The Canterbury Tales. The Prologue.]

The use of the word 'gentleman' in a legal sense seems to go back to 1413 when Henry V required everyone engaged in legal actions to state his degree and place of origin. The puzzling question was how to describe the sons of noblemen residing in knights' halls in cases when these youths bore no title. The term 'gentleman' was chosen. Judging by the number of legal actions involving kicking and similiar rowdy behavior it is quite obvious that 'gentleman' denoted the possession of gentle blood rather than how it coursed in his veins.

The humble person of no pretension to gentility was simply designated as 'goodman' or 'goodwife' which we know better in its abbreviated form of 'goody'.

Some hint of social standing in the New England colony may be seen from the designation 'worshipful'. The Hon. Samuel<sup>7</sup> Sherman, an Assistant in New Haven Colony was referred to as the 'Worshipful Mr. Sherman.'

In the colonies a "freeman" was one of social standing. The Mass. Bay Colony was composed of stockholders who were members because of migration to the colony as planters or the ownership of stock, or both. As the colony wished to keep complete political and judicial power in Puritan hands it was necessary to keep an eye on newcomers for some months after their arrival before they were declared "freed from watching" for any anti-Congregational leanings.

While we do not know Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman's parentage we do know that he descended from a good county family of Suffolk. We know that he and his family were held in esteem in Dedham. They held positions of public trust, were executors of wills, charter governors of the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, felt an obligation for those who had less, expressed in an annuity for the school and in the willing of a house for a schoolmaster.

Henry<sup>4</sup> lived in exciting times. It was as if a great wind were blowing through England. It was the age of the great explorations, of the Protestant Reformation, of the English defeat of Spain, of a great advance in shipbuilding in England. And all of England was now closer to stirring events through the medium of printing. Introduced into England by Wm. Caxton in 1476 the printed book especially in English was still something of a novelty. New was the Great Bible (1539) copies of which were placed in the churches by order of Henry VIII and read aloud to the people. Those who could afford the luxury of this first English Bible had one in their homes. Perhaps it was a copy of this edition which Dr. Robert<sup>5</sup> Sherman inherited from his father.

The years of Henry<sup>4</sup>'s life straddled two eras. He looked backward to the drowsy middle ages, to the days of his parents and ancestors when life pretty much "stayed put." At his birth all England still bent the knee to the Pope who was superior to the King. Fear as well as veneration inclined the people as one may note by reading the old wills of the 1400s wherein sums left for masses for the souls of the deceased equalled sums left to sons. Large on the landscape loomed the monastery and priory - great landlords, "tyme oute mynde", to use an Essex expression.

The century preceding Henry<sup>4</sup>'s birth was turbulent with



the War of the Roses and the shifting of power and position from old to new groups. With the accession of the strong monarch, Henry VII in 1485, the civil war was over and the Tudor era started.

Internal order came with the uniting of the warring factions in the marriage of Henry of the house of Lancaster to a princess of the house of York.

One of the topics of conversation which Henry<sup>4</sup>Sherman must have heard discussed at home and in his master's home must have been that of taxes, for Henry VII was notably ingenious in getting money out of his countrymen's pockets and into the royal till by means of a sliding scale of fines.

A phenomenon of Henry<sup>4</sup>Sherman and his sons' years was the lectureship whereby Puritan sermons were endowed and given by lecturers on market days. Edmund Chapman was the first of these in Dedham in 1577.

Henry<sup>4</sup>Sherman born in 1511/12 probably started on his apprenticeship years in 1525. At this time all England was still Catholic. Henry VIII was still married to his first wife Katharine of Aragon. Their only child was a nine-year old Mary. During his apprentice years there must have many times when the talk at dinner centered around the lack of a young prince of England.

In 1531, when Henry<sup>4</sup> was on the last years of learning his trade, a momentous break with the past took place. Henry VIII outlawed Catholicism in England by founding a Church of England, himself its head.

In 1534 when Henry<sup>4</sup> came to Dedham the headline news was the Act of Supremacy. There was nothing dull about the next year for the dissolution of the monasteries must have seemed like the end of the world then. In 1536 when Henry<sup>4</sup> must have been getting nicely set in his business all England buzzed with the bitter Pilgrimage of Grace, from the north country.

If he did any reading it was Chaucer, Morte d'Arthur, and the Bible.

Any lull in conversation could be filled with an inquiry as to which lady was about to succeed the one next slated for the chopping block.

Around 1540 Henry<sup>4</sup>Sherman married Agnes Butter who lived until 1580. [Vital statistics for Dedham start in 1560.]

From about 1542, on the children, Alice<sup>5</sup>, Judith<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>5</sup>, Edmund<sup>5</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, and Dr. Robert<sup>5</sup> were born, as figured out from St. Mary's records of their marriages and the baptisms of their children.

Among the Dedham Manor records the earliest referring to Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman is dated 1548, Wednesday, Easter week. The Court issued a precept that he should "remove rubbish from the footway against his door".

By this time Henry VIII had died and England had in the ten-year old Edward VI a new ruler. Everyone must have wondered how England was going to make out with their young king at the mercy of shrewd courtiers. Uncertainty continued after his death through Lady Jane Grey's short regency.

With the accession of Mary I in 1553 there was never any uncertainty. She had a one-track mind and the line to which she hewed was Catholicism. In 1554 the English church again united with Rome. This turnabout was not only bewildering but expensive as shown by the churchwardens' accounts with entries for purchase of Popish fittings and ornaments [English History from Essex Sources. 1550-1750, A.C. Edwards, p. 4.]

The year 1554 was important for Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman as at that time he became a copyholder of Dedham Hall [ante, p. 3]. In 1555 Queen Mary acquired the title of Bloody Mary. She kept the chopping block busy severing the heads of Protestant martyrs.

By 1557 Henry<sup>4</sup> had attained considerable wealth as he was taxed on £22 in goods. This sum when possessed by a holder of a knightly fief in yearly income obligated him to supply the king with warriors. Gradually this had been altered to money payments. [Heraldry in England, Anthony Wagner, Richmond Herald, p. 16.]

In 1558 the great Queen Elizabeth I came to the throne. Protestantism returned to England to stay. Great days lay ahead in many fields. No longer could England be called the last outpost of civilization.

In Dedham a change was noted. A new lord of the manors of Netherhall and Overhall was Thomas Seckford. The grant was made by the Queen 20 March 1562. Seckford did not live in either the manor house of Overhall which stood in a field near the Langham road nor in Netherhall, on Princely-green where for many years Court was opened until it adjourned to what is now Marlborough Inn.

but rather at his mansion house in Ipswich. Here in 19 Elizab. Edmund<sup>5</sup> Sherman paid Seckford £120 for one messuage and 12 A of land and pasture.

Perhaps in their figuring they made use of the "lead" pencil - cord wound around Cumberland graphite.

The rolls of the manor court of Faites and Wades in Dedham and Lawford (rolls now in Essex Rec. Office) , show that Henry Sherman held land in 1561. In 1568 a Henry Sherman lived in 'Woodowse' (is this Woodhouse Farm; v.3, Inventory of Historical Monuments in Essex?)

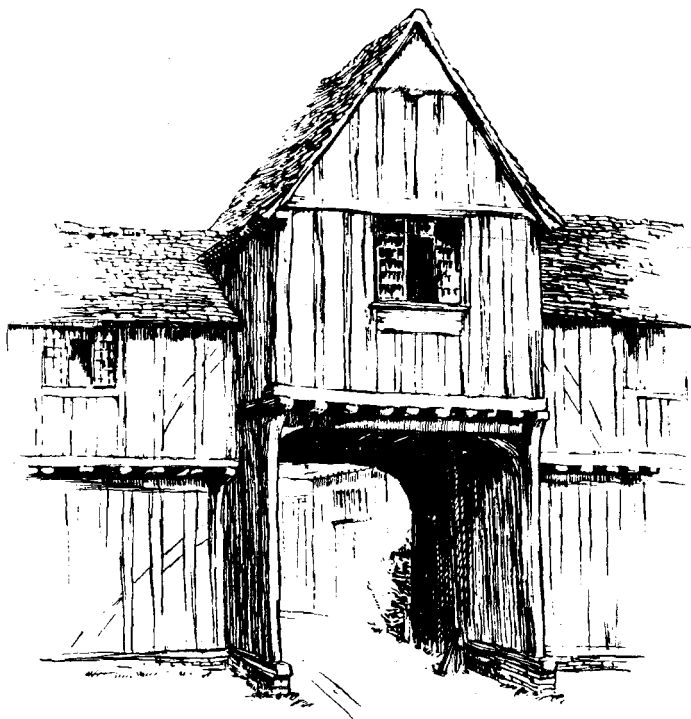
As it stands just over the parish boundary between Dedham and Langham it is probably the same place. It may be noted here that Henry 5's dau. Anne's husband in his will proved 14 July 1629 [Cons. Ct. London, Bk. Bellamy, Leaf 326] requests his brothers [in-law] Henry and Ezechiel Shereman to sell his house and lands in Langham. [Woodhouse item from Mr. J. Holmes, Well Lane, Stock, Ingatestone, Essex, England, searching for your compiler. ]

In 1575 Wm. Littlebury left to the officers in trust two messuages making it possible that a schoolhouse might be utilized for teaching and a schoolmaster paid. The Shermans - Henry<sup>4</sup> Shereman the elder and Henry Sherman the younger with Edmond Sherman his brother, Wm. Butter and Piers Butter his son, John Wood and Richard Wood - were among the original Governors as named by Littlebury and their heirs to succeed them forever. The Governors were incorporated by Qu. Elizabeth's Crown Grant by Letters Patent of the Dedham Grammar School dated 1575 [Rev. T.A. Jones' "History of Dedham" - item sent me by F. G. Emmison, County Archivist, Essex Rec. Off., Chelmsford. He and his colleagues are making old records live again in scholarly but readable publications.] The original Grant was recently deposited in the Essex Record Office. Over the years Henry<sup>4</sup> and his sons served in various capacities in positions of civic or personal trust. They served on juries at Quarter Sessions, were trustees of Dedham charity lands [Charity Commissioner's Reports, Essex, p. 101], were among those who took the chief pledges of homage in Dedham, were executors and witnesses to wills. In 1573 Edmund<sup>5</sup> Sherman was elected Constable, an office in which he was still serving in 1575. This office was very honorable - there were 2 High Constables in each Hundred, and 1 or 2 Petty Constables in each parish [P. Morant, History of Essex, 1810 ed., Introd. V.]

Perhaps we can picture Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman on the 11th of Oct. 1574 when he made his deposition. Did he have a large platter of scrambled eggs (10 doz. came to around 6d), rye bread and butter (5lb. cost 1d), some beer for lunch? In 1575 when Edmund<sup>5</sup> purchased a messuage from Seckford Henry<sup>4</sup> and Henry<sup>5</sup> were living on adjoining properties as noted by a precept. A messuage means a dwelling plus orchard, outbuildings, curtilage (land area surrounding the buildings.)

This year Robert<sup>5</sup> started at Cambridge, at a cost of about £18 a year. In his junior year all England must have been excited about Drake's great voyage. As a university graduate in 1579, Robert was correctly styled Mr. as seen in the Dedham marriage register of 1583 (ante p). Over the years there were many purchases of real estate some part of which must have been speculative. They include Pepers Field, Summers (from acreage and description this would be identified with the Flemish-styled Houses also now known as Southfields), Wayland, Heckle, Grayland, Hardyings, Byrdes, Upper Field, Backler's, Winson Field, Eastons, Poppyfield and others. (Dedham Manor Rolls) The custom of the manor was that the youngest son was the heir and so before his death Henry<sup>4</sup> gave property to his other sons. Thus the Manor Roll shows that in 1581 on April 12th he surrendered "1 messuage & dwelling house & 20 A of lands & meadow called Summers to the use of Henry Sherman his son the said ... the son paying unto ... his father £8 yearly during his (the father's life)." In 1583 on Oct. 7th lands & tnts were similarly given to son Edmund. The Roll shows that Edmund<sup>5</sup> dwelt at death at his 12-acre property purchased from Seckford. His house at the churchgate "where Ed. Browne dwelleth... where Rich. Ravens lately dwelt... to sister Judith Pettfield for life... afterwards to be a schoolmaster's." This was for many years an English school. Now by covenant it is under the National Trust.

In his last years Henry<sup>4</sup> lived in Colchester. His will 1589/90 notes that Henry<sup>5</sup> already has his shearman's craft which is in his house which he hath already. In Henry<sup>5</sup>'s will he mentions his house "wherein I now dwell with the lands with the woadhouse... apptenances holden of Dedham Hall ... 20 acres more or lesse which I had of the surrender of my father..." to wife Susan for life, then said houses and lands to son Henry.<sup>6</sup>



SOUTHFIELDS, DEDHAM  
North Gate-House (Original Form)



Canon G.H.Rendall in his books on Dedham refers to Southfields as the business-residence of a leading clothier, of the Sherman family. He gives a detailed description of it with illus. One also may find data on it in the Royal Commission's Historical Monuments, N.E. Essex, v.3. In addition your compiler has had questions kindly answered by Mr. J.D. Payne, of Sudbury, Suff., formerly of Dedham, and by Mr. Perry, a present tenant of Southfields. In 1952 they kindly sent me a Bible which Mr. Perry had found in the rubbish there. It is inscribed "E.A. Sherman/Thorpe/1857" - probably a gift of a relative there. This shows the long association of the Sherman family with Southfields, which is considered the most notable antiquity in Dedham.

It is thought to have been built just before 1500, the upper part overlaps the lower part in such a manner that it must have been constructed at one time. The quadrangle is around an interior court 60ft. by 40 ft. similar to those in colleges, inns, mansions. Mr. Perry writes that the timbers in the Master Weaver's House (s.w. corner) and in the ten cottages which were converted around 1750 from the original cloth lofts, are original. Nearly all the flooring was derived from old ships' timbers.

The dwelling-house was the handsome s.w. corner with its open grate, moulded roof-beams, oriel bay window [the pride and joy of Henry Sherman as one notes in his will that the lead and panes are to be kept in repair] with moulded frame and mullions. At the w. end of the s. front is a projecting wing with overhanging upper story, original moulded brusses and massive corner-posts with moulded capitals and curved diagonal and rectangular braces. The corner posts were adze-trimmed out of an inverted oak trunk. The weather-boarded [we say clapboarded - a manner of building which Essex emigrants to New England brought with them] gable also projects. The large chimney-stack has tabled offsets and 2 octagonal shafts. The original w. front upper story projected but has been underbuilt.

Adjoining the residential part were kitchens and household offices including laundry and brewery on the west front - nearest the highroad, well, garden, Black Brook. Beneath this frontage were roomy basements for cellarage and dyeing vats - accessible to the Brook and the

---

adjoining meadow where tenter-frames for stretching cloth stood.

The Gate-House was on the n. side, flanked by counting-house and other business offices. Serving staff and other aids took up the rest of the space. Canon Rendall supposes the e. ground floor as used for stabling, cart sheds. This front faced the King's Highway, the road to Colchester, where wares were taken. The upper E. was a storage loft for goods, ventilated by mullioned windows fitted with adjustable shutterflaps. A blocked doorway shows where the original external staircase was. [All interior staircases are modern]. The Courtyard has on the e. an original doorway with a four-centred head - now blocked, and a blocked four-light window, bar mullioned.

The entrance archway in the n. front has exposed ceiling beams, and projecting and gabled upper story. There hangs from the middle posts of the entry the original door of two folds with nail-studded strap-hinges.

Over the two stories and attics are roofs covered with tiles and slates.

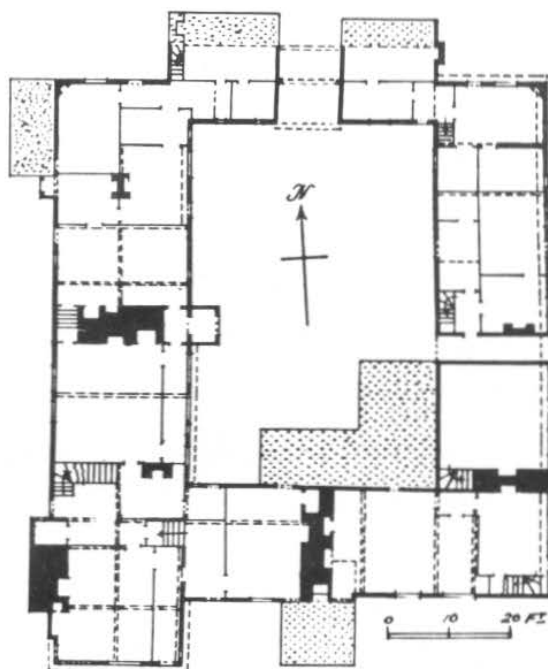
Southfields stands 300 yds. S.S.E. of the church and is approached by a footpath still called the Thrift. This past summer Adm. Frederick C. Sherman and Mrs. Sherman, while in England stopped to see it and thot it a real treasure. Mr. Perry and his wife were most hospitable. They live in the front part where our Shermans did, and it is well-kept. A lovely English garden is on the side. Mounted on the wall over the doorway is an old sun dial.

Another large old-timbered house, formerly the home of a leading clothier is the present modernized hotel, the Marlborough Head. Its treatment is the same as at Southfields in regard to exterior staircases, moulding and mullioned windows with shutter flaps.

In 1663 it was described as a capital messuage (curtilage, garden, orchard). It may have been Edmund<sup>3</sup>'s mansion. In 1686 Daniel Sherman, an apothecary occupied it. He may be tentatively identified as Daniel<sup>8</sup> (Daniel<sup>7</sup>, Daniel<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>.) He was a first cousin once removed to Philip<sup>1</sup> Sherman, Sec'y of Rhode Is. Colony; second cousin twice removed to Hon. Samuel<sup>7</sup> and Rev. John<sup>7</sup> Sherman. [Sherman & Allied Families, B.L. Stratton, p. 53; Sherman Genealogy, T.T. Sherman, pp. 81, 96, 118.]



DEDHAM.  
SOUTHFIELDS



DEDHAM.  
Southfields. Bay Window at S.W. Angle;  
late 15th or early 16th-century.





MARBLEHEAD INN. DEDHAM. Foreground,  
Cdr. Ernest Sherman's sons.



Another property in Henry<sup>4</sup>'s tenure is the Heckel (Haskell) purchased in parts from 1767 to 1581 (14A. and 1 cottage) left to Dr. Robert<sup>5</sup> who mortgaged it to Henry in 1597 for the latter's son Henry<sup>6</sup>. Dr. Robert was to pay £40 on 23 Dec. 1598 to Henry<sup>5</sup> at his "mansion House in Dedham". Not paying, he lost it.

After his mother Susan's death Henry<sup>6</sup> was to have Southfields and so we understand Henry<sup>5</sup> leaving the Heckle to other sons. Mr. Payne thinks present-day Hickles Farm is the Heckle.

He states that Henry<sup>4</sup>'s Wayland may be today's Whalleys. Before they came to America Philip<sup>7</sup> and Henry<sup>7</sup> probably sold Hardings, Poppes Field, Bushie Field, Coxpittes, Peppers Field and 5 closes of land and messuage in Dedham left them by their father Samuel<sup>6</sup> (Henry<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>.)

Considering that the total extent of arable land in Dedham was some 300A (2 1/2 hides, Domesday Survey, 1086) the parcels held by the Shermans are comparatively, at least, large. Southfield and Westfield contained 50 A.

Perhaps we may figure out Henry<sup>4</sup>'s financial standing. He left cash bequests of around £430. Real estate (we know the Heckle was worth £40) included Wayland, Byrdes and his partly-paid home in Colchester which totals, roughly, £200.

His personal effects included saddles, silver and gilt goblet, silver spoons, armor, Byble, sealings with tapestries, hangings, typped pot etc. for which we may add a conservative £200.

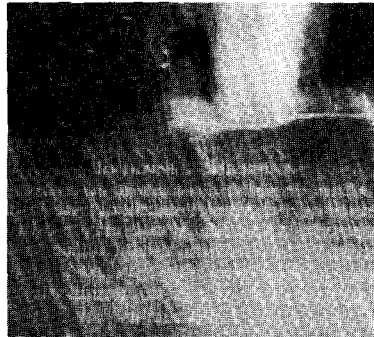
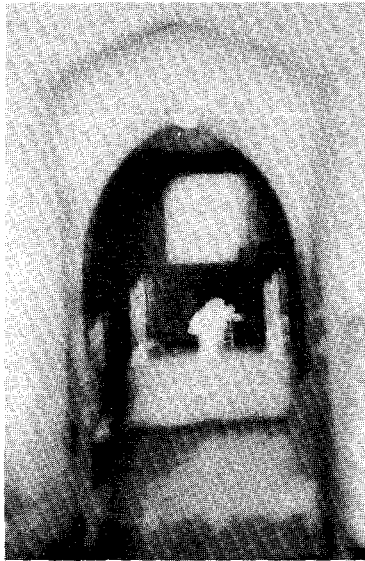
The real estate given away, before he made his will, to eldest son Henry<sup>5</sup>, and son Edmund<sup>5</sup>, must have at least equalled portions given younger sons, so add £300. This brings his estate before distribution to over £1000. Translated into today's depreciated pound and dollar, he was probably worth around \$150,000 or more. In his day though the number of men with over \$100,000 was smaller than the number today who have a million. We may compare by recalling that £2 paid a year's rent in 1590. And it is also nice to note that Henry treasured his Bible as well as sword and armor; that he left also a trust of £20 for the poor; that he remembered the minister with £6. The things of the spirit as well as of the world meant much to our forefather as well as they do to most of his descendants.

Beautiful churches in hamlets are no rarity in England and so while Southfields is the most interesting antiquity in Dedham, St. Mary's is the loveliest as far as architecture goes. It witnessed many baptisms, marriages, burials of Shermans.

Within the church is a tomb for John Sherman (25 Mch. 1721) placed at what was then the threshold - a mark of his pre-eminence in the parish. How this Sherman descends from Henry<sup>4</sup> is not known. The pictures below were taken in 1953 by Miss Marianne Sherman.

The Mr. Edmund<sup>8</sup> Sherman of the tabletomb in the churchyard (see p. 22) was a Governor of the Grammar School (Register v. 67, p. 158). The "Mr." signified a college graduate.

Across from the churchyard stands Sherman Hall, left originally by the earlier Edmund (p. 36, ante) for a residence for a schoolmaster of the Latin Gr. School. Behind the Victorian "improved" front, stands the original home of the 1500s.





Admiral Forrest P. Sherman, C.N.O.





## ADMIRAL FORREST PERCIVAL SHERMAN



HE FLYING ADMIRAL" was a great officer, aviator, negotiator, diplomat. A man of inquiring mind, of strong convictions, steadfast, intrepid in combat, a brilliant planner, skilled strategist. He was b. in Merrimack, N.H., Oct. 30, 1896, son of Frank Jas. and Grace Allen Sherman. In 1908 they were settled in Melrose, Mass., where Adm. Sherman was graduated from the High School. He had entered M. I. T., when he was appointed to the U.S. NAVAL Academy in 1914. He distinguished himself here. He won the Navy "N" on the intercollegiate championship fencing team; was regimental adjutant; won Class of 1871 Prize; Navy dress sword and knot for greatest proficiency in his class in practical and theoretical ordnance and gunnery; was second in the 199-member Class of 1917. Commissioned Ensign on June 28, 1917 he rose to Chief of Naval Operations. During World War I he served successively in the U.S.S. Nashville; destroyer Murray; in Aug. 1919 the U.S.S. Utah; 1920 in the U.S.S. Reid. From May to Oct. 1921 he commanded the U.S.S. Barry, after this serving as Flag Lt. to Cdr. Control Force, Atlantic Fleet, in the U.S.S. Florida. An interest in aviation led to training at Pensacola. As Naval Aviator he served in Battle Fleet, 1922-1923, after which he was an instructor at Pensacola until 1926 when he received instruction at the Naval War College. In 1927 he went to the new U.S.S. Lexington. In April 1929 he commanded Scouting Squadron Two based on the Saratoga. In May he became Flag Sec'y of Commander Aircraft Squadrons, Battle Fleet. The school year 1930/31 saw him an instructor at the Naval Acad. after which he went back to the Saratoga, in command of Fighting Squadron One. This unit in 1932/33 won the Aircraft Gunnery Trophy, being commended by the Sec'y of the Navy for high efficiency. Sherman personally won the Navy "E" in both dive bombing and fixed guns. After this he was from June 1933 to June 1936 in charge of Aviation Ord. Sec., Wash., D.C. Following this he saw duty as Navigator, U.S.S. Ranger, as Fleet Aviation Officer, Commander Battle Force; staff of Cdr. in Chief, U.S. Fleet. In 1942 he ended duty in War Plans Div., Office of CNO where he had been a member of the Permanent Joint Bd. on Defense, Canada-U.S. In 1942 his desire for combat duty was granted when he

took command of carrier Wasp. His flight plan for his air group became the pattern for all U.S. carriers during World War II. He lived up to Admiral Richmond Turner's characterization of him: "He was a greased lightning operator, a box of brains. He always had a plan - never left anything to chance."

This foresight stood him in good stead when on Sep. 15 1942 3 Jap torpedoes struck the Wasp in the Solomon Is. area. He was awarded the Navy Cross, being cited "for extraordinary heroism... in addition to supervising plans ... of aerial support to cover the initial landing, Capt. Sherman, by his proficient skill and astute leadership, contributed to the relentless fighting spirit and a aggressive courage which enabled his group to destroy hostile opposition... His outstanding performance of duty was a decisive factor in the success of our forces..." He was awarded the Legion of Merit for coordinating the planning, training and logistic requirements resulting in efficient naval aviation in the Pacific (Oct. 1942 to Nov. 24, 1943.)

As head of the War Plans Div. on the Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas (Nov. 1943-Sep. 1945) he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for distinguished service in regard to the early capitulation of the Gilberts Marshalls, Marianas, W. Carolines, Iwo Jima, Okinawa, and the naval phases of the occupation of the defeated Empire. "His unflinching efforts were of vital importance in forcing the enemy to surrender..."

The initial conferences with the Japanese at Manila in Aug. 1945 saw Sherman the representative of the Navy. He was present on the Missouri, Sep. 1, 1945 when the Japs formally surrendered. In Dec. 1945 he became Deputy Chief of Naval Operations. Following this he, in 1948, became Cdr. of the U.S. Naval Forces, Mediterranean. His skill as a diplomat made him useful here. On Nov. 2, 1949, in the rank of Admiral he became the youngest CNO. After 4 mos. in this post he won the devotion of the Navy, many of whom had been against unification. While this office was the pinnacle of his profession he said: "I didn't seek this appointment. I was very happy when I was at sea."

In 1951 he was assigned the delicate mission of a tour of Eur. Defense Areas conferring with naval leaders in London, Paris, Naples and of carrying on military pact talks with Gen. Franco of Spain. Sudden death came in Naples, July 22, 1951. He gave his life in the securing a peace



Catafalque. Washington National Cathedral  
Admiral Forrest P. Sherman' Funeral





*Colonel*  
FRANK J. SHERMAN JR.  
U.S.A.



*Colonel*  
PAUL D. SHERMAN  
U.S.M.C.



*Lieutenant Colonel*  
EDWARD A. SHERMAN  
U.S.A.



*Mother*  
GRACE A. SHERMAN



*Father*  
FRANK J. SHERMAN



*Commander*  
KENNETH L. SHERMAN  
U.S.N.



MISS MARY G. SHERMAN



*Lieutenant Commander*  
ERNEST L. SHERMAN  
U.S.N.

FAMILY OF ADM. FORREST P. SHERMAN



which he had helped so much in winning. A full military funeral preceded burial in Arlington Cem. He was an Episcopalian in faith, a Republican in political belief. While his honors: Purple Heart, Distinguished Service Medals; Oak Leaf Emblem and Hon. Companion, Order of the Bath from Eng. Grand Cross, Order of the Phoenix, Greece; Grand Cross, Italy; Grand Officer, Legion of Honor, were high his greatest pride must have been in his epic feat in so maneuvering the burning Wasp that 90% of his men were saved.

He truly reflected the Sherman motto: "Virtute mortem vincere".

Surviving him are his wife, the former Dolores Brownson, Whom he m. Apr. 2, 1923; a dau. Ann (Mrs. John P. Fitzpatrick) and 2 grandchildren; a sister Mary and 5 brothers distinguished in their service to their country: Cdr. Ernest L. (many of his English pictures now appear in print here); Edward A., director, Hoover Report, Mass. Comm.; Kenneth; Col. Paul; Frank J., Jr.

A TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL FORREST SHERMAN, 1896-1951

by  
Bee Stratton  
His Star's Not Set

His Star did not set, nor did it die  
But streaked up thru the cerulean Sky  
It left this Earth for a Galaxy new  
In Heavenly Radiance to shine Eons thru.  
His earthly Valor translated There  
In music will swell each Singing Sphere.

No, his Star did not set, it just swung free  
To shimmer anew thru Eternity.



HE CAREER OF ADMIRAL FREDERICK C. SHERMAN, 3 times winner of the Navy Cross - famous combat commander in 2 World Wars, distinguished submariner and naval aviator - takes its place beside the intrepid acts of earlier Americans such as Commodore Barry and Paul Jones.

Adm. Sherman, b. May 27, 1888, Pt. Huron, Mich., son of Frederick Ward and Charlotte (Wolfe) Sherman [Loren<sup>14</sup>, Albert<sup>13</sup>, Judson<sup>12</sup>, Matthew<sup>11</sup>, David<sup>10</sup>, Samuel<sup>9</sup>, John<sup>8</sup>, Hon. Samuel<sup>7</sup>, Edmund<sup>6</sup>, Edmund<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman of Dedham, Essex, England.]

After graduation from the Naval Acad. in 1910 he saw duty on the U.S.S. Montana, Maryland and Ohio, followed by under-seas service in 1914. His first Navy Cross was awarded for service in command of the O-7 in World War I. After the armistice he was Navigator of the USS Minnesota, then served in the Bureau of Eng., Wash., D.C. until 1921 when he was commanding officer, Submarine Div. Nine, San Pedro and Pearl Harbor. When he was gunnery officer, USS W. Virginia his men won the gunnery trophy and fleet battle efficiency pennant and achieved a score for long range marksmanship which stood for years. In 1933 he commanded a destroyer div.; 1934/35 was Aid to 11th Naval Dist. Commandant, Rear Adm. Tarrant.

In 1936 after completing flight training - entered at the age of 47 - he was executive officer of the USS Saratoga. After duty at U.S. Naval Station, San Diego, in 1939, now Captain, he commanded Patrol Wing 3 in Panama. Following Senior Course, War College, he commanded the Lexington. Besides taking part in strategic planning in World War II Adm. Sherman had more active combat duty than any other flag officer of the U.S. Navy. He won another Navy Cross for skill in warding off an enemy raid of horizontal bombers near Bougainville.

As Air Commander he commanded the first 2-carrier strike (Lexington, Yorktown and attached air groups) in history, on Salamaua and Lae, Mch. 10, 1942. The Battle of the Coral Sea followed - the first duel between carriers - with the Japs thwarted from invading the Australian area. Promotion to Rear Admiral followed the battle. After 3 mos. duty on the staff of Adm. King he again commanded a carrier task group, leading many first strikes vs. the enemy strongholds including Salamaua-Lae, Rabaul, Buka - Bonis, Kavieng, Nauru, Eniwetok, Saipan, Tinian, Guam, Truk,





Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, U.S.N.



Mindanao, Visayas, Manila, Formosa, Tokyo, Okinawa, Kyushu, the Pescadores Islands; S. China Sea raids at Saigon, Kammranh Bay, Hong Kong, Hainan, Amoy, and aided other captures. His strikes at Tinian and Saipan won him his second Navy Cross.

During the Leyte Gulf Battle he commanded the n. carrier group in fierce fighting accounting for 167 of 200 enemy planes, and joining in sinking the Musashi & other ships. His forces destroyed 15,000 troops at Ormoc Bay, Nov. 11, 1944. As Vice Adm. (July 13, 1945) he commanded a Fast Carrier Task Force. He was present at the Surrender of Japan on the USS Missouri. In Jan. 1946 he commanded the 5th Fleet. He struck his flag on the Vicksburg, Sep. 3, 1946; was retired Mch. 1, 1947 as Admiral. Promotion followed commendation by Sec'y. of the Navy for actual combat with the enemy in time of war.

In addition to his 3 Navy Crosses he has many campaign and other medals including 3 Distinguished Service medals, Pres. Unit Citation with 2 Bronze Stars, Legion of Merit with Combat V; the Hon. Appointment as Cdr. Military Div., Order of the Br. Empire.

Resolute in war, he has been industrious in peace - for 2 yrs. was a feature writer on naval subjects for Chicago Tribune; was author of Combat Command; lectured. Active in political life he is a member of San Diego Co. Repub. Central Com; was a delegate to Repub. Nat. Conven., 1948; a Dir. San Diego Chamber of Com; Chairman, Bd. Trustees, Balboa U. He is Regional Coordinator, Civil Defense, Region 10, Cal. He is a member of All Souls' Epis. Ch; a 32nd degree Mason. On Nov. 22, 1915 he m. Fanny Jessop of San Diego. They have one son, John Jessop Sherman and 3 grandchildren, Jill, John South Sherman and Joanne.

Mrs. Sherman is author of "Admiral Wags", the story of the shipboard life of the Admiral's dog.

THE LIFE OF GENERAL SIDNEY SHERMAN renders pale the lives of fictional heroes. Underlying his life was faith in his fellow man and his country as soldier-leader, diplomat, manufacturer, empire and railroad builder. A descendant of the famous Capt. John<sup>7</sup> Sherman of the Bay Colony (Micah<sup>11</sup>, Samuel<sup>10</sup>, John<sup>9</sup>, Jos<sup>8</sup>) Gen. Sidney Sherman<sup>12</sup> was b. July 23, 1805 in Marlboro, Mass., son of Micha and Susanna Dennison Frost.

## NEW LIGHT ON HENRY SHERMAN

His parents died when he was young. He left Marlboro at the age of 16 to attend school in Concord, living with an aunt there in an historic home still standing. After a short clerkship in Boston and a business venture in N.Y. he went to Ohio. His business ability became evident and after moving to Newport, KY. he established the first cotton bagging plant in America. He also had the first sheet lead plant west of the Alleghenys. He had time too to be Capt. of a vol. co. of Ky. militia.

Successful at the age of 30 he m. Catherine Cox, dau. of Jacob and Marie Fenwick Cox, Frankfort, Ky., a descendant of the 3d Lord Baltimore of Md.

He had long been interested in the struggle of the Texans seeking the fulfillment of the pledges made them in the Mexican Constitution of 1824. Santa Ana, who had overthrown the legal Mexican gov't. was determined to kill or drive out the Americans.

Sherman set about to support the Texans, converting all he had into a large sum of money. He paid for arms, ammunition and uniforms for a volunteer group of 50 men who received rigid military training.

Love of freedom also fired the Ky. ladies of Newport who made a heavy white, gold-fringed silk flag, with the Goddess of Liberty printed in the center. It waved proudly over San Jacinto and later was given to Mrs. Sherman as a testimonial of the gallant conduct of Col. Sherman.

This treasured memento now rests in a conspicuous spot behind the speakers' stand in the Tex. House of Rep.

It was Sherman who had first raised the immortal battle cry "Remember the Alamo, Goliad and the Alamo" Apr. 21 in 1836 when he led a charge throwing Santa Ana's veterans into confusion and defeat. Upon this site stands the loftiest monument on American soil.

With peace partially restored, Col. Sherman tendered his resignation. Instead of accepting it, the pres. of the Tex. Republic commissioned him a general in the regular army giving him a diplomatic mission - to return to the U.S. to seek aid for the Texans.

By Jan. 1837 Gen. Sherman had built a home at San Jacinto Bay, having purchased 2000A between there and Galveston.

He was father and founder of the world-renowned Texas Rangers, for as Rep. in the 7th Cong. of the Republic, he introduced the bill calling for the border protection.

He was selected as Maj.General, the second to so serve, and remained in that post until the Republic became a state in the Union.

In 1846, when state affairs were less pressing, he with 2 others laid out a new town of Harrisburg, establishing his family in a beautiful residence there.

He and his associates built the first sawmill in Texas. He became the founder and first pres. of the Buffalo, Brazos & Colorado R.R. - the nucleus of the So. Pacific. Begun in 1850 this was the first r.r. w. of the Mississippi r. He had succeeded in getting eastern capitalists as well as putting everything he had in the project to develop the new country. Land given him by a grateful Republic was sacrificed to build roadbed etc.

Soon after the railroad was built a series of tragic incendiary fires destroyed his office, warehouse, sawmill and fine residence. Some dastardly coward wished the obliteration of Sherman's correspondence, documents, civil and military papers - the history of Texas as a Republic and Colony. He also sought havoc on Sherman.

Around this time he had a survey made and began work which foresaw the present Houston Ship Channel.

During later years he lived in Galveston. In 1863 he was in charge of the preparations for its defense. In the Battle of Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863 his son Lt. Sidney, Jr. died in command of a shore battery, felled by a shot from the Harriet Lane, a Federal gunboat. His last words "Break this gently to my mother and tell my father I fell beside my gun." (Let us hope that "No more shall the war-cry sever, Or the winding rivers by red;... Love and tears for the Blue; Tears and love for the Gray.") from the Blue and the Gray by F.M. Finch.]

In 1860 Gen. Sherman, seeking to make up for financial reverses, had embarked on the hotel business.

In 1873 on Aug. 1 he d. at his daughter's home, Mrs. J.M. O. Menard, Galveston. First bu. in Magnolia Cem. his body was later bu. in Lakeview Cem. together with that of his compatriot, David Burnet. A beautiful monument, erected by the Sidney Sherman Chap., Daughters of the Republic enshrines them. Other tributes include a county and county seat named for him; heroic monuments in Galveston and in San Jacinto (where rest Sherman memorials.)

Besides his son Lt. Sidney and a son who d. i., he had 4 daughters: Caroline, whose son, W.K. Menard sent the above data; Beth m. W.E. Kendall; Lucy m. L.W. Craig; Lena m. John T. Brady.



GOVERNOR SHERMAN ADAMS has been nicknamed "The Rock", in spite of his usually genial manner - for his resemblance to the Great Stone Face of N.H. shows itself immediately to anyone so venturesome as to trifle with the stern ethical principles beneath a pleasant surface.

He also typifies the New Englander's inner compulsion to select difficult goals sought by the most trying way. He is of the 9th generation from Henry Adams of Barton St. David, Somerset, Eng., emigrant to Braintree, Mass., 1635. He descends from Edward, 9th child. (Joseph, who was the great-grandfather of John Adams, Pres. of the U.S., was 8th child.) Edward served 3 terms in Mass. Gen. Court. Two descendants, Obadiah and son Samuel, fought in Rev. This branch of the Adams family lived mostly in Medfield, Mass. until about 1830 when William Adams settled in Dover, Vermont.

His Sherman line goes back from his mother Winnie Sherman (Rev. Cyrus<sup>15</sup>, Edwin<sup>14</sup>, Luther<sup>13</sup>, Nathan<sup>12</sup>, Jos.<sup>11</sup>, Jos.<sup>10</sup>, Jn.<sup>9</sup>, Jos.<sup>8</sup>, Capt<sup>7</sup> John, the emigrant, Jn.<sup>6</sup>, Henry<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman of Dedham.) Gov. Adams was b. Jan. 8, 1899, E. Dover, Vt. Altho the father, Clyde Adams, removed with the family to Prov., R.I. the son spent happy summers on Rev. Cyrus Sherman's Vt. farm. At Dartmouth he was a leader of Glee Club, Pres. of Outing Club, member of Palaeoptus (exec. com. Student Gov. Body). A famed hiker (he made a record hike of 83 miles in 1920.) In 1918 he enlisted in the Marine Corps. His Dartmouth degree came in 1920. His prepolitical work included logging; treas. Black River Lumber Co.; timber appraiser; director, local bank and r.r. Since 1941 he has served in the N.H. legis.; Congress, 1944-46; Gov. of N.H., 1948 to 1952. On Jan. 21, 1953, he was appointed by President Eisenhower to be The Assistant to the President. Of those who sparked the General's candidacy, Adams provided the most fire. His speech Jan. 29, 1952 at the Nat. Republican Club, showed logic as well as a fine voice. After he carried N.H. for Eisenhower in the primary, he was an able campaign mgr. Newspaper references to him are high with praise. When he became Governor, the Lumbering Industry Assoc. had a woodcarving made showing Adams, the young woodsman, with these words carved on: "To Sherm from his friends the lumber jacks". In 1923 he married Rachel Leona White. Their children are Marion (Mrs. Wm. S. Freese); Jean (Mrs. Wm. M. Hallager); Sarah, a teacher in Brookline, Mass.; Samuel, studying at St. Paul's. There are 2 granddaughters; 3 grandsons. The Governor has a sister, Marion, of Providence, Rhode Island.



Governor Sherman Adams  
The Assistant to the President





Line of Rev. John<sup>7</sup> Sherman and 2d wife Mary Launce (Visita. of Cornwall shows L.ped. and connection with Darcy o f Dartford, Kent. Mary L.'s grgrgrandfa. was Sir Nich. Carew master of horse to Henry VIII. Carew goes back to Edward III's son Thos. of Woodstock.): Rev. Jas.<sup>8</sup> m. Mary Walker; Capt. Jn.<sup>9</sup>, M.D.m. 28 Nov. 1774, Brimfield, Mass. Abigail Woodstone; Phineas<sup>10</sup> m. Elizab. Morgan; Lemuel<sup>11</sup> m. Rose Blashfield; Phineas<sup>12</sup> m. Emma Thornton at Johnstown, R. Is. Hed. Watertown, N.Y., Mch 22 1813; Russell<sup>13</sup> m. Nancy \*Woodruff 25 Mch. 1824; Roswell<sup>14</sup> m. Oct. 8, 1875 Eliza. Moore; Dr. Frank<sup>15</sup> m. Edith Bean, June 21, 1905; Anson<sup>16</sup> m. Edna Schulz, Ap. 4, 1929 (he is Ex. V. Pres and Cashier, Citizens Bank of Arcade, Arcade, N.Y.); Marianne, Mt. Holyoke, '53, was in Dedham this summer; m. Anton Neuberger (former Cong. vice-Chair., Mass. Council Young Rep.) Sep. 26, 1953. Capt. Jn.<sup>9</sup>, M.D. also had Abigail<sup>10</sup>, m. 1754 Lt. Col. Jos. Thompson (of Benj. Thompson [Count Rumford] family); Abigail<sup>11</sup> T. m. Hooker Ballard; Erasmus<sup>12</sup> m. Jemima Cook Nov. 22, 1835; Elvira<sup>13</sup> m. Horace Frizelle; Louisa<sup>14</sup> m. Jn. Kokal, Sep. 19, 1892; Louisa Adele<sup>15</sup> Kokal m. Thos. Picton Rabbage, June 28, 1927. She is former Regent, Staten Is. Chap., D.A.R.; Louise<sup>17</sup> m. Geo. H. King at St. Andrews, Richmond, S. Is., Feb. 21, 1953. Rev. John<sup>7</sup>'s dau. Abigail<sup>8</sup> m. Rev. Sam. Willard, Aug. 8, 1664; Mary<sup>9</sup> m. David Melville; Sara<sup>10</sup> m. m. Deacon Sam. Vinson; Sara<sup>11</sup> v. m. Rasha Cannon; Col. Thos.<sup>12</sup> Cannon m. Mary DuBose; Anna<sup>13</sup> c. m. Zachery Trice; Jas.<sup>14</sup> Trice m. Harriet McAllister; J.M.<sup>15</sup> Trice, Tupelo, Miss. (has seen Carew manorhouse, Surrey.)

Hester<sup>7</sup> Sherman (sister of Rev. Jn.) d. Fairfield, Ct., wife of Andrew Warde, Magistrate and Deputy; Dr. Wm.<sup>8</sup> m. Deborah Lockwood; [H] Esther<sup>9</sup> m. Ebenezer Hawley; Eliz.<sup>10</sup> m. Capt. Jos. Wakeman; Jos.<sup>11</sup> m. Abigail Allen; Gideon [Yale, 1759] <sup>12</sup> m. Ann Adams; Eliz.<sup>13</sup> m. Ephraim Wheeler; Caroline<sup>14</sup> m. Jn. Hepburn; Caroline<sup>15</sup> m. (2) Amos Mylin, 2-26-1884, Harrisburg, Pa. She d. 1925; he d. 1926, bu. Woodward Hill Cem. Lanc. Pa.; Barbara<sup>16</sup> b. 1-7-1885, unm; Helen<sup>16</sup>, 1887-1905; Mercy<sup>16</sup>, m. 1922, Christian Hess; Mylin<sup>17</sup> Hess m. Dorothy Fasnacht. [Barbara d. 10 Sept. 1952.]

Hon. Philip<sup>7</sup> Sherman, Sec'y, R. Is. Colony, line: Samuel<sup>8</sup>, executor Philip's will, pr. Mar. 22, 1686/7 m. Martha Tripp; Ebenezer<sup>9</sup>, b. Portsmouth, d. Tiverton, m. (1) Rebecca Lawton, 1732; (2) Eliza. Havens, 1741/2; David<sup>10</sup> b. early 1730s, b. R. Is., d. Cambridge, N. Y. m. - Lincoln (ref. F. D. Sherman, S. Geneal. card #588); Humphrey<sup>11</sup> b. Tiverton, R. Is., d. E. Palmyra, N. Y. 1812, m. (1) Marcy Durfee. He served in R. Is. Militia: 1789/90 in Cambridge, N. Y.; d. E. Palmyra. Alexander<sup>12</sup> b. Cambridge, N. Y., 1790 \*Her bro. Norris was grandfa. of late Countess Dorothy di Frasso.

d.E.Palmyra, 1823, m. Amy Sherman (da. Gideon and Ruth Lawton S.); Durfee<sup>13</sup>, b. 1815, d. 1898, m. Susannah Fish, Putneyville, N.Y. Stephen<sup>14</sup>, b. 1848 E. Palmyra, bu. Buffalo; m. Agnes Irish, 1870 [Helen<sup>14</sup>, b. 1839, d. Germany, 1912 after a summer in Dedham where she was doing Sherman research-a son R.A. Sherman Bloomer, Newark, N.Y. survives]. Agnes<sup>15</sup> (Stephen<sup>14</sup>) b. 1872, m. Dr. Abram Kerr, Sec. Med. Coll., Cornell U.-Rev. Stephen<sup>15</sup>, b. 1874, m. Marion Goodhue. Stephen<sup>16</sup> M.D., b. Los Angeles, 1904. Jonathan<sup>16</sup>, b. St. Louis, Mo. 1907; is Suff. Bishop of Long Is. m. Frances Casady, Okla. by her father Sr. Bishop there, 1-1-1938. children: Thos.<sup>17</sup>; Sallie<sup>17</sup>; Marilyn.

Another des. of Philip<sup>7</sup> is Ruth<sup>16</sup> (Morrow) Heald, Dir. Nutley N.J. Hist. Soc. thru (Sam.<sup>11</sup> David<sup>10</sup>, Ebenezer<sup>9</sup>, Sam.<sup>8</sup>, Philip<sup>7</sup> Sam.<sup>11</sup> served as private, Col. Archibald Craig's Regt. In 1785 went from Providence, R. Is. to Cambridge, N.Y.; d. Norway, N.Y. 1822 (was b. Dec. 28, 1756) m. Sarah Sawyer ca. 1781; Ruth<sup>12</sup> b. 3-6-1795, Norway, N.Y., d. Greenfield, Pa. about 1852, m. Dec. 31, 1812 Phineas Randall, b. July 13, 1787, Vt., d. Crawford Co., Pa.; Clarinda<sup>13</sup>, b. Aug. 28, 1821, Oswego Co., N.Y., d. Crawford Co., Mch. 29, 1890, m. Jan. 11, 1838 Mark Jenkins, b. Oct. 23, 1816, Gen. Co. Pa., d. Summerhill Twp. Crawford Co., Pa., m. Jan. 11, 1838. Mary<sup>14</sup>, b. Feb. 6, 1845 Summerhill, d. Connaught Lake, Pa., m. Mch. 18, 1869 David Morrow, b. Apr. 18, 1839, d. Aug. 19, 1893; David<sup>15</sup> Morrow, b. Sep. 30, 1871, Summerhill, m. Ethel E. Hazen (Livingston) b. Aug. 6, 1878, m. Aug. 28, 1895. -Sam.<sup>11</sup> Shearman's other ch.: Priscilla, b. Oct. 11, 1782, m. Joshua Benjamin; Wright b. Jun. 23, 1785, m. Lydia Bowen; Humphrey b. Feb. 12, 1787, m. Esther Arnold; Antrice, b. Jun. 3, 1789, unm.; Cynthia, b. Apr. 8, 1791, unm.; Geo. b. Oct. 15, 1793 m. (1) Artemis Wright (2) Ann Potter; Ruth (given above); Sam. b. Jul. 2, 1797 m. Nancy Benjamin; David b. Jan. 10, 1800, m. Minerva Horton; Josiah, b. Dec. 21, 1802, m. Sally Berry; Sarah, b. 1807, m. Jas. Baker. (Ref. Mrs. Heald; "Spirit of '76"; F.D. Sherman's S. Geneal. Cards #542, 588, 2001.) Sam.<sup>11</sup> served in co. of Capt. Alexander Thomas (ancestor of your compiler.)

Philip<sup>7</sup>'s youngest da. Philippa<sup>8</sup>, b. Oct. 1, 1652 m. Benj. Chase abt. 1673, Dartmouth, Mass.; Walter Chase<sup>9</sup> m. Deliverance Simons; Sibyl<sup>10</sup> m. Jas. Cudworth; Jas.<sup>11</sup> m. Annie Bryant; Jas.<sup>12</sup> m. Hannah Brown; Abigail<sup>13</sup> m. Wm. Wight; Lewis<sup>14</sup> Wight m. Nancy Elliot; Jos.<sup>15</sup> m. Mary Hurren; Moroni<sup>16</sup> m. Eliza. Burt; LaPreal Wight<sup>17</sup>, Librarian Brigham Carnegie Library, Brigham City, U

Phillippa<sup>8</sup> also had Benj.<sup>9</sup> Chase, b. July 15, 1682, d. 1767, m. Mercy Simons, Jan. 23, 1703, Taunton; Oliver<sup>10</sup>, b. Sep. 21, 1709, d. Nov. 14, 1786, m. Mch. 22, 1734 Eliz. Cleveland; Eliza.<sup>11</sup> (wid. of Saunders) b. Dec. 15, 1736, m. Jas. Crandall (Rev. soldier) Jun.

26, 1768; Oliver Grandall<sup>12</sup> m. Sep. 30, 1773, m. Abigail West, Amy<sup>13</sup> b. Mch. 4, 1800 m. Ephraim Babcock; Eunice<sup>14</sup> m. Leonard Woolworth; Mary<sup>15</sup> m. Verdyne Nichols; Mael<sup>16</sup> Nichols, m. Fred Evans; resides Russell, Kansas.

Philip's son Edmund<sup>8</sup>, b. 1641 Portsmouth, R. Is., m. Dorcas- and had 8 ch.: Elkanah, Nat., Nat., David, Lydia, Sam., Elnathan, Jos. - Elkanah<sup>9</sup>, b. Dartmouth, Mass. May 7, 1674; later at S. Kingston, R. Is. where he d.; m. (1) Eliz. Manchester; (2) Margaret Pitts. By 1st wife: Elkanah<sup>10</sup>, Jn., Geo., Ruth, Content, Peter, Eliza. - Elkanah<sup>10a</sup> a farmer, m. Margaret Sewell, Smithfield, R. Is. settled on farm in Burrillville (now is Harrisville) R. Is. near Mass. line; d. at B. - Ch.: Daniell<sup>11</sup>, Asahel, Elkanah, Geo., Phebe, Catharine, Alpha. - Asahel<sup>11</sup> b. Mch. 12, 1758, d. Jn. 11, 1830, m. Rowena Ballou, 1788, da. of Rev. soldier, she b. June 21, 1772, d. Oct. 19, 1859. Ch.: Phebe<sup>12</sup>, Dutee, Wilbur (d. y.), Prussia, Catharine, Jesse, Alpha, Syria, Judson, Stephen, Smith, Rowena, Asahel. - Dutee<sup>12</sup> m. Nancy Emerson, ch. include Polly<sup>13</sup> m. Jas. St. Clair; Arthur<sup>14</sup> had Alta<sup>15</sup> m. - Hummel of Kahoka, Mo. - Syria<sup>12</sup> lived and d. in Harrisville; a friend; grandfa. of Mrs. Sykes; Alpha<sup>12</sup> m. - Whiting, had 1 da. of Douglas, Mass.; Rowena<sup>12</sup>, mother of Mrs. Walker of Can.

INQUIRY INTO THE EMIGRANT SHERMAN FORBEAR IN THE  
ADM. FORREST P. SHERMAN LINE FROM R. IS. : N. H. SAMUEL.

(cont. from Sherman & Allied Families, B. L. Stratton)  
Many hours have been spent on this interesting puzzle, and the weight of evidence presently available leads me to believe that the Rev. War Samuel - of Gloucester, R. Is. Douglas, Mass. and later of Lisbon [then Gunthwaite] N. H. - was son of Peter<sup>10</sup> (Elkanah<sup>9</sup>, Edmund<sup>8</sup>, Hon. Philip<sup>7</sup>.)  
This construction is tentative. Philip had a number of sons as did Edmund and Elkanah. Philip's large landholdings in R. Is. itself; on the mainland w. and n. of the Is. and in Dartmouth, Mass. would result in his descendants having widely scattered lands. Edmund<sup>8</sup> resided Dartmouth, but his son Elkanah settled near the Gloucester-Douglas locality where we find our subject Sam. His son Reuben was b. Feb. 22, 1763 Gloucester, R. Is. (Rec. Div. Dept. of Int. - widow's app. for pension. His residence before enlist. was given on his app. for pension as Douglas, Mass. and Gloucester, R. Is.) His first enl. was Apr. 12, 1779; 2d. 1781, then of Lisbon, N. H. The family must have recently moved there as Jul. 10, 1780 Sam. sold land in Douglas (Worcester Co. land

rec.v.116,p.416.)Sam.and [eldest?]son Peter [grandson of Peter<sup>10</sup>?] marched on alarm of Apr.19,1775 from Douglas.Peter remained in Douglas;m.Hannah Ross,Jn.30,1783. The name Lovel also seems helpful.Among the thousands of lineage cards in the Sherman Genealogy [F.D.Sherman Ms.scrapbooks,at N.Y.P.L.]there occurs only one(unindexed)Lovell(Peter<sup>12</sup>,Peter<sup>11</sup>b.Douglas,Peter<sup>10</sup>b.Dartmouth, Elkanah<sup>9</sup>,Edmund<sup>8</sup>,Philip<sup>7</sup>).It happens that Reuben also named a son Lovell.A link?[Cards#1817,1815,1819]

The land records for Sam. are from Mrs.Hazel Pickwick of Lisbon;N.H.Samuel's descent (see below) is from her records and from those of Cdr.Ernest L.Sherman(including his copy of a Ms.of Mr.Geo.W.Pike,Lisbon,N.H.)

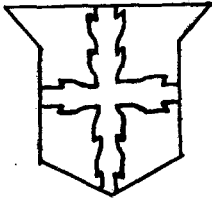
In consideration of settling,Sam.and sons were granted 100A each.Reuben m.(1)Lydia Dexter:Ch.:Ruben(m.Ruth); Lovell(m.-Blodgett;ch.:Henry;Lovell);Electa.-(2)Ruth,wd. of son Ruben:Ch.:Tryphena;Randilla;Andrew;Benara;Israel Jenette.-Samuel's son Jotham m.Mehitable Blanchard:Ch. Elijah;StephenC.;Ruth;Charlotte;Abigail;Peter.-Samuel's da.Olive m.David Ash:Ch.:Nat.;Sam.;Betsey;Phineas;Benj; Hannah;Edward;Sally;David;Reuben.-Samuel's da.Mary m.Zenas Dexter.-Samuel's son Benj.m.Mary Titus.Ch.:Benj.;Dan. Sophronia;Smith;Mary Ann;Calvin;Laura.Samuel's son Sam. m.-Dame.Ch.:Polly;Hannah;Sarah.m(2)Almira Judd.Ch.:Stephen;Almira;Clarinda;Sam.;Phineas.-Samuel's da.Hannah m.Chester Taylor.-Samuel's da.Charlotte m.Dan.Bemis;removed to Clear Creek,Chatauqua co.,N.Y.

Ruben son of Samuel m.ca.1783.His son Lovell b.ca.1785 probably m.ca.1810.Lovell,jr. would be the one who m. Betsy Mardeen and had Corresa Ett (m.Theodore Dyke,Lisbon);Sidney and Chloe(b.Feb.15,1839).She m.Allen Bowers Brockville,Ont.Son Richard father of Velma (Bowers)Green. [Descent from Lovell and Betsey:ref.:Mrs.Green.]

#### . . . DISTAFF SHERMANS

Henry<sup>5</sup>Sherman's wife was Susan.As their first child was bap.1570,and as they refer to "cosen" [nephew?]Galloway and her brother [half,or in-law]Gilbert Hilles(well known Moze names)it is believed today that the parish reg.of Moze,Essex (Crisp's ed.,p.27)stating "Henry sherman & susan Lawrence were Maryed y<sup>e</sup>14 of Junij 1568" refers to our subjects.In 1600 Henry S.and Thos.Lawrence of Esthorpe were sued;in 1610 Henry in his will mentions "my brother Lawrence of Esthorpe".The latter's will in-

ludes a da. Susan. 2 Nov. 1614 (Com. London, Ess. & Herts.) This Lawrence family is first mentioned in Essex in 1546 when on Nov. 3d Thos. Lawrence [Lawrens] of Tolle-shunt Knights (just s. of Colchester; in Thurstable Hund.) had alienated to him the rectory and St. Andrews ch. and advowson of the vicarage of Marks Tay. He d. Dec. 20, 1551 also holding the maner of Harbards in Rayleigh, Rawreth and Gr. Hockley, of the honor of Rayleigh - one messuage, one cottage, 300A of arable, 12 of meadow, 40 of wood, and 4s. 4d rent. On Nov. 8, 1555 Jn. L., his son, had leave to sell the third part of them to Tho. and Robert L. his brothers (the MarkTay property is referred to here only). In 1614 Thos. Lawrence (brother of Susan) died possessed of the MarkTay property: left to eldest son Jn. 1/3 part of the parsonage (other ch.: da. Susan, Mary, - Wystowe, sons Thos., Nat., Benj., Robert.) His will made: Aug. 24, 1614, pr. 2 Nov. 1614 [Com. Lond. Essex & Herts] For Lawrence family see P. Morant, Hist. of Essex, 1810 ed. v. 1, p. 276; v. 2, p. 204. A Jn. Lawrence; will pr. Beccles, Suff. Jn. 2, 1590 had ch.: Jn. Richard, Susan, Elizab. Marjorie, [and perhaps others.] The given names show a connection with the Lawrence family whose ped. goes back to Sir Robert whose arms were given to him by Richard Coeur de Lion, for bravery in scaling the walls of Acre, A.D. 1191: a cross raguley, gu.



He had a large descent of which some of the line is given by H.G. Somerby to 1854 in a chart. In 1504 a Jn. of Rumburgh d. whose wife was Margery. Their son Robert had a son Jn. who m. an Elizab. Other of Sir Robert's descent were of Glouces. and of Bucks. Variations of the parent coat of arms were used.

The Moze reg. shows bap.: Ann da. of Jn. Lawrence, 21 May in 1548; Thos. son of Jn. Lawrence, 21 May 1551. Perhaps they lived elsewhere when Susan was born. Susan had a da. Ann. The church at Marks Tay has a finely carved wooden font see Essex by P.F. Gaye, 1949, p. 50. [qu. Ann short for Susan?]

...

Philip Sherman had a Ward line. Evidence points to connection with the Lancelot Ward family of Lexden, Ess. and with the Jn. Ward family of Suff., Stratford. Philip is called "cousin" by Dr. Jn. Ward, Ipswich, N. Eng. in his will Dec. 28, 1652 naming other Wards: "...cousin Nathaniel Ward son of my uncle Nathaniel... and land given my by my fa-

ther in Mersey, Essex old England... Edmund Sharman o f  
Dedham last my attorney. To my cousins Ward's of Wethers-  
sfield 2... sons... cousin Philip Sharman of 'rood' Is...  
cousin Nathaniel Ward... remainder to Harvard College."  
(Waters. Ibid. p. 588.) The above Jn. Ward, chirurgeon o f  
Ipswich, Mass. (Ess. Ct. Papers, v. 12, p. 63) was under age at  
time of his mother, Anne Ward's will: Stratford, Suff., Eng.  
pr. Nov. 7, 1634... sons Jn., eldest; Sam. (Waters. Ibid. p. 587)  
She was widow of Jn. Ward, Stratford, Suff., will pr. May 18  
1631... "after d. of wife Anne, tnt. Dawes in E. Mersey to son  
Jn.... to son Sam.... wife shall bestow upon some of my  
former wives children." (Ibid. 1104.)

As the Stratford Jn. Ward family had Ward relatives o f  
Wethersfield and as Robert Ward\* of Lexden, liberties of  
Colchester, in will pr. May 9, 1617 leaves "my message  
in Wethersfield, called Ward's" which he had from his fa-  
ther Lancelot, and as he refers to a brother Jn., it i s  
probable that the Jn. of Stratford was Robert's brother.  
Notable also is the fact that Phillippa's husband\* Sam<sup>6</sup>  
(Henry<sup>5</sup>, Henry<sup>4</sup>) in his will, pr. Mch. 2, 1615/16 has among  
witnesses Rob't and Jn. Ward; that he and Robert W. call  
Jn. Upcher of Dedham "brother-in-law"; that both include  
among their children those named Sam. Mary, Martha, Sarah.  
Both men refer to a Thos. Cole. Perhaps Jn. Upcher's wife  
was sister to Robert Warde and Phillippa (Ward) Sherman.  
Both Lancelot W. and Jn. W. (of Stratford) had more than  
one wife so the relationship maybe of half-blood.  
Rev. Jn. Ward, Haverhill, Suff. had 3 Puritan minister sons:  
Jn., Rev. Nat. of New Eng.; Rev. Sam\*\*\*, Ipswich-will pr. Ap. 24  
1640 by sons Nat. and Jos. (eld. son was Sam.) remembers his  
mother at "her now dwelling house in Weathersfield".

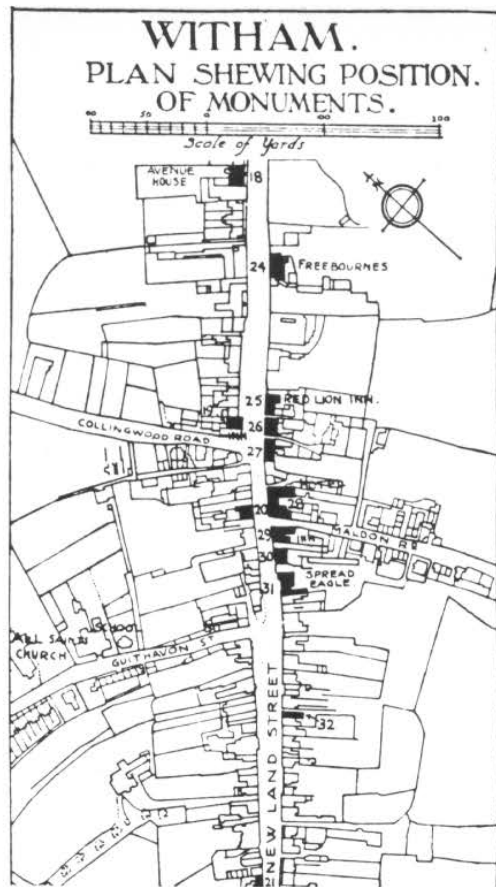
[Rev. Nat. was au. of the Mass. Body of Liberties, 1641-the  
first code of laws in N. Eng.; also of Simple Cobbler of  
Aggawam.-For Wood-Ward relationship see p. 5, supra.]  
Hoping to solve this puzzle I had a search made for Lan-  
celot's will: all P. C. C. Cal. and Essex Arch. courts appro-  
priate were searched by Miss Peek, London agent. without  
success. Search in Stratford or Ipswich seems indicated.  
Ward is on the Falaise Roll. Essex arms: Az. a cross flory  
or.-Suff. for Rich. Warde of London, son of Henry, son of  
Richard: Az. a cross bet. 4 eagles Ar.-confirmed, 1593.

The use of the name Philip has not been noted in any re-  
cord of Shermans before the bap. of Sam. and Phillippa's  
son in 1610 (Dedham parish register.)

\*Ibid P. 1144; \*\*\*Ibid. p. 19; \*\*Reg. 67, pp. 157, 8.



Battisfords Manor  
(Freebourne's)  
today



Partial Plan from Royal Com. Historical  
Monuments. v.2. p.268 (by permission of  
H.B.M. Stationery Office, London)





Philip Sherman's grgrgrandson Jos.Thomas m.Wm.Freeborn's grgrgrandda.Sarah Estes of Portsmouth.Presented here is new data on Freeborn,who the last of Ap.1634 sailed in the "Francis"of Ipswich for Boston.With him came wife Mary,children Mary,7;Sarah,2,and servant Jn.Aldburg,14. He was one of the intellectuals who founded R.Is.Colony in 1638.Surveyed lands of colony,1639[after 1580 surveyors knew manorial law];1641,Constable.

Recently I found record of his sale of Batisfords Manor"by deed dated 20th Dec.1633....a small maner...grant from honor of Grafton,free socage of all rents...man-sion-house in Witham st!...(P.Morant,Hist.Essex,v.2.110) Batisfords is also called "Freebournes." From an 1810 Bill of Particulars of freehold estates for sale (copy kindly sent me by Mr.F.G.Emmison,Archivist,Essex Rec.Off.) "Estate comprises front next st.of 76feet...excellent cellar;ground floor,breakfast parlour,12 ft.sq.;2other parlours in front...back parlour,2 kitchens,pantry,larder;large open stair-case,3 principal lofty bed-rooms, ...large dressing-room...4 other bedrooms,backstaircase 3 attics;yard with carriage entrance;pump of goodwater wash-house,coal-houses,stable for 3 horses...extensive well-planted garden...yearly rent 60t.land tax21.peran" Add to this data from the Royal Comm.Historical Monuments.Essex.v.2.p.267"Freebourne's built possiblyearly in 16th cent.with cross-wings at N.E.&S.W.ends...Upper storey projects in front at ends of crosswings.Inside there is a central newel staircase of the 17th cent.& a door of original linen-fold panelling."

The picture of Freebournes' was taken for this book by Mr.P.A.Sparke,7 Burns Crescent,Chelmsford,Essex,Eng.who also searched for Freebourne records in Essex.He has found that Wm.m.Mary Wilson,St.Mary's Ch.Maldon,Essex 1625(Boyd's Marriage Index.)As bap.rec.for Withamstart in 1650 these are not available for Wm.'s children. His d.rec.calls him nearly 80 in 1670 so was b.1590.He cannot be the Wm. who is ref.to:E.Ro.Q/SR149/33,37,38; 150/2,24,38.-Early F.ref.are to Christopher.Jury.1581. Alexander-Constable;Jury;Essoined.1592-1600.Thos.Jury. 1599-1600.-Mary of Witham,1599;Richard there 1596;1620; 1624.Robert,1599.Thos.1598-1600.In 1651 an Alex.surveyor.As the emigrant Wm.was a surveyor he may be son of this Alex.-In 1621 ref.to Wm.as sawyer[Q/SR.235/63.]-The name occurs also in other Essex parishes.

## PART 11

Additions, Corrections, etc. to

SHERMAN AND ALLIED FAMILIES (1951) by B. Stratton  
Among Thos. Brownell's descendants are: Atty. Gen. Herbert  
A. Brownell, jr. and brother, Dr. Sam. M. Brownell, U.S. Com. of  
Ed.

Arms of Fish family of Gr. Bowden, Leices. from tablet of  
1703 for Augustine Fish: a chev. eng. bet. 3 owls. He was a  
cousin of emigrant Fishes. - Thos. F. of R. Is. 1643; bap. Jan.  
1, 1618, Gr. Bowden, son of Alice (da of Jn. and Margaret Fish)  
and Robert Fish, Market Harborough. Thos.<sup>1</sup> was of Wedgnoock  
Park, Warwick. (Sherman and Allied Families. Mrs. E. Hulse,  
p. 111) - Wife of Thos. F. of R. Is. seems to have been Mary  
Ayres, da of Henry A. rather than Mary Soule.

Ludwig. p. 205. For "Caroline Ludwig" read "Rosine Caroline".  
McNaughton. p. 230. For "Lt. Lawrence" read "Lt. Leslie."

Reed. p. 240. For "Ellen Coloitle" read "Ellen Colvin." p. 252.  
For "Mch. 14" read "Feb. 14" (line 10).

Stratton. p. 264. line 36. For "ca 1925" read "Aug. 15, 1924."  
line 39. For "ca 1927" read "July 24, 1927."

Illus. opp. p. 84. For "Melvina Scoville" read "Anna Stewart".  
Reed. p. 144. For "Frances L. Reed" read "Sarah Frances Reed"

CHART: P. 53a. Omit Jos. Thomas<sup>12</sup>; Col. Alexander Thomas is 12.

Birthplace of Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, Lancaster, O., now museum  
of Ohio Arch. Soc. (col. illus.: Ford Times. p. 21, Aug. 1951.)  
Wm. Watts Sherman estate, Newport, now home for aged.

"Shadowbrook", 100 room "cottage" of Anson Phelps Stokes  
shown in "The Last Resorts".

Beth Hoar (Capt. John line) was Beth of "Little Women." Her  
son, Sherman Hoar Bowles, owner of 3 Springfield, Mass. new  
spapers, d. Mch. 4, 1952, ae. 61, N.Y.C.

Sherman: p. 13. For "Henry<sup>4</sup> b ca 1520" read "b 1511/12."

p. 28. For "Edmund Galloway Clerke" read Edmund Galloway,  
Clerke. "p. 41. Cross out references to Clerke kinsmen.

p. 43, 60, 64, 68. For "Sherman Family Records" read "Sherman  
Genealogy."

p. 109. Edward<sup>12</sup> Sherman. Partner of Fields; helped raise  
funds for Atlantic cable. - Thos.<sup>13</sup>, d. London, Eng. Aug. 27,  
1931. Bu. Greenwood Union Cem., Rye, N.Y. "Herbert, Aug." should  
read "Herbert<sup>13</sup> Augus." m. Anna White, d. Rye, N.Y., 9 May, 1941.  
Judge Roger<sup>14</sup> (see p. 277) for "Bonn" read "Berne"; for "Suisi"  
read "Suisse". - Herbert<sup>14</sup>'s son Winchester<sup>15</sup>, Yale '42; Lt. in  
Artil. - m. Laura Coston, Sep. 23, 1944. Winchester<sup>16</sup>, b. 28 Jul 46.  
Herbert<sup>15</sup>, b. 16 Mch. 1923. Pfc. - Purple Heart; Pres. Cita.; m. Doro-  
thy Johnson. [Herbert<sup>14</sup> has letter seal (sealion) believed



THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



Upper -Roger Sherman, 2d from left at table.  
At left -Gen. Sidney Sherman.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.



to have been Hon. Roger's. ]-p.109. After Alexander add Arthur Outram<sup>13</sup> Sherman; son Essleck m. 23 Feb. 1922, Anne Winchester; she d. 29 May 1950, Rumson, N. J. He d. 14 Sep. 1929, Neuilly, France. Michael<sup>15b</sup>. Jan. 24, 1923, N. Y. C.; Princeton 1951; m. Sep. 8, 1951 Agnes Davis Bull, Litchfield, Conn. - Deaths: Orville Towne, Jan. 10, 1952; Camille Mooney, Jul 2, '52. Emily Reynolds, Dec. 17, '52. Herbert Krahmer, Jan. 4, '53. Bertha Bradt [comp. of "Ancestors & Descendants of Samuel E. Bradt and Bertha Glidden Bradt (an Eber<sup>o</sup> Sherman line)] Mch. 21 '53. Roy Van Valkenburgh, Oct. 29 '53. Cecilia Reber, Sep. 10, '52. Birth: Debra Ann to Edward and Jane Stratton, Oct. 21 '52. Marriage: Nancy Van Valkenburgh to Rob't England, 24 Dec. '53.

General Wm. T. Sherman Book Notes. - Within recent years books of journalistic caliber have been published about Gen. Sherman. In regard to the controversial march thru Georgia, let us recollect that Lincoln ordered his armies to win, to put down insurrection. He did not think of a war as a "police action stalemate". To win an army must eat. Gen. S. explained his problem of foraging in his Memoirs thus: "the country was sparsely settled, with no magistrates or civil authorities who could respond to requisitions, as is done in all wars of Europe; so that this system... was simply indispensable to our success." The General's trenchant phrase in regard to candidacy for the Presidency - "I shall not run if nominated and shall not serve if elected" - he expanded in a letter to Hon. J. R. Doolittle - "I have absolute faith in the vitality of this young nation; believe it will stand a good deal of bad doctoring; and am more than ever willing to risk its life and welfare to those who make politics their profession."

The General was not harsh nor embittered towards the South. He and Confederate Gen. Jos. Johnston pored over their maps together while getting ready each his own account of bygone battles.

Few have been so honored as the General. Nor did those honors bestowed before his death alter his modesty. Grant appointed him Gen. of the Army of the U. S.; Cong. retired him with current pay; an expensive home in Wash. was given him. Two St. Gaudens statues honor him - one in Wash., D. C., the other at the entrance to Central Park, N. Y. C. The largest tree in the world, a California redwood, is named for him. An Army tank bears his name. No day goes by without a reference to him in print or radio or television. His fame is worldwide.

# CHART A

SOME EMINENT AMERICANS WHO DESCEND FROM THE EMIGRANTS:  
HON. PHILIP SHERMAN, SEC'Y, R. IS. COLONY: HON. SAMUEL SHERMAN  
ASS'T. GOV., CONN.: CAPT. JOHN SHERMAN, LEADER, "TRAYNED BAND"  
THE REV. JOHN SHERMAN, "VERITABLE CHRYSOTOM".

Jas. S. Sherman, v. p., U. S. A.	Adm. Forrest P. Sherman, CNO
Hon. Roger Sherman	Adm. Frederick C. Sherman
Gen. Wm. T. Sherman	Cdr. Ernest L. Sherman
Gen. Miles Reber	Col. Paul D. Sherman
Gen. Sherman Miles	Col. Edward A. Sherman
Hon. Chauncey Depew	Col. Frank J. Sherman
Gen. Thos. West Sherman	Cdr. Kenneth L. Sherman
Gen. Sidney Sherman	Prof. Frank D. Sherman
Hon. John Sherman; Senator;	Thos. Townsend Sherman
Sec'y Treasury, U. S. A.	Bishop Jonathan Sherman
Hon. Ebenezer R. Hoar	Lady Martha Lindsay
Hon. Geo. F. Hoar	Lady Elizabeth Lindsay
Hon. Simeon Baldwin	Judge Charles R. Sherman
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts	Rachel Sherman Thorndike
Col. Frank S. Henry	Dr. Eleanor deForest Baldwin
Col. Colgate Hoyt	Stuart Pratt Sherman
Hon. Samuel McDoual	Prof. Sherman S. Hayden
Lt. Col. Alexander Thomas	Guy A. Thomas
Lt. Col. Gorton Thomas	Mary E. Sherman Reese
Major Fred I. Reed	Charles A. White
Capt. Fred C. Reed	Edward Standish Sherman
Hon. P. T. Sherman	Beth ["Little Women"] H. Bowles
Lt. Robert Gamble	Sherman Hoar Bowles
Priv. Herbert A. Sherman	S. V. Talcott
Judge Roger Sherman of Rye	Hon. Roger M. Sherman
Capt. John Sherman, M. D.	Hon. Henry deForest Baldwin
Rev. James Sherman	Hon. Samuel Hoar
Anson F. Sherman	Lt. Sidney Sherman, jr.
Loren A. Sherman	Mrs. Ruth Heald
Wm. Watts Sherman	Charles A. White
Hoyt Sherman	Rev. Cyrus Sherman
Tecumseh S. Fitch	Sen. Sherman Day
Henry Stoddard Sherman	Capt. Jeremiah M. Evarts
Hon. Henry Sherman Boutell,	Judge Roger Sherman Greene
U. S. Minister	Rev. Henry B. Sherman
Hon. Roger S. G. Boutell	Charles Pomeroy Sherman
Gov. Sherman Adams, Pres. Assistant	

## CHART B

## A BRIEF SHERMAN KINSHIP CHART

Henry<sup>5</sup> Henry<sup>4</sup> Sherman of Dedham, England Edmund<sup>5</sup>

Samuel<sup>6</sup> - - - - - brother - - - - - John<sup>6</sup> - - - - - 1st-cousin of - - - - - EDMUND<sup>6</sup> - - - - - brother - - - - - RICHARD<sup>6</sup> - - - - - sister - MARY<sup>6</sup>  
 PHILIP<sup>7</sup> - 1st - - - - - cousin of - - - - - CAPT. JOHN<sup>7</sup> - 2d - REV. JOHN<sup>7</sup> - brother - - - - - HON. SAMUEL<sup>7</sup> - bro - HESTER<sup>7</sup> - sister of - GRACE<sup>7</sup> - - - - - SAGUN<sup>7</sup>

Samuel<sup>8</sup> - bro - Sarah<sup>8</sup> - - - - - 2d " - - - - - Joseph<sup>8</sup> - 3d - Rev. James<sup>8</sup> - 1st - - - - - John<sup>8</sup> - ANDREW WARDE - JOHN LIVERMORE

Eben.<sup>9</sup> - 1st - Abigail<sup>9</sup> Mumford - 3d " - - - - - John<sup>9</sup> - brother - Wm.<sup>9</sup> - 4th - Capt. Jn.<sup>9</sup> M.D. - 2d - Samuel<sup>9</sup> - bro - John<sup>9</sup>

David<sup>10</sup> - 2d - Ruth<sup>10</sup> Fish - 4th " Jos.<sup>10</sup> - bro - Sam.<sup>10</sup> - 1 - Roger<sup>10</sup> - 5th - Phineas<sup>10</sup> - 3d - David<sup>10</sup> - 1st - Daniel<sup>10</sup>

Humphrey<sup>11</sup> - 3d - Jos.<sup>11</sup> Thomas - 5th " Jos.<sup>11</sup> - 1st - Micah<sup>11</sup> - 6th - Lemuel<sup>11</sup> - 4th - Matthew<sup>11</sup> - 2d - Taylor<sup>11</sup>

Alexander<sup>12</sup> - 4th - Col. Alex.<sup>12</sup> - 6th " Nathan<sup>12</sup> - 2d - Gen. Sidney<sup>12</sup> Sherman - 7th - Phineas<sup>12</sup> - 5th - Judson<sup>12</sup> - 3d - Judge Charles R. Sherman

Durfee<sup>13</sup> - 5th - Sarah<sup>13</sup> McDoual - 7th " Luther<sup>13</sup> - 8th - Russell<sup>13</sup> - 6th - Albert<sup>13</sup> - 4th - Hon. Charles<sup>13</sup> T. - - - - - brother of - - - - - Gen. Wm. T.<sup>13</sup> - bro - John<sup>13</sup> Sherman  
 Stephen<sup>14</sup> - 6th - Eliza<sup>14</sup> Esmann - 8th " Edwin<sup>14</sup> - 9th - Roswell<sup>14</sup> - 7th - Loren<sup>14</sup> - 5th - Mary<sup>14</sup> - - - - - sister - - - - - Lida<sup>14</sup> - sister - Elizabeth<sup>14</sup> - Civil War  
 Rev. " <sup>15</sup> - 7th - Mary<sup>15</sup> Reed - 9th " Rev. Cyrus<sup>15</sup> - 10th - Frank<sup>15</sup> - 8th - Frederick<sup>15</sup> - 6th - Sherman Miles - bro - Cecilia<sup>15</sup> - Lady Elizabeth<sup>15</sup> - 1 - Lady Martha<sup>15</sup> - 1st wife of: Sec'y of Treasury U.S.A.  
 Bishop Jon<sup>16</sup> - 8th - Bertha<sup>16</sup> Ludwig - 10th " Winnie<sup>16</sup> - 11th - Anson<sup>16</sup> - 9th - Adm. Fred<sup>16</sup> - 7th - Gen. Miles Reber<sup>16</sup> - son of Jas. Ludovic, 26th Earl of Crawford  
 Sherman Bertha<sup>17</sup> Stratton - 11th " Gov. Sherman Adams<sup>17</sup> - 12th - Marianne<sup>17</sup> (Sherman) Neuberger  
 (compiler)

1. Emigrant Shermans designated by capital letters.
2. The words "first", "second", etc. designate cousinship of the same generation. The word "removed" designates cousinship of different generations. Example: Gen. Sidney Sherman is a first cousin twice removed from Hon. Roger Sherman. Adm. Frederick C. Sherman is a 4th cousin 3 times removed from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

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