

# **M**et the WARD FAMILY of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

Researched by: [John Graham Ward](#)

- The WARDS were farmers, librarians, soldiers, grocers, authors, politicians, quilters, speculators, and advertisers, but they were also a family with many influential connections. As the nation expanded, so did the Wards' role in history. Many people, both local and distant, were affiliated with the family over the years. Friends, enemies, and even loose acquaintances made their presence known at the WARD HOUSE and in the letters and journals the Wards wrote.
- The WARD FAMILY owned the property for 200-years, during which time at least six generations were involved with the house. They built it, expanded it, maintained it, cherished it, and most importantly lived their lives within its walls.



The ARTEMAS WARD HOUSE at 786, Main Street, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

# **T**ABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| <b>IN THE BEGINNING...</b>                                    | <b>3</b>  |
| <b>EMIGRATION TO BRITISH COLONIAL AMERICA in 1638.</b>        | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Indian Uprising in Marlborough,</b>                        | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Family Tree of NAHUM I WARD (1684-1754)</b>                | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Descendants of Deacon WILLIAM I WARD (1603-1687)</b>       | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Deacon JOHN WARD of Newton (1626-1708).</b>                | <b>16</b> |
| <b>The Tithingman at the Ipswich Meeting House</b>            | <b>20</b> |
| <b>Colonel NAHUM I WARD (1684-1754)</b>                       | <b>23</b> |
| <b>MARTHA HOWE WARD (1687-1755)</b>                           | <b>24</b> |
| <b>Major General ARTEMAS I WARD (1727-1800);</b>              | <b>25</b> |
| <b>MEMORIAL STATUE TO Major General ARTEMAS I WARD</b>        | <b>31</b> |
| <b>ITHAMAR WARD (1752-1828)</b>                               | <b>33</b> |
| <b>JUDGE THOMAS WALTER I WARD (1758-1835)</b>                 | <b>34</b> |
| <b>THOMAS WALTER II WARD (1798-1890)</b>                      | <b>36</b> |
| <b>CHARLES GROSVENOR WARD (1829-1864)</b>                     | <b>37</b> |
| <b>THOMAS WALTER WARD III (1834-1927)</b>                     | <b>38</b> |
| <b>ARTEMAS IV WARD (1848-1925)</b>                            | <b>39</b> |
| <b>The ARTEMAS WARD HOUSE, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, USA</b> | <b>40</b> |
| <b>EPILOGUE</b>   | <b>58</b> |

# I N THE BEGINNING...

Our story starts with the PATRIARCH of the WARD FAMILY in Yorkshire in 1603...

**WILLIAM WARD**, destined to be the DEACON of his Congregationalist Church in New England and a leader of the Colonists in the "New World" of Massachusetts Colony.

- **WILLIAM WARD** (1603 - 1687) was born in Bolton-Percy, Yorkshire, England, the son of a 43-year old English Mercer **EDWARD JOHANNES WARD** (1560-1603) and his wife **MARY WARD (born HATTON)** (1562-1670) of London, Middlesex, England.

(MERCER: Dealer in textiles, especially silks, velvets and other fine fabrics.)

- On May 4, 1626, the 23-year old **WILLIAM WARD** married his first wife, 21-year old **ELIZABETH WARD #1 (born Unknown)** (1605-1632) in St. James' Church, Clerkenwell, London, Middlesex, England.

- **WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687)** and **ELIZABETH WARD #1 (1605-1632) (born Unknown)** had 4-Children:

1. John WARD (1626-1708) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
Occupation: "Tanner" (Leather Seller) & Farmer; **Married 16-year old Hannah Jackson (1634-1704) in 1650; Became a Deacon in 1660 in America;**
2. Joanna WARD (1627-1718) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Married Abraham Williams in Massachusetts, America?**
3. Mary Ann WARD (1630-1650) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Died Young @ 20-years old;**
4. Obadiah WARD (1632-1718) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Married Mary Ward;**

- **ELIZABETH WARD #1 (born Unknown)** died @ age 27-years from complications of the birth of her fourth child, a son, **OBADIAH WARD** on May 11, 1632 in Clerkenwell, London, England.

- Two years after the death of his first Wife, **WILLIAM WARD** married **ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown)**, on June 4, 1634 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.

■ **WILLIAM WARD** and **ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown)** then had 11-Children of whom 2-died when young adults:

1. Richard WARD (1635-1667) born in St. John, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Died when only 32-yrs old.**
2. Deborah Ann WARD (1636-1697) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Married John Johnson;**
3. Hannah WARD (1638-1717) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Abraham Howe;**
4. Samuel WARD (1641-1727) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;
5. Elizabeth WARD (1643-1710) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married: James Howe #1 and Captain Henry Kerley #2;**
6. Mary WARD (1643-1703) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;
7. Increase WARD (1644-1690) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Record Wheelock in 1672 in Medfield, Norfolk, MA;**
8. Hopestill WARD (1646-1718) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Mr. Woods;**
9. William WARD (1648-1697) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;
10. Eleazer WARD (1649-1676) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Killed by Indian Raiders when 27-years old.**
11. Bethiah WARD (1658-1712) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Daniel Rice;**

■ **WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687)** was a PURITAN PROTESTANT who emigrated in 1639 from Rothwell, Leeds, Yorkshire, England during the **GREAT PURITAN MIGRATION (1620-1640)** and settled in SUDBURY, Massachusetts, British Colonial America.

■ **WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687)** is reported to have emigrated in **Spring 1639** from England to BOSTON, Suffolk, Massachusetts with his 2nd. Wife, **ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown)** and his 5-surviving Children possibly on the sailing ship "**DILIGENT**" out of Ipswich, Suffolk, England to Boston Harbour, Massachusetts. However, the names of WILLIAM WARD and his wife & 5-children are not found on the Passenger List.

At the time of WILLIAM WARD'S reported arrival, the Town of BOSTON was only 8 years old and had a population of about 1,000 immigrants. WILLIAM and his family continued west to find their new home. About 15 miles west and north of Boston, on the edge of the frontier, WILLIAM WARD and others founded the "**PLANTATION OF SUDBURY**".

- In 1639, WILLIAM WARD lived in SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Massachusetts. He was granted some 20-acres of land in Sudbury, the grant was recorded as September 18, 1640. William became a FREEMAN in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (or First Boston Church) on 10 May 1643 in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

The "OATH OF A FREEMAN" was a loyalty pledge required of all new members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630s.

The "Oath" was a vow of obedience to the Colony's Government and a promise not to conspire against it. Previous examples of oaths in England pledged loyalty to the Crown. The absence of reference to the KING made the "Oath" a uniquely American document.

- In 1643, WILLIAM WARD, FREEMAN represented Sudbury in the GENERAL COURT in 1644, and was for several years the CHAIRMAN of the SELECTMEN.

The BOARD of SELECTMEN is commonly the Executive arm of the Government of NEW ENGLAND towns in the United States. The Board typically consists of three or five members, with or without staggered terms. Three is the most common number, historically.

In most New England towns, the adult voting population gathered annually in a TOWN MEETING to act as the local legislature, approving budgets and laws. Day-to-day operations were originally left to individual oversight, but when Towns became too large for individuals to handle such work loads, they would elect an EXECUTIVE BOARD of selected men (hence the name) to run things for them.

These men had charge of the day-to-day operations; Selectmen were important in legislating policies central to a community's Police force, Highway supervisors, Poundkeepers, Field drivers, and other officials. However, the larger Towns grew, the more power would be distributed among other Elected Boards, such as Fire Wardens and Police Departments.

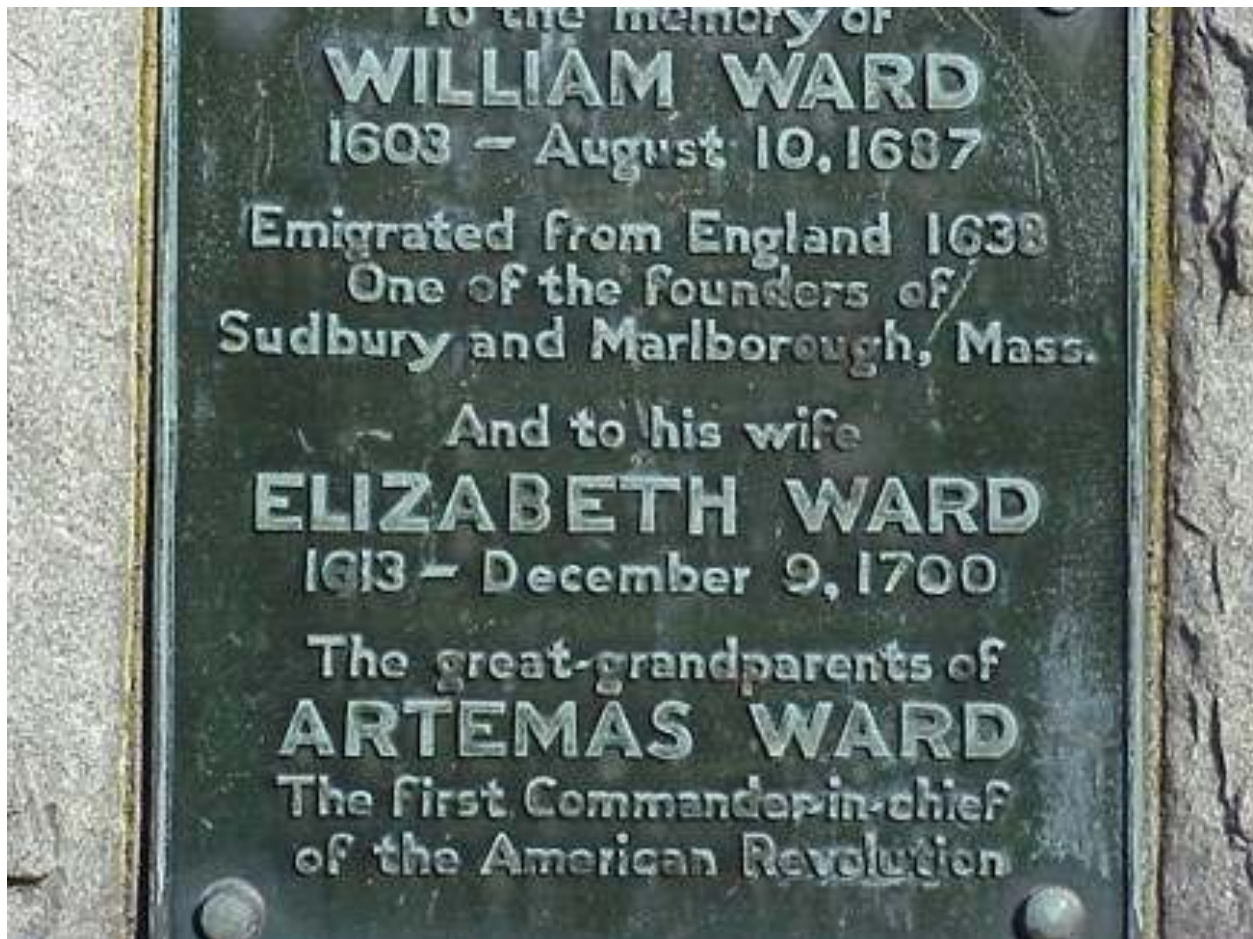
For example, population increases led to the creation of POLICE DEPARTMENTS, of which Selectmen typically became the Commissioners. The advent of tarred roads and automobile traffic led to a need for full-time highway maintainers and plowmen, leaving Selectmen to serve as Supervisors of Streets and Ways.

- In 1646, WILLIAM WARD and DEACON EDMUND RICE served in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as COMMISSIONERS TO END SMALL CAUSES.

- In 1656 WILLIAM WARD signed the **PETITION to the GENERAL COURT** for the Town of MARLBOROUGH.
- In 1657 WILLIAM WARD was granted more land in MARLBOROUGH, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
- In 1660, WILLIAM WARD and ELIZABETH WARD #2 (**born Unknown**) moved to reside in MARLBOROUGH where he was appointed DEACON OF THE CHURCH, and died there, 27-years later on August 10th, 1687, at age 84-years.

The primary focus of the ministry of the DEACON is on care and compassion for the Poor and Oppressed and in seeking Social Justice for all people. They take both an active role in leadership in such actions themselves, but are also play a key role in encouraging other UNITING PROTESTANT CHURCH members in similar action.

- **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** died at age 84-years on Sunday, 10 August 1687 in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.



- **Deacon WILLIAM WARD** became a leader of the AMERICAN COLONISTS fighting British rule in America and the indigenous Indian tribes - the WAMPANOAG, MOHEGAN and MOHICAN. The leader of these tribes was the Wampanoag Chief called MASSASOIT (1590-1661) who maintained peaceful relations with the English Settlers in the Plymouth Colony.

However, the arriving foreigners from Europe also brought disease ([smallpox](#), [yellow fever](#) and [bubonic plague](#)), which was passed on to the NAUSET and WAMPANOAG and resulted in the death of 75 percent of the natives in NEW ENGLAND and the CANADIAN MARITIMES between 1614 and 1617. Between disease and kidnappings, the NAUSET were initially hostile to the Pilgrims who arrived in 1620.

WILLIAM WARD came from a large Family. Each generation of Wards dispersed as the children grew older. Some family members left the WARD HOUSE and FARM but stayed nearby, sometimes even in Shrewsbury, itself. Others went far away, to the growing edges of the United States like Ohio and Nebraska. Some went to school, married, and lived and died in distant parts of the country. Yet, to others the Shrewsbury homestead remained the family home. Many of the heads of household returned to the farm after many years to take over from aging parents.

- **Deacon WILLIAM WARD** was Great Grandfather of Major General ARTEMAS WARD (1727-1800) who was destined to be the first COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY ARMY to fight the British Army of KING CHARLES I OF ENGLAND in the 1770s.

- On May 4, 1626 WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687) married ELIZABETH WARD # 1 (1605-1632) ([born Unknown](#)) at St. James Church, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England and they had 4-Children:

1. John WARD (1626-1708) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
Occupation: "Tanner" (Leather Seller) & Farmer;  
[Married 16-year old Hannah Jackson \(1634-1704\) in 1650;](#)  
[Became a Deacon in 1660 in America;](#)
2. Joanna WARD (1627-1718) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
[Married Abraham Williams in Massachusetts, America?](#)
3. Mary Ann WARD (1630-1650) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
[Died Young @ 20-years old;](#)
4. Obadiah WARD (1632-1718) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
[Married Mary Ward;](#)

- **ELIZABETH WARD #1 (born Unknown)** died @ age 27-years from complications of the birth of her fourth child, a son, **OBADIAH WARD** on May 11, 1632 in Clerkenwell, London, England.
- Two years after the death of his first Wife, **WILLIAM WARD** married **ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown)**, on June 4, 1634 in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England.
- **WILLIAM WARD** and **ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown)** then had 11-Children of whom 2-died when young adults:
  1. Richard WARD (1635-1667) born in St. John, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;
  2. **Died when only 32-yrs old.**
  3. Deborah Ann WARD (1636-1697) born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England;  
**Married John Johnson;**
  3. Hannah WARD (1638-1717) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Abraham Howe;**
  4. Samuel WARD (1641-1727) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;
  5. Elizabeth WARD (1643-1710) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married: James Howe #1 and Captain Henry Kerley #2;**
  6. Mary WARD (1643-1703) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;
  7. Increase WARD (1644-1690) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA
  8. Hopestill WARD (1646-1718) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Mr. Woods;**
  9. William WARD (1648-1697) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Hannah Brigham Eames in 1679 in Marlborough, Massachusetts;**
  10. Eleazer WARD (1649-1676) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Killed by Indian Raiders when 27-years old.**
  11. Bethiah WARD (1658-1712) born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, BCA;  
**Married Daniel Rice;**

# E MIGRATION TO BRITISH COLONIAL AMERICA in 1638.

- **WILLIAM WARD** (1603-1687) is reported to have emigrated in **Spring 1638** from England to BOSTON, Suffolk, Massachusetts with his 2nd. Wife, **ELIZABETH WARD #2** (born **Unknown**) and their 5-surviving Children possibly on the sailing ship "**DILIGENT**" out of Ipswich, Suffolk, England to Boston Harbour, Massachusetts. However, the names of WILLIAM WARD and his wife & 5-children are not found on the Passenger List.

At the time of WILLIAM WARD'S reported arrival, the Town of BOSTON was only 8 years old and had a population of about 1,000 immigrants. WILLIAM and his family continued west to find their new home. About 15 miles west and north of Boston, on the edge of the frontier, WILLIAM WARD and others founded the "**PLANTATION OF SUDBURY**".

- In 1639, WILLIAM WARD lived in SUDBURY, MIDDLESEX COUNTY, Massachusetts. He was granted some 20-acres of land in Sudbury, the grant was recorded as September 18, 1640. William became a **FREEMAN** in the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH (or First Boston Church) on 10 May 1643 in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

The "**OATH OF A FREEMAN**" was a loyalty pledge required of all new members of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630s.

The "Oath" was a vow of obedience to the company's Government and a promise not to conspire against it. Previous examples of oaths in England pledged loyalty to the Crown. The absence of references to the KING made the "Oath" a uniquely American document.

- In 1643, WILLIAM WARD, FREEMAN represented Sudbury in the GENERAL COURT in 1644, and was for several years the **CHAIRMAN of the SELECTMEN**.

The **BOARD of SELECTMEN** is commonly the Executive arm of the Government of **NEW ENGLAND** towns in the United States. The Board typically consists of three or five members, with or without staggered terms. Three is the most common number, historically.

In most New England towns, the adult voting population gathered annually in a **TOWN MEETING** to act as the local legislature, approving budgets and laws. Day-to-day operations were originally left to individual oversight, but when Towns became too large for individuals to handle such work loads, they would elect an **EXECUTIVE BOARD** of selected men (hence the name) to run things for them.

These men had charge of the day-to-day operations; Selectmen were important in legislating policies central to a community's Police force, Highway supervisors, Poundkeepers, Field drivers, and other officials. However, the larger towns grew, the more power would be distributed among other Elected Boards, such as Fire Wardens and Police Departments.

For example, population increases led to the creation of POLICE DEPARTMENTS, of which Selectmen typically became the Commissioners. The advent of tarred roads and automobile traffic led to a need for full-time highway maintainers and plowmen, leaving Selectmen to serve as Supervisors of Streets and Ways.

- In 1646, WILLIAM WARD and DEACON EDMUND RICE served in Sudbury, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as COMMISSIONERS TO END SMALL CAUSES.
- In 1656 WILLIAM WARD signed the PETITION to the GENERAL COURT for the Town of MARLBOROUGH.
- In 1657 WILLIAM WARD was granted more land in MARLBOROUGH, Middlesex County, Massachusetts. In 1661, WILLIAM WARD and ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown) lived in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
- In 1660, WILLIAM WARD and ELIZABETH WARD #2 (born Unknown) moved to reside in MARLBOROUGH where he was appointed DEACON OF THE CHURCH, and died there, 27-years later on August 10th, 1687, at age 84-years.

The primary focus of the ministry of the DEACON is on care and compassion for the poor and oppressed and in seeking social justice for all people. They take both an active role in leadership in such actions themselves, but are also play a key role in encouraging other Uniting Protestant Church members in similar action.

- DEACON WILLIAM WARD died at age 84-years on Sunday, 10 August 1687 in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

# I ndian Uprising in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts

March 26, 1676,

The call went out, "THE INDIAN ARE UPON US!".

WILLIAM WARD, in common with others, endured great hardships and sustained great losses from Indian hostilities; more especially in the time of KING PHILLIP'S WAR in 1675-1676, when his buildings were fired, his cattle destroyed, and his 17-year old Son, ELEAZER WARD was slain by Indian raiders on the road between Marlborough and Sudbury.



WILLIAM WARD'S home was designated a GARRISON HOUSE, with his son, SAMUEL'S and his daughter, HANNAH'S families assigned to that Garrison on October 1, 1675.

ABRAHAM WILLIAMS and JOHN JOHNSON'S homes were also chosen as the 3 Town Garrison Houses. The Indians did not attack the Garrison Houses, but burned the rest of the Town in two main attacks over the next 3 weeks. The WARD FAMILY suffered the most loss. The Indians then moved on to SUDBURY.

The Ward's lost two family members, JOHN HOWE, killed in the Sudbury fighting and 27-year old ELEAZER, William Ward's youngest Son, shot down as he rode over a hill from Marlborough to Sudbury. The hill was then named "Mount Ward".

KING PHILIP'S WAR, also known as METACOM'S WAR or the FIRST INDIAN WAR, was an armed conflict between English Colonists and the American Indians of New England in the 17th Century. It was the Native-American's last major effort to drive the English Colonists out of New England.

The war took place between 1675-1676 in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts and later spread to Maine and New Hampshire.

The war is named for KING PHILIP, also known by his Wampanoag name of METACOM, who was the son of the late Wampanoag chief MASSASOIT. Philip led his tribe and a coalition of the Nipmuck, Pocumtuck and Narraganset tribes in an uprising against the Colonists and their allies, the Mohegans and the Mohawks, that lasted 14 months.

[A secondary cause of war was the frequent demands of the Settlers for the purchase of more Indian lands.](#)



KING PHILIP (METACOM) was too wise not to discover that if these demands continued he would not have a home in all the territories which his father had once governed. From a period long before the death of MASSOSOIT, until 1671, no year passed in which large tracts of Indian land were not obtained by the Settlers.

Eventually KING PHILIP made a kind of informal agreement with the Plymouth authorities, to sell no more Indian land for seven years. After this, they endeavoured to entice him before the Court, hoping that they could succeed better in negotiating with him there than in his own Country.

KING PHILIP evaded their invitation, but afterwards he sold several portions of land. All this was calculated to cause discontent among his people, and to arouse their suspicions of the Chief as to the ultimate designs of his neighbours.

In Colonial New England, KING PHILIP'S WAR effectively comes to an end when Philip, chief of the Wampanoag tribe, is assassinated by a Native American in the service of the English.

In the early 1670s, 50 years of peace between the Plymouth colony and the local Wampanoag Indians began to deteriorate when the rapidly expanding settlements forced land sales on the tribe. Reacting to increasing Native American tension, the English met with King Philip, chief of the Wampanoag, and demanded that his forces surrender their arms.

The Wampanoag did so, but in 1675 a Christian Native American who had been acting as an informer to the English was murdered, and three Wampanoag were tried and executed for the crime.

On June 24, King Philip responded by ordering a raid on the border settlement of SWANSEA Massachusetts. His warriors massacred the English colonists there, and the attack set off a series of Wampanoag raids in which several settlements were destroyed and scores of Colonists massacred. The Colonists retaliated by destroying a number of Tribal Villages.

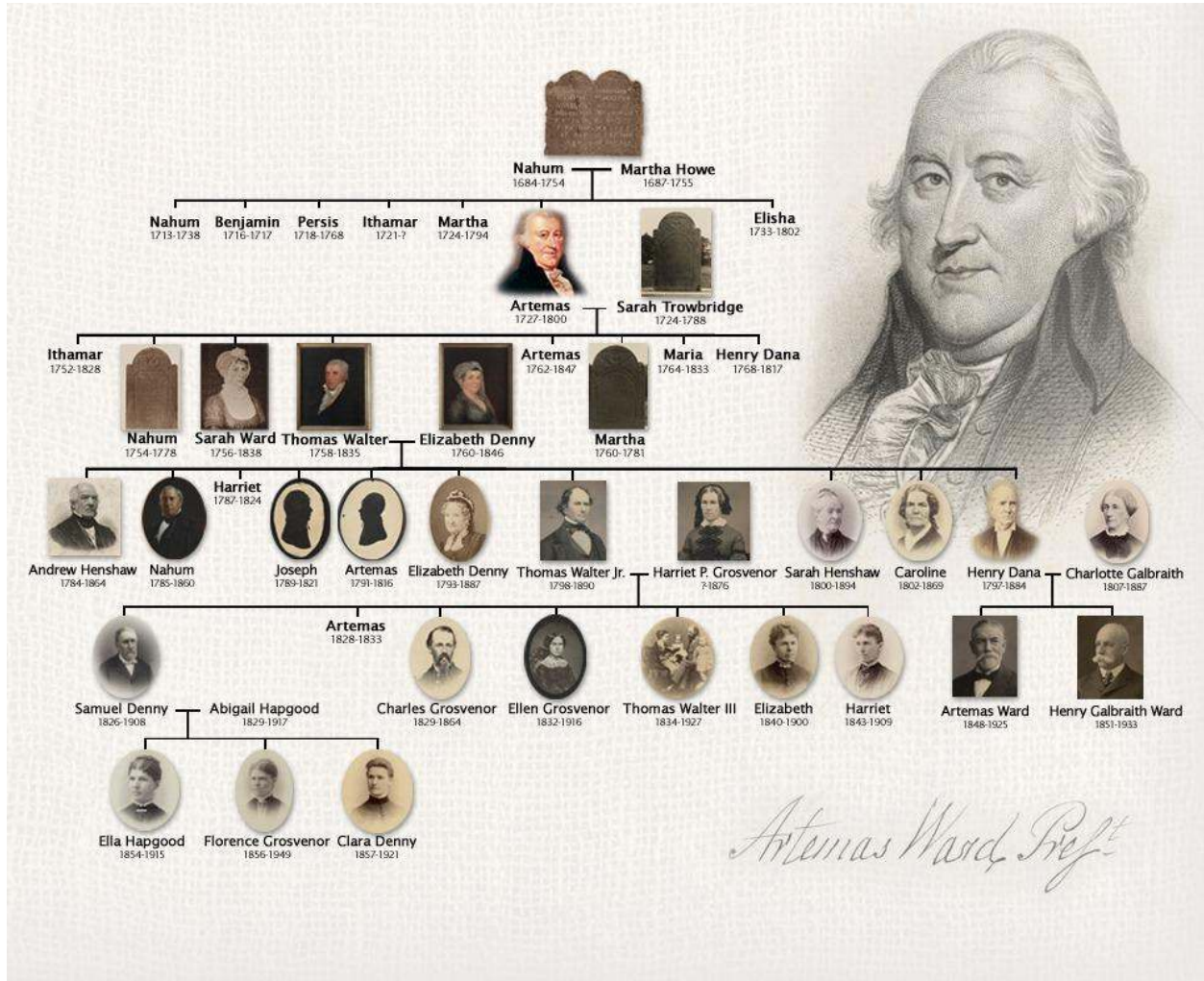
The destruction of a NARRAGANSETT Village by the English brought the Narragansett into the conflict on the side of King Philip, and within a few months several other tribes and all the New England Colonies were involved.

In early 1676, the NARRAGANSETT were defeated and their chief killed, while the WAMPANOAG and their other allies were gradually subdued. King Philip's wife and son were captured, and his secret headquarters in Mount Hope, Rhode Island, were discovered.

On August 12, 1676, King Philip was assassinated at Mount Hope by a Native American in the service of the English. The English drew and quartered Philip's body and publicly displayed his head on a stake in Plymouth.

KING PHILIP'S WAR, which was extremely costly to the Colonists of southern New England, ended Native American dominance in the region and inaugurated a period of unimpeded Colonial expansion.

# Family Tree of NAHUM I WARD (1684-1754) of Marlborough, Middlesex, Massachusetts



# **D**escendants of Deacon WILLIAM I WARD (1603-1687) Of Marlborough, Middlesex, Massachusetts

The following are some of the Descendants of **Deacon WILLIAM I WARD** whose life story is of special significance in the overall history of the WARDS of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts Bay in the Great Pilgrim Migration from England to New England, America:

1. Deacon JOHN WARD (1626-1708) of Newton, Middlesex, Massachusetts;  
**Married Hannah Jackson;**
2. Colonel NAHUM I WARD (1684-1754);  
**Married Martha Howe Hutchins;**
3. Captain NAHUM II WARD (1713-1738).  
**Died Young @ 24-years; Died in Jamaica, West Indies;**
4. **Major General ARTEMAS I WARD (1727-1800).**  
**Married Sarah Trowbridge;**
5. ITHAMAR WARD (1752-1828).  
**Married Phebe Parker in 1778, Anna Powers in 1789, then Sarah Parker in 1796;**  
**Lost 5 of 11-Children to Infant Mortality;**
6. Judge THOMAS WALTER WARD (1758-1835);  
**Married Elizabeth Denny in 1782;**
7. ARTEMAS II WARD (1762-1847).  
**Married Catharine Maria Dexter in 1789 in Sturbridge;**
8. ANDREW HENSHAW WARD (1784-1864);  
**Married Sarah Henshaw in 1809;**
9. NAHUM III WARD (1785-1860);  
**Married Sarah Skinner in 1817 (d. 1844); Married. Harriet Denny in 1848;**
10. THOMAS WALTER II WARD (1798-1890)
11. HENRY DANA WARD (1797-1884).  
**Married Abigail Porter Jones; then Charlotte Galbraith; then Eliza Ann Smith;**
12. CHARLES GROSVENOR (1829-1864).  
**Died Young @ 35-years;**
13. THOMAS WALTER WARD III (1834-1927);  
**Married Clarinda Clary in 1864;**
14. ARTEMAS IV WARD (1848-1925).  
**Married Rebecca Robinson Dunwoody in 1872 (d.1921);**
15. Judge HENRY GALBRAITH WARD (1851-1933);  
**Married Mabel Marquand in 1890;**

# Deacon JOHN WARD of Newton (1626-1708).



Deacon JOHN WARD was born in Clerkenwell, Middlesex, England, the son of Deacon WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687) and ELIZABETH WARD. In 1638, the 12-year old, JOHN emigrated with his Parents, from England to BOSTON, Suffolk County, Massachusetts, British Colonial America.

- He was a very resourceful and leading Member of the Community in NEWTON, Cambridge, Massachusetts who served in many key positions:
  - He had learned the trade of "TANNER" (Leather Worker) and combining its practice with FARMING, he increased his land holdings to several hundred acres.
  - He became a FREEMAN in 1649 in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.
  - He was also a DEACON of its First CONGREGATIONAL Church.
  - He served in 1660 in Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as a CONSTABLE.
  - He served on 27 August 1679 in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as a member of the first BOARD OF SELECTMEN, serving again in 1684, 1693, and 1695 to 1697. He served in 1686 in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as a member of the Committee, which negotiated with Cambridge on the TERMS OF SEPARATION.
  - In 1688 and 1689, he served in NEWTON, Middlesex, Massachusetts, as a Representative to the Massachusetts GENERAL COURT.
  - He served in 1688 in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as a Member of the Committee to prevent Widow Susanna Clements from becoming a charge on the Town.
  - He was also reimbursed by the Town for the expense of removing Abigail Parker from the Town in 1688.
  - In 1693, he served as a Member of the Committee to represent the TOWN of NEWTON in a suit brought by Captain Thomas Prentice.
  - He served in 1698 in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, as a TITHINGMAN. ( See Page 20 for details. )
- In 1650, the 24-year old JOHN WARD married 16-year old HANNAH JACKSON (1634-1704) in Newton, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay. She was the daughter of Edward Jackson and Frances Jackson of Cambridge, Middlesex County, Massachusetts.

- Upon his marriage to Hannah, he settled in NEWTON at the home of his wife's Parents, building a house in the Southeasterly part of the Village upon a tract of 45-acres belonging to his Father-in-law, which was subsequently deeded to him.
- The house was later fortified as a GARRISON-HOUSE during the Indian Wars, though it was never attacked. It was raised in 1821 after having sheltered 7-generations of the Ward Family.



A GARRISON HOUSE is an adaptation of a two-story fortified block house sometimes used in the Colonial era on the frontier. It is a wood version of a timber frame home similar to those built in the Elizabethan era. This early Garrison, fortified house is a little unusual in that the overhang was usually cantilevered, while this has supports on the corner.

In a true Garrison house, built for defensive purposes, the walls would be logs or thick planks. The second story jettied out over the first floor, sometimes on all four sides, usually at least on two. When the same basic look was used where there was no concern for its military use, the form was often simplified to have a jetty only on the front.

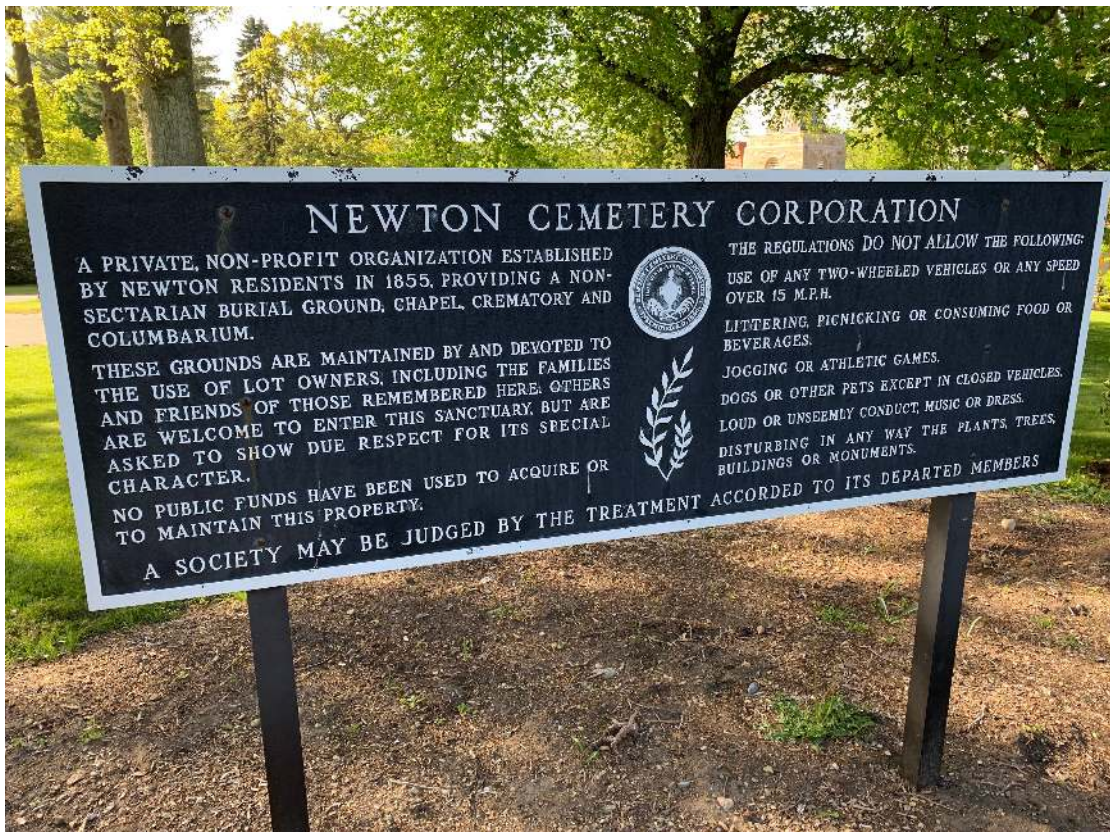
- Deacon JOHN WARD (1626-1708) and HANNAH WARD (1634-1704) (born JACKSON) had 15-Children:

1. HANNAH WARD (1651-1686) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
2. JOHN WARD #1 (1653-1654) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;  
**Died Young @ 1-year;**
3. REBECCA WARD (1655-1735) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
4. ISABELLA WARD (1656-1730) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
5. JOHN WARD #2 (1658-1727) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
6. ELIZABETH WARD (1660-1691) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
7. DEBORAH WARD (1662-1708) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
8. WILLIAM WARD (1664-1752) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
9. RICHARD WARD (1666-1739) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
10. MERCY WARD (1668-1685) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
11. CATHERINE WARD (1668-1757) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
12. EDWARD WARD (1671-1749) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
13. ELEAZAR WARD (1672-1731) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
14. JOHNATHAN WARD (1674-1723) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;
15. JOSEPH WARD (1677-1742) Born in Newton, Cambridge, Mass;

- In 1701, he disposed of his Real Estate holdings mostly in one body by Deeds of Gift to his sons. The quantity of the land given to each was about 100-acres.

- HANNAH JACKSON died on April 24, 1704 in Cambridge, Middlesex, Massachusetts, at age 70-years. She was buried in East Parish Burying Ground, Newton, Middlesex, Massachusetts.

- DEACON JOHN WARD died on Sunday, 8 July 1708 in Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, at age 82 years. He was buried in the Newton Cemetery, Newton, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in grave # 110



# The Tithingman at the Ipswich Meeting House

BY GORDON HARRIS

A powerful figure in the dull monotony of Puritan meeting houses was the TITHINGMAN, whose task was to enforce the observance of the Sabbath and to preserve order during service. Armed with a knobbed rod in hand he kept vigil, rapping restless boys on the head to restore order. On the other end of the staff was a foxtail with which he banished the sleep of those who had nodded off.

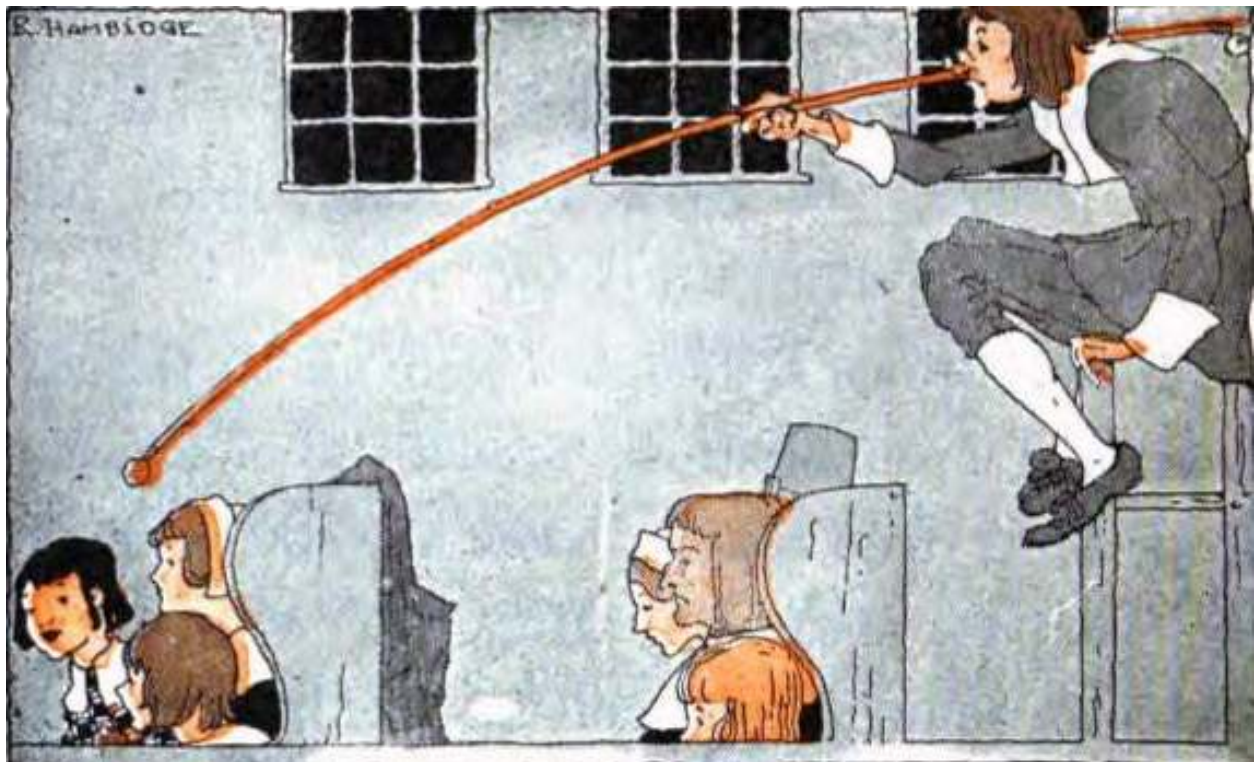


Illustration of the TITHINGMAN  
by Ruth Hambidge in *"The Child's World: First Reader"* (1917)

On Dec. 26, 1700, a resolve was made in IPSWICH, Massachusetts that the persistent disorder which had disturbed the Public Worship, owing to the wanton and perverse behaviour of boys and young men should be effectually quelled. Seated by the TOWN COMMITTEE in long rows on the benches reserved for them in the gallery, they grew restive and turned to mischief during the long prayers and three hour sermons.

The Records and Files of the old QUARTER SESSIONS COURT reveal their misdoings.

# HENCE THE FOLLOWING STERN REGULATIONS WERE PUBLISHED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE TOWN:

Dec 26, 1700: To prevent the Youth from profaning ye Sabbath & misordering themselves in times of God's Worship, it is ordered:



Illustration from "Stories of the Pilgrims" by Margaret B. Pumphrey, 1872

- They shall sit together in ye two backside seats of each front Gallery which are ye seats appointed for them.
- and that ye **Tithing Men** shall take turn by two in a day to sit with them to inspect them.
- Discountenancing of their ill manners shall be complained of to the **Justices** and proceeded with by them as the law directs, **unless said Justices shall instead of fining of them, imprison such incorrigible persons or give them Corporal Punishment.**

- It is ordered that if ye maides and girls are not particularly seated, they shall sit in ye two hindermost fifth seats on ye northwest Women's Gallery, and if they shall occupy any other place or places other than those seats yet placed, such shall pay as a fine ye sum of five shillings for each default to be recovered of them or their parents or masters as aforesaid.
- The Tithing men & Constables are Reminded & Desired to take notice of & Informe against such persons as shall profane ye Sabbath betwixt meetings: Who Continue about or in ye meeting house at noon times; yet they be proceeded with as the Law Directs & requires and to inspect such Youths as run in & Out in ye time of Gods Worship and Complaints to their parents & Masters unless such will be reclaimed by private Intimations given them.
- The Committee desires that all Heads of Families would informe & warn their children & servants not to disturb themselves and the Congregation by making more noise going up and down stairs in ye time of ye Worship of God, which ill practice is very prejudicial to ye auditory as well as disturbant to serious well minded persons.



**Illustration Of A Tithingman With His Rod,  
From "Mary of Plymouth"**

**BY JAMES OTIS, PUBLISHED 1910  
Committee for Ipswich**

## **C**olonel NAHUM I WARD (1684-1754)



Born in Marlborough, MA in 1684, NAHUM I WARD was a Sailor and Ship's Captain in the West Indies while still in his 20s. He left sailing for Trade in Boston in 1714 and later bought land in what became Shrewsbury. He married MARTHA HOWE on July 16, 1714 and fathered 7-children. He then became Moderator ("Mayor") of SHREWSBURY in 1726 and remained in that role until 1748. Nahum also served as HEAD SELECTMAN for 23-yrs. He was the first TOWN REPRESENTATIVE to the GENERAL COURT; he also served as TOWN CLERK for two years.

In 1731, the 47-year old NAHUM I WARD was admitted to the BAR and became a JUSTICE of the PEACE; in 1745 he was a 61-year old JUDGE in the COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

He joined the MILITIA in 1722 and by 1736 was the COMMANDER.

He built a house opposite the current WARD HOUSE MUSEUM around 1725 and lived there until his death in 1754. The WARD FARM stayed in the family for five generations.

The 30-year old Colonel NAHUM I WARD married 27-year old MARTHA HOWE on July 16, 1714 in Boston and settled in Shrewsbury in 1717 and raised a family of 8-Children (5-Sons & 3 -Daughters):

1. DAMARIS HUTCHINS (1705 - 1793);  
She was Martha Howe's daughter from her former marriage with Benjamin Hutchins; Married Thomas Hapgood in 1724 in Shrewsbury.
2. NAHUM II WARD (1713-1738);  
Married Lydia Stearns in 1731 and they had 2-Daughters;  
Died Young @ 25-years old;
3. BENJAMIN WARD (1716-1717);  
Died Young @ 1-year old;
4. PERSIS WARD (1718-1768);  
Married Bazaleel Eager in 1735; They had 9-Children, (6-Sons& 3-Daughters);
5. ITHAMAR WARD (1721-1800);  
Died @ age 78-years in Shrewsbury, MA.
6. MARTHA PATRICIA WARD (1724-1794);  
Died @ age 69-years in Northborough, Worcester, MA;
7. Major General ARTEMAS I WARD (1727-1800);  
Married Sarah Trowbridge in 1750 in Groton, Middlesex, MA;
8. ELISHA WARD (1733-1802);  
Married Mary Baldwin in 1762 in Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA;

## MARTHA HOWE WARD (1687-1755)



Born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, July 13, 1687, she was a First COUSIN ONCE REMOVED of her HUSBAND, Colonel NAHUM I WARD and Mother of 8-children.

MARTHA HOWE died on July 1, 1755 in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts.

**M**ajor General ARTEMAS I WARD (1727-1800);



**MAJOR GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD I** was born into a family of old Puritan stock on November 26, 1727 in the Town of Shrewsbury in what is now Worcester County, Massachusetts. Growing up, he attended Common Schools and received instruction from a Private Tutor.

After graduating from **HARVARD COLLEGE** in 1748, **WARD** became a Schoolteacher in Groton, Massachusetts. While living and working there, he met **SARAH TROWBRIDGE**, the daughter of the Reverend Caleb Trowbridge. The couple wed in 1750 and then settled in Ward's hometown of **SHREWSBURY**, where he managed a Farm and General Store.

ARTEMAS WARD I and SARAH WARD (born TROWBRIDGE) had 8-children:

1. **Lt. ITHAMAR WARD (1752-1828);**  
Married Phebe Parker in 1778 in Shrewsbury; She died 1789; Married Ann Powers in 1790 in Philipston; She died in 1794; He married Sarah Parker in 1796; **Lost 3-Children to Infant Mortality.**
2. **Capt. NAHUM III WARD (1754-1778);**  
**Died Young @ 24-years old; (No cause of death stated).**
3. Sarah Brigham (born Ward) (1756-1838);  
Married Elijah Brigham (1751-1816) in 1792; They had 6-Children;
4. **Judge THOMAS WALTER WARD (1758-1835);**  
Married Elizabeth Denny (1760-1846); They had 10-Children;
5. MARTHA WARD (1760-1781); **Died Young @ 21-years old; Unmarried;**
6. **ARTEMAS WARD II (1762-1847);**
  - Like his Father he was a United States representative from Massachusetts. He served in the 13th Congress and 14th Congress (1813–1817). He was a member of the Federalist Party.
  - Artemas Ward II was born in Shrewsbury on January 9, 1762. He graduated from Harvard University in 1783, studied Law, was admitted to the Bar in 1783, and practiced in Weston.
  - From 1796 to 1800, Ward served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He moved to Charlestown in 1800, where he continued to practice Law.
  - Ward served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives again in 1811 and, in 1812, was elected to the United States House of Representatives. He was re-elected in 1814.
  - Ward served in the Massachusetts State Senate in 1818 and 1819, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1820.
  - From 1820 to 1839 Ward was Chief Justice of Boston's Court of Common Pleas.
  - He was a member of the Harvard University Board of Overseers from 1810 to 1844.
  - Ward died in Boston on October 7, 1847. He was buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge.
7. MARIA TRACY (born WARD) (1764-1833);  
Married Ebenezer Tracy (1762-1856)
8. **HENRY DANA WARD (1768-1817);**  
Born February 6, 1768 in Shrewsbury, MA. and died August 23, 1817. He graduated Harvard B.A 1791 and settled in South Carolina, was a successful Lawyer and active in Politics. Married Maria Eliza Smith in Camden, S.C. on July 17, 1798. She died in 1802. Henry Dana married again and also survived his second wife.

In the 1750s, ARTEMAS WARD I embarked on a lengthy career of Public Service. In 1751, he became a TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR for Worcester County. The following year, WARD was elected a JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, in addition to the first of many terms in the MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT (Colonial Assembly).

During the French and Indian War, he received a Commission as a MAJOR in a Provincial Regiment. ARTEMAS WARD I eventually rose to the rank of LIEUTENANT COLONEL and participated in British General JAMES ABERCROMBIE'S failed assault on Fort Carillon (later renamed Fort Ticonderoga). After his service, he returned to Shrewsbury and was appointed a JUDGE ON THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Worcester County in 1762.

As tensions between the Colonists of Massachusetts and Great Britain reached a boiling point in the wake of the passage of the Coercive Acts (known from the American perspective as the Intolerable Acts) in 1774, members of the dissolved GENERAL COURT created the MASSACHUSETTS PROVISIONAL ASSEMBLY. That same year, the governing body promoted WARD to the rank of Brigadier General, and the following year made him COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of all Massachusetts forces.

About a month later, in June 1775, the Continental Congress promoted him to the rank of MAJOR GENERAL in the CONTINENTAL ARMY, making him Second-in-Command only to GEORGE WASHINGTON.

WARD then took command of the American forces besieging the City of BOSTON and oversaw American defensive preparations in the lead up to the **BATTLE of BUNKER HILL**. The fortifying of Dorchester Heights with cannon brought from Fort Ticonderoga by General Henry Knox took place in the sector under Ward's command in March, 1776.

### **The SIEGE OF BOSTON - Battle of Bunker Hill**

Within two months after the Battles of Lexington and Concord (April 19, 1775), more than 15,000 troops from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island had assembled in the vicinity of Boston.

The goal of this force was to prevent the 5,000 or more British troops stationed there under General Thomas Gage from making further sallies and perhaps, when enough heavy artillery and ammunition had been collected, to drive them from the City.



## **BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL**

On July 2, **GEORGE WASHINGTON** arrived in Cambridge and took over command. He did not think highly of Ward and criticized him both privately and publicly. Consequently, bad blood developed and relations between the two American commanders never improved.

After British forces evacuated Boston in March 1776, **ARTEMAS WARD** returned to the Law and Politics. That year, he became chief justice of the Court of Common Pleas of Worcester County. Ward occupied the position until 1777, when he became president of the Massachusetts Executive Council, effectively operating as the Colony's Chief Executive for two years during the war.

From 1780 to 1781, **ARTEMAS I WARD** held a seat in the Continental Congress, and later served two terms as a Federalist in the U.S. Congress from 1791 to 1795.

- In May 1931, ARTEMAS I WARD'S Great-Grandson, **GEORGE ARTEMAS WARD**, struck an agreement with Harvard University that would help celebrate and perpetuate his ancestor's memory. In exchange for donating his Great-Grandfather's homestead in Shrewsbury and \$4 million to the University, George mandated that Harvard erect a memorial in honor of his Great-Grandfather. To uphold its end of the deal, the University commissioned Chicago-based sculptor Leonard Crunelle to design and create the memorial.

Dedicated on November 3, 1938 in a newly constructed traffic circle at the intersection of Nebraska Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue in Washington, D.C., the memorial consists of a ten-foot-tall bronze sculpture of Ward on a granite pedestal of equal height. Taking inspiration from a painting of the Revolutionary War general by Charles Wilson Peale, Crunelle depicted Ward standing in full military garb, scanning the horizon. With his left leg slightly ahead of his right, he cradles his hat in his left arm, clutches a pair of gloves with his left hand, and grasps his cape with his right.

- Soon after the British evacuated Boston, **GENERAL ARTEMAS I WARD** returned to Civilian life where he served in demanding and important positions.

- He was **CHIEF JUSTICE** of the **COURT OF COMMON PLEAS** of Worcester County in 1776 and 1777.
- He served in the Massachusetts Senate as **PRESIDENT** of the **EXECUTIVE COUNCIL** for about three years. In this capacity Ward functioned as Massachusetts' **CHIEF EXECUTIVE** during the war (1777-1779) in the office that replaced the Royal Governor who was no longer recognized.
- He was a member of the **CONTINENTAL CONGRESS** from January 1780 to May 1782 when he resigned, and was later elected as a **FEDERALIST** to the 2nd and 3rd Congresses (1791-1795).
- He was elected **SPEAKER** of the **MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE** in 1786, which made his actions as a **JUSTICE OF THE PEACE** of the Worcester Court during the 1786 **SHAYS' REBELLION** all the more significant. He faced down the rebels on the Courthouse steps, demonstrating his popular influence and his respect for the Rule of Law.

In December of 1797, **ARTEMAS I WARD** concluded his long career as a **JUDGE** and spent his final years in quiet retirement at home with his family.

- ARTEMAS I WARD died on October 28, 1800 at the age of 72-years and is buried at Mountain View Cemetery in Shrewsbury Center.



# **M**EMORIAL STATUE TO Major General ARTEMAS I WARD



On November 3, 1938 a bronze statue of Major General ARTEMAS I WARD was unveiled at Ward Circle, Washington, D.C. and stands at the intersection of Nebraska Avenue and Massachusetts Avenue.

The sculptor, Leonard Crunelle of Chicago, modelled this portrait after an oil painting of Ward by Charles Wilson Peale. Crunelle also used the cape actually worn by Ward as a model. The sculpture and base each measure approximately 10 feet high by 5 feet wide by 4 feet deep.

The stone base is inscribed:

**"ARTEMAS WARD, 1727-1800,  
Son of Massachusetts,  
Graduate of Harvard College, Judge and Legislator,  
Delegate 1780-1781 Continental Congress,  
Soldier in Three Wars,  
First Commander of the Patriotic Forces."**

This memorial honours Massachusetts native MAJOR GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD, an experienced Military Leader who was Second-in-Command to General George Washington at the creation of the Continental Army. Although Ward had to resign his command in 1777 due to health problems, he continued to serve the newly-formed Nation through politics.

This 10-foot bronze pedestrian statue of Major General ARTEMAS WARD rests on a plain granite base of the same height. WARD stands erect, striding slightly with his left leg, looking straight before him. A butt end of a cannon rests at the base by his feet. Sculptor Leonard Crunelle used Ward's actual cape and an oil portrait by Charles Willson Peale as a model for this statue, which was authorized by Congress and dedicated in 1938.



Now owned by the National Park Service, the statue stands at the centre of WARD CIRCLE in Washington, DC..

# I THAMAR WARD (1752-1828)

ITHAMAR WARD was the eldest child of Major General ARTEMAS I WARD and SARAH WARD (born TROWBRIDGE) and was born in Shrewsbury, Province of Massachusetts Bay, on April 24, 1752.



ITHAMAR WARD served as a PRIVATE in CAPTAIN JOB CUSHING'S Company of Minutemen and Militia, Colonel ARTEMAS WARD'S (his father) Regiment, which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775, to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He served for only 29 days and returned home.

*“MINUTEMEN were members of the organized New England Colonial Militia companies trained in weaponry, tactics, and military strategies, comprising the North American Colonial partisan militia during the American Revolutionary War. They were known for being ready at a minute's notice, hence the name.”*

After his first marriage in 1778 to PHEBE PARKER he moved to the Town of Gerry (later called Phillipston) Massachusetts where he was a Lieutenant in the Militia, a Magistrate, and Representative in the General Court. His thirteen children were all born in Phillipston.

He died on July 2, 1828 of natural causes at the age of 76-years, and is interred at Phillipston Center Cemetery, Phillipston, Massachusetts.

# JUDGE THOMAS WALTER I WARD (1758-1835)

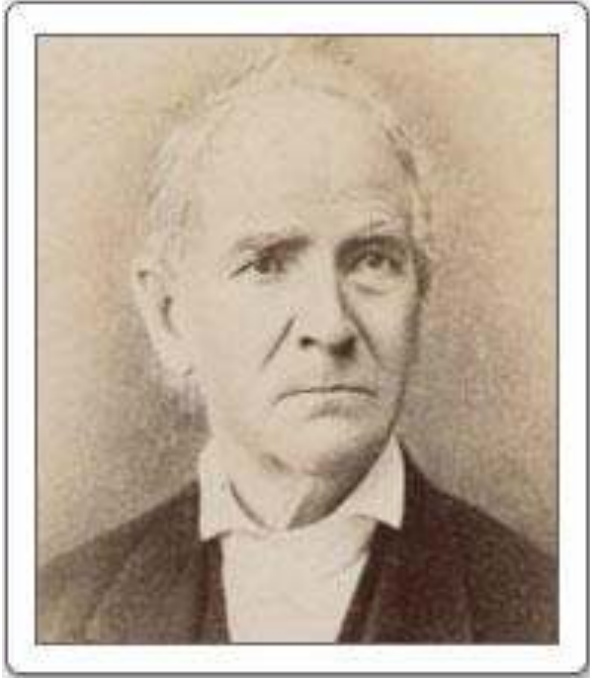


Born in 1758 in Shrewsbury, he fought in the American Revolution, including the Battle of Bennington. He married Elizabeth Denny in 1782 in Leicester, Worcester, MA and fathered 10 children. In 1785 he moved into the old part of the Artemas Ward House while his father, Artemas Ward, occupied the new part. As a member of a cavalry regiment, he helped to suppress Shays Rebellion in 1787. Thomas served as Sheriff of Worcester County for 18 years and served as a township moderator (“mayor”) and treasurer, and as Justice of the Peace. He died in 1835 in Shrewsbury.

■ **THOMAS WALTER I WARD** and **ELIZABETH DENNY** had 10-Children (5-Sons & 5-Daughters):

1. **ANDREW HENSHAW WARD (1784 - 1864)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;  
Married Sarah Henshaw in 1809 in Shrewsbury, MA;
2. **NAHUM III WARD (1785-1860)** born in Shrewsbury MA;  
Married Sarah Catherine Skinner (d. 1844) in 1827; Married Harriet Denny (1805-1872) in 1827;
3. **HARRIET WARD (1787-1824)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;  
Married William Williams in 1817;
4. **JOSEPH WARD (1789-1821)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;
5. **ARTEMAS II WARD (1791-1816)** born in Shrewsbury, MA; **Died Young @ 25-years old;**
6. **ELIZABETH WARD (1793-1887)** born in Shrewsbury, MA; Married Nathan Baldwin in 1850;
7. **Reverend HENRY DANA WARD (1797-1884)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;  
Married Charlotte Galbraith in 1882; Married
8. **THOMAS WALTER II WARD (1798-1890)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;  
Married Harriet Plimpton Grosvenor (1800-1876);
9. **SARAH HENSHAW WARD (1800-1894)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;
10. **CAROLINE WARD (1802-1869)** born in Shrewsbury, MA;  
Married Benjamin P. Dix in 1840;

## **R**everend HENRY DANA WARD (1797-1884)



Daughter, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WARD (1845-1923)

Born in 1797 in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts Colony, **HENRY DANA WARD** was the son of Judge THOMAS WALTER WARD (1758-1835) and ELIZABETH DENNY (1760-1846). He was also Grandson of Major General ARTEMIS I WARD and SARAH TROWBRIDGE (born WARD).

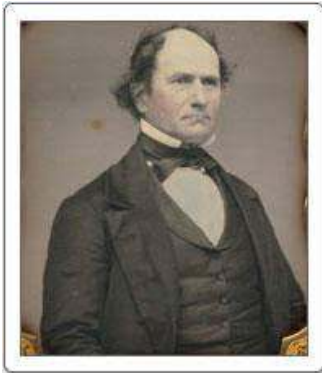
He was an ardent AMERICAN ABOLITIONIST (i.e. [anti-Slavery](#)), anti-Masonic campaigner (i.e. [anti-Free Masons](#)), and Millerite Adventist (i.e. [awaiting the return of Jesus Christ](#)).

HENRY graduated from HARVARD COLLEGE with an A.B. in 1816 and an A.M. in 1819. He was ordained as an EPISCOPAL MINISTER and had Parish in Virginia.

HENRY DANA WARD married twice: ABIGAIL PORTER JONES, his first wife, died 1837 in New York City. He then married CHARLOTTE GALBRAITH in 1842 in Charleston, West Virginia. He fathered 4-children in his second marriage. He moved with Charlotte Galbraith to New York City and together they founded a Girls' School there.

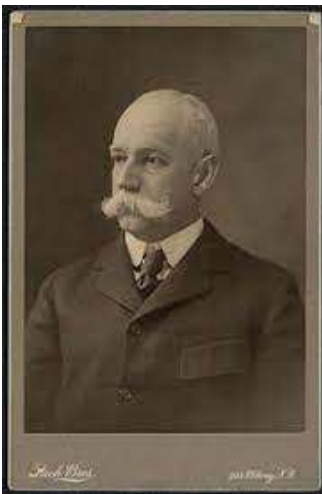
HENRY DANA WARD wrote Free Masonry: Its Pretensions Exposed in Faithful Extracts of Its Standard Authors (1828) and other monographs. He retired with his family to Philadelphia., PA and died in 1884. His son HENRY GALBRAITH WARD (1851-1933) bought the WARD HOUSE back from foreclosure and later sold it to ARTEMAS WARD.

# THOMAS WALTER II WARD (1798-1890)



Born in 1798, son of Judge THOMAS WALTER I WARD and ELIZABETH WARD (born Denny) of Shrewsbury, MA.

In 1890, THOMAS WALTER II WARD died heavily in debt, and the Worcester County Institution for Savings foreclosed on the WARD FARM.



In 1890, Judge HENRY GALBRAITH WARD, a relative who had summered at the house as a child, bought the 135-acre farm and its buildings for \$4,500. He neither lived at the WARD HOUSE nor planned to farm the land, but his purchase kept the property in the WARD family.

In 1890, ELIZABETH (?) and HARRIET DENNY WARD became caretakers of the WARD HOUSE.

In 1919, HENRY GALBRAITH WARD sold the farm to his brother ARTEMAS IV WARD (the grocer and advertiser) for \$2,043.

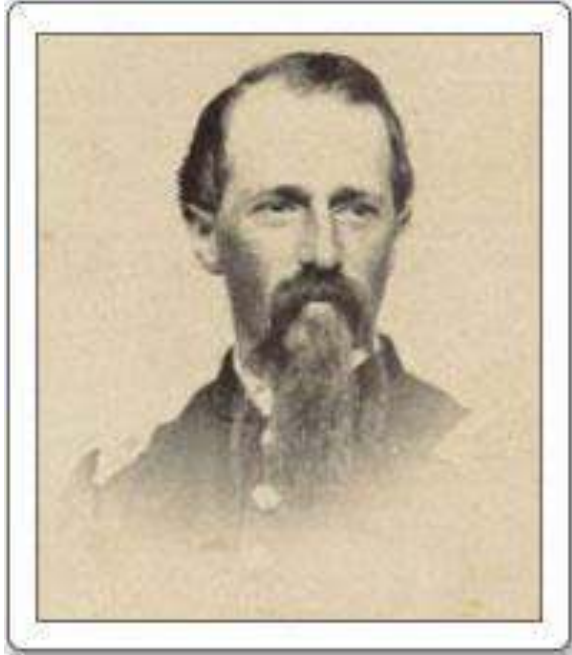


ARTEMAS IV WARD (1848 – 1925) was an American author and advertising executive. He is known for authoring several biographies as well as *The Grocer's Encyclopedia*.

WARD, was great-grandson of Major Genera ARTEMAS I WARD, C-in-C of the American Revolutionary Army.

WARD'S first position was in 1863 with the New York State Soldiers' Depot. Later, he moved to Philadelphia, entering the Cuban export and import business, and next founded and published the *Philadelphia Grocer*. This led to an offer to manage advertising for household cleaner Sapolio Soap.

# C HARLES GROSVENOR WARD (1829-1864)



Born 1829, CHARLES GROSVENOR WARD lived in Boston. He was the son of THOMAS WALTER II WARD and HARRIET PLIMPTON WARD (born Grosvenor) He joined the UNION ARMY during the American Civil War as a member of Company H, 25th Massachusetts Volunteers. He became 1st. Lieutenant in 1863 and fought in 16 engagements. CHARLES GROSVENOR WARD died on May 16, 1864 at the second BATTLE OF DREWRY'S BLUFF, Virginia, (near Richmond).



© 2010 MarkerHistory.com

# THOMAS WALTER WARD III (1834-1927)

THOMAS WALTER WARD III was born on July 6, 1834, in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts. He was the **Great Grandson of Major General ARTEMAS WARD I** and the son of THOMAS WALTER WARD II of Shrewsbury, Worcester, MA.

■ On February 4, 1864, THOMAS married CLARINDA M. CLARY in Chicago, Illinois. During the Civil War he served with the McClellan Dragoons and 12th Illinois Cavalry. He was wounded and spent a short time in Libby Prison. In 1869 he took up a homestead in Norfolk, New England, where he remained for nineteen years before moving to California.

■ THOMAS WALTER WARD III and CLARINDA WARD (BORN CLARY) had 4-children (3-Sons & 1-Daughter).

1. WALTER GROSVENOR WARD (1865-1897) born in Chicago, Illinois;  
[Married Marie Louise Bathke;](#)
2. ARTHUR CLACY WARD (1866-1870) born in Chicago, Illinois;  
[Died Young @ 4-years old;](#)
3. CHARLES HENSHAW WARD (1872-xxxx) born in Norfolk, Madison, Nebraska;
4. ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE WARD (1874-1928) born in Norfolk, Madison, Nebraska

Each generation of Wards dispersed as the children grew older. Some family members left the farm but stayed nearby, sometimes even in Shrewsbury, itself. Others went far away, to the growing edges of the United States like Ohio and Nebraska. Some went to school, married, and lived and died in distant parts of the country. Yet, to others the Shrewsbury WARD HOUSE remained the family home. Many of the heads of household returned to the WARD FARM after many years to take over from aging parents.

■ THOMAS WALTER WARD attempted major agricultural innovation on the farm. HARRIET, ELIZABETH, ELLA, CLARA, and FLORENCE preserved the house and the oral history of the family after Wards ceased to operate the farm; through their actions, they made the history of the Ward family available to the public particularly through the WARD MUSEUM.

■ **THOMAS WALTER WARD III died in Carpinteria, California in 1927 at age 93-years.**

■ **CLARINDA M. WARD died in 1912 in Carpinteria, California at age 67-years.**

## **A** RTEMAS IV WARD (1848-1925)



ARTEMAS IV WARD was born May 20, 1848 in New York City. In 1863 he served with the NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS' DEPOT. Later he moved to Philadelphia entering the Cuban export and import business. In 1872 he married REBECCA ROBINSON and they had one son, ARTEMAS V WARD.

ARTEMAS IV WARD founded and published "THE PHILADELPHIA GROCER". He gained the reputation as a brilliant advertiser promoting "Sapolio" soap while working for Enoch Morgan Sons' Company. In 1899 he obtained the lease for the advertising rights on the New York Elevated Railroad and later the Subway lines. Merchandise rights led Ward into acquisitions of chocolate and chewing gum factories to meet the needs of station stands and the vending machines he now manufactured. He invested in The King Motor Car Company, raised dairy cows on 3,000 acres of land in Orange County, N.Y., acquired several thousand acres of land in Westchester County, N.Y. and New Jersey, and had a 1,000-acre apple orchard in Virginia.

Summers were spent at his home on Shelter Island, N.Y. Ward wrote "Encyclopedia of Food" that continues to be a standard reference work today. He published "The Life of Artemas Ward, First Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution", 1921 and "The William Ward Genealogy", 1925 both written by Charles Martyn.

Artemas IV Ward died in New York City on March 14, 1925.

## **T**he ARTEMAS WARD HOUSE, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, USA

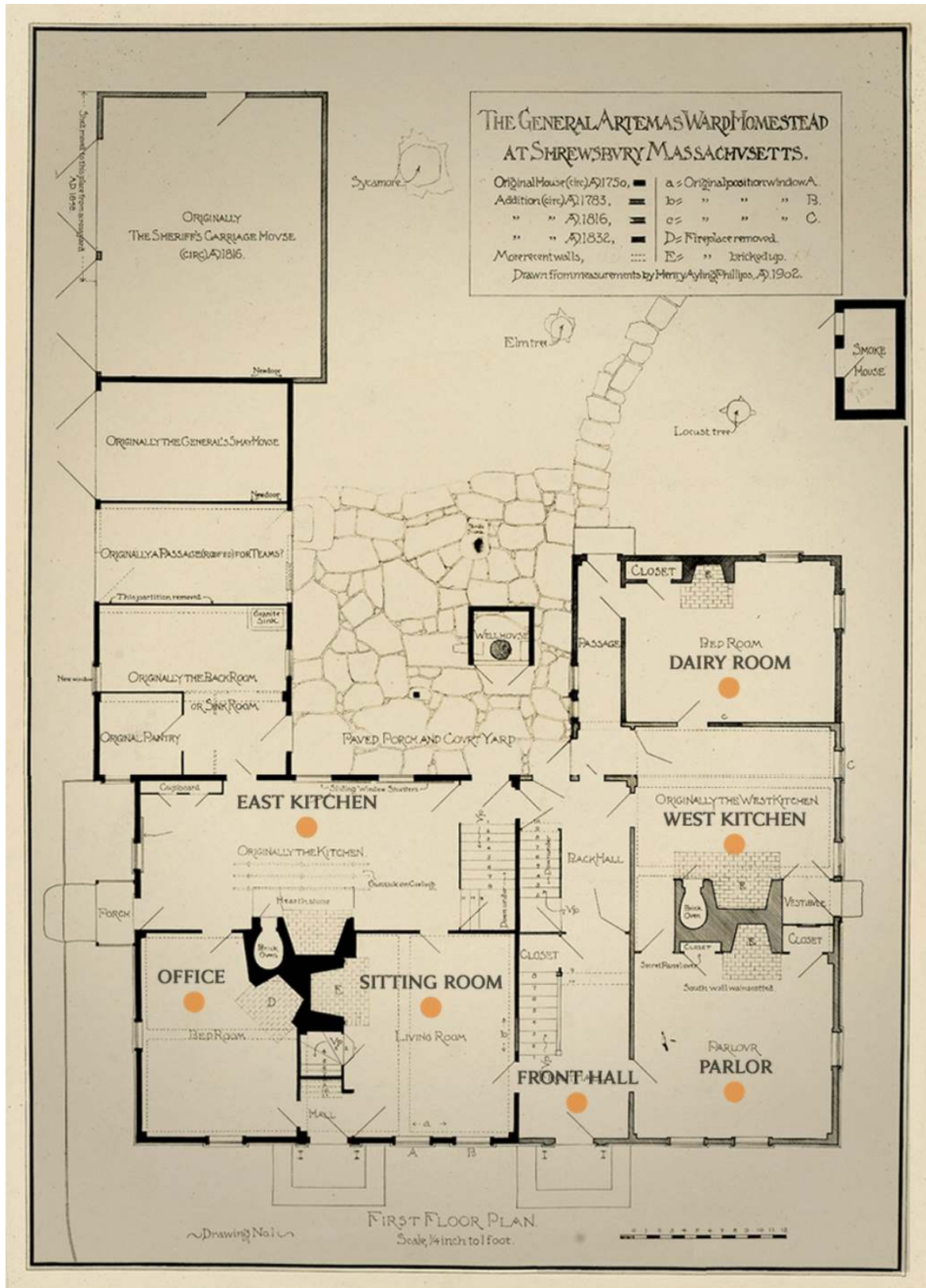
The Artemas Ward House was built as a small salt-box between 1720 and 1730 in the new settlement of Shrewsbury. Though it was built for Nahum Ward on the farm that would remain in the Ward family for generations, it was not the family home. It served as a tenant home until Artemas Ward moved in with his family in 1763. It was expanded in 1785 and 1830 to accommodate two families at a time, as well as farm hands and domestic help.



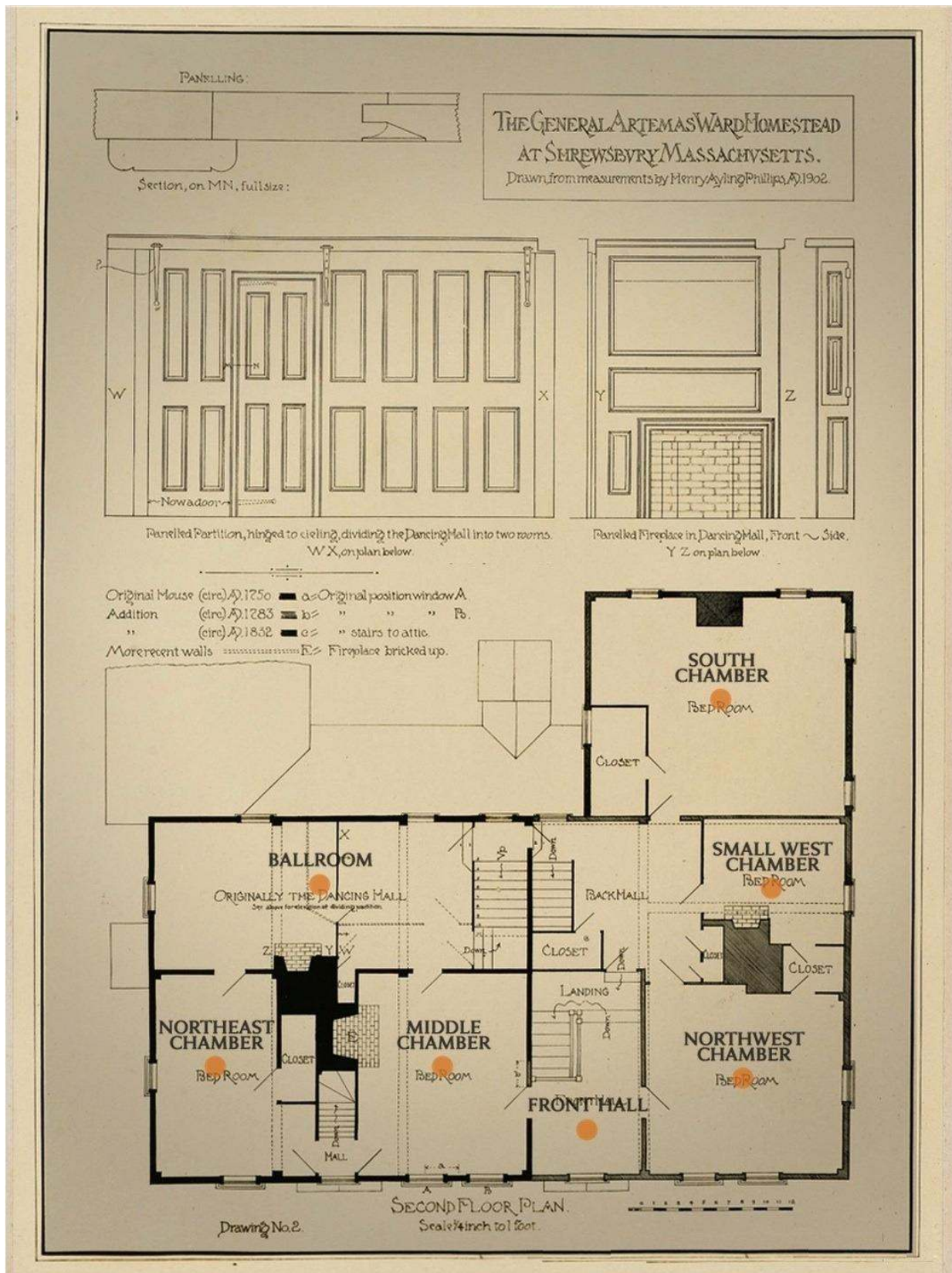
The Ward family owned the property for 200-years, during which time at least six generations were involved with the house. They built it, expanded it, maintained it, cherished it, and most importantly lived their lives within its walls.



# GROUND FLOOR PLAN



# UPPER FLOOR PLAN



## FIRST FLOOR - FRONT HALL



The front hall was added to the house in 1785. Notably, the hall introduced another front door to the house, leading to the symmetrical two door appearance from the outside. Combined with the new staircase, this new door allowed the 1785 addition to operate independently of the old part of the house. It enabled two generations of Wards to live in the house at the same time with a measure of privacy and independence.



## PARLOR



The Parlor was added to the house in 1785. Parlors were typically the most formal rooms of the house and often the domain of the female head of household.



Judge Thomas Walter Ward. Elizabeth Denny Ward

## OFFICE



The Office is in the oldest part of the house. It was originally two smaller rooms, but the centre wall was later removed, leaving the exposed ceiling beam. The office has been used by the heads of the Ward household for farm business and for their public offices. The framed documents on the walls are the appointments of the family members in military and political offices.



## SITTING ROOM



The sitting room was part of the original saltbox house. The wallpaper and carpet are not original to the house but were custom-designed and installed as part of a 1970s restoration project to furnish the house as it might have looked in 1830, the date of the last addition.



Painting of ELIZABETH DENNY WARD (wife of Judge Thomas Walter Ward)

## EAST KITCHEN



The EAST KITCHEN is in the original part of the house. The brick chimney in the centre of the saltbox house originally had three fireboxes on the ground level and one on the second floor but was rebuilt in 1785 to its current configuration.



TIN OVEN



FOOT WARMER

## WEST KITCHEN



The WEST KITCHEN was part of the 1785 addition to the house. In addition to its obvious purpose as a kitchen, the room was used by Artemas Ward as a bedroom in his old age. As part of a restoration effort, the walls were painted to imitate wood grain, a treatment that is also apparent in its original form on many pieces of furniture in the house.



## DAIRY ROOM



Though currently furnished with GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD'S personal effects, this room was never actually his bedroom. In fact, it was built in 1830, decades after Artemas Ward died. The room was used predominately as a dairy room, its walls lined with pans of milk from which the family made up to 80 lb. of butter per week.



## SECOND FLOOR - FRONT HALL



The FRONT HALL was added to the house in 1785. The wallpaper and carpet are not original to the house but were custom-designed and installed as part of a 1970s restoration project to furnish the house as it might have looked in 1830.



## SECOND FLOOR - NORTHWEST CHAMBER



**This bedroom was built as part of the 1785 expansion. When two families lived in the house at the same time (for instance, THOMAS WALTER WARD'S family and that of his son THOMAS WALTER WARD JR.), the older family typically lived in the expansion. GENERAL ARTEMAS I WARD used this bedroom until the last few years of his life**



## SECOND FLOOR - MIDDLE CHAMBER



This bedroom is part of the so-called “old house”, the first half of the home that was built.



## SECOND FLOOR NORTHEAST CHAMBER



This bedroom is part of the so-called “old house”, the first half of the home that was built. The upper part of the old attic stairs can still be found in the room’s closet.



## SECOND FLOOR - BALLROOM



The ballroom exhibits an unusual architectural feature: a fold-up wall. The wall in the centre of this room could be lifted to the ceiling, opening the space for dancing or large dinners. Conversely, the wall could stand vertically to create an additional bedroom, as it is currently furnished in the museum.



## SECOND FLOOR - SMALL WEST CHAMBER



This **BEDROOM** was built as part of the 1785 expansion. When two families lived in the house at the same time (for instance, **THOMAS WALTER WARD'S FAMILY** and that of his son **THOMAS WALTER WARD JR.**), the older family typically lived in the expansion. There is some thought this small room was **GENERAL WARD'S Private Parlor** (note the formal paneling around fireplace).



## SECOND FLOOR - SOUTH CHAMBER



The South Bedroom was added to the house in 1830 by THOMAS WALTER WARD II for his aging father THOMAS WALTER WARD I. The room is currently furnished with many children's furniture items and toys, but it was probably not used solely as a children's room or playroom given its size.



# EPILOGUE

Though the **WARD FAMILY HOUSE** was built for **NAHUM I WARD** on the Ward Farm that would remain in the **Ward family** for generations, it was not originally the family home. It had served as a **tenant home** until **ARTEMAS I WARD** moved in with his family in **1763**. It was expanded in **1785** and **1830** to accommodate two families at a time, as well as farm hands and domestic help.

**The homestead also includes a number of outbuildings, including the enormous Barn, the Caretaker's Cottage, and the Milk House.** The outbuildings underwent as much change as the house, with smaller buildings being combined or converted into different uses.

**Most interestingly, the barn was once two separate barns. In 1848 THOMAS WALTER WARD II had these barns moved together and expanded to bring much of the farm's activities under one roof. The process was continued in 1850 with the addition of an old Slaughterhouse and a Shop re-purposed as a Corn House and Vinegar Room.**

The flexible use and reuse of these buildings helped the family keep pace with different market conditions over the years. Nevertheless, the farm ceased to be profitable and in fact was nearly sold outside of the family toward the end of the 19th Century. Fortunately for us, the house was purchased by **HENRY GALBRAITH WARD** and subsequently maintained by a series of Ward family women.

**First the two sisters, ELIZABETH WARD and HARRIET PLIMPTON WARD, then their nieces, ELLA, CLARA, and FLORENCE, served as caretakers of the Ward House. In so doing, these women actively recorded the family stories surrounding the house and its contents, transforming it from a home into a family museum.**



Elizabeth Ward



Harriet Ward



Florence Ward

The historical interests of these women extended beyond the house itself, and in 1892 **ELIZABETH WARD** published a full history of the Town of Shrewsbury, “**OLD TIMES IN SHREWSBURY, MASSACHUSETTS: GLEANINGS FROM HISTORY AND TRADITION.**” **Harriet** was the last **Ward** to live in the house, and **Florence** was the last to live on the property, which was donated to **HARVARD UNIVERSITY** in 1925.

**ARTEMAS IV WARD**, a great-grandson of **GENERAL ARTEMAS I WARD** and an advertising magnate, had purchased the house from **HENRY GALBRAITH WARD** and built the **Caretaker’s Cottage** for **FLORENCE** to live in. He revealed his deep interest in his family’s history both by publishing books related to the family and by providing for the house after his death.



**ARTEMAS IV WARD**

He donated the **WARD HOUSE** along with an endowment of \$4 Million on the conditions that **HARVARD COLLEGE** maintain the home as a “public patriotic museum” and shed more light on the service of Major General Artemas Ward. The Ward family’s enduring interest in its own heritage ensured the preservation of this unique piece of American history even as it passed out of their hands.

■ In 1911, the WARD FARM Superintendent, Edward E. Wheelock, continued to run the farm and recorded 24 head of livestock.



■ In 1975 the WARD HOUSE was restored to the 1830 period, according to Museum practices of the day. For instance, custom carpets with period-appropriate designs were produced and installed. The inside of the house has changed very little since this restoration, as it is no longer accepted practice to restore houses as part of the interpretation. Instead, the curator focuses on conserving and displaying the furnishings that once belonged to the house and its family.

**This is the WARD FAMILY HOUSE on 786, Main Street, Shrewsbury, Massachusetts today (October, 2022):**



**It is now owned by HARVARD UNIVERSITY and operated as the General Artemas WARD HOUSE MUSEUM.**

**The Museum is open to the Public.**