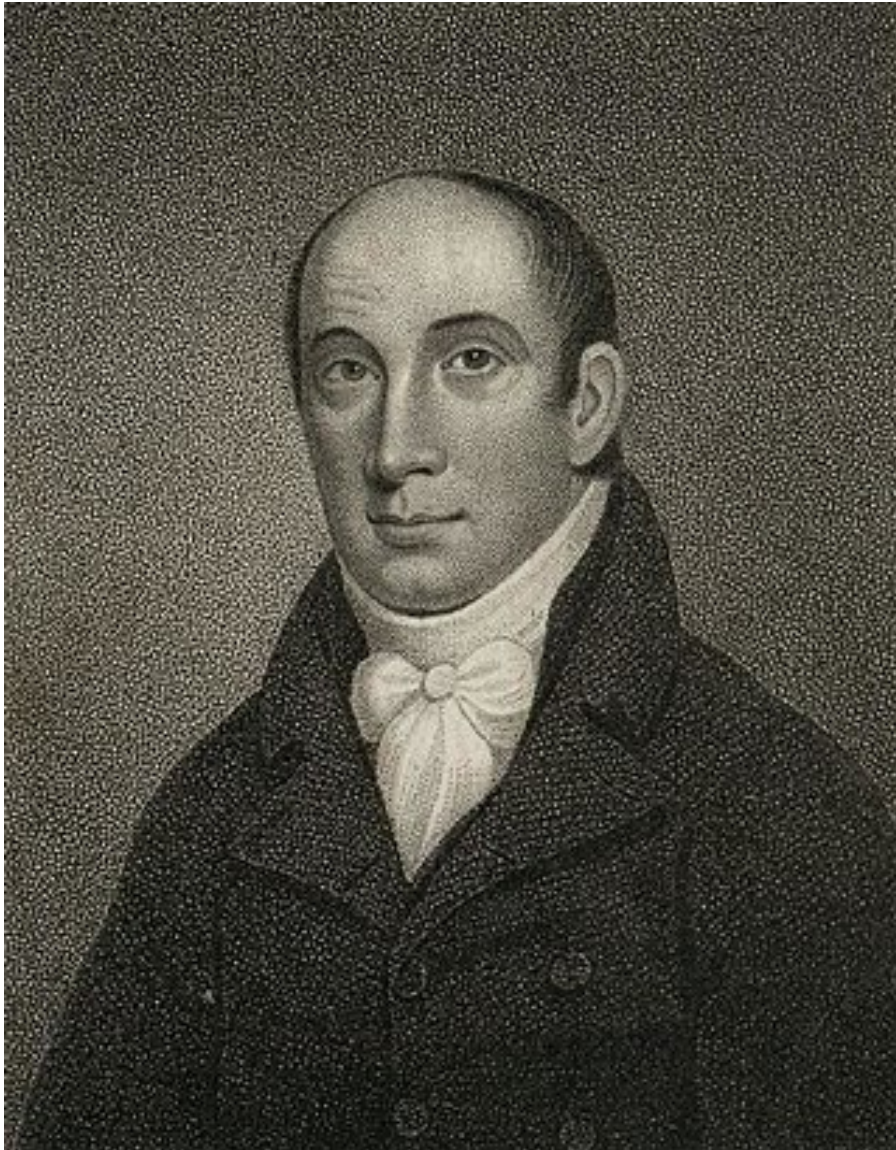


THE PURITAN WARD FAMILY in Marlborough, Middlesex County, Massachusetts Bay Colony.



Deacon WILLIAM WARD
(1603-1687)

- WILLIAM WARD was a Founder of SUDBURY, Massachusetts and DEACON of the PURITAN CHURCH of Marlborough, Massachussets, British Colonial America.

PREFACE To "The WILLIAM WARD GENEALOGY"

By Charles Martyn,

Published by "ARTEMAS WARD of the 7th. Generation" in 1925.

The covers of this book enclose the tribal story of an Englishman named WILLIAM WARD who established his family here in the first generation of the settlement of North America. Its pages carry the account of his descendants down to the present day (1925).

Much of the history of our Country is told in the life stories of "WILLIAM WARD OF SUDBURY" and his descendants.

The first several chapters portray the labours and dangers of the pioneers of OLD MASSACHUSETTS. The biographies of the succeeding genealogical division supplement their story and disclose various cross-sections of the struggle for independence. They tell also of members of the family participating in the opening of the great Western Country, and in the death struggle of the recent First World War.

The family has shown a healthy growth since publication of ANDREW HENSHAW WARD'S "Ward Family" in 1851. That volume recorded 4,027 descendants. This new Genealogy gives a record of 10,746. Both totals would be considerably larger if it had been possible to list all descendants. Some are inevitably missing, for it happens many times that families move away, leaving only faint traces that are speedily obliterated.

These 10,746 descendants include 396 Graduates from 149 Universities, Colleges, and normal schools (56 of them from Harvard College and University); 59 Representatives and Senators in Colony, State, and National Legislatures; 22 Judges; Army and Navy officers in every conflict in which the United States and its predecessor-Colonies have been engaged; and a substantial and creditable showing in practically every other calling comprised within Modern Civilization.

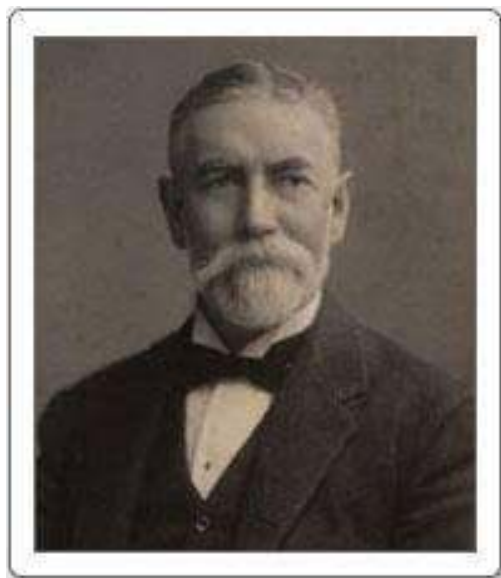
Most numerous in its pages are FARMERS - as befits a family which set its first American roots in the wild lands of Old Massachusetts and relied upon its Crops and its Cattle to make its way in the New World, rather than by trade or in other manners. The WARD FARMERS of today cover every part of the Continent, raising sheep in CANADA, oranges in Florida, and Wheat and Corn and Cattle in the Central West, and specializing in various other products in various other sections.

Next in numerical importance are **SCHOOL-TEACHERS** (both men and women) and Ministers of the Gospel-facts worthy of a sturdy pride and a good text for anyone who wishes to reflect upon the part that members of the family have played in welding the Nation's children and youths into the Citizenry upon which rest all the privileges and institutions which we have slowly and painfully acquired and erected.

Well-represented also are the other Professions - Doctors and Lawyers and Engineers being the most prominent in the order given. The world of business has given success to a number, and every branch of Trade and Mechanical Art has its exponents. There are Writers and Architects, Salesmen and Accountants and Railroad men, Singers and Nurses, and so on in great variety.

This volume should be an inspiration to every Descendant. Let him, or her, note how well the family has borne its share in the development of the Continent and with what diversity it has taken its part in the activities of a great Nation, and then determine to do his or her utmost to "carry on" with equal strength and honor.

ARTEMAS WARD (1848-1925)



ARTEMAS 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.

ARTEMAS WARD founded and published "The Philadelphia Grocer". He gained a 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-acres 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 Ward died in New York City on March 14, 1925.

The Puritan WARDS of Massachusetts, New England

- WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687) married his first wife in 1626, ELIZABETH #1 (1605-1638) (Surname Unknown) and had 5-Children (3-Sons & 2-Daughters) - All Born in England:

1. Deacon JOHN WARD (1626-1708), immigrated to Sudbury, Massachusetts in 1654. Lived in Newton, Middlesex, Massachusetts. John's occupation was "Farmer & Tanner". In 1667, he married Hannah Jackson (1634-1704).
2. JOANNA WARD (1627-1718) In 1650 she married Abraham Williams (1626-1712) and lived and died in Marlborough. Abraham was a Farmer & Tavern Owner.
3. OBADIAH WARD (1632-1718) born in Clerkenwell, England. Married Mary Coolidge (1647-1706) in 1667, resided in Marlborough. Representative for Marlborough, MA.
4. RICHARD WARD (1635-1666), He married Mary Moore, and lived in Sudbury. Richard drowned in the Sudbury River March 31, 1666 (was this "suicide"?) by which time Mary had re-married to Daniel Stone of Sudbury; (William Ward's Will names Obadiah as a son of Richard and Mary...?)
5. DEBORAH ANN WARD (1636-1697) born in Clerkenwell, England, married John Conrad Johnson (1629-1713) in 1651 and lived in Marlborough, Massachusetts, British Colonial America.

- After the birth of their 5th. Child, WILLIAM WARD'S first wife, ELIZABETH #1 died in 1638 and WILLIAM re-married in 1639 to ELIZABETH #2, with whom he had 8 more Children:

WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687) and his Second Wife, ELIZABETH #2 (1613-1700) (Surname Unknown) had 8-Children (4-Sons & 4-Daughters) - All Born in Sudbury, Massachusetts, British Colonial America:

6. HANNAH WARD (1638-1717), She married Abraham Howe, and lived in Marlborough.
7. WILLIAM II WARD, (1648-1697) Married HANNAH BRIGHAN (1650-1719) on August 4, 1678 in Marlborough, and resided in Marlborough.

8. **Captain SAMUEL WARD**, (1641-1729) Married first **SARAH HOWE** (1644-1707) in 1667 and resided in Marlborough; married second **ELIZABETH BEERS** in 1710 in Watertown.
9. **ELIZABETH WARD HOWE KERLEY** (1643-1710) Married first **JOHN HOWE** in 1622 in Marlborough, Massachusetts Bay Colony. **John Howe was killed in the Sudbury fighting April 21, 1676, and his "housings destroyed by the Indians."** Elizabeth married second **HENRY KERLEY** in 1677 in Charlestown, Middlesex, Massachusetts Bay Colony.
10. **INCREASE WARD**, (1644-1690) married **RECORD WHELOCK WARD** in 1672 in Medfield, Suffolk, Massachusetts Bay Colony and resided in Marlborough; INCREASE operated a Sawmill near where later there were Cotton factories. He was Town Clerk in 1689.
11. **HOPESTILL WARD**, (1646-1718) She married **JAMES WOODS** in 1678; lived in Marlborough.
12. **ELEAZAR WARD** (1649-1676) Married **HANNAH RICE**. (1652-1733) **He resided in Sudbury and was slain by Indians upon the highway between Marlboro and Sudbury about April 20, 1676.** **HANNAH (RICE) WARD** married second **RICHARD TAYLOR** of Sudbury.
13. **BETHIA WARD** (1658-1721). She married **DANIEL RICE**, (1655-1737) of Marlborough in 1681. **Their house was one of those fortified 1711-1713 against Indian attacks.**

NOTE: Some sources indicate an additional daughter, **MARY**, (1643-1703) who married **DANIEL STONE**, but as is clear in DEACON WILLIAM WARD'S Will, the Mary who married Daniel Stone was a daughter-in-law of Deacon William Ward, and who was the WIDOW of William's deceased son RICHARD (1635-1666).

■ In 1638, the WARD Family were among the early Settlers in MARLBOROUGH, Middlesex County, Massachusetts Bay Colony. **WILLIAM WARD** and his first wife, **ELIZABETH #1**, had immigrated from England to BOSTON with their 5-children:

1. 12-year old JOHN WARD (1626-1708),
2. 11-year old JOANNA WARD (1627-1718),
3. 6-year old OBADIAH WARD (1632-1718),
4. 3-year old RICHARD WARD (1635-1666), **drowned in Sudbury River.**
5. 2-year old DEBORAH ANN (1636-1697)

In the early Spring of 1661, **WILLIAM WARD** moved permanently to MARLBOROUGH.

The WARD family, at that time, constituted a large Colony of some 100 members in itself.

■ In 1661, the Family included the FATHER, 58-year old **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** "of Sudbury" and the MOTHER, 54-year old **ELIZABETH WARD #2** (born UNKNOWN); their four older sons: OBADIAH, 29-years old, RICHARD, 26, SAMUEL, 19, and INCREASE, 16; ELIZABETH, a girl of 18, and HOPESTILL, 14; and three more children: WILLIAM, 12; ELEAZER, 11; and BETHIAH, 2.

With them came one of their three married daughters, 25-year old **DEBORAH ANN JOHNSON**. Hannah How joined them soon after. The records are incomplete so we cannot tell how many children the married daughters brought with them, but Hannah had 3 at least. Only 35-year old Tanner & Farmer, **JOHN WARD** (1626-1708) and 34-year old **JOANNA WILLIAMS** (born Ward) were missing.

However, JOANNA WARD (1627-1718) had married Farmer & Tavern Owner ABRAHAM WILLIAMS (1626-1712) and lived in Cambridge, Massachusetts. One other defection came in the Fall when RICHARD WARD married MARY MOORES of Sudbury and returned there, his Marlborough land-grant reverting to SAMUEL WARD. The loss was balanced later by JOANNA WARD and ABRAHAM, her husband, and a child or two joining the Plantation.

Note that in NEW ENGLAND (as in the earlier Feudal Era of OLDE ENGLAND) you were not "free" to live in the Colony (called the Plantation) without a "Grant" issued by the King and the local General Court allowing you to do so.

The individuals who had received the Charter from King Charles for Massachusetts were distinguished from many other Englishmen by the intensity of their Protestant faith, and contemporaries mockingly called them "Puritans" because of their desire to "purify" or reform the established Church of England.

For some of these Puritans the founding of Massachusetts offered an opportunity to practice freely their religious preferences. However, they did not intend to tolerate the beliefs or practices of those who differed from them in matters of religion; on the contrary, they would suppress beliefs they found alien or threatening.

Leaders of Massachusetts used their Royal Charter as a basis for creating a Government of the Godly in which only Church Members gained the right to elect a Governor, a Court of Assistants (the legislature's upper house) and Delegates to a Lower House that represented the Colony's Towns. Local affairs were managed by Selectmen chosen by the voters and by larger gatherings of inhabitants in Town Meetings.

At both the Colonial and Local level there was a relatively high degree of popular participation in government, though the Colony's Leaders did not seek to create a democracy, a form of government they associated with anarchy. Yet maintaining order and the legitimacy of a new government that lacked Aristocratic leaders or a Standing Army required a greater degree of popular participation than was the case in England.

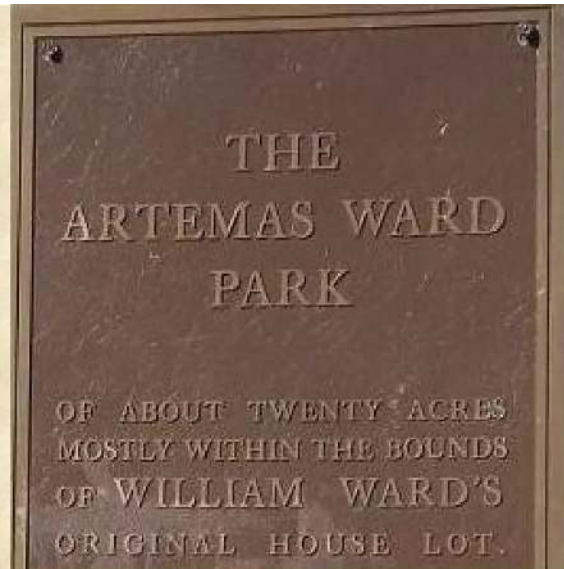
RICHARD WARD'S marriage was followed in a few months by the marriage of **ELIZABETH to JOHN HOWE, JR.**, son of John Howe--the latter, like **Deacon WILLIAM WARD**, being one of the Founders of both **SUDBURY** and **MARLBOROUGH**. The total number of residents, including children, was about a hundred.

Deacon WILLIAM WARD'S big house-lot was excellently situated. Its northeast corner faced the settlement's first **Meeting- House**, soon after erected, and the Town's main road was laid out to run along its northern boundary. Opposite, across the main road, west of the Meeting-House, was the **Minister's plot**. The **Meeting-House** was built just within the southerly end of the Indian planting-field before title to its site had been secured, and the purchase of the site from an Indian by the name of **Anamaks** provided only a bare ten feet of ground around the building, so **Deacon WARD** deeded to the Town about **1/2-acre** of that part of his house-lot directly opposite.

The Town "gratefully accepted" and ordered "Firstly, the said **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** shall have liberty to cut & carry away all the wood & timber that is upon ye same: Secondly, That he shall be satisfied to his content in any other part of the Town (not yet granted) in lieu thereof: & Thirdly, it is ordered that this piece of Land now by him surrendered into the Town's hands as before said shall be for a perpetual Common or Highway, not to be taken up by any, or otherwise disposed of, without the consent of every Proprietor that hath Town Rights."

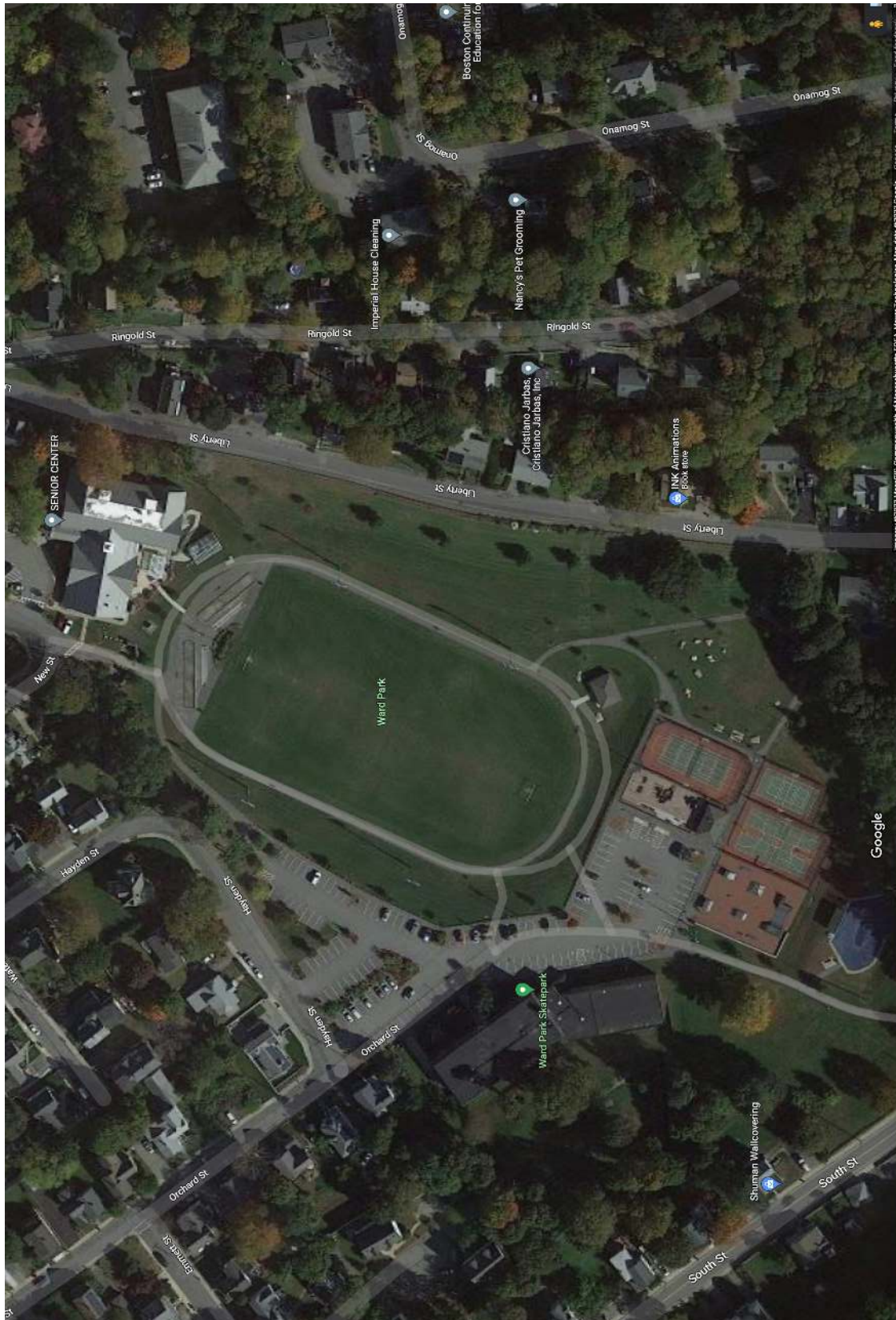
This plot is part of the present **High School Common**. The house that **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** built was near the end of the present **Hayden Street**, a few steps from the library, where the home of **MR. JOHN E. HAYES** now stands. Its site was selected because of an abundant spring near by. A much more commodious dwelling, it was than the first log cabin in Sudbury. Similar rough-hewn logs formed its frame, but it was **shingle-roofed, clapboarded outside, and boarded within, contained several rooms, and had a cellar.**

The fields behind are now **MARLBOROUGH** property and are being converted into the Town's fine new **RECREATION CENTRE**--with running track, football gridiron, baseball diamonds, &c.--named "**THE ARTEMAS WARD PLAYGROUND**" in joint memory of **GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD**, the great grandson of **WILLIAM WARD**, and of his great-grandson and namesake, **MR. ARTEMAS II WARD**, the publisher of the volume.



The park located near to the center of Marlboro is dedicated to Gen. Artemas Ward, first commander of the Revolutionary forces, on land first owned by his great grandfather William Ward.

WARD PARK, Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA.



As would be expected, **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** was prominent in Marlborough affairs. He was continuously a **SELECTMAN**, and a **DEACON of the Church** from the time of its early organization, and his house was frequently chosen for the midweek Meetings which became a feature of the Township's religious life. The Deacons constituted a General Committee for the management of Church Affairs and to assist the Minister in his duties, one of them taking his place when he was ill or absent. During **Divine Service** they sat in a special pew near the Pulpit.

DEACON WILLIAM WARD probably held other Township offices, but the records from 1665 to 1739 disappeared many years ago. He was also frequently selected to represent **Marlborough** on the **COUNTY GRAND JURY**, and in 1666 was again in **Boston** as a **Deputy**.

DEACON WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687) was born in Bolton Percy, Yorkshire, England.

- He married his first wife, **ELIZABETH #1 (Unknown)** (1605-1638) about 1625 in England. William and Elizabeth immigrated about 1638 to Boston, Massachusetts.
- He removed to Sudbury, Massachusetts about 1639.
- He was granted land November 18, 1640 in Sudbury, Massachusetts, and became a **FREEMAN** on 10 May, 1643 while in Sudbury.
- He was Representative to the Massachusetts General Court in 1644 for the Town and served as Chairman of the **BOARD OF SELECTMEN** from Sudbury for several years.
- He was **COMMISSIONER TO END SMALL CAUSES** in 1646.
- In 1656, he was one of the Petitioners to the **GENERAL COURT** for the Town of Marlborough and was granted land in 1657 in Marlborough.
- **DEACON WILLIAM WARD** died on 10 August 1687 in Marlborough, Massachusetts.

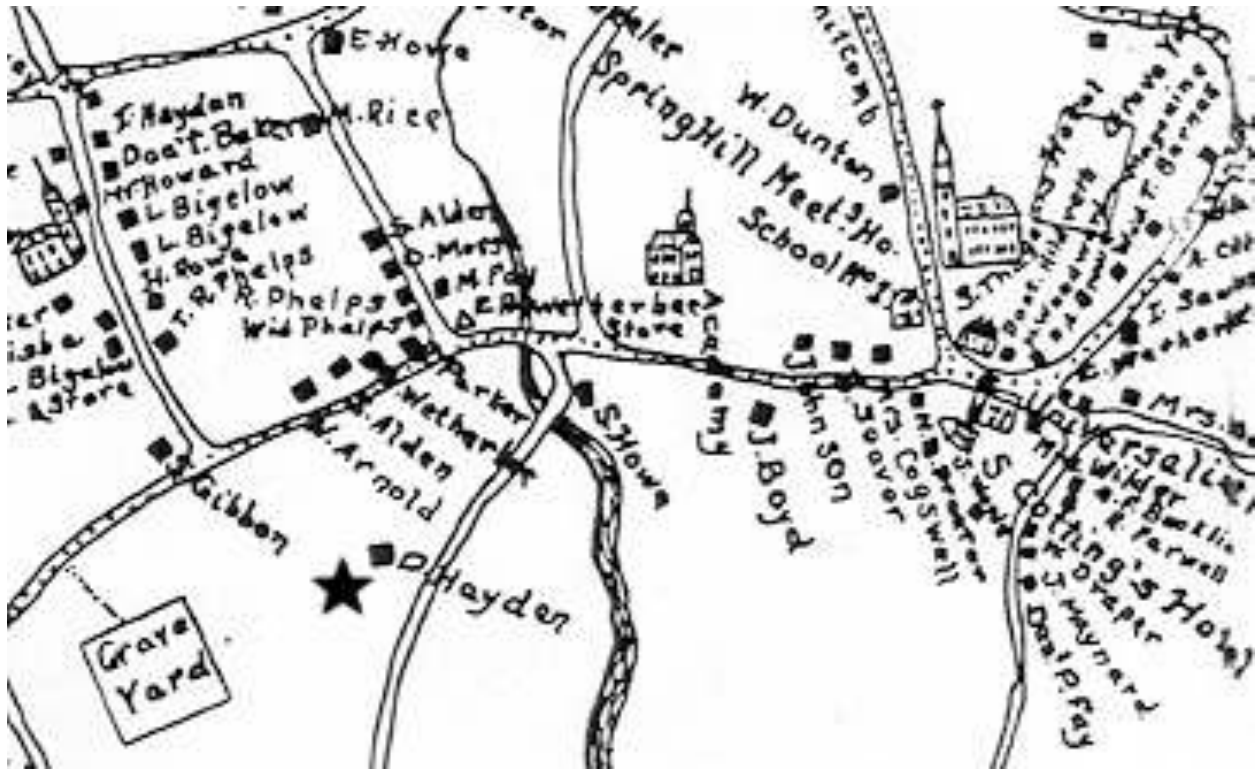
He is buried in **SPRING HILL CEMETERY**, Marlborough, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM WARD MEMORIAL IN SPRING HILL CEMETERY,
Marlborough, Massachusetts, USA.



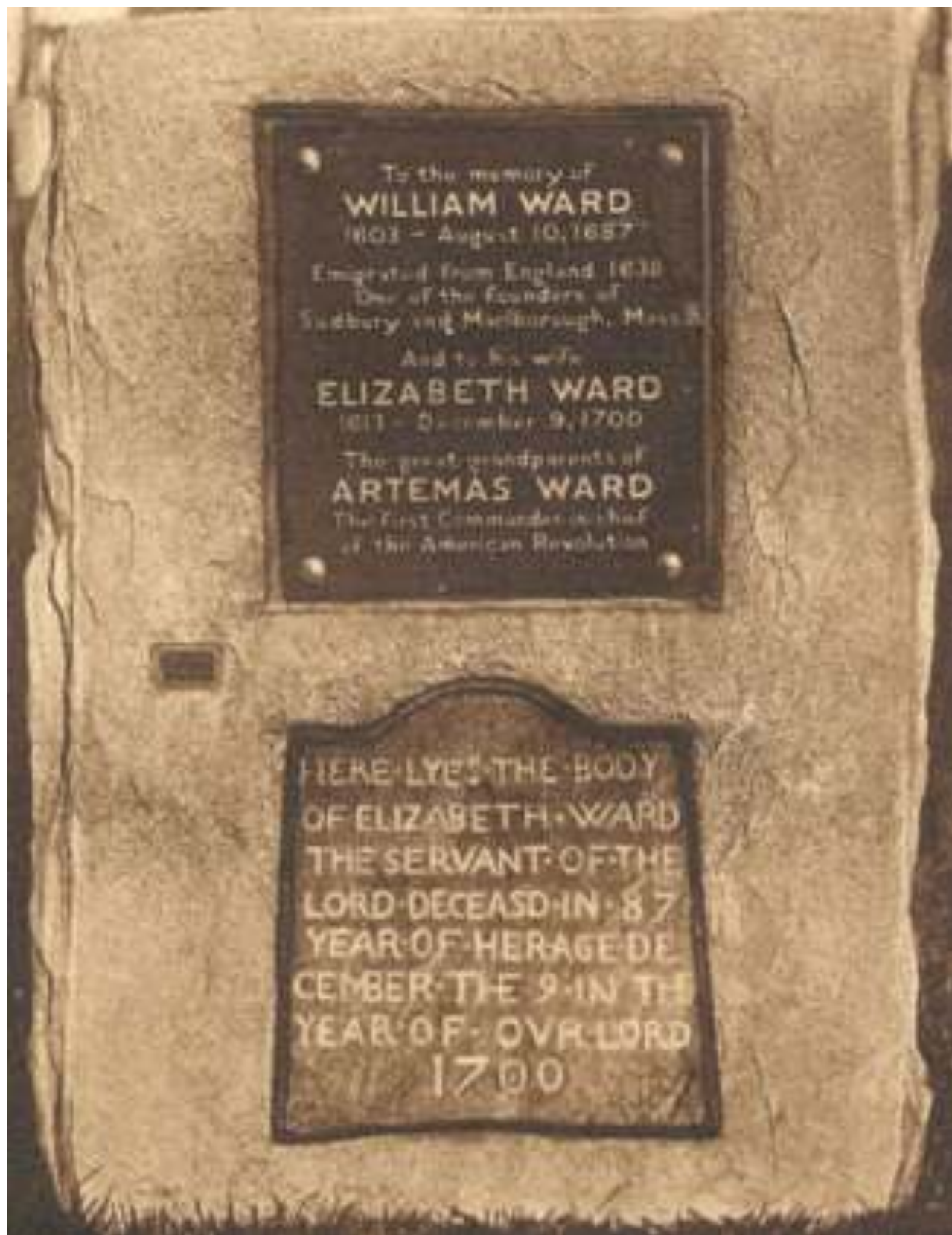
Not far from our **SOLDIERS MONUMENT** in **Monument Square, Marlborough** stood, well remembered for many years, an old house which it is believed was one of the very oldest in our town. On this site **WILLIAM WARD, SR.**, and his son **WILLIAM** erected a house which tradition tells us was used as a fort or **Garrison House** during the days of the Indian warfare. It was to this place the people fled when the first Church was burnt to the ground by the Indians.

WILLIAM WARD was the first **Deacon** of the first religious society organized here. He was Great Grandfather of **ARTEMAS WARD (1727-1800)**, who, at the opening of the REVOLUTION in 1775 was appointed GENERAL and COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of all the forces raised by the Colony and had command of the troop, at Cambridge till superseded on June 19, 1775 by **GEORGE WASHINGTON**.



A portion of the old **WARD HOUSE** was destroyed by fire in early years and the loss was the immediate cause of NAHUM WARD'S removing to the newly granted land of **Shrewsbury**. The place passed into the hands of **JOSEPH WARD** who occupied it until it was again burnt. At the time of the fire the house of **Rev. Breck** stood within 30 rods and came near to igniting as some of the cinders lodged upon his roof. That same year the house was rebuilt, and as time went on was known as the "**BONNEY**" HAYDEN HOUSE.

NOTE: Star indicates WARD/HAYDEN house location on map of 1835.



- **Deacon WILLIAM WARD (1603-1687)** and his wife **ELIZABETH #2 (Surname Unknown) (1613-1700)** lived in **Marlborough** as early as **1661**. He was one of the **founders** of the Church and was made **Deacon** in **1666** as well as a **Representative** to the **MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT** for the Town. Deacon William Ward's home was designated a Garrison House, with his son Samuel's and his daughter, Hannah's families were assigned to that Garrison on 1 October 1675.

His Will was dated April 6, 1686 and made in Sudbury.

- **OBADIAH WARD (1632-1718)** son of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1, immigrated with his parents about 1638 to Boston, Massachusetts; probably during the **Spring**. He lived in 1653 in Sudbury, Massachusetts where he had land assigned to him in Sudbury, Massachusetts, on his coming of age in 1653. He was granted more land in 1657 in Marlborough, Massachusetts and was as early as 1661 in Marlborough, Massachusetts.

OBADIAH was one of three men contracted to erect the timber frame for the **Minister's House**. He was a **Lawyer**, or at least is so appears, as it was he who brought the case against **Thomas Rice** for non-payment of Assessments on 6 April 1664 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

He served between 1690 and 1691 in Marlborough, Massachusetts, as a **Representative** to the **Massachusetts General Court for Marlborough**. He was a delegate to the **Council for Safety of the People and Conservation of the Peace**, May 9 and 22, and June 5, 1689 and a **Representative at the General Court 1690-1691** during the critical period intervening between the forcible deposition of **GOVERNOR ANDROS** and the convening of the **General Court** under the new Royal Charter. This was the period between the removal of Governor Andros and the new Royal Charter.

- **RICHARD WARD (1635-1666)** son of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1, settled in Sudbury. **He died on 31 March 1666 by drowning in the Sudbury River.** After Richard's death, Deacon William Ward and his wife were appointed guardians of the children during their minority. Richard was buried in April 1666 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. Richard had immigrated with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1 about 1638 to Boston, Massachusetts. He was granted land in 1657 in Marlborough, Massachusetts and also was granted 18-acres more land on 26 November 1660 in Sudbury, Massachusetts. He lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1661 with **Deacon William Ward** and **Elizabeth** and became a **Freeman** in 1664.

- **DEBORAH WARD** (1636-1697) daughter of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1, married **JOHN CONRAD JOHNSON** (1651-1713) and settled in **Marlborough** where **John** was one of the early Pioneers.

- **HANNAH WARD** (1638-1717) daughter of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1, married **Abraham Howe**, and lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1. She and Abraham Howe lived after 9 April 1661 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. **She left a Will on 1 June 1717 in Marlborough, Massachusetts.**

- **CAPTAIN SAMUEL WARD** (1641-1729) son of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth, married Sarah Howe (1644-1707). He later married Elizabeth Beers, daughter of Capt. Richard Beers, on 25 May 1710. Samuel took the Oath of Fidelity in 1662 in Sudbury, Massachusetts and served between 1679 and 1680 in Sudbury, Massachusetts, as a **Representative to the Massachusetts General Court.**

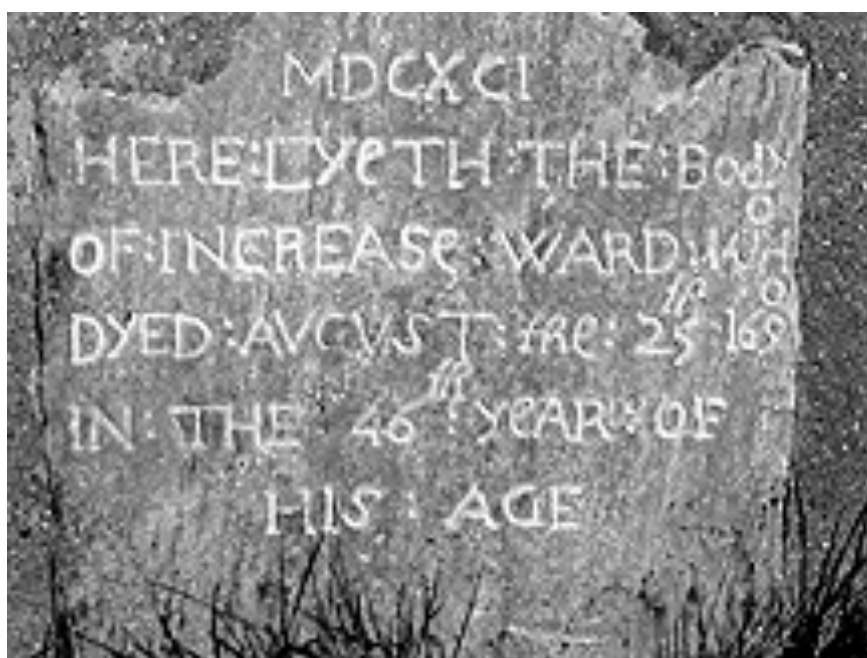
His house-lot was West of the Indian line, and probably near the old **John Gleason** place. Under him, succeeding his father, the original "**William Ward**" house (i.e. the remaining structure on the original site) was frequently the place of the midweek Church Meetings and also the recognized abode of visiting and temporary Ministers. During the intermittent French and Indian wars from 1689 to 1713, it was a **Garrison-House** as during King Philip's War.

In his Will dated May 22, 1727, **SAMUEL WARD** says he is "well stricken in years and crazy in body, but of perfect mind, and memory." His Will was contested on Probate Court, December 19, 1729, by all his children and heirs (except his son **Samuel**, the chief beneficiary in virtue of a concurrent Agreement to care for him and his wife during their lives) on the ground that he was crazy in mind as well as in body. At length the heirs agreed among themselves touching (concerning?) his Will, and desired the Judge to approve it.

- **ELIZABETH WARD** daughter of Capt. Samuel Ward (1641-1729) and Sarah Howe, married **Ensign Nathaniel Hapgood**, son of Shadrack Hapgood and Elizabeth Treadway. She died on 5 November 1748 in Stow, Massachusetts, at age 76. She was living in 1741 as a Widow and left a Will on 25 February 1741. Her will gave Nathaniel, her eldest son, £20; Hezekiah, her second son, £10; Shadrack, her third son, £30; Daniel, her fourth son, £10; Sarah Gates, her second daughter, half of the remainder of the estate; and to her grandchildren, Elizabeth and Lucy Gates, the other half in equal shares. Her estate was valued at £626.7s.

- **ELIZABETH WARD** (1643-1710) daughter of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #2, married John Howe II (1640-1676), she later married CAPT. HENRY KERLEY, son of William Kerley and Hannah King, on 18 April 1677 in Charlestown, Massachusetts. (The marriage was recorded as 18 February 1677.) She lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1. **She was in Sudbury, Massachusetts on 21 April 1676, when the family was attacked by Indians. During the attack her first husband was killed and the house destroyed. None of the children were killed however.**
- **INCREASE WARD** (1643-xxxx) son of Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth #1, married Record Wheelock, daughter of Rev. Ralph Wheelock and Rebecca Wilkerson, on 3 October 1672 in Medfield, Massachusetts.

According to the marriage intentions filed, he was living in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts at the time of his wedding. He is buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Marlborough, Massachusetts. His gravestone is the oldest Ward stone in the Cemetery.



The gravestone above is that of **INCREASE WARD** and is in the Springhill Cemetery. He lived at Marlborough, Massachusetts, in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth. Increase and Record Wheelock lived in 1673 in Marlborough, Massachusetts in that part of Marlborough, which in 1717, became Westborough and later Northborough where he ran a Saw Mill. He was mentioned in the Will of Deacon William Ward on April 6, 1686 in Sudbury, Massachusetts. INCREASE WARD served in 1689 in Marlborough, Massachusetts, as Town Clerk.

- **HOPESTILL WARD** daughter of William Ward and Elizabeth, married DEACON JAMES WOODS, son of John Woods and Mary Parminter, on 22 April 1678 in Marlborough, Massachusetts. They settled in Marlborough. She was also called Bethiah in the Middlesex County records of the births of her children and in the Marlborough record of Bethiah's birth. She lived in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth. Hopestill left a will circa 1717 in which she gave £5 for the relief of poor members of the church.

- **WILLIAM WARD** son of William Ward and Elizabeth, married Hannah Brigham, daughter of Thomas Brigham and Mercy Hurd, on 4 August 1679 in Marlborough, Massachusetts, Ward (1851) gives their marriage date as 4 September 1679. He lived in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth. William lived after 1680 south of the meetinghouse.

- **ELEAZER WARD** son of William Ward and Elizabeth, was killed by Indians while riding on Mount Ward between Sudbury and Marlborough during King Philip's War.

The hill, MOUNT WARD, was named for him. He Is buried in Marlborough, Massachusetts.



The picture (above) was taken in early 1900 and shows MOUNT WARD as it appeared at that time. The Pond in the lower right is that which was then behind the Restaurant on Rout 20.

- **BETHIAH WARD** daughter of Deacon WILLIAM WARD and ELIZABETH, married Daniel Rice, son of Deacon Edward Rice and Agnes 'Ann' Bent, on 10 January 1681 in Marlborough, Massachusetts.

Hudson (1862), Ward (1851) and Ward (1858) give the marriage date as 10 February 1681 which appears to be in error. She lived in 1661 with Deacon William Ward and Elizabeth.

BETHIA and DANIEL RICE had their house fortified as a Garrison House between 1711 and 1713.

- **ARTEMAS WARD** son of GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD.....

GENERAL ARTEMAS WARD was the first Commander and Chief of the CONTINENTAL ARMY before GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The **ARTEMAS WARD HOUSE** was situated on the Corner of **Concord Road** and **Rout 20 (East Main St)**. It was built in 1785 by two brothers with the last name of "Easton". It was sold four years later to **Artemus Ward**. The house was set 100 feet from the road on a hill with beautiful terraced lawns and a gravel driveway. It was a broad gabled house with white clapboards, fine dentil mouldings in the cornice and a shingled roof. A gabled portico with dentil moulding set it apart from it's more modern neighbours. The house to the left is that of General Artemus Ward, father of Artemus of Marlborough. The house is located in Shrewsbury, Mass..



THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES

The history of the 13 **American Colonies** that would become the first 13 States of the United States dates to 1492 when **CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS** discovered what he thought was a New World, but was really North America, which along with its Indigenous population and culture had been there all along.

SPANISH CONQUISTADORS and **PORTUGUESE EXPLORERS** soon used the Continent as a base for expanding their Nations' Global Empires. **FRANCE** and the **DUTCH REPUBLIC** joined in by exploring and colonizing the northern regions of North America.

ENGLAND moved to stake its claim in 1497 when explorer **John Cabot**, sailing under the British flag, landed on the East coast of what is now America.

Twelve years after sending **Cabot** on a second but fatal voyage to America, **King Henry VII** died, leaving the throne to his son, **KING HENRY VIII**. **Henry VIII** had more interest in marrying and executing wives and warring with **France** than in global expansion. Following the deaths of **Henry VIII** and his frail son **Edward**, **QUEEN MARY I** took over and spent most of her days executing Protestants. With the death of "**Bloody Mary**," **QUEEN ELIZABETH I** ushered in the English "**GOLDEN AGE**", fulfilling the promise of the entire **Tudor royal dynasty**.

Under **ELIZABETH I**, England began to profit from Transatlantic Trade, and, after defeating the Spanish Armada, expanded its global influence. In 1584, Elizabeth I commissioned **SIR WALTER RALEIGH** to sail toward Newfoundland where he founded the Colonies of **VIRGINIA** and **ROANOKE**, the so-called "Lost Colony." While these early settlements did little to establish England as a Global Empire, they set the stage for Elizabeth's successor, **KING JAMES I**.

In 1607, **JAMES I** ordered the establishment of **JAMESTOWN**, the first permanent settlement in America.

Fifteen years and much drama later, the **PILGRIMS** founded **PLYMOUTH**. After the death of King James I in 1625, King Charles I founded **MASSACHUSETTS BAY** which led to the founding of the **CONNECTICUT** and **RHODE ISLAND** Colonies.

English Colonies in America would soon spread from **NEW HAMPSHIRE** to **GEORGIA**.

From the foundation of the **COLONIES** beginning with the founding of **JAMESTOWN** until the beginning of the **REVOLUTIONARY WAR**, different regions of the Eastern Coast had different characteristics. Once established, the 13 British colonies could be divided into three geographic areas: **NEW ENGLAND**, **MIDDLE**, and **SOUTHERN**. Each of these had specific Economic, Social, and Political developments that were unique to the regions.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES

The New England Colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were known for being rich in forests and fur trapping. Harbours were located throughout the region. The area was not known for good farmland. Therefore, the farms were small, mainly to provide food for individual families.

New England flourished instead from fishing, shipbuilding, lumbering, and fur trading along with trading goods with Europe. The famous Triangle Trade occurred in the New England Colonies where enslaved people were bartered in the West Indies for molasses. This was sent to New England to make rum, which was then sent to Africa to trade for enslaved people.

In New England, small towns were the centres of Local Government. In 1643, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven formed the **NEW ENGLAND CONFEDERATION** to provide defence against Indigenous peoples, the Dutch, and the French. This was the first attempt to form a **UNION** between **COLONIES**.

A group of Indigenous people from the **MASSASOIT TRIBE** organized themselves under **King Philip** to fight the Colonists. **King Philip's War** lasted from 1675 to 1678. The Massasoit were finally defeated at a great loss.

A REBELLION GROWS IN NEW ENGLAND

The seeds of revolt were sown in the New England Colonies. Influential characters in the American Revolution such as Paul Revere, Samuel Adams, William Dawes, John Adams, Abigail Adams, James Otis, and 14 of the 56 signers of the **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** lived in New England.

As displeasure with **BRITISH RULE** spread through the Colonies, New England saw the rise of the celebrated Sons of Liberty, a secret group of politically dissident Colonists formed in Massachusetts during 1765 dedicated to fighting against **TAXES** unfairly imposed on them by the British Government.

Several major battles and events of the **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** took place in the New England Colonies, including the **RIDE OF PAUL REVERE**, the Battles of **LEXINGTON** and **CONCORD**, the Battle of **BUNKER HILL**, and the capture of **FORT TICONDEROGA**.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

In 1622, John Mason and Sir Ferdinando Gorges received land in northern New England. Mason eventually formed **NEW HAMPSHIRE** and Gorges's land led to **MAINE**.

Massachusetts controlled both until New Hampshire was given a Royal Charter in 1679 and Maine was made its own State in 1820.

MASSACHUSETTS

Pilgrims wishing to flee persecution and find religious freedom traveled to America and formed the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

Before landing, they established their own Government, the basis of which was the MAYFLOWER COMPACT. In 1628, Puritans formed the MASSACHUSETTS BAY COMPANY and many Puritans continued to settle in the area around Boston.

In 1691, PLYMOUTH joined the MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY was settled in 1630 by a group of Puritans from England under the leadership of GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP. A grant issued by KING CHARLES I empowered the group to create a Colony in Massachusetts. While the Company was intended to transfer the wealth of the New World to Stockholders in England, the Settlers themselves transferred the Charter to Massachusetts. By so doing, they turned a Commercial venture into a Political one.

RHODE ISLAND

Roger Williams argued for freedom of religion and separation of Church and State. He was banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony and founded PROVIDENCE.

Anne Hutchinson was also banished from Massachusetts and she settled PORTSMOUTH.

Two additional Settlements formed in the area and all four received a Charter from England creating their own Government eventually called RHODE ISLAND.

CONNECTICUT

A group of individuals led by Thomas Hooker left the Massachusetts Bay Colony due to dissatisfaction with harsh rules and settled in the Connecticut River Valley.

In 1639, three Settlements joined to form a Unified Government creating a document called the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, the first written Constitution in America.

KING CHARLES II officially united CONNECTICUT as a single Colony in 1662.

THE MIDDLE COLONIES

The **Middle Colonies** of **New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware** offered fertile farmland and natural harbours. Farmers grew grain and raised livestock. The Middle Colonies also practiced **Trade** like New England, but typically they were trading raw materials for manufactured items.

One important event that happened in the Middle Colonies during the Colonial Period was the Zenger Trial in 1735. JOHN PETER ZENGER was arrested for writing against the Royal Governor of New York. **Zenger was defended by Andrew Hamilton and found not guilty helping to establish the idea of freedom of the Press.**

NEW YORK

The Dutch owned a Colony called **NEW NETHERLAND**. In 1664, **CHARLES II** granted New Netherland to his brother **JAMES, DUKE OF YORK**. He just had to take it from the Dutch. He arrived with a fleet. The Dutch surrendered without a fight.

NEW JERSEY

The Duke of York granted some land to Sir George Carteret and Lord John Berkeley, who named their colony New Jersey. They provided liberal grants of land and freedom of religion. The two parts of the colony were not united into a royal colony until 1702.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Quakers were persecuted by the English and wished to have a Colony in America.

William Penn received a grant which the **King** called **PENNSYLVANIA**. **Penn** wished to begin a “**holy experiment**.” The first Settlement was **Philadelphia**. This Colony quickly became one of the largest in the New World.

The **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE** was written and signed in **Pennsylvania**. The **Continental Congress** met in **Philadelphia** until the State was captured by **British General William Howe** in 1777 and forced to move to York.

DELAWARE

When the **DUKE OF YORK** got **NEW NETHERLAND**, he also received **NEW SWEDEN** which had been founded by Peter Minuit. He renamed this area, **DELAWARE**. This area became part of **PENNSYLVANIA** until 1703 when it created its own legislature.

THE SOUTHERN COLONIES

The Southern Colonies of MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA grew their own food along with growing three major cash crops: TOBACCO, RICE, and INDIGO. These were grown on plantations typically using the stolen labor of enslaved people and indentured servants.

England was the main Customer of crops and goods exported by the Southern Colonies. Sprawling cotton and tobacco plantations kept people widely separated, preventing the growth of many urban areas.

An important event that occurred in the Southern Colonies was **Bacon's Rebellion**.

Nathaniel Bacon led a group of Virginia Colonists against Indigenous Indians who were attacking frontier farms. The Royal Governor, Sir William Berkeley, had not moved against the Indigenous groups. Bacon was labeled a traitor by the Governor and ordered arrested. Bacon attacked Jamestown and seized the Government. He then became ill and died. Sir William Berkeley returned, hanged many of the rebels, and was eventually removed from office by **King Charles II**.

MARYLAND

LORD BALTIMORE received land from KING CHARLES I to create a haven for Catholics. His son, the second Lord Baltimore, personally owned all the land and could use or sell it as he wished. In 1649, the **TOLERATION ACT** was passed allowing all Christians to worship as they pleased.

VIRGINIA

JAMESTOWN was the first English Settlement in America (1607). It had a hard time at first and didn't flourish until the Colonists received their own land and the TOBACCO INDUSTRY began flourishing, at which point the Settlement took root. People continued to arrive and new settlements arose. In 1624, VIRGINIA was made a Royal Colony.

NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA

Eight men received Charters in 1663 from KING CHARLES II to settle south of Virginia. The area was called CAROLINA. The main port was Charles Town (Charleston). In 1729, North and South Carolina became separate Royal Colonies.

GEORGIA

JAMES OGLETHORPE received a Charter to create a Colony between South Carolina and Florida. He founded Savannah in 1733. Georgia became a Royal Colony in 1752.

JOHN WINTHROP AND THE "WINTHROP FLEET"

The *Mayflower* carried a mixture of English and Netherlands Separatists (the Pilgrims) to America in 1620. Forty-one Colonists on board the ship signed the *Mayflower Compact*, on November 11, 1620. This was the first written **Governmental framework** in the New World.

In 1629, a fleet of 12 ships known as the WINTHROP FLEET left England and headed for Massachusetts. It reached Salem, Massachusetts, on June 12th. John Winthrop himself sailed aboard the *Arbella*.



The ARBELLA in Salem Harbour.

It was while he was still aboard the *Arbella* that John Winthrop gave a famous speech in which he said:

"For we must consider that we shall be as a City upon a Hill, the eyes of all people are upon us; so that if we shall deal falsely with our God in this work we have undertaken and so cause Him to withdraw His present help from us, we shall be made a story and a byword throughout the world, we shall open the mouths of enemies to speak evil of the ways of God and all professors for Gods sake...."

These words embody the spirit of the Puritans who founded the Massachusetts Bay Colony. While they emigrated to the New World to be able to freely practice their own religion, they did not espouse such freedom of religion for other Settlers.

SETTLING BOSTON

Though Winthrop's Fleet landed at Salem, they did not stay; the tiny Settlement simply could not support hundreds of additional Settlers. Within a short time, Winthrop and his group had moved, at the invitation of Winthrop's College friend, William Blackstone, to a new location on a nearby peninsula.

In 1630, they renamed their Settlement "BOSTON" after the town they had left in England.

In 1632, BOSTON was made the Capital of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY. By 1640, hundreds more English Puritans had joined Winthrop and Blackstone in their new Colony. By 1750, more than 15,000 colonists lived in Massachusetts.

C hristianizing Indigenous Peoples

In the earliest days of the **MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY**, the Puritans carried out a war of extermination against the Pequots in 1637, and a war of attrition against the Narragansetts.

In 1643, the English turned the Narragansett sachem (leader) Miantonomo (1565–1643) over to his enemies, the Mohegan tribe, where he was summarily killed.

But beginning with the efforts of John Eliot (1604–1690), Missionaries in the Colony worked to convert the local Indigenous peoples into Puritan Christians. In March of 1644, the Massachusetts tribe submitted themselves to the Colony and agreed to take religious instruction.

John Eliot set up "Praying Towns" in the Colony, isolated Settlements such as Natick (established 1651), where newly converted people could live separated from both English Settlers and independent Indigenous peoples. The Settlements were organized and laid out like an English village, and the residents were subject to a legal code that required that traditional practices be replaced by those proscribed in the Bible.

The Praying Towns roused dissent in the European Settlements, and in 1675, the Settlers accused the Missionaries and their converts of treason. All of the Indigenous peoples professing loyalty to the English were rounded up and placed on Deer Island without adequate food and shelter.

KING PHILIP'S WAR broke out in 1675, an armed conflict between English Colonists and the Indigenous people led by Metacomb (1638–1676), the Wampanoag Chief who had adopted the name "Philip". Some of the Massachusetts Bay Indigenous converts supported the Colonial Militia as scouts and were crucial to the eventual Colonial victory in 1678.

However, by 1677, the converts who had not been killed, sold into enslavement, or driven northward, found themselves restricted to Praying Towns, that were essentially reservations for people reduced to live as Servants and Tenant Farmers.



Metacomb, Chief of the Wampanoag Tribe.

Unrest and Exile: The Antinomian Crisis

During the first decade of the **MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY**, several Political crises occurred, unfolding simultaneously, concerning the way Religion was practiced in the Colony.

One of those is known as the "**ANTINOMIAN CRISIS**" which resulted in the departure of **Anne Hutchinson (1591–1643)** from **Massachusetts Bay**. She was Preaching in a manner that proved unseemly to the Colony's Leaders and she was tried in **Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts**, which culminated in her excommunication on **March 22, 1638**.

AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY – ANNE HUTCHINSON (1591 -1643)

ANNE HUTCHINSON was born in England to a Puritan family. Her father was a **MINISTER** and she learned her religious beliefs from him. In 1612, she married Merchant, **WILLIAM HUTCHINSON**. Over the following years, they had many children. Fourteen children accompanied them when they moved to the **MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY** in 1634.

ANNE was described as "**a woman of ready wit and bold spirit**". In her new home she organized **discussion groups** at home. She began to develop her own religious ideas. Basically she argued that any one could feel the **Holy Spirit**. This belief that everyone could be filled directly with **divine grace and love** differed greatly from the "**established**" religious views of the **Puritan Colony**.

The Puritan Leaders argued that only the Elect could feel the Holy Spirit; therefore, only they were predestined to go to Heaven after they died. Everyone else was doomed to Hell when they died. Also, the leaders said that only they knew who was among the Elect, and who was not.

Anne attracted many followers. They attacked most of the Puritan Ministers of the Colony. The Colony became divided over the issue. In response, the Political Leaders of the Colony, led by **GOVERNOR JOHN WINTHROP** determined to end the controversy. They feared that Anne's beliefs would destroy the Colony. **They were also very concerned because her views threatened their position and power**.

Two trials were held. First, she was tried by the Ministers who condemned her as a heretic. She was next tried before the **GENERAL COURT OF THE COLONY**. She was charged with **SEDITION** (conduct directed against Public Order and the Safety of the State) and contempt of the Magistrates.

Records of the trial show that Anne conducted her defence brilliantly. They also show that the decision to find her guilty and condemned to banishment from the Colony. She was ordered to recant (withdraw her beliefs) publicly.



ANNE refused and was excommunicated (cut off from the Puritan Church and Community). Early in 1638, Anne, her husband, children and some followers emigrated to the Colony on the island of Aquidneck in RHODE ISLAND. With another Colonist, she founded a new Town called POCASSET (later named PORTSMOUTH).

She remained in the town until the death of her husband in 1642. She and her children moved to LONG ISLAND (in what was the DUTCH TERRITORY) but after a few months, she moved back to the mainland.

In August or September 1643, ANNE and most of her children were massacred by the AMERINDIANS. One of her daughters was captured by them; eight years later she was ransomed by the Dutch.

ANNE HUTCHINSON had demonstrated the limits of Religious and Political tolerance in the Puritan Colony. Her religious views implied that everyone could enter Heaven, not only the Elect. Politically, her views could have led to a MORE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.

Historian JONATHAN BEECHER FIELD has pointed out that what happened to HUTCHINSON is similar to other Exiles and departures in the early days of the Colony. For example, in 1636, because of religious differences, Puritan Colonist THOMAS HOOKER (1586–1647) took his Congregation to found CONNECTICUT COLONY.

That same year, ROGER WILLIAMS (1603–1683) was exiled and ended up founding RHODE ISLAND COLONY.