

REPORT
OF THE
FIRST REUNION
OF THE
Association of Descendants of
ANDREW WARD

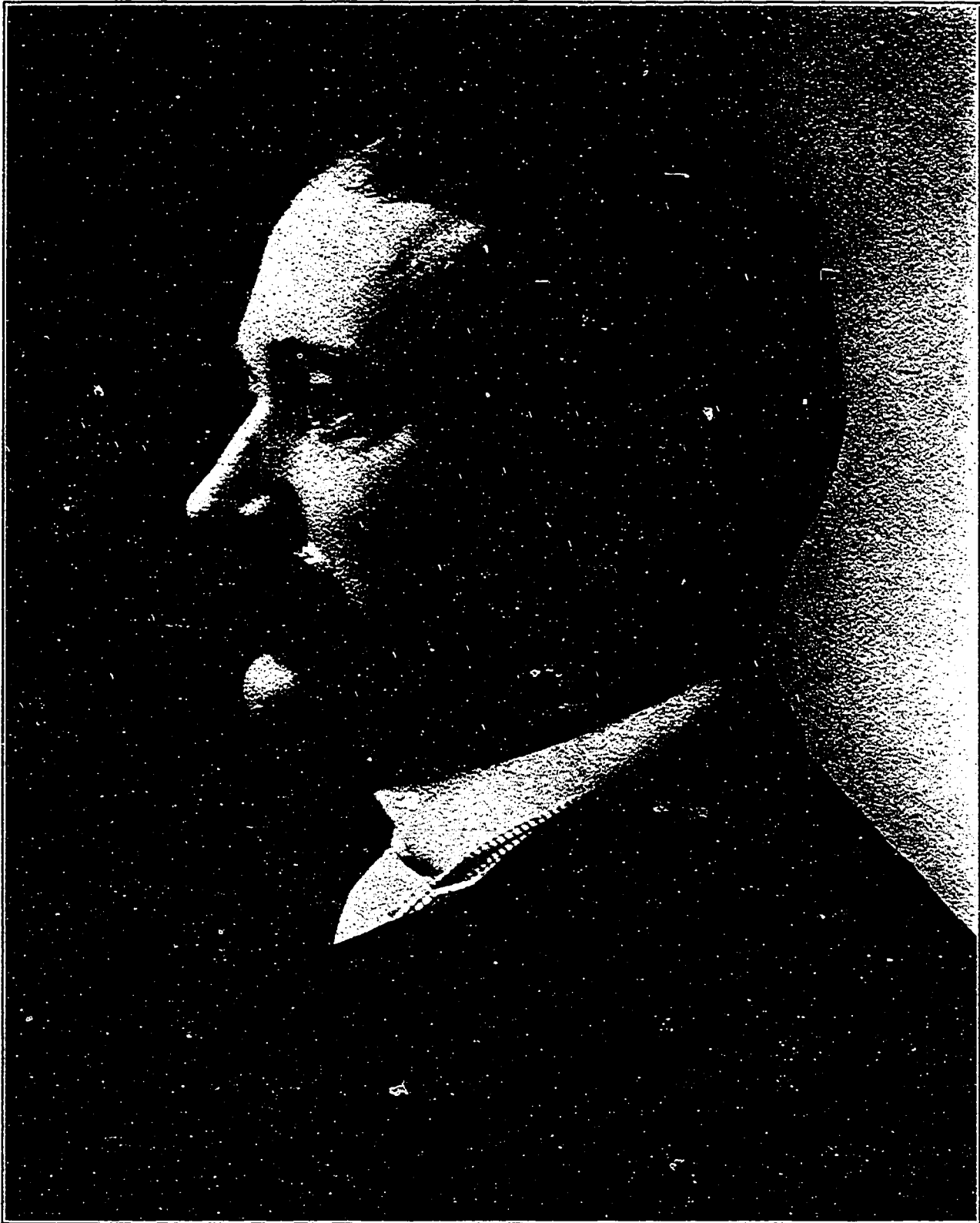
HELD AT
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

May 10th, 1905

GEO. K. WARD, Secretary

NEW YORK CITY

1905



DR. CHARLES SAMUEL WARD
Late Secretary of the "Society of Colonial Wars" of Connecticut

THE REUNION

Morning Session

The Association of Descendants of Andrew Ward assembled in the beautiful auditorium of the Fairfield Historical Society on Wednesday, May 10, 1905.

In the absence of the President, the Secretary moved that General Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., as the oldest living Vice-President present, be requested to preside, and the motion being enthusiastically carried, General Wheeler took the chair, amid applause.

Having called the meeting to order, the chairman spoke as follows:

I feel very much honored in being called upon to preside over this meeting, and I hope that every one present will feel, as I do, the mandate that is upon us to preserve the records of ancestry. Every religion on earth commands in some way the honor or worship of ancestry. We sometimes build monuments to our ancestors, but this is not always possible. Certainly the least that we can do is to preserve their records. What a disappointment it would be for us to think that in a few years our descendants would not even think enough of us to preserve our names. Therefore, besides following our inclination, we are following the command of God in preserving the records of our ancestors. Our religion says "Honor thy father and thy mother," and all other religions have in some form a command of that kind.

General Wheeler then called upon Rev. Frank S. Child to lead in prayer.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Child

God of our fathers, we thank Thee for the inspiration of blessed memories. We rejoice in the record, true and precious, of every soul that has lived for Thee and for country, as the record has come to us, and is living to-day in memory. We thank Thee, Almighty God, that Thou hast moved us to meet in glad and lively recognition of the great and the good who have preceded us. Make this meeting to-day one that shall leave upon our hearts rich and abiding impressions. Steel Thou us unto the emulation of all that is wise and precious in the lives of those who are our forefathers and our foremothers. Grant that everything that shall be said or done here to-day may be in the light of Thy presence, and this, our prayer, we make in the name and for the sake of the Adorable Redeemer, who taught us to pray

(The Lord's Prayer).

This was followed by the hymn "America," sung by the congregation, standing.

Rev. Frank S. Child, of Fairfield, Conn., then delivered the following

Address of Welcome

Honored Descendants of an Honored Ancestor: I extend to you, in the name of the Fairfield Historical Society, a welcome home. The noble State of Connecticut has been prodigally and splendidly represented beyond her territorial borders by many energetic, aggressive sons and daughters. In this respect her record is matchless among sister States; and the glory of such a record is shared generously by Fairfield, for generations the capital of this county, and an influential center of social, intellectual and commercial life.

Go where you will in this great Republic, North, South, East or West, and the old familiar names appear—the names early written in the record books and religiously preserved in the precious vaults of our town-house Mecca.

Conspicuous among these names is that of Andrew Ward, one of the leaders, builders, statesmen, living in the heroic times of wilderness conquest and civic beginnings for Connecticut.

The new settlement had assumed an air of reasonable permanence and prosperity, when, about 1651, it became the chosen abode of your migratory ancestor, who tasted life in several places, reaching the consummation in Fairfield.

A decade had been spent by the pioneer band in clearing land, laying out streets, rearing humble and substantial log houses, sowing virgin soil with old country seeds, cultivating native Indian corn, organizing town government, setting in motion the machinery of ecclesiastical life, and attending to the hundred and one tasks which belong to the subjugation of a new country.

The fertile fields were well tilled, the fair pasture lands made a good showing of imported stock, ancient tree monarchs stood here and there, rejoicing in an escape from the woodman's ax, the edges of vast native forests cast shadows athwart the outskirts of the settlement, the tangled thickets of the swamp extended toward the shore on the south of the green, joining fellowship with the odorous marshes stretching toward the west behind the sand dunes, pushing rashly along the reef into the very waters of the sea.

The little hills at the rear of the village, creeping back into the many ridges which break the landscape into endless shapes, afforded a strange, wild background suggesting life's vast mysteries and the infinite charm of the new world.

The sea gave solemnity and fascination to the scene, awakening thoughts of mother country, bringing its fresh messages of cheer and inspiration, adding the strength of its frequent chorus to the notes of myriad creatures filling the air with unaccustomed sounds. For these pioneers had adventured into a thickly settled realm, the native realm of bears, and wolves, and wildcats unnumbered. Weird voices of these savage creatures sifted through the gloom of night, as the brutes prowled in swamp and wood and bit of clearing. And bird voices fell sweet and strong upon the morning air, blending with the whirr of wings and the fruitful industry of insects, according to season.

It was a beautiful stretch of country which the emigrants had selected for their homes; the spirit of the land seemed congenial to the spirit of the ambitious, workful people who had crossed the sea and threaded their way through the wilderness to settle the place.

And there were the Indians to give for years to these, our forefathers, all needed spice of peril and adventure. Every lonely walk in the forest meant the risk of a hostile arrow, a cruel murder like that of Mistress Ann Hutchinson, a few miles below us, or a swift captivity. Although the red-men of Connecticut were held in good degree of repression by the white-men, yet there were numerous tragedies enacted in this wilderness, and the story passed from mouth to mouth, as neighbors gossiped around the roaring fire on the hearth, or leaning upon musket or implement of husbandry, passed the time of day with each other.

These were likewise days when the men and women of New England heard uncanny, fearsome voices floating through the air—were they the whispers, groans and shrieks of evil spirits, the black-man's wicked minions—or did the migrant, restless birds, the birds of passage, and ill-omened creatures of air, sound the shrill, startling notes which made the blood curdle?

These days were also vexed by the harrassments of Dutch pretension and aggression. Did not Fairfield declare war against New Amsterdam, and elect Ludlow commander-in-chief of military forces; and did not the martial company train and parade upon the green? For in 1653 Baxter, the freebooter from Rhode Island, seized a Dutch vessel and brought her into the harbor at Black Rock. Then the Dutch

sent to Connecticut two men-of-war, which lay off the Fairfield shores for a time, and there was tremendous excitement in town. Ludlow, you remember, was censured by the court for his martial activity, and he took, in high dudgeon, the strictures passed upon his patriotic conduct. This foremost man of the settlement, and famous associate of Andrew Ward, was very sensitive, irascible and opinionated, as well as energetic and ambitious, not only learned in the law, but likewise experimentally versed in varied knowledge of human nature, a versatile, up-to-date individual who loved to lead, and ill-brooked interference or restraint.

Major Gold showed better poise and a wiser spirit of adaptability. He was a more congenial pioneer, a man prepared to yield gracefully to circumstances when necessity demanded it, possessing the mind of a true gentleman, thoroughly equipped for all emergencies, the faithful servant of his people. Numerous were the important tasks given into his hands.

Jehu Burr was another of these ready, helpful, shrewd early settlers who builded better than he knew, putting the later generations under lasting obligations.

It was a company of rare men and women who founded this settlement. Many of them belonged to the gentry. They had coats of arms. Considerable property was brought with them. Gentlemen of education and refinement, conscientious protestants against the harsh measures of the English church and government, widely conversant with the affairs of the world, men of vision, fidelity and godliness, they imparted a tone and impulse to the isolated society of this town which abides to-day, and penetrates to the very ends of the Republic as it is freshly incarnated in worthy representatives of the first families of New England.

These sober, thoughtful Puritans, gifted with an extraordinary turn for statecraft and a fine spiritual discernment, at the time quite unconscious of their unique importance—set to work in the solution of the profoundest and most far-reaching problems. The little democracies called towns, gave opportunities for the freest and fullest experiment in self-government and the richest propagation of political ideas. These men of trained intellect and high moral purpose, favored by circumstances, wrought wisely in demonstration of the conquering principles which they announced as cardinal doctrines of true political faith. All honor to them.

The ancestor whose worth and work you commemorate to-day, contributed his full share to the history of the eventful times. His services will be recounted in your hearing. It is meet that we pay honor to the elect and favored company which laid broad and deep the splendid foundations of democratic government. We will recall these brave, grand spirits. We will imitate their virtues, we will transmit their rugged, forceful life to the later generations.

It gives the Fairfield Historical Society keen satisfaction to greet you on this occasion.

We assure you that no arts of witchcraft will be practiced upon you, although you doubtless will rejoice in the witchery of May and the bewitchment of this beautiful, historic town.

We assure you that the groans and shrieks and wails which you may possibly hear, are not the screams of stealthy panthers or the menacing snap of prowling wolves, or the dismal echoes of thievish bears, but simply the racket of locomotive whistles, trolley cars and automobiles. We assure you that bloody savages, with tomahawk or bow in hand, will never more dare to creep along the soft verdure and silently around some massive tree trunk mark you for a victim, although there stands the mortar and pestle of the Pequots; in that case are stone implements, found on our soil, and arrow heads are scattered far and wide in this vicinity.

Fear not. We have Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and, above all, Daughters of the American Revolution, in town, who will render you willing service, and, in case of necessity, protect you.

May this public commemoration of a distinguished pioneer's character and services strengthen your sense of debt to the fathers, and help to inspire you unto the loftiest achievements of Christian patriotism.

Following Mr. Child's address Mrs. Florence Bassett, of Bridgeport, Conn., was introduced, and favored the assembled descendants with a beautiful vocal selection, entitled, "The Brighter Day," by Marcheroni. She was heartily encored.

Secretary's Report

The Association of Descendants of Andrew Ward owes its origin to our worthy Vice-President, Mr. Christopher L. Ward, of Wilmington, Delaware. In the course of his correspondence with members of the family, scattered throughout the country, he came into communication with your Secretary and secured his immediate and cordial co-

operation in the plan which had been conceived. It seems that the early correspondence of Mr. C. L. Ward had elicited most favorable responses from the persons to whom he wrote, all of them expressing approval of his idea, and promising hearty support. With the exception of your Secretary, however, all pleaded business engagements, which would prevent them from assuming active part in the organization of an association.

The initiative in this important undertaking was therefore assumed by the two gentlemen above named. Having thoroughly looked over the ground, they decided to put their project into definite shape, and to this end they caused to be printed and forwarded to as many of the descendants of Andrew Ward as they could readily locate, a circular asking whether the recipient would be in favor (1) of having issued a genealogical volume of the Andrew Ward descendants, and (2) of forming a permanent association of such descendants.

The answers received to this circular were numerous, and the writers seemed to be unanimously in favor of both propositions.

Hence it was decided to issue a call for a meeting, whose object should be the organization of an association of the descendants of Andrew Ward.

Such a meeting was held, pursuant to call, at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, June 21, 1904. The attendance was not large, but great enthusiasm was manifested by those who were present, and the society was formally organized, with the election of officers and the adoption of a constitution.

It was voted at this meeting that all descendants of Andrew Ward applying for membership before January 1, 1905, should, upon admission, become charter members of the Association. Fourteen members were admitted at this preliminary meeting. Letters were read from many representative men and women, descendants of Andrew Ward, expressing a deep interest in the association, promising hearty co-operation, and regretting unavoidable absence.

Thus safely launched, the enterprise began to make rapid progress. Neither time nor expense was spared in pushing the interests of the society. The fact of its organization, and all matters connected with its immediate development, were given wide publicity by personal letters, and through the medium of the press. An attempt was made by the Secretary to acquaint every descendant of our worthy ancestor with the steps that had been taken, and to secure an enlarged membership. So hearty was the indorsement of the project that before the

end of the year 1904 the membership had grown to large proportions, and the society was firmly established. By the first day of January, 1905, the roll of the Association showed 130 charter members. This has since been increased by eleven, so that the number now stands at 141. Your Secretary expresses the hope that at the present meeting there may be added at least nine new members, thus bringing the roll up to 150. It is also hoped that at this meeting a goodly number of those already enrolled may be found both able and willing to become life members of the Association; since, in order to carry out the terms of the constitution, considerable expense will be incurred in the near future, and demands will be made upon a treasury already well nigh depleted, owing to the cost of preliminary work. In the course of his correspondence, carried on unremittingly through the past two and a half years, your Secretary has written to between 600 and 700 descendants of Andrew Ward, and between him and many of these frequent letters have passed. Over 3,000 descendants of the past and present have been located, in many instances with the accompanying dates of birth, marriage and death. Along this line the work may be said to be only fairly under way, the compiling of a genealogy of Andrew Ward's descendants proving of exceeding magnitude. A good beginning has been made, however, and the prospects are bright for a volume in which the whole family will take just pride. In prosecuting his labors, your Secretary has been greatly aided by certain members of the family, who, for many years, have given both time and effort to genealogical researches. Among those to whom he is thus indebted may be mentioned: Mr. Robert Peel Wakeman, of Southport, Conn., the gifted compiler of the Wakeman Genealogy; Mr. Frank Grant, of Westfield, Mass., the wide-awake Secretary and Treasurer of the Grant Family Association; Mr. Christopher L. Ward, of Wilmington, Delaware, and many others.

It is proper also to mention that the voluminous MSS. of the late Dr. Charles S. Ward, of New Haven and New York, for many years Secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut, were kindly placed at my disposal by his brother, our President, Mr. Edward Trumbull Ward, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Thus has the work been prosecuted. It has not been without discouragements, but your Secretary has been upheld by a strong faith in the ultimate success of a venture which has received upon every side the most enthusiastic support from the loyal descendants of Andrew Ward. All of which is hereby respectfully submitted.

GEO. K. WARD, Secretary.

Treasurer's Report

RECEIPTS.

Initiation fees:

135 Members	\$135 00
6 Life members	60 00
Total	<u>\$195 00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing	62 10
Postage	58 26
Rent of hotel.....	10 00
Stationery	11 62
Railroad expenses and other traveling expenses.....	7 50
Advertisement, Boston Transcript.....	2 13
Letter scale and pad.....	1 25
Collecting checks	1 30
Telegrams and telephones.....	1 50
Express charges	2 76
	<u>\$158 42</u>

Balance on hand..... \$36 58

GEO. K. WARD, Treasurer.

The Board of Directors, to whom was referred the Treasurer's report for audit, reported through Mr. James R. Burroughs that the same was found to be correct.

These reports were, upon motion, accepted by the Association.

Mr. Charles Seabury Ward, of Morris Plains, N. J., chairman of the Executive Committee, presented amendments to the Constitution of the Association, which, upon motion, were adopted, and the Secretary was authorized to make the changes recommended. The Constitution as amended is as follows:

The Association of Descendants of Andrew Ward

CONSTITUTION.

Resolution: The officers elected at the first meeting of the Association, June 21st, 1904, and the committees subsequently appointed, shall hold office until the annual meeting of 1908.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

The name of this Association shall be "The Association of Descendants of Andrew Ward."

ARTICLE II.—Object.

The object of the Association shall be to foster closer union between the descendants of Andrew and Esther Sherman Ward, of Fairfield, Conn., to honor the memory of our ancestors, to preserve the records and traditions of the family, to co-operate in the erection of a suitable monument to Andrew Ward, and to emulate the worthy example of our forefathers.

ARTICLE III.—Membership.

All descendants of Andrew Ward shall be entitled to membership in the Association upon payment of the initiation fee of one dollar, and shall enjoy thereafter the rights and privileges of the organization, including receipt, without charge, of the report of exercises at reunions.

ARTICLE IV.—Dues.

Section 1. Each member of the Association shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer the sum of one dollar each year, the payment to become due one year after the initiation fee has been paid, and at the expiration of every year thereafter.

Section 2. Membership shall lapse unless the payment is made within three months after notification by the Secretary-Treasurer that it is due.

Section 3. The payment of ten dollars at one time shall constitute a life membership, not subject to the payment of further dues.

ARTICLE V.—Reunions.

Section 1. Reunions shall be held upon the second Thursday of May, 1905, and upon the second Thursday of May of each succeeding third year.

Section 2. There shall be held an annual meeting of the Association the second Thursday in January of each year, excepting reunion years, when the annual meeting shall be held at the reunion.

ARTICLE VI.—Officers.

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, First Vice-President, eighteen Second Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 2. The President shall preside at all meetings, appoint committees, and discharge the duties usually appertaining to that office.

Section 3. The First Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President, in the event of his absence or disability.

Section 4. The Second Vice-Presidents shall perform the duties of the President, or First Vice-President, in the event of their absence, and shall serve in the order of their seniority.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall have charge of the membership list, send out all reports, notices, etc. He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall give a bond in the sum of \$500.00 for the safe keeping of the same.

Section 6. The President, First Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, together with the Executive Committee, shall constitute the Board of Directors, and they shall have general charge of the affairs of the Association.

Section 7. The President, Secretary-Treasurer and Chairman of the Executive Committee shall constitute a nominating committee, who shall nominate Presidents, First Vice-Presidents, Second Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer. These nominations shall be sent by the Secretary to all the members of the Association at least one month before the annual meeting, who shall return the same with their approval or disapproval endorsed thereon. If the nominations thus made shall receive the endorsement of the majority of the members to whom the nominations were sent, they shall be declared elected at the annual meeting.

Section 8. Officers shall be elected to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. Vacancies may be filled by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.—Committees.

Section 1. There shall be three standing committees, viz.: An Executive Committee, a Reunion Committee, and a Memorial Committee.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall consist of three members, the officers of the Association not being eligible. They shall audit bills and accounts, and approve and hold the bond of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Section 3. The Reunion Committee shall consist of from nine to fifteen members, at the discretion of the President, and shall have charge of all arrangements for reunions.

Section 4. The Memorial Committee shall consist of sixteen members, and shall secure and hold contributions for a monument to Andrew Ward; the Secretary-Treasurer shall be chairman ex-officio.

Section 5. The standing committees shall hold office for three years, or until their successors shall have been appointed. Vacancies for unexpired terms to be filled by the Executive Committee.

Officers for 1904-1908*President.*

Edward Trumbull Ward, Santa Barbara, Cal.

First Vice-President.

Christopher L. Ward, Wilmington, Del.

Second Vice-Presidents.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Prof. Henry A. Ward, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Roxbury, Mass.

William Ward, Naugatuck, Conn.

Prof. Everett Ward Olmsted, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

C. W. DeLyon Nichols, New York City.

Dr. Wm. Shaw Ward, Denver, Col.

Sylvester L. H. Ward, New York City.

Prof. Chas. H. Smith, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

John H. Perry, Southport, Conn.

John Edward Heaton, New Haven, Conn.

Lieut. Col. Chas. H. Whipple, U. S. A., Faribault, Minn.

Howard H. Knapp, Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, New York City.

Executive Committee.

Charles Seabury Ward, Chairman, Morris Plains, N. J.; James R. Burroughs, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. Caroline Clarke Allen, Rochester, N. Y.

Secretary-Treasurer.

Rev. Geo. Kemp Ward, 453 West 123d street, New York City.

Note.—All persons eligible to membership will be enrolled upon receipt of the initiation fee, by the Secretary-Treasurer.

The following letter from the President of the Association was then read by the Secretary:

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 29, 1905.

To the descendants of Andrew Ward I send a cordial greeting.

It is a matter of great regret to me that I am unable to be present at a very remarkable event, but even here I shall give the day to thoughts of you, and I shall be with you in the spirit as you visit the land—the very spot whereon stood the “Old Homstall,” and see the last “Will and testament” of the founder of our family, the gravestone of Hester Lord, and other memorials.

I think you will be pleased to know how this Association came to be a fact, so as briefly as possible I will give you an account of my part in it, which, by the way, is very insignificant.

My brother, Dr. Charles Samuel Ward, being forced to retire from the practice of medicine by reason of ill health, became deeply interested in the history of the family, and in this pursuit his labors also became of great value to others in tracing other lines. After his death, which occurred while I was absent from this country, I came into possession of such of his papers as had not been destroyed, and among them found an inscription for a memorial stone, a stone in the capitol at Hartford, Conn., to be selected, and this inscription to be cut thereon. The thought occurred to me to see if I could interest the descendants of "Andrew" to the point of erecting a memorial in Fairfield. To this end I began a correspondence with many members of the family, and with only one exception received favorable answers; and one of us, Mr. R. Peel Wakeman, became the first subscriber, and promised to add to his contribution. (I have his contribution now, and I think it has drawn some interest.) About this time my mother died, and I removed to California in not good health, but always intending to carry out the memorial plan.

One day, to my great joy, I received a communication from George Kemp Ward, followed up by another from Sylvester Ward, telling me that there was much hope for an association of the descendants, and asking for such papers as I might have. The rest you know, and I shall only add that it is to these gentlemen that we owe our present organization, which is intended to be a permanent and lasting organization, an organization to last until the last descendant is laid to rest. Such is the purpose of its founders, and I have no fears for its future. Conceived in a proper spirit, and with a laudable object, it cannot fail. Now, with my best wishes for a day to be long remembered, I am

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD TRUMBULL WARD.

Address—The Ward Ancestry in England

EMORY MCCLINTOCK, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

I ought to explain, ladies and gentlemen, that the program stating that I have a paper to read, contains a mistake. Some papers were handed to me last Thursday by our Secretary, who said that our Vice-President, General Wheeler, had been expected to prepare an address on this subject, but had been prevented by illness. He is able to be

with us to-day, but was not able to prepare the address, and the Secretary asked me if I would not take up this subject and fill General Wheeler's place for the moment. I said that I would be glad to do so, but would not be able to write an address, and so I will merely talk in a conversational way, and read from some of these papers, and one or two of my own.

Andrew Ward will be heard about this afternoon. I am confined to Andrew Ward's ancestry.

Andrew Ward's ancestry was undoubtedly a good ancestry, because he took his place immediately in the affairs of the colony, although probably a man not over 35 years old at the time of the immigration from Watertown, which settled the town of Wethersfield, afterward decided to be the oldest town on the river and in the State. Ward was the only man who was a member both of the committee to govern the colony, and of the committee of church members who were appointed to establish the Christian religion in the new colony.

There were six members of the original church who were deputed to establish the Christian church in the new colony on the river. He headed the list. There were a number, some six or eight, of gentlemen appointed by the General Court of Massachusetts to establish the Colony of Connecticut and govern it until a government should be inaugurated. He was not the first of this list, and the fact that he was not the first, but the last, makes me think he was not an old man, but a man in the prime of life. This is particularly indicated by the fact which Dr. Stiles in his recently published book on Wethersfield indicates, viz., that Andrew Ward was probably one of the first eight men, who came a year before the colony was organized, to the site of Wethersfield, and planted some corn, and decided that there should be a colony there. That is, while the colony was established in 1635, these men, possibly eight or nine, or more, came in 1634, in the summer, and did preliminary work, and went back for the rest, who came over the following spring.

In every way, therefore, both as a pioneer—one of the very first to come—and as the one man of all others who was on both commissions of church and state, Andrew Ward was *the* founder of Connecticut. He did not appear as prominently as Ludlow, who was named as Governor, but he did more for the colony than Ludlow, who soon got into trouble and left the colony. He was not only the founder of Wethersfield, but he was, I feel sure, the man who named Wethersfield, because he was the only man in the Council who came from there

and that could have named the town. He also founded Stamford, and he died in Fairfield, one of the most eminent, capable men in the colony. Until the year of his death he was deputy of Fairfield, and his family has always held the highest rank since in the State of Connecticut and other States.

He must, therefore, have had good ancestry, but the trouble has been to find the ancestry. For a long time there was a widely believed statement afloat that Andrew Ward was the son of Richard Ward, but that was undoubtedly a mistake, for reasons which I have not time to enter upon. On the other hand, it has been as good as known to a very few for many years that he was a *grandson* of Richard Ward. This fact comes to me from two sources, both of them at the instance of our Secretary. One source is from the sister of our Vice-President, who writes to me, giving me a copy of the pedigree of Andrew Ward, written in a book by her brother, Christopher L. Ward. Of this letter I will read the following extract:

"Richard Ward of Homersfield.....in his will dated Sept. 7, 1597, left £333 to his son Andrew Ward of Gorleston, who was twice married. His son Andrew *had a son Andrew*, who came to New England in 1630, and his wife Anne had as their fifth and youngest son, Andrew Ward of Gorleston."

That Andrew Ward, the son of Richard, had a son Andrew, who came to this country, is corroborated from an entirely different source, also supplied to me by our Secretary, and it is this. The Chairman of our Executive Committee has in his possession a letter written forty years ago by Mr. Roswell Butler Ward, of Hartford. Mr. R. B. Ward, who wrote this letter in 1865, was the son of Col. James Ward, of Hartford, who was known to have been deeply interested in the genealogy of the Ward family. He had extensive correspondence with Mr. Horatio Ward who went into it in England. Mr. R. B. Ward wrote to his sister a letter, in which this occurs: "In a manuscript account of a journey through Suffolk in 1657, by a Mr. Leverland, it is stated that the descendants of this Andrew Ward were then in New England."

In other words, descendants of Andrew Ward were settled in New England at a time when our Andrew Ward was still living. These two pieces of evidence are almost conclusive, although the precise place where we can find the manuscript we are unable to tell, as yet; but having a clue, we shall hope soon to find these facts. The two bits of testimony coming together can hardly, on any hypothesis, be regarded as based on any mistake of copying, or the like.

I think we may, therefore, take it as practically certain that our Andrew Ward was son of another Andrew, one of the five sons of Richard Ward, of Gorleston, in England, who was lord of a manor there, and who had property in several parts of the country which was left to his children.

If anyone present would like to have detailed reasons why it is impossible, in my judgment, that the original Andrew Ward could be our Andrew Ward, I will be glad to inform them. I can speak of it only briefly now. There were five sons of Richard Ward. The oldest was Henry, born in the year 1559, and the fourth was Ralph. Ralph married a lady who was born in 1572. Now the next son, and the youngest, was Andrew, and Andrew's wife could not, naturally, be expected to have been born in 1606. So far as ages are concerned, they go to show that it was a grandson, and not a son, who came to this country.

Now as regards Richard Ward, his will was probated in the Bishop's Court in 1598. He gave to his son Henry all his lands in Horstead and Stoninghall, in Norfolk; to his son Richard all his lands, tenements, etc., in Metfield, Wethersdale, Menham, Sandcroft, Homersfield, St. Michaels and Flixton, in Suffolk, and all his remaining lands in Norfolk; to his son Andrew 333 pounds! He was succeeded by his son Henry Ward, lord of the manor, who was born in 1559 and died in 1645. He sold the manor to people of another name and moved to Norfolk, where the family continued for one or two generations, and then died out without issue. So much for the family of Richard Ward, the father of Andrew Ward, and of whom our Andrew was doubtless the grandson.

There is a published pedigree of Andrew Ward. I want to warn you not to trust it. It has a great many errors in it. It has been denounced as good for nothing by one of the Heralds' College in London, and by an authority on genealogy (Phillimore) outside of the Heralds' College.

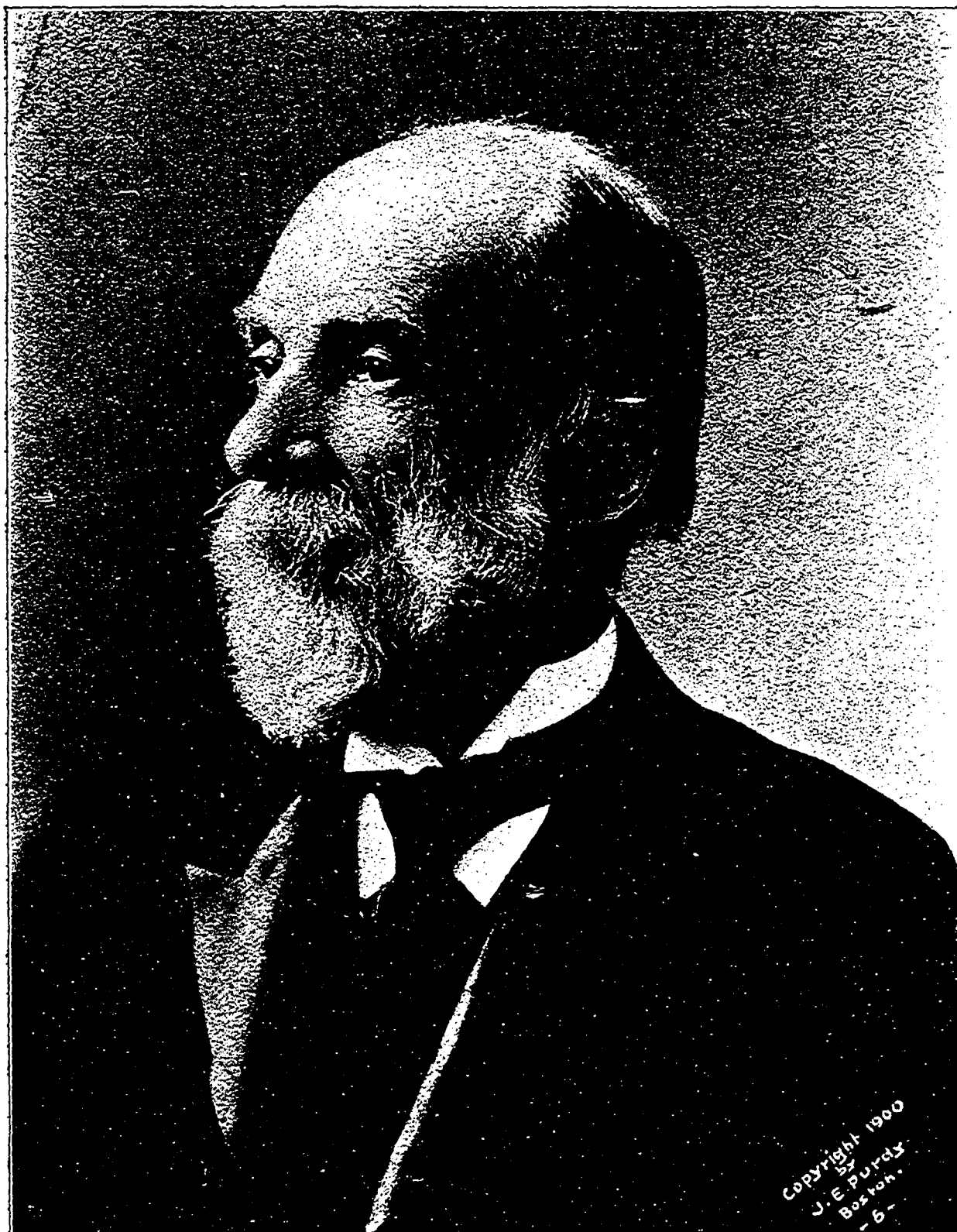
We do not know that Richard Ward was the son of Thomas Ward, of Homersfield, in the northeast corner of Suffolk. Thomas Ward married the daughter of Dr. John Hare. Richard Ward married the daughter of Richard Gunville, of Gorleston, and his wife inherited the manor from her brother, Henry, whose widow died in 1580; and at his widow's death it passed to the wife of Richard Ward. The Gunville family and the Hare family have been traced back as far as possible, and the result was published in the *Boston Transcript* some two or three years ago.

There is an old and famous family of Gonvilles in Suffolk, and this family is believed to be related to them, because they have the same arms as the more illustrious Gonvilles family who founded Gonville College, and the names of some of their descendants are given in this statement; but the exact connection between the older Gonville family and the Gonville family of Gorleston is not directly traced, although a connection is plain from the arms. The heralds are very particular not to give the same arms to persons who are not of the same family, even if the names are the same. It was a rule that the consent of the heralds had always to be obtained before any family could get the arms, unless it was the same family; and the arms of this Gunville family are the same as those of the earlier Gonvilles.

As for the Hare family, there is a similar pedigree traced down to this John Hare, who became a doctor of laws, and was a man of property, and died in 1526. His daughter married Thomas Ward. His father was Nicholas Hare, who was the son of John Hare. There is a published book which makes out that the father of Nicholas Hare was Hugh, but this need not be taken up, because the fact that they belonged to the same family is obvious.

Thus, the Ward family was undoubtedly a good family. It is impossible that this Richard Ward could have sprung suddenly into riches simply because he married the lady of Gorleston. His father was also a rich man, because he owned property at Homersfield, where his father came from. Although we do not know for certain the ancestry of Thomas Ward, his father, it is quite likely that it may be connected with the Ward family which is contained in the published pedigree I have spoken of. Many persons have attempted to prove this, but the actual proof has not yet been found. Still the fact that this Thomas Ward was a country gentleman, and the owner of property, is well certified, and he must have inherited it from his father or mother. This is practically certain, because in those days it was very uncommon for people to make money in trade and then settle in the country and found families.

So that our Andrew Ward himself came of a Ward family which was of good landed stock in Suffolk, perhaps earlier in Norfolk; his grandmother, Anne Gunville, came of another noted family, and his father, Richard Ward, was the son of a lady named Hare, who came of another noted family. Whatever slight doubts may still be remaining in our minds, everything points to the fact that these will be cleared up in no long time.



*Sincerely yours
Joseph Wheeler.*

Luncheon.—One P. M.

From Report in Bridgeport (Conn.) *Telegram*.

At one o'clock there was luncheon at the Congregational Chapel, served by the following ladies: Mrs. Francis H. Brewer, Chairman; Mrs. Child, Mrs. Burr, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Perry, Miss Kippen, and the following waitresses: Misses Wakeman, Eleanor Morehouse Child, Theodora and Grace Child, Corwin, Osborn, Perry, Burr and Smith. The tables were profusely decorated with tulips and Bride roses, and the menu consisted of a variety of meats, salads, cake, ice cream, coffee, etc.

There were speeches in response to the toasts by C. W. DeLyon Nichols, of New York, and William Ward, of Naugatuck. The toastmaster was Dr. Brownlee R. Ward, of New Haven, who called upon Rev. Newell J. Cornwall, of Portland, Conn., to ask the blessing. The Secretary read letters of regret from the following absent members: Elizabeth D. Ward, of Pasadena, Cal.; Joseph E. P. Lord, New York; Mrs. Jane M. Taft, Burlington, Vt.; Henry S. Ward, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. E. W. Ballard, Troy, Penn.; Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Washington, D. C.; Col. H. W. Wessells, Litchfield, Conn. At this time Mrs. Bassett sang, and was accompanied by Miss Florence Wakeman and again by Miss Corwin. After the exercises were over the company departed to view points of interest in the vicinity, the weather being ideal, and the beautiful green lawns of the church and the common being most attractive under the warm sun of the fine May day. Among the places visited was the old burying ground in the rear of the town hall, where it is supposed the remains of this distinguished ancestor were laid, though all trace of the grave has long since disappeared.

The only tombstone of the early colonial members of the family of Andrew Ward is that of his granddaughter, Esther Ward, a conspicuously wealthy widow, who was four times married, and was the daughter of Ensign William Ward, of Fairfield. Esther Ward was, in consequence of her many marriages—all of which were happy ones—the forbear of about two-thirds of the older residents of Fairfield to-day. Mr. Oliver Gould Jennings, Miss Anna Jennings, Mrs. William B. Glover, and the Misses Gould, cousins of the late Jay Gould, whom Miss Helen Gould visits every summer, are also descendants of Andrew Ward.

The monument committee will prepare a suitable monument of some character to be erected in the town in due time. One of the

officers of the Executive Committee of the Association is James Richard Burroughs, of this city. After the convention had adjourned, a photograph of the members of the Association was made on the steps of the building.

William J. Nichols, of Bridgeport, and Robert P. Wakeman, of Southport, were appointed by the directors as Second Vice-Presidents.

A vote of regret and sympathy was tendered to the family of the late Thomas Cooke Wordin, who was one of the Committee on Constitution.

Among those present were the following: Samuel H. Wheeler, Ellen R. Wheeler, Theodora Wheeler, Frederick A. Burr, William Burr, Henry C. Sturges, Mrs. Wm. B. Glover, William Osborne Burr, Emma F. Wakeman, Mrs. Mary E. M. Jennings, Fairfield, Conn.; Mrs. Eliza A. Bulkley, Mrs. Benjamin S. Bulkley, Richard A. Perry, Robert P. Wakeman, Southport, Conn.; Alexander Meigs Ward, Frederick Meigs Ward, Mrs. Mary Ward Gilbert, Thomas G. Gilbert, Mrs. Kate Foote Coe, Prof. Chas. Henry Smith, Dr. Brownlee Robertson Ward, Frederick Wells Campbell, Mrs. Mary Ward Campbell, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Anna Gilbert Livingston, Sylvester L. H. Ward, C. W. De Lyon Nichols, Chas. B. Hawley, Ruth Ward, New York City; Geo. L. Comstock, Mrs. Katherine Foote Comstock, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Allen Ward, Halstead, Pa.; John Graham Moseley, Helen Graham Moseley, Boston, Mass.; Augusta Wheeler, Jeanette Booth, Stratford, Conn.; Clara Mossman Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; William Ward, Naugatuck, Conn.; Mrs. Josephine Ward Isbell, Stamford, Conn.; Rev. Newell J. Cornwall, Portland, Conn.; Mrs. S. B. Beach, Long Hill, Conn.; Mrs. L. Walter Clarke, Mrs. Chas. D. Alton, Mrs. Harriet E. G. Whitmore, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. May Chichester Woolverton, Scarsdale, N. Y.; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Chas. Seabury Ward, Morris Plains, N. J.; Mrs. Sarah E. Townsend, Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y.; Rev. Geo. K. Ward, Elizabeth Clarke, Mary Gabrielle Clarke, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank Grant, Martha Grant, Westfield, Mass.; Emory McClintock, Morristown, N. J.; Mary Katherine Wheeler, Mabel D. Wheeler, D. Fairchild Wheeler, Sarah Curtis Wheeler, Lilian Cordelia Wheeler, Antoinette Fairchild Wheeler, Mrs. Helen Wheeler Harral, Lizzie M. Wheeler Parrott, Mrs. Edith Wheeler Cole, Mrs. Susan A. Olds, Mrs. Mary L. Prowd, Julia E. Fairchild, Jas. R. Burroughs, Mrs. Mary Wells Burroughs, Mary J. Sherwood, Carolyn Ward Chapman, Martha Edwards Beach, Mrs. Joseph Torrey, Caroline J. Calef, Susan Olmsted, Bridgeport, Conn.



DESCENDANTS OF ANDREW WARD

After Luncheon

Mr. C. W. De Lyon Nichols was called upon, and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen and Ladies, Members of the Andrew Ward Association and Descendants of Andrew Ward: It is unfortunate that I cannot plead, with one of the characters of one of Moliere's comedies, who said that he always made his best speech when suddenly called upon for an extemporaneous effort, but as I was warned some time ago, I am unable to make such an excuse.

One remarkable circumstance which the old town of Stamford shares with Fairfield is that the majority of the original settlers were what is known as Cavalier-Puritans. In Stamford and Fairfield there were a number of dissenting Cavaliers. I mention this fact because there are few towns in New England where there was so large a proportion of Cavaliers as in the old towns of Stamford and Fairfield, and we can appreciate this, to a certain extent to our sorrow, because most of their descendants have spent half of their lives answering letters about these first settlers of Stamford and Fairfield.

A few years ago I happened to be at a reception given by our American Ambassador at Rome. Two Western ladies, unmindful of the fact that the reception was a private one, came in and rushed up to the Ambassador to ask to be presented at court the following week. The Ambassador was allowed only sixteen presentations at that time, and politely said it was impossible. One of the ladies began to tell of the importance of her ancestors, how they were some of the first to settle in this country, and finally said that one of them had accompanied William the Conqueror to England. The Ambassador enjoyed repartee, and asked them if they hadn't better leave William the Conqueror out, and then asked them if they had found a bar sinister in the family. The lady replied that she would look the matter up, and order her jeweler to have a bar sinister put on her letter paper at once. But I have noted specially in looking up the records of our ancestry that they came from good stock, not only from the start, but on down through the generations, and you don't come upon the ludicrous things that you find in the patriotic chapters.

It was my fortune at one time to attend school in Rochester, New York, and I recollect, although I was a mere boy, that the families looked up to as among the leading families of the place—and Rochester is a thoroughly refined place—in the intellectual, social and professional spheres, were Wards, or descendants of Wards. The old mansion of the Wards in Rochester is an imposing place in itself. So my first

impression of the Wards was gotten without the help of any genealogical tables.

I became acquainted with Dr. Charles Samuel Ward during a summer vacation here, and became interested in the old families of Fairfield and the neighborhood. At that time Mr. Nichols, of New York, took a notion that he would like to start a magazine, and as he had seen some of my writings on the subject, he came to me to write some genealogical articles for him. I said that if he would take some articles on the old families of Stamford and Fairfield that I would do so. I took up the Ward family, and Dr. Charles Samuel Ward gave me much information. The interest the article created in the Ward family was widespread, and probably started the founding of the Ward Family Association, although the accomplishment of this remains entirely with Mr. Christopher Ward and your Secretary.

As I said before, Andrew Ward was probably one of those pioneers who were of Cavalier families, and they lived like Cavaliers, and one needs only to read their wills to find proof of it. As I was reading the will of Caleb Nichols I found that he and his daughter lived in great luxury and state.

Another fact of interest is to mention some of the famous descendants of Andrew Ward. Among them were Commodore Hull, of the Constitution; William Hull, Rev. Philo Shelton, the first Episcopal clergyman to be ordained in America, more than one hundred years ago; another descendant was Stephen Burroughs, the inventor of the decimal system; Bridgeport's greatest benefactress, Catherine Burroughs, the founder of the Burroughs Public Library, the builder of the Burroughs Home, which is the admiration of this whole section of the State, and also of the Memorial Chapel of St. John's Church. Among other descendants are John Burroughs, the naturalist; General Joseph Wheeler, who is with us to-day, and George F. Peabody, the New York banker and philanthropist.

William Ward, of Naugatuck, Conn., was called upon, and spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I arise in some embarrassment, because I have had no intimation that I was expected to make any remarks, and especially after the eloquent remarks which have been made by the gentleman of culture and education, I feel somewhat embarrassed. Still I may say this, that I take a deep interest in the success of this Association. Some twenty or twenty-five years ago it was my lot to be spending a few months in the western part of this country—in Colorado

—and while thinking of home and old associations I remembered that a gentleman who had lived in New Haven said he had been called upon by one of the Ward family in the State of Massachusetts to hunt up the records concerning the Wards of Wethersfield and Meriden. He told me that he had done so, and had been promised a book when it was printed. I resolved then and there that I would get that book when I went back to Connecticut, and that I would know something about the Ward family. I found that the gentleman had passed away and his widow knew nothing of the book, if he had ever received it.

I felt the desire to know something about the Ward family. I corresponded with the Massachusetts Society, and found that the book had been published, but was out of print. I hunted through old book stores, and was fortunate enough to find a copy in New York. I was rejoiced, and thought I should know all about my ancestry. I sat up until two o'clock in the morning, but could not catch on to my father's family in that book. It was the history of William Ward, of Sudbury, Mass. I tried it a second night, but was disappointed, and threw the book down on the table and said I would hunt up the Ward family myself.

I wrote a lot of letters, called to see some descendants, and had fair success, but it was hard work, and I was in business and was pretty busy; but I collected what I could. I gave what I had gotten to the Secretary, and trust he found some benefit from it. It was a disappointment to me that I could not finish the work, but I have done my part, and I hope that it will soon be completed and published. I hope all the Wards will get in it; I guess there will be ten thousand if they all come, but there are several thousand if we get them all, and I hope we will succeed.

Speaking of the incidents that grew out of the search, I had one or two remarkable experiences. There was a lady in a town not far from Fairfield from whom I wanted to get what information I could about her family. I thought I had met her husband, who was a "Ward," somewhere, and requested my sister to go and see her. She went, and met with a cold reception. The woman shut the door in her face and said, "I guess you don't belong to our family." My sister told me I need not send her on any more such errands. So one day I went to see her myself. She opened the door about as wide as one of these plates are, and asked what I wanted. I said I was interested in the Ward family, and was looking up their history to some extent; I understood her name was Ward, and wanted to get a little information,

if she would be so kind. She said she guessed I didn't belong to her family, and began to shut the door. Then I asked her quickly if her husband wasn't William Ward, the blacksmith. She said, "How do you know he was a blacksmith? Did you know him? Come right in." And she told me all she knew, and called her son to tell me all he could about the Ward family.

I have taken up more time than I meant to. I wish you all success. I hope we will have many more of these reunions, and that those engaged in the work will persevere, and that the book may be published, and then I am sure we will all be happy.

Mr. Frederick Meigs Ward, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, mentioned some of the points of interest in the neighborhood, the original Andrew Ward plot, the Probate Court where the wills could be read, and the cemetery where Andrew Ward is supposed to have been buried.

Mr. Alexander Meigs Ward was announced as being the patriarch of the Ward family, being eighty-nine years old.

Afternoon Session

Owing to the absence of General Wheeler, who was obliged to keep an appointment in New York, Vice-President Sylvester L. H. Ward, of New York City, was called to the chair.

The exercises began with the singing by the congregation of Dr. Leonard Bacon's "Forefathers' Hymn."

O God, beneath Thy guiding hand
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea,
And when they trod the wintry strand,
With prayer and psalm they worshipped Thee.

Thou heard'st, well pleased, the song, the prayer—
Thy blessing came; and still its power
Shall onward through all ages bear
The memory of that holy hour.

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves,
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

And here Thy name, O God of love,
Their children's children shall adore,
Till these eternal hills remove,
And spring adorns the earth no more.

This was followed by the vocal selection,

“Spring’s Awakening”—Hawley;
Miss Ruth Ward, New York City.

As Mr. C. B. Hawley, the composer of this selection, and the accompanist, and Miss Ruth Ward, the vocalist, are both descendants of Andrew Ward, the number was received with great enthusiasm.

Rev. George Kemp Ward, of Rochester, N. Y., Secretary of the Association, then read a paper entitled

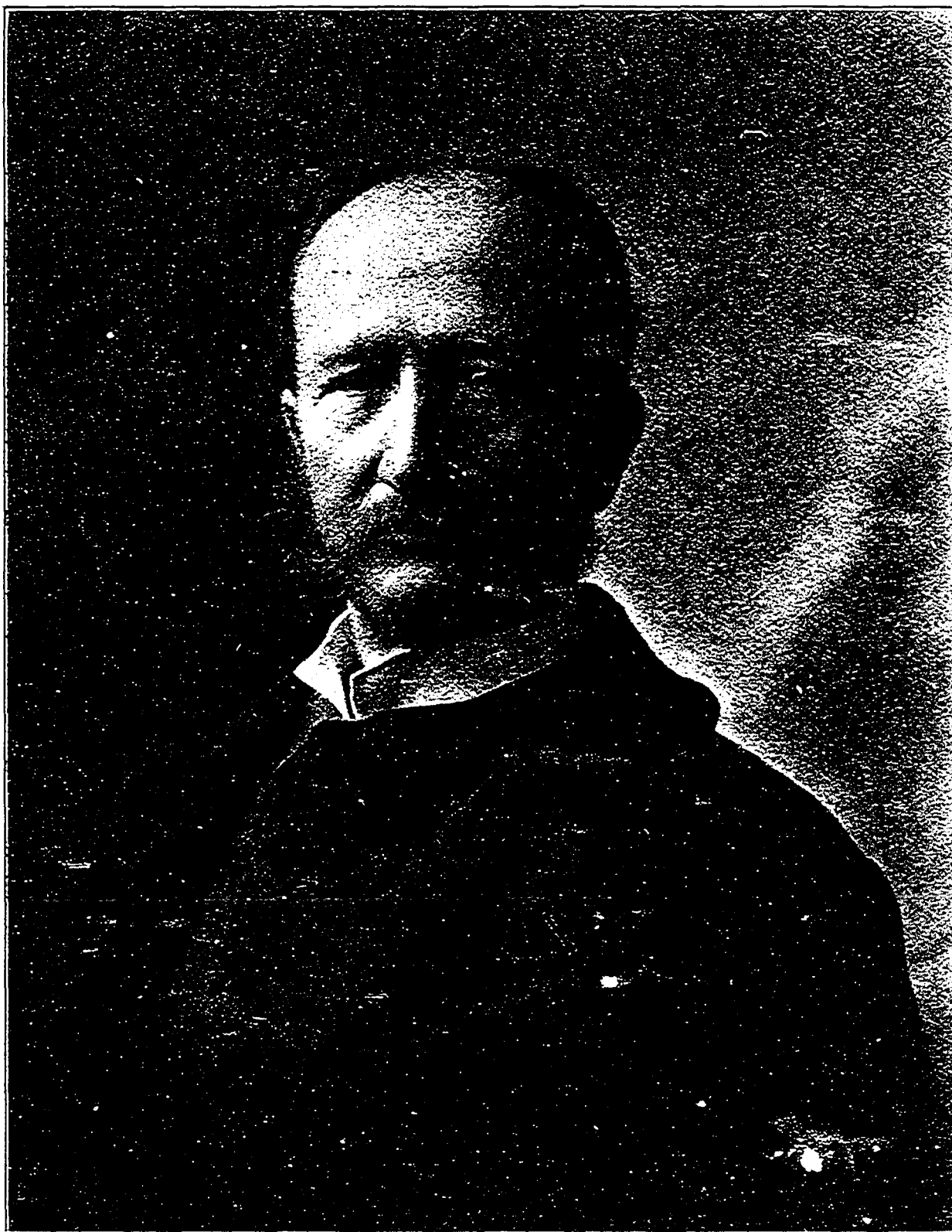
“Andrew Ward and His Children.”

A very intelligent and charming old lady, who, in the course of her threescore years and ten, had drifted from her early New England home down to southern Texas, when corresponding with your Secretary upon matters genealogical, expressed a desire to know something about him, a very natural desire, by the way, since he had, first of all, mentioned his desire to know all that she could tell him about herself. By way of answer I gave her some items regarding my ancestry, my preparatory studies, and my present profession, together with some data regarding my family. In responding, she humorously remarked: “I observe that you are of the class of Princeton, ’69—consequently are past the flush of youth. A cousin of mine once said to me: ‘When people begin to look up their pedigree it is a sure sign that they are growing old.’”

You will pardon the personal reference, I am sure, since it serves to call attention to a fact that is not only well established, but also a fact that has been borne in upon my mind with new force during the past two years, namely, that as we get beyond the middle period of life we begin to inquire into the past, rather than into the present or future. I have found a much deeper interest manifested in the Andrew Ward Association among the persons who have passed the half-century mark than in those who are under fifty.

However it may be with people in general, we of the Andrew Ward family may well be excused for turning proudly and gratefully to the traditions of former years; to a long line of ancestors, distinguished alike in morals, religion and capacity for affairs; a goodly heritage, for which we should thank God, and take courage.

The Reunion Committee has laid upon me the pleasant and responsible duty of gathering together the data relating to Andrew Ward and his children, and to the result of my investigations I now ask your thoughtful attention.



REV. GEO. KEMP WARD
Secretary of the Association

Permit me to remark, by way of introduction, that the statements which follow are, for the most part, capable of historic verification, and that the traditional parts of the narrative are distinctly mentioned as such, so that we shall have no difficulty in discriminating between the facts, and the inferences or conjectures drawn therefrom.

I may also add that while the references to Andrew Ward and his family, gathered from genealogical libraries, from standard historical works, from biographical volumes, and from private collections, are unusually full and satisfactory, yet there are some breaks in the chain of events, where conjecture comes into play, and where the most careful research fails to bring to light any positive proof. As regards dates of births, marriages and deaths, the early biographers of this family are not always found to be in accord, while in some instances it has been found to be entirely impossible to secure any dates at all.

Having thus cautioned you against accepting unequivocally all that shall follow, permit me to introduce to you our worthy ancestor, Andrew Ward, said to have been the grandson of Richard and Anne (Gunville) Ward of Gorleston and Homersfield, Suffolk County, England. The coat of arms which appears upon the certificate of membership of the Andrew Ward Association is the one which was granted to his reputed grandfather, Richard Ward, July 12, 1593.

Born in England, probably near the beginning of the seventeenth century, Andrew Ward, while yet a comparatively young man, left his home and emigrated to New England. This is said to have been about the year 1630. Among his fellow voyageurs are said to have been John Winthrop, Jr., afterward Governor of Massachusetts; Rev. Mr. Phillips, and other emigrants from Suffolk and Essex counties, who came across the sea to join that resolute and hardy band of pioneers who were conquering a new world. We first hear of Andrew Ward at Watertown, Mass., where he early assumed prominence as a man of affairs in the small colony there established. His name is recorded in the second book of inventory, as having "an homestall of 10 acres, by estimation, bounded, the east by the driftway and John Dogget, the west by Winifred Wolcott, and the north by the great Pond, granted him."

He held this estate as late as the year 1642, some seven or more years after his removal from Watertown.

He was made freeman May 14, 1634. "Under the first charter of the Mass. colony none were regarded as freemen, or members of the body politic, except such as were admitted by the General Court,

and took the oath of allegiance to the Government here established. This custom continuing in existence until by the 2d charter the colony was transferred into a province." Mr. Savage, in his edition of Winthrop's journal, published a list of persons admitted freemen up to May 10, 1648. In the list of freemen made May 14, 1634, is found that of Andrew Ward. Bond says: "No one had a right to vote unless he was a freeman; none could be admitted a freeman unless he was a church member, and the church was Congregational, wherein its affairs were managed by the votes of the members. The church officers seem to have taken the lead, both in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, and it is probable that previous to 1634 the records were kept accordingly. Whatever those records were they are now lost. * * * There is no record extant of any municipal transaction of Watertown of earlier date than 1634, four years after its first settlement."

So, knowing the man well from his reputation in later years, and judging from the fact that he was honored with a place upon an important commission, we may safely conclude that during those few years of residence in Watertown, Andrew Ward was building for himself a reputation for honesty of purpose, sagacity of insight, and skill in the direction of municipal affairs; that he was growing every day in the esteem of his fellow men, and assuming the exalted position of a leader in all that pertained to the temporal and spiritual welfare of the community with which his lot was cast. The second period of his life was passed at Wethersfield, Conn. The occasion of his removal from Watertown to this place appears from a perusal of the minutes of the Bay Colony at its session held May 3, 1635-6. They are as follows:

"A Commission graunted to severall persons to governe the People att Conecticott for the space of a Yeare. now nexte comeing. That some present governm't may be observed, thinke meete, & soe order, that Roger Ludlowe Esqr. Willm Pynchon Esqr. John Steele, Wm Swaine, Henry Smith, Willm Phelps, Willm Westwood, & Andrew Ward, or the greater p'te of them shall have full power and aucthorite to hear and determine in a judiciall way by witnesses vpon oathe, examine within the said plantacon, all those differences w'ch may arise between 'partie & partie' as also vpon misdemeanors to inflict corporall punishment or imprisonment to ffine & levy the same if occacon so require," etc. * * *

Six public courts of this Commission were held during the year. Four of them at New Towne (Hartford), one at Dorchester (Wind-

sor), and one at Watertowne (Wethersfield). The last meeting of the Commissioners' Court before the expiration of their year of office was held Feb. 21st, 1637.

Following out these instructions, Andrew Ward removed from Watertown, Mass., and settled with his family in Wethersfield. He was a member of the Upper House when war was declared against the Pequots, May 1, 1637 (o. s.). This was the first formal assertion of the sovereignty of the Colony. He was twice a member of the Committee, or Lower House of the General Court in 1637, and of the same House again in 1638. He was Deputy for four sessions after the confederation of the three towns (Windsor, Hartford and Wethersfield) into a colony in 1639. Afterward he was frequently a member of both branches of the Gen'l Court. In 1637 he was a collector of rates, and in connection with Cap't John Mason and Mr. Allen he was ordered to go to Agawam (Springfield) and treat with the Indians of Waronocke (Westfield) concerning the tribute toward the charges (assessments) of our war. In 1637 he was a member of the church in Wethersfield, and one of its staunchest and most esteemed supporters. Wethersfield, the oldest town in Connecticut, received from Watertown its first considerable emigration in 1634. Pyquaug, its Indian name, was changed in 1635 to Watertown, and later to Wethersfield. The few persons known in the Wethersfield records as the "adventurers" (i. e., occupants of lands not deriving their title from town), were either in person, or by representatives, the settlers of 1634. Stiles, the historian, remarks: "The interesting question naturally arises at this point, *who* were the hardy, we might almost say reckless, persons who first established themselves here? The problem is difficult of solution, and perhaps may never be settled beyond dispute. It is conceded that they were a mere handful in numbers, probably not a dozen all told. There is little doubt that they were all from Watertown, Mass. A church had been organized there as early as June, 1630. Under the leadership of Sir Richard Saltonstall, and the spiritual care of Rev. George Phillips, both of whom, in company with Governor Winthrop, had arrived there in June of that year."

It was not until May of the following year that they had the permission of the General Court of Massachusetts "to remove whither they pleased so they continue under this government." Wethersfield's existence as a parish dates from the spring of 1636. The General Court of Connecticut, at its first session, April 26, 1636, ratified and confirmed a dismissal of certain members of the Watertown (Mass.)

church, which had been granted on the 29th of March, 1635. The persons thus dismissed were: Andrew Ward, Rev. John Sherman, Robert Reynolds, John Strickland, Jonas Weed and Robert Coe.

The first mentioned of this company was Andrew Ward. He was one of the foremost men of the colony, and seems to have left Watertown immediately after being admitted there as a freeman—May, 1634—and come to Wethersfield, or else some other person, acting in his interest, preceded him (he following in May, 1635) and took possession for him of 20 acres of the "Adventurers' Land." Prior to his removal to Rippowams (Stamford), in 1640, he sold these lands to Robert Rose, who already held the same amount in his own right. So, with these members of the Watertown church, our ancestor came to Wethersfield.

Others, doubtless, were in the company, but these are mentioned as the leaders. They were authorized to form anew in a church covenant in Connecticut, and they promised to renew the covenant, so the record of the General Court says. Mr. Ward was one of the five members then constituting that court. With the possible exception of Robert Reynolds, the persons named formed the nucleus of the new ecclesiastical society.

In 1637, when the General Court was divided into an upper and a lower section, "Andrew Ward and William Swayne, Gentleman, became members of the upper section," and hence may be said to have been the first members of what would now be called the Senate, from Wethersfield.

In the History of Connecticut, by Dr. Benjamin Trumbull, we find the following notes:

"Mr. William Swayne, Mr. Thurston Raynor, Mr. Henry Smith, Mr. Andrew Ward, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. John Deming were some of the chief men who settled the town of Wethersfield. These were the civil and religious fathers of the colony. They formed its free and happy constitution, were its legislators and some of the chief pillars of the church and commonwealth. They, with many others of the same excellent character, employed their abilities and their estates for the prosperity of the colony."

Speaking of the court which assembled in Hartford on Monday, May 1, 1637, he says: "As they were to deliberate on matters in which the lives of the subjects and the very existence of the colony were concerned, the towns for the first time sent committees. The spirited measures adopted by this court render the names of the members worthy of

perpetuation." The magistrates were Roger Ludlow, Esq., Mr. Welles, Mr. Swain, Mr. Steele, Mr. Phelps and Mr. Ward.

We now pass to the third period in the history of our ancestor, which began with his removal from Wethersfield to the town which is now known as Stamford, Conn. In the Church of Christ to-day there are, as the Scripture saith, "differences of administration," or, as we should say, "diversity of talent." Some men are peculiarly gifted as leaders of spiritual thought; others have talent for stimulating and turning into practical and elevating channels the social instinct of the members; others possess marked capacity for leadership in new enterprises. These last are the organizers, the men who assume and sustain the executive burdens of every scheme looking to the welfare of their particular church.

The same diversity of talent is observable in the men who perform the duties of pioneers in the work of transforming rural settlements into towns and towns into cities and cities into great centers of industry. Some there are who seem to have developed very largely a love for and skill in the building up of the waste places into habitable homes, where men and women dwell in peace under the protection of just laws, enforced by righteous rulers.

Andrew Ward seems to have had this intuitive love of town building. He was a great organizer. Wise in counsel, energetic in advancing schemes for the development of the resources of new fields, and possessing a personal magnetism which awoke enthusiasm in his enterprises and gained recruits for carrying forward the plans which his fertile brain had matured.

He was a leader in Watertown, a leader in Wethersfield, a leader in Stamford, a leader in Fairfield. Wherever he cast his lot he assumed the leadership—not boastfully, not in any sense arbitrarily, but by sheer force of persistency in getting things done and through the recognition of his peculiar abilities by his fellowmen which invariably followed.

The present town of Stamford was originally settled under the name of "Wethersfield Men's Plantation." As was the case in his earlier career, when he left Watertown to found a new habitation in Wethersfield at the behest of the Bay Colony, so now, through negotiations with the General Court of New Haven, Andrew Ward, in company with others, becomes the founder of a new settlement. I quote from Dr. Huntington's admirable history of Stamford, Conn.:

The following record of the decision of the General Court of New Haven, held the 14th day of the ninth month, 1640, exhibits the title under which the colonists were to take possession of their new domain: "Whereas, Andrew Ward and Robert Coe, of Wethersfield, were deputed by Wethersfield men, the 30th of the eighth month, commonly called October, 1640, to treat at New Haven about the plantation lately purchased by said town called Toquams, which, being considered of, it was agreed upon by the said court and justices aforesaid, that they shall have the said plantation upon the terms following: First, that they shall repay unto the said town of New Haven all the charges which they have disbursed about it, which comes to thirty-three pounds, as appears by a note or schedule hereunto annexed; secondly, that they shall reserve a fifth part of said plantation to be disposed of at the appointment of this court to such desirable persons as may be expected, or as God shall send hither, provided that if within one whole year such persons do not come to fill up those lots so reserved, that then it shall be free for the said people to nominate and present to this court some persons of their own choice, which may fill up some of those lots so reserved, if this court approves of them; thirdly, that they join in all points with this plantation in the form of government here settled, according to agreement, betwixt this court and Mr. Samuel Eaton about the plantation of Totokett. These articles being read, together with Mr. Samuel Eaton's agreement, in the hearing of the said parties, or deputies, it was accepted by them, and in witness thereof they submitted their names to the articles in the face of the court.

"The following passage is from the first book of the Stamford records, defaced in some places and wanting in others. The effaced portions are here included in parentheses. The earlier records are all in the handwriting of Richard Law. The first paragraph, which is a mere title, was evidently inserted after the name of the settlement had been changed. '1640-41. A townebo(ok of the) freeholders of the towne (of Stamford as it) was afterwards called, but now Rippowam, contay(n)in(g the acts) and conclusions of the companie of Wethersffeld men, to (begin a) removal thither this Winter. And also their most materiale acts and agreements, touching the place, how they came by it, their rat(es) and accounts, their divisions and grants of land, and records of every man's lands, and passages of land from one to another. First, these men whose names are underwritten have bound thems(elves) under the paine of forfeiture of 5 lb. a man, to goe or sende to Ripp(owam) to begin and prosecute the designe of a planta-

tion there, by ye 16th o(f) May next, the rest, their families, thither by ye last of Novembe(r) 12 months, viz.:

Ri Denton,
Ma Mitchell,
Thur Rainor,
Rob't Coe,
And Ward, and fifteen others.' "

Andrew Ward seems to have continued his municipal activities during his sojourn in Stamford. He was honored by the inhabitants of that town in his election, first as constable, October 26, 1642, and later as magistrate, which office he assumed October 27, 1646, and held for the term of one year. He represented Stamford in the General Court of New Haven Colony in 1644.

On the 27th of October, 1641, he was with Francis Bell, Representative of Stamford, at New Haven, and both were admitted members of the court and received the charge of freemen to treat with the court about the plantation (Toquams, or Stamford), lately purchased.

At the assembling of the General Court at New Haven, April 15, 1643, his letter was presented, written in the name of freeplanters, introducing Capt. John Underhill and Richard Gildersleeve as deputies to the court at Stamford, at the same time requesting that a magistrate might be chosen for the better administration of the prudential affairs of that town. He, with Rob't Coe, was appointed to assist at the next General Court of Election at New Haven, in counsel and advice for the more comely carrying on of public affairs. He was again elected one of the Deputies from Stamford to the General Court of New Haven in 1644 and 1646. At the same time Andrew Ward, George Hull and William Beardsley, of Stamford, were nominated as assistants to join with the magistrates for the execution of justice in the towns of Connecticut by the seaside. He purchased Simon Hoyt's lot, west of Hyde Pond, which he sold in 1653 to Edward Adams, and purchased from Alexander Bryan, the same year, Thomas Newton's home and house lot on the Ludlow Square. He was one of the most important and influential men in Fairfield. His death occurred at the latter place in 1659.

The will of Andrew Ward, dated Fairfield, June 8, 1659, is as follows:

"The last will and testament of Andrew Ward, situate and living in Fairfield, being at present, through mercy, well both in mind and memory, yet not knowing how the Lord may deal with mee. I therefore

commit my soul to God that gave it, and my body to a comely buriall. And for all my estate as followeth: All our debts first pay'd. Imprimis, I give unto Ester, my beloved wife, forty pounds, to be pay'd out of my movable estate, and one-third part of all my lands and housing in Fairfield during her widowhood; but in case a second marriage be performed then to possess noe part of the said housing or land any longer, but my will is, a third part of what the said lands may be indifferently judged to be rented per annum shall be pay'd unto her use during her life. 2. I give unto my sonn, John, fifty pounds, to be pay'd unto him at the age of one and twenty years. 3. I give unto my daughter, Sarah, forty pounds, to be pay'd within one year after her marriage. 4. I give unto my daughter, Abigall, forty pounds, to be pay'd unto her at the age of eighteen years. 5. I give unto Andrew and Samuel all my housing and lands, with such rights and dues that doth belong, as an installment, equally to be divided when the eldest commeth to the age of one and twenty. And what improvement can be made before the said Andrew commeth to the age of one and twenty, to be equally, to be divided between them. And what improvement can be made of my sonn Samuel's part before he commeth to be twenty-one years of age, to be for his proper use. And at twenty-one years of age to enjoy the full propriety, according to the promises, yet not at all molesting or hindering my wife's thirds during her widdowhood; and in case any of my two sonns Andrew and Samuel dye before they come to age of one and twenty, as aforesaid, then my will that the survivor shall enjoy all that is due to both. 6. And, farther, my will is that what doth remayn of my movable estate after all debts and legacies be pay'd, shall equally be divided between my two sonns, Andrew and Samuel.

7. And for the rest of my children, they have received their full portions already, except my sonn Edmond, who, if he come to this place, my will is that out of my two younger sons, Andrew and Samuel's, portions, there may be pay'd twenty pounds. In witness to the premises that this is my true and last will, revoking all others, I have hereunto subscribed my name (tho written all by my owne hand).

ANDREW WARD.

This will was probated at a session of the court held at Fairfield the 20th day of October, 1659. The inventory of the estate was exhibited to the court and attested by the widow, Ester Ward. There being no executor mentioned in the will, the court duly appointed Ester Ward and William Ward, the son of Andrew, as his administrators. The inventory showed the estate to be valued at the sum of £242 10s.

Thus ended the life of this good man, whom we, his descendants, even to the eighth and ninth generation, do this day honor. His career was an eventful one. Covering a period of only threescore years, it left its impress upon four distinct communities. The records of Watertown, Wethersfield, Stamford and Fairfield, each in turn bear witness to the valued services of Andrew Ward. His abilities, quickly recognized, secured for him honorable position, placed him in the front ranks and singled him out as a man whose fitness to represent his constituents honorably and with discretion was unchallenged. Unfortunately, we have no written statements and very few traditions upon which to base an estimate of his domestic life. There is likewise a paucity of detail as regards his religious and ecclesiastical life; but in the absence of positive information touching these matters, the whole career of the man points unerringly to a beautiful home life and a consistent daily walk and conversation. As an office-bearer in the church he undoubtedly brought to the duties of his office the same honest purpose, discriminating judgment and tireless zeal in service which marked his career in secular affairs.

Would that some cotemporary of our distinguished ancestor were here to-day to draw us within the inner circle of that life, whose outward development was so fruitful of good to his fellowmen, so genial in its companionships, so honest and painstaking in its conduct of business and legislative pursuits, so intense in its application to duty.

In the light of this noble career, this brief biography seems indeed to fall far short of the possibilities of the task assigned me. I can only say that the honor of representing Andrew Ward upon this occasion was unsolicited. Only the urgent request of the Reunion Committee, coupled with a sense of duty to the Association which has honored me with a place among its office-bearers, could have determined me to accept the appointment and undertake a task for which so many other members of our body have superior qualifications.

With heartfelt tribute to the distinguished virtues of our honored ancestor, I pass to a brief consideration of the generation which immediately followed: "The Children of Andrew Ward."

In his valuable history Savage gives a list of the nine children of Andrew Ward, following its recital with these significant words, "of not one of whom is the date of birth known, except Andrew's (1647)." After careful examination of genealogical data contained in local and State histories, biographical volumes and private papers, I have found nothing to contradict that statement. But, while we may not be certain

of the exact year of birth of any of these children save the one mentioned, we may unquestionably determine upon the approximate ages of at least several of them. Among the MMS. papers of W. Farrand Felch I find these interesting conclusions:

"No record of births of the children of Andrew Ward is found in Wethersfield. All early records there were destroyed, probably about the time of the massacre. It is probable that all the children were born in this country, unless perhaps Edmond. John, of Middletown, died 1682, and his first child was born 1665, at which time he must have been about twenty-seven years old, since, in his father's will, he is a minor, hence born after 1638, or not quite twenty-one at Andrew, senior's, death.

"Abigail was not eighteen in 1659; hence born about 1641. Sarah was about nineteen or twenty then, old enough at least to be engaged (to be married), as per Andrew's will; hence born 1639 or 1640.

"As for Ann, I conceive her to be one of the elder children, by this time settled in life as the wife of Caleb Nichols.

"Either she or Mary must have been next to Edmond; hence about twenty-three or twenty-four in 1659. I would place these two daughters between Edmond and John, but do not know which is the older. John would then come next, yet a minor in 1659.

"Next to John probably came Sarah, born about 1639, and married soon after Andrew's death to Nathaniel Burr. Next, probably Abigail, about eighteen in 1659. Here I find a break, for about this time Andrew, senior, removed from Wethersfield.

Some place William in this break, born about 1645, and died 1701, aged fifty-six, but not named in the will.

"Next comes Andrew, we know born in 1647. Next comes Samuel, these two the seemingly favored sons of Andrew, mere boys of ten or twelve."

I find that there has been a long and indecisive controversy as regards the ages of Andrew Ward's children. Particularly is this true of the elder children. In the multiplicity of views there seems to be no room for a common agreement, and since it is a matter of minor importance, after all, the opinions of all these writers may well be placed side by side, leaving each descendant to form his or her own conclusions.

In regard to the children of Andrew Ward, we seem to be almost as much in the dark as regards certain important particulars, as in the case of their worthy sire. Brief statements here and there, scattered

through many local histories and biographies, are in several instances the only sources of information we possess. Fortunately, the names of the persons who were united in marriage to the sons and daughters of Andrew Ward have all been preserved, and in most cases the date of marriage is also attainable.

Mentioning the children in what is probably the correct order as to age, we find the following to be the matrimonial alliances:

Edmund married Mary Hunt.

William married Deborah Lockwood.

Ann married Caleb Nichols.

Mary married John Burr.

John married Mary Harris.

Sarah married Nathaniel Burr.

Abigail married Moses Dimon.

Andrew married Tryal Meigs.

Samuel married (1) Alice Ogden; (2) Mrs. Hannah Nichols, widow of Jonathan Nichols.

The mere repetition of the names of these families with which the children of Andrew Ward made alliance seems at once to link more closely the men and women of the present with the old Fairfield ancestor. The Hunts, Burrs, Nichols, Dimons, Meigs, Lockwoods and Ogdens are all of to-day, the representatives of large and influential families in New England, in the Empire State and in many other States of the Union, so that from this time on we begin to think of individuals rather than of families, and our path is hedged about by the difficulty of discriminating between the descendants of a worthy ancestor, very many of whom, though deserving of personal mention, must be omitted in a paper such as this, owing to its necessary limitations, both as to time and space. In a general way I may say of the immediate family of Andrew Ward that they were men and women of sterling qualities, who by their happy marriages became the fathers and mothers of equally deserving families. I have not been able to learn very much about these children. A few data relating to their settlements in life and their appointment to various offices of trust, with the statement of their marriages, the names of the persons to whom they were wedded, the names and dates of birth of their children, is about all that I have been able to find concerning them.

And now, having fairly started the family upon their several careers, what shall I more say? In the language of Scripture, time would fail me to tell of the men and women who came after them. Here is a

family circle, including the ancestor, Andrew Ward, his children and grandchildren, numbering sixty souls. A remarkable exhibition, truly! So far as I have been able to learn from the comprehensive notes I have gathered, only one man among all his descendants had so large a circle of children and grandchildren. This was Dr. Levi Ward, of Rochester, N. Y.; son of Deacon Levi Ward of Killingworth, Conn.; son of Peter Ward, of Killingworth; son of Peter Ward, of Killingworth; son of Andrew Ward, Jr., of Killingworth, who was a son of Andrew and Hester Ward of Fairfield. This Levi had thirteen children and fifty-six grandchildren.

To return to the children of Andrew Ward. Edmund removed to Westchester County, N. Y., manor of Fordham. He was out of the county before April 12, 1694.

* Ensign William settled in Fairfield, purchasing the Perry house and lot of Dr. Thomas Pell's heirs, on the Newton Square, next adjoining that of Rev. Samuel Wakeman.

I have nothing concerning any of the daughters after their marriages, except a few items relative to administratorships and other legal affairs.

John, of Middletown, married a wife in Rowley, Mass., and was made freeman in 1667.

Andrew was made freeman in 1668. He married the daughter of John Meigs, of Guilford, Conn. This was the John Meigs who was sent on horseback by night to New Haven by Gov. Leete to warn the Regicides that the pursuivants were on their trail, the distance being about eighteen miles through a dense forest.

Sergeant Samuel, the youngest child, moved to Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y. From this time on the families became scattered. I should say, in a general way, that the descendants of six of the children—viz., William and John, Ann Nichols, Mary and Sarah Burr and Abigail Dimon—remained in New England.

The descendants of Edmund and Samuel became Westchester County and New York City people, while the descendants of Andrew,

* William Ward was made freeman on May 31, 1657. On March 4, 1675-6, according to page 10 of the Fairfield Probate Record of that period, an inventory of the estate of "Ensign William Ward, deceased," was made out, showing his property to amount to £395 11-9. An Ensign was a commissioned officer, holding his powers from the Governor and Legislature. He is referred to again by the same title on page 14 of Volume III of the Colonial Records of Connecticut, in a passage which relates to his services in King Philip's War, during which it is understood he was killed.

On the other hand, the Council at Hartford, on January 14, 1675-6, ordered that a certain "Serjeant William Ward" should go to New London to attend on some wounded men (Colonial Records, II, 400). It is this other William that Mrs. Schenck got hold of and concluded to be a surgeon. By that time there were various William Wards nearer Hartford, at Middletown and elsewhere, than the Ensign of Fairfield, who was son of Andrew Ward. In letter from Emery McCintock, New York.

Jr., emigrating to what was then the frontier country of western New York, settled in Erie, Genesee and Monroe Counties and were among the founders of Buffalo, Rochester and other places in that part of the State. Later on there were representatives of all these houses in the western States, and to-day the descendants of Andrew Ward are probably to be found in every State of the Union.

It were easy to single out from among these numerous descendants men and women of exceptional ability who by their achievements have secured world-wide recognition. In the fields of science, literature, art, and among the ranks of great soldiers, statesmen and philanthropists, may be found the names of those who were and are proud to claim Andrew Ward of Fairfield as their ancestor.

But I am reminded by the Reunion Committee that the theme assigned me covers only the earlier generations of the family and that a paper upon the men and women of this lineage of the nineteenth century must be reserved till another meeting. Permit me, then, to depart so far from my instructions as to call attention to one or two incidents which, because of their peculiar relation to the historic ground upon which we stand to-day must prove of exceptional interest.

Two monuments in the cemetery near by claim our attention. The first bears this inscription: At the top of the stone are the initials A. G. Then follow these lines: "This stone is erected by Jason Gould, in memory of his honored father, Col. Abram Gould, who fell in defense of his country at Ridgefield, April 27, 1777, aged 44 years, and of his deceased brothers, John Burr Gould, died at sea, June 2, 1781, aged 20 years; Hezekiah Gould, who was drowned at New York October 30, 1789, aged 30 years, and Daniel Gould, who was drowned on the coast of France, December 28, 1796, aged 20 years."

In commenting upon this unique stone, Kate E. Perry, of the old and distinguished Perry family, in Fairfield, in her little brochure, entitled "The Old Burying Ground of Fairfield," has this to say:

"Col. Abraham Gould was killed on his horse, and his body was brought home on horseback for burial. His sword, which was a straight silver mounted and three-cornered one, was found stained with the enemy's blood. It is now in the possession of a great-grandson, Abram Gould Jennings, of Brooklyn, N. Y. His sash and coat were deposited in the Trumbull gallery at New Haven.

"Hezekiah Gould, whose name appears upon the monument, was walking on a plank from the wharf to the vessel in New York, when the end resting on the vessel fell, and he struck on his breast and was drowned."

You will already have surmised that I am directing your attention to a family associated with our own ancestors. Abram Gould was the husband of Elizabeth Burr, the great-granddaughter of Andrew Ward. The distinguished family of Goulds in New York and Connecticut are thus within the Ward family circle. The other significant tablet bears the following inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Henry Marquand, born July 8, 1737, on the Island of Guernsey, and died July 12, 1772, after a residence of eleven years in America. This stone, erected to commemorate his memory by his only son, Isaac Marquand, July 4, 1808. Also in memory of Gurdon Leyman Marquand, son of Isaac and Mabel Marquand, born September, 1801, and died May 15, 1805."

Concerning the above the writer referred to makes this comment:

"Henry Marquand married the widow of Capt. John Redfield. The latter built the 'Colonial House,' at present occupied by Mr. D. M. Redfield. Henry Marquand probably died in this house. His son, Isaac, married Mabel, daughter of Peter Perry, Esq. They were the parents of Frederick Marquand, founder of Marquand Chapel at Yale College, New Haven, and Henry G. Marquand, founder of Marquand Chapel at Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. There were eleven children, of whom the above named are identified with the financial and educational interests of the country.

Isaac Marquand, mentioned above, was the husband of Mabel Perry. The latter was the great-great-great-grandchild of Andrew Ward. The family of Marquands in New York and New England, distinguished alike in financial and educational circles, are thus seen to be within the Ward family household.

Among the distinguished sons of Andrew Ward, the name of one whose manhood days were passed far from the scenes of his boyhood must not be forgotten. William Ward was the great-great-great-great-grandson of Andrew Ward, and also the fifth in the line of "Williams," who descended in regular succession from William Ward, of Litchfield, Conn. He was a brother of the beautiful old lady, Mrs. Mary Ward Billings, to whom reference is made in the opening sentence of this paper.

In his pamphlet, entitled "William Ward, a Mississippi Poet Entitled to Distinction," Prof. Dabney Lipscomb, of the University of Mississippi, has this to say: "A gentleman of advanced age, ripe culture and extensive knowledge of the literature of the State was asked, 'Who is the best poet Mississippi has produced?' Promptly he replied, 'William Ward, of Macon.'"

Let me, as an appropriate conclusion to this paper, direct your minds to the beautiful sentiments of this beloved brother, William Ward, a son of northern soil, who loved alike the New England of his boyhood and the Mississippi of his manhood.

GETTYSBURG.

1863.

We see those splendid columns sweep
Across the field. Men hold their breath;
Before them frowns the sullen steep;
Before and near is life or death.

* * *

They are not such as break and fly;
No laggards droop, no cowards quail.
Those only pause who drop and die
Beneath that storm of leaden hail.

* * *

'Tis sunset. For the Blue a gleam
Of glory fills the dying day;
From clouds above that sunset stream
Another glory for the Gray.

1887.

They meet again—not steel to steel,
But hand to hand and breast to breast,
Hailed by the cannon's peaceful peal—
The Blue the host, the Gray the guest.

* * *

And so they share, the brave and true,
The glory of that fateful day;
The Gray the glory of the Blue,
The Blue the glory of the Gray.

* * *

'Tis sunset. From yon heaven away
Fades every golden purple hue;
O'er host and guest the twilight gray
Blends with the evening sky of blue.

The next number upon the program was then announced.

Vocal Selections—

(a) When Love is Gone.....Hawley

(b) Bedouin Love Song.....Hawley

Mr. C. B. Hawley, New York City.

The selections were finely rendered.

The Secretary read the

Report of the Monument Committee

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8, 1905.

To the Association of the Descendants of Andrew Ward, in Reunion at Fairfield, Conn., for the Memorial Committee appointed at the meeting in New York City, June 21, 1904:

Each of the fifteen members of the Committee was asked these questions, viz.: 1. Should the Association attempt to erect a monument? 2. What should be its character? 3. What should be its expense, and how shall the expense be met?

The replies indicate interest and desire to co-operate in what may be undertaken. As to character, a member of the Committee suggests: "A plain durable stone, with a suitable inscription." The cost can be determined only by the amount which the members of the Association shall make available.

It is recommended that the Association at its present meeting decide definitely upon the question of undertaking to erect a monument. If it is decided to go ahead, decide, so far as practicable, its location and character. And here it is recommended that the location be in Fairfield, Conn., and that it be a plain, durable stone, with a suitable inscription.

As to the expense, have the members of the Association at this meeting subscribe what they will give, and direct that a circular be prepared promptly and sent to all other members, asking subscriptions, fixing a definite date within which subscriptions can be received.

Direct your Memorial Committee to carry out the wishes of the Association in the matter. Appoint, as chairman of this Committee, some one at or near Fairfield qualified to personally direct the location and erection of the monument, the work to be done as soon as possible after the money required shall be subscribed. And that a suitable man for chairman of this Committee may be appointed, the present chairman hereby asks leave to resign. Fraternally submitted,

HENRY WARD, Chairman Memorial Committee.

The above report was received and placed upon file. Consideration of the recommendations presented in the report was postponed, owing to the lateness of the hour.

Vocal Selection—

A Rose Fable.....Hawley
Miss Ruth Ward.

The rendering of this number evoked great applause, and Miss Ward responded to the encore.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the ladies of the Congregational Church of Fairfield for their delightful entertainment; to the Fairfield Historical Society for the use of their building; to the singers who favored us with choice music, and to the committees who worked so assiduously for the success of the meeting.

After the singing of the Doxology the Reunion came to a close.

Notes

It is only fair to state that the success of the meeting was largely due to the very efficient Reunion Committee. The thanks of the Association are specially due to Mr. Frederick Meigs Ward, the chairman of the Committee, whose untiring and judicious efforts contributed to the harmony and orderliness which were such a marked feature of the occasion. He was ably assisted by the other members of the Committee.

The Secretary particularly requests that members send to him without delay all notices of births, marriages, deaths, change of address, honors conferred, etc., among the members of the Association. The chairman of the Executive Committee has issued a circular, asking subscriptions from the members to provide for expenses of publication, etc. Responses are being received, with cordial expressions of encouragement, accompanied by subscriptions, but many have failed as yet to reply. Let every member assist in keeping the Association up to high-water mark. The Reunion pamphlet alone cost more than 50 cents a copy. Members will please note that it is issued without charge.

Alexander Meigs Ward, of New Haven, was the "Patriarch" of the Reunion. He bore the honor gracefully and was the recipient of cordial congratulation. One more year and he will be fourscore and ten. May he live to attend many more Reunions of the Association.

An artistic monogram of the Association was exhibited at the recent meeting. It is here reproduced in the exact size. These monograms (pins for the dress or vest) may be obtained by order from the Secretary. Prices: Solid gold, \$2.40; rolled gold, \$1.40; silver, \$1.40.



Members are advised to keep the circulars, badges, programs, pamphlets, etc., of the Association, as they will be issued frequently, and will be valued as souvenirs.

It will be noted that the Secretary-Treasurer has moved to New York City.

Attention is called to the fact that every descendant of Andrew Ward is eligible to membership in the Association and will receive cordial welcome. Initiation fee, one dollar. Address

GEORGE K. WARD, Treasurer.
453 W. 123rd St., New York City.

Notice

You are requested kindly to acknowledge receipt of this report by postal card to the Secretary.

In Memoriam

Melvina A. Ward Stone was born July 12, 1840, her parents being Abner and Huldah (Sykes) Ward, who came from New England and settled in Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., in 1817, where they raised a family of fourteen children, of whom Mrs. Stone was the youngest. Her father, Abner Ward, was a native of Killingworth, Conn. In her youthful days she was noted for her sunny temper, her vivacity and ready wit, always attracting many to her presence. Her life was full of vicissitudes, which she met with Christian fortitude, until she passed peacefully away at her home in Galesburg, Ill., May 12, 1905, about one year after she joined this Association. Mrs. Stone was four times married. Her first husband was George Andrew Shader. She next married Ezra Ferris Hubbard. Her third husband was James Gilray, and the last E. C. Stone, M. D., of Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. Stone survives her, and she also leaves two sons, Howard Ward Shader, of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and George Clayton Shader, of Petaluma, Cal.

T. W. S.

Resolutions upon the death of Thomas Cooke Wordin:

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father, through His divine providence, has removed from this earthly sphere to a higher life our former member, friend and brother, Thomas Cooke Wordin, it is hereby

Resolved: That the Andrew Ward Association deeply mourns the loss of an honored officer and charter member, who was ever faithful to its interests, and by his many sterling qualities, sincere and estimable character, was recognized as a worthy representative of an old and distinguished New England family. It is further

Resolved. That these resolutions be recorded in the books of the Association and a copy of the same be forwarded by the Secretary to the family.

JAMES R. BURROUGHS.

SAMUEL H. WHEELER.

HOWARD H. KNAPP.

Committee.

