

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE SECOND ANNUAL GATHERING

OF THE

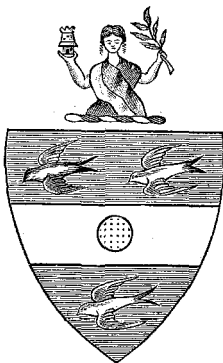
Bailey-Bayley Family Association

HELD AT

Andover, Mass., August 16,

1894.

BRADFORD, MASS. :
LEVI C. MCKINSTRY, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.
1894.



OR, ON A FESS BETWEEN THREE MARTLETS GU,
A BEZANT. CREST, A DEMI-LADY, HOLDING
IN HER DEXTER HAND A TOWER. AND
IN SINISTER, A BRANCH OF LAUREL.

PROCEEDINGS.

THE Second Annual Gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association was held at Andover, Mass., August 16, 1894; the first having been held at Canobie Lake, N. H., August 15, 1893. The exercises were conducted generally according to the following programme which had been circulated prior to the meeting.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

AT 10.30 A. M.

1. Opening Prayer by the Chaplain of the day.
2. Address of welcome by the President, JOHN A. BAILEY.
3. Music, Nichols' Home Orchestra of Haverhill, Mass.
4. Report of the Secretary, JOHN T. BAILEY.
5. Report of the Treasurer, JAMES R. BAILEY
6. Election of Officers and Committees for the ensuing year.
7. New Business.
8. Singing.

DINNER.

AFTERNOON EXERCISE.—1.30 P. M.

9. Music, Nichols' Home Orchestra.
10. Original Poem.
11. Singing.
12. Recitation, MISS PEARL MERRILL, Salem, N. H.
13. Address, REV. A. F. BAILEY, Bradford, Mass.
14. Music.
15. Remarks by the President of the day, HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Esquire, Cambridge, and others.
16. Singing, "Auld Lang Syne."

In accordance with the programme the meeting was called to order in due time by the President of the day, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., and prayer was offered by the Rev. Vincent Moses of West

Newbury, Mass. The Address of Welcome was then given by John Alfred Bailey which follows this report of proceedings.

The Nichols Home Orchestra, which is composed entirely of descendants of the Bailey Family, very kindly volunteered their services and their several selections were well rendered and much enjoyed and their kindness highly appreciated.

The Secretary then made the report of the last year's gathering, which was the first previously held, as follows :

About a year ago we met as a reunion of the Bailey Family, which was mostly of the descendants of Richard Bailey of Rowley, Mass., the gathering being held at Canobie Lake, N. H.

Although that first meeting was an informal one, yet there was a good attendance and much interest was manifested in it. We realized a pleasant surprise both in the number, the persons, and the enthusiasm of the meeting.

Three States of New England were represented, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. We were indebted for the gathering to the courage and enterprise of Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, and we were enabled to hold the reunion where we did, through the generosity of the proprietor of grounds, Mr. Abel Dow.

It was exceedingly interesting to meet so many of similar name and of kindred blood and having the most cordial sympathy with each other.

The novelty of our first meeting perhaps, we cannot expect will be continuously repeated, yet there will always be as we meet onward, matters of interest associated with such gatherings.

After the exchange of many introductions, salutations and congratulations and interesting conversations of our respective pedigree, the meeting was called to order at 2.15 p. m., by Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mass., who must be regarded as the father of this movement.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Vincent Moses of West Newbury, Mass. Then "America" was sung, led by Eben H. Bailey, Esq., of Boston, Mass.

A permanent organization was then effected by the election of officers for one year.

The following officers were elected:

President,—JOHN ALFRED BAILEY of Lowell, Mass.

Vice President,—REV. AUGUSTUS F. BAILEY of Bradford, Mass.

Secretary,—JOHN T. BAILEY of Somerville, Mass.

Treasurer,—JAMES R. BAILEY of Lawrence, Mass.

A Committee of Arrangements of five in addition to the officers, to wit: REV. VINCENT MOSES of West Newbury, Mass.; HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Esq. of Cambridge, Mass.; MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH of Rowley; ORIN D. BAILEY of Lakeport, N. H.; LUTHER BAILEY ROGERS of Patten, Maine.

A collection was then solicited by a Committee from the assembly and blank cards were distributed to secure the names and addresses of those present.

There were found to be about two hundred in attendance. Some interesting exercises were then had.

Miss Pearl Merrill of Salem, N. H., gave a pleasing recitation, and Rev. A. F. Bailey of Bradford, Mass., gave a very instructive and interesting address, embracing in a condensed form the history of the ancestry of our family. A name for our organization was then chosen, which was that by which we are always to be known, "THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION."

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Abel Dow for generously opening his grounds for our use without charge; and a vote of thanks was also given to Mr. John Alfred Bailey for his efforts in calling the meeting and to the Rev. A. F. Bailey for his address.

Upon invitation of S. Gilman Bailey of Andover, Mass., to meet in Shady Side Grove at Haggett's Pond for our next annual gathering, it was voted to accept the invitation and to hold the annual meeting there.

Signed,

JOHN T. BAILEY, *Secretary*.

After reading this report which was accepted, the report of the Treasurer, James R. Bailey was given showing that the expenses of the former meeting and other incidentals had been met and a small balance of cash remained in the treasury.

Then was held the election of officers and the following were elected for the ensuing year.

President, REV. AUGUSTUS F. BAILEY of Bradford, Mass.

Vice Presidents, HOLLIS R. BAILEY of Cambridge, Mass.; J. WARREN BAILEY of Somerville, Mass.

Treasurer, JAMES R. BAILEY of Lawrence, Mass.

Committee of Arrangements, JOHN ALFRED BAILEY of Lowell, Mass.; REV. VINCENT MOSES of West Newbury, Mass.; ORRIN D. BAILEY of Lakeport, N. H.; MRS. A. E. DOLBEAR of Medford, Mass.; MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH of Rowley, Mass. The President, Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer, were also made members of this Committee.

As new business, a committee on genealogy was chosen, consisting of the following persons:

Rev. A. F. Bailey of Bradford, Mass., for the Richard Bailey Branch.

Hollis R. Bailey, Esq. of Cambridge, Mass., for the James Bailey Branch.

Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Mass., for the John Bailey Branch.

The forenoon exercises closed with a recitation by Miss Pearl Merrill of Salem, N. H., and the singing of "America" by the whole gathering.

The afternoon exercises consisted of music, recitations by Miss Merrill, the singing of an appropriate hymn, adapted for the occasion and the reading of an original poem for the author, Rev. A. F. Bailey, by Miss Lois A. Carleton of Plaistow, N. H., an address by the orator of the day, Rev. A. F. Bailey of Bradford, remarks by J. Warren Bailey, Esq., and an address by the President of the day, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq. of Cambridge.

The poem was written and the hymn was adapted for the occasion by the Rev. A. F. Bailey.

The hymn, poem, oration and address are appended.

The services closed with singing "Auld Lang Syne."

Address of John Alfred Bailey,

PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

BROTHERS, SISTERS AND FRIENDS :—It is with much pleasure that I look into the many intelligent countenances before me, upon this, the second annual gathering of the Bailey Family, and note that kind Providence has permitted so many of us to reassemble together.

But this pleasure is mingled with a tinge of sadness, when we call to mind, that the grim reaper, Death, has been among us, and cut down some of the brightest and best of our number.

In the bustle and excitement which is inseparably connected with the struggle for our daily bread, an occasion like this, when we can meet together, and grasp the hand of brotherly friendship, and know that the words of kindly greeting come from the heart, such a day is like an oasis in the desert, to the weary traveler, and tends to raise us nearer the ideal of true manhood and womanhood.

The thanks of this body are due to our host for the day, Mr. S. Gilman Bailey, for the use of his lovely grove, and the many acts of courtesy from himself and family.

It, perhaps, may not be generally known, that within a rifle shot from this place, is what has been known in the Records of old Andover, as the Bailey District, which was almost entirely owned by members of our family, and that the Baileys were even then determined to make themselves a name, was evinced by the large number of children sent to the district school.

Another fact should not escape our notice, the Bailey girls have been sought for in marriage by some of the distinguished names in American History, and thus the history of the United States is inseparable from that of the Bailey Family.

But I am reminded that there is considerable business to come

within the limits of the morning session, and I will not occupy the time in reiterating what you already know so well.

I thank you all for the honor conferred upon me, in electing me as your President for the year 1893-4, and trust you will give to my successor in office the same friendly support which has been accorded to me.

In conclusion, allow me, on behalf of the Association, to extend to all present a most cordial welcome to our exercises.

HYMN.

ADAPTED BY REV. A. F. BAILEY.

BLEST BE THE TIE.

Tune, Dennis.

Blest be the tie that binds
In honest love our souls;
The fellowship of kindred blood
Our union ever holds,
We share the Bailey name,
Our tributes to it bring;
Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one,
We, joys in common sing.
We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear;
And often for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.
When we assunder part,
'Twill give us inward pain;
Yet we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

ORIGINAL POEM.

BY REV. A. F. BAILEY, VICE PRESIDENT.

PREFACE.

“Richard Bailey,” says Dr. Poor, “who died sometime between 1647 and 1650, owned an estate in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was one of the company that set up the first cloth mill in America, which was in Rowley, where the mills stand that are owned by Mr. Dummer at the present time. There is a tradition in the family to the present day that he came from Yorkshire, England, (later investigation shows that he came from *Hampshire*,) sometime about 1630 or 1635, and Joshua Coffin says Richard Bailey came with Richard Dummer, in the ship *Bevis*, one hundred and fifty tons, Robert Batten, Capt., in April, 1638, when he was fifteen years old. It is said he was a very pious person, and in a storm, when coming to America, the company would call upon him to pray for their safety. His wife’s name was Ednah Holstead, by whom he had one child whom they called Joseph.

TO OUR ANCESTOR, RICHARD BAILEY.

As one pure drop out of the ocean’s mass,
 Caught by mystic hands as the breezes pass;
 As dew appears up the dessert’s strand,
 The air to cool and irrigate the land,
 Its mission brief, but lasting in its powers,—
 A present moment ruling future hours—
 So was thy life, from wheresoe’er it rose,
 In Briton’s Isle, vain seeking its repose.

A boy thyself, yet manly were thy aims,
 In standing humble, noble in thy claims;
 Of those thou wert, whose stern and martyr lives,
 At naught set despots, edicts and their gyves,
 And by their protests, so controlled its helm,
 As to place freedom in the British realm.

A youth wert thou, yet gentle wast thou bred,
 Thy soul a soil, good, honest, richly fed,
 That took to virtue as to the manor born,
 Which, by religion, never was forlorn;
 And when its sun first struck thy opening life,
 Then "first the blade, the ear, the corn," was rife.

Sweet youth thus early did thy name appear
 With those who knew no slavish fear—
 A roll of fame, transcending all of earth,—
 The record of a holy conscience-birth.

And with sundered ties thy face is turned,
 Where setting suns in burnished glory burns,
 And savage forms in man and nature reign,
 To find a freedom, tho' it were with pain.
 Thy conduct, thus, thy character reveals,
 And sturdy make, in ev'ry item's-seals

When in the clutch of tempest's duel hands
 Thy breath, like Christ's, set free the rudder-bands,
 And calmed by heaven, through prayer, earth's tumult wild,
 Thyself a simple, loyal-hearted child.

Thou early passed, so brief was thy career;
 A nameless grave thou hast no need to fear.
 An son unworthy now will sing thy praise;
 A higher song futurity shall raise,
 When thy life-work new heaven and earth proclaim
 Its harvest, sure, to re-instate thy name.

But tho' thy life was all too brief,
 Yet life's end met, 'tis not all grief;
 A Joseph filled our Richard's place,
 And eight-fold branches spread the race
 Of Richard. Yet another was
 A Newport Richard. We can't pause

O'er James, Elias and Henry;
Nor o'er five Johns, a certainty;
And three Sams, and Theophilus,
Four Thomases and Nicholas.
Benjamin, Guido, Joseph, so,
And unknown Roberts, two, as on we go,
With Jonas makes the whole we know.

The diff'ring ways of spelling Bailey,
We meet with, as we notice, daily;
And with so little of accord,
We say, "the school-marms aren't abroad,"
For of these ways, as some are telling
There are thirty-five ways of spelling.
And if this don't much genius show,
We've lost its calling here below;
Thus we have Bailey with the "i",
And also Bayley with the "y",
And while all are of the same feather,
I have seen them spell-ed without either;
But what may be the cogitation,
'Tis the same tune with variation.

In fifty-five of rolling years
Our name in twenty-five appears.
These, the ancestral stars which shone
In those stern skies and wintry zone;
These the names of that Bailey band,
Who first pressed this New England strand,
And whose descendants, turn would we,
To thoughts of them, our ancestry,
To build fore'er some beacon now,
Whose light shall shine the future through,
That we may trace each fam'ly tree
Which shall contain our history.
Then let each one look back and trace
The honored pathway of their race,—
That race advanced by other name,
And other names its honors claim.
Thus cousins, all, we meet and own
A common heirship in the throne.

Binding *all*, who the Bailey name
 Or blood— for 'tis with us the same—
 We care not how their stations lie—
 Binding in kinship's mystic tie
 The common name and common blood,
 The harbinger of varied good.

As streams oft seek some central lake,
 And there a-common aspect take,
 There diff'ring qualities made one,
 And one, as their complexions run;—
 Though coming from the fountains, whence
 They sweep a wide circumference;
 So we of various Bailey blood,
 Here are one aggregative flood,
 And represent th' whole family
 From lake to gulf, from shore to sea.

How then, should this re-union bind
 In sacred ties our common-kind;
 With what quick'ning inspiration
 Lift each to the highest station;
 Till whate'er virtues man may claim,
 May be found in the Bailey name?
 And thus in deed as in name t' be
 A citidel of purity.
 Its right hand, a defensive tower,
 Its left hath vict'ry's laurel bower,
 Strong to defend the righteous cause,
 And to seek peace by sacred laws;
 And by this thus unite the clans
 In each virtue of th' Puritans.

Thus with no superstitious mind,
 Ourselves and others to remind
 Of what we are and whence we came,
 And what's embraced within the name.

How proper this, how just and right,
 To keep the ancestry in sight!
 How in the Scriptures do we read
 Of much genealogic, said;
 How careful they in history,
 To know their utmost pedigree;

We hail with gladsome hearts and true
This effort binding us anew—
While heaven itself inspires the theme,
As by a holy apothegm.

Now are all records kept with care.
By legislation 'tis a strict affair;
While vaults and locks thus doubly guard
What births, deaths, marriages afford.
By curious art in chiselled stone
Are seen in cemeteries alone;
While genius on the painter's part,
And busy photographic art
Are used by us with varying fate
Ourselves thus to perpetuate.

And lacking these our father's fame,
Scarce dimly left their worthy name;
Nor can we trace the differing ways
Their wide posterity displays.

'Tis wise and well as we to-day,
With geneologic scrutiny,
Shall trace our several pedigrees,
And on our wreaths of loyal claim,
Inscribe th' ancestral Bailey name.

Address of Rev. A. F. Bailey,

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Having organized an Association to embrace all of the Bailey-Bayley name, we become interested in every thing which relates to the etymology of the word, its application to things and to persons, the individuals who at different times have brought honor to it, and the time when and the persons by whom it was borne to and planted on our shores, as well as every one in our broad land, who bears that name or who with a change of name holds consanguineous relation thereto.

Bailey, as a word, is derived through the French Bailie from the middle-age, Latin Ballium, which is a corruption of the Latin Vallum, a rampart. The Bailey was the whole space enclosed within the external walls of a castle, with the exception of that covered by the Keep. This space was variously disposed of, and of course differed greatly in extent. Sometimes it consisted of several courts, which were divided from each other by embattled walls, so as to form a series of fortifications. When those courts were two in number, they were known by the outer and inner Bailey. The entrance to the Bailey was generally by a draw-bridge over the ditch, and through a strong machicolated and embattled gate. The Bailey was often of great extent, containing the barracks of the soldiers, lodgings for the workmen and artificers, magazines, wells and chapels, and sometimes even a monastery. In the towns the Bailey had a wider signification, and the name was often retained after the castle or "Keep" had long disappeared. (Encyclopedia.)

In a correspondence with the author of the well known poem, "Festus," Mr. Philip Jas. Bailey of London and a native of Nottinghamshire, says,—“The name, as you probably know, is of

Kelto-British origin, and signifies a keep or tower, or mural fortification as the names of S. Peter's le Bailey, (or in-the- Bailey,) of Oxford; The Old and New Bailey, London; The Bailey's Durham; The Bailey Tower, Howth Hill, Dublin; and other places sufficiently show.

My father's family appears to have been indigenous, one may say, at Nottingham, as there are traces of it to be found in his "Annals of Nolls'" for several centuries."

So far the application of names to things. How they became applied to persons is at best a matter of conjecture. It was of course in the same way that other names were formed by our English ancestors. Says a writer on the origin of names, "Our English ancestors had for personal names compound words, as noble Wolf (Ethelwolf) "Wolf of War" and so forth, and these names certainly testify to a somewhat primitive and fierce stage of society. Then came more vulgar nicknames and personal descriptions, as "Long," "Brown," "White," "Black," and why not "Green," "Little," "Small," and so forth. Other names are directly derived from the occupation or craft, as (Smith, Fowler, Sadler) of the man to whom they were given, and yet other names are derived from places. The noble and landowner was called "of", such and such a place (the German Von, and French "de,") while the humbler man was not called "of," but "at" such a place, as the names of "Attewell," Atwood, Atwater, or more by the local name without the particle. If we add to these patronymies formed by the addition of "son," and terms derived from Biblical characters, we have almost exhausted the sources of modern English and European names." And if to these we may add that of office, and recognize the word "bailiff," as possible having an official relation to the "Bailey," as a keeper or governor or superintendent of the same, our conjecture respecting the application of the name to a person or persons seems, altogether natural and reasonable.

At any rate it had an early rise and became a wide spread name if never a name of note in the British nation and also upon the continent. And though it did not in any instance acquire fame by any political considerations, except perhaps in the instance of

Jean Sylvain Bailey, the French astronomer and orator, who took so prominent a part in the French Revolution, there were quite a number who attained much literary and ecclesiastical excellence and fame. There was "Nathanael or Nathan Bailey an eminent English philologist and lexicographer whose *Etymological English Dictionary*, published, apparently in 1721, was a great improvement on previous vocabularies, and really formed the basis of Johnson's great work."

"Samuel Bailey, who was born at Sheffield in 1791, was an able writer on philosophical and literary subjects, and contributed a most valuable treatise on mental science.

Joanna Baillie the Scottish poet and dramatist acquired much note.

Dr. Matthew Baillie, anatomist and physician, who came of a highly gifted family,—his father a clergyman, the Rev. James Baillie, was professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow.—The Doctor attained high distinction in his profession at Oxford and at London.

Robert Baillie was at the close of the last century, the principal of Glasgow University, a Presbyterian clergyman of learning and ability.

Edward Hodges Bailey was a distinguished sculptor.

Francis Bailey was an English astronomer, and was celebrated for his mathematical knowledge, and while amassing a large fortune as a stockbroker in London, by his patience and methodical characteristics, was enabled to effect in the last twenty years of his career, a greater number of researches than most other philosophers have accomplished in a lifetime. He was born in 1774.

We could refer to others, who, in England and the British Isles and on the Continent, and also in this country, have acquired an honorable and even distinguished eminence. But the limits of our address deny us the privilege.

Of those who came in the early days of our country and and especially of New England, the most we can say of most, if not all of them, is, they were worthy if not conspicuous characters; men and women of good character, and good sense, if not distinguished for literary acquisition. And yet there was one who was distinguished.

John Bailey—whose name is spelled with “y” but not with “e” was a Congregational minister,—born near Blackburn, Lancashire, England, Feb. 24, 1644. “He was unquestionably an able man,” says Sprague in his annals of the American pulpit. He was offered, in case he should conform to the Established church, a duke’s chaplaincy, with a deanery and a bishopric, whenever a vacancy should occur, but he rejected the offer. He was twice imprisoned on account of his Congregational principles, notwithstanding his inapproachable character. No release was granted until he promised to leave the country, which he did in 1684, accompanied by his younger brother Thomas, who also was a minister. At first he resided in Boston. Subsequently he settled in Watertown as pastor. Thomas became his assistant. His brother died and he removed to Boston, where he was invited to assist Rev. Mr. Allen, pastor of the first church. Here he remained to the close of his life, in 1697 at the age of 53.

Having thus made mention of the time of the coming of two of these worthies it may be a matter of interest to state when they each came and the places where they settled.

The first to arrive on our inhospitable shores was Richard of Rowley, John of Salisbury and Robert, or one of the two Roberts of whose place of settlement we know nothing. They came 1635. Another Robert of whose place of settlement we know nothing,—in that respect the name seems unfortunate,—came in 1638. Thomas,—the first Thomas we may call him,—came in 1630, and settled in Weymouth. Guido settled in Salem in 1642. One of the Samuels came in 1643, and settled in New Haven. Lynn became the home of Theophilus in 1645. In 1646 the second Thomas came to Milford. Jonas settled in Scarborough in 1650. Thomas the third was in New London 1652. Hartford, Conn., had second John in 1656, and Elias in Newton, L. I., the same year. In 1660 Joseph also was in Long Island, at Huntington. In 1661 another Samuel settled in Weymouth; Nicholas in Saco, 1663. James of Rowley (or Bradford), 1663, aged 51. Second Richard settled in Newport 1670, and Benjamin in Boston 1673; while John, whom I have noticed, came to Boston 1683 or —4, with his brother Thomas, who settled in Watertown.

To these, perhaps, ought to be added another John, the son of John of Salisbury, who came with his father in 1635.

Such, Brethren, Cousins, Friends, is a brief sketch from various records I have been able to gather and present. If I have not been permitted the pleasing task of giving you for your ancestry, the peerless statesman, the honored jurist, the distinguished ecclesiastic, the renowned reformer, the valorous captain,—men who stand out in history as its, or among its, distinguished characters, I have given you those whose honest names it is our duty and pious privilege to honor, and whose reputations are worthy, if not a place in some renowned Abbey, certainly in the fond recollections and holy memories of their numerous descendants, their now wide-spread sons and daughters.

If none of them rose in life to the towering heights of a Washington, a Franklin, a Samuel Adams, a Warren or an Edwards, they help furnish the rich, productive soil out of which rose those and similar names of historic importance, themselves eloquently representative of the character of their constituents.

The mighty oak, the stately and graceful elm, the lofty pine and the luxurious maple, stand forth in prominence and glory among vegetative growths, but they were not able to lift their proud crowns heavenward, had there not been a productive base out of which they grew, by which they are supported, and from which they derive their constant nourishment.

The familiar words of the poet rise naturally to one's mind:—

“Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

I rejoice greatly in being able to be present with you and enjoy this very enjoyable reunion. It seems as if the very spirits of our venerable and worthy ancestry were with us. And sure I am, that higher, Divine and Holy Spirit, who guided them in their hazardous and laborious enterprise of seeking and making a home on these rough and savage shores, is with us, their descendants to-day, as here, with loyal-loving hearts we lay our respective tributes on the urns of their memories and solemnly covenant together to be

true to the noble principles and virtues they maintained and exhibited. For—

Our boast is not that we deduce our birth,
From loins enthroned and rulers of the earth;
But higher far our proud pretensions lead,
To noble thought and hardy virtue's deeds,—
The basal rocks on which our nation stands,
And of our country's weal, the talisman;—
Of those, whose lofty thoughts and worthy lives
Make for us the heritage of the skies,
Who led the way where power is sure to be—
The lasting blessing of the just and free.
Thus while we here perpetuate the name,
And by our acts its worthy deeds proclaim,
'Twill, in all things, our great endeavor be,
To transmit its virtues to posterity.
Thus shall the Name we honor here to-day
Be linked with many a fadeless destiny.

Address of Hollis Russell Bailey,

PRESIDENT OF THE DAY.

and
Ladies & Gentlemen :—It is not, as I understand it, my duty to day to come before you with any carefully prepared address, but rather with unstudied phrase to express as best I may some of the thoughts appropriate to this hour and suggested by this occasion. Fortune favors us in this, our second family reunion. The skies smile upon us; the breeze is tempered with a pleasant coolness, and all nature is in tune and persuades to harmony and good will.

We are gathered to-day on the soil of Old Andover, almost in sight of the spot where the first settler in the town of the name of Bailey made his home. I desire to speak briefly of the first settlers in Andover of the name of Bailey. The first was Samuel Bailey, the son of James Bailey of Bradford, Mass., a descendant of James Bailey, one of the first settlers of Rowley, Mass. Samuel was the oldest of twelve children. He was born February 20, 1705, in that part of Bradford which afterwards became Groveland. He died in Andover in 1784. February 2, 1728, he married as his first wife Mary Rolf in Bradford. In 1733, when his oldest child, Samuel, was about five years old and his younger child, Marah, was about three years old he obtained a grant of 250 acres of land in the extreme north-west part of the town of Andover, on the Merrimack River, and very soon built a house there and became a citizen of the town.

His brother Joseph Bailey about the same time settled close by him in the town of Tewksbury, then just being incorporated. The exact location of Samuel's first house, which was doubtless small and of rude construction, is not known. The house he finally lived in was situated near the road or lane from Tewksbury to the

ferry across the Merrimack leading to Dracut. His daughter, Marah, married James Kittredge of Tewksbury and his son, Samuel, Junior, married Hannah Kittridge, the date of the latter marriage being January 22, 1753. Samuel Bailey, Junior, had eight children, seven of whom grew up and were married and left numerous descendants. Some of the present residents of Andover are of this branch of the family. At the opening of the Revolutionary war Samuel Bailey, Jr., was a member of one of the Andover companies of minute men, and when the news came on the early morning of April 19, 1775, that the British were marching to Lexington, he hurried, with his company, to assist in driving back the enemy. The thought of his aged parents, and his wife and eight children, the oldest a boy of seventeen, did not serve to keep him from risking his life in his country's service.

His service at the Lexington alarm, as the records show, was with Capt. Joshua Holt's Company from Andover, and was as a private, and lasted for only one and a half days.

But as soon as he had had time to return home and do a considerable part of his spring planting, he enlisted again, on May 27, 1775, with Captain Tyler's (afterwards Captain Furbush's) company from Andover, and joined the Continental forces at Cambridge, under Colonel Bridge. He was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill, and his name appears upon the bronze tablets recently erected by the City of Boston, on the Westerly slope of the hill at Charlestown, where the British made their repeated assaults upon the American redoubt. It has always been understood among the descendants of Samuel Bailey, Jr., that at the time of his death he held the rank of Lieutenant, and his daughter, Hannah Bailey Needham, frequently stated to her children and grand children, that he held that office when he was killed at Bunker Hill. It is reported that when he received his death wound in the battle, his last words were, "Take my powder-horn, I am a dead man." It is a matter of history that the Continental forces were compelled to retreat because their ammunition gave out; and so we find that even in death the last thought of Samuel Bailey, Jr., was to render to the utmost the service he owed his country.

The settlement of the westerly and northwesterly part of Andover, along the Merrimack river, followed close upon the cessation of Indian hostilities, and the retirement of the Indians, about 1725, beyond Lake Winnepesaukee. Andover had now ceased to be one of the frontier towns, and the settlement of Dracut and West Haverhill, (now Methuen,) gave new settlers assurance of security.

In 1729, Nathan Bailey (a son of Richard Bailey, a brother of James of Rowley,) bought lands in West Andover, on the Merrimack, on what is now known as the River Road, a few miles up the river, from the present site of the city of Lawrence. It was not until about 1750 that he actually built a house and became a resident of Andover.

Nathan Bailey was born in that part of Bradford which is now Groveland, on the 13th of December, 1708. He married in 1732, Mary Palmer. He left three sons and two daughters. His son, Moses Bailey, (born January 16, 1744,) succeed his father on the homestead in Andover. He married Elizebeth Moorar and had numerous descendants. He died in 1843, aged 99 years.

Many of the present Andover Baileys are of this branch of the family. The genealogical chart exhibited on the walls of yonder building will give you the names of, or enable you to place many of the present generation. It is the hope of the Committee on Genealogy, whom you have to-day appointed, that, with your co-operation, these charts may be brought down to the present day and made more complete.

In closing let me, on your behalf, express to our host, Mr. Samuel Gilman Bailey of Andover, the owner of this beautiful grove where we to-day have our gathering, our hearty thanks for his very kind hospitality.

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ACCOUNT

OF

THE THIRD ANNUAL GATHERING

OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family Association,

HELD AT

Groveland, Mass., August 15th,

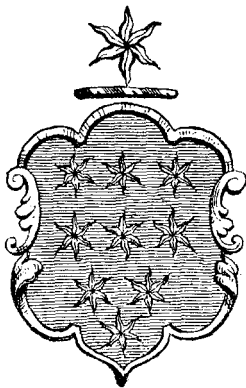
1895.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.,

PRESS OF SOMERVILLE CITIZEN, NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTERS.

APRIL, 1896.

BAILEY FAMILY.



ARMS: Az., nine estoiles, three, three, two and one, arg. CREST: a morning star, ppr.

Account of the Third Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,

Held at Groveland, Mass., August 15th, 1895.

BUSINESS MEETING.

THE meeting was called to order by J. Warren Bailey, Esq., of Somerville, Mass., President of the Day, at 10.30 A. M., in the Congregational church.

After an opening prayer by the Rev. Vincent Moses of West Newbury, Mass., J. Warren Bailey, President of the Day, spoke as follows :—

It is perhaps fitting that, as the one who has been called upon to preside over our deliberations to-day, I should extend to this company a cordial greeting and a hearty welcome. This is the third annual gathering of the Bailey Family, and it is a source of great satisfaction to see the large number that have arrived here this morning. Two years ago a little company gathered together beside Canobie Lake in New Hampshire and organized this association; a year ago we assembled in Andover. Those who founded this organization, those who have taken interest in our ancestry, those who have labored to secure all the information that could be had in regard to the Baileys, are entitled to credit and praise. Many look back with pride upon their ancestors, and if there is any one family which has the right to do this it seems to me it is the Bailey Family. It is a name which down to the present time has been honored. It has been a noble name. Those who have claim to it, coming down to the present time, have been honorable men and women, and we feel justified in looking upon it with pride and honor.

Of course you are aware that little else is expected of me here to-day except to extend greeting and to introduce those who have taken sufficient interest in our affairs to provide us with entertainment to-day. As I look over this company this morning I am reminded that while we look back with pride, while we remember our ancestry with a degree of pleasure independent of any other consideration, it is our duty to maintain such a standard that those who are to follow us shall have the same opportunity to look back and say that their ancestors of the nineteenth century were men and women to be honored.

I wish I could find words fit to speak to you of him whom you elected a year ago as president of this association, who has gone to his reward.

As has been alluded to in the prayer of our brother, he took great interest and pride in this association. Not only did he look with honor upon the name, but also did he honor the name of Bailey, and we can look back thinking of him as it were as the link that binds us to-day with those who centuries ago passed over to the other shore. It is on account of his decease that I preside here to-day.

The first thing on the programme is the report of the secretary. Permit me say that for some unexplained reason he has not yet arrived. We have, however, some of the secretary's printed reports of our meeting of a year ago and if no objection is made they will be submitted to you as his report.

By vote of the association, the president appointed Frederick Bailey, John A. Bailey, and Orin D. Bailey as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

REPORT OF TREASURER JAMES R. BAILEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSOCIATION:—

In presenting my report to you this morning, which is a brief one, I would say that had we had a larger sale of those printed reports of last year's meeting we should have had a nice balance in the treasury. I would like to have the sale continue, so that we may use the money for the purposes of the

association. And I wish to state here in the outset there is a small deficit owing to the small number of those Reports thus far sold. Furthermore, I wish to say that the affairs of the association have been conducted in an exceedingly prudent and economical manner. Every officer of the association has generously paid his or her own personal expenses, such as car-fares and the like. This has made a great difference in the financial condition of the association. There are other matters I might speak of. We have had much kindness shown us. The proprietors of this church have given us the use of the church to-day and the use of the organ, and the officers of the street railway company have given us the use of their grounds to-day.

One thing more. There is a bill for printing that has not been paid, although the money has been advanced by one of the officers and paid to the printer. The exact amount is \$30.00. We have in the treasury \$9.47, so that our net deficit is \$20.53. A report in detail will appear at the proper time, so that you will know just how every dollar has been spent. All money received by the treasurer is deposited in a bank in the name of the association. (The treasurer here submitted a statement in detail of receipts and disbursements, showing, \$24.95 received, \$25.47 paid out and balance of \$9.47 on hand.)

I trust we may sell quite a number of copies of the printed report of last year's meeting so as to relieve the treasury. The report contains much useful information as to our last meeting. Orders will be taken during the day either by myself or any of the other officers.

Voted that the report of the treasurer be accepted and placed on file.

The President. The next business is the important matter of adopting our constitution as prepared by the executive committee. Mr. Hollis R. Bailey will report for the committee.

REPORT OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It seemed to your executive committee that the interest of the different members of this association in its work would be greater and that the business would be con-

ducted with greater ease and smoothness if a constitution stating the basis and the purposes of the organization were prepared and submitted and, if found satisfactory, adopted. We all know in a general way why we have come together here to-day. It has been one reason with one and another reason with another, but certainly each one has come here with some motive, and if these different motives are stated on paper, we shall work with more interest and vigor. The executive committee have prepared a constitution, which I will read at length.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Being fully persuaded:

1. That what we are physically, mentally and morally comes to us in a considerable degree from our ancestors as an inheritance for good or for evil.

2. That it is our duty to study the lives of our ancestors and search out and perpetuate the story of their noble deeds.

3. That an honest and intelligent family pride furnishes one of the strongest incentives to noble living.

4. That true love of family leads to that larger patriotism which embraces not merely country, but all mankind.

We have formed this association that we may work together,

First, to learn all that we can of our ancestors.

Second, to keep alive the memory of those of them who lived nobly.

Third, by working together and by meeting together to stimulate an honest and intelligent family pride, and

Fourth, to help one another by example and precept to be true and loyal members, not simply of our own Bailey family, but of that greater family which embraces the whole human race.

For the government of the affairs of the association we adopt the following constitution and by-laws:—

Art. 1. The name of this association shall be the “Bailey-Bayley Family Association.”

Art. 2. The officers of the association shall consist of a president and one or more vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, and an executive committee, consisting of the above-named officers, *ex-officio*, and of five additional members.

Art. 3. All said officers shall be chosen annually, but shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Art. 4. The president shall, when able to do so, preside at all meetings of the executive committee and of the association.

Art. 5. In the absence or inability to act of the president, one of the vice-presidents shall act in his stead, and if more than one vice-president is present at any meeting, the senior vice-president shall act unless otherwise agreed.

Art. 6. The treasurer shall have charge of and be responsible for the funds of the association, but shall not be authorized to incur any expense except with the approval of the executive committee.

Art. 7. The secretary shall have charge of the records and correspondence of the association.

Art. 8. The executive committee shall have full power to regulate and govern all the affairs of the association, and the committee is authorized to fill any vacancies in its membership or among the officers of the association.

Art. 9. Meetings of the executive committee shall be called by the secretary at the request of the president or any three members of the executive committee, and reasonable notice shall be sent to all members of the committee. Three members at least shall be required to constitute a quorum.

Art. 10. All persons above the age of fifteen years of good moral character of the Bailey name (however spelled), or of the Bailey blood, and the husbands and wives of such persons shall be eligible for membership, and as wide a membership as possible is desired. In case of any doubt as to the eligibility of a proposed member the executive committee shall have full power to determine the same.

Art 11. The executive committee shall have full power to expel any member for reasons which seem to the committee sufficient.

Art. 12. That there may be a certainty of funds sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of the association, each member of the association shall pay to the treasurer annually the sum of twenty-five cents, the same to be paid in the case of new members at the time of their joining the association.

Art. 13. Any person eligible for membership may join the association by paying the initiation fee and sending to the secretary, in writing, his or her name and address.

Art. 14. The executive committee, reserving to itself the

control of all expenditures, may appoint suitable persons to have charge of work on family history and genealogy.

Art. 15. This constitution may be altered or amended at any meeting of the association by a vote of two-thirds of those present, notice of the changes proposed having been inserted in the call for the meeting.

Art. 16. We adopt as the motto of the association :—

In regard to a motto for the association, it has been suggested that, in-as-much as it is a matter in which we are all interested, instead of adopting one at this meeting, we request all the members of the association to make any suggestions they desire on this point during the coming year to the secretary of the association, and then the executive committee can consider all these suggestions and make a report at the next gathering. It is very desirable that we select a motto that is full of significance.

I wish to say a few words about the constitution which I have just read.

First, as to the preamble. In this day when the interest in family matters is on the increase, when societies are being formed in all parts of the country, Sons of the Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, the Bunker Hill Society and all these various patriotic societies, more and more each person in the community who has arrived at years of discretion has his attention called to his ancestry, and more and more begins to say to himself, "Who were my ancestors? Where did they live? What did they do? Am I doing in my time and generation what they would have a right to expect of me? Am I keeping up to the standard they established?"

There is one point in the latter portion of the constitution on which the executive committee were not entirely agreed, and that is in regard to the charge of a membership fee. Some of us were of the opinion that a greater interest would be felt by the different members if there were a small membership fee which would help the committee to meet the necessary expenses. The treasurer has stated to you somewhat the needs

of the association in that respect. Perhaps I might add a word as to what money is necessary in order to bring about such a gathering as this.

It requires first, the printing and distribution of a circular to inform people that there is to be a gathering. That means an expense of about \$15. The programmes cost \$7 or \$8. If the committees on genealogy are to do good work, they should have at least \$50 yearly. They desire to have printed a request for information which may be widely circulated through the country to get information which, when classified and arranged, will enable us to tell where the different members of the association belong. I presume most of you here to-day come from this part of the State and are the descendants of Richard and James Bailey of Rowley and John Bailey of Newbury. There has been considerable work done in looking up the descendants of Richard Bailey, but very considerable work still remains to be done. There is a fair question whether there should be a membership fee or whether we should rely on voluntary contributions. I do not suppose the sum of twenty-five cents here mentioned will be sufficient to raise all the money necessary. If we are to print a report of to-day's proceedings, it will cost at least \$100 and the members of the association must subscribe freely for copies of that report if we are to get sufficient money to pay for it. The sale of copies of last year's report has produced so far \$40. This was enough to pay for the expense of printing, but not enough to pay for distribution. It will be for you to say which way you prefer, whether the constitution shall read as prepared, "annual dues of twenty-five cents," or whether that shall be stricken out and we shall rely on voluntary contributions. I must say I am in doubt and think it should be left to the meeting.

As the constitution was first framed, it was thought sufficient that we should include those of the Bailey name and blood whether spelling the name Bailey or Bayley. When I examined the records to learn about my ancestor, James Bailey, I found we had not got our constitution broad enough. I found the name of James Bailey sometimes spelled Bailey, more frequently Baly, occasionally Bali, a few times Bayle, sometimes Balie,

sometimes Bally. It was all the same man, you understand, and I suppose we may properly spell our name in whichever of these ways we prefer. It seems, therefore, best to widen the range of membership so as not to cut out any one of the Bailey name, however spelled. Still further there is a question as to the husbands and wives of those of the Bailey blood. It seems right and proper that the membership shall be broad enough to include them.

I think your committee was quite agreed on all questions except the membership fee, and I hope that will be put to a vote.

The President—You have heard the report of the committee. What is your opinion?

Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H.—It seems to me sufficient money must be provided. It seems to me that an annual fee of \$1 from all adult male members of the association would be best, but if the committee are agreed perhaps it is well enough to let it stand as it is. It is certain that ample funds ought to be provided. I move that the report of the committee be accepted and the constitution reported by them be adopted in full.

The President—Mr. W. W. Bailey moves that the report of the committee be accepted, and the constitution be adopted as read by the committee. If any desire to make remarks, now is the opportunity. No one need feel embarrassment in making free comment.

J. A. Bailey—Mr. President, it seems to me we are making a mistake in limiting the sum to 25 cents. It seems to me that any one desirous of giving more than 25 cents should be allowed to do so.

H. R. Bailey—I would say just one word further, that it will be necessary, in addition to the 25 cents, to ask those members of the association who can afford to give \$5, more or less, to contribute either at this gathering, or by sending to the secretary, to help on our work. We desire to have a large membership, and do not desire to keep out any one by making the membership difficult.

The constitution as prepared by the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The President—The next business appears to be the election of officers. The committee reports the following list of officers :

President—HOLLIS R. BAILEY of Cambridge.

Vice Presidents—J. WARREN BAILEY of Somerville,
GEORGE O. SHATTUCK of Boston.

Secretary—JOHN T. BAILEY of Somerville.

Treasurer—JAMES R. BAILEY of Lawrence.

Executive Committee—JOHN ALFRED BAILEY of Lowell,
EBEN H. BAILEY of Boston, W. H. REED of South Weymouth, MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH of Rowley, DR. STEPHEN G. BAILEY of Lowell.

On motion of Rev. Vincent Moses, the report of the committee was accepted and adopted and the above named officers declared elected.

J. A. Bailey—I presume the choice of the place for the next meeting will be left in the hands of the executive committee. We have had the offer of a grove by one of the members. If any one has a preference as to place of meeting, it would be well to listen to suggestions. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions on the subject at any time.

H. R. Bailey—I understand that the treasurer purposes to have headquarters in the grove, where any persons desirous of joining the association may do so by paying their fee of twenty-five cents and existing members can pay their annual dues.

The President—I am glad to add my word to the suggestion of Mr. Bailey. We all know how easy it is to neglect matters. A year ago I thought I should like a report of the meeting. I knew when they were issued, but neglected for a long time to secure copies. I would not be without the reports. I throw this out as a suggestion. It is important and I know you will all be glad to have a copy of the annual report.

The business meeting closed at 11.30 a. m.

There were (as counted by the ushers) 273 persons present.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

At 11.30 A. M. the literary exercises were commenced with music by Eben H. Bailey of Boston.

The President—The next number is an address with resolutions in memory of our late president, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, by Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell.

ADDRESS OF JOHN ALFRED BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS:—At our reunion one year ago it was allotted to me to perform the pleasing task of welcoming to our family gathering in God's own temple, all who were pleased to join with us, and to day I am selected, in this building consecrated to our Creator's use, to eulogize one of his most faithful and earnest servants, our late president, Rev. Augustus Franklin Bailey.

Mr. Bailey was born in West Newbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1819, and died in Bradford, Mass., May 22, 1895, having more than reached the age of three score years and ten.

He was a descendant in the seventh generation from Richard Bailey, who came from Yorkshire, England, to America in 1638, and settled in Rowley, Mass.

His ancestors in each generation were:

- 1st. Richard Bailey, b. about 1623,
Ednah Holstead.
- 2d. Dea. Joseph Bailey, b. about 1648,
Abigail Trumbull.
- 3d. Joseph Bailey, Jr., b. 1683, W. Newbury,
Abigail Webster.
- 4th. Samuel Bailey, b. 1725, W. Newbury,
Ann Noyes.
- 5th. Maj. Samuel Bailey, b. 1765, W. Newbury,
Hannah Chase.
- 6th. Col. Uriah Bailey, b. 1792, W. Newbury,
Julia Gage.

His early education was received at the public schools and two academies, one of which was the Bradford Academy, only a few steps from his late residence.

His uncommon strength of character and power of mind was early evinced by his completing a college course by himself, aided by private tutors.

The story of his religious and political life is most concisely told by Rev. F. M. Estes, in a recent number of "Zion's Herald," and I cannot do better than read the article entire :

"He was converted at the age of 21, and joined the Congregational church. He studied law, but not long after his conversion was called to the ministry, and turned his attention in that direction. Meanwhile he became a Methodist. He joined the New England Conference in 1850 and received successive appointments down to 1868, when he was transferred to the Troy Conference, where he was in constant service for 17 years. In 1885 he became supernumerary and removed to Bradford, where he has since resided.

Mr. Bailey was a very strong character, an able man. He was decided, positive, firm, yet full of love and the tenderest sympathy. He gained special distinction as a debater, for which his natural characteristics peculiarly fitted him. His fiery enthusiasm and vivid imagination, coupled with his extensive learning, made him an intense and uncommonly interesting speaker. He was a man of profound convictions and he had also the moral courage which enabled him, when he discovered the right, to stand for it though it cost him his life. In one of his best appointments he took decided ground on some great question that was then agitating the public mind, with the result that many of his leading members forsook him. Some of his official board came to him and said : "If you will refrain from speaking on that subject for a few Sundays, this feeling will all blow over." "Well," said Mr. Bailey, "I shall not keep still, for I am right, and I will stand for the right though I die for it." And so he fought on, cutting his way through the deep forests of doubt and skepticism with the keen axe of gospel truth. He was one of the leading orators of our church during the antislavery struggle. His voice gave no

uncertain sound on this question, for, like William Lloyd Garrison, he believed slavery was not only the calamity, but the crime of the South. He was also a very strong advocate of temperance. Early in his public life he received the name of "St. Paul," which was given him because of his positiveness and his leadership in these great struggles. Two doctrines he specially magnified, the pre-millennial coming of Christ, and the doctrine of Christian perfection. Nearly all the old members of the New England Conference will doubtless recall that memorable debate on the pre-millennial coming of Christ before the Preachers' meeting in Boston during the year '62 or '63, in which Mr. Bailey and Dr. Geo. M. Steele were the disputants. Mr. Bailey took what was then the unpopular side of the question. There was one member of the Conference who had agreed to stand by him, but when the time came he was silent. At the close Dr. Haven, who was then Editor of Zion's Herald, encouraged him with his support, but aside from him he had, so far as he knew, no following. He preached holiness, but his life was his best exemplification of it.

He spent the last ten years of his life in Bradford. During four or five of these years he preached at Sandown, N. H., about eleven miles distant, walking each way, but Mrs. Bailey's failing health compelled him to give up this work. During the last four or five years he has been quite a regular attendant at the Methodist church in this place, and has been of incalculable service. He has often supplied the pulpit in the absence of the pastor, and has officiated in many communion services. At the time of his death he was a trustee.

About a year ago his health began to fail, since which time he has suffered a steady decline. He took his bed about two weeks before his death, and failed rapidly until the end came in great triumph. His family were near him during his last days. He leaves a widow, a daughter, Mrs. Elias Huntington Bottum of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and two sons—James Prentiss Bailey, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., at Rockford, Ill., and John Tewksbury Bailey of Boston. Remember these bereaved ones at the throne of grace."

F. M. ESTES.

My own acquaintance with Rev. Mr. Bailey began with our first reunion at Canobie Lake, N. H., two years ago, and to his wide acquaintance and intense interest in all matters relating to the Bailey family is due much of the success which has attended our gatherings thus far.

He early in life turned his attention to the genealogy of the branch of the Bailey family to which he belonged, and by means of a wide correspondence coupled with many personal visits made on foot to persons of the Bailey name and blood, he became possessed of a vast fund of information of this description, and he was always ready to impart it to others and to aid those who were desirous of tracing their ancestry.

This association has suffered a severe loss in the death of our late president, and his commanding presence, frank, open countenance and genial grasp of the hand will long be remembered by all who had the privilege of his acquaintance.

In conclusion, allow me to ask all to emulate this strong Christian character and strive to become what he truly was, "An honest man, the noblest work of God."

RESOLUTIONS.

Rev. Augustus Franklin Bailey, born at West Newbury, Mass., Oct. 12, 1819, died at Bradford, Mass., May 22, 1895.

At the time of his death he held the office of president of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association.

By the death of Mr. Bailey the association is deprived of one of its most able and devoted officers, and each of its members loses a personal friend.

His high character, his simple, manly dignity, his Christian fortitude, won for him the respect of all those whose privilege it was to know him.

He was deeply interested in this association and worked with zeal and distinguished ability to further its objects.

He has gone from among us, but we shall cherish his memory and find in it inspiration for high thinking and noble living.

We desire to express to his family the sympathy which we all feel for them in these their hours of grief.

It was then voted: That the foregoing resolutions be adopted and made a part of the records of the association and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of Rev. Augustus F. Bailey.

The President—If Mr. Eben H. Bailey is prepared, we will vary the programme and sing the hymn numbered four.

BLEST BE THE TIE.

Tune, Dennis.

Blest be the tie that binds
In honest love our souls;
The fellowship of kindred blood
Our union ever holds.

We share the Bailey name,
Our tributes to it bring;
Our fears, our hopes, our aims are one;
We joys in common sing.

We share our mutual woes,
Our mutual burdens bear;
And often for each other flows
The sympathizing tear.

When we asunder part,
'T will give us inward pain;
Yet we shall still be joined in heart,
And hope to meet again.

The President—At our annual meeting a year ago a committee on genealogy was appointed, consisting of three members, viz., our late president, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge, and Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley. Mrs. Ellsworth will make the first report.

REPORT OF MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH.

Since the last meeting of the Bailey-Bayley association I have been studying into the genealogy of the John Bailey family of Salisbury.

I find that John Bailey of Salisbury, afterwards of Newbury, came from England in 1635. He was a weaver of Chippenham, England. His name appears in the first division of land in Colchester, now East Salisbury, 1639. We find him in Newbury in 1650 and a record of his death 1651. History has it that he left a wife, son Robert and two daughters in England. A son, John, and daughter, Johanna, came to America with him. Johanna married W. M. Huntington and we may presume that most of the Huntingtons of Amesbury and vicinity were Baileys on the maternal side. John Bailey, Jr.'s, and Wm. Huntington's names occur in the first settlement of the town of Amesbury.

I found but very little of the Bailey name on the records of Amesbury. In visiting Salisbury Point I had a fine view of Bailey's Hill, said to be the place where John Bailey, Sr., built his log cabin. He was a fisherman, having the sole right of fishing in the Powow granted to him, providing a certain portion be given to the town. Now the starting point of this interesting family is John, Jr. He has 10 children recorded on the Newbury records. I copied everything I could find from these records, and by corresponding with descendants of this family, I have made a beginning of the genealogy of the John Bailey family. Possibly there are errors and if so I should be pleased to have any one here set them right. There is a great deal more to be collected by searching New Hampshire and Vermont records.

I have not been able to connect all that I have gathered, but hope to at some future time.

The President—It is certainly very interesting to know of the facts Mrs. Ellsworth has brought to us. We will now listen to the report of Hollis R. Bailey, who reports for the James Bailey branch of the family.

REPORT OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

Before saying anything about the James Bailey branch, to which I belong, I wish to say just a word in regard to the Richard Bailey branch, which was under the charge of our late president, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey. It may not be known to you that there is here present a gentleman who deserves the thanks of all of you. I refer to Mr. Alfred Poore of Salem, who spent the prime of his life in collecting, putting upon paper and having printed an account of the descendants of Richard Bailey. That book is in print and I desire to show you a copy of it, because those of you who belong to that branch ought each to own a copy, and I would say that copies may be had by applying to the author, Alfred Poore of Salem, or to any officer of this association. That book contains some forty or fifty pages of the genealogy of Richard Bailey. It comes down to the time it was published, about 1857. Since that time of course there is much to be added. It is my hope that this work may be continued by Mr. Poore and that we may receive the benefit of his labors. He has already collected much which is not in print which with the aid of the association he may be able to print. There are, as Mr. Poore tells us, some five or six thousand descendants of Richard Bailey. He has undertaken to give the descendants both of the male and of the female members of the family. The price of the book is \$5.00. That may at first seem large, but I venture to say it does not give Mr. Poore five cents per hour for the time he has spent upon the book. On Page 53 is a picture of the home of Joseph Bailey, the only son of Richard Bailey, the first settler. It was said by Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell that it was not known who the first wife of Joseph was. I am informed by Mr. Poore that he has recently ascertained that her name was Abigail Trumbull. On the page following we have a fac simile of a deed executed by the sons and daughters of Joseph Bailey. It is interesting to know that those sons and daughters spelled their names in three different ways.

Now a word about John Bailey of Scituate. There was no

member of your association appointed to work upon that branch of the family, but on my way here to-day I met a member of the association who has furnished some interesting information. He has handed me these charts, which will be exhibited at the grove. They are charts showing some of the descendants of John of Scituate, and they will be tacked up at the grove where you can see them.

Mr. George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., is the gentleman I refer to. He is a direct descendant of John of Scituate, who settled at Scituate about 1670, and from whom have descended many of the Plymouth County Baileys. Mr. George Edson Bailey, besides the charts, has also brought a cane which was owned and used by John of Scituate.

Now, a word about the James Bailey branch, to which I have given more especial attention. There is not very much to be learned in regard to the first settler, James, and yet we have found some things which are of interest. I have here in my hand a printed report of the town of Rowley, published in 1894, edited by Mr. Blodgett, a man interested in all matters of town history, and a man who is especially entitled to our thanks because he has made accessible the early genealogy of the James Bailey branch. The first volume of the Rowley town records we have here in print, and from that we learn that James Bailey of Rowley was a settler in Rowley as early as 1648 or 1649. It was said by the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey a year ago that James Bailey was a settler before 1650, but these records make certain that James was a settler as early as 1648.

It is a matter of record that Richard Bailey, the brother of James, came to this country at the age of fifteen in the year 1638 or 1639. At that age you can understand that he was not a man with a large amount of capital to invest. I have had the pleasure of seeing a printed copy of the record kept in London of the names of the passengers on board the ship on which Richard came. Among the passengers, besides Richard Bailey aged fifteen, we find Samuel Poore, aged eighteen, Daniel Poore, aged fourteen, and Richard Dummer, aged four. It appears from this record that Richard Bailey, Samuel Poore and Daniel Poore were entitled servants, that is to say, they came in

the employ of other older and more wealthy people who came on that ship. That is the way New England was settled. Since Richard came as an employee, it is probable that his brother James was not a person of very great means. It is certain, however, that he was a person of good repute in the town, because we find that before he died he took by deed other property besides that which was allotted to him, that he stood above the average in the amount of taxes he was obliged to pay, and that for one year he held the office of Overseer of the Poor. All this shows that he was a person of some little wealth and a person of influence in that community. And, furthermore, we find his son marrying the daughter of Thomas Mighill, a deacon of the church and a prominent citizen. I have not yet been able to ascertain from what part of England James Bailey came. Perhaps my friend Mr. Poore knows, and we may be able another year to tell you something as to where James and Richard Bailey came from.

In regard to the descendants of James, it would take all day to tell you much about them. There are one or two I wish to speak of. John Bailey was born in 1642 and lived to be nearly fifty years of age. He was a resident of Rowley. The spot in Rowley where he and his father, James Bailey, lived is known, and can be pointed out by members of the family living there to-day. The house where some of the children of John lived is still standing, and must have been built about 1680. I have here a photograph of that house. We had hoped to have quite a number of copies for sale here to-day, but we have only a specimen copy. The treasurer will take orders to-day, price fifty cents. I saw the house last June. The rear is to the street and the front to the south to get the sun. John Bailey was of fighting blood and perished in the expedition against Canada in 1690 under General Phipps.

A year ago to-day I spoke a few words in regard to Samuel Bailey, Jr., of Andover, that earliest son of liberty, who hastened to do what he might to aid in the establishment of the independence of this country, and who was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. I desire to say just a word in regard to his second cousin, or his first cousin once removed. I refer to

Jacob Bailey of Rowley. The history of Jacob Bailey has been written, and I suppose it is accessible to most of you. It can be found in the Boston Public Library. It was printed in the year 1853 under the title "The Frontier Missionary: A Memoir of the Life of Rev. Jacob Bailey," by William S. Bartlett.

Jacob was the oldest son of Deacon David Bailey and one of seven children, and the memorial states that they were extremely poor. That the family was of good repute is attested by the fact that David Bailey was a deacon. David Bailey's occupation was that of farming, and his son Jacob spent his early years upon the farm with no incentive to seek any different employment, except as a thirst for knowledge inherited from his mother or from some ancestor of the Bailey branch may have impelled him to a more intellectual life. Even in his early days he was different from the other boys about him. He stayed up nights to read and study when the other boys went to bed, and finally he attracted the attention of the minister in Rowley, who offered to take him in charge and fit him for college. With the assistance of the minister he was able to prepare himself to enter Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1755. He met with members of the church of England in Boston and at Portsmouth and found the worship of that church acceptable to him and finally was persuaded to take orders in the Church of England. In 1670 we find him on his voyage to London, where he received orders in the Church of England, and then returned to this country as a missionary at a frontier settlement in Maine. There he worked and labored for many years with a little congregation half-starved most of the time, until finally at the time of the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, with the aid of his parishioners, he had secured the erection of a small chapel and a parsonage. I do not know whether he had a horse or not. He had a cow. He took great pride in his garden. He received his support chiefly from the stipend allowed by the Missionary Society in London. Living as he did in constant communication with England, it is natural that we should find him a staunch Tory. Having the true Bailey grit, he was not to be driven from

what he supposed to be right ; and just as Samuel Bailey, Jr., on the one side, was ready to fight for freedom, so Jacob Bailey on the other was ready to lay down his life rather than take any oath to support the Revolutionary cause. As a last resort, after having endured all manner of abuse and persecution, he fled to Nova Scotia, where he spent the last years of his life. That memorial of Jacob Bailey contains the early history of the Episcopal church in this country. Above all, it shows the unflinching zeal of a member of the Bailey family, who, for what he supposed to be right, was willing to undergo any trials. As we look at it now, we think he was wrong, but it is a Bailey characteristic that whether a thing is right or wrong, if a Bailey believes it is right, he will stick to it.

The President—We are very fortunate in having with us to-day the Hon. W. H. Reed of South Weymouth, who has spent much time in studying the history of the Bailey family. Mr. Reed is connected with the Historical Society of Weymouth and will be able to give us some valuable information. I have the pleasure of presenting Mr. Reed.

ADDRESS OF W. H. REED, ESQ.

PART I.

JOHN BAILEY OF SALISBURY, MASS., AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

On the 15th day of August, 1635, New England was visited by a tremendous storm or hurricane, says Morton. It began in the morning, a little before day, and grew not by degrees, but came with great violence in the beginning, to the great amazement of many. It blew down sundry houses, and uncovered divers others ; divers vessels were lost at sea and many more were in extreme danger. Among the many shipwrecks that took place in that great storm, there is one that deserves more than a passing notice.

A vessel from England, having on board emigrants for New England, and probably bound for Salem Harbor, or Ipswich Bay, was off the New England coast and was driven by the

wild fury of this great storm on to the inhospitable shores of Pemaquid, (now Bristol, Maine,) and among those shipwrecked emigrants were John Bailey, Sr., and his two children, John Bailey, Jr., and daughter, Johanna. John Bailey was a weaver from Chippenham, in Wiltshire County, England. Tradition says that in the winter of 1634-5 the Newbury settlers encamped on the hills at the mouth of the Ipswich River, and the records say that during that year many ships brought emigrants from England to the Provinces, and among those that came were John and Robert Pike, John Emery, John Bailey, Sr., John Bailey, Jr., and others. In the year 1637, when Newbury had been settled two years in the vicinity of Parker River, the venturesome and wandering spirit of John Bailey induced him to plunge farther into the wilderness and establish a home beyond the Merrimack, where he built his log cabin and settled in solitude and began to cultivate the soil.

In the year 1640 in consequence of the change of affairs in the Mother Country, emigration to New England ceased. It was estimated at the time that about 4000 families, consisting of 21,000 souls, had arrived in 298 ships and settled in this New World. In the year 1639 began the settlement of East Salisbury, in 1638 called Merrimack, in 1639 called Colchester and in 1640 incorporated under the name of Salisbury. On the Colchester records can be found a list of those who received the early land grants in the first division and among those names is John Bailey, Sr. He was a fisherman, having the sole right of fishing in the Powow River, granted him on condition that a certain proportion of the fish taken be given to the town.

The history of Newbury says, "John Bailey, Sr., of Salisbury, afterwards of Newbury, was fined five pounds for buying lands of the Indians without leave of the court, with condition, if he yield up the land, the same to be remitted." The idea that the English obtained the lands of the Indians by wrong or without an equivalent must be received with great limitation. In most cases, says Hoyt, the first settled towns were purchased of the sachems residing at the places selected by the English. In many old towns deeds given by them are now extant, containing considerations for the lands sold, though generally of

little value. To prevent injustice the purchasers were restricted by government. In Massachusetts none were allowed to take deeds of the Indians, excepting under certain conditions; and Plymouth Colony put similar checks upon their people.

John Bailey, Sr., left a wife, a son Robert and two or more daughters in England. His wife's name is supposed to have been Elizabeth Knight, but she never came to New England. John Bailey, Sr., died in November, 1651. His will was proved April 13, 1652. He gave his son John his home at Salisbury, he gave his daughter Johanna, wife of Wm. Huntington, and her husband, his home and lands which he bought of Valentine Rowell, west of the Powow River, and he gave his widow six pounds if she came over to Newburyland.

A very interesting and well prepared paper, by Alfred Bailey, Esq., of Salisbury, Mass., and read by him before the Salisbury Improvement Association at their first out door meeting in June, 1895, says: "No history of a town is complete without a well authenticated beginning. We therefore have pushed our researches far back into the dim starting point of the town's existence, and to the very first dawns of its history. And our opinion, which was fully given in a former paper, is that, on yonder hillside in 1637, John Bayley built the first house within the limits of our town, and that from him the hill took its name, 'Bayley's Hill,' and has been so known through the centuries to the present time; and furthermore, that the boundaries and extent of his original tract of land are still well defined and traceable.

"If you will take your stand at the northwest corner of Charles Alexander's land and note the direction of the fences running from that point, the one on the northerly side running easterly towards the Powow River and the other running southerly towards the Merrimac River, and by extending these lines until you reach the rivers, you will have within that enclosure the entire tract of about 50 acres, which was the homestead of the first settler, John Bayley, and this tract of land, triangular in shape, as you can readily see and verify, gave color and direction to all contiguous estates, both to the north-

ward and westward, as all lots both to the north and west were laid out parallel to Bayley's lot.

"I am of the opinion that these contiguous lots on both sides of Bayley's were laid out and some of them occupied prior to the layout of house lots at the green in Salisbury, and were, no doubt, among the lots in the first divisions of land in 1639.

"Among the archives of the State is a record of the names of 37 persons 'Yt have lots and perportions granted for the town of Colchester in the first division.' And there seems to be no good reason to doubt that some of the perportions in the first division were those of actual settlers on Bayley's Hill and vicinity.

"To the northward and adjoining Bayley's lands was Gerhard Haddon's lot of about 40 acres, and this was Haddon's land on which we are assembled and around the site of his hearthstone we are now congregated. The next lot northerly was Thomas Macy's, then the eight rod highway, which we have heretofore described; farther on, the lots of Anthony Saddler, Richard Currier and others, while to the westward of Bayley's and extending far up into Pleasant Valley, were the lots of John Weed, Wm. Huntington, Willie Partridge, John Ewer, Christopher Batt, and others, all these lots taking their direction in parallel lines to Bayley's original layout."

JOHN (2) JR., JOHN 1ST.

Was born in 1613 in Chippenham, Wiltshire County, England. He came to New England with his father in 1635; married Eleanor Emery of Newbury, Mass. He did not join the settlement at Colchester at the time his father went there, but the first list found on the Salisbury records contains 68 names of those who received the early land grants, and among those names is that of John Bailey, Jr. The grants to single men were that they inhabit before May 6, 1640. In the year 1655, John Bailey, Jr., and his brother-in-law, William Huntington, "who married Johanna Bailey," were the first inhabitants of the new town of Amesbury, Mass., and received 40 acres of land each beyond the pond bordering on Back River.

He died and his wife died

CHILDREN.

- Rebecca, born 1641; married Isaac Brown,
August 22, 1661.
John, born May 18, 1643.
Sarah, born August 17, 1644; married David Cheney, Oct.
8, 1665.
Joseph, born April 4, 1648; married Priscilla
James, born Sept. 12, 1650; married Mary Carr, Sept. 17,
1672.
Isaac, born July 22, 1654; married Sarah Emery, June 13,
1683.
Joshua, born ; died April 7th.
Joshua, born April 20, 1659.
Rachel, born Oct. 19, 1662; married Samuel Poor, Feb. 16,
1679.
Judith, born August 13, 1668; died in 1668.

JAMES (3), JOHN (2) JR., JOHN 1ST.

Born Sept. 12, 1650, at Newbury, Mass. Was the son of John Bailey, Jr., of Salisbury, Mass. He graduated at Harvard College in 1669, was minister at Salem Village, (now Danvers), from 1671 to 1680. Married Sept. 17, 1672, Mary Carr. He went to Killingworth, Conn., in 1682, and left before 1694. He died at Roxbury, Jan. 18, 1706-7. Was a physician there. His wife, Mary, died at Killingworth, Conn., Oct. 28, 1688. He married for his second wife one named Mary, and she died Oct. 23, 1717. His children were:

- Mary, born July 5, 1673; died August 10, 1673.
John, born 1675.
James, born 1678; married Elizabeth Ruggles.
Isaac, born Oct. 22, 1681; Harvard 1701.
Sarah, born Sept. 3, 1683; died Sept. 25, 1683.
Joshua, born 1685; married Elizabeth Johnson.

In 1750 the remaining sons, John Bailey of Killingworth, Conn., and Joshua of Haverhill, Mass., petitioned the general court of Connecticut.

Sibley's Harvard Graduates, vol. 2, pp. 291-299.

JAMES (4), JAMES (3), JOHN (2) JR., JOHN 1ST.

Son of James and Mary (Carr) Bailey. Born 1678 at Salem Village (now Danvers); was a saddler, and lived in Roxbury, and known as Left. Bailey. He married about 1696-7 Elizabeth Ruggles, daughter of Capt. Samuel Ruggles. He died Oct. 24, 1715, in Roxbury.

CHILDREN (taken from the Roxbury records).

James, born March 22, 1698; married Sarah; settled in Weymouth, Mass.

Mary, born August 8, 1699; died Dec. 14, 1700.

Elizabeth, born Dec. 29, 1702; married John Bennet and removed to Lancaster, Mass.

Samuel, born Feb. 1, 1705; remained on old homestead in Roxbury.

Mary, born March 16, 1706; died June, 1707.

Anna, born Jan. 7, 1708; married John Prentice; removed to Lancaster, Mass.

Hulda, born July 10, 1710; died July 3, 1711.

Joshua, born August 26, 1713; probably died before 1733, as his name is not mentioned in settlement of the estate.

Elizabeth Bailey (the mother) died 1733.

The following items appear upon the Roxbury church records: "Admitted to full communion Oct. 1697, James Bailey, Sr. Dismissed from the church in Salem, and recommended to this church, same date, James Bailey, Jr."

JAMES (5), JAMES (4), JAMES (3), JOHN (2) JR., JOHN 1ST.

The son of James and Elizabeth (Ruggles) Bailey; was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 22, 1698; he graduated at Harvard College in 1719; married Sarah ———, for as we find on the records of the First Church, in Andover, Mass., (now North Andover), under date of Feb. 26, 1721-2, Mr. James Bailey, school master, and Sarah Bailey, wife of Mr. James Bailey, removed to Weymouth. After his graduation at Harvard he

lived in Andover, where he taught school, and was probably studying theology at the same time. He was ordained first pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1723, and he died August 22, 1766, in the 69th year of his age, and the 43d year of his pastorate, and was buried in the old burying ground on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth. His wife died in Boston, and was probably buried on Boston Common, Tomb No. 14. He served his first and only pastorate in Weymouth, and received as a salary seventy-six pounds a year, and a settlement of one hundred and thirty pounds. He was greatly beloved by his people, and was held in high estimation by the neighboring parishes. His labors in the second precinct of Weymouth were greatly blessed, as the records of the church will show, for in 1737 to 1740 there was a great revival of religion throughout New England, and at this time great numbers united themselves to the church, and testified by their conduct through life, the genuineness of their profession, and the Second Church of Weymouth was not exempt, for we find on its records of April, 1742, no less than 45 adult persons who were taken into the church on one Sabbath day and received full communion.

The following inscription will be found on his gravestone:—

Sic Transit Gloria Mundi,
here lies interred ye remains of ye Rev. James Bailey, born at Roxbury, took his first degree at Harvard College, 1719, ordained first pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Weymouth, Sept. 26, 1723. After a lingering indisposition departed this life August 22d, 1766, in ye 69th year of his age, in ye firm and supporting belief of those doctrines of grace which he had for ye space of 43 years preached publicly and from house to house.

The sweet remembrance of ye just
Shall flourish when they sleep in dust.

CHILDREN OF REV. JAMES AND SARAH BAILEY.

James, born in Andover Jan. 15, 1722, I have no record of.

Sarah, born in Weymouth April 27, 1724; died April 7, 1733.

Joshua, born in Weymouth Nov. 24, 1726; married first Mary Blanchard, Sept. 3, 1747, second, Elizabeth Holbrook, August 10, 1762, and removed to Woolwich, Me.

Thomas, born in Weymouth Oct. 10, 1728. He removed to Boston, married, and had a large family. He was deacon of a church in Boston.

Samuel, born in Weymouth March 27, 1730. He was admitted to his father's church Feb. 3, 1753. He probably removed to Boston.

Nathaniel, born in Weymouth Dec. 27, 1731-2; married first, Tamar White, Oct. 3 1754, second, widow Deborah Pratt, Nov. 1, 1789.

Daniel, born in Weymouth April 1, 1734; died 10th May following.

Sarah, born in Weymouth June 15, 1735; married John Pratt of Weymouth Oct 17, 1756.

John, born in Weymouth Feb. 2, 1737; removed to Woolwich, Me.

Daniel and Mary (twins) born Oct. 17, 1742; Mary, married Josiah Pratt of Weymouth, Aug. 20, 1759.

Benjamin, born in Weymouth Dec. 1, 1745; died Oct. 22, 1764, aged 19 years.

I want to say a word here, in connection with Minister Bailey, that some fifteen years ago Hon. Joseph W. Porter of Bangor, member of the Maine Historical and Genealogical Society, wrote a short account of Minister Bailey's family, which was published in the Weymouth Gazette. He suggested the idea that some one ought to take up the remains of the old minister and place them in some incorporated cemetery, where the monuments could be protected and cared for, as he married and buried the people of South Weymouth for almost fifty years. Acting under Mr. Porter's suggestion, and with the co-operation of some of the descendants of Minister Bailey, we caused in the summer of 1890 the remains of the family, together with the headstones, which had been somewhat shattered by the hand of the vandal, carefully and tenderly to be re-

moved to Highland Cemetery, and there placed in the Deacon Nathaniel Bailey (son to Minister Bailey) lot, after they had been buried 124 years.

A few rods north of Pen River Bridge, on Pleasant Street, South Weymouth, on a little sandy knoll, unprotected and uncared for, is probably the most ancient burying-place in South Weymouth. It was here that I found the remains of Minister Bailey, but the hand of the vandal had been there, for lying on the ground were several moss-covered gravestones that had been shattered and broken, and the inscriptions on some of those stones were for men of high military rank.

NATHANIEL (6), JAMES, (5), (4), (3), JOHN (2), JR., JOHN 1ST.

Deacon Nathaniel Bailey, son of Rev. James and Sarah Bailey, was born in Weymouth, Dec. 27, 1731. He was the most important man of his day in the South Parish of Weymouth. He was early in public life, as the records of the town of Weymouth will show, and no man in town was more highly esteemed and trusted.

He was a soldier in the French war, 1755, at Crown Point, with rank of ensign, under the command of Capt. Samuel Thaxter and afterwards held the rank of captain in the State Militia. He was also an active member of the church, where he held the office of deacon. He was engaged in all of the important work of the town during the struggle for independence, and to no one was the town more indebted for its success in that eventful period than to him. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolutionary War, working for the best interests of the colonies. His advice and counsel were often called for in state as well as in town affairs. He was elected delegate from Weymouth to the first Provincial Congress of Deputies in the Province of Massachusetts Bay in New England, convened at Salem on Friday, the seventh day of Oct., 1774. Also the second Provincial Congress convened at Cambridge on Wednesday, the first day of February, 1775. Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1775, ordered that Mr. Fisher, Dr. Church, Mr. Bailey, Dr. Warren and Col. Thomas be a committee to take into consideration the account of the late delegates from this province who

attended the Continental Congress, and report what they be allowed for their expenses and for their time while absent on the business of the Province, and also to devise some method how the money shall be procured to discharge the same.

In Provincial Congress, Watertown, April 30, 1775, ordered that Dr. Taylor, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Lothrop, Mr. Holmes and Col. Farley be a committee to consider what steps are necessary to be taken for assisting the poor of Boston in moving out with their effects, to bring in a resolve for that purpose and to sit forthwith.

Thursday, May 18, 1775, ordered that Capt. Brown, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Baker be a committee to sort and count votes for a committee of safety.

At the Third Provincial Congress of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, begun and held at the meeting house in Watertown, May 31, 1775, it was ordered that Deacon Bailey, Capt. Holmes and Col. Thompson be a committee to draw up a resolve, recommending to the town of Eastham to chose a new member to represent them in this Congress.

Friday, June 2, 1775, ordered that Deacon Bailey and eleven others be a committee to take into consideration the situation and circumstances of the seaport towns in this colony, which are exposed to the ravages of the enemy, and to sit forthwith and report as soon as may be. Monday, June 19, 1775, Deacon Bailey and others were appointed a committee to inquire of the committee of supplies how far they have proceeded to supply the soldiers with blankets, etc., and make report. Thursday, June 22, 1775, ordered that Mr. Paul Revere's account be committed to Col. Farley, Mr. Hall and Mr. Bailey. Wednesday, July 5, 1775, ordered that Dr. Church, Col. Bowers and Mr. Bailey be a committee to confer with General Washington on the subject of furnishing his table and know what he expects relative thereto, and that they sit forthwith. Friday, July 7, 1775, ordered that Deacon Bailey, Major Brooks, Mr. Baker, Col. Grout, and Dr. Taylor be a committee to consider a resolve of the committee of safety, recommending to this Congress the seizing of the crown officers. Ordered that Col. Robinson, Major Brooks and Deacon Bailey be a com-

mittee to procure a steward for His Excellency, General Washington. Saturday, July 8, 1775, ordered that Col. Robinson, Major Brooks and Deacon Bailey be a committee to make inquiry forthwith for some ingenious, active and faithful man, to be recommended to General Washington as a steward; likewise, to procure and recommend to him some capable woman suitable to act in the place of a housekeeper, and one or more good female servants.

He married for his first wife, Oct. 3, 1754, Tamar White, and had children:

Lydia, born Aug. 1, 1755; married John Thomas, Jr., Dec. 4, 1774.

Tamar, born Dec. 13, 1756; married Josiah Thayer, May 11, 1786, and removed to Sterling, Mass.

Samuel, born June 14, 1758; died March 16, 1839; major in State Militia; married Elizabeth Blancher, Nov. 17, 1785.

Sarah, born July 12, 1763; died July 24, 1787, aged 24 years.

Mary, born Jan. 26, 1765; married Nath. Richards, Jr., August 14, 1784.

Charlotte, born Sept. 23, 1767; married James Richards, 2d., Oct. 2, 1788.

Nathaniel, born Oct. 4, 1769.

Elizabeth, born July 19, 1772; married Josiah Blanchard, June 27, 1793.

Mrs. Tamar (White) Bailey, wife of Nathaniel, died June 20, 1789, aged 58 years. He married Widow Deborah Pratt for his second wife Nov. 1, 1789, and she died August 31, 1830, aged 68 years, and he died Dec. 17, 1812, aged 81 years, and was buried in Highland Cemetery, South Weymouth.

The following inscription will be found on his gravestone:

Erected
in memory of
Nath'l Bayley, Esq.,
Who died Dec. 17th, 1812.
Aged 81 years.

**Calmly his fainting head he lay
On his dear Saviour's breast;
His Maker called his soul away,
And laid his flesh to rest.**

Widow Deborah Pratt, Deacon Bailey's second wife, was a lovely Christian woman. She made the Holy Bible her daily study, and its teachings a guide through life. She was already a member of the Bailey family, for her first husband was John Pratt, Jr., grandson of Minister Bailey and nephew of Deacon Nathaniel. John Pratt, Jr., died, and Deacon Nathaniel's wife died, and he wanted the widow. Deacon Nathaniel had a large farm, with its endless cares, he was away from home quite often, on town or state matters, his children were married and gone, and he wanted some one to take charge of his household affairs, and, unlike the great Plymouth warrior, he did not propose to send John Alden, or any other man to intercede for him, for she was a rare flower, not born to blush unseen, and Deacon Bailey knew it, so he went himself and won her, and brought her back once more into the Bailey fold.

His old colonial house is still standing on Main Street, South Weymouth, at the foot of the hill which bears his name, Deacon Bailey's Hill, and afterwards his son, Major Bailey's Hill. The original house of Deacon Bailey was a large square house one and a half stories high, but in the year 1808, four years before he died, he employed Mr. Benjamin Loud as carpenter, and had it carried up another story, with a hip roof, at an expense of \$670. The old 30-foot L is still standing on the north side of the house, and in the attic of this old L was packed away for 75 years more than a cord of the most valuable historical papers, all the sermons and papers of his father, Rev James, also all of his own private papers that had accumulated during his long term of public life, all his correspondence during the Revolutionary War, his military commissions, and also the military commissions of his son, Major Bailey. These were all destroyed 50 years ago to get them out of the way, so that I find very little outside of the town and state records of which to make mention, and among those papers was probably destroyed the unrecorded deed of the first piece of land purchased

in 1723 by the 2d precinct of Weymouth for Minister Bailey's Meeting House to stand on, as no deed of the property has ever been found.

SAMUEL (7), NATHANIEL (6), JAMES (5), (4), (3), JOHN (2) Jr.,
JOHN (1).

Major Samuel, son of Deacon Nathaniel and Tamar (White) Bailey, born in Weymouth, June 14, 1758, married Elizabeth Blancher, Nov. 17, 1785. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was stationed at Castle Island, Boston Harbor, for some time after the war. He was also captain of a horse company, or light troop of horse, organized in Weymouth in 1798, and disbanded in 1810. He held the rank of major in the State Militia, and was also deeply interested in education and our public school system. He was an active member of the church, with which he became united in August, 1790. He was a just and upright man, beloved and respected in military as well as in home circles.

CHILDREN.

Samuel P., born August 3, 1788; married Thais Loud, Sept. 1812.

Capt. Nathaniel, born Nov. 30, 1789; died in South America, captain of a ship, June, 1820.

Sally, born Oct. 22, 1793; died Feb. 27, 1817, aged 23 years.

Debbe, born Dec. 29, 1797; married John F. Payson of Chelsea, 1827.

Mary P., born August 7, 1806; married Josiah Torrey, Weymouth, June, 1839.

Major Samuel, died March 16, 1839, aged 81 years, and his wife died Nov. 8, 1843, aged 85 years, and they were buried in Highland Cemetery, South Weymouth. The widow received a pension from the U. S. Government.

SAMUEL P. (8), SAM'L (7), NATH'L (6), JAMES (5), (4), (3),
JOHN (2) JR., JOHN 1ST.

Capt. Samuel P. Bailey, son of Major Samuel and Elizabeth (Blancher) Bailey, was born in Weymouth August 3, 1788. He

was married to Thais Loud, daughter of Eliphalet Loud, Esq., September, 1812, and at that time there was an English ship of war cruising along the coast committing petty depredations. On a Sunday morning he and his young bride were attending church, and during the service a messenger came to the church to warn the inhabitants of Weymouth that the British were about to land at Cohasset. Capt. Derby, captain of the Artillery Company, jumped up on to one of the pews and ordered out the Artillery Company at once, and then the militia were ordered out and there was great tumult and the meeting was dismissed. They had to take two days' rations and start forthwith, and Capt. Bailey had to leave his young bride and go with the rest. He was elected the first captain of the Franklin Guards, a military company of Weymouth organized in 1822, and he received his commission Feb. 26, 1822. They held their first muster on Richard's Plain, so called, in Weymouth. The company was disbanded about the year 1834.

CHILDREN.

Eliza Ann, born August 16, 1814; married Oliver B. Shaw, August, 1836.

Nathaniel, born April 26, 1816; married Lucy H. Tirrell, November, 1840.

George, born April 13, 1818; married Beulah Bates, Nov. 20, 1845.

Maria, born May 29, 1820; married James Tirrell, May 11, 1843.

James, born March 7, 1822; married Mary Sanborn, June, 1848.

Sally, born Nov. 18, 1824; married David G. Webster, March, 1850.

Augusta M., born June 14, 1831; died Feb. 24, 1834.

He died Feb. 20, 1847, aged 53 years. His wife died Dec. 7, 1858, aged 70 years, and they were buried in Highland Cemetery, South Weymouth.

NATH'L (9), SAMUEL P. (8), SAMUEL (7), NATH'L (6), JAMES (5),
(4), (3), JOHN (2), JR., JOHN (1).

Son of Capt. Samuel P. and Thais (Loud) Bailey was born in Weymouth, April 26, 1816. He married Lucy H. Tirrell, November, 1840. He was a prominent manufacturer of boots and shoes for many years.

CHILDREN.

James H., born March, 1841, married Priscilla B. Shaw,
May 15, 1867.

Augusta M., born March, 1846, died January 31, 1895.

Fred L., born July 16, 1861.

William, born Oct. 4, 1865, died January 4, 1869.

His wife, Lucy, died April 14, 1895.

JAMES H. (10), NATH'L (9), SAMUEL P. (8), SAMUEL (7), NATH'L
(6), JAMES (5), (4), (3), JOHN (2) JR., JOHN (1).

James H., the son of Nath'l and Lucy (Tirrell) Bailey, born in Weymouth, March, 1841; married Priscilla B. Shaw, May 15, 1867.

CHILDREN.

James H. Jr., born August 23, 1874.

Rosalie, died young.

Frank J., died young.

Rosalie, born March 10, 1879.

Helen, born August 23, 1888.

PART II.

REV. JOHN BAILEY OF WATERTOWN, MASS., AND HIS BROTHER
THOMAS.

In the year 1662, says Neal, the spirit of the church ran very high in England against the Presbyterians and Independents. The bishops would come to no terms with them, but by an act of uniformity which took place on St. Bartholomew's

day, about two thousand ministers were turned out of their benefices without the least provision for themselves or families. They were afterwards banished five miles out of every corporation in England, and several at last died in prison for exercising their ministry in private, contrary to law, for it was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship. A single justice of the peace might convict without a jury, and might, for the third offence, pass sentence of transportation beyond the seas for seven years. With refined cruelty it was provided that the offender should not be transported to New England, where he was likely to find sympathizing friends. If he returned to his own country before the expiration of his term of exile, he was liable to capital punishment. The jails were therefore soon crowded with dissenters, and among the sufferers were some of whose genius and virtue any Christian society might well be proud.

But some of them being willing to get out of the storm, removed to New England. Among these were :

Rev. James Allen, who settled at Boston, Pastor First Church.

Rev. John Bailey, who settled at Watertown, Pastor First Church.

Rev. Thomas Bailey, who settled at Watertown.

These spent the remainder of their lives in this country.

One of the most distinguished of the early divines was Rev. John Bailey, whose name is spelled with "i" but not with "e." He was a Congregational minister, born Feb. 24, 1643-4, near Blackburn in Lancashire, England. "He was unquestionably an able man," says Sprague in his annals of the American pulpit. He was offered, in case he should conform to the Established Church, a duke's chaplaincy, with a deanery and a bishopric whenever a vacancy should occur, but he rejected the offer. He was imprisoned twice on account of his Congregational principles, notwithstanding his irreproachable character. He was granted no release until he promised to leave the country, which he did in 1684, accompanied by his younger brother, Thomas, who was also a minister. He came to Boston and resided there for a time and in 1686 was ordained as the fourth

pastor of the First Church of Watertown, Mass., and his brother, Thomas, became his assistant. Thomas died ye 21st of January, 1688, aged 35 years, and was buried in Watertown, after which John removed back to Boston, where he was invited to assist Rev. James Allen, pastor of the First Church. Here he remained to the close of his life, Dec. 12, 1697, aged 53 years. His wife's name was Susanna, and by the records of the First Church of Boston, they had a son John, born Jan. 17, 1697, and died the 11th of March following. And the same records give the marriage of Peter Thacher of Milton and Susanna Bailey of Boston, by Rev. Samuel Willard, Dec. 25, 1699.

The Massachusetts Gazetteer says, "The First Church of Watertown (now Unitarian) was organized in 1630, and the first minister was Rev. George Phillips. He was followed by the Rev. John Sherman, who was settled in 1664, and the Rev. John Bailey, ordained in 1686."

REV. JOHN BAILEY.

This useful minister of the gospel in Ireland and New England was born Feb. 25, 1643-4, near Blackburn in Lancashire. His pious mother dedicated him, even before he was born, to the service of God. "From a child he knew the Holy Scriptures and was by them made wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus." He gave evidence of his gracious state by his habitual fear of God and the practice of daily prayer. This was attended with one very remarkable and happy effect. His father was a wicked man and his mother took her son, while he was yet a child, and calling the family together, caused him to pray for them. His father, hearing how the child prayed with the family, was so struck with conviction that it proved the beginning of his conversion to God. This pious youth at the age of 22 entered on the work of the ministry at Chester and continued in the distant lands to which he was called, faithful unto the end. (Copy from the book entitled "Mothers of the Wise and Good" by Jabez Burns, D.D., author of Pulpit, Cyclopaedia, Christians' Daily Potion, Christian Philosophy, etc.)

WILL OF JOHN BAILEY.

In the name of God, Amen, ye 12th of October, Anno Donino 1697, I, John Bailey of Boston, in New England, clerk, bequeath unto his cousins, John Bailey and Thomas Bailey, sons of my brother Thomas Bailey, ten pounds apiece. My brother Henry Bailey, near Blackburn in Lancashire in England, five pounds. And my will is that if my brother Henry Bailey brings up any of his sons in ye work and office of the ministry, such son to have all my Latin, Greek and Hebrew books, together with all my communion and exposition on any part of the Scriptures; if not, to my wife at her disposal. To my sister Lydia Bailey in England, ten pounds; all ye rest to my wife, Susanna Bailey, she to be executrix; request my friend Peter Sargent, Esq., to be overseer to assist my executrix as ye matter shall require, touching my brother and sister in England.

The following inscriptions were copied from old moss-covered gravestones in the old burial place, Watertown, Mass.:

Here lyes the precious dust of Thomas Bailey.

A painful preacher.	A most desirable neighbor.
An eminent liver.	A pleasant companion.
A tender husband.	A common good.
A careful father.	A cheerful doer.
A brother for adversity.	A patient sufferer.
A faithful friend.	Lived much in little time.

A good copy for all survivors.

Aged 35 years.

He slept in Jesus ye 21st of January, 1688.

Pious Lydia made and given by God
As a most meet help unto John Bailey,
Minister of the Gospel.

Good betimes—Best at last.

Lived by faith—Died in grace.

Went off singing—Left us weeping.

Walked with God till translated in ye 39th year of her age,

April 16, 1691.

Read her epitaph in Prov. xxxi. 10, 11, 12, 28, 29, 30, 31.

PART III.

GUIDO BAILEY.

Guido Bailey moved from Salem to Bridgewater, Mass., and was among the first settlers of the town. He took the oath of fidelity there in 1657, and he purchased John Irish's proprietary right or share in 1659, and was called of Bridgewater. He first lived in West Bridgewater, near Goodman Lathrop's and the flaggy meadow, but afterwards appeared in South Bridgewater, near where the late Zechariah Whitman afterwards lived. He sold his place in West Bridgewater to his nephew, Manasseh Marston of Salem, in 1696, the selectmen consenting to it, to whom he from age and infirmity had previously applied for assistance, the said Marston to maintain him and his daughter Mary. He had in 1687 conveyed his whole estate, "excepting what he had before given to the rest of his children," to his son Guido, who died soon after, and the property came back again to the father. Guido, Sr., died about 1700. His wife's name was Ruth. They had children, Guido, Mary, Ruth and Elizabeth. Guido, Jr., died about 1690, and Ebenezer Hill settled his estate. Mary first married a Randall and second married Isaac Leonard about 1701; she conveyed 20 acres of land to her cousin Marston, 1697, who was to take care of her, and he conveyed it to Leonard in 1702. Ruth married Ebenezer Hill in 1684. Elizabeth married James Harris in 1693; her father gave her his estate and farm in West Bridgewater by Lathrop's. In 1703 the town directed the selectmen to take care of the widow Bailey and keep her in possession of her just right in her late husband's estate as far as may be. This family name has been extinct for almost two centuries.

The President—We shall now have the pleasure of listening to singing by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston.

Mrs. Bailey sang two songs, one entitled "Little Margaret," the words of which were written by Emily Pearson Bailey and the music for which was composed by Eben H. Bailey.

The President—Before commencing the next number, I wish to say in behalf of the association that we tender our sincere thanks to the organization in whose house of worship we

are meeting to-day. It is given to us free and it is certainly a very great kindness on their part.

Now we shall have the pleasure of listening, as the closing number, to a recitation by Mrs. Grace Norwood Bailey of Boston. Mrs. Bailey's selection was "The Set of Turquoise" by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

At the close of the recitation a photograph was taken of those present, after which the meeting adjourned to the grove nearby, and until about 3 o'clock spent the time in lunching, inspecting the family charts, which were posted in conspicuous places, etc.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

About 3 P. M., the president called the association to order in the dancing pavilion, saying, "It is my pleasure to introduce to you as the next speaker Rev. Vincent Moses of West Newbury."

ADDRESS OF REV. VINCENT MOSES.

I will first read a short letter that I received last evening, for this letter will show something of what this association is doing. The letter is from Mrs. A. K. Prescott, Helena, Montana. Observe the distance from which this letter comes. Now see what she says. It is addressed to me:—"Dear Sir: Am in receipt of notice of the gathering of the Bailey family at Groveland." This was written August 8th and I received it only yesterday, August 14th. "I am a lineal descendant of the Baileys of Newbury, Mass. It was my great-grandfather, Jacob Bailey, who settled the town of Newbury, Vermont. I am not satisfied with my knowledge of the early settlers in America of that name and I will ask you to put me in communication with some one who can furnish me with that information and oblige." I do not know why she wrote to me, but the reason I assign is this. I am on the circular that was sent out as residing in West Newbury. West Newbury, on that circular, I suppose, stands next to Newbury, and so I suppose she thought

she was writing as near as possible to old Newbury. Now I wish to know whom I can hand this letter for reply to her. Her great-grandfather was Jacob Bailey, one of the first settlers of Newbury, Vermont. It was through him, I suppose, that the name of Newbury was given to that new town in Vermont.

I was asked to say something about the Baileys in West Newbury. What I may say may not be very intelligible to those who are not familiar with the town of West Newbury, but we presume part of the persons present know something of West Newbury. For several years there have been not a few Baileys in the parish and later in the town of West Newbury. There are between four and five thousand voters at present in the town of West Newbury. On the voting list there are eleven Baileys. The present treasurer of our town is a Bailey. Last year the treasurer and collector was a Bailey. Past selectmen are found among the Baileys at present in West Newbury. One of our Baileys was for two years our post-master.

In West Newbury we claim the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, of whom you have heard this morning. He was a native of West Newbury and lived there until he was a young man, so we take pride in him, and wish it to be understood that he is of our West Newbury stock. At present there are nine or ten first cousins of Rev. Augustus F. Bailey in West Newbury, all on the Bailey side. His mother's family was not from West Newbury.

I have said a word in regard to the Baileys at present in West Newbury. I have seen a map of West Newbury of 65 years ago. That map gives all the families in the town, the streets, the houses and owners, but not the names of the streets. On this map of 65 years ago I found 13 Bailey families, and among those names I found a colonel and a major. I found the largest business among the Bailey names. As to the location of these 13 Bailey families in West Newbury 65 years ago, eight of the thirteen were in the west part of the town on the main road just east of here, eight of them in this west part of the town, and we suppose that these eight

families were all descendants from one Bailey family. The other five families were located at the training field. So they were in two groups.

Now I will go back 100 years before that, having seen a map of West Newbury of the year of 1729, 101 years earlier than this map of 1830. This map also gives the houses in the town and the names of the families and the streets. There are names also of some lanes on this old map. The roads in general were not named. According to this old map of 166 years ago, there was a John Bailey living by the Merrimac River at the extreme northeastern corner of the parish, just opposite Deer Island. It is not West Newbury now, but it was then. Whence this John Bailey came and whither he and all his descendants went I know not. There was a Stephen Bailey located on what I should now say was the Mayor Gurney place. Anything more of this Stephen Bailey I do not know. There was an Isaac Bailey family on Pipe Stone Hill, near what is now the Moody place, and the first house on the river side of the road this side of the church. I do not know anything more of this Isaac Bailey. There was a Josh Bailey at the training field, just back of where Will Merrill now lives, and that street is called on that map Bailey's Lane. It is the street where the car stables are now situated in West Newbury. I judge that the five Bailey families of the 1830 map that are located at the training field are the descendants of this Josh Bailey who lived there 100 years before, and the descendants of this Bailey and these Bailey families are still found in West Newbury. The fifth and last Bailey on this old map was Joseph Bailey, who was located a little off from the main road where Mr. Stevens now lives. That was the first family of the Richard Bailey line in West Newbury and the only family of that line on this old map of 1729. I take it that the eight Bailey families of 1830 in the west part of the town are all the descendants of this Joseph Bailey, and this Joseph Bailey, as you know now, was the son of the Joseph Bailey who settled here half a mile below on the river where, until this spring, an old barn stood that was said to belong to Joseph Bailey in West Newbury, and by the appearance of the building we should say that it might have. It is

not there now ; was taken down this spring. This was not Groveland then, it was Rowley. Since then it was East Bradford.

So, as you have already been told this forenoon in the church, this meeting, in which are present so many of the descendants of this Joseph Bailey, is almost on the Bailey farm.

Now, to return for only a short time to West Newbury. We say there are eleven Bailey voters in West Newbury now. I suppose there are 50 persons who bear the Bailey name in West Newbury at present. If we strike an average of the Baileys at the different periods we shall find an average of 45 Baileys, and we can say there has been an average of 45 Baileys in West Newbury during the last 200 years. In these two centuries we have six sets of Baileys, which would make about 300 different Baileys living in West Newbury from the beginning, 200 years ago. Do you wonder that some one should be called upon to say something about the Baileys of West Newbury ? Where is there another town that can produce as good a record ?

Now these nearly 300 Baileys who have lived in West Newbury have held a fair share of the military and civil offices and have possessed a fair share of the business, wealth and industry. They have formed a part of the moral, religious and respected people of the town. Many and long-lived be the Baileys in West Newbury.

The President—I do not happen to know what the next speaker is going to talk about, but know he will say something interesting. If you want to find a man that can answer any question you may ask in the line of electricity, you will ask the speaker I am going to introduce to you. I have the pleasure of presenting Professor Amos E. Dolbear of Tufts College.

ADDRESS OF PROF. A. E. DOLBEAR.

Some wise one, I don't know his name, said in substance that if one wished to succeed in life he must begin by choosing his ancestors. If one be well born, half the labor is already over. In the world ancestry is of all sorts, but there are abundant traces of the influences of "stock" through many New England families. Some to-day are able to trace their lineage far back of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers, but the aboriginal stock of the country is practically exterminated. It is not so in England. A certain lord thought that he had not been treated with proper deference by a countryman and haughtily said to him, "Are you aware that my ancestors came over with William the Conqueror?" The countryman replied: "If they did, they found mine here when they came." And all through Great Britain are to be found descendants of the conquered race, as well as the conquering.

The early settlers of New England were in many cases the founders of families, that is they abounded in vitality. The present generation, and this gathering in particular, is proof of this. Vigor, energy and endurance have persisted in the Bailey family beyond the third and the fourth generation. They were so busy in the making of history they took but little pains in the writing of it, and so left to this generation the delightful task of hunting up relationships and compiling genealogies.

All of you are aware what great discussions have been going on in recent years about heredity. It was formerly thought and believed without question that each generation started with some of the advantages due to the *experience* of its predecessors, that later generations had more ability than earlier ones. It is now seriously questioned whether any characteristic acquired in one's lifetime has any effect whatever, forms part of the mental make-up of his descendants. Ability is dependent upon nature's stock and not on effort. If such a view is not yet proved in its entirety, it is certain that more than half of the biologists of the world are persuaded of its probability. It means that what this generation has in the way of advantage

over its predecessors is in the *mechanism of society*, not in innate ability to do any particular thing better than they. For example, musical ability as such is as innate and as great in an African as in a German, so that on proper opportunity the former will become as skillful as the latter, as has been shown over and over again. If Africa produces no music, it is because between our music and the African there are hundreds of years of inventions in the way of developed scales, perfected instruments and theory, things which in themselves are not music, but aids to it. Now the significance to all this to this occasion lies here. Are there not traceable in this great Bailey family to-day the characteristics of the earlier ones, which neither place nor opportunity have effaced and which give character to this gathering, making it in such particulars different from any other body assembled in a similar way, and will insure its continuance?

It has had its eminent members in all the years and in many fields. In Appleton's Biographical Dictionary I noted the names of 22 Baileys who had become distinguished. They belonged in law, in medicine, in art, in literature and in science.

Francis Bailey was an English astronomer, a discoverer, and one of the founders of the London Astronomical Society. Matthew Bailie was an eminent physician and employed by the royal family. Joanna Bailie was a Scotch poet. Edward Bailey was a sculptor and made statues of many eminent men.

Jacob Whitman Bailey was a naturalist and microscopist. He gave his collection of 4500 specimens to the Boston Society of Natural History. He was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1857. Loring W., his son, is chemist and geologist and has for many years been on the geological survey of Canada. W. W. Bailey is a botanist and professor at Brown University. Another Bailey is a professor at Cornell University. His work is in horticulture. He has lately made some most important discoveries in the application of electricity to growing plants.

A stock so vigorous as to found large families, so enterprising as to be willing to occupy new territory, and so gifted

as to furnish foremost men in all the worthy fields of life has the world before it, and the world belongs to the one that can take it.

The President—Mr. Alfred Bailey of Salisbury, there has been a request made that you should come to the platform and let us hear a few words from you. I have the pleasure of introducing Mr. Alfred Bailey of Salisbury Point.

ADDRESS OF ALFRED BAILEY.

JOHN BAILEY'S CELLAR.

John Bayley, one of the earliest of the name to emigrate to these western shores, is first heard from as shipwrecked at Pemaquid (now Bristol, Me.) in 1635. He next appears at Newbury, Mass., and in 1637 we find him a squatter in the woods on the northern bank of the Merrimac River. Historians tell us that he brought his son John with him; from which we are led to infer that John, Jr., was then a boy under his father's care and direction, while, in fact, John, Jr., was at that time 22 years old. Historians do not tell us that he also brought his daughter Joanna with him. And yet Joanna was here at an early date and married William Huntington, probably as early as 1640, and became the ancestress of the numerous and highly respected families of that name in Amesbury and vicinity.

On that elevated plateau of land at the easterly side of the summit of Bailey's Hill in Amesbury are to-day the remains of two cellars. The one in the rear is known to have been at an early date the home of Abraham Morrill, the son of Abraham the emigrant; but of the other—the unknown cellar? Whose hands fashioned it in the long, long ago? Who was it that selected this most beautiful spot in the wide world for a home? We say it was a stranger from the Old World, shipwrecked and persecuted, seeking rest and peace—John Bayley. What a beautiful location was this. Before him was the ever-changing beautiful river, the Merrimac; to the left the winding silver thread of the Powow is seen, while all around stretches a grand panoram^a

of forest, meadow, vale and hill. At the hilltop old ocean's breaking waves at the mouth of the river are distinctly seen. Near by a crystal stream of water, pure and sweet, trickles from the hillside. Many years ago I stood by the side of this ancient cellar in company with the venerable Mr. David Lowell, who was born in 1757. He was born and lived his whole life of 97 years in the house built by his father and situated at the entrance of the way leading to the hill. I asked him whose cellar it was and who had lived there. His answer was that there had been no house there within his recollection, neither had he heard his parents say who had lived there. This cellar was a favorite resort of the boys of my time. In its centre was a large stone. By the side of this stone the boys built their fires and cooked their chowders or fried their fish. This big stone has long since been removed. Later in life we lived for a time immediately under the hill towards the Merrimac from this cellar.

I do not claim John Bayley as my ancestor, but I have good reason to believe that I am a descendant from Richard Bailey of Rowley. My father, Thomas Bailey, was born in Deering, N. H., in 1789. He was the eldest of the 11 children of Thomas and Anna (Keniston) Bailey. I have heard him tell of a visit he made when quite young to his great-grandparents, who lived in Haverhill, Mass., and how the old couple "cootered over him" as he expressed it. This must have been at least 100 years ago, and as he had seen and known his grandfather, Ebenezer Bailey of Haverhill, it is quite probable that Ebenezer had seen and known his grandfather, Joseph of Bradford, the son of the first emigrant, Richard. So a few lives form a connecting link and bridge the chasm between the early and the later times. And so it devolves upon a Bailey of another clan to join together the fragments of the misty past, the story of the ages hidden within the bosom of the old cellar by the hillside and connect it with the first settler, John Bayley. And so ancient deeds, the layout of roadways, the little brook, the ancient ferry, all tell their little stories, and in them we believe and put our confidence. In 1650 John Bayley removed to Newbury. His son John and family were there. His

daughter Joanna and husband and children had removed to Pleasant Valley. His wife and other children had not crossed the Atlantic to cheer and comfort his declining years. He died in Newbury in November, 1651. By his will he gave his house in Salisbury to his son John during his lifetime, then to his grandson, John (3). John (3) died in 1663, and so did not come into possession of his grandfather's estate in Salisbury. Some years since Mr. Joseph Merrill, the historian of Amesbury, came to my place with a copy of a deed of four acres of land sold to Edward Goodwin by John Bayley (2) in 1665 described as as follows, viz :—Southeasterly by the river, northeasterly by a little run, southwesterly by the highway and northwesterly by land of John Bayley, being 17 rods in width from the river. The little brook still runs as of yore near the store of Miss Elizabeth Trussell, the line at the northwest, which was then by the other land of John Bailey (2) and on which the old cellar is still intact and was verified by Mr. Merrill and myself. Mr. Goodwin, who bought the four acres, established a ferry here in 1669. In 1670 the highway mentioned in Goodwin's deed was legally laid out and located, passing through Bailey's land 110 1-2 rods, and by this layout we are enabled to locate the entire homestead lot of John Bailey of about 50 acres, triangular in shape and running to the Merrimac River on the westerly side and to the Powow on the northerly side. And now, having located without a doubt the lands of John Bayley, we will attempt to prove that the cellar on the hillside was none other than his. And first we have the testimony of the venerable David Lowell already given, "No house in his day." Skipper Gideon Lowell, great-grandfather of David, came into possession of a large part of the hill property prior to 1718, and in that year he built a house which is still standing. He came from Newbury and established a trading station at the mouth of the Powow. Had he built a house also on the hill, great-grandson David would have known of it, and we find no evidence that any of the children of John Bayley (2) ever lived in Amesbury. Later on, Capt. William Bayley, a descendant of John, came from Newbury to Amesbury and married Anne Lowell, a granddaughter of Skipper Gideon. He was a ship-

builder of note and has many descendants. He built a large and imposing mansion, which was torn down more than 50 years since. A few years later the late Abner L. Bayley, Esq., built a house upon the same site. He was a descendant of William, the shipbuilder. He also owned the hilltop of the estate of his ancestor John (1). This hilltop is still in possession of his heirs.

Our theory then is that this property at Bayley's Hill was deserted by the immediate descendants of John Bayley, and the cabin built by him left to decay and ruin until its very existence had passed from the knowledge and memories of the living.

"An old-time cellar open to the sky,
A mere depression with green, grassy slopes,
A location of beauty on the hillside high,
Are all that's left of former toil and hopes."

Among the persons attending the gathering was Mr. John W. Bailey, who was born in Bradford, N. H., 1814. His grandfather, John N. Bailey, was born Nov. 3, 1728. His father, Cyrus Bailey, Nov. 22, 1783. John W. Bailey moved to Haverhill, Mass., in 1842, and for 27 years was in the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company.



ACCOUNT

OF

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GATHERING

OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family Association,

HELD AT

Rowley, Mass., August 19th,

1896.

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Bailey-Bayley Family Association

Motto :

Semper Fidelis—Always Faithful.

Account of the Fourth Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,

Held at Rowley, Mass., August 19th, 1896.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was called to order by Hollis Russell Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass., president of the association, at 11.45 A. M., in the Baptist Church.

The opening prayer was made by Rev. David M. Locknow of Rowley.

In the absence of the secretary, John T. Bailey of Somerville, the president called attention to the printed report of the last annual gathering.

The treasurer, James R. Bailey, presented his report, which was accepted and placed on file. This report showed a total expenditure by the treasurer during the year of about \$150, of which the principal items were for printing "Account of Third Annual Gathering," printing circulars and programs and for postage. The report further showed an indebtedness of the society of about \$43, consisting of \$18.75 due to printer and \$25 due to one of the officers for money advanced.

By vote of the association the president appointed Wm. W. Bailey, James R. Bailey and Rev. Vincent Moses as a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The matter of a motto for the association was next considered, and by a unanimous vote the following motto was adopted:

Semper Fidelis—Always Faithful.

The committee appointed to nominate officers having reported, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. Warren Bailey of Somerville.

Vice-Presidents, Eben H. Bailey of Boston and John T. Bailey of Somerville.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Executive committee: The above-named officers, ex-officio, together with John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Wm. H. Reed of South Weymouth, George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Albert Edward Bailey of Rowley and Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H.

Brief reports were made by members of committees on genealogy, including Hollis R. Bailey and Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, showing considerable progress made in the gathering of genealogical information. The forenoon exercises concluded with a brief address by Wm. H. Reed and the reading of an original poem contributed by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Emerson Bailey of Marietta, Ohio.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. REED.

I received an invitation from your committee to say a word here to-day, and I will state that I received a letter from Dr. J. Q. Robinson of West Newton, Pa., with the best wishes for the Bailey Association and their fourth annual reunion. Dr. Robinson is in his 80th year, and has been in practice in West Newton, Pa., for 48 years. His mother was Achsah Bailey, eldest daughter of Daniel Bailey, who moved from Bridgewater, Mass., to Bud's Ferry in Pennsylvania in 1794. Dr. Robinson is the last one living of the family and he has sent me valuable data.

I received a letter from Hon. John Bailey of Wells River, Vt., saying, "Business engagements will stand in the way of my being with you this year, but am in hopes to be with you next year."

I also have manuscript of the descendants of Joseph Bailey, son of John Bailey and Sarah White of Scituate, through Adams Bailey, Daniel Bailey, Seth Bailey, Jr., and Martin Bailey, some of whom moved West before 1800.

It is one of the most interesting and one of the most valuable records that has been presented to this association. It was compiled by Miss Lucy Dennison Bailey of Marietta, Ohio, and she spent much time in collecting data for it. Her work shows her to be a woman of more than ordinary ability, well up in historical, genealogical and biographical literature and very thorough in her research. Her father was William Dennison Bailey, born in Constitution, Ohio, May 24, 1816, and was one of eleven children of Seth and Polly James Bailey, who settled below Marietta about the beginning of this century. He graduated at Marietta College in 1843, and in 1850 married Elizabeth S. Emerson, and had children, Ella Frances, Lucy Dennison (the compiler of these records), William Emerson and Charles Emerson. The Emerson family represents a long line of ministers, college professors and teachers, and I think Mrs. Elizabeth S. Emerson Bailey will keep the family record good, for she has sent us to-day a "Song of Greeting," which I will now read :

GREETING FROM THE BANKS OF "LA BELLE RIVIERE."

All hail to our kin of the true Bailey clan
Who will gather at Groveland to-day;
Ohio, the gate of the teeming "Northwest,"
Would her heartiest greetings convey.

John Bailey of Scituate scarce would have dreamed,
In his highest ambitions for fame,
To see here assembled such hosts of his kin,
To keep in remembrance the name.

The Baileys of Rowley and Salisbury, too,
Would be more than amazed at the sight;
And would view this assembly, so goodly and true.
With feelings of pride and delight.

Seth Bailey of Easton, the sire of our line,
Came West in his twenty-first year;
He was pleased with the country, with sweet Polly James,
And the banks of "La Belle Riviere."

All honor and praise to the pioneer band
Who planted their homes on this soil;
They opened the gate to a glorious land,
Through danger and hardship and toil.

And the pioneer women who stood by their side
In the time of such peril and fear,
To them is befitting a tribute of song,
As we meet at this time of good cheer.

They raised, and hatched, and spun the flax,
And they plied the loom as well;
They made the pants and the linsey shirts
To clothe the men and to sell.

A pair of pants bought a bushel of salt,
That was worth eight dollars in gold;
For the good man travelled a hundred miles
For his salt in the days of old.

He built his camp fire for rest and sleep,
And to keep the wolves at bay;
While his quivering horses crept to his side,
Not daring to wander away.

With an anxious heart his wife, meantime,
Took up his cares with her own ;
She cared for the children, she nursed the sick,
And tended the farm alone.

Those were times of peril that tried the nerves
And the strength of woman's heart ;
In the strife and danger she faltered not,
But courageously bore her part.

And the ever-increasing millions
Of this wonderful "Northwest,"
For the comfort and cheer they have given
Will arise and call them blest.

MRS. ELIZABETH S. EMERSON-BAILEY.

Marietta, Ohio, August, 1896.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The afternoon exercises began with an organ prelude by Miss Sarah H. Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., a descendant of John Bailey of Scituate.

The President of the society and presiding officer of the day, Hollis R. Bailey, spoke as follows :

ADDRESS OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen :—As your presiding officer, it is not expected that I should make an extended address. We have come to-day to this old town of Rowley as it were on a pious pilgrimage to the home of our ancestors, the brothers Richard and James Bailey, who came to New England, the one in 1638 and the other about 1640.

We are met on soil which is rich with precious memories. We have come to turn the pages of history and study for a brief season the early history of New England. We have come impelled not by idle curiosity, but seeking in these troublous times to find some safe light to guide our feet.

When, as a member of the committee appointed to provide for the literary entertainment of this occasion, I considered who should be asked to come and address you, it seemed to me fitting that we should invite my old friend and neighbor, Albert Poor, Esq., of Andover.

When Richard Bailey came from England to the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1638, in the ship Bevis, there came with him as a fellow emigrant one Daniel Poor. The gentleman you will now have the pleasure of listening to is a lineal descendant of Daniel Poor.

ADDRESS OF ALBERT POOR, ESQ.

Mr. Poor's address was originally prepared to be delivered before the Poore Family Association September 14, 1887. As it is already in print and can be obtained by applying to Mr. Alfred Poore of Salem, Mass., it is omitted here. It presents an interesting picture of the early years of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies and contains a very careful and thoughtful analysis of the motives which governed the early settlers in their civil and religious matters.

The following original poem written by Mrs. Emily P. Bailey of Rowley was read by Miss Myrtis Cerellia Bailey of Camden, New Jersey.

ORIGINAL POEM BY EMILY PEARSON BAILEY.

As men sometimes a stream will trace
Back to remote and simple place,
A spring, perhaps, in dewy vale,
So trace we back our ancestry
To ancient town close by the sea;
And Rowley greeting gives—All hail.

Utilitarian our days;
We hardly pause 'mid busy ways
To take our breath or greet a friend.
And so 'tis well to turn aside,
With blood-born friendship for a guide,
And meet where common interests blend.

Within the shades of this old town,
Whence comes our name through long years down,
And old friends see and new ones make,
And each again in friendly grasp
The hands of other Baileys clasp
And dormant interest awake;

On this auspicious day we come
Gladly as children to their home.
One common bond unites us all—
The bond of blood, the bond of birth;
Where'er we dwell in all the earth
Who bears our name we brother call.

You know that name. As countersign
 We use it all along the line
 To-day, and Bailey is the word.
 Who claims that name is welcome here,
 We pass him on without a fear—
 No traitor he. He may be heard.

And gathered as a family,
 It is a fitting thing that we
 One kith and kin should mention here.
 Brothers and sisters, when they meet,
 Will freely speak, without conceit,
 With smile, perchance, perchance with tear,

Of Fortune's favors granted each;
 And so may we, in song and speech,
 Assembled round our family tree,
 Recall some things the fickle dame
 Has done for those who bear our name
 Of humble or of high degree.

Perhaps our titles best may speak;
 They are in English, Latin, Greek,
 And counted are o'erwhelming quite.
 We have D.D.'s, P.M.'s, M.D.'s.,
 A host with titles such as these,
 Men in the vanguard for the right.

We have composers, artists, too,
 Professors, lawyers not a few;
 Our artisans are hard to beat.
 H. J.'s we have—quaint title that —
 To them we freely doff the hat;
 And e'en an M. C. we may meet.

Now lest you think that I but boast,
 I will just say we have a host
 In our broad land not mentioned here.
 Take any paper that you may—
 Religious, weekly or the day—
 Some Bailey's name will there appear.

*
 * *

But happy hours most quickly fly,
 Soon each to each will say "Good-bye"
 And turn to near or distant home.
 We would some mem'ry of this day
 May gild, as with a sun-born ray,
 Our onward paths where'er we roam.

After singing by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston, Mrs. Grace Norwood Bailey of Boston gave a recitation of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill" by O. W. Holmes.

This was followed by an address by Albert Edward Bailey of Rowley, one of the descendants of James Bailey of Rowley.

ADDRESS OF ALBERT EDWARD BAILEY.

THE BAILEYS IN ROWLEY.

The name of Bailey has been associated with the name of Rowley since the first settlement of the town. The town of Rowley, Mass., was founded about the last of April, in the year 1639, by the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers and his company, consisting of about 60 families. Mr. Rogers arrived in Salem, Mass., in the autumn of 1638, with about 20 families. At that time Salem, Charlestown, Boston, Medford, Watertown, Roxbury, Lynn and Dorchester, together with Cambridge, Ipswich, Newbury, Weymouth, Hingham, Concord, Dedham and Braintree, were all occupied. He and his band were strongly urged to settle in New Haven, but he feeling his responsibility to many persons "of quality in England, who depended on him to choose a fit place for them," consulted with the ministers of Massachusetts, and by their advice he and his people concluded to take a place between Newbury and Ipswich. The settlement was first known as "Rogers' plantation," afterwards as Rowley, so called from Rowley in Yorkshire, England, where he and some of his people had lived. The act of incorporation reads as follows: "4th day of the 7th month (September) Ordered that Mr. Ezekiel Rogers' place shall bee called Rowley." Mr. Rogers was a man of great note in England, for his zeal, piety and ability, while the members of the company he brought with him were called by Gov. Winthrop, "Godly men, and most of them of good estate." These people it appears labored together and in common for five years, no man owning any land individually until after they had cleared up the land on both sides of the brook and had laid out the first streets. Some of these streets still retain their old names, as Weathersfield and Brad-

ford Streets. Kiln Lane, so called from a Malt Kiln, located on it, has been changed to Kilbourne Street. Holmes Street has become a part of Central Street. The time of the laying out of the house lots is unknown. On the 10th of the 11th month, 1643, a committee was appointed by the town to make survey and to register the lots to all inhabitants as granted and laid out. The name of Bailey does not appear among the 59 so registered, but Gage's History of Rowley says: "Soon after the settlement was commenced in 1639 by the 60 families before named, others moved into town, so that before a record was made of the lots first laid out, 16 other families had been added to the number, as records conclusively show." James Bailey's name appears among these 16 families, and his original grant as recorded reads as follows:—

"To James Baley one house lott containing an Acre and an halfe lying on the north side of Edward Sawer's house lott." At the same time it is recorded that he was granted two acres of salt marsh, one acre of rough marsh and four and one-half acres of upland. Later other grants and purchases are recorded to him.

On the house lot granted to James Bailey was the site of the homestead of the first Bailey granted land in Rowley, of whom all the resident Baileys in Rowley are direct descendants. The spot is marked to-day by a placard and is on the land of and near the dwelling of Mr. Chas. H. Todd.

James Bailey was quite prominent in town affairs. In 1653, '61 and '64 as overseer; in 1654 and '67 as fence viewer; in 1661, '63 and '64 as judge of delinquents for not coming to town meeting; in 1665, '66 and '72 as selectman. In 1665 "James Bally" for juryman received 0-8-0; in 1661 he was one of the overseers for "Nuberry" fence; in 1667 appointed by the town as one of the committee to locate ways over land; in 1667 he served on the jury in Ipswich. There is one place where I am not able to find the name of Bailey, and that is among the names of those who received a bounty for killing wolves. The Baileys do not seem to be naturally aggressive or of a fighting disposition, but when called upon to fight for their freedom from oppression we find the name of Bailey as prominent as other old names. John Bailey, son of James, died June 16th, 1690, on his way from

Canada. He was one of the Rowley men in the expedition against Quebec.

Jonathan Bailey gave up his life Aug. 9th, 1757, at the massacre after the surrender of Fort William Henry. In the trained band belonging to Capt. John Northend's company, May 16, 1751 (the first foot company of Rowley), are the names of David Bailey, Jr., drummer, and William Bailey. In the same year, in the troops of horse, is the name of Jedediah Bailey. In 1759 Pierce and William Bailey were privates under Capt. Thomas Poor of Andover.

James Bailey, with others from Rowley, was stationed at Castle William, now Fort Independence, in Boston harbor.

In 1760 John and Pierce Bailey were among the men enlisted for His Majesty's service for the total reduction of Canada. In the same year Oliver Bailey died at Crown Point and was under Capt. Nathaniel Bailey, formerly of this town. Under officers unknown was John Bailey, Jr. In 1775, in the Revolution, in a company of infantry, appear the names of Amos Bailey, sergeant, Samuel Bailey, fifer, John and Ezekiel Bailey, privates. Abner, William and Pierce Bailey were in Shay's rebellion.

In looking over the church record I find that David Bailey was appointed deacon of the First church Feb. 18, 1761, and served until his death, 1769. He is the only Bailey that was ever deacon in Rowley. He must have been a musical man, as I find that Eben Hidden charges him with "serving the devil when he set the tune."

The Deacon David Bailey house is still standing on Weathersfield Street. As near as can be ascertained, it was built about 1680. It must have been enlarged since that time, for, as I remember the engraving of it which is in the Rev. Jacob Bailey book, it was about one-half the present size. The house faces the south, as was the custom of building houses at that time, with the back of the house toward the street. His gravestone, which is made in one large brick (the only one of the kind now in the cemetery), is on the left as you enter the gate and is inscribed as follows :

"In Memory of
Dean. David Bailey
who died May 12th.
1769 in 62 years of his age."

In looking over old deeds and other writings I find that our ancestors as a rule wrote a good hand and were not obliged to sign their names with a mark.

The afternoon exercises closed with the singing by all present of an original ode composed by Mrs. Mary P. Bailey of Cambridge, to the tune of "Fair Harvard."

This day we are gathered old ties to renew
On this spot in our history dear,
Where the brothers, our ancestors, brought the old name
Which we fondly commemorate here.
Name borne by our forefathers, dear to us all!
May we keep it unsullied and pure;
A heritage sacred from over the sea
To be cherished while life shall endure.

As years swiftly passing their sad changes bring
And old faces give place to the new,
May our children be worthy of those who have gone,
Be as loyal, as faithful, as true!
And now, as we part, let us tenderly think
Of our friends who have passed on before,
Who wait for us yonder to welcome us home
When our labors and sorrows are o'er.

During the day many of those attending the gathering found opportunity to visit the spots where Richard and James Bailey, the first settlers, had their homes. Also the house, still standing, which was the home of Deacon David Bailey and the birthplace of his son, the Rev. Jacob Bailey.

All the above-mentioned places were marked with tablets containing suitable inscriptions. The old burying-ground was also visited and the old gravestones marking the last resting places of the early settlers, James Bailey (2), 1650-1715, Nathaniel Bailey (3), 1675-1722, David Bailey (4), 1707-1769, were viewed with much interest.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Secretary.

ACCOUNT OF THOMAS BAILEY, SENIOR, OF WEYMOUTH.

BY WILLIAM H. REED.

Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, our late much lamented president of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, in his list of Baileys that came early to New England, says Thomas Bailey settled in Weymouth in 1630. (See address in Report of Second Annual Gathering.) Other writers have also spoken of him as of Weymouth in 1630. Savage in his *Genealogical Dictionary* says, "Thomas Bailey of Weymouth made freeman 13th of May, 1640, with wife, Ruth, had children, Christian . . ." Barry's *History of Hanover* says that Thomas Bailey was of Boston in 1643, and with wife, Ruth, was probably of Weymouth in 1661, and was probably father of John Bailey of Scituate. Barry also says that John 1st, according to Dean's *History of Scituate*, came from Weymouth to Scituate in 1670 and was tenant to Capt. John Williams at Farm Neck. Dean's *History of Scituate* says that Capt. John Williams left his farm to John Bailey (see his will), and that John Bailey of Scituate in 1670 married 1st Sarah White, probably of Weymouth. And Savage says he does not know who the father of John of Scituate was, but he was probably born in this country.

Now Wessagusset or Weymouth was settled as early as 1622, by the Weston Colony (so called) only two years after the settlement of Plymouth. It was the second settlement in New England, and the first settlement in the limits of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, but the Weston Colony disbanded before the summer of 1623, going in different directions. They made no records and they left none. In the fall of 1623 the Gorges Company came and settled in Wessagusset, but they also very soon disbanded, some returning to England, some going to Virginia, some to Plymouth, while a few remained as a nucleus of the future settlement. For an interesting account of these successive settlements of Weston and Gorges see "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History," by Charles Francis Adams.

In the year 1635 Rev. Joseph Hull came with 21 families consisting of about 100 persons to settle in Wessagusset. They

came from Weymouth, England. On the second day of September, same year, the town was by the government of the Massachusetts Bay Colony erected into a plantation equivalent, probably, to an act of incorporation and the name of the town changed to Weymouth. (See History of Weymouth.)

Now it is not unlikely that Thomas Bailey, Senior, may have come to Weymouth with some of these early companies. Or perhaps he may have come from Virginia, but at just what time he did come to Weymouth I am not prepared to say. In the year 1636 we find a list of 16 names of those that received land in the first division in Weymouth and the name of Thomas Bailey is not on that list, and still, some of the land received in that division is bounded on land of Thomas Bailey, and it seems probable that he was in Weymouth and pre-empted land some years prior to the incorporation of the town.

The following records of the town showing some bounds of the early land-holders point to such a conclusion.

The land of William Carpenter: "Two acres in the west field first given to Thomas Baylie, the streete on the east the land of Thomas Baylie on the west and south, by John Holester on the north; fflower acres in the Mill ffield first given to Thomas Baylie bounded on the east with the land of Mr. Lenthall, The Highwaie on the west, Thomas Bayley land on the North, John Reeds on the South."

The land of Masachel Barnard: "in 1624 three acres in the plain first given to Thomas Baylie; bounded on the east by land of Clement Weaver, on the west and south with the land of John Ffussell, and Arthur Warren on the North."

The land of Walter Cook: "fflower acres in the Western-neck first given to Thomas Baylie bounded on the East by land of Thomas Holbroke, on the west with the land of John Holbroke, Lach Bicknell, the Highwaie on the North the Commons on the South."

The land of Matthew Pratt: "Twenty acers in Mill ffield twelve of them first given to Edward Bate and eyght acres to himself all of it bounded on the east by the land of John Gill on the west with the land of Richard Walling on the north with the Rocky hill on the south with the land of Richard Adams and Thomas Baylie."

The land of John Burrell : "Three acres in the Rainge first granted to Nicholas Norton bounded with a highwaie on the east the land of Thomas Baylie on the west the land of Hugh Roe on the North and the land of Goodman Hughes on the South."

The records of the town of Weymouth for a number of years after the incorporation of the town are very silent in regard to the births, deaths and marriages of the early planters and their families, for during the early years of the town's history, the records were kept in the church, and in 1751 the church was destroyed by fire, with all the records. This makes it very hard for us at the present time to get the exact dates of these early people, and it is only through contemporaneous writers that we have been able to place many of the early families of Weymouth.

Thomas Bailey, Senior, of Weymouth, in 1630, was certainly made freeman the 13th day of May, 1640. "In 1644 Thomas Dyer sould unto Thomas Baylie the 21st of the 3d month his dwelling house, Barne, and Sellar, his garden and yarde, both of them containing by estimation, on quarter of an acre of land being more or lesse bounded on the east with the land of Robert Lovell on the west with the land of Mr. Webb on the North with the land of saied Thomas Dyer and on the south a highwaie."

This sale of real estate is one of the first records placed on the books of the Town of Weymouth. In the division of land February, 1651-2, he received Lot No. 31, and in the first division in 1663, he received Lot No. 72 of 11 acres, and in the second division, the same year of the great lots, he received Lot No. 62 of 33 acres.

His wife probably was not living at the date of his will in 1681, as he does not mention her. We have not as yet been able to learn her name. He died in 1681. He had children :

John (2) married Hannah.

Thomas, Jr. (2), married Ruth Porter.

Samuel (2) married Mary.

Esther (2) married John King.

John King in his will speaks of his wife, Esther, and her father, Thomas Bayley.

CHILDREN of John King and Esther Bayley (2):

John, born April 12, 1659.

2d John, born Dec. 25, 1661.

Esther, born Sept. 28, 1664.

Patience, born Oct. 4, 1668.

Thomas Bailey, Jr. (2) was made freeman 23d day of May, 1666. He married Ruth, daughter of Richard Porter of Weymouth, Sept. 19, 1660. She was born in Weymouth Oct. 3, 1639.

CHILDREN.

Christian (3), born Oct. 26, 1662; married Ebenezer Whitmarsh of Weymouth in 1682.

Samuel (3), born Feb. 21, 1666; died before his father.

Mary (3), born Feb. 10, 1670.

Sarah (3), born Sept. 9, 1674; married Joseph White in 1704.

Ruth (3), married Henry Ward of Hingham before 1691.

Martha (3), living at death of her father in 1690.

His wife, Ruth Porter Bailey, died and he married 2nd Widow Hannah (Rogers) Pratt, by whom he had one child, Thomas (3), born April 24, 1687. The records of the town of Weymouth give the name of this son as John, but Thomas Bailey (2), Jr., died in 1690 and his estate was divided in 1691 between the only *surviving son*, *Thomas*, daughters, Christian Whitmarsh, Ruth Ward, Sarah and Martha. His widow, Hannah Rogers Pratt Bailey, died May 29, 1721, aged 77 years.

Ruth Bailey (3) and Henry Ward had children, Elizabeth, Henry, Ruth, Mary, Rachel, Lydia.

Christian Bailey (3) and Ebenezer Whitmarsh had children:

Ebenezer, born 1683.

Richard, born 1685.

Ebenezer, 2d, born 1688.

Ruth, born 1691.

Mary, born 169—.

Thomas, born 1702.

Samuel Bailey (3) son of Thomas (2) probably died in the expedition against Canada, for letters of administration were granted to his father Jan. 29th, 1690-1. We find the following

bill: "To wages due from ye Country in the expedition against Canada 7-2-00."

Richard Porter in his will in 1688 speaks of his grandchild, Samuel Bailey, and gives him two acres of land on King Oak Hill in Weymouth.

John (2) Bailey made freeman 23d day of May, 1673. Married Hannah.

CHILDREN.

John (3) of Scituate, born— Married 1st, Sarah White; 2d, Ruth Clothier.

Thomas (3), born—. Was killed in King Phillips' War Sept. 18, 1675.

Samuel (2) Bailey married Mary. He died in Feb., 1711.

CHILDREN.

Samuel (3) born Sept. 7, 1658.

Mary (3), born April 30, 1661.

James (3), born Feb 21, 1663.

John (3), born Dec. 12, 1663.

Joseph (3), born Dec. 18, 1672.

John (3) Bailey was made freeman 23d day May, 1677. He removed to Scituate, Mass., about 1670. Married, 1st, Sarah White, daughter of Gawin White of Scituate, Jan. 25, 1672; married 2d, Ruth Clothier, Dec. 9th, 1699.

CHILDREN.

John (4), born Nov. 5th, 1673; married Abigail, daughter of Dea. Samuel Clap, in 1700.

Sarah (4), born Oct. 1675.

Mary (4), born Dec., 1677; married James Perry Jan. 1st, 1701.

Joseph (4), born Oct. 1679; married and left descendants in Scituate.

Benjamin (4), born April, 1682, moved to Marlboro, Mass., about 1712, married and left descendants.

William (4), born Feb., 1685; married Judith Booth, Jan., 1714, and left descendants in Scituate.

Hannah (4), born Jan., 1688; married James Briggs, Jr., Dec. 24, 1716.

Samuel (4), born Aug. 1690.

Elizabeth (4), married William Barrell July, 1706. He died in 1718, leaving a will. He was the progenitor of most of the Plymouth County Baileys.

Gawin White of Scituate was a prominent man of his day and a large land holder. He was probably a Weymouth man and son of Thomas White 1st of Weymouth, the planter. He married Elizabeth Ward of Plymouth Oct. 15th, 1638. In 1643 he was a constable in Scituate and in 1644 he was propounded to be made freeman in Plymouth Colony.

April 30th, 1651, Joseph Shaw of Weymouth sold to Gawin White of New Plymouth 45 acres of upland and eight acres of marsh. Oct. 22, 1651, William Richards of Weymouth sold to Gawin White of New Plymouth 45 acres of upland and six acres of marsh. This property was located in Marshfield near the home of Daniel Webster.

Gawin White, Joseph Shaw, William Richards, Nicholas Phillips and others from Weymouth were in Scituate early and trading in lands.

Now the Massachusetts Colony records mention a John Bailey from Weymouth, made freeman the 23d day of May, 1677. Dean's History of Scituate mentions him. Barry's History of Hanover mentions him, and Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary mentions him; but the records of the town of Weymouth are silent in regard to him. It seems certain that there was a Thomas Bailey, brother, probably, to the above John, who was killed in King Philip's war. The history of King Phillips' war is too well known to be repeated here. More than a dozen towns were destroyed and half a million of money, expended and more than 600 young men were slain or died in the service. Among the papers preserved in the archives of the State House, Boston (Vol. lxxviii) will be found a list of about 30 men who went from Weymouth to King Philip's war, and upon that list will be found the names of Jeremiah Clothier and Thomas Bailey. The records say that these men were mostly young men full of great promise.

King Philip having been defeated at Swansey, in Plymouth Colony, retreated in September, 1675, to the Connecticut River and attacked the towns of Deerfield, Hadley and Northfield.

On Sept. 18 Capt. Thomas Lothrop, and 80 men (most of them the flower of Essex County), with 18 teamsters with a few wagons, while transporting grain from Deerfield to Hadley, were attacked by about 700 Indians near Bloody River and Capt. Lothrop, and 76 of his men, were slain. They were all buried in one grave. Capt. Samuel Mosely was at Deerfield at the time with his company, and hearing the battle, went to Capt. Lothrop's assistance and defeated the Indians, killing 96 and wounding 40. In this battle Thomas Bailey, a Weymouth man who was in Capt. Lothrop's company, was killed, and Richard Russ, a Weymouth man who was in Capt. Mosely's company, was severely wounded. In 1678 the Massachusetts Bay Colony Court voted Richard Russ of Weymouth, a wounded soldier, 40 shillings for his cure.

In 1838 a monument was completed in Deerfield commemorating this event. The corner-stone was laid in 1835 with great ceremony, the Hon. Edward Everett delivering the address. The monument is six feet square and 20 feet in height. The inscription on this monument is as follows:

"On this ground Capt. Thomas Lothrop and eighty-four men under his command, including eighteen teamsters from Deerfield, conveying stores from that town to Hadley, were ambuscaded by about 700 Indians and the captain and seventy-six men slain Sept. 18, 1675 (old style).

"And Sanguinetto tells you where the dead made the earth wet, and turned the unwilling waters red."*

It appears from the foregoing that this John Bailey who was made freeman the 23d day of May, 1677, and moved to Scituate in 1670, and Thomas Bailey, who was killed in King Philip's War, were sons of the John Bailey and his wife Hannah who are mentioned in the will of Thomas Bailey, Sr. They were brothers, and were grand-children of Thomas Bailey, Sr. Savage says, "The father of John of Scituate was probably born in this country," and I think he is correct. At exactly what time John, the father of John of Scituate died, I know not, but Hannah died a widow in 1698.

*Hayward's Gazateer.

WILL OF THOMAS BAYLEY, SR., OF WEYMOUTH,

Dated May 23, 1681. Probated Oct. 17, 1681.

"I, Thomas Bayley, Senr. of Weymouth being sick and weak of body and having a competent understanding and memory do make this to bee my last will and testament, hereby revoking and annulling any will or wills heretofore by me made and declared either by word or writings and firstly I bequeath my soul to Almighty God through Jesus Christ and after my decease my body to be decently buried according to the discretion of my Executors, and for the settling of my temporal estate I do give and bequeath the same in manner and forms following :

"First I will that all those debts as I owe in right to any person or persons to bee well and truly paid by my Executor in convenient time after my decease. Then I give and bequeath unto my eldest and beloved son John Bailey the two thirds of all my rights, title and interest in my dwelling house, barns, out housing, Orchards, arable lands, goods, chattels with the two third of the appurtenances unto the sd housing and lands belonging together with the two thirds of all my Lotts belonging or in any wise appertaining To have and to hold unto the proper use and behoofs of my sd son John his heirs Excrs. and Admst. and every of them forever. Also I give and bequeath to my sd son John two thirds of all my movables within dore and without of whatever quantity or quality soever they bee And my will is that in case my sd son John decease before his wife Hannah then what movables of mine is remaining and extant by inventory at my sons decease shall be to the use and proper behoof of my daughter Esther and Thomas Bayley equally to bee divided the one half to the one and the other half to the other to be to them and their children according to their discretion. I give and bequeath unto my son Thomas Bayley the other third of all my right, title, and interest in my dwelling house, barns Orchards arable lands, medows, goods, chattel of what quantity or quality soever it bee within door and without together with the one third of all my lots of land in waymouth with the other one third of all the profits, privileges and appur-

tenances unto all my estate before mentioned belonging or in any wise appertaining To have and to hold unto my said son Thomas Bayley his heirs Executors Administrators and assigns and every of them forever. I give and bequeath unto my daughter Esther, the wife of John King the sum of twenty pounds in good pay as corn, goods and cattle to bee paid to her or her assigns fifteen pounds thereof to bee paid by my son John Bayley or his Executors or Administrators five pounds to be paid at or before the expiration of three years after my decease; and I will that the other five pounds be paid by my son Thomas Bayley in like specie at or before the expiration of two years after my decease to be truly paid unto my daughter Esther or her assigns; And I give and bequeath unto all my grand children each of them two shillings in money to bee paid unto each of them by my Executor in convenient time after my decease to them that are of age and the rest to bee paid as they come of age. And in case my two sons shall not mutually agree upon the division, my will is they shall each of them choose an able, discreet and prudent man which two men so chosen with themselves shall issue and determine the case And I do ordein and appoint my son John Bailey to be my sole Executor of this my last will and Testamt. and do charge him to see it in all points fulfilled. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 23d of May Anno Domi 1681.

the marke of

Thomas (B) Bayley Sen. a seal.

Published and signed and sealed

in the presence of us.

William Holbrook Sen.

William Chard.

A TRUE INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS
BAYLEY, LATE OF WEYMOUTH, DECED AP-
PRIZED BY US WHOSE NAMES ARE SUB-
SCRIBED, 11th OCTOBR. 1681.

Imp. Weareing apparrell, £4 Bed and Bedding, £4:14, £08:14:00	
It. 1 Table Cloth 6s, one iron pot 4s, one brass pot 4s £00:14:00	
It. Iron skillett 18d, one copper kettle 8s, one brass ket- tle 2s	£00:11:06
It. 2 chairs 4s one warming pan 18d, frying pan 18d	£00:07:00
It. one pr. tongs pot hooks and trammels 8s, pewter 7s	£00:15:00
It. 2 cows £5, four yards red serge at 6s. p. yd 1:4	£06:05:06
It. yeareling calfe 20s, two musketts C. Sword 20s.	£02:00:00
It. halfe a dwelling house and halfe a barne	£22:10:00
It. 25 acres of land adjoyning to the dwelling house	£62:10:00
It. Parker's Lott 50s, Eight acres of Land in weary land £20	£22:10:00
It. 3 acres of Land on the East side of the Salt meadow	£06:00:00
It. Salt meadow £50, three acres of fresh meadow near Hart's pond, £15	£65:00:00
It. a part of Hart's lot £4, a great lot 24 acres £30	£34:00:00
It. 11 acres of land in the first division,	£10:00:00
It. 33 acres in the 2d division,	£15:00:00
It. 2 acres of Land in the pine swamp	£08:00:00
It. one Bible 4s, Debts due £25	£25:04:00
It. lumber and things forgotten,	£00:10:00

Stephen French. James Lovell

Sum £338:01:0

John Bayley, Execr made Oath. before Simon Bradstreet.
Govr and John Hull Esqr Assist. 17th October, 1681, that this
is a just and true Inventory of the Estate of his late father,
Thomas Bayley, deced to his best knowledge, and that when
more appeares to adde it

attest Isa. Addington, Clr.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

Appleton, Mrs. C. F.	West Newbury, Mass.
Ayer, Caroline G.	2224 Sixth St., Washington, D. C.
Bailey, Abbie N.	Malden, Mass.
“ Abbie W.	Salem Depot, N. H.
“ Alfred L.	49 Grove St., Lowell, Mass.
“ Albert E.	Rowley, Mass.
“ Alice G.	Georgetown, Mass.
“ Alpha N.	Orfordville, N. H.
“ Alma	Andover, Mass.
“ Arthur A.	42 Fairmont St., Lawrence, Mass.
* “ Rev. Augustus F.	Bradford, Mass.
“ Bradbury M.	44 Grove St., Rutland, Vt.
“ Buckley	7 Ashford St., Allston, Mass.
“ Mrs. Buckley	7 Ashford St., Allston, Mass.
“ Catherine J.	Box 82, Rowley, Mass.
“ Chandler	North Troy, Vt.
“ Charles	Newport, Vt.
“ Charles A.	Pecker St., Haverhill, Mass.
“ Charles E.	Groveland, Mass.
“ Charles F.	296 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
“ Mrs. Charles F.	296 Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
“ Charles H.	29 Wilton Ave., Lowell, Mass.
“ Charles Sumner	Merrimacport, Mass.
“ Charles P.	Alameda, Cal.
“ Charles W.	East Saugus, Mass.
“ Mrs. Chas. W.	East Saugus, Mass.
“ C. Louise	Box 86, Andover, Mass.

* Deceased.

Bailey, Charlotte O.	3024 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
" Christopher T.	South Braintree, Mass.
" David	Champaign, Ill.
" David E.	North Sutton, N. H.
" Dudley P.	Everett, Mass.
" Eben A.	Georgetown, Mass.
" Eben H.	827 Boylston St., Boston.
" Mrs. Eben H.	827 Boylston St., Boston.
" Ebenezer F.	Fitchburg, Mass.
" Edward	Rowley, Mass.
" E. H.	Streator, Ill.
" Edward M.	62 Monument St., W. Medf'd, Mass.
" Mrs. Edward M.	62 Monument St., W. Medf'd, Mass.
" Edward W.	Lowell, Mass.
" Mrs. Edward W.	Lowell, Mass.
" Elizabeth S.	Marietta, Ohio.
" Ella A.	3 Myrtle St., Lowell, Mass.
" Ellen M.	62 Temple St., Haverhill, Mass.
" Ellen J.	Newburyport, Mass.
" Elva J.	Bradford, N. H.
" Elmer G.	Salem Depot, N. H.
" Elizabeth Ann	Georgetown, Mass.
" Eva L.	Salem Depot, N. H.
" Francis E.	71 Allston st., Cambridg'p't, Mass.
" Mrs. Francis E.	71 Allston st., Cambridg'p't, Mass.
" Frederick	Box 314, Lowell, Mass.
" Mrs. Frederick	Box 314, Lowell, Mass.
" Frederic	Rowley, Mass.
" Fred	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
" F. E.	West Newbury, Mass.
" Frank E.	Box 755, Lowell, Mass.
" George T.	Malden, Mass.
" Mrs. George T.	Malden, Mass.
" Geo. Edson	Mansfield, Mass.
" Mrs. Geo. W.	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
" G. M.	Lynn, Mass.
" Geo. Moody	Lynn, Mass.
" Geo. O.	Skamokawa, Washington.

Bailey, Hannah R.	North Andover, Mass.
" Harry B.	219 E. Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
" Mrs. Harry B.	219 E. Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.
" Hattie R.	Box 755, Lowell, Mass.
" Hattie A.	56 Arlington St., Haverhill, Mass.
" Harrison	Fitchburg, Mass.
" H.	West Newton, Mass.
" Harriet F.	West Newbury, Mass.
" Harriet R.	Box 5, Lowell, Mass.
" Helen E.	Box 86, Andover, Mass.
" Helen Louise	133 Austin St., Cambridge, Mass.
" Helen M.	Salem, N. H.
" Henry B.	San Mateo, Florida.
" Mrs. Henry B.	San Mateo, Florida.
" Henry T.	North Scituate, Mass.
" Heaton	West Newton, Mass.
" Mrs. Henry Harrison	West Newbury, Mass.
" Hollis R.	Cambridge, Mass.
" Mrs. Hollis R.	Cambridge, Mass.
" Isabella A.	278 Methuen St., Lawrence, Mass.
" James A., Jr.	Arlington, Mass.
" James L.	71 Allston St., Cambridgep't, Mass.
" James M.	Prescott, Wisconsin.
" James R.	755 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass.
" Mrs. James R.	755 Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.
" Jennie E.	West Newton, Mass.
" Jennie W.	49 Grove St., Lowell, Mass.
" Jessie H.	West Newbury, Mass.
" John A.	Denver, Colorado.
" John Alfred	Lowell, Mass.
" John B.	Lowell, Mass.
" John G.	Skamokawa, Washington.
" John Henry	21 Highland St., Boston Highlands.
" John H.	Box 213, Lawrence, Mass.
" John Louis	45 West St., Boston, Mass.
" John M.	Salem Depot, N. H.
" John N.	Box 216, Lawrence, Mass.
" John Tyler	West Newbury, Mass.

Bailey, John T.	12 Bradley St., Somerville, Mass.
" John T. B.	No. Andover, Mass.
" J. T. B.	Lowell, Mass.
" John W.	Georgetown, Mass.
" John W.	Lee Hill, N. H.
" Joseph	Dansville, Illinois.
" Joseph W.	Groveland, Mass.
" J. Warren	15 Dover St., W. Somerville, Mass.
" L. A.	Box 86, Andover, Mass.
" Laura A.	No. Andover, Mass.
" Laura A. D.	Lawrence, Mass.
" L. M.	Box 12, Merrimacport, Mass.
" Lawrence E.	No. Sutton, N. H.
" Mrs. Lawrence E.	No. Sutton, N. H.
" Lawrence H.	West Newbury, Mass.
" Lawrence H.	Box 112, Newburyport, Mass.
" Levi	No. Lyndboro, N. H.
" Loren E.	Salem Depot, N. H.
" Lucy L.	Rowley, Mass.
" Lydia P.	Box 63, Carlisle, Mass.
" Mary A.	Lawrence, Mass.
" Mrs. M. A.	28 Kingston St., S. Lawrence, Mass.
" Martha G.	Rowley, Mass.
" Marantha L.	19 Mechanic St., Haverhill, Mass.
" Martha L.	19 Mechanic St., Haverhill, Mass.
" Mary B.	Windham, N. H.
" Mary E.	Georgetown, Mass.
" Mary E.	No. Sutton, N. H.
" Minnie G.	42 Fairmont St., Lawrence, Mass.
" M. Josie,	Windham, N. H.
" Orin A.	Windham, N. H.
" Nettie J.	Rowley, Mass.
" Orrin D.	Lakeport, N. H.
" Oscar S. W.	West Newton, Mass.
" Richard S.	Box 15, Merrimacport, Mass.
" Mrs. Richard S.	" " " "
" Rufus	106 S. Broadway, Lawrence, Mass.
" Mrs. Rufus	" " " "

Bailey, Rufus H,	Canobie Lake, N. H.
“ Samuel W.	West Newbury, Mass.
“ Samuel G.	Box 663, Andover, Mass.
“ S. G.	Box 61, Billerica Centre, Mass.
“ S. G.	Box 86, So. Andover, Mass.
“ S. Gilman	Andover, Mass.
“ Stephen	Salem, N. H.
“ Mrs. Stephen	“ “ “
“ Dr. Stephen G.	110 Sixth St., Lowell, Mass.
“ S. H.	Andover, Mass.
“ Stimson H.	Hotel Vine, Roxbury, Mass.
“ Thomas B.	7 Ashford St., Allston, Mass.
“ Thomas H.	Shamokawa, Wahkiakum Co. Wash.
“ Thomas T.	Melrose, Mass,
“ Thomas Wendell	7 Ashford St., Allston, Mass.
“ Timothy P.	Andover, Mass.
“ Walter E.	Garland Ave., E. Manchester, N. H.
“ William	Manchester, N. H.
“ William B.	Shamokawa, Wahkiakum Co. Wash.
“ William H.	82 Grant St., Waltham.
“ Wm. Wallace	Nashua, N. H.
Bayley, Augustus R.	607 Main St., Cambridgep't, Mass.
“ Edwin A.	47 Court St., Boston.
“ Frank A.	133 Austin St., Cambridgep't, Mass.
“ Fred L.	South Weymouth, Mass.
Bradford, Hannah D.	Salem Depot, N. H.
Carleton, Lois A.	Plaistow, N. H.
Carleton, Moses H.	Atkinson Depot, N. H.
Carlton, Moses	Plaistow, N. H.
Carr, E. I.	West Newbury, Mass.
Carrow, Sarah B.	Methuen, Mass.
Chadwick, Geo. W.	West Boxford, Mass.
Chase, Laura B.	Oak St., Danvers, Mass.
Chase, Harry G.	333 Shawmut Ave., Boston, Mass.
Clapp, Geo. H.	Brookline, Mass.
Cluff, Jennie B.	19 Mechanic St., Haverhill, Mass.
Cluff, Warren A. B.	19 Mechanic St., Haverhill, Mass.
Cluff, Warren E.	Haverhill, Mass.

Coffin, Mrs. George N.	Haverhill, Mass.
Crosby, Mrs. J. H.	Warren Ave, Dorchester, Mass.
Davenport, E. A.	388 Washington St., Haverhill, Mass.
Davis, Albert A.	B. & M. R. R., Lynn, Mass.
Davis, Mrs. Annah E.,	Box 250, Pleasant Valley, Amesbury, Mass.
Dearborn, Bertha C.	Currier Ave., Haverhill, Mass.
Dolbear, Mrs. A. E.	Tufts College, Mass.
Duston, Charlotte A.	Salem, N. H.
Duston, Ebenezer	Salem, N. H.
Drew, Ellen A.	Rowley, Mass.
Drew, Marjorie	107 Gallia St., Portsmouth, Ohio.
Elkins, Mrs. M. B.	North Troy, Vt.
Ellsworth, Milton	Rowley, Mass.
Ellsworth, Mrs. Milton	Rowley, Mass.
Ellsworth, Winifred	Rowley, Mass.
Emerson, Mrs. Dean	Methuen, Mass.
Emerson, Edson	Salem, N. H.
Emerson, Mrs. Edson	Salem, N. H.
Emerson, Susan B.	Salem, N. H.
Ewart, Sarah J.	284 Andover St., Lawrence, Mass.
Follett, Mrs. Martin D.	Marietta, Ohio.
Goldsmith, Chas. O.	Methuen, Mass.
Goldsmith, Clara A.	Methuen, Mass.
Goldsmith, Edith	Methuen, Mass.
Halliwell, Hannah	North Salem, N. H.
Haseltion, Mrs. W. J.	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
Heron, Lucinda B.	Black River, Alcona Co., Mich.
Hopkinson, Abbie C.	Groveland, Mass.
Howe, Mrs. Alonzo	Methuen, Mass.
Howe, Cynthia L.	Box 232, Methuen, Mass.
Howe, Mrs. L. W.	Merrimac, Mass.
Jaques, Mrs. Romulus	West Newbury, Mass.
Kimball, Mrs. C. A.	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
Kimball, Gertrude A.	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
Kimball, Josephine B.	Rowley, Mass.
Kimball, Laburton	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.
Kimball, Mrs. William B.	Ayers Village, Haverhill, Mass.

King, M. F.	Portland, Maine.
Lyon, Arvesta B.	278 Methuen St., Lawrence, Mass.
Marshall, Frank H.	46 Chester St., W. Somerville, Mass.
Marshall, Laura F.	Brighton District, Boston, Mass.
Merrill, Daniel	Box 67, Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Eliza Ann	Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Hattie I.	Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Esther J.	Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Leonard M.	Box 67, Salem, N. H.
Merrill, May A.	Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Pearl	Salem, N. H.
Merrill, Varnum A.	Box 37, Salem Centre, N. H.
Miller, Mrs. Melvena B.	349 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.
Mills, Annie L.	Hampstead, N. H.
Moses, Mrs. L. J.	West Newbury, Mass.
Moses, Rev. Vincent	West Newbury, Mass.
Nichols, Adaline C.	3 Chadwick St., Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Edith	Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Emma L.	Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Flora B.	3 Chadwick St., Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Grace J.	3 Chadwick St., Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Maude E.	Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Osa D.	Bradford, Mass.
Nichols, Mrs. Osa D.	Bradford, Mass.
Newcomb, Mrs. George F.	90 York Sq., New Haven, Conn.
Page, Marion R.	Canobie Lake, N. H.
Page, M. C.	Canobie Lake, N. H.
Page, Mrs. Moses C.	Canobie Lake, N. H.
Pattee, Mrs. Allie	Salem, N. H.
Perkins, Mrs. Chas.	25 Pickman St., Salem, Mass.
Pevear, Mrs. F. S.	21 Henry Ave., Lynn, Mass.
Poor, J. Bailey	Topsfield, Mass.
Poor, Mrs. J. Bailey	Topsfield, Mass.
Poore, Alfred	Salem, Mass.
Prescott, Mrs. A. K.	404 Harrison Ave., Helena, Mon.
Rand, Mrs. S. M. B.	638 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.
Reed, Wm. H.	South Weymouth, Mass.
Richardson, Myra A.	473 Haverhill St., Lawrence, Mass.

Robinson, Mrs. Frank H.	48 Whiting St., Lynn, Mass.
Rogers, E. P.	Brownfield, Maine.
Rogers, Luther B.	Patten, Maine.
Russell, Geo. H.	29 Wilton Ave., Lowell, Mass.
Sanborn, J. P.	Plaistow, N. H.
Sanborn, Mrs. J. P.	Plaistow, N. H.
Sawyer, Mrs. Almira W. B.	188 Groveland St., Haverhill, Mass.
Sawyer, Annie	Hampstead, N. H.
Sawyer, Chas. A.	24 Portland Block, Chicago, Ill.
Sawyer, Clarence L.	Hampstead, N. H.
Shattuck, C. W.	Winchester, Mass.
Shattuck, Geo. O.	35 Court St., Boston, Mass.
Shattuck, Joseph	Lawrence, Mass.
Smith, Frank A.	15 Whiting St., Lynn, Mass.
Smith, O. H.	Stoneham, Mass.
Spiller, Wm. T.	Stoneham, Mass.
Trull, Jennie B.	219 E. Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.
Trull, Mrs. L. T.	219 E. Merrimac St., Lowell, Mass.
Walker, Helen E.	35 Union St., Charlestown, Mass.
Wason, Alvah	Salem, N. H.
Wason, Mary L.	Salem, N. H.
Whaler, Ralph B.	Salem, N. H.
Wheeler, Mrs. Fred O.	Salem, N. H.
Whitmarsh, Mrs. M. E.	5 Waterlow St., Dorchester, Mass.
Whitmarsh, Wm. H.	5 Waterlow St., Dorchester, Mass.
Wiswall, Marion W.	40 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Roxbury, Mass.
Wildes, A. W. (M. D.)	599 Dudley St., Roxbury, Mass.
Woodbury, Chas. T.	Methuen, Mass.
Willet, John N.	Bradford, Mass.

NOTE. — There are doubtless some errors and omissions in the foregoing list. The Secretary will be glad to make any corrections needed if members will send him notice of the same.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Secretary,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GATHERING

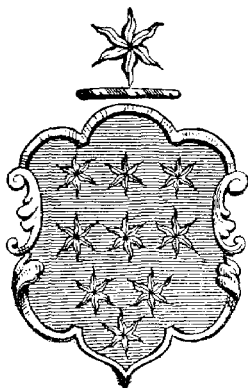
OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family Association

HELD AT

North Scituate, Mass., September 6th

1897



MOTTO:

Semper Fidelis — Always Faithful

Account of the Fifth Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

Held at North Scituate, Mass., September 6th, 1897

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was held in Seaside Chapel near the beach in that part of North Scituate, formerly called Farm Neck, close by the homestead where John Bailey of Scituate settled in 1670.

The meeting was called to order by J. Warren Bailey, Esq., President of the Association, at 11 A. M.

After an opening prayer by Deacon Thomas T. Bailey of Melrose, a descendant of John Bailey of Scituate, the President of the Association, spoke as follows:—

My friend and members of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, we have gathered here as members of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association for our fifth annual meeting and it gives me pleasure, as your presiding officer, to welcome you here this beautiful morning in this spot made interesting by historic memories.

The Secretary has prepared a program that is so full of matter which will interest you, that I shall not be required to take up much of your time or attention. It has now become the fashion, I may say the well-recognized duty, of those who live at the present day to spend their time and money in ascertaining and perpetuating the history of the ancestors whose names they bear. The work is attended with much difficulty and

many of us are still unable to tell just where and how our ancestors lived.

In the years which follow, this difficulty will grow less, provided this Association is true to the work which it has undertaken.

While we pursue this work of historical research, let us not forget that we owe another duty to those who will succeed us.

We must profit by the lessons of the past and hand down unblemished the name we are proud to bear.

Let us keep this constantly in mind so that those who follow us in the twentieth or twenty-first century, as they look back, may be able to say that the Baileys who lived at the close of the nineteenth century were worthy descendants of an illustrious family and handed down untarnished the name of Bailey.

REPORT OF TREASURER JAMES R. BAILEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association :—

Those of you who were present at the last meeting will recall that I reported a deficit of some twenty-five dollars. I am happy to state that that debt is wiped out. Our Executive Committee and Officers have spent considerable money out of their own pockets for which they have made no claim upon the Association and have also spent much valuable time in carrying on the work of the Association. As the Association asks only a very small sum each year in the way of annual dues, it is very desirable that those who can afford it should make generous voluntary contributions. We have to thank one member of the Association for a donation of eight dollars. We have some printed reports of the past meetings still unsold. Members are urged to purchase.

Whatever money the Association has at any time is kept deposited in a bank in the name of the Association. One of our members has been banker for the Association and has advanced money from time to time as it has been needed. I am happy to say he has now been repaid in full.

The total receipts for the year from initiation fees, annual dues, contributions and the sale of reports amounted to \$117.16.

The total expenditure for printing notices, programs and reports and for postage and sundry expenses was \$112.56.

The Secretary has examined the Treasurer's accounts and the vouchers are where they can be seen at any time. I would suggest that it may be well hereafter to have a regular auditor.

The Treasurer's report was accepted.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

A full report of the last annual meeting has been printed and offered for sale to the members.

This report gives also a list of the members of the Association. This list is no longer complete and some corrections will be necessary when it is again printed. There has been a healthy but not very large growth of the Association. The present membership is about two hundred. It ought to be doubled. I wish to repeat the statement of the Treasurer, that the Association needs money to carry on its work. Besides the annual report, we have considerable genealogical material which ought to be printed. I hope the Association will be able to raise the money needed for this work. The report of the last gathering contains a very valuable and carefully prepared article by Mr. William H. Reed on Thomas Bailey, who, as early as 1630, settled on the south side of Boston Harbor near the spot occupied by Thomas Weston in 1623, first known as Wessagusset and later as Weymouth.

On motion of Henry T. Bailey and vote of the Association, the President appointed the following committee to nominate officers of the Association for the coming year:

Henry T. Bailey of Scituate,

Thomas B. Bailey of Boston,

And Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley.

On motion of William W. Bailey of Nashua, it was voted that an auditor be added to the list of officers for the ensuing year.

The president read several letters from persons who were

unable to be present. Among these were letters from Horace W. Bailey, Esq., of Newbury, Vermont, Chester T. Sherman of Washington, D. C. and Congressman J. W. Bailey of Texas.

In response to an inquiry by Mr. Thomas Bailey, the Secretary announced that the husbands and wives of persons of the Bailey blood are eligible for membership in the Association and are invited to attend the gatherings.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

A SONG OF GREETING FROM OHIO.

BY MRS. ELIZABETH S. EMERSON BAILEY OF MARIETTA, OHIO.

[Read by Mr. William H. Reed of South Weymouth.]

I wish to express in the happiest words
My joy in this Pioneer meeting ;
And how I am longing with heart and with hand
To join in the general greeting.

On the Scituate headlands to stand just for once
Looking down on the prospect below,
To the spot where our forefathers planted their homes
More than six generations ago.

To look on the harbor whose welcoming light
Smiles out so inviting and free,
Where the mossers are gathering stores from the rocks,
And the fishermen wealth from the sea.

'T would be worth half a life time to have such a view
And to think all the thoughts it would bring ;
And that journey to Scituate, had I but wings,
Would be such a wonderful thing.

But I stand on the verge of the border land,
On the shore of the mystical river,
Which sooner or later we all must cross
To the shore of the great Forever.

The vigor and strength of my life are gone,
My hair has the silvery rime ;
My future in calmness I leave in God's hand
And am quietly waiting His time.

For the husband and father whose name we bear,
We send you a reverent greeting ;
How quick was his hand for the grasp of a friend,
How his heart would have thrilled at this meeting.

One day is too short for a meeting like this,
With our Family Records to trace ;
On the Evergreen shore, when life's hurry is o'er,
Will be our best gathering place.

Following the reading of the poem there was singing by a quartet, consisting of Henry T. Bailey, Fred T. Bailey, Sarah T. Bailey and Emma F. Bailey, all descendants of John Bailey of Scituate.

ADDRESS OF HENRY T. BAILEY.

Henry T. Bailey of Scituate, a descendant of John Bailey of Scituate, spoke in a very entertaining way about some of the Baileys of Scituate. He accomplished the very difficult task of presenting genealogical facts, usually as dry as dust, in a manner which commanded the attention of his entire audience. He is State Supervisor of drawing for Massachusetts, holding the office of Agent for the State Board of Education. The most of his address, he said, was what he had been told by his Aunt Sarah.

He spoke in part as follows. —

"John Bailey of Scituate," so called, came there from Weymouth as a tenant farmer of Capt. John Williams' Farm Neck, 1670. Nearly all the Baileys of Scituate are descended from John's grandson, Caleb, born in 1720. Great-grandfather Caleb had six children.

The first was Israel, whose daughter Asenath was the mother of Christopher Tilden of Boston, and Thomas, formerly selectman of Scituate, whose twin brother Sewell was the father of Thomas F. Bailey, selectman and representative to the Legislature.

The second was Caleb, grandfather of Winchell of Boston, Ann Mary, matron of an asylum in New York State somewhere, and James and Charles, who owned the restaurant on Lincoln Street, Boston, so popular with the railroad men. This Caleb had 12 children, one of whom, Deborah, married Martin Merritt, whose daughter Abbey was the mother of the North Scituate Clapps. Her sons were fathers of Walter Merritt, formerly constable, and Billings Merritt, contractor and builder in this village. Another of Caleb's daughters is Elvira, in her 86th year, the mother of Dea. Freeman H. Gannett.

The third was Joseph, who had four children by his first

wife, Deborah Tilden, and six by his second, her sister Lydia. He died at 37, and Lydia married again. From him, through his son Job, are descended Job F., formerly door, sash and blind manufacturer, Kneeland Street, Boston; John, the father of Edward Willis Bailey, who is now at the head of the firm, and Joseph T., the great wool merchant, until recently president of the Boylston Bank, and Dea. George W., the shoe manufacturer and father of Herbert of Wollaston.

Job's daughter Maria married a Vinal, and became the mother of George and Job, the grocers, and another daughter, Margaret, is the mother of Fanny, the wife of S. T. Spear, our grocer. Everybody here knows "Aunt Lydia," another of Job's daughters, who has just enlarged the old house into the most conspicuous residence in the village. Joseph is also grandfather to Joseph, the carpenter at Scituate Centre, and Frank, the butcher, at Scituate Harbor.

The eldest son of Joseph by his second wife, Lydia, was Thomas Tilden, commonly called Tilden Bailey. He was representative to the General Court in his day, and the father of Thomas, now of Melrose; Jotham was founder of the J. W. Bailey Sons Company, Boston, and father of the Baileys of Reading, and of Miriam, wife of Samuel Agnew, lately come here from Florida, and one of the best men in town; and Dea. Charles of North Scituate, whose wife was Eudora Turner, one of the famous Norwell family of Turners, whose "four Bailey boys" are well known. Henry is the person now addressing you; Fred is in business in North Scituate, was chairman of the school committee last year, and is well known in the County as a speaker upon black-board teaching in Sunday School work. Albert, who married a daughter of ex-Mayor Hall of Cambridge, is Master of English, Worcester Academy, and Charles, the youngest son, now 24, is receiving teller, Boylston Bank, Boston. There are two girls in the family, and it is this family which claims "Aunt Sarah" as a member.

Waterman, another son by Lydia, was the father of Davis Bailey, and of James T. of Boston, of the old firm of Lincoln & Bailey, roofers.

Great-grandfather Caleb had a daughter Lydia, who married

a Merritt. After the birth of her first child, Phillippa, her left side was paralyzed, so that she lost the use of her arm, and used to have it always in a sling. Nevertheless, she was the mother of 12 more children, and did all her own work, including the spinning, weaving and knitting. She could use the fingers of her left hand, but not the arm. She was the grandmother of the Brockton Merritts, of all the Scituate Centre Merritts, and through her daughters, Emily and Elizabeth, of the Litchfields of North Scituate and Quincy. One of her sons, Bailey Merritt, had two daughters, who are the mothers of the North Scituate Vinals, and of some of the Litchfields in Egypt.

Great-grandfather Caleb had a son Job, great-grandfather of C. F. B. Tilden of Cohasset, and his brothers, Edward and William.

There was a son Ebenezer, the father of Noah, whose son, Thomas O. Bailey, was a shoe manufacturer here, and whose daughter Mercy is mother-in-law to Frank Learnard of DeWolfe, Fiske & Co., at the Archway.

There were other children, I think, but I can't remember them.

ADDRESS OF MISS LUCY DENNISON BAILEY OF
MARIETTA, OHIO.

READ BY MR. WILLIAM H. REED.

The Bailey Pioneers of the Northwest Territory.

I cannot express the delight it would give me to stand on the historic ground which was once the home of four of my ancestors. Here John Bailey of Scituate lived and died. Here his son Joseph settled with his wife Jerusha Adams, and here their 10 children were born, and here Joseph died in 1747. *Their son, Adams, grew to manhood in Scituate and in 1746 married Sarah Howard, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Field Howard of Bridgewater. Her great grandfather, John Howard, "came from England when quite young," (1) and "was brought up in the family of Miles Standish" (2) (3) He was a man of much influence, and one of the first military officers in Bridgewater" (4) and "represented that town at Plymouth Court 1678."

We find many eminent men among his descendants, perhaps the most widely known are William Cullen Bryant and Gen. O. O. Howard. In this ancient and beautiful town were born also my great grandfather Seth, eldest son of Adams and Sarah Howard Bailey, and his brothers, Capt. Adams and Joseph.

The family then moved to Bridgewater, where the remaining nine children were born. Three of them left no descendants, six married and settled in New England, and three sons, Seth, Caleb and Daniel, whose movements we shall briefly trace, moved to the west.

The Ohio Company was practically originated in 1776, when Congress, having insufficient means to pay the army, passed an act offering a tract of land to every officer and soldier who served during the war. In 1783, after the declaration of peace with Great Britain, 283 army officers prepared a petition to Con-

*Mitchell's History of Bridgewater, 1840. (1) and (3) Miss. Cove's data. (2) and (4) Farmer.

gress asking that a grant of land for actual settlement to which the act of 1776 entitled them, might be located between Lake Erie and the Ohio River; and in a letter to Gen. Washington, which is now among the records of Marietta College, Gen. Rufus Putnam makes an admirable clear-cut statement of the advantages of such a settlement to the United States, as well as to the recipients of the land grant.

He enclosed the petition with this letter, and requested Gen. Washington to present it to Congress and give it his patronage. This was done. Gen. Washington says, "I used every power I was master of," but Congress, while acknowledging the propriety and policy of the move, was slow to act, and pleaded lack of ownership by the government. The condition of the officers and soldiers at this time was deplorable in the extreme. Oft times penniless, perhaps homeless as well, with families dependent upon them, with all business interests depressed, and with nothing to provide with but depreciated continental certificates, many of them had exhausted their fortunes, their health and their capabilities of earning a livelihood in behalf of their country.

In 1785 Congress ordered the Ohio lands surveyed and offered for sale, and a purchase of the Indian rights to same was made for \$25,000; New York* and Virginia† had already ceded to the United States their claims to lands north of the Ohio River.

Early in 1786 a convention of delegates from eight counties of Massachusetts, composed mainly of officers who served in the late war, met at the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Boston to consider the advisability of raising a fund not to exceed a million dollars in Continental specie certificates for the purchase of Ohio lands for actual settlement. They formed an association called the Ohio company, which immediately set about enlisting Congress and the Massachusetts people in the proposed purchase and colonization.

The Northwest Territory was created in 1787. ‡"It included all the public lands north of the Ohio River, and embraced the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin." The "ordinance of 1787" and the "Ohio

*1781 †1783 ‡Barnes' History of the U. S.

Company's purchase" were pending in Congress at the same time ; § "they were parts of the same transaction" and were dependent upon each other for success. Both were satisfactorily settled in July. The original contract of 1787, and the three patents issued to the Ohio Company are now in the Marietta College Library. Congress granted the Ohio Company for actual settlement a million and a half acres of land for a million dollars. It is also granted two full townships of land for a university which || "was the first example in the history of our country of an establishment and endowment of an institution of learning by the direct agency of the general government." "Section 16 in every township was given perpetually for the support of schools ; section 29 for the support of religion, while sections 8, 11 and 26 were reserved for the future disposition of Congress." The first permanent settlement in all this North-West Territory was made by the Ohio Company in 1788 at Marietta, Ohio.

This settlement was national in its character, not individual. It was the offspring of national poverty and consequent national legislation, and was protected by the Federal Government.

† "The early adventurers to the Northwestern Territory," says Burnet, "were generally men who had spent the prime of their lives in the war of independence. Some of them were young men descended from revolutionary patriots." The colonists of Marietta and vicinity were principally descendants of the Puritan discoverers of Plymouth Rock in 1620. Of like habits and customs and of the same high principle, culture and courage. It is well that they were, for men and women of lesser calibre would have fainted under the hardships of the first ten years. Their communications with the east were rare. The depredations of the Indians finally drove the colonists into garrisons, placing them almost in a state of siege from 1791 to 1795, and for a year famine stared them in the face through the failure of crops and inability to secure game ; and the small-pox added to the distress of the thickly populated block houses which formed the garrisons ; but the small-pox patients mostly recovered

§North American Review. || Venable.

† Burnet's Notes on the Northwest Territory.

and the treaty of 1795 put an end to the Indian war and allowed the colonists to return to their houses and till their lands in peace.

* It is said that "the subduing of a new country gives a pleasure something like that attendant on creation." The new country was fertile in soil, delightful in situation, healthy in climate; well watered, well timbered, and after 1796 free from Indian depredations. The vegetable products were varied and beautiful and the yield immense. Game and fish and wild honey were abundant and delicious; even elk and buffalo steak and broiled pheasant enlivened the bill of fare, and wild turkeys were as the sands of the sea.

† As early as 1794 a quantity of scions of the choicest apple trees were brought to Belpre from New England and carefully distributed, and fruit raising became a prominent industry. Nor was literary culture neglected. Schools sprang up everywhere, and in 1796, or earlier, the first library in the Northwest Territory was established at Belpre, Ohio, six miles below the future Bailey homes, and shares sold to settlers at \$10 each. In the Ohio historical collection Amos Dunham says: ‡ "In order to make the long winter evenings pass more smoothly by great exertion I purchased a share in the Belpre Library six miles distant. Many a night have I passed (using pine knots instead of candles) reading to my wife while she sat hatcheling, carding or spinning." The Coonskin Library of Amesville was the second in the Northwest Territory and was obtained in 1804 by collecting and selling a quantity of raccoon and other skins and investing the proceeds in a valuable collection of books, which were brought from Boston in a spring wagon. § Their care of the library was such that a fine of three cents was imposed for each drop of tallow defacing a book. To this well-favored land came the descendants of Adams and Sarah Howard Bailey.

In 1790 their son Caleb, then a young man of 22, joined a party from Massachusetts, under the leadership of Gen. Rufus Putnam, superintendent of the Ohio Company, and made his new home in what is now Parkersburg, West Virginia, but eventually

* Gov. St. Clair's address July, '88.

† History of Washington Co., p. 514. ‡ 575. § Hildreth.

settled some distance up the Kanawha river, where his descendants still live. He married Anna James. They had two sons and four daughters, two of whom died early. Farther than this I am unable to give reliable information.

Daniel Bailey, Caleb's brother, married Lucinda Perry, daughter of James Perry of Easton, a captain in the Colonial wars. They had three children born in Easton, Achsah, Harriet and Alfreda. In 1794, when Alfreda was a baby, they started, I am told, for Ohio, journeying over mountains and rivers in a one-horse baggage wagon and crossing the Hudson at Peekskill late in the fall. In six weeks they reached Buds Ferry, Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where they decided to remain, and here their five younger children were born. Daniel Bailey died in 1850 and his wife in 1811; both are buried at Rehoboth, Pennsylvania.

All the children but Achsah settled in and died in the State of Ohio. All married and left descendants but Lucinda, who lived at Zanesville with her sister, Mrs. Peters, and died there at an advanced age. Achsah L., born in 1789, married Thomas Robinson and settled near home. They had nine children, the oldest of whom, Dr. J. Q. Robinson, now 80 years of age, has been a practising physician of acceptance for over 48 years in West Newton, Pennsylvania. His advanced years and feeble health alone prevent his being present to-day. He has an interesting family, some of whom are settled near him. Harriet Bailey, born 1791, married Wm. Cunningham, had several children, lived and died in Wayne Co., Ohio. Alfreda H. Bailey, born 1793, married Robert Hamilton, moved to Coshocton Co., Ohio, where she lived and died, having raised a large family. Dr. George Bartlett Bailey, born 1796, married Jane McConanghy settled at Georgetown, Ohio, where nine children were born to them and where both parents died. Their eldest son, George Bartlett, was a young man of much promise, and but for his untimely death in 1861 would doubtless have risen to prominence. He grew up with and was an intimate friend of Ulysses S. Grant, who was always a warm friend of the family as well.

Charlotte Adams Bailey, born 1802, married Adam Peters, lived and died in Zanesville, Ohio. They had one daughter, Elizabeth.

James P., born 1808, married, had several children, enlisted in the late war, and died in Zanesville some years thereafter.

Leonard Perry Bailey, born 1798, died 1886, married Abigail Matthews and settled in Zanesville, Ohio. They had nine children, several of whom were especially skilled in art. Most of them died before reaching middle life. One grand-daughter recently married a Swedish baron, a man of some political prominence in his own country. From a press article, written by S. S. Gilson in 1885, I extract the following: "One of the most interesting men in Zanesville is Mr. Leonard P. Bailey, 87 years of age, and an elder in the church for over 50 years. Mr. Bailey began the manufacture of organs and pianos in 1820. He made and introduced the first organ used in a Presbyterian Church in America. A desire was expressed by several persons for its introduction into the Second Presbyterian Church. After considerable consideration and hesitation, Mr. Culbertson (the pastor) consented, but added, 'If there is one good old woman opposed, it must go out.' A place was prepared for the organ in the gallery, where it stood many Sabbaths in silence. When the people had become accustomed to its presence, it was played one Sabbath for the children. Soon it was used for the full service, and not a single objection was made by any member of the church or congregation. In announcing the opening hymn Mr. Culbertson said 'We will now fiddle and sing the 159th hymn.' Three years after Mr. Bailey visited Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other eastern cities and did not find any organ in use in any Presbyterian Church."

It was a pleasure to hear Father Bailey play upon a piano of his own manufacture, made 33 years ago. The instrument is elegant in workmanship, modern in appearance and rich in tone, a testimony to the conscience of the Christian workman of former days. I might add that Uncle Leonard made the first pipe organ ever used in Marietta, which has been in constant use ever since it was introduced in 1846.

Although Seth, Jr., eldest brother of Caleb and Daniel Bailey, was born in the lovely town in which you gather to-day, he probably grew up in West Bridgewater, whence his father moved before he was five years old.

In 1770 he married Deborah Packard, daughter of Capt. Jacob Packard, a descendant of John Howard and also of Samuel Packard, both of whom were ancestors of Wm. Cullen Bryant.

Seth and Deborah Packard Bailey had nine children; Sarah (who died at six), Deborah and Joseph were born at Bridgewater. The family then moved to Easton, where my grandfather Seth, Martin, Gooding, Mary, Sarah Howard and Caleb were all born. The old house where Seth Bailey, Sr., lived is still standing in W. Bridgewater.

*He was a revolutionary soldier, "a private in Capt. Seth Pratt's Company of Colonel James Williams Regiment, Massachusetts Troops," also a member of the Committee of Correspondence and Safety of Easton, Massachusetts. In 1790 his brother Caleb went west with the Ohio Company. In 1794 his brother Daniel started for the same vicinity, but halted near Pittsburg and remained there, though all his children but Mrs. Robinson eventually moved to Ohio.

In 1798 his son Seth, Jr., my grandfather, came to the vicinity of Marietta, married and in 1804 returned to Easton for his father's family. Jacob returned from Vermont, where he was now living, and the two young men worked a season in the harvest field to earn money to bring their father's family west. Pullman cars and Northland steamships were not in vogue at this time and the journey was made in ox teams in the fall of 1804 by the entire family except Jacob, who returned to Vermont.

They stopped at Buds Ferry, Pennsylvania, to visit Daniel Bailey and family en route. With the exception of Seth, Jr., the family settled in Virginia, now West Virginia, a few miles below Marietta on the Ohio River. The father and mother only lived a few years. Deborah married a Mr. Butler, and they eventually settled in St. Louis, Missouri, and it is said Caleb joined her and both died there. Caleb was unmarried; Deborah left no children. A friend who was present at her wedding said that she well remembered after the ceremony and congratulations were over seeing Deborah tie on an apron and get supper for the guests.

*History of Easton.

Gooding lost his sweetheart by death and became insane in consequence and died in a few years. Mary became engaged to a prosperous young farmer in the vicinity, but died before the marriage occurred. Thus of the family of nine children, Seth, Jr., Martin and Sarah Howard Bailey were the only ones in the west to leave descendants, Jacob having married and settled in Vermont.

Seth Bailey, Jr., was born at Easton, Massachusetts, in 1778, and probably grew to manhood there. He came from Easton to the Northwest Territory in 1798 with Judge Silvanus Ames and family. All the way from Pittsburg, a distance of 150 miles, he rode on horseback, and carried Judge Ames' little boy, who afterward became Bishop Ames. For two years he lived opposite Belpre in what is now Parkersburg, West Virginia. Capt. Wm. James and family were then living on Blennerhassett's Island near by. They had come to the Northwest Territory from Stonington, Connecticut, in 1790. During the Indian war they had lived in the garrison at Belpre, known as Farmers' Castle, and here my two grandmothers, Polly James, a bright, active girl of fifteen, and Mary Dana, an intellectual little girl of nine, both daughters of Revolutionary officers, used to run races in knitting, and it is said that Polly James always won, and the ambitious effort always made little Mary sick. In 1800 Seth Bailey, Jr., and Polly James were married. Capt. James then owned Vienna and James Islands and 700 acres at Stilwell, Virginia.

For Polly's wedding dowry her father gave her Vienna Island, six miles below Marietta, in the Ohio River. They lived on James Island for a time, but "Mr. Bailey built a cabin on Vienna Island, and began the work of clearing in 1802. The island was densely covered with immense trees, and clearing progressed slowly and involved the hardest kind of labor. Winter set in before a shelter could be provided for the stock, but nature had supplied that. A sycamore tree, 17 feet in its greatest diameter and 15 in its shortest, was discovered to be hollow. A door was cut in one side and the interior found large enough to afford a comfortable stable for all the stock." On one of these islands Maria was born in 1803. In 1804 Seth, Jr.,

returned to Easton for his father's family. He probably left his wife and daughter at her father's at Stilwell, Virginia, where Betsy was born during his absence, which was prolonged throughout the harvesting season in order to earn money for the family emigration to Ohio, which occurred during the fall. Upon his return, Seth, Jr., settled in Warren township, Ohio, opposite his island home. The change was made for good reasons. Spring freshets and floods occur at irregular intervals in the Ohio River. To-day the telegraph warns us of impending danger. Such a rise in the river came upon them unheralded. Grandfather at once transferred the stock to the Ohio mainland and quickly returned for his wife and baby and household goods. The river had risen so rapidly that he found grandmother sitting on the bed with her baby to keep out of the flood which had already covered the floor.

The Washington County History says: "The rich lands along the river were naturally chosen by the first settlers. The first permanent improvements (in Warren township) were made by Seth Bailey, Jr., Elias Newton and the Cole family in 1804 and 1805. These old families were not only the pioneers of the township, but the leading characters in its history for more than 30 years. They were men of culture and energy, who were ambitious to build up the community as well as their private fortunes."

"The first frame houses in Warren township were built by Messrs. (Seth) Bailey (Jr.), Newton and Cole. The frames were made at the headwaters of the Ohio, and floated down on rafts." Grandfather built early in 1805, opposite the head of Vienna Island. This became the Bailey homestead, a centre of large hospitality and social life. For many years it was not uncommon for 20 to sit daily at their table. In this home the other nine children were born, and here was raised a bright, intelligent family of 11, all of whom lived past middle life. The following narrative dictated by my father, Wm. Dennison Bailey, is one of many reminiscences of grandfather's early pioneer life. "Early in the present century my father packed salt from the Scioto salt works to his home near Marietta. It usually took him about a week to make the round trip of 140 miles. He

generally walked both ways, often travelling 35 miles without passing a house. He always went during the grazing season, as he could not carry feed for the horses. He took with him two or three horses with pack saddles, on which were placed six bushels of salt (300 lbs.) to the horse.

There were no roads, simply narrow trails wide enough for the horses to walk single file. He used to follow along the trail behind the horses, carrying an old musket with a flint lock, and a piece of punk to strike fire when he went into camp at night. Sometimes he would travel till after dark in order to reach a good camping place. The wolves were very abundant and would commence howling soon after dark, first on one side, then on the other, then in front and behind him. The woods were alive with them.

When returning and ready to go into camp he would lay the bags of salt and pack saddles in a pile near the fire and turn the horses loose to graze. Sometimes the wolves would gather around the horses and drive them back until they stood with their heads over the bags of salt close to the fire. When brought to the Ohio River that salt was worth 16 cents a pound or \$8.00 a bushel.

Sometimes he paid for it in money, but ordinarily he would exchange a tow linen shirt or pair of tow pantaloons for a bushel of salt. The workmen needed these garments as much as he needed the salt, as there were no stores out there at the time. These garments were made from flax which he had raised, broken and hatched, and which my mother had spun and woven and made into garments."

Polly James Bailey was of Puritan descent, a woman of remarkable vigor of character and deep religious fervor. For many years she was the only professing Christian in the Warren settlement. Seth Bailey, Jr., was a man of robust physique, tireless energy, sound business habits and wise benevolence. The first school house in Warren township was built on his farm in 1810 of logs, and later replaced by one of brick. "In this house the Presbyterian Church of Warren was formed Feb. 23, 1828. His wife was one of the constituent members, and he and four sons, Seth, John, Bennett and William, united with it

in 1833. When the first Sabbath School in the township was established in the spring of 1819, the record shows that of the 32 scholars enrolled, eight were the children of Seth Bailey, Jr., the youngest of whom was my father, a little lad of three years. Seth Bailey, Jr., gave the land for a public cemetery and the site for a church and helped largely to build the church in 1837. "Rest is a change of employment," was a favorite maxim of his, and he often told my father that he did not know what it was to be tired. After the death of his wife in 1852 he received every care through the faithful devotion of his daughter Betsy, who unselfishly gave up a home of her own in order to care for her parents. He acquired considerable property and died in 1861 at the age of 83. Martin Bailey, Seth's brother, was born at Easton, came west in 1804, and married Betsy Clark in 1809. They lived in Belpre, Warren and other places in Washington County, Ohio. He was drum major of Virginia for a time and used to ride from one muster to another for months together. He was a genial companion and quite a musician for those times. His wife, who died in 1832, was a most excellent woman and of good family.

They had ten children, of whom Angeline, the wife of Samuel McCourt, was the eldest. Six of them left no descendants. Erastus was the father of Miss Martha Hawling Bailey, already well known as a talented elocutionist.

Martin Bailey died in 1845, and he and his wife Betsy and son-in-law, Samuel McCourt, are buried in West Marietta. Sarah Howard Bailey, Martin's youngest sister, was born in Easton, Massachusetts, in 1790, came west in 1804, and in 1806 married Timothy Cone, a native of East Haddam, Massachusetts, the son of Joseph Cone, a naval officer, and Martha Spencer, daughter of Joseph Spencer, a major general in the Revolutionary War, and Martha Brainard, the sister of David and John Brainard. They began housekeeping in Ohio, opposite their Virginia home. After a year or two they moved to the "State Road," where they lived four or five years, when they moved to Harmar. In 1826 they bought a farm in Warren, four miles below Marietta, which was thenceforth their home. Mrs. Cone died in Marietta in 1870, surviving her husband four years. She was an earnest

Christian woman of great strength of character, of untiring industry and the most careful economy, whose home was her world. Their ten children all grew to manhood and womanhood.

The sons were energetic business men. One of them accumulated a fortune on the Pacific coast. The daughters were women of fine mental and executive ability. One of them, Miss Mary Cone of Marietta, is a writer of skill, and is the author of two valuable books, one on California and the other a historical work, both of which are deposited with the records of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association.

The Baileys as I know them are people of firm convictions, unswerving patriotism, good executive ability and judgment, of deep affection and modest demeanor. They are keen observers of and lovers of nature, are kind to the poor and "given to hospitality."

The relationship includes men and women of varied business proclivities. We find successful physicians, chemists, civil and mining engineers, farmers, teachers, ministers, artists and authors. Politicians do not abound, although the Bailey men have decided political beliefs and stand by their colors, one of them having walked a hundred miles to register his name and vote for the presidential candidate of his choice, which called forth the remark of a State legislator, that if all voters were as patriotic as Mr. Bailey the country would be revolutionized.

We no longer grind our corn in a hand mill, or study the three R's in log schoolhouses, or pack salt to the music of wolf concerts, but with filial love we honor our pioneer dead who patiently endured privation and danger that the enjoyments and luxuries of life might be ours, for the things that have been, make us what we are.

LUCY DENNISON BAILEY.

Marietta, Ohio, August, 1897.

Miss Lucy D. Bailey sent as a donation to the Association from the author, Miss Mary Cone of Marietta, Ohio, two volumes, one entitled, "Two Years in California," and the other, "Life of Rufus Putnam," together with a photograph of Miss Cone.

Miss Cone is the daughter of Sarah Howard Bailey Cone, and is a granddaughter of Seth Bailey, Sr., a descendant of John Bailey of Scituate.

On motion of Mr. Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, it was voted that the thanks of the Association be sent by the Secretary to Mrs. Elizabeth S. Emerson Bailey for her very excellent poem, and to Miss Lucy D. Bailey for her very valuable and interesting address.

The next number on the program was a very interesting recitation by Miss Beulah E. Bailey, granddaughter of George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, and a descendant of Thomas Bailey of Wessagusset, afterwards Weymouth.

Her selection was Part VII of Longfellow's poem entitled, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," in which he portrays the doings of the Captain at Wessagusset.

Previous to the recitation, the President read a brief introduction prepared by the Secretary, explaining the historical connection of the facts set forth in the poem.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON GENEALOGY.

Mrs. Milton Ellsworth, of Rowley, a member of the committee appointed to work on the history of the John Bailey of Salisbury branch, announced that she had prepared a type-written manuscript account of John Bailey of Salisbury and some of his descendants, which was in the custody of the Secretary of the Association.

Mr. George P. Bailey of Mansfield, a member of the committee appointed to work on the history of the John Bailey of Scituate branch, called attention to the type-written manuscript account of John Bailey of Scituate, and some of his descendants, which was compiled by him last year and which is now in the custody of the Secretary.

Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge, a member of the committee appointed to work on the history of the James Bailey of Rowley branch, first spoke of the great value of each of the typewritten volumes mentioned by the last speakers, and expressed the hope that they could both be printed and offered for sale in the near future.

He reported the acquisition of considerable new matter pertaining to the James Bailey branch, and expressed the hope that there could be a typewritten account of this part of the family prepared before the next gathering.

NECROLOGY.

The Secretary announced the death during the year of the following members of the Association :—

Orrin D. Bailey of Lakeport, New Hampshire.

Susan Bailey.

George Otis Shattuck of Boston died Feb. 23, 1897.

He spoke as follows of Mr. Shattuck :—

MEMOIR OF GEORGE O. SHATTUCK.

George O. Shattuck of Boston was for one year a Vice-President of this Association, but owing to ill health, was not permitted to take an active part in its affairs.

Mr. Shattuck was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 2, 1829, and died in Boston, Massschusetts, Feb. 23, 1897.

He was a descendant in the eighth generation from James Bailey, who came from England to New England about 1640 and settled in Rowley, Massachusetts.

His ancestors on his mother's side in each generation were :—

1st. James Bailey, b. about 1612.

Lydia —

2d. John Bailey, b. 1642, Rowley.

Mary Mighill.

3d. James Bailey, b. 1680, Bradford.

Hannah Wood.

4th. Samuel Bailey, b. 1705, Andover.

Mary Rolf.

5th. Samuel Bailey, Jr., b. 1728, Andover.

Hannah Kittredge.

6th. James Bailey, b. 1757, Andover.

Lucy Brown.

7th. Hannah, Bailey, b. about 1796, Andover.

Joseph Shattuck.

On March 11, at a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical

Society, Professor James B. Thayer read a tribute to his worth, which may be found among the records of that society.

On May 29, at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, resolutions were adopted and addresses were made by distinguished members of the Bar and by Mr. Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court, a full account of which may be found in the Boston Evening Herald of that date.

George O. Shattuck at the time of his death was President of the Boston Bar Association and was one of the leading lawyers in Massachusetts. His mother was a granddaughter of Samuel Bailey, Jr., who was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. She was a woman of strong character and from her he inherited much of his mental power. Shortly after her death in 1866, he said of her, "I am sure I never knew a woman who was so earnestly and wisely devoted to her children. She spared nothing to educate us and she was worn out in self-sacrifice."

Mr. Shattuck was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1851.

Professor Thayer says of him: "All through his life he won what he got by the strong, direct, vigorous efforts of a man who felt himself competent for his task and who had thoroughly prepared himself for it" * * * * "He was one of the best, kindest and most devoted friends, one of the most faithful and trustworthy legal advisers, one of the most competent, thoroughly-prepared advocates, one of the best citizens and one of the most faithful, strong and upright men I have ever known."

ADDRESS OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

I am a member of this Association by reason of my descent from James Bailey of Rowley.

I have recently discovered that on my mother's side I am also a descendant of John Bailey of Scituate. Those of us who are of the John of Scituate branch have come back to-day to the old homestead. You saw the spot suitably marked as you came here this morning.

A plan of the John Bailey farm is shown upon the wall at the entrance of this chapel. Here John Bailey settled in 1670, as a tenant of Capt. John Williams. That farm has descended from father to son from the first John of Scituate and is now occupied by Mr. Edwin Bailey, a descendant of the sixth generation. He is unable to be present, but his children and various members of his family are here and I hope that we may hear a word from some of them before the exercises are concluded.

The first house long since passed away. We have here a picture of the second house that stood on the site of the old homestead. This also is a thing of the past, save that a few of its doors and timbers form a part of the present dwelling.

We have also one other relic to remind us of the first John of Scituate. I refer to his cane now owned by Mr. George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, which he showed you at Groveland two years ago. He has brought it again to-day and any who are interested may examine it after the exercises are over.

The usual contribution was taken up.

The morning exercises closed with singing of a trio by Mr. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey and Prof. Carl Pflueger.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The members of the Association re-assembled at the Chapel at 2.45 P. M.

There was excellent singing by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, followed by a very interesting recitation by Miss Ella A. Fiske of Clinton, Massachusetts.

Her first selection was Eugene Field's poem entitled, "The Night Wind" and her second "Remembrance," by Thomas Moore.

Both the singing and the recitations were very much enjoyed by all present.

While waiting for some of the regular speakers to arrive, Deacon Thomas T. Bailey told a story, after which he called attention to the fact that Scituate contains the old well made famous by the poem entitled, "The Old Oaken Bucket" and gave as a recitation a very clever parody on this poem.

After another song by the quartet consisting of Mr. Henry T. Bailey, Mr. Fred T. Bailey and their two sisters, the committee on nominations, made their report, and the following persons were elected as officers of the Association for the coming year

President, Eben H. Bailey.

Vice-Presidents, William W. Bailey,

Dudley P. Bailey.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey.

Auditor, Charles W. Bailey.

Executive Committee, J. Warren Bailey, J. Alfred Bailey, Wm.

H. Reed, George Edson Bailey, William E. Robie, Dr.

Stephen G. Bailey, Edwin A. Bayley.

The exercises concluded with an address by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Lexington, a Boston lawyer and a descendant of John Bailey of Salisbury.

ADDRESS OF EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

Mr. President and Members of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association:—It gives me great pleasure to be able to meet with you today. Residing as I do so near to the places where the annual meetings of the Association have been held I almost feel that some apology is due from me that this should be the first reunion I have attended. My excuse must be that the meetings have occurred when I have been absent for my summer vacations.

I am very much interested in the purposes of the Association, fully believing that it is well worth our while to study out as completely as possible our family history, and that in so doing we are simply discharging a sacred duty which we owe not only to those who have preceded us, but also to those who are to come after us.

As the members of so large and scattered a family, I feel that we have cause to congratulate ourselves that we can trace our ancestry in an unbroken line from the landing of our progenitors upon this continent only a few years subsequent to the arrival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

I trust that our Association in all that it undertakes in connection with the history of the various branches of the family will aim primarily at exactness, and that nothing will be accepted or stated as a fact until it has been fully established as such by thorough investigation, for any course short of this will only result in indefinite and unsatisfactory information.

Of John Bayley of Salisbury it seems to be satisfactorily established that he was a weaver by trade and resided at Chippenham, England; that he married Elizabeth Knight, daughter of William and Jane (Langburne) Knight of Embourne, Berkshire County, England; that they had six children; that he, with his oldest son, John, took passage for America on a ship called the "Gabriel;" that during the voyage on the 15th day of August, 1635, the ship encountered a terrific storm, and was wrecked off

the coast of Maine near what is now the town of Bristol. Escaping from the shipwreck, John and his son settled in Newbury, Massachusetts. In the settlement of Colchester (afterwards called Salisbury), he received the first grant of lots in the division of the land, and it is supposed that here he remained until his death, which is said to have occurred November 2, 1651.

By his will, which was proved April 13, 1652, he gave his home in Salisbury to his son John during his life, and then to his grandson; he also provided that "son John is to pay his mother six pounds, provided she came over, son Robert fifteen pounds and daughters ten pounds apiece, if they came over, and five pounds apiece if they do not."

Notwithstanding the premium he thus placed upon their emigration, it is not certain that any of them ever came to America, although there is some evidence that his daughter Johanna came to New England, either with him or soon after his arrival.

As I desire to speak particularly of the settlement of one branch of the family in the Connecticut River Valley in the year 1764, at what is now Newbury, Vermont, I will only take time to briefly trace the line of descent to that time: John, Jr., who came to New England with his father, John, Sr., was born in 1613. He lived in Newbury and Salisbury, and married Eleanor Emery. They had nine children. Their son Isaac (3) was born July 22, 1654. He married Sarah Emery Jan. 13, 1683, and by her had five children. Their son Joshua (4) was born October 30, 1685, and married Sarah Coffin in 1706. They had nine children. Their son Jacob (5) was born July 2, 1726, at Newbury, Massachusetts, and married Prudence Noyes, the daughter of Ephraim and Prudence (Stickney) Noyes, October 16, 1745. They settled in Hamstead, New Hampshire, which seems to have been his home for a number of years. The outbreak of the old French War in 1756 aroused his patriotism and called forth his military genius, for both of which from that time on he was held in high esteem. Early in the war he raised a company, of which he was made captain, and with his company, was present when Fort William Henry was captured in August, 1757. He had a narrow escape from the massacre which

occurred there. For his honorable services in this campaign he received a commission as colonel from General Amherst, and later, in 1759, he took part with the latter in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

As late as the close of the war in 1760, there was no English settlement in the Connecticut River Valley north of Charlestown, New Hampshire. It was a region of which nothing was known except the little gleaned from the reports of guides, hunters and an occasional traveller. But these accounts described the richness and beauty of the "Cohos Meadows" in such terms that some exploring parties were sent out and plans formed for occupation and settlement and within a year after the close of the war Colonel Jacob Bayley and Capt. John Hazen were promised charters of land in "Cohos" if they would go on and make settlements there. They agreed to work together and in 1761 Capt. Hazen took possession of the east side of the Connecticut, which he named Haverhill, after the town of his residence in Massachusetts, and the following year possession was taken of the west side of the river for Colonel Bayley, although he himself was unable to settle there until 1764. To this land grant he gave the name of Newbury, in honor of the town of his birth in Massachusetts. Settlers were not lacking when once the fertility and natural advantages of the region became known and Newbury and Haverhill soon became the centre of thrifty and prosperous settlements.

The charter, which Colonel Bayley obtained for the town of Newbury, bears the date of March 18, 1763, and is signed by Benning Wentworth, royal governor of New Hampshire. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he was commissioned by the State of New York, Brigadier General. He also received from General Washington the appointment of Commissary General of the Northern Department of the Colonial Army, a position involving great responsibility and subjecting him to serious dangers and difficulties. In all of these positions he bore himself most honorably and received the cordial esteem and confidence of General Washington.

By the State of New York he was appointed Commissioner and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

On July 8, 1777, he was appointed a member of the Council of Safety. He served as Judge of Probate for the Newbury District and later was Chief Justice of the Orange County Court from 1781 to 1791, excepting the two years, 1783-4. He was a member of the council of the first Governor of the State of Vermont.

The successful performance of the duties of such a variety of important positions clearly distinguish General Jacob Bayley as a man of high character and marked ability. Plain and unpretentious, of patriotism undoubted, a trusted friend not only of his pioneer neighbors, but of the head of the Nation, an impartial judge, Jacob Bayley was an honor to his town and his family. He died at the advanced age of 90 years, and his remains rest in the Ox Bow Burying Ground in the town he founded and loved so well.

I trust, my friends, you will pardon me if I have exceeded my time, but knowing that the history of our family in Vermont has not been brought before the Association, I have ventured to present this outline, what is necessarily incomplete. It is my hope that some future gathering of this Association may be held at Newbury, Vermont, when we can have a nearer view and obtain a clearer understanding of the locality and events of which I have spoken.

There are still very many of the family residing in that immediate vicinity, and I can assure to you all a most cordial welcome to one of the most picturesque sections of New England.

I had intended to read from the "History of Cohos" some facts of interest relating to General Jacob Bayley, but I find I have only time to acknowledge the thanks of our line of the family to Mrs. Ellsworth of Rowley for the excellent work she has done in collecting material relating to John Bayley of Salisbury and his descendants. Finally, let us all interest ourselves in this common cause until we have brought our family history into such form that it shall be correct, complete and enduring.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE SIXTH ANNUAL GATHERING

OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family Association

HELD AT

Tyngsboro, Mass., August 11,

1898.

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

MOTTO:

SEMPER FIDELIS.

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Account of the Sixth Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,

Held at Tyngsboro, Mass., August 11, 1898.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The gathering was held at Willow Dale Grove on the shore of Tyngs Pond in Tyngsboro. The exercises were in the hall of the new pavilion on the grounds of the Messrs. Bowers. The view of the lake was most picturesque and the beauty of the surroundings added much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The committee of arrangement consisted of James R. Bailey of Lawrence, and John Alfred Bailey and Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell.

The president of the association, Eben H. Bailey of Boston, acted as chairman.

After a few well chosen words of welcome, the president, as the first business, called for the report of the secretary.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

As usual the secretary's report was printed in the report of the last annual gathering. That report is for sale, as you all know, and contains all the addresses and exercises of last year. We have also here the printed reports of the preceding years, so that any one wishing to know what the association stands for

and what has so far been done can get very correct and full information by purchasing a set of these reports, or, if a single report of any particular year is desired that can be had by applying to the secretary or treasurer.

During the past year we have lost one of our members, a man who was advanced in years, Edwin Bailey of North Scituate. He was especially to be remembered as being a descendant in the direct line of John of Scituate and the owner of the old homestead at Scituate where John lived as early as 1670. The homestead is still in the family, being occupied by the children of Edwin Bailey and we hope that it may long continue in the Bailey family.

The secretary has one other matter to bring before you. It was suggested at the meeting of the general committee last winter that something ought to be done, by the association, of permanent value, besides the printing of annual reports. The annual reports, we think, have a permanent value and we are encouraged in that belief because there is a demand for them from all over the country—from St. Paul, Minn., from the Astor Library in New York, the New Hampshire State Library and from other places in different parts of the country. The association is now a well known organization; the reports are sought for, and if something is printed in the way of genealogy there will be a demand for it throughout the country among the public libraries. The committees on genealogy have already gathered a considerable amount of genealogical information. Some of it has been printed in the reports; a good deal of it has not. Some of it has been typewritten but much of it still remains in manuscript. We have prepared a printed prospectus showing what is intended. The book, I am sure, will have a great deal in it that is valuable. It will not be a complete account of any one of the branches—that would mean a book costing at least \$4 or \$5, and it would take eight or ten years to get it compiled and published. We now have several branches considerably worked out. Each of you will be handed a copy of the circular and it will enable you to announce what we propose. A few years hence a new volume can be printed when there is sufficient additional matter gathered together to make it worth while.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JAMES R. BAILEY.

The financial affairs of the association are in a good condition. We are entirely out of debt and there is a small balance in the treasury. We have that balance because the management has worked on economical lines, as usual. We still keep the membership dues at the small sum of twenty-five cents.

We depend in a large measure for funds upon the contributions of the friends of the association. There is brought forward from our last year's account \$4.60, and we now have a balance in the treasury of \$55.35.

Your money is deposited, as usual, in the National Pacific Bank in Lawrence in the name of the association.

The account has been examined and approved by the auditor. It shows total receipts \$149.10 and total disbursements \$93.75.

On motion of William W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H., it was voted that the treasurer's report with the accompanying auditor's report be accepted and placed on file.

H. R. Bailey moved that a committee of three be appointed to retire and nominate officers for the ensuing year. Motion seconded and carried.

The president appointed John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley and Miss Ella A. Fiske of Clinton.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

I.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

The particular branch of the Bailey family, which I am working on with the assistance of Mrs. Edward M. Bailey, is the line of James of Rowley. Mrs. Edward M. Bailey has done a good deal; I have done but little. We have, during the year, gathered considerable new information. I have had a very interesting correspondence with a lady out in Grinnell, Iowa. It is surprising to see how the people in the West prize their fam-

ily associations and how glad they are to trace back their ancestry to the early settlers. They cannot come to the gatherings, but they are interested in what we are doing. This lady sends me a very considerable account of some of the descendants of Stephen Bailey, who went from Bradford, Mass.

We have now over one hundred pages of manuscript. I shall not undertake to give it to you in detail, because it will all be printed in the volume of which I have spoken. This matter of names and dates is not interesting to listen to, but when each has it in the shape of a printed volume, convenient for reference, he is glad to study it and know that he has a line of ancestry, which he can refer to and can hand down to his children. He is glad to know something of the family and where each generation has lived. The James Bailey branch has never been printed. All that there is gathered together is in manuscript notes, except a very little that has been introduced into the reports. All that will be printed on that branch will be substantially new and will be of especial value on that account. I think that is all I need to say on account of James of Rowley.

II.

DR. STEPHEN G. BAILEY.

The branch, which claims my consideration, is the Richard Bailey branch. I am glad to hear the previous speaker refer to the interest which is shown in the West, for I find on looking over the old volume, the Poor compilation of the Richard Bailey branch, that there are a good many who have gone to the West and I hope we shall not lose all trace of them. It is of great interest to trace the ramifications and observe the number of the Richard Bailey descendants all up and down this Merimac valley and also on both sides of the Connecticut in New Hampshire and Vermont. The number of people who live right around here in Dracut and Tyngsboro and Methuen, who trace their ancestry back into the Bailey family is very great. During the year I have had some correspondence relating to this matter and am gradually adding something to our store of information. This book of genealogy by Poor has been our

text book up to this time, but it runs only to forty years ago and very much information is needed to round out the families which were given forty years ago in this book. I am always glad to receive any additional information from those who are in condition to render it. I have been occupied most of the year in that spare time which I can give in remodelling and arranging in more modern lines the various names appearing in Poor's book so they can be more easily found and their relationship better understood. At the same time I am desirous of making the list more complete and shall be very glad to receive any additional information regarding any member of the Richard Bailey branch.

III.

MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH.

I am myself a descendant of James of Rowley, but I am still at work on the genealogy of the John Bailey of Salisbury family, or, as Alfred Bailey of Amesbury expresses it, I am still pegging away at the John Bailey family. Why I work on it would be hard to tell, not for money certainly, perhaps from the love of it, since one does become interested in anything which is growing toward completion. I began work on this line of Bailey genealogy in the fall of 1894, soon after the second gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association.

Every afternoon that I could leave home I would take the horse and carriage and drive over to the town clerk's house in Newbury, Mass., and copy as much as I could from the records. As they were not indexed, and some of the books were in a dilapidated condition, (I think they have all been copied since) it was slow work looking down the long pages and picking out the Baileys.

On one of these days I met Lothrop Withington at the town clerk's house. He told me some things that proved a great help in arranging the commencement of the John Bailey family. Frank L. Bailey of Boston gave valuable information in regard to a certain Joshua that I was trying to find a place for. He also advised me that I had better stick to my

own genealogy, but who ever knew of a Bailey that did not like to do as she pleased.

William H. Reed of South Weymouth gave me quite an addition relating to the Rev. James Bailey family and I have to thank Hollis R. Bailey, our hustling secretary, that what I have gathered was put into shape and typewritten. If it finally gets into print I think Mr. Bailey will be the chief worker.

Mr. Withington, of whom I have spoken, sent me the name of Elizabeth Knight and her ancestry as probably the wife of John Bailey, Sr. I adopted it and thought best to use it in the genealogy until it was proved either right or wrong. Within a short time Mrs. Newcomb of New Haven, who has traced her lineage back to John Bailey of Salisbury, has been corresponding with Mr. Withington, who is now in London, England. Mr. Withington is trying to learn something of the ancestry in England of Richard Bailey of Rowley and of John Bailey of Salisbury.

It is known that John Bailey came from Chippenham in Wiltshire, and Mr. Withington thinks that Richard also may have come from that county.

The sources of information are the early records of the Probate Court and especially the original wills. In England the government makes a charge of a shilling for the privilege of examining each will. Mr. Withington is willing to give his own time, but cannot afford to do this and also pay the government fees. Mrs. Newcomb has sent him \$5, and I shall be glad if the members of the association will contribute a further sum for the same purpose.

IV.

MRS. EDWARD M. BAILEY.

I am working nearly all my spare time and am constantly discovering some new trails. I was very much interested in the information that Mr. Bailey sent me that was furnished him by the lady in Iowa. That was a very interesting addition to the James of Rowley line. I have done quite a little work on another branch, the John Bailey line, but in my husband's line,

James of Rowley, I have not accomplished as much as I wished this year.

The nominating committee now reported a list of names for the officers of the association for the ensuing year. On motion, their report was adopted and the persons named were elected officers for the ensuing year.

The officers elected were as follows :

President, William W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H.

Vice Presidents, Dudley P. Bailey of Everett, Mass., George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, Mass., Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., William H. Reed of South Weymouth, Mass.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence, Mass.

Auditor, John L. Bailey of Newton, Mass.

Executive committee, the above named officers, *ex-officio*, together with the following : Eben H. Bailey of Boston, Mass., John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mass., Walter E. Robie of Waltham, Mass., Harrison Bailey of Fitchburg, Mass., Henry T. Bailey of Scituate, Mass.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

ADDRESS OF HORACE W. BAILEY OF NEWBURY,
VERMONT.

SKETCH OF WEBSTER BAILEY FAMILY.

Following is the address read by Horace W. Bailey at the Bailey family reunion :

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen, Relatives:

The fact that I am present at the sixth annual meeting of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, to participate in its business and enjoy its social festivities is, I am sure, sufficient evidence of the happiness this event affords me. It is a pleasure to belong to this association, and an honor to belong to any branch of the great Bailey-Bayley family. Genealogy is fraught with hardships, it meets with cold indifference on every hand. The persistent genealogist is among his relatives usually considered a person a little past his usefulness, and perchance a little deficient, or in some way disarranged in the upper story. I am a descendant of Richard Bailey in the eighth generation. My great-grandfather Webster Bailey, in the fifth generation settled in Newbury, Vt., and I am the only descendant of his who is or ever has been just unbalanced enough to undertake the construction of a family tree. My generations are :

Richard, 1.

Joseph, 2.

Joseph, Jr., 3.

Ezekiel, 4.

Webster, 5.

Parker W., 6.

William U., 7.

Horace W., 8.

Beyond the last named, there are two generations more in the Webster line—making a total of ten generations on this continent, Webster standing midway. It is of Webster and his descendants that I bring you a sketch today. As I am probably the only descendant of Webster Bailey at this meeting our relationship must date back to a common ancestor prior to the fifth generation and for me to inflict a long genealogical and biographical history of our little branch of the great Richard Bailey tree, upon all the other branches, so far removed, would tend to the conclusion that the theory of an unbalanced mind is in living evidence. So I attempt to be brief. The first child of Ezekiel, 4, who lived to maturity was Webster, 5, born at West Newbury, Mass., August 23, 1747. Mary, daughter of Sergeant William, and Lydia (Morse) Noyes, was born July 22, 1753. Webster and Mary were married August 25, 1772, and lived in West Newbury, Mass. A careful examination of the land records of Newbury, Vt., (my native town and present home) gives the date of Webster Bailey's first purchase of land December 20, 1788. I know of no better method of establishing Webster Bailey's immigration than this date of land purchase; it must be approximately correct. Webster Bailey must have been a man of comfortable circumstances for those early days, for he immediately erected a tannery, and established the wholesale boot and shoe business. Newbury, Vt., was settled in 1762-'65, and was the first settled town in the Connecticut valley north of Charlestown, N. H., seventy miles distant. As this boot, shoe and leather industry was the first established in this section of Vermont, it can be readily understood that Webster Bailey's business was large and thrifty. I have heard my grandfather say that for several years from twenty-five to thirty apprentices and journeymen were employed. About the year 1817 Webster gave the business over to his sons and with his wife and son William, 6, moved to Newbury Village, a mile and a half north, to the "Lovewell Tavern" (now the Sawyer House) which they had purchased. Here they lived in peace and contentment until the year 1830 when Webster died February 7, Mary, his wife, soon following, departing this life September 30. Soon after the death of his parents, William sold the "Lovewell" property (1833) to the trustees of

the Methodist Conference Seminary, which was a leading institution of learning in northern New England from 1834 to 1868. The last vestige of the buildings first owned and occupied by Webster as home and factory have been recently removed, and on the site stands a new and commodious set of farm buildings owned and occupied by James A. Johnson, a thrifty farmer.

Hoping your patience will not be exhausted I desire to present you, in the briefest possible manner, a sketch of Webster Bailey's eleven children.

1st—Lydia, 6, married Jessie White, December 4, 1800, and moved to Topsham, Vt., a town joining Newbury on the west, where they lived, died and were buried. She had 5 children, 15 grandchildren, 41 great-grandchildren and 6 great-great-grandchildren, 67 in all; 15 of them dead, 42 living. Many of the living now reside in Topsham and vicinity; others are also living in California, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, New Hampshire and Great Britain.

2nd—William, 6, never married, was the business center of the Webster Bailey family. After selling the "Lovewell" property above referred to, he returned to the original home place where he kept house with his maiden sisters for a number of years and died at a good old age, living at the time of his death with his brother, Parker W., 6.

3rd—Ezekiel W., 6, married September 8, 1803, Lucy, a daughter of Ephraim and a granddaughter of General Jacob Bailey. They died without issue and are both buried in Newbury, Vt. Lucy Bailey was born June 16, 1782; died March 1, 1870.

4th—Sally, 6, married Whitefield Bailey August 30, 1799. Whitefield Bailey was a farmer, settled in Hardwick, Vt., (about fifty miles distant) where they lived many years, died and are buried. Whitefield Bailey was born in Brookfield, Mass., December 8, 1775; died March 8, 1847. Our Richard had a brother James; from this James comes Whitefield. The generations are:

James, 1.

Stephen, 4.

John, 2.

Charles, 5.

James, 3.

Whitefield, 6.

Therefore, back seven generations, Lydia and Whitefield must have had precisely the same ancestors, male and female. This causes a double portion of "simon pure" Bailey blood to flow in the veins of every descendant of Sally and they are the most prolific branch in Webster's tree. So we assign all the Sallys to seats in the band wagon and place them at the head of the Webster grand procession. Sally and Whitefield had nine children, 18 grandchildren, 31 great-grandchildren, 13 great-great-grandchildren; 46 living, 25 dead, 71 in all. They are widely scattered; some cling to the vicinity of the old home; others are living in Maine, California, Illinois, Wisconsin, Utah, Iowa, Missouri, Washington and England.

5th—Mary, 6, married Samuel Hibbard, February 28, 1804. They settled in Haverhill, N. H., just across the Connecticut River from Newbury, Vt., where they died and are buried. Mr. Hibbard was born October 28, 1778; died June 10, 1852. He was a farmer. They had seven children (five living to maturity), 12 grandchildren, 9 great-grandchildren, 3 great-great-grandchildren; 17 dead, 14 living, 31 in all. They are living in New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Kansas; and one descendant in Massachusetts being the only one of Webster's posterity, so far as I can learn, living in Massachusetts.

6th—Betsey, 6, married Rev. John Dutton of Hartford, Vt. Mr. Dutton was a Congregational minister; preached in various places up and down the Connecticut valley at no time more than fifty miles distant from Newbury, Vt. He was born in Hartford, Vt., November 29, 1776; died in Haverhill, N. H., May 18, 1848, where Betsey also died and where both are buried. Alfred Poor in his research says: "They had, besides five or six children that died young, one daughter, Dorcas." I have no record of the children that died young and shall base this sketch on Dorcas, 7. Betsey, 6, and John Dutton had 1 child, 6 grandchildren, 8 great-grandchildren; 10 living, 5 dead, total 15. All, or nearly all, this family lived in South Royalton, Vt., or vicinity.

7th—Temy (or Temperance) 6, died, aged 8 months and 26 days, and was the only one of the eleven children who did not live to maturity.

8th—Temy, 6, unmarried. Her home was with William, Hannah and Phebe.

9th—Parker W., 6, married (1817) Eliza Ward, a daughter of Captain Uriah Ward of Haverhill, N. H., and went to live at the Webster Bailey homestead the same year. They lived for a short time in Orford and Wentworth, N. H., and in Stanstead, Canada. The major part of Parker's life was spent in Newbury, Vt., at or near the old homestead. He died in 1881, being the last survivor of the eleven children, having lived in marriage sixty-four years. Eliza Ward was born May 14, 1800, and died October 1, 1883. Both are buried in Newbury, Vt. They had 3 children, 5 grandchildren, 8 great-grandchildren; 12 living, 4 dead, 16 in all. The home of the Parker Bailey branch has always been near or under the ancestral roof.

10th—Hannah, 6, never married. Born, lived, died and buried in Newbury.

11th—Phebe, 6, never married. Born, lived, died and buried in Newbury.

Webster Bailey and his wife and seven of their eleven children repose in the Newbury village burying ground. I have prepared a genealogical table, which I hope may be published with this sketch, which will give you every genealogical fact up to January 1, 1898. In gathering this data I have accumulated material enough for a fair sized volume. If this society survives this paper I may be coaxed into presenting an historical and biographical sketch at some future meeting. As much as I should like to tell you of our individual peculiarities and achievements, I have refrained, and never once dismounted from my genealogical hobby horse. I will be content for the present if you will permit me to say that the Webster Bailey race have stood fairly well, and so far as I am able to learn no member of this family has ever been in prison. Four of Webster's 25 grandchildren are now living.

1st—Ezekiel White, son of Lydia, 6, born October 1, 1808. He married Laura Dustin, February 14, 1832. They are both living in Topsham, Vt. Think of it! Ninety years on earth, sixty-six years married!

2nd—William Bailey Hibbard, 7, son of Mary, 6, born March 28, 1820, now living in Clinton, Iowa.

3d—William Uriah Bailey, 7, (my father) born September 25, 1820, now living on the farm next north of the old homestead.

4th—Mary Hibbard Bailey, 7, widow of Langdon Bailey, born March 22, 1829, now living at Woodsville, N. H.

The average age of the 10 children who grew to maturity was 73 years, 1 month, 15 days. The genealogical table above referred to demonstrates this and many other interesting facts. Were my great-grandfather, Webster Bailey alive, he would be a patriarch of 151 years. If his family were all alive and he should make an old time New England Thanksgiving he would have to lay 211 plates for 11 children, 25 grandchildren, 56 great-grandchildren, 97 great-great-grandchildren and 22 great-great-great-grandchildren; and only five of his eleven children had issue. Should my venerable great-grandfather come back to mourn for the departed ones, he would have to visit 76 graves, for he has buried 11 children, 21 grandchildren, 25 great-grandchildren, 18 great-great-grandchildren, and one great-great-great-grandchild. The leaves on our branch of the Richard Bailey tree in their respective generations from Richard would number: 6th generation, 11; 7th generation, 25; 8th generation, 56; 9th generation, 97; 10th generation, 22. There are now living, men, women and children, only ten persons bearing the Bailey name directly from Webster. They are Parker's family. In Sally's family there are only five persons bearing the Bailey name, which is taken from Whitefield Bailey, to which can be added two others by marriage, so that in our entire branch there are only 17 Baileys.

To Miss Sarah F. Bailey of Grinnell, Iowa, granddaughter of Sally, and to Miss Lydia E. White of Topsham, Vt., a granddaughter of Lydia, I am very much indebted for assistance, without which this work would have been well nigh impossible.

May I digress a moment from our branch of the Richard tree, and give all the Bailey-Bayley trees a shaking, hoping to gather crossbred fruit.

Has any one discovered any relationship between Richard of Rowley and John of Salisbury? Until quite recently the two families in Vermont never have embraced as cousins. Tracing the Johns to Vermont I find these generations:

John, 1.

John, Jr., 2.

Isaac, 3.

Joshua, 4.

Jacob, 5.

You will observe that General Jacob, the first representative of John in Vermont, stands in the same generation as Webster, who was the first Vermont representative of Richard. The wife of Webster was Mary Noyes. The wife of General Jacob was Prudence Noyes. Rev. James Noyes and Nicholas, his brother, came from Wiltshire, England, to America, in 1639. Their generations were:

1. Rev. James Noyes married Sara Brown.
2. William Noyes married Sara Cogswell.
3. John Noyes married Tabitha Dole.
4. William Noyes married Lydia Morse.
5. Mary Noyes married Webster Bailey.
1. Nicholas Noyes married Mary Cutting.
2. James Noyes married Hannah Knight.
3. Ephraim Noyes married Prudence Stickney.
4. Prudence Noyes married Gen. Jacob Bailey.

I am indebted to F. P. Wells, our town historian, for this genealogical item. In 1897, Mr. Wells prepared an historical, biographical and genealogical paper, commemorating the 50th wedding anniversary of Hon. John Bailey and wife, he being a descendant of John of Salisbury. The paper of Mr. Wells is so full of Bayley information that it ought to be published in the annals of this society. From that paper I glean the following: "The wife of Gen. Jacob Bayley was Prudence, a daughter of Ephraim Noyes, and her grandmother was a daughter of Deacon Joseph Bailey of Bradford, Mass." As Deacon Joseph was the only son of Richard, the descendants of Gen. Jacob Bayley must be the descendants of Richard. I am aware this does not make John and Richard relatives; it does, however, unite their descendants and our hertofore claim of non-relationship can no longer be made. I hope to see more Vermont Baileys members of this association. I wish to emphasize the cordial invitation extended to this society at your last annual

TABLE—WEBSTER BAILEY DESCENDANTS.

The generations to Webster Bailey are as follows: Richard, 1, Joseph, 2, Joseph, Jr., 3, Ezekiel, 4, Webster, 5.

Webster m. Mary (or Molly Noyes Aug. 25, 1772. CHILDREN.	6 Gen.		7 Gen.		8 Gen.		9 Gen.		10 Gen.		Total.		Total descen- dants.	Born.	Died.	Age.
	Living	Dead	Living	Dead	Living	Dead	Living	Dead	Living	Dead	Living	Dead				
Lydia, 1	1	1	4	11	4	35	6	6	...	53	15	68	5 19 1774	2 1 1853	58 8 12	
*William, 2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4 15 1776	12 22 1866	90 8 17
†Ezekiel W., 3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9 14 1778	8 18 1862	83 11 4
Sally, 4	1	1	9	7	11	26	5	13	...	46	26	72	4 19 1781	5 15 1828	47 0 26	
Mary, 5	1	1	2	5	6	6	4	5	2	14	18	32	10 13 1783	10 30 1878	95 0 17	
Betsy, 6	1	1	1	3	3	7	1	...	...	10	6	16	11 28 1785	1 19 1842	56 1 21
†Temy, 7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3 31 1787	12 27 1787	0 8 26
*Temy, 8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	12 1 1789	5 11 1839	49 5 10
Parker, W., 9	1	1	1	2	4	1	7	1	...	12	5	17	1 25 1792	7 12 1881	89 5 17	
*Hannah, 10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3 23 1794	3 20 1874	79 11 27
*Phebe, 11	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10 14 1797	1 20 1872	74 3 6
Total-	11	4	21	31	25	79	18	21	1	135	76	211				
	11		25	56		97		22								

*Unmarried. †Married Lucy, a grand-daughter of Gen. Jacob Bailey; no children. ‡Died in infancy.

Summary: 11 children in the sixth generation, 25 grandchildren in the seventh generation, 56 great-grandchildren in the eighth generation, 97 great-grandchildren in the ninth generation, and 22 great-great-grandchildren in the tenth generation; total, 211; 135 living, 76 dead. Average age of the eleven children, including the infant, Temy, 66 years, 3 months, 5 days. Average, not including the infant, Temy, 73 years, 1 month, 15 days.

gathering, by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Boston, to come to Newbury for a meeting at some future date. I assure you the little handful of Richards would join the hosts of Johns in giving you a right royal old time Vermont welcome. Praying for many returns of this happy occasion I wish you all a Godspeed.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

I desire information on the following points :

Has 1 Richard, 2 Joseph, 3 Joseph, Jr., 4 Ezekiel or 5 Webster any war or military record ?

In the Noyes genealogy given above can any one give war record, 5 Mary, or Molly, 4 William, 3 John, 2 William, 1 James ?

4 Ezekiel besides 5 Webster had a son, 5 John, who married Mrs. Sarah Hale ; also a son 5 Jacob, who married Betsey Woodman ; also a daughter 5 Martha, who married John Whittier ; also a daughter 5 Sarah, who married Moses Clement. Will any of their descendants communicate with me, giving their line back to Ezekiel.

Tradition says 5 Webster Bailey and Daniel Webster's father were cousins ; can any one prove it ?

HORACE W. BAILEY,

Newbury, Vermont.

Account of the Naval Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898.

BY HENRY BLANCHFIELD BAILEY,

One of the crew of the Brooklyn.

Written at the request of the Secretary of the Association.

This account was read by JAMES R. BAILEY of Lawrence, Mass.,
father of the writer.

GUANTANAMO BAY, July 24, 1898.

DEAR FATHER :

I received your very kind letter, dated the 8th, and delayed writing as I was busy. I am glad that all are well and hope later to see all.

In response to your cousin's request and also with a desire to do what little I can to interest all of the good people at the reunion, I will try to give an unexaggerated account of our doings. We left Hampton Roads in May. We ran down the coast and stopped at Key West and were ready to leave at the time the cruiser New York arrived from San Juan which she had bombarded a few days previous. We headed for the western end of the island of Cuba so as to come around to the southern coast of the island and intercept Cervera's fleet. We had, in addition to the Brooklyn, the battleships Massachusetts and Texas and the auxiliary cruiser Vixen. The Iowa overtook us two days after we reached Cienfuegos. We thought that the fleet was in the harbor, or in other words, Commodore Schley thought so. We remained at Cienfuegos nearly a week, making investigations, but on finding that Cervera and his fleet were not there we ran to Santiago. Cervera's fleet could be seen in the harbor by means of a powerful glass from the mast

head. Soon Rear Admiral Sampson arrived, coming down the coast from the eastward. We all bombarded the forts, Morro Castle and the batteries several times and then the city, which is five miles from the entrance. One of the shells from one of our ships struck a church in the city and exploded a large lot of ammunition which they had stored in it. That was a sample of Spanish superstition. They thought that the church was safe and it undoubtedly was for some purposes, but not to store powder in.

I stood on deck during all of the bombardments and watched the results of American marksmanship. There was a battery of some 6-inch guns on the hills to the west of the harbor. There were some batteries beside the lighthouse on the hill, east of the harbor. Morro Castle is built on the top of a big cliff, which forms one of the walls at the entrance on the east side. Key Smith is a fort on an island inside of the harbor and they could fire out of the entrance from the fort. They also used mortars which did not do any damage. It is not pleasant to hear the shells whistling over the ship. Several did and some dropped very close during the bombardments. We were at quarters Sunday morning, July 3. It being the first Sunday in the month, we would have marched to the quarter deck, as it is customary to hold general muster the first Sunday in the month. If we had been on the quarter deck it would have taken a little longer to get to our stations. But the Spanish fleet were seen coming out just as we formed on the gun deck at 9.30. General quarters was sounded by the bugle and drum and by the time we reached our stations it was time for business. I was sent to the quarter deck, as the firing began, by an officer, to put on some water tight plates, and saw the Texas sink a torpedo boat off our bow. It was a hot time from that on until we sent a boat out to the Cristobal Colon, the last of the four of Spain's best.

One man, Ellis, was killed while at his work taking the range, and James Burns, known among us as Scotty Burns, was injured by a shell that came through the hammock netting. A six-inch shell came through the second compartment forward of where I stood with my hand on the main stop valve of port

engines, and hit the deck and another valve wheel that was in line with mine and smashed that and ripped up the deck, went through the smoke stack and through several bags that the men keep their clothes in and through a mess locker, knocking dishes and bowls around in confusion, but stopped on the port side, where it struck. There were several men in this compartment, but it did not injure any one. It was the worst one that hit, because it was meant for the water line and it struck fair. Most of the others hit the smoke stacks and ventilators, boat crane, etc.

I will copy the words of a Spanish captain and so give another opinion of it. Through Lieutenant of Marines Thomas Borden, who conversed in French, an interview was obtained for the Associated Press at Charleston, S. C., with Captain Eulate of the Spanish Cruiser Vizcaya. He said:

"The entire squadron of Cervera was ordered to devote the fire of its guns to the cruiser Brooklyn, because it was believed that she was the only ship in the American squadron that could overtake us. When we got out of the harbor my ship was second in line. I saw immediately that the flagship Maria Teresa was getting a terrible baptism of fire. It was frightful. The Texas and Brooklyn were just riddling her, and in fifteen minutes I saw she was on fire. The Oregon and Iowa were firing on the Oquendo, and as yet I had not been badly hit. The Brooklyn was half a mile closer to us than any other ship and I determined to ram her so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for her. She was a good mark with her big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get her. She had evidently seen us, and very quickly she turned about and making a short circle came at our port side, so that I thought that she would ram us. I moved in toward shore so that I could avoid her, and then I saw that the Oquendo had gone ashore also. Her steam pipes evidently had been severed by a shell. The maneuvers of the Brooklyn were beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at her with all our big guns, but she returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside crashing through our superstructures simply terrorized the men. We worked all of our guns

at her one time, and I do not see how she escaped. She simply drove us on shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards." (By our navigator's reckoning it was 700 yards.—Bailey.) "One shell went along the entire gun deck, killing half of the men and wounding the rest. It was then, knowing that we could not get away, we lowered our colors and made for the beach. The Brooklyn prevented me from getting away. We had a two miles lead of the Oregon. I did not think that the battery could be so terrible."

At 2 o'clock the Spanish admiral surrendered to Commodore Schley and the long chase was over. A chase of sixty miles, with three boilers lighted, we made a fraction over sixteen knots.

I wish to send my best respects to the large family of Baileys, and am proud to say that they have been represented in a number of battles from the beginning of the country's history to the present date. I am,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BLANCHFIELD BAILEY.

ORIGINAL POEM

BY MRS. ELIZABETH S. EMERSON BAILEY OF MARIETTA, OHIO.

Song of Greeting from the Banks of "La Belle Riviere."

Good cheer to our kindred, the Baileys,
However the name may be spelled;
May the time and the place be auspicious,
Where the family meeting is held.

Right glad would we be to be with you,
And sorry to let the chance slip,
But the August time seems unpropitious
To start on a thousand-mile trip.

Besides, we are just now enlisted
In a work I will speak of in brief,
Making robes for the sick and the wounded,
To send by the good ship, "Relief."

We should make but a feeble enlistment
To ever be called to the front;
But we're sending good cheer to our brothers
Who so nobly are taking the brunt.

'Tis the worthiest scheme of the ages,
The business we now have in hand,
To rescue an ill fated brother
From the grasp of a murderous band;

To lift up a down trodden people
And help them to justice and right;
To cripple the arm of a despot
And put a quick end to the fight.

Columbia is making a record
That will stand through the ages of time;
She is giving the nations a lesson
That will be both unique and sublime.

It is neither for conquest nor glory
 She has taken a part in this fray ;
 The God of humanity calls her
 And she must the summons obey.

The Ruler of Nations is guiding
 Her patient, obedient hand
 Through labyrinths, dark and perplexing,
 Which now we may not understand.

But the call of the old Hebrew prophet
 To the "land of the shadowing wings,"
 And her "swift ships" called into quick service,
 May have something to do with these things

'Tis a part of the plan of the ages,
 The work we are set for today,
 Let the nations stand off and be silent,
 They will soon have their own part to play.

Oh, Thou! the great Ruler of Nations,
 Whose purpose lies not in our ken,
 Be near to our sick and our wounded ;
 Be near to all suffering men.

Give us wisdom to work out the problems
 This conflict has laid at our door ;
 Give grace to still carry the burdens
 That remain when the conflict is o'er.

However the war is extended,
 May it end in a permanent peace,
 Bringing comfort and joy to the nations ;
 To the bond and imprisoned — release.

'Mid the shaking of thrones and of kingdoms
 Thou will set up a standard of truth ;
 All men will behold and accept it ;
 Life will take on perennial youth.

This prospect is what Thou hast promised
 Will come "at the end of the age."
 May the incoming century open
 The best chapter on history's page.

August 11, 1898.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM W. BAILEY,

OF NASHUA, N. H.

Mr. Bailey gave an interesting account of some of the more important events forming a part of the history of Tyngsboro. He spoke also of the scenery and natural surroundings in the Merrimac valley at the time when the early colonists planted their settlements, first near the mouth of the river and then by successive steps further up into what is now New Hampshire and Vermont.

Mr. Bailey pointed out that in this colonizing in the Merrimac valley the Baileys were always among the foremost, especially the descendants of John of Salisbury and Richard and James of Rowley.

As Mr. Bailey's address was of a general nature and did not especially relate to the history of the Baileys a full account of the same is not here printed.

ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN BAILEY.

OF WELLS RIVER, VERMONT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS :

This is my first appearance with you, and it is a pleasure to see so many descendants of the Bailey family. I hope to be with you again. I should have been glad, if I had thought of it in time, to give you an historical sketch of the Col. Joshua Bailey family, a son of Gen. Jacob Bailey. I am a grandson of Col. Joshua Bailey of Vermont. But I have not thought the subject over recently and therefore cannot undertake the task on this occasion.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Messrs. Bowers for their kindness in permitting the free use of their grounds and buildings.

Besides the literary exercises there was singing by Miss Mary Bell Sophronia Bailey of Lancaster, Mass., and a recitation, with musical accompaniment, entitled "Doris Spinning," by Miss Ella M. Fiske of Clinton, Mass.

After the usual collection had been taken up the exercises closed with the singing of "America" by all present.

An excellent dinner was served by the Messrs. Bowers for all who had omitted to bring basket lunches.

The afternoon was occupied in genealogical inquiry and social conversation. The association was unfortunate in having a rainy day for its gathering, but all who came expressed themselves as well repaid for their trouble.

Will of Richard Bailey of Rowley.

Rowley 15 of the last [month?] 1647.

I Richard Baly sick in body but of perfect memory prayed be God doe ordeine and make this my last will and Testament.

First I comende my soule into the hands of God in faith of a joyfull resurrection throw our Lord Jesus Christ. And as concerning my outward estate ffirst my minde and || will is that all my || lawful debts be paid and discharged.

Ite. my will is that fforty and tow pounds I give unto my sson Joseph Baly but in case my wife should be with Child then my will is that the said sum of tow and forty pounds be devided, and one third part thereof my other child shall have it.

Item. my will is that my Child shall have a fether bedd in part of the saide portion; also one Great Bible and Practicall Catachisme.

Ite. my will and minde is that if my wife Edna Baly marry againe and her husbände prove unloving to the Child or Children or wastefull, then I give power to my Brother James Baly and Micael Hobkinson with my wife hir consent to take the Child with his portion from him and so to dispose of it for the Best behoof of the children with my wifes consent.

Ite. I give my house and lott unto my sson Joseph Baly after my wife hir dissease.

Ite. I give to my Son tow stuffe sutes of Cloaths and my best Coate, and a Cloath sute and my best hatt, and I give to my Brother James Baly a great Coate one paire of buck lether Breeches and a paire of Bootes. One little Booke I give to my nephew John Baly. I give unto Thomas Palmer one Gray hatt one Cloath dublit and an old Jackit and a paire of Gray Breeches.

Ite. I make my wife Edna Baly executrix of this my last will and Testament.

Memorandad and I give eleven shillings which is owing to me from Mr. Rogers Ipswich and Mr. Joknson unto the poore of the Towne.

Rich. baly

In the psence of us
 Humfrey Reyner
 Willem Cavis.
 ped by one wittness the 28 (1) 1648
 namely Humphry Reynor
 the next day by the oath of James Bayley
 in court
 p me Robt Lord clarke

NOTE. The above will is from the records in the office of the Clerk of Courts at Salem, Massachusetts.

Inventory of Estate of Richard Bailey.

A true Inventory of the Goods & Chattles of Richard Baley of Rowley late deceased according as they were prized by indifferent men, 6th mon: 23: 1648. whose names are under written.

	l.	s.	d.
Imp. in monyes	02	12	00
Ite. one Box and some small things in it	01	00	00
Ite. two stufte Suites of Cloathes,	01	10	00
Ite. one Gray hatt	00	10	00
Ite. one Cloath Suite,	01	10	00
Ite. one peece of fustian,	00	06	00
Ite. one Cloath Coate	01	06	00
Ite. two Childes mantles	00	15	00
Ite. ticking for two bouldsters,	00	10	00
Ite one paire of Brasse Scales and weights	00	06	06
Ite two Coverletts & two Ruggs,	02	15	00
Ite fine Blanketts,	01	11	00
Ite fine Pillowes,	00	11	00
Ite one feather bed tick,	00	07	00
Ite one Brasse Pott & a Still	01	19	00
Ite a Parcell of old Cloathes,	01	00	00
Ite a Bagg wt. some Cotton woole	00	12	00
Ite a Bagg wt Inke Stufte	00	07	00
Ite foure Cushings & a leather girdle	00	05	00
Ite an old Coate	00	03	00

	l.	s.	d.
Ite two Basketts wth. six pounds of Cotton yarne,	00	15	00
Ite in little stone potts,	00	04	00
Ite two Bed Coards	00	02	00
Ite one Barrell	00	01	00
Ite one trough wt. Leather Satchels & baggs	00	14	00
Ite one sword	00	05	00
Ite one muskett wt. bandiliers	01	00	00
Ite one Brasse mortar & Pestill	00	03	04
Ite one Lanterne	00	01	00
Ite in Brasse	03	12	00
Ite one Iron Pott,	00	12	00
Ite one ffouleing peece	00	15	00
Ite in Puter	01	18	00
Ite one Case of Bottles	00	05	00
Ite a Parcell of Bookes,	02	12	06
Ite two Chests	00	11	00
Ite fine Cushings,	00	07	00
Ite in Iron tooles,	01	14	00
Ite in milke vessell	00	09	06
Ite a paire of Bellowes	00	02	00
Ite a Stoole a Box and a Dreaping Pan	00	10	00
Ite. one dwelling house,	10	00	00
Ite one Barne,	05	00	00
Ite broken up land meadows and Comons	14	00	00
Ite in Corne and hay,	08	00	00
Ite in Cattle	22	10	00
Ite in Swine	01	10	00
Ite in Linen,	03	15	00
Ite three Temses,	00	03	00
Ite one feather bed wt bouldsters & other bedding,	04	05	00
Ite a Churne and Iron Pott wt. some Puter with two wheeles	00	17	00
	<hr/>		
	Suma	106	08 10
	tot		
Joseph Jewitt			
Maxemilliann Jawitt			
Mathew Boyes			

The court alowes this Inventorye 27th (7) 1648

p me Robert Lord clarke

Prospectus. Bailey Genealogy.

The committees on genealogy of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association have gathered a considerable amount of information concerning James Bailey of Rowley, John Bailey of Salisbury, and Thomas Bailey of Weymouth and the descendants of each. A portion of this matter has been typewritten. It is proposed now that the secretary of the association acting in conjunction with the committee on genealogy (if sufficient interest is shown) edit and print during the coming year this genealogical information with such additional matter as can be gathered while the work is in progress. The book will consist of three parts, one for each branch. There will be a full index. The book will be entitled: "Bailey Genealogy, James, John and Thomas and their Descendants." It is estimated that the cost of printing and binding will be such that single copies can be furnished to advance subscribers at \$2.00 per volume delivered. After publication the retail price will be \$2.50. The number printed will be limited, and only those who subscribe in advance can be sure of obtaining copies

Reports of Annual Gatherings.

These reports, five in number, for the years 1894 to 1898 inclusive, contain much valuable matter. The price of the 1894 report is twenty-five cents, of the others, fifty cents each.

Subscriptions and orders for reports may be sent to the secretary of the association,

HOLLIS R. BAILEY,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

ACCOUNT
OF
The Seventh Annual Gathering
OF THE
Bailey-Bayley Family Association

HELD AT
Willow Dale Grove, Tyngsboro,
August 10, 1899.

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Account of the Seventh Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

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BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 11 A. M., by Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., secretary.

MR. BAILEY: You are all, I think, aware that during the past year we have lost the president of the association, Hon. W. W. Bailey, who died June 9, last. As secretary, I have asked the senior vice president, Mr. Dudley P. Bailey of Everett, Mass., to serve as president of the day.

The opening prayer was made by Dea. Dudley P. Bailey.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have the same thing to say this year that I have said in years previous, viz., that the report of the last annual gathering has been printed and offered for sale, and many have already purchased copies. The price is 50 cents a copy, which about defrays the expense of printing. Copies of last year's report, and also reports for the preceding years are in the hands of the secretary and can be had. They have, in addition to an account of the exercises, some additional matter of perma-

nent value; for instance, the year before last we printed the will of Thomas Bailey of Weymouth, together with an inventory of his estate. That was an interesting and a valuable document, he being the first of the name of Bailey who was in New England as a permanent settler. This year we printed the will of Richard Bailey of Rowley, a will which had previously not been accessible, although reference to it had been made in the publications of the Essex Historical Society. Now we have it available for the use of any of the descendants of Richard Bailey who are interested.

I have to report that the association is in a healthy, I may say, flourishing condition. The roll of membership is above 300 and we get new additions every year; some fall off and some come in. Besides those who attend our gatherings we have a membership extending throughout the West and the Northwest, people who, while they cannot come to the gatherings are glad to read about them. These members have sent valuable contributions for the book of genealogy and interesting additions to the family history.

I have a letter from one of the executive committee who would have been glad to have been here today. Some of you remember listening to him at Scituate, a descendant of Thomas of Weymouth, Mr. Henry T. Bailey, who holds the office of State supervisor of drawing.

I have received another letter from a gentleman in Washington, D. C., who is employed in the Pension Department, saying that he is sorry that he can not be here.

I shall have a word to say to you later about the book of genealogy and what has been done in the way of preparing that for publication. I have one other announcement to make as secretary, and that is the death of Henry Bailey of Boston at the advanced age of over 80, I think 85. He was a descendant of Thomas of Weymouth and was born on the old Bailey homestead at North Scituate, which has been in the family since 1670.

On motion of Horace W. Bailey it was voted that the report of the secretary be accepted and placed on file.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JAMES R. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I would say that the financial condition of the association is very good, inasmuch as we are entirely out of debt and our bills are paid. I will say in this connection that we depend quite largely on contributions from members for carrying on the affairs of the association. The dues go a certain distance, but we depend quite largely on your contributions. The affairs of the association are run on very economical lines and several committees have paid their own travelling expenses, and have been very happy to do it. As treasurer, I would ask the members to be as liberal in their contributions as possible.

There was a balance on hand a year ago of \$55.35. The receipts during the year from contributions, dues and the sale of reports have been \$88.71, making a total of receipts of \$144.06. The payments for printing, postage and sundry expenses have amounted to \$75.58, leaving a balance on hand of \$68.48.

On motion of Edwin A. Bayley, voted that the treasurer's report be accepted, and placed on file.

Mr. Hollis R. Bailey moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to retire and bring in a list of nominees for officers of the association for the ensuing year. It was so voted.

The chair appointed John Alfred Bailey, Hollis R. Bailey and Mrs. Milton Ellsworth, as such committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

JAMES OF ROWLEY BRANCH.

DUDLEY P. BAILEY, ESQ. : The Bailey-Bayley Family Association owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Hollis R. Bailey, which we shall never be able to discharge, for he has put an amount of labor into the business of gathering up the genealogy for which money can never pay. It has been a labor of love, and it is better done in that way than when it is done for money. You

will see the fruits of his labor when the Bailey genealogy comes out. It is the first systematic effort of the kind for this and for two other branches of the family.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Your president has been very kind and flattering in his remarks. The truth is that what little I have been able to do would have amounted to nothing except for the very hearty support and co-operation which I have received, not only from the other members of the committee on genealogy, but from those members of the association, scattered through New England and the West, who, having information, have very kindly sent it in that it might be used in the coming publication. And to show how one thing leads to another, I recall today that at the first gathering which I attended, at Andover, I was able to place on a single sheet of paper all that had then been gathered of the James of Rowley genealogy. We had also upon quite a good many sheets of paper, an account of the descendants of Richard. At the next gathering at Groveland one sheet, somewhat larger, still served the purpose of showing all that was then gathered of James of Rowley, and a single sheet of paper also showed what had been gathered of the John of Salisbury branch. Mrs. Ellsworth had then begun to put together that branch. Since that time the work has gone on ; Mrs. Lyon, in Lawrence, has sent in a very valuable addition, a lady in Pennsylvania, Mrs. Lincoln, has sent in a valuable addition, Mr. Roberts of Chicago, and Miss Sarah F. Bailey of Grinnell, Iowa, have done the same, and so from one source and another, what in the beginning was very imperfect and partial, has now grown, until it amounts to what will be a good-sized volume.

There has been, heretofore, no printed publication covering the three branches of James of Rowley, John of Salisbury and Thomas of Weymouth. There was a publication, as most of you know, by Mr. Alfred Poore, of Salem, in 1858, of what had then been gathered of the Richard Bailey line, a very valuable and interesting publication. It is still to be had by writing to

Mr. Poore at Salem. There has been published by Mrs. Hannah C. (Bailey) Hopkins at Providence, R. I., an account of some of the descendants of William Bailey of Newport, supposed to be an original settler. This book, I think, can be had in the libraries, if not for sale on the market.

It seemed to us a year ago that inasmuch as an important part of the work of this association is the gathering and putting into permanent form the family history, your committee on genealogy could do no better service than by having arranged and printed, ready for distribution among you, what we had gathered of James of Rowley, John of Salisbury and Thomas of Weymouth. A year ago I estimated that what we had on hand would make a volume of 250 pages, and we then proposed to print it in three parts, all in one volume, so that any members not already knowing about their ancestry might have a larger chance of finding out their pedigree. It was further a part of the plan that in the future, there would be members of the association, who would come forward and be interested to continue the work and enlarge each one of these parts and add suitable illustrations and portraits and make of the same three separate volumes.

The work has been going on all winter and constantly through the spring and summer.

The James of Rowley part was gathered by myself, with the aid of Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth of Rowley and Mrs. Edward M. Bailey of Ashland, Mass. With their assistance I have completed the work and Part One is now printed. It makes a book of 150 pages of that branch of the family. Part Two, John of Salisbury, was compiled almost entirely by Mrs. Ellsworth. She has received, of course, valuable contributions from different members of the association and from other people interested.

Mrs. Esther B. Curtis of Bridgeport, who is here today, made a very valuable contribution to that line. Mr. Franklin L. Bailey of Boston, who is also here, has furnished some matter for the book, and I may say that your committee are indebted to him for very valuable information.

The book has so far progressed that Part Two is all in the hands of the printer and is very nearly printed. Part Three is being put together by Mr. Reed of Weymouth. He has finished writing the first six generations, and that part will go to the printer by the first of September, and the book will be ready for distribution sometime in October, as we now plan it. Instead of being a volume of 200 pages, the book is going to be something over 400 pages. The price was fixed last year at \$2.00 for those who subscribed in advance, the expectation being, that with a moderate sale at that price, enough would be realized to pay for the expense of printing. With the increased size of the book, it will be necessary that there should be a very large sale in order to meet the expense of publication. Of course, the labor of all the compilers is a labor of love. They will be glad to see all that has been gathered put in a permanent form and made accessible to all who are interested.

JOHN OF SALISBURY BRANCH.

MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH: I have given my best efforts. It has been a labor of love, and I have enjoyed the work very much. I have sent what I have gathered to Mr. Bailey, and he has had it put in print.

What I have learned of the John Bailey branch has made me proud of that part of our family.

THOMAS OF WEYMOUTH BRANCH.

Mr. William H. Reed of South Weymouth, the compiler of this branch, owing to illness, was unable to be present.

In his absence, Mr. George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., a descendant of Thomas of Weymouth, was asked to speak.

GEORGE EDSON BAILEY of Mansfield, Mass.: There is scarcely anything that I can add to what you know of our line. Some years ago my father, with Mr. James Bailey, gathered considerable statistics relating to our genealogy, and these, I think, have proved of value.

I always am glad to meet the Bailey family. It is a larger family than I expected. I am a descendant of Samuel Bailey, son of John of Scituate. It is worth noting that in our line the male members were very scarce. My great grandfather, my grandfather, my father and myself were all only sons. I am very glad to be with you today. I always like to shake the hand of a Bailey, whether of the tribe of Thomas, James, Richard or John..

RICHARD OF ROWLEY BRANCH.

DR. STEPHEN G. BAILEY of Lowell: I believe I represent the committee which is gathering and compiling further statistics regarding Richard. We have the advantage of this book which has been referred to, printed by Mr. Poore some years since, but that only comes down so as to include those born about 1850. There is an entire generation since then which has grown up, and their children are coming along, which means that there are two generations which should be added to this record of Richard Bailey. I have continued to put in a small amount of work, not so much as I would like, in further compiling and arranging the work of Mr. Poore and in making such additions as have come to my hands. Those who are connected with this branch of the family will confer a favor by sending me their family genealogy during the last 40 years as far as it can be gathered, so that it may be interwoven with and added on to what appears in this book of Mr. Poore's.

There is not much to add. I suppose some one will have the courage some day to publish the book in its entirety, the old as well as the new in some such plan as has been spoken of here today for the James Bailey branch and the others. The information needed can only be increased and the work furthered by each one forwarding such knowledge as he or she has, if it is in the line of Richard Bailey.

I cannot help congratulating the officers and members of this goodly assembly. I do not know what I can add except to say that I shall be glad to do my small part and I hope that all who are unacquainted with their ancestry will take pains to in-

investigate this Richard Bailey branch and possibly they may find a resting place there.

On motion of Horace W. Bailey it was voted that these reports be accepted and printed in the minutes of the meeting.

DUDLEY P. BAILEY, ESQ.: In this matter of genealogy, I hope that every member of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association will be a committee of one to look up all the information at hand and furnish it to those who are gathering the genealogy. As this genealogy is printed, of course, that will furnish many clues which will aid members in tracing out their genealogy, and they can, with their own personal information, fill out many of the gaps which are left. In this way a very valuable history of the different branches of the Bailey families may be collected. It requires co-operation on the part of a large number of people. Anybody who has tried this matter knows how much labor it is and how much time it takes to trace out the different branches of families, scattered as American families do scatter, all over the country and even to foreign parts. The Bailey family, especially, I think, will be found in every State of the Union, and possibly in nearly every country in the entire globe. They are rather a migratory race, rather a pushing class of people and they travel a good deal. It is the part of the members of this association to trace out the missing links so far as we can and fill in the gaps in the history so that we may unite the whole Bailey family together in kinship, as we believe it is united in sentiment and feeling.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP.

BY EDWIN A. BAYLEY OF LEXINGTON.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

As a member of the committee on certificate of membership, which consists of Mr. Hollis R. Bailey and myself, I have to report that we first made quite extensive inquiry as to the

form of certificate used by other family associations. There seems to be no uniformity in regard to the form of certificate used, and so Mr. H. R. Bailey then made a search for something suitable, and as a result of this search we have a blank form of certificate which we have filled out with the name of the association, and the motto and a statement of the purposes of the association, together with the usual details of such a certificate. We would like to have you look at this proposed form and consider the advisability of it. The report of your committee is unanimously in favor of some such certificate.

It is desirable, we think, to have something to show that we are members of the association in due and regular form and good standing. There will be a little expense connected with this; we think it best to have a sufficient number of certificates printed to last for quite a period. We estimate the expense as in the vicinity of \$15. After the association has examined this form of certificate and has considered the matter the members present may be willing to contribute the amount needed to defray the expense. We hope that such action will be taken. The remark has been made that we owe a great deal to Hollis R. Bailey, and that is true. I know from experience he has given, more time and thought than anyone I have known of in connection with the Bailey Family. But neither Hollis R. Bailey, nor you, nor I alone can make a success of this association; all must take hold and come to the association gatherings and each one must contribute as he or she is able.

Now I hope you will take this matter of the certificate into consideration, and I hope the association will vote to have this certificate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The committee appointed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, held January 21, 1899, to consider and report any needed changes in the by-laws of the association, have examined the by-laws as

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printed on page seven of the Report of the Third Annual Gathering of the Association, held August 15, 1895, and recommend the following changes :

1st. That the words "an auditor" be inserted after the word "treasurer" in Article 2, and the words "or more" after the word "five" in said Article so that the Article shall read, "the officers of the association shall consist of a president and one or more vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, an auditor and an executive committee, consisting of the above-named officers ex-officio, and of five or more additional members."

2nd. That the words "at the annual meeting" be substituted for the word "annually" in Article 3, so that the Article shall read as follows: "The said officers shall be chosen at the annual meeting and shall continue in office until their successors are elected."

3rd. That the words "first vice-president in order of election" be substituted for the words "senior vice-president" in Article 5, so that the Article shall read as follows: "In the absence or inability to act of the president, one of the vice-presidents shall act in his stead and if more than one vice-president is present at any meeting, the first vice-president in order of election shall act unless otherwise agreed."

4th. That the following be added to Article 12: "Any member of the association may pay the sum of five dollars and become a life member and shall thereafter be exempt from the payment of annual dues."

5th. That the words "and by-laws" be inserted after the word "constitution" in Article 15, so that the same shall read "this constitution and by-laws may be altered, etc."

Some other changes were suggested, but it was decided to recommend only the foregoing as being needed for the present.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, }
EDWIN A. BAYLEY, } Committee.

HORACE W. BAILEY : I move you that the report, as a whole, both in relation to the certificate, and also the recommendation as to changes in by-laws presented by this committee be accepted and adopted and be incorporated into the proceedings of this meeting. Motion seconded and it was so voted.

HORACE W. BAILEY : In order to expedite matters, if the Richard Bailey branch will trust me with making a motion in their behalf, I trust the others will. I will make a motion that this certificate as proposed by this committee be accepted and adopted as the certificate of this association. If it is your pleasure, I will read the certificate. (Reads certificate.) I move you that this form of certificate be adopted as the certificate of membership of this association.

EDWIN A. BAYLEY : I would like to know if the member intended to incorporate into his motion the power to have these certificates printed, with authority to incur the necessary expense.

HORACE W. BAILEY : My idea was to have them printed in book form and issued at so much per certificate or so much per life membership. Yes, sir, that was my intention, that they be printed and ready for us at the next meeting.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY : I hope that the expense of the printing may come out of the general treasury ; the expense is going to be moderate for what we are to get. Fifteen dollars will provide a book of 400 certificates. There will be some at a distance that may like a certificate, and perhaps may not care to pay for it, but the issuing of certificates to all members helps the association, helps to make permanent the association, helps to identify the membership. At the present time there are a considerable number enrolled as members that do not quite know whether they belong or not. I think if there is a fairly liberal donation today when the collection is taken up, that the treasury will be able to pay for the certificates.

Horace W. Bailey accepts the amendment suggested and moves that the certificate be adopted, and that the committee on certificates be instructed to have the proper number printed and that payment be made for the same from the funds of the society.

Motion seconded and it was so voted.

A collection was then taken for the purpose of raising money to pay for the certificates, and the sum of \$12.30 was realized.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The committee reported the following nominees : For president, Dudley P. Bailey of Everett ; for vice presidents, Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, Mass., George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., William H. Reed of South Weymouth, Mass., and Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Mass., for treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence ; for secretary, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge ; for auditor, John L. Bailey of Newton Highlands ; for executive committee, Eben H. Bailey of Boston ; John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, Harrison Bailey of Fitchburg, and Mrs. Edward M. Bailey of Ashland.

On motion of Horace W. Bailey voted that the report of the committee be accepted and that nominees recommended by the committee be elected, and the same were elected.

Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston sang.

EDWIN A. BAYLEY : I hold in my hand an early will of Gen. Jacob Bayley that bears date of January 4, 1786. It may be a matter of curiosity and interest, and I shall be glad to have you examine the same.

GEORGE EDSON BAILEY : I desire to add a few words to what I have said. When I was about 15 years old there was a young man by the name of James Bailey, who was a teacher of our High School in Mansfield. We, of course, became acquainted with him, and I found that he belonged to the same tribe of Baileys that we did. He originated from John of Scituate. This young man and my father studied the genealogy of my father and found we were not alone in the world, but belonged to a very large family, although we did not then appreciate how very large it was. I was in Holton a few days since and in-

quired about the family of this James Bailey. I learned that he had a sister living in Malden. I wrote to her immediately. She is here today and I have information from her which is very interesting. She has a sister who married a minister and went with him to Africa, where they have lived ever since as missionaries. I have a list of their children, little Africans, I call them. So you see our Baileys extend even to Africa. There was another Bailey of the same family, who went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary. It is an interesting fact that we have Baileys all over the world. Here is one family that has reached to Africa and the Sandwich Islands.

LITERARY EXERCISES.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY DUDLEY P. BAILEY, ESQ. :

I am certainly very glad to welcome so goodly a gathering of the various branches of the Bailey family and I hope that we shall all try and be loyal members of the family tree in sentiment and sympathy, even if we cannot trace our lineage to precisely the same genealogical root. There is a certain tie of common interest which unites all of the name of Bailey. That sentiment of common feeling is something which we can cultivate with mutual profit and interest. The large number of Baileys has been spoken of—I believe it is a very numerous family. They are scattered over all the States in the Union and in some sections they are very abundant; in others they are very few, but if we could get them all together, we should be surprised at the exceeding large number of the persons of this name, without counting those of the female lines, who have branched off into other families, but, nevertheless, are properly claimed as a part of ourselves. One of the honorable purposes of this association is to cultivate that sentiment of mutual sympathy, mutual kinship of spirit, if not of blood, and to promote good feeling and good fellowship among all the branches of the different Bailey families. Another important purpose of the association is to trace, so far as possible, the kinship of the different members, and to incorporate it in print, so that we may all know just how we are related to each other. In our gathering here to day, I hope we shall all consider ourselves mutually acquainted. I heard some one remark that all the Baileys are first cousins, that there are no second cousins among them. I think I shall go a step further and say all are brothers and sisters. Let us all live up to that thought; let us all try and be brothers and sisters as we are gathered here today; shake hands together without waiting for any

formal introduction and remember that all the Baileys have a right to be acquainted. I hope the ushers will interest themselves in introducing the different members to each other, so that we may get acquainted with each other. In that way we may be able to work together for the good of the community and for the advancement of any good cause in which we may be called upon to take part.

After singing by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, accompanied by Mr. Eben H. Bailey, Horace W. Bailey, Esq., of Newbury, Vt., delivered an address on some of the descendants of Richard Bailey.

ADDRESS OF HORACE W. BAILEY.

GENEALOGY.

Contemporaneous history and tradition are combined to substantiate a time-worn maxim as applied to Richard Bailey, my first American ancestor, namely, that "the good die young." Richard Bailey died at Rowley, Mass. His will is dated December 15, 1647. The inventory of his estate filed by his commissioners bears date June 23, 1648. Hence his death must have taken place somewhere along the line of the seven months intervening the above dates. See report of 1898 meeting, pages 29-30.

Alfred Poor in his "Researches" says (page 77) that "Joshua Coffin says that 'Richard Bailey came with Richard Dummer in the ship Bevis, 150 tons, Rob't Batten, April, 1633, when he was 15 years old.'" It was said he was a very pious person, and in a storm when coming to America, the company would call upon him to pray for their safety. If Richard was 15 years old in 1638, he must have been only 25 years old at the time of his death in 1648.

You will agree with me as we begin the study of Richard Bailey that one of two conditions must be true, viz., that he was a most remarkable personage, or much that has been written of him needs violent reconstruction. Mr. Poor's "Researches" (page 77) says "His wife's name was Ednah (perhaps) Holstead, by whom he had one son whom they called Joseph,

born about 1635, or a little later." If all these dates are true, Richard became the father of Joseph at about 12 years of age.

Hollis R. Bailey, our worthy secretary, in his address on James Bailey at our third annual meeting (see report, page 20) says, "It is a matter of record that Richard Bailey, the brother of James, came to this country at the age of 15 in the year 1638 or 1639." He further states, "I have had the pleasure of seeing a printed copy of the record kept in London of the names of the passengers on board the ship, on which came 'Among the passengers besides Richard Bailey, aged 15, we find, etc.'"

Now, then, if it is true that Richard was 15 in 1639, he was the father of Joseph at 11 and died at 23.

If Mr. Hollis Bailey saw a copy of the list of passengers who came on the same ship with Richard and Richard's age was put down at 15, the same record ought certainly to show whether the ship sailed in 1638 or 1639.

John Alfred Bailey, in his address at our Third Annual Meeting (see page 13 of the report) says that "Deacon Joseph was born about 1648," or 13 years later than the other records give it. It is a fact that the will of Richard Bailey bearing date of Rowley, December 15, 1647, which is published in the 1898 report (page 29) is an authentic copy from the records in the office of the Clerk of Courts, Salem, Mass., and that the inventory of the estate of Richard Bailey on page 30 of the same report bearing date of June 23, 1648, is an authentic copy from Salem Court files, book 1, leaf 98. John Alfred Bailey makes Richard's death occur about the same time Deacon Joseph was born. The first item in the will of Richard Bailey is as follows: "My Will is that Fforty and tow pounds I give unto my sson Joseph Baly, but in case my wife should be with child then my will is that the said sum of tow and forty pounds be divided and one-third part thereof, my other child shall have it."

If Richard wrote this on December 15, 1647, I submit that the John Alfred Bailey version of Joseph's birth needs revamping. My version is that the Massachusetts court files and records correctly establish the date of Richard Bailey's death as between December 15, 1647, and June 23, 1648, and if the date of

his birth is ever discovered, it will be much earlier than any historian or tradition has placed it. The footing of the inventory of Richard's estate, "106 £ - 08 s - 10 d," although not large, as we see things, was for those days a fortune too large for accumulation between the ages of 15 and 25. Unless this theory is a correct one, then, indeed, "Truth is stranger than fiction."

There is less difficulty in establishing the business, or, at least, the place of business and residence of Richard Bailey. Mr. Poor says (page 77 of "Researches") that "He owned an estate in Rowley, Mass., and was one of the company to set up the first cloth mill in America, which was in Rowley where the mills stand that are owned by a Dummer at the present time (1858)." Mr. Poor further states (page 77 of "Researches") "After the death of Mr. Bailey, Ednah, his widow, married before the 15th of the ninth month in 1649 Ezekiel Northend of Rowley, who, probably, took possession of the homestead, and it has been in the Northend family from that time." As Mr. Poor's "Researches" were compiled only 40 years ago, it cannot be a difficult task to establish with certainty at this time the spot in good old Rowley where the youthful and pious Richard Bailey established a home, as well as a business, two and a half centuries ago.

All the generations springing from Richard Bailey find their way through his only child, Joseph, usually called "Deacon Joseph." The record of Deacon Joseph, other than his birth and possibly marriage, is fraught with less of conflicting traditions. Mr. Poor says (page 77), "His wife was Abigail, who died November 17, 1735, but who her father was we have not been able to learn." John Alfred Bailey in his address at our third annual gathering (see page 13 of report) says, "Deacon Joseph married Abigail Trumbull." Mr. Poor (page 77) says, "He settled in the north part of Rowley, on the Merrimack, not far from the western border of Newbury, Mass., which part was at first called the Merrimack lands but soon incorporated by the name of Bradford; and in 1850, the east part of the town, in which his farm was situated, was incorporated by the name of Groveland, and most of his original lot is owned by

D. W. Hopkinson and M. M. Palmer. Mr. Hopkinson is one of his descendants, and purchased the house and land on the southerly side of Main street, and lives in the house which stands on the site where the original house was built." I infer that the "original house" above mentioned is the one of which there is a cut in Mr. Poor's "Researches" (page 53) designated as the "Widow Bailey's House." This record makes Deacon Joseph a farmer, and, although compiled in 1858, establishes his home place beyond question. "He was," says Mr. Poor (page 77) "one of the leading men of the town of Bradford . . . was one of the selectmen of the town 23 years between 1675 and 1710, and was one of the deacons from the formation of the Church until his death October 11, 1712." He was the father of eight children.

In the third generation, my ancestor was Joseph Bailey, Jr., second son and fifth child of Deacon Joseph. Mr. Poor says (page 134) that "He was born in Bradford, February 13, 1683; settled in West Newbury on the border of Bradford, near his father, most of the place now (1858) owned by Joshua Kent, and married February 14, 1710 or 1711, Abigail, daughter of Nathan and Mary Webster of Bradford." This record apparently makes Joseph, Jr., a farmer and definitely locates his home place.

In the fourth generation my ancestor was Ezekiel Bailey, third son and child of Joseph, Jr., "born," says Mr. Poor (see page 140), "July, 1717, married Sarah, daughter of Deacon Peter, Jr., and Mrs. Martha (Singletary) Green of East Haverhill (Mass.), settled on the homestead of his father at West Newbury (Mass.) where he died February 6, 1813," (aged 96 years) "and his wife lived to be as old wanting about one year." So it appears that Ezekiel was a farmer, and his home place well defined. He was the father of eight children.

In the fifth generation, my Bailey ancestor was Webster, the second child and first son of Ezekiel, whom Mr. Poor says (page 140) "was born August 23, 1747, married Mary, only daughter of Sergeant William and Lydia (Morse) Noyes, resided at West Newbury (Mass.) until after March, 1787, and removed his family to Vermont and lived in Newbury, that

State, where they died in 1830." Webster Bailey was my great-grandfather, and, so far as I can learn, was the first descendant of Richard to permanently locate in Vermont. This brings us down to connect with my Webster Bailey sketch presented at the sixth annual meeting (see report, page 12). From Webster down, I have the complete record in minute detail, and hope some time to be able to devise a way of presenting it to this association so that you will not be bored by listening, nor tired by reading it.

Cousins, will you pardon me for referring to our remarkable war record, remarkable for its absolute scarcity of war items! In the seven generations of American ancestors which precede me, I am unable to find that (1) Richard, (2) Deacon Joseph, (3) Joseph, Jr., (4) Ezekiel, (5) Webster, (6) Parker or (7) William ever bore arms in Indian, Colonial, frontier or American wars.

Mr. Poor says in "Researches" (page 77), speaking of Deacon Joseph, "He was one of the leading men of the town of Bradford, accordingly was chosen to fill civil, military, ecclesiastic and other offices of trust, etc." If "military" here means real war, I shall be very glad to know it; if it means an organization for practice on the village green, then our race can supply whole families of flood-wood captains and home guard lieutenants galore. In "Notes and Queries" (page 20) of our last report (1898) I asked for "any war or military record of any of these illustrious ancestors," but have had no helpful suggestions to date.

Albert Edward Bailey in his address at our fourth annual gathering, speaking of the Baileys with a war record (see page 15) says, "In 1775, in the Revolution, in a company of infantry appear the names of . . . John and Ezekiel Bailey, privates." These could not be the second and third sons of Joseph, Jr., for John died in 1760 and Ezekiel would be 58 years old, so that the Ezekiel herein mentioned was probably a descendant of James, a brother of Richard, as the address here quoted relates principally to James Bailey. As an argument in mitigation of our apparent unpatriotism, I wish to state that since Webster Bailey was born 152 years ago, while it is true not one of the Bailey name has borne arms, there have been only ten persons

paternally descended from Webster, including Webster himself, who could have a war record, and this, too, out of a total of 210 descendants. I am still groping in the dark for an ancestral war record in my line of Baileys prior to, or even including Webster, while a resident of Massachusetts.

Although none of our race bearing the Bailey name have a war record, we are not destitute of such a record. For Carlos White, grandson of Lydia (Bailey) White (see page 14, 1898 report) was a member of the 12th Regiment, Vermont Volunteers, War of Rebellion. Also Thomas White, another grandson, served three years in Co. G 10th Vermont Volunteers. Asher White, a great-grandson of Lydia, was a member of the Vermont Regiment in the Spanish War. Paul Chamberlin Burdick, great-grandson of Sally Bailey (see page 14, 1898 report) of Lake Geneva, Wis., was a member of the 4th Wisconsin Regiment, Volunteers, in the Spanish War. Meagre as it is, such a record is better than total disability. For the comfort and enlightenment of our neighbors, and I hope sometime to say cousins, whose first American ancestor was John Bailey of Salisbury, and whose first Vermont ancestor was Gen. Jacob Bailey in the 5th generation, and for the further purpose of making an honorable, permanent record in these annals, I wish to say that Newbury, Vt., with a population of about 2,000, furnished 21 soldiers for the Spanish War, and that eight of that number are direct descendants of John Bailey of Salisbury and Gen. Jacob Bailey of Newbury, Vt., and are as follows:—

Q. M. Harry B. Chamberlin (now in Saratoga).

1st Lieut. M. L. Brock.

J. A. Brock.

Merton J. Bailey.

Elcena Bailey.

Frank P. Bailey.

Leroy S. Bailey.

Ed. T. Bailey.

All in the 9th and 10th generations, counting John of Salisbury the first.

In my town (Newbury, Vt.) there are 34 Bailey tax-payers; only three of that number (my father, brother and myself) are

descendants from Richard, all the others from John of Salisbury. I have the authority of Mr. Wells, our town historian, for saying that there are probably about 124 living descendants of John Bailey of Salisbury in Newbury, Vt., at this date, and I know there are only eleven persons of all ages, sex and name living in the same town descended from Richard of Rowley.

In my genealogical table of Webster Bailey's family, given in my address of one year ago (1898, see page 19) I find only one error, viz., that Betsey had two children instead of one, making Webster's total 212 instead of 211. During the year, two deaths have occurred in Webster Bailey's line, viz.: 1st Jesse Parker Bailey (my brother) (born July 20, 1866) died at Passumpsic, Vt., January 29, 1899, and buried in the family lot at Newbury; 2nd, Fannie M. White, wife of Dr. Isaac Eastman of Woodsville, N. H., died April 19, 1899, (born May 17, 1874) and was buried in the family lot at Topsham, Vt. So that the total descendants of Webster Bailey living today number 210.

In my 1898 paper (see page 16), I mention the four living grandchildren of Webster Bailey. They are all now living, the oldest being Ezekiel White of Topsham, Vt., who, on the first day of October, 1898, celebrated 90 years of life and who, on February 14, 1899, celebrated 67 years of married life. His wife, Laura Dustin (born September 15, 1813) belongs to a family made famous in Colonial history, being a direct descendant in the 5th generation of Hannah Dustin, who slew, on the island of Contoocook, ten Indians and escaped with her children, March 15, 1697, and whose monument now stands near the railroad at Penacook, N. H.

If there is wisdom in being a genealogist, there is more wisdom in being a reliable one. In plucking an occasional flower for his crown, the genealogist treads long paths strewn with thorns, and, unless he comes in contact with the same disease manifest in the flesh of others, often meets with chilling indifference. Ours is a labor of love. To search out those of our race long gone to their rest and make for them a record is a delightful duty. Let me suggest that in all our papers, which are designed for permanent record, we be explicit, give our

authorities and references and dates and that when we have occasion to write the name of a town that we locate it, giving its State; for instance, Newbury, Bradford, Haverhill and many other towns can be found in Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and other States. If you are a genealogical crank, or more classically speaking, an enthusiast in Bailey genealogy, you will purchase the five little pamphlets which constitute the proceedings of this association. You will also own a copy of Alfred Poor's "Researches," printed about 1857. Mr. Poor is incapacitated by age, lives in Salem, Mass., and is by "far and near" the greatest living benefactor of the "Richard of Rowley" race. Nearly a hundred pages of his valuable book are devoted to this line of Baileys. Think of the time and patient study in examination and comparison to have produced such masterly results. All hail Alfred Poor, born February 27, 1818, now living in Salem, Mass. He deserves our helpful consideration. I have never seen him nor do I speak by authority, but I am advised that Poor's "Researches" can be had through our secretary and that the sale of them will be helpful to our venerable benefactor.

There are living in Newbury, Vt., descendants of John of Salisbury, not descendants of Gen. Jacob Bailey. Mr. F. P. Wells, our town historian, is making a careful search for all the Baileys who have ever lived in Newbury, Vt., of all branches and proposes to give them place in our forth-coming history. Should you belong to this class, notify Mr. Wells.

I bring you cordial greetings and words of good cheer from the Baileys of Newbury, Vt., both Richards and Johns.

NOTE. Since the above address was prepared, two of Webster Bailey's grandchildren have died: viz., Ezekiel Bailey White at Topsham, Vt., July 31, 1899, and William Bailey Hibbard at Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1899, so that at this date, January 1, 1900, there are only two survivors of Webster Bailey's 25 grandchildren.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM W. BAILEY, ESQ.,
OF NASHUA, N. H.

BY J. WARREN BAILEY, OF SOMERVILLE.

For the second time in the history of this association death has called the one selected to serve in the capacity of president during his term of office. One year ago at our Sixth Annual Gathering Hon. William Wallace Bailey of Nashua, N. H., was elected president of this association. Practically ever since our organization Mr. Bailey has taken a deep interest in its welfare; he was a regular attendant at the annual meetings and always took a lively interest in the proceedings. At the annual meeting held at North Scituate, Mass., in 1897, he was elected first vice president and one year ago succeeded to the office of president.

While in recent years he has not enjoyed the best of health his sudden death on the evening of June 9, after an illness of a few days was a very great surprise to his many friends.

Mr. Bailey was born in Hopkinton, N. H., in 1829. His whole life was passed in his native State, where he reflected honor and credit, both in his private and official life. In his boyhood days he attended the district schools of his native town; he was later a student at Pembroke Academy and the New Hampshire Seminary at Northfield. He entered Dartmouth College in 1850 and graduated in the class of 1854. Selecting the law as his profession he completed a course of study in the Albany, N. Y., Law School, in 1856. Upon his graduation he established himself in Nashua, where he lived until his death, enjoying the confidence of the courts, his associates at the bar and his neighbors. In addition to the care of a large clientage he assumed his share of public responsibility, serving his city as city solicitor, his ward for two years as a member of the Legislature. For five years he was a trustee of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanics Arts. He served his city as a member of the board of education, and for 25 years preceding his death was a member of the board of trustees of the Public Library. In his business relations he was for several years a director and president of the Wilton Railroad Company, and from 1891 until his death

was a director and treasurer in the Nashua & Lowell Railroad. He was president of the Nashua Savings Bank from 1879 until 1895; he was also a director in the Indian Head National Bank and president of the Hillsborough Mills Company.

For many years he was a member of the First Congregational Church of Nashua, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and president of the State Library Association. He was a member of Rising Sun Lodge, A. F. and A. M., serving as Worshipful Master in 1862 and 1863, and a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32d degree. Mr. Bailey married in 1858, Mary B. Greeley, daughter of Alfred and Mary Webster Greeley, a descendant of Andrew Greeley, who was born in England and came to this country early in the 17th century, settling in Salisbury, Mass. The widow and two children, Dr. William T., a graduate of Dartmouth in 1891, and Helen G. Bailey survive him. The deceased was a descendant in the seventh generation from James Bailey, who came from England and settled in Rowley, Mass., about 1640. His ancestors in each generation were:

- 1st. James Bailey, born in England about 1612. Lydia.
- 2nd. John Bailey, born in 1642 at Rowley, Mass. Mary Mighill.
- 3d. Thomas Bailey, born in 1677 at Rowley, Mass. Eunice Walker.
- 4th. Humphrey Bailey, born 1719 at Bradford, Mass.
- 5th. Thomas Bailey, born at Haverhill, Mass. Eunice Emerson.
- 6th. Thomas Bailey, born 1790 at Hopkinton, N. H. Jemima Smith.

From the eulogy delivered by Rev. Dr. Richardson are the following sentences which illustrate the characteristics of our late president:

"Did you ever know him to try to wound any one's feelings? Did you ever listen to a low jest coming from his lips? Did you in a single instance think he was making light of sacred things? His faith in God's promises was unwavering, even as his attachments to his friends was steadfast. Literary in his tastes, firm in his principles, a discriminating reader, a true citizen, a devoted companion, Mr. Bailey touches us on many sides of our

nature. We shall not cease to speak of him and we cannot fail to feel the force of his example."

From an editorial comment in the local paper of his city this expression of his worth is given. "The death of Hon. William W. Bailey removes one of the best known as well as one of the best liked citizens of Nashua and the State. He had hosts of friends who will sincerely mourn his death. His kindly and genial nature and unaffected manner made him a favorite with old and young, while his keen interest in literary and historical subjects as well as current affairs rendered him a most interesting companion. He made new friends rapidly and retained old ones to an unusual degree. Mr. Bailey has been a very prominent factor in the business, professional and social life of Nashua for the last 40 years. The positions of trust and honor which he held were legion, and he would have occupied many political offices had not his party been generally in the minority. He was a life long Democrat, but fair minded and generous in his estimates of political opponents. Mr. Bailey was conciliatory rather than aggressive, a fact which seemed to make general business and literary pursuits more agreeable to him than the conflicts of the courts; he had, nevertheless, a good standing at the bar and a satisfactory practice."

After the reading of the above address, Mr. J. Warren Bailey offered the following resolutions, which upon motion of Mr. Edwin A. Bayley were adopted by a rising vote:—

Resolved: That in the death of the Hon. William Wallace Bailey, our late president, the Bailey-Bayley Family Association has lost a valued member, one who, during his life by his uprightness of character and genial disposition, won the affection and respect of all who knew him.

That in him we find one of whom we can truly say he did honor to the name of Bailey.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY: We are allowed the use of these grounds and this building by the kindness of the proprietors, and I would move you that the association extend a vote of thanks to the Messrs. Bowers for their kindness. We are under a debt of obligation to them.

The motion was seconded and unanimously passed.

POEM BY MRS. ELIZABETH S. EMERSON BAILEY.

READ BY HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

Greeting to the Willow Dale Family Gathering.

BY ELIZABETH EMERSON BAILEY.

We send a cordial greeting
On this glad memorial day
To the Bailey friends who gather
From near and far away.

And every year we're planning
To journey to the sea
To join the Bailey cousins
In the Family Jubilee.

But when the stifling weather
Of the August days has come,
It changes all our prospects
And we gladly stay at home.

But we send you our good wishes
And are thankful, all the same,
For the kindly invitation
In the secretary's name.

We also note with pleasure
The service you have done
In bringing near completion
A work so well begun.

Of course we want the volume;
We'll be waiting for the same,—
So, in gathering subscriptions,
You will please to add our name.

The year just now completed
Has been a stirring year;
The record of its passing
Leaves hope and anxious fear.

There has been a wondrous broadening
Of our Eagle's wide-spread wings
Which have gathered in their shadow
The most jealous of things;

Strange samples of humanity,
So passionate and wild
That Kipling's verdict counts them
"Half devil and half-child."

We take [up] the "White Man's Burden ;"
Our God-appointed land
Accepts the high commission
From a Sovereign Ruler's hand.

We take the work appointed,
With its pain and sacrifice ;
We know the cost of freedom,
For we have paid its price.

It was not of our own seeking,
With the care it must involve,
With its intricate conditions,
And the problems it must solve.

But the tide of human progress
Claims from us a heavy share,
And the destiny of millions
Is the burden that we bear.

So we enter this arena
With a courage brave and true,
Trusting the God of nations
To lead us safely through.

It may be an object lesson
To the nations of the world
That o'er these rescued islands
Our banner is unfurled.

And the better understanding
Of a few progressive years
May disclose a wise protectorate
To our wards and to our peers.

In the century just opening
May its early record be
Salvation and redemption
For these islands of the sea.

God give us grace and wisdom
To work into His plan,
By ways of truth and justice,
For the highest good of man.

Marietta, O., August, 1899.

MEMOIR OF ISAAC H. BAILEY.

BY DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

Within the year just passed a death has occurred in one branch of the Bailey family in which I am interested, and I have here a short sketch of the deceased.

Isaac H. Bailey was born in Yarmouth, Me., in 1819, and was the son of Isaac Hazelton Bailey, Sr. When he was two years old, his father died and he was left to be reared by his widowed mother. At 14 years of age he went to New York, where, after serving ten years as a clerk in a large leather firm, he was admitted as a partner and carved out his fortune by ability and attention to business, rising to be a successful leather merchant and winning both fortune and an honorable standing in our greatest city. In 1873, he retired from the leather business. In 1874, he ran as a candidate for Congress, but was defeated in the overwhelming Republican disasters of that year. Later in 1875, he became proprietor of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of New York, then in a somewhat decadent condition. Through his ability and experience in the leather business, he was soon able to bring this journal into a highly successful and prosperous condition. In 1882, he organized the concern as a stock company, distributing 42 per cent. of the stock among his employes, but retaining the supervision of the reading pages of the *Reporter*. He continued to conduct the business until his death on the 25th day of March, 1899.

Although about 80 years of age, he was in the full possession of his faculties up to the last. He was at his office, attending to business as usual, the day before his death. He was a remarkable man, intellectually and physically. He was a very fluent, witty and brilliant speaker and a popular writer.

He was appointed by Governor Morgan, police commissioner of New York city in 1859. In December, 1874, he was appointed commissioner of charities and corrections for New York city and served until 1879. He occupied a prominent position in the councils of the Republican Party, being an inti-

mate friend of Senator Conkling, General Grant and other prominent men of the party. He was a founder of the Republican League Club and a member of the New England Society since 1858, a director in 1866, second vice president in 1870-1871, first vice president, 1872-1873, president, 1874-1875.

He was a man of absolute uprightness of character. His business record was without a stain. In religion he was an agnostic, and the only funeral service was an address by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, who has recently followed him to the realm of the unknown. He married Charlotte M. O'Neal. Of his children only one, Mrs. Emily Heintzelman, survives him. Of his ancestry I have been able to obtain no further record than the name and date of birth of his father, who is said to have been a native of Dunbarton, N. H.

WILL OF JOHN BAILEY OF SALISBURY.

(Norfolk Records, Book 1, Page 15.)

The 28th of ye 8th mo. (1651)

This is ye last will of John Bayly sen. being on his sick bed hee being yett in his right minde & sences. ffirst I give unto my sonne John Bayly my house & land lying & being in ye Towne of Salisbury during his life & after my sonnes death his second sonne Joseph Bayly is to enjoy it and if Joseph doth not live to enjoy it, then his younger brother is to enjoy it. And when Joseph Bayly or his younger brother cometh to enjoy this land, he is to pay to his eldest brother John Bayly the some of forty pounds as his Grandfathers guift. And I doe likewise make my sonne John Bayly sole Executor of all that ever I have only my executor is to pay to my wyfe his mother ye some of six pounds a yeare during hir life pvided she cometh over hither to New england likewise my Executor is to pay to my sonne Robert fiveteene pounds pvided also he come over hither to New england likewise my executor is to pay to my daughters his sisters ye some of tenn pounds a peece pvided

they come over hither to New england butt in case they doe not come over hither butt doe sende by any messenger for their portions they are to have five shillings a peece for their portions whither sonne or daughters, & all these somes are to bee payed according as it can bee raised out of my land & stocke & likewise it is to bee pay'd to every one of them, according as ye Executor & the overseers shall see cause. And farther my Executor is to pay for ye passages of those yt doe come over hither of them whither it bee wyfe or childeren, or any of them. And farther I doe give to my sonne John Bayly's childeren either of them a young beast as soon as may bee wth conveniency & my sonne their father is to breed these beasts for every of his childeren till these beasts groeth to cowes or oxen & then the childeren are to have the proffitt of them. And I doe make my brother John Emery Gent. of Nubery & Mr. Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury overseers to see as this to bee performed. In wittness herof I doe sett to my hand ye day & yeare above written.

Wittness herof,

William Ilsley, This is ye marke (F. b.) of Jno. Bayly Senior.
John Emry, Jun.

Likewise I doe give to Willi Huntingtons wyfe & childeren yt house & land yt I bought of Vallentine Rowell & doe desier my overseers to see it made good to hir & hir childeren.

This will was pved uppon oath by ye aforesay'd wittnesses att ye court held att Salisbury the (13th) of ye (2d) mo. (1652).
Tho. Bradbury rec d.

Essex Registry Deeds So. Dist. }
Salem, March 28th, 1900. }

The foregoing is a true copy of record in this office.
Attest: ROBT. W. OSGOOD, Asst. Reg.

ACCOUNT

OF

The Eighth Annual Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

Salem Willows, Salem, Mass.,

August 8, 1900.

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Account of the Eighth Annual Gathering OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

Salem Willows, Salem, Mass., August 8th, 1900.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 A. M., by Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., President of the Association.

Mr. Bailey: I am very glad to welcome on this occasion so large a number of the various branches of the Bailey Family. Considering the inclement weather and the threatening appearance of the clouds you have vindicated your right to be classed among the untterrified, if not among the unwashed. The latter class we do not care to have with us.

The weather has been unpropitious for several years. Two years ago we had a rain storm to go with our reunion, and the same was true last year. This year, judging from present appearances, it is probable that there may be a realization of the same condition. I have sometimes thought that if we found there was going to be a pretty dry time, we had better notify the weather bureau to have a reunion of the Bailey family. This would be a sure precursor of rain. We are very glad to know that however inconvenient it may be for us, the community at large will be greatly benefited by this downcoming of rain. I am sure we shall all be reconciled if what occurs is for the common good, even if it is not for our personal convenience.

We hope that all will keep up their interest in these gatherings and try to get in new members. Each member must aid in supplying the missing genealogical links if we are to weld our family history into one unbroken chain of family association. Such a work requires the united effort of a great many people. Each one must contribute something. I hope that no one will consider any contribution of information, however small, as unimportant, since all the fragments gathered together may furnish a complete family record.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY, HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen; Members of the Association:

I state again this year, as I have stated heretofore, that pursuant to the custom adopted at the outset—almost at the outset—the Association has this year printed a report of the proceedings of the last annual gathering, and I have in my hand the printed report of the last gathering which was held a year ago, August 10, 1899, at Willow Dale Grove in Tyngsboro, making the report of the seventh annual gathering. You see that we now have nearly reports enough to make a good sized volume. They are all of the same size and printed in the same style so that they may be bound together. Perhaps by another year the Association may think it wise to add an index to the entire number so that members who desire may bind up their reports and have in permanent form an indexed series of reports. They will then have in the various addresses and historical matter contained in the volume a great deal of history of the Bailey family.

The secretary has to report that since the last meeting the vote of the Association in favor of having a certificate of membership has been carried out. The certificates have been prepared and printed. A large number of the members have sent in their names and have received their certificates. Quite a number, however, have omitted to send in their names, and I am waiting to hear from members before I send out

more of the certificates. I think there are some 300 members of the Association, and I have sent out 130 membership certificates, and shall be glad to send out the remainder. There is no charge for the certificates, the contribution taken up last year having proved sufficient to meet the expense of preparing them. The committee has taken some little pains, and we take some pride in the appearance of the certificate, which we think is creditable. It makes an interesting record of membership, and we believe that each member will be glad to have one to hand down to coming generations to show his or her connection with this body.

We hope that as the years go on and the new generations come they will be glad to take up the work that we are now doing in connection with the Association. While the Association will probably never be very large, yet it is doing and has done a good work in perpetuating the history and genealogy of the Bailey family.

If you will read your certificate you will see it states the objects of the Association, and one of these objects is to make a permanent record of the history of the Association.

When the Association began I was in the same situation that some of you now are. I knew that I was a Bailey; I knew my grandfather's name, and my great-grandfather's name, but I did not know where I stood with reference to the early settlers and that is something which we all have an interest in. We like to trace our ancestry back to the first settlers that came to these shores. Soon after the Association began I learned that I was a descendant of James Bailey of Rowley. Two years ago I discovered that on my mother's side I was also a descendant of Thomas Bailey of Weymouth. Within a few days I have found still further that on my mother's side I am a descendant of William Bailey who came to Newport, Rhode Island, as early as 1655. Let me say to you that if any of you are impatient as to finding out your early ancestry, have patience, because I think you will all finally get placed. Even our worthy president is still among the seekers, and he can tell you it requires continued work. A year ago we placed

William W. Bailey, who was then our president, and it was a good deal of satisfaction to him in the last year of his life to know that he was a descendant of James Bailey of Rowley, and to find out just who his ancestors were.

The report of last year will give you the doings of the last gathering. It will also give any who are interested in the John of Salisbury branch something which they cannot obtain very readily in any other way. With the assistance of Mr. Franklin L. Bailey of Boston, I hunted up the will of John Bailey of Salisbury. It is recorded in an out of the way place; not among the wills in Essex County, but in the Registry of Deeds in Salem, having come down as a part of the record of old Norfolk County which instead of being the present Norfolk County, curiously enough consisted of the town of Salisbury and towns across the present border of New Hampshire as far as Exeter and Dover. We have in this report printed the will of John Bailey of Salisbury, and all who are interested in that branch will be pleased and interested to see and own it. It was probated in 1652, a year or two after John Bailey died, and it gives an interesting bit of family history. You will recall that we have already in earlier reports printed the will of Richard Bailey, and also the will of Thomas Bailey of Weymouth. Thus the reports contain valuable historical matter in addition to an account of what has taken place at the several gatherings.

At a little later stage of these proceedings, I shall have some interesting letters to read to you from members of the Association, who are unable to be present. I have one letter from a gentleman in England, and another letter from Mrs. Newcomb of New Haven, Conn.

I have to report that the Association is flourishing. We have some new members each year. There are a great many members that never do come and never can come to these gatherings. There are a good many members out west. I am hoping to see here today a lady from the Province of Quebec, and I trust that if she is here she will speak to me before she goes. We have members as far west as California

and the state of Washington and also as far south as the District of Columbia. The Association has members who are a good deal interested in the reports, but are unable to attend the gatherings.

There is a single word I ought to add. By vote of the Association two years ago, the work of publishing a genealogy of the James of Rowley branch, the John of Salisbury branch and the Thomas of Weymouth branch was undertaken. Nothing concerning those branches had ever been printed. Something to be sure had been gathered, but nothing had ever been printed. But there had been printed a very large amount of valuable matter concerning the Richard Bailey line, and I am glad to see that we have with us the author of that work, Mr. Alfred Poore, of Salem. Mr. Poore spent the best years of his life in getting together the matter that was printed in 1856, and I hope he may say a word to us before the meeting closes. He has brought a specimen copy of his book. There are still a few copies remaining and any of that line who have not acquired the book will do well to buy a copy at an early day. Of course, the price that any of you pay for such a book does not recompense the author in any way. Such a book means that some one has performed a labor of love. The Richard Bailey line is certainly indebted to Mr. Alfred Poore for the work he did in putting together the history of that line in 1856.

The new book of Bailey Genealogy—the history of James, John and Thomas was completed about the first of January, 1900, and many of you have purchased copies. There are still some copies remaining to be sold. The manuscript, after we decided to print it, increased so that the book was finally twice as large as contemplated. The price is now fixed at \$2.50, and I may state that recent inquiry among the book-sellers leads me to think that the book is what is ordinarily called a \$5 book, so that any of you who have paid \$2 or \$2.50 for the book may feel that you have a book that is worth the money. When the remaining copies are sold the book will become scarce, and you will not be able to obtain a copy for less than \$5.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JAMES R. BAILEY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In presenting my report to you this morning, I would say that we have accomplished as an Association a good deal this year. We have had receipts and disbursements a trifle over \$800. We have made a wide departure, and consummated the printing and distributing of the book of Bailey Genealogy.

While in former years, I have been able to state that our bills have all been paid and we have had a balance in the bank, this year I can only say that our bills have all been paid. To accomplish this, we have been obliged to borrow some money. In other words, the money needed has been kindly advanced by two members of the Association, and we can pay them at our convenience, or when our money comes in.

There was a balance on hand a year ago of \$68.48. The receipts during the year from contributions, dues and the sale of the annual reports and books of Bailey-Genealogy and money borrowed from Hollis R. Bailey and J. Warren Bailey have amounted to \$851.93. The payments for printing, postage and sundry expenses including delivering book of genealogy have amounted to \$837.15, leaving a balance on hand of \$14.78. We have also on hand assets, reports of annual gatherings valued at \$500, and 90 Bailey Genealogies valued at \$225, making a total of \$725.

On motion of Edwin A. Bayley, voted that the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer be accepted and placed on file. Mr. Edwin A. Bayley moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to retire and bring in a list of nominees for officers of the Association for the ensuing year. It was so voted. The chair appointed Mr. John Alfred Bailey, Mrs. Henry B. Bailey and Mr. Charles W. Bailey as that committee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

JAMES OF ROWLEY BRANCH.

Hollis R. Bailey: I have already in my report as Secretary stated to you the work that has been done in printing the genealogy of three branches of the family. I wish now, as a part of my report as a member of the committee on genealogy, to read some letters from members of the Association and others.

(Letters were then read from Horace W. Bailey, Esq., of Newbury, Vermont; Chester Tyler Sherman, Esq., of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Mary Johnson Bailey Lincoln; Mrs. Carrie E. Chatfield of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hon. James A. Bailey, Jr., of Arlington, and Henry P. Moulton, Esq., of Salem.)

I have also a letter from England in regard to the Baileys of England. We have all been trying for a good many years to ascertain exactly where Richard and James Bailey came from, but we are still in the dark, though it seems probable that they came from Wiltshire. It is known that John of Salisbury came from Chippenham, England, but beyond that no one knows what his connections in England were or who his ancestors were. Mr. Withington of Newburyport, being interested in his own Withington genealogy has been at work for some two or three years in England engaged in genealogical research. In England if you desire to examine any of the public records, such as the wills in the Probate Court, you have to pay for the privilege in order that the English government may have funds not only to maintain the registries but also to carry on its various foreign wars. It usually costs a shilling to examine any will, so that any one examining the records there has to have quite a little money with which to work. Mr. Withington made the offer a year ago that if the Baileys here would furnish the money he would furnish the time and make some research. He has recently written Mrs. Newcomb of New Haven, Connecticut, renewing this offer. I have here copies of several early Bailey wills found in Wilt-

shire by Mr. Withington, and I propose to print them as a part of the report of this gathering.

RICHARD OF ROWLEY BRANCH.

Hollis R. Bailey: I had hoped that Dr. Stephen G. Bailey would be here. He is doing some work on the Richard line. I have tried to get his enthusiasm aroused to such an extent that he would undertake to print a new book of that line, working with Mr. Poore, taking what Mr. Poore printed in 1856, and bringing it down to the present time; but that means a good deal of work and a good deal of money, and I am afraid that he will hardly undertake it at present.

Mrs. Edward M. Bailey who is on our committee is present. She has done more work than I have since the new book was printed. She keeps sending me fresh material which I file away to be used when a new edition shall be printed of the Bailey genealogy. The present book, of course, is not complete. Each one of the three parts ought to be enlarged into a separate volume.

Mrs. Milton Ellsworth, who gathered the John of Salisbury line, is also here. The feeling of the committee, I think, is that we earned a vacation by the work we did last year on the book of genealogy.

Edwin A. Bayley: I desire to say a few words in regard to the matter of investigation in England. It seems to me that most of us appreciate the fact, especially those of us who have given the matter of the book that has been prepared and presented to us, any particular attention, that the work as far as the States here is concerned is in pretty good shape, but we all recognize the fact that we want more information in regard to our ancestors before they came to this country. As far as carrying on any work in England is concerned, we are necessarily limited. There are not many of us that cross the ocean every year, but it seems to me that the suggestion of Mrs. Newcomb about sending money to Mr. Withington is one that

is very timely, particularly under the present circumstances, and I earnestly hope that the Association will take up this matter, and take it up in a business way. It does not mean a great amount of money. The circumstances are most auspicious, because Mr. Withington is there on the ground, and all he wants, as I understand it, is to have his actual expenses for registry fees defrayed. Just now in order to keep up and accentuate the interest in the family association it seems to me that this research ought to be made. We ought to raise a fund of \$25 or \$50 and it should be put in Mr. Withington's hands. We want the Association to pay what is fair for the information we get, and I want to see the money raised needed to carry this matter to a successful termination, and I hope it will be done here today.

VOTED that the report of the Committee on Genealogy be accepted, adopted and placed on file.

Dudley P. Bailey: I want to put a little emphasis on this matter of raising money needed to pay off the debts incurred on account of the Bailey Genealogy and also money needed for looking up the Bailey Genealogy in England. I think perhaps a contribution of twenty-five cents apiece would do it. I suppose that would not be a very heavy burden for anybody. If any are disposed to make any contributions we shall be glad to receive them.

I believe we should grapple in earnest with the matter of the English genealogy. I hope there are some here today who are disposed to pay something for work in that direction. If there are any here who are disposed, I hope they will hand the funds to me or to the treasurer, and I am not sure but what it would be well to have an organized effort made to bring this matter to the attention of every one present.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The committee reported the following nominees: For president, Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington; for vice-presidents, George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Horace W. Bailey of New-

bury, Vt., Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Mass., Col. Edwin W. M. Bailey of Amesbury, Mass., William H. Reed of South Weymouth; for treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence; for secretary, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge; for auditor, Walter E. Robie of Waltham; for executive committee, John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Harrison Bailey of Fitchburg, Mrs. Edward M. Bailey of Ashland, Eben H. Bailey of Boston, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, Dudley P. Bailey of Everett, Charles F. Bailey of Lawrence, and George N. Bailey of Lynn.

On motion it was voted that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the nominees recommended by the committee be elected, and the same were elected.

AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

Hollis R. Bailey: In the notice of invitation to this gathering, I inserted a clause relating to the payment of annual dues. It is a fair question for consideration whether or not the payment of annual dues is for the interest of the Association. When the by-laws were adopted at Groveland the matter was somewhat discussed, and some thought then that the Association might well rest for its support upon initiation fees and annual contributions from those who felt like paying, and not have a continual sending out of yearly bills for annual dues. The Society, of course, needs some money to pay the running expenses, for printing notices, invitations, annual reports, and for prosecuting genealogical work, but it seemed to me as secretary, that I ought to bring the matter of annual dues before the gathering again this year for further consideration. A good many members do not pay their annual dues. It has never seemed necessary to the executive committee to exclude any one, because of non-payment of dues, and yet every now and then some member sends in his or her resignation because he or she objects to receiving a bill for annual dues. Now we want as large a membership as possible including those who can and those who cannot afford to pay annual dues.

There is some expense attending the collection of these dues and the amount collected is not large. I have no particular motion to make except to suggest that if any one is of the opinion that the membership of the Association is diminished by annual dues, or believes that the Association would be better off without annual dues, I shall be glad if he will make a motion so that the matter may be discussed.

(No motion was made and the by-laws were not altered.)

LITERARY EXERCISES.

ADDRESS OF DUDLEY P. BAILEY, ESQ.

BAILEYS OF NOTE.

It has occurred to me to see how largely the Baileys have figured in the Biographical Dictionaries. I find in such dictionaries thirty-one names of the Bailey family taking the name with all the various methods of spelling it. This means that thirty-one persons named Bailey have obtained enough prominence in the world to be noticed in these publications. Eight Baileys are noticed in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. There are sixty-one who are noticed and mentioned in *Allibone's Dictionary of Authors*. This gives us some idea of the number of the family in which we are interested who have obtained some degree of fame, but it does not include all because we know that there are large numbers who attain considerable eminence who nevertheless do not get into the Biographical Dictionaries. While there are no stars of quite the first magnitude in the Bailey firmament, yet there are quite a number who have obtained honorable position in the various walks of life. I shall mention only a few of these.

Jacob Whitman Bailey, 1811-1857, was a distinguished naturalist.

James Montgomery Bailey was known as *The Danbury News Man*. He was born in 1841 and died a few years ago. He attained quite a national reputation for the wit of his literary productions.

Joseph Bailey was a farmer who originally lived in Wisconsin, but enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and at the time of Gen. Banks' Red River Expedition held the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The Union forces were compelled to retreat and the water in the river had so fallen that it was impossible to

get the fleet of gun-boats down stream, and it was proposed to abandon it, which would have been a great loss both to the army and to the government. At that moment Lieutenant Colonel Bailey came forward and proposed to see the fleet safely down the river. He was scoffed at by the professional engineers, but when he once started in he found a large number of men who were ready to co-operate with him. They finally dammed the river on both sides and narrowed the channel to sixty-six feet thereby raising the level of the water, and making the current swift and strong. Thus all the vessels were taken safely out. For this feat Col. Bailey was promoted, and subsequently obtained the rank of Brigadier-General, and served with distinction throughout the War of the Rebellion.

Theodorus Bailey, 1752-1828 was a statesman and a United States Senator from New York. He was postmaster in New York City for twenty-four years.

Theodorus Bailey, 1803-1877, obtained much distinction as a naval officer in the War of the Rebellion. At the time of Admiral Farragut's expedition to capture New Orleans he led the fleet up the Mississippi River, passed the forts amid a storm of shot and shell, and conducted the attack with great gallantry. He subsequently was appointed to receive the surrender of the City of New Orleans. He was promoted and obtained the rank of Rear Admiral.

Philip James Bailey born 1816 was the author of the famous poem entitled *Festus*. He composed that poem originally when he was only twenty years of age, although it was subsequently rewritten and in different editions enlarged to about three times its original size. While it had been criticized in some of its parts, yet it contains many exquisite passages of genuine poetry and has a well recognized value as a permanent addition to our literature.

Nathan Bailey, lexicographer, is entitled to permanent fame as a philologist, and was, you might say, the Noah Webster of his day. He published a dictionary of the English language in 1728 which went through fifteen editions and is

still a valuable dictionary to consult in regard to some features of the English language. It formed the basis of Johnson's great dictionary which was published later. He died in 1742.

Sir John Bayley, 1763-1841, was a lawyer of note. He was called to the bar in 1792, appointed a sergeant-at-law in 1799, and was afterwards made one of the Justices of the Kings Bench and received the honor of Knighthood. He was a man of liberal education and enlarged views. He was the author of a legal text book entitled "Bayley on Bills" which went through five editions and was a standard work on that subject.

Joanna Baillie, 1764-1851, was a dramatic writer and obtained quite a considerable distinction.

There are many others of the Bailey family worthy of mention, but I must not take your time now as we have an interesting programme before us. Still it is pleasant for us to know that so many of those who have borne our name have obtained honorable distinction in the various walks of life. There have been Baileys who have shown their activity in almost every department of human effort. While not obtaining perhaps, the very highest rank, they have made an honorable record, and have achieved much distinction.

After singing by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey accompanied by Mr. Eben H. Bailey, Miss Martha Hawling Bailey, teacher of Oratory at Ohio Wesleyan University, gave a reading in two parts entitled,

1. Penelope's Christmas Dance by Virginia W. Cloud.
2. A Plantation Echo by Thomas Nelson Page.

This was followed by a song by Mr. Berton O. Wetmore of Boston,

MEMOIR OF SAMUEL GILMAN BAILEY OF
ANDOVER, MASS.

BY MRS. EDWARD M. BAILEY OF ASHLAND, MASS.

Mr. President and Friends of the Bailey Association:

I count it a privilege and an honor to be permitted to speak of a life which has recently gone from among us, a life so absolutely loyal to duty, so rounded and crowned by its completed deeds of fidelity, that in a rare sense it is a type of the truest Bailey spirit.

On Tuesday evening, May 22, 1900, shortly before eight o'clock occurred the death of an old and well known resident of the West Parish, Andover—that of S. Gilman Bailey, the proprietor of Shady Side Grove at Haggett's Pond. Mr. Bailey had not been well for several years, but during the last week of his life was better than usual. On Sunday night, however, he was taken with neuralgia of the heart, which caused his death.

Mr. Bailey was born on the old Bailey homestead, near the Bailey school house and what is now Hood's Farm in West Andover, June 7, 1827. His parents were Samuel Bailey of Andover and Prudence Farmer of Tewksbury. Mr. Bailey was the fifth in lineal descent to bear the name Samuel, but in distinction from his father was always known as Gilman. His ancestors in each generation were:

1. James Bailey of Rowley, Mass., born about 1612, wife Lydia.

2. John Bailey, born 1642, Mary Mighill.

3. James Bailey, born 1680, Hannah Wood.

4. Samuel Bailey, born 1705, Mary Rolf.

5. Samuel Bailey, born 1728, Hannah Kittredge.

This ancestor, whom family tradition names Lieutenant Samuel, perished at Bunker Hill.

6. Samuel Bailey, born 1768, Sally Trull.

7. Samuel Bailey, born 1795, Prudence Farmer.

Mr. Bailey's early life was spent on the farm, and his education was received at the district school. Before his marriage he carried on a fish market in Lowell for a short time,

and afterwards worked at shoe making in Wakefield with an uncle, Phineas Bailey, from whom he learned the trade.

About forty-one years ago he married Caroline Priscilla Gilchrist of Andover who also lived in the western part of the town. The couple resided for some time with Mr. Bailey's brother, John B. Bailey, near Hood's farm. It was shortly before his marriage that Mr. Bailey purchased the grove named by him "Shady Side," which he carried on so long and so successfully, with the aid in later years of his son Charles. Almost from the first a platform was erected for dancing, and arrangements for letting boats and making the grove attractive were completed. From year to year changes and additions were made until the place assumed its present aspect. With its location on the shores of such a beautiful pond as Haggett's, the grove has been and is a favorite resort for picnics both with the past and present generation. For almost forty years it has been known to many of the best families of Lowell, Andover and adjoining towns.

Mr. Bailey was a good man. He joined the North Tewksbury church in a revival many years ago under Elder Peacock and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher. He was a warm friend of the successive pastors, and his grove was the scene of many Sunday School picnics and festive assemblies. There, too, many baptisms took place in the neighboring lake with its gently sloping shore. At such times the hospitality of the owner was free and gracious. To his courtesy in 1894, the Bailey Family are indebted for a most enjoyable reunion at this beautiful grove.

The deceased is survived by his wife, one son, Charles L. and one daughter, Mrs. Lilla B. Cooley of Winchester. One son, William Kimball Bailey, died in 1883. Two brothers and one sister, all younger, also survive him. These are John B. Bailey of Andover, Charles K. Bailey of Stockton, Cal., and Mrs. Abbie O. Perrin of Attleboro, Mass. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Pierce of North Tewksbury, and Rev. E. W. Pride, a former pastor, were held at his late residence on Friday afternoon, May 25, at 2 o'clock. The burial was in the family lot at the West Yard, the bearers being his

son, son-in-law, and two nephews. Mr. Bailey was unusually fond of flowers, and at the funeral services his friends' knowledge of that love was manifested in a perfect wealth of most beautiful blossoms.

Possessing a strong personality, Mr. Bailey was a man of such vigor of mind, dignity and purity of character, and gentleness of spirit, that he has been a forceful and gracious power in the church and the community. The force and aroma of his piety penetrated all the relations of life. Full of sunshine himself, he seemed to attract only sunshine from the infinite storehouse of destiny. His life was characterized by untiring activities which were widely exerted in the life of the community in, devotion to the good and the happiness of others. The controlling motive of his life was an unswerving loyalty to his convictions of duty.

In his home, of which he was the very heart, his wife and children knew best the depth and unselfishness of his nature, the noble and helpful qualities of his character, and his many sterling virtues. A cordial, considerate, helpful friend and neighbor, a faithful, devoted, patient, self sacrificing parent, a consistent church member—his departing wrings with sorrow many hearts. Such lives as his, wrought into ours, remain, long to be remembered. It was a finished life, and its record was one of deeper meaning than words can frame.

"Thanks be to God that such have been,
Although they are no more."

MEMOIR OF MOSES COLBY PAGE, OF CANOBIE LAKE, N. H.,

BY JOHN ALFRED BAILEY OF LOWELL, MASS.

I have not prepared anything in the shape of an elaborate address, but I feel that this is a very fitting time to say a few words in memory of our friend and fellow member, Mr. Moses Colby Page.

He was born April 16, 1832, and married Marion Rebecca

Morse, June 26, 1856. His ancestors in each generation were:

1. Richard Bailey of Rowley, Mass., born in England, about 1623, wife Edna Halsted.

2. Dea. Joseph Bailey, born before 1647, wife Abigail Trumbull.

3. Dea. John Bailey, born Nov. 26, 1691, wife, Susanna Tenney.

4. John Bailey, born Feb. 18, 1720-1, wife Elizabeth Corliss.

5. John Moores Bailey, born Nov. 3, 1748, wife Lydia Eaton.

6. Moores Bailey, born March 25, 1785, wife Abiah Dustin, a descendant of Hannah Dustin.

7. Ruthena Bailey, born June 21, 1813, husband Jonathan Page.

To him, perhaps, as much as any one, is due the founding of this Association. In the summer of 1892 my wife and I were visiting at Mr. Page's home at Canobie Lake, N. H., and the matter of getting our own immediate Bailey cousins together was talked over at that time. There were a good many of them living in that vicinity. The matter of a family reunion was discussed by the cousins and they thought that it would be a good idea to form a Bailey Family Association. Afterwards there was a meeting at Mr. Page's homestead and the first notice which was sent out to the members of the Bailey Family was prepared with the help of Mr. and Mrs. Page. These notices were sent around to our first cousins and a few extra copies enclosed for wider distribution and the result of it was the first meeting at Canobie Lake.

The use of the grove and the buildings was given to us at that time by the proprietor. This meeting gave us an opportunity to form the Association. We had upwards of 200 present, I think, and our usual rainy day. A permanent organization was decided upon, and from this beginning has developed the Association which we have at the present time of about three hundred members.

Mr. Page was a man whom everybody liked to meet and

when you parted from him he left a very pleasant memory in your mind. He was a mason by trade and did the work for Canobie Lake and the neighboring towns. He was a master of his trade and was capable of doing whatever work there was to be done. He was a contractor in Lowell, Mass., before he moved to Windham, and among the buildings he built in Lowell were some of the most prominent in the city. He rebuilt Wheeler's Mill at North Salem, N. H., two or three times and did the mason work around Salem Centre for a number of years. Every one knew and liked him.

In the death of such men as Mr. Page the Association meets with a great loss. He and his wife were always present at our meetings, and their attendance was something to be depended upon no matter where the gathering was held.

Mrs. Eben H. Bailey and Mr. Berton O. Wetmore sang a duet composed by Mr. Eben H. Bailey.

ADDRESS OF HON. WILLIAM D. NORTHEAD OF SALEM, MASS.

As you referred to the different men of the name of Bailey who have attained distinction, I was reminded of an anecdote which I read in a paper or magazine some years ago. The name, I think, was Commander James Bailey, who was a very gallant and accomplished officer. He was summoned as a witness in a civil case in Court and was very much disgusted. He talked with his friends; he said he did not want to go into Court and be badgered by the lawyers. He said, "I am not afraid of shot and shell, but I do not want to go into Court and be questioned and cross-questioned." They told him to tell his story simply, and if he had any doubt concerning any statement to add: "or words to that effect," or "as near as he could remember it." He went to Court and the first thing the lawyers said to him was: "Your name is James Bailey, isn't it?" He answered: "Yes, or words to that effect."

I am always interested in these family gatherings. There is no place in my judgment where they can be more pleasantly held than in Essex County. You go back and you will find that the descendants of the early settlers of Essex County are almost all related to each other, one way or another. I do not think there is any locality in the country where that is true to such an extent as it is in regard to Essex County, and that is where I understand the name of Bailey has mostly come from.

I have no Bailey blood in me, but I am glad to know that I have a good many cousins who are Baileys. I am a descendant of Mrs. Richard Bailey of Rowley. When Richard Bailey died in 1648, my ancestor, first ancestor in this country, Ezekiel Northend, offered his hand to Mrs. Bailey in marriage, and from this marriage come all of the name of Northend in the country, and the name is carried right straight through. While I know nothing of Richard Bailey, I know a good deal of his wife, Edna Halsted, your ancestor and mine. As I have said she married my first ancestor and they had a son who married Dorothy Sewall, the youngest sister of Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, and if you look over the book or diary that he kept, you will find frequently mention of his Aunt Ednah, wife of my first ancestor. Of course he regarded her as his aunt. He speaks of stopping in Rowley and of reading different sermons to her. It was very plain that the old Chief Justice thought a good deal of his Aunt Ednah.

The question has been discussed here where the different settlers came from. I know where Ednah Halsted came from. She came from Yorkshire. Dr. Edward R. Cogswell of Cambridge has some original letters written from England to Ednah, my first ancestor's wife, by her brother. The letters as I recall, were dated in Yorkshire. I remember one thing that struck me as a little remarkable in one of the letters. I assume that my ancestor Ednah married not very long after the decease of her first husband, and in a letter which she got from her brother, he said that her Aunt Ednah marvelled very much that she should get married again so soon even in a strange country. Now I have always thought that that was

the best reason why she should marry again and have some protector. There are some other letters which the doctor has which are of some little interest, but this mention of them is sufficient to show you that I know something of Mrs. Richard Bailey, and if there is any one who desires me to state it more fully I can give it at another time.

Letter from Henry Halsted of Sorby Bridge, Yorkshire, England, to his sister Ednah, widow of Richard Bailey and wife of Ezekiel Northend of Rowley in New England.

"From bath near Sorby bridge

dated 29 of January, 1650.

Loveing and deare Sister my love remembered to you I am heartily glad to heare from you I never heard of your husband's death before these last letters I am altogether unsettled as yett nor I will not marry as yett I will stay one yeare to see how things goe I pray you Sister doe what you can to send mee my means as fast as you can and what you can conveniently for if I settle here the want of it will be a great loss for () is dead now and without one hand () they will suffer damage by being force to put off at any price. but I live with my uncle James and want nothing I am very much made of and my ant would have me to marry with some of that she is ant to but I put it off because my ant is old and but ill and if she dye I know not how things may fall out. but your ant marvelled at you that you can have such a good heart to marry againe soe sonne being in a strange contry. you uncle Isack ad ant Edna are well ad all your cosens. remember my love to all mye friends in rowley I have sent you a small token which I promise to send you when I could but I had not had oportunitie before a pare of gloves () I pay to work () because of your brother which I will inform you; thus I rest desiring your prayers.

Your loveng Brother

Henry Halsted.

About the monye that is oweing
it is 93 pounds but I know not

whether anything will be gotten
 () at his age but the next
 returne I send you (what?) will be
 gotten.

(Addressed.)

To his deare Sister Edna northen liveing at Rowley in new
 ingland."

Letter from Henry Halsted, of Sorby Bridge, Yorkshire,
 England, to Ezekiel Northend, husband of his sister Ednah
 at Rowley in New England.

"Loveing Brother after my love remembered to you and to
 my sister hopeing you are in good health as I am for which
 prased be god. I have changed my condition since I wrote to
 you the last time for I am maryed to one susan holdgate an hon-
 est woman one that feares god for which prased be god.

I have receaved your letter with some mony whereby I un-
 derstand mony is scarce with you but I desire you to send me
 what you can the next year ether in mony or commodities but
 this will be lost to me but if you can get no other I shall be con-
 tent to beare it but I pray you send what you can the next yeare
 for I now have more need of it than I had and if there come none
 into these parts to send it as you did to Mr. Samuell Carter at
 Blackwell hall in London we live with my uncle James yett but I
 know not how long your uncle Isark Starbie (?) and ant
 Edna is well and your cosens is well () is well and mary
 they remember their love to you my wife hath sent you a small
 token () pence I pray you let me here from you as
 sonne as you can I rest

Your Loveing Brother

Henry Halsted.

Sister I pray remember the snak skin
 for my ant Edna. Remember me to Henry
 Rylie.
 March the 29 1652.

(Addressed)

To his deare and loveing Brother
 Ezekiel Northen at Rowley in
 Newingland this dd "

MR. ALFRED POORE OF SALEM, MASS.

I am not used to making speeches, but I want to say that I have sold, given away or exchanged most all of the first edition of my book concerning the Richard Bailey family, and I should like to have a part of this book re-printed, especially the parts covering the Bailey family and the Inhabitants of Groveland. If any here are disposed, I should like to have them contribute enough to secure a new edition of that part of the book. After you get out the list of members, I will endeavor to send around a circular and ask all who are willing to contribute towards that object.

REV. NATHAN BAILEY OF METHUEN, MASS.

Mr. Chairman and Friends of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association:

I understand I was called on at the beginning of this meeting. At that time I was trying to find a breeze to get over from Marblehead to the Willows. We didn't find much breeze so we just drifted here.

You have asked me to speak of the Baileys in England. I do not know a great deal about the Baileys in England, but I could follow the remarks of the President very closely, for some of the names mentioned in his address are familiar from the fact that I have run across them in one way and another. Personally my own family came from Yorkshire. I was born myself, however, in Bolton, Lancashire, and I think I have the honor of being the only one of our branch of the family who has come to this country. Coming here when a boy I started out to forge my way ahead and make a place or at least a living in this new country amid new surroundings and better opportunities for getting on in life. The Bailey family, however, let me say is quite numerous in the old country. The family that I belong to left Yorkshire and went to Kirkland, Lancashire, near Bolton and occupied a large farm there that was owned by the family. On my grandfather's death, whose name I bear, the farm was sold and the family moved to Bolton. They were and are very extensive

crockery dealers. If any of you in travelling in Lancashire should happen to stay over night in Bolton, just step into the market place. It is one of the most beautiful market buildings I think I ever saw, and you will find these Baileys having their stalls in the market. They have also extensive warehouses in the town of Bury where they carry on an extensive crockery business supplying the retail trade all through that section of Lancashire. They are all business men; I cannot recall one in professional life.

Voted that all the collection not needed to defray the expenses of the meeting be sent to Mr. Withington in England to be used for the purpose of looking up the Baileys in England who were the ancestors of the Baileys who came to this country.

The exercises closed with singing by all present of one verse of America.

GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Extracts from several early English wills obtained through Mr. Lothrop Withington, showing some of the Baileys living in Wiltshire and vicinity in the early part of the seventeenth century.

JOHN BAYLEY.

Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Register "Montague," 1602, folio 35.

1 December, 44 Elizabeth, John Bayley, Master of Artes and Fellow of Saint Mary Colledge of Winchester in the Univer-
sitie of Oxford, comonlie called Newe Colledge. To be buried
in St. Mary Colledge of Winchester, by dear friend Mr.
Edward Burlie, in South Side of Cloesters or where ward-
en and societie think expedient. Of few goods in token of dew-
tiful regards I owe and zeal and love I leave to Sainte Marie col-
ledge of Winchester, in Oxford, for my education in the fear of
God these manye yeares, I give to the said colledge one Por-
tegue and two span Rialls to be put in the treasurie where lying
unknowne and unscene saving of sworne men, not as plate which

on solempne daies is openly showed sett greedie minded men on fyre to pull downe Colledges wishing that each fellow whose abilitie shall serve him better would caste in after the same sorte of their superfluitie, which reserved according to Statute, faithfullie may supplie the wants of future times (if anie shalbe which god forbid) without losse either in weight or fassion. Allso I give to the said colledge to be laid in the same place, one paper book bounde redd with gilded leaves of three quier the fore Parte of which may containe the names and giftes of our former great benefactors the latter the names and giftes of such as shall, after my example caste into the treasury of their substance their mites. Also I give to the said Colledge to be chained in the Comon Librarie "Philo Judeus, fol. medicas res vetres latinas, tris vol. fol. "Theophrasti Paraselsi, Chyrur: mag: fol: "Donati Anthony ab Altomari opuscul: fac: Pract Bruelli una cum tabulis censu anatom. Valuenda, fol. "or in their stede anie other books to their value in my studie which the sub-wardens and Deans for the time being jointlie with my cozen William and Mr. Samuell Bailie" etc. "Secondlie I give to St. Marie Colledge of Winchester, nere Winchester in token of my first grounds of truthe and religion learned there under the right Reverende ffather in God, Thomas now Byshopp of that sea for the librarie there. "The founders lyfe sett forth by D. Martine and Thomas Aquinatis Summ fol." To uncle Mr. Robert Stone of London best cloke and ring with my arms. To my god cosens Mrs. Emme Covent, Mrs. Barbara Cole, Mrs Marie Preston. Martine Aylesworth eldest son and Anthonie Aylesworth youngest son of cozen Anne 10s.---each for rings. To cozen Walter Baile, Esq. my berding peece, pouche etc. also "Chroni Carionis tribus volumn" To cozen Raphe Bailie Master of Artes and fellow of St. Mary of Winchester, Oxford Fernelii oper 2 volum zanchij, duo vol fol. Doctor Allworthe "Saunor and Valriole Con. com. fol: Residue to Sister Margaret Webb of Devizes, but if she die before me 1-2 to her two sonnes John and William and other half to hands of cozen Mr. William Bailes of Eastone and oncol Mr. Robert Stone of London to be distributed one half to daughter of Sister Aunn by her first hus-

band Nicholas Passion of Westburie. If any marvel why I give all to sister Margaret, if living with no mention of any other being she is dear and nearer to me always ruled by me whereas reste would never so muc as require my advise. Other half to sisters Margaret's sons if William Bailie and Robert Stone think them worthy. Rely on cozen William as executor is illiterate and cannot read, etc etc Notes and written hand books to be bound other books to be sold for poore schollars and for executrix. Proven 11 May 1602. Administration 20 July, 1609 to John Phillips of Devizes in place of Margaret Webb als Phillips execut, deceased.

RICHARD BAYLY.

Richard Bayly of Echilhampton, co. Wilts, yeoman; dated 29 March, 1608-9.

I desire to be buried in the parish church of Echilhampton I bequeath to Elizabeth my wife, one joined bedstead, with bedding---to William Bayly, my son, 180 pounds. Residuary legatee and executor:---my son Richard Bayly. Overseers:---my friend Mr. Edward Nicholas of Alcaninges, co. Wilts, Esq., Robert Bayly of Echilhampton, yeoman, and Brian Hayward of Puttney, yeoman.

(Signed) Rychard Baylye.

Witnesses:---John Neale of Cote, carpenter, his mark; Robert Wayte, scrivener. Proved, 19 April, 1610, by the executor named. Archdeaconry of Wilts, (filed papers), 19 April, 1610.

ALICE BAYLIE.

15 May, 1617.

Alice Baylie of Gotaker parish of Helmerton, Wilts Co.---Widow. To be buried in Church yard of Helmerton. To daughter Joan Purr 1 flocke bed bolster sheets 20 shillings etc. of 3 pounds. son-in-law John Gibbons oweth 4 shillings to his wife Alice my daughter. 20 shillings to 3 children of John and Alice Gibbons viz. John, Joan, and Edeth 6 shillings 8 pence each. To said Alice Gibbons a smock bird, cloth, etc.

etc. To the daughter Joan aforesaid pillow beare. To daughter Elizabeth Cowley 20 shillings etc, to Jon son of said Elizabeth Cowley a pewter plater and to Richard son of ditto my russett cloak. To Elizabeth the daughter of my son John Bailey 1 coffer, etc. To Agnes the daughter of said son John Bailey 1 wastcott. etc To all grandchildren except to children of daughter Alice Gibbons aforesaid. i. e. to 7 children of son John. 3 children of my son William. The 4 children of my daughter Joan Purr to 2 children of my daughter Elizabeth Coolye--to 4 children of my daughter Agnes Qven. dec. to 3 children of my daughter Cathrine Silverthorne. dec. 12d. each and to Margaret, wife of my son William Bailye 12d. Rest to son William Baylie. Executor. Overseers, friends and neighbors--- Peter Banard and William Richings.
(Witnesses illegible.)

Proved 1 Oct. 1622. Consistory of Sarum File 1622. Inventory 26 April, 1622. 67. 19s.

ALICE BAILEY.

Alice Bailey Malmesbury, widow. To son.in.law Edmond Hart of Foxley. To son.in.law Robert Watts and Alice his wife To son.in.law John Stevens and Elizabeth his wife and children John. etc. son.in.law Wm. Collen deceased and children William Katharine, John and Alice. Elizabeth daughter of son in law John Davys. John and Richard son of son John Bailey and daughter Eliz. Bailey To 4 daughters Alice Watts. Elizabeth Stevens---Margaret Davys---and Jane Hart. To Isaac Latymer To Alice Phelps and Abram Fry and George Spurring. Son in law John Davys executor

Proved 1621.

Archdeaconry---Wilts, File 21.

JOHN BAILEY.

8 July 1629---

John Bailey, the elder, Malmesbury---Wilts. husbandman.
To wife Susanna Bailey house and garden for life. then to

eldest son John Bailey for life. then to couzen John Bailey son of my son John Bailey.

If son John Bailey do not like this will---house after death of wife Susanna to go to son Robert Bailey paying 20 shillings---each to my three sons John-Edward and William To sonne Richard Bailey 12d. To daughter Margery 12d. To daughter Alice my crock. etc. To sonne William a kettle etc. Rest to wife Susan executor.

Proved 10 April 1630.

Archdeaconry. Wilts. File 28.



EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1900—1902.

ACCOUNT
OF
The Ninth Gathering
OF THE
BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION
HELD AT
The Colonial Club, 20 Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.
July 25th, 1902.

American-Sun Publishing Company,
Lawrence, Mass.
1903.

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Account of the Ninth Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

The Colonial Club, 20 Quincy Street, Cambridge, Mass.,
July 25th, 1902.

The members of the Association began to gather at the Club House soon after 10 o'clock A. M., and were cordially welcomed by the officers and the following ushers: Mr. John T. Bailey, of Somerville, Mr. Frederick Bailey, of Lowell, and Mr. John Alfred Bailey, also of Lowell.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Lexington, President of the Association.

The exercises opened with the singing of "America Our Fatherland," by a quartet composed of Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, of Boston, Soprano, Miss Ella S. Fiske, of Clinton, Alto, Mr. Frank D. Bayley, of Boston, Tenor, and Mr. Berton O. Wetmore, of Boston, Bass. They were accompanied on the piano by Mr. Eben H. Bailey, who composed the music to which the song was sung.

Prayer was offered by Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of Everett, after which the President of the Association delivered the following address of welcome;

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY EDWIN A. BAYLEY,
ESQ., A DESCENDANT OF JOHN BAILEY, OF
SALISBURY.

Members of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As president of our association it becomes my pleasant duty to bid you all a most cordial welcome here today, to this our Ninth Family Gathering.

It certainly augurs well for the continued life and usefulness of our association, that this meeting is so well attended, occurring as it does at a time when many are absent on their vacations. The cause is not, however, far to seek, for it lies in the fact, that the work of the association has proven its worth, and we hope it will continue to grow and prosper until the history of every branch of the family has been accurately traced and permanently recorded.

The committee of arrangements have this year made quite a departure from the course pursued by previous committees in at least three particulars, namely, the time, the place and the form of programme of this gathering. The time of holding our previous meetings has been several weeks later in the season, from August 8th to September 6th. We decided to have it earlier this year, hoping thereby to secure the attendance of some who usually have been absent on their vacations, and also in the hope of having fair weather, for each of our last three meetings have occurred on rainy days, and in both of these particulars we have been favored this year.

The places of our previous meetings have been selected with reference to localities more or less intimately connected with the Bailey name and history. This was particularly true of Andover, Rowley, Groveland and North Scituate. This year the place of gathering is selected to accommodate all who reside in localities centering in Boston, and your attendance here today we construe as an approval of our selection.

The programmes of our previous meetings, including both the business meeting and the literary exercises, have entirely

preceded the dinner. This year, the business meeting alone precedes the dinner, and the literary exercises will occur in connection with the dinner. Of the success of the new arrangement we have very little doubt.

So while our changes may be quite radical, your kind co-operation bids fair to make them successful for this year at least. The suggestion of Cambridge and this club-house as the meeting-place of our association is due primarily to our secretary, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., who has, as we all well know, been foremost in wise and happy suggestions for the good of the association from its very inception and birth, and to whose untiring efforts the success of the association is largely due, and I feel that I only voice the unanimous sentiment of all who are in any way acquainted with the work that he has done in expressing to him our sincere and hearty thanks.

I realize that I ought not to take up more of the time of the meeting. I hope, however, you will pardon me if I call your attention to some things which have been accomplished by our association since its organization in August 1892. In the first place, nine well attended meetings have been held which have resulted in the formation of pleasant acquaintances and friendships which will be as lasting as life itself. Second, a book of genealogy has been published of "John Bailey of Salisbury," "James Bailey, of Rowley," and "Thomas Bailey of Weymouth" and some of their descendants, not entirely complete, but very creditable as well as valuable, and added to this is the collection of a large fund of facts and information which will later be published, and with the book, already issued, will form a permanent and lasting record.

You will agree with me that these results are worth while and that a work so well begun should be faithfully and zealously pursued by all and not permitted to languish or fail, for it is well said, that those who take no interest in their ancestors, will care little for their descendants. Let us see to it that this can never be truthfully said of any of the Bailey name or blood, and having thus received an honorable heritage from

our ancestors, may we transmit it untarnished to those who succeed us.

Again extending to you a cordial welcome, I invite you to heartily join in the business and pleasures of this gathering.

The President then called upon the Secretary of the Association for his report, which was as follows:

REPORT OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY, ESQ., OF CAMBRIDGE, A DESCENDANT OF JAMES BAILEY OF ROWLEY.

The last gathering of the Association, being the eighth, was held at Salem Willows, Salem, Mass., August 8, 1900. The presiding officer both at the business meeting and at the literary exercises was Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of Everett, Mass., President of the Association. There were nearly one hundred persons present. The weather as usual was rainy. Of those present seven were from New Hampshire, one from Connecticut, one from Pennsylvania, one from Ohio, one from Illinois, one from Iowa and one from Florida.

The following were elected officers: President, Edwin A. Bailey, Esq., of Lexington, Mass.; Vice Presidents, Mr. George Edson Bailey, of Mansfield, Mass., Hon. Horace W. Bailey, of Newbury, Vt., Mr. Milton Ellsworth, of Rowley, Mass., Col. Edwin W. M. Bailey, of Amesbury, Mass., Mr. William H. Reed, of South Weymouth, Mass.; Treasurer, Mr. James R. Bailey, of Lawrence, Mass.; Secretary, Mr. Hollis R. Bailey, of Cambridge, Mass., all being ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. The following were elected as additional members of the Executive Committee: Mr. John Alfred Bailey, of Lowell, Mass.; Harrison Bailey, Esq., of Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Edward M. Bailey, of Ashland, Mass.; Mr. Eben H. Bailey, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, of Lowell, Mass.; Hon. Dudley P. Bailey, of Everett, Mass.; Mr. Charles F. Bailey, of Lawrence, Mass.; and Mr. George N. Bailey, of Lynn, Mass. Auditor, Mr. Walter E. Robie of Waltham, Mass.

The sum of \$10 was appropriated to send to Mr. Lathrop Withington for continuing research in England and the additional sum of \$7.00 was subscribed by three members for the same purpose.

As a part of the Literary exercises the gathering had the pleasure of hearing two recitations by Miss Martha Hawling Bailey, Teacher of Oratory at Ohio Wesleyan University. A full account of the exercises has been printed together with several early Bailey wills and letters from England, and the same are for sale. The price is fixed by the executive committee at 50 cents which about covers the expense of printing.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP.

Since it was voted to issue to each member a certificate there have been issued in all some 220 certificates. Of these 6 are for life membership. It is probable that quite a number of members have not yet received their certificates owing to their failure to send their proper address to the Secretary. The Secretary will be glad to hear from any who are without certificates.

Thirty new members have joined the Association since the last Gathering, which indicates that the work of the Association is appreciated and that a healthy interest in it still exists.

REPORTS.

The Secretary has on hand for sale reports of each of the eight gatherings except the first, of which there was no separate report printed. The price of these reports is 50 cents each.

BOOKS OF GENEALOGY.

There still remain for sale about 75 copies of the book of genealogy, price \$2.50.

The Treasurer or the Secretary will fill any orders which may be given. The total cost of the Book of Genealogy was about \$600, all of which has been paid.

PREVIOUS GATHERINGS.

It may be interesting at this time to have some account of the earlier meetings of the Association.

FIRST GATHERING.

The first meeting of Baileys was held at Canobie Lake, N. H., August 15, 1893. The moving spirit of the occasion was Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mass.

In the Spring of 1892 the many notices which appeared in the New England newspapers advertising various family gatherings suggested to Mr. Bailey the idea of a Bailey meeting.

During their summer vacation Mr. Bailey and his wife were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Moses C. Page (his mother was Ruthena Bailey) at Windham, N. H. The matter of having all the relatives of the Bailey name and blood come together was talked over, and plans were made for a gathering to be held the following summer. All who were consulted were enthusiastic in their approval.

In the spring of 1893 Mr. John Alfred Bailey had circulars printed, and mailed to all who had manifested an interest, announcing that the gathering would be at Canobie Lake, Windham, Salem, N. H., August 15, 1893.

The Notice was also published in many New England newspapers.

Mr. Abel Dow very generously gave us the use of his grove and buildings. The day was showery.

A part of the day was given to sociability, the greeting of old friends and the making of new acquaintances. In the middle of the day, when most of those present had taken shelter from the rain in one of the buildings, the gathering was called to order. There were about 200 present, the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts being represented. The principal address was by the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey of Bradford, Mass., a descendant of Richard of Rowley.



JOHN ALFRED BAILEY,
FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1893-4.

A permanent organization was effected by the choice of the following as officers:—

President, John Alfred Bailey of Lowell.

Vice-President, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey of Bradford.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Secretary, John T. Bailey of Somerville.

The foregoing officers were made ex-officio members of an Executive Committee or Committee of Arrangements and the following were elected additional members:

Rev. Vincent Moses of West Newbury.

Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge.

Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley.

Orrin D. Bailey of Lakeport, N. H.

Luther Bailey Rogers of Patten, Me.

NAME.

The name "Bailey-Bayley Family Association" was adopted as the name of the organization.

SECOND GATHERING.

The next meeting was held a year later on August 16th, 1894, at Shady Side Grove, Haggett's Pond, in Andover, Mass., the proprietor of the Grove, Mr. S. Gilman Bailey, having kindly tendered the free use of the grounds and buildings for the occasion. The weather was perfect. The air was cool and bracing and the sky was never clearer or of a deeper blue.

Over one hundred were in attendance mostly descendants of Richard and James of Rowley.

The President of the day was Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge. The principal address was that of the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey of Bradford.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—

President, Rev. Augustus F. Bailey of Bradford.

Vice Presidents, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge, and J. Warren Bailey of Somerville.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Secretary, John T. Bailey of Somerville.

Committee of Arrangements or Executive Committee, John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Rev. Vincent Moses of West Newbury, Orrin D. Bailey of Lakeport, N. H., Mrs. A. E. Dolbear of Medford, and Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley.

The following committee on genealogy was chosen: Rev A. F. Bailey for the Richard of Rowley Branch, Hollis R. Bailey for the James of Rowley Branch, and Mrs. Milton Ellsworth for the John of Salisbury Branch. An interesting feature of this meeting was the exhibition of a tree or chart on a single sheet showing all that was then gathered of the James of Rowley Branch. In the printed report of this meeting there was reproduced a Bailey coat of arms taken from a book entitled "Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian" by Sarah Anna Emery.

THIRD GATHERING.

The third meeting of the Association was held in the Congregational Church at Groveland, Mass., August 15, 1895, Groveland being formerly a part of Rowley and the home of many of the third generation of the James and Richard Branches.

This was one of the largest and most interesting meetings ever held by the Association. Over 270 persons were present. The weather was satisfactory. The President of the Association, the Rev. Augustus F. Bailey, having died May 22, 1895, J. Warren Bailey Esq., of Somerville, was selected as President of the day.

At this meeting the organization of the Association was further perfected by the adoption of a permanent Constitution and suitable By-laws.

A memoir of Rev. Augustus F. Bailey prepared by John Alfred Bailey was presented and resolutions were adopted expressing the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

The principal address was by the Hon. William H. Reed of South Weymouth and treated: First, of John Bailey of Sal-

isbury and his descendants; second, of Rev. John Bailey of Watertown, Mass., and his brother Thomas; and third, of Guido Bailey of Salem, Mass.

Genealogical charts were exhibited showing portions of the James and Richard Branches, and a small portion of the John of Salisbury Line. At the close of the forenoon exercises a photograph was taken of the entire gathering. The afternoon exercises were held at the Pines on the bank of the Merrimack river. Among other interesting addresses the paper read by Mr. Alfred Bailey of Salisbury on John Bayley's cellar was especially noteworthy. All descendants of John of Salisbury owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Alfred Bailey for his research resulting in the discovery of the first abiding place in New England of John of Salisbury.

The officers elected at this gathering were as follows:

President, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge.

Vice-Presidents, J. Warren Bailey of Somerville and George O. Shattuck of Boston.

Secretary, John T. Bailey of Somerville.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

For Executive Committee John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Eben H. Bailey of Boston, William H. Reed of South Weymouth, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, and Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell. With the report of this gathering was reproduced another Bailey coat of arms taken from Barry's History of Hanover, Mass.

FOURTH GATHERING.

The next meeting was held August 19, 1896 at Rowley, the ancestral home of James and Richard Bailey, the two brothers who came from England about 1640 and lived and died as neighbors in the town of Rowley. The exercises were held in the meeting house on the south side of the Common at Rowley centre. The President of the Association acted as chairman. The weather was rainy and the attendance was about 100 persons. The following motto was adopted as

suitable to express one of the prominent Bailey traits of character:—"Semper Fidelis"—Always Faithful.

The principal address was by Albert Poor, Esq., of Andover, his theme being a consideration of the motives which governed the early settlers of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies in their civil and religious matters. At this meeting we made our first real acquaintance with Thomas Bailey of Weymouth and his descendants.

To Mr. William H. Reed of South Weymouth is due the credit of unravelling the tangled threads making up the early history of this Branch of the Baileys.

An original poem by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Emerson Bailey of Marietta, Ohio, of the Thomas of Weymouth line was read.

The sites of the old homesteads in Rowley where James and Richard lived were both marked and were visited with interest by most of those attending the meeting. The birthplace of the Rev. Jacob Bailey still standing was another point of attraction. The following were elected officers:

President, J. Warren Bailey of Somerville.

Vice-Presidents, Eben H. Bailey of Boston, and John T. Bailey of Somerville.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Executive Committee, John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Wm. H. Reed of South Weymouth, George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Albert Edward Bailey of Rowley and Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H. In the report of this gathering is printed a copy of the will of Thomas Bailey of Weymouth.

FIFTH GATHERING.

The next meeting was held Sept. 6, 1897 (Labor Day) at North Scituate Beach near the homestead of John Bailey of Scituate. The exercises were chiefly in commemoration of Thomas Bailey of Weymouth and his descendants.

The presiding officer was J. Warren Bailey, Esq., of Somer-

ville, the President of the Association. The weather was pleasant but hot. There were nearly 200 present. The homestead of John of Scituate was suitably marked. An interesting address concerning the Bailey Pioneers of the Northwest Territory prepared by Miss Lucy Denison Bailey of Marietta, Ohio, a descendant of Thomas of Weymouth was read by Mr. Wm. H. Reed. Henry T. Bailey, Esq., gave an interesting account of the Baileys in Scituate, and Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington presented a historic sketch of Gen. Jacob Bayley of Newbury, Vt.

The doings of Capt. Miles Standish at Wessagusset or Weymouth in 1623 as set forth in verse by the poet Longfellow were given as a recitation by Miss Beulah E. Bailey, a descendant of Thomas Bailey of Wessagusset. It is interesting to note that possibly this Thomas Bailey was an eye-witness of the massacre of the Indians by Standish and his army of seven men in 1623.

The following officers were elected:

President, Eben H. Bailey of Boston.

Vice Presidents, Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H., and Dudley P. Bailey of Everett.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey.

Executive Committee, J. Warren Bailey, John Alfred Bailey, Wm. H. Reed, Geo. Edson Bailey, Wm. E. Robie, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, and Edwin A. Bayley. Auditor, Charles W. Bailey.

SIXTH GATHERING.

The next gathering was held August 11th, 1898, at Willow Dale Grove, Tyngsboro, Mass., in the new Pavilion of the Messrs. Bowers.

The weather was rainy and the number present was about 75. Eben H. Bailey, the President, acted as chairman.

The most important matter discussed was the printing of a book of Bailey Genealogy containing all that had been gath-

ered of the James of Rowley, the John of Salisbury, and the Thomas of Weymouth Branches.

The principal address was by the Hon. Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., on Richard of Rowley and some of his descendants in Vermont.

The Report of this meeting contains a copy of the will of Richard Bailey dated in 1647. He signed his name to this will "baly" with a small b.

The following officers were elected:

President, Hon. Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, N. H.

Vice Presidents, Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of Everett, Geo. Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., Wm. H. Reed of South Weymouth.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey.

Executive Committee, Eben H. Bailey, John Alfred Bailey, Walter E. Robie, Harrison Bailey and Henry T. Bailey.
Auditor, John L. Bailey.

SEVENTH GATHERING.

The next gathering was held August 10, 1899, at Tyngsboro. The weather was rainy and the attendance about 75.

The President, Wm. W. Bailey, having died June 9, 1899, Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of Everett, Mass., was chosen as president of the day.

The matter of furnishing members with certificates of membership was considered and it was voted to have certificates prepared. The Committee on Genealogy exhibited advance sheets of Parts I and II of the Book of Genealogy.

The By-laws were amended increasing the number of the executive committee and providing for the issuing of certificates of Life Membership on payment of the sum of \$5.00 in lieu of annual dues.

The principal address was by the Hon. Horace W. Bailey

of Newbury, Vt., his subject being genealogy in general and Richard and his descendants in particular.

The officers elected were as follows:—

President, Dudley P. Bailey, of Everett.

Vice Presidents, Edwin A. Bayley of Lexington, George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., William H. Reed of South Weymouth and Milton Ellsworth of Rowley.

Secretary, Hollis R. Bailey.

Treasurer, James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Executive Committee, Eben H. Bailey, John Alfred Bailey, Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, Harrison Bailey and Mrs. Edward M. Bailey. Auditor, John L. Bailey.

In the report of this gathering was printed a copy of the will of John Bailey of Salisbury, dated Sept. 28, 1651. He signed by making his mark being in his last illness. His name is written "Bayley."

Upon motion, the Secretary's Report was duly approved.

The President then called upon the Treasurer of the Association for his report, which was in substance as follows:—

REPORT OF MR. JAMES R. BAILEY, OF LAWRENCE,
TREASURER, A DESCENDANT OF JAMES BAI-
LEY OF ROWLEY.

RECEIPTS.

To annual dues, sale of reports of annual gatherings, sale of copies of Bailey genealogy, life member- ship fees, contributions to defray investigations in England, etc., for the past two years	\$448.92
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DISBURSEMENTS.

By publication of Bailey genealogy, printing reports, remittance to England, postage, etc.,	\$408.16
Balance to credit of Association	\$ 40.76

Upon motion, the Treasurer's report was duly approved.

The auditor, Mr. Walter E. Robie, of Waltham, reported that he had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, and found the same correct.

The President then appointed a Committee composed of Mr. J. Warren Bailey, of Somerville, Mrs. Arvesta B. Lyon, of Lawrence, and Mr. Warren Bailey, of Concord, New Hampshire, to present nominations for officers for the ensuing year.

While the Committee was making up a list of nominations, the President called for the reports of any Committees who were ready to report, and Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Genealogy, presented the following report:

REPORT OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

The publication of the Book of Genealogy not only made available in convenient and permanent form all the genealogical information collected up to the date of its issue concerning the families of James of Rowley, John of Salisbury and Thomas of Weymouth, but also served to awaken a good deal of interest in the history of these branches.

Different members of the Association have taken up the work of research and have given the Committee the fruits of their toil.

I wish first to make mention of the assistance rendered by Mr. Thomas Bailey of Camp Point, Illinois. Mr. Bailey is with us today and I am glad to be able to express to him on your behalf the thanks which are his due. I hold in my hand manuscript containing a complete account of the descendants of Thomas Bailey, born Feb. 14, 1746 (a descendant of John of Salisbury) compiled by his grandson Thomas Bailey now of Camp Point. You will hardly believe me when I tell you Mr.



JAMES R. BAILEY.
TREASURER OF THE ASSOCIATION
SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION,
1893—1904.

Bailey was born Oct. 8th, 1817, and is now in his 86th year. Mr. Bailey wrote me Sept. 12, 1901:—"I have also to say that if your society should conclude to print in my lifetime you can draw on me for one hundred dollars towards paying expense of printing." Is there not some member of the John of Salisbury Branch who has the time and enthusiasm and patience needed to compile a complete history of that part of the family? Such a book with suitable illustrations would make a volume of at least five hundred pages, and I hope the time is not far distant when we shall see the work undertaken. Mr. Thomas Bailey was one of the early settlers of Camp Point, Ill., and has lived there over sixty years. About a month ago his friends and fellow townsmen joined in a reception given in his honor to express the respect and esteem felt for him by them. I have a printed account of this reception and have read it with great interest and pleasure. Mr. Bailey has held many offices of honor and trust and may well feel proud of his long and useful career. We are glad to have him with us today and wish him many years of health and prosperity.

We are also much indebted to Miss Sarah F. Bailey of Grinnell, Iowa, for a complete account of Enoch Bailey and his descendants, Enoch being of the James of Rowley line. Miss Bailey has also sent me a good deal of other historical matter all of which is filed for future use.

Miss Bailey has never been able to attend a meeting of the Association but we have no member more enthusiastic or industrious in the work of gathering genealogical matter. In recognition of her work I desire to move that she be sent a certificate of life membership in this Association. (It was so voted).

Mrs. Edward M. Bailey with the assistance of Miss Charlotte H. Abbott of Andover, has compiled a full account of Daniel Bailey and his descendants of the John of Salisbury line,—Daniel being a son of Jonathan Bailey and Susanna Trull Bailey. Mrs. Edward M. Bailey has also sent me considerable matter for the James of Rowley line. All that is

received is carefully marked and preserved against the time when a new and complete edition of the present book may hereafter be printed with each part enlarged into a separate volume.

There is one branch of the family concerning which we know as yet but very little, viz., the branch of JOHN BAILEY OF HADDUM, Connecticut. This John Bailey, or Bailie, was born about 1630 and died in 1696. He was at Hartford, Conn., as early as 1656 and was one of the original settlers of Haddam, Conn., in 1662.

We had hoped to have one of his descendants here today to tell us about that branch, but have been disappointed.

Your Secretary, besides being a descendant of James of Rowley and Thomas of Weymouth, is also a descendant of William Bailey of Newport, R. I.,—this William being of Newport as early as 1655. I have one of the few copies of a book published in 1895 by Mrs. Hannah C. (Bailey) Hopkins giving an account of this William and some of his descendants. We had hoped to have Mrs. Hopkins here today, but she was obliged to send regrets.

We have already as members a few of the descendants of this William of Newport and hope to know more of this branch of the family.

On motion, this report was accepted and placed on file.

Mr. Bailey also presented the following Memoir of Stephen Bailey, late of Salem, New Hampshire, prepared by Mr. John Alfred Bailey, of Lowell.

MEMOIR OF STEPHEN BAILEY BY JOHN ALFRED
BAILEY OF LOWELL, A DESCENDANT OF RICH-
ARD BAILEY OF ROWLEY.

Through the death of Mr. Stephen Bailey of Salem, N. H., the Bailey-Bailey Family Association loses one of its stanch

supporters, and a representative Bailey, a man whose whole life exemplified our motto, "Always faithful."

He was born Feb. 23, 1820, in Salem, N. H., on the spot where he died. Some years ago he bought the old Bailey homestead in that place and added to it the two Lowell estates nearby, making in all a farm of about 300 acres.

He was without much doubt of the Richard Bailey of Rowley branch, although, after considerable search, I have been unable to find his name in Alfred Poor's book.

He married Hannah Maria Cluff of Salem, N. H., who was born June 16th, 1823, and was a daughter of John and Maria Cluff. She still survives him.

There were two children born to them, Osmon C., born Feb. 7, 1850, who lives in Chelsea, and is a member of the firm of Lowell Bros. and Bailey, doing business as General Commission Merchants and wholesale dealers in foreign and domestic fruits at 73 and 75 Clinton Sts., Boston, Mass.; and Medora E., born April 1, 1856.

In politics Stephen Bailey was a life long democrat; in religion a strong Universalist.

He was Representative to the State Legislature for one term, and Selectman for several years. His business was that of a shoe manufacturer at Salem, N. H., until he reached the age of about fifty, when large factories and increased competition made business in the old way no longer profitable. He was very industrious, and amassed a considerable property, producing a comfortable income, but in later years he met with heavy losses.

He was a man of strong character, very tenacious of purpose, always prudent, but withal honest and upright, with an untarnished reputation.

He was passionately fond of music and for many years was the leading bass singer of his town. His interest in the art did not abate with his declining years.

In connection with this notice of Stephen Bailey's death we note that his brother, David Bailey, died in Champaign, Ill.,

some four or five years since. David began life penniless but became a man of great wealth, having, it is said, a fortune of upwards of a million dollars.

We note also that about six weeks before Stephen Bailey's death his sister Elizabeth Bailey died in Salem, N. H.

It was voted that this memoir be placed on file.

The Committee on Nominations, having completed its duties, then made its report as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hon. Andrew J. Bailey, of Boston, Mass.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Col. Edwin W. M. Bailey, of Amesbury, Mass.

Charles O. Bailey, of Newbury, Mass.

Rev. Nathan Bailey, of Peabody, Mass.

Horace W. Bailey, of Newbury, Vermont.

George Edson Bailey, of Mansfield, Mass.

James A. Bailey, Jr., of Arlington, Mass.

William P. Bailey, of Malden, Mass.

William H. Reed, of South Weymouth, Mass.

FOR TREASURER.

James R. Bailey, of Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SECRETARY.

Hollis R. Bailey, of Cambridge, Mass.

FOR AUDITOR.

Walter E. Robie, of Waltham, Mass.

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

John Alfred Bailey, of Lowell, Mass.

Edwin A. Bayley, of Lexington, Mass.

Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, of Lowell, Mass.

J. Whitman Bailey, of Boston,	Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Bailey, of Ashland,	Mass.
Dudley P. Bailey, of Everett,	Mass.
Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, of Rowley,	Mass.
Eben H. Bailey, of Boston,	Mass.
Mrs. Anna S. Bailey, of Lowell,	Mass.
Elmer S. Bailey, of Boston,	Mass.
Harrison Bailey, of Fitchburg,	Mass.

On motion, the same was accepted and the nominees duly elected.

The President then called for any matters of new business, and the question of increasing the initiation fee and the annual dues from twenty-five cents, the present fee, to fifty cents was presented, and after an interesting discussion, in which quite a number of the members took part, it was voted to increase both the initiation fee and the annual dues to fifty cents each, and that each member on paying his or her dues would be entitled to a copy of the report of the gathering for the period covered by such dues. The clear sentiment of the meeting seemed to be that a wider distribution of the printed reports of the gatherings would tend to increase the interest in the work of the Association, and was, therefore, very desirable.

There being no further matters of business to be considered, the meeting adjourned after the singing of the following Ode composed by Mrs. Hollis R. Bailey, of Cambridge, which was sung by the gathering to the tune of "Fair Harvard."

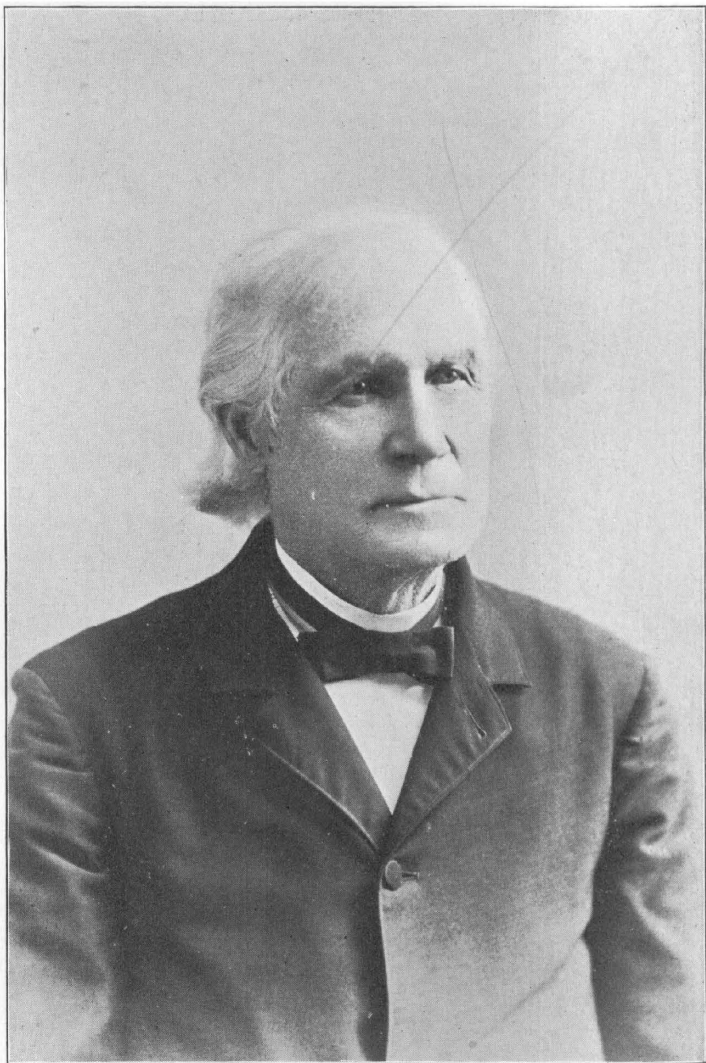
ORIGINAL ODE BY MRS. HOLLIS R. BAILEY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Tune, "Fair Harvard."

Neath the shades of old Harvard we gather today
To exchange friendly greetings once more
And to draw inspirations from Learning's fair fount
With its memories clustering o'er.

As we think of the wise, of the brave and the good
Who have trodden these paths of old,
May our hearts gain new courage to meet and to bear
Whatsoever the future may hold.

Fair Harvard ! enrolled 'mongst thy sons in the past
May be found more than one of our name,
Who lived his life bravely and wisely and well,
A "Knight without fear, without blame."
And so, may this name, through the ages to come
Untarnished as ever appear;
And in the Great Scroll of the future be writ
In letters all shining and clear.



REV. AUGUSTUS F. BAILEY,
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1894-5.

BANQUET AND AFTER DINNER EXERCISES.

Shortly after one o'clock the Association took possession of the large dining-hall of the Club house, which they filled to overflowing. The President of the Association presided at the banquet, and grace was invoked by Rev. Nathan Bailey, of Peabody. The next two hours were spent very enjoyably by every one as far as could be observed, as all seemed to be desirous of contributing their share to the pleasures of the occasion.

Towards the close of the banquet a canvas was made of those present, and it was found that there were one hundred and thirty-one seated at the tables. Naturally the larger numbers were from Massachusetts, but there were also representatives from New Hampshire, Connecticut, Canada, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Wyoming and the District of Columbia.

Shortly after three o'clock the after-dinner exercises were opened with the singing of "The Mariners," by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, Mr. Wetmore, and Mr. Frank D. Bayley.

The President of the Association, before introducing the speakers of the afternoon, read letters of regret at not being able to be present from Hon. J. W. Bailey, U. S. Senator from Texas, Col. E. W. M. Bailey, of Amesbury, Hon. Henry Turner Bailey, of Weymouth, Hon. Horace W. Bailey, of Newbury, Vermont, Henry Baily, Esq., of Boston, Mrs. Hannah C. Hopkins, of Providence, R. I., Mr. Chester Tyler Sherman, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. Ebenezer F. Bailey, of Fitchburg.

The President stated that it had been planned to have a brief address on each of the several branches of the family in this country, including Thomas of Weymouth, John of Salisbury, James and Richard of Rowley, John of Haddam, Connecticut, and William of Newport, R. I., and while the plan had not been realized with reference to the two last named branches, it had been as to the other four; and as the first Bailey to arrive in America, so far as there is any authentic record, was Thomas of Weymouth, it seemed proper to have his branch of the family presented first, and the President called upon Mr. George Edson Bailey, of Mansfield, one of his descendants in the eighth generation, who responded in the following address:

ADDRESS OF MR. GEORGE EDSON BAILEY.

THOMAS BAILEY OF WESSAGUSSETT.

Thomas Bayley, Sr., of Wessagussett, was the first by the name of Bayley that we find settled in New England. We have no record of when he came or how he came, but he was very early in Wessagussett and had preempted land some years prior to the incorporation of the place as Weymouth in 1635. The location of his house and the boundaries of his land, including his wood land, are still tracable.

He was a prominent and very useful man of the town of Weymouth and held many public offices. Probably his wife was not living at the date of his will, as he makes no mention of her, and we know nothing of her. He lived to a good old age and died in 1861. He had at least four children, but it is through his oldest son, John, father of John of Scituate, that most of us of the Thomas of Weymouth branch trace our genealogy.

John Bailey of Farm Neck, Scituate, went to Hanover, Mass., and his descendants have been both numerous and in-

fluent, taking prominent parts in the military, political and religious events of their day.

The fourth John lived at Hanover and became the colonel of a regiment in the Revolutionary War and was personally thanked by Washington for his bravery.

The fifth John was a Quaker preacher, and it was said of him, that Friend Bailey would spiritualize a broom-stick. He seems to have been an inventive genius, as he made a clock when he was only twelve years old, and in later life originated many mechanical devices for using steam. He prophesied, that in fifty years the mode of travel would be by steam.

The sixth John was also an inventor and a man of pronounced principles. He was a contemporary of Garrison and Phillips and was a conscientious abolitionist.

Joseph, the second son of John of Scituate, married Jerusha Adams, and inherited the homestead which has continued in the family through six generations.

Seth Jr., a descendant of Joseph, born in Easton, Mass., was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio. At the time of his death he was one of the most esteemed citizens of Washington County. His granddaughter, Miss Lucy Denison Bailey, has contributed interesting and valuable information to this association.

Benjamin, another son of John of Scituate, went to Marlboro, Mass., and his descendants settled in Natick, Lancaster, Berlin, Pelham, Shrewsbury and other towns near by.

Samuel, youngest son of John of Scituate, settled in Mansfield about the time of his father's death, and located about a mile from where I now reside. He brought this cane with him and it has always been understood that it was brought from England by our first ancestor. It has been in the possession of the family ever since. Samuel's son Abijah, my great grandfather, bought the farm in Mansfield on which I now live, and since that purchase, if you count my children and grandchildren six generations of Baileys have lived there.

My father, with the aid of Mr. James Bailey, many years ago

prepared a family tree of the John of Scituate branch. Since this Association was organized, I have talked with my aged Aunt Caroline, a sister of my father, who recalled the names of several in the immediate family of John of Scituate, and remembered hearing her grandmother speak of the family. This aunt died only four years ago. Both she and her grandmother lived to be over one hundred years old.

Since I have become connected with the Bailey-Bayley Family Association it has been my privilege to become personally acquainted with many of the descendants of John of Scituate, some of whom reside in Massachusetts and others in Ohio. I know from what I have learned and seen of them, that they are men and women of modesty as well as ability and judgment. They include many who have been successful in business and professional careers. That the family is patriotic is proved by the large number of Baileys who have been influenced by firm convictions to sacrifice life and treasure to principle, and who have taken active and prominent parts in cause of Liberty and Union.

John of Scituate must have had an ideal home and family. His farm, which was beautifully situated on the shore of the Atlantic, contained 175 acres, and was considered the finest farm in Plymouth County. Family reunions were no doubt frequent at the old homestead and naturally recollections of the old home and home-life lived long in the hearts of his children and his children's children.

The next branch of the family to reach America was John Bailey of Salisbury, and a very interesting and valuable outline of this branch was presented by J. Whitman Bailey, Esq., of Boston, one of his descendants in the tenth generation.

ADDRESS OF J. WHITMAN BAILEY, ESQ., OF BOSTON.

JOHN BAILEY OF SALISBURY
AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

John Bailey Sr. of Salisbury, who came in 1635, was second

among the three original settlers of the name to arrive in New England. Thomas of Weymouth appears at some uncertain date prior to this, while Richard of Rowley arrived some three years later. No relationship between these three original pioneers has yet been established. John came from Chippenham, England, and the manner of his arrival was more romantic than that of the others, as he was wrecked at ancient Pemaquid, now Bristol, Maine, in the great storm of August 15th, 1635. It is worthy of note that the figures of our earlier ancestors assume, as years roll by, an importance perhaps hardly deserved. Our own John of Salisbury, weaver by trade, was a very humble person, the occupant of a solitary log cabin on the bank of the Merrimac; just such a cabin as is readily seen today in the wilds of Maine or Quebec. Yet as we view this probably worthy citizen on the distant horizon of a by-gone age, the customary appellation "John of Salisbury" sounds somewhat grandly in our ears. It is as well we are getting all real facts into print, or our descendants of the tenth generation to come may, under the wondrous enchantment of the distant retrospective view, place poor John, the weaver, too high among the founders of our American Commonwealth. Sometimes we have acquired our genealogical data only by slow and patient research, sometimes a whole line of descent is at once made clear. Thus, within a month, we have been kindly and unexpectedly furnished by Mrs. Wm. H. Thorpe of Arlington with one complete chain of descent to date from Joshua Bailey, a son of James of our fourth generation.

An interesting account of John Bailey Sr., and his descendants may be found in the address of W. H. Reed Esq., in the pamphlet issued by the family association for 1895. See also the addresses of Rev. Vincent Moses, of Prof. A. E. Dolbear, and of Alfred Bailey, in the same pamphlet. Edwin A. Bayley, in the account of the fifth annual gathering, 1897, deals more particularly with the Vermont branch of the family. John Bailey's will, dated August 8th, 1651, is given in the Association's pamphlet for 1899.

John Bailey, Jr., came to New England with his father and

subsequently settled in Newbury. By his wife Eleanor, daughter of John Emery, he had eleven children. It may interest the Association to know that the largest family anywhere mentioned in the genealogy is that of William Bailey of the James of Rowley branch, which numbered seventeen, seven sons and ten daughters. The history of the first four generations of the John of Salisbury branch seems little more than a chronicle of births, deaths, marriages and places of residence, no member of the family appearing to have risen much above the common level. In the fifth generation, however, we find two striking figures, the Rev. James Bailey of Weymouth and Gen. Jacob Bailey of Newbury. The Rev. James was our second Harvard man, graduating in 1719. He served his pastorate in Weymouth, much beloved by his people. It was, however, rather by his general good influence and long service as a preacher, extending over forty-three years, that he became of note, rather than by any special achievements. Far different from the quiet career of the Rev. James was that of Gen. Jacob Bailey, perhaps the best known of any descendant of John of Salisbury. An excellent sketch of him is found in Wells' History of Newbury, Vermont, where he is mentioned as "one of the neglected patriots of the Revolution." He sacrificed a large estate in the service of his country, about \$60,000 for which he received no return, although due application was made to Congress. Many and thrilling were his adventures, especially his escape from Fort William Henry just before the dreadful massacre following its surrender. He was said to be equally distinguished for his talents, his patriotism and his piety. His descendants are proposing to erect a monument to his memory, a tribute of respect already too long postponed.

In the sixth generation we find a few more Baileys deserving special mention, either because of their attainments, or by reason of outside events tending to make otherwise normal lives picturesque. Several children of Gen. Jacob had successful military careers, especially Joshua, who was successively, cap-

tain, major and lieutenant colonel in the Revolution. He was town representative from Newbury, Vermont, at various times between 1791 and 1809. Another son, James, served in the Revolutionary war, and was taken to Canada as a prisoner, there remaining until the close of hostilities. After a life of startling adventure and hardships he met a violent death in 1784, some say by foul means, others as the result of an accident. We also find Deacon Nathaniel Bailey, son of the Rev. James and his wife Sarah, described as one of the most important men of his day in Weymouth, where he was born in 1732. He was a soldier at Crown Point in 1755, and captain in the State militia, as well as an active member of his church, in which he held the office of deacon. In 1774 he was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of Deputies in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

Comparatively few descendants of John of Salisbury in the seventh generation became men of note. Abner Bailey, grandson of Gen. Jacob, became a prominent citizen and large land owner of Newbury, Vermont. He was thrice married. Samuel Bailey, son of Deacon Nathaniel, became a soldier in the Revolutionary war and captain of a horse company; also holding the rank of major in the State militia. Isaac, son of the Rev. Isaac of Ward, now Auburn, Mass., and of his wife Elizabeth Emerson Bailey, graduated from Brown University in 1810. He became editor of the Rhode Island Literary Messenger and author of the United States Naval Biography. The spelling of the family name was changed by him from "Bay" to "Bai," a change regretted by some of his descendants; for it should be remembered that John of Salisbury and his son John the original settlers spelled their name "Bayley."

Doubtless I have omitted names worthy of special mention in this brief commentary on our first seven generations, but many gaps in the genealogy yet remain to be filled, and many lives therein but briefly touched upon may hereafter be more fully outlined.

Newbury, Massachusetts, may be considered the ancient

cradle of this branch of our family. During the third and fourth generations several Baileys settled in Roxbury. Joseph Bailey of the third, and Sarah Bailey of the fourth generation removed to Arundel, Me., where the former was killed by Indians. An important migration was that of Isaac Bailey of the fourth generation to Lebanon, Connecticut, where, and in adjoining towns, numbers of his descendants have lived down to recent times. I have seen it stated, however, that all his descendants now bearing the Bailey name, have removed from the vicinity of Lebanon. During the fifth generation we find many Baileys about Newbury, Mass.; some in Roxbury, Weymouth and Tewksbury. At this period the Rev. Abner Bailey removed to Salem, N. H., where he preached for the long term of fifty-eight years. Yet more important was the migration of Gen. Jacob Bailey from Newbury, Mass., to Newbury, Vermont. He has been aptly termed the father of the latter place, and was one of the original grantees. In the sixth generation John Gidding, Joshua, Ephraim and Capt. Jacob Bailey all made a similar change of domicil from Newbury, Mass., to Newbury, Vt., which thus became of great geographical importance in our family's history. Smaller migrations have occurred from time to time, like that of the Rev. Isaac Bailey to Ward, now Auburn, Mass., but seldom have these branches taken such deep root in the new soil. Speaking very generally, I think the descendants of John of Salisbury, before present conditions of life began, were much attached to the few above mentioned places of their adoption. At present the peculiar concentration of population in cities a phase of modern life not difficult to understand yet probably abnormal, has its influence upon our family, and the rural Baileys, like others, are leaving their farms. We are somewhat indebted to this movement for our large representation here today.

Of the family progress in the present century it becomes more difficult to speak. There is a wider divergence from the common stock, a relationship less close between the spreading



HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

THIRD PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1895-6.

SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION,

1896—1904.

branches, while the members of each particular branch have far more intimate knowledge of their own line than any remote collateral could have. It is therefore not because there is more to be said, but solely on account of my more intimate knowledge of the facts, that I confine my concluding remarks to that line of descent with which I am most closely connected.

A love of nature and scientific research has been the most marked trait in the descendants of Isaac Bailey of Ward, Mass., and his wife Jane Whitman, a trait, I think, mostly inherited from the Whitman side. Their oldest son, Jacob Whitman Bailey entered the Military Academy at West Point in 1828, serving in the army as lieutenant at Old Point Comfort, Beltona Arsenal and Fort Moultrie. He soon received the professorship of chemistry and geology at his Alma Mater, a position truly congenial to him. In the botanical world he soon won a distinctive place, Dr. Gray, in his *Synoptical Flora*, calling him "the pioneer in microscopical research in the United States." Unfortunately he rarely enjoyed perfect health, and bereavement caused by the loss of his wife and only daughter on the burning steamer *Henry Clay* near Yonkers, an event which occurred almost exactly 50 years ago today, gave him a shock from which he never rallied. He died when forty-six years of age, about two months before he had expected to enjoy the chief honor with which his scientific labors were to be crowned, that of presiding at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Montreal in the summer of 1857. His eldest son Samuel gave promise of a successful scientific career, but died at an early age. His only remaining children, Loring Woart and William Whitman, both followed in the paternal footsteps along the path of science. Loring, in 1862, shortly after graduation from Harvard, became professor of various branches of natural history in the University of New Brunswick, a position he still occupies after a continuous service of forty years. In 1882 the Marquis of Lorne appointed him a charter member of the Canadian Royal Society, an institution founded that year, a colonial copy

of the Royal Society of England. William Whitman Bailey has been Professor of Botany at Brown University since 1881 and has found time for numerous botanical and other writings in addition to his academic duties. He recently received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Centennial Celebration of the University of New Brunswick, which he attended as delegate from Brown. In the next generation in this branch some scientific traits again appear, but it is too early to forecast the probable future of its more youthful members.

In conclusion I may say that what seems to me most satisfactory about the Bailey family in general is its steady forward progress from an ancestry originally mostly very humble and difficult to trace. Perhaps it is better thus than to be able to look back, as with some families, upon long lines of distinguished people whose deeds the representatives of the present generation may be unable to emulate. A rise and fall of families, sometimes by degrees, sometimes spasmodic, seems, as in the case of nations, to be a law of nature, but my expectation is that many years must elapse before the Baileys reach their highest level. Certainly there is but little doubt that the average standing of the present generation, both in business and social life, is somewhat above that of any that has gone before us.

The founder of the third branch of the family in this country was James Bailey of Rowley, and the following interesting outline of him and his descendants was presented by Mrs. Edward M. Bailey, of Ashland, the wife of Edward Mansfield Bailey, one of his descendants in the eighth generation.

ADDRESS BY MRS. EDWARD M. BAILEY OF
ASHLAND.

JAMES BAILEY OF ROWLEY AND HIS DE-
SCENDANTS.

Some one has remarked that the Bailey-Bayley people are not candidates for special commiseration, although some of

them have but one "I" and others none. I feel it to be true when I see such a goodly gathering of the clan.

I have been asked to tell you what little I know concerning James Bailey of Rowley, one whom we are glad to honor today as the worthy founder of a worthy race. Investigations are in progress in England which, it is hoped, will throw definite light upon the history of this family. It is assured that the Bailey race had an early rise, and became wide-spread and somewhat notable in England, and Wales, as well as upon the Continent. Of those who came in the early days of New England, we may say they were persons of good character, sound sense and judgment, upright, vigorous, and enterprising, never too conspicuous or aggressive, but ever faithful to duty in whatever form presented.

James Bailey, born about 1612 in England, came to Rowley in the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1640, and joined the little company of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers who had settled there in 1638. It appears these people labored together and in common for five years, no man owning any land individually until after they had cleared up considerable land on both sides of a small stream, and laid out streets. The time of the laying out of house lots is not known, but it is certain that James Bailey was living in Rowley as early as 1641 and soon after had land laid out to him along with some sixteen other families who had moved into town and joined the sixty who had made up Mr. Rogers' original company. The record of this grant is: "To James Baley one house lott containing an Acre and a halfe lying on the north side of Edward Sawyer's house lott." At the same time it is recorded that he was granted two acres of salt marsh, one acre of rough marsh, and four and a half acres of upland, and later on other grants and purchases are recorded to him. James Bailey's house stood on the east side of Pleasant St. in Rowley Village, on land now owned by Mr. Charles H. Todd. Some of you who were present at that delightful Bailey Reunion held at Rowley, August 19, 1896, will remember that this site was marked by a placard.

Neither the father nor the mother of James Bailey are known. He was a brother of Richard Bailey who as some say had come from Yorkshire, England, in 1638 in the ship "Bevis." It is not known with certainty, however, from what part of England James and Richard came, although there is some reason to believe they may have been originally of Wiltshire. They may have been younger sons of some English squire, who by custom and of necessity were frequently tumbled out of the home nest and disposed of in the army or navy or in business. The wife of James Bailey was Lydia. He died in Rowley in 1677 being buried on August 10th, of that year. His estate was appraised for L. 586., a considerable fortune for those times. His wife survived him, and died his widow in 1704. The church record of her death reads: "The widow aged good sister Bayly, Alass! died April 29, 1704."

James and Lydia had eight children, six sons and two daughters. Their descendants are mostly from the two sons John and James. John died in the 1690 Expedition to Canada. The church record calls James "honest neighbor." The other sons probably died before the father.

It appears that James Bailey was early a person of good repute in the town, acquiring property, town office and influence, and his son married into the prominent Mighill family. The Baileys became and remained people of signal importance. In every generation some one of them rose to distinctive place. They had a hand in every war, and in times of peace won success in the varying employments of life. The families were not especially large, but they were a long lived, well-built, handsome folk, and had gravity and good sense,—were fortunate in their marriages, staunch in politics, self-centered and methodical. James, Joseph and Mary were favorite names among them, but hardly one of them was ever known as Jim or Joe or Molly.¹ Their intellectual and human sympathies were wide, and their integrity sterling. The family may be considered a typical New England one, fairly representing the fortunes of the descendants of most of the settlers who came

early to our shores, and helped to change the country from a wilderness to a garden. Much hard work and little recompense or recreation was the lot of the pioneers whose children have since reaped the fruits of their endeavors.

Because the name of Bailey has been associated with that of Rowley since the first settlement of the town, Rowley has always been considered the American home of the Baileys, but the sons and daughters of this race are now wide-spread, and foremost in all the worthy work and aims of life. Later generations of the family have not confined themselves to New England, but are found from Alaska to the Gulf, from Maine to Mexico, in the Sandwich Islands, and from Atlantic to Pacific shore. The Merrimac Valley has a large proportion, old Andover claiming many with Salem, Lyndeboro, Manchester, N. H., Lawrence, Bradford, Methuen and Haverhill closely following.

Time permits only a passing allusion to illustrious members of this family. Full and interesting accounts are given in the various reports of the Association. An account of Rev. Jacob Bailey, "The Frontier Missionary," of Pownalboro, Me., and later of Annapolis, N. S., is in Essex Antiquarian, May, 1897, also in 1895 Bailey Report. Lieut. Samuel Bailey of Andover is sketched in report for 1894. Henry Blanchfield Bailey's account of the Battle of Santiago appears in 1898 report; sketch of Wm. W. Bailey of Nashua, late president of the Bailey-Bayley Association appears in 1899 report; Baileys of Note are given in 1900 report, and an interesting article upon the Baileys in Rowley is found in 1896 report.

It may be interesting to some to note that the celebrated Hood Stock Farm of Tewksbury and Andover occupies territory once the seat of the original Bailey settlers in Andover; perhaps also it is not known to you all that one of the most accomplished ladies of the present day Baileys is deaf and dumb, and her husband has the same affliction. In conclusion I can only add that this race is tall and sturdy, and many of its women have been notably beautiful. Some few have

achieved distinction. From the beginning may be noted the family trait of sticking fast to what is believed to be right, under all circumstances, and at all costs.

The fourth branch of the family was founded by Richard Bailey of Rowley, regarding whom the following interesting address was presented by Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, one of his descendants:

ADDRESS OF DR. STEPHEN G. BAILEY.

RICHARD BAILEY OF ROWLEY.

If I were a clergyman and opened this discourse in due form, with proper text, it might be Ezek. 37:3, "and he said unto me, Son of man, can these bones live?" This is our query today, this our office, to infuse life into the dry bones of the past, to so lay on the sinews, flesh and skin, to so vivify them with the breath of life that there shall stand before our minds some sort of verisimilitude, some little glimpse of the man of 200 or 300 years ago. It is a worthy study, the life, fortunes and surroundings of those who so early preceded us. It is a serious, a difficult task to turn from the life we live and assume the position of a pioneer on our once bleak and inhospitable shores. The men of this remote period were making history, not writing it, and the knowledge of our Richard is very brief and incomplete. He is said to have come from Yorkshire, Eng., some time from 1630 to 1638. He is represented then as a lad of some 15 years, a very pious person, called on to pray for the safety of the ship during a storm encountered on the passage; and it was indeed a little ship if it was the Bevis of 150 tons as reported. He was one of a company to inaugurate at Rowley the first cloth mill in America. His death occurred between 1647 and 1650. How much is crowded into these brief headlines! a boy of tender years we should say to launch forth from home and friends, leaving "Merrie England" for the hard, rough life of the new world so soon after



J. WARREN BAILEY.

FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1896-7.

the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. He was serious beyond his years even for those days when the rising generation learned at their mother's knee to suffer and to act for opinion's sake. It seems he was a spinner or a weaver, bringing to the new land the handicraft of the old, striking out from the first on independent lines that should make this valley of the Merrimac known throughout the textile world. Our Richard died a young man, aged 33 to 35 years perhaps, just in the young flush of middle life. Was he of delicate mold? Was some accident responsible for the early demise, or was the untimely death the result of the strenuous anxiety and wearing toil which accompany the life of a pioneer?

THE LAND HE LEFT.

Charles the 1st rendered England an undesirable home at the time of our Richard's exit. The struggle between King and Parliament was long and bitter. The exactions of the King were ruinous to the individual as well as the state. Monopolies ground money from the people for the needs of the King, and illegal judgments from corrupt judges oppressed the land. Religion under Archbishop Laud largely usurped the powers of civil government. Freedom of conscience was overthrown and the Puritans driven from the land they desired to benefit and uplift. From such a harrying came our Richard. In ten years, from 1630 to 1640, some 20,000 English men and mainly Puritans, came to New England, although many afterwards returned. What must it have been to our Richard, mere stripling with the heart of a man, to tear himself from old associations and seek his fortune here. So far as we know he had no relative near, though his brother James followed him, presumably about 1640. Richard is said to have come from Yorkshire where during the war of the Commonwealth were fought the battles of Marston Moor and of Naseby, both memorable contests in the struggle for freedom. From such a land, at such a time, did our Richard hail. Shakespeare, brilliant star of the Elizabethan age, was just sunk below

the western horizon. Cromwell, the valiant sun of the commonwealth, was just looming up in the East. The names of Wentworth, Pym and Hampden still live in the hearts of freemen. Ah! but these suggest fascinating times and themes that tempt us to linger as we turn from the land where our Richard was born to

THE LAND HE FOUND.

Rowley was founded in 1639 by Rev. Ezekiel Rogers, A. B. and A. M., a Puritan, a man of piety and ability. We are told that the Rev. Ezekiel Rogers landed at Salem and may assume that from this port also our young Richard in turn pushed along the shore to Rowley a worthy member of the company that Gov. Winthrop complimented as "Godly men and most of them of good estate." How much the early settlers of Rowley valued their citizenship is shown from the fact that one of them traveled on foot to Cambridge, 40 miles, to take the oath of a freeman and thereby qualify himself to vote. This is the Cambridge at which we are today assembled, where in 1636 was established the Harvard College, now so grandly in evidence. Here the early fathers laid the foundations of learning when yet the first smoke was barely curling from the rude hearth stones of their hasty cabins. While these early settlers sought freedom for themselves we must allow them unwilling to concede full liberty to those who differed from them in thought. Still they showed a vast improvement over the England they left. A compilation of laws for the Colony of the Bay was adopted in 1641 called the Body of Liberties. By this code 12 offences only were declared capital, while in England at the same time some 150 crimes were punishable with death. The shrewd character of the Bay settlers, of which Rowley was a part, appears when we remember that they brought the royal charter with them on coming to New England. This was their authority for self government. The King intended that the charter should remain in the home

land. Once here it gave the settlers a large measure of self government for many years.

THE MOTIVE.

The controlling motive of our Richard's exodus is plain. He sought not wealth, adventure nor fame, but freedom of conscience, of worship, of civil life. He fled from a tyrannical King, a church that would cast each thought in its own iron mould and compel obedience by torture and death. Richard sought freedom as the poet sings of the refugees of this period,

"Amid the storm they sang,
And the stars heard and the sea,
And the sounding aisles of the dim woods rang
To the anthems of the free."

THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD.

While one may easily compass a tiny brooklet, measure and bound it, the matter is more difficult as the brook and stream succeed the parent thread. The task of confinement or careful consideration in detail becomes impossible as the swelling river is lost in the wide sea, mingling its currents with those of many another tributary.

Our Richard, dying, left one son, Joseph, who was a leading man in state, church and army; a selectman in Bradford and a deacon from the formation of the church there till his death. Joseph in turn left eight sons and daughters, a rapid increase, a large geometrical progression. There follows a bewildering and ever increasing avalanche of names from them to us. Among these it would be invidious to attempt discrimination. Unless they are of special and minute interest to us because we may trace directly back to them as individuals they are but names, names, names. Their biographies are very brief at the best and must perforce be studied in the gross. The Merri-mac really from source to ocean is a lovely, inviting country, watered by a beautiful river. If the early Richard showed good sense in choosing this region for his first settlement, his

descendants are no less to be commended for clinging to so goodly a heritage. For many of the earlier years, Bradford, Haverhill, Groveland, Methuen, Newbury, Dracut, Salem, N. H. and other towns within a narrow circle record the abiding place of the growing host. With increasing days the advancing wave of settlement encroaches more and further on the receding forest and New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont claim representatives. Strange modern cities and states early undreamed of are peopled by Richard's children, even to foreign parts and the ends of the world. But for the most part the valley of the Merrimac river has been the chief dwelling place of the descendants of Richard of Rowley. The storm of colonial wars did not sweep Rowley like some other parts of New England. This was on the sea coast, withdrawn from the highway of travel, rather a sheltered nook. The Pequot war of 1636 did not reach her boundaries. King Philip's war, 40 years later, was further to the west. We may well suppose that the terror of the Indians and of France was not unknown in Rowley. The various wars of King William, Queen Anne, and King George must have drawn a due quota of soldiers to defend homes more exposed, or to attack the foe in his own stronghold. We know that the shadow of the uplifted tomahawk and the warhoop of the savage foe came perilously near in 1697 when Hannah Dustin of Haverhill played more than a man's heroic part. The annals of our fathers as transmitted to posterity are meagre and barren. No storied urn or animated bust preserve their remains or reproduce the lineaments of features long since faded from earth. No magnificence of a Westminster Abbey lays them dead with the kings and mighty of earth, for their humble hillside graves are often unmarked even by the rude slate headstones and death's head of the period. Would you see their monuments? We reply as the Roman matron who, when asked for her jewels, pointed to her children, "circumspice," look around you. Their virtues live in the memories of their descendants. Fertile fields, busy cities, changing industries, are living mon-

uments of the work of our fathers. With whatever high ideals they strove still they builded better than they knew.

“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.
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.”

At this point, in response to a request for music, Mr. Berton O. Wetmore sang the “Stein Song,” by Bullard, with the other singers joining in the chorus.

The President stated that as the Association met this year almost within the grounds of Harvard College, it seemed highly fitting that reference should be made to those members of the family who were graduates of the College, and he called upon Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., who responded as follows:—

ADDRESS BY HOLLIS R. BAILEY, OF CAMBRIDGE,
MASS.

GRADUATES OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

We have met today, as it were, in the midst of the grounds and buildings of Harvard College, and it seems fitting that a word should be spoken of those members of the family who spent their early years here in obtaining that learning and mental training which should fit them for the ministry, or possibly some other learned profession.

Previous to the year 1700 only one Bailey was a Harvard Graduate, and he spelled his name Bayley. I refer to the Rev. James Bayley, grandson of John of Salisbury. He was born in Newbury, Sept. 12th, 1650, and was graduated from the College in 1669 at the age of 19. He was one of a Class of 10 graduates. He was a classmate of Daniel Gookin

(afterwards College Librarian and a member of the Corporation.) He married Mary Carr and was a minister of the gospel first at Salem Village (now Danvers) and next at Killingworth, Conn. He finally moved to Roxbury where he was a practicing physician, as well as a preacher. He died June 18, 1707.

During the next century, 1700-1800, there were 12 Baileys who were graduates. Three spelled their name Bailey; six Bayley, and three Baylies.

Since 1800 there have been 33 of the family name who have obtained degrees at Harvard.

I have only time to make special mention of two of these graduates.

First. The Rev. Jacob Bailey, a great-great-grandson of James of Rowley, and a son of Dea. David Bailey, was born in Rowley in 1731. He graduated from Harvard with the Class of 1775. He was a classmate of John Adams, afterwards President of the United States. He became a clergyman of the Church of England and was settled at Pownalborough in Maine, and finally at Annapolis in Nova Scotia.

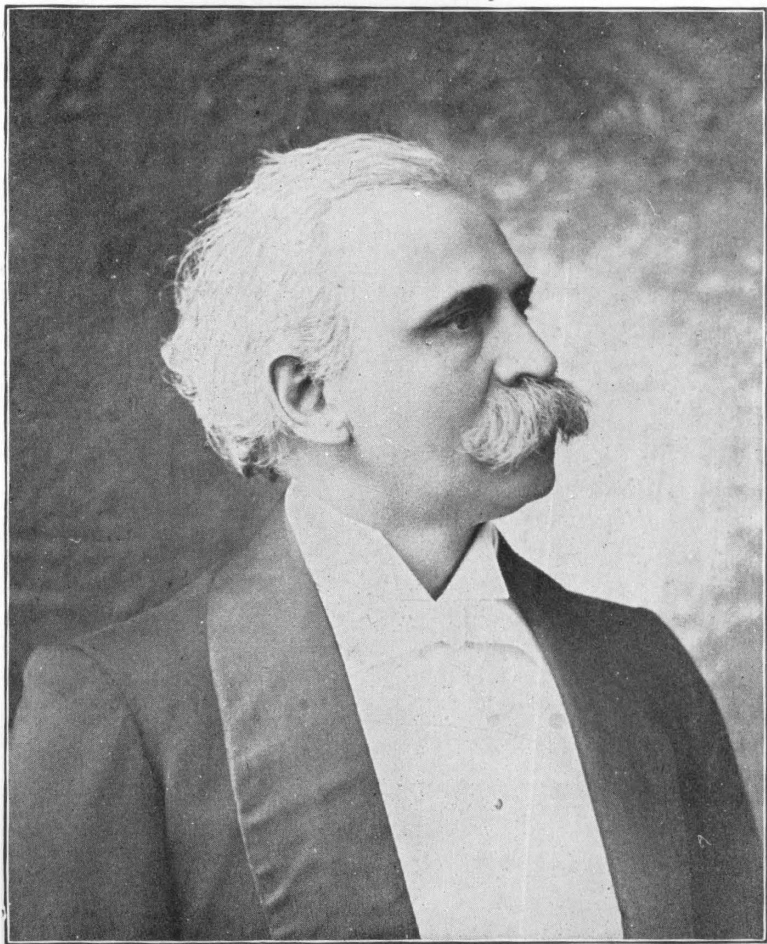
He was loyal to his convictions and suffered much for his fidelity to the mother country. He kept a most interesting diary which has been published in part.

Second and finally, I wish to say a word of the Rev. James Bayley, of the Class of 1719, who was a grandson of the Rev. James Bailey above mentioned.

This James was born in Roxbury in 1698 and was graduated in 1719. After teaching at Andover he was settled as a minister at Weymouth and after a pastorate there of over 42 years, died Aug. 22, 1766. He was greatly beloved and was a most useful minister of the gospel.

The motto of Harvard College is Veritas. The motto of our Association is Semper Fidelis. May all our members who are graduates of Harvard be ever seekers for the truth, and always faithful to it when they have found it.

At this point in the exercises the Secretary called the atten-



EBEN H. BAILEY.

FIFTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,

1897-8.

tion of the company to the fact that Mr. Thomas Bailey of Camp Point, Illinois, was present, who, although he has reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, was very much interested in the work of the Association, and had offered to contribute liberally to its further work. He called upon Mr. Bailey, who responded in a brief and interesting statement with reference to many incidents in his own life.

The Association having shown considerable interest with reference to tracing the connection between the American and English branches of the family, and Mrs. Lydia B. Newcomb, of New Haven, Connecticut, a descendant of John Bailey of Salisbury, having worked in this direction with Mr. Lothrop Withington now in England, the President called upon Mrs. Newcomb, who presented the following very interesting and valuable paper.

ADDRESS BY MRS. LYDIA B. NEWCOMB, OF NEW
HAVEN, CONN., A DESCENDANT OF JOHN BAI-
LEY OF SALISBURY.

ACCOUNT OF EARLY ENGLISH BAILEYS.

Any account of the English Baileys must be, at this time, exceedingly incomplete and fragmentary.

The information we have obtained through Mr. Withington, is most interesting, showing indirectly the ancestry of the family on the other side of the sea, but the connections are not clear or the ties of relationship plain. When, in my own line, Isaac of Stonington, 1702—Lebanon, 1707—was identified as the Isaac of Harvard, 1701 and the son of Rev. James of Roxbury, (and for many clues that led to the identification, grateful mention is due to Mrs. Ellsworth and Mr. W. H. Reed, as well as others of the Association), and it was clearly proved that Isaac had a great-grandfather—John of Salisbury—my next desire was to give him also a great grandmother. Through Mrs. Ellsworth, it was learned that Mr. Withington

at one time had given Elizabeth Knight as the probable wife of John of Salisbury. To prove this, my correspondence began with Mr. Withington in 1896, a correspondence which has not yet found a great-grandmother for Isaac, as Elizabeth Knight was probably the wife of another John Bailey, a possible cousin or near relative of John of Salisbury.

In a letter from Mr. Withington early in 1898, he says: "All the wills of the four Salisbury Courts are at Somerset House, but unfortunately are all original and not copied into registers, so that literary ticket-holders like myself have to pay one shilling per will to look at them. I am so interested in the subject, as I have three Bayley sisters as great-grandmothers, that I am willing to examine these wills without pay, if you care to furnish the fees." "The Wiltshire wills are the very quintessence of our early history, but I should not think that with such a name as Bayley, occurring so frequently, it would be much use to start with less than twenty."

A consultation with a few Bailey descendants aroused no interest, therefore my individual contribution of five dollars was sent to obtain whatever results might appear. His offer was so exceedingly generous, it seemed disappointing that a larger sum could not be sent, for there was no promise on his part that continuous service would be so freely offered. In response to my letter, he expressed regret that his offer had not received a more ardent acceptance and said: "With such a frequent name as Bailey, I cannot expect that twenty wills will give very complete results, but I will try to select the most likely ones." The following year, by small contributions from two or three descendants, and my own, another five dollars was sent and in response, he said "I cannot consider my unusual offer as indefinite, and, although I am exceedingly interested in the subject, I have to consider how much gratuitous labor I can afford to give to the matter." In response to a second appeal to the Association in 1900, there was sent to me seventeen dollars, which descendants of John of Salisbury with myself increased to thirty-two dollars, and here the matter rests so far

as fees are concerned, making less than fifty dollars sent to him. Copies of twenty-seven wills have been received from Wilts, Dorset, Somerset and Oxford Counties, all counties closely connected with one another and scarcely more than thirty miles from one extreme to the other.

That the Bayly family was very numerous in this part of England is very evident, and that they were very early settlers in southwest England is indicated from many records; and that they came originally from France to escape the persecutions of the early part of the 16th century is undoubted. The name was originally Bailleul or Baillieu and is found spelled in this way in some old records—changed to Bailly sometimes in the same record—and among the crusaders from Normandy, there is found a Bailly in the first Crusade. I found in a history, a baptismal record of Philip de Bailleu—1659-1679—in which he afterwards calls himself Philip Bayley and mentions his brother John Bayly, or Jean de Bailleu, showing a willingness to vary the family name to suit pleasure or convenience. In the copies of wills received from Mr. Withington, the name John appears so frequently that it is quite bewildering. Fathers and sons, brothers, cousins and uncles are named John with a frequent sprinkling of Richards, Roberts and Williams, and, as to keep the name John prominently before the family, the feminine name Joan is very common. Nearly every family had a daughter named Jone, Joan or Joanne, and the Bailey sons frequently married the same name; hence a perplexing confusion appears when trying to connect these wills and to find out who's who. Some one has said one cannot be too particular about choosing one's ancestors, and here the Bailey-Bayley Association may have free range and the choice remains with each one to make for himself. As I have carefully gone over the wills, there seems to be a very worthy lot to choose from, all industrious, some learned, and all very just in the disbursing of property.

The earliest will received is that of John Baylie, 1568, of Malmesbury, Wilts Co., and this town seems to have been a

favorite one with the family. It is about twenty miles west of Oxford and was a center of learning even in the 13th century, as Green, in his "History of the English People," speaks of the good work done by "William the Librarian of Malmesbury." This early John had a wife Julian. He is called clothman, a weaver, and in his will he refers to an uncle Thomas and to brothers, William, Thomas, John and sister Jone.

Another John Baylie, whose will was probated 1581, names wife Margaret but mentions no sons.

An exceedingly interesting will is that of John Baylie probated 1602. He received degree of M. A. from Oxford and was a fellow of the college as early as 1560. In his will, he speaks of his cousin Ralph, also an M. A., and in looking up this subject in Foster's "Oxford Fellows and Graduates," I find they were both from Dorset, adjoining Wilts.

Another will probated 1613, of John of Malmesbury, bequeaths to his sons Ralph, Robert and Richard, and daughter Jone and speaks of his brother Thomas. As the name Ralph occurs in these two wills only, it would seem to refer to the same man, and the brother Thomas may have been the uncle Thomas of John, 1568. In "Oxford Graduates," I find that this Ralph of Oxford is father of Thomas, born 1613 in Bath, Somerset Co. In the will of John, M. A. 1602, he also mentions Mr. Walter Bailey, who I find in "Oxford Graduates" was born in 1529, also had degree of M. A. and was son of Henry of Dorset. In the will of Rev. John Bailey of Boston, 1697, printed in account of third annual gathering, he bequeaths to his cousins John and Thomas, sons of Thomas, and mentions brother Henry—and here is a suggestion that the Rev. John may have been a nephew or grand-nephew or possibly a descendant of this same Henry (as the name Henry does not appear in any of the wills sent to me) and, in that case, a near relative of John of Salisbury, Richard of Rowley and Thomas of Weymouth. In 1621, a will of Alice Bailey of Malmesbury, widow, was probated. She speaks of her two grandsons, John and Richard,

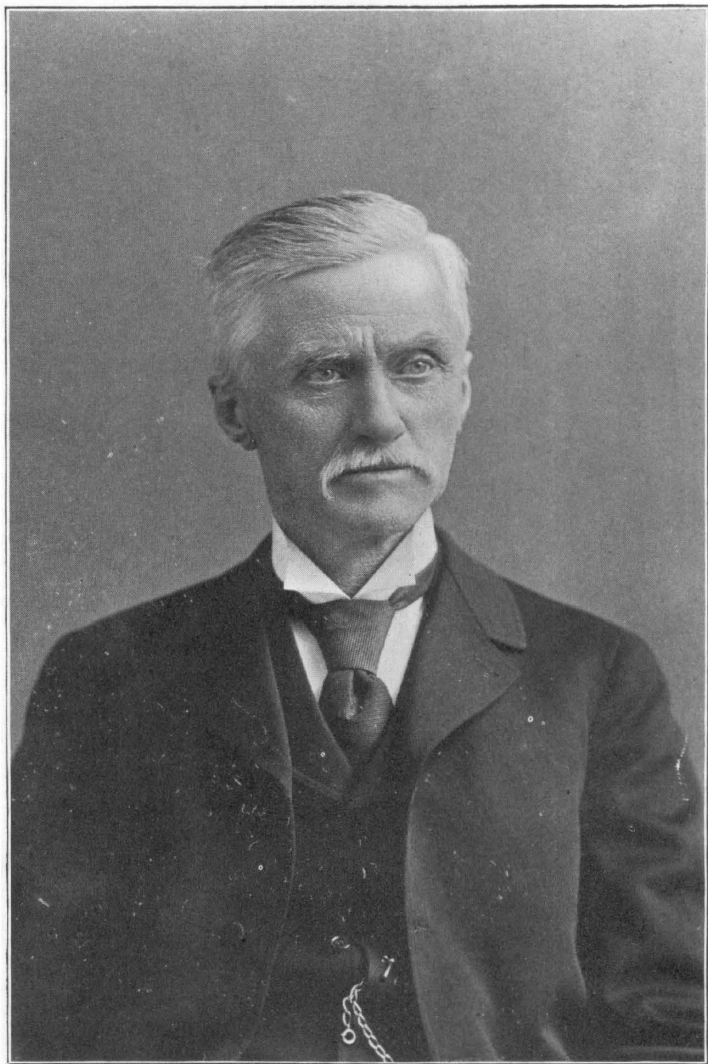
sons of John and Elizabeth Bailey, and Mr. Withington seems to think there is strong reason to suppose that these two grandsons were the John of Salisbury and Richard of Rowley, though no mention is made of a James. But there is another John called the elder, of Malmesbury, whose wife is Susanna. He, in his will, speaks of his eldest son John, his youngest son William, and sons Robert, Edward and Richard, and two daughters, Margery and Alice. As John of Salisbury left a son Robert in England, it is not impossible that this eldest son John may have been the one who came to America.

Richard Bayley had will probated in 1609—his wife was Elizabeth—he had sons William and Richard and names Robert Bayley as one of the overseers of his property. William Bayley, 1610, wife Alice, had sons William, Richard and John (who from the will seems not to be living at the time) and daughters Elizabeth, Alice, Joanne and Agnes. In 1622, the widow's (Alice) will is probated, in which she speaks, among other grandchildren, of the seven children of son John. In 1623, the will of Joanne Bayley of Malmesbury, "Mayde," is probated, in which mention is made of her sisters (possibly nieces) Agnes, Elizabeth and Alice, and brother John. It seems probable she was sister of the William who had children by these names, and that she was the sister mentioned in the will of John Bayley, 1568. The very common way in which the terms sister, brother, cousin, etc., were used to indicate relationship, in wills of an early period, make it difficult to determine the exact relationship of members of the same family. Edward Bayley of Bromham, Wilts, 1628, had wife Jone, and mentions children, Edward, Elizabeth and Joane, and granddaughter Millicent—and his widow's will, 1631, mentions also a son William and a grandson Edward. A widow, Joan Bayley, makes a will in 1629 and has daughters Joan, Elizabeth and Dorothie, and sons Robert and Jerome, but gives no grandchildren. William Baylie, the elder, of Wilts, has daughter Joanne, wife of William Humfrey, and a son John is executor. He mentions also a granddaughter Mary Baylie, daughter of William and Joane his wife, as legatee.

There are several wills of later date but they do not seem to connect with the Baileys in America, except that the name James appears, and John, Thomas, Richard and William continue as family names.

Whether this broken account of these English wills will do more than make a little more real, our English forbears, I cannot tell. It would certainly be more gratifying if each one could know his own forefather, but that he is somewhere among these names, we may reasonably conclude.

Mention has been made of the French origin of the family. Of this there seems no doubt and that many members of the family went to England to escape the persecutions endured by the early Huguenots before the massacre on St. Bartholomew's Day, 1572. As early as 1520, religious intolerance drove many from France, and the Baileys from Normandy and Brittany emigrated to Dorset and Wilts Counties. Among those who took out denization papers, as early as 1544, were James Bayly of Sherbourne, born in Normandy, aged forty, who married an English woman and had five children—a James Bayley of Dorset who had an English wife and eight children—a John Baylie born in Normandy—and another John Baylie of Dorchester who had a French wife and twelve children—all these are accepted by the Huguenot Society of America. The names are largely of French derivation. John or Jean—Jeanne or Joan—Richard, Robert, Alice—are common Norman names. The greater Huguenot emigration from France and the Low Countries was later—before the promulgation of the Edict of Nantes, 1598, or after its revocation, 1685; but our family did not rely on the insecure favor of princes for safety, but sought refuge at the beginning of the trouble, and brought with them not only an adherence to the faith, but industrious habits and an acquaintance with various handicraft. Thus France lost many of her most valuable citizens and gave to England industries comparatively unknown before. Working in leather was a trade in which the French emigrants excelled and, among those of the family who took out denization papers, are named several



WILLIAM W. BAILEY.
SIXTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,
1898-9.

who were shoe makers. Weaving, both tapestry and silk, was in high esteem in Normandy and we find that many Baileys were wool spinners and broadweavers. We know that John of Salisbury was a weaver from Chippenham, a short distance from Malmesbury. As the weaver in a town was a man of prominence, and held an enviable place as a citizen, we may look with satisfaction at the early members of our Bailey family, who not only held high rank as worthy artisans but received honorary degrees from Oxford, and also filled civil offices. An inscription on St. Thomas Church, Salisbury, Wilts Co., dated 1600, reads "John Baylye, sometime Maior of this citte."

The Association having from time to time published coats-of-arms purporting to belong to some branch of the family, it seemed proper to have the matter looked into to some extent, and a report made to the Association upon the subject, and Mr. Elmer S. Bailey, of Boston, a descendant of John Bailey of Salisbury, presented the subject as follows:

ADDRESS BY ELMER SMITH BAILEY, OF BOSTON,
A DESCENDANT OF JOHN BAILEY OF SALIS-
BURY.

HERALDRY AND BAILEY COATS-OF-ARMS.

One of the first steps of civilization is distinction of rank. Heraldry, whatever may have been its original design, has, unquestionably, been found serviceable as the means of marking that distinction. To signalize merit and preserve the memory of the illustrious are the useful purposes of this science, which will ever secure it from contempt; notwithstanding that the total change of the military system, in which it flourished, has tended greatly to lessen its necessity and importance.

The use of armorial ensigns is supposed by Sir John Ferne to have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and it is observed by several antiquaries that symbols, or devices of honor

have been adopted by all nations, and from the earliest ages, to distinguish the noble from the inferior. The conjecture of Sir William Dugdale, that arms were first used by great military leaders, to identify themselves more easily to their friends and followers, is not improbable. It is related by Homer, Virgil and Ovid that their heroes bore figures on their shields whereby their persons were distinctly known.

But, however this may be, it is certain that in all ages of the world symbolic signs of one kind or other have been adopted, either to denote the valor of a chief of a nation, or to render them that bore them more formidable in appearance to their enemies, or to distinguish themselves or families.

Heraldry, as an art, flourished chiefly under the feudal system and it seems agreed by the most eminent antiquarians that the hereditary use of coats of arms to distinguish families did not commence until the year 1230.

Coats of arms are thought to be clearly referable to the tournaments, having been then a sort of livery made up of several fillets, or narrow slips, of stuff of various colors, whence originated the fesse, the bend, the pale, etc., which are supposed to indicate the manner in which the fillets were originally worn.

The introduction of Heraldry into England is referred to the crusades, which also gave rise, in many countries, to figures previously unknown in armorial ensigns, as crosses, of various colors and shapes, bezants, etc. About 1190 A. D. the arms were usually depicted on a small escutcheon and worn at the belt; and the reign of Richard I. supplies the earliest illustration in England of their being borne on an ordinary shield though they are found on seals of the seventh and eighth centuries. The curious inquirer may gain much heraldic instruction from seals appended to ancient writings, illuminated manuscripts, and old tombstones and buildings.

It is supposed by Nisbet, and other distinguished writers on Heraldry, that its rules originated with the conquering Goths, on the downfall of the Roman Empire, and in Stuart's "View of Society" it is remarked, that "a milder race of the ancient Ger-

mans, in the obscurity of their woods, were famed for gallantry, and for manners singularly governed by the point of honor and animated by the virtues of the amiable sex. To excel in the achievements of war was their chief aim; hence the invention of many insignia connected with arms, which were never bestowed on the bearer but with great formality, as an honorable token of valor and merit. These emblems were the friends of his manhood, when he rejoiced in his strength, and they attended him in his age, when he wept over his weakness. Of these, the most memorable was the shield. It was the employment of his leisure to make this conspicuous; he was sedulous to diversify it with chosen colors; and what is worthy of particular remark, the ornaments he bestowed, were in time, to produce the art of blazonry and the occupation of the herald."

To this it may be replied, that though the first rude notion of distinctive coloring may be ascribed to the ancient Germans, or their descendants, yet that blazonry, as an art, must unquestionably be referred to the French, which is partly proved by the heraldic term still used.

In the reign of Charlemagne, the rage for personal coats of arms and hereditary armorial distinctions was considerably increased by the splendor of his victories, and during the time of Hugh Capet heraldry advanced rapidly toward a system. The tournaments contributed essentially to its general use.

Every individual engaged in the Holy Wars had the form of the cross sewed or embroidered on the right shoulder of his surcoat, whence these expeditions received the appellation of crusades.

After the date of the Norman Conquest, heraldry made rapid progress in England, and the high estimation in which it was held is attested by its union with other arts, especially with sculpture and painting. The sculpture of the Saxons, especially in bas-relief, was applied by the Normans to armorial figures. Thus was heraldry connected with the lasting monuments of architecture.

Several new modes of blazonry were introduced during the reign of Richard II.

During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, chivalry had lost much of its splendor and a total change had gradually taken place in character and manners. Hence no sooner was the use of armorial emblems almost universal, than heraldry, as an art, began to decline. It has been suggested, as the chief cause of this, that the number and interminable variety of armorial bearings occasioned by their general use, had a natural tendency to impair the respect once felt for the comparatively few, chaste and simple emblems of preceding reigns: and it must be admitted that there is a tendency in the human mind to appreciate things in proportion to their rarity.

Since the time that coats of arms became hereditary, they have been concise and intelligible assertions of the pedigree of their bearers. Notwithstanding the common error, coats of arms do not belong to all bearers of a name, but are a species of personal property passing in each generation to the lineal descendant of the first owner, and belonging solely to him.

These insignia were originally granted to individuals who occupied a certain position, and their use is a distinct claim to a descent from such grantees. Regarded in this light we see how valuable such emblems become to the genealogist. Should he find a person in New England at an early date using a coat of arms belonging to an English family, it is the most positive mode of showing that such person claimed to be a member of that family. The attention of the student is at once directed to the point indicated and he is spared the necessity of a protracted search through the various probate offices of Great Britain. Should we be assured of the authenticity of all the coats of arms in use here, our task would be light. We should simply have to record all the documents presented and leave it to the persons interested to follow the cue abroad. Unfortunately, we have no reason to presume that any such authority attaches to all remaining examples; we have, on the contrary, great reason for condemning whole classes as worthless.

We see almost daily in this country seals engraved, arms em-

blazoned and engravings published which we know are assumed without proof or inquiry. In this matter our English relatives are our rivals—but there they have facilities for making, an official, if not very dignified apology for their acts.

Discarding therefore, as entirely worthless to the genealogist, all recent assumptions of coats of arms, we find that the entire list of those used in New England prior to 1800 requires a careful scrutiny. At the one extreme we have the acts of the first colonists, Englishmen born; at the other end we have the fabrications of herald painters still remembered by a few now living.

Between these dates we have a century during which the colonies were rapidly increasing in wealth and luxury, and we must discover who used armorial bearings before we can judge of their right.

It will be readily seen that the first colonists brought their seals with them—this class of evidence is most valuable and important.

Later, we shall find such seals used by the children and grand-children of the first settlers, and this class may be accepted with little hesitation. The doubt we feel commences with the time when seal-engraving and painting of arms was practiced in New England by resident artists—a date which we now consider to have been about A. D. 1730-1735.

I find that there are at least 29 distinct coats of arms which have been used in Great Britain by different branches of the Bailey family.

I would say that at this time I have been unable to attach the proper significance to any Bailey arms that could be used in this country by any members of the family.

The arms used in the Nonagenarian of Miss Sarah Ann Emery are those of Thomas Butterworth Bailey, Esq., of Hope Hall, London, England, who was sheriff of Lancashire in 1768.

I find on the tombstone of Stephen and Suzanna Bayley, who died 1723 and 1724 respectively, a coat of arms, unlike anything in Burke's "General Armory." W. S. Appleton, an associate

editor with Wm. H. Whitmore, former City Registrar of Boston, says of these arms:

"Concerning this gentleman and his arms, we are able to give no information. There was a Richard Bailey at Newport, 1670, and Stephen Baily of the same place was admitted freeman 1717. The arms are clearly heraldic, notwithstanding the peculiar shape of the shield. It is hard to say for what the design was intended."

It seems almost a certainty that until the father of John Bailey, of Salisbury, who came to this country about 1635, can be identified, our branch at least of ancestral arms cannot be determined.

As I have said, there is no law or even custom in this country regarding the use of arms but it might be of interest to know what the English law is upon the subject:

"That no Inheretrix, wheather Maid or Wife, should bear, or cause to be bourne, any Crest or Cognizance of her Ancestors, otherwise than followeth.

If she be a Maid, then to bear in her Ring, the Crest, Cognizance of first Coat of her Ancestors, in a lozenge..

If a Widow, to impale the first Coat of her Husband with the Coat of her Ancestors, upon a lozenge.

If she marry one that is no Gentleman, then to be clearly exempt from the former Conclusions."

At various times, there have been reports of fabulous sums of money in England belonging to the Bailey family in America, which were only waiting for a proper identification of ownership, and in this connection, the following information was presented by Mrs. William H. Thorpe, of Arlington, a descendant of John Bailey of Salisbury.

ADDRESS BY MRS. W. H. THORPE OF ARLINGTON,
A DESCENDANT OF JOHN BAILEY OF SALIS-
BURY.

"THE BAILEY MILLIONS."

My mother, Mary Susan Bailey, was a daughter of Benjamin



DUDLEY P. BAILEY, ESQ.

SEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION,
1899—1900.

Bailey of the John of Salisbury branch, and his wife Susan (Dickinson). Benjamin had a brother, Isaac, who married Emiline Webb and a brother Shepard, who married Catherine Bickford. Benjamin was the son of Daniel and his wife Susanna (Blanchard) and grandson of Joshua of Woolwich and Wiscasset, Maine. I was led to investigate my ancestry by the following article published in the Boston Journal in July 1898.

HEIR TO FORTUNE.

Farmer Bailey of North Lancaster may come in for share of \$36,000,000 in Bank of England.

"Clinton, Mass., July 30—William A. Bailey, a well known farmer of North Lancaster, has received word from an authoritative source that he is one of the heirs to an immense estate, which is on deposit in the Bank of England. He will not talk about the claim which if established will make him a millionaire, but he thinks enough of his chances of securing the money to secure counsel, and has instructed them to go ahead in the matter.

It appears that Horatio Hyde, a wealthy Scotchman, who lived many years ago, at his death left on deposit in the Bank of England a large sum of money. The exact amount left is at present unknown to the heirs, but it was a goodly sum, and it was stipulated by the testator, Mr. Hyde, that it should remain intact for a period of 100 years after which each of the descendants of the family should be entitled to a proportionate share of the principal and interest.

It appears that the principal was divided into two equal parts, one of which was to go to the Hyde branch of the family, and the other to the Bailey branch, the testator being in some way connected with both families.

It is said that the entire estate now amounts to something like \$36,000,000. Of course one half of this amount goes to the Hyde heirs and the other half to the Bailey descendants. It is claimed that there are 17 direct heirs and lineal descendants on the Bailey side who are entitled to the estate.

The work of the counsel at present consists of establishing the relationship of the Bailey claimants to the testator Hyde. Thus far only one other descendant, L. P. Bailey of Putney, Vt., a cousin of Mr. Bailey of Lancaster, has interested himself in the claim. The Bailey heirs have received word from the Hyde branch of the family that they received their share of the deposit two or three years ago and it was the knowledge of this fact that set the Bailey family at work to try to secure their share of it."

My aunt tells me her father always impressed it upon her that there was money for them in England and that some day they would be rich. I can distinctly remember my mother telling me the same thing.

I have been told that the Baileys in England were very rich and prosperous. They owned many mills in and about Manchester. There was a certain mill owned by two Bailey brothers. They became rich so fast that it unbalanced the mind of one of them.

These stories were told me by an English woman who lived near Manchester in her younger days.

I am sure we are proud of our ancestors and if there is any money in England waiting for us I am sure we shall be glad to get it.

At the conclusion of the statement the motion was made and unanimously carried that Mrs. Thorpe and the Treasurer of the Association be instructed to proceed forthwith, at their own expense, to England, secure the share of the money mentioned as belonging to our family, and that they have the same ready to distribute at the next gathering of the Association, it being understood that only those who attend the next meeting of the Association will be entitled to any share in the distribution.

The Secretary then referred to Miss Sarah F. Bailey of Grinnell, Iowa, who, although unable to attend any of our meetings, was very much interested, and had rendered valuable assistance in the work of the Association. He made the motion

that Miss Bailey be sent a certificate of life membership in the Association, in recognition of her valuable services. The motion was duly presented, and unanimously carried.

The Association is deeply indebted to several of its members who have labored most earnestly in collecting genealogical material. One of these is Mrs. Milton Ellsworth, of Rowley, a descendant of James Bailey of Rowley, who presented the following interesting historical matter.

ADDRESS OF MRS. MILTON ELLSWORTH OF ROWLEY, A DESCENDANT OF JAMES BAILEY OF ROWLEY.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS.

The President of the Association invited me to speak, as being one well acquainted with all branches of the family. A few years ago I did seem to be acquainted with a great many of our ancestors though there were then and still are many who have eluded me.

I come to you today from Rowley, the old home of Richard and James and so many of their descendants.

As a native of Rowley it is a source of much satisfaction to me that in the same ship with the settlers of Rowley came the first printing press and the machinery for the first fulling mill.

The printing press, to be sure, was set up by Stephen Day here at Cambridge and not in Rowley, but the fulling mill was established at Rowley and was the first erected in New England.

It is generally supposed that James Bailey, the brother of Richard, came in the vessel that brought the printing press and the machinery for the fulling mill.

We have present today many of the John of Salisbury branch. I wonder how many of them have visited the site of his cabin on Bailey hill. I had the pleasure of a pilgrimage there with Mr. Alfred Bailey as a guide and enjoyed it exceedingly.

As we wended our way along the shore of the beautiful Mer-

rimac we noted the place where Washington crossed on his way from Newburyport to Portsmouth. We were informed that a handsomely decorated barge manned by a crew dressed in white was provided by the Marine Society of Newburyport to convey the President and his distinguished company across the river.

Nearly opposite this ferry is the old disused road leading to Bailey's hill. It winds over the hill and beyond across the pastures, and was evidently used by the first settlers.

Here on the easterly part of the hill overlooking the proud Merrimac on the West and the Powow river on the north is the cellar of John Bailey's log house. A shallow depression in the ground overgrown with grass, with a spring nearby, indicates its location. A few oak trees lend beauty to the spot. The spring has been stoned up and covered, and by means of an aqueduct is made to supply the houses below with water. The cool, clear water must have been quaffed many times with pleasant satisfaction by the emigrant John Bailey and his son. The view from this elevation is exceedingly picturesque and I was tempted to linger and muse on the first white settler who so boldly planted himself in the primeval wilderness. The place is rich with memories. We could almost see the hardy pioneer sitting before his cabin in the gathering twilight.

In the field adjoining Bailey's hill we found two more ancient cellars now overgrown with grass, one of them, as we were told, being all that remains of the dwelling of the emigrant Samuel Huntington. As you will recall, the Baileys and Huntingtons were contemporaries in Salisbury, and Joanna, daughter of John Bailey of Salisbury, senior, married William Huntington.

Another nearby cellar having a tragedy connected with it was that of Nathaniel Weed. As the story goes, he was standing concealed in the forest in sight of his dwelling when the Indians entered the cabin and murdered his wife and children.

In close proximity to the hill lay a beautiful sheet of water called Bailey's pond. Here some fifty years ago there was a planing mill owned by Mr. Alfred Bailey. To the east of

Bailey's pond is a pool called the 'Witches' pool, and some distance from this another cellar, not grass grown like the others, but overgrown with bushes and trees.

This was the home of Susanna Martin who was hung as a witch in Salem in 1692-3.

As we turned our faces homeward we came to old Golgatha. Here on a slight eminence overlooking the Powow river is the ancient burial place where forty or more of the first settlers were buried. No tablets mark their resting places, and there is hardly a mound to show where they are laid.

Our pilgrimage over we gave ourselves the pleasure of a call at the house of Mr. Ralph O. Bailey in Amesbury, who, as the Essex County Biographical Review informs us, traces his pedigree to the time of William the Conqueror. Mrs. Bailey showed me the Coat of Arms preserved in their family. I cannot describe it in heraldic terms, but suffice it to say that the design was in dull red and blue with two bars of white and two of black, quarterly, two coronets, two lions rampant, two lions passant with a drawn sword near the name of Bailey. The inscription reads as follows:—"This ancient and noble family is descended from Leopold Bailey who was constable at Dover Castle in the time of Ethelred and owner of a town in Kent now called Bersted. Having quarrelled with the monks of Canterbury his oldest son was killed therein whereupon he solicited Sweyn, King of Denmark, to invade ye realm and was assisted therein. Besieged Canterbury took the archbishop prisoner and ye death of his son was avenged in the year 1014."

I may add that in my own reading of history I have found mention made of the name of Bailey among those who left Normandy with William the Conqueror.

The Rev. Augustus F. Bailey (our second President, now deceased) said at the first gathering as he looked over the little company: "I find black eyes and black hair to be a characteristic of the Baileys and a possible mark of Norman blood."

Several other members of the Association, including Hon. James A. Bailey Jr., of Arlington, Rev. Nathan Bailey, of Pea-

body and Dudley P. Bailey, Esq., of Everett, who had kindly consented to give addresses begged, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, to be excused, and upon the promise that they would be on hand promptly at the next gathering of the Association, and deliver the speeches they had in readiness or some others, they were finally, but reluctantly excused, and notice of the terms upon which they were excused is hereby served upon the succeeding President of the Association

The final address of the meeting was given by Hon. Charles O. Bailey, of Newburyport, a descendant of John Bailey of Salisbury. The lateness of the hour, it being then nearly half past five o'clock, necessarily gave a hurried effect to the closing exercises, which was somewhat reflected in Mr. Bailey's short, but eloquent address, which was as follows:

ADDRESS OF CHARLES O. BAILEY

"Mr. Toast-master, friends and relatives: I am sorry to say that our toast-master did not do as he should have done by not including my name in the list postponed for next year. Frankly and honestly, I must start from here immediately if I wish to get home tonight, which I want to do.

I will simply say, I can conceive how, when a man has lived to attain a ripe old age; after he has experienced the joys and sorrows which are inevitable to all men in this life, that in looking back over the events of his past career, he would find some standing out clear and bright, undimmed by the misty clouds of time; events, which even after the lapse of years, as he looks back upon them, would fill his heart with joy and gladness. Occasions like the present are illustrations of what I mean; for I assure you all, if I am permitted to live to be a centenarian, I shall ever look back on this day as one of the most enjoyable of my life, and I desire to give you this sentiment, that in all human probability we shall never all of us meet again; we shall, doubtless, by the changes of life, be called



ANDREW J. BAILEY,
NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION
1902—1904.

to separate, but wherever we go, whether on land or sea, in this our own native land, or in foreign climes, may the influence of this day and this hour be ever upon us; may the sympathy and resolves we have here cherished, the friendships strengthened, the acquaintances made, contribute to our mutual and individual advantage and, as our days go on, and the shadows lengthen as we approach nearer and nearer that evening which soon deepens into the night of life, may our declining years be made happier by the memories of this very happy occasion."

Thus ended the ninth gathering of the Association, one of the most successful thus far held, the remembrance of which it is hoped will long remain with those who were present, and will serve to stimulate in an ever widening circle an interest in the worthy objects of the Association.



COL. E. W. M. BAILEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1904-1906.

ACCOUNT OF THE TENTH GATHERING
OF THE

Bailey=Bayley Family Association

HELD AT CANOBIE LAKE, SALEM, N.H.
AUGUST 17, 1904



BOSTON
ADDISON C. GETCHELL & SON, PRINTERS
No. 185 Franklin Street
1905

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Account of the Tenth Gathering

OF THE

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION

HELD AT

Canobie Lake, Salem, N.H., August 17, 1904.

The members of the Association began to gather at the Open Air Theatre at 11 o'clock A.M., and were cordially welcomed by the officers and ushers.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock A.M., by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Lexington, President pro tem., the President, Andrew J. Bailey, Esq., being absent.

The exercises opened with an informal address by Edwin A. Bayley, President pro tem., as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION:

I had no expectation of being called upon to preside to-day, for we all came here expecting that our President, Andrew J. Bailey, would be here himself. No later than yesterday our Secretary heard from him that he then fully expected to be with us. Whether the fatigue from his march yesterday with the Grand Army at Boston is the occasion of his absence we have not learned. However, if he comes I shall be glad to give up this position to him who can fill it so well.

I am sure that we all rejoice in the fine weather which favors our meeting to-day, for, as many of us recall, our meetings of late have been somewhat interfered with by rainy weather. Some of you may remember that four years ago I promised that if you would elect me as your President, I would give you fine weather for our meeting, and some of you doubtless will recall that two years ago I partially fulfilled my promise, in fact, I did all that any human being could do, and because of my partial success, I may have been given this second opportunity to redeem my promise.

Without further delay the exercises will be opened with prayer, which will be offered by Rev. Alvin F. Bailey, of Barre, Mass.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY EDWIN A. BAILEY,
ESQ., A DESCENDANT OF JOHN BAILEY OF SALISBURY,
PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

MEMBERS OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I regret that the absence of our President renders it necessary for any one else to attempt to fill his position, and I am sure that under the circumstances you will expect no formal or extended address of welcome from me.

We are all glad to meet here to-day and to renew the pleasant intercourse of our previous meetings and to meet many new members of the family who are with us to-day. It is a pleasant circumstance to recall in connection with this meeting that it was at this place, eleven years ago day before yesterday, that our family Association was formed, and I think it is a very happy selection that this tenth gathering brings us back to the birth-place of our Association.

I am glad to call your attention to the fact that there are several here to-day who took part in the first meeting of the Association and have been from that time to the present its firmest and most valued supporters. I refer, among others, to

John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, one of the prime movers in the organization of the Association; also to Mr. James R. Bailey of Lawrence, who has for so long a time served the Association as its Treasurer; and I also see others who have been consistent in their support, in their attendance upon, and in their devotion to, the Association. I believe that those of us who are here to-day, without any exception, feel that we cannot repay these friends for what they have thus done for the various branches of the family, and I hope that the example which they have set for us will encourage and inspire us all to carry forward the work and make the Association what it should be, — a permanent and lasting organization.

Songs by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, Mr. Eben H. Bailey accompanying, — “As the Fleeting Days go by;” encore, “Spring is Coming.”

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION, HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Before presenting what I may have to say in the nature of a report, it is necessary at this time to give information in regard to the arrangements for dinner. The managers of the dining hall need to know how many of us are going to want the regular table d'hôte dinner. There is a tent in the grove, arranged for those who are going to make a picnic of the occasion. It appears that at least thirty-four will take their dinner in the dining hall.

Now, in regard to my report as Secretary, there are many of you present to-day who have attended all the meetings of the Association, so that you have kept in touch with the work that has been done, and I don't need to tell you what the purpose of the Association is, or what the work has been. But we have with us to-day ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the country who have not been with us before, and I will say for their

benefit that the Association was formed eleven years ago, and the first meeting was in this location at a spot a little further along at the end of the lake.

The purpose of the Association, from the beginning, has been the study of the Family history, the promotion of Family acquaintance, and the stimulating of an honest and intelligent Family pride.

Eleven years ago most of us knew little of our early ancestors. Very early in the history of the Association a committee was appointed to look into the matter of genealogy. I remember that at the second meeting, held at Andover, there was displayed on a single sheet of paper a list of all the then ascertained descendants of James Bailey of Rowley. At the next meeting, at Groveland, we had a Family tree showing the descendants of Richard Bailey, as compiled by Alfred Poor. Mr. Poor, fifty years ago, was devoting his entire attention to looking up the histories of the Poor Family and the Bailey Family, and in his history we have about all that there is now in print about the Richard Bailey branch. I am glad to say Mr. Poor is with us to-day. We have had printed, in one of our annual reports, a paper by Hon. Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., giving some further information about Richard and his descendants.

The account of the last meeting has been put in print. It contains portraits of the officers, and is the largest report which we have yet had. The Association has not lived in vain. The annual gatherings, of course, have been largely in the nature of social meetings, with some literary and musical entertainment. But it has been our aim to have something permanent to show for our work, and five years ago we compiled and printed a book of genealogy, showing what was then gathered concerning the history of James Bailey of Rowley, John Bailey of Salisbury, and Thomas Bailey of Weymouth. We have also printed in the reports of our meetings copies of various wills, including those of Richard Bailey of Rowley, John Bailey of Salisbury, and Thomas Bailey of Weymouth. Thomas Bailey

was at Weymouth as early as 1635, and in all probability much earlier. So that we feel that we have done work of some permanent value. We have four or five life members. I hope the membership may increase. We have nearly two hundred and fifty members, all of whom have received certificates, and we hope that during the afternoon those who have met with us to-day for the first time will join the Association. After this meeting will follow the dinner. In the afternoon there will be a social gathering at the further end of the grounds, where there is a large tent. The Treasurer will be there, and members can pay their dues, and new members can be enrolled.

The photographer would like to take a group picture of the Bailey-Bayley Family on the bleachers at the ball grounds immediately after dinner.

FINANCES OF THE ASSOCIATION, BY THE TREASURER, JAMES R. BAILEY OF LAWRENCE.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—It is always pleasant to hear the Treasurer's report, especially when it is a good one, and I assure you we shall have a good report from the Treasurer, Mr. James R. Bailey of Lawrence.

Treasurer's report is as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

Our President has given me a pretty good send-off, but whatever good there is about the report is due to you, because you have paid your bills. The finances are in good shape. The Association is out of debt, and we have a respectable sum deposited in the bank. The report has been audited and approved by the auditor, Mr. Walter E. Robie. The receipts for membership dues and sales of reports, and from other sources, have been \$375.56. The payments for printing and other expenses, \$321.24. The balance on hand is \$54.32.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—A motion is made that the report of the Treasurer be accepted. It is a vote.

At this time it seems best to appoint a committee to nominate new officers, and I would appoint as that committee, John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mrs. Henry B. Bailey of Lowell, and Edward M. Bailey of Millis.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

(Mrs. Edward M. Bailey of Millis, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, and Hollis R. Bailey of Cambridge, committee.)

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.—The most important work of the Association, throughout its entire existence, has been that done by the Committee on Genealogy. I am sure that all of you appreciate what each of its members has done. Mrs. Ellsworth, I recall, while she is not a descendant of the John of Salisbury branch, has nevertheless secured much information as to his descendants, and each of the others have rendered very valuable service to various branches of the family. I am sure you will all be glad to hear the report of the Genealogical Committee, the first part of which will be given by Mrs. Edward M. Bailey.

REPORT ON GENEALOGY BY MRS. EDWARD M. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND KINDRED:

I have been tracing the line of Joshua Bayley of Marlboro, Mass., who served in the Revolution, enlisting at the age of seventeen. He was twice married, had a family of seventeen children, and lived, after Marlboro, at Windsor, Vt., Plainfield, N.H., and later in various Vermont towns, his last residence being Derby, near the Canada line. He was a descendant of John Bayley of Salisbury, Mass., and was born at Warwick, Mass., then called "Roxbury, Canada," in 1763. Mr. Elijah B. Bayley of Lowell, a grandson, is present here to-day, and tells me that Joshua was in the battle of Plattsburg, War of 1812, at the time the British were swept off the string pieces of the bridge over the Saranac river; he has seen the gun and sword that Joshua carried upon that occasion. In 1790 Joshua

spelled his name *Bayley*, but in 1840 he had changed to *Bailey*. His descendants are widely scattered. Much valuable data concerning this line comes from Miss Sarah J. Bayley of Lake Beulah, Wis., and a sampler, made in 1819 by Eliza, one of Joshua Bayley's daughters, is loaned for this occasion by Mrs. Josiah Carter of Tice, Vt.

Gov. Willis Joshua Bailey of Kansas reports that his grandfather was Joshua Bailey who left Hague, near Ticonderoga, eastern New York, about 1840, and moved to Illinois. The family originated in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

The Hardwick and Peacham, Vt., branches of the family have furnished some new material. The descendants of Mark Bailey, of John of Salisbury line, have been located in Wisconsin.

An interesting line that I have been unable to trace backward to any extent is that of Rev. Amos Judson Bailey of Meriden, N.H. He is of a family of eleven children, five of whom have been clergymen. His father, Bancroft Abbott Bailey, now eighty-six years of age, at the age of seven removed with his father, Amos Bailey, from Bath, N.H., to western New York, and nine years later to Chicago. He lived there from 1834 to 1902, seeing the city rise from a low, flat prairie to almost two million residents. But, loving New England, where his parents were born and received their early impressions, he has returned, and is now living upon the farm in South Newbury, Vt., where his mother was born. Information regarding any of these lines is earnestly solicited from any descendants who may be present.

REPORT ON GENEALOGY BY MRS. ELLSWORTH.

FRIENDS:

I don't know why I should take the stand. I have not prepared any written report. Eleven years ago I was quite enthusiastic in this work and spent much time on it. I became quite proud of the John Bailey Family and I am pleased to know that they have recently erected a monument in the old

burying ground called "Golgotha," at Salisbury to commemorate his memory and that of the other original settlers. I am not at work on the history of the Association now, but I should like very much if you would take up the work where I left it and publish a new edition of the John of Salisbury branch.

REPORT ON GENEALOGY BY HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I have one or two letters, portions of which ought to be read. The first is from a lady member of the Association living in Cheyenne in the state of Wyoming.

When I got that letter I felt very much pleased to think that a lady who lived away out West found the gathering of this Association such that she could say that it was one of the pleasantest happenings of her life, and as one of the committee in charge, I felt repaid for what little I had done. She says that her ancestor, Samuel Bailey, was with Arnold at Quebec, and another ancestor served in the War of 1812. We don't know where she comes in, but I have written her that I think she is a descendant of John of Salisbury. If that is true, that line will be getting so proud that we shall not be able to get along with them.

I have another letter that is interesting, and also profitable.

Those of you who two years ago were at Cambridge will recall Thomas Bailey of Camp Point, Ill., who was with us then, and told us that he went out West with all his belongings done up in a small bundle. I think he observed his eighty-eighth birthday a year ago. He writes to me that he does not feel quite strong and well this year, but is exceedingly interested in having published a separate edition of the John of Salisbury line. He promised last year \$100 toward the expense of such a publication. This year he offers to make it \$200, if the work is completed in his lifetime.

This Mr. Thomas Bailey is a descendant also of John of Salisbury. He has worked out his own immediate line and

sent it to me, and that is what he means when he speaks in his letter of having his own line printed. There certainly is a strong incentive for the officers of the Association to find others who will contribute, so that we may have the benefit of this generous offer, and may secure a separate edition of the John of Salisbury line. We have, or can get, photographs and pictures to make the book attractive, and it seems to me that this offer of Thomas Bailey is certainly a most generous one, and I move that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Bailey.

(It was voted that a vote of thanks be tendered, and that the Secretary notify Mr. Bailey of the same.)

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I don't propose to take time in giving you details of our genealogy. Two years ago a manuscript came to me through Mrs. Edward M. Bailey, containing the history of Goldsmith Fox Bailey of the James of Rowley line, prepared by his brother, Ebenezer F. Bailey of Fitchburg. This will be something suitable to print in the report of this gathering. It shows that the James of Rowley line is one of which we may be proud.

We also have an account of another of the same line, viz., Elder Ebenezer Bailey (a descendant of James of Rowley), who moved up the Merrimac river to Tewksbury about 1735.

This account is certainly worth being printed and made a part of the permanent records of the Association. (See *infra*, p. 35 *et seq.*, for these memoirs.)

We have met here to-day at what used to be known as Policy pond. It is partly in the town of Salem, N.H., and partly in the town of Windham, N.H., and it seems to me that it is worth while to carry our thoughts back to the former occupants of the place. The Hon. Isaac W. Smith, a judge of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, in an address delivered at the celebration of the 250th Anniversary of the Settlement of Hampstead said, —

“Our imagination takes us back to the time when this land was inhabited by the Indian only, and to scenes witnessed or enacted by him alone in centuries gone by. A

wild and roving people once lived in these places, once performed their sacred rites in these beautiful groves, celebrated their festive days with strange ceremonies and paid tribute to the memory of their dead with strange lamentations."

In the history of Windham we find the following:—

"The Indians who were the early inhabitants of this town were of the Pawtucket nation and their domain included all of New Hampshire.

"The last great chief of this tribe was Passaconaway.

"In early days the Indians used to encamp on the shores of Policy Pond and many arrow heads and Indian implements have been found near the shore.

"After the settlement of the town wandering parties were occasionally here, but they finally retired to Canada and this place afterwards knew but little of them. Hardly a memento now exists to show us that such a race ever existed here.

"It causes a thought of sadness when we think of the passing away of an entire race. The wail of the red man as he looked for the last time upon the graves of his kindred and set his face towards the sunset touches a responsive chord in all sympathetic breasts."

We have met to-day for the fourth time north of the Merrimac river, and it seems a fitting occasion to say something concerning that ancestor, John Bailey of Salisbury, who came to these shores in the year 1635, and two years later plunged into the wilderness and made his home north of the Merrimac river. He and his son originally settled at Newbury, but very soon afterwards made their home on the banks of the Merrimac, in what is now a part of the town of Amesbury.

I have here a poem written concerning him, prepared by Alfred Bailey of Amesbury, and recently read at the Old Home Week anniversary at Amesbury. As Mrs. Ellsworth has told you, it was then known as Colchester on Massachusetts bay.

MEMORIAL HYMN.

By ALFRED BAILEY.

We come to honor them,
That band of eighteen men,
All good and true.
They crossed the ocean wide,
West of the Powow's tide;
Prefaced our town in pride —
Its dawn they knew.

They tilled these wooded hills;
They built the early mills;
This worthy band.
In love they lived and thrived;
Descendants multiplied,
And spread on every side,
O'er our broad land.

This spot so hallowed,
They lay their early dead
'Mid falling tears.
No record tells their fame;
No tablet bears their name;
All silent they remain
Through passing years.

This Rock, so grand and rare,
This tablet, bright and fair,
Will honors bring;
Centuries of coming time,
Pilgrims from every clime,
Will greet these names sublime —
Their praises sing.

We come to honor them,
That band of eighteen men,
All good and true.
They crossed the ocean wide,
West of the Powow's tide;
Prefaced our town in pride —
Its dawn they knew.

John Bailey and his son, it would seem, were for a time solitary pioneers on the frontier of civilization, north of the Merrimac; but in 1639 they were joined by other settlers to the number of seventeen, and formed a settlement which fifty years later became the town of Amesbury.

We have met to-day in the town of Salem in New Hampshire.

It is both a pleasure and a duty to make mention of one of our family who was for over fifty years a respected citizen of this town. I refer to the Rev. Abner Bailey, a descendant in the fifth generation of John of Salisbury. He was born in Newbury, Mass., January 15, 1715, and was the third child of Joshua Bailey and Sarah Coffin Bailey. His father was a farmer and had nine children. Four of these children, viz., Joshua, Abner, Enoch, and Jacob, all achieved considerable distinction. Joshua became a deacon of the Second Church of Newbury, Mass., and also held the office of Lieutenant.

Abner and Enoch both became graduates of Harvard College, Abner in 1736, and Enoch in 1742, and both entered the ministry.

It is interesting to note that Abner is described in the college catalogue by the name of "Bailey," while his brother Enoch is described as "Bayley."

Enoch Bayley entered the army as chaplain, and served in the French and Indian War, and died in the service in 1757.

The Rev. Abner Bailey married Mary Baldwin of Woburn in 1738, and in 1740 was ordained as a minister in that part of Methuen which afterwards became Salem, N.H. He was the first pastor of what was known as the North Parish, and his pastorate continued fifty-eight years, until his death in 1798, at the age of eighty-three. I recall no single pastorate of greater length.

That he was held in great respect by his parishioners is shown by his gravestone, still standing, which bears the following tribute to his reverend memory:—

"To perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Abner Bailey who like a shock of corn fully ripe, departed this life

March 10, 1798, in the eighty third year of his age and in the fifty eighth of his ministry. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

The fourth brother, Jacob, is also entitled to mention on this occasion. He was born in Newbury, Mass., July 19, 1726, being ten years younger than Abner. At the age of nineteen he married Prudence Noyes, and at once settled in Hampstead, N.H., being the town next east of Salem. He at once became active in church and town affairs, and soon showed himself worthy to lead. The town records of Hampstead show that in March, 1746, Jacob Bailey had a pew in the meeting house next to Lieut. James Graves "at the left hand of the ally in ye inner tear."

In 1752 the meeting house was apparently still incomplete, and it is recorded that "Jacob Bayley" bought two pews.

He served twice as moderator at the town meetings.

He was selectman in 1749, 1756, 1761, and 1762.

In Book I. of the town records there is a record of the births of seven children of Jacob and Prudence (Noyes) Bailey, as follows:—

Abigail, b. 1, 15, 1748.

Noyes, b. 2, 15, 1750; d. 8, 6, 1750.

Joshua, b. 6, 7, 1753.

Jacob, b. 10, 3, 1755.

Ephraim, b. 10, 1, 1757 (?).

James, b. 10, 1, 1757.

Jeffers Amos, b. 12, 10, 1760.

There are apparently some errors in the above list. Ephraim, according to the book of Bailey genealogy, was born in 1746, and Jeffers Amos is given as Amherst. The name is doubtless Amherst, as Jacob Bailey was serving in the French War from 1756 to 1759 and was made a colonel by General

Amherst. Abner, John, and Isaac, other sons of Gen. Jacob Bailey, do not appear in this record.

After the close of the French War Jacob Bailey left Hampstead and became the leading settler of Newbury, Vt.

There is not time to-day to speak of his later distinguished career as a general in the war of the Revolution and afterwards as the chief judge of the Orange County court. It is his early life at Hampstead that chiefly interests us to-day. The records are indeed brief, but how full of meaning. To be a pewholder at the age of twenty shows a maturity beyond his years. To be elected as selectman at the age of twenty-three was no small distinction.

It is interesting to note that his memory is still kept green in the town of Hampstead, not by a monument of stone or bronze, but by a living tree, a beautiful and stately elm on the farm where he lived while a resident of the town. It is known as the General Bailey Elm, and it was growing when he lived there. It is nineteen feet in circumference at a distance of two feet above the ground.

This is my last word to you as Secretary of the Association.

I have not lost in any way my interest in the Association and its work, but the pressure of other duties makes it necessary that I should ask to be relieved. There are others, I am sure, who will take up the work and carry it forward.

EDWIN A. BAILEY. — The motion is made that the report be accepted and adopted. It is a vote.

At this time the President of the Association arrived, and on taking the chair said, —

MY FRIENDS:

I hope you will pardon your President for appearing upon the scene so late, but an electric car took off the forward wheel of my carriage as I was on my way to the depot, and that is the reason of my being delayed.

The next business is the election of officers for the ensuing



GENERAL BAILEY ELM.

year. The nominating committee report the following list of candidates :—

President.

Col. Edwin W. M. Bailey, Amesbury, Mass.

Vice Presidents.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hollis R. Bailey,
Cambridge, Mass. | 5. Edwin A. Bayley,
Lexington, Mass. |
| 2. Horace W. Bailey,
Newbury, Vt. | 6. John Alfred Bailey,
Lowell, Mass. |
| 3. Andrew J. Bailey,
Boston, Mass. | 7. Eben H. Bailey,
Boston, Mass. |
| 4. George Edson Bailey,
Mansfield, Mass. | 8. J. Warren Bailey,
Somerville, Mass. |

Executive Committee.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Charles O. Bailey,
Newbury, Mass. | 7. Elmer S. Bailey,
Boston, Mass. |
| 2. James A. Bailey, Jr.,
Arlington, Mass. | 8. Mrs. Larkin T. Trull
(Jennie B.)
Lowell, Mass. |
| 3. William P. Bailey,
Malden, Mass. | 9. Dudley P. Bailey,
Everett, Mass. |
| 4. Mrs. Gertrude E. Bailey,
Millis, Mass. | 10. Harrison Bailey,
Fitchburg, Mass. |
| 5. Rev. Nathan Bailey,
Peabody, Mass. | 11. Henry T. Bailey,
North Scituate, Mass. |
| 6. Dr. Stephen G. Bailey,
Lowell, Mass. | 12. Orrin D. Bailey,
Lakeport, N.H. |

Committee on Genealogy.

Hollis R. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.	Mrs. Gertrude E. Bailey, Millis, Mass.
Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, Rowley, Mass.	William H. Reed, South Weymouth, Mass.

Auditor.

Walter E. Robie, Waltham, Mass.

Treasurer.

James R. Bailey, Lawrence, Mass.

Secretary.

J. Whitman Bailey, Boston, Mass.

A motion is made that the report be accepted and that the persons nominated be elected. It is a vote.

Mr. EDWIN A. BAYLEY. — I am informed that our Secretary, Mr. Hollis R. Bailey, who has served the Association so long and so efficiently, finds it impossible to continue longer in that office, and has declined a re-election. It seems to me that his service for the Association has been such that we ought not to let this opportunity pass without some expression showing our appreciation of what he has done and the esteem in which he is held by the Association, and so I have prepared a resolution which I desire to present at this time.

“Whereas Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., who has served the Association most efficiently and acceptably for eight years, has positively declined a renomination, and —

“Whereas the Association owes him a debt of gratitude which it can never suitably repay, for his constant interest in and devotion to the general work of the Association and the publication of the various reports of meetings and its book on genealogy :

“Therefore be it resolved that the Association hereby heartily acknowledges Mr. Bailey’s very faithful and efficient services in all that relates to the important office which he has filled so long and acceptably, and extends to him its most cordial and hearty thanks for the same.”

It is a unanimous vote.

RESPONSE BY HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I thank you each and all for your many very kind words.

Singing by Mr. Bert O. Wetmore — “The Palms.”

ADDRESS BY REV. AMOS JUDSON BAILEY OF
MERIDEN, N.H.

MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS OF THIS ASSOCIATION:

I am reminded as I stand here to-day that each special situation has its own peculiar embarrassments. I don't know that I need tell you all my embarrassments at this time. This is the first meeting of this kind that I have attended. I shall not, however, venture to give you my biography. I take occasion to-day to express some thoughts that come to my mind as to the influences which are exerted by Associations of this kind. I think a wholesome reverence for our ancestors will be recognized as a proper sentiment; it is a sentiment which inspires reverence for truth, and impels us to do our best. Each one of us is asking himself, How came I here? What is there in the past that I must consider? And all the way along the great thought of our life is, How may I do my best? We begin life by considering the things which belong to nature and the persons who are related to us. We say, Such a person is my ancestor. My relation to him fixes my place in the great family. We considered the blood name first. It is one of the things that we ought to consider first. Of course, after a time we read about others and talk about others as we are drawn together in the common course of life. But one can never ignore the blood of his ancestors, because he can never exchange it for other blood, better or otherwise. By and by we shall know more fully what is meant when we say, I am related to you.

What are we to each other? What are we to the great wide world? The great wide world is ours, — God made it so. It is to me a beautiful world.

One thing that I claim for myself is the name of Bailey, by whatever spelling they give it. We know that whether it be spelled Bailey or Bayley we all share it with each other.

Along the plains of Idaho I was taken one day to see a strange land about which nobody has ever written. We simply know that some unknown race has in times past lived there, but what this race was nobody knows and nobody cares. We are not passing through the world in that way. We are writing our names so that our descendants shall be glad to find them and read them. This means something to me. And it ought to mean more and more as the years go by. We are standing here before this beautiful scene. God made it for us, and God has made it very comfortable for us at this time.

The wild Indian formerly roamed here, and then, we are told, our fathers came here and our mothers. It is, however, not enough that we should be what our fathers were. We should aim to be what our fathers and mothers made it possible for us to be. We should hope and plan that our children may be greater than we.

We should not ignore these higher ambitions of life. We cannot ignore the blood of our ancestors; it is ours, and we are influenced by it in our larger experiences.

What are we to the great wide world? What influences are we exerting in the affairs of life? Whatever honor we gain, every Bailey should share it with us.

I went once to a fountain. I was thirsty and I reached out and took the cup that was there and I stepped up to read the legend of the fountain. I saw some who were there who were not thirsty, who were there because they were interested in the story of the fountain. The story of our ancestors is to us as a fountain. It has many legends. Let us drink and read, and be inspired and refreshed, and make records by which others not only may, but must, be inspired as these records are read.

JOHN ALFRED BAILEY of Lowell read the following memoir of William Uriah Bailey of Newbury, Vt., prepared by his son,

Horace W. Bailey, giving an account not only of the life of William U. Bailey, but also an account of his father and grandfather and their descendants:—

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM URIAH BAILEY OF NEWBURY, VT., BY HORACE W. BAILEY, HIS SON.

[Richard (1), Joseph (2), Joseph, Jr. (3), Ezekiel (4), Webster (5), Parker Webster (6), William Uriah (7)].

My great grandfather, Webster Bailey, in the fifth generation from Richard of Rowley, the first child of Ezekiel to live to maturity, was born at West Newbury, Mass., August 23, 1747. He was the father of eleven children, seven of whom were born in the Massachusetts home, and four at Newbury, Vt. Only five of these eleven children had children. It is of these grandchildren of Webster Bailey that I wish to speak.

Webster Bailey was, so far as I am able to learn, the first descendant of Richard to permanently settle in Vermont, emigrating from Massachusetts in 1788. The oldest child at the time of the arrival of Webster's family at Newbury, Vt., was fourteen years of age, so that it follows that all of Webster's children who married at all were married in Vermont. Five of the eleven never married. The homes of the eleven children of Webster were in Vermont, and seven of the eleven, together with Webster and Mollie Noyes, their parents, repose beneath the greensward of the Oxbow cemetery at Newbury, Vt.

LYDIA (1).

The oldest of Webster's children was Lydia, who married Jesse White of Newbury, Vt., and settled in the adjoining town of Topsham. They had five children—all born in Topsham:

Amos, born October 2, 1801, died in Topsham May 1, 1868.

Jesse, born January 28, 1803, died in Topsham February 23, 1886.

Son, born June 28, 1804, died in Topsham same day.

Ezekiel, born October 1, 1808, died in Topsham July 31, 1899.

Phoebe, born June 3, 1811, died in Corinth March 26, 1876.

The descendants of these grandchildren of Webster's (only three having issue) number upwards of seventy, many of them settled near the old home; others are widely scattered.

William, the second child of Webster, never married, and Ezekiel, the third child, although married, had no children.

SALLY (4th).

Sally married Whitefield Bailey, who was descended from James (in the sixth generation), a brother of our Richard. Sally settled in Hardwick, Vt., and became the mother of nine children, all born in that town in a log house, only five growing to maturity:

Frederick, born April 12, 1801, died October 15, 1803.

William, born November 7, 1805, died May 10, 1862.

Mary, born June 6, 1808, died April 11, 1811.

Hannah, born October 14, 1810, died June 7, 1811.

Lucy, born February 24, 1813, died June 22, 1881.

Kiah, born May 14, 1815, died March 23, 1890.

Ezekiel W., born March 30, 1820, died August 21, 1896.

George W., born February 7, 1822, died August 18, 1824.

Harvey, born October 5, 1824, died February 21, 1897.

Kiah died and was buried at Delevan, Wis.; Ezekiel W. at Grinnell, Iowa. The others died near the ancestral home. In my sketch of the Webster Bailey family at our Sixth Annual gathering I published a genealogical table, and stated that at that time (1898) the Sally branch of Webster was the most prolific; that her descendants numbered seventy-one in all, and I expect that during the six intervening years the Sallys have held their own, and still lead the grand procession of Websters.

MARY (5th).

Mary married Samuel Hibbard, and settled in Haverhill, N.H., just across the Connecticut river from Newbury, where their seven children were born:

Lydia W., born December 14, 1804, died in Haverhill March 28, 1811.

Lucy B., born January 21, 1807, died in Haverhill April 1, 1811.

Ezekiel B., born December 12, 1810, died in Newbury November 27, 1892.

Thomas W. B., born February 8, 1814, died in Haverhill May 25, 1887.

Parker B., born April 4, 1817, died (place not known) 1851.

William B., born March 28, 1820, died in Chicago September 2, 1899.

Mary, born March 22, 1829, now living.

In 1898 this family numbered thirty-one descendants.

BETSY (6th).

Betsy, the sixth child, married Rev. John Dutton, a Congregational minister. In my genealogical table (see report of the Sixth Annual gathering, p. 19 *et seq.*), I make the grandchildren of Webster number twenty-five, giving to Betsy only one child. I have since learned there were two children, making the grandchildren of Webster number twenty-six:

Daniel Dutton, born in Pomfret, Vt., November 29, 1819, died December 26, 1819.

Dorcas Dutton, born in Pomfret, Vt., September 4, 1824, died February 11, 1897.

Dorcas died at South Royalton, Vt., in which vicinity her descendants now live. In 1898 they numbered fifteen.

TEMPY (7th).

Tempy, or Temperance, the seventh child, died in infancy. The second Temperance, the eighth child, was unmarried.

PARKER W. (9th).

Parker Webster Bailey was the ninth child. He was the grandfather of the writer, and his home during the major por-

tion of his life was at or near the ancestral home in Newbury, Vt. He had three children :

Henry W., born in Newbury January 18, 1819, died in Newbury March 5, 1897.

William U., born in Newbury September 25, 1820, died in Newbury June 19, 1904.

Horace W., born in Newbury November 13, 1822, died in Newbury June 2, 1824.

Of the twenty-six grandchildren of Webster, William Uriah, my father, who died June 19, 1904, was the last to depart this life, he being the last surviving grandson. The only survivor of the twenty-six grandchildren is Mary Hibbard Bailey, widow of Langdon Bailey, who lives at Woodsville, N.H. Nine of the twenty-six grandchildren never reached maturity.

The descendants of Parker were the only family to cling to the old home town of Newbury, Vt., where they now all reside, numbering ten persons now living. Seventeen of the twenty-six grandchildren were married; four were twice married. Two of the married never bore offspring. The oldest grandchild to live to maturity was Amos White. The youngest grandchild, Mrs. Mary Hibbard Bailey, now the only survivor, was born in 1829. These grandchildren were not in the professions, — they were farmers, tradespeople, and mechanics. Not one of them was college bred. With the exception of Horace W., the youngest son of Parker, who was drowned in a tan-vat in infancy, they all died a natural death. They were nearly all church members, and, without exception, strong Whigs, then Republicans. These twenty-six persons enumerated constitute the entire seventh generation from Richard through Webster, and withal were a very industrious generation, strong in good citizenship, and beloved by all within their radius.

The following sketch of William U. Bailey was prepared for the Bradford, Vt., "Opinion," a local paper, by Mr. Frederick P. Wells, the historian of Newbury : —

WILLIAM URIAH BAILEY.

The death of Mr. Bailey at his home in this town on Sunday evening, June 19, ends a long and useful life, singularly devoid of incident or change, save such as must come to every man who lives to the age of eighty-four.

He was born September 25, 1820, on the farm next south of the one on which he died, and on which his father was also born, in 1792, the father, Parker W. Bailey, dying in 1881, also on the farm where his son has just died. Webster Bailey, father of Parker, and in the fifth generation from Richard Bailey, who came from England before 1640, settled in Newbury about 1789, was a farmer and tanner and reared a family of sons and daughters whose descendants are settled all over the country.

He was a man of high standing in town, and a member and longtime clerk of the Congregational Church. Parker Webster, his son, married Eliza Ward of Haverhill, who was his wife sixty-four years. He was one of the pillars of the town and church. They had two sons who lived to manhood, Hon. Henry W. Bailey and the deceased.

William U. Bailey married happily, December 24, 1844, Abigail H. Eaton of Wentworth, and lived there until 1851, when they came here and he bought the "Samuel White place" on the river road, next north of the homestead. The old house was replaced by a new one in 1875, which, with all the farm buildings, was burned October 3, 1895, and rebuilt the next year.

Mrs. Bailey died suddenly November 25, 1880. They were the parents of five children: Ellen, Mrs. R. S. Chamberlin; Henry J., drowned in 1862; Horace W., now United States marshal for Vermont; Warren W., on the homestead, and Jesse P., who died on January 29, 1899. They had eight grandchildren, all living but one. Of the twenty-five grandchildren of Webster and Mary (Noyes) Bailey, only one, Mrs. Mary Hibbard Bailey of Woodsville, is now living.

William Bailey led a singularly quiet life. Excepting the few years in Wentworth, it was all passed in the immediate vicinity of his birthplace. He made few journeys, held no office, but devoted his entire time to the interests of his extensive farm and his family. No man ever cared less for display or notoriety. He was not impulsive, formed his convictions slowly, but, when convinced, was immovable. From two places he was rarely absent, his home and his place at church.

His memory was tenacious, and stored with reminiscences of his youth, his business, and the events of Newbury and Haverhill. His nature was generous and kind, his life above reproach, and his home an hospitable one. His parents were eminent for their God-fearing lives, and he joined the Congregational church in 1875. In politics he was a Whig, and on the formation of the Republican party counted himself with it. In person he was like his father, tall and broad shouldered, and, in his prime, a man of great strength. He was an industrious man, and, until his body failed, always found enough to do. He died of old age, having failed slowly during the past six months. Mr. Bailey was a fine representative of a class of men who came into active life in the '40s, men who owed little to schools and teachers, but by sterling worth and energy nobly sustained the honorable reputation which their predecessors had given to their town. His funeral on Tuesday was largely attended, and he was laid away among his kindred dead in the Oxbow cemetery. Mr. Dan Y. Ford, now the only survivor of four boys born in the South Newbury school district in September, 1820, of whom the other three were the deceased, William Atwood, and George S. B. Stevens, was present at the funeral, as were Edwin R. Davenport and Merrill Goodwin, born in the same year.

MR. EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I have been asked to read the following poem, written by William Whitman Bailey of Providence, R.I., a professor in

Brown University. It is contained in a letter addressed to Hollis R. Bailey:—

PROVIDENCE, R.I., U.S.A.,

FEBRUARY 20, 1904.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Esq.,

My dear Clansman:—The suggestion in the last Report, that there are “millions in it,” to wit, our family, has inspired an impecunious member, during convalescence from well-nigh fatal illness, to pen the following lines:—

THE BAILEY MILLIONS.

Those “Bailey millions!” Where are they?
 I'd like to see the same to-day!
 If I a quarter part could get,
 I'd stand to treat the crowd, you bet!
 But sad experience seems to tell
 I must to such thoughts say farewell,
 And if I lack the ready chink,
 I'll have to grub for it, I think.
 I should not let such hope arrest
 My peace of mind, for all the West;
 But if some fellow of the clan,
 Or lady, in despite of man,
 Upon the treasure lays a hand,
 My heart to him, or her'll expand.
 The fact at once I will proclaim,
 That I too am of Bailey name!

Most cordially yours,

WILLIAM WHITMAN BAILEY,
 of John of Salisbury Line.

Musical entertainment by Mr. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston.

Recitation by Mr. F. O. Wheeler of Salem, N.H.—“Feeding the Stock.”

Mr. Wheeler was dressed in an old pair of overalls, an old brown coat, with a red handkerchief hanging from a pocket, goggles, a gray wig, false gray beard, red kerchief around his

neck, old gray derby, and an old stick for a cane. The audience were greatly entertained, and manifested their pleasure by frequent applause.

REMARKS BY HON. HORACE W. BAILEY OF NEWBURY, VT.

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION:

I have come down from Vermont. I bring you from all the Baileys—and they are numerous up there—glad tidings. I happen to be the only representative from Vermont. I was born in Vermont, and am to-day residing in Vermont. The Baileys in Vermont are on the eve of a political campaign.

It is a mystery how the Baileys spell their names. Some of you spell your names with an *i*, and some of you spell it with a *y*, and others with a *ee*. I received a letter the other day addressed to me as "Horris Bely."

Let me ask as many of you as are descendants of Richard Bailey to hold up your hands.

Once more, I am glad to have met you.

THE PRESIDENT. — It is getting late and the seals at the rear of the stage are crying for their dinner, but I will ask you to listen to a few words from Mr. William H. Bailey of Boston.

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM HARRISON BAILEY OF BOSTON.

I remember, when I was a very small boy, the Rev. John Pierpont saying that he knew that he should be *unexpectedly* called upon, whereupon he drew from his pocket a long poem written for the occasion; but I didn't know anything about it, consequently I am not prepared to say much of anything. According to the genealogy of our friend Poor I don't exist. He wiped me out of existence with one stroke of his pen. I reminded him of it when he tried to sell me a book.

It happened that my father, who belonged to the Richard

Bailey family, was a personal friend and great admirer of Gen. William Henry Harrison. He had a child born in 1836 and named it William Henry Harrison. This child died in infancy, and two years afterwards, in 1838, when I came along he named me William Henry Harrison, but on arriving at years of discretion I concluded the whole would be too great a burden to carry through life, so I dropped the Henry. When Mr. Poor came to me with his book I told him about it, and he said that what he had written must be correct, — “I got it from your father.” But finally he recollected that he found in reading the proof of his book two William Henry Harrisons, and thinking it a mistake of the printer, he drew his pen through one of them, and it happened that the one he left was the other fellow, who died a natural death, and that he had killed me; another illustration of “The pen is mightier than the sword.”

The Baileys are not all of them rich, but they are mostly fairly well to do, and there is not one of them in the State’s Prison. I never heard of one that was hanged. I am very sure none of *you* are in the State’s Prison and none of *you* have ever been hanged. My opinion of the Baileys, so far as I have known them in the past, is that they are a people of very set opinions. There is another characteristic of the Baileys, their proneness to controversy over the question how to spell their names. They are a good deal like the man who was very willing to be convinced, but he would like to see the man who could convince him.

In the famous case of *Bardell v. Pickwick*, Samuel Weller, being called as a witness, was asked his name and he having given it, the Judge inquired of him, “Do you spell it with a ‘v’ or a ‘w’?” Samuel replied, “That depends upon the taste and fancy of the speller, my lord . . . but I spells it with a ‘v’.” A voice in the gallery exclaimed, “Quite right, too, Samivil, quite right. Put it down a we, my lord, put it down a we,” and the Judge very sternly ordered silence and inquired who it was that dared to address the court. Samuel replied that he suspected it was his father. Now you have the spelling *Bailey*, and I never heard of this other spelling until I became

acquainted with some of the descendants of those who in all probability did not know that the name spelled with an *i* was derived from the outer works and strong defences of a castle, a most noble origin; also that the most ancient Court House of London, the Old Bailey, is spelled with an *i* and takes its name from the same source. I should wish to have my grandfather committed for contempt of court if he spelled it with a *y*. I suspect that I am related to our friend who has just spoken, from Vermont. In fact, there isn't any doubt about it in my mind. Like him, I spell my name with an *i*, and if you prove to be satisfied with me, I shall come again until I see where on the family tree I belong, and I trust by the aid of the *i* I shall be able to see that I am in the right place.

In the early days our ancestors had a great deal to do in settling the new country, and seemed to be more anxious about finding descendants than in determining who their own ancestors were. Of course we should be very glad if they had been more careful about their genealogical records.

REMARKS BY MR. LARKIN T. TRULL OF LOWELL, MASS.

MR. PRESIDENT :

This is my second meeting with the Bailey-Bayley Family, — that is, with the whole family. The pleasure I have had in hearing that beautiful hymn sung by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey has more than repaid me for coming. The hour for adjournment has now arrived, and I must not detain you. The Association, I believe, is doing a good work, and I hope it will continue and flourish for many years.

A duet, "Auf Wiedersehen," "Till we meet again," composed by Eben H. Bailey and sung by Mr. Bert O. Wetmore of Boston, baritone, and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey of Boston, soprano, concluded the programme.

The Meeting adjourned for dinner, after which the company spent the remainder of the day socially. During the afternoon a group photograph of most of those attending the meeting was taken.

The following biographical sketches, which were referred to in the report of the Committee on Genealogy, but not read, are printed as being properly a part of this report.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ELDER EBENEZER
BAILEY, BY EBENEZER FOSTER BAILEY OF FITCHBURG,
MASS.

My grandfather, Ebenezer Bailey, was born in Tewksbury, Mass., April 30, 1739. He was the third child of Joseph and Sarah (Goss) Bailey. I know but little of the life of Joseph Bailey, and nothing of his wife or of her ancestry. I once asked my uncle Samuel what he knew about his grandfather, and he replied "Nothing," except that he once heard his older sister, Mrs. Merriam, say that he met a sudden death, falling dead while at work in the field. Since then I have learned a few more facts.

He removed from Bradford, his native town, to Tewksbury, in about 1735, locating on a tract of land lying on the Andover town line, and also adjoining land of his older brother Samuel, who located on the bank of the Merrimac river in Andover, on the Tewksbury town line. This must have been about the time of his marriage, and so he took his new wife to his new farm, and to a new town, too, for Tewksbury was incorporated in 1734. He was among the first members of the Congregationalist Church, and having musical talent, was, with another, chosen to line the hymns and give the key. In the church records of Tewksbury, where I obtained the births of his children, I noticed in one place he was recorded Capt. Joseph Bailey, which gives the belief that he was prominent in the military line.

His wife Sarah died of consumption April 22, 1755. He married, second, Apphia Bartlett, October 3, 1755. He had nine children by his first, and two by his second wife. The two children by the second marriage died young, when two and three years old, and four of the children by his first marriage died within one year, between September 15, 1760, and August 8, 1761, the oldest being twenty-five, and the youngest seven years. What the malady was that cut down so many in so short a time, I do not know.

My grandfather, Ebenezer, son of Joseph, probably worked with his father on the farm until of the proper age to learn a trade, and I shall presume he was put an apprentice to some shoemaker, as I find, in an old deed of land to him, he is styled a cordwainer.

October 15, 1762, he was married to Elizabeth Trull, daughter of John and Mary (Hunt) Trull. She was a descendant, through her grandmother, Sarah Stearns (who married a Hunt), of old Isaac Stearns of Watertown, Mass. They were married by the Rev. Sampson Spaulding, the minister of Tewksbury, and an uncle by marriage of the bride. One hundred and forty years ago I have no doubt it was a very desirable thing to be able to call the minister of the town "uncle," and I shall presume the bridegroom fully appreciated the honor of his new relationship.

At the time of his marriage, or soon after, he became a citizen of Billerica, as I find the birth of his first child, Polly, in the records of that town, and here Ebenezer was probably born.

In a few years we find him in Andover. I don't know the date of removal, but it was subsequent to 1766, and before 1770. About 1766, under a new law, it became the fashion for the selectmen of the town to warn away every newcomer who held no landed estate, for fear he might sooner or later add to the expenses of the town in the pauper department. Miss C. H. Abbott, in an article in the "Andover Townsman" of some four years ago, says, in substance, that Ebenezer Bailey, his wife, with three children, Molly, Ebenezer, and Elizabeth,

strayed here from Tewksbury, and got the customary warning to depart, and she further says that "this warning appears to have had no terrors for them, for I find a Sara annexed to the ineligible list in 1770, after which Ebenezer departs." But he did not depart until 1773, and after the birth of Rhoda, who was an infant when he removed his family to Westmoreland. And I find, also, that in 1770 his father, Joseph, conveyed to him a tract of land in Andover of ninety acres, which must have taken him out of the list of prospective paupers. So that it is evident he was not driven out of the town by virtue of the provisions of the law of 1766. All the facts I have been able to gather confirm the statement that sometime in the year 1773 he was, with his family, in Westmoreland, N.H., and was set over a little Baptist church in the East Parish of that town (now known as East Westmoreland) as their minister, with the cognomen of Elder Bailey.

How, from being a shoemaker, and, as I believe, a Congregationalist, he became a Baptist and an elder in the church, I know not. The causes that led thereto, and the steps that marked the way of the transition, I know not, no facts that could reveal them having come down in veritable history to any of his now living descendants.

I believe it is safe to presume that his early life furnished him with small opportunities for education — nothing beyond the ordinary advantages of that day, which were meagre. That ten years of his life, so barren of known fact, furnishes a fine field for historical romance. When and how did he receive his first aspirations to fill a larger place in the world than was promised by the shoemaker's bench? Was it when at work with hammer and lapstone, pounding the stiff and unyielding sole leather, that he heard a still, small voice calling him away from his occupation to the work of breaking the hard hearts of unrepentant men, and making human souls soft and yielding, fit for the Master's service? And if he decided to respond to the call, how could it be accomplished? With his imperfect attainments in general learning he could not expect success as a Congrega-

tional clergyman, of whom a liberal education was required, but there was the Baptist, who, in those days, had no appreciation for written sermons or great learning. Here, now, was his opportunity; over in Andover, near the town line of Tewksbury, was a little Baptist community in the full enjoyment of all the services and sacraments of the Baptist faith. This may or may not have been the time he changed his opinions in regard to the quantity of water indispensable to salvation, and this may or may not have been the motive of his removal to Andover. But, once there, and we know he was, I am sure he sought to improve himself intellectually and religiously, that he labored to excel as an exhorter in the Baptist meetings, and that he acquired an influence that secured the office of elder in the church.

How he came to locate in Westmoreland is also a field for historical romance. The Baptists of those days were usually men of humble origin, but full of energy and zeal, and devoted to the propagation of the faith. They cultivated a strong personal attachment to the whole brotherhood of Baptist saints; and to any brother of the faith, and especially a preacher of the everlasting gospel by immersion, hospitality was sure and generous. It was then usual to send out into the sparsely populated region of the newly settled states of New Hampshire and Vermont horseback missionaries, who would go into the little villages and hamlets, gather the faithful, and establish churches, and thus, while the missionary contributed to the spread and enlargement of the denomination, he was given the opportunity to select a place for settlement and for the location of his family. Thus the proceeds of agriculture which he might gather from the soil by his six days' labor, added to the small stipend he received for his services on the seventh day, would furnish a livelihood for himself and family. This was a simple and cheap way for the Baptists to propagate their religion; the only equipment needed was a horse, bridle, saddle, saddle-bags, Bible, and hymnbook; the pious hospitality of the Baptist brotherhood who lived on his circuit supplied the needs of the missionary during his journey from home.

My grandfather may have selected Westmoreland for his home while serving on this circuit as a missionary, or he may have been introduced to it by some missionary, or he may have been induced to go there by his two brothers, who I know lived at one time in that town, although I am inclined to believe that they went there after my grandfather. Be that as it may, the fact remains that he removed his family to East Westmoreland in 1773, and probably went through the usual experiences of new settlers in erecting a habitation and in clearing the land.

His family then consisted of himself, wife, and five children, — Polly, Ebenezer, Betsey, Sarah, and Rhoda, — four girls and one boy, the oldest about ten and the youngest less than two years of age. For six or seven years he labored on his farm during the week to supply the needs of his growing family, and on Sunday ministered to the still greater spiritual needs of his little flock of saints and sinners. Within these years three more children were born: Thirza, born May 15, 1774; Samuel, born May 25, 1777, who died in infancy; and Hannah, born September 21, 1778.

About this time, when the boy Ebenezer was about fifteen years old, a very sad event occurred in the tragic death of this only son, who had become the endeared object of his father's affections and hopes. One day he went out with a young man on a hunting expedition for wild turkey and was brought home helpless and bleeding from a gunshot fired by his companion, who alleged, in palliation, that he heard a rustling in the bushes and supposed it was a turkey and so fired, with the fatal result. He lingered a few days under the doctor's care and died. We can imagine the anguish that filled the hearts of the family, and especially of the stricken father, at the loss of this beloved son, in whom were centered so many precious hopes.

From circumstances in the case my grandfather came to believe that the killing of his boy was the result of gross carelessness on the part of the young man. It is probable that in the intensity of his emotions, he did not duly consider the mitigating circumstances of the other side. When the doctor sent in his

bill for attendance on the son, the young man who shot him was asked to pay it, but refused to do so. The matter was placed in arbitration, with a decision in favor of my grandfather. The young man still declined, and not until the commencement of legal proceedings did he settle the bill. My grandfather got his doctor's bill paid, but in so doing, he made two unrelenting enemies, who did what they could thereafter to destroy his influence in the church, and drive him from the pulpit. These two men now on the warpath soon had their opportunity. I believe that in those days many, if not the majority, of the Baptist churches had no creed to which the members were required to subscribe, but the church in Westmoreland had one, and I presume it was hyper-Calvinistic. Now my grandfather had modified somewhat his views of the Calvinistic faith. He seems to have dropped entirely the doctrine of election, and to have placed an interrogation point against some sections in the doctrine of the atonement relative to its vicarious feature. Grandfather desired to have new members admitted without being required to subscribe to the creed, which was objected to by a few of the church, including, of course, the two implacables referred to. The church voted on the question and decided to dispense with the creed. Then the two hostile members, with ten others, separated from the majority and set up the contention that the creed could not be dispensed with, or changed, without the consent of every member, and therefore, they, this little minority, were *the* church, and that the majority, by their action, were unchurched. They assumed church authority, and called the majority to account for their conduct, and threatened discipline. The majority responded by instituting proceedings in discipline against the minority members and putting them under admonition. In about one year the minority came back, having discovered the weakness of their position. But the warfare against the pastor was still kept up all the same, so that for the last twenty-five years of grandfather's ministry, there was a long series of church meetings and councils. It was during these troublous times that my grandfather did what seems to me

to have been a very unwise thing. The young man who killed grandfather's only son in so careless a manner as, in his view, to constitute the crime of manslaughter, had never manifested any regret for the act, and grandfather believed that as they both were members of the same church, it was a proper subject to be acted upon by that body. He accordingly made his complaint, which action, being taken some fifteen or more years after the event occurred, did not meet the approval of the majority of the church. He then brought the matter before a council, whose deliverance in favor of grandfather was not agreed to by the church. And thus the war continued until he was about seventy years old, when, disheartened and broken somewhat in mind, he was dismissed by council. The church, rent and torn by divisions and controversies, soon went to pieces, and for some time the religious wants of the little community were met by short, temporary supplies and by itinerant preachers who happened that way. About fifty years ago, the little church in which grandfather used to preach was taken down into the valley, now a little village (East Westmoreland), and is run as a union church, where all persuasions of the evangelical type harmonize their differences in one preacher.

The year 1797 was memorable to my grandfather and family as one of deep sorrow and affliction in the death of his beloved daughter, Rhoda, by the smallpox. This occurred in May of that year. The children living at home with grandfather at that time were Betsey, Thirza, Rhoda, among those I have before named,—Polly, Sally, and Hannah having been married, (Hannah was married in February of that year), and Ebenezer, born March 15, 1781, and Samuel, born March 25, 1786.

Rhoda contracted the disease from a girl who had come into the family about two weeks before she (the girl) was taken sick. When the doctor came, he pronounced it the smallpox, and put the whole family into quarantine, and inoculated every member with the smallpox virus, as that was the mode of dealing with the disease. Vaccination was not in vogue at that time. The whole family was sick with the dread disease, iso-

lated, shut out from the world, and filled with forebodings for the result. Rhoda, who had taken care of the girl upon her first being sick, took the disease from her, and had it in malignant form. She died May 14, 1797. The same night of her death the coffin was made, and in the morning, not being allowed to take the body to the cemetery, she was buried on grandfather's land, a short distance from the house. Shut in, stricken, and alone, the family watched in sorrow the weary hours and days, as they slowly came and went, until it was pronounced safe to be released from the quarantine.

The dismissal of my grandfather from his pastorate at his age, in connection with infirmities of mind consequent, no doubt, partly, at least, on the harassing controversies he had passed through, made it equivalent to a permanent cessation from preaching, and which, I have no doubt, grieved him much. After thirty years of leadership, this sudden transition from priest to layman was not smooth and easy. His last years were marked by a tendency to live over again his troublous life, to mourn the tragic death of his son, to deprecate the apologizing and degenerate views others entertained in regard to the sin of manslaughter, and to give instruction on the scriptural requirements for church discipline. Notwithstanding his impairment of mind, his physical strength and vigor continued unabated, and he still pursued his old mode of travel on horseback and would maintain his seat in the saddle with an erectness and firmness very unusual for one of his years. But his mental malady increased, and he came to manifest eccentricities not altogether pleasing to his family. He died in 1815. "After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well."

I do not feel that I am in possession of sufficient data to make an accurate and full estimate of grandfather's character and abilities. But when I consider how handicapped he was in the beginning of his ministry by that unfortunate event which procured for him the personal enmity of two active and persistent church members, and his change of theological views, and his securing by church action the setting aside of the church

creed (always a delicate and dangerous business), it becomes very evident to my mind that if grandfather had not possessed in a good degree the virtues of rectitude of conduct and a blameless Christian life, with also a good ability to set forth the reasons and scriptural authority for his positions taken in regard to church government and doctrinal views, he could not, antagonized as he was by such hostile opposition, have been able so well to hold the majority of the church, and continue his pastorate so long.

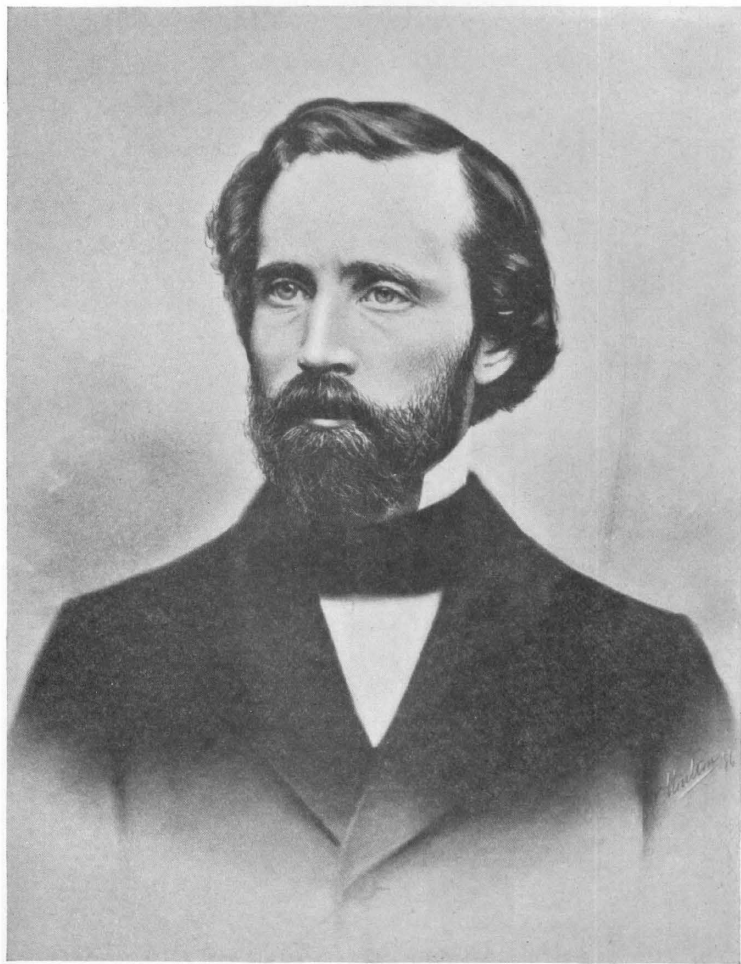
Two or three years ago, I, with my two sons, Eben and Harrison, went on a short pilgrimage to our ancestral homestead. We found the building gone; but the straggling remains of the tansy bed and the lilac bushes and a few broken, crumbling bricks told where the house used to stand, a home, which family pride and affection prompts me to say, in which was reared one of the best families of New England. We then directed our steps southeastward one hundred rods to the site of the little village, once the centre of East Westmoreland civilization. The church building where grandfather used to preach, and the schoolhouse, which once housed for instruction one hundred scholars during winter months, were both gone, and the old store was now no more, and the dwelling house adjoining was in ruins, with roof fallen in, and broken timbers and rubbish lying in chaos around, a sight sad to behold. And Cook's old quasi-tavern, with its smashed-in windows, and rotten floors, and fallen plastering, and loosened clapboards, presented a sadder spectacle. It all reminded me of ancient Eastern ruins, described as the abode of bats, the hiding place of serpents, and the habitation of dragons. Taken altogether it was not a pleasant place to revisit.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GOLDSMITH FOX BAILEY, BY EBENEZER FOSTER BAILEY.

Goldsmith Fox Bailey was the son of Ebenezer and Lucy Goldsmith Bailey, the youngest of four children, and was born in Westmoreland, N.H., July 17, 1823. His father was a

farmer, a man of more than ordinary intelligence and versatility of talent. In his early manhood he taught school in the winter months. He was interested in public matters, and served his town in various capacities, was influential in the deliberations at town meetings, and his judgment in the management of town affairs was respected. He acquired considerable knowledge of the law, and of practical surgery, and actually performed some surgical operations requiring some skill. It was said that a noted business man of those days declared that Mr. Bailey could manage a case in court better than one half of the professionals. As a neighbor he was sympathetic and generous in his dealings, and was continually rendering assistance to the widow and fatherless. He died February 26, 1825, when the son was less than two years old.

In about one year, and after the settlement of the estate, which proved to be insolvent, the widowed mother took her two children, some household furniture, and the scanty proceeds of her dower, and removed to Fitchburg, Mass., as a residence promising better opportunities for schooling, and for gaining a livelihood. Until he was twelve years old, the subject of this sketch received the best school advantages that Fitchburg could give, and the best moral and religious training that a wise and affectionate mother could bestow. At this early age of twelve he went forth from home to seek a livelihood, and to solve for himself the problems of life. On farm, in shop, and factory, he found that employment which gave him a living, and some schooling during each winter, until he was seventeen years old, when he removed to Bellows Falls, Vt., to learn the printer's art in the office of John W. Moore, who published and edited the "Bellows Falls Gazette." After being there nearly three years Mr. Moore decided to change his residence and sold out, S. M. Blake and G. F. Bailey being the purchasers. They together conducted the business about one year, when Mr. Bailey retired from the firm, and soon after entered the law office of William C. Bradley of Westminster, Vt., as a student. In 1845 he came to Fitchburg and became a student in the law



HON. GOLDSMITH FOX BAILEY.

office of Torrey & Wood. Such was the readiness with which he gained a knowledge of the principles and practice of the law that he soon won the favor and confidence of the firm to that degree that they gave to him the management of all the cases tried in the Justice Court, and when, in 1848, he was admitted to the bar, he was received into the firm as a partner.

In May, 1851, he was appointed postmaster of Fitchburg by President Fillmore, which office he held two years.

December 21, 1853, he was married to Miss Sophia F. Billings at Woodstock, Vt., daughter of Oel and Sophia W. Billings.

In the fall of 1856 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the next year to the Massachusetts Senate, and again to the Senate for 1860, during which year he served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

In the fall of 1860 he was nominated and elected a member of the Thirty-Seventh United States Congress from the Ninth Massachusetts District. It was a fiercely contested election. The excitement was intense, and the congressional issue within the boundaries of the district absorbed the attention of the people beyond any other issue in the presidential campaign. Hon. Eli Thayer, the incumbent, was a man of ability, of ambitious aims, energetic, courageous, and irrepressible, and also had been popular with the people. Having differed from his party on the question of the prohibition by law of slavery in the territories, and failing of a nomination, he ran as an independent candidate. He made a vigorous campaign through the entire district, speaking night and day up to the time of election. He succeeded in dividing the Republican party, and in securing to himself almost the entire Democratic vote. But, notwithstanding, Mr. Thayer met with a decisive defeat, and Mr. Bailey was elected.

The election was succeeded by great rejoicing, by torchlight processions and speeches, bonfires and illuminations. But amid all these rejoicings and congratulations, Mr. Bailey, knowing

well the fatal inroads that consumption had made upon him, could not but be conscious that, standing behind the veil, the angel of death was already numbering his few remaining days on earth. Yet he bravely nerved himself to meet, as best he could, all the duties of his office.

Near the close of winter, in order to escape the damp and chilly east winds of New England, he went South, visited Cuba, and then Florida, where he remained until the bombardment and surrender of Fort Sumter, which event filled the whole country with intense excitement, especially the Southern states, that very soon became, as it were, one great military camp, in busy preparation for the impending conflict. It was with considerable difficulty that he made his way home through the states of Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, emerging into the free states at Cincinnati. On his homeward journey he stopped in Washington a few days, where his friends were eager to get an account of his experiences and observations in the South.

He attended the extra session of Congress in July, and was there during the excitement consequent upon the first battle of Bull Run. Again, upon the convening of Congress in December, he went to Washington, taking with him his wife and child. He attended the sessions so far as his failing strength would permit, and when no longer able to go to the Capitol he came home to Fitchburg, in the month of March, where he died May 8, 1862. And thus, in early manhood, was extinguished the earthly life of one who had, in promise, a career of usefulness and eminence.

Mr. Bailey possessed in well-rounded form, and in full measure, all those elements of mind and heart so favorable to success and to the building of a symmetrical character. His mind very readily comprehended the general principles and the essential points in any subject under consideration, and he could express himself with clearness and fluency. He was fairly quick of perception, had a retentive memory, understood thoroughly the importance of the gathering and arrangement of facts as a foundation for conclusions that would stand the test. He was

cordial and generous, a pleasant and genial companion, quick to see the humorous side of things, and could so illumine a dull narrative with wit and imagery as to make it spicy and entertaining. Warm hearted himself, he made friends wherever he went, and many of such friendships were lasting and valuable. And yet, if occasion required, he could make manifest an unbending firmness, and could, under unusual provocation, spiritedly defend himself by the use of terse sentences, wrought of plain Saxon words.

But it was within the realm of the domestic affections that he found the sources of his highest happiness. Home, to him, was the palace of the soul. His love for wife, child, and mother was strong, tender, and constant, and any contribution to their happiness was a joy to him. His filial affection for his mother was a prominent feature of his life. In a letter to her from Key West, Fla., dated March 18, 1861, he wrote, "How much I long to see you all at home no one can tell. I do hope that you continue in health and that all I love are prospering. That God may bless you, my dear mother, forever, is the prayer of your affectionate son." And in a letter to her from Washington, dated February 23, 1862, he wrote, "I do long for the quiet of my own home, with you there to make it still more homelike." Referring to his own health he wrote, "I sometimes wish for restored health, but it is best as it is. He who doeth all things well should be trusted even in the issue of life and death. My days on earth must be few. I hope they will not be days of murmuring or repining, although they should be days of suffering. Into the hands of the Infinite Father I commit all, and await His will. May God bless you, my dear mother, alway."

TRIBUTES TO HIS MEMORY.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. THOMAS OF MASSACHUSETTS. — My colleagues, Mr. Speaker, have assigned to me the duty of announcing to the House the death of one of our number, Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, at his home in Fitchburg, Mass., on the 8th inst.

The story of his life is a brief and manly one. He was born on the 17th of July, 1823, in Westmoreland, N.H., a state that has given to her sisters so many of her jewels, and yet always kept her casket full and sparkling. Fatherless at the age of two, he was thrown wholly upon his own resources at the age of twelve. What we ordinarily call education (schooling) was finished substantially at the age of sixteen. But he early discovered that the only true culture is self-culture, the only true development self-development; that in the sweat of a man's own face he must eat the bread of knowledge; and that in the school of narrow fortune and of early struggle are often to be found the most invigorating disciplines and the wisest teachers.

At the age of sixteen he began to learn the art of printing. We need but glance at our history, or look around us at either end of the Capitol, to learn that as printing is the most encyclopedic of arts, so the printing office is among the best places of instruction. In diffusing knowledge, the pupil acquires it, and in preparing the instruments for educating others, educates himself. I have revered the art from my forefathers, as Paul would have said, and mine, therefore, may be a partial judgment; but some of the best-educated men it has been my pleasure to know received their degrees at the printer's college.

Mr. Bailey, having learned his art, was for some time the associate printer, publisher, and editor of a country newspaper, a business, I suspect, not very lucrative or attractive. It did not fill the measure of his hopes, and in 1845 he left the printing office for the study of the law. He pursued his studies in the office of Messrs. Torrey & Wood of Fitchburg, sound lawyers and most estimable men. Their appreciation of their student

was such that, upon his admission to the bar in December, 1848, he was received into the firm as a partner.

Mr. Bailey had been in the practice of his profession some thirteen years before his election to this House. A leading position at the bar in New England is seldom attained in thirteen years, and especially at a bar which, even from days before the Revolution, has been so eminent as that of the county of Worcester. But Mr. Bailey had acquired high rank among his brethren, and by courteous manners, careful learning, sound judgment, and sterling integrity had secured the respect of the people and of courts and juries.

His public life was very brief. In 1856 he was elected a representative in the Legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1858 and 1860 was a member of the State Senate. In this new field of labor he was eminently successful, and in his second year in the Senate it may be fairly said there was no man in the body in whom his colleagues or the public reposed more confidence.

The ability and fidelity with which he discharged these high duties attracted the attention and won the regard of the people of his district, and in November, 1860, in a canvass warmly contested by an able and popular man, he was elected to this House.

He took his seat at the extra session in July. But over his new and expanded horizon the night was already shutting down. The hand of death was laid visibly upon him. You could hear the very rustling of his wings.

He came back in December apparently a little better. It was but the glow of sunset, the flickering of the flame before it goes out. He lost strength from day to day, and at last went home to die — to realize the Spanish benediction, "May you die among your kindred," and, what is of infinitely greater moment, the divine benediction, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

To our narrow vision, Mr. Speaker, such a life seems imperfect, such a death premature. To wrestle with adverse fortune, as Jacob with the angel, until you wrest from it its blessings, to

struggle through youth and early manhood ; to reach the threshold of mature life, of usefulness and of honor, and to sink weary and exhausted before the open door.

It is a narrow view, Mr. Speaker, which a serene trust in God and in His infinite wisdom and infinite goodness at once dispels. We wipe the mist from our eyes, and see that all is well. In the presence and with the consciousness of an immortal life, what matters it whether much or little be spent this side the veil, provided, as with our departed brother, it is well spent.

Mr. Speaker, death is busy everywhere around us. The accomplished jurist, the pure patriot, the statesman, wise and good, passes away in the Sabbath stillness. Amid the thunders of artillery, rocking like a cradle land and sea, amid fire and smoke, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the wail of defeat, and the shouts of triumph, the angel reapers are garnering in fields seemingly not white for the harvest. The flower of our youth, the beauty of our Israel, is slain in our high places. The victories in this holy struggle for national life and "liberty in law" are sealed with our most precious blood. Yet in this hour of chastened triumph, of mingled joy and sadness, that tranquil death in a far-off New England home comes very nigh to us, with its solemn, I trust not unheeded, warning. "Be ye also ready."

I offer the following resolutions :—

"Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, a member of this House from the ninth congressional district of the state of Massachusetts.

"Resolved, That this House tenders to the widow and relatives of the deceased, the expression of its deep sympathy in this afflicting bereavement.

"Resolved, That the Clerk of this House communicate to the widow of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

"Resolved (as a further mark of respect), That a copy

of these resolutions be communicated to the Senate, and that the House do now adjourn."

Remarks were also made by Messrs. Ashley, Train, and Eliot.

IN THE SENATE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. James W. Clayton, announced the death of Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, late a member of the House from the state of Massachusetts, and communicated the proceedings of the House thereon.

Hon. Charles Sumner, senator from Massachusetts, spoke as follows:—

Mr. President: The last Representative of Massachusetts snatched away by death during the session of Congress was Robert Rantoul. Ripe in years and brilliant in powers, this distinguished person tardily entered these Halls, and he entered them not to stay, but simply to go. Congress was to him only the antechamber to another world. Since then ten years have passed, and we are now called to commemorate another Representative of Massachusetts, snatched away by death during the session of Congress. Less ripe in years and less brilliant in powers, Mr. Bailey occupied a less space in the eyes of the country; but he had a soul of perfect purity, a calm intelligence, and a character of his own which inspired respect and created attachment; and he, too, was here for so brief a term that he seems only to have passed through these Halls on his way, without alas, the privilege of health as he passed.

Born in 1823, Mr. Bailey had not yet reached that stage of life when, according to a foreign proverb, a man has given to the world his full measure, and yet he had given such a measure of himself as justified largely the confidence of his fellow citizens. This was the more remarkable, as he commenced life without those advantages which assure early education and open the way to success. At two years of age he was fatherless, of humble parentage and scanty means. From school he followed the

example of Franklin, and became a printer. There is no calling, not professional, which to an intelligent mind affords better opportunities of culture. The daily duties of the young printer are daily lessons. The printing office is a school, and he is a scholar in it. As he sets types he studies and becomes familiar at least with language and the mystery of grammar, orthography, and punctuation, which, in early education, is much. And, if he reads proofs, he becomes a critic. At the age of twenty-two our young printer changed to a student of law, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar.

It was the very year of his admission to the bar that the question of slavery assumed unprecedented proportions from the efforts made to push it into the territories of the United States. Although he took no active part in the prevailing controversy, it must have produced its impression on his mind. It was to maintain the prohibition of slavery in the territories and to represent this principle that he was chosen to Congress. In a speech at the time he upheld this cause against the open opposition of its enemies and the more subtle enmity of those who disparaged the importance of the principle. Never had Representative a truer or nobler constituency. It was of Worcester, that large central county of Massachusetts and broad girdle of the Commonwealth, which, since this great controversy began, has been always firm and solid for freedom. To represent a people so intelligent, honest, and virtuous was in itself no small honor.

But with this honor came soon those warnings which teach the futility of all honor on earth. What is honor to one whom death has already marked for its own? As life draws to its close, the consciousness of duty done, especially in softening the lot of others, must be more grateful than anything which the world alone can supply. Even the spoiler, Death, cannot touch such a possession. But this consciousness was not wanting to the invalid who was now a wanderer in quest of health. Compelled to escape the frosts of his Massachusetts home during the disturbed winter of 1861, when these civil commotions were beginning to gather, he journeyed nearer to the sun, and in the

soft air of the Mexican gulf found respite, if not repose, when he was overtaken by that blast of war, which, like "A violent cross-wind from either coast" swept over the country. Escaping now from the menace of war in Florida, as he had already escaped from the menace of climate in Massachusetts, he traversed the valley of the Mississippi, and succeeded in reaching his home. At the session of Congress called to sustain the Government he appeared to take his seat; but a hand was fastened upon him which could not be unloosed. Again he came to his duties here during the present session. But while his body was weak, his heart was strong. He often mourned his failing strength, because it disabled him from speaking and acting at this crisis. He longed to be in the front rank. But he was not a cipher. He was a member of the Committee on Territories in the House of Representatives, and its chairman relates that this dying Representative was earnest to the last that his vote should be felt for freedom. "Let me know when you wish my vote, and though weak, I shall surely be with you," said the faithful child of Massachusetts. This is something for his tombstone, and I should fail in just loyalty to the dead if I did not mention it here.

As a member of this committee he put his name to a report which became at once a political event. In the uneventful life of an invalid, who was here for a few weeks only, it ought not to be passed over in silence. By a resolution adopted on the 23d of December, 1861, the Committee on Territories was instructed "to inquire into the legality and expediency of establishing territorial governments within the limits of disloyal States or districts." After careful consideration of this momentous question, the committee reported a bill to establish temporary provisional governments over the districts of country in rebellion against the United States. This bill assumed two things, which, of course, cannot be called in question: first, that throughout the rebel region the old loyal state governments had ceased to exist, leaving no person in power there whom we could rightfully recognize; and, secondly, that the Constitution of the

United States, notwithstanding all the efforts of rebellion, was still the supreme law throughout this region, without a foot of earth or an inhabitant taken from its rightful jurisdiction. Assuming the absence of state governments and the presence of the national Constitution, the bill undertook, through the exercise of congressional jurisdiction, to supply a legitimate local government, with a governor, legislature, and court; but it expressly declared that "no act shall be passed establishing, protecting, or recognizing the existence of slavery; nor shall said temporary government, or any department thereof, sanction or declare the right of one man to property in another." In a succeeding section it was made the duty of the authorities "to establish schools for the moral and intellectual culture of all the inhabitants, and to provide by law for the attendance of all children over seven and under fourteen years of age not less than three months in each year." It was with a thrill of joyful assent that Mr. Bailey united with the majority of the committee in this bill. It was his last public act, almost his only public act in Congress, and certainly the most important of his public life. As a record of purpose and aspiration it will not be forgotten.

To such a measure he was instinctively moved by the strength of his convictions and his sense of the practical policy needed for the support of the Constitution. He had no tenderness for the rebellion, and he saw with clearness that it could be ended only by the removal of its single cause. His experience at the South added to his appreciation of the true character of slavery, and increased his determination. He did not live to see this rebellion subdued, but he has at least left his testimony behind. He has taught by what sign you are to conquer. He has shown the principle which must be enlisted. Better than an army is such a principle; for it is the breath of God.

Mr. Bailey was clear in understanding as he was pure in heart. His life was simple, and his manners unaffected. His, too, were all the household virtues which make a heaven of home, and he was bound to this world by a loving wife and an only child. He was happy in being spared to reach his own

fireside. Sensible that death was approaching, he was unwilling to continue here among strangers, and, though feeble and failing, he was conveyed to Fitchburg, where, after a brief period among kindred and friends, he closed his life. His public place here is vacant, and so also is his public place in Massachusetts. But there are other places also vacant: in his home, in his business, and in his daily life among his neighbors, in that beautiful town scooped out of the wooded hills, where he was carried back to die.

I offer resolutions, identical with those adopted on the death of Robert Rantoul:

“Resolved, unanimously, that the Senate mourns the death of Hon. Goldsmith F. Bailey, late a member of the House of Representatives, from Massachusetts, and tenders to his relatives a sincere sympathy in this afflicting bereavement.

“Resolved (as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased), that the Senate do now adjourn.”

The resolutions were agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF TIMOTHY BAILEY OF
MALDEN, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF IN 1852, AND PUBLISHED IN 1857 IN THE “MALDEN MESSENGER.”

By courtesy of his son, George T. Bailey of Malden, the paper was loaned to Mr. Ebenezer F. Bailey of Fitchburg, from whose copy this one is made. It is a frank and simple statement, a plain and truthful narration unadorned by the flowers of rhetoric or the beauties of diction, but it reveals traits of character, in the boy and in the man, that must command admiration.

Timothy Bailey, the writer of this autobiography was a descendant in the sixth generation of James Bailey of Rowley, as follows:—

James (1), John (2), James (3), Joseph (4), William (5), Timothy (6).

I was born in Westmoreland, N.H., September 20, 1785. My father and mother were born, one in Andover and the other in Tewksbury, Mass., near the Merrimac river. When married, they moved to Westmoreland and lived there several years, and then moved to Otter Creek, in Vermont. Not liking that country at that time they moved to Reading, Vt., and not liking that place they moved to Springfield, Vt., and there they stayed some years, but were very poor. I remember very well when I was about seven years old being put to bed in a straw bunk at bedtime with the small morsel for supper of only one roasted potato, and I cried for more, but could not get it, for it was not to be had in the house. My life has been one of labor and toil up to sixty years of age. When I was eight years old I had to take my little hoe with my father and elder brothers and go into the field and hoe in spring grain, instead of harrowing it in, as my father was too poor to own a horse or an ox. My mother had twelve children, and I am the youngest but one of the twelve.

In the year 1794, in February, an uncle of mine, whom I was named for, the youngest brother of my mother, came to Springfield, where my father yet lived in a log house, and made us a visit. When he was ready to go home, he wanted me to go with him to Tewksbury, where he lived, and he would make an heir of me, for he had no children. I was at the time nine years and four months old. My parents finally gave way, and I went home with him, a journey of one hundred miles, where I was never before. I lived with him about nine years. My uncle was a good boot and shoe maker by trade, and he agreed to teach me his trade when I should be old enough. He was a very active man in business, and the town chose him for the collector of taxes for several years. But while he gathered taxes abroad, he became an intemperate man. Both he and his wife would drink themselves drunk every day when they could get rum. I remember very well how he used to send me with the old horse two miles to the store, with a yellow wooden bottle for rum at one end of the saddle bags and a rock put into the other end to balance it. As soon as I got home they would take the wooden

bottle from the saddle bag, and pour the rum into square bottles that would hold a quart each, and then drink to drunkenness, and so kept it up as long as they lived. They both died drunkards. I have thought a thousand times how wonderfully I escaped from being a drunkard myself, for they used to give me some of the toddy in the bottom of the tumbler where the sugar was left.

When I was sixteen I went into the shop to learn the trade of boot and shoe making, but after a few months I found my uncle was gone so much from home, or on the bed in the house, that there was no chance for me to learn the trade; I therefore gave it up, and went to work on the farm about two years longer, and I worked hard, too. A short time before I left my uncle, I found, by what the neighbors said, that his property was all mortgaged for more than it was worth, and that my heirship would not amount to much. I went home in the month of April to see my father, and told him just how I was situated. He told me I might come home when I pleased. I went back and told my uncle that I must leave him, for I could not work for him any longer for nothing. He said, "If you go now, you go just as you are." He kept the best clothes that I had, and what I wore off was not worth twelve dollars. The schooling that I received while I was with him was about six weeks each year, to a common district school.

I finally left my uncle's house and went home to my father's. I said to my father, "What shall I do? You have no farm for me to work on. Will you give me my time, or will you sell it to me?" He said in reply that I might have my time by paying him forty dollars in the course of that year, which I agreed to, and to take care of myself from that time through life. I was very small of my age, but I was very smart to work at that time. I went to work that spring after I left my father's house for Dr. Benjamin Kittredge of Tewksbury, near my uncle's where I had lived so long, for the small sum of eight dollars per month, for eight months. After I had worked my time out with the doctor, I went home to my father's house and paid him

the forty dollars for my time, and went to school and boarded in my father's family during the school term, and paid him for my board, and clothed myself with the remainder of my money. The next spring I engaged myself to Deacon Poor of Andover, to work for him eight months for ten dollars per month, on the farm and in the tanyard. The deacon's family was a very pleasant one. The next winter I again went home to my father's, and attended school as long as it kept, paid my board, and had a little money left.

In the spring of 1805, in April, I went to work for Dr. Adams of Lynnfield, Mass., eight months on the farm, at fourteen dollars per month. In the month of May following, I made a public profession of religion, and was baptized by immersion on the first Lord's Day in May by Ebenezer Nelson, and joined the Baptist Church in South Reading. I remained a member of that church for some years. At last I removed my relation to the Baptist Church in Malden, where I now reside.

I went home from Dr. Adams' in the fall, to my father's in Andover, and visited some of my friends in New Hampshire and Vermont during the following winter. The next spring I went to work again for Dr. Adams in Lynnfield, and worked almost through haying, when one very hot day about noon, I was mowing alone, when all at once my side gave way by being melted by the heat, and I fell to the ground and was struck blind, and became cold and chilly. How long I laid there I know not, but when I came to I went to the house and told the doctor what had happened to me. He said he thought I should get better in a few days, but I did not for months after. My side was lame and felt numb for three years afterwards, just like one's foot asleep, as some say.

I went home to my father's in Andover, and told him my difficulty, and what had happened to me. They could not direct me, and in fact the doctors did not know what to do for me. I was a poor, broken-down boy, and what to do I did not know. Finally, I went to see Mark Newman, the preceptor of

Phillips Academy, to see if I could get into that school for the next term, that I might be able to get some learning to keep a common school in the back towns, and get some money to support me to go to school again, which favor he granted me. I went to school three months, and, when I left, Mark Newman gave me a good recommendation for keeping a common grammar school. I kept the winter following in Dracut, and had a very good school, but my wages were only fourteen dollars per month, and I found my income was insufficient to keep me in school, and what else to do I did not know. I could not work on a farm on account of my lame side, and, having no trade, I was somewhat discouraged.

Finally, in the spring of 1807, I went down to South Reading, as it is now called, and had an interview with Deacon Eaton of the Baptist Church in that place, about my situation. He thought I had better try to get work of Burrage Yale peddling tin wares, as it was not very hard work. I told him I thought peddlers did not bear a very good name abroad, therefore I thought I should not like the business. The deacon said that it made no difference whether a man peddled tin wares from house to house, or whether he was a clerk and stood behind the counter and sold goods to those who came in to buy, but it was the character of the man that would sustain him at home or abroad, and "This character," said he, "you have made a public profession to sustain, and I think you are *able* to sustain it."

I then went to see Mr. Yale and had an interview with him, and finally engaged myself to work for eight months and find a good, able horse to perform the labor of drawing the load, for eighteen dollars per month, he boarding me out and in. I went from town to town, and from state to state, peddling wares until I sold my load; then I went home for another load. I had to drive a two-wheeled horse cart with a box made fast on the shafts and axle-tree to hold the wares. The harness for the horse to draw it with was a tree saddle, leather breast-plate and rope tugs, a wooden whiffle-tree, and a bridle without reins. I

had to walk beside the horse all day long, hot or cold, and put up at night with private families as I could find them. I drove this same cart and harness for Mr. Yale eight years in succession with the exception of the cold season of the winter. I walked beside my horse, on an average, about two thousand miles a year for eight years.

An older brother than myself (Calvin) worked for Mr. Yale the same year with me, but he was taken sick, and died in the fall, of a fever. His death was a great loss to the family, as my father and mother looked to him for support in that time of their infirmities. But God ordered it otherwise. My mother was taken sick with consumption and died in about one year after my brother's death. I took care of my mother through her sickness, and paid all the expenses, as my father was not able to do any labor at that time. I had to take care of him also after my mother's death, and boarded him out, for I was the only one that could do anything for him. My only brother living at this time was at Dartmouth College, and he had to work his way through. I took care of my father twenty years from that time, meeting all of his expenses up to the time of his death at my house in Malden at the age of eighty-five years.

A sister became deranged a few years after my mother died, and it fell on me to take care of her also, which I did for twenty years, and she also died at my house at the age of seventy years. The cost of supporting my father, mother, and sister amounted to four thousand dollars, which I paid out of my hard earnings.

After I had worked for Mr. Yale eight years, I set up business for myself in Roxbury, near Boston, where I made and sold tin wares for four years (1819). I then bought a place in Malden, where I now live, for which I was to pay \$1500. One half I paid down, and gave a mortgage for the balance; that was thirty-two years ago last October. I have been making and selling tin wares up to the present time.

My neighbors say that I am a very temperate man, but one thing I know, that I was somewhat intemperate in the use of tobacco, snuff, and coffee. I drank coffee for forty years and

then left it off at once and have not tasted a drop for eight years. I used tobacco for twenty-five years, and finding that it was undermining my constitution, I left off chewing at once. I used snuff for twenty years, and found it was producing another disease in my head. I left that off about two years ago and have not taken a pinch since. My advice to both young and old is to refrain from the use of tobacco in all of its forms if they would enjoy health in after years.

I lived to be thirty-one before I was married. I married the daughter of Paul Sweetser of South Reading in the year 1817, with whom I lived sixteen years, when she died, February 14, 1833. I married, the second time, a daughter of Charles Dingley of Waterville, Me., November 28, 1833. My second wife died December 18, 1840. I married, the third time, the sister of my second wife in May, 1842. I am the father of twelve children; six of them are dead. I have met with a great deal of affliction and sorrow and sickness in my day. I have been brought down to the borders of the grave once and again, but the Lord has raised me up and prolonged my days to the present time.

Just before my first wife died, I was chosen treasurer of the town of Malden and collector of taxes, which offices I held eight years in succession. In the mean time several of the inhabitants of Malden petitioned the General Court for a banking institution of deposit and discount, which was granted, and I was chosen to be its treasurer, which office I held for eighteen years in succession. At the same time I had to look after sixteen peddlers, and eight workmen in the shop, and go to Boston about twice a week on business of different kinds. In the year 1836 I was chosen by the town to represent it in the General Court of our state.

I have been prosperous in selling a large amount of wares and merchandise year after year, but have lost a good deal of money by dishonest men, besides having a very expensive family to look after and provide for; still I feel disposed to bless the great Giver of our mercies that I have enough left to support me and mine through life without much labor.

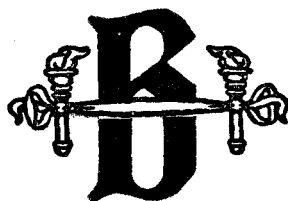
The population increased so fast in Malden that within a few years we found that our little bank of deposit and discount would not afford us money enough for the people; therefore there was a number of the inhabitants of Malden petitioned the General Court in 1851 to grant them a charter for a bank of \$100,000, which was granted without any trouble. The stockholders of the bank wanted me to be their president. I declined serving on account of my age and infirmity. But the stockholders said that I must be president, and after so much had been said and done I accepted the office. The bank has been in operation almost a year and is doing a very good business.

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION



REV. NATHAN BAILEY,
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1906-1908.

ACCOUNT OF THE ELEVENTH GATHERING
OF THE
Bailey=Bayley Family
Association



JUNE 2, 1906

HELD IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

ADDISON C. GETCHELL & SON, PRINTERS
BOSTON



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ACCOUNT OF THE ELEVENTH GATHERING
OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family
Association

HELD IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

JUNE 2, 1906

This gathering was held in Kingsley Hall in the new Ford Building on Beacon Hill in Boston, on Saturday, June 2, 1906.

The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Hollis R. Bailey, Edwin W. M. Bailey, Edwin A. Bayley, Mrs. Hannah J. Trull, and J. Whitman Bailey.

The ushers were John Alfred Bailey, John T. Bailey, Frederick Bailey, Elmer S. Bailey, and Edwin A. Bayley.

The exercises consisted of the business meeting, literary and musical exercises, and a dinner, followed by speaking, recitation, and music.

Preceding the exercises a reception was held at 10.30 A.M., by the President, Col. E. W. M. Bailey, Mrs. Hannah J. Trull, and Hollis R. Bailey.

This reception proved to be a pleasant feature of the occasion, giving the members present an opportunity to meet the President of the Association.

At 11 o'clock the business meeting was held in a smaller hall upon the same floor, and interspersed with the business there was literary and musical entertainment of a very enjoyable kind.

Col. Edwin W. M. Bailey of Amesbury, Mass., President of the Association, presided and made a short address of welcome.

This was followed by singing by Mrs. Emma H. Bailey, Miss Ella A. Fiske, and Mr. J. H. Wetmore, under the direction of Mr. Eben H. Bailey.

A Committee was then appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

Mr. James R. Bailey of Lawrence, Mass., presented his report as Treasurer. This report showed the finances of the Association to be in a healthy condition, there being no deficit and no considerable surplus. The Association has never undertaken to accumulate any permanent fund. It depends upon the annual dues and membership fees to meet its running expenses. The largest item of expense is the printing of the report of the gathering. By vote of the Association all members who have paid their dues are entitled to a report free of charge.

The total receipts, as shown by the Treasurer's report, amounted to \$240.40, and the total disbursements to \$154.51, leaving a balance on hand of \$85.89.

This report, having been duly examined and approved by the Auditor, Mr. Walter E. Robie of Waltham, Mass., was accepted and ordered to be placed on file.

POEM.

Prof. William Whitman Bailey of Brown University sent the following letter and poem :—

“ BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE,
MAY 10, 1906.

DEAR KINSMAN :

I wish it were possible for me to say surely to your issuance of the Fiery Cross ‘I will meet the Clan.’ Alas! it is far from probable that if I promised I could fulfil. . . .

I am in a miserable state of health in which I really do not

dare to undertake any engagement or do any new work. . . . Still I am greatly interested in the event and do not like to have it pass without some recognition from me. I therefore send you the poem of which I am proudest—and which has had the best recognition. Tell the Clan that although it is not appropriate perhaps to the family it is to the month and that I feel I have done my completest duty when I send them surely my very best.

Fraternally or Cousin-ically,
W. W. BAILEY."

The following poem was originally published in the "New York Evening Post" and widely copied in books, magazines, and papers. The poem is entitled by its author, "Calypso (A Rare Orchid of the North)."

The flower referred to is also called "Lady's Slipper." Handsome specimens, procured for the occasion by Miss Hannah R. Bailey, were exhibited in connection with the reading of the poem.

CALYPSO.

(A Rare Orchid of the North.)

Calypso, goddess of an ancient time
(I learn it not from any Grecian rhyme,
And yet the story I can vouch is true),
Beneath a pine-tree lost her dainty shoe.

No workmanship of mortal can compare
With what's exhibited in beauty there;
And looking at the treasure 'neath the tree,
The goddess' self I almost hope to see.

The tints of purple and the texture fine,
The curves of beauty shown in every line,
With fringes exquisite of golden hue,
Perfect the wonders of the fairy shoe.

The goddess surely must have been in haste,
Like Daphne fleeing when Apollo chased;
And leaving here her slipper by the way,
Intends to find it on another day.

And will she come to seek it here or no?
The day is lengthening, but I cannot go
Until I see her bring the absent mate
Of this rare beauty, though the time is late.

I watch, but still no classic form I see;
Naught but the slipper 'neath the forest tree;
And so, for fear of some purloining elf,
The precious relic I secure myself.

WM. WHITMAN BAILEY.

The next number on the programme was singing by Miss Ella A. Fiske, Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, and Mr. J. H. Wetmore.

The following paper, prepared by the Secretary, J. Whitman Bailey, Esq., entitled "Ancestral Pedigrees," was then read. The chart or family tree prepared by Mr. Bailey to accompany and illustrate his article was marvellously constructed and was most interesting.

ANCESTRAL PEDIGREES.

Many interesting and frequently unanswerable queries arise as we contemplate a long line of descent. A family may be spoken of as "good," the word "good" being here equivalent to aristocratic, yet, unless the requisite social elevation attends the name during the later generations in any given line, the members thereof can find but slight solace to their possible vanity in bearing the ancient and once honored appellation. If the last ancestor of the name to hold high place, intellectual or social, is ten degrees removed, a member of the present generation, provided there have been no cousinship intermarriages, can have inherited only $1/512$ of his blood from him. In fact, a stranger to the name may be a larger inheritor of the desired sanguineous fluid, by reason of these collateral intermarriages, than one who is ostensibly connected. At least a slight degree of social elevation, however, must attach to any family capable of tracing its descent at all, for seldom, in these days, can descents be traced—if, indeed, anybody desired to do so,—through a half dozen illiterate generations and the mournful history of

the Potters' Field. What conclusion, then, can be reached by inspection of remote pedigrees? Let us take, for example, the case of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who arrived from England in 1635, and speedily became, by the wide spread of his descendants, an ancestor of many New England families, including at least two branches of Baileys, of the John of Salisbury line. The Rev. Peter's grandmother was Elizabeth Grosvenor, and by the marriage of her grandparents the ancient houses of Grosvenor and Mainwaring became united, and the descendants, male and female, are traced back, on one of the many lines, to Hugh the Great, third Earl of Vermandois, *jure uxoris*, who staunchly aided Duke William of Normandy in the successful predatory raid of 1066. In fact, a descent is traced, although illegitimate, from the Conqueror himself, through his grandson Robert, Earl of Gloucester. Hugh of Vermandois was the third son of Henry I of France, who was a grandson of Hugh Capet, ancestor of so many sovereign lines. Capet was descended maternally from Henry the Fowler, founder of a great German dynasty, and in various ways from the mighty Charlemagne, and from the latter's ancestor, St. Arnulf, Bishop of Metz A.D. 580. Indeed, the ingenious Betham, whose authorities we have not investigated, carries this line back to Antenor, King of the Cimmerians, a possible relative of the nearly contemporaneous Antenor, King of Troy, who flourished by the shores of the Pontus Euxinus B.C. 443. A side line brings us to the unfortunate Queen Boadicea. But this is not all. Vermandois' maternal grandfather was the Duke of Novgorod and Kiev, a direct descendant of Rurik, the first great Russian. Even here we need not pause. Novgorod's father, besieging Constantinople, compelled the Emperor Romanus II to give him his fair daughter in marriage, and thus successive Byzantine Emperors are added to the great chain back to Basil I, who seems to have been maternally descended from King Philip of Macedon. If we thus acknowledge Philip, we adopt the far-extending lines of Macedon, of Mycenae, of Corinth; until the historical fades into the mythical, and through the offspring of

Hercules and Dejanira, we finally stand, uncovered, before the throne of Jupiter.

Prior to the Norman conquest of England the Carlovingian pedigree may be likened to the backbone of mediaeval history, which has been constantly focused in the bright lights of publicity and assiduous investigation, and is strengthened by many interlocking collateral lines. So may the mysterious thread of kinship be traced through the Dark Ages, binding the practical present to the luminously historic past.

How improbable that the genealogist, if such there be, of a thousand years to come, will ever trace this way from our time. The democratic spirit, bringing both blessings and attendant evils in its train, and slowly and surely dimming the lustre of great family names; the replacement of the ancestral homestead and feudal castle by the apartment hotel or other transient abode; and the lessening of cousinship intermarriage by the broad scattering of individuals, must eventually reduce mankind to a level where, while racial movements are chronicled more industriously than ever, no family can long maintain prestige in the ceaseless undulations of a vastly increased population.

In the pedigree above outlined the difficulty of ascertaining what percentage of blood — in any case infinitely small — a member of the present generation inherits from, let us say, the saintly Arnulf, is apparent. Indeed, it is possible that about every existing American family may be in some way a partitioner of his pious principles. It seems conservative to estimate each generation as containing ordinarily thrice as many members as the next preceding, the excess above three children to each marriage — an excess undoubtedly existing prior to the so-called “race suicide” of the present day — being, in general, counterbalanced by the number of barren stocks. If we should treble St. Arnulf's descendants in each generation, we would have, in the thirty-seventh tier of descent, a ludicrously impossible number, much exceeding the population of our planet added to any imaginative census of Mars. The proper reduction of this absurd total depends on collateral or cousinship intermarriages,

the effect of each such marriage to reduce the total doubling with each ascent on the pedigree. Such intermarriages were naturally frequent in English families of rank, often occupying neighboring estates for several successive centuries, and possibly yet more frequent with the feudal aristocracy of France; while the number of them so differs with every family tree that no rule or law of average can be applied. It is positive that such unions have always been the more frequent in the higher circles, as the daughters of Lords B or C might only find their eligible equals in the families of Lords X and Y, while Tommy Atkins was free to elope with any servant girl in the county. The higher the quality, therefore, the fewer the number of any person's ancestors. Similar observations relating to the spread of a "tree" are true of ascending lines, except that the gross total to be cut down by collateral convergences is the exact number reached by doubling the units in each successive generation.

Genealogical research is attracting more general attention than formerly, as will appear by the most casual glance at our libraries. We believe this movement has its *raison d'être*. The tendency is quite general, both in New England and the South, to decry attempts to trace pedigrees beyond the first American arrivals, notwithstanding that our Colonial is yet considerably longer than our Federal *régime*. This feeling seemed more natural in the past, at least in New England, where most people were of English descent, than now, when "the Ancient American," as we may term him, threatened with absorption in the polyglot wave of foreigners so carelessly invited to these shores, should turn with some pride to the association of his family and race with that mother country of whose blood, language, law, and custom he has become an inheritor. It is indeed curious how belts of water, broad or narrow, have influenced the genealogist. The Englishman, of Norman origin, having traced his lineage to some invader who fought at Hastings, usually stops abruptly in his search, however interesting may have been his ancestry south of the Channel, while our local pedigree hunter places his *ultima thule* where the keel of the *Mayflower* first

stirred the mud of Plymouth Bay. How much broader it seems to trace the history of the family in its association with the grander history and development of the race!

Having at one time become familiar with numerous and once illustrious Norman names, I was led to glance at a Boston directory of our time, to see how the possible descendants of these people had flourished in this vicinity. The result was most surprising. The greater names had usually disappeared, or were represented by the more humble callings. One of the greatest baronial houses was represented, as regards the name, by two people only, stated to be laborers. It was a forceful illustration of the well-worn quotation "*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*"

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The committee appointed to nominate officers reported the following, who were duly elected:—

President.

Rev. Nathan Bailey, Peabody, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.

John Alfred Bailey, Lowell, Mass.	Eben H. Bailey, Boston, Mass.
Horace W. Bailey, Newbury, Vt.	Edwin W. M. Bailey, Amesbury, Mass.
George Edson Bailey, Mansfield, Mass.	J. Warren Bailey, Somerville, Mass.
Edwin A. Bayley, Lexington, Mass.	Dudley P. Bailey, Everett, Mass.
William W. Bailey, Brooklyn, N.Y.	

Executive Committee.

[The foregoing ex officio and]

Hollis R. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.	Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, (Hannah J.) Lowell, Mass.
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Harrison Bailey, Fitchburg, Mass.	Henry T. Bailey, North Scituate, Mass.
Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, Lowell, Mass.	Orrin D. Bailey, Lakeport, N.H.
James H. Bayley, Jr., Braintree, Mass.	

Committee on Genealogy.

Hollis R. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.	Mrs. Gertrude E. Bailey, Tewksbury, Mass.
Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, Rowley, Mass.	William H. Reed, South Weymouth, Mass.

Auditor.

Walter E. Robie, Waltham.

Treasurer.

James R. Bailey, Lawrence, Mass.

Secretary.

J. Whitman Bailey, Boston, Mass.

READING.

The principal feature of the literary entertainment was a reading of "Selections from Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*" by Miss Velma A. Bailey. The Association was fortunate in having Miss Bailey to assist in the entertainment. The selection was appropriate to the occasion, the scene of this story of Hawthorne being laid in Boston in the seventeenth century.

NEW EDITION OF JOHN OF SALISBURY
GENEALOGY.

Edwin A. Bayley made a brief report for the committee appointed to consider as to the desirability and feasibility of a new edition of the Genealogy of John Bailey of Salisbury, being part two of the volume of genealogy published by the Association.

He stated that there was on hand already considerable addi-

tional material for a new edition, and that a new edition is desirable. His committee, however, had not been able as yet to procure the funds necessary for such an undertaking.

After brief remarks by the Hon. Andrew J. Bailey of Boston, Mr. Francis Bailey Woodbury of Greenfield, and Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Lowell, the forenoon exercises were closed with the singing of "America."

DINNER.

The dinner was served in Kingsley Hall, the caterer being Mr. D. Maddalena of Boston. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that the dinner provided was entirely satisfactory.

The after-dinner entertainment was made interesting by a humorous recitation by Miss Velma A. Bailey, by singing by Mrs. Emma H. Bailey and Miss Ella A. Fiske, and by after-dinner speaking.

Letters were read from United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, Mr. George Edson Bailey of Mansfield, Mass., Mr. Frank M. Bailey of Dedham, Mass., Prof. A. E. Dolbear of Tufts College, Henry T. Bailey, Esq., of North Scituate, Mrs. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, Mass., Hon. Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., and Mr. Henry C. Bailey of Belfast, Me.

Col. E. W. M. Bailey was master of the feast during a portion of the after-dinner exercises. Being called to the State House on important business his place was filled by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq.

ADDRESS OF PROF. SOLON I. BAILEY.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey, Professor of Astronomy in Harvard University, spoke as follows:—

I have had no intimate knowledge of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association, but have known of its existence. I have wondered why it was not referred to as the Bailey-Bayley-Baily Family Association, as there are, and have been, various members of the family who spell the name in the last way. Indeed,

as a resident for many years in a Spanish country, I have been accustomed to all sorts of spelling, such as Bailly, Baillie, Baly, Belí, Bely, Bale, and even Belly, and have received letters addressed in most, if not all, of these forms.

As an astronomer I have always thought with pride of Francis Bailly, the "Philosopher of Newbury," one of the striking figures of the last century. He was a successful broker and also a celebrated astronomer.

Then there was Jean Sylvain Bailly, the celebrated French astronomer and man of affairs.

It occurred to me that you might be interested in knowing how many Baileys there are who are members of the faculty in our chief universities. I have found the following:—

Yale, — W. B. Bailey, Assistant Professor of Political Economy.

Brown, — W. W. Bailey, Professor of Botany, and author.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, — F. H. Bailey, Associate Professor of Mathematics.

Columbia, — F. R. Bailey, Adjunct Professor Histology and Embryology, and author; Pearce Bailey, lecturer and author.

Cornell, — L. H. Bailey, Director of College of Agriculture and Professor of Rural Economy, and author.

Chicago, — J. W. Bailey, Reader in Biblical and Palmistic Greek.

Michigan, — B. F. Bailey, Instructor in Electrical Engineering.

Harvard, — M. H. Bailey, Medical Visitor; S. I. Bailey, Associate Professor of Astronomy.

Over at Tufts we have another Bailey, or, what is next thing to it, he is going to marry a Bailey; and if I may believe my eyes, — and I think I can believe them, — it is better to marry a Bailey than to be a Bailey.

As to B-a-y-l-e-y-s, I did not, of course, investigate all the institutions of learning. There are some seven hundred of them. I have only looked at a few of the leading institutions which I have referred to. I find but one Bayley engaged in university

work, and that is Prof. W. G. Bayley, Professor of Geology at Colby University.

There are, I am sorry to say, some few very prominent institutions in the country that attempt to get along without a Bailey. Princeton has no Bailey in its faculty; but you know it takes the exception to prove the rule, and so we will take it that Princeton and Pennsylvania and a few others that have no Baileys are the exceptions to the rule.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY BAILY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

That branch of the Bailey family to which I have the honor to belong came over to this country about the time William Penn came, and settled in that part of Pennsylvania known as Chester County, near the city of Philadelphia. They spelled the name, as the Chairman has already stated, "Baily." Just why they spelled it that way is something of a mystery, and perhaps always will be. I understand that the Baileys of New England often wonder how the "e" ever got out of the name, when they see it spelled that way. The Bailys of Pennsylvania, when they see it spelled with an "e," wonder how in the world the "e" ever got into the name.

So far as I know, the name Bailey has never been traced back to its origin in accordance with the rules that govern scientific questions of that nature, but it is certainly very interesting, and gratifying, perhaps, to one's fancy, to endeavor to trace back the word "Bailey" at least to its Latin origin, supposing, of course, that the tracing is true. You are able to do that by getting at what seems to be the determining principle or idea underlying the word "Bailey." Like all proper names, I suppose that the word "Bailey" came from some common noun, and you can trace it back to a common noun through the word used in France and Scotland for an officer of the law, who was, if I understand the use of the word correctly, a sort of deputy sheriff and also a notary public. That use of the word has been im-

mortalized by Sir Walter Scott in "Rob Roy," one of his novels. You, of course, are familiar with Bailie Nicol Jarvie; and in French literature we have all seen the word used in the way I have mentioned.

Then you get it in the name "Old Bailey," which, as you know, is the name simply of a Criminal Court in the city of London popularly called by the name "Old Bailey" — the Newgate prison and the enclosure which surrounds the prison.

The idea which underlies the word, as you get it in the case of the deputy sheriff and in the Criminal Court of the city of London, is the idea of protection — not Protection *versus* Free Trade, but the kind of protection we mean when we speak of protection to "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."

Now you can trace this back to the word "vallum" which means wall, and is the word from which wall comes. What is a wall? Why, a wall is something that is built for protection. And so we carry the word "Bailey" from its use as a proper noun to a common noun, and through its use at a later time back through the Middle Ages to its Roman source, where we can trace it to the word "vallum," a word meaning "wall." That may not be a correct scientific tracing of the word back to its origin, but, so far as I know, I have never seen the word traced back scientifically.

Professor Bailey of Harvard has spoken to us very interestingly about the astronomer Francis Baily. There was also a very famous Bailey — perhaps the most famous of the Baileys up to the time, at least, when Senator Joseph W. Bailey came into contact with President Roosevelt — Jean Silvain Bailly, who spelled the name B-a-i-l-l-y, so that when it comes to the spelling of names you will have to make the two Baileys something like three or four. This Jean Silvain Bailly was a famous scientist in France at the time of the French Revolution. He was president of the National Assembly in 1789, and in the year 1792 he was mayor of Paris. He was an independent sort of a man. He was true to his principles, and when the mob wanted him to do something contrary to his principles he re-

fused, and he suffered death in consequence; so that in the past we have had some men whose careers have added a great deal of lustre to the name of Bailey, particularly that astronomer of whom Professor Bailey has spoken and this French scientist whom I have referred to.

Now if you will allow me to say a few words more I will speak briefly of my own branch of the family. The Baily who settled in Pennsylvania, and whose descendants still live there in that part of Pennsylvania known as Chester County, were largely Quakers originally, and their descendants are to this day. For all I know, the original settlers in New England were Quakers. Whether they were or not, their descendants, I understand, belong to various denominations, but in Pennsylvania they are still largely members of the Quaker faith. My aunt, Sarah Baily, was a Quaker. She wore one of those bonnets which have now practically gone out of style. They were almost all portico and very little bonnet. This bonnet projected six inches beyond the face. While it was made of the most expensive materials, it was also made in the most severe style. This aunt of mine was a teacher for thirty-three years in the West Town boarding school for boys and girls, the largest Quaker boarding school in this country.

If you will allow me to refer to it in passing, I will say just a few words about my father. These things I would not mention outside of this Association, but we are interested, of course, in each other—in whatever concerns the family. My father, Joseph Baily, served his country by representing the 15th Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Congress during the four years of the war, and his duties as a Congressman brought him into very close personal acquaintance with President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton, Thaddeus Stevens, and other men prominent at that time. But I want to refer particularly to one thing which he always mentioned with great satisfaction. He was elected to Congress as a Democrat, but he was what was known as a "War Democrat,"—that is, he supported President Lincoln in his plans for carrying through the

war. Well, you know that in 1864-65 a resolution was presented to Congress submitting to the votes of the States the 13th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment prohibited slavery. It was impossible to pass that resolution without some Democratic votes, and in those days it required a good deal of independence and moral courage to vote contrary to your party. But I want to state to you with due modesty that my father was one of seven or eight Democrats who voted for the resolution, and through the votes of those seven or eight Democrats that resolution was passed through Congress, and the amendment, as you know, was submitted to the States and finally became a part of the Constitution of the United States of America.

That part of Pennsylvania in which the Bailsys settled is about as much the opposite of that part of New England where the New England Baileys settled as anything you can imagine. It is a beautiful, sunny upland — a fine agricultural country. It is almost literally a region of milk and honey, as the farmers there nearly all sell milk and most of them keep bees, and their farms are among the finest of their kind and beautifully situated. Even so excellent a judge as Oliver Wendell Holmes said that Chester County reminded him very vividly in its pastoral aspects of the best parts of agricultural England. It is the county in which Bayard Taylor was born. General Anthony Wayne was also born in that county; and just over the line lies Valley Forge.

Just one word about another member of the Bailey family. Senator Joseph W. Bailey, to whom I have already referred, is, I think, one of the brightest men in Congress. There can be no doubt that he is a man of a great deal of ability. He has some of the characteristics that have made President Roosevelt so popular and successful. No one can predict what is going to take place in a republic such as this country is. It is therefore altogether possible that Senator Joseph W. Bailey — improbable as it seems at the present time — may some day be President of the United States, and what a happy day that will be for us! Just think of having a reunion of the Bailey Association at the

White House! And if Senator Joseph W. Bailey will not come to us I think we can assure him that we shall certainly in that case go to him. I am particularly fortunate myself; for my wife—who is unable to be present to-day—is a member of the Fairbanks Association, which is one of the largest family associations in the country, I think, and numbers several thousand people in its membership. They are to meet at Dedham, the old family homestead, I think, next week. Now one of the members, Charles W. Fairbanks, is Vice-President of the United States, and if he can have his own way will be the next President. So you see that whichever way things go—whether a Democrat or a Republican is elected President—there is a possibility of my getting into the White House.

THE CHAIRMAN.—I will call on Mr. J. Warren Bailey, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Prison Commissioners; and we are glad he is on the outside of the prison, not on the inside.

ADDRESS OF J. WARREN BAILEY, ESQ.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS:

The gentlemen who have preceded me have been able to speak of their family connections, having regard to their particular professions. You will understand that I can find very little in my profession to say about the Baileys. Josh Billings I believe, once said that he did not care how much a man said so long as he was brief about it. I am a good deal in that position to-day. My remarks will be extremely brief.

Speaking of my occupation, the Old Bailey has been referred to and I am very glad to hear as to its peculiar origin, and why it was designated in that peculiar way. The history of the Bailey Family Association has been gone over so many times that I presume it is hardly worth while for me to attempt to review it. My good friend on the right, Mr. Hollis R. Bailey, has it at his fingers' ends and could tell where every one of us came from—that is, what particular branches we each belong to. The trouble with me is I don't know where to place my-

self — just what branch I came from. Doubtless my ancestry could be traced from some particular branch of the family here represented, but just which it is it has always been difficult for me to determine. After attending these gatherings, however, and becoming acquainted with the Association and its members one feels like holding the name in higher esteem. He comes in contact with men and women he is delighted to call kindred — bearing the same name as himself. I recollect clearly and very pleasantly the meeting we held in Groveland — and the one in Cambridge. They were both delightful occasions and no doubt productive of much good. I did not suppose I should be expected to say a word here to-day. I came in only at the last moment with the expectation that I should have the privilege of listening to others.

I have at home, among my letters that I prize quite highly, a letter from our distinguished Texan friend who has been referred to. At the time I had the honor of being President of this organization I wrote him — I presume he gets an annual letter from this Association, inviting him to be present — and I received in reply such a letter as has been read to-day. I suppose even in Massachusetts a Republican might almost be pardoned if he voted for Joseph W. Bailey for President. I am quite sure our friend Hollis would, at all events. As I was coming over here to-day I met a man who asked me where I was going. I told him I was going to the meeting of the Bailey Family Association. He said, "One of the ablest men in the United States Senate, if not the ablest one, is named Bailey." I find this a very general opinion of the distinguished Texan. He is regarded as an extremely able man. While we in the Old Bay State are sometimes too apt to claim a monopoly of great men in public life, stranger things have happened than that a man way down in the Lone Star State might become the next President of the United States. Unless we are to have a Republican for our next President, it is probably not too much to say that Joseph W. Bailey of Texas would find many warm supporters in this Association. I thank you for your courtesy.

THE CHAIRMAN. — It appears to me there has been a good deal said about John of Salisbury, and it seems fitting we should hear from one of his descendants. I live in Amesbury, where John died, and the Baileys are all around there. The town is all cluttered up with them. I find here to-day they are prominent just the same. I will call on Mr. Edwin A. Bayley to read a paper which he has, and will ask him to take the chair in a few minutes.

ADDRESS OF MR. EDWIN A. BAYLEY.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I think I have said enough already, and there is nothing I could add to what has been said that would be interesting to you as coming from me. What our President has said with reference to my reading from a paper indicates that he wishes to limit me in my remarks. It is certainly a very delicate hint, and one I will take. But I have some question whether it would be advisable at this time to read this paper. It is rather lengthy. It is an autobiography of one of the Baileys, a descendant, I believe, of John of Salisbury, written by himself in 1872. He was a self-made man. He had no school education except for a few months when he was a boy under twelve years of age, and he educated himself by reading good authors and good literature. He became quite a man in his community, and was appointed to the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Michigan, where he did good work. I shall submit it to the committee, however, and if they deem it appropriate it will be published. It shows what a man who started out in life in very humble circumstances was able to make of himself. I think it would be better to defer reading it, so you will excuse me from the very delicately appointed task which the President has given me.

(See appendix to this report for the autobiography mentioned.)

Mr. Edwin A. Bayley here took the President's place and continued as follows : —

It certainly seems to me that we ought to say a word in passing about our music. Mr. Eben H. Bailey and his wife have supplied us every year with music of a very high order, and we owe them our thanks. We all appreciate how much the music has added to our meetings.

We have heard from some new members and some invited guests, but I am now going to call on a gentleman who, from the outset, has been deeply interested in the work of this Association, and has rendered it much assistance, — Mr. William H. Reed, of South Weymouth, Mass.

ADDRESS OF MR. WILLIAM H. REED.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

It gives me great pleasure to be here on this occasion. I have been absent from some of your meetings on account of my health, which has been poor for the last few years. To-day I feel like a bluebird in the spring. I will, however, make my story short. I shall not detain you with any long genealogical matters. The old saying is that everything comes to those that wait. It is only within a very few years that Boston has furnished, in print, the Boston records. I never was able, during my looking through the old records, to find the marriage of the Rev. James Bailey of Weymouth to his wife Sarah. I searched, but never could find it. I never knew who his wife was — what family she belonged to. No person in Weymouth knew — no person for more than one hundred years has known it. Some three or four weeks ago John Jacob Loud, President of the Genealogical Society, was looking over the Boston records printed at a recent date, and there he found the marriage of James Bailey and Sarah Goddard of Roxbury. That told the story. There was the marriage of James Bailey three years before he came to Weymouth, two years before he taught school in Andover — married right here in Roxbury, adjoining Boston. I can't give you the exact date, but about twelve years after Mr. Bailey settled in Weymouth he made a record on his books of

the marriage of John Shaw of Weymouth and Elizabeth Goddard. Now there was no Elizabeth Goddard — no family of the name of Goddard living in Weymouth — in fact, there never was a family named Goddard in Weymouth. But as soon as I found the marriage of Rev. James Bailey with Sarah Goddard, then I went to work and found that Elizabeth Goddard, wife of John Shaw, was a sister of Sarah Goddard, wife of Rev. James Bailey. Elizabeth Goddard married John Shaw and they had nine children, and then she died. John Shaw married a second wife and had nine more children, — making in all two wives and eighteen children, — and the most remarkable thing about it was that he lived to be one hundred years old, lacking two months. I would like to say one word about John Goddard. I think he was a tutor engaged in preparing students for Harvard College. In his will he speaks of his daughter Sarah Bailey and gives her £100, and also of his daughter Elizabeth Shaw, and gives her £100. This is proof positive that we are correct as to the genealogy above stated.

ADDRESS OF JAMES H. BAYLEY, JR., ESQ., OF BRAintree, MASS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

Now we have gotten down to common Baileys you must expect common talk. There has been a great deal said here about lawyers. I was about five years, I think, getting Mr. H. R. Bailey and the other members of the Board of Bar Examiners to give me a license to practise my profession. Then I began to look about to find a place to locate. I heard of a lawyer by the name of Bayley who was looking for a young man to go into his office. I did not know how he spelled his name, but I said I would go down and look him over and find out. I don't recall what the conversation was particularly, but we discovered that we spelled the name the same way and came from the same branch of the family, so I started in there, in Mr. Edwin A. Bayley's office, and remained about a year. Mr. Bayley, as most of you

know, is what might be called a very strenuous man. Every one in his office is doing something all the time, and one thing he impressed upon me was that if I had nothing particular to do I could always read law, or I could read Bailey genealogy, and it was through his influence that I have since learned to know how famous we all are. I have no special message, but am very glad to be here to-day, and trust I may have the privilege again.

ADDRESS OF HON. DUDLEY P. BAILEY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

I regret to say I have made no progress in finding my connection with the Bailey family, but the Bailey family is rather more tolerant than the Hebrews were. You remember that some of the Levites could not make out their genealogy, and they put them right out; but the Bailey family is, as I said, more tolerant, and they give us time to find out where we belong, if we can. I have not given it up. I have no doubt I am there in the book somewhere. Douglas once twitted Lincoln with having tended bar, and when it came Lincoln's time to reply he got up and said, "Well, it is true that I tended bar. I tended bar on the inside; Judge Douglas tended it on the outside, and if he had not tended it so well on the outside I should have given up the idea of tending it on the inside." Now that reminds me of the connection of the Baileys with the State's Prison. I am happy to say that our friend here, J. Warren Bailey, attends the State Prison on the outside, and that is characteristic of the Bailey family, so far as I know. They all manage to keep outside of that structure. I suppose it is too much to expect that every one of them is an honest man, but in all my experience, I don't recall a single one of the name who was guilty of any dishonest practice, or any one of them who was a criminal. I think that is a pretty good record for a family as numerous as ours is. I hope we shall all strive to keep up the record. I was yesterday

over at the registry in Cambridge and noticed that attachments against persons bearing the name of Bailey are very few. I don't know whether this is because there are not many Baileys owning real estate or whether they pay their bills. While, perhaps, they may not all be as distinguished as Daniel Webster or Rufus Choate, I think we can say we have a very good representation in the various professions and in positions of public trust. I hope we shall strive not only to maintain the high standard of character handed down to us in the Bailey family, but also to improve upon it.

ADDRESS OF DR. MARSHALL H. BAILEY.

I don't see how you can expect a man to get up here without notice and say anything after eating such an excellent dinner as we have had. It occurs to me on the spur of the moment that some time ago, when I was a boy, I had a chum who told me this story of one of his acquaintances in the town he lived in down in Cape Porpoise, in Maine. This is a true story. It seems this acquaintance of his was not overladen with gray matter in his upper story, and some one said, "Henry, why in the world don't you keep still? If you keep still people will not know you are a fool." He replied, "Well, I don't think that is true. If I keep still all the time people will be sure I am a fool, but if I talk all the time I may say something bright." Now one of the professions represented here to-day has been credited with talking a good deal. They also were able to say a great many bright things. I learn, regarding one or two of them, that they are able to say something bright all the time. The medical profession, however, is supposed to give drugs, keep their mouths closed, and look wise. So, if you will pardon me, I will tell one more story and sit down. The medical profession, you know, are credited—some of them—with telling the truth. This also is a true story. Two or three summers ago I was on my vacation in Maine and went one day to take a walk with my wife's father and mother—I

forget whether my wife was with me or not—and as we walked we got thirsty in the hot sun and stopped at a house and asked for a drink of water. We found the lady quite attractive and interesting, and incidentally my father-in-law stated that he came from Concord, N.H., “Oh, yes,” she said, “I have a son up there.” “Indeed, what is his name?” “His name is so and so” (the story of the preceding speaker reminded me of this). “Yes, he is up there. He is in the State’s Prison!” He was on the inside.

I was very glad to hear from one of our speakers who had looked up the records of legal proceedings against the Bailey family that its members were not found inside the prison, although he did not know whether the small number of suits entered against them was due to lack of property or because they paid their bills. We hope the latter.

THE CHAIRMAN. — I admit I took rather an unjust advantage of the Doctor. I wanted to see what that branch of the family could do without preparation. I think we are all satisfied that they are always ready whenever called upon.

No gathering of the Bailey family would be complete without a salutation or benediction from Hollis R. Bailey. I am sure we shall all be glad to hear from him.

ADDRESS OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

It is interesting to note that we have met to-day upon the exact summit of the original Beacon Hill. Yonder monument marks the site of the beacon itself, which from 1635 for more than one hundred years stood ready to alarm the country in the case of invasion.

We are at the very center of the “hub of the Universe,” and, if we are so minded, may consider that the Bailey family to-day is at the apex of modern civilization.

It was an ancient saying that all roads led to Rome. To-day all roads lead to Boston.

Various members of the Bailey family have had a part in the history of Boston.

On the bronze tablets erected by the city on the southern slope of Bunker Hill, to commemorate those who fell on that bloody field, appears the name of Samuel Bailey, Jr. He gave his life for the cause of freedom, and we do well to honor his memory.

Thomas Bailey was collector of taxes for many years prior to 1800, and also held the office of Deacon.

There were several Baileys living in Boston during the eighteenth century.

In 1752 Thomas Bayley petitioned for the privilege of keeping the tavern called "Near Olivers Dock."

October 5, 1762, Thomas Bayley was married by the Rev. Joseph Sewall to Abigail Casneau.

August 15, 1771, Thomas Bayley was married by the Rev. Mather Byles to Hannah Bradshaw.

April 28, 1774, Thomas Bayley was married in the New South Church to Abigail Savell.

June 1, 1777, Thomas Bayley was married in Christ Church to Susanna Britton.

January 12, 1786, Thomas Bayley was married by the Rev. John Eliot to Lydia Rogers.

Whether it was the same Thomas Bayley who officiated as bridegroom at all these weddings I am unable to state.

Benjamin F. Bayley for many years prior to 1880 served as a deputy to Sheriff Clark.

Our former President, Andrew J. Bailey, was for many years city solicitor and corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

The Hon. James Bailey Richardson was also for many years corporation counsel.

There have been many Boston merchants of the name of Bailey. Time forbids that I should undertake to name them.

On the iron gate of the old Granary Burying Ground you may see the name of the Rev. John Bailey, who came from England in 1684, and after a short pastorate in Watertown became assist-

ant to the Pastor of the First Church in Boston. He died December 12, 1697, aged fifty-three years. It is said that his father was a wicked man, and that his mother, John being yet a child, called the family together and caused her son to pray for them. The father, hearing the prayer, was so struck with conviction of sin that it proved the beginning of his conversion to a better life.

The following story was told me many years ago by a lady whose maiden name was Bailey. Her husband was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Their son, then a child of three, being about to say his evening prayer, stopped and asked his mother: "Mother, do you say a prayer every night?" His mother replied that she did. "What do you pray for, Mother?" the boy continued. His mother answered that she prayed that she might be a good woman. "Pshaw, Mother, you are good enough! Why don't you pray for Father?"

THE CHAIRMAN.—We could go on with the speaking, but perhaps we have had enough for one day. I don't want any of you, however, who have come for the first time to think this is all we can give you. The next meeting, in all probability, will be held in two years from this time, and we hope you can all be present and that you will all bring others. Our Association numbers about two hundred and fifty members. Of course, they are so situated they cannot all attend at one time. We have, considering the time of year, a good representation here, and I believe we have all enjoyed it. I think you will be glad to come again and I hope we shall feel a responsibility, each one of us, to take hold and carry on the work. Some of us are so situated that we can do more than others, but I believe we are all agreed as to one thing—that the Association has been a benefit to the family,—and that as we are able to gather more and more information we shall see that the work does not slacken, but we shall take in all the Baileys in the world as far as possible. And now, in the name of the President of the Association I bid you good-bye and hope we may all meet again.

APPENDIX.

SKETCH OF JAMES BAYLEY, prepared by himself.

BIRMINGHAM, Michigan,

February 23, 1874.

I was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N.Y., on the 7th day of July, 1802. My father's name was Isaac Bayley, and my mother's Rebecca Adams. They came from the State of Vermont about the year 1791, and were among the first settlers in Cayuga County, N.Y. They moved into what was afterwards the town of Aurelius, in the vicinity of what is now the flourishing city of Auburn, where the State Prison was built in 1818-20. My father died September 21, 1806.

My education was confined entirely to our small district school, and mostly in a log schoolhouse. My studies were reading, spelling, and writing, and I learned to cipher in Dayball's arithmetic as far as the "Rule of Three." I never studied grammar or geography in school. After I left the farm, at twelve years of age, I spent all my odd moments in reading, as I had free access to the village library and I was very fond of reading the news of the week.

My first step after leaving school was to learn a trade, being sent by my mother, when twelve years old, to learn the tanner's trade with Willard J. Chapin, who resided in the village of Throopsville in said county. I soon began to take a lively interest in politics, as my employer, Mr. Chapin, was a Democrat, or, as called at that time, a Bucktail, in distinction from what was called a Clintonian. My reading being mostly upon the Democratic side, my sympathies were strongly on that side, until after I came to the State (then *territory*) of Michigan in 1825.

I lived with Mr. Chapin six years, when he sold out his business to his brother-in-law, Harvey Cooley, and received an appointment as an officer of the State Prison then being built in the village (now *city*) of Auburn, N.Y. As he could not now fulfil his part of the contract with me, my indentures were given

up, and I became free at the age of eighteen, which was thought by many, as I well recollect, would be the ruination of me. But I was not long in finding a new place to finish learning my trade. I hired out to Justus Allen at a small village called, at that time, Fitch's Corners (now Mechanicsville) in the west part of the town of Scipio. I was to work under instruction for one or two years. For the first year I was to receive \$72, for the second \$96, a total of \$168 for the two years. The third year I worked at the same place for \$15 per month. At this time I was in my twenty-second year, and had a capital of \$240, which I thought of investing in some small western village, and commencing my trade in a small way. To find a suitable place for this venture in the winter of 1823-24 I traveled some time in the western part of New York. But at this time I found I was more interested in farming, and in farm locations and buildings, stock, etc., and I resolved if I ever became able to own a farm I would like to have one for a home. As I went through the country, I became more and more interested in the farming lands through which I passed, and by the time I got back from my western trip I had made up my mind to go to Michigan and lay out \$200 for 160 acres of timbered land and make my own farm. I would have \$40 left for expenses. I left for Michigan in April, 1824, in the company of Clement Pearsall and Elias Daniels. We were detained in Buffalo some two weeks on account of ice in the lake, when we went aboard the steamboat *Superior*, the only steamboat on the lake. We arrived in Detroit on Sunday, about the last of April, and started the same day for Oakland County. The first night we stayed at the house of Diodate Hubbard, situated about one mile from Birmingham on the Saginaw turnpike. The next morning we came to where the village of Birmingham now stands, and found Mr. West Hunter, Mr. John Hamilton, and Mr. Willetts had each made a beginning. Dr. Swan was then hoeing a little north of above settlers, and Asa Vastle was living over on the Ball Line road. I purchased land the 10th day of May, it being the east half of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southeast quarter

of section twenty-one of town two north, range eleven east, in the town of Troy, Oakland County, the farm that I now own, occupied by my son Adams I. Bayley. I concluded to commence at once on my land to make a clearing. There were no roads in the vicinity. We followed the section lines by marked trees, sometimes getting lost. My first day's chopping was on the ground where I afterwards built my house. I saved quite a number of small shade trees that seemed too beautiful to cut down, but they were all afterwards destroyed except one, a small sugar maple which I bent over with one hand and held it while I cut off the top with the axe held in the other hand. It was then about the size of my arm below the elbow. This tree is now standing in front of my house on the farm and can be seen for a mile or more as you come from the west. The top is about thirty feet across and the body of the tree about two feet in diameter. I value it higher than any other tree on the farm.

I cleared the land and sowed four acres of wheat that season. I changed work with men living four miles away and boarded most of the time the same distance, carrying provisions and staying three or four days at a time. I built me a small cabin, six by eight feet, to live in and also for a lodging room. I did my cooking outside of the cabin, near the entrance or doorway. I always selected nice large chips for plates, and when done with them for that time threw them away, so you see I had no dishes to wash and had clean plates every time. After I had built my shanty, as I called it, I made a very large brush heap over it, covering it up completely except one end, which was left for the entrance to the cabin. I recollect one night, being alone, that I felt quite sick, having taken a severe cold, and the next morning I could hardly crawl out of my cabin. I thought I should not be able to do any work and did not feel able to go to my boarding place. But after getting my breakfast as well as I could, I felt considerably better and soon went to work, and before night felt quite well.

I left for home the 9th of October. My wheat was then up and looking first rate, and I had put a good fence around it.

Before leaving I hired Mr. John Jones to chop two acres of land for me to be cleared off in the spring, after my return for spring crops. On my way to my old home in Scipio, where I was born and where my mother and two brothers then lived, being short of money, I stopped at a place called Eleven Mile Creek (it being that distance east of Buffalo), and worked for about two weeks at my trade as currier; but, beginning to feel a little homesick, I concluded to take the stage the next morning, and so informed my employer over night. Although I had made the bargain that I was to leave when I wished to, he seemed much surprised and refused to pay me that night. As the stage I wished to take would be along quite early, I felt some uneasiness, but the next morning he concluded to pay me and let me go.

But to shorten up my New York State history, I will only say that I was married on the 20th day of January, 1825, to Miss Dorcas N. Pearsall, and in April we started for our new home in Michigan. We had to come with a hired team to Buffalo, as the Erie Canal was not finished at that time. We took passage on the steamboat *Superior* for Detroit. There was at this time no other steamboat on the lakes. On arriving at Detroit I met Mr. William Stanley, who lived about a mile from my farm. He had a team, and we loaded our goods and started quite early in the day and had to go about eighteen miles. It took us all day. We arrived at Mr. Stanley's on Friday night, and the next day I went with my wife to see our new home, and one week from the next Monday we moved into our house. We had a shake roof and loose boards for an upper and under floor; not a chink between the logs. My wheat was looking fine, and I went to work to clean off the two acres which I had hired Jones to chop in my absence and put it into spring crops. We lived in the house through the summer without any door or windows or chimney. We built our fire against the logs of the house, as it was the rule to burn out three logs before building chimneys.

In 1830 I left my farm for two years to take charge of a large tannery, two miles on the river above Detroit, for Phineas

Davis, a merchant of Detroit. He gave me \$500 a year. I had built a good frame barn by this time on my farm, and also had hired cleared some thirty acres of land in addition to thirty acres cleared before.

In 1860 I removed to Lansing, having received the appointment of superintendent of the State Agricultural Farm. I was there two years. In 1868 I left my farm, and removed to the village of Birmingham, four miles away, where I now live, and draw my supplies from the farm. I am in no business now, except in summer attending to my garden. I am now in my seventy-fifth year, in good health. My farm has now two hundred eleven and one half acres. I have taken the first premium of fifty dollars at the county fair on my farm. I have been offered seventy-five dollars per acre for the same. When I first settled on my farm, I felt the need of that practical knowledge which some of my neighbors seemed to have, and, as I was fond of my business, I was determined to succeed. My motto was to do everything the best it could be done. This I carried out in clearing and fencing, putting in crops, tilling, etc. I took a deep interest in agricultural papers, and I thought if I could not farm it as well on my new farm as was done on the model farms of the East, it helped me to form a liking and taste for farming which has been a great benefit to me. When our county agricultural society was first formed, I took an active part in the same, was frequently chosen as one of the board of managers, — executive committee, as they were called, — and was twice elected president of the same. I was also elected on the executive committee of the State Agricultural Society, and also president of the same. I was one of the committee and president of the State Agricultural Society at the time the state legislature, in fulfilment of a requirement of the state constitution, passed an act authorizing the State Agricultural Society to purchase a site for the State Agricultural College Farm, which was located three miles east of the city of Lansing. We were required to locate the farm within ten miles of Lansing, at a price not to exceed fifteen dollars per acre.

I had a captain's commission given me in our military company by Gov. Stephen T. Mason when Michigan was a territory. I never sought office. I left the Democratic party, feeling that it was too much in favor of slavery and too much in sympathy with the doctrine of state rights. My experience and taste of early life was work, and plenty of it. I took a deep interest in my employer's business, and learned that whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well. In early life my habits were formed of industry, and I at that time formed the habit of reading, which has followed me through life, and I am more indebted to this habit for what education I have than to all other sources. My tastes were all for farming. I admired the farmer's life. I believe at this time, after having spent over fifty years of my life on a farm, that I could not have enjoyed myself as well in any other pursuit. I was always considered a successful farmer, and took pride in my business, and used my spare means in building and improving my farm and enlarging it whenever I had a chance to purchase a few acres convenient to it. I have five deeds of land, comprising over two hundred acres, besides two deeds of village lots in the village of Birmingham.

January 20, 1885, being the sixtieth wedding anniversary of James and Dorcas Bayley, William C. Hoyt read the following sketch of the life of James Bayley:—

LIFE OF JAMES BAYLEY, by William C. Hoyt.

James Bayley was born in the town of Scipio, Cayuga County, N.Y., on the 7th day of July, 1802, and is the second son of Isaac Bayley, formerly of Windsor County, Vt. Mr. Bayley is an early pioneer, and first saw Detroit on the last day of April, 1824, coming from Buffalo on the old steamer *Superior*, a plain, stout, and rough craft, mostly built from the remains of the first steamer on the lakes, *The Walk in the Water*. His first night in Michigan was spent with an old friend, the late Diodate Hubbard, who kept a house of entertainment about a

mile from Birmingham, on the place now owned and occupied by James McBride.

Among the persons who lived on the road from Detroit to Birmingham was Henry Stevens and an eccentric woman commonly called "Mother Handsome," but whose real name was Chappell. Her locality and place of entertainment was about five miles from Detroit. The place was afterwards called the "Young Place." She kept a temperance house even at that early date, perhaps on the stupid-pig principle. She abhorred liquor, thought it was a great evil, but sold vinegar, which did no harm. There was a great demand for her vinegar by old soakers, who said it was well seasoned with old rye. "I know not," says Mr. Bayley, "why she was called 'handsome,' for she was not a beauty, but had an ugly visage, which would occasionally exhibit its deformity when a dead beat was around, or when some old vinegar customer didn't pay up for his drinks." Mother Handsome went to Heaven or some other good place many years ago, and left a name and reputation which will not be forgotten by old settlers.

When Mr. Bayley first came to Birmingham he found three families residing here: John W. Hunter, John Hamilton, and Elijah Willetts; the latter then kept a tannery, and his worthy widow is now living here. The same day Mr. Bayley landed in Birmingham he went to the house of Captain Robert Parks, then in Bloomfield, now Troy. Soon after he went to Farmington and stayed over night with Ziba Blakeslee, the father of the go-ahead George, who has succeeded in raising a large family and in accumulating worldly goods. Mr. Bayley remained in Farmington two days and there formed an acquaintance with the well-known Green and Powers families, who have made their mark in the history of Oakland County. From there he went to Troy, where he made the acquaintance of a young man named John Jones, who was then living on the west half of the northwest quarter of section twenty-one. He was then in poor circumstances and very willingly aided Mr. Bayley in clearing off a few acres of land. "From my acquaintance with

him, which embraced a period of about sixty years, I can truthfully say," says Mr. Bayley, "he was one of nature's noblemen, honest, industrious, and frugal, possessing good judgment, sterling common sense, which qualities enabled him to accumulate a large fortune, which he left in worthy hands."

After wandering around and looking over the wilderness where is now the township of Troy, most of which has been cleared away by industrious pioneers, who possessed good sense, bony hands, and strong muscles, Mr. Bayley went to Auburn, N.Y., and remained about two months, working as a journeyman at the tanning and currier's trade, for which he received the sum of \$25, which appeared a large sum to him at that time. After laboring faithfully at this place, which has since become celebrated as the home of the distinguished statesman, William H. Seward, he returned to Scipio and engaged in the employ of his old boss, Justus Allen, late of Pontiac. While living in the place of his nativity he had early formed the acquaintance of a damsel whom he then thought, and still thinks, was fair to look upon, named Dorcas N. Pearsall, who was united with him in the pleasant bonds of matrimony on the 20th day of January, 1825, sixty years ago to-day. The minister who officiated on the eventful occasion bore the name of Philander Kelsey, and was a worthy minister of the Baptist Church. Strange as it may appear, the following-named persons are living who were present at this wedding: Mrs. Laura Pearsall Philbrick, Mrs. Elizabeth Bayley Alexander, Mrs. Henry Pearsall, Mrs. Fanny Martin Pearsall, Benjamin Daniels, Sherman N. Pearsall, and Mrs. Robert Parks, all of whom, says Mr. Bayley, have acted their part in the drama of life, and when the curtain falls will be remembered for their worthy deeds.

In the month of April, 1825, young Bayley hired a team at Scipio, where he and his companion spent their early days, and with her bade farewell to early friends, and started for the West, toward what was then the *territory* of Michigan. A long journey lay before them, and they were six days on their way

before they reached Buffalo, then a small shipping port at the foot of Lake Erie. Here they embarked aboard the once celebrated steamboat *Superior*, and after a voyage of six days landed on the dock at Detroit, which then contained a population probably not exceeding four thousand persons, a large proportion of whom were of French origin. They immediately went to their farm, now occupied by their son, Adams I. Bayley, which had been taken up on the 10th day of May, 1824. Here they entered as their abiding place the pioneer's early home, the old log cabin. Here in their rude structure made of logs, Dorcas and James entertained their guests, told their stories, chatted and talked, usually in gentle tones, made their butter and cheese, laid their plans, and dreamed of the future. They remained on the farm until 1830. Their neighbors at the last-mentioned period were William Stanley, the father of the enterprising, jocose, gay, and festive youth, Lute Stanley, John Jones, Riley Crooks, John Sprague, Clement Pearsall, and Ira Toms. His more distant neighbors were Harvey Perkins, Guy Phelps, Willard Daniels, John Waldron, Michael Beech, and James Skidmore. At what is now Troy Corners lived Johnson Niles, a very peculiar, eccentric, and go-ahead pioneer, whose name is familiar to the early settlers of Oakland County. Mr. Niles settled in Troy at an early day, and was an influential man, and gave a willing, helping hand to the settlers when beginning in the wilderness. He was a zealous politician, and a Democrat of the Old Hickory school, and usually was a delegate to the Democratic county conventions held at Pontiac, where were also such men as William Popleton, Oren Popleton, Alfred Hanscom, Moses Spears, Dr. James W. Hoyt, Augustus C. Baldwin, John Davies, Edward Martin, A. G. Hovey, Joseph R. Bowman, O. D. Richardson, Zebina Barrett Mowry, Sardis F. Hubbell, Hiram Barrett, William C. Hoyt, Arthur Davis, and other influential and successful politicians who exerted much influence in rolling up the great Democratic majorities in Oakland County and State of Michigan before the Republican party came into power. His son, living on the old farm in Troy,

possesses many of the peculiarities of his father, with the same generosity and political proclivities of that sturdy and stiff-backed Democrat ancestor.

After the year 1830 Mr. Bayley removed his family to the city of Detroit, and took charge of Phineas Davis' large tannery, where he remained for nearly three years, and succeeded in establishing that business upon a substantial and paying basis. After this he returned to his farm in Troy, on which he had a clearing of thirty acres and had built a barn, a portion of which is now standing. The present frame house on the farm was erected in 1840, in which he remained until 1860, when he removed to Lansing, and became superintendent of the State Agricultural Farm. Mr. R. F. Johnstone of Detroit, who was his immediate predecessor, left the property in a very unprosperous condition. It was deeply in debt, and the finances of the state were in a depressed condition, owing to the large defalcation of "Honest John McKinney," state treasurer. This criminal abstraction of the funds created great excitement throughout the state. Mr. McKinney was tried and punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, which he left a disgraced man after having been pardoned out by Kingsley S. Bingham, the governor of the state. Through Mr. Bayley's exertion and influence the State Board of Agriculture was organized in 1862, and he left the farm out of debt, in a prosperous condition, and \$415 to its credit. Mr. Bayley further states that he bore the expenses out of his own pocket the first year, except \$50, which was afterwards repaid him by the state. In the month of February, 1863, he returned to his homestead in Troy, and remained there until 1868, when he removed to Birmingham, where he now resides.

Mr. Bayley was in the state legislature of 1865, when Governor Crapo was the chief executive officer of the state. Here terminates the somewhat eventful history of one of the early pioneers of Michigan, who is upwards of eighty-two years of age. He saw Michigan when it was a wilderness; he now sees it dotted all over with cities and villages and fruitful farms, and

with a population of nearly two millions of human beings. But few of his early friends and neighbors remain. They erected the schoolhouses, built the churches, made the roads, and cleared the way for the coming generations. They saw hard times, and leave with those who follow them their worldly deeds, which will last forever. When Mr. Bayley was born, Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, and he cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams. He lived during the administration of eighteen presidents. Eighty years ago no steamboats were on the lakes or the seas. The Erie Canal was not even thought of. A railroad was unknown. The news was conveyed on horseback or by slow coaches. The route of the telegraph was on the clouds, and the untamed fluid which now conveys ideas around the globe in one moment of time at the bend of the finger was quivering unchained throughout the universe. Detroit was a small village. Michigan was a portion of the Northwestern Territory. Chicago was unknown except to Indians and skunks. Napoleon was deploying his triumphal eagles in several kingdoms of the world. Louisiana was owned by France, and negro slavery existed in nearly every state of the Union. Mr. Bayley, during his sojourn on earth, can truthfully say that art, invention, and science have progressed more than they did in two thousand years previous.

In his day he saw the old wooden clock hung up in the corner of the kitchen, with heavy weights running down to the floor. He saw the old mother turning the spinning-wheel while she rocked the baby in the cradle. He saw "Bessie" carding the wool with the hands, and spinning the rolls on the humming wheel. He saw the victuals cooked in a large fireplace in the kitchen, where hung the crane and burned a fire from nearly a cord of wood. He has seen the goodwife work over a day in making a plain pair of pantaloons for her husband or one of her tall and muscular boys with the aid of a little one-eyed needle. He has seen many a pair of socks and mittens knit by hand with the small knitting needles. He has paid twenty-five cents postage on a one-half ounce letter, written with a goose quill. A

day's journey in a wagon when he was a lad was not over forty miles, and now the wagons drawn by the steam horse can carry a passenger in one day eight hundred miles. The little lucifer match and the deadly six-shooter rifle were invented in his day. When he was young the smoke of the Indian wigwam curled among the trees in the village where he now resides. Mr. Bayley is now in the twilight of life, his sun will soon set forever, and he leaves these words to his kindred who follow him: "Act well your part as a good citizen; sustain and be ready to defend the flag of your country. Be honest, economical, and industrious. Listen to the dictates of a good conscience, and bring no disgrace upon yourself or family." In the language of Simeon he says, "Now let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation which thou hast prepared before the face of all people."

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won,
Now comes rest."

James Bayley died May 1, 1887.

Dorcas Pearsall Bayley died July 14, 1889.

BRIEF SKETCH OF JAMES BAYLEY, by Volney Pearsall Bayley.

Volney Pearsall Bayley of Detroit, son of James and Dorcas Bayley, contributes the following: "My father must have possessed pluck to have persevered alone all summer, sleeping in that little log place six by eight, with brush for roof. The rain must have come down inside sometimes. To work hard and eat cold pork and potatoes on chips out doors (or perhaps to have warmed them a little), I am afraid would have taken the farming proclivities all out of me, and the farm would have been for sale before the summer was over. My mother must have made him 'two of a kind' to have gone with him into the woods. What a cold house that must have been that was built in a week! That kind of people will later put up good buildings, build good roads, and they will never forget to build good

churches and have good ministers, and they will worship in spirit and in truth. They will make good people anywhere, and a community that has the necessary salt that will save them and make them have friends who are proud of them. My mother made her own carpets for over twenty years out of carpet rags, and wove them on her loom. I was born in 1843, and never had any boughten clothes until after I was ten years old. Mother carded the wool after washing it; she spun the yarn, got the cloth woven, and made us boys clothes. She spun the flax and made all the linen tablecloths, napkins, towels, etc.; she knit socks for the whole family; she drove up the geese, picked them, and furnished the feather beds. She sold chickens, eggs and butter and cheese, which paid for all the groceries. But she never milked the cows or fed the horses or pigs, and never had anything to do with them. There were some things father would not have her do. If she wanted to take the horse and buggy it was brought round to the door for her, and she left it at the door when she returned. She had a hard, steady time of it for over twenty years; then came the finer carriages, brussels carpets, gold false teeth, and silk dresses."

TWELFTH GATHERING OF THE
BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION



HON. CHARLES O. BAILEY,
President of the Association, 1908-1910.

ACCOUNT OF THE TWELFTH GATHERING
OF THE
**Bailey=Bayley Family
Association**

HELD IN THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
SALISBURY POINT, AMESBURY, MASS.
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908

The Fort Hill Press
SAMUEL USHER
176 TO 184 HIGH STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

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ACCOUNT OF THE TWELFTH GATHERING
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Bailey-Bayley Family
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HELD IN THE UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
SALISBURY POINT, AMESBURY, MASS.,
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

THE committee having in charge the selection of the time and place for this gathering were Rev. Nathan Bailey, of Providence, R. I.; Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge; Prof. Solon I. Bailey, of Cambridge; Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, of Lowell, and Edwin A. Bayley, of Lexington. They were unusually fortunate, for the weather was perfect, — an ideal June day, — and the place was one of the most interesting, from an historical point of view, of any yet chosen for our meetings, as it was situated in close proximity to the site of the ancient homestead of "John Bayly, of Salisbury," the pioneer ancestor of one of the branches of our family in this country.

The meeting was appointed for 10.30 A.M., but some time before that hour members and friends began to gather, and a very pleasant social time was enjoyed with old and new acquaintances until the business meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock.

BUSINESS MEETING.

In consequence of the absence of the president of the Association, Rev. Nathan Bailey, of Providence, R. I., the meeting was called to order by Mr. John Alfred Bailey, of Lowell, the senior vice-president, who made a few pleasant opening remarks and asked for nominations for a president pro tem., and, on motion duly made, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge, was elected.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Franklin W. Barker, of Amesbury, pastor of the Union Congregational Church, after which the president pro tem. delivered the following cordial address of welcome:

ADDRESS OF WELCOME OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY, ESQ.

I thank you for the honor you have done me in selecting me to preside at this gathering.

We are all sorry that the Rev. Nathan Bailey, our president, is unable to be with us. It is a part of the duty of your presiding officer to say a few words in the way of welcome to those who are present.

We have with us to-day a considerable number of those who have been constant in their attendance at the gatherings of the Association. I am sure that I express their feelings as well as my own when I say that the friendships which we have formed at the meetings held in the years now gone are among our most valuable possessions and increase in value as each new meeting adds to our store of pleasant recollections.

We have with us also to-day some who attend for the first time. To these, the president and the older members extend a very hearty and cordial welcome.

We meet under very favorable auspices. We have come back, as it were, to the old homestead, and we find it to-day more beautiful than ever before. The noble Merrimac, separating the home of John Bailey, of Salisbury, on the north, from the later home of John Bailey, at Newbury, on the south, was never more beautiful than it is upon this perfect June day. This place is rich, if not with precious memories, at least with those things which stir our hearts and quicken our imagination. We can almost see John Bailey casting his nets in the river, or sitting at the door of his log cabin on yonder hillside, thinking of the wife and children across the water who never came to join him.

But I must not detain you.

The secretary then read a letter received from the president, Rev. Nathan Bailey, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, accompanied by the following address regarding his own branch of the family.

ADDRESS OF REV. NATHAN BAILEY.

I deeply regret my inability to be present with you in this the twelfth gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association. I trust the occasion will be one of profit and pleasure to all, and that it may help to strengthen the ties which bind us together. We are creatures of social instincts, and the social aspect of these gatherings cannot be overestimated.

In going about from place to place, I have frequently been asked as to which branch of the family I belong. I am obliged to answer, "To neither, yet to all." While there are several ways of spelling the name, there can be no doubt but that in its beginning it was the same.

Like the founders of the name in its different branches here, I came across, not in the *Mayflower* or some similar ship in the early Colonial period, but in the *Germanic*, in the year 1882. There are a goodly number of Baileys, and some who spell their names B-A-Y-L-E-Y, now in New England who have come from the other side and who in their line are pioneers.

Regarding my own branch of the family name, I know but little. My ancestors for generations have been identified with the crockery trade in England. Coming from France during the Huguenot persecution, our ancestors are supposed to have settled in Wales, and from there drifted into Yorkshire.

My grandfather, whose name I bear, a name which has been handed down through succeeding generations, came to Lancashire in his early married life, and was a pioneer in that section of England in the glass, china, and earthenware business. He was also a farmer, owning and cultivating one of the largest and most productive farms to be found in that section of England. He lived in Turton, which lies between Darwen and Bolton. Those members of our Association who contemplate a trip to England this summer, who should be so fortunate as to spend a little while in Bolton, Lancashire, will do well to go into the market hall and stop at the glass and china stalls which bear our name. You find there the two names which give the title to our Association. You

will find on inquiry, that these names are of relatives, or were less than thirty years ago. When a lad in England, I did not think enough about the matter to inquire as to why this difference. However, we who spell our name B-A-I-L-E-Y are just as strenuous in our insistence on the correct spelling as is our genial and efficient secretary, Mr. Edwin A. Bayley. So far as I know, I am the only one of our branch of the family who is in the ministry. Had my father had his way, I should have succeeded him in his business as a wholesale glass, china, and earthenware dealer.

Like the Baileys here, we have had the bugbear of an estate in chancery. I presume it will stay there, for who ever heard of such a thing as the "Crown" relinquishing its hold upon anything so valuable as one of these great estates upon which, through some technicality, it has been able to get its grip. If any of the members of this Association are haunted by such illusions, be wise, and don't waste time dreaming about it. If it is there, it will stay there, for there is no power in this universe that can ever get it out. In my boyhood I used to chase the "will o' the wisps," on the moors near my home, only to find, as I reached out to touch them, that they were yet a step further off. So with these great estates in chancery, you reach for them, but they are further off.

The Baileys seem to have been a frugal folk, possessed of habits of thrift. Here in Rhode Island I find they have been characterized as industrious. Here also we come across another spelling of the name which might suggest how these varied spellings have come. In a vote of the town council of East Greenwich, in 1724, I find letters of administration granted to one Samuel Bealey, son of Hugh Bealey. This Hugh Bealey is evidently the Hugh Bailey who was made a free man of the Colony of Newport in 1702. Where the Rhode Island Baileys came from seems to be unknown. In interviewing many who bear the name, I find a lack of knowledge of their ancestry. Perhaps, having asked some questions, I have set in motion inquiries that may result in more definite knowledge in the near future.

It is interesting to note the varied spelling of the name, — Baillie, Bailly, Bailey, Bailly, Bayly, Bayley, Bayliss. It seems quite reasonable that the spelling B-A-I-L-L-I-E may indicate the origin of the name

as coming from the occupation of its founder, bailiff. In my boyhood, the steward of a large estate in the near town of Longworth was always referred to as the bailiff.

An interesting topic for a paper at some future gathering would be the place which the name has filled in history, literature, science, and politics, and in the commercial world, and to note that, in the varied departments of life's activities, we are still, as for many generations, an important factor.

Members of the Association, it is an honored name that you bear, whether you spell it one way or the other. It is a name of which you are not ashamed.

The motto of this Association, *Semper Fidelis*, lays upon us obligations which reach backward as well as forward: Backward, that to coming generations there may be given accurate records of the Bailey-Bayleys of the past; forward, that there may be transmitted to those who follow us a name untarnished. This is both a duty and a privilege.

MUSIC.

The musical part of the exercises was, as usual, in charge of Prof. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, who always make it a very interesting and entertaining feature of the program of our meetings, and this year, as at several other gatherings of the Association, they were assisted by Miss Ella A. Fiske, of Clinton (a descendant of "John Bayly of Salisbury"), and also by Mr. Burton O. Wetmore, of Boston, who, though not a Bailey by blood, has almost become one by adoption. After a musical selection by this quartet, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge, gave the following interesting address.

ADDRESS OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

BAILEY MIGRATIONS.

The story of the removal of Gen. Jacob Bayley from Newbury, Mass., first to Hampstead, N. H., and later to Newbury, Vt., has been fully narrated by his descendant, Franklin L. Bailey, who is with us to-day. But the migration of Baileys from Newbury, Mass., to Newbury, Vt., or to places in that vicinity, was not confined to the descendants of John Bayly of Salisbury.

Webster Bailey, son of Ezekiel, a descendant of Richard Bailey, of Rowley, was another emigrant. He was born in West Newbury, in 1747, on the homestead which had belonged to his grandfather. He moved to Newbury, Vt., in 1787, when he had seven children, the youngest only two years old.

The following account of such a migration in 1796, written by Sarah Anna Emery, *née* Smith, who was living at the time, gives us a vivid picture of the manner of traveling from Massachusetts to Vermont in those days.

Her uncle, Samuel Smith, who had married a Bailey, had decided to emigrate from Newbury to the new country. Several of his wife's relatives had recently located themselves upon farms in Vermont. Mrs. Smith was anxious to join them. In Vermont, land was cheap, and they could secure a goodly number of acres. A tract of land in the town of Berlin was purchased and the preparations for a removal thither commenced.

February was the time set for the moving, as that month usually gave the best sledding, which was a great desideratum for the transporting of the household goods. The whole family, including collateral branches, was in a flurry for several weeks. One sister cut a generous quarter from her web of linen; another from her fulled cloth; a third presented blankets. There was a round of farewell visits, each of which was turned into a sewing bee for the benefit of the emigrants.

A large sleigh was constructed which was covered by one of the checked, woolen coverlets then so much used. A quantity of provisions was provided, cooked meats and poultry, pies, cakes, doughnuts,

bread, butter, cheese, all packed into a wooden box. Other luggage, including a feather bed, bedding, and coverlets, were placed in the sleigh along with the family.

It was necessary to thus prepare for the night's accommodation, as the houses of entertainment on the route were few in number, small, and often overcrowded. The furniture was loaded upon two ox-sleds. James Smith, a brother of Samuel, drove one sled, to which was attached a yoke of oxen and a horse. Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Samuel Smith's brother, drove the other team. Uncle Sam Smith, as he is called by our historian, had a yoke of oxen forward of his brother's pair, and his four cows were driven by another relative. It was a clear, frosty morning when the cavalcade took its departure. A sad parting for all, both for those going and those remaining.

Twenty-one days later, James Smith reached home again. As the news spread that "Jim Smith had got home," the neighbors flocked in to hear of the journey and of the new country he had visited. "I was permitted," says the writer, "to sit up till an unwonted hour to hear a description of the journey; of the slow progress through the long, cold days; and the weary nights at the small, inconvenient taverns, which were often so crowded that the males of the company were obliged to sleep on the kitchen floor wrapped in their coverlets. At the end of a tedious week the new home was reached. One of Aunt Smith's brothers (a Mr. Bailey) lived in a log house roofed with bark, with a stone chimney. The other Mr. Bailey had put up a good-sized frame house. The brick chimney was built and the floors laid, but the rooms were not partitioned. Quilts and coverlets were suspended from the beams. Uncle Sam's family went to housekeeping on one side of the chimney, while Mr. Bailey's family occupied the other side."

Vermont, as Mr. James Smith judged, was a fine state, a grain and grazing country.

The Baileys had raised a large crop of wheat of an extra quality. Father, i. e., James Smith, bought a quantity of the grain and brought it home to Newbury on a board chest which he constructed and fastened to his sled for that purpose. This was quite a successful speculation, as he paid only a dollar a bushel and sold it readily at home for a dollar and a half.

Speaking of things in 1799, a few years after the migration above related, Mrs. Emery says: "Uncle Smith had prospered on his Vermont farm. Good buildings had been erected and most of the land cleared and brought under cultivation. He usually visited his native place every winter, bringing a sleigh-load of country produce, which was exchanged for dry goods and groceries."

The Baileys above referred to were, I think, descendants of Richard, of Rowley.

The descendants of James, of Rowley, were of an equally enterprising character, not to say roving disposition.

James Bailey, born in 1722, a great-grandson of the first settler, was born in Bradford, later married, and lived first at Newburyport and then at Falmouth (now Portland), Me.

After the French war he moved to Haverhill, N. H., just across the Connecticut River from Newbury, Vt., and later was one of the first settlers of Peacham, Vt.

He served in the French war, having enlisted from Falmouth, Me. He had a very interesting, not to say trying, experience. Having been taken prisoner by the French at Lake George, he was carried to France and confined in a prison for nineteen months. He was finally exchanged and sent to England, from whence he returned to Falmouth.

As he had, when he enlisted, a wife and eight children, the youngest only a few years old, and the oldest less than twenty years old, we can well imagine that the prisoner underwent an agony of torment during his long confinement in France.

The following lines, written by Capt. Samuel E. Bayley, of the brig *Polly*, who was captured by Algerian pirates in 1793, and held in captivity in Algiers until 1796, are interesting as showing the feelings of a man held a prisoner among barbarians. The verses are addressed to the young lady to whom he was betrothed. He was finally ransomed, but died of the plague on the homeward voyage, after an illness of only two days.

"To you, my friend, these lines I send,
Though distant far from me;
Though we're apart, my aching heart
Is ever still with thee.

“To let thee know my grief and woe
Is far beyond my art;
I can't express the sore distress
That racks my painèd heart.

“I mourn and weep while others sleep,
My nights are turned to day;
While time runs on, and hope forlorn,
And rest goes far away.

“I think of thee where'er I be, —
Of thy unhappy state;
My thoughts and care are always there —
On thee I contemplate.

“Though hard my fate and wretched state,
I pray for a relief;
That God would bless me in distress,
And mitigate my grief.

“Without neglect I shall respect
My parents till I die,
Their tender care for my welfare
Lives in my memory.

“I trust in God who holds the rod
And doth chastise in love;
He can relieve the captive slave
And hear him from above.”

His father, Mr. Samuel Bayley, one of the richest merchants of Newburyport, I have not been able to place as regards his ancestry.

The president then called upon the secretary for his report, which covered various matters of interest to the Association, including reference to the proposed new edition of the history of the “John Bayly of Salisbury” branch of the family, the material for which the Committee on Genealogy have been gathering during the last few years, and which can be published soon provided sufficient financial support can be secured.

The secretary made particular mention of the death of James H. Bayley, Jr., of Braintree, which occurred on May 3, 1908. He was a member of the executive committee of the Association, a lawyer, and a young man of much promise, and his early death is a loss to our Association as well as to all other activities in which he was interested. Appropriate mention was also made of the death of Mrs. Bailey, wife of Hon. Andrew J. Bailey, who was president of our Association, 1902-04.

The secretary reported that two hundred and seventy-seven certificates of membership have been issued, and that there seems to be a healthy growth and interest in the work of the Association. He also called attention to the fact that a few more copies of the "Bailey Genealogy," covering ten generations, and four thousand descendants, still remain for sale at \$2.50 each; also that reports of each preceding gathering can be had at fifty cents per copy.

The attendance at this meeting was about one hundred, and while naturally most of those present were from Massachusetts and New England, there were several in attendance from the West.

The oldest Bailey present appears to have been Hon. John Bailey, of Wells River, Vt., age eighty-six, of whom more particular mention will be made later in this report, and the youngest was Alfreda Jane Bailey, age eleven months, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Lovejoy Bailey, of Kansas City, Mo.

Following the secretary's report, the quartet sang Barnby's "Sweet and Low," after which Mr. Ralph O. Bailey, of Amesbury, exhibited a Bailey coat-of-arms, which interested the members of the Association very much. In giving its history, Mr. Bailey stated that it had been in his family for many generations, and the tradition was that it came from England.

The president then appointed a Nominating Committee, composed of Dr. Stephen G. Bailey and John Alfred Bailey, both of Lowell, and Milton Ellsworth, of Rowley, to present nominations for officers for the ensuing term.

The president then called upon the treasurer of the Association, Mr. James R. Bailey, of Lawrence, for his report, which in substance was as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

JUNE 23, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand as per report of June, 1906	\$85.89
Amounts received from annual dues, etc., and for dinner in June, 1906	270.50
	<hr/>
	\$356.39

PAYMENTS.

Paid for use of Ford Building for gathering, June, 1906 . . .	\$25.00
Paid for dinner, June, 1906	81.25
Paid for printing, postage, and incidental expenses . . .	174.47
Balance on hand June 23, 1908	75.67
	<hr/>
	\$356.39
Balance forward to new account	\$75.67

After making his report, which was duly accepted, the treasurer stated that he had served the Association continuously since its organization, in 1893, and in consequence of his private business he felt that it was necessary for him to decline a reelection.

Remarks were made by members, expressing their appreciation of Mr. Bailey's long and faithful service to the Association as its treasurer, and a unanimous vote of thanks was extended to him.

An address commemorative of "John Bayly of Salisbury," covering his immigration from Old England and his life in New England, was then presented by Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Lexington, a descendant from him in the ninth generation.

ADDRESS OF EDWIN A. BAYLEY, ESQ.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRATION OF JOHN BAYLY, SR., OF SALISBURY, MASS., FROM OLD ENGLAND, AND HIS LIFE IN NEW ENGLAND.

Our place of meeting to-day is on historic Bayly ground. No meeting place could have been chosen which would be of as much interest to at least one branch of the family.

On yonder hill, now long known by his name as "Bayly's Hill," but then only a part of a wilderness, designated, for lack of any other name, as "beyond the Merrimac," two hundred and seventy-one years or more ago our ancestor, John Bayly, acquired the land and built the humble log cabin which during the remaining fourteen or fifteen years of his life was his only home. He was the first of his family in Old England to seek a home in the New World, and it, therefore, is particularly befitting that, gathered as we now are at this starting point, or birthplace, of one branch of the family in this country, we should have presented as complete an account as may be of the life of him to whom so many of us trace our ancestry, and to whose memory we all gladly pay our tribute of respect to-day.

While circumstances have seemed to place upon me the duty of preparing this sketch, I should have much preferred that it had fallen to some one better qualified to perform it satisfactorily, for the proper presentation of such a matter requires much painstaking care and investigation; but fortunately this has already been done quite fully, which renders my part little more than the bringing together and the arrangement of the results of the careful investigation of others.

It is, of course, fully realized that the complete presentation of the life of any character but dimly outlined on the distant horizon of the past is well-nigh impossible, unless that character happened to have been a very important factor of the times in which he lived, and usually, as in the present case, the subject can only be properly considered and presented in connection with some review of the times, the conditions, and the circumstances surrounding the life under consideration.

The great religious awakening of the sixteenth century, known in

history as the Protestant Reformation, or Revolution, brought out and developed an independence of thought in religious matters which created an active opposition to the abuses of the Church of Rome. This was particularly true in France and England; in the former, the protestants were known as Huguenots, and in England as the Puritans, and so active did the persecutions become that the Protestants sought relief by immigration, many of the Huguenots going to the Southern states, and the Puritans to the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies in New England, and, during the twenty years succeeding the founding of the Plymouth Colony, from 1620 to 1640, many thousands of immigrants from England sought a refuge and home on the shores of Massachusetts.

Among the immigrants arriving in the year 1635 was our John Bayly, with his son, who bore the same name. From what part of England he came I regret to say is not at present satisfactorily established, but I trust that later it may be definitely ascertained. Mr. Joshua Coffin, in his history of Newbury, Mass., published in 1845, states as a fact that John Bayly, Sr., was a weaver by trade and that he came from the town of Chippenham, in the County of Wilts, England; that while a passenger to New England, on the vessel called the *Angel Gabriel*, he was shipwrecked at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Me., in the great storm of August 15, 1635; that he settled in Salisbury, Mass., removing to Newbury, Mass., in 1650; where he died on November 2, 1651.

While it does not appear from what source Mr. Coffin obtained the information upon which he based the foregoing statements, yet, in view of the fact that he was a descendant of John Bayly, and may be assumed to have made extensive investigation and research in connection with the matters recorded in his history, we may be justified in accepting his account, particularly as no facts in contradiction have been discovered.

There is also a tradition, though at present seeming to lack authentic confirmation, that John Bayly's wife's name was Elizabeth Knight, a daughter of William and Jane (Langbourne) Knight, of Embourne Berkshire County, England.

If, then, as we may believe, this ancestor, with his son John, was a

passenger on the *Angel Gabriel* on her ill-fated voyage to New England, it becomes both interesting and important to learn what we can of that vessel and its movements at about that time. We find from the entertaining volume entitled "Ten Years at Pemaquid," published by J. Henry Cartland in 1899, that this vessel, the *Angel Gabriel*, was built for Sir Walter Raleigh, and while we have no record of this eventful voyage from any of her passengers, we are particularly fortunate in having a fully authenticated account of some matters relating to it, from the diary of Rev. Richard Mather, who was a passenger on the vessel called the *James*, which sailed from the harbor of Bristol, England, with the *Angel Gabriel* on this same voyage. Rev. Richard Mather was the father of Increase Mather, once president of Harvard College, and his diary was published by Dr. Young, in his "Chronicles of Massachusetts," in 1846.

The account of the experiences recorded by Mather is of particular interest to us as bearing upon what must have been similar experiences of John Bayly and his fellow-passengers on board the *Angel Gabriel*, for these vessels were of nearly the same size; they both sailed from the same harbor, at the same time, and over the same course to New England; their passengers and cargoes were of the same general character, and for about two weeks of the voyage these vessels sailed as companions, with frequent communications with each other, and at the time of the shipwreck of the *Angel Gabriel* they were only a few hundred miles apart.

From Mather's diary it appears that he took passage on the vessel *James*, at Bristol, England, going on board May 23, 1635. Then, as now, Bristol was an important seaport, situated about ninety-five miles due west from London, and near the junction of the Avon and Severn rivers. From its port many important voyages of discovery have set out, including those of both John and Sebastian Cabot, and in its shipyards, in 1838, was built the *Great Eastern*, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. Mather's diary states that the *James* was considerably delayed in stowing away her cargo and by adverse winds, and while thus delayed, on May 26, a ship called the *Angel Gabriel*, also bound for New England, came into Bristol Harbor. During the delays, which continued some days longer, there were interchanges of

visits between the masters of these vessels and some of the passengers, and as a result it was arranged that these vessels should accompany each other on their voyage to New England. It appears that the *James* was a vessel of two hundred and twenty tons, unarmed, and the *Angel Gabriel* was somewhat larger, being of two hundred and forty tons, and carried fourteen or sixteen pieces of ordnance. On June 3 these vessels set sail, accompanied also at the start by three other vessels, bound for Newfoundland, namely, the *Diligence*, of one hundred and fifty tons; the *Mary*, of eighty tons; and the *Besse*.

Unfavorable winds were soon encountered and landings were made at Lundy Island, situated in the outer Bristol channel, and also at Milford Haven, on the northerly side of the channel in Wales. At the latter port they waited twelve days, and on the Sunday spent there Mather says that some of the passengers from both the *Angel Gabriel* and the *James* attended church and heard, as he expresses it, "two good comfortable sermons made by an ancient, grave minister." It appears that the minister preached especially for their comfort and encouragement, and later visited the passengers on both ships. On June 22, the change of the wind enabled them to leave Milford Haven, and, on the following day, the three Newfoundland bound ships, which were sailing faster, finally parted company with the *James* and the *Angel Gabriel*, and though the *James* was much the faster sailing vessel of the two, her captain decided to stay in the company of the *Angel Gabriel*, in view of the fact that the latter was the largest and strongest built of the vessels and appears to have been the only one carrying arms, but it is stated that the *James* was obliged to go with three sails less than she might, in order not to outsail her slower companion.

On June 23 both the *Angel Gabriel* and the *James* spent the greater part of the day pursuing a vessel supposed to be a Turkish pirate and which was thought to have captured the *Mary*, one of the above-named vessels bound for Newfoundland.

It is evident, as the story of the voyage progresses, that a very congenial acquaintance arose between the officers and some of the passengers of these two vessels, and it seems that considerable seasickness prevailed on both ships.

On June 29 the *Angel Gabriel* sent a boat to inquire how the passen-

gers on the *James* were getting along, and later that same day Captain Taylor, of the *James*, with Mather and another passenger, went aboard the *Angel Gabriel*. He states that they found the passengers doing well, and remained to supper. That they fared well will be readily seen, for Mather says that they dined on boiled and roasted mutton, roasted turkey, good sack, etc. What the "etc." included we do not know, but as sack was a good quality of Spanish wine, we may well believe that the bill of fare was ample, satisfying, and exhilarating.

It appears that these immigrants included many of the well-to-do class, and that the cargoes contained their cattle and supplies, to establish as comfortable homes as possible in the new world. The pleasant companionship of these vessels, however, was destined to be terminated, for Mather reports that on July 4 very rough weather was encountered and on that day the ships finally separated, his quaint entry being, "This day we lost sight of the *Angel Gabriel* sailing slowly behind us, and we never saw her again any more." That this separation was regretted is shown from Mather's entry on July 6, stating that he advised Captain Taylor to wait for the *Angel Gabriel*, as he doubted whether their own supply of hay and water would hold out, to which advice he says the captain readily assented, but it does not appear that the *Angel Gabriel* was ever sighted again, and after waiting some time the *James* proceeded on her course. Although the vessels thus ceased to be sailing companions, yet no doubt many of the experiences of the *James* as reported by Mather were the counterpart of those met with by the slower-sailing *Angel Gabriel*. Mather reports changes in the course of the winds, varying conditions of seasickness among the passengers, the encountering of large schools of porpoises, grampuses and dolphins, as well as flocks of seagoing birds, and the frequent appearance of whales, all of which broke the monotony and added interest to the long voyage.

On July 25 the *James* was approaching the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and on July 27 her supply of hay and water was getting scarce and it became necessary to fill casks with sea water to serve as ballast for the vessel, which had become too much lightened from the loss of weight of the water, beef, and other provisions and supplies which had been used in the course of the voyage.

On August 3 a very severe storm, of short duration, was encountered, followed by a dense fog.

On August 8 land was first sighted along the coast of Maine, in the vicinity of Pemaquid, and, skirting along the New England coast, the *James* reached the Isles of Shoals on August 14. On the following morning, August 15, at daybreak, the terrible easterly storm which wrecked the slower sailing *Angel Gabriel* as she lay in the outer harbor at Pemaquid, now Bristol, Me., broke upon the *James* in all its fury. Mather in his description of the effect of the storm on the *James* says, "The ship lost three great anchors and cables, sails were rent in sunder and split in pieces as if they had been but rotten rags," but she successfully, although in a very much disabled condition, outrode the storm, and on the following day, August 16, reached Nantasket Bay, and ended her long, hard voyage of eighty-five days at Boston.

Of the terrific force of this storm, which proved so nearly fatal to our ancestor, there can be no doubt, for, besides Mather's account, we have that given by the Rev. Anthony Thatcher, who suffered an almost fatal shipwreck on the island which has since borne his name, off Cape Ann, at Rockport, Mass.; also the following very quaint and graphic account given by Gov. William Bradford in his "History of Plimoth Plantation," his language is, "This year [1635] the 14th or 15th of August being Saturday, was such a mighty storm of wind and rain as none living in these parts, either English or Indians, ever saw, being like for the time it continued to those hurricanes and typhoons that writers make mention of in the Indies. It began in the morning a little before day and grew not by degrees, but came with violence in the beginning, to the great amazement of many.

"It blew down sundry houses and uncovered others, divers vessels were lost at sea, and many more in extreme danger. It caused the sea to swell to the southward of this place, above twenty foot, right up and down, and made many Indians to climb into trees for their safety. It took off the board roof of a house which belonged to the plantation at Manamet and floated it to another place, the posts still standing in the ground; it blew down many hundred thousand of trees, turning up the stronger by the roots and breaking the higher pine-trees off in the middle and the tall young oaks and walnut-trees of good bigness were wound like a withe, very strange and fearful to behold.

“It began in the south east and parted toward the south and east and veered sundry ways, but the greatest force was from the former quarters. It continued not, in the extremity, above five or six hours, but the violence began to abate. Signs and marks of it will remain this hundred years in these parts where it was sorest.”

Such was the final storm, which, after the rough passage, burst upon and wrecked the staunch little *Angel Gabriel*, as she lay in the outer harbor of ancient Pemaquid, now known as Bristol, Me.

In Mr. Cartland's interesting volume, above mentioned, we find an account of the storm and the shipwreck of this vessel. Cartland does not give the source of his information, but he says that the *Angel Gabriel* was dashed to pieces, that one seaman and three passengers were lost, and most of the animals and goods. He also states, as a quotation, that one Bayly was a passenger on the *Angel Gabriel*, who came to settle in this country, leaving his wife in the old country, until he could make himself a little acquainted and provide a suitable place for his family here. His narrow escape from death in this shipwreck affected him deeply, and he wrote his wife such a doleful account of the matter that she never could be persuaded to undertake the voyage, even to join her husband, and as he did not care to again risk himself on the stormy Atlantic they remained separate the rest of their lives. Although Cartland does not give his authority for this evident reference to our ancestor, it is reasonable and natural and is borne out by all the facts so far as known.

It further appears that among the passengers in the *Angel Gabriel* was one John Cogswell, a merchant from London, who, with his three sons and quite an amount of goods, was on his way to establish a home in New England. Cogswell, soon after the shipwreck, in company with Captain Andrews, of the *Angel Gabriel*, came to Ipswich, Mass., and there established himself in business.

Of the journey of our ancestor and his son from Pemaquid to Ipswich or Newbury, we know nothing. Whether he came with Cogswell and Captain Andrews, as might naturally be expected, we can only surmise, but be that as it may, he with his son soon found their way to the land to which their journey was originally begun, and although the date of their arrival is not definitely known, it is certain that their coming was

not long delayed. That John Bayly possessed the brave, adventurous spirit of the pioneer, there can be little doubt, for neither the rapidly growing seaport of Ipswich nor the recently settled plantation of Newbury seemed to have sufficient attraction to him to make either his home, and he pushed forward across the Merrimac River and became the first permanent settler of that wilderness, then known, for want of any other name, as simply "beyond the Merrimack." Since his son seems to have preferred to remain in the settlement at Newbury, a few miles away, John Bayly at first dwelt alone in his log cabin on yonder hillside, which then as now overlooked a wide, picturesque stretch of country and the waters of the Merrimac in their winding course towards the sea, and here he may have been a year or even more, when, in June, 1637, the first authentic record of his presence appears.

It seems that a certain William Schooler had undertaken to conduct a young woman, Mary Schoolee, from Newbury to Portsmouth. Some time after, her dead body was discovered by an Indian. As Schooler may have been in the employ of Bayly or his neighbor in that lonely region, and as Bayly might be expected to be able to throw some light on the matter, it appears from the records of the Court at Boston that on June 6, 1637, an order was issued for the appearance of Schooler, Bayly, and an unnamed person, all described as dwelling "beyond the Merrimack," to appear at the Court at Ipswich, or before the magistrates there, who have power to take further order, as they might see cause. As the Bayly referred to was doubtless our ancestor, this order establishes the fact that he was then a resident "beyond the Merrimack." It is also interesting, in this connection, to know that the Court records show that Schooler was subsequently indicted and tried for the murder of Mary Schoolee and was found guilty on August 7, 1637, and was later hanged in Boston. There is nothing to show that John Bayly's name was connected with the trial, not even as a witness, and it is needless to add that he was entirely innocent of any connection with the crime.

The finding of many Indian relics in this immediate vicinity establishes the fact that it had been for a long time important Indian ground. On these hills and along the banks of this tributary stream the Indians frequently met in conference. Here they held their pow-wows and went

forth to war or to pillage, and the stream, in consequence of these Indian conferences, has long been known as Powow River.

The advance of the white man could not, however, be longer stayed, and on September 6, 1638, on the petition of Simon Bradstreet and his associates, the Court granted to them the right of establishing a plantation at Merrimack, giving to them the right to associate with themselves such other persons as they deemed desirable, to locate a seat of their town and to allot the lands among the proprietors. Under these important powers, the plantation known as "Merrimack" was begun, within the limits of which was John Bayly's home. Whether, under these circumstances, he had some disputes as to ownership with the proprietors does not distinctly appear, but the records of the Court, under date of June 4, 1639, show that John Bayly was fined five pounds for buying land of the Indians without leave, with condition that if he would yield up the land the fine would be remitted; that the occasion for the fine, whatever it may have been, was but a slight offense, is amply shown from the fact that when, in September of the same year, the name of the plantation was changed from Merrimack to Colchester, John Bayly's name appears among the thirty-seven names of those who shared in the first division or allotment of the land under the Bradstreet petition. What lands his allotment included we do not know, but presumably that which he was already in possession of. The particular location of his home on yonder hill is, of course, a matter of great interest, and from the extensive investigation of the late Alfred Bailey, of Amesbury, Mass., who resided many years in this immediate locality, it is quite clearly established that our ancestor's homestead comprised a triangular tract of about fifty acres on Bayly's Hill, bounded by the Powow River on the east, and the Merrimac on the south, the boundaries of which may even now be satisfactorily determined. Very interesting accounts with reference to it and its location may be found in the address of Mr. William H. Reed, who quotes from a paper prepared by the said Alfred Bailey, and also from an address of the said Alfred Bailey entitled "John Bayly's Cellar." Both addresses will be found in the report of the third gathering of the Association. Further reference to it will also be found in the address of Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, printed in the report of the ninth gathering of the Association, all of which furnish valuable additional facts for the family history.

In October, 1640, by order of the Court, the name of the plantation was changed from Colchester to Salisbury. As the plantation came to be more settled, the right of fishing in the Powow River began to assume considerable importance, and, as the first settler, we may believe that John Bayly had from his coming exercised the natural right of fishing in its waters, which might be assumed to follow with his priority of occupancy of the locality, and though soon after the organization of the town, in 1640, the proprietors assumed the authority over the fishing rights, yet it appears that they gave to John Bayly the exclusive right of establishing a weir for fishing in the Powow River. It would also seem that this right was granted on certain terms which were not entirely satisfactory to Bayly, for, on January 10, 1642, the records show that the right was taken from him by reason of some alleged failure to perform the conditions on which it was granted to him. In view of the fact that Bayly may have felt that his priority of occupancy and use gave him the rights which the proprietors under their plantation decree had no authority to limit, it is not strange that there should have been some disagreement between them. This, however, was very soon adjusted and the exclusive right was almost immediately restored to him, to continue for two years, upon terms which appear to have been afterwards satisfactory to all parties.

In October, 1644, the records show that there was a further grant or allotment of land to John Bayly, as well as an allotment to his son John, but where these lands were located I have been unable to determine.

During the next five years I find no definite reference to our ancestor, and we may presume that he continued his simple pioneer life at this home, during which time the permanent settlement of the vicinity was steadily going on.

The next definite reference we have to him occurs in 1649, under the following circumstances: Some years previous, in 1637, the Court had made an order requiring all married persons residing within its jurisdiction, whose families were residing elsewhere, "to repair to their relationships upon the first opportunity of shipping," under a penalty of the payment of twenty pounds, unless they showed just cause to the contrary at the next county court. It appears that some time prior to April, 1649, John Bayly was summoned to make answer under the

above-mentioned order for not going to his wife, or bringing her to him. His answer was duly and satisfactorily made to the Court on April 24, 1649, as appears from the following entry upon the Court records, namely, "By good evidence to the Court that John Bayly, Sr., of Salisbury, hath used good and sufficient means to procure his wife over from England, and she utterly refusing to come, it is thought meet by said Court that he shall not be constrained to go over to her, using still what means he may to get her over." This record constitutes a complete justification of John Bayly's course in the matter, and fully corroborates the statement of Mr. Cartland as to why he and his son John remained separate from the rest of his family. Some writers, in mentioning this matter, have not stated all the facts, which should in justice have been done, and for this complete record I am indebted to Franklin Ladd Bailey, of Boston, one of John Bayly's descendants, who has made a most thorough and exhaustive study of the family genealogy, the results of which are, and will continue to be, of great and permanent value to the family.

It further appears that at the same term of Court last mentioned, April, 1649, an order was entered that John Bayly be relieved from all military service at the trainings, providing he paid five shillings annually to the military company of Salisbury. Such an order naturally raises the question of his age, and on this point there is no definite information. It appears from other records that his son John, who is presumed to have been his oldest child, was twenty-two years of age when they came to New England in 1635, and it is, therefore, fair to presume that John Bayly, Sr., was at the time of his arrival somewhere between forty and fifty years of age, and at the time this order was passed, fourteen years after his arrival, he may have been from fifty-five to sixty-five years of age.

As I have already said, there is a tradition that John Bayly removed to Newbury in 1650, but I have found no corroboration of this statement. On the contrary, I find in the record of a sale of land in 1650, reference made to a road leading by the house of John Bayly, Sr., which while not conclusive, would seem rather to contradict the tradition that he removed to and was a resident of Newbury at that time.

There remains little to add to this sketch, for the life of this brave,

sturdy old pioneer was nearing its close, and we learn from his will, which bears the date of August 28, 1651, that his final sickness was serious and of at least some considerable duration, for at the time his will was executed he was confined to his bed. His death occurred not quite three months later, on November 2, 1651. It is probable that his death may have occurred at the home of his son in Newbury, where he may have gone to be better attended and cared for in his last sickness, which may have been the foundation of the tradition of his removal to Newbury.

By his will, above mentioned, it is so apparent that he sought to deal justly and fairly with those who stood closest to him, and who would naturally share in what he had accumulated from the lonely toil of his life as a pioneer, that I cannot refrain from quoting it in full, for it is the only writing left by him, and may be taken as the best indication of his character.

WILL OF JOHN BAYLY, SEN.

NORFOLK CO. RECORDS 28 OF THE 8TH MO. 1651.

This the last will of John Bayley sen. being on his sick bed, he being yet in his right mind and senses.

First. I give unto my son John Bayley (aged 38) my house and land lying and being in the town of Salisbury, during his life, and after my son's death his second son Joseph Bayley (aged 3 y. 6 mo. 24 days) is to enjoy it, and if Joseph doth not live to enjoy it, then his younger brother is to enjoy it — (James aged 1 y. 1 mo. 16 days), and when Joseph Bailey or his younger brother cometh to enjoy this land, he is to pay to his eldest brother John Bayly (aged 8 years. 5 mo. 10 d.) the sum of forty pounds as his grandfather's gift. And I do likewise make my son John Bayly sole executor of all that ever I have, only my executor is to pay to my wife his mother the sum of six pounds a year during her life provided she cometh over hither to New England. Likewise my executor is to pay to my son Robert fourteen pounds provided also he come over hither to New England. Likewise my executor is to pay to my daughters his sisters the sum of ten pounds apiece provided they come over here to New England. But in case they do not come over hither but do send by any messenger for their portions they are to re-

ceive five shillings apiece for their portions whether sons or daughters, and all these sums are to be paid according as it can be raised out of my land and stock, and likewise it is to be paid to every one of them according as the overseers and executors shall see cause. And farther, my executor is to pay for the passages of those who do come over hither, of them whether it be of wife or children, or any of them. And further I do give to my son John Bayly's children either of them a young beast as soon as may be with conveniency and my son their father is to breed these beasts for every of his children till these beasts groweth to cows or oxen, and the children are to have the profit of them.

And I do make my brother John Emery Sen. of Newbury and Mr. Thomas Bradbury of Salisbury to see as this to be performed.

In witness hereof I do set my hand the day and year above written.

Witness hereof

WILLIAM ILLSLEY

JOHN EMERY JUN.

This the mark (J. B.) of

JOHN BAYLY SENIOR.

A codicil. — Likewise I do give to Will. Huntington wife and children the house and land I bought of Valentine Rowell, and I do desire my overseers to see it made good to her and her children.

From this testamentary document, it appears that he was survived by his son, John, who came with him and who shared in the hardships of the ever-memorable voyage and the trying experiences of pioneer life in New England, and that he also was survived by his wife and at least one son, Robert, and several daughters, none of whom, so far as at present known, ever crossed the Atlantic.

There is a tradition, which some appear to accept as a fact, that Joana Huntington, the wife of William Huntington, mentioned in the codicil of his will, was his daughter, but I am unable to find any sufficient corroboration of such a claim. Doubtless the Huntingtons had been kindly neighbors to him in his lonely life and he felt that they were fully entitled to the recognition which his codicil gives them, but I find no proof of a closer relationship. His will was allowed on February 13, 1652, and may be found among the records of Essex South District Registry of Deeds, having come down as part of the record of Old



MONUMENT, GOLGOTHA CEMETERY, AMESBURY, MASS.

Norfolk County (Book 1, page 15) which at the time included the town of Salisbury and the towns across the present border of New Hampshire as far as Exeter and Dover. While his place of burial is unknown, it doubtless was either in Salisbury or Newbury, and it is hoped that it may yet be identified. Perhaps the ancient burying ground called "Golgotha," located near the scenes of his active life, was his final resting place and that the monument recently placed there in commemoration of the names of the eighteen first settlers of the town, among whom his name appears, is his only tombstone. It may be, however, that if his death occurred in Newbury, his burial was there also.

And thus ends the sketch of this humble, hardy, energetic pioneer, who lived his life courageously and well, according to his opportunities and surroundings. If thereby we are enabled to gain a clearer view of what he really was, the object is fully accomplished.

It will soon be two hundred and fifty-seven years since John Bayly died, and to-day his descendants are numerous and widely scattered. Some still reside in this immediate locality, yet long ago, by natural migration, the dispersal of his name and blood began. First to Boston and its immediate vicinity, then to Vermont, Connecticut, and New York, and later to the West and the South, and it is a pleasure to-day to be able to say that many of the descendants have rendered valuable and important service both in public and in private life, and that all, according to their opportunities and abilities, have assisted in establishing and maintaining a good reputation of the family name and blood.

Finally, may we not hope that among a considerable number of his descendants, in token of their appreciation of his earnest though humble efforts, there may be aroused a desire and a purpose, which shall assume the force of a duty, to seek out his burial place and erect thereon, as well as on the site of his home on yonder hillside, some simple, suitable, and permanent monument to his memory.

Following this address, Mrs. Moses E. Davis, of Pleasant Valley, Amesbury, a descendant through her father, Alfred Bailey, from Richard Bailey, of Rowley, and, through her mother, of John Bayly, of Salisbury, made a few interesting remarks, and also read extracts from her father's account of the home of "John Bayly of Salisbury."

The president then called for the report of the Nominating Committee, which was presented as follows:

President.

Hon. Charles O. Bailey, Byfield, Mass.

Vice-Presidents.

John Alfred Bailey,
Lowell, Mass.

J. Warren Bailey,
Somerville, Mass.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey,
Cambridge, Mass.

Volney P. Bayley,
Detroit, Mich.

William W. Bailey,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

James R. Bailey,
Lawrence, Mass.

Horace W. Bailey,
Newbury, Vt.

George Edson Bailey,
Mansfield, Mass.

Dudley P. Bailey,
Everett, Mass.

Edward P. Bailey,
Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committee.

The above officers, *ex officio*, and

Eben H. Bailey,
Boston, Mass.

Alfred S. Bailey,
Boston, Mass.

Dr. Stephen G. Bailey,
Lowell, Mass.

Henry Bailey,
Newton, Mass.

Mrs. Larkin T. Trull, Lowell, Mass.

Secretary.

Edwin A. Bayley, Lexington, Mass.

Treasurer.

Hollis R. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.

Auditor.

Walter E. Robie, Waltham, Mass.

Committee on Genealogy.

Hollis R. Bailey,
Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Gertrude T. Bailey,
Tewksbury, Mass.

William H. Reed,
South Weymouth, Mass.

Mrs. Abbie T. Ellsworth,
Rowley, Mass.

On motion, the report of the committee was accepted, and the nominees duly elected.

The following humorous poems were then read by Miss Ella A. Fiske, of Clinton.

MIXED ANCESTRY.

It's all the rage
To now engage
In many odd researches
For what is told
In records old
In safety vaults and churches.

We aim to know
If, long ago,
Our forbears honors carried,
And if they came
In time to fame,
And whom the maids they married.

We search to see
If we may be
From kings or knaves descended,
And learn, forsooth,
The simple truth —
That both in us are blended.

We find, it's true,
There's blood that's blue
That in our veins is flowing,
And then we find
Some other kind,
O'er which we do no crowing.

It's very sad,
But through this fad
It seems that we are fated,
To learn of knaves,
Who're in their graves,
To whom we are related.

'Twould be more fun
For every one
If blood could be selected,
And forebears bad
We may have had
Could calmly be rejected.

— *Chicago Evening Post.*

HOW ABOUT YOU?

It matters little, dear young man, where your grandsires were born,
Or if your great-great grandfather read law or planted corn;
Nor does it matter much to-day what your grandmother knew,
But what the world desires to know is, what is there to you?

Perhaps some of your ancestors, with sabre or with gun,
Helped rout the English forces from the plains of Lexington;
Or else, perchance, at Bunker Hill, their swords with valor drew,
But what the world to-day demands is service good from you.

Your mother's uncle may have been a soldier brave and great,
Have made some great discovery, or colonized a state,
Or with the thousands that he made some college have endowed,
But what, young man, have *you* e'er done of which the world feels proud?

There is no harm for you, young man, your lineage to trace
Back to some mighty giant mind whose deeds have blessed the race,
But let me whisper this to you, in a soft undertone,
If you a laurel wreath would wear, weave for yourself your own.

— *Thomas F. Porter.*

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GENEALOGY.

An interesting report of the Genealogical Committee of the Association was next presented by Mrs. Gertrude T. Bailey, of Tewksbury, in which further reference was made to the proposed new edition of the descendants of "John Bayly of Salisbury." Mrs. Bailey has devoted a great deal of time and labor to collecting material for this history, and the Association in general, and the descendants of John Bayly in particular, are under lasting obligations to her for her efficient and faithful services thus rendered.

Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, of Rowley, who gathered a large part of the material for the John of Salisbury branch, contributed the following paper:

REPORT ON GENEALOGY.

BY MRS. ABBIE F. ELLSWORTH, OF ROWLEY, MASS.

Any additions I have made to the genealogy of the John Bailey of Salisbury branch have been obtained more by the way of correspondence than by that of research.

Sometimes I receive a letter concerning a Revolutionary soldier, written in order that his descendant may be able to join the Colonial Dames or the Daughters of the Revolution. Then there are others who write me because they desire to find their right line from John Bailey, the first settler. When their place in the direct line is found, it is easy to get from them information concerning a number of lines to the present time. In the "Bailey-Bayley Genealogy," there are many noted and interesting families that are only partly given, and there is much need of a more complete account of them.

I have two interesting letters from the South, one from Mrs. Acosta, *née* Bailey, of Jacksonville, Fla. The other one is from Mrs. James Stacy Bailey, of Waycross, Ga. The latter is quite interested to know the correct coat of arms. She said she had in her possession three, and did not know the right one. In that respect she does not differ from the rest of us. I referred her to Mr. Ralph O. Bailey, of Amesbury, and they have traced the ancient one in their possession, taking a great deal of time and care.

She has sent me a good deal of the James Stacy Bailey line to the present time, with possible avenues for more. This line is very interesting.

We attribute great ability, courage, and enterprise to the "John of Salisbury" line, and this family is not without its share. I will not read all we have of it, but will quote some parts of it.

John Bailey (No. 170, page 175, "Bailey-Bayley Genealogy"), born in Weymouth, Mass., died in Woolwich, Me. He was an officer in the Revolutionary War in Col. Michael Jackson's regiment. He enlisted January 1, 1777 (see "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Revolution," Vol. I., page 830). He was also a repre-

sentative to the legislature of Massachusetts from the district of Maine. He married Annie Memory, a French girl, and they had eight children.

John Maximilian, one of the eight, born at Woolwich, Me., August 8, 1764, died at Woolwich, October 5, 1857. He married first, Susan Hodgson, and second, Susan Brookings, and had seven children.

Abner, one of the seven, by the second wife, was born at Woolwich, Me., March 14, 1796, died at Libertyville, Ill., 1871. His first wife was Mahala Marshall, of Wiscasset, Me.; his second wife was Priscilla Speed, of Washington, Me.

Abner Bailey had ten children by the first wife, and eleven by the second one. How would that please our President?

The ten children of Abner Bailey and his first wife, Mahala Marshall, all born in Maine, have settled in various parts of the United States. Four of them, William Stacy, John, Frank, and James Sylvester, moved to South Georgia before the Civil War. All were engaged in lumber manufacturing. James Sylvester Bailey had a large lumber business near the Georgia coast, and the place Bailey's Mills was named for him. He was also associated with Mr. Sewall, of Maine (candidate for the office of Vice-President), in the shipbuilding business. William Stacy Bailey, after being engaged in the lumber business, settled on a farm of several hundred acres near Waycross, Ga., and was for twelve years county treasurer of Ware County, Georgia.

Mrs. Bailey also says that, as far as her knowledge goes, the only child living, of Abner Bailey and his first wife, is Isaac Bailey, who lived for many years in Virginia, and now lives in Chestertown, Md.

Of the children of the second wife, one Ada, now Mrs. Perry, lives in Boston, No. 20 Chisholm Park (now Elm Hill Park), Roxbury.

James Stacy Bailey, child of William Stacy Bailey, was born in Montgomery County, Georgia, October 9, 1848, and married Mattie May Taylor, daughter of Rev. John R. Taylor.

Another writer, in a letter from Manistee, Mich., says her grandmother's maiden name was Polly (or Mary) Bailey. She married Aaron Gregory. She adds that her great-grandfather was Jacob Bailey, of Long Island, son of Jacob Bailey, and that he had many thrilling experiences with the British, being captured once and rescued

by his wife. After the war, he moved to Delaware County, New York. In looking over the Bailey genealogy, she finds sixteen Jacob Baileys, but not one of them seems to be the right one.

As there has never been any money to pay car-fares, postage, etc., we must depend a great deal on these seekers of knowledge to aid us in connecting them with their early ancestors.

It is tedious to have long genealogies read at the meetings, but those that are put in the report may be helpful to the seekers, especially to those who are members of the Association, and so are entitled to a report.

I have considerable material that is not yet connected at all with the lines we know of. I have also written in my book of genealogy much additional that has come to me since it was published.

The morning session closed with the singing of Fauré's "Palms," by Mr. Wetmore, with Prof. Eben H. Bailey accompanying him on the organ.

LUNCHEON.

A substantial lunch was served in the vestry of the church, at one o'clock, by the ladies of the Union Congregational Church.

After the lunch, a picture of the officers of the Association was taken for publication in the Newburyport *News*, which paper had an excellent and comprehensive report of the gathering, with several pictures.

AFTERNOON EXERCISES.

The members reassembled in the church at about 2.30 P.M., and the afternoon session was opened with the singing of "Annie Laurie" by the quartet.

The president then called upon Mr. Volney P. Bayley, of Detroit, Mich., who responded by giving the following interesting address.

ADDRESS OF VOLNEY P. BAYLEY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BAILEY-BAYLEY ASSOCIATION:

When I say that I am glad to be with you to-day it is no idle, perfunctory statement. It is the first meeting of this character that I have attended. The Association is unique in itself, and to me the occasion is of absorbing interest and deep genuine pleasure.

It is a grateful tribute to the virtues of those of our kin who have gone before, as well as uplifting to ourselves, to pause for a moment in the mad rush for gain and position — to stop the flight of time for a little — while we, through reminiscences, associations, story, and thought, link the present to the past, live in memory over again the days gone by, and draw inspiration from the honorable, unselfish lives and kind, Christian deeds of our forefathers.

You know we are inclined to live very much in the present; ordinarily, the past is quickly forgotten. In a sort of faint, indistinct way, fancy pictures some of the difficulties John of Salisbury and his immediate kin must have encountered in those early colonial days. But those difficulties molded and developed character, the influence of which is manifest in our midst to-day. The struggles of the Massachusetts Bay Colony are matters of history, and it is worth something to us of to-day to feel and to know that in those early struggles and sacrifices our ancestors took part.

It has been said by great writers that there was little in a name,— that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Viewed literally, I am inclined to believe this is true. As an abstract proposition purely, a name is simply a means of identification. It is an inherent quality of the object or thing — good or bad — as associated with the name, that gives character to the latter. When the rose is mentioned, as a matter of association it brings to our minds something delicious to smell and beautiful to look upon — not because of the name, but because of the inherent qualities of the object itself. A name, like a life, is just what we make it.

The name Bayley spelled with the middle "y" sounds good to me. I like it, not simply because it is the one I bear, but rather for the reason that back of the name, giving it vitality, strength, and character, stand the lives and records of reputable antecedents.

As I view it, it is the character and personality of past and present that make a name what it is, and it is for this reason, it seems to me, that we have a duty to perform to that name. Is it not in the nature of a sacred, invaluable heritage, just intrusted to our care and keeping for a little as we pass along through life? Is not my sacred duty, as a man, if possible to add to, or at least to safeguard, a name made honorable by my father? Is it not my duty to impress upon my children the importance of keeping unsullied and untarnished the name they bear? I believe I owe this to the past, to the present, and to the future.

In a gathering of this sort, where we are engaged more or less in looking backward, it is natural I think for our minds to revert to the late past, and to dwell upon those who were responsible for our being. I regard my mother and father in life as having been splendid types of manhood and womanhood; the longer I live the more I appreciate their virtues.

My mother was a woman of great force of character in a quiet, modest, unassuming way. No truer saying lives than that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." The early training of the child, the early formation of character, is of necessity left largely to the mother. God bless our mothers.

My father was a large man physically, and well balanced mentally, earnest and just in his convictions, and strong in his likes and dislikes. He stood high in his community, and was looked upon as a leader. He came to Michigan in 1824 and began clearing his farm, thus being one of the early pioneers of Michigan. There in the woods, close to nature, he and my mother worked side by side. What they accumulated came to them through hard, earnest labor, for those were the days when every man stood on his own land and chopped down his own tree.

Father was chairman of the Building Committee that erected the first church in that district, and was chairman of the committee on pulpit supply after the church was erected. He was justice of the peace, and a member of the legislature of the state. He aided in getting

through the legislature a bill to establish a state agricultural college. He was one of a committee to locate the college, and was its president and manager for a time. He helped to organize a county, and the State Agricultural Society, and at times was president of each.

I am deeply impressed with the beautiful location and surroundings of this ancestral home. It ought to be, and I feel it is, full of historic and intimate interest to us all. Here many of our colonial ancestors lived and died; here they endured hardships and privations, struggling onward and upward, ever striving toward their higher ideals. Trying to live a little better to-day than yesterday, laboring to bring up and to educate their children so that through the advantages of education they might with their lives exercise a great influence in the world for good. After all, it is the good and the pure in life that endures — the product of virtue, of industry, and of brain. It is very fitting that we should gather here and commemorate their past.

I long had a great desire to visit the former home in England of John of Salisbury, and three years ago I had the pleasure of visiting Chippenham, in the west of England, near Bristol, his former home. It is a city of about five thousand inhabitants, very quaint. I searched for Bayleys but could find no one of that name. A little more than a hundred years after John of Salisbury came away, there was a Bayley who represented Chippenham in Parliament, but I could find no record of any Bayleys there at a later date. Notwithstanding this, I was very much interested in the place.

I have visited Venice, and St. Mark's, and walked over the Rialto. I have ridden in the gondolas upon the streets of water; visited the beautiful churches, and examined the Venetian art glass, art furniture, mosaic and tapestry pictures, and lace. In my school days I knew well the picture of the "Leaning Tower of Pisa." I never shall forget looking upon it. How much we have heard of Ancient Rome! It was the time of my life to visit its old Coliseum, the Arch of Titus, St. Paul's Church, built near where St. Paul was beheaded, the ancient Catacombs which were the refuge of the faithful Christians of the first and second centuries, old St. Peter's with St. Peter's seated figure, the Vatican and the Pope. I have visited other cities that I read much about in my youth, those by the Spree, the Danube, Po, Elbe, Tiber, Seine, Thames.

I have climbed Mt. Vesuvius, and have shivered in July on top of one of the Alps.

But Chippenham had a peculiar charm for me, a charm akin to my old home. It was the home of my ancestor, and so I photographed the place in my memory. The main street was High Street. On it were plain and somber buildings, some a thousand years old. They were six hundred years old when John Bayly left the place. Up and down this old macadamized street I went inquiring about the Bayleys, and the same on the macadamized side streets which were originally laid out by the cows in their goings to and fro. These were a little wider now, but the two narrow boards for a sidewalk were only on one side. The small two-story frame, mostly white, houses and shops were built up to the street line. The first floors were on a level with the street. The windows had small panes of glass. There were brass knockers on the doors. Some houses had two brass knockers, one marked to call the servant. Roofs were often moss-covered. People were standing at the doors so close as to almost make any one passing turn aside a little to get by. I wonder if John Bayly's home is still standing. The people looked at one another and shook their heads when I asked for the information. They could not give me the street and number or tell me anything about my ancestors. In vain I had the church records and the records of the city searched. Yet this must have been the home of John Bayly. The town was not so very large, his home could not have been so far away. In my mind I can see the Chippenham of to-day, and though I may go to the ends of the earth and see the wonders of the world, yet there will always be a place in my memory for the old Chippenham in "Merry England."

I live in Detroit, the metropolis of Michigan. It is a beautiful city, blessed with natural advantages far above most cities. The greatest body of fresh water in the world passes its doors. Monster vessels carrying commerce of untold wealth pass and repass. Beautiful pleasure craft dot its broad expanse.

I extend to you, one and all, a most cordial invitation to visit me in Detroit. For you, the latchstring hangs upon the outside of my door. My family and I would be only too glad of the privilege and pleasure of entertaining you, and showing you some of the beauties of our city.

I say again that I am glad I am here to-day, — glad to mingle with you, glad to take you by the hand and feel the warm, inspiring touch of kin and close friendship, glad to look into your faces.

I hope this occasion has done you as much good as I know it has done me. I thank you; you have made it possible for me to forever cherish the memory of a very happy day.

The president then addressed the Association, as follows:

ADDRESS OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY.

As we meet to-day the word comes to us that one of the great Presidents of the United States is dead—for Grover Cleveland was a great President; and now that he has gone we can all, regardless of party affiliations, join for a single moment in paying him a just tribute of praise. He was not perfect, but he was honest, and he had the courage of his convictions.

The country mourns his loss and will not soon forget his public service.

At each of our gatherings we like to bring to mind some member of the Bailey family who has made a name for himself in history.

To-day I shall say a word about one of the very early Baileys, who, if he did not have a real existence, lives to-day, and will live hereafter as long as English literature and poetry find readers upon the earth.

I refer to Harry Bailey, made immortal by the poet Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales."

Geoffrey Chaucer has been very generally designated the father of English poetry. He wrote his famous poem in 1388, when he was sixty-one years old. He died in 1400, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Harry Bailey was "mine host" of the Tabard Inn at Southwark, whence the pilgrims, according to the poet, started on their pilgrimage to Canterbury. The host makes himself the master of ceremonies and accompanies the pilgrims on their journey.

It is at his suggestion that each one tells a story in verse or in prose as they wend their way south on their pious errand to the shrine of Thomas à Becket.

The following is a description of Harry Bailey, as given by Chaucer in the Prologue:

A semely man our hoste was with alle
For to han been a marshal in an halle.
A large man he was with eyen stepe,
A fairer burgeis is ther non in Chepe:
Bold of his speche, and wise and wel ytaught,
And of manhood him lacked righte naught.
Eke thereto was he right a mery man
And after souper plaien he began. . . . ”

If any of you wish to see Harry as he rode forth in the midst of the company clad in the costume of the period, you can gratify your curiosity by paying a visit to the Public Library in Boston, where the whole procession is seen painted upon the walls of one of the rooms at the left of the entrance.

But I must not keep you longer in the distant past.

Since our last gathering, our former member, Alfred Bailey, has passed away. We miss his presence to-day. It was he who, at our gathering at Groveland, told us about Bailey's Hill in Amesbury, and the old cellar hole showing the spot where " John Bayly of Salisbury " for a time had his home.

At the close of these exercises we are to make a pilgrimage to this interesting spot, and by the aid of our imagination reproduce the scene as it was in 1640.

We have with us, I am happy to say, a daughter of Alfred Bailey, and we shall be glad to hear what she may have to say to us.

We have also with us a member who takes much interest in the affairs of the Association, Prof. Solon I. Bailey, of Cambridge, professor of astronomy in Harvard University. He has recently traced his descent to Richard Bailey, of Rowley. We are always interested in what he has to say.

The president next called upon Prof. Solon I. Bailey, of Harvard University, who made an interesting address, in which he expressed the pleasure he derived from his attendance upon the gatherings of the Association. He spoke also of the assistance he had received in tracing

his ancestry back to Richard of Rowley, and of the satisfaction which he felt in knowing something about his ancestors.

The secretary then read several letters of regret from members who were unable to be present, expressing their interest in the work of the Association, and extending their greetings to those who were able to attend, and their best wishes for a pleasant and interesting meeting. Those sending such letters were Hon. J. Warren Bailey, of Somerville; George J. Bailey, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.; E. H. Bailey, of Streator, Ill.; Ferdinand Bailey, of Readville; Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y.; George T. Bailey, of Malden; Mrs. Sarah J. Bailey, of Northboro; Harrison Bailey, Esq., of Fitchburg; Hon. Andrew J. Bailey, of Boston; Edward G. Bailey, of New York City; Amos Judson Bailey, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary A. Bailey, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Mr. G. F. Newcombe, of New Haven, Conn.; and Hon. Horace W. Bailey, of Newbury, Vt., United States marshal for the District of Vermont. The latter, in addition to his cordial letter of greeting from the Vermont Baileys, sent an interesting sketch of Ezekiel Bailey White and his wife, Laura Dustin, which he had recently written and published, which was in part as follows:

EZEKIEL BAILEY WHITE AND HIS WIFE, LAURA DUSTIN.

The record of Ezekiel White and his wife, Laura Dustin, is both remarkable and interesting, and deserving, in the superlative degree, of a place in the annals of the Bailey family.

Ezekiel White was in the eighth generation from William White, who came from England to Ipswich, Mass., in 1635.

In the fifth generation from William was Deacon Nicholas White, who had fifteen children, of whom four sons, Noah, Ebenezer, Joseph, and Dr. Samuel, came to Newbury, Vt., as did their sisters, the wife of Col. Jacob Kent, and Mrs. Benjamin Hale. F. P. Wells, Newbury's historian, says, "More people in Newbury are descended from William White than from any other immigrant." Of these sons Ebenezer came to Newbury in 1763, one of the very first settlers, representing the town in 1784, always prominent in the affairs of the new settlement, and did service in the Revolutionary War. His last years were spent in the home

of his son Jesse, in Topsham, where he died July 4, 1807, and was buried in the Currier Hill graveyard. Jesse, ninth child and fifth son of Ebenezer, was born in Newbury, February 4, 1771, settled in Topsham on the farm afterwards owned by his son Amos.

Jesse married, December 4, 1800, Lydia, daughter of Webster Bailey, of Newbury. Lydia Bailey's first American ancestor was Richard Bailey, who came to Rowley, Mass., from England in 1638 or 1639. The generations of Ezekiel White on his mother's side in this country are, Richard (1), Joseph (2), Joseph, Jr. (3), Ezekiel (4), Webster (5), Lydia (6), Ezekiel White (7).

Webster Bailey came to Newbury, Vt., from West Newbury, Mass., in 1788 and settled on the river road about one and one-half miles south of Newbury Village, where James Johnson now lives. Webster Bailey established the first tannery and wholesale manufactory of boots and shoes in this section of the state, if not the first in Vermont. Lydia, the mother of Ezekiel, was the oldest of the eleven children of Webster Bailey.

The children of Jesse White and his wife Lydia Bailey were, Amos, Jesse, Ezekiel, and Phoebe. Ezekiel was born in Topsham, October 1, 1808; died in Topsham, July 31, 1899. Laura Dustin was born in Topsham, September 15, 1813; died at Ryegate, February 25, 1902. Ezekiel and Laura were married February 14, 1832, and a happy married life of sixty-seven years, five months, and fifteen days was terminated by Mr. White's death.

The ancestry of Laura Dustin is part and parcel of colonial history. Laura was a daughter of John K. Dustin, and is in the sixth generation from Hannah Dustin, famous in history as the Indian slayer. She was a sister of Daniel Dustin, a brigadier-general under Benjamin Harrison, who later as President appointed him United States sub-treasurer at Chicago, which position he held until his death a few years ago. Mrs. White was the last survivor in a family of thirteen children.

In an historical gazetteer of New Hampshire by Edwin A. Charlton, published in 1855, is found at page 111 the following account (under the town of Boscawen) of the historically famous Hannah Dustin.

"The island lying at the mouth of Contoocook River, within the

limits of this town, named Dustin's Island, was the scene of the heroic deeds of Mrs. Hannah Dustin, which may appropriately be noticed here. Mrs. Dustin, her infant babe, only a week old, and her nurse were taken captive by the Indians at Haverhill, Mass., March 15, 1698. The mother, still confined in bed, was forced by the savages to rise and accompany them. The infant, showing signs of uneasiness, was dispatched by an Indian, who dashed its head against a tree, before the party had proceeded far from the place of capture. They conveyed the mother, feeble and exhausted, and the nurse, up the Merrimac, and halted at the island mentioned above. Here they rested for a while, intending soon to proceed on their way, a considerable distance farther up the river, to an Indian town, where the captives were informed that they would be compelled to run the gauntlet through the village. Aware of the cruelties that awaited her, Mrs. Dustin formed a determination to exterminate the whole party should an opportunity present itself. Her companions consisted of her nurse and an English boy who had been taken from Worcester. She prevailed upon them to assist her in this daring enterprise. The wished-for time was close at hand. The Indians, having refreshed themselves on this island, being still tired from the long and rapid march, and apprehensive of no danger, lay down and quickly sank into a profound sleep. Mrs. Dustin, viewing the circumstance as favorable to her deliverance, seized upon it at once. By the aid of the nurse and boy, with the deadly weapons of her brutal captors, she despatched ten of the number. Of the remaining two, a woman made her escape, and a boy they intentionally left. Taking the scalps of the slain, and one of their birch canoes, she returned down the river to Haverhill in safety, to the joy and astonishment of her friends."

Hayward, in his *Gazetteer of New Hampshire*, says, "The General Court of Massachusetts made Hannah Dustin a grant of fifty pounds, and she received many other valuable presents."

In 1845, Mr. White bought the Adam Dickey farm, which became the happy, hospitable home of a couple who did honor to the town of their nativity. We doubt if the rugged hills and pleasant dales of Topsham ever supported a home more renowned for its good cheer and unostentatious hospitality, or a man and woman more highly esteemed for their integrity, or better citizens at large, or more sincere

Christians. They were the parents of nine children, having twenty-three grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. Of these forty descendants, thirty-one are now living. Under a burden of disease and pain, the last years of Ezekiel White were remarkable for their strength of character and freedom from complaint. After Mr. White's death, Mrs. White made her home with her son Fred, at Ryegate, who with his most excellent wife made their good mother comfortable and happy. After only four days of sickness Mrs. White died at her son's home in Ryegate, February 25, 1902.

The president then called upon Henry Baily, Esq., of Newton, who very pleasantly responded in an interesting address upon the Quaker branch of the family, as follows:

ADDRESS OF HENRY BAILY.

The Quaker branch of the Bailey-Bayley family came to this country with William Penn's colonists and settled first on the banks of the Delaware in what is now Philadelphia. Many of them afterwards moved inland a few miles and made their homes in the section which became in due time Chester County. In that beautiful upland country, watered by the historic Brandywine, their descendants still cultivate the soil and preserve in modified form the habits and customs of their forefathers.

Because there is thus a bond between the Bailey-Bayley Association and the people called Quakers, and also because this place in which we hold our reunion to-day is intimately bound up with the memory of John G. Whittier, the best-known of all American Quakers, some allusion to Quakers and their institutions seems a most appropriate part of the day's program.

Quaker was originally a term of derision — misapplied, of course, like most terms of the kind. No true member of the Society of Friends, as they call themselves, was ever known to quake at anything. Peace is a cardinal principle of the Quakers, but not from any motives of fear. They believe in peace because to them it is sensible and right; war, foolish and wrong.

Quakerdom naturally centers in Philadelphia. There is a great deal that is bad in the City of Brotherly Love, but it is not the fault of the Quakers. So long as they governed Philadelphia it was a model town. Quakers are not politicians. It was when the latter superseded the former that the trouble began with Philadelphia.

The work of the Quakers has been in the realm of education, thrift, and plain living. They have been consistent followers and apostles of the Simple Life from the beginning. Education has always had the most liberal support from them. Their leading college, Haverford, located just outside of Philadelphia, is an almost ideal institution for both students and teachers. It stands high up among the best of American small colleges. Swarthmore, in the same vicinity, also takes high rank. Bryn Mawr College for women, Cornell, and Johns Hopkins, all owe their first foundations to Quakers.

One of Haverford's graduates, a member of the class of 1885, is counted among the greatest scholars of the world. This is Prof. Theodore W. Richards, of the Chemistry Department at Harvard. A good authority recently stated that America had but three original scholars, one of them being Professor Richards. Additional evidence as to Professor Richards' ability is found in the fact that he is the only American scholar ever invited to occupy a permanent chair at a German university. The number of teachers, instructors, and professors, of lesser fame, sent out by Haverford to spread the gospel of education is a strong witness to the educational usefulness of that institution.

It is somewhat paradoxical for a Quaker college to produce a man of mark, musically. The Quakers have never, until the present generation, concerned themselves to any extent with music. None the less they have given the world one eminent singer. Mr. David Bispham, some years ago a favorite opera singer of Wagnerian roles, both in New York and London, and still popular on the concert stage, is a graduate of Haverford in the class of 1876.

The Quakers have also proved the exception to the rule in the still more striking case of war. In spite of their opposition to mortal combat, they have produced two well-known American generals. One of these was the Revolutionary soldier, General Greene, a Rhode Island Quaker, who rose to the post of second in command to Washington.

The other was a Confederate soldier, Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton, a Philadelphia Quaker by descent, who defended Vicksburg and finally surrendered it to General Grant. There was apparently a good deal of substantial Quaker substance in the makeup of Abraham Lincoln, derived presumably from some early Quaker ancestors. Many incidents in the life of Lincoln show that "in spirit and in truth" he was more nearly an Orthodox Quaker than anything else.

It may be well to say in passing that the word "orthodox" distinguishes the out-and-out Quaker from the more liberally inclined Hicksite, or follower of Elias Hicks. The division was caused by the same difference in belief that separated the Unitarians from the Orthodox Congregationalists.

Quakers have always been well-to-do. Wherever found, they stand at the front in prosperity. This is due to their thrift and absence of all luxury in their manner of life. Yet they never deny themselves the things that constitute real comfort. An absolutely poor or stingy Quaker is seldom seen.

Devoted as the society has always been to high intellectual standards, it is not surprising that two of America's famous poets were Quakers. Whittier and Bayard Taylor have world-wide reputations. Taylor adds to his poet's laurels those of the traveler and the general literary man. Yet it is more in the making of useful men and women in every field of labor that the Quakers have done their best work. They have never aspired to the glory of producing what are called great men.

Even in as brief a record as this, what the Society of Friends did to make this country a free country in every sense and to all races should not be forgotten. Their constant efforts in that direction at a time when it required more than ordinary courage to hold anti-slavery views, and publish them too, stamps them, better than anything else could, as a brave people.

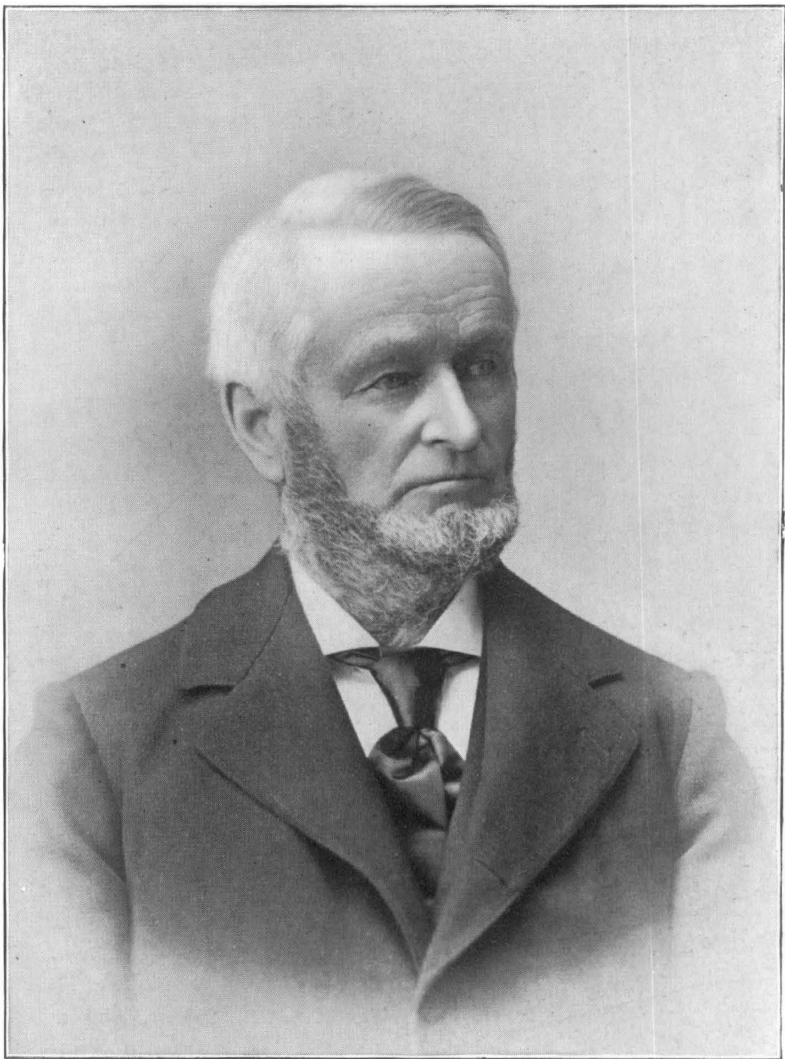
In numerical strength the Quakers are doubtless decreasing. Their influence for good, on the other hand, is increasing. The world no longer taboos the subject of universal peace. It has become a universal topic of discussion in the councils of civilized nations. Universal education is rapidly nearing achievement. Simple speech is now taught as the only right use of speech. Honorable dealing with all men and all

nations is the constant theme of great statesmen and wise lawgivers. Plain living is the rule prescribed by eloquent preachers and all sound teachers. The foundations laid by the Quakers are now being built upon by the most powerful organizations in the world. The Quakers may drop their distinctive dress and form of speech, adapt themselves to modern ways, change their outward form of worship to the Episcopal in the East and the Methodist in the West, enjoy in moderation present-day recreations, and make their general unlikeness to other people invisible at first glance, but it is none the less true that their hearts are still the Quaker heart and their understanding of things spiritual is still the Quaker understanding.

It has been clearly demonstrated since this Association began holding reunions that the Bailey-Bayley branch of the human family has justified its existence at all times by the varied and useful lives of its members. If this brief chronicle of the B-a-i-l-y Quaker end of the Association has made the argument a little stronger and we are all satisfied that it is a good thing to have a tie that binds us to the ancient and honorable Society of Friends, the addition of these rambling remarks to the program will not have been in vain.

HON. JOHN BAILEY.

The president then called upon Hon. John Bailey, of Wells River, Vt., whose presence and remarks formed one of the memorable features of the gathering. As already stated, he was the oldest Bailey present, having been born on January 30, 1822, and besides bearing the same name as the pioneer ancestor, the story of whose life and home formed the central theme of this gathering, was also a direct descendant in the seventh generation. He is the great-grandson of Gen. Jacob Bailey, the founder of the town of Newbury, Vt., where Mr. Bailey was born and has always lived, and where he has always been held in high esteem, having served the town in almost every elective office, having also held the important position of sheriff of his county for twenty-five years. In connection with Mr. Bailey's remarks, the secretary read from the June, 1907, number of *The Vermonter*, a very interesting account of Mr. Bailey's successful experience in the capture of the Barre (Vt.) bank



HON. JOHN BAILEY,
Wells River. Vt.

robbers in 1875, while he was serving as sheriff. Mr. Bailey is a remarkably well-preserved man for his years and active life, and greatly enjoyed the gathering, to the success of which his presence contributed an important part.

A unanimous vote of thanks to the Union Congregational Church and Society was passed, for its hospitality and courtesy, which contributed so much to the convenience and success of the gathering, and an appropriate resolution of sympathy was passed on account of the serious illness of Mrs. George F. Newcombe, of New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Newcombe is a descendant of "John Bayly of Salisbury," and has always taken a great interest in the work of the Association, having assisted greatly in an effort to connect the branches of the family in America with their ancestors in England.

The afternoon closed with the duet composed by Prof. E. H. Bailey, entitled "Till We Meet Again," sung by Mrs. Eben H. Bailey and Mr. Wetmore; and to a most hearty encore they responded with Hildach's "Farewell to the Swallows."

The funeral services of ex-President Cleveland occurred during the afternoon, and in connection with the remarks of the presiding officer, and at his suggestion, the entire audience stood silently for a few moments, in respect to Mr. Cleveland's memory.

At the close of the meeting, with Mrs. Milton Ellsworth, of Rowley, and Mrs. Moses E. Davis, of Pleasant Valley, as guides, many of the members visited the site of John Bayly's homestead on Bayly's Hill, and also the ancient burying ground called "Golgotha," both of which are located nearby our place of meeting. On Bayly's Hill, the depression believed to be the cellar of John Bayly's house is plainly visible, and in the burying ground is a memorial boulder to the eighteen settlers of the town of Amesbury, bearing a tablet upon which their names, including that of John Bayly, appear. The visit to these points of historical interest added very much to the enjoyment of the gathering.

This closed the twelfth gathering of the Association, which will be long remembered by those present as one of the most pleasant and instructive meetings of the Association.

BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION



HON. HORACE W. BAILEY, OF NEWBURY, VT.
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1911-

ACCOUNT OF THE THIRTEENTH GATHERING
OF THE
Bailey-Bayley Family
Association

PARTICULARLY COMMEMORATIVE
OF THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF
BRIGADIER GENERAL
JACOB BAYLEY
1726 - 1815

A PIONEER OF STRONG, UNSELFISH PURPOSE
A PATRIOT OF UNCOMPROMISING FIDELITY
A SOLDIER UNSTAINED BY PERSONAL AMBITION
A CITIZEN EVER DEVOTED TO THE PUBLIC GOOD

HELD IN WEST NEWBURY, MASS.
AUGUST 19, 1911

MOTTO
SEMPER FIDELIS
(ALWAYS FAITHFUL)

ADDISON C. GETCHELL & SON, PRINTERS
BOSTON

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ACCOUNT OF THE THIRTEENTH GATHERING
OF THE

Bailey-Bayley Family
Association

HELD IN THE TOWN HALL,
WEST NEWBURY, MASSACHUSETTS,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1911.

The committee having the meeting in charge were Hon. Charles O. Bailey of Byfield, Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge, Prof. Eben H. Bailey of Boston, Mrs. Jennie B. Trull of Lowell, Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, Mr. Milton Ellsworth of Rowley, and Edwin A. Bayley, Esq., of Lexington.

They evidently had found favor with the weather bureau, for the day was all that could be desired and should have called out a larger attendance even than was present.

Following the plan of the last meeting, at which the life of "John Bayly of Salisbury," the pioneer ancestor of one branch of our family in this country, was the leading feature, the committee thought best to make this meeting particularly commemorative of the life and public services of Brigadier General Jacob Bayley, who was perhaps the most distinguished representative of his name or blood in this country.

West Newbury was naturally selected as the place of holding this meeting, because it was the birthplace and boyhood home of General Bayley.

BUSINESS MEETING.

The meeting was appointed for 10.45 A.M., but in consequence of unavoidable delays, it was nearly an hour later when the Secretary called the meeting to order. The time, however, was pleasantly spent socially.

Among those present was Rev. Dr. Rufus Emery of Newburyport, eighty-four years old, a "distant cousin" of ours by the way of Eleanor Emery, who married John Bayley, Jr., some time during the first half of the seventeenth century. Dr. Emery has done much valuable work in connection with the genealogy of his family. He was informally introduced to those present, and spoke of his interest in and connection with the genealogy of our family, particularly that of General Bayley, upon whose life he had some years ago prepared and delivered an interesting address. All regretted that Dr. Emery's health did not permit him to remain and take further part in the meeting.

We were disappointed that our President, Hon. Charles O. Bailey, was unable to be present, and in consequence of his absence, Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell, senior Vice-President, was called upon to preside. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Bailey, in his usual happy way, extended a cordial greeting to all present. He then called upon Rev. Alvin F. Bailey of Barre to offer prayer, after which a musical selection was rendered by Prof. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey.

The Secretary then made his report as follows :

REPORT OF EDWIN A. BAYLEY, SECRETARY.

Your Secretary would briefly call the attention of the Association to several matters which should be of interest to all.

1st. There have been two hundred and ninety-seven certificates of membership issued, twenty of these since our last meeting three years ago. While the nominal membership is, therefore, two hundred and ninety-seven, our actual live membership is considerably less, due to deaths and lack of active interest. It is a pleasure for your officers to devote the necessary time to the affairs of the Association when they feel that they have the active interest and support of each member, and it is very desirable that this fact be kept in mind.

2d. We need new members; each of us meet many of our name or blood who have never joined the Association. They

could bring in new life and interest, and I am sure would find the work of the Association both interesting and helpful. Let each member make an earnest effort to interest some who are not now members of our Association.

3d. While the edition of our family history is entirely exhausted, there still remain quite a number of reports of the gatherings of the Association which contain much valuable and interesting historical matter. These reports should be placed where they will be doing some good. There are sufficient copies for twenty full sets, covering our thirteen meetings from 1893 to 1911, both inclusive. They can be furnished in bound sets at a price not exceeding five dollars per set, and the Secretary will be glad to furnish such sets, as long as they last, in the order in which applications are received.

4th. Some members of the Association have suggested that annual gatherings would tend to arouse an increased interest and attendance; others feel that a meeting each year is too often. The Secretary would be glad to hear from members, either personally or by letter, as to how they feel with reference to this matter, for the life and usefulness of the Association must depend not upon the efforts of a very few, but upon the interest and support of the membership as a whole.

We all miss from our gathering today the presence of Mrs. Gertrude T. Bailey, one of our most interested and valued members, who is still confined to her home by ill-health. I am sure all present extend to her our sincere sympathy and most earnest and cordial wishes for her early and complete recovery.

Since our last meeting death has removed several of our faithful members, among whom are Mr. William Wallace Bailey of Brooklyn, N.Y., Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Bailey of Lowell, Mr. Thomas Bailey of Camp Point, Ill., Mrs. Dudley P. Bailey of Everett, and Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bailey of Malden.

The report of the Secretary was duly accepted and placed on file.

On motion, it was voted that the President appoint a commit-

tee of three to nominate officers for the ensuing term, and he appointed Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., Dr. Stephen G. Bailey, and Mrs. Milton Ellsworth as such committee.

After another musical selection by Prof. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey, the Treasurer presented the following report:

REPORT OF HOLLIS R. BAILEY, TREASURER.

AUGUST 18, 1911.

HOLLIS R. BAILEY, Treasurer

in account with BAILEY-BAYLEY FAMILY ASSN. Dr.

To Cash recd. as follows:

1909		
July 13,	From James R. Bailey, former Treas.	\$84.17
1911		
Aug. 18,	From Dues and Sale of Reports, &c.	197.95
		<u>\$282.12</u>
		<u><u> </u></u>
1911	Cr.	
Aug. 18,	By Cash paid out for postage, printing	
	stamped envelopes, &c.,	\$138.02
	Bal. on hand	144.10
		<u>\$282.12</u>
		<u><u> </u></u>

Audited August 18, 1911, by Walter E. Robie.

The report of the Treasurer was duly accepted and placed on file.

Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., in behalf of the committee appointed for the nomination of officers, made the following report:

President.

Hon. Horace W. Bailey, Newbury, Vt.

Vice-Presidents.

Volney P. Bayley,
Detroit, Mich.

J. Warren Bailey,
Somerville, Mass.

Prof. Solon I. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.	George Edson Bailey, Mansfield, Mass.
Hon. Charles O. Bailey, Byfield, Mass.	James R. Bailey, Lawrence, Mass.
Edward P. Bailey, Chicago, Ill.	Charles H. Bayley, Boston, Mass.

Executive Committee.

With the foregoing officers,

Prof. Eben H. Bailey, Boston, Mass.	John Alfred Bailey, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Jennie B. Trull, Lowell, Mass.	Mrs. William Gerry Slade, New York City.
John W. Bailey, Topsfield, Mass.	

Secretary.

Edwin A. Bayley, 30 Court street, Boston.

Treasurer.

Hollis R. Bailey, 19 Congress street, Boston.

Auditor.

Walter E. Robie, Waltham, Mass.

Committee on Genealogy.

Hollis R. Bailey, Cambridge, Mass.	Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth, Rowley, Mass.
Mrs. Gertrude T. Bailey, Tewksbury, Mass.	Edwin A. Bayley, Lexington, Mass.

On motion, it was voted that the report of the nominating committee be accepted, and that the nominees be elected.

The following commemorative address on the life and public services of Brigadier General Jacob Bayley was then given :

A HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JACOB BAYLEY.

PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY EDWIN A. BAYLEY, Esq.,
OF LEXINGTON, MASS., A DESCENDANT FROM HIM IN THE
FIFTH GENERATION.

Mr. CHAIRMAN, KINSMEN, AND FRIENDS:—

Once again at the invitation of our Association we gather together on the banks of the Merrimac, in the midst of a locality rich in historic associations with various branches of our family. Our meeting today is in particular commemoration of the life of a most worthy ancestor, one who, judged by the services he rendered to his town, his state, and his country, earned a distinction which still remains unequaled by any of his name or blood, and we surely do well to carefully gather, and thoughtfully consider, the story of his life.

For many years it has been one of my strongest desires that the history of the life of General Jacob Bayley should be written out as it deserves to be and preserved in a connected and permanent form, and if what I have prepared for this meeting shall serve as some assistance to that end, I shall feel amply repaid, for I am convinced that few have deserved more and received less from their posterity than he in honor of whose memory we gather today.

In preparing this address I have confined myself to well authenticated facts collected from the most reliable sources of the history of his times, which clearly show him to have been not only the leading man of his own locality, but one of the most prominent citizens of the whole state.

General Bayley was born in that part of Newbury now West Newbury, Mass., on the 19th day of July, 1726. The house in which he was born stood on or near what was then known as the "Training Fields," and its exact site is definitely shown by the walls of its cellar and the foundation of its huge chimney, which are still in good condition. Through the public spirit of



EDWIN A. BAYLEY, ESQ., OF LEXINGTON, MASS.
PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION, 1900-1902.
SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION SINCE 1907.

the citizens of the town, an appropriate tablet marks its location on the easterly side of the road known as "Bailey's Lane," which runs northerly from the highway directly opposite the town hall in which we are now assembled. He was a descendant in the fifth generation from John Bayly, Sr., who emigrated from Chippenham, Eng., in 1635, and settled in Salisbury, Mass., an outline of whose life appears in the report of the twelfth gathering of our Association, held in June, 1908. (John, Sr. (1), John, Jr. (2), Isaac (3), Joshua (4), General Jacob (5).)

General Bayley was the eighth child of the family of nine children of Joshua and Sarah (Coffin) Bayley; the latter was a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Atkinson) Coffin, families of high standing and influence in their communities. Several of Joshua Bayley's children besides General Jacob attained positions of unusual prominence, influence, and usefulness. Two of his sons, Abner and Enoch, graduated from Harvard College and both became ministers. Abner was ordained at Salem, N.H., where during his pastorate, covering the unusually long period of fifty-eight years, he exerted a far-reaching influence throughout that portion of New England. Enoch, after preaching for some time, entered the army during the French and Indian War, as chaplain, and died at Albany, N.Y., while occupying that position. Two of his daughters, Judith and Abigail, married, respectively, Deacon Stephen Little of Newburyport, and Colonel Moses Little of West Newbury, who were brothers, and members of a prominent and influential family.

Joshua Bayley appears to have been an extensive and well-to-do farmer, owning lands not only in the town of Newbury, but in the adjoining towns of Chester and Hampstead, N.H., and here in Newbury, which then included both West Newbury and Newburyport, General Bayley's youth was spent, and here his deeply religious and strongly patriotic character was formed. He was energetic, self-reliant, and public-spirited, and early assumed the duties and responsibilities of life. In the year 1744, when but eighteen years of age, he united with the Second

Church of Newbury, Mass., which later became the First Church of West Newbury. In October, 1745, shortly after his nineteenth birthday, he married Prudence Noyes, daughter of Ephraim and Prudence (Stickney) Noyes. Within the next year or two this young couple moved to that part of the adjoining town of Haverhill, then known as "Timberlane," which was subsequently, in 1749, organized into the town of Hampstead, N.H.; where they made their home for the next seventeen or eighteen years, and where seven of their ten children were born.

The records of the town of Hampstead show that General Bayley soon won the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, and early took a prominent and responsible position in town affairs. At the first meeting after the organization of the town, in 1749, he was elected a member of the board of selectmen, being then only twenty-three years of age, and subsequently he was three times re-elected to that position. His interest in the cause of religion was one of his strong and distinguishing characteristics, and it appears from the church records of the town of Hampstead, that in March, 1746, while he was still only nineteen years of age, he owned a pew in the meeting house (which was then probably only partly completed), its prominent location being thus quaintly described, as "next to Lieutenant James Graves' at the left-hand of the alley in the inner tear," and the records also show that in the year 1752 he became the owner of two more pews in the church.

His settlement in Hampstead was doubtless primarily due to the fact that his father had given him some lands there, as appears from the will of the latter, which bears the date of June 7, 1757. The first eight or nine years of his life at Hampstead covered a period of quiet development and strengthening of character, during which he grew steadily in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and soon became one of the leading men of the town, and one of its largest land owners. His extensive farm of several hundred acres was situated in the southeasterly part of the town, about half way between Ayer's



“GENERAL JACOB BAYLEY ELM”
IN HAMPSTEAD, N.H.

Corner and Garland's Corner, on the southerly side of the road which now leads from Westville to Hampstead Center. All the buildings have long since gone, and his lands now form parts of several smaller farms; one landmark, however, still remains, a mammoth elm at the roadside next his farm (opposite the Hutchens' house, later the house of Edward F. Noyes) said to have been planted by him and now long known as the "General Bayley Elm," stands as a silent, living witness of his connection with that locality.

In the year 1755 General Bayley entered the service of the English Army in the French and Indian War, which marks a very important turning point in his life, as it was the beginning of his distinguished military career.

To properly determine the motives and estimate the services of any public man, it is imperative to understand the history of the times in which he lived, and the relation in which he stood to the important events. Let us, therefore, pause for a few moments to get a proper understanding of the historical situation of that period. The history of our country prior to the permanent establishment of our independence, may be divided into three epochs or periods — the first was one of exploration and settlement, extending from the time of its discovery down to the year 1689, which practically marks the ending of the founding of colonies in America by European powers; the second epoch was one of struggle for the mastery of North America between England and France, the principal colonizing powers of Europe; it covered the period from 1689 to 1763, when, by the Treaty of Paris, at the close of the French and Indian War, the supremacy of England was finally established; during this period the history of Europe presents an almost unbroken story of jealousies, animosities, and warfare, which, as might naturally be expected, were reflected in conflicts between their respective colonies in North America; the third epoch covered the successful struggle of the American colonies for their own independence, extending from 1763 to 1783. It thus appears that the last half of the eighteenth century was an epoch-making

period on this continent, witnessing not only the final establishment of the supremacy of England over France, but also of the independence of the American colonies.

General Bayley's active life covered the concluding and most important part of the second period and extended through the whole of the third period. Those were indeed troublous times, when the military spirit and training were not only popular, but were of the greatest importance for the protection of the inhabitants of the rapidly growing communities.

The English or American colonies were confined to the territory along the Atlantic seaboard, east of the Alleghany Mountains, and south of the St. Lawrence River, while the French, by exploration and settlement, held the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi Rivers, and, in general, the territory north of the Great Lakes and west of the Alleghanies. The encroachment of each of these great contending powers upon the territory claimed by the other, precipitated active warfare at the points of communication or natural gateways between their respective territories. There were three principal gateways; namely, one through Pennsylvania to the Valley of the Ohio, passing the point at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, which was early fortified by the French and named Fort Duquesne, and subsequently became the site of the city of Pittsburg; the second gateway was westward through New York up the valley of the Mohawk River through Fort Oswego to Fort Niagara, which was also fortified by the French; and the third gateway was northward along Lakes George and Champlain to Montreal and Quebec; this too was strongly fortified by the French at Fort Ticonderoga; and it is with this last gateway that we are particularly interested for the purposes of this history.

It should also be mentioned that one of the powerful factors affecting the situation was the assistance of the Indian tribes or nations dwelling along the northern frontier. At first the Indians seem to have favored the English, but the early successes of the French finally won their support, and the barba-

rous methods of these savages added greatly to the horrors of the following warfare, making it in very fact a French *and Indian* War against the American Colonies.

This will serve as a general outline of the situation, when in the year 1755 the English planned several aggressive campaigns, including one against Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point. It is interesting to know that this crisis found General Bayley not only ready, but eager to answer to the call of his country. He promptly volunteered his services to the New Hampshire militia, and was appointed a Lieutenant in General Olcott's Company, in the regiment of Col. Peter Gilman, which was raised in September, 1755; this regiment marched westward through Charlestown, N.H., then known as "No. 4," over the Green Mountains to Albany, N.Y., where it arrived after the French had been defeated by the English forces on the shores of Lake George; and the campaign of that year ended without further service for Colonel Gilman's regiment.

During the following year, 1756, there was no active campaign in the Champlain Valley, and General Bayley appears to have remained in Hampstead, where he again served as a member of the board of selectmen.

The year 1757 witnessed an active campaign in the vicinity of Lake George. General Bayley raised a company, of which he was made Captain, and which formed the second company in the regiment of Col. Nathaniel Meserve, of which John Goffe was Lieutenant-Colonel. This regiment proceeded to Albany, N.Y., where it was divided, and a part under Colonel Meserve was sent east to Halifax, and the remainder, under Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, which included General Bayley's company, was ordered to Fort William Henry on the shores of Lake George, where the English forces were in command of Colonel Munroe. Early in August a strong force of French and Indians, under command of General Montcalm, attacked the fort; the bombarding lasted for several days; the English forces put up a stubborn defense, until their ammunition became exhausted, and then honorable terms of surrender were agreed

to by the French, who promised the garrison a safe escort to Fort Edward, twelve miles distant on the Hudson River. This promise, however, was not kept, for General Montcalm appears to have been unable to control his Indian allies, who ruthlessly and savagely attacked the English forces as they left the fort, and massacred many of them. The New Hampshire troops were the last to leave the fort and consequently suffered most; General Bayley was among them, and after a very narrow escape he reached Fort Edward.

I have been unable to ascertain what General Bayley's movements were during the year 1758, but as there was an active campaign against Ticonderoga, it is more than probable that he was either there with the army, or engaged elsewhere in the enlistment of troops.

The campaign of the following year, 1759, was a very active and important one, as the English were everywhere victorious and their ultimate success became assured. In May of that year General Bayley, with a company of militia of which he was Captain, joined the regiment of Col. Zaccheus Lovell, which was mustered in at Springfield, Mass., and proceeded to Lake George, where it formed a part of the main army under General Amherst, which made a successful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga, and forced the French to retreat, first to Crown Point, and then down Lake Champlain to Canada. As the retreat of the French ended the fighting in that vicinity, a part of the army, including General Bayley's company, was ordered to Fort Niagara, which had also been captured by the Colonial forces. The course of this march, as appears from the somewhat fragmentary journal kept by General Bayley, was through Fort Edward, Saratoga, and Schenectady, then up the Valley of the Mohawk, through Oneida, and down the Oswego River to Oswego, where, after waiting several weeks, they were ordered to return to Albany; this change of plan was doubtless due to the belief that the close of the war was near at hand, in consequence of the brilliant victory of General Wolfe over General Montcalm on the famous "Plains

of Abraham," which was followed immediately by the capture of Quebec.

The campaign of the following year, 1760, was directed against Montreal, which still remained in the control of the French, and in May of that year, General Bayley received orders from Colonel Goffe directing him to proceed at once with the officers and men under his command to Charlestown, No. 4, where he doubtless met Colonel Goffe's regiment, and with it proceeded over the Green Mountains, through Rutland, to Lake Champlain, and joined the main army at Crown Point.

From Crown Point General Bayley proceeded with the English forces down Lake Champlain and the Sorel River to Montreal. During this campaign there were numerous encounters with the retreating French forces, but there was no very serious fighting, and after a short siege Montreal surrendered, and the fall of Canada was complete. This terminated the campaign, and most of the New England forces returned to Crown Point, and although peace was not formally declared until nearly three years later, there were no further important engagements.

It was during this year that General Bayley was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel in Goffe's regiment, and when the latter was promoted, he succeeded him as Colonel.

From well-authenticated sources, it appears that General Bayley and several of his officers, including Capt. John Hazen (as their services were not required), did not return from Montreal to Crown Point with the main part of the army, but took a shorter course to their homes, across the country, down through the Connecticut Valley. On this trip he and his associates passed through the broad meadow lands, known as "Lower Coos," bordering upon the River, where Newbury, Vt., and Haverhill, N.H., are now situated. The natural beauty of the locality and the richness of the soil strongly impressed them, and doubtless then and there Bayley and Hazen formed the purpose of acquiring grants of that particular land from the Colonial Government, and as the war was substantially over, we

may believe that they immediately set about carrying their purpose into effect.

General Bayley appears to have spent the greater part of the next two years (1761 and 1762) at his home in Hampstead, where he again took an active part in town affairs, serving as chairman of the board of selectmen during both years. He was also chosen a member of the committee appointed to apportion the amount of money necessary to settle an important land dispute with the neighboring town of Kingston. Captain Hazen, however, seems to have continued his service in General Goffe's regiment and was stationed at Crown Point; both, however, were doubtless busily engaged planning for the settlement of the new territory, and meanwhile probably visited it several times.

In the year 1762 Benning Wentworth, the Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, desired a new survey to be made of the Connecticut Valley for a distance of about ninety miles north of Charlestown, No. 4, in which he had begun to grant charters of land, and General Bayley, with the King's surveyor, was assigned to make this survey. During this year General Bayley appears to have spent some time with the army at Crown Point, for on September 30, 1762, he wrote from there to his brother-in-law, Moses Little, asking him to purchase a stock of oxen, cows, and young cattle for him and to have them driven to Coos, where he already had a winter's supply of hay cut for them. In this letter General Bayley writes, "I have forty families now ready to move on the town. I presume to go up myself in the spring if I am well." The locality selected by General Bayley for his township included the rich meadow lands known as the "Great Ox-Bow," which were considered the choicest in the whole Valley of the Connecticut. Others were making strong efforts to secure them, but both Bayley and Hazen stood high in the estimation of the Colonial Government, in consequence of their long service in the war, and they were also greatly aided in their efforts by their influential friends in eastern Massachusetts. Matters proceeded very favorably, and

on the 18th day of May, 1763, Governor Wentworth signed the much desired charter covering a tract of land six miles square on the west side of the Connecticut River. General Bayley, as was to be expected, headed the list of proprietors or grantees, and to the lands covered by this charter he gave the name of "Newbury," in honor of the town of his birth in Massachusetts. Already settlers in his behalf had taken possession of the lands, but as none of the grantees or proprietors themselves had then removed to Newbury, their first meeting was held, as provided by the terms of the charter, in Plaistow, N.H., on June 14, 1763. This place of meeting was chosen, no doubt, on account of its convenience for those most interested, and several other meetings of the proprietors for the organization of the town were held during the next few months at Plaistow, or in its immediate vicinity. The last one occurred on March 1, 1764, and, as the record shows, was adjourned "to Col. Jacob Bayley's att Newbury, Coos, on the fifteenth of October next." It appears, however, that circumstances required an earlier meeting, for the first town meeting in Newbury was held on June 12, 1764, in the house of General Bayley. At this meeting he was chosen first selectman and was doubtless present, although his family did not arrive until October of that year. His extensive farm included the larger part of what has ever since been known as the "Great Ox-Bow,"* so named from the shape of the broad, sweeping bend made by the Connecticut River at that point. His house stood on the east side of the main road overlooking the expansive meadows, its site being now occupied by the substantial brick residence of Richard Doe.

In September, 1764, General Bayley, with others, organized the first church in the town, and for some time the regular church services were held in his house, until a little log meeting house was built just south of it at the foot of the hill. He was elected one of its first two deacons, and continued to hold that office during the remainder of his long life. Rev. Grant Powers, in his interesting "History of Coos," comprehensively and somewhat

* See plan opposite page 26.

quaintly describes General Bayley's coming and the important part which he took in the early history of the locality in the following language: "He had been the principal mover in every proceeding and now he had come to bless himself and to save much people alive in the approaching struggle between Great Britain and her colonies."

We have now followed General Bayley to his removal to his new home in Coos, where he became a pioneer on the frontier of the northern wilderness of New England, in the settlement, protection, and development of which he was destined to play a very important and conspicuous part; and as his enlistment in the English army in 1755 marked the beginning of an important epoch in his life, so his removal to Newbury in the Valley of the Connecticut marked the beginning of another and far more important period. And here, again, we must pause in the course of our narrative to consider the political situation of the times and his relation to it, in order that we may properly judge his motives and understand his actions.

The land covered by the charter to General Bayley was situated in what is known in history as the "New Hampshire Grants." The territory included in the Grants extended from the northern boundary of Massachusetts on the south to Canada on the north, and was bounded on the east by Mason's Grant, so called, running north and south through New Hampshire, about twenty miles east of the Connecticut River, and on the west by a line extending from the northwestern corner of Massachusetts to Lake Champlain and thence northward along the Lake. The Province of New Hampshire claimed that its sovereignty extended over the whole of this territory. New York also claimed a substantial portion of it, and when in the year 1749, Governor Wentworth, in pursuance of the claim of New Hampshire, granted the charter of a township, adjoining the New York boundary line, which later became Bennington, Vt., the Province of New York immediately disputed New Hampshire's claim, and a bitter controversy was precipitated, which lasted for more than forty years, until Vermont was finally

admitted into the Union as an independent state in 1791. At times this controversy almost reached a state of civil warfare, and its effect upon the inhabitants equaled, if not exceeded, that of the Revolutionary War, which was begun and fought through well within the period; and as General Bayley was an active and important factor in this controversy, we must briefly review its course.

From the initial grant in 1749, above mentioned, down to the year 1764, the controversy was confined mainly to diplomatic correspondence between the Governors of the two Provinces. Meanwhile, however, Governor Wentworth had industriously continued to grant charters of townships within the disputed territory, against the bitter and stubborn opposition of the Province of New York. Despairing of reaching any amicable settlement, and thoroughly aroused at what they regarded as the alarming and unjust encroachment of the Province of New Hampshire, the authorities of New York quietly and shrewdly presented their claims to the King and asked for a declaration by him of the disputed boundary line. As a result, upon June 20, 1764, the King, by proclamation, duly declared "the Western banks of the Connecticut River to be the boundary line between the said two provinces." Instead of settling the rising controversy, the Royal decree served rather to increase and intensify it, for New York, relying upon the language of the King's proclamation, claimed that all the charters granted by the Governor of New Hampshire in the territory west of the Connecticut River were originally issued without right, and were, therefore, void and of no effect whatever. New York then proceeded to issue charters of its own covering the territory already granted by the Province of New Hampshire, and authorized proceedings to dispossess settlers holding under the New Hampshire charters; thus "The War of the New Hampshire Grants" began. Naturally, from their location, the settlers of the southwestern part of the Grants in the vicinity of Bennington suffered first and most seriously from the arbitrary authority of New York thus adversely exercised against them, and, as a result, many of the settlers

associated themselves together to resist the officers in carrying into effect the decree of the New York courts ejecting them from their homes. From these associations of resisting settlers came the famous "Green Mountain Boys," who rendered such effective service during the War of the Revolution. The effect of the Royal proclamation, and the action of the New York government seriously disturbed the settlers throughout the whole of the territory in dispute, separating them into parties or factions, according to what they believed should be done in order to relieve the unfortunate and complicated situation. There was the so-called "Bennington Party," composed largely of settlers in the western part of the Grants, who were influenced chiefly by hostility towards New York and the desire to establish an independent state comprising the land west of the Connecticut River on either side of the Green Mountains to the eastern boundary of New York, with the seat of government or control, west of the Green Mountains. Among the leaders of this faction were Thomas Chittenden, who later became the first governor of Vermont, and the three Allen brothers, Ethan, Ira, and Heman. They were practical politicians, able, bold, resourceful, and intriguing. Another faction was known as the "New Hampshire Party," and comprised those settlers residing east of the Green Mountains, who, in consequence of their scattered and unprotected situation, were opposed to establishing an independent state, favored annexation with New Hampshire, and advocated that the Green Mountains, rather than the Connecticut River, was the more natural division of the Grants. Of this faction, General Bayley was the acknowledged leader. Their patriotism and loyalty were never questioned, and their service along the northern frontier, in protecting southern New England, has never been fully recognized, perhaps because their desire for annexation failed to be realized. There was a third faction, known as the "College Party," which for a few years was a powerful factor, first against the Provincial Government of New Hampshire, and later against the Bennington Party. The purpose of the College Party was to organize the territory between the Green Mountains

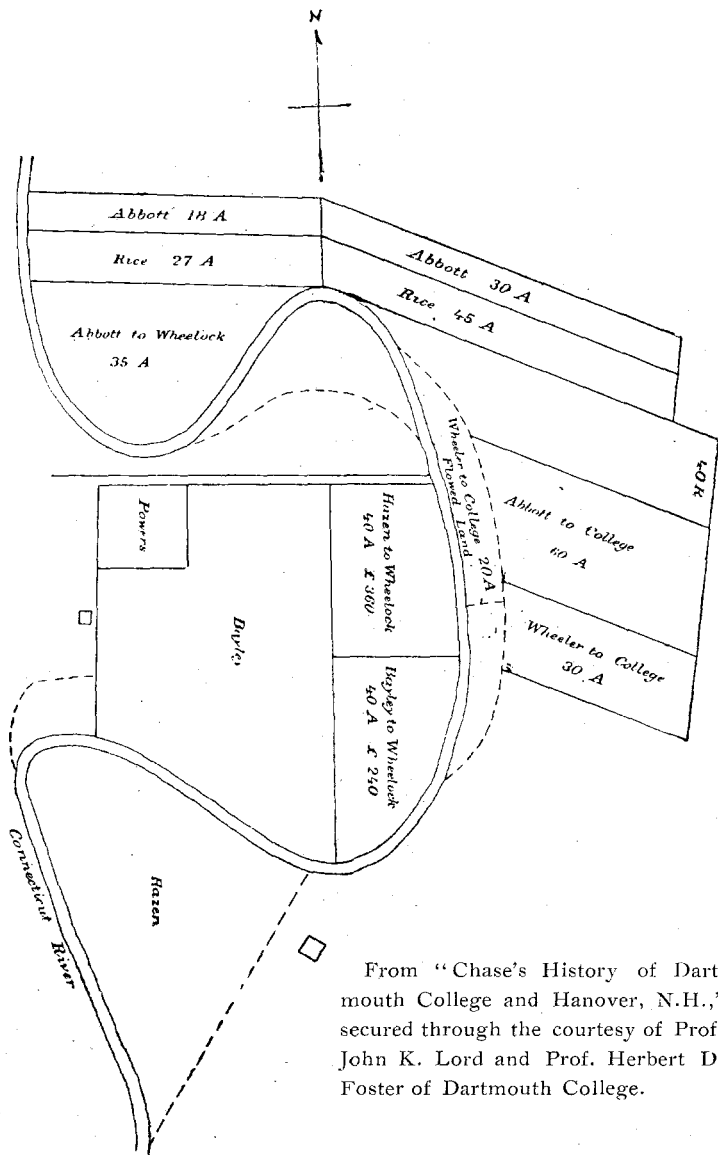
on the west, and Mason's Grant on the east, into an independent state, with the seat of government at or near Hanover in the Valley of the Connecticut. The party derived its name from the fact that its leaders were officers in or closely associated with Dartmouth College. They may well be described as "intellectual statesmen," aggressive and well educated, but unable to cope successfully with the practical politicians at the head of the Bennington Party. There was also a fourth faction, known as the New York Party or "Yorkers," which during a part of the period exerted some influence, and comprised the settlers who favored the sovereignty of New York, or a division of the Grants at the Green Mountains. During some portions of this period the New Hampshire and College Parties worked together and against the Bennington Party. The contention between these various factions was at times very strong and bitter and continued with varying success until finally the general plan contended for by the Bennington Party prevailed and the State of Vermont was organized and later added to the Union.

It was during this period that Dartmouth College was established at Hanover, N.H., and as General Bayley was deeply interested in the selection of its location, and was intimately associated with the leaders of the College Party, a brief statement with reference to the matter will, I am sure, be of interest. About the year 1767, Rev. Eleazer Wheelock, who had been for some years conducting a school at Lebanon, Conn., known as "Moors' Indian Charity School," desired to remove it to some location on the frontier, where it would be able to assist more directly in the education of the Indians. John Wentworth, who about this same time succeeded his uncle, Benning Wentworth, as Provincial Governor of New Hampshire, secured the removal of the school to some place within that state, its definite location to be determined by a committee. General Bayley at once became very much interested to have it located near Newbury. He visited President Wheelock at his home in Connecticut and offered to contribute one thousand acres of land if it was located within ten miles of Newbury, and

subsequently he accompanied President Wheelock when the latter visited the various locations which were being considered. Matters progressed favorably, and, largely through General Bayley's efforts and influence, the selection of that part of Haverhill directly opposite the "Great Ox-Bow" as the much-coveted location seemed fully assured. Deeds of a large number of acres of land for the college were executed and delivered into the hands of a committee of three, of which General Bayley was one, to await President Wheelock's acceptance.

These deeds included extensive tracts on the Ox-Bow in Newbury, and at North Haverhill, N.H. The granting of the charter to Dartmouth College in 1769 served to intensify the rivalry for the college location, and, early in the following year, General Bayley personally offered, in addition to his previous subscription of land, to erect a building two hundred feet long for the college, on the land already donated in Haverhill. Finally, however, other considerations prevailed and Hanover, N.H., was selected in July, 1770. Even then General Bayley would not entirely give up, and wrote President Wheelock a kind and loyal letter, in which he stated that if the location could even then be removed to Haverhill, he would raise enough to build the whole. Although his desire in the matter was not attained, it will ever be a cause of satisfaction for his descendants to know of the generous and public-spirited efforts which he made, and that his interest in the college and his friendship for its president and his associates thus begun continued for many years.

After this brief review of the situation, let us trace General Bayley's course through this important period, and study the motives which influenced his course in the conspicuous and important part he took during the next twenty years. That he regarded the Royal proclamation as a very serious menace, and that his feelings were fully shared by his fellow-citizens, is clearly shown from the fact that the Newbury town records have the following entry: "May 1st. 1765. The proprietors met to consult what measures to take in consequence of the



From "Chase's History of Dartmouth College and Hanover, N.H.," secured through the courtesy of Prof. John K. Lord and Prof. Herbert D. Foster of Dartmouth College.

COPY OF THE PLAN OF THE ORIGINAL SITE OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE AT NORTH HAVERHILL, N.H., SHOWING ALSO GENERAL BAYLEY'S LARGE OWNERSHIP OF "THE GREAT OX-BOW" AT NEWBURY, VT., IN THE YEAR 1769.

King's proclamation, declaring the west bank of the Connecticut River the dividing line between New Hampshire and New York;" and it further appears that, after due consideration, they concluded that the wisest course was to accept and make the best of what seemed to be inevitable, and accordingly voted "To send agents to New York, to acknowledge their jurisdiction, and that Jacob Bayley, Moses Little and Benjamin Whiting should be agents to act together, or singly, as occasion served, with each other." Moses Little, it will be remembered, was General Bayley's brother-in-law, and although not a resident of Newbury, was one of the grantees named in its charter, and a man of prominence and influence in the Province of Massachusetts; Benjamin Whiting was the town surveyor of Newbury. It does not appear whether this committee visited New York, but they seem to have made sufficient investigation to conclude that there was no occasion for apprehension of immediate trouble for Newbury.

A general idea of the great change which occurred within the first few years after General Bayley began his settlement is obtained from a letter written by him in October, 1768, in which he said: "'Tis but seven years since I struck the first stroke here at which time there was not one inhabitant on the river for seventy miles down, none eastward for sixty miles, none between us and Canada, and now almost all the lands are settled and settling in almost every town on the east side of the river."

Mr. Frederic P. Wells, the author of the "History of Newbury, Vt.," and the "History of Peacham, Vt.," says that it was largely through General Bayley's influence that a very desirable class of settlers was induced to locate in the vicinity of Newbury, and mentions particularly two colonies from Scotland which settled nearby towns with men of sterling worth.

As time passed on, there was a growing sentiment among the settlers east of the Green Mountains in favor of the reannexation of that portion of the Grants to the Province of New Hampshire, and General Bayley, as the leader of the New Hampshire Party,

was very active. At first this party had the earnest support of Governor Wentworth, but, later, his sudden, and at first unexplained, change of mind caused much anxiety among the settlers in the eastern part of the Grants, and influenced General Bayley to secure from the Province of New York a new charter for the town of Newbury, in order to protect the settlers in their titles to their lands, as the following clearly shows. In a letter to President Wheelock dated January 15, 1771, General Bayley wrote: "You, sir, was pleased to promise your assistance that lands on the west side of the Connecticut River might be ceded back to New Hampshire, and depend upon it, your advice is wanted by this unstable people. Temptations and threats are made use of. I am writing Governor Wentworth on the affair, but what shall I write? If I appear active for New Hampshire, where is my credit in New York? If that sinks we have a separate (Bennington) party — who I may particularly say are avowed enemies to the cause of Christ, at least by practice, by which means we are tied up, but God overrules all things, and deliverance will come to his people some way most to his glory." In his reply, under date of January 22, 1771, President Wheelock wrote: "I should act out of character if I should move anything in the affair, nor is there need that I should, since you who are the most proper man are already embarked in it. I wish you success and pray God to give you the desire of your heart." A few days later, in a letter from Governor Wentworth to President Wheelock, dated January 31, 1771, the governor writes: "The appointment of a new governor of New York is a happy circumstance for the aggrieved inhabitants of the contesting river claims. If they are wise, they will eagerly embrace the opportunity, in furnishing a proper petition to accomplish their purpose." The evident purpose of the suggested petition was the reannexation of the river claims to the Province of New Hampshire, and two months later, in March, 1771, we find that General Bayley was actively and successfully circulating such a petition through the valley towns. General Bayley's course at that time, as explained by his own statement made to Asa Benton of

Thetford early in 1773, was substantially as follows: "When Governor Wentworth came up to the first commencement of Dartmouth College in August, 1771, he visited me at my home in Newbury and while there he appeared to be very jealous to get the lands on the western side of the Connecticut River added to the Province of New Hampshire and desired my assistance in the affair, and when he took his leave of me, he gave me his hand and added that he would use his utmost efforts to recover the aforesaid lands. About two months afterwards I received a letter from Governor Wentworth in the following tenor: namely, — That I must make the best terms I could with New York, for he could do no more to help me toward my getting into the Province of New Hampshire. I was very much surprised and disturbed, and immediately went to Portsmouth to ascertain from the governor, why he had so suddenly changed his mind, but I could not get the satisfaction from him that I desired and expected. He put me off and seemed cold and indifferent." Very much perplexed and disturbed, General Bayley returned to Newbury and laid the situation before his people. A town meeting was held on November 20, 1771, to consider what action should be taken, and General Bayley was authorized to go to New York and secure a new charter for the town of Newbury, in order that the proprietors might thereby be protected in the titles to their lands. In pursuance of this vote General Bayley proceeded to New York (probably in the following December or January). On his way he visited the scenes of the troubles in southwestern Vermont and there met and conferred with the Allens, Chittenden, and other leaders, who desired him to join with them in resisting the authority of New York. General Bayley, however, did not believe such a course was advisable, and stated that the people of Newbury were poor and far from aid and could not, from their remoteness, act in conjunction with the people of southwestern Vermont. Proceeding on his trip, General Bayley went on to New York, where, upon his arrival, he was met by the governor's secretary. General Bayley's statement continues as follows: "The governor's secretary smilingly said:

‘What, you are come now; now you are obliged to come, for your governor has come before you and now you are come.’ Says I, ‘What do you mean by your governor’s coming? I don’t understand you.’ ‘Why,’ says he, handing me a letter, ‘you may see what I mean,’ the contents of which ran thus: namely, — That if the governor of New York would grant patents to the governor of New Hampshire of those five hundred acre lots which old Governor Wentworth had reserved for himself in every town on the western side of the river when he gave charters of said towns, then he, namely, Governor Wentworth, would be contented to resign his claims to those towns and would exert himself no more to have them revert to the Province of New Hampshire.”

General Bayley evidently felt that he had discovered the cause of Governor Wentworth’s sudden change of heart with reference to the reannexation of the Grants to New Hampshire, and his subsequent disclosure to his friends of what he had found called forth from Governor Wentworth the charge that General Bayley had wilfully misrepresented the purport of his letter. That such was not the fact, and that General Bayley’s statement was correct and fully justified, is shown by the letter itself, which was dated December 14, 1771, and read as follows:

“To his Excellency, Governor Tryon, New York:

I beg leave to entreat your friendship to me, which may in some degree relieve a misfortune lately thrown upon me. The late governor of this province, Benning Wentworth, Esq., — at an advanced age, and extremely debilitated with infirmity, was prevailed on to destroy his will and make a new one some time after, to the utter disinheriting of myself and every other relation he had. Many particular circumstances aggravated this event. During his administration were granted by him many townships of Crown Lands, both on the east and west sides of the Connecticut River, in each of which was one lot of five hundred acres reserved, which he intended as a grant to himself. The impropriety of this mode was often represented to him, but he

still persisted until my arrival, when he thought it best to desire some more valid security, but through delay natural to old age he neglected acquiring it. Since his death all those lots that are in *this* province have been granted to his majesty's subjects, being esteemed only reservations and insufficient to convey any property to him. *If the lots in like circumstances that have fallen into the Province of New York are yet ungranted and it is consistent with your intentions, I should be happy in soliciting a grant thereof, and should place an additional value on any such recovery, as being effected through favor,** which permit me to assure your Excellency I shall rejoice to cultivate and establish with the greatest attention. I am, etc.,

JOHN WENTWORTH."

It thus appears from Governor Wentworth's own letter that his change of heart regarding the recession of the Grants to New Hampshire was due to his desire to secure for himself charters of the land west of the river, which his predecessor had reserved, but had not taken title to. His cupidity has thus left the governor in a very unenviable, if not dishonorable, situation, but inasmuch as he placed himself there, as his own letter shows, we have little sympathy for him, and his attempt to justify his own course by his unwarranted censure of General Bayley and others who had discovered and made public the real cause of his change of mind, simply recoils upon himself, and injures no one's reputation but his own.

Upon being thus received in New York, General Bayley doubtless realized that he was acting at some disadvantage; nevertheless, he was not discouraged, and on February 6, 1772, he presented to Governor Tryon and his council his petition for a new charter for Newbury. So well did he conduct the matter that within two weeks, on February 19, it was agreed that a new charter should be granted which would securely confirm, through General Bayley, to the residents of Newbury, the validity of the titles to their lands. In this charter, which bears the

* The italics are mine.

date of April 13, 1772, General Bayley's name again heads the list of the proprietors, and, thus, for the second time, he became "The Father of Newbury."

The object of his trip having been thus successfully accomplished, he hastened to return home, where we may well believe the news of the new charter brought great general satisfaction and relief. The expense of securing this charter, which was considerable, was borne by General Bayley, and after it was issued and delivered he kept it in his personal possession for sixteen years before recording it, apparently fearing for its safety if it left his custody.

One of the indirect results of this trip deserves particular mention, as it doubtless exerted a strong influence upon General Bayley's future course in this controversy; this was the confirmation of the unfavorable opinion which he and others in his locality held of Ethan Allen and the other Bennington Party leaders, whom he found to be very outspoken free thinkers and avowed disbelievers of the Bible. Although General Bayley was far from being a religious fanatic, or even an emotional Christian, he was, nevertheless, a man of a deeply religious nature, with a strong reverence for the Bible and its teachings, and was naturally adverse to allying himself with a party composed of, and dominated by, men holding such ideas, as he found the leaders of the Bennington Party to be. Previously, in the year 1768, the Province of New York had divided the Grants into two counties, Bennington on the west of the Green Mountains and Cumberland on the east, with Newbury as the shire town of the latter. In the year 1770 Cumberland County was divided on a line running east and west between the towns of Norwich and Hartford (Vt.), the southern portion still retaining the name of Cumberland County, and the northern portion receiving the name of Gloucester County; and in the year 1772 New York established the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Gloucester County, and appointed General Bayley as judge of the new court, which position he held continuously for the next five years.

As time ran on the settlement of the Grants went rapidly for-

ward, but the jurisdiction of New York became more and more arbitrary and unsatisfactory and it was clear that sooner or later the territory must be organized into an independent province, or be divided between the Provinces of New Hampshire and New York. This feeling took definite form when, in January, 1775, the Bennington Party called a convention of the residents of the Grants to meet at Manchester. Several other conventions were held during that and the next year, but few of the towns in Cumberland or Gloucester Counties took part in them. The members of these conventions earnestly sought the co-operation of General Bayley, and several times votes were passed naming him a member of committees to interest the inhabitants of these counties in support of the objects of the conventions. General Bayley, however, had neither time nor inclination to attend these conventions, for from the beginning of the Revolutionary War he had been continually occupied in enlisting men and raising equipment to be used by the rangers in guarding and scouting along the northern frontier, for he realized that the protection of the frontier, upon which the safety of southern New England depended, rested almost entirely upon him; and therefore, under existing conditions, he believed it was unwise for the Grants to be organized as an independent state.

In June, 1775, the New York Provincial Congress requested Newbury to send a delegate to represent it, and General Bayley was chosen; he was unable to attend, however, in consequence of the disturbed condition of his locality. It now became apparent that the public safety required a commanding officer over all the militia of the frontier and river towns, and as the military experience, ability, and patriotism of General Bayley were well known, he was, in May, 1776, nominated Brigadier General of Gloucester and Cumberland Counties, and was duly confirmed by the Provincial Congress of New York on August 1 of that year. During the same year General Bayley was with the army before Boston. General Washington, who was also there, was very desirous of establishing a shorter military route from

eastern New England to Canada, than by the way of Lake Champlain, and, from General Bayley, Washington learned that a much shorter route could be laid out through the Coos country. Accordingly, soon after, with the approval of his commander in chief, General Bayley began the laying out of such a road from Newbury to St. John's, Canada, a distance of about one hundred miles. Over this route it was found that troops could be sent to Canada ten days more quickly than by way of Lake Champlain, and the actual construction of this road was forthwith begun by General Bayley; but after it had been partially constructed, for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles northward from Newbury, through the town of Peacham, the work was temporarily interrupted by the report that Canadian troops were advancing down the line of the proposed route to attack the frontier. Three years later, in 1779, the further construction of this road was continued through to the northern part of Vermont, under the immediate direction of General Hazen, and although it was never much used for military purposes, it was of great assistance in the settlement of that region, and is properly known as "The Bayley-Hazen Military Road."

During this period, for better public protection, committees of safety were organized in many of the towns along the valley. They were under the direction of a central committee, of which General Bayley was chairman, with headquarters at Newbury, and when funds were not forthcoming to provide for the equipment and maintenance of troops, General Bayley drew on his own private means, even to the extent of mortgaging his farm.

The year 1777 was an exceedingly active one throughout the Grants. In January a convention met at Westminster, with the College Party in control; a declaration of independence of New York was adopted, and a separate state set up under the name of "New Connecticut." A committee of five, which included Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen, and General Bayley, were appointed as delegates to present the proceedings of this convention to the Continental Congress and there negotiate in be-

half of the new state. General Bayley, however, was not a member of the convention and did not accept the appointment, as he could not be spared from his military duties, and also because he was opposed to any separation, until the public safety was better provided for.

The great need of funds, and his own self-sacrifice, is shown in a letter addressed by him to the New York Provincial Congress, dated February 26, 1777, in which he states that the only soldiers in his locality were those under pay from him, whom he had employed to construct the military road above mentioned, and that he was in great need of funds to provide for the equipment and maintenance of the soldiers necessary for the protection of the frontier. Of himself he says, "I am continually employed in the service, but have no pay *and am willing as long as I can live without begging.*"*

In May of this year, the Council of Safety of New York requested General Bayley to order a company of rangers from Gloucester and Cumberland Counties to march to Kingston, N.Y., to do service there, but General Bayley remonstrated against complying with this order, because it would strip the frontier of men, who could not be spared, as they were needed for the present defense.

About this time, New York ordered throughout the Grants an election of Provincial officers under its constitution. The Bennington Party, in opposition to this move of New York, and with its customary adroitness, had circulated copies of the New York constitution throughout the Grants, the effect of which, upon the sentiment of the inhabitants, and upon the attitude of General Bayley, is clearly shown in a letter addressed by him to the New York Assembly, under date of June 14, 1777, in which he says, "Gentlemen, — I acknowledge the receipt of an ordinance from you for the election of governor, lieutenant governor, and senators, and representatives, etc., but I am happy to think that our people will not choose to sit in the State of New York. The people before they saw your constitution were not willing

* The italics are mine.

to trouble themselves with a separation from New York, but now, almost to a man, are violently for it." It seems that conditions had now reached a crisis, and General Bayley and others felt that the time had come when they must decide between the supremacy of New York or the establishment of an independent state, and at a town meeting held in Newbury, on June 23, 1777, it was voted "to be separate from the State of New York and formed into a state by the name of Vermont," also "to accept the independence voted in the convention held at Westminster on the fifteenth of January, with the amendments, and that Colonel Jacob Bayley and Reuben Foster be delegates" to the next convention. General Bayley's letter, above mentioned, and the action of his town, were a practical renunciation of his allegiance to the State of New York, and his approval of the establishment of the Grants as an independent state. General Bayley took his seat in that memorable convention which met at Windsor on July 2, 1777, which considered and adopted a constitution for the new State of Vermont. One of the important requirements of this new constitution was a provision for a Council of Safety which should administer the affairs of the new state, until the organization of a permanent government under the constitution was completed.

It embraced the three functions of Governor, Council, and General Assembly, and was all-powerful until the election of officers, provided for by the constitution, took place the following March. This Council is famous, not only for the authority with which it was invested, but also for the character of the men who composed it. It appears to have comprised twelve members, the names of eight of whom have been positively ascertained; at its head was Thomas Chittenden, soon to become the first governor of the new state; Ira and Heman Allen, brothers of Ethan Allen, were both members, as was also General Bayley, who was chosen at the personal solicitation of President Chittenden, for the reason, as the latter stated, that General Bayley was "the strongest man east of the mountains." This must be regarded as a very high compliment, coming from such a con-

temporary, with whose course and ideas it was well-known General Bayley had at times little sympathy.

While these important political events were happening in the new State of Vermont, the Revolutionary War was being aggressively pushed. During this same year (1777) General Bayley received from General Washington his appointment as Commissary General of the Northern Department of the Colonial Army. In July, General Burgoyne, who had been advancing southward from Canada, with a strong force of British, attacked and captured Fort Ticonderoga, and was planning to fight his way down the Hudson River, and thus cut off New England from the rest of the colonies. The gravity of the situation was everywhere fully realized, and General Bayley and all the other colonial officers were straining every nerve to marshall a sufficient force to prevent the success of this plan of the British. Events moved rapidly; on August 15 the battle of Bennington was fought and won, adding the name of John Stark to the long list of American heroes; General Bayley was at Castleton on the day of the battle, but immediately proceeded to Bennington and shared in the inspiration of that important victory. It was imperative that the American forces should follow up the advantage which they had thus gained, and every available man was rushed to the front. The following quotation from a letter written by General Bayley to Colonel Morey under date of September 22, 1777, shows the urgency of the situation and his hope of early success; namely, "You and all the militia eastward must turn out and with horses and one month's provisions, which will, I hope, put an end to the dispute this way." General Bayley's prophecy, that one month would end the fighting, was realized, for after several minor encounters, in which the Americans were generally successful, Burgoyne was forced to retreat to Saratoga, where, on October 17, after an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the brilliant, but treacherous, Benedict Arnold, he was forced to surrender; General Bayley was present, in command of his regiment and contributed to the victory there won. Saratoga is recognized as one of the decisive

battles of history, and its far-reaching effect upon the Colonial cause can scarcely be overestimated, and it will ever be a source of pride and satisfaction to the descendants of General Bayley to know that he took the part he did in the events leading up to this decisive battle and that he was present and contributed to its successful result.

In this connection it is an interesting fact to recall that three sons of General Bayley, — Ephraim, Joshua, and Jacob, — his nephew, Colonel Frye Bayley, and his kinsman, Captain John G. Bayley, all residents of Newbury, Vt., served with him in this memorable campaign against Burgoyne.

While the war continued for nearly three years, the subsequent fighting was confined to the southern part of the Colonies, and New England was relieved in a great measure from its previous strain and anxiety. The war of the Grants, however, went steadily on. Early in February, 1778, several towns on the east side of the Connecticut River petitioned the Vermont Assembly to be annexed to the new state. Their admission was bitterly opposed by the Bennington Party, and as earnestly championed by the College Party. The matter was submitted to popular vote, which decided in favor of the admission of the towns; and as an offset the Bennington Party some time afterwards secured the annexation to Vermont of several towns situated on the west side of the Grants along the New York border.

In March of this same year (1778) the state was organized under the constitution, which provided for a government through a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Council of twelve members, and an Assembly of Representatives. General Bayley was elected a member of this first Governor's Council, which combined the functions and powers of a Governor's Council and a Senate.

The attitude of those residents who were British sympathizers or Tories, was particularly offensive to the patriotism of the citizens in general, and one of the first acts of the new state was to establish, in March, 1778, a Court of Confiscation, which should seize and order the sale of the real and personal estate

belonging to such enemies of the United States; and General Bayley was appointed a member of this court with the Lieutenant Governor and five others.

The Assembly also provided for a probate court for the Newbury District, and appointed General Bayley as its Judge.

The second election under the constitution occurred in September of the same year, and General Bayley was again elected a member of the Governor's Council. The Assembly provided for a Supreme Court for the County of Gloucester, and appointed General Bayley its Chief Judge.

The Bennington Party was now in control of the Assembly, and through its influence those towns on the east side of the Connecticut River which, against its opposition, had been admitted to Vermont, were denied and deprived of certain powers and privileges which were enjoyed by the other towns of the state, and which they claimed were guaranteed them by the act of union. This aroused the opposition not only of the College Party, but of the residents generally of the valley, and resulted in the representatives of the east-side towns withdrawing from the Assembly; and with them went also the representatives of several of the towns on the west side of the river, who shared in the resentment aroused by this unjust course of the Bennington Party. These included, among others, the Lieutenant Governor and General Bayley, and at a town meeting held in Newbury in December, 1778, of which General Bayley was moderator, the town by vote approved of the action of its representatives in withdrawing from the Assembly. A convention of the seceding towns was immediately called to meet at Cornish, N.H.; and action was taken favoring a return of the river towns in Vermont to the State of New Hampshire, or, as an alternative, a union of the river towns in New Hampshire with the State of Vermont.

General Bayley was a very active member of this convention, and was one of a committee of two appointed to present the action of the convention to the New Hampshire Assembly. Public feeling ran high, and when the Vermont Assembly, in

February, 1779, voted to dissolve the union with the east-side towns, the adherents of the College and New Hampshire Parties immediately and strenuously pushed forward the proposition of having New Hampshire reassert her old jurisdiction over all the Grants; General Bayley was one of a special committee of two, who prepared and presented to the New Hampshire Assembly a petition embodying this proposal. The Bennington Party had exerted every effort to head off this movement, but were only partially successful, for the Assembly recommended "that New Hampshire should lay claim to the jurisdiction of the whole of the Grants lying west of the River, but allowing and conceding, nevertheless, that if the Honorable Continental Congress should permit them to be a separate state, as now claimed by some of the inhabitants thereof, by the name of 'Vermont,' New Hampshire would acquiesce therein." Action on this recommendation was delayed until the following session, in June, 1779, and the Cornish Committee were requested to ascertain meanwhile the sentiment of the people west of the river, which was found to be favorable to the recommendation; and accordingly the claim was formally made by the New Hampshire Assembly. It will be readily appreciated that the State of Vermont was in an exceedingly embarrassed situation — New York and New Hampshire each claimed the whole of the territory, while Massachusetts now put in a claim for a strip along the southern border; Congress seemed indifferent and the feeling between the rival parties in the state was very intense and bitter. The leaders of the Bennington Party were greatly angered by the persistent claims of the adjoining states, and despairing of the immediate recognition of the State of Vermont through any course theretofore pursued, they proceeded to develop a scheme which they hoped would force the final recognition of the state; this plan embraced the carrying on of secret negotiations with General Haldimand, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in Canada, the ostensible object being to detach Vermont from the United States and annex her to the King's Dominion; at first only eight men in Vermont were in the secret, and these

included the leaders of the Bennington Party. With this object in view they agreed upon a truce with the British, by which the troops of the latter were withdrawn from western Vermont, and the Colonial forces in that part of the state disbanded, with the expectation on the part of the British, at least, that Vermont was presently to be annexed to Canada. This was certainly a bold and desperate scheme. The negotiations were carried on for nearly four years, from 1779 to 1783, and a large amount of the correspondence has never been satisfactorily explained, for some of the letters written by the Allens to the British authorities in Canada apparently indicate that they were ready to turn Vermont over to Canada. It is little wonder, therefore, that General Bayley and his associates in the Connecticut Valley, who had for a long time entertained a strong aversion for Allen and his associates, on account of their infidel beliefs, should now, in consequence of the apparent character of these negotiations, distrust their patriotism and oppose uniting with any party or state dominated by the influence of men such as they now regarded the leaders of the Bennington Party to be. General Bayley's views upon the apparent situation are well shown in a letter written by him under date of November 6, 1880, in which he says, "All the force that can be spared from Canada is at Crown Point and Onion River; and though they have been for six weeks in that quarter, and it has been in their power to distress the people on the Grants west of the mountains, yet not a man killed or captivated, nor a house burnt; but look on this side, where people are opposed to the people on the west, — in their extravagances they burn, kill and captivate, and have been and now are watching to destroy this and other places on these rivers."

The same feeling of suspicion and some of the reasons why he advocated annexation with New Hampshire, and his fixed determination regarding his own course were clearly shown in a remarkably strong and patriotic letter written by him to President Weare of the New Hampshire Assembly, under date of November 22 of the same year, in which he says, "I under-

stand General Allen has made peace for Vermont till that time [February, 1781] but as we do not own that state we shall be their only butt. If the United States and you in particular do not take notice of such treasonable conduct we had better let this cause drop. If you had the jurisdiction of the whole Grants which I am sure you could if you only desire it the country would be safe; but if you split at the [Connecticut] river you keep all in confusion . . . while the matter hangs in suspense the enemy may take possession, then where is your state? *For my part I am determined to fight for New Hampshire and the United States as long as I am alive and have one copper in my hand*, but if our exertions are not greater and more effectual, another year will end the dispute [and] not in our favor.”*

It appears that at this time General Bayley believed that a public sentiment in favor of a union with the British Government in Canada was spreading throughout the Grants and that it was imperative that the Colonial forces should take some open, aggressive attitude in order to counteract and check this growing British sentiment, and for this reason he was strongly in favor of an invasion of Canada, and was willing to risk his own life in such an attempt, as appears from the following extract from the foregoing letter: “The United States suffer themselves to be attacked front and rear and on the flanks; *Did Burgoyne get clear when that was the case with him; Our chariot is in the mire; Praying to Hercules or France without putting to the shoulder with all our might will not do; This frontier is the only one for five hundred miles west remaining; It is near the enemy; It is of great importance to you as well as to the other New England states and the cause is general. Shall we forever be on the defensive and yet not be able to defend ourselves as it is impossible we should while Canada is in the hands of the enemy; Shall we not make an attempt on Canada—that harbor of spoils, thieves, and robbers—I must confess the cause is sinking so fast in my view, I am willing* (as I see no other

* The italics are mine.

remedy) *to make the attempt if I run ten chances to one to die in the attempt.*"*

The view of the British in Canada regarding the situation in Vermont at this time, and of General Bayley's relation to it, is interesting and significant, and is well shown from a report made to General Haldimand, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, by one of the secret British commissioners under date of September 30, 1781, from which the following is quoted: "I beg leave to trouble you with a few remarks of my own founded on the closest observation and scrutiny that I was able to make on the words and actions of Messrs. Allen and Fay while I was with them, I am fully of the opinion that Messrs. Chittenden, Allen, and Fay, with a number of the leading men of Vermont, are making every exertion in their power to endeavor to bring about a reunion with [the British] Government and that at least one third part of the populace sincerely wished for such a change.

"But I find that Congress are much alarmed and have lately at great expense employed a number of emissaries in Vermont to counteract underhand whatever is doing for [the British] Government. The principal of those are General Bayley, Colonels Charles Johnson, Morey, Brewster, and Major Childs on the Connecticut River.

"*This Junto of which General Bayley is the soul** are endeavoring to set the populace against their present leaders by insinuating to them that they are Tories and intend to sell Vermont, etc.

"I believe that Congress intend to bring the populace of Vermont to a general vote whether they will relinquish their present claim or not, at which time they hope, by the influence of Bayley's party, to turn out the present leaders and at least have their own creatures appointed, whom they will endeavor to support by establishing a considerable force somewhere on the frontiers of Vermont next spring. Messrs. Allen and Fay have very sincerely acknowledged to me their embarrassment and their fears that the populace could not be easily gained, and in a very sensible manner pointed out the difficulties and dangers

* The italics are mine.

attending such an attempt, while the rebellious part of the populace, however few, had reason to suspect so much more assistance from the southward than the friends of [the British] Government could at present expect from the Northward, they observed that so long as these motives emboldened the former and depressed the latter there would be but little hopes of success. They however requested (as the last resource) that General Haldimand would issue a proclamation pointing out in a very particular manner the privileges he was authorized to grant Vermont. This proclamation they hoped would be acceptable to so large a part of the people that by the ensuing spring, with the assistance and protection of General Haldimand, they could effectually establish a British Government, but, if this failed, they know of no other method at present."

The foregoing report also clearly shows how firmly convinced the British authorities were as to what was the real purpose of the western Vermont leaders in their negotiations with General Haldimand.

General Bayley's feelings during this period are further shown in a letter written by him to General Washington, dated April 10, 1782, in which, referring to the Haldimand correspondence, he says, "I must say the correspondence of Vermont with the enemy is *not to deceive them but was actually designed to destroy the United States*—the question—whom did they mean to deceive, Congress or the enemy?" And, again, in another letter to General Washington under date of May 30 of the same year, he says, "Major James Rogers has been in here and has gone back satisfied that most of the leading men in Vermont will not oppose British government; I believe he will not find it true, although many are gone back, this town and some adjacent stand fast." Again, writing to General Washington under date of September 16 of the same year, speaking of the need of funds and how he had impoverished himself, he says, "If it is consistent, I wish some gentleman at Boston might be appointed to settle the account, as it is very expensive for me to go to Philadelphia; *have nothing left but my farm but what I have*

*advanced for the public; even my time as much as though I had been the whole time in the army since the present war, I have not received anything for my time (and I think it well spent if I have done any good) but little for my advancements.**

Colonel Thomas Johnson, a neighbor and firm friend of General Bayley, as well as a prominent citizen of the town and an ardent patriot, who had been captured and kept a prisoner in Canada during a portion of the time covered by the Haldimand correspondence, in writing to General Washington under date of May 30, 1782, regarding his experiences and view of the matter says, "I heard many of the [British] officers often say that Allen might easily have cut them off if he would, but he had agreed to the contrary. The rehearsal of these actions of the infernal villains is enough to make my blood run cold in every vein."

The causes which inspired the writing of the foregoing letters served still further to arouse the activities of General Bayley and his associates in behalf of the colonies, and his outspoken criticism made him particularly offensive to the British in Canada, and those who sympathized with them. That he was so regarded is clearly shown by a report that "Governor Chittenden had received an account that all Newbury but three or four had voted to make application to New Hampshire to be received and protected, and that General Bayley was very active in the matter, and that Haldimand could not carry his plans into effect unless he sent immediately and took General Bayley off the ground, as he kept this part of the country in tumult and confusion." In consequence of this well-founded belief a reward of five hundred guineas was offered for the capture of General Bayley "dead or alive," and a carefully-planned but ineffectual attempt to surprise him at his home, in June, 1782, only failed through the timely warning given to him by Colonel Thomas Johnson. The incident, I think, is well worth repeating here. It appears that for several days some British soldiers had been lurking in the vicinity of General Bayley's home for the purpose of effecting his capture. On the afternoon of the day of the proposed

* The italics are mine.

attempt, General Bayley and some of his men were ploughing on his meadow. Colonel Johnson, who was at home on parole after his capture by the British, was made aware of the plan for the proposed capture, and being determined, at all hazards, to prevent his friend from falling into the hands of the British, and fearing on account of his own safety to personally give him warning, he wrote this brief and non-committal message on a slip of paper: "The Philistines be upon thee, Samson," which he folded and handed to a friend, directing him to cross the meadow and drop the paper in sight of General Bayley and near where he was to pass. He did so; General Bayley saw it, picked it up and after reading it and plowing a little longer, directed his men to stop work and look after themselves, as he would go across the river. That evening the soldiers surrounded General Bayley's home and captured the inmates, but he was safe among his friends in Haverhill.

Two records of the town of Newbury of this year are interesting, as showing the strong, public sentiment in support of General Bayley's efforts for annexation with New Hampshire. One passed May 31, 1782, was as follows: "At a legal meeting of said town on said day, being a full meeting, voted to be under the government of the State of New Hampshire, at the same time chose Gideon Smith to meet a convention of members from towns who should be of our opinion, at Thetford, in order to make application to said State of New Hampshire;" and another on November 7, 1782, signed by the board of selectmen, as follows: "Whereas application was made to the State of New Hampshire at their session at Concord in June last by Mr. Curtis, agent for five towns, and encouragement given for jurisdiction and protection, and we are sensible that protection has been afforded from said state, for which we return said state thanks in the name of this town and now desire said state would extend jurisdiction over said town in its fullest extent, as it is the desire of the town in general."

It therefore appears that Newbury held out strongly to the last, but with the close of the Revolutionary War, and with the

powerful influence exerted by General Washington to clear up the situation, the internal controversy of the Grants came to an end, for Congress had declared "that the relinquishment by Vermont of all demands or jurisdictions on the east side of the west bank of the Connecticut River and west of a line twenty miles east of the Hudson, was an indispensable preliminary to the state's recognition," and finally, in June, 1782, the Vermont Assembly accepted this ultimatum and dissolved the union with any territory outside the limits prescribed by Congress.

The causes of danger, disagreement, and suspicion having been thus removed, General Bayley resumed his activity in the affairs of the state, and in October, 1783, he was appointed and qualified as Chief Judge of the Orange County Court, and the following year he was elected as the representative from Newbury to the General Assembly. In 1786 he was elected to his former position as a member of the Governor's Council, and thereafter, for seven consecutive years, he was annually re-elected. During the same year, 1786, he was again appointed Chief Judge of the Orange County Court, and served continuously until 1791. He was also elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met in 1793.

With the close of his term as a member of the Governor's Council, in 1794, General Bayley's long active public life came to an end. He had passed his sixty-eighth birthday, and had earned his release from the labor and turmoil of further public service. It is also true that the financial expenditures which he had made, and the losses which he had suffered, for the public welfare, and for which he never received any return, left him for the remainder of his life a poor man. In his retirement among his family and friends in Newbury, his life flowed quietly on for twenty years; he died on March 1, 1815, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, carrying with him to his grave the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died in the house of his son Isaac, which is still owned and occupied by his descendants, and is, and should long continue to be, one of the historic landmarks of the town.

His burial place is in the ancient Ox-Bow Cemetery, nearby his home, and overlooking the beautiful meadow and the winding river which first attracted him so strongly to that locality; and thus he was laid at rest in the town which he founded, loved so well, and served so long and faithfully.

Although I have made a careful search, I regret to say that I have been unable to find any picture of General Bayley and, consequently, the following personal description of him, given by Mr. Wells, in his "History of Newbury, Vt.," will prove all the more interesting: "In person he was about middle height, a stature not exceeded by any of his sons or grandsons, with a muscular, well-knit frame capable of great endurance, and the lineaments of his countenance could be easily traced in his descendants."

The following is a brief summary of General Bayley's many public activities, gathered from this long account of his life. Besides the important town offices which he held in Hampstead and Newbury (seven years as selectman and more than twenty times as moderator), his activity in wider fields included his service through the French and Indian War (Lieutenant, 1755; Captain, 1757; Colonel, 1760); through the Revolutionary War (Brigadier General, 1776; Commissary General, 1777); and in civil affairs as first proprietor under the New Hampshire and New York charters of Newbury (1763 and 1772); delegate to the New York Provincial Congress (1777); representative to the Vermont General Assembly (1777 and 1784); member of Council of Safety (1777); member of Court of Confiscation (1778); Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas (1772-1777); Judge of Probate Court for Newbury District (1778); Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Gloucester County (1778); Chief Judge of Orange County Court (1783, 1786-1791); member of Constitutional Conventions (1777 and 1793); delegate to the Continental Congress (1777); and ten terms a member of the Governor's Council (1778, 1786-1794). Such, in brief, is his public record, one which marks him as a man of extraordinary prominence, ability, and usefulness, and of which

his descendants and the citizens of his town should always be proud. In this connection it will be instructive to consider the estimates placed upon his services by disinterested writers, who have been careful students of the history of his times.

Joshua Coffin, in his "History of Newbury, Mass.," speaking of General Bayley's services, says, "These positions involved great responsibility and subjected him to danger, difficulties and sacrifices of an extraordinary character, and many anecdotes might be related of his exploits, hair-breadth escapes, encounters with the enemy, Indians and Tories; his constant vigilance to escape scouts sent from Canada to take him, for whom a reward of five hundred guineas had been offered, dead or alive; by means of spies he acquired important intelligence of the enemy in Canada and rendered great service with his purse, person and pen at and before the surrender of Burgoyne, where he was engaged with two or three of his sons; he made a treaty of friendship with the St. Francis Indians, and by his kindness to them won their attachment, and many of the tribe were of great service to the colonies during the Revolutionary War; he sacrificed a large estate in the service of his country, for which he never received any compensation, and was equally distinguished for his talents, his patriotism and his piety."

A descendant of Governor Chittenden has well described General Bayley as "One of the neglected patriots of the Revolution."

Wells, in his excellent "History of Newbury, Vt.," estimates General Bayley as follows: "He had great talents and his usefulness to the American cause was very great; it is believed that losses which he suffered by his service to the patriot cause amounted to sixty thousand dollars, for which, notwithstanding his applications to Congress, he received no return; he sacrificed all his estate to pay his debts and died a poor man; he has been well called 'The Father of Newbury,' and his services to the town and the church can hardly be over-estimated; his influence with the Indians doubtless prevented many disasters to the frontier, and his sacrifices in behalf of the American cause contributed toward the establishment of her colonies; his fame

will always be great in this town, but by the present generation even of his descendants, the services which he rendered are very imperfectly understood; his sphere of operations was narrow, but in it no man could have accomplished a more durable work; his loyalty to the patriot cause was never questioned, and his course during the war has never needed apology or required vindication; it is unfortunate for his fame that he took the course which he did regarding the motives and influence of the Allens, Governor Chittenden and the other leaders of the Vermont cause; had he understood their plans and acted with them, his name would have gone into history *second in fame to that of no man in Vermont.*"*

Coming from such authorities, the foregoing estimates of General Bayley must be regarded as competent and deserved. While his fame has suffered, as above suggested, yet any careful student of those times and conditions will admit that General Bayley had large and natural grounds for his suspicion of the western Vermont leaders. When, however, the peace and independence of his country were finally established, and the safety and protection of the inhabitants of the frontier were fully assured, he was loyal and broad-minded enough to forget the differences which had once separated them and to join heartily with them in the upbuilding of the new state, in which they also were leaders.

Little can be added to the comprehensive estimates of his public life, from which I have above quoted, and I will only attempt to summarize his character and services. He was a pioneer of strong, unselfish purpose; a patriot of uncompromising fidelity; a soldier unstained by personal ambition; a citizen ever devoted to the public good. While he lacked the fire of a Sam Adams, his patriotism was equally deep and strong, and not less severely tested; although he never possessed the swaying eloquence of a Patrick Henry, nevertheless, he easily won and maintained the confidence of those who knew him; while he did not have the genius for government of a Franklin,

* The italics are mine.

yet his counsel was wise and his judgment sound, and although his name is not conspicuously linked with any great battle, yet his untiring and self-sacrificing services in raising, equipping, and maintaining the militia throughout the large district under his command contributed very materially to those successes which gave to the names of others undying glory and fame.

Nearly a century has passed since his death, and today his descendants are numerous and widely scattered from ocean to ocean, but wherever they dwell, they can always turn with honest pride to the self-sacrificing and distinguished public services of this most deserving, yet most neglected, ancestor. It is with a feeling of deep personal regret, amounting almost to shame, that I must add that his grave, as well as his memory, has been inexcusably neglected, for in a seldom-noticed spot in the Ox-Bow Cemetery, a small weather-beaten stone slab, fast crumbling to decay, bearing a brief and well-nigh illegible inscription, is all that marks his humble grave. Such thoughtless neglect, inexcusable as it is on the part of his town, becomes little less than disgraceful to those who carry his name and blood. I am glad to say, however, that a movement already well begun, *which should include every one of his descendants*, will, I believe, soon remedy, as far as can now be done, the long-continued wrong thus done to his memory and last resting place, by the early erection of suitable monuments to forever perpetuate the memory of his life and self-sacrificing services for his town, his state, and his country.

Realizing, as I do, how imperfect and inadequate this narrative is of the life and services which it seeks to portray, I, nevertheless, have confidence that you who have so patiently followed it through with me, will unanimously join in the confession

“That they who on glorious ancestors enlarge
Produce their debt instead of their discharge.”

At the conclusion of the foregoing address Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Boston, in a few well-chosen words, expressed his

high appreciation of its historical merit and importance, and moved that the Association extend to Mr. Bayley a unanimous vote of thanks, which was accordingly done.

During the noon intermission most of those present visited the site of General Bayley's birthplace, which is appropriately marked and is only a very short walk from the town hall.

An excellent dinner was served by the ladies of the West Newbury Grange, in their hall, where the after-dinner exercises were held.

Hon. Horace W. Bailey of Newbury, Vt., United States Marshal for the district of Vermont, and the newly-elected President of the Association, was called upon and made the following address :

ADDRESS OF HON. HORACE W. BAILEY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND COUSINS :

I bring you the greetings of nine persons—myself included—from Newbury, Vt. My disposition is good enough to bring you the greetings from all the Baileys, and of the balance of the inhabitants of my native town, but such a greeting would overstep the bounds of social and family ties and infringe upon the rights of a far more numerous branch of our Association.

At the taking of the 1910 census of Newbury (Vt.) the returns gave us a population of 2035, and of this population the descendants of Richard Bailey of Rowley numbered eight souls, and another one has come along since, increasing the number to nine and the joys of our small family circle a thousand fold.

At former meetings I have exploited our branch of Richard's family, and my exploitations have been made a part of the printed record; therefore, unless something new can be said, the time of this Association should not be used by me.

I cannot, however, refrain from saying that this meeting in this place is of great interest and importance to me.

Ezekiel Bailey, my great-great-grandfather, was born in this town (West Newbury, Mass.) in July, 1717, lived on the Bailey

homestead all his life, and died here February 6, 1813, aged ninety-six years. Ezekiel was the father of eight children, the second being Webster, my great-grandfather, born here August 23, 1747. It was here that he married Molly Noyes, August 25, 1772; it was here that seven of his eleven children were born; it was here he lived for forty years, and it was from here that he emigrated to Newbury, Vt., in 1787-1788.

It was also here that General Jacob Bayley, the Patriarch of Newbury (Vt.), was born in 1726, taking possession of the town in 1761, becoming its principal figure for many years, his family arriving in 1764, at which time the town could boast of several substantial families.

Jacob had ten children — eight living to maturity — against the eleven children of Webster, ten of whom lived to maturity, but a careful estimate made by Mr. Wells, our town historian, gives the number of persons now living in Newbury (Vt.) having the blood of Jacob Bayley in their veins as above two hundred, or one tenth of our entire population.

So far as I am informed there are no ties of relationship between Richard of Rowley and John of Salisbury, nor between Jacob and Webster; hence you may comprehend why the speaker may well practise modesty in bringing greetings from the Jacobs unless delegated to do so, or if perchance he is the only Bailey present from Newbury (Vt.) he would certainly assume the responsibility and pleasure of bringing to you most cordial and Godspeed greetings from them all.

The reason for this excess in our population of the descendants of Jacob at the present time is not because a large portion of our family are serving time in penal institutions, — therefore not at large, — but rather because the other family clung to the old rooftree and were more prolific.

Twelve years ago (1899) I made a careful canvass of all the descendants of Webster Bailey, living and dead, and found the number to be 217. Could the same canvass have been made of General Jacob's family, I have no doubt but that the number would have been equal to that of the Continental Army at the

time that Ethan Allen took Ticonderoga, and of which army Jacob Bayley himself was a heroic leader.

The only joining hands by and between these families was when Ezekiel, a son of Webster, married Lucy, a granddaughter of Jacob, and lived in peace many years, but, much to my regret, no offspring blessed their home. I would like to have seen what such a progeny would be like.

The year 1761 was a prolific one for the granting of township charters in the New Hampshire Grants (now Vermont). Several of these towns are now celebrating the 150th anniversary of the granting of their charter, but of the fifty-three townships chartered in that year not a single one was settled during that year, and many of them not until several years had elapsed.

Next year (1912) Newbury (Vt.) proposes to celebrate the 150th anniversary of its settlement by an Old Home Week gathering and the marking of historic spots.

Newbury is small in population, but great in area, being the fourth in size in the state; it is even greater in the wealth of its history and citizenship. Its eastern shore is bathed in the waters of the Connecticut River, where begin its broad intervalles which push westward seven or eight miles to an elevation of a thousand feet. The Boston & Maine Railroad skirts its eastern boundary, trailing along its river bank, and the Montpelier & Wells River Railroad skirts its northern boundary; she has four railroad stations and six post-offices; about one half her population resides in her two villages (Newbury and Wells River); her farms and farm buildings are the best in the valley.

When you of this Commonwealth of Massachusetts were in the exceeding earnest period of your settlement, what is now Vermont territory was in its prehistoric state, a vast wilderness park of 10,000 square miles, through whose valleys and over whose mountain trails roamed the native North American savage in all his unhampered primeval glory.

Then came the Caucasian, some bringing the news of the gospel of Nazareth, some holding aloft the lamp of learning, and still others promulgating the arts of civilization, and com-

municating the accursed vices of the white man,—all more or less determined on conquest, regardless of the cost in treasure and in blood.

Among the pioneers in a part of this wilderness park known as the Coos country were frontiersmen, men whose lives, though rugged and stern and strenuous, had been lived in the warm, mellow sunlight of a humane brotherhood, who believed that an Indian was entitled to a square deal. Such a man was Jacob Bayley.

Some enthusiastic but truthful writer has said that Vermont was the scenic playground of New England, another has said that the Connecticut Valley was the marvelous panoramic route to Paradise; and may I be permitted to add that I believe Newbury is the Eden spot of the universe, full of glorious history, grand men and women who live in contentment midst God's unparalleled handiwork. It is planned by the descendants of Gen. Jacob Bayley, at our next year's celebration, to erect and dedicate a suitable memorial to their illustrious ancestor, in which all Bayleys will join, for he was the most heroic and historic of them all; and in which the people will join, for he was the noblest Roman of them all.

At the invitation of the Secretary, Mr. Frederic P. Wells, historian of the towns of Newbury and Peacham, Vt., had very kindly prepared the following comprehensive address on General Bayley's services during the Revolutionary War, which in Mr. Wells' absence was most acceptably read to the Association by John W. Bailey, Esq., of Topsfield:

ADDRESS OF MR. FREDERIC P. WELLS.

A GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE SERVICES OF GENERAL JACOB BAYLEY DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR,—PREPARED FOR THIS MEETING BY MR. FREDERIC P. WELLS OF NEWBURY, VT., THE AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF NEWBURY, VT.

The service which General Jacob Bayley rendered to his country in the Revolutionary War was of such a character, and

performed in a quarter so remote from the theater of military operations, that it has escaped the attention of historians. But it was none the less important, for, without his sagacity and self-sacrificing patriotism, the annals of the War for Independence might have included a fearful chapter upon the horrors of the conflict in the Connecticut Valley. It is necessary in entering into the details of his work to consider that there were no brilliant achievements in his career to captivate the imagination. He surprised no forts, made no speeches, commanded no armies, but simply went about the business of the war which fell to him, with the same resolution, sagacity, and thoroughness with which he transacted the affairs of his daily life. He saw it to be his duty to begin a new settlement in a remote quarter of New England, and he did it. Duty called him to take a prominent part in the protection of the frontier, and he attended to the call, without thought, apparently, of fame, and indifferent to the means by which his work would be known to posterity.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, the towns of Newbury and Haverhill, which Bayley and his associates had founded in the upper part of the Connecticut Valley, were practically the outposts of civilization in the Northern wilderness. The settlements had grown with remarkable rapidity, considering that a space of sixty miles, without an inhabitant, separated the first settlers from their nearest neighbors. The cleared intervalles on the river invited settlers, and by the year 1775 the two towns numbered a population of nearly eight hundred souls, a hardy race, a people of sterling character, whose first act was to found a church, and in twelve years there was good society, and also schools, roads, framed houses, and all the adjuncts of civilization in that day. Indeed, James Whitelaw, the leader of the Scotch colony which settled Ryegate, himself afterward one of the most prominent men in the state, gives testimony as to the prospects and character of the community. He had traveled through the colonies as far as South Carolina, and writing to Scotland from Newbury in December, 1773, stated that, considering the new-

ness of the settlement, the people at Coos were living in larger comfort, and with a greater abundance of what was necessary than those of any place he had visited. A still further testimony to the character of the people is shown by the fact that the Scotch-American Company selected that next town north of Newbury as the most desirable location for settlement, for they liked the Newbury people best of any they had seen, as their ways conformed more nearly to those they were accustomed to in Scotland. When the war broke out, scattered settlements had pushed their way far up the river, and people had begun to clear land in several towns in what is now Caledonia County.

Beyond them, to the French settlements along the St. Lawrence, stretched a wilderness of wooded hills and uplands, deep valleys, and high mountain chains, the sources of rivers flowing East and West. It was a wilderness, but not a pathless one. Threading the forests, fording the streams, crossing the mountains, but always in the best location for travel, ran a network of Indian trails, intersecting and dividing, by means of which the men of the forest made their way, and along them hundreds of captives had been hurried to Canada.

They would thus furnish a ready means by which Canadian troops and Indian bands might invade the settlements on the river, which were thus in the path of danger.

Without entering into details, which would fill a volume, it is enough to say that through the bravery and military experience of Jacob Bayley, the frontier was defended during the war. He secured the friendship of the Indians, many of whom became valuable aids, and established a system of patrols, by which the wilderness was so carefully watched that no force strong enough to do much harm ever penetrated to the settlement. It was at his urgency, and largely at his expense, that a military road was constructed from Newbury to Canada line, which remains to this hour a monument to the patriotism of the pioneers of those early days. By this means, not only the settlements of the Connecticut Valley, but the whole of southern New England,

were protected from invasion. By the testimony of the British in Canada, it is evident that he was regarded as the most dangerous man in this region.

The instructions of Burgoyne to Colonel Baum, and the former's testimony before the Committee of the House of Commons upon the conduct of the war in America show that the Valley of the Connecticut was, north from Brattleboro, considered as a most valuable prize, and at the same time an invasion was too dangerous to be attempted. For the security from the ravages of war which the Connecticut Valley enjoyed during the struggle for Independence, it was indebted, more than to any one else, to General Bayley.

He organized the militia of the river towns, and skilfully arranged the scattered forces in such a manner that each man should serve a few days each year in guarding and scouting; reviewed the work, and directed the operation of his subordinate officers, raised stores and provisions for the campaign against Burgoyne, and his hand is seen in all the military operations in the Connecticut Valley.

It is well, indeed, that the numerous descendants should unite in measures tending to rescue from oblivion the acts of this remarkable man. His ashes rest under a crumbling stone, upon which the dates of his birth and death are both incorrectly given. None of his sons or grandsons appear to have taken any interest in securing his records and military papers from destruction, and it is within the knowledge of the writer that large quantities of his papers were used to kindle the domestic fires of one of his descendants.

General Bayley seems to have been indifferent to his own fame. He kept no journal, wrote letters only when necessary, but did the duty which came to him as a soldier, a pioneer, a deacon in the church, or as a judge upon the bench. Unlike some of his contemporaries, his patriotism has never been questioned, or his acts required vindication.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Wells for his able and interesting paper, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate the same to Mr. Wells.

Mr. Walter E. Robie of Waltham was then called upon and presented the following memoir of James Dyas Bailey :

MEMOIR OF JAMES DYAS BAILEY.

I have been asked to write a short notice of James Dyas Bailey, a member of the big Bailey family, who died at his home in San Francisco, Cal., on February 7, 1911.

James Dyas Bailey was born in East Boston on July 16, 1839, the oldest but one of a family of ten children born to Edwin Bailey and his wife, Margaret Dyas Bailey.

Edwin Bailey was born in Scituate, Mass., on the old farm which in 1670 belonged to John Bailey, his ancestor, and which has been occupied by the Bailey family to this time. When a young man Edwin Bailey went to Boston and learned the trade of a carpenter, later becoming a builder of considerable prominence there, but about the year 1858 he returned to Scituate, built a new house on the site which the old house had occupied for one hundred and twenty years, and became a farmer.

James Dyas Bailey attended the Lyman School in East Boston, from which he graduated in 1852, when thirteen years of age, taking the Franklin medal of that year.

He says of himself that "desiring to see something of the world I shipped as cabin boy on the ship *Lowell* for a voyage to the East Indies."

I do not know how long he remained a cabin boy, but probably not a great while, as he appears to have been an ambitious boy and was soon a sailor, able to reef topsails in a gale of wind off Cape Horn, and appears to have passed rapidly through the various grades of sailor life, becoming an officer and sailing on some of those splendid clipper ships which in the years between 1850 and 1860 were the pride of the American people. After his voyage on the *Lowell* he sailed to China on the famous

clipper ship *Flying Fish*. His next ship was the *Quickstep*, and after that he sailed on the *Nabob*, all in the China tea trade. It was while he was second mate of the *Nabob* that she was dismasted in the Indian Ocean, and for his good work at that time he was presented by the owners with a valuable chronometer watch, which, I think, he carried always afterwards.

He next sailed as first mate of the ship *Magenta* when he was about twenty-three years of age, going around Cape Horn and up the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco. Here, after ten years of sea life, he decided to remain on dry land and soon became interested in the business of insurance, taking a position in the office of the Hartford Insurance Company.

Upon the organization of the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco in 1865 he joined that company, later becoming its secretary and general agent. He was with this company twenty-seven years.

In August, 1892, he was appointed general agent for the Pacific Department of the Insurance Company of North America, remaining with this company seventeen years, when he retired.

Mr. Bailey was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca A. Hartley and the second, who survives him, was Maria F. Sweetser. His oldest son, Albert Edwin, now lives in Seattle, his second son in San Francisco, and his daughter resides a few miles out of New York City.

It may be proper here to say that a sister of Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Annie Bailey Curtis, a member of this Association, died in Brookline, Mass., on July 30, 1911.

Mr. Albert S. Haynes of Lowell added to the interest of the meeting by a short address and by showing the original commission as Colonel, issued by President Madison to John Bayley of Newbury, Vt. (son of General Jacob Bayley).

AN OLD BAYLEY COMMISSION AND THE HAYNES FAMILY.

Col. John Bayley was the ninth child of Gen. Jacob Bayley the patriarch of Newbury, Vt. Col. John Bayley had a son Jeffrey Amherst Bayley, who had a daughter, the mother of Mr. Albert S. Haynes. Rev. Zadoc S. Haynes, the father of Mr. A. S. Haynes, was born in Guilford, Vt., May 15, 1816, and died at Willimantic, Conn., in March, 1881, while visiting his daughter. He was educated at Old Newbury Seminary and entered the ministry in 1842, from which time, till 1871, he held many of the best appointments in the Vermont Methodist Conference. He was always a beloved pastor, as well as a loyal patriotic citizen.

He married (January 2, 1843) Marian Bayley at the Amherst Bayley homestead in Newbury, Vt., having become acquainted with her while a student at the Old Seminary. Their oldest son, born at Cabot, Vt., February 6, 1846, is the Rev. Emery James Haynes, D.D., of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., formerly pastor of several prominent Boston and New York churches, author, etc. Rev. Joseph E. King, D.D., of Fort Edward Institute, N.Y., Principal of Old Newbury Seminary 1848-1853, married Melissa, a daughter of Jeffrey Amherst Bayley, and sister of Mrs. Haynes at Newbury, Vt., July 22, 1850.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all who shall see these presents GREETING:

KNOW YE, That reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valour, Fidelity and Abilities, of John Bayley, I have nominated, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the SENATE, do appoint him Lieutenant Colonel of the twenty fourth Regiment of Infantry in the service of the UNITED STATES: to rank as such from the fifteenth day of May eighteen hundred and fourteen.

He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duty of Lieutenant Colonel by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging. And I do strictly charge and

require all Officers and Soldiers under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders as Lieutenant Colonel. And he is to observe and follow such Orders, and Directions, from time to time, as he shall receive from me or the future PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA or the General, or other superior Officers set over him, according to the Rules and Discipline of War. This Commission to continue in force during the Pleasure of the President of the United States, for the time being.

By Command of the
President of the United States of America.

JAS. MONROE.

Given under my hand at Washington this first day of January in the Year of our Lord One Thousand eight hundred and fifteen and in the Thirty Ninth Year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MADISON.

Mr. Haynes is a great-grandson of Colonel John Bayley, and consequently a great-great-grandson of General Jacob Bayley.

After another musical selection, the President *pro tem* called upon Rev. George A. Smith of Boston, General Secretary of the American Society of Colonial Families, who delivered an interesting and eloquent address, in substance as follows :

ADDRESS OF REV. GEORGE A. SMITH, SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL FAMILIES.

There is an increasing interest among Colonial descendants in matters ancestral. Family associations are forming to revive memories of the olden times and to perpetuate the principles of the fathers. The American Society of Colonial Families has been organized for the purpose of bringing about the co-operation of all family associations and Colonial descendants of every name in some very distinctive and practical work. That work is twofold—the revival of memories and the quickening of ancestral pride to the end that the number of lasting memorials



HOLLIS R. BAILEY, ESQ., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
FORMER PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION
AND NOW ITS TREASURER.

of the heroic founders of our country may be greatly multiplied and the story of their lives more adequately written, — and that efficient agencies shall be employed to awaken the newer generations of Colonial descendants to an active interest in, not only the ideals of the fathers, but their actual realization in the life of this new century. The several associations will do this to a degree, but only by the co-operative spirit and method can any great enthusiasm be aroused, or any very efficient things be brought to pass. We invite you to earnestly consider with us the propriety of uniting all our associations under the auspices of the Society of Colonial Families to do a great work, the details of which will be easily defined, once we are minded to work together.

The Association passed a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. Smith for his interesting and timely address.

Hollis R. Bailey, Esq., of Cambridge, then read several letters from absent members, expressing their regret at not being able to be present.

Mrs. Abbie F. Ellsworth of Rowley then read a valuable historical paper which she had prepared upon the meeting houses, schoolhouses, and ferries of "Ould Newbury," and mentioned many interesting customs of the early settlers of the town, bringing in the names of several Bayleys, and showed that those of the Bayley name or blood had, from the earliest times, been prominently connected with the locality. Her audience heartily joined in her wish that "long may the people of West Newbury live to enjoy their beautiful town, with its high hill, large farms and peaceful surroundings."

The President *pro tem* next called upon John W. Bailey, Esq., of Topsfield, who responded all too briefly, for, although this was his first meeting, he had shown himself so interested and helpful that all wished to hear more from him. His activity is probably accounted for on the ground that he is a "double dyed" Bailey, being descended, on his father's side, from the Baileys of Rowley, and, on his mother's side, from "John of

Salisbury," which, evidently, is a happy crossing of the family lines, and we shall hope to hear from him later.

Dr. Stephen G. Bailey of Boston was then called upon, and responded with a few interesting remarks. Dr. Bailey's speeches always show that he has studied our family history extensively. He has always been of great assistance to the Association.

Mr. John Alfred Bailey of Lowell presented the following memoirs of Henry B. Bailey and Mrs. Moses C. Page, early members of the Association:

MEMOIR OF HENRY BRADLEY BAILEY,

By Mr. JOHN ALFRED BAILEY.

Henry Bradley Bailey was born in Haverhill, Mass., July 30, 1834. He was a son of Benjamin and Sarah Bailey and a descendant of James Bailey, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Rowley, Mass.

When a young child his parents removed from Haverhill to Nashua, N.H., and after a short residence there they removed to Newbury, Vt. There he attended the schools of the town, including Newbury Seminary, which was a school of high standing in that community.

He was married September 6, 1853, at Newbury, to Ann S. Lother, who was born in Haverhill, N.H., December 15, 1834. In 1867 he removed with his family to Lowell, Mass., where he subsequently resided, and where he was employed by the Boston & Lowell Railroad practically all the time up to the year 1880, when he decided that his health required a change of occupation and he became interested in orange raising in San Mateo, Fla.

He died in Lowell, April 19, 1910. He was survived by his wife, who died September 11, 1910; by a son, Lewis B. Bailey, born April 3, 1857, at Newbury, Vt., who now resides in San Mateo, Fla.; and by a daughter, Mrs. Hannah J. Trull, who was born August 30, 1863, at Newbury, Vt., and is the wife of Larkin T. Trull, Esq., and now resides in Lowell.

MEMOIR OF REBECCA MIRIAM MORSE PLUMMER
PAGE.

Mrs. Rebecca Miriam Morse Plummer Page was born October 6, 1828, in Haverhill, Mass., and was the daughter of Samuel Plummer and his wife, Louise Morse. Mr. Plummer was born March 5, 1798, in Washington, Vt. His wife was born February 26, 1802, in Canaan, N.H., and they were married in Haverhill, Mass., in 1822.

Mrs. Page was a school teacher for many years, teaching in Haverhill, Mass., Salem, N.H., Nashua, N.H., Methuen, Mass., and several other towns. She married Moses Colby Page, whose mother was born Ruthena Bailey of Salem, N.H., a descendant in the direct line from Richard Bailey of Rowley, Mass., and, through her mother, from Hannah Dustin, the noted heroine.

Mr. and Mrs. Page spent much of their married life in Lowell, Mass., where he was a successful contractor and builder. They were constant attendants of the John Street Congregational Church, where Mrs. Page's ability as a singer was very manifest. In later life they moved to Windham, N.H., close by Canobie Lake, where the first gathering of the Bailey-Bayley Family Association was held, at the grove owned by Mr. and Mrs. Abel Dow, Mrs. Dow being sister of Mrs. Page.

To the best of my recollection, Mrs. Page attended every meeting of the Association while she lived, and was enthusiastic in her appreciation of the good times enjoyed at these meetings.

During the winter of 1911, which she spent in Lawrence, Mass., at the home of her sister, who had moved from Canobie Lake, she was planning to attend the meeting of this year, but in April she decided to pay a visit to her sisters and nieces in Massachusetts, and at the home of one who lived in Lynn, Mass., she contracted a severe cold, and on the second day after she took her bed she passed away, her death being occasioned by a severe attack of pneumonia. Her funeral was at Salem, N.H., in the Methodist church April 27, 1911, and interment was made in the cemetery at Windham, N.H.

The issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Page was one daughter, Annie, whose death occurred within a year after her marriage. This ends this branch of the Bailey family.

Those who met Mrs. Page at our meetings will join with me in saying that it was a pleasure to listen to her memories of the past, which were related in a manner wholly her own, and were almost absolutely correct in their details. Her manner was very pleasant, and this, combined with her dignity of carriage, will make her one who will be remembered for a long time by her friends and acquaintances.

The closing remarks were made by Rev. Alvin F. Bailey of Barre, who presents a rare combination, being not only a minister, but a politician as well; at least he has served his district very efficiently in the Massachusetts Legislature, and his genial presence and earnest remarks contributed to the success of the meeting.

A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to the Board of Selectmen of West Newbury for their courtesy to the Association in the use of the town hall, and in various other ways.

The exercises were closed with the singing of the following ode, composed by Mrs. Hollis R. Bailey, and sung to the tune of "Fair Harvard," the audience joining in the singing, led by Prof. and Mrs. Eben H. Bailey.

"On this day we are gathered, old ties to renew,
On this spot in our history dear,
Where our pioneer ancestors brought the old name
Which we fondly commemorate here.
Name borne by our forefathers, dear to us all!
May we keep it unsullied and pure;
A heritage sacred from over the sea,
To be cherished while life shall endure.

"As years swiftly passing their sad changes bring,
And old faces give place to the new,
May our children be worthy of those who have gone,
Be as loyal, as faithful, as true!
And now, as we part, let us tenderly think
Of our friends who have passed on before,
Who wait for us yonder to welcome us home
When our labors and sorrows are o'er."

The following tribute to the memory of Mr. William Wallace Bailey, whose death has already been referred to, was received too late to be read at the gathering, but is properly made a part of this report, and will be appreciated by all who had the pleasure of knowing him :

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM WALLACE BAILEY.

William Wallace Bailey was born August 26, 1832, at Rutland, Vt., and died March 18, 1910, at Brooklyn, N.Y. His father was William Wallace Bailey and his mother Betsy Butman, both of Rutland, where they lived and died. In early life Mr. Bailey showed a decided inclination towards mechanics, and when a mere lad of twelve built a clock for the village church, which, it is said, kept good time for many years. This was the beginning of a long life of industry and perseverance, resulting in a well-earned reputation of note as a consulting mining engineer. In this capacity he was at different times connected with some of the most important engineering feats of the country. At the time of the construction of the Hoosac Tunnel he was superintendent of the Burleigh Rock Drill Company of Fitchburg, Mass. The air compressors and drills of this company were used in this remarkable work, and Mr. Bailey had charge of this department. When the last two divisions of the tunnel met in the center of the mountain he was one of the first persons to pass through the opening. He was also connected with the building of the Brooklyn Bridge and the excavations at Hell Gate, together with the opening up of many of the silver and

copper mines of Lake Superior, the mining machinery of which he had charge being used in all of these stupendous undertakings. He spent a number of years in California, living in San Francisco, where, as a mining expert, he was connected with many important mining enterprises: chief among them were the gold mines of J. B. Haggin and the quicksilver mines at New Almaden. The last business with which he was connected was the De La Vergne Refrigerating Company of New York, with which company he was associated for several years, thus rounding up a life of wide influence and interesting personality. He never held any public office, but was always keenly alive to his country's welfare. Quiet and retiring by nature, kind and courteous to every one, it may be truly said, he never had an enemy, but has left behind a host of loving friends who will always cherish his memory.

Thus closes the report of the thirteenth gathering of our Association, one of the results of which we trust will be to rescue from careless and undeserved neglect, and to perpetuate through all the coming years, the memory of the life and self-sacrificing public services of General Jacob Bayley.



MONUMENT AT AMESBURY.

