

OFFICIAL REPORT  
OF THE  
REUNION  
OF THE  
*DESCENDANTS OF*  
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE  
  
PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS, BUSINESS MEETING,  
ORGANIZATION, RECEPTION AND DINNER, OF THE  
GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY  
ASSOCIATION.

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SALEM, MASS.:  
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1893





### Dudley Castle, England.

The above cut represents the most ancient portion of Dudley Castle, now standing in Dudley, England. It was built about the year 700 by Athelstan, the reigning monarch of that region and time. It is said by good authority to be the oldest ruin in England. It is now owned by the present Earl Dudley of England.



**Prepared and published according to vote of The Governor  
Thomas Dudley Family Association, October 25, 1892, and vote  
of its Board of Directors, Jan. 31, 1893, by**

**SANFORD H. DUDLEY,**

**DUDLEY R. CHILD,**

**ALBION M. DUDLEY,**

**Publication Committee.**

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SANFORD H. DUDLEY, DUDLEY R. CHILD, ALBION M. DUDLEY,  
for The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association.**



## Introduction.

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In these days of family reunions it has doubtless occurred to many descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley that they too ought to join in reunion, and in honor of their illustrious ancestor. And since the great Dudley Reunion of last October, it has doubtless also occurred to many to inquire why so splendid and delightful an occasion had ever been deferred till then. Perhaps the answer may not be far to seek. Probably no one desired to seem to put himself forward in the family in that way. The exceeding appropriateness of such a reunion was apparent. The desirability of bringing the family together and making it acquainted with itself was clear. How to do it, and who should do it, was the question. As always happens in such cases, somebody must begin, somebody must point out the way, and then everybody follows and wonders why it had not been thought of or done before. To Colonel L. Edwin Dudley, the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley are indebted for originating and preparing the way for their first reunion. It happened as such things do. He suggested it to Mr. Dean Dudley, the compiler of the Dudley genealogies, because of the familiarity of the latter with our family, and in order to further the work he prepared the preliminary circular in his own office, and, with Mr. Dean Dudley's consent, had it issued over his name instead of his own. Colonel Dudley bore all the expense of this, and also offered the use of his office for the meetings of the preliminary organization. Most of the meetings prior to the reunion were held there. Thus was

begun the movement which has resulted in "The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association."

The circular referred to, which all will remember, is as follows :

#### REUNION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY.

*Dear Sir:—*

On the 20th day of October, 1629, at the City of London, England, Thomas Dudley was chosen one of the five officers to come to America under the Royal charter that had been granted. It is not necessary at this time, to detail the eventful life of the eminent man who was four times Governor of Massachusetts Colony, and who was the first Major-General of the militia of the Commonwealth. From the time of his arrival at Salem, in 1631, to the day of his death, in July, 1653, Governor Dudley was second to no man in the Colony in influence and activity. He took a foremost part in all the preliminary work which laid broad and deep the foundations of the liberties we now enjoy.

The descendants of Governor Dudley have held honorable station in our Commonwealth from then until now. These descendants are now very numerous, and many now live in other states in the Union. The family has inter-married with many of the leading families of the land, until there are probably more of the Governor's descendants bearing other names than there are that are known by the name of Dudley.

For over forty years I have devoted a great part of my time to tracing the lineage of the Dudley family. In consequence I have often been asked to call the family together for a reunion. I have heretofore declined because I could not afford the time to do the needed work, nor the money to pay the inevitable expense.

The time has arrived, however, when the need for a family gathering has become so great that I have decided to issue this preliminary call for a reunion to be held in the city of Boston, on Tuesday, the 18th day of October, 1892.

Among other subjects which should claim the family's attention is the present condition of the tomb in the old Roxbury burying ground, in which lie buried Governor Thomas Dudley, Governor Joseph Dudley, Chief Justice Paul Dudley and other distinguished members of our race.



This eminent service rendered the Commonwealth in its early days, seems to demand that the descendants shall consider the question of whether or not a statue or other memorial shall be erected to Governor Dudley's memory.

This circular is merely for the purpose of asking each and every one of the descendants of Governor Dudley to write and say whether he or she will be willing to take part in such a reunion as is proposed. If a sufficient number of replies shall be received, I shall ask those interested to form Committees to take charge of the several branches of the work.

There are many points of exceptional historical interest to our family which strangers, coming to Boston, would desire to visit.

At present no contributions are asked; one member of the family has advanced the money to pay for this circular; but if it is decided to hold a reunion, generous contributions from those able to give, will be needed to defray the expenses that will necessarily be incurred.

I have assurance from a number of the family that they will gladly take hold of this matter in an energetic manner. If others respond promptly and favorably everything will be put in train forthwith to make this, as it should be, one of the most important family gatherings ever held in the United States.

I simply ask that each and every descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley who reads this circular will at once send me a letter or postal expressing his or her thought about the proposed reunion. With Cousinly friendship,

Sincerely yours,

DEAN DUDLEY,

Wakefield, Mass.

In the name of Dean Dudley, Colonel Dudley called a meeting of those who had responded to the circular at his office. At the hour appointed and when the ladies and gentlemen had assembled in such numbers as to make it apparent that a lively interest had been created in the proposed reunion, Colonel Dudley called the meeting to order, and upon his motion, Mr. Dean Dudley was made chairman, also those present were made a general committee,

and Mr. Dudley R. Child of Boston was elected secretary. Twelve members of the family were present, representing descendants of four of Governor Dudley's six children. The further doings of the committee appear as taken from the records of the secretary.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY,

DUDLEY R. CHILD,

ALBION M. DUDLEY,

Publication Committee.

## Proceedings.

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At the meeting of the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, in the Chapel of the Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct. 25th, 1892, Sanford H. Dudley, Dudley R. Child and Dr. Albion M. Dudley, were appointed a special committee with Mr. Dean Dudley of Montrose, for the preparation of an account of all matters pertaining to the Reunion of that day. Mr. Dean Dudley declined to meet with the committee for this purpose, and has not accepted the office of Historian of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association, or become a member thereof. The committee presenting this official report were further authorized to prepare and publish the same, by vote of the Board of Directors of the Association.

The Executive Committee before mentioned met frequently and enlarged itself from time to time until the full membership included the following :

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

DEAN DUDLEY, <i>Chairman</i> ,	.	.	Wakefield, Mass.
DUDLEY R. CHILD, <i>Secretary</i> ,	.	30 High St.,	Boston, Mass.
L. EDWIN DUDLEY, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	50	Bromfield St.,	Boston, Mass.
SANFORD H. DUDLEY,	.	95 Milk St.,	Boston, Mass.
DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY,	.	.	Salem, Mass.
WARREN P. DUDLEY,	.	5 Pemberton Sq.,	Boston, Mass.
ELBRIDGE G. DUDLEY,	.	202 Devonshire St.,	Boston, Mass.
JAMES F. DUDLEY,	.	.	Hartford, Conn.
JOHN WARD DEAN,	.	18 Somerset St.,	Boston, Mass.
ROBERT T. BABSON,	.	113 Devonshire St.,	Boston, Mass.
JOSEPH B. MOORS,	.	111 Devonshire St.,	Boston, Mass.

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,	. . . . .	Portland, Me.
JASON H. DUDLEY,	. . . . .	Colebrook, N. H.
AUGUSTINE JONES,	. . . . .	Providence, R. I.
DR. FRANCIS H. ATKINS,	. . . . .	E. Las Vegas, N. M.
OSCAR L. DUDLEY,	. . . . .	113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD M. JONES,	. . . . .	108 So. 12th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
GILMAN H. TUCKER,	. . . . .	806 Broadway, New York.
GEORGE C. CODMAN,	. . . . .	Woodford's, Me.
PROF. DANIEL D. SLADE,	. . . . .	Chestnut Hill, Mass.
FRANK DUDLEY,	. . . . .	394 Commercial St., Portland, Me.
MISS HARRIET E. HENSHAW,	. . . . .	Leicester, Mass.
MRS. SARAH DUDLEY WILLIAMS CHANDLER,	. . . . .	Lexington, Mass.
MRS. HARVEY A. JONES,	. . . . .	Sycamore, Ill.
MISS LILY DUDLEY,	. . . . .	140 W. 11th St., New York.
MRS. HEPHSIBAH H. BRADLEE,	. . . . .	Medford, Mass.
JOHN S. SARGENT,	. . . . .	45 Munroe St., Chicago.
DR. DANIEL D. GILBERT,	. . . . .	308 Boston St., Dorchester, Mass.
HENRY F. HARRIS,	. . . . .	405 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
EDWARD H. WHITMAN,	. . . . .	95 Lawrence Ave., Dorchester, Mass.
JAMES B. WIGGIN,	. . . . .	17 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
AUGUSTUS M. DUDLEY,	. . . . .	Presque Isle, Me.

After the second meeting, a circular and blank were issued, asking for names and addresses of members of the family. The blanks were promptly returned and the list swelled from a few hundred to nearly a thousand names.

Sub-committees were formed on Finance, Memorials, Arrangements and Reception. They were composed as follows :

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, <i>Chairman</i> ,	E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,
WARREN P. DUDLEY,	JAMES F. DUDLEY,
ROBERT T. BABSON,	GILMAN H. TUCKER.

#### COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

DUDLEY R. CHILD, <i>Chairman</i> ,	MRS. HEPHSIBAH H. BRADLEE,
DEAN DUDLEY, <i>Secretary</i> ,	JOHN WARD DEAN,
DANIEL D. GILBERT,	EDWARD H. WHITMAN,
MRS. SARAH D. W. CHANDLER.	

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS.

SANFORD H. DUDLEY, *Chairman*, ALBION M. DUDLEY,  
L. EDWIN DUDLEY, DUDLEY R. CHILD,  
JOSEPH B. MOORS.

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

DR. A. M. DUDLEY, *Chairman*, MISS GERTRUDE DUDLEY,  
ELBRIDGE GERRY DUDLEY, " LILY DUDLEY,  
EDWARD H. WHITMAN, " JENNIE B. DUDLEY,  
HOWLAND DUDLEY, " MARY JOHNSON,  
WILLIAM D. MOORS, " EDITH CHILD.

The Finance Committee sent out the following circular,  
Col. L. Edwin Dudley having been elected Treasurer of  
the general committee.

50 BROMFIELD ST., Boston, Mass.

September 15, 1892.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee on finance  
to raise funds to defray the expense of organizing the reunion  
of the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, to be held in  
Boston on the 25th of October, 1892.

It is estimated that a fund of about five hundred dollars  
(\$500.00) will be required. Should more money be received than  
is required, it will be reserved for the fund which it is proposed  
to raise for the purpose of providing for the care of the family  
tomb in the Old Roxbury Burying Ground.

We appeal to you to contribute as liberally as you can afford.  
Funds are imperatively needed to carry forward the work; we  
hope you will respond promptly.

Checks should be made payable to L. EDWIN DUDLEY,  
Treasurer.

Sincerely yours,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,  
WARREN P. DUDLEY,  
ROBERT T. BABSON,  
E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,  
JAMES F. DUDLEY,  
GILMAN H. TUCKER.

This request met with a ready and generous response, and nearly four hundred dollars were contributed.

The Committee on Memorials planned for an exhibition at the reunion of family portraits, antiquities, etc., and were in communication with members of the family possessing these articles. The Executive Committee decided upon Tuesday, Oct. 25th, as the day for the reunion, and selected Mr. Sanford H. Dudley, of Cambridge, to preside at the dinner, and the Committee on Arrangements made provision for the various exercises of the day as expressed in the circulars following :

### DUDLEY REUNION.

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BOSTON, MASS., October 8, 1892.

THE FIRST REUNION of the descendants of Governor THOMAS DUDLEY will be held on TUESDAY, Oct. 25, 1892, at the Revere House, Boston, Mass.

MR. DEAN DUDLEY, the well known genealogist and historian of the Dudley family, will be present as a special guest of the occasion, and will have charge of and explain numerous and valuable memorials and relics, consisting of ancient original portraits of the American Dudley ancestors, governors, judges, statesmen and ladies of renown ; silver-ware, tankards, jewelry, cradles, baptismal robes, etc., which will be on exhibition at the Revere House on the date of the reunion from 2 P. M. until the hour of the dinner. This will give all the members of the family an opportunity to meet MR. DEAN DUDLEY, who has devoted his life to earnest and laborious efforts in behalf of our family name and the successful work of tracing and recording the history of the Dudley family. All who have relics are requested to send or bring them to the reunion.

A reception committee will be in attendance between the hours of 2 and 5.30 o'clock P. M., who will endeavor to make all acquainted with each other, and give all information in their power.

It is expected that the occasion will be one of much interest and pleasure, and all descendants of the old Puritan Governor are cordially invited to honor his memory, and to contribute to the success of the gathering by their presence.

The Dinner will be given at 5.30 o'clock P. M., at the close of which there will be an address upon the Life, Character and Public Services of Governor THOMAS DUDLEY, by JOSEPH B. MOORS, Esq., of the Bostonian Society, Boston; and brief addresses by DEAN DUDLEY, Esq., of Wakefield, Mass.; SANFORD H. DUDLEY, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.; Colonel L. EDWIN DUDLEY, of Boston, Mass.; Dr. ALBION M. DUDLEY, of Salem, Mass.; ELIAS DUDLEY FREEMAN, of Portland, Me.; JAMES F. DUDLEY, of Hartford, Conn.; and others whose names cannot at present be announced.

It is expected that during the day, or immediately after the banquet, a permanent organization of the descendants of Governor THOMAS DUDLEY will be considered, and, if agreed upon, the proper measures instituted with regard to raising a fund for the preservation of the tomb at Roxbury, where rest the remains of Governor DUDLEY and other members of his family (which is to be deeded to the descendants by the heirs of Colonel JOSEPH DUDLEY), and for the erection of some suitable memorial of the Governor.

Tickets to the Dinner will be \$2.50 each, and as the capacity of the tables is limited to about two hundred and fifty plates, it may become necessary to assign tickets in the order in which application therefor is received. Please, therefore, to indicate the number of tickets you desire on the blank enclosed, and forward the same with remittance of the money therefor by check or postal order, by earliest mail, to

DUDLEY R. CHILD,  
Secretary Committee on Arrangements,  
30 High Street, Boston, Mass.

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THE REUNION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF GOVERNOR THOMAS  
DUDLEY. PROGRAMME, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1892.

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10 A. M.—Business Meeting at the Chapel of the Bowdoin Square Church, directly opposite the Revere House. At this meeting the subject of forming a permanent association for the purpose of caring for the family tomb and the erection of a monument or other suitable memorial to the memory of our distinguished ancestor, will be considered and acted upon.

- 2 P. M.—Reception in the parlors of the Revere House, Bowdoin Square, Boston, at which there will be exhibited many original family portraits and other relics. Mr. Dean Dudley, the family historian, will be present to receive the guests and to explain the articles exhibited.
- 5.30 P. M.—Dinner at the Revere House, tickets for which should be obtained from Dudley R. Child, Sec'y, 30 High St., Boston, on or before Saturday, Oct. 22d, in order that the number of guests to be provided for may be known in season. Later applications will be received at the Revere House. Numerous short addresses will be delivered after the dinner by members of the family.

The first two meetings are open and free to all, and it is hoped and expected that a large number of the descendants will be present and participate in the discussions of the business matters to be considered at the morning meeting. All who have relics are requested to bring or send them to the Revere House on Monday (or Tuesday at the latest), where they will receive all possible care and attention from the Committee in charge.

BOSTON, October 19, 1892.



## Organization.

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The day of the reunion was bright and clear. At ten o'clock in the morning some seventy-five members of the family met in the Chapel of the Bowdoin Square Church. The meeting organized with the choice of L. Edwin Dudley of Boston as chairman, and Warren P. Dudley of Boston, secretary. Mr. Sanford H. Dudley, instructed by the executive committee, presented a plan for the permanent organization of the family, in form of a constitution and by-laws. This document was discussed and agreed upon by sections and finally adopted as a whole. A nominating committee was appointed and, after consultation, presented a list of officers, who were elected by the meeting, thus completing the organization of The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association. Mr. Sanford H. Dudley having been elected president of the Association, was introduced to the chairman of the meeting, and assumed the chair. The further proceedings were brief, and included the appointment of the special publication committee, by whom this report is prepared. Many present availed themselves of the opportunity to sign the constitution and by-laws, pay their fees and become members of the Association. The meeting adjourned at noon, some of the people visiting the Dudley tomb in the Old Roxbury burying ground and other points of interest.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS  
OF  
THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
ORGANIZED OCT. 25, 1892.

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NAME.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called The GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION.

PURPOSE.

ARTICLE II. The purpose of this association is to promote acquaintance and good-fellowship among the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, one of the founders of New England, many times governor and deputy-governor of the ancient Colony of Massachusetts Bay ; to create and promote sentiments of respect, love and regard, for him, his achievements and his honored memory ; to investigate and study his life and achievements and the lives and careers of distinguished men and women among his posterity ; to establish such memorials and monuments to his name and memory as shall be most appropriate and fitting ; to take and to insure the taking of such means and measures for the protection of the place where rest the ashes of our celebrated ancestor as may be found most appropriate and fitting ; and finally to knit together in closer bonds of unity and respect the living descendants of Governor Dudley.

MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE III. Any descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley, or the husband or wife of such descendant, may become a member of this Association by signing the Constitution and By-Laws and paying an initiation fee of

Three Dollars and otherwise complying with the terms and conditions hereof upon proposal of any member and recommendation of the Board of Directors; and upon like recommendation any person may be dropped from membership by the Association.

#### OFFICERS.

ARTICLE IV. The officers of the Association shall consist of a president, ten vice-presidents, a board of ten directors, a treasurer, a secretary, a historian, and such committees of the Association as may from time to time be constituted.

#### ELECTIONS AND TERM OF OFFICE.

ARTICLE V. The annual meeting of the Association shall be held on the third Tuesday of October in each year, at which time the officers of the Association shall be chosen. They shall hold office till the next annual meeting or until others shall be chosen in their stead. Such elections shall be by ballot.

#### DUTIES OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS.

ARTICLE VI. The president shall preside at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, and in his absence the senior vice-president who happens to be present. The full board of directors shall consist of the president, the several vice-presidents, the directors, the treasurer, secretary, and historian, and five persons and the records at any meeting of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum thereof.

#### TREASURER.

The treasurer shall receive, hold and disburse, all the moneys of the Association, and shall give such bond as by vote of the Board of Directors shall be required of him. He shall from time to time render an account of the

moneys received and disbursed, both to the Board of Directors and to the Association, and make report to the Association at the annual meeting, which upon examination and approval by an auditing committee appointed for that purpose by the president, shall, if found correct, be accepted and allowed. All bills and charges paid by him shall first receive the approval of the Board of Directors.

#### SECRETARY.

The secretary shall have charge of the books, papers, and records of the Association, saving and excepting those pertaining to the duties of the treasurer, and, as to those, the treasurer shall have charge thereof.

#### HISTORIAN.

The historian shall from time to time inform the Association of such facts, worthy of note or mention, relative to Governor Thomas Dudley and any of his posterity as he shall discover, and give such assistance as he can to members of the Association who may desire to investigate any such facts. In the absence of any special committee appointed for the purpose, he shall take note of the death of any member and at the next meeting report thereon, with a brief and appropriate eulogy of the deceased.

#### MEETINGS.

ARTICLE VII. In addition to the annual meeting of the Association, other meetings shall be held at such times and places as the Board of Directors shall appoint, or as they may be instructed by vote of the Association, or upon the written request of any ten members of the Association.

#### ANNUAL DUES.

ARTICLE VIII. Each member shall, in addition to the initiation fee before provided, pay each year *thereafter*, the sum of one dollar.

## FINANCES.

ARTICLE IX. Moneys received from initiation fees shall be deposited or invested as directed by the Board of Directors, the income thereof only to be applied to payment of current or ordinary expenses, unless otherwise required by vote of the Association. Income derived from the payment of annual dues shall be under the direction of the Board of Directors.

## INCORPORATION.

ARTICLE X. In case an incorporation of this Association shall at any time be obtained, then upon the vote of the Board of Directors, it shall become the duty of the several officers of the Association to deliver and pay over to the appropriate officers of such incorporated association all the various moneys, books, papers and documents, or other property in their possession and belonging to this Association.

## CHANGE OF BY-LAWS

ARTICLE XI. These by-laws may be changed at any meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting; provided that printed notice of the meeting and the proposed amendment has been mailed to each member, not less than three weeks prior to the meeting.

LIST OF OFFICERS  
OF  
THE GOVERNOR THOMAS DUDLEY FAMILY ASSOCIATION,  
1892-93.

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*President.*

SANFORD H. DUDLEY,                      95 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

*Vice-Presidents.*

HENRY F. HARRIS,	Worcester,	Mass.
JAMES HENRY WIGGIN,	Boston,	"
DR. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON,	Boston,	"
MISS LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES,	New York,	N. Y.
E. DUDLEY FREEMAN,	Portland,	Me.
JAMES F. DUDLEY,	Hartford,	Conn.
HENRY DUDLEY TEETOR,	Denver,	Col.
RICHARD M. JONES,	Philadelphia,	Penn.
GUILFORD DUDLEY,	Topeka,	Kan.
DR. FRANCIS H. ATKINS,	E. Las Vegas,	N. M.

*Secretary.*

DUDLEY R. CHILD,                      30 High St., Boston Mass.

*Treasurer.*

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,                      50 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

*Directors.*

CHAS. E. WIGGIN,	Boston,	Mass.
WARREN P. DUDLEY,	Boston,	"
JOSEPH B. MOORS,	Boston,	"
ROBERT T. BABSON,	Boston,	"
MISS JULIA C. CLARKE,	Boston,	"
MRS. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,	Dorchester,	"
DR. DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT,	Dorchester,	"
DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY,	Salem,	"
AUGUSTINE JONES,	Providence,	R. I.
FRANK DUDLEY,	Portland,	Me.

## Reception and Reunion.

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The Committee on Memorials had been busily engaged, and had gathered and arranged, in the parlors of the Revere House, a large and interesting collection of portraits of the ancestors of the different branches of the family, which were hung upon the walls, while many smaller articles were placed in show cases.

The parlors were crowded from two o'clock until the hour for dinner, the Reception Committee using every endeavor to make all acquainted with each other.

### LIST OF MEMORIALS EXHIBITED IN THE PARLORS OF THE REVERE HOUSE.

#### PORTRAITS.

GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY, son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Painted in England about 1790. Owned by Dr. Daniel Dudley Gilbert, Dorchester, Mass.

(Photographs of this portrait may be obtained from Elmer Chickering, West Street, Boston.)

GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY. Owned by Prof. Charles Eliot Norton, Cambridge, Mass.

HON. WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee, Medford, Mass.

HON. WILLIAM DUDLEY, son of Gov. Joseph Dudley and Rebecca Tyng (1686-1743). Owned by Dudley R. Child, Boston.

CHIEF JUSTICE PAUL DUDLEY, son of Governor Joseph Dudley (1675-1751). Owned by Dudley R. Child.

LUCY WAINWRIGHT, wife of Chief Justice Paul Dudley, and daughter of Col. John Wainwright and Elizabeth Norton. Owned by Dudley R. Child.

REBECCA DUDLEY, daughter of Hon. Wm. Dudley. (Died 1809). Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

REBECCA TYNG, wife of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Prof. Chas. Eliot Norton.

JUDGE ADDINGTON DAVENPORT, whose daughter was wife of Hon. William Dudley. Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

MRS. ADDINGTON DAVENPORT. Painted by Kneller. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

ELIZABETH DAVENPORT, wife of Hon. Wm. Dudley. Painted by Blackburn about 1730. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

DUDLEY HALL, (born 1780). Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

LUCY WINTHROP, niece of Lucy Wainwright. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

JOANNA (PERRYMAN) EMERY, great-great-granddaughter of Gov. Thos. Dudley. (Portrait on ivory.) Owned by Charles Emery Stevens, Worcester, Mass.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.

GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY. From portrait owned by Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. Owned by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., Boston.

HON. WILLIAM DUDLEY. Owned by Dean Dudley, Montrose, Mass.

ELIZABETH DAVENPORT, wife of Hon. Wm. Dudley. Owned by Dean Dudley.

REBECCA DUDLEY, daughter of Hon. Wm. Dudley. Owned by Dean Dudley.

MARY DUDLEY, (born 1692), at fifteen years of age; daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, wife of Francis Wainwright, and later, of Capt. Joseph Atkins. Owned by Dean Dudley.

CAPT. JOSEPH ATKINS. Owned by Dean Dudley.

MARY DUDLEY, wife of Capt. Jos. Atkins. Owned by Dean Dudley.

DR. DUDLEY ATKINS, (1798-1845), great-grandson of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Dr. Francis H. Atkins, of E. Las Vegas, New Mexico.



LUCY WINTHROP, niece of Lucy Wainwright. Owned by Dean Dudley.

DUDLEY HALL, of Medford (1850). Owned by Dean Dudley.

SALLIE DUDLEY RUMRILL, sister of Col. Joseph Dudley, of Roxbury. Owned by F. W. Dudley.

SIX DIFFERENT VIEWS of Dudley Castle in Dudley, England, and the Dudley Fountain at same place. Owned by Dr. Albion M. Dudley, Salem, Mass.

THE PORTRAIT OF GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY before and after its restoration. Owned by Dr. D. D. Gilbert.

WILLIAM WARD, late Earl of Dudley, England, and his family, Owned by Dr. Albion M. Dudley, Salem.

ENGRAVING OF HON. DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, great-grandson of Gov. Thos. Dudley. Owned by Dr. W. E. Woodbridge.

### RELICS, ETC.

A "CLOTH OF GOLD" BAPTISMAL ROBE, with its inner robe of white moire antique, and a pair of large silver spoons with Dudley crest. The robe and spoons came down with the portrait of Gov. Joseph, through the line of Dudley ancestry, to the present owner. Owned by Dr. D. D. Gilbert.

A MEMORIAL JEWEL in the shape of a funeral urn, set in rubies, and bearing within a representation of the weeping willow over an urn, and the monogram H. S., commemorating Henry Sewall, son of Rebecca Dudley and Samuel Sewall. Owned by Dr. D. D. Gilbert.

GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY'S holsters and horse pistols, snow-shoes, and his wife's overshoes and christening blanket. Owned by Mrs. Mary E. Brigham, Lexington, Mass.

THE IRENICON—by Major-Gen'l Daniel Denison. Owned by Prof. Daniel Denison Slade, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

SILVER CAUDLE CUP, enchased with coat-of-arms. Gift from Gov. John Leverett to his daughter Mary, wife of Paul Dudley, the son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE CHARTER OF HARVARD COLLEGE. Signed by Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. Owned by Sanford H. Dudley.

DUDLEY COAT-OF-ARMS, with Dudley crest and quarterings of Dudley, Brandon, Royal England, and Hastings. Owned by Mrs. Catherine A. Dudley Bramble, New London, Conn.

PAIR OF SILVER SUGAR BOWLS enchased with coat-of-arms, and owned by Gov. Joseph Dudley or his son Hon. Wm. Dudley. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

TWELVE TEASPOONS with Dudley crest enchased. Handed down from Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

WICKER CRADLE, brought from England by Gov. Joseph Dudley. It has been used by each generation since about 1700 and is in excellent condition. Owned by Mrs. H. H. Bradlee.

Gov. JOSEPH DUDLEY'S gold ring, owned by Dudley H. Bradlee.

SILK WEDDING VEST of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Mrs. Sarah Dudley Williams Chandler, Lexington, Mass.

FOUR BABY CAPS made for the first child of William Dudley and Sarah Williams. Several ruffles made for her mother by this child at the age of thirteen. A silver teaspoon which belonged to Sarah Williams. The knitting sheath of wood and ivory which belonged to this family (Wm. Dudley) for seven generations. Exhibited by the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society, through John Ward Dean, Librarian, and presented to the society by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Young, Medford, Mass.

SILVER TABLESPOONS, which belonged to Lucretia Woodbridge, great-great-grand daughter of Mercy Dudley and Rev. John Woodbridge. Owned by Mrs. Catherine A. (Dudley) Bramble, New London, Conn.

AUTOGRAPH letter to Hon. John Dudley, 1776, member of the New Hampshire Committee of safety, from Hon. Meshech Weare, of the committee. Owned by Dean Dudley.

COMMISSION from Gov. Joseph Dudley to Lieut. Col. Winthrop Hilton making him commander of the Norridgwock Expedition, 1706. Owned by Dean Dudley.

FRONTISPIECE of a book with autograph of Samuel Sewall, Jr., (son of Judge Sewall) who married Rebecca, daughter of Gov. Joseph Dudley, in 1702. Owned by Dean Dudley.

TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS of Gov. Joseph Dudley to Col. Winthrop Hilton, 1707 and 1708. Col. Hilton was son of Ann Dudley, wife of Edward Hilton, Esq., and daughter of Rev. Samuel Dudley, eldest son of Gov. Thomas Dudley. Owned by Dean Dudley.

DUDLEY coat-of-arms (in colors). Designed by Col. Harry C. Dudley of Buffalo, New York. Owned by Dean Dudley.

CHART showing ancestry of the Barons of Dudley. Prepared and arranged by Col. H. C. Dudley, from Dean Dudley's tables. Owned by Dean Dudley.

THE LINE OF DESCENT of the American family of Gov. Thomas Dudley, with his coat-of-arms and motto. Prepared by Col. H. C. Dudley. Owned by Dean Dudley.

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND. Line of descent. Compiled by Col. H. C. Dudley. Owned by Dean Dudley.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Anglo-Saxon line of kings of England. Compiled by Col. H. C. Dudley.

COURT SUIT worn by Dudley Cotton, great grandson of Gov. Joseph Dudley. Owned by Dudley R. Child.

TWO WINE GLASSES that belonged to Gov. Joseph Dudley, and piece of embroidered satin from his wedding coat. Owned by Dudley R. Child.

### LIST OF PERSONS PRESENT AT THE REUNION.

J. DOWNIE ALBREE,	.	.	.	Charlestown,	Mass.
FLORENCE M. ADKINSON,	.	.	.	Dorchester,	"
JUNE ADKINSON,	.	.	.	"	"
GRENVILLE M. ATKINS,	.	.	.	Lynn,	"
FRANK W. ATKINS,	.	.	.	"	"
S. H. ATKINS,	.	.	.	"	"
MRS. HEPHSIBAH HALL BRADLEE,				Medford,	"
ARTHUR F. BENSON,	.	.	.	Salem,	"
MRS. MARY DUDLEY BALDWIN,	.			Andover,	"
ALICE MENDON BROOKS,	.	.		Brattleboro,	Vt.
MARY E. BOYER,	.	.	.	Ashmore,	Ill.
THOMAS J. BRADSTREET,	.	.		Thomaston,	Conn.
THOMAS DUDLEY BRADSTREET,	.			"	"
ALBERT P. BRADSTREET,	.	.		"	"
EDWARD THOMAS BRADSTREET,	.			Meriden,	"
HENRY BALDWIN,	.	.	.	Boston,	Mass.
ABBY DUDLEY BROWN,	.	.	.	West Medford,	"
HOWARD DUDLEY BROWN,	.	.		"	"

MRS. CATHERINE A. DUDLEY BRAMBLE,	New London,	Conn.
J. D. BARRY,	Boston,	Mass.
ALETHEA H. BUFFUM,	Franklin Park,	"
DANA PRESCOTT BARTLETT,	Boston,	"
C. DUDLEY BROWN,	"	"
MRS. MARY E. BRIGHAM,	Lexington,	"
ROBERT T. BABSON,	Gloucester,	"
MRS. MARY L. BABB,	Boston,	"
MRS. R. L. BULLARD,	Dorchester,	"
ROBERT BRADSTREET BARTLETT,	Brookline,	"
J. G. BARTLETT,	Chestnut Hill,	"
EDWIN N. BINGHAM,	Hartford,	Conn.
MRS. MARY A. L. CLAPP,	Framingham,	Mass.
FANNIE L. CLAPP,	"	"
MELLEN CHAMBERLAIN,	Chelsea,	"
GEORGE T. CLARK,	Muskegon,	Mich.
PAUL DUDLEY CHASE,	Boston,	Mass.
DR. ELIZABETH ABBOTT CARLETON,	"	"
JULIA COGSWELL CLARKE,	"	"
EDITH CHILD,	"	"
DUDLEY RICHARDS CHILD,	"	"
JOHN Q. A. CHANDLER,	Lexington,	"
MRS. SARAH DUDLEY WILLIAMS CHANDLER,	"	"
MRS. HARRIET A. CURTIS,	Quincy,	"
WILLIAM BROOKS CABOT,	Lexington,	"
MRS. MISSOURI S. CHILD,	Boston,	"
DR. ALBION M. DUDLEY,	Salem,	"
THOMAS W. DUDLEY,	"	"
CLARA A. DUDLEY,	"	"
JENNIE BUTLER DUDLEY,	"	"
FRANK DUDLEY,	Portland,	Me.
ELBRIDGE G. DUDLEY,	Boston,	Mass.
DEAN DUDLEY,	Wakefield,	"
ELLA SOPHIA DUDLEY,	Biddeford,	Me.
HENRY W. DUDLEY,	Abington,	Mass.
CHARLES DUDLEY,	"	"
MARY DUDLEY,	"	"
GEORGE A. DUDLEY,	Boston,	"
CHARLES HOWARD DUDLEY,	Danvers,	"

WILLIAM HENRY DUDLEY,	. . .	Whitman,	Mass.
F. W. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Brighton,	"
PALMER DUDLEY,	. . . .	Portland,	Me.
GEORGE E. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Boston,	Mass.
WARREN P. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Cambridge,	"
SANFORD H. DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
ABBY WELD DUDLEY,	. . . .	Roxbury,	"
EDWIN C. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Augusta,	Me.
CHARLES H. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Woburn,	Mass.
MRS. CHARLES H. DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
MRS. HELEN M. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Roxbury,	"
HENRY H. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Boston,	Mass.
ARIANA S. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Brentwood,	N. H.
L. EDWIN DUDLEY,	. . . .	Boston,	Mass.
MRS. L. EDWIN DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
MRS. ELBRIDGE G. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Boston,	Mass.
A. PALMER DUDLEY, M. D.,	. . . .	New York,	N. Y.
ROSE DUDLEY,	. . . .	Wakefield,	Mass.
HOWLAND DUDLEY,	. . . .	Cambridge,	"
ISABEL IRVING DUDLEY,	. . . .	Auburndale,	"
MRS. LAURA N. HOWLAND DUDLEY,	. . . .	Cambridge,	"
MARY E. DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
DANA T. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Haverhill,	"
JAMES WILLARD DUDLEY,	. . . .	Boston,	"
MRS. CHARLES F. DUDLEY,	. . . .	East Cambridge,	"
ALBERTUS T. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Exeter,	N. H.
FRANCIS PERRY DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
C. D. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Haverhill,	Mass.
FRANCIS D. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Orange,	N. J.
SUMNER F. DUDLEY,	. . . .	New York,	N. Y.
FREDERICK A. DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
ARABELLA L. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Dedham,	Mass.
E. GERTRUDE DUDLEY,	. . . .	"	"
LAURA HOWLAND DUDLEY,	. . . .	Cambridge,	"
JOHN WARD DEAN,	. . . .	Medford,	"
MRS. WILLIAM B. DUDLEY,	. . . .	Cambridge,	"
SARAH HALE DAVIS,	. . . .	West Newton,	"
MARY DOUGLAS DAY,	. . . .	East Boston,	"
MARY CHILD DEPEU,	. . . .	Norfolk,	Conn.

ROSE L. DEXTER,	Boston,	Mass.
ELIZABETH A. DOWNIE,	Charlestown,	"
NANCY WOODBRIDGE FAVOR,	Waltham,	"
JAMES H. FULLER,	Cambridgeport,	"
MRS. MARY ELIOT FARLEY,	Boston,	"
JAMES P. FARLEY,	"	"
E. J. DUDLEY FENNO,	Milton,	"
CORNELIA FROST,	Boston,	"
J. P. FENNO,	Milton,	"
ELIAS DUDLEY FREEMAN,	Yarmouth,	Me.
DANIEL DUDLEY GILBERT, M. D.,	Dorchester,	Mass.
MRS. AMELIA AUGUSTA GILBERT,	"	"
ADA A. GILBERT,	"	"
HELEN SEWALL GILBERT,	"	"
HARRIET E. HENSHAW,	Leicester,	"
MRS. EDGAR HARDING,	Boston,	"
ALBERT F. HAYDEN,	Roxbury,	"
MRS. ALBERT F. HAYDEN,	"	"
MRS. A. HAMILTON,	Dorchester,	"
SARAH T. HAMILTON,	"	"
REV. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.,	Boston,	"
ORINDA A. DUDLEY HORN BROOKE,	Newton,	"
REV. FRANCIS B. HORN BROOKE,	"	"
HENRY A. HUTCHINSON,	Readfield,	Me.
HENRY FRANCIS HARRIS,	Worcester,	Mass.
EMMA D. HARRIS,	"	"
H. A. HUTCHINSON,	Walnut Hill,	"
CORNELIA COLLINS HUSSEY,	E. Orange,	N. J.
FREDERICK HUSSEY,	"	"
JAMES H. HUMPHREYS,	Dorchester,	"
MRS. JAMES H. HUMPHREYS,	"	"
AUGUSTINE JONES,	Providence,	R. I.
SARAH E. D. JELLESON,	Biddeford,	Me.
CAROLINE DUDLEY JOHNSON,	Jamaica Plain,	Mass.
HENRY WELD JOHNSON,	" "	"
H. AUGUSTUS JOHNSON,	" "	"
MARY LESLIE JOHNSON,	" "	"
THEO. M. KOUES,	New York,	N. Y.
GEORGE ELLSWORTH KOUES,	Elizabeth,	N. J.

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES,	.	.	New York,	N. Y.
ELIZABETH L. KOUES,	.	.	"	"
CARRIS L. D. KIMBALL,	.	.	Dorchester,	Mass.
H. F. KITTREDGE,	.	.	North Andover,	"
CHARLES DUDLEY LEWIS,	.	.	So. Framingham,	"
MRS. CHARLES L. LANE,	.	.	Boston,	"
LAURA WILDER LANE,	.	.	Brighton,	"
ELLEN J. LANE,	.	.	"	"
CHARLES C. MORGAN,	.	.	Boston,	"
KATHARINE BROOKS MARSHALL,	.	.	Brattleboro,	Vt.
MRS. MARY A. MASON,	.	.	New York,	N. Y.
PIERRE McCONVILLE	.	.	Bangor,	Me.
MARY E. D. MINICK,	.	.	Paris,	Ill.
GEORGE DUDLEY MASON,	.	.	Cambridgeport,	Mass.
MRS. GEORGE DUDLEY MASON,	.	.	"	"
FREDERIKA B. MASON,	.	.	"	"
MRS. SAMUEL MASON,	.	.	"	"
KATHARINE L. MORRILL,	.	.	Exeter,	N. H.
MARIETTA MORRILL,	.	.	"	"
MARY MARQUAND,	.	.	New York,	N. Y.
SARAH W. MAY,	.	.	Dorchester,	Mass.
GEORGE W. MAY,	.	.	"	"
CLARA ISABEL METCALF,	.	.	Boston,	"
MARY R. MIXTER,	.	.	"	"
JOSEPH B. MOORS,	.	.	"	"
MARY W. NICHOLS,	.	.	Asylum Station,	"
DUDLEY LEAVITT PICKMAN,	.	.	Beverly,	"
ELLEN RODMAN PICKMAN,	.	.	"	"
LUCIUS R. PAIGE, D.D.,	.	.	Cambridgeport,	"
JOHN DUDLEY PERRY,	.	.	Biddeford,	Me.
MRS. S. A. D. PENHALLOW,	.	.	Montreal,	P. Q.
EDWARD J. PEARSON,	.	.	Hartford,	Conn.
GRANVILLE B. PUTNAM,	.	.	Boston,	Mass.
AUGUSTUS PARKER,	.	.	Roxbury,	"
MRS. AUGUSTUS PARKER,	.	.	"	"
MAY PARKER,	.	.	"	"
MARY A. PARKER,	.	.	Dorchester,	"
LAURIS J. PAGE,	.	.	"	"
MRS. LAURIS J. PAGE,	.	.	"	"

HENRY COLE QUINBY, . . .	Lakeport,	N. H.
HELEN KOUES REYNOLDS, . . .	Lancaster,	Pa.
DUDLEY ROBERTS, . . .	Waltham,	Mass.
WM. CHARLES ROGERS, . . .	New York,	N. Y.
JOSEPHINE LOUISE RICHARDS, . .	West Medford,	Mass.
PERCIVAL DAVENPORT RICHARDS, .	" "	"
WILLIAM S. RUMRILL, . . .	Roxbury,	"
SARAH E. RUMRILL, . . .	"	"
MRS. WILLIAM RUMRILL, . . .	"	"
ELLEN W. RUMRILL, . . .	"	"
LUCY DUDLEY RUMRILL, . . .	Lexington,	"
GEORGE ROPES, . . .	Lincoln,	"
HORACE E. STOWE, . . .	Hudson,	"
MRS. HORACE E. STOWE, . . .	"	"
ARTHUR SEARLE, . . .	Cambridge,	"
E. W. STEVENS, . . .	Roxbury,	"
CAROLINE PHELPS STOKES, . . .	New York,	N. Y.
OLIVIA EGLESTON PHELPS STOKES, .	"	"
CHARLES EMERY STEVENS, . . .	Worcester,	Mass.
JOHN A. STAPLES, . . .	Charlestown,	"
CHARLES ANSON SHELDON, . . .	New Haven,	Conn.
WINTHROP DUDLEY SHELDON, . . .	No. Cambridge,	Mass.
GILMAN H. TUCKER, . . .	New York,	N. Y.
MARY C. TUCKER, . . .	"	"
ANNA ELIOT TICKNOR, . . .	Boston,	Mass.
MARY KINGSBURY TALCOTT, . . .	Hartford,	Conn.
DUDLEY TALBOT, . . .	Boston,	Mass.
AUGUSTA E. DUDLEY TALBOT, . . .	Dorchester,	"
R. H. TURNER, . . .	Portland,	Me.
ISAAC NEWTON TUCKER, . . .	Allston,	Mass.
MRS. ISAAC NEWTON TUCKER, . . .	"	"
WALTER BROWNELL TUFTS, . . .	New York,	N. Y.
MARY B. WHITE, . . .	Lawrence,	Mass.
ISRAEL H. WASHBURN, . . .	Portsmouth,	N. H.
JENNIE FAVOR WHEELER, . . .	Lawrence,	Mass.
JAMES HENRY WIGGIN, . . .	Roxbury,	"
JAMES BARTLETT WIGGIN, . . .	Boston,	"
MRS. J. H. WIGGIN, . . .	"	"
MRS. C. E. WIGGIN, JR., . . .	"	"



MRS. A. C. WIGGIN,	. . .	Boston,	Mass.
CHARLES E. WIGGIN,	. . .	Roxbury,	"
ARTHUR C. WIGGIN,	. . .	Boston,	"
S. HOMER WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	"	"
WILLIAM F. WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	Cambridge,	"
EMILY M. WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	"	"
SAMUEL F. WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	"	"
REV. WARREN S. WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	Medford,	"
MRS. WARREN S. WOODBRIDGE,	. . .	"	"
ELIZABETH B. WILLIS,	. . .	Somerville,	"
HENRY WILLIAMS,	. . .	Boston,	"
CAROLINE L. WATSON,	. . .	Roxbury,	"
MAURICE P. WHITE,	. . .	Boston,	"
LAURA BRADSTREET WHITE,	. . .	Roxbury,	"
FRANKLIN S. WILLIAMS,	. . .	"	"
MARY E. WILLIAMS,	. . .	"	"
SARA E. DUDLEY WALWORK,	. . .	Salem,	"
EDWARD HAMILTON WHITMAN,	. . .	Boston,	"
JAMES E. WALKER, M. D.,	. . .	Brookline,	"
LIZZIE RIDGEWAY WALKER,	. . .	"	"
LILA RIDGEWAY WALKER,	. . .	"	"
MRS. WILLIAM E. YOUNG,	. . .	Roxbury,	"

## The Dinner.

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After several hours spent in social intercourse, in the examination of the relics, heirlooms, pictures, manuscripts, ancient clothing, tankards, and many other memorials handed down in the various lines of the Dudley family ; many acquaintances having been made or renewed among the descendants, and many surprises, too, happening where old friends then for the first time learned the pleasing fact that they were of the same distinguished lineage, the throngs in the parlors of the great hotel assembled in the large dining room where tables had been set for them ; but the great throng overflowed into the adjoining rooms where tables had also been set for those who might not be able to find places at the principal tables.

As the great assembly stood about the tables the president rapped to order and said : “ I will ask the ladies and gentlemen to remain standing a few moments.”

“ It was ever the custom of our Puritan ancestors never to embark in any important undertaking, whether of a sober or of a festive character, without invoking the assistance of Divine Providence. Following that ancient custom I will ask Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale to invoke the Divine Blessing.”

After grace was said, all were invited to be seated. Here were gathered people who had never seen each other before, distinguished in every profession and walk in life, representatives of many states and localities, who had come from far and near to celebrate the virtues of their great ancestor. Here for the first time were met around

the family board those who bore or represented a great and honorable name. Two hundred and sixty-two years before, Thomas Dudley and his compeers came to Boston, laid its foundations and gave it a name, and now in happy reunion his descendants gathered in his honor. And as one looked about the assembly it was from something more than a mere fancy that family resemblances were observed, and that the reunion seemed to become more and more a reality.

Thus, for an hour or more, the assembly remained at the tables, comparing notes, tracing near or distant relationships, or discussing the remarkable exhibits they had previously examined in the parlors, or wondering why such a reunion as this had never been held before, meanwhile giving particular attention to the menu set before them. All were pleased, all were glad that now at last they were met together.

## MENU.

Blue Points on Deep Shell.

Mock Turtle aux Queenelles.

Consommé Royal.

Boiled Red Snapper à la Hollandaise.

Potatoe Natural.

Radishes.

Sirloin of Beef aux Champignons.

Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.

Browned Potatoes.

Cauliflower.

Spinach.

Chicken Croquettes aux Petits Pois.

Princess Fritters au Vanille.

Baked Macaroni au Parmesan.

Lady Pudding with Whipped Cream.

Golden Cream.

Wine Jelly.

Candied Oranges.

Trutti Frutti.

Ice Cream. Orange Sherbet. Assorted Cake.

Apples.

Pears.

Bananas.

Tokay Grapes.

Black Coffee.

After the tables were cleared away, the president again called the assembly to order and spoke as follows :

PRESIDENT'S SALUTATORY.

*Ladies and Gentlemen :*

The pleasing duty having been given to me to preside over your festivities this evening, let me first of all extend to you a hearty greeting and congratulate you all upon this auspicious occasion. Not since our great ancestor bequeathed to the world his great work and achievements, not since this fair land was a wilderness with but a hamlet here, or at Salem, or Pascataquack, or Pemaquid, or Plymouth, or Aquidney ; not since Dudley and Winthrop and Saltonstall, Hugh Peter, John Cotton and Endecott, and Harry Vane, labored and prayed, and did the work God gave them to do in laying deep and strong the foundations of this great nation, have the posterity of the great Puritan joined in taking concerted action to do him honor, till now.

And it is an honorable and dutiful service we do in thus commemorating Dudley's virtues and achievements. We may well congratulate ourselves that the opportunity is present and that we feel a pride in doing the service. A man of birth, of culture in the learning of the day, of perseverance and indomitable will, of severe integrity and public spirit, of special adaptation to the successful management of affairs, and to do the right as it was given him to see it, regardless of friend or foe, such was the man we are met to honor. And I congratulate you that such was the fact, that his rivals and oftentimes antagonists always gave him that meed of praise ; for Winthrop, speaking of the dissensions in the general court under Bellingham's administration, says, " These continual oppositions and delays, tending to the hindrance and perverting of justice, afforded much occasion of grief to all the magistrates, especially to Mr. Dudley, who being a very wise and just man, and one

that would not be trodden under foot by any man, took occasion (alleging his age, etc.) to tell the court that he was resolved to leave his place, and therefore desired them against the next court of elections to think of some other. The court was much afflicted with it and much entreated him," &c. Indeed, he was a man

"Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,  
Nor paltered with Eternal God for power."

He was the man, who at an early age, scarcely above that of a stripling, when his Queen called for volunteers to help maintain the honor and dignity of her crown in Flanders, and no volunteers were forthcoming, stepped forth at the call of duty, and because he did it others followed in such numbers that he was at once surrounded with a body of men whom he was proud to command. Who knows what thanks the great Elizabeth bestowed upon him and his fellows in arms? Who knows what valiant deeds he did? Who knows how much his country, good old England, the birthplace and home of great men, that glorious soil whence we all have sprung, owed and owes to him? And yet I am aware what Cotton Mather says. Dudley was a modest man, as well as brave, and he wrote no letters, or diaries or histories, in the sense of being a writer of such, and so we shall never know. Dudley deemed it unnecessary, as we may well believe, to record his own good deeds, to publish his own praises, or to write his name on the historic page of the country he sought to found and to build, except, indeed, in the acts he did.

It has been recently said that Columbus was not a writer of letters or of history, that Americus Vespuccius was, and that thereby people who were ignorant of the facts (and they could not well be otherwise), were led to suppose that Americus discovered the great western continent because he could write a few letters to distinguished persons about his achievements there, and because somebody be-thought himself to make a sketch of the new continent

and to write thereon the word *America*, after the analogy of *Europa*, *Asia*, *Africa*, etc., while the great discoverer who found the way to the new world and pointed it out to others, Vespuccius among them, was doomed to lose the honor of affixing his name to a great continent now peopled by so many millions. And thus, while we sing, "Hail Columbia," we can only do so as *Americans*, for there are no *Columbians* in that great and noble sense.

I said Dudley was not a letter writer. He did write one famous letter, so terse, so clear, so modest, and yet so truthful, that it has furnished historians an original authority on the facts there recorded, which no historical controversy has ever touched. One taste of that compels us to wish for more, and to regret that the history of that day and of New England's beginnings is found substantially within the covers of one book.

Would that we had a history of that far-a-way time written by Dudley's pen, with the garrulities and superfluities of other writers left out; clear and direct, as his character was; and some of the controversies which still exist would never have existed. Would that we had a history of that time written by some other, impartial pen, as we have not, handing down to us in the present a record of the events of that day, untinged and uncolored by the transmitted prejudices and caprices and credulities of so many of our forefathers. But I forget. We may hear something of that kind here to-night.

I have already referred to Dudley's independence of spirit, even when the expression of it meant, or might have meant, loss of official position and power. I might call your attention to other instances of the same kind, for he was compelled more than once by his high sense of duty and by his self-respect to decline responsibility for the policy demanded or about to be pursued. A way was always found to comply with the conditions he imposed, which was the invariable result of the expression of his strong will.

It is clear that for some reason or other Dudley had a place in the hearts of the people, and that they would not permit themselves to forego his great services in their behalf. And the reason is not far to seek. We may well believe his friend and rival when he says that Dudley "was a man of approved wisdom and godliness, and of much good service to the country, and therefore it was his due to share in such honor and benefit as the country had to bestow." No wonder that he was in the service of his country for twenty-three years continuously, from the very birth of the colony till age and its infirmities forbade such service longer. From 1630 to 1653 he was either governor, deputy governor or assistant. He died in 1653 at the age of 76, only two months after his last official year expired.

Such is his public record. There is none other like it among the men of that early day, nor is there to-day. Meantime, when the colony was in difficulty or danger from the French on the east, or from the Indian tribes or the Dutch on the west, who was it whose wisdom and discretion and experience, whose strong will and decisiveness were needed to meet the situation and deal with it effectively? Who was it who took a leading part in that earlier confederation of the colonies, precursor and example of that later confederation of states which we now call the United States of America? Need I name the name of Dudley? Three times was he a member of the commission which had to do with the affairs of the confederacy while deputy-governor of the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Twice was he president of that commission or, if you please, president of the United Colonies. No other man of Massachusetts Bay was called to that presidency a greater number of times, except his son-in-law, Simon Bradstreet.

I think I have shown you something of the great public service our great ancestor did, and I know that in this presence I may speak directly and frankly on that ques-

tion. We shall, I trust, hear something more about it this evening. I would gladly pursue this theme longer, but time fails me, and I must leave it to better hands.

I have already touched upon Dudley's private virtues. He was a man of such directness, precision and strict integrity, that he abhorred any base act, any time-serving or tergiversation. He was a man who might well have been the author of the saying, "millions for defence, not a farthing for tribute." If he made a bargain he expected to perform it; and what is more, he expected the other party to do likewise. Doubtless his exactness seemed hard at times, but it was the exactness of honesty and integrity, not of the man who desires to obtain an advantage; and all business experience shows that his rule was the right one.

His great wisdom in private and domestic affairs is illustrated by his advice to a son-in-law, and I quote a single expression: "Every man ought, as I take it, to serve God in such a way whereto he hath best fitted him by nature, education or gifts, or graces acquired." The letter in which this wise saying is found is addressed, "To my very loving son, Mr. John Woodbridge, at his house in Newbury."

It ill becomes me, as your presiding officer, to trespass upon your patience longer in dwelling on this delightful theme. You desire to hear the speakers of the evening, not me. But do I need to apologize for thus taking a few moments of your time? Do I need to apologize for speaking somewhat in terms of eulogy on the theme of the evening? Let any man go to the fountains of authority and analyze the facts there recorded, fairly examine the springs of human action, impartially compare fact with fact, event with event, and take into account the rivalries and partisanship of that ancient time, and I will challenge him to contradict me. Let me assure you, without the slightest reservation, that you have a grand theme to consider and to discuss.



I will not weary your patience longer, but will proceed at once to introduce to you the speakers of the evening.

But our first duty is to the Commonwealth, and I will read to you a letter from His Excellency, the latest successor of Governor Dudley.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 1st, 1892. }

S. H. DUDLEY, ESQ., 95 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

*My Dear Mr. Dudley :*

I have received your kind invitation to attend the reunion of the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, on Oct. 25th. I regret exceedingly to say that imperative engagements at that time will prevent my being with you. Were it not for this, I gladly would accept your invitation to meet the descendants of one of the earliest and most distinguished of the Colonial Governors. Wishing a pleasant reunion to you all, I am,

Very truly yours,

WM. E. RUSSELL.

In response to an invitation, the Lieutenant-Governor sends the following :

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, OCT. 19th, 1892. }

MR. S. H. DUDLEY, 95 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

*My Dear Sir :*

I am in receipt of your very kind letter of Oct. 18th, inviting me to be present at the reunion of the descendants of Gov. Thomas Dudley, on the 25th inst. I regret extremely to say that owing to an important engagement for that day it will be impossible for me to be present.

Please to express to his descendants my sincere regret that I cannot be with them, and my best wishes for a most enjoyable evening to you all. Thanking you for your kind invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM H. HAILE.

Some months since I had the great pleasure of listening to a gentleman who gave a brief essay on one or two

episodes in the life of Governor Thomas Dudley. It was so excellent and so appreciative that the ladies and gentlemen having in charge the proper arrangements for this evening had no difficulty, among the able and competent students of our early history, in selecting him to make the principal address of this occasion. That he is able to entertain and to instruct us goes without saying, when I mention to you that he is a lineal descendant of Ann Bradstreet, daughter of Governor Dudley, and wife of a man, who, like Dudley, occupied a great place in the history of the colony.

I now have the pleasure of presenting to you, Mr. Joseph B. Moors of Boston.

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### Address by Joseph B. Moors.

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We have met together this evening, the descendants of a common ancestor, one whom Professor Fiske has seen fit to describe in his "Beginnings of New England," recently published, as one whose Puritanism "was bleak and stern," and who "for Christian charity was not eminent"—Thomas Dudley, Second Governor of Massachusetts. And Professor Fiske, doubtless not contemplating this gathering, has been good enough to add that the history of Dudley's family in the old country, as well as in New England, has not been altogether creditable. For myself, I shall attempt no argument as to this latter statement, but as to the former, that Governor Thomas Dudley was a stern and bleak character, and "not eminent for Christian charity," and one for whom "it is much easier to entertain respect than affection," I will say, that what researches I have been able to make have given me a constantly deeper sense of this man's worth, of his courage, steadfastness,

good sense, loyalty, and of that calmness which came to the best of the Puritans with their faith in Almighty God. And I look forward with eagerness to the time when the life and public services of this common ancestor of ours may be carefully studied and adequately presented to us by a competent hand, for I am confident that any petty slurs upon his memory will be found to have very little to support them. Indeed, I am sure, that he will then be regarded as one of the noble figures who have done most to give character to our American history.

But let us pause for a moment and examine Mr. Fiske's source of information with regard to Governor Dudley's character. He says that the man's character—his "narrow-minded, straight-laced Calvinism," and the rest—is plainly visible in his portrait, and he goes on to compare this portrait, very much to its discredit, with that of Governor John Winthrop. The genuineness of the likeness he appears, however, to have taken no pains to verify. Now it appears that the portrait to which he refers is that of a person represented as wearing a large, curly dress wig, whereas no one should know better than Mr. Fiske that in the days of narrow-minded, straight-laced Calvinism, of which he says that Governor Dudley was typical, there was nothing that the Puritans detested more than a dress wig. They were Round Heads. It is plainly improper that the public, and particularly that we, his descendants, should base our estimate of the character of Thomas Dudley, upon the size of the nose, or the color of the eyes, of a portrait clearly that of another man, painted many years after Governor Dudley's death, and dressed in a wig which the worthy governor would have abominated, without being half so "bleak and stern" as Professor Fiske would have us believe.

The truth is, that no portrait or other contemporaneous representation of Governor Dudley remains to us. Should we, however, desire one, we might follow the example of

the State of Connecticut when erecting recently a statue in their State capitol in honor of Thomas Hooker, a contemporary and friend of Governor Dudley. In order to obtain a representation of the face, they compared the likenesses of various widely-separated members of Hooker's lineal posterity. Among ourselves, I am quite sure you will all agree with me, that, though the history of our family may not have been "altogether creditable," still we might, if we followed the ingenious method of the State of Connecticut, obtain a most flattering picture of the face of Governor Dudley.

Thomas Dudley, second Governor of Massachusetts, was descended from a noble family of that name in England, the ruins of whose castle may now be seen in Staffordshire. He was born in 1576, probably in Northampton, England, at any rate it was here that he spent his early years. He was fifty-three years old when leaving for America, and appears to have been in the prime of vigorous manhood.

During the days preceding the immigration from England, of our Puritan forefathers, while the Puritans as such were still forbidden to worship and could not legally hold office, while it was heresy not to conform to the usages and ceremonies of the established church, these descentors found a devoted friend in the Earl of Lincoln, and it was under the patronage of this distinguished Nobleman that we first hear distinctly of Thomas Dudley in connection with the undertaking that led to planting a colony in New England.

He was plainly a man of some social position, and he had shown himself a man of ability by freeing the Earl's estate from the heavy debt, for the time, of twenty thousand pounds, a legacy left by the excesses of the Earl's father. That he was a man of education, is suggested by the fact that in his boyhood five hundred pounds were left in trust for his tuition by an unknown hand, and that he was also

known to be a good Latin scholar, and by the further fact that at one time he studied law with a relative, an eminent jurist of his day. That he was a man of war is shown by his having abandoned the practice of the law before entering the service of the Earl of Lincoln, and by his becoming a captain in Her Majesty's, Queen Elizabeth's service.

An interesting account of Dudley's life prior to his embarking for New England, is to be found in the record of the Council for New England. His good judgment and his strength of character are therein clearly shown, and his importance to the Earl of Lincoln. The story states that Dudley was to the Earl of Lincoln very much what Joseph had been to Pharaoh in Egypt, for not only during a nine years' stewardship did he free the Earl's estate from a heavy debt, as already remarked, but he was of the utmost service to that hot-headed nobleman in dissuading him from going over into Germany with Count Mansfelt upon an ill-advised expedition for the recovery of the palatinate.

August 26th, 1629, Dudley, with the others, signed in a hall of the venerable University of Cambridge, in England an agreement that they would be ready with their families to emigrate to America the following Spring.

When the emigration to America was proposed, Dudley was made one of the undertakers of the enterprise, and was soon after chosen Deputy Governor.

He was, indeed, the business man of the proposed colony, and from what we know of his life in England, we can easily perceive his fitness to be the undertaker of such an enterprise. In his immediate circle of emigrants were to be found such leading persons as Lady Arbella, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln, and Isaac Johnson, her husband, the richest man among the colonists, and Rev. John Wilson, their minister, and two or three years later Mr. John Haynes and Rev. Thomas Hooker, both leading men among the Puritan Colonies, came out as his guests.

The story of his first year in the colony is told in a most frank and interesting manner by himself in a letter to the Countess of Lincoln, dated Boston, March the 12th, 1631, nine months after their arrival in Salem. I would ask you to let me read a portion of this letter to you as furnishing not only the best contemporary description of the early life of the colony, but as giving you an insight, between the lines, into the character of Dudley himself.

GOVERNOR DUDLEY'S LETTER TO THE COUNTESS OF LINCOLN.

*To the Right Honourable, my very good Lady, the Lady Bridget,  
Countess of Lincoln,*

*Madam :*

Your letters (which are not common nor cheap) following me hither into New England, and bringing with them renewed testimonies of the accustomed favours you honored me with in the old, have drawn from me this narrative retribution, which (in respect of your proper interest in some persons of great note amongst us) was the thankfullest present I had to send over the seas.

\* \* \* \* \*

For the satisfaction of your Honour, and some friends, and for the use of such as shall hereafter intend to increase our plantation in New England, I have in the throng of domestick, and not altogether free from publick business, thought fit to commit to memory our present condition, and what hath befallen us since our arrival here ; which I will do shortly, after my usual manner, and must do rudely, having yet no table, nor other room to write in, than by the fire-side upon my knee, in this sharp winter ; to which my family must have leave to resort, though they break good manners and make me many times forget what I would say, and say what I would not.

Our four ships which set out in April, arrived here in June and July, where we found the colony in a sad and unexpected condition, above eighty of them being dead the winter before ; and many of those alive, weak and sick ; all the corn and bread amongst them all hardly sufficient to feed them a fortnight ; insomuch that the remainder of an hundred and eighty servants we had the two years before sent over, coming to us for victuals

to sustain them, we found ourselves wholly unable to feed them, by reason that the provisions shipped for them were taken out of the ship they were put in ; and they who were trusted to ship them in another, failed us, and left them behind ; whereupon necessity enforced us to our extreme loss, to give them all liberty ; who had cost us about sixteen or twenty pound a person, furnishing and sending over. But bearing these things as we might, we began to consult of the place of our sitting down.

\* \* \* \* \*

And thereupon unshipped our goods into other vessels, and with much cost and labor, brought them in July to Charlestown.

\* \* \* \* \*

Some at Charlestown, which standeth on the north side of the mouth of Charles river ; some on the south side thereof, which place we named Boston (as we intended to have done the place we first resolved on).

\* \* \* \* \*

Before the departure of the ships, we contracted with Mr. Peirce, master of the Lion of Bristol, to return to us with all speed, with fresh supplies of victuals and gave him directions accordingly ; with this ship returned Mr. Revil, one of the five undertakers here, for the joint stock of the company ; Mr. Vassal, one of the assistants and his family ; and also Mr. Bright, a minister sent hither the year before ; the ship being gone, victuals wasting, and mortality increasing, we held diverse fasts in our several congregations, but the Lord would not yet be deprecated ; for about the middle of September died Mr. Gager, a right Godly man, a skillful chyrurgeon, and one of the deacons of our congregation. And Mr. Higginson, one of the ministers of Salem, a zealous and a profitable preacher ; this of a consumption, that of a fever. And on the 30th of September died Mr. Johnson, another of the five undertakers (the Lady Arbella, his wife, being dead a month before). This gentleman was a prime man amongst us, having the best estate of any ; zealous for religion, and the greatest furtherer of this plantation ; he made a most Godly end, dying willingly, professing his life better spent in promoting this plantation than it could have been any other way. He left to us a loss greater than the most conceived.

\* \* \* \* \*

And of the people who came over with us, from the time of their setting sail from England, in April, 1630, until December following, there died by estimation about two hundred at the least; so low hath the Lord brought us. Well, yet they who survived were not discouraged, but bearing God's corrections with humility, and trusting in his mercies; and considering how after a lower ebb he had raised up our neighbors at Plymouth.

\* \* \* \* \*

I should before have mentioned how both the Indian and English corn, being at ten shillings a strike, and bever being valued at six shillings a pound; we made laws to restrain the selling of corn to the Indians, and to leave the price of bever at liberty, which was presently sold at ten and twenty shillings a pound. I should also have remembered how the half of our cowes, and almost all our mares and goats, sent us out of England, died at sea in their passage hither; and that those intended to be sent us out of Ireland, were not sent at all; all which, together with the loss of our six months' building, occasioned by our intended removal to a town to be fortified, weakened our estates, especially the estates of the undertakers, who were three or four thousand pounds engaged in the joint stock, which was now not above so many hundreds; yet many of us labored to bear it as comfortably as we could, remembering the end of our coming hither, and knowing the power of God, who can support and raise us again; and useth to bring his servants low that the meek may be made glorious by deliverance.

I have no leisure to review and incert things forgotten, but out of due time in order, must set them down as they come to memory. About the end of October, this year, 1630, I joined with the governor and Mr. Maverick, in sending out our pinace to the Narragansetts, to trade for corn, to supply our wants; but after the pinace had doubled Cape Cod, she put into the next harbour she found, and there meeting with Indians, who showed their willingness to truck; she made her voyage there and brought us an hundred bushels of corn, at about four shillings a bushel, which helped us something. From the coast where they traded they saw a very large island, four leagues to the East, which the Indians commended as a fruitful place, full of good vines, and free from sharp frosts, having one only entrance into it, by a navigable river, inhabited by a few Indians, which,



for a trifle, would leave the island, if the English would set them upon the main ; but the pinace having no direction for discovery, returned without failing to it, which in two hours they might have done. Upon this coast they found store of vines full of grapes dead ripe, the season being past ; wither we proposed to send the next year sooner, to make some small quantity of wine, if God enabled us ; the vines growing thin with us, and we not having yet any leisure to plant vineyards.

But now having some leisure to discourse of the motives for other men coming to this place, or their abstaining from it ; after my brief manner, I say this : That if any come hither to plant for worldly ends that can live well at home, he commits an error of which he will soon repent him ; but if for spiritual, and that no particular obstacle hinder his removal, he may find here what may well content him, viz., Materials to build, fewel to burn, and ground to plant, seas and rivers to fish in, a pure air to breathe, good water to drink, till wine or beer can be made ; which together with the coves, hoggs and goats brought here already, may suffice for food ; as for fowl and venison, they are dainties here as well as in England. For cloaths and bedding, they must bring them with them, till time and industry produce them here. In a word, we yet enjoy little to be envied but endure much to be pitied in the sickness and mortality of our people. And I do the more willingly use this open and plain dealing, least other men should fall short of their expectations, when they come hither, as we to our great prejudice did ; by means of letters sent us from hence into England ; wherein honest men, out of a desire to draw over others to them, wrote somewhat hyperbolically of many things here ; if any godly men out of religious ends will come over, to help us in the good work we are about ; I think they cannot dispose of themselves, nor of their estates more to God's glory, and the furtherance of their own reckoning ; but they must not be of the poorer sort yet, for divers years. For we have found by experience that they have hindered, not furthered the work ; and for profane and debauched persons. their oversight in coming hither is wondered at, where they shall find nothing to content them.

If there be any endued with grace, and furnished with means to feed themselves and theirs for eighteen months, and to build and plant, let them come into our Macedonia and help us, and not spend themselves and their estates in a less profitable employment ; for other, I conceive they are not yet fitted for this business.

Touching the discouragement which the sickness and mortality which every first year hath seized upon us, and those of Plymouth, as appeareth before, may give to such who have cast any thoughts this way (of which mortality it may be said of us almost as of the Egyptians, that there is not an house where there is not one dead, and in some houses many), the natural causes seem to be, the want of warm lodging and good diet, to which Englishmen are habituated at home ; and in the sudden increase of heat, which they endure that are landed here in summer ; the salt meats at sea having prepared their bodies thereto ; for those only these two last years died of fevers who landed in June and July ; as those of Plymouth, who landed in winter, died of the scurvy ; as did our poorer sort, whose housing and bedding kept them not sufficiently warm, nor their diet sufficiently in heart ; other causes God may have, as our faithful minister, Mr. Wilson (lately handling that point) shewed unto us ; which I forbear to mention, leaving this matter to the further dispute of physicians and divines.

\* \* \* \* \*

The ship now waits but for wind, which when it blows these are ready to go aboard therein for England, Sir Richard Saltonstall, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Coddington and many others ; the most whereof purpose to return to us again if God wills. In the mean time, we are left a people poor and contemptible, yet such as trust in God ; and are contented with our condition, being well assured that he will not fail us or forsake us. I had almost forgotten to add this, that the wheat we received by this last ship stands us in thirteen or fourteen shillings a strike, and the pease about eleven shillings a strike, beside the adventure, which is worth three or four shillings a strike ; which is an higher price than I ever tasted bread of before.

Thus, Madam, I have as I can, told your honor all our matters ; knowing your wisdom can make good use thereof. If I live not to perform the like office of my duty hereafter, likely it is, some other will do it better.

Before the departure of the ship (which yet was wind bound) there came unto us Sagamore John, and one of his subjects, requiring satisfaction for the burning of two wigwams, by some of the English ; which wigwams, were not inhabited, but stood in a place convenient for their shelter, when upon occasion, they should travel that way.

By examination we found that some English fowlers having retired into that which belonged to the subject ; and leaving a fire therein carelessly, which they had kindled to warm them, were the cause of burning thereof. For that which was the Sagamore's, we could find no certain proof how it was fired : Yet lest he should think us not sedulous enough to find it out, and so should depart discontentedly from us, we gave both him and his subject satisfaction for them both.

Upon the 25th of this March, one of the Watertown having lost a calf, and about ten of the clock at night hearing the howling of some wolves not far off, raised many of his neighbors out of their beds, that by dischargings their muskets near about the place where he heard the wolves, he might so put the wolves to flight, and save his calf ; the wind serving fit to carry the report of the muskets to Roxbury, three miles off, at such a time ; the inhabitants there took an alarm, beat up their drums, armed themselves, and sent in post to us to Boston, to raise us also ; so in the morning, the calf being found safe, the wolves afrighted, and our danger past, we went merrily to breakfast.

I thought to have ended before, but the stay of the ship, and my desire to inform your honor of all I can, hath caused this adition ; and everyone having warning to prepare for the ship's departure to-morrow, I am now the 28th of March, 1631, sealing my letters.

Your Honours

Old Thankful Servant,

THOMAS DUDLEY.

We of this generation who have been taught, as children, almost as early as we have been told of Santa Claus, that this band of Puritans came to this rock-bound coast, as martyrs, for the sake of religious freedom, are impressed with the prominence in this letter from Dudley of the business side of the undertaking. As children, we were not taught that the first Puritans were a stock company, organized with rather visionary ideas of pecuniary profit. They were certainly martyrs, and it would be unfair to deny them the greatest courage and perseverance in their bold undertaking : but they had been forehanded enough to arm

themselves with a very valuable charter, which allowed them to govern themselves without interference from the home government, so long as they did nothing contrary to the laws of England. Indeed, they obtained at once freedom of worship, exemption from taxation and a monopoly of the fur trade.

These two elements, religious fervor and self-government, are curiously combined in their subsequent union of church and state. The worship of God and the collection of taxes were felt to be equally matters for them to control, and the magistrates had supervision over both, becoming thereby masters over men's souls as well as over their bodies, and making possible such episodes as those of Roger Williams and of Hester Prynne.

In such a colony, a man of Dudley's capacities was in his element. He was one of the first to push ahead from Salem, leaving behind the colony of servants whom he mentions with regret, for the loss incurred by himself and the other undertakers, in giving them their freedom. Indeed, he and the more robust of his associates were drawn, as if by destiny, to the Hub of the Universe. They landed at Charlestown where it is reported there was at the time a single frame house, that appears to have been standing upon the site of the present Square in Charlestown.

Here the first religious services were held under the branches of a spreading oak. Here the church covenant was signed by John Winthrop, Thos. Dudley, John Wilson and Isaac Johnson. You may read this simple and solemn compact and the names of these first four signers on one of the painted windows of the First Church in this city.

It was natural that the first interest of the four signers of this covenant and their associates should have been the erection of a place of worship and a house for their minister. They built a house for Wilson, their pastor, which stood upon the spot now occupied by the Merchants Bank

building, near the corner of what was always known as Wilson's Lane, before Devonshire Street was extended in 1874. The cost of this house, together with the church opposite, was about six hundred dollars, which shows how small their worldly treasures really were. They also voted Wilson twenty pounds, or a hundred dollars a year salary. It was however, given upon the express condition that the bargain was only in force until such a time as his wife should come over. Whether they intended to increase the salary after the arrival of his wife, we are left to conjecture. Perhaps the opportunities at that time being somewhat fewer than now for wives to spend their husband's money may have had an influence in determining this question. It would be very instructive to some of us, to learn how Mrs. Wilson managed her pin money out of this salary of one hundred dollars a year, when we consider that it was not unlikely to have been paid in maize, beans, cider and a portion perhaps in cord wood.

They at once voted one hundred and twenty pounds to be expended for the purpose of building this house for their pastor and their meeting house. The cost of these two buildings, as I have already said, about six hundred dollars, was thought at the time to be "a liberal expense." Their little meeting house was erected immediately and stood near the corner of what is now State and Devonshire Streets, about where Braziers building now stands. It was a low building, constructed of wood, plastered outside with clay. It had a thatched roof, with probably oiled paper, windows to admit the light, but was without any chimney or other means of heating whatever.

It is fair to say that it was the best building they were able to erect. Happily for them, their simple faith needed none of the costly appliances, which were deemed so important with Christian worshippers elsewhere.

To this rude and bare edifice all the people were summoned for two long services on Sunday, one at nine o'clock

in the morning, and one at two o'clock in the afternoon, called together, not by a church bell so common in New England towns at a later date, but by a drum, beaten as the drummer walked through the then unnamed roads or paths of the village. Here they were summoned to listen to the exhortation of Mr. Wilson, who, had he been so minded, it is believed might have held a high position among the surpliced clergy of England. And here the worshippers came just the same during Mr. Wilson's long absence in England, and listened, alternately, to the preaching of Mr. Winthrop and of Mr. Dudley, for this steward of the Earl of Lincoln and Captain in Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth's service, and undertaker in the new stock company, which was to be so profitable a venture in New England had "a very good pen," (in the opinion of Cotton Mather), and in his own time he was spoken of as "a man of approved wisdom and of much good service to the state."

The houses of the first settlers were chiefly log cabins, covered with thatch, though those that Johnson, Winthrop and Dudley subsequently built, were frame houses of wood. The very earliest houses however, that Dudley and the others built at Newtown, afterwards Cambridge, appear also to have been of logs.

If we could have entered the house of Governor Dudley, or indeed that of any of the leading families in the Colony, we should find only one room with even an opportunity for a fire ; which fire was made in a large open fire-place of stone, plastered on the inside with clay. We should also find hanging over his fire of logs, the rudest cooking utensils while upon each side of the fire place, the members of the family would be seen seated upon high, straight, solid backed wooden settles, made to serve the additional purpose of protecting the occupants from cold in other parts of the room. The only other furniture would probably be a deal table and a few chairs with rush seats. The table furniture consisted of plates and dishes of pewter, with

knives and spoons of iron. Meat for the most part they ate with their fingers; those useful articles, table forks, were unknown among the early colonists. Very little silver was to be found in the colony. The floors were probably bare, except covered in part by one or two mats made from corn husks braided and then sewed together.

We must not overlook the fact that Dudley as well as many of those early settlers, before leaving England had been accustomed to the luxuries of life. Everything at that time was very abundant in England. That country was prosperous; it was an era of expansion and general prosperity in England.

No one adapted himself better than Dudley, to these changed conditions. We shall see presently what his views were on toleration, which came to a head in his activity against Anne Hutchinson and Roger Williams. These were the virtues of the time, not the vices, and no one endeared himself more than Dudley to the other colonists by his public spirit in defending the colony from the dangers without, and the apparently as great danger from heresies within. Remember, that this was a community which engaged a carpenter to build some stocks, and then sentenced him to be the first man to sit in them because his bill was too high, a community in which alcoholic drinks were regarded with especial favor at ordination dinners, and yet where if a man was found drunk, he was compelled to wear the letter "D" round his neck for a year. Perhaps the most prominent of the many humorous features of old New England Puritanism, are to be found in the attitude of the people toward the use of tobacco. The use of tobacco was regarded by them as a bad habit, and any one found smoking was fined two and six pence, but if several men happened to be caught having a quiet smoke together, the fine was increased. Imagine the expression upon their faces had they some Sunday afternoon looked into one of our modern

clubs. Nevertheless they openly encouraged the cultivation and sale of tobacco, being quite ready that all others outside their little colony should have an opportunity to practice freely the wicked habit of smoking, thus continuing as ever to lay up treasures in heaven and on earth.

Of all men in this community, Dudley was the most typical. Business man that he was, he was not the richest man in the colony ; Isaac Johnson was the richest man and was consequently entitled to the best pew in the church. He was not the religious leader. The Rev. John Wilson and later Rev. John Cotton held that position. Dudley did not, when coming to this country, hold at first so exalted an office as Winthrop. But no man was more in touch with the spirit of his time. Looking back at him from our own time, we see, in what glimpses we have of his life, the very essence of the Puritan, an upright, devout man, loyal, persevering, intelligent, intolerant.

A certain popular impression against Dudley has sprung up as much as anything from a dispute which arose between him and Winthrop, with regard to an agreement made between them, that each should build a house at Cambridge, which was first fixed upon as the Capital of the colony. It seems that Winthrop, shortly after beginning to build his house, moved to Boston and that a sharp controversy followed, which caused a breach in the hitherto friendly relations between these two men. In this controversy Winthrop maintained that he had fulfilled the word of his promise to Dudley, but as evidence of the justice of Dudley's side of the dispute, we have a decision of the Elders in his favor. It is interesting to note that Winthrop soon after this, wrote to Dudley as follows :— " I am unwilling to keep such a cause of provocation by me." To which Dudley replied, "Your overcoming yourself hath overcome me." Contrary to the popular notion, we find numerous instances of the friendship and love which prevailed between these men. After the dispute with regard



to the Cambridge houses took place, Winthrop sent Dudley twenty pounds, which the latter returned, stating that he was so well persuaded of the "Governor's love for him and prized it so highly," that if he had given him one hundred pounds instead of twenty, he would not have taken it. Their children soon married, and, though they differed at times on matters of public and church policy, their friendship continued ever after. By this marriage Gov. Winthrop's daughter Mary, became Ex-Governor Dudley's daughter-in-law. In 1638 the year of this marriage, Winthrop and Dudley took a trip together to Concord to examine some farms. They each selected about one thousand acres. At the place where Dudley's land began were two great stones, still to be seen there, which they named "The Two Brothers" in remembrance, as they said, that they were brothers by virtue of the marriage of their children.

Winthrop, before leaving England, was chosen Governor of the Colony. He had then an income of seven hundred pounds, or about thirty-five hundred dollars a year, a sufficient sum to entitle him, at that time, to be counted a man of wealth. When Winthrop left Dudley and moved from Cambridge to Boston, he built a house at the corner of what is now Washington and Milk streets, near the spot where the Old South Church now stands. Having lost a large portion of his property through the mismanagement of his trusted agent in England, he in consequence, sold most of his land in the town. Winthrop appears early to have owned quite an amount of land beside that at Concord and an island in the harbor, afterwards taken by the government, upon which Fort Winthrop now stands. He retained, however, a small piece of land upon Washington street, nearly opposite School Street, where he erected a wooden house which is now supposed to have been destroyed by the British troops in 1775. In this house, opposite what is now School Street,

and the one adjoining, Winthrop lived 17 years, and died 18 years after the settlement of Boston, leaving a widow, his fourth wife, to whom he had been married but a few months. He was first married when he was but 16 years old. We have ample evidence that he had an undying affection for each of his wives, and it was with profound grief that he in turn met with the loss of each, but his sorrow, queerly enough, in every instance, seems to have been very speedily turned into joy in the company of another wife.

At his own house, Winthrop, and presumedly, Dudley at his, when he held the place of governor, had frequent consultations with regard to the affairs of the colony, and here they acted as magistrates at trials where offences had been committed that involved good morals among their people. Here they also listened to the bodily ailments, and administered physic to their neighbors, though it appears somewhat later that an act was passed forbidding any one to practice as a surgeon or give medicine unless he was skilled in the art. Dudley, either at his own house or at those of his neighbors, performed the marriage ceremony. The ministers of that time following the English law, were not, unless they belonged to the established church, authorized to perform this service. Severe restrictions, it appears, were also placed upon the other learned professions. It is known that for a time there was but one lawyer in Boston, and that he was regarded with suspicion. Anyone, before bringing an action at law and employing this lawyer, must first submit his case to the elders, that they might determine beforehand, whether he had cause of action or otherwise.

In 1634, John Cotton, who had recently arrived from England, and was not fully in sympathy with the democratic tendency of his time, preached a sermon declaring his objection to the prevailing belief that a public officer should not be removed from office, and affirming that a

magistrate once elected, had the same right to remain in office that he had to the undisputed possession of his land, or other private property. A heated controversy was the result of this sermon ; but, when the election was held, Dudley was chosen Governor in place of Winthrop, which office he held, at that time, but one year. At this election we find the first recognition and adoption of the plan of popular government, the choice being by papers or ballot, the first on record ; an important event in the history of the colony.

Abundant cause as they had to admire Winthrop, a feeling adverse to his long continuance in office had crept in. In fact, Cotton is said to have become convinced of the decline of the Governor's popularity, while Dudley had the confidence of the people to a great degree.

Dudley was re-elected Governor in 1645, with Winthrop as Deputy-Governor, and again their places changed in 1646, 1647, 1648, during which years Winthrop became Governor and Dudley again Deputy-Governor.

Having served as Governor four years, Dudley, when seventy years of age, was chosen Sergeant Major-General, the highest military office in the gift of the colony.

The Massachusetts Colony, as it came to be called, grew rapidly at first ; many families of wealth and influence cast their fortunes with the settlers, so that the Massachusetts Colony finally absorbed the colony at Plymouth, the former having soon far outstripped the latter in material prosperity. This growth, however, was checked the last year of Dudley's administration. The times were then what is popularly known as hard times. Money became so very scarce that debts had to be paid, if at all, in corn, cattle, etc. Indian corn at this time was declared a legal tender, at the price of four shillings a bushel, and the price then fixed was a standard for the payment of debts for a long time afterwards.

There is much that is suggestive in the fact that when

Dudley moved from Cambridge to Ipswich in 1634, the colonists soon found the need of his wisdom in that storm of trouble which began to arise after his removal from Cambridge. He therefore was importuned by his friends to return, which he did, and finally settled in Roxbury. What better evidence than this, of the place in the colony held by this steward of the Earl of Lincoln. Dudley's house in Roxbury stood opposite the end of Shawmut Avenue, where a wooden church now stands. His residence here was long remembered for the number of distinguished guests he entertained. Miantonomoh, the Narragansett chief, was entertained at this house in 1640. This house, like Winthrop's, singularly enough, was torn down during the war of the Revolution. He had deemed it best to finish it with a little more regard to comfort than was the custom among his neighbors, and he was, in consequence subjected to some sort of public censure, but he stated in his own justification, that the only innovation that he had made upon the prevailing custom was that his house was clapboarded inside to keep out the cold, while the others were not. Here his wife, Dorothy Dudley, died in 1643, at the age of 61 years. The Governor, however, seems soon to have dried his tears, for we find him four months later, when over 70 years of age, married to the widow of one of his neighbors in Roxbury by the name of Hockson ; after this he had three children. When his death occurred, nearly seven years later, his widow appears to have hazarded matrimony for the fourth time, taking the youngest set of the Dudley children with her. The Governor must have been the owner of quite a farm, for it is known that he paid his sons' dues, while they were at Harvard College, in farm products. With characteristic Puritan thrift he is said to have loaned seven and a half bushels of grain to one of his fellow colonists in the Spring, with the understanding that he should be repaid ten bushels in the Autumn. For doing this he was

taunted with usury, though it would seem that the charge he made was not unfair, as he took the risk of the borrower's crop. We have other ample evidence that he was thrifty in the conduct of his private affairs.

He was said to have had the largest library in the colony, chiefly theological works and histories. It contained, however, only about fifty volumes, as it was a time when the number of books was very limited.

If we are still in danger in being persuaded that this man was not typical of what was best among the Puritans, or had vices which were not the virtues of his own time, we should bear in mind that one among his eight children, his daughter Anne, who married Simon Bradstreet, was the first American poetess, though her poems were first printed and published in England. She was a poetess of much beauty and gentleness of thought and expression. She is not the kind of child we should expect from a "bleak and stern" father, nor are the following lines about him, written after his death, indicative of any such conception of him upon her part. Indeed, she entertained for him the greatest respect and affection. In an old volume of her poems, which I have, she says of her father:

TO THE MEMORY OF MY DEAR AND EVER HONORED FATHER,  
THOMAS DUDLEY, ESQ.

By duty bound, and not by custom led,  
To celebrate the praises of the dead,  
My mournful mind, prepared in trembling verse,  
Presents my lamentations at his herse;  
Who was my father, guide, instructor too,  
To whom I ought whatever I could do;  
Nor it's relation, near, my hand shall tie,  
For who more cause to boast his worth than I  
Who heard or saw, observed or knew him better,  
Or who alive than I a greater debtor?

\* \* \* \* \*

Well known and loved where'er he lived by most,  
 Both in his native and in foreign coast ;  
 These to the world his merits could make known,  
 So needs no testimonial from his own.  
 But now or never I must pay my sum ;  
 While others tell his worth I'll not be dumb ;  
 One of thy founders, him New England know ;  
 Who staid thy feeble sides when thou wast low.  
 Who spent his state, his strength, and years with care  
 That after-comers in them might have share.  
 True patriot of this little common weal,  
 Who is't can tax thee aught but for thy seal ?

\* \* \* \* \*

Thy love to true religion e'er shall shine,  
 My father's God be God of me and mine.

\* \* \* \* \*

Forgotten never be his memory.  
 His blessing rest on his posterity.

A real benediction for us, and that she herself was a loving, tender woman, is plain from the following lines, published in a later edition of her poems, about a son who was about to leave to go to England and back. She dreaded the long, dangerous journey that she felt that he was about to undertake ; her own voyage, when coming out, was seventy-six days from the time they left Cowes until she arrived in Salem. She says :

“Thou Mighty God of sea and land  
 I here resign unto thy hand  
 The son of prayers, of vows, of tears,  
 The child I stayed for many years,  
 Thou heard'st me then and gav'st him me,  
 Hear me again, I give him thee.”

Among the descendants of Anne Dudley, afterwards Anne Bradstreet, there have been and are still to be found the names of some of our most distinguished citizens.

Who need doubt that the graceful folds of her mantle descended and again rested upon the shoulders of Wendell Phillips and Doctor Holmes?

Gov. Dudley died July the 31st, 1654, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, and was buried in the old burying-ground, corner of Washington and Eustis Streets. An oval slab of white marble there bears the name of "Dudley." The plate of metal was believed to have been taken and melted into bullets by the soldiers, about the time of the Revolution.

Gov. Dudley, if we may take the statements of all his contemporaries, possessed great discretion, as well as firmness and courage. He was not afraid to do right, nor could he be induced to do what he believed to be wrong.

It is hard for us to imagine a stronger character than that of the author of the letter to the Countess of Lincoln; of the successful manager of the Earl of Lincoln's estate; of this undertaker of the New England Colony; of this watchful counselor throughout the first days of the founding of our Commonwealth; and yet I cannot bear to close this paper without mentioning to you a single item which suggests the possibility of the softer kind of human weakness in this stern breast. After his death, there was found in the pocket of this father of Anne Bradstreet, and ancestor of our own Dr. Holmes, a poem. Perhaps he had never admitted his weakness to any one of his steeple-hatted Puritan brethren, but had cherished it in his pocket, a weakness known only to himself. The poem runs as follows:

"Dim eyes, deaf ears, cold stomach show  
My dissolution is in view;  
Eleven times seven near lived have I,  
And now God calls, I willing dye,  
My shuttle's shot, my race is run,  
My sun is set, my deed is done.  
My span is measured, my tale is told;  
My flower's faded and grown old.

My life is vanished, shadows fled,  
My soul's with Christ, my body dead ;  
Farewell dear wife, children and friends,  
Hate heresy, make blessed ends.  
Bear poverty, live with good men,  
So shall we meet with joy again,  
Let men of God in courts and churches watch  
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,  
Lest the ill egg bring forth a cockatrice,\*  
To pay you all with heresy and vice,  
If men be left and otherwise combine  
Mine epitaph's, I did no hurt to thine."

In this poem the old Governor speaks for himself. In one sense it is very interesting to us, his descendants, to consider how near we can come to shaking hands with him. Taking the full life of man as a standard, it is really but a short time since Gov. Dudley was living here in Boston.

There are probably persons now living, at any rate, I personally know people who have died within a very few years, in fact, within six or seven years, who distinctly remembered persons who, if they did not know Dudley personally, they did know people who were living here in Boston at the time he was alive. But in another and deeper sense, how far he is from us. In the contemplation of his quatrain on toleration, and comparing it with our own time, we behold the whole history of New England. In these modern days it is almost an axiom in ethics that every man's honest convictions shall be respected, however much they may differ from our own. In his own time, this strong man was very close to the popular heart when he wrote

"Let men of God in courts and churches watch,  
O'er such as do a toleration hatch,  
Lest the ill egg bring forth a cockatrice  
To pay you all with heresy and vice."

\*A cockatrice is a serpent fabled to rise from an egg, and so venomous as to be able to kill with its look.



One of the results of this gathering, I believe, will be a statue of Gov. Thomas Dudley, and without anticipating the action of the association, I hope that such a statue will be erected in one of the new, and soon to be, beautiful public parks of this city.

I would like, however, to improve this opportunity to call the attention of those in charge of a memorial to Gov. Dudley, to something that to my mind is full of suggestion and importance. Many carefully prepared volumes, and papers without number, have been furnished us, mainly from the skilful pens of his descendants, commending Gov. Winthrop to us, giving him the credit of being the founder of our Commonwealth, while of Gov. Thomas Dudley, who occupied perhaps as important a place in the early history of this region as any one, not excepting Winthrop himself, no adequate or even passable memoir has ever been written by any one. If we should erect a monument to his memory, let us see to it that it is accompanied by one or more volumes from a competent hand, giving us an impartial account of Dudley's character, as well as his public and private life. Let us erect a monument of stone or of bronze, but still spare no effort to the end that a no less important and enduring monument may be found in all our libraries in the shape of a full, adequate and satisfactory account of the life of Governor Thomas Dudley.

## Letters of Regret.

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*The President :*

It is fitting that I should now read you a letter from another descendant of Anne Bradstreet. I will read a letter from Dr. Holmes.

296 BEACON STREET, }  
Oct. 19th, 1892. }

*My Dear Sir :*

I regret that I shall not be able to be present at the meeting of the descendants of Governor Dudley. After so many generations it may not be possible to trace the lineaments of the old head of the family, but it will be interesting to look for them, and it is far from possible that resemblances among the descendants may here and there show themselves. If there are any such they would be brought out in photographs. It would be well to have the whole group photographed together if possible.

Wishing all success to the gathering of the sturdy old Governor's progeny,

Yours very truly,

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Another letter I am very sure you will wish to hear. It is from Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

ASHFIELD, MASS, }  
6 Sept., 1892. }

*My Dear Sir :*

I regret that absence from home has delayed my reply to your favor of the 30th August.

I feel greatly honored by the desire of the Committee in charge of the Dudley celebration that I should take part in the proceedings, and I am very sorry that it is quite out of my

power to do so, on account of the pressure of engagements which cannot be given up or postponed.

With all good wishes for the success of the Reunion, I am

Very truly yours,

S. H. DUDLEY, ESQ.,

C. E. NORTON.

Chairman.

Among the compeers and co-workers of Dudley and Winthrop and Endecott, and the rest who accomplished so much in founding the colony, was Sir Richard Saltonstall. And what so meet and fitting as that some representative of Sir Richard should be invited to participate in these festivities? His distinguished descendant, the Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, writes as follows:

953 EXCHANGE BUILDING, }  
BOSTON, Oct. 20, 1892. }

S. H. DUDLEY, 95 MILK STREET, BOSTON.

*My Dear Sir:*

I regret extremely that my engagements will not permit of my accepting your kind invitation to the Dudley Reunion on Tuesday next.

I have the strongest feeling for the memory of the forefathers, especially that noble company who were the founders of the Massachusetts Colony.

Your ancestor, Governor Dudley, was of course intimately connected in that great enterprise with Sir Richard Saltonstall. He was one of the fathers of the Colony and as such surely deserves the respect and admiration of his descendants.

As I grow older I feel a great interest in everything connected with them. I love to think of them, to read of them, and to study their character. Whatever may have been their failings, and they were few, they were wonderful men, and their character has been very generally impressed upon their descendants.

I trust your Reunion of the Dudley descendants will result in their permanent organization, for such must be conducive to the future welfare of our country.

Very truly yours,

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

It is said of Governor Dudley that in his youth he was clerk unto a certain judge, but “before he could appear to do much at the pen, for which he was very well accomplished, he was called upon to do something at the sword ; for being a young gentleman well known for his ingenuity, courage and conduct, when there were soldiers to be raised by order from Queen Elizabeth for the French service, in the time of King Henry the Fourth, the young sparks about Northampton were none of them willing to enter into the service until a commission was given unto our young Dudley to be their captain ; and then presently there were foreshore that listed under him.” Let me say to you that martial ardor has not died out among his descendants. You well remember the stirring scenes of the war, or the older ones among you do, how call after call was made by President Lincoln for the young men of the country, how they flocked to its defence, and what valiant deeds they did. I need not describe it further, for we have a gentleman here to-night who obeyed that call to duty, went to the front and performed his duty, true to the lineage from which he sprung. Need I mention his name ? I will call upon Col. L. Edwin Dudley to address you.

There was much applause as Col. Dudley arose to speak, but at this point occurred a most unlooked for episode. Mr. Dean Dudley, who was assigned to speak later, arose and said that it was unfair not to call him at this time, that the people expected him to speak now, claiming it so intended, and he proceeded to read an address. President Dudley attempted to expostulate with him, but Mr. Dean Dudley declined to discontinue his address, and the president permitted him to proceed without further objection.

[Mr. Dean Dudley proceeded to read an address now appearing in a pamphlet which he claims to have copyrighted. As he has declined to confer with the Committee having this Report in charge, and has not authorized a reproduction of his Address, it has seemed inadvisable to the committee to insert it here.]





The President: I do not intend to apologize for Mr. Dean Dudley. Had it not been for him I think I can say with confidence that we should not be here to-night. He it is who has done the work which nobody else was willing to do. The wonder is that he has accomplished so much. I am very sure that you will all join with me in tendering to him our heartiest thanks for the great work he has accomplished in making our family acquainted with itself. Nearly a half century ago, as a young man full of enthusiasm and determination, he set out to complete the task he had set for himself. He worked, he studied, he investigated. He travelled to the home of our ancestors and visited their family seat and castle. Wherever a name or a date could be found, there he was sure to go, and the result was a book which most of you may have heard of and some may own, as it has been handed down to us by our fathers. But let me say that now, in his old age, he is collecting a mass of rich material, illustrative of the history of our family which might otherwise have disappeared; and to him we are indebted more than to any other man for the means of knowing ourselves. He is the guest of the evening, therefore, and I know how you all have desired to see and hear him. He is much interested as you have observed, in everything that shall conduce to the proper preservation of the tomb of Governor Dudley where rest his remains and that of his family; also in the erection of some suitable monument or memorial to the memory of Governor Dudley and I am very sure that it has been a pleasure to us all to have him here with us to-night.

But I shall not permit you to forget that I have called upon another gentleman to address you and that we have not yet heard from him. May I not, then, again present to you Colonel L. Edwin Dudley, of Boston.

## Col. Dudley's Address.

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*Mr. Chairman:—*

You all know that when Governor Thomas Dudley came to Massachusetts he brought with him his son Samuel, then twenty years of age. I am his descendant in the seventh generation. You have always heard more of his brother Joseph, younger than himself by thirty-six years ; and all the credit that has been given to Governor Joseph Dudley is more than deserved. He was one of the foremost men of his time, his service to the cause of free government cannot easily be over-rated. I am not surprised that his descendants feel unusual pride in their ancestry ; on every hand we still see the marks of his handiwork. None shall go before me in paying all honor to Joseph Dudley and to his sister Anne Bradstreet, the first American poetess ; to both I give all honor and praise. The descendants of Anne Dudley Bradstreet and those of Governor Joseph Dudley, have spoken and written words of praise more eloquent than any that will come to me, and to all that has and can be said in praise of their lives and good works I say amen, and amen.

But I am proud to belong to the pioneer branch of the family ; pioneer in a more particular sense. I am as proud of my descent from the Rev. Samuel Dudley of Exeter, New Hampshire, as any of you can be of yours, and while I take nothing from you, I must speak of the godly man who lived and worked quietly, earnestly and energetically for the salvation of his fellowmen and the regeneration of the world.

Born and bred in the lap of luxury in the old world, educated as but few were in his time, the eldest son of Governor Thomas Dudley, desiring with all the ardor of his young heart, religious freedom, gladly joined his father and came here to endure the hardships and privations of



the new world. We may indeed, in view of the fact that he and Mary Winthrop, who sometime later became his wife, surmise, there is no record to confirm the thought, that he and his sweetheart agreed together to meet the dangers, the difficulties and the privations of the new world hand in hand. They came with their fathers and mothers in the good ship *Arbella* and took their part in the struggles, hardships and privations which the new colony endured, and two years later joined their fortunes for better and for worse as man and wife.

This reverend pioneer, who aided in the settlement of Cambridge, Boston, Ipswich, and Salisbury, in Massachusetts, and Exeter in New Hampshire, certainly left an impress upon this colony hardly second to that left by any man who ever inhabited this territory. Always contented to be an humble teacher and fellow worker with his neighbors and friends, he none the less, led and influenced them for the right in the great work of building the Commonwealth. His thoughts and influence helped on the good cause at all times.

The descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley of Exeter are now scattered far and wide throughout the United States. In every war from the first until now, his descendants have been on the side of the government, for freedom and for union and against rebellion, oppression, slavery and wrong. Several descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley gave their lives for the country in the early struggles with the French and the Indians. My own great grandfather laid down his life for his country at Monmouth in the war of the Revolution, and many others did their part nobly and well, and several gave their lives that their country might live.

In the war of 1812, although not a popular war in New England, some of Samuel Dudley's descendants took part in behalf of the government. The war with Mexico was

still less popular among the freedom loving people of New England, but when the flag of the Union led the way, many of the descendants of the puritan preacher entered the ranks.

In the war of the Rebellion, the fight of freedom against slavery, numerous New England regiments bore the names of descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley. I have yet to find a single descendant of Rev. Samuel Dudley who took arms against his country. It was the proud boast of my brothers and myself in the last war, that we knew of no man among our own immediate kindred, able to bear arms, of the age for military duty, who was not in the ranks doing his duty for the flag, for freedom and for his country; and there were many who carried their muskets whom no draft could have reached. I was myself the eldest of four brothers who entered the Union army. One of my younger brothers, a brave boy of fifteen carried a musket and did a soldier's duty in the siege of Nashville. He suffered the cold, hunger and all the privations of that siege and took his part in the work which brought about the glorious victory which sent Hood on his trip southward, and paved the way for the subsequent victories in the south-west.

The descendants of Rev. Samuel Dudley have always been pioneers. The region about Exeter was no sooner subdued than they pushed out to Brentwood, and on to York, Maine, and to all the region round about. They extended their lines in all directions and subdued the land. They fought all the enemies that contend against settlers in a new country; they endured all the hardships that those who would make a home in a New England wilderness must endure. I have no time to give you details, although a most interesting story might be written of their migrations and work; but I well remember the story of my own father. He was the eleventh child of Stephen

Dudley and Deborah Elkins ; his oldest brother was more than twenty years his senior. That eldest brother, my uncle Timothy, in the year 1816, the very year in which my father was born, went to Northern Vermont, then a wilderness, and began to make a home in the woods. He labored well, and in 1820 he had cleared a farm, builded a saw and grist mill and was then ready to provide for his family. He returned to New Hampshire and my grandfather packed up his effects, took his family and started for the new country. My grandfather's eldest child, my aunt Patience, had married a young man by the name of Weeks, and they were settled in their humble home, and they decided to remain behind. My father, then but five years of age, used to tell me of the hardships of the journey ; how the snow covered them at night and how they suffered with cold, sometimes with hunger, and how fatigued all became before they reached their journey's end at Barton, Vermont.

I can only give you a brief outline of the life of Rev. Samuel Dudley ; but his descendants should gather up, and fondly treasure, every record of the life of their great and good ancestor for the benefit and guidance of all future generations of his descendants.

The few facts I have been able to learn in the short time I have been able to take from the duties of a position which claims my time during most of my waking hours, are briefly as follows.

Rev. Samuel Dudley was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1610. The exact day I have not been able to learn. During the years of his childhood, his father was clerk to his kinsman, the renowned Judge Nicolls, and all educational advantages enjoyed by the youth of his time were his. During the later time, for several years before coming to America, Thomas Dudley was the steward of the Earl of Lincoln, and his son lived in the

greatest intimacy with the members of that great houses and the numerous guests, embracing some of the brightest and best of English nobility and men of letters of that time. He had the advantage of the teaching of John Dod, the Decaloguist, John Cotton, and of others among the eminent divines and theologians of his time. He was born to the protestant faith and to a belief in the rights of the people. It was not allotted to Samuel Dudley to go through the period of doubt and difficulty in religious and political beliefs which were the inevitable part of the preceding generation. When he came to manhood his mind was clear and free from all doubts upon the questions which had been solved with so much difficulty by his immediate progenitors.

The fate of his kinsman, Lord Guilford Dudley, and his lovely wife, Lady Jane Grey, were then comparatively recent events, and the persecutions of other members of his family for opinion's sake were kept green in the memory of the young people of his day, and generation. But it was not required of him to suffer as they had done. He took his place with his father, who had resolved all these doubts, as an adherent to the protestant faith, and of the theory that all men should have a voice in controlling the government in which they lived. He was not obliged to look back, so far as we must, to the great act of the Barons at Runnimeade by which King John was forced to concede the great charter, which first gave to English speaking people a recognition of their inalienable rights, which had always belonged to them and had never before been acknowledged by those who claimed a God given right to rule their fellowmen in their own way. But the day of persecution for opinion's sake, both religious and political, had not yet gone by, and Samuel Dudley ranged himself on the side of the people, and, forsaking all that was dear to him in his native country, he came to America to be-

come a simple member of a colony which was determined to establish religious freedom and the right of the people to rule. These sentiments he inculcated during all the fifty-three years he lived in America, and to his teaching and example we may well attribute much of the intelligence of the people upon these questions when the time came for America to declare herself a free and independent nation.

Arriving at Salem with his father, Governor Winthrop, and the other members of the company, we soon find Samuel Dudley settled with others at "Newtown" now Cambridge. We find him a lieutenant of Captain Underhill's company, the first of our militia, two years after (1632) his arrival in America he is married to Mary Winthrop, the daughter of the Governor.

We find that the colony upon three occasions made him grants of land, and that he erected a house which stood at or near the corner of Dunster and Mount Auburn Streets. In 1635, Samuel Dudley, his brothers-in-law Bradstreet, Winthrop and Dennison removed to Ipswich, and for a time his father also lived there. In 1638, he went with others to found the town of Salisbury. While there he occupied the most important offices in the gift of the people. He represented Salisbury in the General Court in 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645. He was many years the Chairman of the Board of Selectmen, and in 1648 he was elected associate judge with Richard Bellingham and Samuel Simonds "to hold court from year to year." He was then, as afterwards, often made a commissioner to settle boundaries, and, indeed, seems to have been here, as always, recognized as one upon whose official acts the people might at all times depend. During Mr. Dudley's residence at Salisbury his wife died, and sometime later he married Mary Bayles.

In 1650, the people of Exeter, New Hampshire, called

Mr. Dudley to become their pastor and he accepted their call. The people agreed to give him a salary of forty pounds a year, to furnish him with a house and lot, of which he was to have the use and the benefit of all betterments. The following year Mr. Dudley and Samuel Legat were granted the liberty to erect a saw mill; they were also given the right to take timber therefor from the Commons.

When Exeter came to feel that Dover and Hampton were encroaching upon the boundaries of the town, Mr. Dudley and Edward Gilman were selected as Commissioners to the General Court, to secure a settlement of the question, a duty that they satisfactorily performed.

In 1655, the town of Exeter endured a year of great hardship and misfortune, and Mr. Dudley came forward and asked the town to reduce his salary that he might share his part of the public burden. Small as that salary was, with a large family, it seems to me an act of heroism of which all his descendants should be more than proud. But, during his whole life, he was one of his people and he labored for them, suffered with them, and always put aside all selfish consideration for the benefit of his people. History already does him this much justice. Four years later, upon invitation, he preached for a considerable time at Portsmouth and the people there were so much pleased that they gave him a call to settle among them, and offered him eighty pounds a year; double the salary for which he went to Exeter and much more than double what he was then receiving; but he was one of his people and he would not leave them for a selfish consideration. Mr. Dudley was often deputy from Exeter to the General Court at Boston, where the laws were then made for New Hampshire.

Mr. Dudley devoted his leisure time to building and operating mills, to farming and to breeding and raising

stock. Indeed, he seems to have been the first in this country to attempt to improve the breed of horses, cattle and sheep ; but none of these occupations were for a single moment allowed to stand in the way of the performance of his duty as a minister of the Gospel or public officer. To support his numerous family without burdening his people, he did everything in his power, but he was always the devoted clergyman and the faithful public officer.

In 1651, very soon after his removal to Exeter, his second wife died, and later he married Elizabeth. Although I am a descendant from her, as are all of Rev. Samuel Dudley's descendants now living, who bear the name of Dudley, I do not find anywhere a record of this lady's family name. To find her name should be one of the first duties of the Association we have this day formed.

Rev. Samuel Dudley had eighteen children. Mary Winthrop Dudley was the mother of three sons and two daughters ; Mary Bayles of three sons and two daughters ; and Elizabeth of four sons and four daughters ; making in all ten sons and eight daughters. The two eldest sons lived for years with their grandfather and were educated by him ; one of them died soon after graduating at Harvard College. Indeed, of all the ten sons, the only one having descendants of the name of Dudley now living was Stephen, son of the third wife. But there are many of them and they are generally recognized in the communities where they live as fairly good people, doing the work of their positions in life well and honestly.

I have no time to quote the very flattering tributes which historians have paid to the life work of Rev. Samuel Dudley. He died on February 16, 1683, aged 73 years. His grave has been sadly neglected, as have been the graves of many of his immediate descendants. The restoration and permanent care of these tombs should be a

sacred duty to the descendants, and I hope that through the association we have to-day formed, some action will be taken immediately.

Rev. Samuel Dudley, has been much less praised and much less abused, than his illustrious younger brother. This is simply because he led a quiet life among his people and did not go out and take part in the great political struggles of the time. Although less known in his own time, and much less known in our later days, I cannot avoid the feeling that his quiet teaching, his noble example, his pains taking and energetic work among the people of the colony, made its mark and influenced the formation of our Commonwealth and through it the whole United States, quite as much as the more public career of his younger brother, Governor Joseph Dudley. Each did his part nobly and well, and no other two of the younger generation of the puritan fathers is more entitled to credit and honor from the whole country.

Within a few weeks some one, favorable to the Plymouth Colony, has spoken of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay as a "mere trading company." Nothing more unjust could have been said. If there ever was a devoted band of people willing to sacrifice their property and, if need be, their lives for opinions' sake, the good men and women who came, in the Arbella and in other ships, to Salem and to Boston, was that band. Far be it from me to belittle in any way the great service to human freedom rendered by those who came to Plymouth in the Mayflower and her consorts; but I must claim and shall insist that equal honor is due to the devoted men and women of our Colony. Who can recall the "Body of Liberties" enacted by the Massachusetts Colony in 1641, without feeling that those men planted here the germ of our free institutions? A hint of it all was contained in the compact signed in the cabin of the Mayflower; this



was somewhat elaborated by subsequent legislation at Plymouth. But our ancestors laid the broad foundation for all the institutions of our government and most of the laws, perhaps a little changed in phraseology, but not in spirit, are still law in this Commonwealth. Those laws have endured because they were founded upon the eternal principles of justice and had for their corner stone and inspiration the Commandments handed down on tables of stone from Mount Sinai.

Long years ago the two colonies became one, and their descendants are now so united that but few know to which they trace their ancestry. Both were the fore-runners of that liberty of the people which belongs to all people and which the men and women of all the world will some day enjoy. When that day comes the whole world will do honor to the early settlers of Massachusetts and they will not discriminate between those who came to the South and those who came to the North shore, nor between those who landed here in 1620 and those who arrived in 1630. Plymouth and Massachusetts are to be one forevermore.

Our ancestors struggled with great problems of government and settled them. Later generations have manfully resisted wrong and tyranny as did their fathers. Much has been done; indeed the whole world has been revolutionized; but much still remains to be done.

The human race will never see the end of the old conflict between right and wrong that began in the Garden of Eden, until the millennium comes; therefore there are great questions for us to settle in our time; questions of as great importance as many of those for which our fathers fought and for which so many sacrificed their lives. That we may contend for the right by peaceable means now, is by no means evidence that the questions of the hour are less important than those that have gone before. Our fathers have secured to us the right and the opportu-

nity to settle our questions upon the hustings and at the ballot box ; none the less is it the duty of every free man and especially of every descendant of such a race as ours to read, think and act at all times for the good of his country and his people. Let the illustrious example of our noble ancestor stimulate us each and all to high motives, brave resolves and noble deeds ; to constant vigilance and untiring devotion to duty. Let us each and all feel it to be our duty to advance the cause of civilization and freedom, guided by the spirit of the poet who summons us to "MOVE ONWARD."

" Why open history's illumined page  
And read of heroes of a by-gone age ?  
Is it that we may shrink back in dismay  
And weakly cry, " we are not such as they ?"  
Is it that we may carve their monument  
With words of praise and go away content ?  
Is it that we may every footprint trace  
That marks the progress of the mighty race,  
And having found the spot where last they stood  
May halt there, saying, " this we know is good !" ?  
Ah! no! the embers in each sacred urn  
Unquenched by death, with fires immortal burn ;  
Approach! and from the ashes of your sires  
Relight the torch, and kindle other fires ;  
Ye, who are called their sons, do not again  
In dull routine, with blind, unthinking pain,  
What they did with conviction fresh and strong,  
That they were right and their opponents wrong.  
Ye who would truly to their place succeed,  
Read not the barren letter of their deed,  
But catch the spirit of their acts and go  
Forward to war against the present foe.  
Use not the borrowed armor of some Saul,  
Lest thou beneath the cumbrous burden fall ;  
But when thou fightest in the war of Heaven  
Take thou the weapons which thy God has given ;  
Eat not the husks of custom, stale and dead,  
But feed thy soul upon the living bread ;

Wear not the garb of habit, but receive  
Fresh impulse, and thoughts new vesture weave ;  
Be not a hollow echo, but a voice  
From the deep heart and make the heart rejoice ;  
Let not the multitude without hold sway ;  
Live thy own life, and inward law obey ;  
Thy fathers all the path of faith have trod,  
And living faith alone leads thee to God.

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### **Col. Henry Lee's Letter.**

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*Mr. President :*

There was a time, and that within my memory, when all the inhabitants of New England and especially of the old town of Boston, were descendants of those brave, pious men, who quitted pleasant homes in their native land to encounter the dangers of the seas, of savage beasts, and still more savage men, to endure the pangs of homesickness, the hardships of wilderness life, the rigors of the climate, — for conscience's sake.

Now that we have become the asylum of all those afflicted or distressed in mind, body or estate, the dumping ground of the world ; it is getting to be difficult to distinguish between the descendants of these hardy pioneers, who levelled the forests, built the villages, and developed the industries ; these far-seeing builders of the State, the leaders of whom, bred in the colleges of the old country, had held the positions of clergymen, lawyers, or men of affairs.

I say, it is difficult now to distinguish between the rightful heirs of this goodly heritage, and the new comers, driven by starvation or by justice hither, luxuriating in the abundance and freedom created by the unceasing toil of head and hand of eight generations of our ancestors.

I feel the more sensitive on this point, inasmuch as the

prevalence of my name among the Mongolian immigrants will probably lead to confusion between my descendants and those of Wang or Ching Lee.

The company here assembled has this bond of union, that they are all directly descended from Thos. Dudley, the Puritan.

One must, of course, judge every man by reference to his time. But the difficulty of recalling the condition of the world, its advance in thought, its code of morals at that epoch, is very great.

Thomas Dudley was a Puritan of Puritans. It would have shocked him to foresee that by the process of evolution, and, as we think, of enlightenment, the churches in Boston and Roxbury, which he helped to found, and many of his descendants, profess Unitarian faith today. Therefore, to do him justice we must compare him with his contemporaries and not with his descendants.

Before his advent hither, we find him at the age of twenty-one, a Captain of Volunteers at the siege of Amiens, though his father, Captain Roger Dudley, had been slain in the same service seven years previous at the battle of Ivry.

We know that his legal training fitted him to become the Steward of the Earl of Lincoln, that in that capacity he not only paid off the heavy debt on the vast estates, but also acquired a great influence over the character and conduct of that liberal young nobleman, and retained the friendship of Lady Bridget, his wife, to whom was addressed the well known letter from his new home.

We feel sure then that he was a brave soldier, and a man of great force and probity of character, not slothful in business ; just the man to sacrifice all worldly considerations for liberty of thought and action in politics and religion.

Our information respecting him here is chiefly derived

from the journal of the other great founder of our Puritan Commonwealth, to whom he was closely allied as a magistrate, and afterwards as a brother-in-law.

Winthrop, when superseded by Dudley as Governor, speaks of him thus respectfully,—“Besides, this gentleman was a man of approved wisdom and godliness, and of much good service to the country, and therefore it was his due to share in such honor and benefit as the country had to bestow.”

Their theories of government did not, however, always coincide, “the former (Winthrop) carrying matters with more lenity, and the latter with more severity;” —and I think that impartial judges would prefer Winthrop’s lenity to our ancestor’s severity; and we must confess that in him justice was not enough seasoned with mercy, that he was choleric and somewhat jealous, that he treated his brother magistrate with undue and unrelenting bitterness on several occasions, and that he lacked that magnanimity which preserved Winthrop’s relations with Endicott and Vane and Roger Williams, two of whom he had censured and the other banished.

“Mr. Dudley was somewhat hard at first to be brought to see any evil in it; but at last he was convinced and did acknowledge it, and they were reconciled.”

The heart-felt repentance of this rigid man of justice, this “trusty old stud,” goes far to redeem his choleric outbursts.

On one occasion he unburdened himself thus, — “That he was well persuaded of the Governor’s love to him, and did prize it so much if as they had given him £100 instead of £20 he would not have had it.”

After another outburst of cantankerousness, to which Winthrop returned a soft answer; he writes,—“Your overcoming yourself hath overcome me.”

It seems as if the proper word to apply to him was

crusty, and the crust once broken there was a soft and sweet inside.

What a pretty passage in the lives of these two sorely tried men, beset with danger from abroad and dissension from within, both disinterested and upright;—this peaceful episode at Concord, whither they went to divide their lands,—“where they offered each other the first choice, but because the deputy’s was first granted and himself had store of land already, the Governor (Winthrop) yielded him the choice. So at the place where the deputy’s land was to begin there were two great stones, which they called the Two Brothers in remembrance that they were brothers by their childrens’ marriage and did so brotherly agree.

Dudley had the courage of his convictions;—no man was left ignorant of his sentiments, and no man ever questioned their sincerity. He had constancy;—having put his hand to the plough he never turned back, as did many of the first generation, forsaking their brethren here.

So closely intertwined were the two leaders of the little colony that one cannot help associating them and comparing them together. In so doing, we must bear in mind that Dudley was the elder of the two, his responsibilities at home had been heavy, his word had almost been law to his noble master, his was a nature not afflicted with doubt, those who differed from him must surely be in error.

Both these men, with their associate leaders in church and state, were far before their time in the purity of their lives and the elevation of their thoughts. For they indeed believed that things seen are temporal and things unseen eternal, and so believing laid deep the foundations of their Puritan Commonwealth.

For one I congratulate myself that among my ancestors I can include the brave, true, constant Thomas Dudley, the unflinching, uncompromising Defender of the Faith.

HENRY LEE.

*The President:* Johnson, in his wonder-working Providence, speaking of New England at about the time of Dudley's death, says that the people are, "through the blessing of the Lord, so increased that they have not only fed their elder sisters, Virginia, Barbadoes, and many of the Summer Islands, that were preferred before her, but also the grandmother of us all, even the fertile isle of Great Britain."

There is a gentleman here who not only knows all about the landing of the *Arbella* at Salem on that delightful day in June, but having "visited the grandmother of us all," largely for the purpose of visiting and examining the famous Dudley Castle, a picture of which he has kindly allowed us to use in adorning our menu, may well be called upon to say something about what he saw and heard.

But this is not all. Winthrop says, under date of June 12, 1630, of the landing of the *Arbella*, "About four in the morning we were near our port. We shot off two pieces of ordnance, and sent our skiff to Mr. Peirce his ship which lay in the harbor, and had been there days before. About an hour after, Mr. Allerton came aboard us in a shallop as he was sailing to Pemaquid. As we stood towards the harbor, we saw another shallop coming towards us; so we stood to meet her, and passed through the narrow strait between Baker's Isle and Little Isle, and came to an anchor a little within the islands. After, Mr. Peirce came aboard us, and returned to fetch Mr. Endecott, and with him Mr. Skelton and Capt. Levett. We, that were of the assistants, and some other gentlemen, and some of the women, and our captain, returned with them to Nahumkeak, where we supped with a good venison pasty and good beer, and at night we returned to our ship, but some of the women stayed behind. In the meantime most of our people went ashore upon the

land of Cape Ann, which lay very near us, and gathered store of fine strawberries."

Now, the gentleman I have already referred to, but have not mentioned by name, can not only tell us about Dudley castle, but I believe can also tell us about those "fine strawberries" on Cape Ann; and, more than that, may possibly explain how it is that they used to spell Salem in such a horrible way [Nahumkeak]. Let me, then, at once, present to you Dr. Albion M. Dudley, of Salem.

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### Remarks of Dr. Dudley.

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Dr. Dudley said, "Dear Brothers, Sisters, Cousins and Aunts (laughter): I feel almost overwhelmed by the exceedingly flattering introduction of myself by the presiding officer and so am hardly equal to the occasion. I requested that I should not be called upon, there being so many speakers. The subject assigned me is one which, while I have given the matter some considerable thought and study, could certainly be responded to by others much better than by myself. I am quite sure I could not tell you much with regard to "Cape Ann strawberries," either of the past or present, and as for the description of the landing of our distinguished ancestor and his family, with the others of that noble band, at Salem, in June, 1630, and just why our city was then called "Nahumkeak," though more recently "Naumkeag," I had expected that a distinguished member of our family from Salem, the Hon. Stephen H. Phillips, ex-Attorney General of this commonwealth, would be present to speak to you in relation to those matters for he could do it so much better than I can. In his regretted absence, I think the very best thing



I can do is to extend to you all a very cordial invitation to pay our ancient city a visit. If you do, I can take you to the spot where tradition says the passengers of the "Arbella" were landed; you can walk along the shore where our ancestors first trod the soil of this country; you can visit the same little church where Roger Williams preached and the house where he lived until banished by the edict of Gov. Thomas Dudley; I can show you the tomb of Governor Simon Bradstreet the husband of Anne Dudley, and I am sure you will find enough of historical interest to well repay you for your visit if you come. I shall not on this occasion take up much of your time in the description of my two visits to the Dudley castle in England. At some future time I will endeavor to go more into detail. In 1878 and also in 1881 I visited England and the old ancient castle where the name Dudley originated. I spent considerable time in and about this famous old castle and made a careful and minute examination of every nook and corner. I also visited a number of the libraries where may be found the books which give us information concerning the early history of our family in England. I visited the three castles in that country which are connected with our family name, viz., Warwick, which is still occupied; Kenilworth, made famous by Sir Walter Scott, which is now a magnificent ruin, but about which still lingers the story of Queen Elizabeth, Amy Robsart, and Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and Dudley Castle at Dudley, the oldest ruin in England, built in the year 700, by Athelstan, the reigning monarch of that day in that particular region. It was here that we find our name originated. The best authorities give the name of that monarch as "Dudo" and the plain about there was known as Dudo's lea or leigh, and hence through varying evolutions we arrive at the present family name, although, in England it is still sometimes spelled Dudleigh. The picture upon the menu be-

fore you represents the original keep with its ancient Roman tower. It still stands to-day, having been many times restored after the decay of ages, and it will probably remain for centuries to come. To it, from time to time, have been added more modern structures as may be seen by the pictures I have placed upon exhibition, but it is uninhabited now in any portion of it, but all an historical old ruin and a reminder of its past grandeur and the original history of our family name. I spent a delightful week in that locality and if time would permit might speak more at length upon this castle and all its surroundings. I could trace down the names of nearly all of its owners and occupants to the present time. I visited the "town home" in London of the late Earl Dudley, then living on the estate formerly owned and occupied by the late Duke of Westminster. Although the family were away at the time of my visit, I was cordially welcomed by the Secretary of the Earl and allowed to inspect the house and the rare collection of works of art with which it is so richly adorned. I brought away pictures of the old Earl and his beautiful young wife and children which you have seen upon exhibition to-day. There are others whom you are anxious to hear from and, as it is sometimes said in Congress, I must ask leave to address you at more length, upon this most interesting subject, in print, and possibly in the proceedings of this day which are to be published. I thank you for your kind attention.

(Dr. Dudley with the consent of the Board of Directors will endeavor at some future meeting of the Association to give an illustrated talk upon the Dudley name and Castles of England, which will be of more interest than anything which could be prepared in season for this report.)

*The President:* We have with us to-night a gentleman who undertook to correct the accident of birth and to become one of us by the only course open to him.

You will remember that among the old Romans it was the custom, and religion too, that when a woman married out of her tribe or gens she thereby became a member of the tribe or gens of her husband, and was obliged to worship his ancestors, not her own. Now in these women's rights days we have reversed all that very largely. In fact, I happen to know of one or two instances where the woman's plighted faith could only be obtained on the solemn promise of the prospective husband to assume the wife's family name on their marriage, and, of course, to worship her ancestors; and thus the husband loyally took the wife's name.

Now this was not done in the present instance, except indeed, as to worship of ancestors; but I will ask Dr. Hale to tell us why, and, at the same time, to "lend a hand" at these festivities.

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### Address of Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.

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Mr. Hale said that his marriage into the Dudley family forty years ago had been so successful that he found one of his boys had followed in the same steps. He spoke in some detail of the evidences which make it certain that the Massachusetts colony would never have crossed here but for the religious convictions of the men and women who united in it. When they came here they attended to their business, like honest, Christian men and women; but it was absurd to argue from that that the colony was not a religious community. At the bottom they believed that they were all sons of God or daughters of God, that they were all kings and all priests, and each man of them

went to his daily duty because it was his religious conviction that he worked with God in going to that duty. I believe that this is a fair statement of the conviction of the great majority of the first settlers of the Bay Colony; and such, I believe, were the ancestors of the Dudley family.

The triumphs and prosperity of America at the present time are astounding to the foreigner who comes to our shores. He cannot understand it. In the thirty years last past the wealth of this country has increased four-fold, and a great part of this increase has come from the push and energy of New England, or from the men who had a New England training. You will find them all over the country, and how do they do it? They do it simply because they were brought up to live to the glory of God. You do not find it in any other country. New England's sons are taught to live to the glory of God. They are sent out all over the country with that teaching uppermost in their hearts, and that has made them push ahead; among other things they have helped to accumulate the wealth of the country. That is what has made the Dudleys do all that they have toward the glory of God and for the advancement of the country. Nine-tenths of the men of New England who have left New England homes, are honored citizens of our sister states. Do not think of oysters and lobsters when you think of a New England man or a Dudley, but think of strong women and honest men, who lived and died to the glory of God.

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*The President:* We have with us to-night a gentleman whom you all will wish to hear. In the days of our ancestor here they had but one lawyer, and he did not stay long, for the people seemed to think they did not need a lawyer's assistance. It may be they did not. At any rate he soon returned home to England and then wrote some

plain truths about our ancestors (lawyers always tell the truth), and but for his book, we should be without some important facts in the history of those early days. Now, we have a lawyer with us to-night and I have no doubt he can tell us some plain truths ; and I will introduce to you as our last speaker, Elias Dudley Freeman, of Portland, Maine.

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## Address of Hon. Elias Dudley Freeman.

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MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :

The hour is late, and I think you will agree with me that the "feast of reason" has held its own with the rest of the viands. Dr. Dudley has explained to us that we are "evoluted" from the Dodo, now unhappily extinct; the President and others have told in eloquent language of the past glory and the rising greatness of the Dudley family ; and our venerable historian, Dean Dudley, with his delightful rhetoric, has "gilded the path to the Tomb!" I have been asked to follow with a few words for the State of Maine Dudleys, but, as I have said, the hour is late, and with their permission I will suppress my carefully type-written impromptu speech, and tell a short story, out of respect to my professional fore-runner, the first lawyer of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who "was looked upon with suspicion" probably because he was in the habit of telling stories. Being called upon, in these surroundings, to speak in praise of one's ancestors reminds me of a circumstance which happened to a friend of mine one Sunday last summer, at a small coast town in Maine. He attended the little church in the morning and, the minister, a gaunt, cadaverous man, offered up a most humble and abject apology to the Almighty, that a vile, wretched, grovelling worm of the dust should presume to

address Him in behalf of other grovelling worms no more worthy than himself. My friend said to his companion, "That man is hungry! What he needs is something to eat!" So, after service, he made the minister's acquaintance, took him off to his hotel and gave him the best dinner he ever had. That evening, he said, the man stood up in the pulpit as straight as an arrow, looked the Almighty right in the face and thanked Him fervently that he had "made man just a little lower than the angels!" So much for what a good dinner can do!

But if we can believe much that has been written, the Dudleys have never stood in need of such adventitious aid to self-respect; for the "Dudley pride" is traditional from Sir Walter Scott to Dr. Holmes. I do not know how much historic justice there may be in this, but I cannot believe it to have been an arrogant pride or an o'erweening self-esteem, for these are weaknesses which ill comport with the strength of character which made our ancestors men of authority; but that the Dudleys have been possessed of that degree of personal dignity and self-respect which by small minds is often mistaken for pride, I can well understand. The Dudleys whom I know, of the seventh and eighth generation, had that kind of pride written in their faces and, as an aged friend of mine used to say, "God writes a legible hand!"

The sons and grandsons of the brave Lieut. James, the great-grandson of Gov. Thomas, were early settlers in Maine. The virgin forests and the broad waterways attracted them from Raymond and Brentwood in New Hampshire, and as early as 1760 we find their names in the records of Pownalborough (now Dresden), Pittston, Readfield, Winthrop, and Mt. Vernon in the region of the Kennebec. Timber lands and kindred enterprises seem to have been attractive to the Dudleys from the days when the Reverend Samuel built the saw-mill at Exeter in

1652, down to his descendant, Frank Dudley, of the present generation, whose name and whose ships are as well known in the great lumber markets of South America as in the city and harbor of Portland.

Late in the last century, we find the younger grandchildren of Lieut. James moving eastward to the Penobscot, my great-grandfather James building for his growing family a home at Hampden, then and afterwards a place of much importance by reason of its foreign and domestic trade. To this old Dudley homestead my steps turn every year with almost reverent affection. It was built when this century was born, and the stirring events of the first and second decades were fresh in the minds of its occupants whom I knew.

From the dormer window of the spacious garret, the playroom of my childhood, the children of 1814 watched for the British fleet which had threatened to lay the town in waste, while below, the mothers, with heavy hearts but busy hands, made lint and cartridges to aid a vain resistance.

I remember how eagerly we children of the ninth generation used to listen to those "tales of a grandfather" of the brief and unequal struggle,—how the Redcoats sacked the town and carried our great-grandfather with others a prisoner to Castine ; how brave Capt. Morris, rather than surrender the frigate "Adams" to the enemy, applied the match to the magazine, and sunk the ship at her moorings in plain sight of the old home.

I recall his stories of the Penobscot Indians, disappointingly friendly but always potentially hostile, to our romantic minds ; the London-made piano with its brass strings and spindle legs, and the bayonet marks of British vandalism ; our grandfather Dudley's sword, innocent of bloodguiltiness, but which we were sure must have slain its thousands !

I remember well the Dudleys of the seventh generation who lived in this town of Hampden in my boyhood ; my grandfather, Elias Dudley, of heroic stature, as erect at nearly fourscore years as any Indian chief who visited him half a century before, a man who had served his country and his state in places of honor, and who left to his children a name untarnished, "rather to be chosen than great riches." John Dudley, his younger brother, whose snow-white hair seemed always a crown of glory above a face reflecting in its smile the sunlight of his pure soul.

The shifting currents of commerce have silenced the busy mills, the ships which bore their products to foreign lands have long ago spread their white wings for their last voyage, the wharves and warehouses are crumbling to decay, and the name of Dudley is found only on mossy headstones and in the recorded annals of every good work. But the old mansion which has sheltered five generations of our name still looks down upon the mighty river as it rolls in majesty to the sea, and in our hearts the memory of past years and noble lives "doth breed perpetual benediction."

I may be an humble and perhaps degenerate descendant of Thomas Dudley, but I yield to no man in admiration of his virtues and example, and in gratitude for the noble character and unpolluted blood which he transmitted not only to the third and fourth, but even to the seventh and eighth generation of men and women who feared God. "Pride of birth," says Lowell, "takes two forms ; one traces itself complacently to a coronet, the other defiantly to a lapstone. It is precisely the same sentiment in both cases, only one is the positive and the other the negative pole of it !" Very neat and epigrammatic, but defective in generalization.

There is, I believe, a proper and legitimate pride of birth which is neither complacent nor defiant ; not vanity



feeding upon the honors of the past, but an inheritance furnishing inspiration for the present. A pride which surveys the grandeur of our country,—the mightiest factor upon earth in its relation to the human race,—which forecasts the future of this land upon which must be wrought out and solved those great social problems which lie between us and that “far-off divine event” to which the whole creation with swift and strenuous celerity is moving on, and which says, “*Our* ancestors in those early days of self-denial laid the foundations of this republic deep in the fear of God, and our inheritance is the work which they began!” Let this be the “Dudley pride,” that our family name bring to us not complacency but responsibility; that we do nothing to bring discredit upon the fame of Thomas Dudley, and that to the limit of our influence the institutions which he labored to found may not perish from the earth.

---

*The President:* You will remember that I have already mentioned Rev. John Woodbridge, Governor Dudley’s “very loving son”, but I did not tell you all he wrote to him, nor have I time to do so. Mr. Woodbridge married Mercy, the Governor’s daughter. Woodbridge was in some doubt what course he should pursue, and the fatherly solicitude and beautiful character of our ancestor is made to appear with wonderful clearness in some other things which he said in that letter.

Listen: “I desire that you would seriously consider of what I say, and take advice of your uncle, Mr. Noyes, or whom you think meetest about it; withal considering that no man’s opinion in a case wherein he is interested \* \* \* \* is absolutely to be allowed without comparing his reason with others. \* \* \* \* I need say no more. The Lord direct and bless you, your wife and children, whom I would fain see, and have again some thought of it, if I live till next summer.”

Now, we have with us a lineal descendant of that very John and Mercy Woodbridge, a distinguished son of a distinguished ancestor, whom I have had the pleasure of knowing for many years. I have now the pleasure of presenting him to you, the Rev. Warren S. Woodbridge, of Medford.

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### Address of Rev. W. S. Woodbridge.

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MR. PRESIDENT, FRIENDS AND KINDRED:—I am very glad to be here tonight as a member of this family, and as a descendant of so good an ancestor. Fifteen years ago I was not aware that I was descended from the strong Puritan Governor. At that time I chanced to find a genealogy of the Woodbridge family, and then learned to what race I belonged. My great-grandfather's name was Dudley Woodbridge, which is an indication that in his day the Dudley traditions had not died out in our line.

I have had some peculiar sensations since I came into this room. I have met here friends of long ago, a college friend of twenty years standing, and several others, and to-night, for the first time, have learned that they are my blood relations, descendants of the Rev. John Woodbridge and Mercy Dudley. Then again it strikes me rather strangely to look about this room into all your strange faces—into the faces of this good—but we will let the compliments pass, the hour is late,—into all your faces, and to realize that you are nearly all my relatives, all in the family. And when I think, too, that this is only a representation of how many others there are, who are not here, I shall expect now as I go about to meet a Dudley on every corner. I shall have a fellow feeling with all New England and be more at home everywhere.

I can join heartily in the high praises which have been bestowed upon our illustrious ancestor. It is not necessary that I repeat the good words, but I may be allowed, however, to add one other to the list of compliments already passed: I cannot help thinking that it is a testimony to the excellent judgment and sound wisdom of the Puritan governor that he accepted an alliance with the Woodbridge family; and we think that Mercy inherited something of these qualities from her father when she looked with favor upon the Rev. John Woodbridge, our ancestor. On the other hand, we cannot say enough in praise of the clear discernment and excellent taste of the Rev. John, when he went a-wooing Mercy Dudley.

We do well to trace our lineage, especially when it carries us back to the fountain head of so much good. I am most glad to pay my tribute of high regard to our Puritan ancestry. I have always admired and revered their sturdy virtues. Their courage, their moral force, their conscientiousness, their faithfulness, their faith and trust and hope, are qualities that must imbue our community and national life, if we are rightly to develop as a people and to have stability as a nation. I do not agree with their theology, but I reverence their spirit. Those who are holding up their faults in a blaze of modern light, are, it seems to me, searching out the lesser things and failing to appreciate the greater.

These gatherings, of which I trust there will be more, will best serve their purpose, if they are not only pleasant social occasions, but also awaken in us a spirit of emulation and a stronger appreciation of the virtues of those whom we call to mind. Let us then carry away to-night not only the pleasant memories of this hour, but above all else a purpose to cultivate in our hearts, and to carry into our home life, into our occupations, into our public life, into all our walks and ways, the strong virtues of the good man whom we honor to-night.

## President's Closing Remarks.

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At the close of Rev. Mr. Woodbridge's address, the President announced that the hour had now come when the meeting should draw to a close. He congratulated the people there assembled, upon the eminent success of the first Dudley Reunion and hoped that it was but a forerunner of other and equally pleasant meetings to come.

Though this, the first reunion was adjourned, and it was already late, many lingered to take another look at the many relics, memorials and heirlooms there on exhibition, and handed down in the several branches of the family.

Many people had here met for the first time and found very pleasant acquaintance with each other. Many friends had here met to learn for the first time the very pleasing and interesting fact that they were of kin to each other.

A pleasanter and more satisfactory family reunion it would be difficult to imagine. All were pleased, all were gratified at the result of so much effort, and all congratulated themselves that at last they had had the opportunity to meet their own kin under such happy auspices, and to commemorate and honor the virtues of their common ancestor.

Not a little, too, was added to the pleasure of the occasion, by the fact that in all that was said and done, not only were the descendants of the second governor of Massachusetts able to appeal to authentic history in their celebration of the virtues of their great ancestor, but fair scope and full opportunity also was given to their feelings of patriotism in thus commemorating likewise the great deeds of one of the founders of New England.

May not the hope be expressed that this is in fact but the first of many reunions of our Dudley kith and kin ; that as the generations go by, our children and their children shall continue the delightful custom here inaugu-

rated, down to remoter generations ; and that we and they who come after us, shall never forget to hold in tender and appreciative remembrance the virtues of our ancestor, to the end that we and those who follow may be the better therefor, and that the common weal may be thereby enhanced.

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## Memorial to Gov. Thomas Dudley.

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[The following extract from a letter written by one of the Committee on Memorial to our distinguished ancestor is published, in order that the minds of all reading this volume may be set to thinking upon this most important subject.]

I have been pondering the question "What shall we recommend?" — Of course in Article II of the Constitution, the Association binds itself as its first active duty and work, to protect the place where rest the ashes of our celebrated ancestor, as may be found most "fitting and appropriate." —

To me, the "fitting and appropriate" seems to be merely care of the plot and tomb, keeping it in its original simplicity, with nothing added to the existing inscription, — cleaning the stone if necessary and doing whatever can be done to preserve it, etc., etc. — and, if the plot is large enough to admit of, a small space in fine grass well tended. I think nothing could be finer than the original tomb thus preserved, and set off. Nineteenth century monuments would be sadly incongruous in such a case and such a place.

I think that a sufficient fund should be set apart for such care of the tomb, and its expenditure entrusted to a committee, members of the Association living in Boston, or

in its immediate vicinity, which committee shall be appointed by the Association and shall report thereto at the annual meetings.

But I think that our great ancestor should have a memorial to his memory erected by his descendants in this Association, and I rise and propose that, as Governor Dudley signed the Charter for Harvard University, what more fitting and appropriate form could that memorial take on, than that of a building connected with that great seat of learning—and further I propose that the building be in some way for the use of women students at Harvard, and that it be called “The Governor Thomas Dudley Hall”—

That would indeed be something great to achieve and a memorial worthy of a great ancestor.

My proposition in full therefore is—provide first for the perpetual care and preservation of the tomb and burial plot in their original character—and then start on the college which will give the Association a living work to do which will never be *done*, but always capable of enlargement and greater beneficence from year to year.

Perhaps you will think me visionary or audacious in making a proposal requiring so much money and time to carry it out. But Dudleys should not be content to do only small things. Therefore I say—“Undertake and achieve,” as did our ancestor.

I hope to hear from the committee shortly and to know in brief, if you will kindly inform me what the other members propose, and what action is taken.

With kind regards,

I am, yours and theirs in the clan,

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES.

## Treasurer's Report.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, TREASURER.

IN ACCOUNT WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WHICH ORGAN-  
IZED THE RE-UNION OF THE DESCENDANTS OF GOVERNOR  
THOMAS DUDLEY.

DR.		CR.	
To amount received from contributions to de- fray the expenses.	374 50	By disbursements as per schedule annexed.	748 30
To amount received from the secretary for sale of dinner tickets.	559 85	By cash on hand.	203 55
To amount received for the preservation of the tomb, etc.	17 50		
All as per annexed schedule.			
Total	\$951 85	Total	\$951 85

Respectfully submitted,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

BOSTON, DEC. 1892.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the ac-  
counts of the Treasurer of the Executive Committee and find  
them correct in all particulars. Signed.

Auditing Committee. { D. D. SLADE,  
W. P. DUDLEY,  
A. M. DUDLEY.

## SCHEDULE NO. 1,

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSES OF THE  
DUDLEY RE-UNION, HELD OCTOBER 25, 1892.

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Sanford H. Dudley,	. . . . .	\$10 00
E. G. Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
Dudley R. Child,	. . . . .	5 00
Warren P. Dudley,	. . . . .	10 00
Dean Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
L. Edwin Dudley,	. . . . .	10 00
J. F. Dudley,	. . . . .	10 00
J. B. Moors,	. . . . .	25 00
C. V. Dudley,	. . . . .	10 00
E. Dudley Freeman,	. . . . .	5 00
Dr. Eliz. A. Carleton,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. Sarah W. Chandler,	. . . . .	2 00
Katherine L. Morrill,	. . . . .	2 00
Richard M. Jones,	. . . . .	10 00
Frank Dudley,	. . . . .	20 00
Rev. G. M. Searle,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. Edw. E. Hale,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. R. S. Fay,	. . . . .	5 00
Dr. A. M. Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. M. S. Child,	. . . . .	10 00
Mrs. Harvey A. Jones,	. . . . .	10 00
Mrs. A. H. Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
Annie O. Bangs,	. . . . .	5 00
Col. Henry Lee,	. . . . .	50 00
Orinda Dudley Hornbrook,	. . . . .	5 00
C. M. Higginson,	. . . . .	2 00
C. K. Babb,	. . . . .	2 00
James Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
J. H. Dudley,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. Hannah Chase Wheeler,	. . . . .	2 00
D. D. Slade,	. . . . .	5 00
Chas. Head,	. . . . .	10 00
Maurice P. White,	. . . . .	5 00
Chas. Anson Sheldon,	. . . . .	5 00
Mrs. Mary E. Brigham,	. . . . .	5 00
D. C. Gilman,	. . . . .	5 00
D. Dudley Johnson,	. . . . .	5 00
Melissa D. Atterbury,	. . . . .	5 00
Theo. H. Sheldon,	. . . . .	2 00
Sara Dudley Sears,	. . . . .	2 00
Woodbury Gersdorf Langdon,	. . . . .	25 00
Mrs. Lucy Rumrill,	. . . . .	2 00
Gilman H. Tucker,	. . . . .	10 00
Ariana S. Dudley,	. . . . .	1 00
Albert W. Child,	. . . . .	5 00
Miss Lily Dudley,	. . . . .	2 00
John Dudley,	. . . . .	1 00



Joseph P. Dudley, . . . . .	5 00	
F. E. Dudley, . . . . .	2 50	
Mrs. Augusta Dudley, . . . . .	5 00	
Dudley B. Seaver, . . . . .	2 00	
Jas. S. Dudley, . . . . .	3 00	
S. Henry Dudley, . . . . .	5 00	
H. C. Dudley, . . . . .	2 00	
Total		<u>\$374.50</u>
To amount received from Mr.		
Dudley R. Child for dinner tickets, .	559 85	
Mrs. Hollis for the preserva- tion of the family tomb, . . . . .	10 00	
Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes toward a monument, . . . . .	7 50	
Total receipts, . . . . .	\$951 85	<u>\$577 35</u>

## SCHEDULE NO. 2,

EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE DUDLEY RE-UNION, HELD  
OCTOBER 25, 1892.

	By cash paid to	(Voucher)	
Oct. 7,	Dudley R. Child,	(1)	\$40 05
" 8,	Brown & Clark,	(2)	8 25
" 13,	H. C. Whitcomb & Co.,	(3)	86
" 22,	L. K. Brown,	(4)	20 00
" 22,	Dudley R. Child,	(5)	20 96
" 25,	Return of Mrs. Russell's dinner tickets,	(6)	2 50
" 26,	H. A. Brooks,	(7)	2 50
" 26,	L. Edwin Dudley	(8)	10 13
" 26,	Brown & Clark,	(9)	19 45
" 26,	J. F. Merrow & Co.,	(10)	522 00
Nov. 1,	Ladies' Philharmonic Orchestra,	(11)	15 00
" 2,	John H. Thurston,	(12)	7 80
" 2,	Samuel G. Robinson,	(13)	22 25
" 5,	Dudley R. Child,	(14)	10 49
" 5,	Levi Redden, Sexton Bowdoin Street Church,	(15)	10 00
" 17,	Dean Dudley,	(16)	21 05
" 17,	G. A. & S. W. Brackett,	(17)	4 00
	Exchange on Checks,	(18)	1 51
Dec. 7.	Moore & Co., Teaming,	(19)	9 50
	Total expenditure,		<u>\$748 30</u>
	Balance on hand,		203 55
	Total,		<u>\$951 85</u>

Respectfully submitted,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Treasurer.

## Final Meeting of Executive Committee.

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Boston, Dec. 1, 1892.

The final meeting of the Executive Committee of the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley, was held at the New England Historic Genealogical Society's Building, No. 18 Somerset St., Boston, Dec. 1, 1892. Mr. Dean Dudley, Chairman of the Committee presiding. The records of all previous meetings of the Committee were read and approved. The Treasurer submitted his report and it was referred to an Auditing Committee, which later reported the Treasurer's accounts correct in all particulars. The report of the Auditing Committee was accepted. It was voted that the funds held by the Treasurer of this Committee should be transferred to the Treasurer of "The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association." It was also voted that the records and all books and papers, now in the hands of the Secretary of this Committee, should be turned over to the Secretary of said Association.

The thanks of the Committee were extended, by vote, to all all who had sent family memorials and relics to the Reunion for exhibition, and to the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, for their services. The record of this final meeting was read and approved. The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

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## Meetings of Board of Directors.

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The first meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association," was held at the residence of the President, in North Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17, 1892. This meeting proved to be a very interesting and social gathering. Various matters relating to the future of the Association were discussed and it was voted that all the money received from the Executive Committee, which organized the Reunion, should be placed on desposit and kept intact for the preservation and care of the Dudley tomb. It was also voted that the Committee authorized to publish the Report of the Reunion should make further endeavors to have Mr. Dean Dudley unite with them in the publication of said Report as per vote of the Association.

The second and last meeting of the Board of Directors, was held at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Elizabeth A. Carlton, Boston, Mass., Jan. 31st, 1893. The Publication Committee reported that efforts to secure reconciliation with Mr. Dean Dudley had proved futile and that he had refused to recognize the Committee or Association in any manner. By vote, the Publication Committee were authorized to complete the Report of the Reunion. A vote was passed declaring the office of Historian of the Association vacant.

GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY'S SEAL.



This cut represents the seal of the Governor that was attached to his will bearing date Apr. 26, 1652, and which may be seen at the Suffolk Probate Office, in Boston. It is a Lion Rampant, with a crescent for difference.

LION RAMPANT.



The lion rampant seems to have been borne by the family as early as the 9th of Edward II. Some of the Dudleys bore the single-tailed green lion, as Gov. Thomas Dudley did.

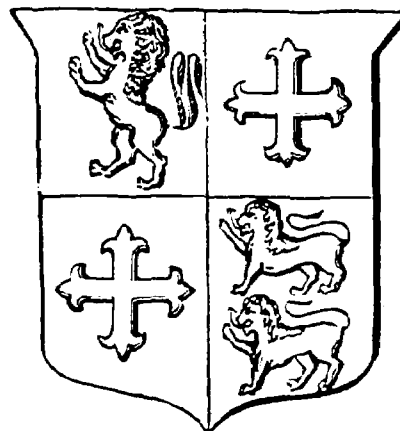
SEAL OF GOV. JOSEPH DUDLEY.



Joseph Dudley was born at Roxbury, Mass. Sept. 23, 1647, and was the second son of Gov. Thos. Dudley. He was appointed Governor of the Provinces of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, in 1702.

His term of office expired Feb. 1, 1714-15. He died April 2, 1720, and was buried in his father's tomb.

ARMS OF THE SUTTON DUDLEYS.  
QUARTERING MALPAS AND  
SOMERY.



1. Sutton of Notts.
2. Malpas of Cheshire.
3. Malpas of Cheshire.
4. Somery of Staffordshire.



## In Memoriam.

---

THEODORE MITCHELL KOUES (KEOUS),

BORN AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE,

JANUARY 31ST, 1811.

DIED AT NO. 10 EAST 75TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY,

MAY 24TH, 1893.

---

*"An honest man. One that loved God and never defrauded his brother."*

---

Mr. Koues (Keous) was the eldest descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley present at the first Reunion Dinner of the Gov. Thomas Dudley Family Association, at the Revere House, Boston, on the evening of October the twenty-fifth, 1892, and is the first member of the Association to pass from the scenes of earth to those of the Heavenly Home, of whose glories he had a most remarkable vision several days before his departure,—"glories which no language is adequate to describe."

Mr. Koues' descent from Gov. Thomas Dudley is as follows:—

### GOV. THOMAS DUDLEY<sup>1</sup>.

REV. SAMUEL DUDLEY<sup>2</sup>, marr. 1633 at Cambridge, Mass., Mary, only daughter of John Winthrop, 1st Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

ANN DUDLEY<sup>3</sup>, marr. Col. Edward Hilton of Exeter, New Hampshire, son of Edward Hilton of Exeter, N. H.

COL. WINTHROP HILTON<sup>4</sup>, marr. Jane Wilson.

DEBORAH HILTON<sup>5</sup>, marr. Benjamin Thyng, of Exeter, N. H.

WINTHROP THYNG<sup>6</sup>, marr. Judith Fowler, of Epping, N. H.

DEBORAH THYNG<sup>7</sup>, marr. in 1774, WILLIAM KEOUS, who was born, June 20, 1741, in the Parish of Kirkcolm, Wigtonshire (Galloway), Scotland. A graduate of Harvard University, class of 1768, afterward in 1775 a member of the Brentwood, New Hampshire, "Committee of Correspondence" and clerk of the same. (American Archives. Fourth Series. Vol. I, Page 1222.) Died in Ohio, Sept. 1st, 1814.

THEODOSIUS KEOUS<sup>8</sup>, 4th son and fifth child of William Keous born April 6th, 1784, marr. Margaret Wallace Smith, of Dover, N. H., daughter of Josiah Smith and Abigail Bell, his wife.

THEODORE MITCHELL KOUES<sup>9</sup> (Keous), marr. in New York City, Aug. 8th, 1838, Louisa Henderson Monroe Board, daughter of Joseph Board, Esq., and Elizabeth Bancker Board, née Leaycraft and grand-daughter of two officers of the Revolutionary War, viz:—

Major David Board, of New Jersey, paymaster of the New Jersey troops during the war, and Lieutenant William Leaycraft, of Col. John Lamb's New York Regiment of Artillery. After the war Lieutenant Leaycraft was one

of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. His membership being now held by one of his great grandsons. Their eight children were :

LOUISE WINTHROP KOUES<sup>10</sup> (Keous), unm.

HELEN KOUES<sup>10</sup>, marr. Geo. Nelson Reynolds, son of Nelson Bradford Reynolds, Esq., of Lewiston, Maine. A lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Plymouth, Mass., Colony.

THEODORE LEACRAFT KOUES<sup>10</sup>, died aged five years and eight months.

ELIZABETH LEAYCRAFT KOUES<sup>10</sup>, unm.

WILLIAM HENDERSON KOUES<sup>10</sup>, died aged eleven months.

GEORGE ELLSWORTH KOUES<sup>10</sup>, marr., January 3rd, 1878, at Elizabeth, N. J., Mary Parmly Toby, only daughter of Simeon Toby, Esq., of New Orleans, La., and Lavinia Parmly, his wife.

FRANK BLEECKER KOUES<sup>10</sup>, marr. January 2nd, 1889, Jennie, daughter of Robert Burgess, Esq., of Rutherford, N. J.

MARY MACAULAY KOUES<sup>10</sup>, marr. January 8th, 1878, at Kearney, N. J., Thomas Toby, eldest son of Simeon Toby, Esq., of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Koues' long life was crowded with varied and interesting experiences. Until past middle age he was actively engaged in a business with large interests, and had intimate relations and friendships with many leading men of affairs of his time. North and south, east and west of his own country were all familiar to him, as at different periods of his life he had lived in the several sections, and studied closely the differing phases of American development. He also made several extended visits to Mexico and became a great admirer of the better class of Mexicans; and later a trip to England gave him the great pleasure of seeing English people in their own homes.

Mr. Koues, by nature, belonged to that choice minority of high-tuned souls, "Seekers after Truth," that are ever widening, extending, their mental and spiritual horizon and who know within themselves that "one and God are a majority."

In sentiment and principle, he was staunchly and truly American, but his sympathies were world-wide, bounded only by the brotherhood of man and the many lands in which men live under various aspects and conditions. Such a life and character can lead to but one sort of old age. Mr. Koues outlived nearly all his early associates and in his later years he gradually withdrew from active pursuits, and became largely a looker on, always a keenly interested and appreciative one at the quickly shifting scenes of the great panorama of the world.

His family and a small circle of intimate and congenial friends were his dear companions and, a student to the last, his books and papers filled many a quiet hour.

All subjects at home or abroad interested him and he kept himself thoroughly abreast of the questions of the day. He grew old most gracefully, the quiet geniality of his nature seeming to ripen with each added year. His well-stored mind, and

wide and varied experience of life made him an interesting companion to old and young alike, and to the latter he was ever a ready sympathizer, a wise counsellor and a valued friend.

A thoroughly domestic and religious man, he died as he had lived with his family about him; "in the Communion of the Catholic Church; in the confidence of a certain faith; in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, and in perfect charity with the world." And the end was Peace.

To the memory of a dearly loved father this brief sketch is affectionately dedicated by his eldest daughter.

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## Appeal for Photographs.

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50 BROMFIELD ST., BOSTON, July 5, 1893.

*To the descendants of Governor Thomas Dudley.*

Dear friends :—It seems to me that if every descendant of Governor Thomas Dudley will send his or her photograph to be placed in an album to be the property of "The Governor Thomas Dudley Family Association," it will make a very valuable collection that will be most highly prized by future generations.

If my kinsfolk will send their pictures, with their own names and those of their ancestors, I will place them in albums which I will transmit to my successors in office.

I sincerely hope that all who can, will make an early response to this circular.

In addition to pictures of living descendants, it will add much if each member of the family will send photographs of relatives and ancestors and especially of family portraits which they may possess.

With an earnest desire to serve the family, I am, affectionately,

Your kinsman,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,

*Treasurer.*

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\*An error was made in transposing the order of the addresses of Hon. Elias Dudley Freeman and Rev. Mr. Woodbridge and was not discovered until too late to rectify.