

APPENDIX I.

THE BAKER LINEAGE

WILLIAM (the Soldier)
Born 1785

Brothers and sister

John, George, Diggory, Robert, Thomas, Ann.

William (the Soldier) married Rebecca Gimlet November 19, 1806

Their issue were:

Ann, 1807, who married Wm. Turner, Feb.1,1806 (All of these emi-
John,1809, who married Grace Bone,____,1836 (grated to America
William,1811, who married Caroline Cann,Jan.6,1842 (except Ann and
Eliza, 1814, who married Thos.Baker, Dec.21,1837 (William.
Rachel, 1817,who married Walter Bray,June 2,1841
James, 1820, who married Eliza (?) ? ? ?

(For descendants of John Baker and Grace Bone see
next page)

Descendants of William Baker and Caroline Cann:

William, who married _____

Their descendants were William (Bachelor)

Thomas, who married Margaret
Pern and died without
issue.

Margaret (Deceased)

Thomas, who died a bachelor.

Descendants of John and Grace Bone Baker:

Children	Grand Children (Living to maturity)	Number of	
		Great-grand- children	Great-great grand-child- ren. (June 1, 1952.)
William Bone (1837-1920) m. Rosapha Coombe	William John Grace (Lyons) Thamsin (Dunham) T.C.	6 0 0 0	8
Mary Jane (1839-1924) m. John Gilbert	*Jessie (Frye) Emma (Loomer) Will *Ervin	4 2 4 2	5 3 7 2
John (1841 - ?) m. Mary Dingman	*Grace (Ballist) *Sidney (Bachelor) *Roy (Bachelor) Howard	0 0 0 4 (?)	?
Julius (1844-1913) m. Eliza Colwell	*Mark (Bachelor) *Harry Mary (Spinster) Stanley (Bachelor)	0 1 0 0	
Francis (1845-1926) m. Lydia Duffin	Earl Alice (Spinster) Lenna (Hulce) Aurel (Pardee)	3 0 2 0	5 3
James (1848-1926) m. Ella Edwards	Julia (Gray) Eddie	2 1	3 1
Richard (1851-1935)	*Ruby (Box) Ralph Levi Emma (Spinster) Eunice (Spinster)	1 3 2 0 0	3 3
Edwin (1853-1926) Alfred (1857-1938)	(Bachelor) (Bachelor)	0 0	
		<u>37</u>	<u>31</u>

* Indicates deceased.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS PRESERVED BY ALFRED BAKER

<u>FROM</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>EXCERPTED PORTION</u>
Edm. Turner	J. Baker	8/10/62	"Grandmother still has her home at Pattacott in the parlour with Uncle James but he is about to remove at Michelmas because Mr. & Mrs. Cann at Petherwin Gate are come to Pattacott to live as Mrs. Cann has had fits. I expect you know that Uncle Wm has all of Pattacott & Uncle James has sold him his share and given up all the farm to him. Mr. J. Smale still lives at Uncle W., 's and they have Mr. & Mrs. Cann with them now. Cousin Wm. is a neat young man but poor Tommy is still insane, but he has no fits now. Uncle James has a family of nine children living and one dead. They are fine children."
(Written from Maxworthy)			
(?) Turner	Wm. B. Baker	3/30/67	"Richard Shorer died on Christmas Day and Pattacott is fallen into the possession of the Duke of Bedford, who will not let it to Uncle Wm. Baker. Their custom is to let their lands to one who has land. Uncle has had a sale I think to sell of (r) some of his setok".
Edm. Turner	Wm. B. Baker	9/19/03	"At Maxworthy the old(?) chapel has been converted into a drodeny(?) house. the new one was erected some years ago down near your old home at Caudry Park in a field adjoining of yours which belonged to Mr. Pearce".
Edm. Turner	A. E. Baker	1/31/05	"Wm. Bone Baker, the son of Mr. John Baker from Caudery Park, North Petherwin. The old chapel of Maxworthy is disused now for several years and a new chapel is built in the corner of a field which was once Uncle's. The top corner of the field nearest to the old chapel, certainly it is the other side of the road from the old one"

W. Baker	John Baker	11/20/68	"Mother is living with sister Ann She looks better now than when she lived in the old parlour by herself. I was afraid she would burn herself and burn down the house. She has not been down to see us never since she left before last Lady day. I suppose she was so much attached to the place that the sight of such alterations hurts her feelings. R. Sherer died last Christmas day and I was ordered to give up the farm to Lady day x x x x ."
W. Baker	John Baker (Cont'd)	11/20/68	"The reason why I could not be allowed to rent the farm again was because I had land of my own being contrary to their rules. The system of farming and the rules they enforce were to (o) stringent for me x x x x I have a little farm x x x ."
W. Baker	John Baker	7/26/69	"Since I wrote you last I have bought a little farm, about 10 acres, in the Parish of Trenglos just opposite Milford Gate. It suited nicely with what I had to Gamworthy Waters."
W. Baker	John Baker	1/21/74	"We have had a very bad harvest x x hour neighbour Mr. Knebone has not wheat enough to find his family up-on all Pattacott he is buying his flower all redy"

(NOTE: It must be that Knebone lived in the new house and William continued to live in the old house.)

APPENDIX III

1851 Jan 25

Town Troy Walworth County Wisconsin North America

Dear Brother and all our dear friends if these lines reach you we hope the will find you all alive and well as we are at present thank God for it, dear Brother I received your letter about month after date cost 24 cents I did not put in money with it, Francis eyes are well and well over the Sea, from what you said about your little Thomas we fear he is not right in is head, we should like to know. On the 24th inst. about 4 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Bottrell & My Mrs. presented to me another fine Boy. My Mrs. is very well one of the reasons that I did not write sooner I thought I would see it over first another reason is the want of time. I have had so much work to do. The first fall I put in 20 acres wheat that I have had to harvest I had to plow sow and harrow in 16 acres spring wheat 11 acres of Oats 11 acres barley 10 acres Indian corn an pumkins 1½ acres turnips the best eating sweets I ever eat and very good crop 1 acre potatoes we had to run the Indian corn with the plow twice an haw it twice I have had to mow & save 10 acres of hay before I had time to haw my corn an turnips and my harvest ~~was~~ come; all this I did with my two Boys and one Yoke of Oxen with the exception of 3 or 4 days my neighbors helpt me; and 10 days Thos. Strike to haw my corn. John Chapman hired 6 acres of corn ground in my field on shares our harvest comes about the middle of July I had good spring wheat oat and barley My winter wheat was very slight but it was as good as my neighbors, our grain gets ripe very fast one after another. I hired Thos. Strike 1 month in harvest gave him 30 dollars and we cut and saved all except a few days I sowed my spring wheat the 15th of April and cut it later end July I threshed all my grain in three days 8 horses work the machien at once the Machine find 4 horses & three men, the charge 3 dollar an half for wheat for 100 bushels 3 Do barley 2 Do Oats the rest of the men and horse the farmer finds it takes from 12 to 15 men to work the Meehine at one time we find them meat and drink an Oats for their horses. Man and two horses, man and two horses got 1 dollar an half per day

(Next page)

I had 236 bushels winter wheat 231 Do spring wheat 293 bushels barley 356 Do of oats if I could have harvested my grain as you do I should had 12 hundred bushels now I have more than 11 hundred & between 7 an 8 hundred bushels of Indian corn now the prise of wheat is from 75 to 80 cents barley 58 cents Oats 28 cents corn 31 cents potatoes from 25 cents to 37 cents the American bushel is 2 pecks your measure pork is from 4 Dollars to 4½ Dollars per hundred I have fatted 11 pigs and I have three Sows to keep over year I have two Yoke Oxen 3 cows 4 yearlings 3 geese and gander an a bull Dog winding mechine plows and harrows but I have not things enough yet a good Yoke of oxen cost from 70 to 75 dollars a good horse from 75 to 100 dollars my taxes this year is between 6 an 7 Dollars We are going to build a new School House 250 dollars I shall have to pay more than 30 dollars; Wages are very high so we can find a way for all our money, thrashing & harvesting cost a great deal that is the greatest thing

We have to pay Cows sheep an pigs an hens pay best in this country these take but little labour, the railroad is going mile an half from my house this country is improving fast Praps you would hear something about the climate last winter we had some cold days but not much snow A very moderate winter till spring then it came in dry an cold barron late spring such a spring the was never known since our people came their the winter wheat when it ought to been shuting was not much higher than A mans shoe, the corn in five or six days did not come up but it ought to, my corn was five or six weeks before we could see the rows, I thought I should have none, It was said we should have a famine through the land everything dried up by the dry cold winds an frosty mornings but just when the people thought it was over with their crop it came to beautiful warm rains and things grew at a wonderful rate and we had a good crop an our harvest was a great deal better than we could expect, we have had a very hot summer sickness and Death has been very plenty but thank God it hath not entered our house I an my Family have not had one days Sickness never since we came here

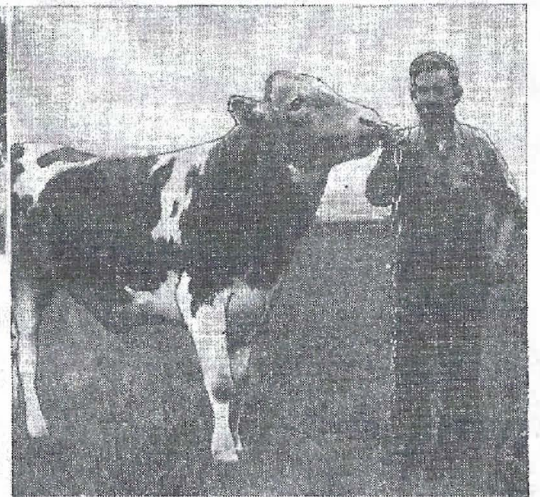
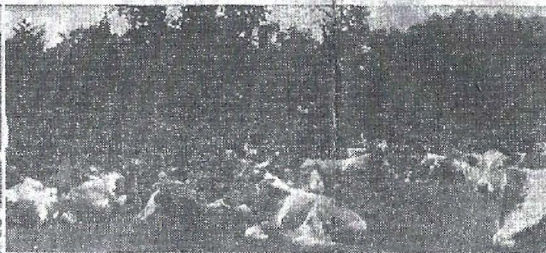
(At this point a portion is cut out. The next full lines are as follows)

would suit her much better I hope Mother will not trouble herself for we have a large good farm we have plenty meat an drink an work if any of you come over hear mind to bring me some of that Waterloo Wheat and some read Straw White Wheat A little will do. I dont expect Wm. Turner nor Brother James and as for Thos. Baker if he comes and Drink and Fights as he doth Home he would not trouble this world very long. Wm. Turner could do well here or any Sober industrious Farm that hath two or three hundred pounds or any man that will work The poor man that will work can get money just as fast as the farmer, The young Rich Bottrell hath bought 160 acres of land with is own money and many hells that I could name but I will not persuade any man to come if you wish to know anything I will send you the real truth from what Saly Ebbott said when we left when we left Plymouth I thought she would been here before now, Please to let Rich-Bone and all the Bone Family know the circumstances we are in and let Jane Bone know that we eat not Bread but white bread and I care nothing about her doubting I know I have a good farm one of 112 acres an the other 80 acres with a marsh for hay running through the both farms with many beautiful springs of water and a little brook runing all through the Marsh like that in Caudery Park an for every thing the best farm in this neighborhood Please to excuse bad writing an blunders

Your &c John & Grace Baker

About John Earl Baker,
the Author and Compiler
Of
"Life and Times
Of John Baker
Farmer"

The next few pages contain the article that the Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer ran on John Earl Baker. Most of Dr. John Earl Baker's papers are in the Wisconsin Historical Society Archives in Madison, Wisconsin.



Farmer John Busy still in public affairs, Earl Baker enjoys best the days spent on his Waukesha County dairy farm.

Contented Full at ten o'clock in the morning, the Baker herd of 40 Guerneys takes an early siesta.

Long Service Dan Parsons, leading the pure bred bull, has been tenant and operator of the Baker farm for 18 years.

He Fed China Through Three Famines

John Earl Baker Back On The Farm After 25 Years In The Orient

By F. B. Swingle

RECENTLY, I spent a day with one of the most interesting men in Wisconsin. He is John Earl Baker, a Badger state farm boy, who has seen service in China for a quarter century as relief fund administrator, highway engineer and advisor to the Chinese Ministry.

We were classmates some years ago and Dr. Baker is still interested in Wisconsin dairying—two facts which helped to get this story of his important work, so that readers of Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer might have it. You'll like to hear

think of any other home than with Bakers. They operate on the share plan.

We found the herd lying down contentedly on the slope of the hill at 10 o'clock in the morning, satisfied to finish grazing. This natural tribute to the lush pasture growth and to stable feeding, as well, was borne out further in the report of Mr. Hule that a daily load of 11 cans is being shipped to Salem, on its way to the great city on the south.

Average butter fat test of the herd so far this year is five per cent. A pure



our modern agriculture in comparison with Old World ways that change so slowly.

Dr. Baker has made seven trips to China in the last quarter century. Besides administering famine funds, he has served that empire as Advisor to the Chinese Ministry of Communications and has been particularly active in the work of highway construction there.

Road Builders

There may have been a Wisconsin farm background that had a lot to do with this part of Baker's work. When he was a boy, his father was town road commissioner or pathmaster. This fact brought to his immediate attention such points of grading, surfacing, bridge building and other items of road construction and maintenance as are found important in this kind of engineering work everywhere. There's no doubt that many of Father Baker's commonsense decisions made here in Eagle Township may be seen in counterpart there today on many miles of

about this visit with a native son of national fame.

We started out walking over the rolling 267-acre dairy farm, that morning, talking happily of the old days, of the splendid herd of Guernseys, of the long experience in China, of Chinese farm life, of Oriental roads and transportation.

Sons Of Pioneers

John Baker, Dr. Baker's grandfather, came from England in the early days and settled in the Eagle neighborhood of Waukesha County. He and his sons worked hard, as settlers did in Wisconsin a century ago. They prospered with the passing of the years.

The old English holdings had comprised 12 acres and, as good seasons came to this pioneer, he dreamed of the time when he could possess 100 acres of land for each acre of the old farm across the water. His ambitious dream came true and Grandfather Baker did own 1,200 acres at one time there at the Eagle settlement.

The Bakers today are justly proud of the present dairy herd, now numbering 40 milk producers, besides a dozen youngsters of their own selection and breeding. The farm is managed by R. L. Hulce, former instructor at Wisconsin College of Agriculture and experienced judge of dairy cattle.

Tenant Stays

Tenant and operator of the farm is Dan Parsons, who has been with the Bakers for 18 years. His older brother John was there before him. The Parsons Brothers came from the Cornwall mining district of England and have worked happily with the Baker family and others in the neighborhood since they came to America.

Here is a case where it may be safely said that Bakers would find it hard to get along without their good tenant and Parsons could scarcely

bred sire of the Lurvey strain heads the Baker herd this year. Pure bred sires always are found here.

Contrasts In China

As we walked on over the field where Dr. Baker had worked to clear them of stumps and stones when a boy, I asked him about farming in China. In 1929, again in 1931 and still again in 1934, there were famines in China. They were caused by drought and sometimes by floods, the lack of reserve stores being a cause of much destitution in the Empire.

Dr. Baker had been Director of the Red Cross and administered the China Famine Relief Fund during those years. At that time I had written him, asking:

"Why is it, that China, with its millions of acres of prairie lands, can't be taught to make use of modern farm machinery to produce food crops in abundance?"

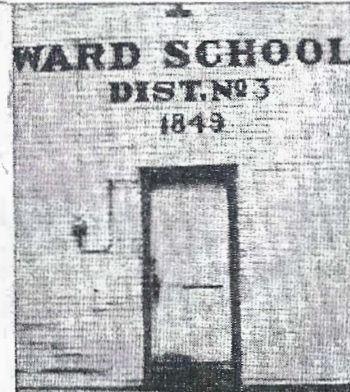
He replied at that time that, while some experimental work has been done by the government, Chinese laborers were slow to accept machinery and modern methods of farming.

So, on this day's visit, while tramping over the rolling hills, the fertile valleys and through the wooded slopes of the Baker farm, I brought up the same question:

"Can tractors and power machinery be used on Chinese prairies for grain crop production?"

"Yes", said he. "Tractors can be

Forty years ago, John Hay, the noted American statesman, said of China: "Whoever understands that mighty empire socially, politically, economically, religiously, has a key to world politics for the next five centuries."—John Earl Baker.



Simple Beginnings Like so many men of prominent service in the world's affairs, John Earl Baker got his start in this little one-room country school, built almost 100 years ago and still in service.

used in the farming country all the way from Nanking to Peking—hundreds of miles."

"Then, why aren't they used? Why have the Chinese farmers been so slow to adopt agricultural machinery?"

Chinese Labor Cheap

"Because human labor is so cheap in China", he replied. "A missionary in Honan told me that he had computed the cost of binder twine in one of the larger Hwaiking wheat fields. The cost of twine alone was greater than the entire cost of cutting and harvesting the wheat by hand. That's just one example."

There we see the point. There we see why our rice growers of Louisiana are able to grow rice here by modern machinery and ship it to Chinese markets, where it is sold as cheaply as rice grown by their field laborers who work for 19 cents per day. It's

Chinese highways.

We might think that, over the plains of China, a poor road is about as useful as a good one, for the native push carts. It is true that the sharp narrow tires of these carts do tear up road surfaces badly, but today in treaty ports and leased areas under foreign control, wider tires have been introduced to the betterment of road surfaces.

In his book, "Explaining China," Dr. Baker gives us a glimpse of what is developing today in that great country—a general hook-up between highways, railways, waterways and airways. The highway system is now extending from Shanghai to almost any provincial city.

How They Work

But China moves slowly, in road building as in many other ways. Hunan has gravel for filling and surfacing, but many miles of highway must be blasted out of solid rock. With thousands of men, however, the work can be pushed quite rapidly.

As highway engineer, Baker has built and blasted his way over hundreds of miles of these roads. He told me of one rock cut, six miles in length, where his crews finished the grueling job in 70 days. They had only the native black powder for blasting, with home-made paper fuses. The men work in gangs of 30, with a foreman of their own selection for each crew. At times Engineer Baker had as many as 20,000 there at road making, bridge building and other phases of the work.

During the famine years, when America supplied wheat for the destitute, Baker paid the workers in wheat and other provisions, instead of money.

Last year his work was done along the Burma Road, now the scene of fierce fighting. Baker urged strongly the policing and fortification of that vital highway.

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Baker Builds Roads

(From Page 5)

Government officials did not support that view. It would be interesting to know what they think of the situation there today, though. Baker says that they probably could not have provided any defense that would have withstood assaults of the Japanese hordes.

Road construction is made especially difficult in the South China provinces in the summer rainy season, where the rainfall of the entire year comes all in two months. At this season, 20 inches falls in the eight weeks.

Seven Trips Home

"How many trips back to America did you take, during your quarter century of service in China?" I asked my friend.

"Seven times I have made the journey back and forth," he said. "The years of work between ranged from two to six."

"Shall you go back again soon?"

"That is uncertain", he replied, "for I am asked by our government to visit the army camps in order to give the boys some talks on the Orient, so that they can have information about some of the places where they may be sent. This might take quite some time".

Many books could be filled with the interesting stories of Dr. Baker's work on the other side of the world. Such good service helps much in maintaining friendship with the Empire. It is practical missionary work.



Baker Family Reunion

A reunion was held on the farm bought by John and Grace Baker on 12 June 1949, 100 years after John, Grace and children arrived in the United States. This picture was taken on the front lawn of their house.

Identification of Persons in the Photo on the previous page

Jim Hanna should read Joe Hanna. Reading from the left only the following children are identified: Carol Jean Zimmerman, Donald Baker. Reading right to left only the following are identified: Ruby Zimmerman, Doris Baker, Becky Baker, Joe Hanna, William J. Reich. The identity of others may or may not be correct.

Top 13
Baker Centennial: June 12, 1949: Picture taken by James Gilbert, son
Left to Right - of Will.

Back Row: 1. Richard Baker, 2. & 3. Mrs. and Mr. Earl Bray 4. Phil. Hanna, husb. of Alberta Baker
5. Robert Baker 6. Annie Gilbert 7. & 8. Mr. and Mrs. Earl Paddock 9. Walter Zimmerman
10. Lottie Gilbert 11. Adolph Brown 12. Harold Gilbert 13. Ruth Ann Holzheimer 14. Phenie
Frye Brown 15. Carol Frye Holzheimer 16. Shirley Holzheimer 17. Zella Loomer
18. Frances Baker Ross & 19. Martha Ann Ross 20. Alice Baker

Middle: 1. & 2. Ralph and Vivian Baker 3. Alberta Hanna 4. & 5. Levi and Edna Baker
6. Florence Baker Kidd (behind Levi) 7. Robert Kidd 8. Eddie Baker 9. Rachel Reich, 10. Vera Baker
(d. of Will Baker)
11. Behind Aurel: Ethel Box Zimmerman 12. Aurel Baker Pardee 13. Vivian Betts
Baker (Howard's wife) 14. Lenna Baker Hulce 15. Howard Baker 16. J. C. Baker 17. Dorothy
Roberta Baker (Wife of Gerald) 18. John Earl Baker 19. Gerald Baker 20. Jessie Frye, at 79, the
oldest, ^{Baker} person present, 21. Emma Baker 22. Will Gilbert 23. Eunice Baker 24. Willie Smith
Baker (Wife of J. Earl B.)

Front: 1. Carol Zimmerman 2. Donald Baker 3. & 4. Betty Christianson Bray & baby
5. Austin Bray, son of Earl Bray 6. Howard Bray, son of Earl Bray 7. Bernice (Howard
Bray's wife) 8. & 9. Their daughters 10. Eleanor Hanna 11. Wm. John Reich 12. Barbara
Kidd 13. Roberta Kidd 14. Jeanie Ross (Frances Baker R.'s daughter) 15. James
Hanna 16. Rebecca Ann, d. of Howard Baker 17. Doris d. of Ralph Baker
18. Ruby Zimmerman