

HADLEY FAMILY HISTORY

The name of Hadley is of ancient origin and is found in several English counties including Suffolk, Middlesex, Hertford, Stafford and Somerset. It is a place name and most authorities on British surnames agree that Hadley is compounded of the two Anglo-Saxon words which mean "a wild heath where cattle graze."

Not only did individuals in early England take their surnames from where they lived, as did the Hadleys, according to Guppy, but they gave their family name to the places of residence. Consequently we find such names as Hoken-Hadley in Middlesex, Williton-Hadley Withycombe-Hadley in Somerset, and later derived from Alexander-Hadley, and his descendants, who held these and other manors in Somerset. As a family name Hadley appears in England from the very earliest times in various forms. We find it in the 12th century as Haddeligh and de Haddeley. A little later Cadogan de Hadley simplified the spelling which was retained by his descendants who held Sulley in Cheshire.

A little later the name appears as Hadeigh, but as early as the 14th century it is found spelled Hadley or Hadly and these forms were continued in Ireland where the name has never been a common one. When the Quaker Hadleys went from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1712, both of these forms with or without the "e" were used by the members of the same family.

In addition to Cadogan de Hadley referred to before we have some information regarding several individuals who bore the name in early times. In the Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London we learn of Sir John Hadley, who in 1369 was elected to Parliament. In account of "Sums of money lent to the Lord, the King" we read that Sir John lent King Edward III the sum of 26 pounds 13 shillings and 4 pence. The year 1371 saw troublous times in London and Sir John Hadley "was by the Kings orders arrested and delivered into the custody of the Constable of the Tower of London, there to be kept during the Kings pleasure." We wonder if this misfortune befell Sir John as a result of trying to collect from his royal debtor.

He was a member of the powerful Peppercorns Guild and on his release from the Tower he was appointed with one other to supervise the expenditures of all moneys coming to the Chamber of the Guild Hall for the business and necessities of the community.

In 1379 he was elected Lord Mayor of London to which office he was re-elected in 1393.

A little later we know of Sir Robert Hadley of Suffolk and in the next century the records of several Hadleys are preserved. Later in 1625 George Hadley of London and Somerset was born and in addition to being of consequence himself he was the ancestor of several Hadleys of note. George Hadley moved from London to East Barnet, Middlesex where he purchased Osidge in 1682 as a place of residence. At his death he was survived by his son George who inherited Osidge, a daughter Anne married Arthur Herbert, the celebrated Admiral and Earl of Torrington, and Mary, the wife of Sir William D'Oyly of Shotisham. In addition to holding Osidge, members of this family reside also at Church Hill House.

Among George Hadley's descendants were: John Hadley the mathematician born 1662 who improved the reflecting telescope and was vice-president of the Royal Society. Another was George Hadley of Lincoln Inn. Henry Hadley of Grays Inn John Hadley, fellow of Queens College Cambridge; Henry Hadley, a noted surgeon.

The above references to various Hadleys in England have been given as of some interest, but only one reference has been made to the Somerset Hadleys, although traditions, corroborated to some extent by records is to the effect that the branch of Hadleys who were in Ireland at a later date were descended from the Somerset family of that name.

The name does not appear in the earliest Somersetshire records and the first of the name in that county seems to be that of Alexander Hadley, born about 1375, who took up his residence in Somerset at his marriage. Through his marriage with Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Burborough, Alexander Hadley came into possession of the manors of Williton, Witleycombe, Heathfield and other lands. Part of these holdings had been in the family of Fitzurse which had possessed them in very early times after the Norman Conquest.

In the very early years of Henry 2nd reign Sir Reginald Fitzurse had his residence at Williton. This Sir Reginald was the principal person concerned in the killing of Thomas A. Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, under whom he served as a Knight while Chancellor of England. Fitzurse, with his fellow conspirators, were distinguished by nobility of descent and were favorites of King Henry 2nd, but because of their act they had to retire privately to Rome, where they were absolved by the Pope only on condition that they spend the remainder of their lives in penitence at the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem.

Thither they according went and soon after the year 1171 Sir Reginald bestowed the major portion of his lands in his brother, Sir Robert Fitzurses, whose descendant and heiress several generations later carried them to the Burborough family where in turn they came through Alice Burborough to her husband, Alexander Hadley.

In the second year of Edward IV there was drawn up a letter of attorney of Thomas Kyngeston for delivery of seisin of lands etc. at Elliton, Wathet etc. to Alexander Hadley and Alice, his wife, with the remainder to John Hadley, their son and heir apparent. A little later Elizabeth Hadley, gentlewoman, signed over certain properties to her brother, this same John Hadley.

John Hadley married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Sywel, of the noble family of that name. He had one son, Richard Hadley who married Philippa, the daughter of Sir Humphrey Audley, Knight, and his wife Elizabeth Courtney, daughter of Sir Phillip Courtney of Powderham Castle.

Richard Hadley's wife, Philippa Audley, was descended from two illustrious houses. Her father, Sir Humphrey Audley, was a brother of Lord Audley and was descended from Adam de Aldithley, who lived in the reign of Henry 1st, and was the first Baron Audley of Heleigh. Sir Humphrey Audley, with his kinsmen were strong supporters of the House of Lancaster during the War of the Roses, and he himself was captured by the Yorkist at the battle of Towkesbury in 1461 and after imprisonment was beheaded.

Philip Audley's mother, Elizabeth Courtney, was the daughter of Sir Philip Courtney and his wife a daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford. Elizabeth Courtney's great grandfather, Hugh Courtney 2nd and Great Earl of Devon,

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married Margaret, the daughter of Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, the Lord High Constable of England and his wife Elizabeth Plantagenet, a daughter of King Edward 1st and Eleanor of Castile, Elizabeth Courtney's brother, Sir Peter Courtney, married Catherine, a daughter of that monarch. In 1476 Elizabeth of Lady Audley as she was then, stood god-mother at Tewkesbury where her husband had lately been executed, to Richard, the short lived son of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of the King, who had been her protector during the difficulties which had beset her in those troublous times.

Richard Hadley and his wife Philippa had several children, James, Sir Henry, George, Sir John, who afterwards lived at Bruyton, Sir William, whose seat was at Barlincho, and two daughters, Anne and Jane.

When James Hadley came of marriageable age, his father entered into arrangements with Christopher Matthew of Glamorgan for his marriage with Friedeswide Matthew. Questions of the brides dowry, etc., were settled, after which marriage took place. After ^{the} death of his wife, James Hadley married Elizabeth By his first marriage he had children, Christopher, John, James, Thomas Anne, and Rachel.

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In Somerset Medieval Villa is a copy of James Hadley's will made in the year 1532. In this will is included a bequest to Clive Abbey. This old abbey, which is one of the famous antiquities of Somerset, was for years claimed by the Hadleys. In the reign of Henry VIII, James Hadley sued for the Patronage of this abbey, but the monks withstood him until King Henry ended the strife by seizing this with other abbeys into his own hands.

James Hadley was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher, who continued to reside in the manor of Withycombe-Hadley. He had two children, Arthur and Margaret. Arthur Hadley died at the age of twenty-one in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the manors of Williton-Hadley, Withycombe-Hadley, Heathfield and other lands in West Somerset fell to his sister, Margaret Hadley. A marriage was arranged between Margaret Hadley and her double cousin, Thomas Luttrell of Dunster Castle. Because of this relationship many obstacles were encountered, but the marriage was finally allowed by special permission issued by the Cardinal of St. Angelo, Papal Penitentiary at St. Peter, Rome, which was one of the last documents of its kind between England and Rome.

Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of Records in England, and author of the History of Dunster, etc., has considerable in-

formation concerning these Somerset Hadleys to the time that Mar-

garet Hadley married Thomas Luttrell. No record has been found

in America which specified which particular members of this family went from England to Ireland and became the ancestor of the Hadleys who were in Kings County, Ireland, at a later date.

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Maxwell-Iyte has agreed that likely he was a cousin of Margret Hadley, as there seems to have been but one son to each generation of these Somerset Hadley's until the time of James Hadley, Margret's grandfather, and he had brothers, Henry, George, John and William. In addition to these, Margret and Hadley uncles, John, James, and Thomas.

For many years preceding the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland there had been much travel and intercourse between Somerset and Ireland. Representatives of many Somerset families, related to the Hadleys by blood or marriage, bought lands in Ireland and became permanent residents there. Others went to Ireland as governmental and military officers. Tradition must be valued only for what it is worth, but according to tradition the ancestor of the Quaker Ha Hadleys went to Ireland for Somersetshire; he was an officer in the English Army and married ----- Talbot in Ireland.

Some old books on Heraldry, including an early edition of Burke, state that the Hadleys in Ireland were descended from one of the name from Somerset, and that their arms were: gu. three round buckles ar. tongues fessways. In addition to the Hadleys who emigrated from Somerset to Ireland for several generations in Papworth we find similar arms in Ireland that are listed as follow gu. three round buckles, tongues to the dexter ar.; gu. three round buckles, ar. The use of the same armorial device, the buckle would imply that the bearers belonged to the same family.

The Ulster King of Arms, Captain Neville R. Wilkerson, Dublin castle, Ireland, has stated that the Hadley arms had not been registered at the office of arms, but were entered in the note book of Sir Richard Carney Ulster King of Arms, from 1683 to 1692, as of Somerset and Ireland, and that they were: gu.

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three round buckles, ar. two and one. At that date they had been in use in Ireland considerably over a century.

In olden times arms were borne in Warfare, for indication of ownership, for need in authenticity in seals, etc. In addition to these practical uses some writers are fond of attaching symbolical meanings to armorial bearings. Interpreted according to these fanciful rules laid down by symbolists, the Hadley arms in Ireland mean "Victorious fidelity in authority."

Copies of Irish records are scarce in America and those examined give little data of the Hadleys. From the Public Record office (Four Courts) in Dublin, however, we learn that Simon Hadley, whom we shall designate as the first, to distinguish him from his son, Simon Hadley the second, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, lived in Kings County, Ireland.

Catherine Hadley, wife of Simon Hadley the first and mother of the second of that name, seems to have been the first of the family to join the Society of Friends.

Her husband, who was born about 1650, seems never to have joined the Society. Their son Simon Hadley the second, who came to America, according to Miss Rountree of Virginia, who has many authentic records of the Hadleys, had difficulty in maintaining his membership with Friends in Ireland because of his repeated participation in military activities.

Simon Hadley the first owned an iron smithy in Kings County and was interested in some fishery property in Dublin. In the Dublin Record Office there was filed about 1685 a petition from Simon Hadley the first to certain trustees appointed by the English Parliament.

From the monthly meeting records of Meate Meeting, County West Meath, is an entry that Catherine Hadley, wife of Simon Hadley (mother of Simon Hadley the second, who emigrated to Pennsylvania) died the 20th of the 4th month 1710 and was buried four days later.

Shortly afterwards Simon Hadley the first married Elizabeth--from a reference supplied by the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, we learn that Simon Hadley the first died the following year and on June 6, 1711, administration of his property was granted to his son, John Hadley, to Elizabeth Hadley, the widow, Elizabeth Miller (nee Hadley), the children.

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No mention is made in this letter of Simon Hadley the second. Doubtless he had already received his partimony, as the administration was granted just before he left Ireland for Pennsylvania, if he had not already departed for America.

From the Moate Records as supplied by J. Bewery Beale of the Friends Meeting House, Esustace Street, Dublin, we have the following notes: Elizabeth Hadley of Ballinakil married Jonahan Hays of Dublin, 3 months, 12, 1719; Ruth Hadley, daughter of John Hadley of Ballinakil, Kings County, married John White of County West Meath at Moate 11 month, 21, 1735.

From a record in the office of Arms, Dublin, we learn of the will of Mary Rigley of Kings County, dated 1778, in which are mentioned her daughter, Mary Hadley, and her grandson, Benjamin Hadley.

In the lineage of Biscount Boyne, who was also Baron Hamilton of Stackallen, County Meath, Ireland, is noted the Marriage of Frederick the third Viscount Boyne to Elizabeth Hadley, the daughter of Benjamin Hadley, in 1737.

The descendants of Simon Hadley, the second, the ancestor of the Quaker Hadleys in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, etc., are doubtless more interested in his coming to America than in the preceding general data. While the records of the Simon Hadley the second and his family are not numerous, sufficient has been preserved to give some idea of his life and activities.

Simon Hadley the second was born about 1675 and married Ruth. There is a belief that his wife's family name was Miller, but no substantiating record of this has been found. Simon Hadley and his family were members of Moate Meeting of Friends, County West Meath Ireland, which was near the Kings County boundary line. They came to Pennsylvania in the year 1712, but may have been uncertain in their plan to remain there, and their certificate of removal was not received from Moate Meeting until 6Mo. 4, 1716.

Many friends from Ireland sailed from that land to Pennsylvania on the ship "Sizargh" of White haven, Jeremiah Cowman, master, but we find no record of Simon Hadley's voyage.

It seems usual for American families of the same name to claim descent from one of three brothers who came together to America. Such statements have been made concerning Simon Hadley but they are unfounded. The Massachusetts Hadleys, whose ancestor was George Hadley, came directly from England to Ipswich, Mass., in the year 1639.

There may have been some connection between the Quaker¹ Hadleys of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Hadleys at some earlier time. In his genealogy of the New England Hadleys, the author, D. L. Tappan, says: "The Quaker Hadleys of Indiana and North Carolina and are descended from Simon Hadley, who came to America in 1712 from Kings County Ireland, where his English

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ancestors had settled. The two branches doubtless came from common stock in England as is indicated by the repeated use of certain names which seem to be family inheritance." Some members of the family in Ireland, related to Simon Hadley, may have gone to Rhode Island, as the name was found near Newport in the seventeenth century. At that time there was quite a settlement of Friends there and among them were John, Elizabeth and Sarah Hadley.

Simon Hadley was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife and children of whom six were born in Ireland. Including two children who were born later in Pennsylvania, the children were Joseph, b. 12 mo. 25, 1698; Deborah, b. 2 mo. 25, 1701; Joshua, b. 3 mo. 6, 1703; Simon, b. 12 mo. 23, 1704-5, died 11 mo. 4, 1730-1; Hannah b. 11 mo. 16, 1709-10; Ruth b. 12 mo. 6, 1711-12; Catherine b. 2 mo. 25, 1715; Ann b. 12 mo. 7, 1717-18.

On his arrival in Pennsylvania Simon Hadley purchased a large tract of land in what was the Manor of Steyning, later New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. This Manor contained over 15,000 acres of fertile land, some thirty miles south of Philadelphia, and among the owners neighbors and perhaps old friends of Simon Hadley were the Lindleys, Starrs, Huttons, Rutledges, Millers, Rowlands and Johnsons.

All of these families were of English origin, and were all of the Friends who went to Pennsylvania from Ireland with the

exception of two families, it is said. Many of them had been friends in Ireland and others were related by blood or marriage.

Simon Hadley's tract of land was a considerable one and a large part of it extends into New Castle County, afterwards part of Delaware.

In 1713 Friends in Steyning Manor built a meeting house and Simon Hadley was one of four trustees named to hold six acres of land for the meeting until it was transferred some years later.

Simon Hadley probably built a house on his plantation in Steyning manor as did his neighbors about him, whose first houses were more or less temporary. In 1717, however, he erected a house that must have been a pretentious one for its day and so well was it put together that now after two hundred years of existence it is still a comfortable, well built structure.

The old house is on a slight eminence nearly a quarter of a mile back from the road, and the nearest railroad station, Southwood is on what probably was once part of the place. The nearest town is Hockesten or Hockassen. The old house is a two and one-half story, stucco covered stone structure, and the gabled roof permits the use of rooms on the third floor. The pointed windows under the gables give a quaint appearance to the

old building, and along the front extends a long porch. Underneath the pointed gable window in the front is a white stone slab in sunk in the wall and on it is carved "S. and R. H. 1777" the initials of Simon and his wife, Ruth Hadley, and the date of the building's erection.

A recent ~~owner~~ of the place had added a frame structure to the house which is incongruous. An elderly man living of the adjoining place told the writer that previous to the alterations several years ago, two wings extended from the main portion of the house.

Some distance from the house is an old stone barn which appears to be as ancient as the house itself. Tradition claims that when Simon Hadley was a very old man he was killed in the stable by a servant who planned to rob him of the considerable money he is said to have carried about with him.

In 1726 Simon Hadley was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor Fletcher, who was acting for the penns, and he was re-commissioned seven years later and served in this capacity for many years. He also served at various times as Judge of the New Castle County courts.

Simon Hadley's name appears on inventories filed in the Register's Office in West Chester, Penn. and on various other documents.

At New Garden Meeting in 1721, he was one of several

Friends, who subscribed to purchase copies of Sewall's "Ris and Progress of Truth."

Simon Hadley's name appears on a petition from Concord Quarterly Meeting, 5 no. 13, 1734, addressed to King George II of England, relative to the boundary disputes between the Penna and Lord Baltimore. This quaintly worded document closes with the following address to the King: "With sincere prayers for the land, life and happiness in this world and eternal felicity, we offer ourselves and in behalf of many of our brother, members of this Meeting, subscribe thy loving and dutiful subject."

As Simon Hadley's sons grew to manhood he assisted them in securing land of their own. In 1726 we find that Joseph Hadley already had a tract of land near his father's plantation. In that year Simon Hadley had over another tract of land to his son, Joshua Hadley. A conveyance transferring this land is preserved in West Chester, Pennsylvania.

This writ was acknowledged by the Court of Common Pleas and in addition to being signed by Simon Hadley himself, it was "sealed and delivered" in the presence of William Dixon, John Jordan and Ruth Hadley, Simon Hadley's wife.

Two years later, in 1728, Joshua Hadley, filed a request, through his father, to the Provincial Board of Property sitting in Philadelphia for an additional quantity of land amounting to 1,00 acres of Fishing Creek.

From various records it would seem that the eldest son, Joseph Hadley, was in frequent difficulties through his violation of Friends principles. The Society of Friends had a strong testimony against such "Wicked practices" as card playing and dancing. In spite of such testimonies many young members were found playing cards and engaging in such "vain and vicious proceedings as frolicking, fiddling and dancing.

Courtship among Friends was seldom affair and was conducted with decorum. Before a young man declared his affection he must first have the consent of the young woman's parents. In 1732 when Robert Johnson and Catherine Hadley, daughter of Simon Hadley declared their intentions of marriage for the first time, they were not permitted to proceed until Robert produced the following acknowledgements:

" Whereas I have Endeavored to draw out ye affections of my friend Catherine Hadley before I had ye consent of her Parents, which such action of mine being Contrary to ye Rules of Friends and I knowing in my Self it not to be right.

Wherefore I do condemn all such practices and do take ye blame on my Self and desire Friends may pass by and hopes I shall be more Careful for time to come of giving any just offence to Friends as witness my hand this 26th day of ye month 1732." Robert Johnson.

The old will of Simon Hadley is now in the Wilmington, Delaware courthouse, having been moved from New Castle many years before.

Joshua Hadley was one of 52 citizens who formed the Association of Sons of Liberty in 1775 at Liberty Point in Fayetteville. He entered the Continental Army as Ensign of Cap. Jean Baptiste Ash's company General Abner Nash brigade and was later appointed a captain and went north with the brigade and was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Thru the failure of an aide to carry the orders. Gen. Nash was killed and almost the entire brigade annihilated. The surviving officers were returned to duty in N. Carolina and Cap. Hadley was very efficient in restoring order in that section.

The Hadleys as a family seem to have a high sense of honor, for an old saying became current in certain sections where they lived, that the name Hadley was worth \$150.00 to its possessor.

The Hadleys were among the early settlers of Morgan and Hendricks counties and for 75 years there never was a time when a Hadley name was not among the officials of the county.

The Hadleys intermarried considerably with the Lindleys, Mays, Harveys, and Newlins. Also Casters.

Prominent Hadleys -

John Vestal Hadley, Chief Justice of Indiana, and many years a member of the Ind. Supreme Court.

Cassius Clay Hadley, former Deputy Attorney General of Ind., member of Appellate Court and Pres. Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Oscar Hadley, Treasure of Indiana.

Herbert Spencer Hadley, Governor of Missouri, and leader of Roosevelt forces at the Republican Convention in 1912 and mentioned at times as a candidate for President of U. S.

Hiram Hadley, prominent educator of Indiana and later president of Las Cruces College and the State University of New Mexico.

Ivan Hadley, leading physician of Indianapolis.

William Hadley, Mooresville Banker.

David Hadley, one of the most prominent ministers.

Hiram Elwood Hadley, former member of Washington Supreme

Court, and a leading attorney of Seattle.

First Generation in America.

Simon (born 1675) and Ruth Miller Hadley. Ruth died 12 - 12 - 1750 buried at New Garden. They came from County West Meath, Ireland to Penn. in 1712.

The following children were born in Ireland.

Joseph	8 - 25 - 1698	married Amy Gregg
Deborah	2 - 25 - 1701	" Jacob Howell
*Joshua	3 - 6 - 1703	" 1. Mary Rowland 2. Patience Brown
Simon	12 - 23 - 1705-5	died in 5 - 31 - 1783 field
Hannah	11 - 16 - 1709-10	" John Stanford
Ruth	12 - 6 - 1711-12	" Thomas Lindley

Second Generation

Joshua Hadley married Mary Rowland 7 - 2 - 25

Their children

Ruth Married John Marshall
 Sarah Married Joseph Frett
 Thomas (Killed in the revolution) Married Mary Thompson

Second marriage was to Patience Brown 1735

Their children

Simon 3-5-1737	Married Bridget Foote
Mary 3-29-1739	" Benjamin Pickett
Jeremiah 2-7-1741	" Mary Dickey
Joshua 5-23-1743	" Ruth Lindley
Joseph 19-5-1745	1st.---Cashart 2nd.---Harvey
Deborah 12-29-1747-8	Married Wincher Littler
Hannah 2-26-1748-9	Jesse Johnson
Catherine 9-24-1752	Thomas Holaday
Lydia 11-24-1756	Samuel Holaday

Joshua and Patience were married by a priest, which being contrary to Friends principles the were disowned by the Society. Patience regained her membership by making acknowledging to the Society.

There was a Joshua, son of Thomas and Mary thompson Hadley was one of 52 citizens who formed the Association of the Sons of Liberty in 1775.

Third Generation

Jeremiah Hadley---1-7-1741---Mary Dickey

Their children

Lydia 10-11-1760 married

Joshua 8-11-1763

John 8-31-1766

Jeremiah 8-31-1768

Mary 3-17-1771

James 1-31-1774

Sarah 10-2-1776

Patience 1-9-1780

John 9-19-1782

James 5-17-1785

Fourth Generation

Joshua Hadley b. 8-11-1763 d. 6-12-1853

Elizabeth Barker b. 5-15-1766 d. 1-16-1828

Children:

Married:

Jeremiah b. 1-20-1788 d. 2-30-1863

Lucas b. 5-17-1790 d. 2-26-1863

Hannah b. 5-19-1792 d. 6-20-1834

Simon b. 5-9-1795 d. 4-26-1856

John b. 1-16-1798 d. 10-12-1885

James b. 12-23-1799 d. 2-17-1863

Joshua b. 2-2-1804 d. 11-21-1831

Mary b. 9-4-1806 d. 1-12-1866

Elizabeth Barker

John Hadley

Sarah Hadley

Elizabeth Hadley

Maratha Hadley

Mary Hadley d. 11-19-1880

Simon Hadley d. 3-8-1872

Simon B. and John B., and Joshua B., and Mary married three sisters and brother, children of Simon and Elizabeth Thompson Hadley.

These items copied from the above Joshua Hadley's Bible, now owned by Cecelia Hadley Rhuston, daughter of Alfred Hadley whose family lived near Center Valley, Indiana.

Fifth Generation:

Simon B. Hadley and Sarah Hadley Hadley

Sarah was born 12-27-1796 died 1-8-1877

Their Children

- Jeremiah 2-11-1816 Married Anna Mills
- Maratha 4-3-1817 " Josiah Mills
- Ruth 6-5-1819 " Wm. A. Woodward
- Elsie 1-11-1821 Died 8-27-1829
- Emma 5-5-1823 Married Jeremiah Bray
- Noah 1-20-1825 Married 1s. Hinshaw 2. Weasner Millory
- Levi 19-30-1826 Married Margaret Macy
- Hiles 6-18-1828 Died 12-29-1911-Ruth Macy
- Moses 3-14-1830 Married 1st. Beulah Brown 2. Elizabeth
- Zimri 11-16-1831 Married Leatha Jane Brown
- Elizabeth 7-121-1834 " Wm. Stanley
- Sarah 7-5-1836 " David Marley
- Infant 11-5-1839 Died as an infant
- Simon 11-3-1840 Married Nanni Stanley

Sixth Generation:

Hiles Hadley and Ruth Macy Hadley

She was born 1-9-1830 died 12-18-1909

Their Childrens