

SIMON HADLEY AND HIS DESCENDANTS

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The Genealogy Section of the Indiana State Library is the recipient of "Simon Hadley and His Descendants," a compilation of hundreds of typewritten pages assembled in four volumes bound in "Quaker" gray. In addition to the genealogical records there are photographs of people and places, newspaper clippings, copies of census, court, Bible and church records, early wills, and marriage agreements signed by witnesses. Interesting anecdotes and bits of family history and biography, as well as personal letters are found among the pages, leading descendants to anticipate something greener for their family tree.

Supplemented by material listed above, the family records are based primarily on questionnaires sent out by the compiler, Kingston Goddard Hadley, of Media, Pennsylvania. It is evident that he devoted many years of his life to this work, following every clew received to enable him to make the family records complete to 1937. Many years ago Mordecai Hadley, of Indiana, wrote a partial genealogy of the family which the compiler had the privilege of copying. He states that he used a chart made by Walter Brooks Hadley as well as data sent by others who had attempted to trace their own lines back to the immigrant ancestor. To these he gives credit in his preliminary notes.

An examination of the volumes reveals the fact that the original plan was to assign to each descendant a number keyed to generations down from Simon Hadley. As more information reached the compiler he was unable to carry out the plan; however, these numbers are helpful in keeping family groups together. Families of daughters are carried through several generations, a feature not customary in the usual family history. Birth, death, and marriage dates always are included when the facts are available. Much collateral data appear making buried treasure for the genealogist. It is amazing to realize that the compiler was able to assemble the information, once it was collected. In its present form the genealogy is difficult to use; it is hoped that some descendant will supplement this labor of love with an adequate index.

Simon Hadley, the father of Simon Hadley, the im-

migrant, owned an iron smithy in King's County, Ireland, and was also interested in some fishery property in Dublin. He was born about 1640 and his first wife was Catherine Talbot (?), of Dublin. She seems to have been the first of the name to join the Society of Friends; her death is recorded in the Minutes of the Moate Granoge Register. After her death Simon Hadley married a second time; this marriage was "out of unity" and caused his disownment from the society. He died on June 6, 1711, leaving four children—John Hadley, Elizabeth Hadley Miller, Jane Hadley Kiernan, and Simon, the immigrant.

Simon Hadley II (c. 1675-1756) came from County West Meath, Ireland, to America, in 1712, accompanied by his wife, Ruth Keran, and six children born in Ireland. He settled in New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in what was then known as the Manor of Steyning. The land extended into Newcastle County; when the Delaware state line was drawn, it passed through his land and placed his residence in Mill Creek Hundred, Newcastle County, Delaware. Tradition says that the British Army camped upon a section of this land on the night before the Battle of the Brandywine.

About him lived many of the early families, most of whom were of English origin, who came to Penn's colony by way of Ireland. These Friends of Steyning Manor built a meeting house in 1713; Simon Hadley was one of the four trustees, and was chosen overseer of the New Garden Meeting in 1733. In 1726 he was appointed a justice of the peace and also served at various times as judge of the county court. His name appears on a petition from Concord Quarterly Meeting—3rd month, 13th day, 1734—addressed to King George II, of England, relative to the boundary disputes between the Penns and Lord Baltimore.

Many descendants have gone back to Simon Hadley's Pennsylvania home during the past decade. The old house is a two-and-one-half-story stone structure covered with yellow stucco. A pen and ink sketch shows the gabled roof, the quaint-pointed windows, and the white stone slab sunk in the front wall on which are carved the initials, S (and) R. H, 1717, the year that Simon and Ruth built this home. The interior of the house includes a lovely old mantle and a colonial stairway. The stone foundations of the carriage shed remain; the old barn with its gabled roof and stone

foundations, with new exterior timber as well as an addition, are on the same hilltop as the house. A short distance away is the meeting house, with its burial ground, the final resting place of this progenitor of the Quaker Hadleys in America.

Simon Hadley's will is on file in the courthouse at Wilmington, Delaware. It is a lengthy one; a copy is included as the inventory which has been printed in the *Calendar of Delaware Wills, Newcastle County, 1682-1800*, compiled by the Colonial Dames. His bequests were sixty, exceeding any on record to that date, and, in addition to large grants of land, he willed \$15,000 to his children and grandchildren. Even the children of his second wife, Phoebe Grubb, are named and remembered.

The children were Joseph, born in 1698, who married Amy Gregg; Deborah, born in 1701, who married (1) Benjamin Fredd and (2) Jacob Howell; Joshua, born in 1703, who married (1) Mary Rowland and (2) Patience Brown; Simon, born in 1705, died unmarried; Hannah, born in 1710, who married (1) Thomas Dixon and (2) John Stanfield; Ruth, born in 1712, who married Thomas Lindley; Catherine, born in 1715, who married Robert Johnson; Anne, born in 1718, who married Richard Gregg.

During the year 1746, Joshua Hadley bought 400 acres of land in Augusta County, Virginia. Later, he bought additional tracts, records of which are included. After a few years in Virginia, the family moved to Orange County, North Carolina, where other members of the family were living. Records of many births, marriages, and deaths of the family are recorded in the Cane Creek Monthly Meeting Minutes many of whose first members were families from Pennsylvania when the meeting was authorized in 1751. From Cane Creek Meeting the family spread out to neighboring counties. Some members remained after the great migration of the Quakers westward between 1800 and 1850. Those still there make occasional pilgrimages to the Joshua Hadley marker, erected in 1932 at the Spring Friend's Church about twelve miles south of Graham, the county seat of Alamance County. On the top of an old mill stone is a large stone from the chimney of Joshua Hadley's first house; on top of it is a rock from the family hearth.

Hadleys married Hadleys from generation to generation and, in addition to the collateral families already mentioned,

they were closely allied with the families of Pyle, Mendenhall, Newlin, Harvey, Jackson, Chambers, Maris, Hinshaw, Marshall, Pickett, Andrew, McCracken, Holliday, Chamness, Woody, and Macy, as well as many others familiar to users of Hinshaw's *Quaker Genealogy*. Descent from Charlemagne and English royal lines is traced for those descended through Patience Brown, the great-granddaughter of William Clayton, who came to New Jersey on the ship Kent in 1677 and who was acting governor of Pennsylvania in 1684-1685.

The name Hadley is a place name, derived from two Anglo-Saxon words meaning "a wild heath where cattle graze." In America we have a Hadley village in seven states, a Hadley Station, a Hadley Chapel, and Hadley townships in both the North and the South. The spot called Hadley, in Chatham County, North Carolina, is presumed to have been the location of Joshua Hadley's mill, possession of which probably aided members of the family to render material aid to our continental troops.

In every line from Simon and Ruth, one finds given names repeated. There are Simons by the dozen. Jonathan, too, was a popular name; one who lived near Guilford Courthouse, because of his loud voice, was called "Whispering Jonathan" to distinguish him from "Jonathan-up-the-creek" and "Jonathan-down-the-creek." Jeremiah, James, Joshua, John, and Joseph were other favorites. Hence we have "Gentleman John," "Hill Jerry," "Lame Joseph," "Joshua the Miller," and "Little Newt," the latter for James Newton Hadley. There were the "T. Hadleys," too; eight sons of Simon and Elizabeth Thompson, buried at Mill Creek, Hendricks County, Indiana, had the middle initial "T" for Thompson to carry on the mother's name.

Hadley families are in every state from Pennsylvania south, southwest, and west to the coasts. The four volumes record the trek of a family of indomitable pioneers pushing farther and farther into newer territory. Many of the descendants of Joshua and his first wife, Mary Rowland, espoused the cause of the Revolution, later moving into every Southern state, whereas the majority of Simon's descendants came north and west via the Carolina gateway. By far the greatest concentration before 1850 was found in south central Indiana, with Morgan and Hendricks counties as the nucleus. Iowa was another gathering place whence they pushed farther westward.

Descendants are legion. To be convinced one has only to examine the obituary columns of the *American Friend* where as many as three of the names in as many different parts of the country have been listed at the same time. There is a Hadley Genealogical Society in California where descendants of Simon even admit to membership descendants of the Hadleys, of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Among the family there have been governors, ministers, judges, physicians, lawyers, army officers, ministers, and even Hollywood is represented by "Buddy" Rogers. In Hendricks County, Indiana, there was an unbroken record of seventy-five years in which Hadleys served in public office.

The donor of these volumes is Chalmers Hadley, author of the *Quaker Family of Hadley*, published in 1916, which Mr. Kingston Hadley drew upon in compiling the earliest records of the Hadleys in England, Ireland, and in America. He is descended from William Hadley, son of Thomas and Mary Newlin Hadley, who married Ann Harvey, the daughter of Eli and Mary Stanfield Harvey. Their youngest son was Evan Hadley, born in 1845, who married Ella Quinn. He attended Earlham College and Long Island Medical College, was a Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of Indiana, and a one-time superintendent of the City Hospital. For thirty years he was a practicing physician of Indianapolis, later retiring to Mooresville, near his birthplace. Evan Hadley had four sons, Paul Hadley, our well-known Indiana artist; Evan, who lives with Paul in Mooresville; Harvey, a physician of Richmond, Indiana; and Chalmers Hadley, to whom the compiler gave the books in the hope that some day they would be printed.

Chalmers Hadley was born in Indianapolis, and married Florence Hendrie, daughter of Charles Francis and Sarah Crocker Adams Hendrie, in Denver where he was librarian of the public library, 1911-1924. Prior to 1911 he had been engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia and Indianapolis, was secretary and state organizer for the Indiana Public Library Commission of Indiana, secretary and executive officer of the American Library Association, and its president in 1919-1920. Since 1924, he has been librarian of the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Public Library, living at his suburban home, "Birdwhistle." His interests have been wide, but he has ever maintained his enthusiasm for genealogy and his Indiana home.