



The Society of the Hawley Family

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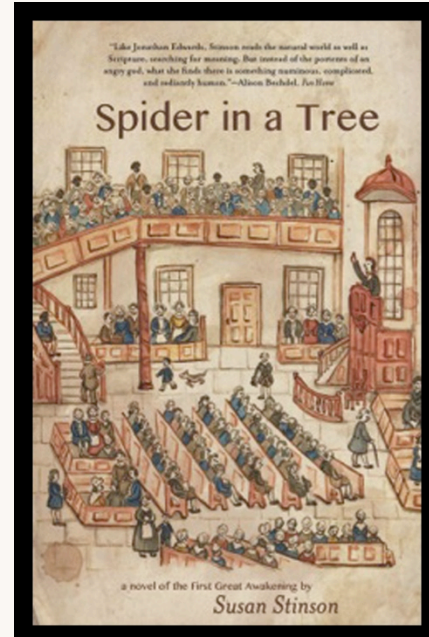
ISSUE #69

JUNE 2013

2013 HAWLEY SOCIETY REUNION

NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS
OCTOBER 2-5, 2013

- WEDNESDAY, OCT 2** Book Launch Reading & Signing
- THURSDAY, OCT 3** Bridge Street Cemetery Tour-11am
Jonathan Edwards' First Church Visit
Historic Northampton
<http://www.historic-northampton.org>
- FRIDAY, OCT 4** Annual Meeting-10am
Guest Speaker-Susan Stinson
Lunch
Historic Deerfield Village Tour
<http://www.historic-deerfield.org/historic-houses>
Group Dinner
- SATURDAY, OCT 5** Botanic Garden at Smith College
Smith College Art Museum



We are looking forward to our trip to Northampton and reuniting once again. The itinerary above is tentative although everything listed will be covered. The cost for the program is \$150 per person. Breakfast is provided at the hotel. Lunch and dinner (exclusive of alcohol) on Friday are included in the program cost as well as admission to all events. Transportation will be required for all guests. Most attractions are a couple miles from the hotel, except Deerfield Village, which is about ten miles away.

LODGING **Quality Inn & Suites**
117 Conz Street
Northampton, MA 01060
p: 800.544.5444

HAWLEY SOCIETY GROUP RATE

- ❖ October 2: \$ 97 plus tax per room, 2 people
- ❖ October 3: \$ 97 plus tax per room, 2 people
- ❖ October 4: \$129 plus tax per room, 2 people

Additional days before or after MAY be available at group rate

This year's reunion kicks off with a book launch. Susan Stinson has written

SPIDER IN A TREE

a historical novel about Jonathan Edwards and The Great Awakening. Joseph Hawley's wife was a sister to Edwards' mother. The Hawley family of Northampton figures prominently in the story. Miss Stinson will conduct a book reading to launch her work.

We are very fortunate that she will also guide us in a cemetery tour as well as being our Guest Speaker to discuss the Hawley family history in more detail. We plan to visit Jonathan Edward's church as well as experience the charming town of Northampton.

BE SURE TO MENTION HAWLEY SOCIETY TO GET OUR RATE

EXCERPTS FROM BRIEF ANNALS OF NORTHAMPTON

Northampton, at the foot of Mount Holyoke, is generally regarded as the most beautiful village in the valley of the Connecticut, perhaps in New England.

1653

Certain inhabitants of Springfield, 24 in number, petitioned the General Court for liberty to make a settlement at Nonatuck, about 15 miles up the river, representing that the place was suitable to erect a town for the furtherance of the public will and propagation of the Gospel, and obtained permission

SEPT 24, 1653

John Pynchon bought Nonatuck of the Indians; a large tract on the west side of the Connecticut River, including Northampton and other towns. The Sachems, of Chiefs, who signed the deed, were Chickwallopp, or Wawhillowa, Nenessehalant, Nissicohee, and Paquahalant. The payment was 100 fathom of wampum, 10 coats, the plowing of 16 acres, and a few small presents.

MAY 9, 1654

The town is now commenced and this may be regarded as the date of the first settlement. The name of Northampton was adopted.

JUNE 25, 1657

A town meeting was held, a grant of land was made to Joseph Parsons and Samuel Allen. It was agreed to procure a minister. Measures taken to protect the Indians from the evils of intoxicating drinks.

MAY 7, 1662

This town, Springfield, and Hadley constituted the county of Hampshire.

SEPT 11, 1672

Rev. Solomon Stoddard was ordained. He was minister 56 years. His descendants remain in Northampton.

1675

King Philip's war began. Fourteen were killed by the Indians. Hadley was attacked, but the people under Gen. Goffe repulsed the enemy.

APR 21, 1676

Thomas Hawley of Roxbury was killed during King Phillip's War at Sudbury

MAY 19, 1676

Joseph Hawley invited to teach a school

1692

A fine of 12 pence imposed for every non-attendance upon a town meeting

1692

A fine of 12 pence imposed for every non-attendance upon a town meeting

1694

A salary of £40 to the schoolmaster for the next twenty years

1695

Mr. Stoddard relinquished all debt of the town to him

1700

Pine trees not to be boxed for turpentine within 3 miles

FEB 15, 1717

Rev Jonathan Edwards was ordained as colleague in the ministry with his grandfather, Mr. Stoddard

1746

From 1729 to this year, Mr. Edwards being the minister, the admissions into the church were 495

JUNE 22, 1750

Mr. Edwards was dismissed: in August he removed his family to Stockbridge. He died at Princeton, March 22, 1758, aged 55. For more than 23 years was he in ministry in Northampton. The cause of his removal was his maintenance of the principle, that the Lord's Supper is designed for those, who in the judgment of charity are true Christians; in opposition of Mr. Stoddard's views, who regarded it as a converting ordinance. The church now adopted the principle, for which they rejected him.

Aug 17, 1755

Capt. Hawley, Lt. Pomeroy and Thomas Wait killed at Lake George

1760

A letter of Joseph Hawley was published, in which he humbly acknowledged his sin in the efforts, which he made for the removal of Mr. Edwards; and he also expressed his belief, the 'the town and church' were lying under 'great guilt in the sight of God,' for which they should pray for forgiveness, and their repentance for which, now that Mr. Edwards was dead, should be manifested by their vindicating his character and honoring his memory.

Mar 10, 1788

Joseph Hawley, Esq. died, a grandson of Rev. Mr. Stoddard. He was a distinguished lawyer, and statesman.

Copyright 1850, Thomas Bridgeman

THE HAWLEYS OF NORTHAMPTON

"I'm not a genealogist, but I can tell you some fascinating things about Rebekah, Joseph and Elisha Hawley of Northampton in the mid-eighteenth century. Rebekah Hawley was sister to the mother of the famous theologian Jonathan Edwards, and the cemetery tour follows the story of Edwards in Northampton through of the graves of local residents, which includes the Hawleys and many others related to them or important to them in other ways. It's a dramatic story with lots of historical importance. The cemetery is a beautiful place with many wonderful 18th century stones that are a pleasure to explore for their own sake." ~Susan Stinson

Capt Joseph Hawley

Hawley Record #6202



Son of Thomas Hawley, was born in Roxbury, MA in 1654 and was graduated at Harvard College in 1674 in a class of three only. In 1675, he was employed by the town of Northampton as their schoolteacher, in which position he continued a number of years. He married Lydia, daughter of Capt Samuel Marshall of Windsor, CT, 24 Sep 1676, and was made freeman 8 Feb 1678 by taking the freeman's oath.

Under date of 1679, 6th month, 17th day, he was dismissed from the membership of the church in Roxbury, to the church in Northampton. In 1682 the town voted to grant him a home lot of four acres in accordance with town law to encourage new settlers to come in it, and soon their schoolteacher became a prominent citizen. In 1679, he was elected selectman and was their schoolteacher in 1688. He was made a Lieutenant in the military company in 1687 and Captain afterwards.

He was also a preacher of the Gospel for a time, but relinquished that profession; was much employed in public business, being Representative from Northampton in 1683, 1685 and 1693, and was Justice of the Peace in 1688. (Farmer's First Settlers, 138).

"At a County Court, held at Cambridge, 2 Apr 1672, the last will and testament of the Rev Charles Chauncey, late President of Harvard College in Cambridge, being exhibited in Court, was attested on oath by the Worshipful Daniel Gookin, Esq, John Green and Joseph Hawley, and on an inventory of said Estate by Mr Elnathan Chauncey, one of the executors of his last will and testament." ~THE HAWLEY RECORD



Lt Joseph Hawley

Hawley Record #6207

Son of Capt Joseph Hawley, was born in Northampton, 1682, married Rebecca, daughter of Rev Solomon Stoddard, and resided in Northampton, where he died 1 Jun 1735, and his widow Rebecca died 2 Jun 1676. They had two sons, Major Joseph and Capt Elisha, neither of whom left descendants.

Major Joseph Hawley

Hawley Record #6222



Son of Lt Joseph Hawley and Rebecca Stoddard of Northampton was born 8 Oct 1723 and graduated at Yale College in 1742, a little before before he was 19 years of age; studied law and established himself in his profession in his native town where he was Town Clerk in 1749, and a Justice of the Peace in 1752 when he married Mercy, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Lewis) Lyman. They had no children but brought up a boy named Joseph Hawley Clarke, who died at Springfield, MA.

The monument to the memory of Mr Hawley is in a form of an old fashioned table about three feet high, and four feet long by three wide. The inscription reads

*THIS MONUMENT
ERECTED BY JOSEPH CLARKE
TO THE MEMORY OF THE
HON JOSEPH HAWLEY, ESQ
WHO DIED MARCH 10th, 1778
AGED 64 YEARS*

"On the 21st of March, 1759, the Indians appeared at Colrain (eastern Vermont) and captured John McConn and his wife. The latter was sacrificed to the early cruelty of her captors on the second day's march. A party of militia, led by Major Hawley, of Northampton, started in pursuit, but the enemy were soon at safe distance, and the troops proceeded no further than Greenfield."
~History of Vermont, p 88

It appears that thus early Mr Hawley held a military title, and by it he was always known. He afterwards refused all offers of higher titles, and public offices except Representative.

In 1740 an Association of merchants and others, of Boston and vicinity, was formed to furnish a currency for the benefit of trade, and business in general, then greatly depressed by lack of a circulating medium. This institution was called a "Land Bank or Manufactory Scheme." This "scheme" after a considerable issue of bills, failed, or rather was suppressed by English authority.

*When Major Hawley goes astray
And Otis knows not what to say
When General Ruggles falsehood speaks
And Sampson Stoddard silence keeps
When Col Cotton wins his wager
And Father Witt is made a Major
When Col Noyes shall keep his seat
Land Banks shall be no more a cheat.*

Major Hawley was a Patriot, one of the founding fathers of the Revolution, a leading figure among the radicals including James Otis, Samuel Adams, John Hancock and John Adams. He was delegated to the Continental Congress, but when he was unable to attend, John Adams replaced him.

JUDGE THOMAS PORTER HAWLEY

We grew up hearing about the legal career of Judge Thomas Porter Hawley, our father's Great-Grandfather. We had our photos taken next to his portrait at the Nevada Supreme Court. And we visited Judge Hawley's grave in Carson City, and the grave of his wife, Eudora Murrell Hawley, in Santa Barbara.

When my father's mother died, the family items were divided between my father and his sisters. The family Bible & letters were in the possession of one of his younger sisters. After her death, someone broke in and stole everything of value from her apartment - very, very sad. I still search e-bay for our Hawley family Bible, which, Aunt Dora McDonald said, was beautiful, covered in Mother of Pearl. My father donated some of his Hawley family items to the Nevada State Museum in the early sixties, but he kept a few books and those books started me on my quest.

Some of these books were written in German. The inscriptions suggest they were given to the Judge's wife, Eudora, by various friends. Now, being female, I had always wondered about the woman behind the man. *Who was Great-Great-Grandmother Hawley?* Her story was the initial reason I plunged into genealogy.

Judge Hawley's plot at the cemetery in Carson City also has headstones for **Grandfather** and **Grandmother**. I wanted to determine which set of Great-Great-Great-Grandparents are buried there. We always assumed the headstones belonged to the Judge's in-laws. Since I like solid, concrete evidence, my next goal was to determine where Judge Hawley's parents were buried; thus, eliminating them as the possible individuals in question.

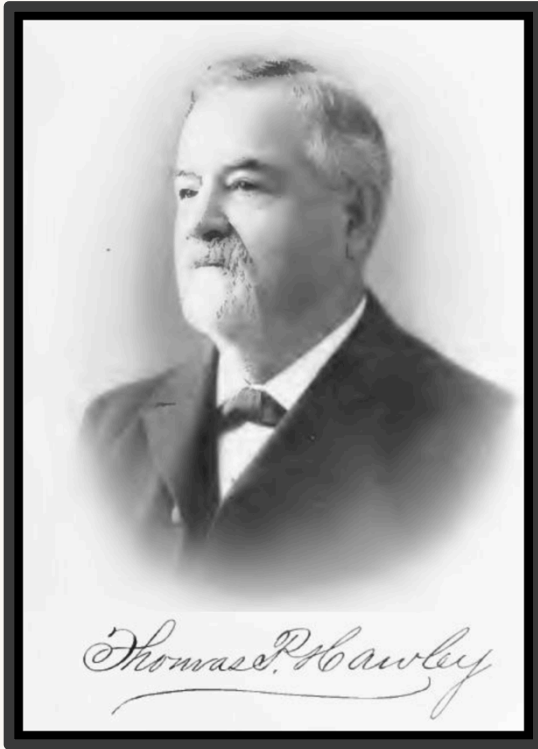
I knew Judge Hawley had four siblings; Luther Dauncey, Mary (Swift), Rev Zalmon, and Lucy (Hall). I started researching them. I learned that Mary moved to Nevada to teach and then moved to Los Angeles. After the death of their father, Ebenezer Sanford Hawley, in Indiana, their mother, Eliza Porter Stevenson Hawley, lived in Missouri with Lucy, and then moved to Los Angeles to live with Mary. Eliza Stevenson Hawley died in Los Angeles and was buried at Evergreen Cemetery. I have a newspaper article to verify the death. I visited the cemetery and have the photos of the headstone!

I also have Ebenezer Sanford Hawley's death notice from a California newspaper, and FindAGrave has his headstone in Dearborn County, Indiana. So, that eliminated the Hawleys from being the individuals buried with the Judge, leaving Eudora's parents as more likely to be there. I can live without the hard cold paper evidence because I've searched newspapers, contacted the cemetery, and located Ebenezer & Eliza. I think I've done my due diligence on that mystery! As I looked for the above Hawley information, my desire to learn about Ebenezer & Eliza grew. Researching Judge Hawley's siblings led me to information about his mother's migration west, her death, and burial, which cleared up the cemetery headstone question. My next big step was to locate a Hawley-surnamed male who descends from either of Thomas Porter Hawley's two brothers. With the help of Ancestry.com and The Hawley Society, I found Bill & Margaret Hawley, Bill being a direct descendant of Rev Zalmon Hawley. Bill was quite willing to take a DNA test through the Hawley DNA Project, which proved to be a perfect match with other known descendants of Joseph Hawley of Stratford and Thomas Hawley of Massachusetts.

The Hawley Society has known about Judge Thomas Porter Hawley for years, but without paper documentation, they do not know exactly where he fits into the family tree at this time. Sometimes you have to look around at the not so obvious before the pieces fall into place. I think the one piece of advice I'd like to pass on to other new researchers is . . . *Look outside the box. The outside clues will lead you in.* I learned more information about Eudora's background from researching her sisters than from the direct research on her. In fact, one of the pieces that solidified Eudora's mother's family's name came from Yale's Graduating Class of 1873. Eudora's oldest sister's son graduated from Yale and his family lineage was listed on Yale's graduating class bio! I couldn't believe it. I thought I'd won the lottery. So, that's the very long, drawn out story of my genealogy research and I loved every minute spent on unraveling the puzzles!

Carol Fent-Huntley
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HON THOMAS PORTER HAWLEY



Judge of the United States District Court of Nevada, was born in 1830 in Ripley county, Indiana, the second child of Eliza Porter Stevenson and Ebenezer Sanford Hawley. He arrived in the California gold fields in 1852. He became deputy clerk of Nevada County in 1855, and was admitted to practice law in 1857. He was district attorney of Nevada County in 1863. Removing in 1868 to White Pine County in Nevada, he became city attorney of Treasure City. He was elected Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court in 1872 and 1874, then served three terms as Chief Justice. President Benjamin Harrison appointed Hawley as United States District Judge in 1890.

The first woman known to practice law in Nevada was Georgia J. Johnson. She moved to Carson City as a young woman and for six years worked for Federal District Court Judge Thomas P Hawley. Encouraged to study the law by Judge Hawley, Miss Johnson was admitted to practice in Nevada and in the Federal courts in 1898. Prior to moving to Utah in 1902, she was counsel in a number of Nevada cases, including the Paiute war claims.

As a lawyer, Thomas Hawley was always attentive to business and conducted the trial of his cases with great intelligence and dignity. As a judge, the Nevada reports bear evidence of his ability, and the decisions written by him illustrate his legal learning.

On the federal bench, Judge Hawley had the opportunity to deal again with the matter of water rights, because during another dry season, Union Mill v Dangberg arrived once more before the court. Judge Hawley fashioned a solution, apparently largely of his own devising, which granted to the upstream agricultural water users "an economic beneficial and reasonable use of the water, without any waste" of the river's flow during the year from July 1 to October 1. The mill owners were entitled to an identical pattern of use at other times of the year, with the caveat that agricultural users were always entitled to sufficient water for household, domestic and livestock use. In effect the decree accepted the doctrine of prior appropriation within the federal law, without totally rejecting the riparian alternative, and it took into account the needs of differing industries in different seasons.

The right of entry for alien born spouses of American citizens was established in 1902 by Judge Hawley's decision. Tsoi Sim entered the US at age 3, before the Exclusion Act of 1882. In 1900 she married Yee Yuk Lum, an American citizen of Chinese descent. She was arrested in 1901 and ordered deported. Deportation was affirmed by district court. In 1902 the case was appealed. Judge Hawley overturned the district court ruling, granting Tsoi Sim the right to remain in the United States. He wrote that the woman came legally to the US and her marriage to a citizen was legal. Therefore she had the natural and legal rights equal to those of her husband, to live with him and remain in this country.

In 1858, Judge Hawley married Miss Eudora Murrell, daughter of Colonel John T. Murrell, formerly of Charleston, South Caroline. Three children were born to them, Ernest of San Francisco; Lillian, wife of Joseph Trainor of Santa Barbara; and Jessie, who died at age 22.

EBENEZER SANFORD HAWLEY

Father of Judge Hawley, was born in Connecticut in 1803; died in 1868; was buried in Old Hogan Hill Baptist Cemetery in Manchester, Dearborn, Indiana. Ebenezer married Eliza Porter Stevenson, a native of Kentucky. Ebenezer Sanford Hawley's lineage is likely John (Jerusha Abbott), John (Abigail Sanford), Joseph (Hannah Walker), Capt John (Deborah Pairson), Joseph (Katharine Birdsey), although conclusive proof of his parentage is yet to be found.

Records of John & Abigail Sanford Hawley's family are scarce. The Hawley Record lists them only with four unnamed children. However, in *"The Loyalists of New Brunswick"* (1955), Abigail's deposition says she is the relict of John and the mother of Henry, Samuel, Ezra, Daniel, Sally, Abigail and John.

The Hawley Society sponsors a Y-DNA study at Family Tree DNA. Genetic genealogy is a relatively recent addition to the tools we have available to use as researchers. There are some common misperceptions about just what do these tests tell us. We have been asked why we chose FT-DNA, as opposed to Ancestry or some other organization. At the time we began our study, FT-DNA was one of the few offering the service. Ancestry had not yet begun their project. You may be aware of the Geno Project from National Geographic. FT-DNA conducts the sampling and analysis for that program as well.

GIVE ME A Y?

This study concerns the Y chromosome, which is passed relatively unchanged from father to son. Mitochondrial DNA (mt-DNA) concerns the feminine line of descent, and genetically is more prone to mutation and is not a part of this study.

WHAT DOES THE STUDY TELL US?

It will **NOT** tell you that you are the 8th Great Grandson of Joseph Hawley. Likewise, it will not determine that so and so is your third cousin, once removed. It will tell you, from comparing your results to the others in the study, the likelihood (*statistical probability*) of sharing a common ancestor within so many generations. It also will show conclusively if you are NOT closely related. Closely in this context deals with several generations.

WHAT ABOUT THE RESULTS?

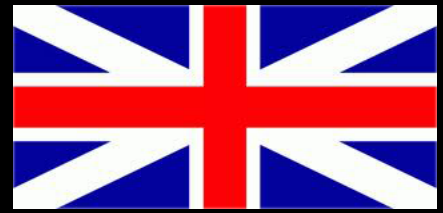
The results are the property of the individual who submitted the sample. At the time many people were uncomfortable with the idea that their genetic code could become public information. For this reason, the study was set up to maintain confidentiality and individual rights.

We also encourage participants in the study to opt to share their results with the study. This allows participants to see how closely matched they are to others in the study. Each test kit is given a unique sign on and password to access the results on FamilyTreeDNA's website. Many reports can be downloaded from there. The contact information for others in the study is also available there, if the participant authorized that information to be shared.

WHY DO THIS THEN?

Genetic genealogy does not replace good old personal research. It can augment it, however, and help determine a family tie, if that connection is elusive in your other research. The technology is evolving quickly. Over time, more information will become available, as science continues to unlock the mysteries our DNA can reveal for us.

PLEASE CLICK THE LOGO BELOW FOR MORE INFO



ABIGAIL SANFORD HAWLEY

Abigail Sanford Hawley is likely Judge Thomas Hawley's grandmother and is included in the directory of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada.

She was born in 1743, Redding Center, CT; married **John Hawley**; lived in North Salem, Westchester, NY; died in 1830 in Kingston, NB, Canada; landed Sep 1783 at St John, NB, with 5 unnamed children. The ship manifest also lists oldest sons Henry, John, and Samuel. Abigail's children may have returned to the US. Ezra, Henry and Daniel subsequently returned to Upper Canada.

By accepted accounts, Abigail's son John married Jerusha Abbott. In about 1814, they floated down the Ohio on a flatboat, settling east of Cincinnati. John (described as the son of a Tory) died in Preble County, Ohio.

Many Ohio & Indiana Hawley families trace their lineage to John & Jerusha, including Bill Hawley of Osgood, Indiana, who participated in the Hawley DNA project, and General Paul R Hawley, former president of The Hawley Society.

UNITED EMPIRE LOYALISTS CEMETERY

ADOLPHUSTOWN, ONTARIO, CANADA



MONUMENT IN 1900

MR & MRS WILMOT HAWLEY

MRS D HAWLEY

MRS HARDING

JOSEPH B ALLISON

ELIAS CLAPP

MR & MRS DAVID WRIGHT ALLISON

PARKER ALLEN

MISS BERTHA DORLAND

CYRUS ALLISON

AMY GUNSOLES

MRS W S DUFFETT

THOMAS W CASEY

MRS GEORGE J BRIDEN

AS IDENTIFIED BY MRS DUFFETT, 1900

I recently attended a board meeting at the UEL Heritage Centre & Park in Adolphustown. Later, I started searching old records in the vault to find anything on our articles of incorporation. To my surprise, I found a document referencing an old newspaper article indicating Amelia Hawley (died 1859) and John G. Hawley (died 1862) are buried in the UEL Cemetery (within the UEL Park), the oldest cemetery in Ontario. The first burial was a baby who died two weeks after the June 1784 landing at this site. I will research further to verify that this information is correct. But I have every reason to believe it is fact, which makes me, and hopefully you, feel a stronger spiritual connection to that cemetery. It also gives me more reason to double my efforts with our restoration project.

The tall obelisk monument inside the wrought iron fence was erected in June of 1884 on the 100th anniversary of the landing. Those people were the first white settlers in this area, which at the time was truly a wilderness. The monument has withstood 129 years of our sometimes harsh winters and now sorely needs restoration. We realized this about three years ago and started a project to cover the estimated \$45,000 cost. Of course, because we are considered a heritage site, we also have to jump through some hoops with the Ontario Heritage Society.

Our goal is to have the restoration completed in Fall 2013 or early Spring 2014, with a rededication ceremony in June of 2014, which will be 230 years from the original landing in 1784. We intend to have this monument stand for another 130 years. Hopefully if it needs restoration in the year 2144, someone will care enough to look after it.

I will keep you posted both on the monument and the Hawleys in the cemetery. Michael Hawley (Hawley Society president) and I are working on a little side Hawley marker restoration of our own. Michael personally made a contribution when everyone was here last summer, and I am checking in the Spring to see what we can do about restoring the marker for Davis Hawley and a couple of other Hawleys in the cemeteries in Bath (*formerly Ernestown*).

Norm Hawley
nhawley@eagle.ca



Norman Hawley, UE, in period attire, presenting Hawley Society president, Michael Hawley with three certificates from the United Empire Loyalists Association of Canada at the 2010 Hawley Society reunion

AARON HAWLEY & THE BLACK HAWK WAR

AARON HAWLEY was born on October 5, 1795, in Ferrisburg, a small town located in northwestern Vermont and about five miles east of Lake Champlain, the dividing line between Vermont and New York State. His parents, Gideon and Lavinia (Darrah/Darrow) Hawley, had moved from Connecticut to Vermont about 1790 and settled on land given to them via a quit-claim deed by Gideon's father, Major Aaron Hawley of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Aaron's older siblings included George, Isaac and Pierce. After Aaron's birth, other children (Gideon, Sarah, Harriet and Eliza) were added to the family.

Sometime after 1830, Aaron turned to farming near a little hamlet about five miles from Wiota called Gratiot. It was named in honor of Henry Gratiot, one of the earliest investors in the mining and smelting businesses during the 1820s and 1830s. Of French descent, he had moved to the area, to what is called "Gratiot's Grove," from St. Louis. During the Black Hawk War, he acted as both an intermediary and early U.S. Indian agent--and was a tireless friend of the Winnebagos.

The land that Aaron chose to farm was located just south of the Pecatonica River, not far from the "main" road through Gratiot and designated as the Englebritsen Farm in the 1874 Plat Book of LaFayette County. As Elsie Hawley Platt reported, in *The House of Hawley*, Aaron "squatted" on his land, a common practice at that time. Although "squattling" was technically illegal then, because treaties with various Native American peoples concerning the land in 1804 were in dispute, the government did little to solve those differences. In fact, it encouraged white people to settle on tribal lands. When President Andrew Jackson, the erstwhile "Indian Fighter," pushed through the Indian Removal Act in 1830, the intent was clear:

All Native Americans east of the Mississippi would be forced to move across the River



While greater attention is usually paid to the infamous Cherokee Removal in later years, the brief conflict fought in 1832 was devastating for Native Americans, especially those led by a Sauk leader, Black Hawk, and his allies among the Kickapoos and Meskwakis who were called the "British Band," for their support of the British during the War of 1812. Although his group was forced across the Mississippi in 1830, he met with hostility from the Sioux in Iowa and returned to his homeland near the Rock River area in Illinois in 1831 in order to plant crops. When that was thwarted, his group once again was forced to re-cross the Mississippi. Black Hawk's last attempt, in April 1832, to resettle in his beloved homeland turned out to be a disaster. Even with the help of some Ho-Chunks and Potawatomis, the total group numbered just 500 warriors and 600 non-combatants made up of women and children, men too old to fight, and the sick.

According to contemporary sources, American officials, intent on enforcing the Removal Act and seeking to expand westward, were convinced that the British Band was hostile and started to mobilize a frontier army (made up primarily of part time, untrained troops), whose numbers rose to 6,000 militiamen, 630 Army regulars and 700+ Native Americans, including some Ho-Chunks, Menominees, Dakotas, and Potawatomis. The first clash between the two "armies" occurred on May 14, 1832, when the militia opened fire on a delegation, sent by Black Hawk, to ask for a meeting. Although Black Hawk's group managed to overcome the militia under the command of General Stillman, the die was cast.

CONTINUED

As Black Hawk described it, after the rout of Stillman's army, he knew that he was out-manned and ill provisioned, in spite of this victory. After having sent a "flag of peace," which only resulted in the deaths of some of his braves, Black Hawk gathered together his people and headed toward "Four Lakes" in Wisconsin.

(Excerpted from Wikipedia's site, "Black Hawk War" and Black Hawk's autobiography, Life of Black Hawk, ed. Milo Milton Quaife, Dover Publications, N.Y., 1994, a republication of the first edition published in 1834.)



In the meantime, Aaron Hawley had gathered a group of men together in early May, with the intent of going south to purchase cattle in Sangamon County. On their return trip, they stopped at Gideon Hawley's place in Pekin. Somehow, news of the conflict between Black Hawk and the Illinois militia reached them. Fearful about their families' safety, they left their cattle behind and raced for home. One of the clearest descriptions of what turned out to be a tragic affair is that provided by Frank E. Stevens who published his The Black Hawk War in 1903 (and republished in 1993 by Heritage Books). Stevens reports:

"Aaron Hawley, John Fowler, Thomas Kenney, William Hale, Aquilla Floyd, and Alexander Higginbotham, who had been to Sangamon County to buy cattle, had heard of the Indian problems, and, abandoning their project, were hurrying home to assist in the protection of their homes. On the 22nd of May, they left Dixon's Ferry for Galena and traveled as far as Buffalo Grove, where they found the body of Durley, who as will be remembered, was the murdered member of the Frederick Stahl party. The party immediately returned to Dixon's, reported the murder and remained there over night. As General Atkinson, who had just returned there on the 23d, had dispatches for Fort Armstrong, he detailed Felix St. Vrain, the most competent officer for the service, to travel to Galena with the party, and from that point carry the dispatches down the Mississippi to the fort.

At Buffalo Grove, the returning party found and buried the body of Durley about a rod from the spot where he fell. The party then resumed its march, traveling toward Fort Hamilton [located in Wiota] for a distance of ten miles. Here it halted and camped for the night.

At daylight the little band started out again on its march and proceeded about three miles and then stopped again to cook breakfast. After the meal had been finished and the men were about a mile further on their journey, they fell in with a band of thirty Sacs under the command of "Little Bear." St. Vrain regarded this as peculiarly propitious and at once assured his companions that no trouble need be feared from his friend, who had many times been an inmate of his house and partaken of his hospitality. Though he approached the Indian with outstretched hand, the overture of peace was spurned, and death to everyone sworn. In vain St. Vrain pleaded for his companions and urged his relations as agent and adopted brother. The Indians attempted in the most methodical and cold-blooded manner imaginable to murder every man present.

CONTINUED

Seeing the hopelessness of further parley or an attempt to fight such odds, each man dashed for freedom, trusting to the superior speed of the horses to distance the ponies of the Indians, and the motion of the flight to dodge bullets. But first Fowler was shot down, a few yards distant, then St. Vrain, a little further out, and Hale about three quarters of a mile from the scene of the parley.

[Then] the pursuit of the survivors resumed, and Mr. Hawley was killed, though his body was never recovered and nothing ever definitely heard thereafter concerning it. However, as Black Hawk himself was subsequently found in possession of his coat, it can be easily conjectured that Hawley's horse mired in the mud, and then, while helpless, the rider was shot down, his body spirited away and his clothing used by his murderers.

The three other fugitives directed their course toward Galena, pursued it successfully for three or four miles. . . .crossed Brush Creek . . . and to Plum Creek, where they camped in a ticket until night. Traveling all that night and the succeeding night, resting the intervening day, the three survivors reached Galena the morning of the third day.

Aaron Hawley's horse being the fastest, was the first to get away, and it was supposed that he was cut off by another party of the same band of Indians and killed, as stated. When last seen by the other three he was making his course toward the Pecatonica [River] " (p.p. 169-170).

Mary Hawley Sasse
excerpted from
"The Life & Times of Aaron & Phoebe Hawley"

1832 BLACK HAWK WAR 2ND ANNUAL HISTORICAL COMMEMORATION LIVING HISTORY ENCAMPMENT

Kellogg's Grove Monument Park

Located east of
Kent,
Stephenson County,
Illinois

Saturday June
22
9 am-4 pm

Sunday June 23
9 am-Noon



DEMONSTRATIONS OF PIONEER LIFE ILLINOIS MILITIA IN 1832 STEPHENSON COUNTY

- Black Hawk War
- Period Dress
- Cooking
- Militia Drill
- Musket Firing
- Saw Pit Rig

COMMEMORATING HONORED WAR DEAD SATURDAY, 2 PM

Patrick Jung
Featured Speaker

HONORED GUESTS

- Jay Castro
 - Lincoln statue
- Mary Hawley Sasse & Al Hawley
 - Aaron Hawley Descendants
- Local historical societies

BRING SEATING & PICNIC BASKET

For More Information
Matt Kestel

riverrats44th@yahoo.com

PIERCE HAWLEY

Pierce Hawley was a brother to Aaron Hawley. Among the things remembered about him was his conversion to Mormonism. Elsie Hawley Platt wrote in The House of Hawley,

Grandfather Pierce was named for an old sea captain by that name - a great friend of Lavinia's and Gideon's. (Mother had this from her grandmother's tales.) In personal appearance he was tall, straight, and well proportioned, six feet in his stockings, light hair, hazel eyes, energetic and quick in his movements. Grandfather Pierce and his brother Aaron were once forted in Chicago, then called Fort Dearborn, with their families and about 40 others." This was before the Black Hawk War.

My father, Pierce Hawley, joined the Latter Day Saints church in 1833 while living on a farm near Ft. Dearborn, Illinois, the present site of Chicago. My mother joined in 1835. Previous to their conversion they were ardent Methodists, Father being a licensed minister of that denomination. They considered the new religion an improvement over the older forms of worship, accepted it whole-heartedly, and died in the belief that it was of Divine origin.

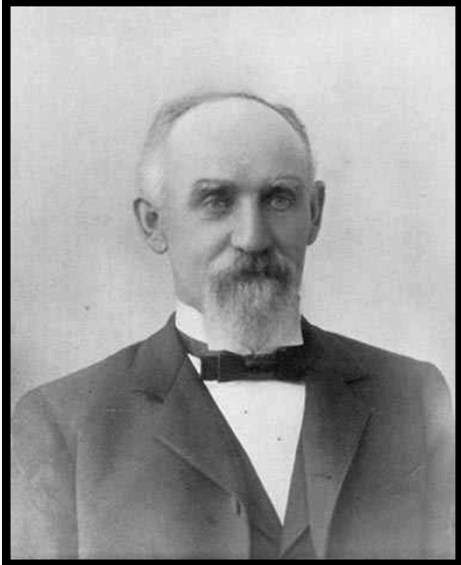
In 1836 they moved to Ray County, Missouri, remaining there until the spring of 1839 when they, and thousands of their brethren left the state by mandate of Governor Boggs. My father left a fine farm with his cribs full of grain from the harvest of the previous year. It was February and the weather was severe. There was room in the wagons for invalids and small children but the grown people who were able, walked. My own mother walked and carried a five-weeks-old infant in her arms. Although my father owned three of the wagons she willingly gave her place to the more needy ones. I, a child of eight years, walked by her side during the entire journey to Montrose, Lee County, Iowa a distance of some three hundred miles. We lived in this county until 1843.

Across the Mississippi River from Montrose is Nauvoo where we attended church. Crossing the river on flatboats or in canoes. It was here that we became personally acquainted with the Prophet and members of his family: "Father" and "Mother Smith," parents of the prophet Joseph, Emma Hale Smith, his wife, and his brothers and sisters. I have seen Father Smith sitting in the pulpit while his son, Joseph the martyr, was preaching. Though young in years I was even then impressed by the nobility of character expressed in the personal bearing of this father, who even then was aware that the enemy so-Light the life of his son. The prophet also was aware of his danger but evading his pursuers, he often appeared in the pulpit unexpectedly perhaps and delivered telling messages to his congregation.

It was here the Ladies Relief Society was organized in 1842. Emma Hale Smith was its first president. My mother was a charter member of the Society and I often accompanied her to the meetings as caretaker for my baby brother. President Joseph Smith was present at the organization of this society, contributing five dollars as the beginning of a fund for the relief of "the poor and destitute." During our residence at Nauvoo our late President Smith was known as "Little Joseph." After the reorganization of the church it was my privilege to hear him preach many times. Now that I have met Fredrick M. and Elbert A. Smith and a young son of the latter I have had acquaintance with five generations of the Smith family. In closing I feel to admonish both the young and old to study the history of the struggles of the early church to establish the truths of this religion. Such study will give us courage to battle with the problems of today.

Priscilla Hawley Young
Community of Christ Library Archives

HENRY JAMES HAWLEY



H. J. HAWLEY, of Central City, Colorado, owns the finest business block in this place and is influential in the public affairs of Gilpin County. His road to success lay through obstacles that would have discouraged a less stouthearted man, but he has proved himself superior to circumstances. He was born near Freeport, Ill., May 13, 1839. His father, Daniel S. Hawley, was a native of Brattleboro, Vt., while his grandfather, **Aaron Hawley**, was from Connecticut. The family were from England, but came to Connecticut, whence Aaron moved to Vermont, and later to Sangamon County, Ill., where he took part in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was killed in a battle near Warren, Ill. The father also fought in this war, although but a lad of twelve years when he shouldered his gun.

In 1828 he went to Wisconsin, where he followed farming. Later he moved to Oneca, Stephenson County, Ill., then returned to Wisconsin, settling in La Fayette County, where he was employed in farming near Wiota. In 1851 he moved to Argyle, the same county, where he was occupied in the hotel business, milling and farming. In 1873 he went to Evansville, Rock County, where he lived in retirement until his death, in 1893, at the age of seventy-six years.

While in Argyle he was recruiting officer. He married Helen Reed, of Brattleboro, Vt., who died in Argyle at the age of fifty-four years. Of the eight children, five grew to adult years. These were as follows: Charles A., a resident of Chicago, who served through the late war in a Wisconsin cavalry; H. J. of this sketch; Louisa, Mrs. Campbell, who died in Argyle; Albert, a stockman of that place and who also served in the army during the Civil war; and Theodore. The last named enlisted when fifteen in a Wisconsin regiment, and was with Sherman through the war, in his march through Georgia and to the sea; he was accidentally drowned in Eagle River, near Redcliff, Eagle County, Colo., where he was engaged in ranching.

AN INTREPID YOUTH

H. J. Hawley was reared in La Fayette County, Wis., and attended the public school at Argyle, and later the Platteville Normal, under Professor Pritchard. At the age of fourteen he obtained a clerkship in Wiota. After the Pike's Peak excitement started he came west in 1860, with an uncle, Louis Sargent, who had crossed the plains in 1849. The entire trip was made by team. They crossed the Mississippi at Dubuque, the Missouri at Omaha, and traveled up the Platte to Fort Kearney. On the 13th of May they reached Denver and came on to Central City, where they engaged in gulch mining. At the end of the summer the uncle returned home and Mr. Hawley continued his mining operations for eight years. He gave to it his entire time, and like many others he failed.

CONTINUED

In 1868 he went in debt \$800 for a half-interest in a grocery store, his partner being Benjamin Lake. The firm of Lake & Hawley flourished for three years, when it was changed to Hawley & Manville, the latter gentleman having acquired Mr. Lake's interest in the business. This firm continued until 1878. They enlarged their store, added to their stock and were doing a good business when the fire of 1874 swept from them their entire stock and left them in debt to the extent of \$10,000.

This would have crushed an ordinary man, but Mr. Hawley possessed an undaunted spirit and a determination to succeed, and the very next morning after the fire he bought the stock of groceries of Roworth & Co. for \$20,000, making their total indebtedness \$30,000. Business men in Denver tried to discourage him, telling him he never would succeed in his undertaking, but he was determined to pay every dollar that he owed, and to that end increased his debt. They received \$3,000, which was paid on the trade, leaving \$17,000, for which they gave thirty-four notes for \$500 each, drawing interest at one per cent. a month. One note was to be paid each month, and they were happily able to meet each as it became due, besides paying their other indebtedness with ten% interest added.



HAWLEY MERCHANDISE COMPANY

In 1878 he bought out his partner and continued alone until two years later, when he incorporated the Hawley Merchandise Company, of which he has since been president and is the principal stockholder. He erected the Hawley block, the largest and best in the city, having three storeroom fronts. His is one of the oldest incorporated companies in the state, and he was the first to send out to take orders and give free delivery. He is interested in twenty patented claims and many mines.

In Central City, Mr. Hawley married Miss Annetta Miller, of Ohio, and in 1890 established his family in Denver, on Pearl Street, Capitol Hill. He has four children: Medora (Mrs. Perry), and Mabel (Mrs. Wiley), both of whom reside in Central City; Frank, who is one of the head men with the Morey Mercantile Company of Denver; and Martha, at home.

Mr. Hawley was an alderman in Central City for one term during the fire, when the streets were changed and the town laid out anew. He was county commissioner for one term, from 1878 to 1881. From 1882 until 1886 he was a member of the school board. He has been a stockholder of the Gilpin County Mining Association since its organization. Fraternally he belongs to Central City Lodge No. 6, A. F. & A. M., the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Gilpin County Pioneer Society. In politics he is a Republican. At this writing (1898) he is candidate on the Republican ticket for state senator from Gilpin County. *(He was not elected).*

<http://www.memoriallibrary.com>

HOW WE CONNECT

YOUR SOCIETY TODAY

The world is a fascinating and rapidly changing place. We have broadened our visibility in recent years in an attempt to reach people who may look for information and communicate in ways that may be different than in the past. After all, if we communicate, but interested people cannot hear us, it diminishes our effectiveness.

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER

A favorite benefit of membership. We publish four newsletters annually on a quarterly basis. They include subjects of interest and family history.

We hope you enjoy the new look of the newsletter beginning with this issue. We are moving in the direction of a unified look across platforms. This minimizes confusion for those who may be less familiar with us.

Also new with this issue, we are emailing the newsletter to those members who have given us their email address. We are also emailing this issue only to non-members so they can see a value in membership. We will continue to mail the issues to our members who have not supplied their email address.

The content is driven by requests from members, recent research discoveries, as well as topics of timely interest. We are very pleased to hear from you if you would like to submit an article or about topics you would like to read about.

EMAIL

In addition to emailing the Newsletter, occasionally we email our Contact List with information or questions that fall between the Newsletters. For example, we recently emailed a survey soliciting feedback and were very pleased with the responses. If you are receiving our emails and do not wish to, there is a link provided on the email to unsubscribe.

HAWLEY SOCIETY WEBSITE

Our website is becoming an interestingly important tool. Nearly three quarters of the population use the interest for information today as opposed to other sources. This is frequently the first contact someone may have with us.

We redesigned the website last fall, improving its functionality, content and the ability for the search engines to find it. It includes links that may be of interest, a great deal of information, ways to contact us, ability to post comments and photo galleries.

RSS FEEDS

The website provides the opportunity to sign up for RSS feeds from us. This is a free service that provides new posts to the site right to your email inbox. It does NOT include new pages added, so check back often.

GENEALOGY RESEARCH

We are fortunate to have Trudy Hawley as our volunteer genealogist. She is passionate about the research process. We do not have the capacity to offer extensive genealogical research. There are paid researchers available on the internet for those interested.

Trudy diligently continues the research linking families into the main database of THE HAWLEY RECORD. We are very pleased to be able to help researchers connect with others researching the same lines who frequently are closely related. Michael Hawley, Society president, is also an active researcher.

ROOTS WEB DATABASES

Trudy maintains two databases on Roots Web of the information published in THE HAWLEY RECORD. The first is the main grouping of connected families. The second contains those individuals who Elias Sill Hawley listed as "Unconnected Families". Through our research we have been able to connect some of those!

[THE HAWLEY RECORD ONLINE DATABASE](#)

[UNCONNECTED HAWLEY FAMILIES](#)

FIND-A-GRAVE

Find-A-Grave is a useful website where individuals may post photographs and other information about their ancestors' and loved ones burials. We have found that it can sometimes provide a missing link of information otherwise not available.

The site is not affiliated with the Society in any way, other than Trudy Hawley is an active contributor. A nice feature is the ability to request someone take a photograph of a geographically challenging grave and headstone.

As interesting and helpful as it is, researchers should remember that the information is submitted by individuals and as such may be unsourced. The information may, however, lead your research in a more clear direction.

HAWLEY STORE ON CAFE PRESS

We periodically have been asked for Hawley products. The Society had an assortment of products for many years, thanks to Linda Hawley, past president. It can be a challenge to have the product that people want at a price they wish to pay. At times the investment in inventory was not justified by the rate of sale.

CafePress is an independent business offering private label product. We developed product mostly with the Coat of Arms that is available there. The advantage is that we have no inventory investment.

In addition to CafePress, we developed a signature candle on our own that is available on our website and at Amazon.

HOW WE CONNECT

REUNIONS

Our annual opportunity to meet your cousins and discover more about your family heritage. They are usually in early October and the location varies from year to year based on interest.

FACEBOOK

Our Facebook page has become very active. It allows people to interact with us in a convenient manner on an ongoing basis. It has introduced many new people to the Society.

The largest and faster growing demographic on Facebook is people like us. Their ages and interests are in line with ours.

TWITTER

Twitter reaches a somewhat younger audience with broader interests. Michael Hawley received a tweet from a young Hawley gentleman living in England. Sadly he recently lost his parents, which led him to have questions about his ancestry and heritage. Michael was able to direct him to FamilyTreeDNA for him to submit a sample. Who knows, this could prove to provide a link to our English ancestors that up until now has remained elusive.

PINTEREST

Pinterest is a site that allows people to "pin" images of things of interest. It is also rapidly growing in use and has a somewhat different audience than the other media.

LINKEDIN

LinkedIn began as a business networking site. It reaches a professionally based demographic which may be different than some of the other tools. It is expanding in concept and we are in the process of setting up our presence there.

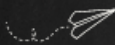
WE'D LOVE TO CONNECT



312-540-0236



PRESIDENT@HAWLEYSOCIETY.ORG



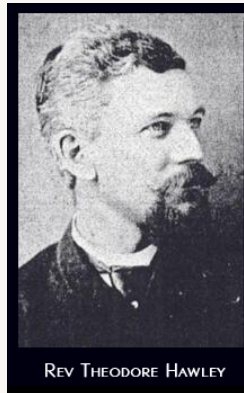
450 E WATERSIDE DR #209
CHICAGO, IL 60601

WE'LL GET BACK TO YOU AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

FROM THE WEBSITE

Hello, I just found your website after years of on and off looking for information about my name's history. If there is any way of finding out, I would be very interested. I don't know my father well. My parents separated when I was young. All I know is his full name is Robert Edwin Hawley, age 64-65, and he was last living in Reno. He had at least one brother, was married at least once before my mother, and they had a child as well.

John Edwin Hawley



REV THEODORE HAWLEY

Hi, John, I believe your Grandfather is John Edwin Hawley (1918-1968). Your lineage is Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, William, Joseph, William, Joseph W, Rev Theodore, John B, John Edwin. I also found your father Robert.

Trudy

Hi Trudy, You did indeed find the right family. Thank you for forwarding the emails from John. We have been looking for him for a long time. Hopefully, time heals, and he and his dad can get together.

John

FROM FACEBOOK

Megan Hawley Martin asked how she could find siblings from her father's other marriages. She knew she was one of eight kids. Trudy Hawley gave her addresses for possible contacts in the area.

A few months later on Facebook, Trudy heard from Melvin Hawley. In correspondence, Melvin provided the name of his birth father, which is the same name Megan gave for her father. Melvin's brother also carries that name, but as a Jr. The picture below shows the first meeting of Megan with her brother



SENSATIONALISM IN 1936

It would seem that sensationalism and a lack of concern for the facts in the press is not something new. The following article was published in the Centennial Edition of the Fennimore Times in September, 1936.

HAWLEY SCALPED IN INDIAN WAR

Major Aaron Hawley, grandfather of Harry Hawley of Platteville, was the only man known to have been scalped by the Indians because of the color of his hair.

He had entered the English Army at an early age, and had worked to the rank of Major before coming to America. Upon arriving here he entered the American Army and was immediately given his former rank and also command of a fort in Illinois.

As Blackhawk's army marched up the Mississippi in 1832, Major Hawley advanced ahead of the force to explore and study the situation. He was captured by Blackhawk and had the signal honor of having Blackhawk himself deign to take his scalp, as it seems up to that date he had no red hair in his collection.

At least the general presumption was that Major Hawley had died in this fashion, for soon afterwards Blackhawk was seen fleeing on a white horse with a red scalp tied to the saddle and Major Hawley was the only man in the country who owned a white horse or had red hair.

The body, however, was never found.



Michael R Hawley UE
President

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REUNION REGISTRATION

	<i>quantity</i>	<i>rate</i>	<i>total</i>
Name		150.00	
Street Address			
City, State ZIP			
Phone			
Email			

thank you for your registration—we look forward to seeing you