

Selected Ancestors of
Edmund Waller Hartley &
Ann Elizabeth Whitlow;

with selected descendants of
John Hartley & Rebecca Arvecost

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Introduction

First I must take responsibility for any errors that may occur in this document, and there are maybe more than a few, but unknown to me. I have gathered much of the material from the internet. I have tried to double check sources where possible, but in many cases I was forced to rely solely on the research of others.

This document is intended primarily for the descendants of Edmund Waller Hartley and his wife Ann Elizabeth Whitlow. I chose to focus on these individuals because they came to Oregon in 1865, settled near Macleay, Marion County, Oregon, and are the ancestors of many of the Hartleys who lived in or moved away from the Willamette Valley in Oregon.

I have tried to arrange the material in this document so it is easy to follow. However, I recognize that there must be some “back and forth” in order to cover several lines of ancestors. To help you track these several lines as you read this document I have shown the children and some ancestors of Edmund Waller Hartley and Ann Elizabeth Whitlow in figure 1.

Figure 1 might also help you find one of your ancestors among the children shown in the figure.

Charles L. Hartley

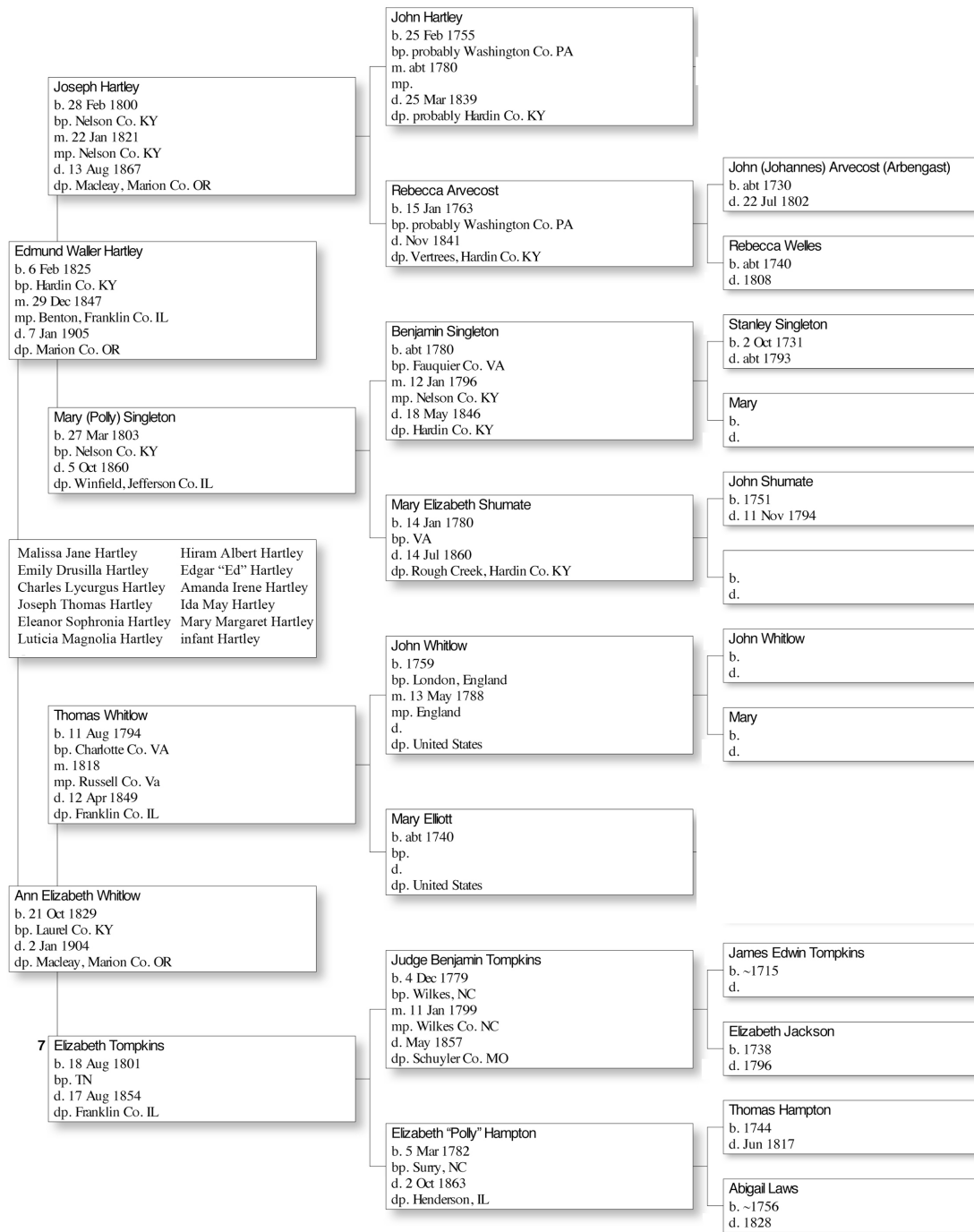


Figure 1. Children and Selected Ancestors of Edmund Waller Hartley and Ann Elizabeth Whitlow.

John Hartley and Rebecca Arvacost

John Hartley Before 1774

John Hartley was born 25 February 1755. We do not know the names of his parents. There is strong evidence that they came from Hampshire County, Virginia (now Berkeley County, West Virginia) around 1768 to the Ten Mile Creek area of Washington County, western Pennsylvania.

Ten Mile Creek is a small tributary of the Monongahela River south of Pittsburg (then Fort Pitt). Around 1750 a large number of Scotch-Irish, German, and British immigrants came to the area from the east. The families of early settlers built forts for their protection against the occasional raids by Native Americans still living in the area. ¹

Many of the people found in the Tenmile Country came from near Gerrardstown, Hampshire County, Virginia:

The Mill Creek Particular Baptist Church in Mill Creek (near Gerrardstown, Hampshire Co. VA, now Berkeley Co. West Virginia) lists members including: Elias Garard, Rachel Garard, Mary Hartley, John Keith, William Linn, Jacob VanMeter, Jonathan VanMeter, & William VanMeter. ²

The Garards, Hartleys, Keiths, Linns, and VanMeters are all later found in the TenMile Country. Keiths and Hartleys are later found together in Kentucky.

Gerrardstown is about 15 miles north of Winchester, Virginia.

Around 1772

Jacob Van Meter with John Swan, Thomas Hughes, and Henry Van Meter (brother) tour lands of SW PA and reached Carmichaelstown, Greene Co., PA (present) and claimed land along Muddy Creek and Ten Mile Creek. They returned home to VA, and returned along with about fifty people to settle along Muddy Creek. Jacob was granted land in 1769. ³

A Henry Hartley is listed as a settler in Tyrone Township, (Fayette, Greene, Washington, and Westmoreland counties). John Garrard, Herrods, Thomas Hughes, and Swans, are in Springfield Township. Vanmeters, and William Linn are in Rostraver Township. ⁴

¹ Howard L. Lecky, *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: a genealogical history of the upper Monongahela Valley* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc., 2001)

² Don Corbly, *Pastor John Corbly and his Neighbors in Greene Township*, (Raleigh: LuLu Enterprises, 2008) 28

³ Web site <http://conic.net/~prouty/prouty/b262.htm>

⁴ James Veach, *The Monongahela of Old or Historical Sketches of Southwestern Pennsylvania to the Year 1800*, (Pittsburgh, 1910)

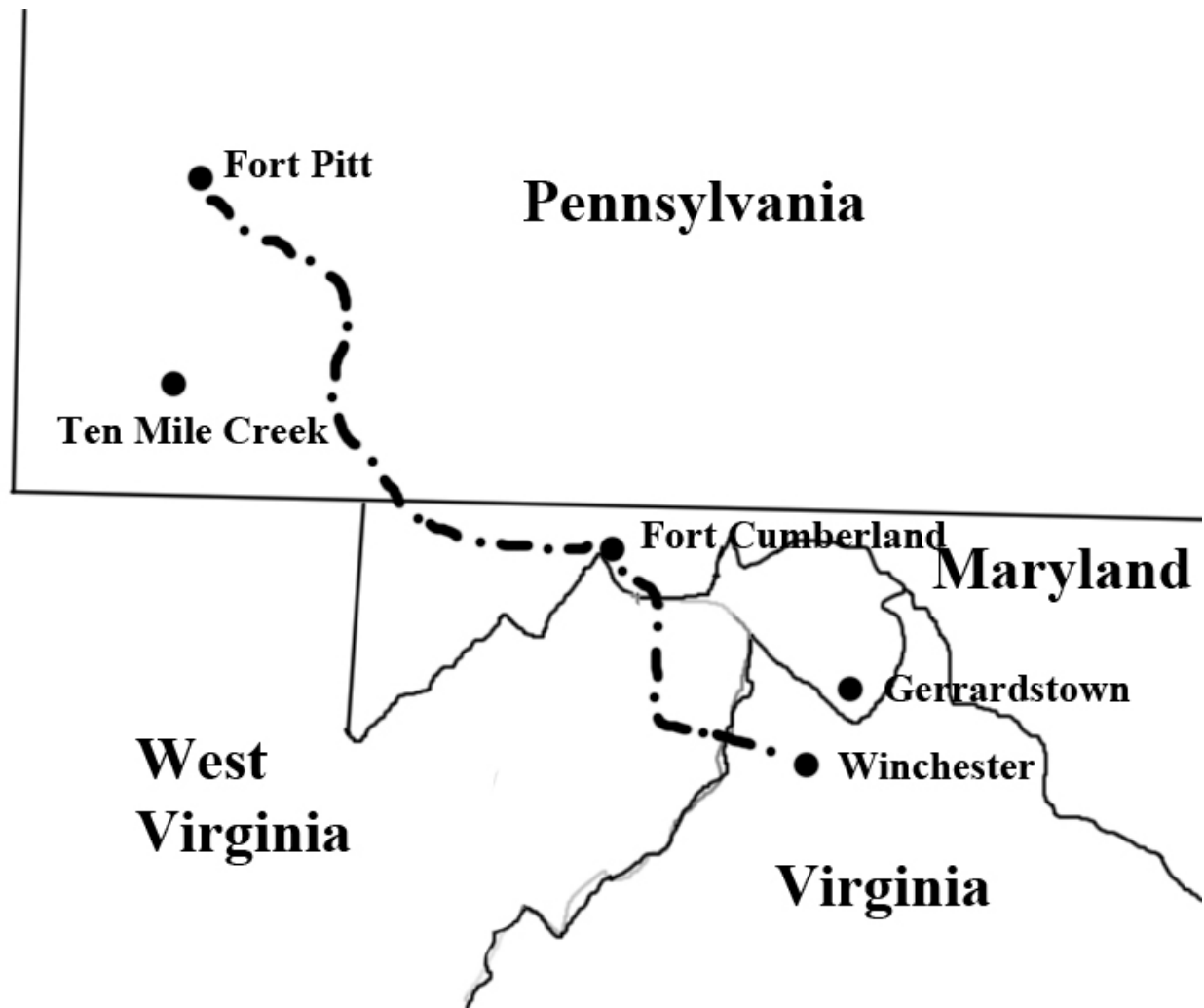


Figure 2. Braddock's Road from Winchester to Fort Pitt (dashed line), with Hartley sites of Gerrardstown, Virginia and Ten Mile Creek, Pennsylvania.

Thus it seems likely, but not proven, that the family of John Hartley came from Hampshire County to Tenmile Country in western Pennsylvania with others around or after 1768.

The most direct route from Gerrardstown to the Tenmile Country would have been to follow the route taken by British Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock in 1755 in his campaign against the French during the French and Indian War; the path later was known as Braddock's Road. See figure 2. Braddock's Road passes from Winchester, past Fort Cumberland, and on to near Fort Pitt (then Fort Duquesne), a short distance north of Ten Mile Creek.

A Mary Hartley is listed as a church member in the Ten Mile Creek area "before 1790".⁵ (Notice: there was a Mary Hartley in the list of church members in Gerrardstown, Hampshire County.)

⁵ Howard L. Lecky, *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: a genealogical history of the upper Monongahela Valley* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc., 2001), page 580.

Howard L. Leckey's book on the Tenmile Country gives an extended account of life in the region at the time John Hartley lived there:

With this background to show why and how the settlement of Tenmile Country came about, let us examine the conditions prevalent at the time of settlement, which came about the year of 1765. It is ever pointed out that the hardships endured by these pioneers were almost beyond comparison. It is pointed out that these people faced dangers from ferocious beasts and more terrible Redmen. But there were no beasts in those days that do not exist some place in the United States today, and authorities agree that none of these except perhaps the grizzly, will attack a man. And the Indians were at peace with the White Men from the close of Pontiac's War, in 1763, until the War of Revolution. Even during the Revolution, there were probably no more persons killed by the Redman in one year than are killed today by automobiles. Even these killings were often the result of individual grievances, and a few of them probably justified. The Quakers, who lived here—and there were quite a number—who practiced a life of non-violence, seem never to have been disturbed even in the worst years.

We must remember there was a large number of Tories here during the Revolution, and that they were known to have plotted violence against the leaders of the Patriots. Even the tragic Corbly massacre may have been instigated by enemies of Rev. John Corbly, since he was one of the most active in the suppression of the Tories.⁶

Leckley goes further to describe living conditions in Tenmile Country:

What other hardships was the lot of these pioneers? They had to work long hours in the fields, after spending many longer ones clearing fields to plant. But they had left no worse a condition in the East. They had to live in log cabins with limited space and no conveniences, but they did not leave much better homes where they came from. They lacked for roads to travel, for a short time, but a land grant to John Willison, in 1792, shows a road running from Fort Jackson to Washington, Pennsylvania, at that date. Certainly not many of those who came here had carriages to ride in over the mountains, and, if they did, it is not likely the roads and streets were much better than the open country through which these people traveled on horse-back. . . . A picture of the loneliness of these pioneers has been the theme of the historian, but within five years after the first settlers came to the Tenmile, there were as many farms occupied in this section as there are today. One observer reports that in 1774 he watched a thousand families a day crossing the Monongahela River at Parkinson's Ferry in a single day, to escape the threats caused by Lord Dunsmore's War. And could a person be very lonely with a family of ten to fourteen children about him? On the other hand there were luxuries available even in these backwoods. I have an old ledger showing silk handkerchiefs, sugar plums, bombazine dresses, tea, coffee, sugar, silver buckles, and other items of the like, were for sale at the Mouth of Muddy Creek. One account even shows that a mattress was carried over the mountains from Philadelphia to John Minor. Having that kind of bed, it is no wonder he got the name of Father of the County.⁷

And how they arrived at Tenmile Country:

⁶ Howard L. Leckey, *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: a genealogical history of the upper Monongahela Valley* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc., 2001) Waynesburg, PA.

1977, page 10

⁷ *ibid*, pp.10-11

. . . The journey of these pioneers was made by horseback or by oxen, or by both, and cattle were driven ahead by youths and slaves. Others walked, packing as much on their backs as they could carry. Usually they came in groups bound together by some mutual connection. Family groups, related or inter-married, groups held together by religious affiliation, or nationality, or neighborhood ties, would come together and usually settle close to each other. If the genealogist remembers this, his work is much easier, since there are excellent Quaker records throughout the East, and the Welsh Baptists also left fine records of their Chester County Churches.⁸

And when they left:

How long did it take to settle the Tenmile Country? Historians allow thirty years to a generation, and it took just about that length of time to settle the good lands in the section. . . . About twenty years later (~1785) the full force of the Kentucky migration was swinging down the Monongahela and Ohio on flat boats and all other means of travel.⁹

Participation in Lord Dunmore's War, 1774-5

Dunmore's War was a conflict between the Colony of Virginia and the Native Americans of the Ohio Valley. Following increased raids and attacks on frontiersmen in this region, the Royal Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, organized a large force of militia and marched to Fort Pitt arriving at the end of August 1774. Dunmore also ordered Colonel Andrew Lewis, commander of the southwestern Virginia militia, to raise an army in the south and meet Dunmore's force along the Ohio River. Lewis formed militia companies from Augusta, Botetourt, Fincastle, Bedford, Culpeper, Dunmore, and Kentucky counties. After Colonel Lewis' victory at the Battle of Point Pleasant, Dunmore successfully negotiated a peace treaty with the Delaware, Mingo, and Shawnee chiefs which prevented them from settling or hunting south of the Ohio River.¹⁰

There was a John Hartley and a William Hartley in the British militia under Capt. William Harrod at Ten Mile Creek, Washington Co. PA in 1774, as a part of Lord Dunmore's War against the Indians. It is possible that John and William Hartley were brothers.

In the summer of 1774 Captain Harrod commanded at Ross's fort on Rough Fork of Tenmile (Ruff's Creek). Captain Harrod aided in getting supplies for Dunmore's Army and went out with a company in the Fall of 1774.¹¹

Capt. Harrod was given orders to collect provisions and we find William Hartley apparently contributed on August 22, 1774.

"A lift of Cattle (?) was brought and ??? for the use of the army by William Harrod" Names include Abraham & Jacob Vanmeter, Nathaniel Bell, Levi Harrod, William Hartley, Abel Bell, Henry Keeth, Henry Ross, John Ross, and Henry Vanmeter.¹²

⁸ *ibid*, pp. 11-12

⁹ *ibid*, p. 12

¹⁰ Library of Virginia website

<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/opac/aboutdunmorewar.htm>

¹¹ Draper MSS 37J168, interview with William Harrod, Jr. son of Capt. William Harrod.

Capt. Connolly wrote to Capt. William Harrod, Ten Mile, in a letter dated July 16th, 1774, telling him to let him have the “Cattle you have bought for Whalin”, and the “Men who you have had in pay you are to discharge immediately, and give them a certificate for their services done. They had better enter into some Companies that are on actual service of Government to the end that they may be completed.” ¹³

The purchases (in pounds, shillings, and pence) were recorded for William Hartley *et al.*:

July 26th 1774 Cattle prd. At Ross’s Fort
for y arme ???
of Capt. Herod
Abel Bell one cow and two beaves of -10-0
William Hartley One Bull ? ?
Levi Herrod one Cow And two Beaves 10-7-6
Banajah Dunn, a large Fat Cos 15-5-0
Henry Ross one ?? ¹⁴

And the discharges were recorded, including John Hartly:

August 7 1774 ????
Discharge mens names
Zeavis Linley
Zephaniah Johnson
John Ross
Abell Bel
Jas. Bell
John Hartly ¹⁵

Apparently John and William Hartley were discharged from Capt. Harrod's group and joined the regular militia of Capt. William Linn.

Captain William Linn’s company was at Camp Charlotte. The roll (Berkeley County, West Virginia) includes:

William Hartly,
John Hartley,
James Harrod,
Zephaniah Johnson,
John Ross,
Abel Beal,

¹² Charles Hartley’s transcription of Draper MSS on papers of William Harrod

¹³ Rueben Gold Thwaites & Louise Phelps Kellogg ed., *Wisconsin Documentary History of Dunmore’s War; compiled from the Draper Manuscripts in the Library of the Wisconsin Historical Society and published at the charge of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution* (Madison: Madison Historical Society, 1905) page 102.

¹⁴ Charles Hartley’s transcription of Draper MSS on papers of William Harrod

¹⁵ Charles Hartley’s transcription of Draper MSS on papers of William Harrod

James Beal,
And Lieutenant William Harrod¹⁶

The Third Revolutionary Convention passed an ordinance in July of 1775 appointing commissioners to settle the accounts of the militia lately drawn out in an expedition against the Indians and for making provision to pay the same and for discharging public claims.

. . . The index contains the names of Virginia citizens or soldiers from the counties of Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Culpeper, and Fincastle who were compensated in 1775 for supplies or service during Dunmore's Expedition in 1774. Entries in the volume include names, length of service or item being compensated for, and the amount of compensation in pounds, shillings, and pence.¹⁷

We find that Wm. Hartly and Jno. Hartley were both paid for their service.¹⁸

Under Capt. Wm. Linn's Roll we find (in pounds, shillings, and pence):

William Harrod Lieut. 177 days, pay 66 ,0 ,0,
William Hartley, 170 days, 12, 15, 0
James Harrod, 170 days, 12, 15, 0
Jno. Hartley, 52 days, 3, 17 ,0

After the war other monetary claims were made and paid for participation in Lord Dunmore's war, including those of John & William Hartley.

On 18th September 1775 they received claims for:
James Bell for 49 days rations,
Abel Bell for ditto,
William Hartley for ditto,
John Hartley for ditto and horse hire,
Abraham Van Meter for 75 days rations,
John Ross for 49 ditto,
Benajah Dun for 209 ditto and horse hire,
Captain William Harrod for provisions,
Henry Ross for 2 steers and 2 heifers,
Jacob Vanmeter for 186# bacon,
Henry Vanmeter for 7 bullocks,
Levy Harrod for horse hire & bull & 3 beeves, and others for other goods.¹⁹

¹⁶ Warren Skidmore, Donna Kaminsky, *Lord Dunmore's little war of 1774: his captains and their men who opened up Kentucky & The West To American Settlement*, (Bowie, Md., Heritage Books, 2002), page 33.

¹⁷ <http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/opac/aboutdunmorewar.htm>

¹⁸ Warren Skidmore, Donna Kaminsky, *Lord Dunmore's little war of 1774: his captains and their men who opened up Kentucky & The West To American Settlement*, (Bowie, Md., Heritage Books, 2002), page 33.

On 5 November 1774

After the Shawnees had been forced to make peace in the valley of the Scioto river, the officers of Lord Dunmore's army, on the homeward march, held a meeting at the mouth of the Hocking River, on November 5, 1774, and unanimously declared their intention, as soldiers, to exert "every power within us for the defense of American liberty and for the support of our just rights and privileges".²⁰

Part of the resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, that we will bear the most faithful allegiance to His Majesty, King George the Third, whilst His Majesty delights to reign over a brave and free people; that we will, at the expense of life, and everything dear and valuable, exert ourselves in support of his crown, and the dignity of the British Empire. But as the love of liberty, and attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every consideration, we resolve that we will exert every power within us for the defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges; not on any precipitate, riotous or tumultuous manner, but when regularly: ailed forth by the unanimous voice of our countrymen. Signed, by order and in behalf of the whole corps by Benjamin Ashby, Clerk.

²¹

This marked the end of Lord Dunmore's War.

Nearly all the men who were in that battle and afterward returned to their homes, were subsequently soldiers of the American Army in the War for Independence.²²

John Hartley's Service in the Revolutionary War

The Daughters of the American Revolution have accepted evidence that John Hartley served in the Pennsylvania Militia during the Revolutionary War, citing:

HARTLEY, John
Birth: PA 25 Feb 1755
Service: PA
Rank: Pvt
Death: KY 1834-36
Patriot Pensioned: No Widow Pensioned:
No Children Pensioned:

¹⁹ Warren Skidmore, Donna Kaminsky, *Lord Dunmore's little war of 1774: his captains and their men who opened up Kentucky & The West To American Settlement*, (Bowie, Md., Heritage Books, 2002), page 61

²⁰ Edgar W. Hassler, *Old Westmoreland; a History of Western Pennsylvania* (Pittsburg, J. R. Weldin & Co., 1900), page 12 (Notes by Wayne Hartley)

²¹ Clement Luther Martzolf, "An Unmarked Revolutionary Site in Ohio" *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, LVI, No 7, (1922), 400.

²² H.U. Maxwell & H.L. Swisher, *History of Hampshire County, West Virginia from its Earliest Settlement to the Present* (1897); notes taken by Wayne Hartley

No Heirs Pensioned:
No Spouse: (1) Rebecca Arvecost ²³

John Hartley served in 1st Battalion, 5th company of the Washington County, Pennsylvania Militia, 1781-1783. In 1781 1st Battalion was lead by Lt. Col. Henry Enoch. The 5th company was lead by Capt. Robert Sweney, from Bethlehem Township, Washintgon, Co., PA (part of TenMile Country). John Hartley is listed as a private, 1st class. ²⁴ It is interesting to note that there is a Jno. Ervicost listed as a 6th class private in the same company. John Hartley would later marry Rebecca Arvecost.

Apparently Capt. Robert Sweeney's "company was recruited in the territory adjacent to Captain Fairley's." And Capt. Andrew Fairley's troops were "recruited from the Castile Run section near Clarksville." ²⁵ Clarksville is close to the mouth of Ten Mile Creek. Thus, most likely, John Hartley was living on or near Ten Mile Creek when he was recruited into the Militia around 1781.

One can get a sense of the duties of the militia of the region from this account:

The Militia was, in theory, made up of all the men between the ages of sixteen and sixty, but it is not hard to see that many times, boys not yet in their teens, were sent out on duty, and less frequently, old men, in their dotage, performed tours of duty. On the whole, however, the services were performed by the younger males of the section, mostly boys from fourteen to twenty, with the more mature men serving as officers. Most of them served only in the district in which they were drafted, although at times, calls for expeditions into the Indian Country were filled by volunteers. At such times it was a custom, of men in transit through the section, to go along, since it furnished a safe escort for their journey.

Periods of service were short and the discipline was very loose. If men got tired, or were needed at home, they just left and went home. Sometimes they sent others in their place, and thus the term "deserter", found in military records, does not have the meaning that it has in present military establishments. ²⁶

Marriage of John Hartley and Rebecca Arvecost

John Arvecost, born ~1730, Holland [?], died 22 Jul 1802, Washington County, Pennsylvania, is named in the 1785, 1793, and 1796 state tax list for Bethlehem and/or East Bethlehem Township,

²³ DAR Patriot Index, The Third Supplement. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington D.C., 1976, p 23, according to *Some Families of Revolutionary War Patriots from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Kentucky*, by Will Mac (Duncan) Coulter, Gateway Press, Baltimore, 1993

²⁴ Pennsylvania Archives, sixth series, volume II, Harrisburg pub. Co., State Printer, Harrisburg, 1906 page 207.

²⁵ Howard L. Lecky, *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: a genealogical history of the upper Monongahela Valley* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc., 2001) page 17.

²⁶ Howard L. Lecky, *The Tenmile Country and Its Pioneer Families: a genealogical history of the upper Monongahela Valley* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co. Inc., 2001)

Washington County, Pennsylvania. East Bethlehem is in the center of Tenmile Country. He was the father of Rebecca Arvecost, born 15 January 1763, probably Washington Co., PA. Some researchers believe John Arvecost was married to Rebecca Wells (b. ~1740, d. 1808).

Apparently John Arvecost was from Holland and received one of the first grants to land lying on the Monongahela River.²⁷

There was a newspaper article in the Pittsburgh Press, July 21, 1991 describing a house and property in East Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., PA, the heart of Ten Mille Country:

Bill and Dawn bell have lived in their stone cottage in East Bethlehem Township for a decade, but they didn't know much about it until they agreed to show it as part of the Rices Landing Town and Country Garden Club House Tour. . .

Believed to have been built between 1793 and 1815, the house is the oldest among three other houses and a parsonage that will be on the tour . . .

Mrs. Bell traced deeds to her house in the recorder of deeds office at the Washington County Courthouse. There, she discovered that the original 336-acre land grand was made to John Harvecost, believed to be a farmer and Quaker.

In 1815, Harvecost's son, Joseph, sold 200 acres, and over the years more parcels were sold so the property is now down to 50 acres, Mrs. Bell said.

This reference to John Harvecost is clearly a reference to John Arvecost. Both lived in East Bethlehem Twp., both had son's named Joseph, and both were granted land on the Monongahela River. The house in question is located at 599 Crawford Rd. Fredericktown, PA, and is the house that John Arvecost lived in and possibly had built.

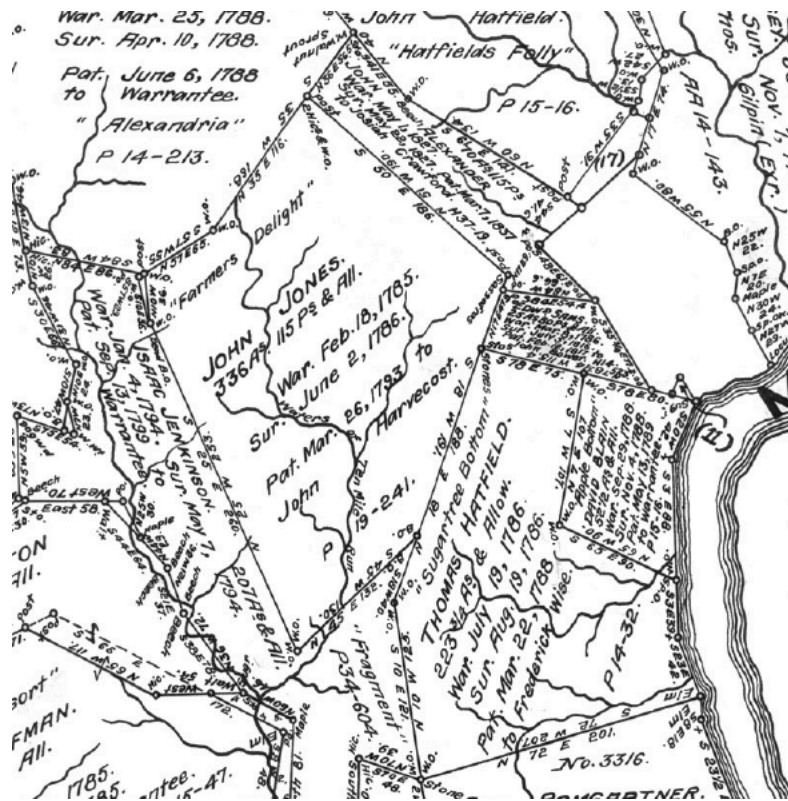
²⁷ In Pennsylvania Archives, Series VI, Vol 2, pp 7, 8, 11-13, 217, East Bethlehem Twp. (pp. 764-774) from Crumrine's History of Washington County, Pennsylvania, there is a reference to a Rebecca Arvecost, grand-daughter of John Arvecost, "who died in Pennsylvania in 1833, was a daughter of Joseph Arvecost, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer there; her grandfather, John Arvecost, came from Holland and settled in western Pennsylvania, where he obtained one of the first grants to land lying on the Monongahela."



The John Arvecost house as it appeared *circa* 2014.

A land office map²⁸ showing early land grants in Washington Co., PA indicates that John Harvecost received a patent on 336 acres in East Bethlehem twp. on 26 March 1793. The 336 acres was warranted to John Jones on 18 Feb 1785, surveyed on 2 Jun 1786 and patented to John Harvecost on 26 March 1793. The map for the grant shows the “waters of Ten Mile Run” running south through the property.

²⁸ From the Pennsylvania State Archives, Records of Land Office Warrantee Township Maps (series #17.522), East Bethlehem Twp., Washington Co., PA.



Map showing location of 336 acre 1793 John Harvecost land grant in East Bethlehem Twp.

Researchers have established that Joseph Arvecost (son of John Arvecost) married Rachael Enoch b. 1760, daughter of David Enoch, prominent in the Ten Mile Baptist Church, Washington Co. PA. Catherine Arvecost (daughter of John Arvecost) married Jonathan Harned from Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., PA.

There is an 1802 will for John Arbengast of East Bethlehem Township, Washington Co., PA showing his wife Rebecca, and children, Joseph, Elizabeth and Catherine.²⁹ It is clear that Arbengast and Arvecost are the same family; the name change from Arbengast to Arvecost is understandable if John Arbengast could not write and was dependent upon others to spell his name in a consistent fashion. John Arvecost died July 22, 1802 in Washington Co., PA.

I have previously noted that John Hartley served in the Pennsylvania Militia with a Jno. Ervicost. Since John Arvacost, father of Rebecca Arvacost, would have been about 50 years old at the time of this service, it does not make sense that Jno. Ervicost is John Arvacost. However, it is likely that Jno. Ervicost is a son of John Arvacost, and thus brother of Rebecca Arvacost.

John Hartley met and married Rebecca Arvecost around 1780, and that most likely occurred in the Ten Mile Creek area of Washington Co., PA.

²⁹ "Abstracts of Wills of Washington County" in the *Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania*, Volume 6, by Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, p. 170

John Hartley, Rebecca Arvecost & Family

In 1865 Joseph Hartley, the son of John Hartley and Rebecca Arvecost, wrote a short pamphlet describing his life and religious beliefs, viz. *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley*. In that sketch he describes his parents:

My father's name was John Hartley; my mother's maiden name was Rebecca Arvecost. They had born to them twelve children, six sons and six daughters; of which they raised ten--five of each. They were originally from Virginia, and, like most new comers in those days, very poor. The country being new, and having but few advantages, they had to make their living in the hardest toil; and, even in my raising, constant labor was the order of the day. My father had no education, not so much as to enable him to read; and, having been always a frontier man, was extremely illiterate and awkward in language. My mother had but just learning enough to read imperfectly. Thus it was, that in my childhood, I acquired a habit of speaking imperfectly; and, as I advanced in years, I became sensible to this awkwardness, while mixing with others who had been better instructed. Being sensitive of my situation, I was all the time, when in company, laboring under serious embarrassments.

I will here remark, by way of advice to parents; when your children are learning to talk, teach them to speak properly, if you know how; if you do not, try to learn how; because it is almost impossible for them to throw off habits contracted in early life. My opportunities for acquiring an education were very limited. A winter school, of about three or six months, at most, was about all that was taught in a year; and, from the time I was old enough to be useful at work, I was kept close at that, except a short time in the worst of winter weather. Judging from others, and my opportunities, I learnt very fast--perhaps from my anxiety to learn. Reading, writing and the first rules of arithmetic, was all the education I ever got; and, to the best of my recollection, I was in my sixteenth year before I was ever twenty miles from home. I do not wish to be considered as casting any reflections upon my parents; for, with few exceptions, this mode of life was the rule of the times. . .

My mother was a member of the Baptist church, and, I believe, a God-fearing woman. She would often talk to us of the consequences of sin, and the danger of going to the bad place when we died, which would produce in my mind, for a short time, some gloomy fears. . . Most of the families in the vicinity of the church were more or less members of it, excepting my father's--not one of them, whom, besides my mother, made any pretensions of religion. I sometimes thought we were worse than others, and that the Lord had reprobated us to destruction.³⁰

In 1780 Jacob Van Meter (in Capt. Harrod's militia in 1774) of Ten Mile Creek organized a group of about 100 people from the Ten Mile Creek area and floated down the Ohio River and settled in what is now Nelson Co., KY. Harrods, Van Meters, Keiths, Hartleys, and others are in Nelson Co. Kentucky, by 1800, all families from Ten Mile Creek. (In 1792 Hardin County, Kentucky was split from Nelson County.)

³⁰ Joseph Hartley , *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* (Salem, IL, Advocate Job Office, 1841) (This document appears as part of the book *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana)

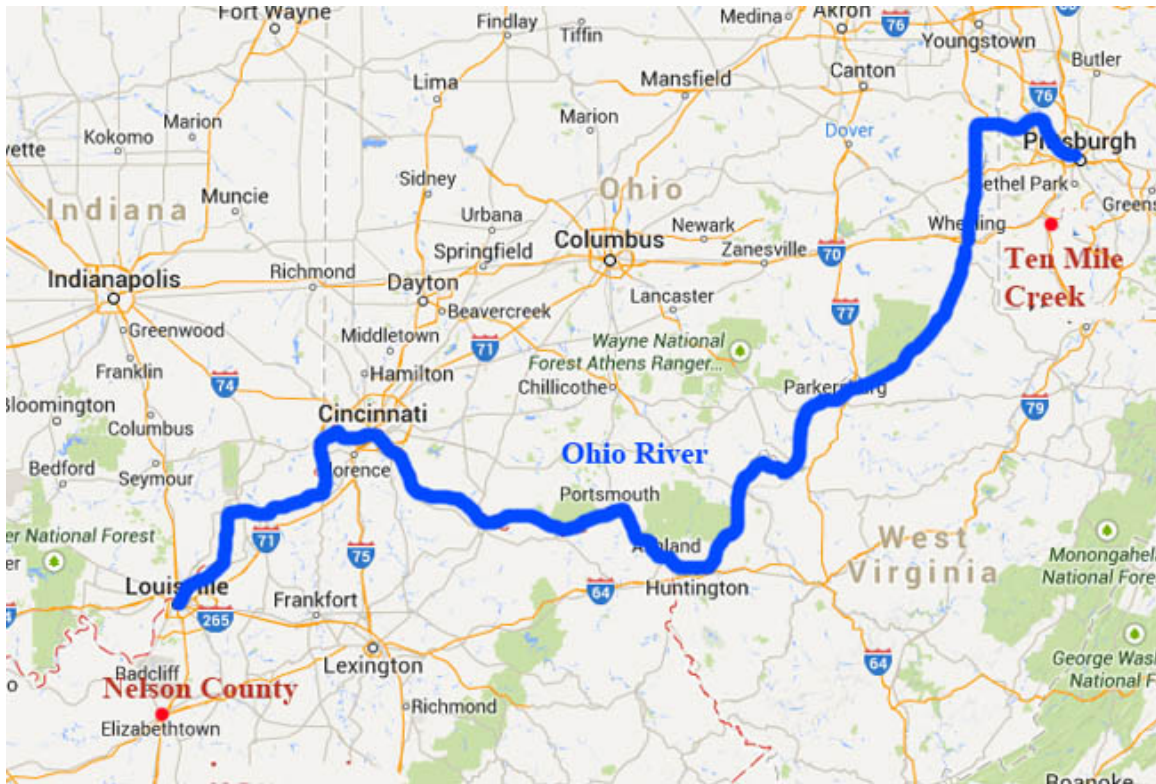


Figure 3. Ohio River from Pittsburg to Louisville; route of migration from Tenmile Country to Nelson County, Kentucky. (The Monongalia River flows northward from Ten Mile Creek into the Ohio River near Pittsburg.)

The next record for Hartleys is in Hardin Co., Kentucky which branched from Nelson County in 1792, the year of statehood. Mary Hartley, daughter of John Hartley, married Nathaniel Harned on March 24, 1804, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Her father's name appears on the license, and so by that date he was probably living in Hardin Co. Descendants say that the Hartley and Harned families came into Kentucky on the same date.³¹

The Harned families came to Nelson County, KY about 1785 lead by Jonathan Harned Jr. (who was born at Ten Mile Creek in 1755) and his wife Catherine Arvacost (sister of John Hartley's wife Rebecca Arvacost.) One of Jonathan Harned's sons, Nathaniel Harned, married Mary Hartley, daughter of John Hartley in Hardin Co., KY, 1804.³²

It appears that John Hartley served in the Pennsylvania Militia 1781-1783 and so it is most likely that he and his wife moved to Kentucky after the first wave of settlers from TenMile country in

³¹ Will Mac (Duncan) Coulter, *Some Families of Revolutionary War Patriots from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Kentucky* (Baltimore: Gateway Press, 1993)

³² Arthur Leslie Keith, "Notes on Larue, Hodgen, Keith, Harned, Irwin and Related Families," *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. 20. Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond, 1912: 108-109.

1780. If it is true the Hartley and Harned families came to Kentucky at the same time and that would be around 1785.

There is considerable evidence that John Hartley owned land on the “waters of Rough Creek, near Denton Geoghegan’s Mill”, Rough Creek being in Hardin Co. KY near Vertrees, Kentucky.

³³

“Denton Geoghegan, was the high sheriff who kept Thomas Lincoln in litigation over the hewing of timber for a mill.” Thomas Lincoln being father of Abraham Lincoln. ³⁴

“ . . . Capt. Denton Geoghegan sold Thomas Lincoln a team as part payment for work on said Geoghegan mill [near the head of Rough Creek], and said Thomas Lincoln used this team in moving his family to Indiana.” ³⁵

Abraham Lincoln was born 12 February 1809 to Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks about 38 miles south east of Vertrees, Kentucky, home of John Hartley and family.

³³ “Names and Home Locations of 400 Hardin County Pioneers”, *Lincoln Kinsmen, The*, number 54, 1942, Fort Wayne, IN.

³⁴ Meranda L. Caswell, *Images of America; Hardin County* (Arcadia Pub., Chicago, 2006) page 40

³⁵ Gerald McMurtry, “The Lincoln Migration from Kentucky to Indiana”, *Indiana magazine of history*, Volume 33, page 394, Indiana University, Dept. of History, 1937



Figure 4. Satellite view of Vertrees, Hardin County, Kentucky, showing Vertrees Creek, Rough Creek and the Vertrees Baptist Church.

Since Joseph Hartley (son of John Hartley) tells us in his biography³⁶ that John Hartley and Benjamin Singleton (father-in-law of Joseph Hartley) were neighbors, we have further evidence of John Hartley lived on Rough Creek through a land transaction:

1 March 1870. Robert M. Tabor and Sarah, his wife, to John Sawtell. \$6 per acre for 35 acres adjoining Denton Geoghegan and Ben Singleton on Rough Creek.³⁷

Note: Sarah, the wife of Robert M. Tabor is the daughter of Rebecca (Hartley) Ament, and thus the granddaughter of John Hartley.

³⁶ Joseph Hartley , *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* (Salem, IL, Advocate Job Office, 1841) (This document appears as part of the book *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana)

³⁷ *Kentucky Ancestors*, Volume 11-13, page 124;

Further there is a deed of land in Hardin Co., KY from Eliza Walters, daughter of Benj. Singleton to Robt. M. Tabor, indicating that the properties in question were near the mouth of Vertrees Creek on Rough Creek:

Deed Book 3 pg 349, 5 Aug. 1857: Robt. M. Taber, from Eliza Walters, whose father, Benj. Singleton, died on this land, on Rough Creek, mouth of Vertrees Cr; Mary Singleton lives on the land.

John Hartley and Rebecca Arvecost had twelve children, ten living to adulthood: Jacob (1781-1860), Mary (1783- ~1858), Rebecca (1785-1857), John Jr. (1788-1829), David (1790-1827), Elizabeth (1792-), Rachel (1795-1840), Catherine (1796-), Hannah (1797-), and Joseph (1800-1867).

The Hardin County, Kentucky records for 1792-1822 show the marriages of the children of John and Rebecca Hartley: Mary Hartley to Nathaniel Harned in 1804, Rebeckah Hartley to John Ament in 1809, John Hartley Jr. to Nancy Dougherty in 1815, Elizabeth Hartley to Francis H. Pile in 1817, and Joseph Hartley to Polly Singleton in 1821.

John Hartley died 25 March 1839 probably in Hardin County. Rebecca Arvecost died in November 1841 in Vertrees, Hardin County.

Joseph Hartley and Mary “Polly” Singleton

Joseph Hartley

Joseph Hartley was the last child of John Hartley and Rebecca Arvecost. He was born 28 February 1800 in Nelson County, Kentucky. According to his own account:

I was born in Nelson county Kentucky, on the 28th of February, 1800; soon after which, my father and family moved to the western side of Hardin county, Kentucky--then a new country, and but thinly settled. There and thereabouts, I lived till my forty-second year, when I moved to Jefferson County, Illinois, where I now live.³⁸

Mary “Polly” Singleton

Joseph Hartley met and married, Mary “Poll Singleton, the daughter of Benjamin Singleton and Mary Elizabeth Shumate. Polly Singleton was born March 17, 1803 in Nelson Co., KY:

Thus I grew up to manhood; and, about one month before I was twenty one, I was married to a neighbor-girl, whose name was Polly Singleton. As there was something singular in our attraction and alliance, I will make a few remarks concerning the subject. My wife's father and mine had been neighbors from my infancy; consequently I knew Polly when a mere child-I being three years older. We went to the same school; and, when quite a boy, I found myself warmly attached to her. I would often think that, when I got to be a man, I would make her my wife. The same controlling principle never ceased, let me be where or with whom I may. And, amidst all the incidents attendant on a youthful life, when my mind reverted to her, I loved her. I well recollect, the day I was nineteen (it being Sunday), I paid her a visit--when my courtship commenced. I was then a poor boy, under the control of my father, and had no idea of marrying soon--not having any arrangements for housekeeping, and with no expectations of assistance, from any source. I thought it advisable to let her know my feelings toward her, and I was not long in finding out how she would reply, if I were so situated as to be able to support a wife. I also learned that she had had the same attachment for me, in her childhood, that I had for her. With this understanding, we pledged ourselves to each other as companions for life, and, when we thought our situation admitted of it, we got married. I visited her, but with as little show as I well could, nearly two years before we married. We lived together almost thirty-nine years, and raised ten children. In the early part of our wedded life we were poor, and hard run to make a living; yet I never saw the day, had there been such a thing as dissolving the bonds of matrimony, but what I would have married her again; and I have every reason to believe she would have done the same.

I will here remark that the reason why there are so many unhappy matches, and so much parting of man and wife, as there is in the world is, that they do not come together from a

³⁸ Joseph Hartley , *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* (Salem, IL, Advocate Job Office, 1841) (This document appears as part of the book *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana)

pure matured motive. My wife was what is called a resolute, high-strung woman, and I was always an ambitious man; yet we lived together all those years without ever quarreling--and I have often said to our children, by way of caution, when they were about to marry, not to forget that they never heard their father and mother quarrel. What I most grieved for, during her life, and after her death, was, that I was not so circumstanced all the time that she might enjoy life; for I loved her, and wished her to be happy.³⁹

Joseph Hartley and Polly Singleton were married 22 January 1821 in Nelson County, Kentucky, probably in Vertrees.

Joseph Hartley's Baptist Church Affiliation

He was baptized into a Baptist church in January 1823 and he was elected a deacon in April of that year. He bought 100 acres of land for \$320 that he paid for in four quarterly installments. At the urging of the preachers in the church he was elected to and became a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church in November 1834. He preached in the Union Church (close to his home), Gilead Church (20 miles from home), Bethel Church (nearby), and Rock Creek Church (30 miles from his home) in Hardin Co. KY on a regular basis. On March 1, 1838 he became an ordained minister. The summer of 1840 he and a number of other ministers separated themselves from the other Baptist ministers of the area forming the Union Baptist church that taught the doctrine of Predestination rather than Free Will.⁴⁰

The Union Baptist Church (presumably in Hardin Co., KY) describes that:

Jacob Rogers from Severns Valley; James Nall, James Lewis, Thomas C. Elliot and Jacob Vanmetre from Forks of Otter Creek; Benjamin Woodring and Richard Richards from Rudes Creek; Warren Cash, Warren T. Cash and Bailey S. Tabb from Gilead met to consider ordination of Joseph Hartley. The committee was satisfied and there followed the laying on of hands to ordain Hartley to the work of the Christian ministry.⁴¹

Joseph Hartley and Polly Singleton Move to Illinois and Establish a Church

Joseph Hartley and Polly Singleton had eight children in Nelson County: Martha Ann (1821-1909), Simeon Buchanan (1823-1845), Edmund Waller (1825-1905), Mary Lucinda (1827-1916), Eliza Harriet (1830-1894), Susan Ann (1832-1912), Joseph Marion (1834-1917), David Franklin (1837-1919). Joseph Hartley describes the family move from Nelson County:

I now come to my history in Illinois. In the first place, I will give my reasons for immigrating to this State. We had now nine children; one married, and two or three more nearly grown; while I was penned up on a little farm, not half big enough for myself and

³⁹ *ibid.*

⁴⁰ *ibid.*

⁴¹ Mary Josephine, *History of Union Baptist Church Hardin County, Kentucky 1808-1867* (Utica, KY, McDowell Publications, 1986)

boys to work on. Consequently, I was compelled to spend much of my time with my wagon, from home, in order to meet my demands, which, to me, was disagreeable, besides depriving me of the necessary attention at home. My boys were old enough to see our situation, and were much dissatisfied; on which account my wife encouraged me to go where our prospects would be better. And, having a knowledge that in this part of Illinois much of the better land was yet vacant, I determined to move thither. Accordingly, in the spring of 1841, I began to make arrangements to that effort, and to sell my little farm where I lived. At length at some sacrifice I effected a sale, but not until October. Late as it was, however, I meant to move that fall. I traded around in haste, soon procured me a suitable wagon, with two yoke of oxen, and a smaller one for the convenience of my family, and was ready to start by the 8th of November. . . . our wagon being loaded, on the 8th of November, as above stated, we started, and landed in Horse Prairie, Jefferson County, Illinois, on the 20th--being twelve days on the road. Nothing of interest occurred on the way. We found ourselves among strange people, without house or home; ten in family, and with but little money, just at the approach of winter, and with all our provisions to buy. We could find no place to rent so I began to look around, and in a few days I bought forty acres of land, second-hand, with a cabin on it, for \$150. Still having a little money, I went to the land office and entered forty more. We now owned eighty acres of prairie land, but without one particle of improvement, except the cabin, and that could barely have the name of a shelter; yet we were glad to have done so well. Now, reader, all things being considered, you know we had plenty of work to do, and but little time for anything else. We put up a few shanties, out of poles and rails, for the present season. I then paid out what money I had for meat and corn; and we worked a while for some more. Having a supply of provisions, we then commenced making a farm. I had two boys, one in his nineteenth, and the other in his seventeenth year, and I was then in my best days for labor. The result was, by the middle of March we had a field fenced, eighty rods long by seventy-five wide, nine rails high, all new. We still had time to fence a pasture ere plowing time. The reader may judge that we did a good winter's work. In short we got our land all broke, and planted, in good time--the season being favorable. We had amply sufficient land, and some to spare, without renting a single foot.

⁴² . . .

⁴² Joseph Hartley , *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* (Salem, IL, Advocate Job Office, 1841) (This document appears as part of the book *Hartley Family*, no author , no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana)



Figure 5. 1850 map showing probable route (solid line) taken by Joseph Hartley and family from Vertrees, KY to Elk Prairie Township, Jefferson Co., IL. Map shows the extensive existing roads of the time. Vertrees to Elk Prairie is about 210 miles and today would be a drive of about four hours.

Elk Prairie is described:

Elk Prairie township lies in the south tier of townships in Jefferson county and contains considerable fine farming land, though it is rather rough and broken along the streams. . . Big Muddy Creek flows south nearly through the middle of the township, receiving numerous small streams in its course. . . Along these streams was originally heavy timber, and there is still considerable of it left, principally oak, hickory and walnut. The land is rather hilly and rough along the streams, but back from them some distance it becomes of a more even surface, and has some small prairies. Elk Prairie, from which the township derives its name, is an excellent body of land, though of rather small extent. It takes its name from the number of bones and horns of elk found here by early settlers. Some very excellent farms may be seen in this township.⁴³

In Jefferson County Joseph Hartley and Polly Singleton had two more children: Henry Harrison (1841-1926), James Clayton (1845-1933).

Within a little over a year Joseph Hartley organized a church:

UNION (SESSER)(WALTONVILLE)(1842) Union Church was organized May 7, 1842, at the home of Elder Joseph Hartley, with nine charter members, viz., Elder Joseph Hartley, Mary Hartley, Sarah Hillman, Clabourn J. Cash, John Fleener, Sarah Fleener, William Mifflin, Anna Mifflin, and Fanny Clampet. The presbytery consisted of five

⁴³ William Henry Perrin ed., *History of Jefferson County, Illinois* (Chicago: Globe Pub. Co., 1883)

Elders, from Nine Mile, Holt's Prairie and Salem Churches. In August 1844 Union Church petitioned the Southern Illinois Association for admittance, which was granted; but in 1846 Union Church was granted the privilege of being dismissed in order to unite with the Bethel Association. In 1857-1858 the Union Church erected a frame meeting house at the north edge of Horse Prairie, in Elk Prairie township. Prior to that time meetings had been held primarily at the homes of the members. Elder Joseph Hartley was the first pastor and served until he was released at his own request in December 1864, shortly before removing to the state of Oregon. Pastors who followed him included Moses Neal, Elijah T. Webb, Josiah Harris, W. E. Weaver and C. C. Mitchell (all at the Elk Prairie township location).⁴⁴

The “frame meeting house at the north edge of Horse Prairie” was constructed about a mile from the home of Joseph Hartley, and is now known as the Horse Prairie Church; the church is gone, but a cemetery still exists at the site.

The ministry of Joseph Hartley is described by his grandson, James Joseph Fitzgerrell:

Regarding the ministry of Grandfather, he undoubtedly built up a fine church of Regular Baptists, who purchased a site for and built a nice frame church house, and laid out a nice cemetery about one mile from our home. The church meetings were usually monthly. That gave an opportunity to visit other church meetings as indicated in his history.⁴⁵

The Baptist Church is further described:

With the arrival of Elder Joe Hartley in the area, the small group of Baptists petitioned for a church to be established in that area. On May 7, 1842 a group of Elders from Nine Mile and Holt's Prairie and Moses Neal from Salem Church near Benton listened to the articles of faith proclaimed by the small congregation and pronounced them a legally constituted Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ.⁴⁶

Acquiring More Land

Federal Land Purchase Records for the State of Illinois show that Joseph Hartley bought 40 acres of land (a Federal sale, FS) for \$1.25 on 2 Dec 1841 in Elk Prairie township, Jefferson Co. IL. (Elk Praire township is a square eight miles on a side, and is south and slightly west of Mount Vernon IL in southern Illinois.) He made a number of purchases in Elk Prairie township:

2 Dec 1841, 40 acres

28 Oct 1842, 40 acres

6 Sept 1849, 40 acres

⁴⁴ The Primitive Baptist Library in their "Church and Family History Research Assistance for Primitive Baptist Churches in Jefferson County, Illinois"

⁴⁵ "Appendix to *A Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley*", which appears in the *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana:

⁴⁶ *The Prairie Historian*, Volume 2. Number 3, September 1973, Waltonville, Jefferson Co. IL

5 Nov 1849, 40 acres
30 Nov 1852, 80 acres

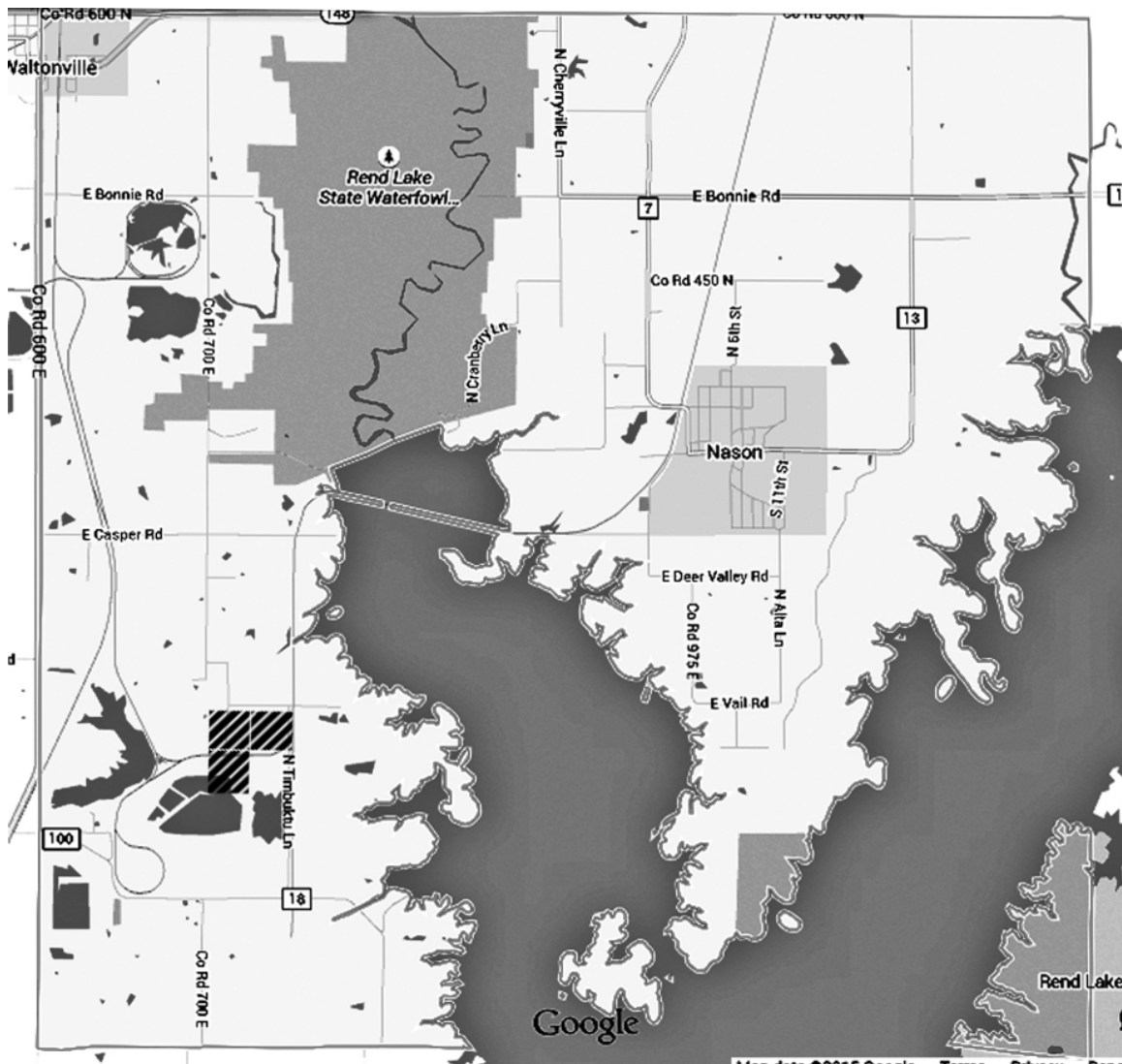


Figure 6. Map of Elk Prairie Township, Jefferson County, Illinois. The three hatched squares at the lower left are the land first acquired by Joseph Hartley in 1841. The large body of water is a recent reservoir.

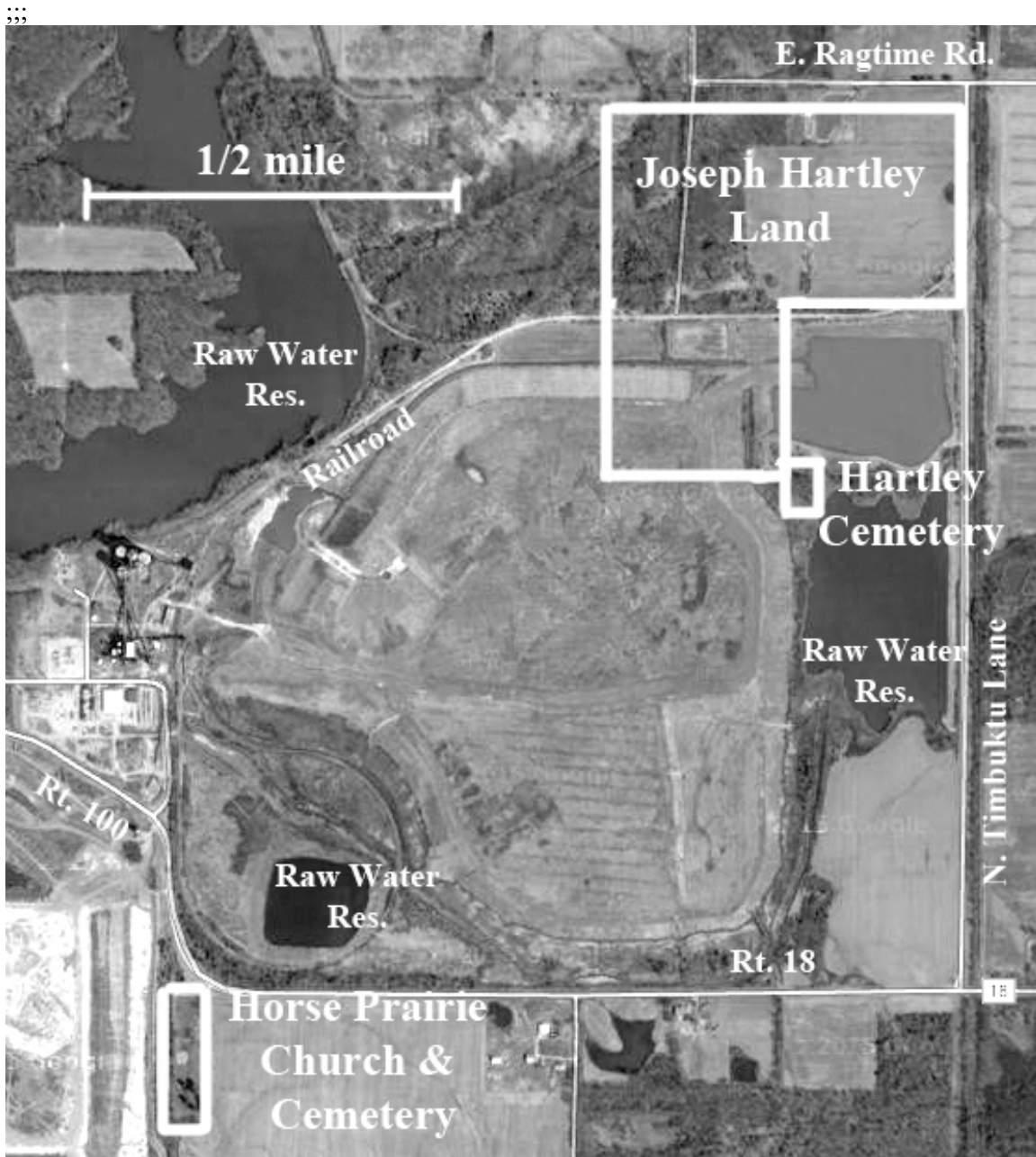


Figure 7. Some of the first land owned by Joseph Hartley in Elk Prairie Township, Jefferson County Illinois. This satellite view also shows the Old Winfield / Hartley Cemetery near his home and the Horse Prairie Church (now gone) which was built in 1857-58. The central portion of this image is a coal mining operation with gob piles and raw water reservoirs.

The Illinois State Genealogical Society named 146 families as "Prairie Pioneers"; among them are listed "Hartley, Joseph, Jefferson County, 1841, spouse Mary Singleton."

The Death of Polly Singleton and Remarriage

Polly Singleton died 5 October 1860 in Winfield, Jefferson County, Illinois. Her death is described by Joseph Hartley:

The first sore affliction was the death of my wife. As I have not spoken of the circumstances of her death, I will give an account of it in this place. She contracted an affection of the lungs some fifteen years before her death; and although she had a shortness of breath and more or less a cough, yet otherwise she enjoyed tolerable health until about the last two years of her life, when she became a subject to bad spells in the spring and fall. I tried hard to effect a cure, and spent a great deal, for several years to that end, until I became convinced it could not be done. We then kept such medicines as we found by experience to be the best relief for the lungs. In the summer of 1860 it became manifest that her lungs were consuming, and she began to sink under the disease and, from the 1st of July to the 5th of October, at which time she died, I never left her bedside without some faithful person taking my place. I fully anticipated her death before hand, but having every confidence that when she was done suffering here she would be at rest forever, I became in a sense reconciled. Feeling sure, from the nature of the disease that she had to die, I felt it my duty to try to make her as comfortable, being in mind and body, as I could. I therefore gave her my constant attention and, when the spirit left her body, I felt so sure that she had gone to reside with Him who had died for her sins, and rose again for her justification that I consider her condition as being a thousand times better than my own.⁴⁷

Mary “Polly” Singleton Hartley is buried in the small cemetery adjoining Joseph Hartleys land in Elk Prairie. The cemetery is now overgrown with trees and mostly unattended.

After the death of his wife Joseph Hartley married Isabella Harris, who had previously married, and outlived, Nehemiah W. Rustull (Russell), and John T. McKee. In his own words:

During about three years of the latter part of my wife’s lifetime, my present wife, then the Widow McKee, lived about one half mile distant from us; an old Baptist, very motherly, much disposed to religious conversation and quite a favorite of ours. She had moved away, a few months before my wife died, to a distance of fifteen miles from where we lived; and we but seldom saw her. However, about five months after I had been left a widow, I met the old lady at the Salem Church, twenty miles from where I lived, and although I was as glad to see her as I ever was in my life, yet I treated her with more indifference than usual, for two reasons. One, I was now a widower, and was sure to be watched in all my actions; the other was, that I had determined to live single the rest of my life. Well, time passed away for some three months more, when I met her again, at the same place. I well recollect my feelings when I saw her. I was sitting in the pulpit, just before preaching, fronting the door, when she came in; and, not having seen her for so long a time, had I not been a widower, I should have met her immediately--feeling

⁴⁷ Joseph Hartley , *A Short Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* (Salem, IL, Advocate Job Office, 1841) (This document appears as part of the book *Hartley Family*, no author , no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana)

more attracted than ever. I felt as if I wanted to express my attachment to her, but did not do so. From that time, I began to contemplate the idea of making our old favorite my wife. And now commenced the trial. I was in my sixty-second year, my children were all grown and married, but one; and I felt ashamed to let them know I had any thoughts of marrying again. I also feared it would affect my standing in the church; but in this I was directly relieved by some of my confidential brethren, who advised me for my own happiness, to follow the course my mind was leading, even before they had any knowledge of my intentions. My worldly concerns all worked favorably; and I began to arrange matters to the desired end, before I had ever said one word to her who was to be my wife. Well, by this time three months had passed away. I again left my home to attend the Salem Church meeting, with the intention of seeing the widow, and having an interview with her before I returned. In this I was very lucky. I met with the opportunity without seeking for it. I will here briefly state that, when I made the proposal to her to become my wife, I did it with as much confidence and seriousness of mind as if I were going to preach a discourse to a thousand people. My proposition was accepted with about the same sober, candid firmness. Our agreement was, that in two months I was to go after her, and she was to become my wife. We did not know that we should have an opportunity of seeing each other in the meantime; but circumstances were such that we met twice. According to our contract, on the Saturday before the first Sunday in November, 1861, I called at her place of residence. All necessary arrangements being made, we took a buggy-ride together to the above named Salem Church, taking Elder Moses Neal's in the way, before whom we publicly pledged ourselves to each other for life; when I again went to meeting, with my wife. Since that time, all the enjoyment I have had has, in a great measure, been with my second wife. Her age suite me; her natural disposition suits me, and better than all, her Christian deportment is a comfort to my mind. I think I can honestly say, before my supreme Judge, that it was her traits of character which induced me to seek a union with her. And here I will remark that I often thought, both while I was a widower and since I have married again, that I was kept from the shameful, unbecoming course of conduct acted out by many. I thank the good Lord that He gave me such grace and proper balance of mind that I never once imagined I was young, and wanted a young wife: Nothing is more disgusting to me than to see an old, gray-headed, infirm man dashing about, showing a disposition to seek a young companion. I have no doubt God disposed both male and female to incline to each other; but I cannot believe he ever was the author of such inequality and confusion as generally occur in such unequal matches.⁴⁸

Hartleys to Oregon and Washington

In 1864 James Clayton Hartley, nineteen years old at the time, and son of Joseph Hartley and Polly Singleton, moved from Illinois to Washington. Some of Joseph Hartley's descendants in Oregon suspect that James Clayton Hartley did not want to participate in the Civil War that was moving closer to Illinois, and left Illinois to avoid the draft.

Joseph Hartley gave a letter to his son James Clayton Hartley, nineteen years old at the time, on the occasion of this departure for Washington in 1864. It reads as follows:

⁴⁸ *ibid*

My last advice to my son of my old age which I give with an aching heart full of anxiety and many fears with tears in my eyes. Do pray consider and follow it by so doing you may make yourself respected and avoid trouble, disgrace and shame, and a miserable end.

first. Be punctual and honest with all men; let no temptation nor seducer by any means cause you to act otherwise even at the peril of your life.

2nd. Keep good company never associate with drunkards, gamblers, or profane persons; they will lead you into a snare and finally to destruction.

3rd. Consult the aged and honorable that you know to be your friends in all your business transactions and be cautious of strangers if they flatter you.

4th. Be careful of what you have and as saving as possible; never spend any thing unreasonably even if you have plenty, for you know not how soon you may need it.

5th. Be industrious and try to make yourself as agreeable as possible with respectable people and give no offence to any.

6th. While on your way avoid all difficulty with your traveling companions; rather be imposed upon than have strife and confusion, and when you reach your place of destination get to business as soon as practicable.

7th. Don't stop until you reach a reasonable civilized region of country.

8th. If you should meet with defeat in any enterprise bear it patiently and try something else; make yourself worthy and you will be sure to succeed.

9th. Observe well the above rules through life, and you may reach an honorable old age while the reverse will lead to shameful degradation and want.

farewell March the 27 – 1864 ⁴⁹

In the spring of 1865 Joseph Hartley at the age of 65, with his second wife, gathered some of his family and a few neighbors and headed to Oregon and Washington. James Joseph Fitzgerrell, grandson of Joseph Hartley describes his grandfather and his move to Oregon:

I well remember the time I first saw a copy of my grandfather's (The Reverend Joseph Hartley) life history presented to my mother at our home in Horse Prairie, Jefferson County, Illinois during the winter of 1864-65 during a leave of absence from the army as the Adjutant of the 81st Illinois Volunteers. As I was copying the History, my mind went back to my early childhood; the country was sparsely settled; the school facilities were very meager; the nearest school house was two miles distant from our home while it was

⁴⁹ From a photo-copy made by Jean Miller (daughter of Emma Jean Blades, daughter of Martha May Hartley, daughter of James Clayton Hartley) in 1962 of the original document. She had inherited the original from her grandfather, James Clayton Hartley, when he died. She regretted that Joseph Hartley had not signed the document.

less than one fourth of a mile from my grandparents home. During the school term I stayed at my grandparents home and went to school with my uncles-David, Henry, and Clayton. My recollection of my Grandmother is she was the most patient, even-tempered, and loving of mothers. I have but a dim recollection of her protracted illness and passing away as recorded by my Grandfather. Of the Methodist Church revivals I have a vivid recollection. Within less than one fourth of a mile from my father's home, just over the Jefferson Co. line in Franklin County, there was a beautiful grove of young oak trees containing three acres purchased by the Methodist Church people for use as a camp meeting ground. Many members built quite substantial shingle roofed houses. Generally tents were used. There was a large attendance considering the sparsely settled condition of the country.

The meeting was held during the fall months and continued for two or three weeks. When the meeting got into full swing under the influence of the eloquent exhortation of the leading brethren, the excitement became intense resulting in much shouting at the top of the shouters voice. The shouting was usually led by Mrs. Lee Martin and Susan Junkins, the wife of James Junkins (afterward the husband of our widowed mother). (Note; Mrs Martin was Minerva C. Dare 1817-1893 wife of Lee Cryer Martin 1812-1878 who was buried at Ward Cemetery. Susan, Mrs. James Junkins, was Susannah Ward, she and James had 12 children. She was the dau. of Lloyd Ward and Catherine Wilson. Susan and James are buried at Old Baptist Cem.) The evening services often continued until a late hour. Often I would go to sleep with the sound of the singing and shouting ringing in my ears. Usually there was a good crop of converts during these meetings, as indicated in Grandfather's history. These meetings continued annually for some five or more years.

Regarding the ministry of Grandfather, he undoubtedly built up a fine church of Regular Baptists, who purchased a site for and built a nice frame church house, and laid out a nice cemetery about one mile from our home. The church meetings were usually monthly. That gave an opportunity to visit other church meetings as indicated in his history.

In politics, Grandfather was an old time Whig. When the Whig party disappeared, he became an ardent Democrat of the southern type. When the Presidential election of 1860 came, there was much excitement with Grandfather and his friends using every possible influence against the Republican ticket headed by Abraham Lincoln. With the election of Mr. Lincoln came the War of Rebellion. While the Regular Baptist Ministry condemned mixing politics with religion, yet the excitement was such that I have often heard my grandfather when talking his text from the Book of Revelations (his favorite book) preach politics from the pulpit. After the rebellion began, from reading his history, this is easily understood for according to his interpretation of the Book of Revelations, he felt he was doing his duty to his church by exhorting them to flee from the "wrath to come", and as stated by him, he was called "A Rebel."

Upon organization of the 81st Regiment, Ill. Inf. by Col. James Jackson Dollins in August 1862 (the husband of Susan Hartley Dollins, son in law of Joseph) Joseph Marion Hartley (a son) and I, (a grandson) enlisted in Co. H. of that regiment, much to the disgust of and the influence of Grandfather, in which he refers to "my beloved son" he did not refer to Col. Dollins or myself. Perhaps one reason he did not refer to Col. Dollins was that he was killed on May 22, 1863 leading his regiment in an assault on the Rebel works at Vicksburg, Miss. He was buried in the cemetery at his home in Benton, Franklin Co. Ill. For a full history of Col. Dollins and his valuable service to the govt. see "Family

record of the Susan Dollins Family" in the "Family Record of the Fitzgerald-Hartley Families."

Grandfather certainly sincerely believed in his interpretation of the Book of Revelations, and that the final "wind-up" battle would come in 1866, as stated in his history. When the call came for 300,000 more volunteers was made during the latter part of 1864, the quota assigned to Southern Illinois Congressional Dist. was not filled. When a draft was ordered, this forced the issue. Then Grandfather, his family and friends sold out their belongs and left the country to escape the draft which was made, if I remember right, about March 25, 1865.

For the particulars of outfitting with horse and ox teams, the many different families, route traveled, and time required to make the trip across the plains to Oregon and Washington is told in the recollection of David Franklin, Henry Harrison, and Edmund Waller Hartley's families sons of Grandfather, who with about 65 of his neighbors and friends following his lead. Reference is also made to the recollections of Mrs. Mary Jane Fitzgerald White, my sister, and James Clayton Hartley, the youngest son of Elder Hartley, who made the trip on year before in 1864. All the recollections are recorded in the Records of Fitzgerald-Hartley Families. That will well repay the time required to make their study, to know the dangers and privations in crossing the Great Plains, from attacks by Indians, and mountain traveling requiring six months in making the trip.

I was at their home on a leave of absence just at the time the party was leaving their homes. The evening before the morning of departure, I visited my grandfather to assist him in loading his wagon preparatory to an early morning start next morning. Grandfather was in the wagon, while I handed up to him such articles he called for. Just as I was handing him a sack of salt, I said, "Grandfather, what in the world are you and your sons and friends leaving their homes for? We in the army all feel that the war is practically over. Certainly there is no need of it". He looked down at me with the most pitying, curious expression on his face and said "My boy, this war is just commencing--the women and children right here in Southern Illinois will yet get their food by the point of a bayonet. This country will be laid waste. As for myself and family, we will flee to the mountains--flee from the wrath that is certain to come. May God in his mercy protect you is my prayer. I never expect to see you again." While it is true, as predicted, I never did see him again as he passed on in his home in Oregon, October 13, 1867. (Should be August 13, 1867. C.H.)

I have been informed that several members that made up the party were drafted to go into the army. As the party left their homes on April 1, 1865 those who were drafted received information in advance of the official notice in time to get away and meet the party in the State of Iowa.

Moreover my predictions proved true. General Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant April 9th, 1865. That was soon followed by the surrender of all the Confederate leaders. In fact the party had not gotten out of the state before the war was practically over.

Over fifty years have passed since Grandfather wrote his history. In making a study of his interpretation of Revelations by the Apostle John, I can now understand why he urged his family to do all they could to prevent volunteering into the service of the government, to resist the draft, and "flee to the mountains to escape the wrath to come", as they fully

expected the greatest battle of all history to be fought in Southern Illinois during the coming year, 1866.

Of the immediate family: Henry Harrison Hartley returned and is now living in Waltonville, Jefferson County, Illinois. Dr. Henry Foster White and family returned and are now living in Mountain Park, Okla. Edmund Waller passed on Jan. 7, 1905 at age 80. David Franklin Hartley is now living in Glendale, Cal. in good health. Joseph Marion Hartley, Age 81, is now living on the farm he developed in his youth and enjoying all the comforts and blessings of a well spent, honorable life, surrounded by his family and his descendants to the present number of about 80 people. His record in the service of his country, as a sergeant in his company was an honorable one. While he escaped serious wounds, he was slightly wounded and always could be found at his post of duty.

Instead of Negro slavery God being taught in the Bible as interpreted by my grandfather, Abraham Lincoln reading his Bible interpreted it in reverse. The views of Abraham Lincoln on this subject will be found in the family record under the title "Was Abraham Lincoln a Spiritualist?"

It has been said "the whirligigs of time make strange bed-fellows". In reading the daily press dispatches from Europe where millions of armed soldiers are engaging in a war for commercial supremacy, our struggle for the preservation of the Union was of small importance. I find my mind curious to imagine what would my grandfather's interpretation at this time of the two witnesses--the first and second beasts spoken of in Revelations. Which of the nations would he class the "Antichrist" and which "God's Children"?

Respectfully submitted Dec. 1, 1915 James Joseph Fitzgerrell⁵⁰

Note: James Joseph Fitzgerrell is the eldest child of Mary Lucinda (Hartley) Fitzgerrell and William Ellis Fitzgerrell, and thus grandson of Joseph Hartley.

David Franklin Hartley, son of Joseph Hartley, also describes his family's trip from Illinois to Oregon in 1865.

On the 1st day of April 1865, myself and family started to cross the great Western Plain, headed for the Pacific Coast. My family consisted of my wife and four young children, two boys and two girls. We had a large wagon with three yokes of oxen and one yoke of cows. It was in the Spring season, at the breaking up of a cold hard winter, with the mud to the axle trees of the wagon. The party consisted of about sixty five persons, men women and children, all neighbors and friends, headed by my father, the Reverend Joseph Hartley.

⁵⁰ "Appendix to *A Sketch of the Life of Elder Joseph Hartley* ", which appears in the *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana: essay written by James Joseph Fitzgerrell in Los Angeles CA.

Leaving our old home on the 1st of April 1865, we traveled through Illinois in a northwest direction, crossing the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa. From there we travelled directly Westward and crossed the Missouri River at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and followed the regular Emigrant Wagon Trail on the south side of the Platte River until we arrived at a little place called Julesburg. There we was stopped by United States Soldier Frontier guard until a sufficient force of Emigrants had collected to make two hundred able bodied, fighting, well armed men. Then a military organization was made choosing a Captain, Lieutenant, Stgs and Cpls, with a wagon master, then we went on our journey, crossing the Platte River at Fremont Orchards by fording the stream. The River at this place was about one half mile wide and from 2 ft. to a swimming depth and it required one day and great care to prevent a disaster. Moving on we soon came in sight of the Black Hills. As I had never lived in or visited a mountain region, I thought they were mountains.⁵¹

By going through Julesburg we know that the party left the Oregon Trail at the confluence of the North and South Platte Rivers (in Nebraska) and took the southerly Overland (Stage) Trail through northern Colorado. There had been Indian disturbances in northern Colorado and Wyoming in 1864 and the government had advised immigrants to take the Overland Trail.

Fremont's Orchards was about 45 miles north-east of Denver, Colorado near the present-day Goodrich, Colorado. It was the crossing point of the South Platte River in the area. In the late spring of 1864 at Fremont's Orchards there had been a conflict between the U.S. military and a band of Indians that sparked the 1864 Indian War of the Colorado Territory.⁵²

David Franklin Hartley continues his narration of their trip to Oregon:

We soon came to the Sioux Indian Country and they were very hostile at that time. As their domain was for a distance of from six to eight hundred miles, we were traveling in their country for some time. We had some trouble with them in their attempting to stampede our animals during the night. As our animals were carefully guarded day and night we suffered no loss. We were too strong for them to attempt an open attack.⁵³

⁵¹ "Recollections of David Franklin Hartley 1865-1915; the trip across the Plains and homes on the Pacific Coast as recorded by him on April 1, 1915--50 years, to the day, after leaving his home in Illinois" by David Franklin Hartley appearing in *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana

⁵² Tom Lonergan, *Hiawatha To Geronimo: The Assault on Native America* (Bloomington, Universe, 2013) 245.

⁵³ "Recollections of David Franklin Hartley 1865-1915; the trip across the Plains and homes on the Pacific Coast as recorded by him on April 1, 1915--50 years, to the day, after leaving his home in Illinois" by David Franklin Hartley; appearing in *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Carterville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana

Charles Lycurgus Hartley, grandson of Joseph Hartley, who made the trip at the age of ten years, told his children that they had seen Indians at some distance on ridges during the day, but none closer.⁵⁴

So day by day we wended our way over the prairies, plains and mountains, making our camp at streams or springs for water for the animals and for drinking purposes, traveling from ten to 25 miles per day, following the old stage lines of travel, with their stations about every twenty miles, with the stage coaches passing us both day and night.

After months of weary traveling through the now great states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, part of Utah, Idaho and Oregon, we arrived on October 1, 1865 (six months out) in Willamette Valley, Marion County, in the Waldo Hills, where we purchased a small farm and engaged in farming, living there about three and one half years. Then we sold this farm and bought another farm near Silverton, Oregon, in the Fir Timber District, making quite valuable improvements on this place, we remained there seven and one half years. Selling out the lands we moved seven miles northeast to Silverton and leased an 860 acre farm for three years, paying \$600 per year cash rental money, after the expiration of this lease we left Oregon and moved to Klickitat County, Washington, where we took up a homestead of 160 acres under U.S. Government Land Laws, all in the prairie, and engaged in farming and stock raising; remaining on the farm for eight years, when we sold out and moved to Goldendale, Washington a distance of eight miles from the farm, purchasing a tract of seven acres of land within the corporate limits of the town. With the exception of one half acre the land lay in the very fertile Creek Valley. We engaged in raising of fruit and vegetables with splendid success.

We lived in Klickitat County from October 1879 to March 1911, when we sold out our property in the State of Washington, and moved to Glendale, California a suburb of the City of Los Angeles. Purchasing a residence, number 252 Broadway, where we are now residing. (April 1, 1915) Glendale, California is the pleasantest climate we ever lived in, it rarely gets cold enough to frost and is very healthy; we are delighted with the climate.

We have passed through many scenes of distress and disappointment, and have had many pleasant days and hours. We are still spared, for what the good Lord knows, we are 78 and 77 years old respectfully, and now in good health, and physical condition.

We lived in the fellowship of the Old Primitive Baptist Church for many years, when a difference arose, we withdrew from them and joined the Christian Church, where our Christian relations are at this time. Respectfully submitted,

David Franklin Hartley⁵⁵

⁵⁴ Private communication between several children of Charles Lycurgus Hartley and Charles LeRoy Hartley in 1965 at the 100th anniversary family reunion in Turner, Oregon.

⁵⁵ "Recollections of David Franklin Hartley 1865-1915; the trip across the Plains and homes on the Pacific Coast as recorded by him on April 1, 1915--50 years, to the day, after leaving his home in Illinois" by David Franklin Hartley; appearing in *Hartley Family*, no author, no editor listed, but given to the Shawnee Library System, Cartersville, Illinois by John Tanner Aichele, Fort Wayne Indiana

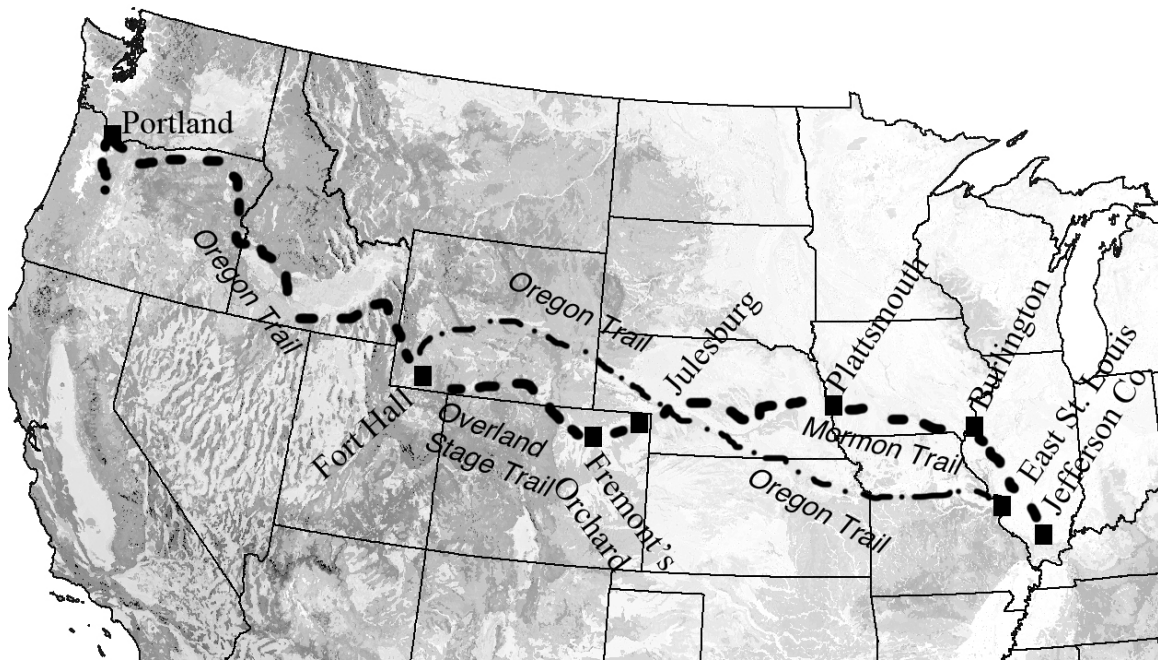


Figure 8. Map of route taken by Joseph Hartley, family, and neighbors from Illinois to Oregon in 1865; their most probable route is shown as the bold dashed line. They first traveled the Mormon Trail, then the Overland Stage Trail and finally the Oregon Trail from Fort Hall to Portland.

The trip to Oregon in 1865 is described in "A Wagon Train from Jefferson County to Oregon" by Beatrice Tuttle. Beatrice Tuttle acknowledges contributions for this story to "Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hartley, neighbors at Waltonville, Illinois; also to Mrs. Dialtha Dudley Clampet, whom I met at the home of my grandmother, Mrs. Martha Clampet Newbury. More recently the following persons added and verified information: Mrs. Bertha Hetherington, Mrs. Melissa Wells, and Mrs. Leona Allen."

Preparation and Beginning of Trip

In the southwest part of Jefferson County, Illinois, and about a mile north of the Franklin County line, there once existed the small village of Winfield, Post Office, Fitzgerald. Several families from this area and surrounding places farther east came to Winfield for the departure. It was early Spring 1865, when the troupe congregated and started to Oregon in covered wagons.

There were many details to be accomplished. Wagons were strengthened by laying a second floor and doing additional bracing. Great amounts of food, clothing, bedding, utensils and tools had to be provided. The wagons were drawn by ox teams, sometimes using half a dozen oxen to a wagon. They took extra oxen, several horses, and milk cows. Scouts who rode ahead, used horses. Persons from the immediate locality who went to Oregon were as follows: Elder Joseph Hartley, the founder of the Primitive Baptist

Church near Winfield was one traveler. There were three sons of Elder Hartley and their families who went: The oldest son, Edmund Waller Hartley, his wife, and seven children; the second son, David F. Hartley, his wife and five children; the third son Henry H. Hartley, his wife and daughter. Another son Clayton Hartley, who was in military service at the time later joined the group in Oregon. Isaac Clampet, who built the first mill in Winfield, and his wife, DIALTHA DUDLEY CLAMPET were also passengers to Oregon. Both the Hartleys and the Clampets obtained their letters from the Horse Prairie Primitive Baptist Church to take with them.

One lady from the Winfield group who had much pride and many beautiful clothes, knew little of the rigors or wagon train travel. Those making the trip were to leave just after daybreak on an appointed day. Some neighbor woman helped her dress the evening before the departure. The many clothes of her day included five or six petticoats and her best dress. The ladies laid the proud woman across the bed to await the morning.

Along the Trail

It is known that the train from Winfield traveled northwest to Waltonville. Mrs. Ida Newell remembered that her mother, Mrs. Augusta Philip, saw the wagon train (about a mile long) come across Knob Hill and west toward her home. My grandmother, age twenty-three, and several young ladies from the Winfield community rode horseback (sidesaddle) and accompanied the wagon train several miles toward East Saint Louis. The girls arrived home about dark that evening. The wagon train group gathered on the east bank of the Mississippi River far north across from Hannibal, Missouri. They joined a larger train in Independence, Missouri.

Indians were often seen along the way. According to Mr. Henry Hartley, they never experienced combat with the Red Man. Often they would spy Indians on heights above and at a distance, who seemed to be watching the wagon train. If an Indian felt the travelers had seen him, he used a quick disappearance act. The Indian did this by sliding down on the far side of his pony (clinging to the pony's mane) then ride like the wind to get out of sight.

Isaac Clampet served as a scout and was called "Captain." His duties were fourfold: To determine the best and safest routing, to kill game for the evening meal, to locate desirable camping grounds, and to keep a lookout for Indians. Other scouts were spaced at intervals along the train to herald any trouble.

When evening came, the wagons were formed into a circle. The meals were cooked by individual families within the circle area. They considered this plan as a fort-like protection.

Several milk cows were taken and milk was one of their basic foods. The cream was poured into covered containers and allowed to sour. As a wagon bounced along, the sloshing churned the butter.

Their food consisted mainly of dry beans, peas, and salt port was a bland diet, which became tiresome. This caused much illness and furnished some of the worst hardships. A most pleasant experience awaited the wagon train people when they reached a Mormon settlement near Salt Lake City, Utah. The fall turnip crop was ready to use. Each person

was given one turnip with the top. Some cut off the tops and ate the turnips raw. Others pooled the turnips for their family and cooked them. Some used the tops to cook for greens. The weary wanderers were overjoyed with the specialty of that meal.

Often they stayed more than one day where an unusually good camping site was found. If the water was plentiful, they washed their clothes, or used the time for a rest period.

One day, somewhere in the high mountain country, the Henry Hartley wagon was bringing up the rear. Mr. Hartley was lying in the back of the wagon, as he had been sick with typhoid fever. Tom Ford, a bachelor, was driving the team. The mountain trail road was very narrow. Other wagons had gone ahead and had helped to make the trail more narrow. A back wheel slid off the road, and the distance to the valley below was a frightening depth. Some lusty yells from the family, plus a quick outcry from Tom Ford, and the use of a whip caused the oxen to jump and jerk the wagon to safety.

Near the end of the trail in Idaho, but still in mountainous country, the wife and mother of one family died. Boards were taken from the bottom of wagons and a coffin was constructed. She was buried in a pretty spot near the trail. A few years later, the husband went back to take the body to their new home for reburial. They found she had been buried alive, for in her hands was some of the hair off her head. They then realized high altitude had rendered her unconscious.

It was November 1865, when the Illinois people arrived in the Oregon Country. The families settled in various places. Edmund Waller Hartley lived near Salem, Oregon, at Macleay; David Hartley first went to Oregon but later moved to Goldendale, Washington. Henry H. Hartley settled at Oregon City about twelve miles from Forest Grove, Oregon. Clayton Hartley, who joined his family in the West, lived at Forest Grove, Oregon and later moved to Goldendale, Washington.⁵⁶

Beatrice Tuttle, who did not make the journey, goes on to describe how some folks returned to Illinois. Beatrice Tuttle is incorrect in stating that Clayton Hartley, James Clayton Hartley, was "in military service and later joined the group in Oregon." He was already in Oregon having gone to Oregon the previous spring, 1864 to avoid the draft. Her account is somewhat fanciful in that she claims the party passed through Independence, Missouri. David Franklin Hartley (see above) says the party crossed the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa, and thus never passed through Missouri at all. Beatrice Tuttle also says the party arrived in Oregon in November 1865 while David Franklin Hartley claims they arrived October 1, 1865.

The obituary for Isabella Harris (widow McKee and second wife of Joseph Hartley) tells us that the Hartley group stopped "with her sister in Portland, Mrs. Dr. Weatherford, for a short time, prior to locating themselves in the 'Waldo Hills,' about twelve miles east of Salem, Oregon."⁵⁷ Mrs. Dr. Weatherford was Mahala Harris, sister of Isabella Harris. Dr. & Mrs. Weatherford went from Indiana to Oregon in 1852, first settling in Layfayette,

⁵⁶ *The Prairie Historian*, Volume 3, Number 1, March 1973, Jefferson Co., IL

⁵⁷ *Signs of the Times*, Vol. 60, No. 5, (Middletown, New York, 1892), p. 40.

OR, and eventually in Portland, OR in 1855. Most likely Joseph Hartley chose to migrate to Oregon because of the presence of his sister-in-law in Portland, Oregon.

Joseph Hartley passed away in Marion County, Oregon (probably in the Waldo Hills east of Salem).

DIED—In Marion Co., Oregon, Aug. 13, 1867, of consumption, our highly esteemed and well beloved brother, Eld. Joseph Hartley, aged nearly 60 years. He migrated to this State in the summer of 1865, and during our short acquaintance we found him to be a firm, consistent and steadfast believer in the truth of the everlasting gospel. He was confined to his room and bed from the middle of March last until the time of his departure. He often expressed a desire for the time of his release to come. He said his work was done, his health gone, and he longed to depart and be with Christ. He has fought a good fight, and finished his course, and we believe he is now enjoying that crown of righteousness, which the righteous Judge will give to all who love his appearing. He leaves a loving companion, whose untiring devotion ministered to him by day and by night. May the Lord comfort her in her lonely hours and all the sorrowing relatives. And may we all say ‘The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord.’

‘The languishing head is at rest
Its aching and thinking are o’er
The quiet immovable breast
Is heaved by affliction no more.’

A. SHANKS⁵⁸

Abner Shanks was a local Baptist minister.

After Joseph Hartley’s death his second wife, Isabella Harris moved in with her daughter Mary Emiline Harris Shearer in Diley, Washington County, Oregon, and later lived with the family of her sister Mahala Harrison Weatherford in Portland, Oregon. She passed away 1 December 1891. From her obituary we find that Isabella Harris had a most interesting life. Most notably she outlived three husbands, and crossed the country from North Carolina to California, back to Illinois, and then back to Oregon, all, most likely, done on foot as a member of a wagon train.

Another soul has departed from earth. Mrs. Isabella Hartley died Dec. 1st, 1891, in Portland, Oregon, aged 81 years and 8 months. Mrs. Hartley was born near Buford, N. C., in 1810. At an early age she married a Mr. Russell, and became the mother of a son, known in later years to the readers of the Signs of the Times as B. W. Russell, of Oregon. They shortly afterward, in the year 1827, removed with her father and family to Indiana. In the course of a year or so they removed to Illinois. After one year Mr. Russell died, leaving his widow with two children, the last being a daughter. About a year afterward Mrs. Russell returned to Indiana, living with her father for some time, and finally marrying Mr. J. T. McKee, with whom she lived until his death, which occurred in 1853. Previous to Mr. McKee's death her two children by the first husband were married. In the year 1854 Mrs. McKee, with her sons' and daughters' families, moved to California,

⁵⁸ *Signs of the Times*, Vol. 35, No. 21, (Middletown, New York, 1867), p. 167.

where her daughter's husband died soon afterward. Not long after this event, Mrs. McKee and daughter returned to Illinois, not far from Pamora, her son, B. W. Russell, going to Oregon, where he remained until he went to Goldendale, Wash., on a visit, where he died in 1884. While living in Illinois Mrs. McKee Married Elder Joseph Hartley; and about the year 1865 she and Mr. Hartley removed from Illinois to Oregon, stopping with her sister in Portland, Mrs. Dr. Weatherford, for a short time, prior to locating themselves in the "Waldo Hills," about twelve miles east of Salem, Oregon. About two years after that the Elder died. Previous to his death Mrs. Hartley's widowed daughter, who came with them to Oregon, was married to a Mr. Shearer, who lived in Washington Co. With them Mrs. Hartley made her home until her daughter's death, which occurred in 1879. Then she went, helpless and penniless, to her sister, Mrs. Weatherford, in Portland, with whom she spent the last and declining years of her life. Mrs. Hartley, who had become helpless by a paralytic stroke, continued so for many years. It is due to Mrs. Weatherford that the latter years of Mrs. Hartley's life were strewn with roses, and all the comforts of life were accorded her in all her feebleness of mind and infirmities of body; and without this dear, good and noble sister's devotion the last days of Mrs. Hartley would not have been so soothed and pleasantly administered to.

Mrs. Hartley was a member of the Old School Baptist denomination, and had been since her twenty-fifth year. She always lived a quiet and exemplary life, consistent with her surroundings, and frequently expressed the desire to be with her Savior, as life seemed burdensome and hard to bear. The last six weeks of her life she did not seem to suffer nor wish for anything, was always happy when spoken to in regard to her feelings, and could neither speak nor swallow the last week of her life, but lay perfectly quiet, the only sign of consciousness being a nod or a shake of the head. About six hours previous to her death Sister Weatherford asked her if she was happy, and if all was well. She answered by a clasp of the hand and a nod of the head. She breathed her last without a move, except the gasp of death.

The writer of the above has for many years been acquainted with both Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Weatherford, and was present at the death of the departed one.

S. N. A. Downing,
Portland, Oregon.⁵⁹

The S. N. A. Downing was the son-in-law of Isabella Harris's sister, Mahala Harris (wife of Dr. William Weatherford).

⁵⁹ *Signs of the Times*, Vol. 60, No. 5, (Middletown, New York, 1892), p. 40.

Parents of Mary “Polly” Singleton: Benjamin Singleton & Mary Elizabeth Shumate

Benjamin Singleton and His Ancestors

Benjamin Singleton was born about 1780 in Fauquier County, Virginia. Fauquier County is about 20 miles west of Washington D.C. I have found evidence⁶⁰ that his father was Stanley Singleton, born 2 October 1731 in North Farnham Parish, Richmond County, Virginia.

There is some disagreement among researchers concerning the wife of Stanley Singleton. Some claim she was Mary (unknown), others Nancy Winn. They agree he was orphaned at an early age and that he eventually ended up in Kentucky. One researcher tells:

Stanley Singleton was born 2 Oct 1731 in North Farnham Parish of Richmond County, Virginia, the youngest son of Joshua and Ann (McCarty) Singleton. Stanley's father died when he was only a few months old and his mother died just two years later. He was reared by his mother's cousin, Mary Thornton.

Stanley, and his brother Robert, moved to Prince William County (now Fairfax County, VA) where their father had left them his 300 acre tract of land on the Occaquan River. From that county, Stanley served in the Colonial Militia and was paid for service on 21 April 1756.

Prince William County Court Order Book 1755-1757, page 236 shows that on 25 Oct 1756 Stanley Singleton purchased land from Jesse and Mary Carter. Marriage records for several years of Prince William County's history are missing and it was probably during this time that Stanley was married.

His children were:

1. JOHN
2. WILLIAM, m. 8 Nov 1785, Susannah Floweree
3. SAMUEL, m. 26 Aug 1782, Mary Ann Connley
4. JOSHUA, m. 19 Feb 1786, Nancy Withers Winn
5. CATY, m. 15 May 1790, Thomas Mason
6. ELIZABETH, m. 9 Feb 1788, John Young

⁶⁰ There is not complete agreement among researchers that Stanley Singleton is the father of Benjamin Singleton. William Singleton (son of Stanley Singleton) was married in Nelson Co., KY (Hardin Co. KY, residence of Benjamin Singleton was then part of Nelson Co., KY). Agnes Singleton, daughter of Stanley Singleton married in Nelson Co. in 1790. And, of course, Benjamin Singleton was married in Nelson Co., Ky in 1796. All these facts indicate that children of Stanley Singleton were in Nelson County.

All of the children, except John, were married in Fauquier County (pronounced Falk-ear), Virginia. Fauquier County had been formed out of Prince William County in 1759.

A history of the Winn family states that Minor Winn, father of Nancy Withers Winn Singleton, had twice visited Kentucky and purchased large and valuable tracts of land in Fayette County. And that two of his daughters married Singletons and one moved to Kentucky, settling near Paducah.⁶¹

Stanley Singleton died about 1793.

Stanley Singleton's father, Joshua Singleton, born about 1692 in Gloucester Co., VA, left a will in Richmond County dated 28 December 1732, and recorded 5 February 1732/3. Stanley would have been one or two years old at the time of his father's death. In part:

. . . three sons to be kept at school til they are perfect readers in the Holy Bible and capable of writing a good, legibile [sic] hand and proficient in arithmetic as far as the rule of three; dau. Sarah to have one whole year's schooling; ex: wife Anne; requests fr. Benjamin Rust to take care of chil. est; wits: John Spendergrass, Thomas Dickenson, Mary Thornton.⁶²

Another source has Joshua Singleton's children as:

Elizabeth Singleton. She married John Young.
Sarah Singleton. She married William Young.
Joshua Singleton, born 1752. He married Nancy W. Winn in Farquier County, Virginia.
John Singleton, born 1756. He married Nancy Bayley 1795 in Frederick County, Virginia.
William Singleton, born 1758. He married Sarah K. Allen 1785 in Farquier County, Kentucky.
Samuel Singleton, born 1762; died 1829. He married Mary Connelly 1782 in Farquier County, Kentucky.
Agnes Singleton, born 1771; died 1838. She married Presley Ge? 1790 in Nelson County, Kentucky.⁶³

Since Agnes Singleton was married in Nelson Co. KY (where Benjamin Singleton and Mary Shumate resided) in 1790 it is reasonable to assume she got there with her family headed by Stanley Singleton. Also it is reasonable that Stanley had more children than listed above, most likely including Benjamin Singleton; he would then have been in

⁶¹ from a web site with references to "Bess Rollyson Kincaid's manuscript, "The Early Singletons", Fauquier County, VA Marriage Bonds, Deeds and Tax List. Information compiled by the late Avonell Singleton Davis and provided by Laura Rhoades Breckinridge Co., KY."

⁶² W. W. SCOTT , *A History of Orange County, Virginia From its Formation in 1734 (O. S.) to the end of Reconstruction in 1870 ; compiled mainly from Original Records With a Brief Sketch of the Beginnings of Virginia, a Summary of Local Events to 1907, and a Map*, (Richmond, Everett Waddey Co. , 1907) ; I have not checked this reference. C. Hartley

⁶³ *Descendants of Henry Singleton* , no author, no date posted at familytreemaker.genealogy.com/users/s/i/n/Stephen.../PDFGENE2.pdf

Nelson Co., KY in 1790. Note: Benjamin Singleton married Mary Shumate in 1796 in Nelson Co., KY.

Stanley Singleton served in the military in Prince Edward County, Virginia, and is included in a list of claims which “ought to be allowed. . . trooper(s) for 93 days service.”

The Virginia House of Burgesses Journal, dated April 21, 1756: "Order, That the following Claims from the County of Prince William, ought to be paid by the Public, viz: . . . 20 lbs. of Tobacco per Day . . . trooper(s) for 93 days service. . . Standley Singleton.⁶⁴

Shortly after the death of Samuel Singleton in 1829, son of Stanley Singleton, a deed transfer is registered in Loudon Co., VA (Loudon Co., VA was formed from Fairfax Co., VA in 1757 and lies next to Fauquier Co., VA, where Stanley Singleton died abt. 1793), viz. :

3T:259 Date: Feb 1830 RtCt” 19 March 1830: Benjamine Singleton and wife Mary of Hardin Co Ky to William Ldn with mansion house in Fqr on ASHby’s Gap Turnpide road nr Goose Creek bridge, where Samuel Singleton dec’d resided, subject to widow’s dower. Delf. pr order filed 14 May 1830, DBk SSS:355

3T:261 Date: 6 Dec 1829 RtCt” 19 March 1830: Benjamine Singleton of Hardin Co Ky to William Ldn with mansion house in Fqr on Ashby’s Gap Turnpide road nr Goose Creek bridge, where Samuel SINGLETON dec’d resided, subject to widow’s dower. Delf. pr order filed 14 May 1830, DBk SSS:333 (335?)⁶⁵

This seems to indicate that Benjamin Singleton and Mary deeded land where Samuel Singleton had resided. More evidence that Benjamin Singleton was related to Samuel, and thus son of Joshua Singleton.

The will of Samuel Singleton, son of Stanley Singleton, indicates his siblings:

1829: Each of Samuel's sibling received a 1/7th share of his estate. The living siblings were Benjamin Singleton, Joshua Singleton and Elizabeth Young Singleton. Deceased siblings were William Singleton, Sarah Singleton Young, Agnes Singleton Gray, and John Singleton -- their children received their shares.⁶⁶

Benjamin Singleton descends from a long line of Singletons, starting, as far as we know with Robert Singleton who was born about 1590 in England, who was “a subscriber and charter member of the second Virginia Land Company that arrived at Jamestown in 1608, whose son Henry Singleton arrived in America in 1637 and prospered in Mobjack Bay,

⁶⁴ Lloyd DeWitt Bockstruck, *Virginia's Colonial Soldiers* (Baltimore: Genealogical Pub. Co., 1988), page 162

⁶⁵ Patricia B. Duncan, *Index to Loudoun County, Virginia Land Deeds*, Book 3n-3v, 1826-1881

⁶⁶ 1829 Loudoun Co., Virginia, deeds in Samuel Singleton's estate LDS FHL film 32,328, abstracted in Patrice B. Duncan "Index to Loudoun County, Virginia land deed books 3N-3V, 1826-1831," Willow Bend Books, Westminster, MD, 2006.

Gloucester County, Virginia, whose son Robert Singleton also prospered in Gloucester County, whose son Joshua Singleton, born about 1692, was the father of Stanley Singleton, father of Benjamin Singleton.

Mary Elizabeth Shumate and Her Ancestors

Mary Elizabeth Shumate was born 14 January 1780 in Virginia. Her father was most likely John Shumate, born 1751 in Fauquier County, Virginia, married to Margaret Snapp, and died 11 November 1794 in Nelson County, Kentucky.

John Shumate is documented in a family history:

The writer estimates he was born circa 1751 in Prince William County, Virginia, and died most likely in 1792. The writer believes he married twice, because his name appears in the 1787 Personal Property Tax List of Fauquier County, Virginia, along with that of his son Nimrod [I]. In all likelihood, he had returned to Fauquier County from Kentucky only for a visit in that year. Moreover, the surviving marriage records of Lincoln County, Kentucky, indicate he married Margaret Snapp in that county on 24 December 1785. Since the 1787 tax list includes both the names of John [V] and his son Nimrod [I], the writer finds it unusual that Nimrod [I] would have been entered in the tax list because he was underage. According to the Bardstown, Kentucky, obituary when he died in 1861, Nimrod was supposedly 87 years old. If true, then he would have been only 13 years old in 1787, having been born in 1774. Assuming that Nimrod was born in 1774 and knowing that his father John [V] married Margaret Snapp in Lincoln County, Kentucky, in 1785, then John [V] had to have been married previously, probably circa 1773. The name of John [V]'s first wife is unknown.

Probably by 1788 John [V] and Nimrod [I] returned to Kentucky, and perhaps some other members of the Shumate family accompanied them. However, the Personal Property Tax Lists of Nelson County, Kentucky, contain no Shumate entries until 1792 when the names of Nimrod [I] and the widow Margaret begin to appear (See pages H-27 and H-28, Appendix H). As mentioned, John [V] left his will in Nelson County, and it identifies his son Nimrod [I] and his wife Margaret. Also, the wording of the will indicates he had other children, but they are not identified (See page H-36, Appendix H). The writer suspects that John [V] probably married his first wife in Fauquier County, Virginia; he and his family migrated to Kentucky circa 1780; and his first wife died circa 1784 in Kentucky. The first White settlers did not begin to arrive in Nelson County, Kentucky, until about 1778-1780. No doubt, John Shumate [V] and his family were among the first pioneers to Central Kentucky, settling first perhaps in Lincoln and then moving to Nelson County. After the death of her husband John [V], Margaret (Snapp) Shumate married second Richard McKay on 9 December 1794 in Nelson County. (See the Extracts of Marriages, Nelson County, Kentucky, Appendix J).⁶⁷

Although there is no direct record of Mary Elizabeth Shumate being a child of John Shumate, there are no other Shumates associated with Nelson County, Kentucky at this

⁶⁷ Robert Shean Riley, *History of the Shumate Family Kentucky Pioneers*, 2nd ed. (Utica, KY: McDowell Publications, 1992), p. 165

time who could be her parents. Mary Elizabeth Shumate's mother is most likely John Shumate's first wife, and we do not know her name.

Mary Elizabeth Shumate descends from a long line of Chaumette and then Shumate, starting as far as we know with Francois de la Chaumette, who was born in France about 1500, whose son was Estienne de la Chaumette, butcher and pastor of the reformed church of Rochechouart, who died in 1604, whose son was Jean de la Chaumette, Avocat Barrister-Notary, and served as consul of Rochechouart, France, whose son was Jean de la Chaumette, barrister and notary in France and Elder in 1602 of the Protestant Church Rochechouart, France, whose son was Daniel de la Chaumette, born about 1619, a barrister, whose son was Jean Baptiste de la Chaumette, who left France as a Huguenot, was married in London, and after went to Martinique and eventually to Prince William County, Virginia, whose son was Daniel de la Shumate, born in 1712 in Martinique, French West Indies, and died in Fauquier County, Virginia in 1784, was the father of John Shumate, father of Mary Elizabeth Shumate (wife of Benjamin Singleton).

Benjamin Singleton and Mary Elizabeth Shumate

Benjamin Singleton and Mary Shumate were married 12 January 1796 in Nelson Co., KY. Benjamin Singleton and Mary Elizabeth Shumate lived near Vertrees, Hardin County, Kentucky (which separated from Nelson County in 1792), near the mouth of Rough Creek, where they worked at farming. (See chapter on Joseph Hartley)

The couple had at least nine children. The 1820 Census for Hardin County, Kentucky show Ben Singleton with two males less than 10 years old, one male between 10 and 16 years old, three females less than 10 years old, two females between 10 and 16 years old, and one female between 16 and 26 years old with himself, his wife; no slaves. That seems to indicate that in 1820 they had three boys and six girls as children.

We know the names of only three of their children: Mary "Polly" Singleton (1803-1879), wife of Joseph Hartley, John Shumate Singleton (1808-1879) and Eliza Singleton (~1805 -). A Washington George Singleton (1821 – 1902) is found in the census in Hardin Co., KY and is most likely, but not proved, another son.

Caroline Robers tells us that,

Mary Elizabeth Shumate that married Benjamin Singleton, wrote a poem about the American Revolution that has been passed down to our Family through 7 Female generations. It is called "My Great Grandmother's Gift", This poem was written by Mary E. Shumate Singleton in 1857, she was 77 years old.

My Great Grandmother's Gift

The mystic tree of liberty~ Our Fathers planted here;
And did bequeath, to all their sons, To cultivate with care.
Behold her stately standing now, All dressed in living green,
Amongst the noble of the earth, She stands - a noted queen.

Her boughs are spreading far and wide, Ladened with choice fruit,
To gladden the hearts of mortal men, And make his mind acute.
Thanks to the Sons of Liberty, Who guard the root so well,
And on her boughs they will not let, the little vermin dwell.
She holds the scepter in her hand, No king can enter there~
No mitred head can ever breathe, Her sweet salubrious air.
Great Washington who drew his sword, And marched into the field,
He fought the battles for his land, And made Cornwallis yield.
Columbia's sons in triumph praised, While Britain stood aghast,
And did behold the hand of God, That made the great contrast.
Look on your tree when I am gone, And resting in my grave!
A memorial of your fathers works, The noble and the brave.

She also made a Quilt Block to go with the poem that I have a photo of and can send you if would like. It is because of this poem that I thought that her father or someone close to her fought in the Revolution. ⁶⁸

⁶⁸ From web:<http://boards.ancestry.com/threads.aspx?mv=flat&m=345&p=surnames.shumate> a posting by Caroline Rober (genealogist from California), 2013

Edmund Waller Hartley and Ann Elizabeth Whitlow

Edmund Waller Hartley was born 6 February 1825 in Hardin County, Kentucky to Joseph Hartley and Mary “Polly” Singleton. In 1841, at the age of 16 years he moved to Elk Prairie Township, Jefferson County, Illinois with his parents and siblings.

He married Ann Elizabeth Whitlow on 29 December 1847 in Franklin County, Illinois (adjacent to Jefferson County). Ann Elizabeth Whitlow was born 21 October 1829 in Laurel County, Kentucky to Thomas Whitlow (1794-1846) and Elizabeth Tompkins (1801-1854).

Starting two years after his marriage Edmund Waller Hartley bought Federal Land in Elk Prairie Township, Jefferson County, Illinois.

27 Aug 1849, 34.51 acres
30 Nov 1852, 80 acres 2
7 Oct 1852, 40 acres 1
5 Dec 1853, 40 acres

The 1850 census for Jefferson County, Illinois shows:

Edmund W Hartley 25 KY
Ann E. 20 KY
Malissa 1 IL.

The family of Edmund Waller Hartley is also shown in the 1860 census of Jefferson County.

Hartley, Edmund 35 M KY farmer
Ann E 30 F KY
Malissa I 11 F IL
Emily D 9 F IL,
Charles L 7 M IL
Elenor S 2 F IL
Hiram A 7 months M IL

At the age of 40 years Edmund Waller Hartley moved from Jefferson County to Oregon with his wife Ann Elizabeth Whitlow and family, his father Joseph Hartley and his second wife Isabella Harris, Edmund’s brother David Franklin Hartley and David’s wife Amanda Dollins and children, another brother Henry Harrison Hartley and his wife Melissa (Martin) Hartley and daughter, and a number of other families from Jefferson County. His father, Joseph Hartley, was a southern sympathizer in the Civil War, and was fearful of the outcome of the war and the consequences to those living in Illinois, and so, urged that the Hartley families move from Illinois where the young males of the families

would be susceptible to the draft. They left Illinois of April 1, 1865 in wagons and trekked to Oregon. They arrived in the Willamette Valley, Oregon, 1 Oct 1865 and settled in the Waldo Hills, near Macleay, Marion Co., OR. (See Joseph Hartley for details of the trip.) They bought the “John Stiff donation land claims of 320 acres.”⁶⁹

A biographical records shows:

EDMUND WALLER HARTLEY, one of the representative farmers of Marion county, occupies one of the most picturesquely located country homes within the limits of the county, where he and his family dispense a generous hospitality to friend and stranger alike. His farm, which is located seven miles east of Salem, consists of four hundred acres, most of which is under a high state of cultivation. The original tract, upon which he located in 1865, consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of the most fertile and productive land in the country. Mr. Hartley has also indicated his faith in the future of Oregon by purchasing real estate in Salem.

Mr. Hartley was born in Hardin County, Ky., February 6, 1825, and is the son of Joseph and Polly Hartley. There he was reared on his father's large farm. When the family removed to Jefferson County, Ill., in 1841, he accompanied them, helping to found a new house in a desolate and sparsely inhabited prairie region. In the spring of 1865 he started across the plains with his family, his outfit consisting of three wagons, one drawn by four horses and the other two by oxen. The journey consumed about six months. With rare judgment he located at once upon the farm which has since been a source of pride to him, and which is providing him with a comfortable income. All the improvements upon the property are entirely due to his energy and progressive spirit, and he is regarded as one of the most successful farmers in the county.

Mr. Hartley was united in marriage with Ann Eliza Whitlow, December 29, 1847. She is a native of Laurel county, Ky., where she was born October 22, 1829. Of this union twelve children have been born. In the order of their birth they are as follows: M. Jane, single, living at home; Emily D., wife of J. L. Cline, of Portland Ore.; Charles L., farming eight miles south of Salem; Joseph T., deceased; Elenora S., wife of Levi S. Bower, living near Mill City; Letitia M., deceased; Hiram A., living seven miles southeast of Silverton; Edgar, of Salem; Amanda I., wife of G. D. Bowen, who lives near Silverton; Ida May, and M. Maggie, at home, and an infant deceased.

Mr. Hartley is an enthusiastic advocate of the best possible educational advantages for our children of the present generation, and for some time has served with fidelity as a member of the school board. He is a member of the old school Baptist Church, and contributes generously of his means towards its support and in behalf of its charities. He

⁶⁹ *Jefferson Review*, 25 Jan 1935, 1:5 (Scio, OR) It is probably a misprint that the donation land claim was for John Stiff; it was more likely for John Stipp, 1848 Oregon trail pioneer, and one of the first settlers in the Waldo Hills, east of Salem, Marion Co., OR.

is deservedly honored for his business ability and integrity, as well as for his many estimable personal characteristics. In politics he has always been a Democrat.⁷⁰

The couple had twelve children:

| | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1: | Melissa Jane Hartley | |
| Birth: | 12 Nov 1848 | Franklin Co., IL |
| Death: | 29 Dec 1918 | Marion Co., OR |
| 2 : | Emily Drusilla Hartley | |
| Birth: | 25 Sep 1850 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 3 Jan 1923 | Portland, Multnomah Co. OR |
| Spouse: | John Lenon Cline | |
| 3 : | Charles Lycurgus Hartley | |
| Birth: | 15 Dec 1852 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 19 Jan 1935 | Marion Co. OR |
| Spouse: | Adeline Delilah Russell | |
| Marriage: | 5 Jun 1878 | Marion Co. OR |
| 4 : | Joseph Thomas Hartley | |
| Birth: | 4 Dec 1853 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 17 Nov 1855 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| 5 : | Eleanor Sophronia Hartley | |
| Birth: | 1856 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 1907 | Gates, Marion Co. OR |
| Spouse: | Levi S. Brower | |
| Marriage: | 6 Jul 1879 | Marion Co. OR |
| 6 : | Luticia Magnolia Hartley | |
| Birth: | 10 Nov 1858 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 19 Jan 1859 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| 7 : | Hiram Albert Hartley | |
| Birth: | 26 Jan 1860 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 1 Oct 1940 | Silverton, Marion Co. OR |
| Spouse: | Isabelle "Belle" Moser | |
| Marriage: | 27 Feb 1889 | Silverton, Marion Co. OR |
| 8: | Edgar "Ed" Hartley | |
| Birth: | 7 Jun 1862 | Jefferson Co. IL |
| Death: | 26 May 1945 | Salem, Marion Co. OR |
| Spouse: | Mary Jane Craig | |
| Marriage: | 31 Dec 1890 | |
| Spouse: | Lenore | |
| 9: | Amanda Irene Hartley | |
| Birth: | 8 Nov 1864 | Waltonville, Jefferson Co. IL |

⁷⁰ *Portrait and Biographical Record of the Willamette Valley, Oregon; containing original sketches of many well known citizens of the past and present, Part 2* (Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1903),page 1265.

Death: 30 Jul 1934 Macleay, Marion Co. OR
Spouse: Gideon Douglas Bowen
Marriage: 14 Jan 1890

10: Ida May Hartley
Birth: 25 Jul 1867 Marion Co. OR
Death: 28 Jan 1945 Marion Co. OR
Spouse: John F. C. Tekenburg

11: Mary Margaret Hartley
Birth: 28 Sep 1869 Macleay, Marion Co. OR
Death: 15 Jan 1947 Salem, Marion Co. OR
Spouse: Edwin G. Knighten
Marriage: 30 Jun 1909 Marion, Oregon

12: infant daughter Hartley
Birth: 2 Sep 1874 Marion Co. OR
Death: 2 Sep 1874 Marion Co. OR

The family of Edmund Waller Hartley and Eliza Whitlow gathered on 17 October 1895, the 30th anniversary of the settlement of the family in Macleay, Marion County, Oregon.



Figure 9. First Row: Ida May Hartley Tekenberg (1867-1945) Mary Maggie Hartley Knighten (1869-1947)
Second Row: Charles Lycurgus Hartley (1852-1935) Father: Edmund Waller Hartley (1825-

1905), Mother: Ann Eliza Whitlow Hartley (1829-1904) Melissa Jane Hartley (1848-1918)
Third Row: Eleanora Sophronia Hartley Brower (1856-1907) Hiram Albert Hartley (1860-1950)
Amanda Irene Hartley Bowen (1864-1934) Edgar Hartley (1862-1945) Emily Drusilla Hartley
Cline (1850-1923)

The Capital Journal, Salem, Oregon for Friday December 31, 1897 reports the celebration of Edmund Waller Hartley and Ann Elizabeth Whitlow's 50th wedding anniversary:

"Mountain View", the beautiful country home of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hartley, near Macleay, was the second of a memorable event on Wednesday, the 29th inst., it being the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the worthy couple.

About fifty relatives and friends gathered to do honor to the occasion, and the day will be long remembered by all present.

Edmund Waller Hartley was born in Harden County, Kentucky, February 6, 1825, but at an early age removed to Jefferson county, Illinois.

Ann Eliza Whitlow was born in Laurel county, Kentucky, October 21, 1829. At an early age, she also, with her parents, removed to a farm near Benton, Franklin county Illinois. There she and Mr. Hartley were married, Wednesday, December 20, 1847. They at once went to a home prepared for them in Jefferson County, and there they resided continuously until 1865.

On April 4, 1865, in company with several others, they started with their ox teams, for the long and perilous drive across plains and mountains, to Oregon. They arrived here on October 17th, of the same year, and at once moved onto the place on which they still reside.

Twelve children have been born to them, three of whom, two daughters and one son, died in infancy.

Of the nine living, all but one were at home to help to do honor to the memorable day. Charles L. of Elk City, was unable to attend.

At noon those present were invited to the dining room, where the tables were fairly groaning under their weight of good things intended for the "inner man."

The day was spent in social converse and music, both vocal and instrumental.

The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with evergreens, vines and potted and cut flowers.

Among those present were the following relatives. M. Jane Hartley, Macleay; Emily Hartley Cline, husband and four daughters, Flora, Nellie, Lavinia, and Corinna, Portland; Eleanora Hartley Brower, and husband and Ernest, Rosa, and Bertha Brower, Macleay; Hiram A. Hartley and wife, Albert and Jessie Hartley, Silverton; Edgar Hartley and wife,

Macleay; Amanda Hartley Bowen, husband and Merle Bowen, Silverton; Ida M. and M. Maggie Hartley, Macleay.

Of nineteen grandchildren, only ten were able to be present.

Among others present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Du Boise, Rev. and Mrs. Ebersol, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Idleman, Mrs. Melissa Tylor, Mrs. John Bossler, Miss Myrtle V. Du Boise, Lily G. Craig, Maude Du Boise and Inne Du Boise.

The gifts of this worthy couple were beautiful, and appropriate to the occasion.

In 1899 Edmund Waller Hartley's brothers James Clayton Hartley, and Henry Harrison Hartley visited him in Macleay, Oregon. They all had moved west with Joseph Hartley and his party in 1865, but later Henry Harrison Hartley returned to Illinois to live. The Daily Journal of Salem, Oregon, Thursday November 2, 1899 recorded the visit.

J. C. Hartley of Greenville, Ore., and H. H. Hartley, Jefferson, county, Ill., who are visiting their brother, E. W. Hartley at Macleay, were in the city Thursday with the latter. They are having something of a family reunion.

The reunion was undoubtedly the occasion for a photograph of the three brothers.



Figure 10. Henry Harrison Hartley, James Clayton Hartley, and Edmund Waller Hartley at a reunion in Salem, Oregon, November 2, 1899.

Ann Elizabeth Whitlow passed away January 2, 1904:

Mrs. Ann Eliza Hartley departed this life surrounded by loving relatives and friends, at her home near Macleay, Oregon, Jan. 2nd, 1904, aged 74 years, 2 months and 11 days. The deceased was born in Laurel Co., Ky., Oct. 22nd, 1829. At the age of eighteen she

was united in marriage to Edmund Waller Hartley, Dec. 29th, 1847, thus living together over fifty-six years. To this union were born twelve children, eight daughters and four sons. Two daughters and one son preceded her to the great beyond. After marriage she and her husband moved to their home, in Jefferson Co., Ill., living there until the spring of 1865, when they crossed the plains to Marion Co., Oregon, coming with teams; they were six months on this journey. They settled on a farm seven miles east of Salem, where she resided until her death. Mother was baptized in January 1851, by Elder Joseph Hartley, into the fellowship of the Primitive Baptist Church. Since that time she has lived a consistent Christian life, and left to her relatives and friends a lasting memory of her unfeigned piety and devotion to the cause of her blessed Redeemer. Thus a faithful woman has departed to be at rest forever. She had a warm place in the affection of her brethren in the church, and deserved it, because of the virtues that made up her lovely character. She was devoted to the interests of her home, husband and children. She was a kind-hearted woman, and by her many good qualities won the friendship of many, and was loved most by those who knew her best. She dearly loved the company of her brethren. Her house was always open to the Old School Baptists at their meetings, and at all other times when they desired it so. She treated the rich and poor alike. But now she is gone; those dear, useful, tired hands are folded, no more to take up life's weary burden, and she is indeed sadly missed by husband, children, the little church and many friends. Mother loved the sound doctrine taught by Christ and his followers, and was quick to detect error either in preaching or practice. She was a victim of that dread disease, cancer of the face, from which she suffered over three years. During all this time she was able to be up a part of each day. She gradually grew weaker, and during the last week could not walk alone. On New Year's morning she seemed better, and sat up the greater portion of the day, but about six o'clock in the evening grew worse, and sank rapidly till the end came at 1:15 p. m., Jan. 2nd, 1904. facts with much patience to the end. All who knew her can bear witness that her faith in the Redeemer, her trust in the God of salvation and providence, were unfaltering. Grace had wrought great things for her and in her, the fruit of which appeared in her life. During all her sufferings sister Maggie and I waited on her, and we never heard her complain, and when she knew the summons must soon come, waited for the call of the heavenly Father in humble faith and hope. She so often said during the last weeks of her life, "I am only waiting." During the last month of her sickness she had her daughter Maggie often read to her from the SIGNS, and said they were such a comfort to her. She had been a subscriber and reader of the SIGNS for a great many years. When she would talk to us about going home, which she often did, and we would shed tears, she would reach out her dear hands and caress us, and say, "Why do you weep? I do not feel like shedding tears."

By her request the funeral services were conducted at her home, by Elders Silas Williams and W. S. Matthews, who paid a loving tribute to the memory of her, whose life was an inspiration to all by whom she was surrounded. After which the remains were followed to their last resting-place by sorrowing relatives and a host of friends. All her children were present on this sad occasion. Interment in the Baptist cemetery at Macleay, Jan. 5th, 1901, near the once happy home.

O, it is so hard to part with mother, never to see her on earth again, but we believe our loss is her eternal gain.

Her daughter, IDA M. HARTLEY ⁷¹

Another obituary:

Mrs. Ann Eliza Hartley of Macleay, wife of E. W. Hartley, died at the family home at that place Saturday evening of cancer of the face, after an illness of several years, aged 73 years. Deceased was born in Kentucky, and, with her family, came to Oregon over 50 years ago. Her husband took up a donation land claim in the Waldo Hills near Macleay, and there they lived for half a century. She leaves an aged husband, three sons and five daughters to mourn her death. The children are: Edgar Hartley of Macleay; Hiram Hartley of Silverton; Charles Hartley of Polk county; Mrs. Amanda Bowen, Silverton; Mrs. Ella Brower, Macleay, and Misses Jane, Ida and Maggie Hartley, who are at home. This is the first death in the Hartley family since Mr. and Mrs. Hartley were wedded over 50 years ago.

Deceased was very popular in the Macleay neighborhood. She was a faithful wife, a loving mother, and good neighbor and a true friend, and her death is sincerely mourned by the entire neighborhood. She was a member of the Old School Baptist church, and the funeral will be held at the family home, under the auspices of that church, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, Elder Williams and Matthews conducting the services. Interment will be had in the Macleay cemetery. ⁷²

And:

Mrs. Ann Eliza Hartley, wife of E.W. Hartley, aged 73 years, died of cancer Saturday, January 2, 1904 at the family home in Macleay, Oregon.

Deceased was an old-time resident of the Macleay neighborhood, was an excellent woman, and loved and respected by all who were fortunate enough to be numbered among her acquaintances.

Besides a husband, she leaves three sons, Edgar Harley of Macleay; Hiram Hartley, of Silverton, and Charles Hartley, of Polk county; and five daughters, Mrs. Eli Bower, Macleay; Mrs. Amanda Bowen, Silverton, and the Misses Ida, Maggie and Jane Hartley, of Macleay, and a host of friends to mourn her death.

The funeral was held from the family home at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and interment was had in the Macleay Cemetery.

(submitted by Marty Peiffer) ⁷³

Edmund Waller Hartley passed away January 7, 1905:

⁷¹ *Signs of the Times, and Doctrinal Advocate and Monitor*, Volume 72, 1904, page 156

⁷² *Daily Capital Journal*, Salem, Oregon, January 4, 1904.

⁷³ *Daily Oregon Statesman*, Salem, Oregon, 6 Jan 1904, 2:5

Again it becomes my sad duty to send the death notice of another loved one. Just one short year since I sent notice of my dear mother's death, and now it is my dear father. Thus one by one our loved ones are taken from us to that heavenly home where partings are no more, and from where none ever return. Edmund Waller Hartley died Jan. 7th, 1905, at his home near Macleay, Oregon. He was born Feb. 6, 1825, was therefore 79 years, 11 months and 1 day old. He married Ann Elizabeth Whitlow, Dec 29th, 1847, who died Jan. 2nd, 1904, and whose obituary appeared in the Signs. To them were born twelve children, four sons and eight daughters; one son and two daughters precede them to the world beyond. Father was born in Hardin Co. Ky., and with his parents, Elder Joseph and Polly (Singleton) Hartley, moved to Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1841, where he lived 'till the spring of 1865, when with his wife and family he crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving in the Willamette valley, in Marion Co., at his late home, in 1865, on October 17th. The journey consumed six months. He and his wife set out to make a home in this new country. He resided on the same farm 'till the day of his death, almost forty years. Father was well respected and esteemed by all who knew him. His health had been poor the past five years, owing to a severe spell of pneumonia, but his death was caused by a fall from a ladder on Sept. 27th, 1904; he was gathering apples. He suffered almost fifteen weeks in body and mind. During this time he was confined almost constantly to his bed; blood poison set in his head, and the last ten days he became partially paralyzed. He longed for the call of his heavenly Master, that death might put an end to his suffering. About one month before he died he related his experience with much feeling and clearness, and expressed such a bright hope of a home beyond. He was ever firm believer in God's predestination of all things. He often told us he was going to die soon, and for us to do the best we could when he was gone. How we miss him; vacant our hearts and home. Father did not unite with the church till late in life; in December 1898, he offered himself to the Old School Baptist Church, related his experience and was received, but owing to sickness was not baptized till April, 1899. He always enjoyed their meetings and associations, and was a firm believer in their doctrine. At Father's request the funeral services were conducted by Elder W. L. Mathews, at the home, and were attended by a large number of relatives and friends, after which his remains were laid to rest in the Macleay cemetery by those of his loving wife. Our dear father and mother are sweetly sleeping side by side. We feel that our home is broken forever; gone are the jewels that make a home. We know our loss is their eternal gain. There is one blessed thought and assurance that we hope to meet where partings are no more; they have only have gone before. Father and mother read the SIGNS for many years.

IDA M. HARTLEY Macleay, Ore., March 9, 1905 ⁷⁴

Ida M. Hartley was one of their daughters.

⁷⁴ *Signs of the Time, and Doctrinal Advocate and Monitor*, Vol 23, No. 7, 1905

Ancestors of Ann Elizabeth Whitlow

Thomas Whitlow and Elizabeth Tompkins: Parents of Ann Elizabeth Whitlow

Ann Elizabeth Whitlow was born October 21, 1829 in Laurel County, Kentucky.

Her parents were Thomas Whitlow, born August 11, 1794 in Charlotte County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Tompkins, born August 18, 1801 in Tennessee. Her parents were married in 1818 in Russell County, Virginia. We do not know much of their early lives except they moved to Jefferson County and Franklin County, Illinois:

. . . Thomas and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Whitlow, natives of Hardin County, KY. The parents came to Jefferson County about 1827, and settled in Moore's Prairie Township, and lived there until 1839, when they moved to Franklin County, where the father died April 12, 1846, and the mother August 17, 1854.⁷⁵

Thomas Whitlow can be found in Russell County, Virginia in 1820 Census with one male under 10 years old, one male between 26 and 45 years old (himself), one female between 26 and 45 years old (his wife), listed as "People of Agriculture".

They had nine children:

Francis Marion (1817-)
Temperance Irene (1820 -1883)
Ann Elizabeth (1829 – 1904)
Nancy T. (1824-1903)
Benjamin R. (1833-)
Elizabeth (1836-)
Maria A. (1837-)
Sarah Malissa (1840-1903)
Eunice (~1843-)

A reference describing their daughter, Nancy T., claims:

Thomas Whitlow, father of Nancy T., was born 11 August 1794 in Virginia; died 12 April 1849 Franklin County, Illinois. He married Elizabeth, born 18 August 1801 in Tennessee; died 17 August 1854 Franklin County. Thomas Whitlow can be found in Russell County, Virginia 1820.⁷⁶

⁷⁵ William Henry Perrin ed., *The History of Jefferson County, Illinois* (Chicago: Globe Pub. Co., 1883)

⁷⁶ Frank Rademachere, *Phillips & Kin of Franklin County, Illinois; newsletter*, Volume 9, No. 3, Mt. Prospect, IL, 1977.page 65:

Thomas Whitlow died April 12, 1846 in Franklin County, Illinois, and Elizabeth Tompkins died August 17, 1854 in Franklin County, Illinois.

In 1850, after her husband's death, Elizabeth Tompkins was living with her son Francis Marion Whitlow in Franklin County, Illinois.

John Whitlow and Mary Elliot: Parents of Thomas Whitlow

Thomas Whitlow's parents were John Whitlow, born 1759 in London, England, and Mary Elliot, born about 1740. They were married May 13, 1788 in England.

There is some confusion as to the identity of these two people. Some researchers believe Thomas Whitlow's father was William Whitlow and mother was Martha Kempt of Charlotte County, Virginia.

Evidently John Whitlow and Mary Elliot has at least four children:

Thomas (1794-1846)

John

William (1793-1866)

Elliot (1794)

There is some confusing evidence that:

Whitlow, Elliott, Tompkins, John A. and Mary Elliott Whitlow, b. ca 1750 Eng; m. there; came to America ca 1780; setl'd in Russell Co. VA. John was a farmer/farrier/blacksmith.⁷⁷

This indicates that the Whitlows came to America around 1780 to Russell County, Virginia, the birthplace of their son Thomas Whitlow.

We do not know when John Whitlow or Mary Nancy Elliot died.

Benjamin Tompkins and Elizabeth "Polly" Hampton: Parents of Elizabeth Tompkins

Benjamin Tompkins, b. 4 Dec 1779 in Wilkes Co., NY and Elizabeth "Polly" Hampton, b. 5 Mar 1782, Surry, NC were the parents of Elizabeth Tompkins. They were married 11 January 1799 in Wilkes Co., NC.

Benjamin Tompkins and Elizabeth Hampton with children appear in the 1820 census of Lebanon Township, Russell Co., VA. In 1830 they appear with their children in the census of Russellville Township, Logan Co., KY. In 1840 the family was in Warren Co., IL. In 1850 they are in Schuyler Co., MO. The couple had 13 children, the first few being

⁷⁷ *Holston Pastfinder*, (Bristol, VA-TN, Holston Territory Genealogical Society, 1987)

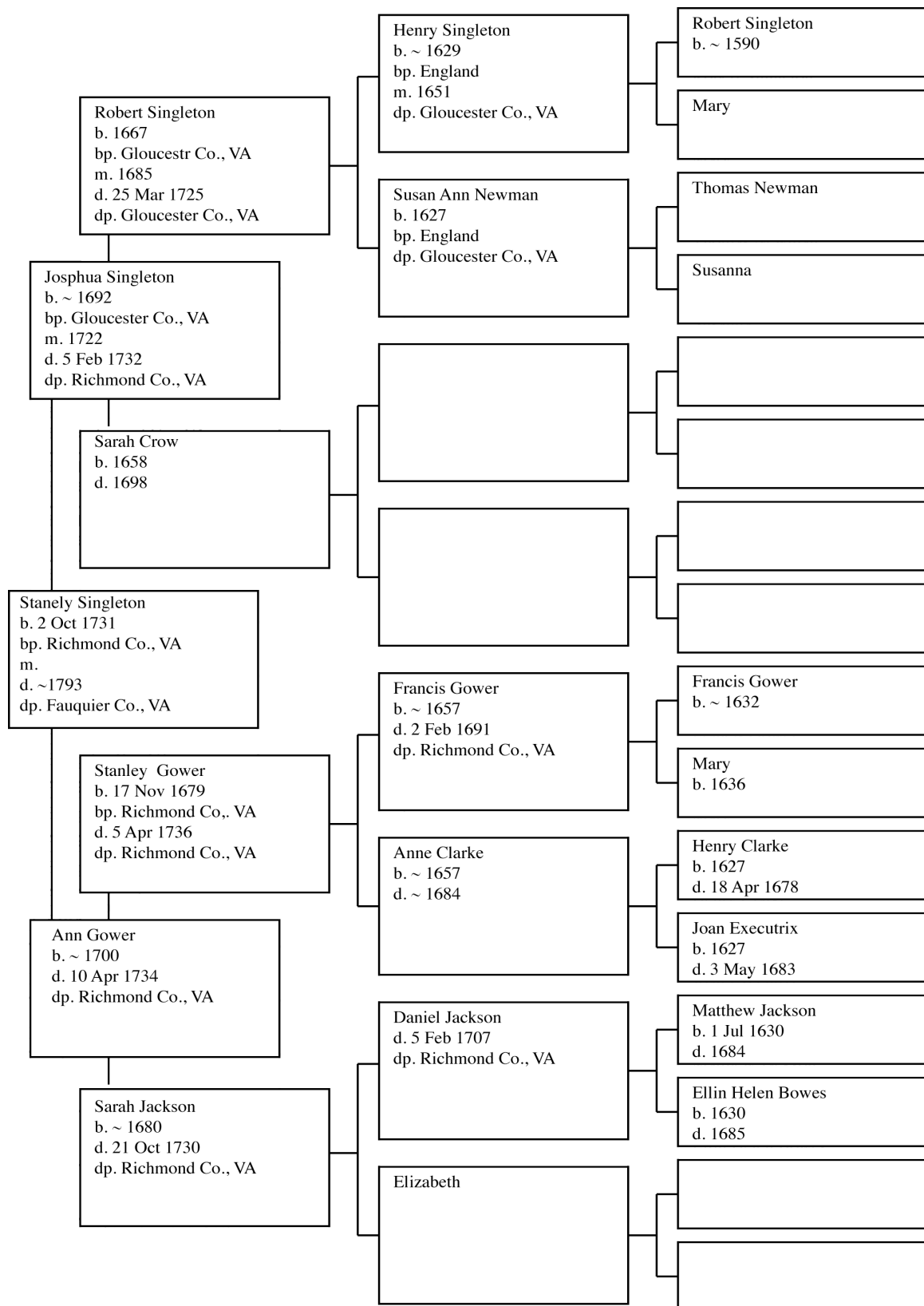
born in Tennessee. Apparently Benjamin Tompkins was a county court judge in Schuyler Co. for a few months in 1849.⁷⁸

⁷⁸ *History of Adair, Sullivan, Putnam and Schuyler Counties, Missouri, . . . Volume 2.* (Chicago, Goodspeed Pub. Co, 1888), page 669.

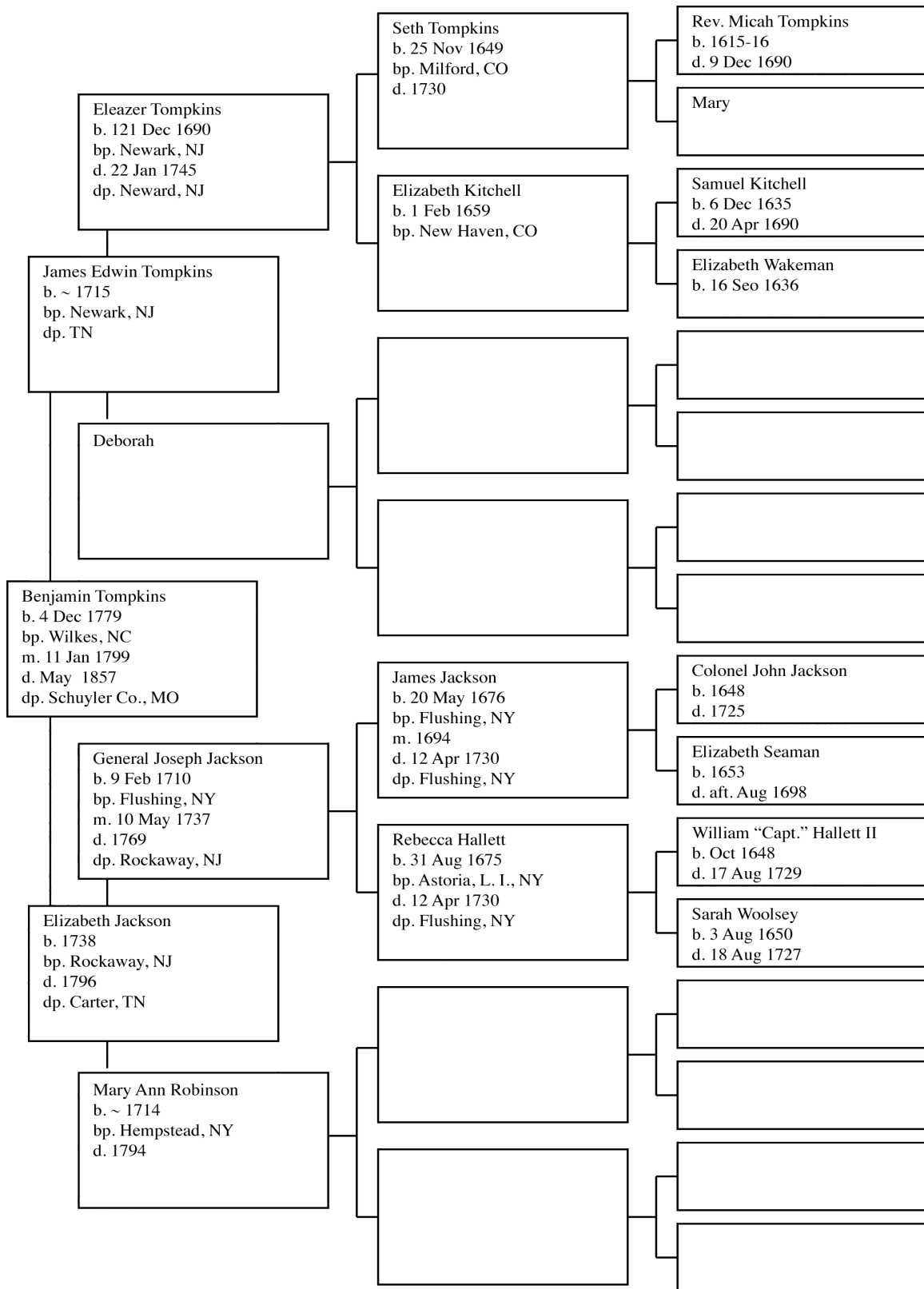
Appendix: Pedigree Charts



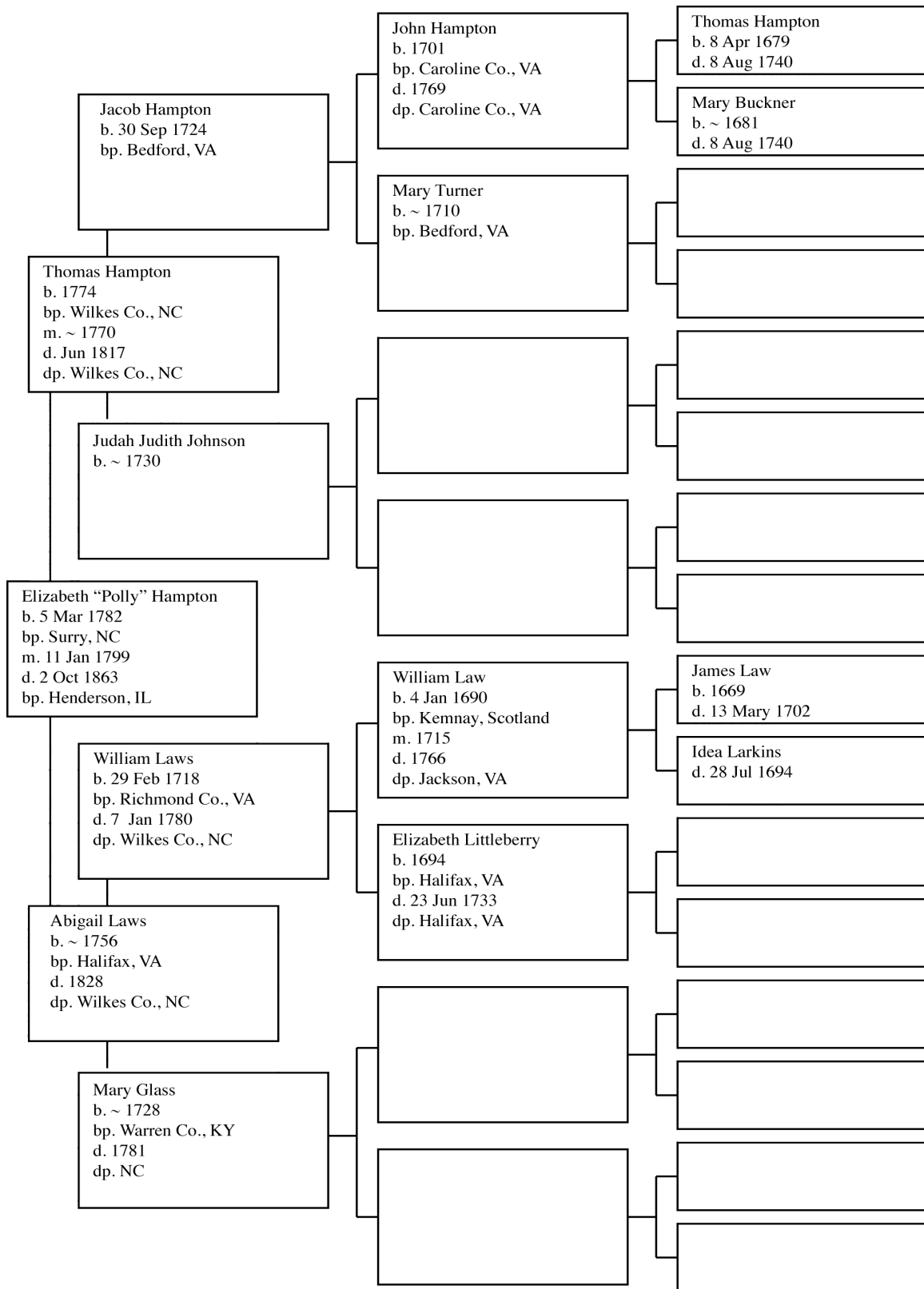
Ancestors and Children of Edmund Waller Hartley and Ann Elizabeth Whitlow



Ancestors of Stanley Singleton



Ancestors of Benjamin Tompkins



Ancestors of Elizabeth "Polly" Hampton